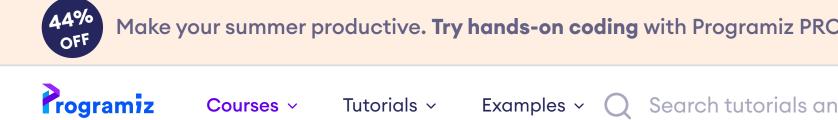
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SQL SELECT (I) SQL SELECT SQL AND, OR, NOT SQL SELECT DISTINCT SQL SELECT AS SQL LIMIT, TOP, FETCH FIRST SQL IN Operator **SQL BETWEEN Operator** SQL IS NULL and NOT NULL SQL MIN() and MAX() SQL COUNT()

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SQL SELECT

SQL GROUP BY

SQL UNIQUE Constraint

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SQL SELECT INTO Statement

SQL SELECT DISTINCT Statement

In this tutorial, you'll learn about the SQL DISTINCT clause and how to use it with the help of various examples.

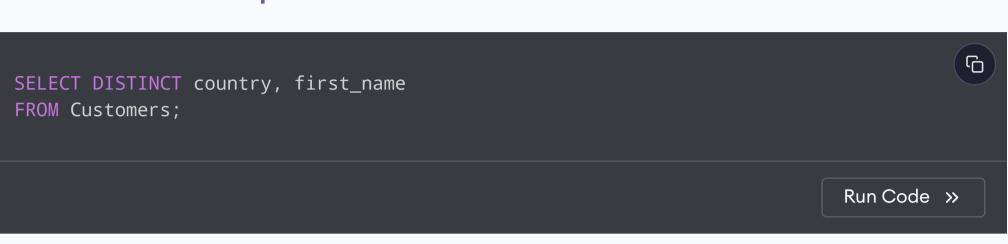
The SQL SELECT DISTINCT statement selects unique rows from a database table. For example,

SELECT DISTINCT country FROM Customers; Run Code »

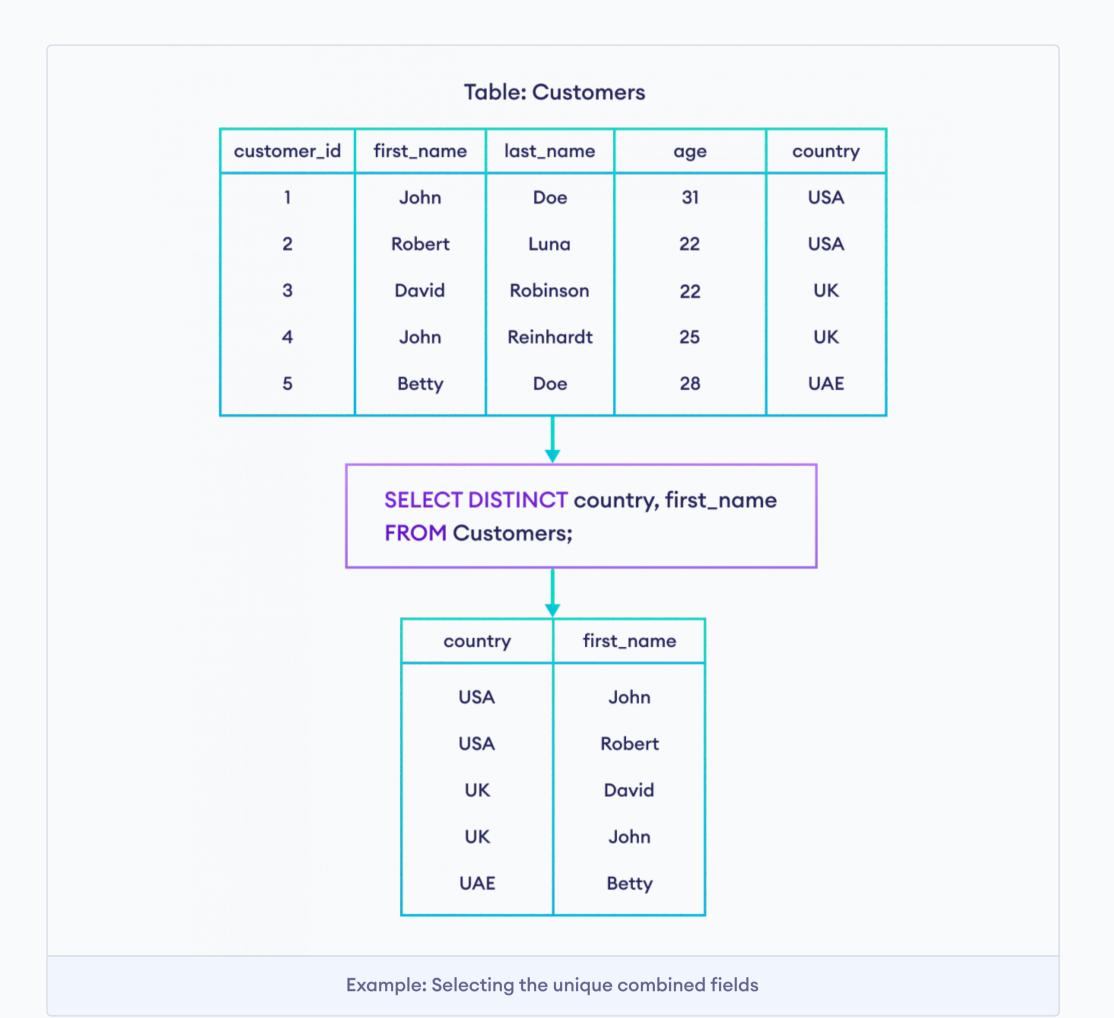
Here, the SQL command selects unique countries from the Customers table.



Let's see another example.

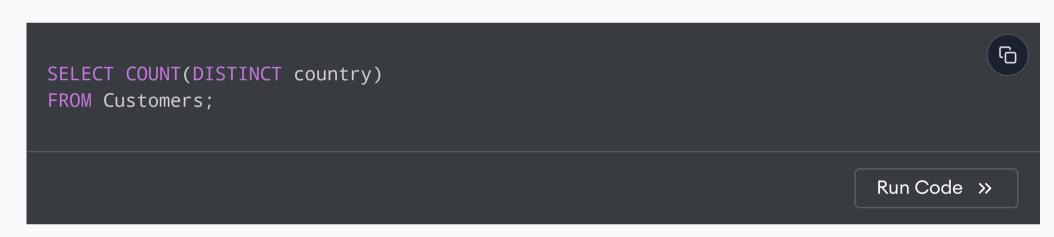


Here, the SQL command selects rows if the combination of country and first_name is unique.



DISTINCT with COUNT

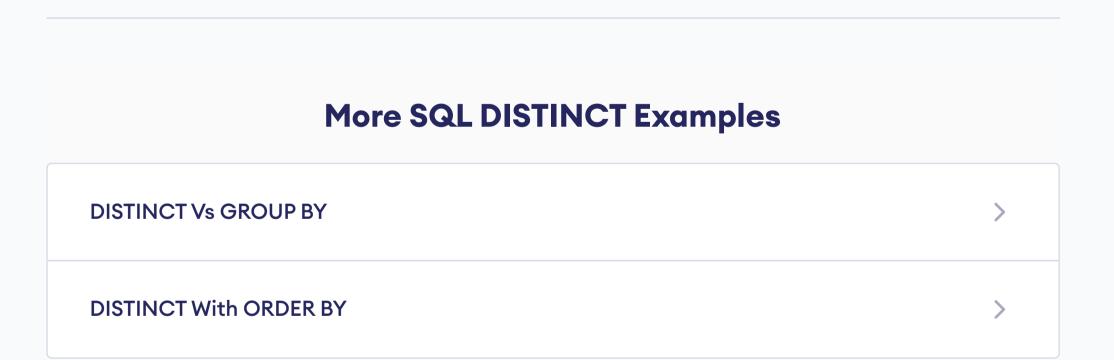
If we need to count the number of unique rows, we can use the [COUNT()] function with DISTINCT.

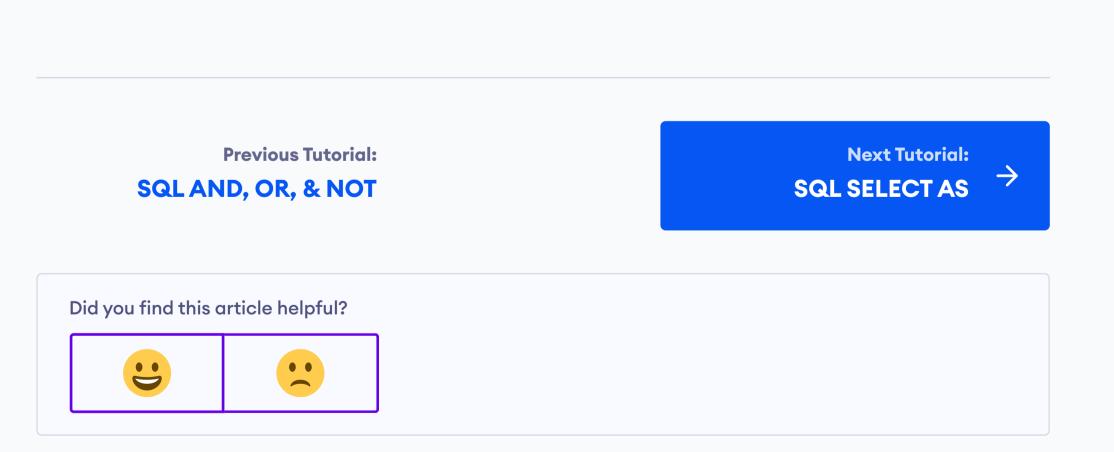


Here, the SQL command returns the count of unique countries.

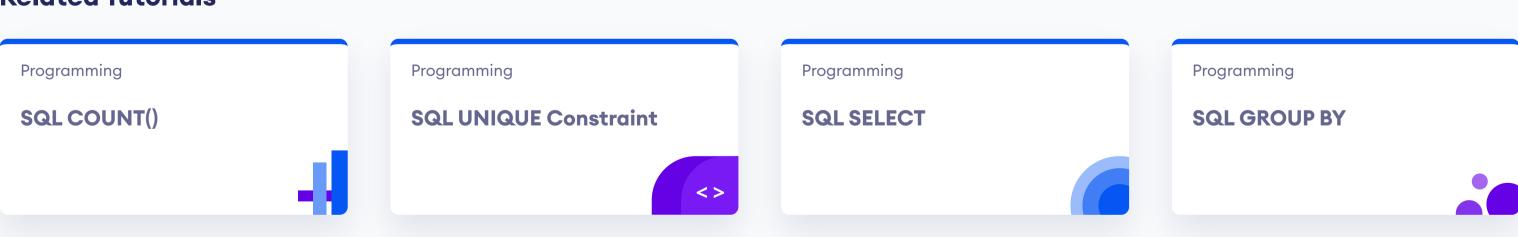


To learn more, visit SQL COUNT().





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