Section Slides: <http://webdev.slides.com/coltsteele/mysql-99-101#/42>

Adding A Couple New Books

* For this section we will add a few new books to our table, to further illustrate the additional tools we’ll be learning
* Code summary

INSERT INTO books

(title, author\_fname, author\_lname, released\_year, stock\_quantity, pages)

VALUES ('10% Happier', 'Dan', 'Harris', 2014, 29, 256),

('fake\_book', 'Freida', 'Harris', 2001, 287, 428),

('Lincoln In The Bardo', 'George', 'Saunders', 2017, 1000, 367);

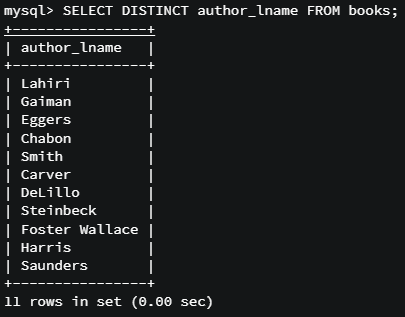
SELECT title FROM books;

Using DISTINCT

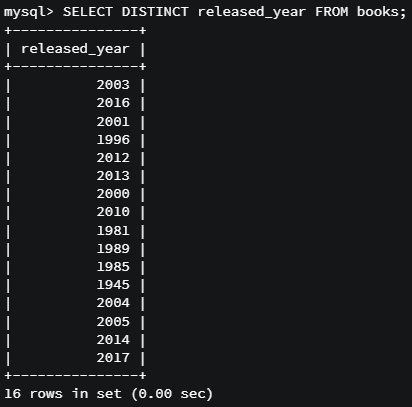
* The DISTINCT function is used in conjunction with SELECT to return only distinct entries in a selection
* In our *books* table, some authors are present multiple times because they have more than one title in our table



* + If we just want unique author last names, we use SELECT **DISTINCT**

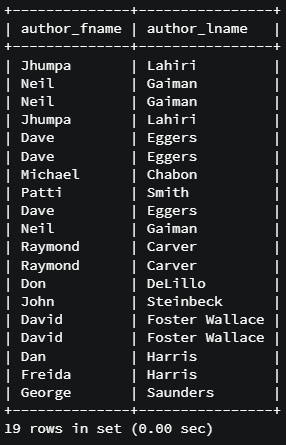


* Another example, where we select the distinct years of publication. This example shows how this function works with integers/numbers in addition to strings



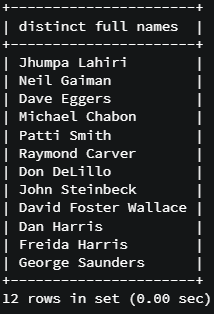
* An advanced topic, there are two authors with the last name “Harris” in our table.





* + If we were to select last names only, we would only get one “Harris” back because they are the same last night
  + But what if we wanted distinct FULL names? Can we combine two columns and have the method resolve distinctions among them? Yes, we can!





* Code summary

SELECT author\_lname FROM books;

SELECT DISTINCT author\_lname FROM books;

SELECT author\_fname, author\_lname FROM books;

SELECT DISTINCT CONCAT(author\_fname,' ', author\_lname) FROM books;

SELECT DISTINCT author\_fname, author\_lname FROM books;