SQL - DISTINCT KEYWORD

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-distinct-keyword.htm

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The SQL **DISTINCT** keyword is used in conjunction with SELECT statement to eliminate all the duplicate records and fetching only unique records.

There may be a situation when you have multiple duplicate records in a table. While fetching such records, it makes more sense to fetch only unique records instead of fetching duplicate records.

Syntax:

The basic syntax of DISTINCT keyword to eliminate duplicate records is as follows:

```
SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2,....columnN
FROM table_name
WHERE [condition]
```

Example:

Consider the CUSTOMERS table having the following records:

| I | D | NAME | AGE | ADDRESS | SALARY | İ |
|-----|----------|-----------|-----|-------------|----------|---------|
| + | + | | + | + | -+ | -+ |
| | 1 | Ramesh | 32 | Ahmedabad | 2000.00 | |
| | 2 | Khilan | 25 | Delhi | 1500.00 | |
| li | 3 | kaushik | 23 | Kota | 2000.00 | Ĺ |
| l i | 4 | Chaitali | 25 | Mumbai | 6500.00 | Ì. |
| l i | 5 | Hardik | 27 | Bhopal | 8500.00 | Ì |
| İ | 6 j | Komal | 22 | MP . | 4500.00 | Ť |
| İ | 7 j | Muffy | 24 | Indore | 10000.00 | Ť |
| + | / + | митту | + | Indore + | -+ | -+ |

First, let us see how the following SELECT query returns duplicate salary records:

```
SQL> SELECT SALARY FROM CUSTOMERS
ORDER BY SALARY;
```

This would produce the following result where salary 2000 is coming twice which is a duplicate record from the original table.

Now, let us use DISTINCT keyword with the above SELECT query and see the result:

```
SQL> SELECT DISTINCT SALARY FROM CUSTOMERS ORDER BY SALARY;
```

This would produce the following result where we do not have any duplicate entry:

```
+----+
| SALARY |
```

| ++ | | | |
|----------|--|--|--|
| 1500.00 | | | |
| 2000.00 | | | |
| 4500.00 | | | |
| 6500.00 | | | |
| 8500.00 | | | |
| 10000.00 | | | |
| ++ | | | |
| | | | |