SQL

1)HOW DO WE USE THE DISTINCT STATEMENT? WHAT ARE ITS USE?

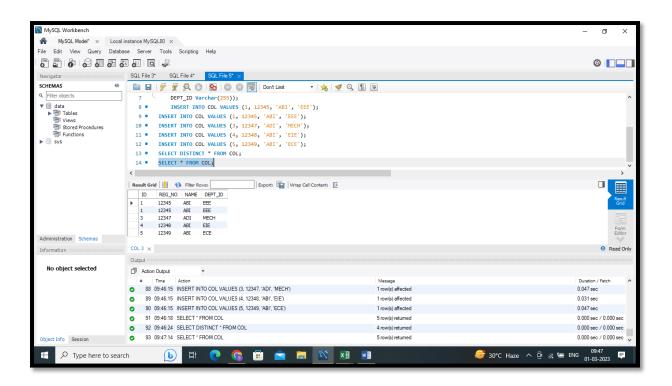
The SQL DISTINCT keyword removes all identical entries from the table. The SELECT command is combined with the term DISTINCT. When a database contains various duplicate records, only unique records are given when the DISTINCT keyword is used to retrieve those records.

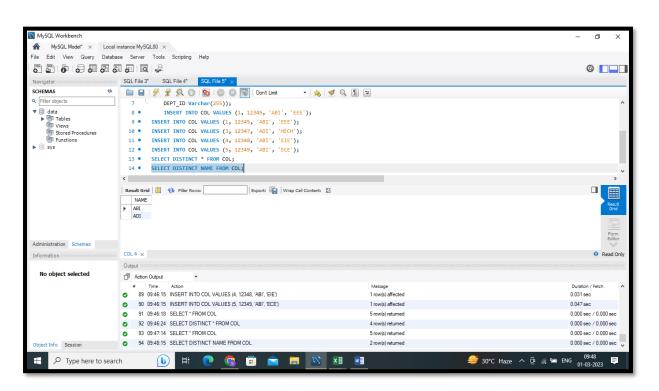
USES:

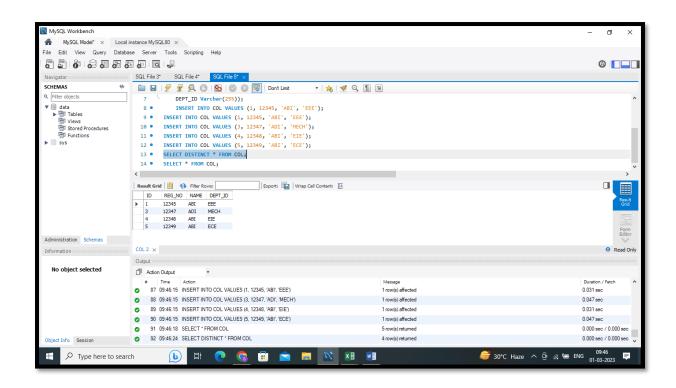
to remove unnecessary entries and show a unique set of values.

SYNTAX:

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→Select distinct column1
From table name;
→Select distinct * from table_name;
EXAMPLE
USE STUDENT;
CREATE TABLE COL(
    ID int,
    REG_NO int,
    NAME Varchar(20),
    DEPT_ID Varchar(255));
    INSERT INTO COL VALUES (1, 12345, 'ABI', 'EEE');
INSERT INTO COL VALUES (1, 12345, 'ABI', 'EEE');
INSERT INTO COL VALUES (3, 12347, 'ADI', 'MECH');
INSERT INTO COL VALUES (4, 12348, 'ABI', 'EIE');
INSERT INTO COL VALUES (5, 12349, 'ABI', 'ECE');
SELECT DISTINCT * FROM COL;
SELECT DISTINCT NAME FROM COL;
SELECT * FROM COL;
```







2) PRINT MAX SALARY FOR A PARTICULAR DEPARTMENT

SYNTAX: Select max() from table_name; **EXAMPLE:** USE STUDENT; CREATE TABLE EMP(ID int, SALARY int, NAME Varchar(20), DEPT_ID Varchar(255)); INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (1, 40000, 'SITA', 'MANAGER'); INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (2, 38000, 'TEENA', 'TEST LEAD'); INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (3, 36000, 'YUVANA', 'TESTER 1'); INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (4, 36000, 'ZARA', 'TESTER 2'); INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (5, 37000, 'RITA', 'DEVELOPER'); SELECT * FROM EMP; SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMP;

