**Important SQL Clauses**

DISTINCT Clause

-- The SQL SELECT DISTINCT statement retrieves distinct values from a database table.

-- Syntax is as follows:

SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2 ...

FROM table;

> SELECT DISTINCT salary FROM dev\_schema.employee;

-- We can also use SELECT DISTINCT with multiple columns.

> SELECT DISTINCT first\_name, salary FROM dev\_schema.employee;

-- Here, the SQL command selects rows if the combination of first\_name and salary is unique.

ORDER BY Clause

-- The ORDER BY statement in SQL is used to sort the fetched data in either ascending or descending according to one or more columns.

-- By default ORDER BY sorts the data in ascending order.

-- We can use the keyword DESC to sort the data in descending order and the keyword ASC to sort in ascending order.

> SELECT \* FROM dev\_schema.employee ORDER BY salary DESC;

LIMIT with OFFSET Clause

-- The PostgreSQL LIMIT clause is used to get a subset of rows generated by a query.

-- It is an optional clause of the SELECT statement.

-- The LIMIT clause can be used with the OFFSET clause to skip a specific number of rows before returning the query for the LIMIT clause.

**Syntax:** *SELECT \* FROM table LIMIT n OFFSET m;*

> SELECT \* FROM dev\_schema.employee ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 5;

> SELECT \* FROM dev\_schema.employee ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 5 OFFSET 4;