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1. Selecting distinct output rows

The keyword **DISTINCT** can be placed after **SELECT** to specify that any duplicate copies of an output row will not be displayed. The decision is based on the uniqueness of the rows to be displayed, not the uniqueness of rows in the table.

Using **DISTINCT** takes extra processing time and should be avoided unless it is necessary to avoid duplicate output lines. If you are writing a query that uses a single table and displays the primary key, do not include **DISTINCT**.

Demo 01: Display one output row per row in the table

```
SELECT z_type
FROM zoo;
+-----+
| z_type |
+-----+
| Giraffe |
| Armadillo |
| Lion |
| Lion |
| Giraffe |
| Zebra |
| Zebra |
| Zebra |
| Horse |
| armadillo |
| armadillo |
| Lion |
| Lion |
| Lion |
| Lion |
+-----+
15 rows in set (0.02 sec)
```

Demo 02: Display one output row for each different value of z_type. We have three zebras in the table but with Distinct we get only one row for zebra.

```
SELECT DISTINCT z_type
FROM zoo;
+-----+
| z_type |
+-----+
| Giraffe |
| Armadillo |
| Lion |
| Zebra |
| Horse |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.02 sec)
```

Demo 03: Display one output row for each different combination of values for z_type and z_cost. We have two rows with Giraffe because there are two different price values for giraffes.

```

SELECT DISTINCT z_type, z_cost
FROM zoo
ORDER BY z_type, z_cost;
+-----+-----+
| z_type | z_cost |
+-----+-----+
| Armadillo | 490.00 |
| armadillo | 490.01 |
| Giraffe   | 5000.00 |
| Giraffe   | 5000.25 |
| Horse     | 490.00 |
| Lion      | 1850.00 |
| Lion      | 5000.00 |
| Zebra     | 2500.25 |
+-----+-----+
8 rows in set (0.02 sec)

```

Please note that Distinct is not a function and it is inappropriate to use parentheses with Distinct. You will often see queries that use the syntax Select Distinct (z_type) from zoo, but those parentheses are simply parentheses you could use around any expression. You can write a query such as this where the parentheses are also legal but meaningless. Select (z_type) from zoo;

1.1. Sorting and distinct

Return to the query

```
SELECT DISTINCT z_type from zoo;
```

Can we sort the output? With some dbms the way a Distinct operation is implemented the output is commonly sorted.

Demo 04: Distinct Z-Type, order by z_type

```

SELECT Distinct z_type
FROM zoo
order by z_type;
+-----+
| z_type |
+-----+
| Armadillo |
| Giraffe   |
| Horse     |
| Lion      |
| Zebra     |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

What if we want to sort the output by the animal name? Before we try this, think about what this means. We are displaying one row that represents all of the zebras, one row that represents all of the giraffes. If we sort by z_name, how should the rows be returned? MySQL allows an order by clause to sort by the name even if it is not in the Select. **This is a MySQL extension and is not allowed in all dbms.**

Demo 05:

```

SELECT distinct z_type
FROM zoo
order by z_name;

```

```

+-----+
| z_type |
+-----+
| Horse  |
| Armadillo |
| Zebra  |
| Lion   |
| Giraffe |
+-----+

```

MySQL allows some extensions for the purpose of improving efficiency of retrieval. (Every dbms does this.) You need to decide (1) if this sort makes sense and is useful, and (2) if you want to keep your SQL closer to standard SQL. There is nothing wrong with using the MySQL extensions but it helps to be aware of them.

2. Limit

Limit is a MySQL feature. Other dbms have other techniques to limit the result set by a row count.

A Limit clause can be placed at the end of the statement to specify only a specific number of rows should be displayed. If the result is sorted, the sort is done before the limit is applied. Using a value for limit that is more than the number of available rows is not an error.

There are a few options you can use with Limit. Limit can take one or two integer numbers; the numbers must be nonnegative constants.

Demo 06: These are the first 5 rows from the zoo table. These are just the first 5 rows that MySQL returned. We have no control here over which rows are returned.

```

Select z_type, z_cost
From zoo
LIMIT 5;
+-----+-----+
| z_type | z_cost |
+-----+-----+
| Giraffe | 5000.00 |
| Armadillo | 490.00 |
| Lion    | 5000.00 |
| Lion    | 5000.00 |
| Giraffe | 5000.25 |
+-----+-----+

```

Maybe I want the 5 cheapest animals; I could include an Order by clause

Demo 07: Limit with a order by

```

Select z_id, z_type, z_cost
From zoo
ORDER BY z_cost
LIMIT 5;
+----+-----+-----+
| z_id | z_type | z_cost |
+----+-----+-----+
| 25  | Armadillo | 490.00 |
| 70  | armadillo | 490.00 |
| 47  | Horse    | 490.00 |
| 71  | armadillo | 490.01 |
| 75  | Lion     | 1850.00 |
+----+-----+-----+

```

But if we look at the data more carefully we have several animals that cost 1850- maybe we want to see all of the animals tied for the last place. Limit does not return the tied rows.

2.1. Limit with a skip

If you have two numbers with Limit, the first is the offset- the number of rows to skip before starting to return rows. The offset of the first row is 0- not 1.

Demo 08: Limit with a skip. This also gives us 10 rows, but it skips the first 5 rows before it sends us the 10 rows. That is- it returns rows 6,7,8,..., 15

```
Select z_id, z_type, z_cost
From zoo
ORDER BY z_cost
LIMIT 5, 10;
```

There is no special way to say skip the first 30 rows and give me the rest. The technique used is to use a very large number for the second argument.

Demo 09: Limit with a skip and a large value for the number of rows.

```
Select z_id, z_type, z_cost
From zoo
ORDER BY z_cost
LIMIT 5, 10;
```

z_id	z_type	z_cost
74	Lion	1850.00
73	Lion	1850.00
72	Lion	1850.00
45	Zebra	2500.25
44	Zebra	2500.25
43	Zebra	2500.25
57	Lion	5000.00
56	Lion	5000.00
23	Giraffe	5000.00
85	Giraffe	5000.25

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Demo 10: You can think of Limit with 1 value as using an offset of 0. The following two queries return the same results

```
Select z_id, z_type, z_cost
From zoo
ORDER BY z_cost desc
LIMIT 5;
```

```
Select z_id, z_type, z_cost
From zoo
ORDER BY z_cost desc
LIMIT 0, 5;
```