# **SQL SELECT DISTINCT Statement**

**SQL SELECT DISTINCT Statement:**

1. The SELECT DISTINCT statement is used to return only distinct (different) values. Inside a table, a column often contains many duplicate values; and sometimes you only want to list the different (distinct) values.

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| SELECT DISTINCT Country FROM Customers; |

1. The syntax.

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| SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2, ...  FROM table\_name; |

1. SELECT Example Without DISTINCT. If you omit the DISTINCT keyword, the SQL statement returns the "Country" value from all the records of the "Customers" table.

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| SELECT Country FROM Customers; |

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| --- |
| **Country** |
| Germany |
| Mexico |
| Mexico |
| Italy |
| Portugal |
| Spain |
| Spain |
| Brazil |
| USA |
| Venezuela |
| USA |
| Ireland |
| UK |
| France |
| France |
| Canada |
| USA |
| USA |
| Venezuela |
| Venezuela |

1. Previous SQL statement without DISTINCT will show many duplicate country which we dont want.
2. SELECT Example With DISTINCT.

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| SELECT DISTINCT Country FROM Customers; |

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| --- |
| **Country** |
| Argentina |
| Austria |
| Belgium |
| Brazil |
| Canada |
| Denmark |
| Finland |
| France |