# Distinct

Inside a table, a column often contains many duplicate values; and sometimes you only want to list the different (distinct) values.

The SELECT DISTINCT statement is used to return only distinct (different) values.

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Country) FROM Customers;

# Where

SELECT \* FROM Customers  
WHERE NOT Country='Germany';

SELECT \* FROM Customers  
WHERE Country='Germany' AND (City='Berlin' OR City='München');

# Order By

SELECT \* FROM Customers  
ORDER BY Country;

SELECT \* FROM Customers  
ORDER BY Country ASC, CustomerName DESC;

# Insert

INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerName, ContactName, Address, City, PostalCode, Country)

VALUES ('Cardinal','Tom B. Erichsen','Skagen 21','Stavanger','4006','Norway');

# IS NULL

SELECT LastName, FirstName, Address FROM Persons  
WHERE Address IS NOT NULL;

# UPDATE

UPDATE Customers  
SET ContactName = 'Alfred Schmidt', City= 'Frankfurt'  
WHERE CustomerID = 1;

# DELETE

DELETE FROM Customers  
WHERE CustomerName='Alfreds Futterkiste';

It is possible to delete all rows in a table without deleting the table. This means that the table structure, attributes, and indexes will be intact

DELETE FROM table\_name;

# TOP

The SELECT TOP clause is useful on large tables with thousands of records. Returning a large number of records can impact on performance.

SELECT TOP 3 \* FROM Customers;

SELECT TOP 50 PERCENT \* FROM Customers;

SELECT TOP 3 \* FROM Customers  
WHERE Country='Germany';