

# SQLITE - UNIONS CLAUSE

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The SQLite **UNION** clause/operator is used to combine the results of two or more SELECT statements without returning any duplicate rows.

To use UNION, each SELECT must have the same number of columns selected, the same number of column expressions, the same data type, and have them in the same order, but they do not have to be the same length.

## Syntax:

The basic syntax of **UNION** is as follows:

```
SELECT column1 [, column2 ]
FROM table1 [, table2 ]
[WHERE condition]

UNION

SELECT column1 [, column2 ]
FROM table1 [, table2 ]
[WHERE condition]
```

Here given condition could be any given expression based on your requirement.

## Example:

Consider the following two tables, a [COMPANY](#) table is as follows:

```
sqlite> select * from COMPANY;
```

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Paul	32	California	20000.0
2	Allen	25	Texas	15000.0
3	Teddy	23	Norway	20000.0
4	Mark	25	Rich-Mond	65000.0
5	David	27	Texas	85000.0
6	Kim	22	South-Hall	45000.0
7	James	24	Houston	10000.0

b Another table is [DEPARTMENT](#) as follows:

ID	DEPT	EMP_ID
1	IT Billing	1
2	Engineering	2
3	Finance	7
4	Engineering	3
5	Finance	4
6	Engineering	5
7	Finance	6

Now let us join these two tables using SELECT statement along with UNION clause as follows:

```
sqlite> SELECT EMP_ID, NAME, DEPT FROM COMPANY INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT
        ON COMPANY.ID = DEPARTMENT.EMP_ID
UNION
        SELECT EMP_ID, NAME, DEPT FROM COMPANY LEFT OUTER JOIN DEPARTMENT
        ON COMPANY.ID = DEPARTMENT.EMP_ID;
```

This would produce the following result:

EMP_ID	NAME	DEPT
1	Paul	IT Billing
2	Allen	Engineerin
3	Teddy	Engineerin
4	Mark	Finance
5	David	Engineerin
6	Kim	Finance
7	James	Finance

## The UNION ALL Clause:

The UNION ALL operator is used to combine the results of two SELECT statements including duplicate rows.

The same rules that apply to UNION apply to the UNION ALL operator as well.

### Syntax:

The basic syntax of **UNION ALL** is as follows:

```
SELECT column1 [, column2 ]
FROM table1 [, table2 ]
[WHERE condition]

UNION ALL

SELECT column1 [, column2 ]
FROM table1 [, table2 ]
[WHERE condition]
```

Here given condition could be any given expression based on your requirement.

### Example:

Now, let us join above-mentioned two tables in our SELECT statement as follows:

```
sqlite> SELECT EMP_ID, NAME, DEPT FROM COMPANY INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT
        ON COMPANY.ID = DEPARTMENT.EMP_ID
UNION ALL
        SELECT EMP_ID, NAME, DEPT FROM COMPANY LEFT OUTER JOIN DEPARTMENT
        ON COMPANY.ID = DEPARTMENT.EMP_ID;
```

This would produce the following result:

EMP_ID	NAME	DEPT
1	Paul	IT Billing
2	Allen	Engineerin
3	Teddy	Engineerin
4	Mark	Finance
5	David	Engineerin
6	Kim	Finance
7	James	Finance
1	Paul	IT Billing
2	Allen	Engineerin
3	Teddy	Engineerin
4	Mark	Finance
5	David	Engineerin
6	Kim	Finance
7	James	Finance

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