

# SQL Basics - DISTINCT

Your SQL answer set may contain duplicate values in a column

The “distinct” keyword before a column in the SELECT removes duplicates from the answer set

Example Analysis:

- 87 Customers, each one has a country
- How many distinct countries are they from?

# SQL Basics – COUNT()

The count() function counts rows OR non-null values within a column in the answer set.

Example:

```
select count(*)  
  from "alanparadise/nw"."customers";
```

```
select count(country)  
  from "alanparadise/nw"."customers";
```

```
select count(distinct country)  
  from "alanparadise/nw"."customers";
```

# SQL Basics – ORDER BY

You can sort the rows in your answer set with ORDER BY

Default: ASC      Option: DESC

```
select productname, unitprice  
  from "alanparadise/nw"."products"  
order by productname;
```

```
select productname, unitprice  
  from "alanparadise/nw"."products"  
order by unitprice desc;
```

```
select productname, unitprice  
  from "alanparadise/nw"."products"  
order by 2 desc;
```

# SQL Basics – LIMIT

The LIMIT clause tells SQL to return only XX rows in the answer set.

```
select productname, unitprice
      from "alanparadise/nw"."products"
order by unitprice desc limit 5;
```

This replaces the "TOP" clause available in MS SQL Server and the "FETCH" clause available in Oracle.