

SQL DISTINCT

SELECT with DISTINCT

- ❑ Redundancy is the repetition of certain data in a table.
- ❑ With the use of DISTINCT clause data redundancy may be avoided.
This clause will eliminate the repetitive appearance of same data.
- ❑ DISTINCT can come only once in a given select statement

- The distinct keyword is used in conjunction with select keyword.
- It is helpful when there is need of avoiding the duplicate values present in any specific columns/table.
- When we use distinct keyword only the **unique values** are fetched.

SYNTAX

```
SELECT DISTINCT <column_name>  
FROM <table_name>  
WHERE <conditions>;
```

Parameters:

Name	Description
column_name	Name of the column.
table_name	Name of the table.
conditions	It may be a condition, a select query or an expression.

NOTE: If distinct keyword is used with multiple columns, the distinct combination is displayed in the result set.

DISTINCT column1,column2

FROM table_name

column1 , column2 : names of the fields of the table

table_name : from where we want to fetch

This query will return all the unique combination of rows in the table

Sample Table

Student				
ROLL_NO	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	Age
1	Ram	Delhi	XXXXXXXXXX	18
2	RAMESH	GURGAON	XXXXXXXXXX	18
3	SUJIT	ROHTAK	XXXXXXXXXX	20
4	SURESH	Delhi	XXXXXXXXXX	18
3	SUJIT	ROHTAK	XXXXXXXXXX	20
2	RAMESH	GURGAON	XXXXXXXXXX	18

**Query - To fetch unique names from the
NAME field**

SELECT DISTINCT NAME FROM Student;

Output:

NAME

Ram

RAMES

H

SUJIT

SURESH

Query - To fetch unique combination of rows from the whole table

```
SELECT DISTINCT * FROM Student;
```

Output:

ROLL_NO	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	Age
1	Ram	Delhi	XXXXXXXXXX	18
2	RAMESH	GURGAON	XXXXXXXXXX	18
3	SUJIT	ROHTAK	XXXXXXXXXX	20
4	SURESH	Delhi	XXXXXXXXXX	18

DISTINCT can be used with aggregates: COUNT, AVG, MAX, etc.

SYNTAX:

```
SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT column-name)
```

```
FROM table-name
```