University of Central Florida
CGS 2545
Database Concepts

Distinct Keyword

- The SQL **DISTINCT** keyword
  - is used in conjunction with the SELECT statement to eliminate all the duplicate records and fetching only unique records.
  - There may be a situation when you have multiple duplicate records in a table.
  - While fetching such records, it makes more sense to fetch only those unique records instead of fetching duplicate records.

Distinct Keyword

- Syntax
  - The basic syntax of DISTINCT keyword to eliminate the duplicate records is as follows

```
SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2,.....columnN
FROM table_name
WHERE [condition]
```

Distinct Keyword

- Example
  - Consider the CUSTOMERS table having the following records

```
+----+----------+-----+-----------+----------+
| ID | NAME     | AGE | ADDRESS   | SALARY   |
+----+----------+-----+-----------+----------+
|  1 | Ramesh   |  32 | Ahmedabad |  2000.00 |
|  2 | Khilan   |  25 | Delhi     |  1500.00 |
|  3 | kaushik  |  23 | Kota      |  2000.00 |
|  4 | Chaitali |  25 | Mumbai    |  6500.00 |
|  5 | Hardik   |  27 | Bhopal    |  8500.00 |
|  6 | Komal    |  22 | MP        |  4500.00 |
|  7 | Muffy    |  24 | Indore    | 10000.00 |
+----+----------+-----+-----------+----------+
```

Distinct Keyword

- Example
  - see how the following SELECT query returns the duplicate salary records.

```
SQL> SELECT SALARY FROM CUSTOMERS
    ORDER BY SALARY;
```

```
+----------+
| SALARY   |
+----------+
|  1500.00 |
|  2000.00 |
|  2000.00 |
|  4500.00 |
|  6500.00 |
|  8500.00 |
| 10000.00 |
+----------+
```

Distinct Keyword

- Example
  - use the DISTINCT keyword with the above SELECT query and then see the result.

```
SQL> SELECT DISTINCT SALARY FROM CUSTOMERS
    ORDER BY SALARY;
```

```
+----------+
| SALARY   |
+----------+
|  1500.00 |
|  2000.00 |
|  4500.00 |
|  6500.00 |
|  8500.00 |
| 10000.00 |
+----------+
```