

5.7

Using the DISTINCT Statement

Removing Duplicate Values With DISTINCT

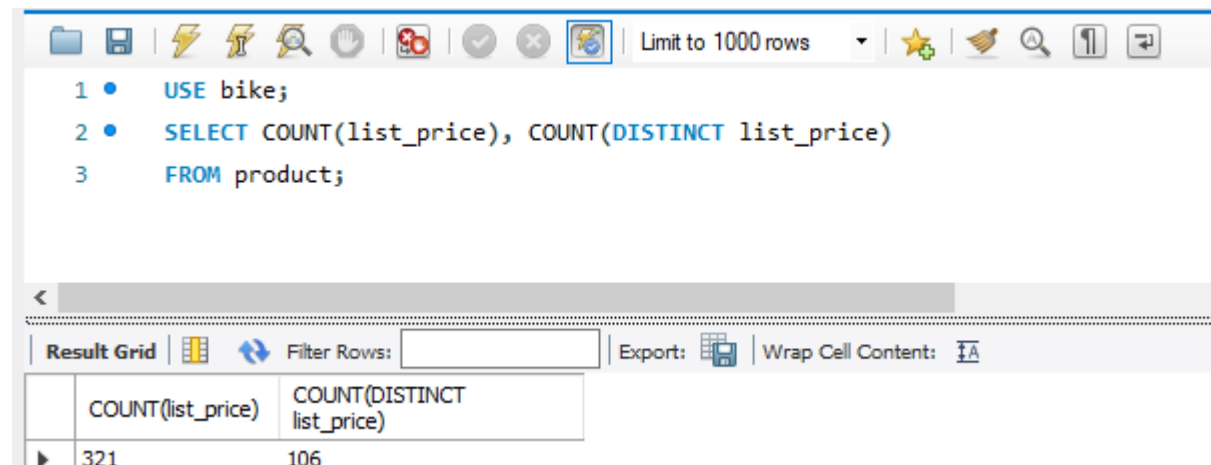
- The DISTINCT keyword allows you to eliminate duplicate rows in aggregate functions.
- You may also use the DISTINCT keyword with columns of the base table in a SELECT statement.
- COUNT(list_price) counts all the rows in the product table that have a list price.
- COUNT(DISTINCT list_price) eliminates duplicate values in the list_price.

Code Sample:

Example

```
USE bike;
SELECT COUNT(list_price), COUNT(DISTINCT list_price)
FROM product;
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a database query editor interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with various icons for file operations, execution, and viewing. Below the toolbar, the SQL query is displayed in a text area, numbered 1 through 3. The query is:
1 • USE bike;
2 • SELECT COUNT(list_price), COUNT(DISTINCT list_price)
3 FROM product;
Below the query, there is a horizontal scrollbar. At the bottom, there is a 'Result Grid' section. It includes a 'Filter Rows' input field, an 'Export' button, and a 'Wrap Cell Content' checkbox. The result grid itself is a table with two columns: 'COUNT(list_price)' and 'COUNT(DISTINCT list_price)'. The first row of data shows the values 321 and 106 respectively.

	COUNT(list_price)	COUNT(DISTINCT list_price)
▶	321	106



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