

## 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;
```

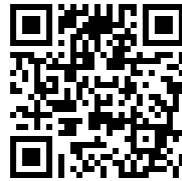
*Output:*

The screenshot shows a MySQL query editor interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with various icons and a dropdown menu set to "Limit to 1000 rows". Below the toolbar, the SQL query is displayed in a list format:

- 1 • `USE bike;`
- 2 • `SELECT COUNT(list_price), COUNT(DISTINCT list_price)`
- 3 • `FROM product;`

Below the query, there is a "Result Grid" section. It includes a "Filter Rows:" input field, an "Export:" button, and a "Wrap Cell Content:" checkbox. The results are displayed in a table with two columns: "COUNT(list\_price)" and "COUNT(DISTINCT list\_price)".

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



Miles, M. (n.d.). *Learning MySQL*. EdTech Books.  
[https://edtechbooks.org/learning\\_mysql](https://edtechbooks.org/learning_mysql)