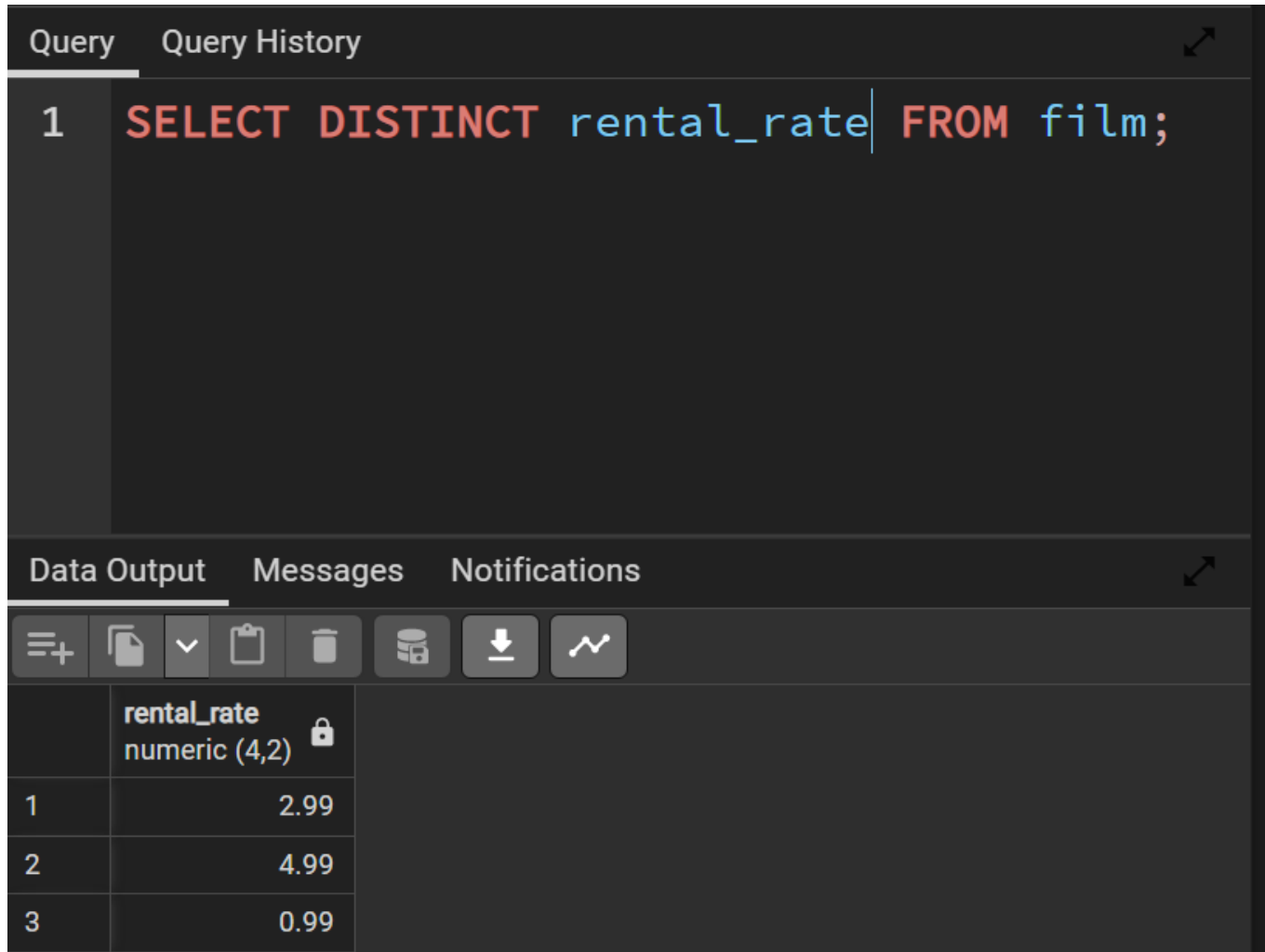


Notes 2 SELECT DISTINCT

```
SELECT DISTINCT rental_rate FROM film
```

returns:



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor interface. The top bar has tabs for 'Query' and 'Query History'. The main area displays the query: `1 SELECT DISTINCT rental_rate FROM film;`. Below the query editor is a toolbar with icons for various actions. The bottom section, titled 'Data Output', shows the results of the query in a table format. The table has two columns: an index column and a column labeled 'rental_rate' with a data type of 'numeric (4,2)' and a lock icon. The results are as follows:

	rental_rate numeric (4,2) 🔒
1	2.99
2	4.99
3	0.99

There's three tiers of rental rate. This is very similar to `df.unique()` in python since it gives all the possible options within the selected range. With `df.unique` you specify the range using:

```
df['column name(s)'].unique()
```

```
In [10]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\User\Desktop\Udemy Data Science Course Resources\03-Pandas\Sales_Funnel_CRM.csv')
```

```
In [11]: df.head()
```

```
Out[11]:
```

	Account Number	Company	Contact	Account Manager	Product	Licenses	Sale Price	Status
0	2123398	Google	Larry Pager	Edward Thorp	Analytics	150	2100000	Presented
1	2123398	Google	Larry Pager	Edward Thorp	Prediction	150	700000	Presented
2	2123398	Google	Larry Pager	Edward Thorp	Tracking	300	350000	Under Review
3	2192650	BOBO	Larry Pager	Edward Thorp	Analytics	150	2450000	Lost
4	420496	IKEA	Elon Tusk	Edward Thorp	Analytics	300	4550000	Won

```
In [18]: df['Company'].unique()
```

```
Out[18]: array(['Google', 'BOBO', 'IKEA', 'Tesla Inc.', 'Microsoft', 'Walmart',
'Apple', 'Exxon Mobile', 'ATT', 'CVS Health', 'Salesforce',
'Cisco'], dtype=object)
```

and with SQL, you just include the list of columns after SELECT DISTINCT

Query

Query History

1

SELECT DISTINCT * FROM film;

Data Output

Messages

Notifications

	iter varying (255)	description text	release_year integer	language_id smallint	rental_duration smallint	rental_rate numeric (4,2)	length smallint	replacement numeric (5,2)
1	my Dinosaur	A Epic Drama of a Feminist And a Mad Scientist who must Battle a ...	2006	1	6	0.99	86	
2	oldfinger	A Astounding Epistle of a Database Administrator And a Explorer w...	2006	1	3	4.99	48	
3	ation Holes	A Astounding Reflection of a Lumberjack And a Car who must Sink ...	2006	1	7	2.99	50	
4	Prejudice	A Fanciful Documentary of a Frisbee And a Lumberjack who must C...	2006	1	5	2.99	117	
5	n Egg	A Fast-Paced Documentary of a Pastry Chef And a Dentist who mu...	2006	1	6	2.99	130	

Selecting every distinct result from the entire table appears to basically accomplish the same thing as regular select, since the descriptions appear to be all unique to begin with. So, release year ends up repeating whereas if you select it as the only column:

Query Query History

1 **SELECT DISTINCT** release_year **FROM** film;

Data Output Messages Notifications



release_year
integer



1

2006