PostgreSQL - DISTINCT Keyword

The PostgreSQL **DISTINCT** keyword is used in conjunction with 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 unique records instead of fetching duplicate records.

Syntax

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

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

Example

Consider the table COMPANY having records as follows -

```
# select * from COMPANY;
id name age address
                          salary
 1 | Paul | 32 | California | 20000
 2 | Allen | 25 | Texas
                          15000
 3 Teddy 23 Norway
                          20000
 4 | Mark | 25 | Rich-Mond |
                             65000
 5 | David | 27 | Texas
                             85000
          22 | South-Hall 45000
 6 Kim
 7 James 24 Houston
                             10000
(7 rows)
```

Let us add two more records to this table as follows -

```
INSERT INTO COMPANY (ID,NAME,AGE,ADDRESS,SALARY)
VALUES (8, 'Paul', 32, 'California', 20000.00 );

INSERT INTO COMPANY (ID,NAME,AGE,ADDRESS,SALARY)
VALUES (9, 'Allen', 25, 'Texas', 15000.00 );
```

Now, the records in the COMPANY table would be -

```
id name
          age address
                            salary
             32 | California |
                              20000
 2 | Allen | 25 | Texas
                              15000
 3 Teddy
             23 Norway
                              20000
 4 | Mark | 25 | Rich-Mond |
                              65000
 5 | David |
             27 | Texas
                              85000
 6 | Kim
          | 22 | South-Hall | 45000
 7 James 24 Houston
                              10000
 8 | Paul | 32 | California |
                              20000
 9 Allen
             25 Texas
                              15000
(9 rows)
```

First, let us see how the following SELECT query returns duplicate salary records -

```
testdb=# SELECT name FROM COMPANY;
```

This would produce the following result -

```
name
-----
Paul
Allen
Teddy
Mark
David
Kim
James
Paul
Allen
(9 rows)
```

Now, let us use **DISTINCT** keyword with the above SELECT query and see the result -

```
testdb=# SELECT DISTINCT name FROM COMPANY;
```

This would produce the following result where we do not have any duplicate entry -

```
name
-----
Teddy
Paul
Mark
David
```

Allen Kim

James (7 rows)