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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;