

# SQL Basics

## DISTINCT Clause:

It eliminates duplicate rows from your answer set.

### Example Queries

```
select count (*) as "Total Rows"  
from customers;
```

(--- This will return number of non-null rows from the customer Table).

```
select count( distinct country) as "Country Names"  
from customers;
```

(--- this will give number of distinct countries from the customer Table).

```
select distinct cityName  
from students;
```

(--- this will give the names of the distinct countries from the students table).

## Order By Clause:

It is used to sort the values in two orders.

- ASC (ascending by default).
- DESC (Descending).

### Example Queries:

```
select productid, unitprice, quantity  
from products  
order by unitprice;
```

(--- By default it will sort the unit price in increasing order).

```
select productid, unitprice, quantity  
from products  
order by unitprice desc;
```

(--- we can also specify the row by its number rather than its name and also define the limit of the rows instead of selecting all the rows from the columns).

```
select productid, unitprice, quantity  
from products  
order by 2 desc  
limit 5;
```

(--- this will take only five rows after sorting).