

2.4

How to Code a UNION

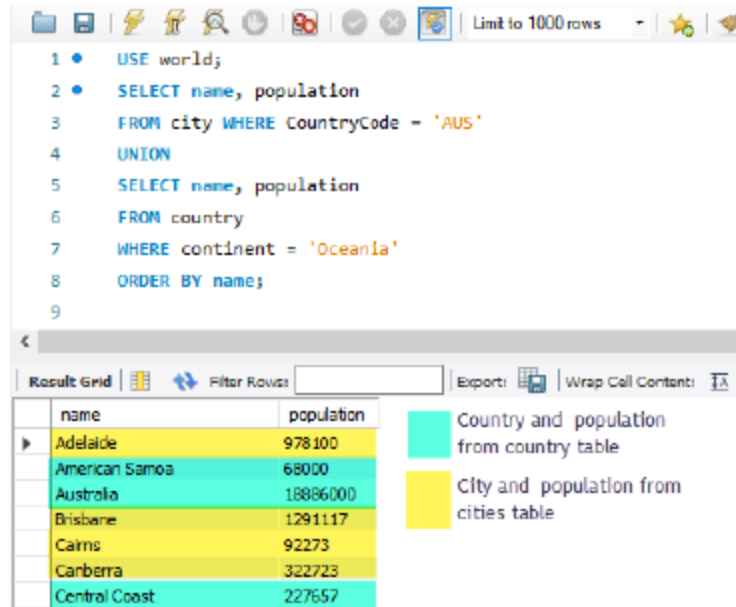
How to Code a UNION

- A **UNION** combines the results of two or more queries into a single result set
- Each result set must have the same number of columns
- The corresponding data types for each column must be compatible. However, the column names may be different from each result set
- A **UNION** removes duplicate rows by default
- You may interfile the results using an **ORDER BY** clause if there is a column with a common name.

Code Example:

```
1 USE world;
2 SELECT name, population
3 FROM city WHERE CountryCode = 'AUS'
4 UNION
5 SELECT name, population
6 FROM country
7 WHERE continent = 'Oceania'
8 ORDER BY name;
```

Results:



SELECT name, population
FROM city
WHERE CountryCode = 'AUS'

- The first query returns the name and population from the city table.
- The filter (**WHERE CLAUSE**) of the query limits the country code to Australia.

UNION

- The '**UNION**' clause will combine this query with the results of the subsequent query.

SELECT name, population
FROM country
WHERE continent = 'Oceania'

- The second query returns the name and population from the country table.
- The filter (**WHERE CLAUSE**) of the query limits the continent code to Oceania.

ORDER BY name;

- It is possible to sort (**ORDER BY CLAUSE**) and interfile the results of both queries because each query shares a column with the same name. Otherwise, the **ORDER BY** clause would generate an error.



Miles, M. (2021). *Learning MySQL By Example*. EdTech Books.
https://edtechbooks.org/learning_mysql