THEORETICAL

Explain how to get a unique list of rows in a SELECT statement

Mohammed Ahmed Hassan

mohamedlolx (Mohamed Hassan) (github.com)

Mohamed Hassan | LinkedIn TThe DISTINCT clause is used in the SELECT statement to remove duplicate rows from a result set.

It keeps one row for each group of duplicates.

It can be applied to one or more columns in the select list of the SELECT statement.

```
SELECT

DISTINCT column1

FROM

table_name;
```

It also Can be used in multiple columns:

```
SELECT
DISTINCT column1, column2
FROM
table_name;
```

Also can be specified ordered by which...

```
SELECT

DISTINCT bcolor,
fcolor

FROM

distinct_demo

ORDER BY

bcolor,
fcolor;
```

Shaimaa Adel Mohammed Elzarief

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.

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]

Burham Soliman

egstar (Burham B.
Soliman)
(github.com)

[SELECT DISTINCT]

- This clause is used to remove duplicates from the output of SQL query,

E.g:

SELECT DISTINCT column_name FROM table_name;

OR

SELECT DISTINCT ON

(column name.table alias) column to show, another one

FROM

table_name as table_alias

INNER JOIN

table_name as table_alias2

ON

table_alias.equaled_column = table_alias2.equaled_column

PRACTICAL

Create the functionality to add a student to a session from scratch

Mohammed Ahmed Hassan

Shaimaa Adel

Burham Soliman

```
(Group Work)

[ HTIPS://LINK ]

1- Database schema -> (By Hossam ABu Bakr)

[ Link ]

2- Model -> (By Mohammed Ahmed Hassan)

[ MOHAMED HASSAN ]

3- Handler -> (By Shaimaa Adel)

[ LINK ]
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