PostgreSQL SELECT DISTINCT

The following CREATE TABLE statement to create the distinct_demo table that consists of three columns: id, bcolorand fcolor

```
Query Editor Query History

1 CREATE TABLE distinct_demo (
2 id serial NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
3 bcolor VARCHAR,
4 fcolor VARCHAR
5 );

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

CREATE TABLE

Query returned successfully in 130 msec.
```

Insert some rows into the distinct_demo table using the following INSERT statement

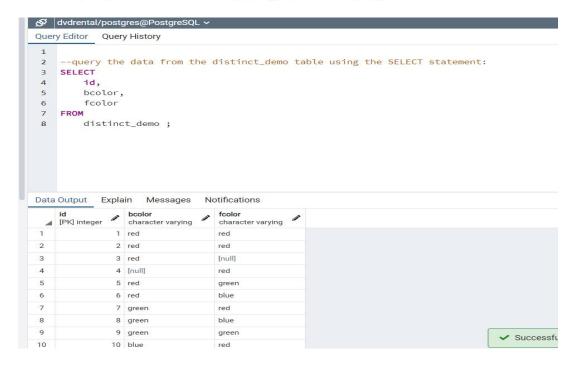
```
    dvdrental/postgres@PostgreSQL 

    ✓
Query Editor Query History
     INSERT INTO distinct_demo (bcolor, fcolor)
 2
     VALUES
 3
          ('red', 'red'),
          ('red', 'red')
('red', NULL),
                    'red'),
 4
 5
          (NULL, 'red'),
 6
 7
          ('red', 'green'),
          ('red', 'blue'),
 8
          ('green', 'red'),
('green', 'blue'),
 9
10
          ('green', 'green'),
11
          ('blue', 'red'),
12
          ('blue', 'green'),
13
          ('blue', 'blue');
Data Output Explain Messages Notifications
```

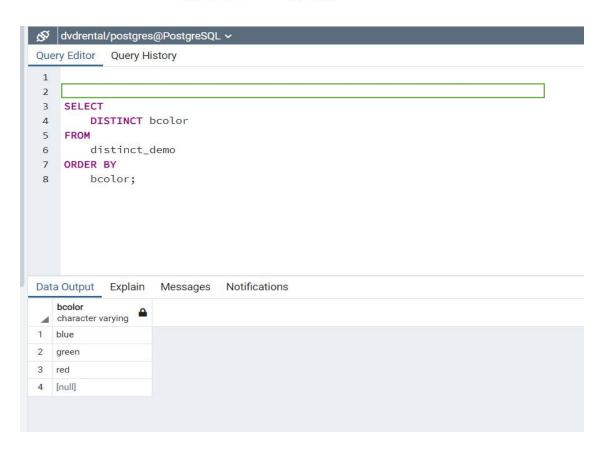
INSERT 0 12

Query returned successfully in 64 msec.

query the data from the distinct_demo table using the SELECT statement:



selects unique values in the bcolor column from the t1 table and sorts the result set in alphabetical order by using the ORDER BY clause.



Demonstrates how to use the DISTINCT clause on multiple columns:

Query Editor Query History		Data Output Explain		Messages Notifications	
1 2	PostgreSQL DISTINCT multiple columns	4	bcolor character varying	fcolor character varying	
3	SELECT	1	blue	blue	
4	DISTINCT bcolor,	2	blue	green	
5	fcolor	3	blue	red	
6	FROM	4	green	blue	
7	distinct_demo	5	green	green	
8	ORDER BY		M.G.C.Com	- A	
9	bcolor,	6	green	red	
10	fcolor;	7	red	blue	
		8	red	green	
		9	red	red	
		10	red	[null]	
		11	[null]	red	

statement sorts the result set by the boolor and foolor, and then for each group of duplicates, it keeps the first row in the returned result set.

