

## 5.7

# Using the DISTINCT Statement

### Removing Duplicate Values With DISTINCT

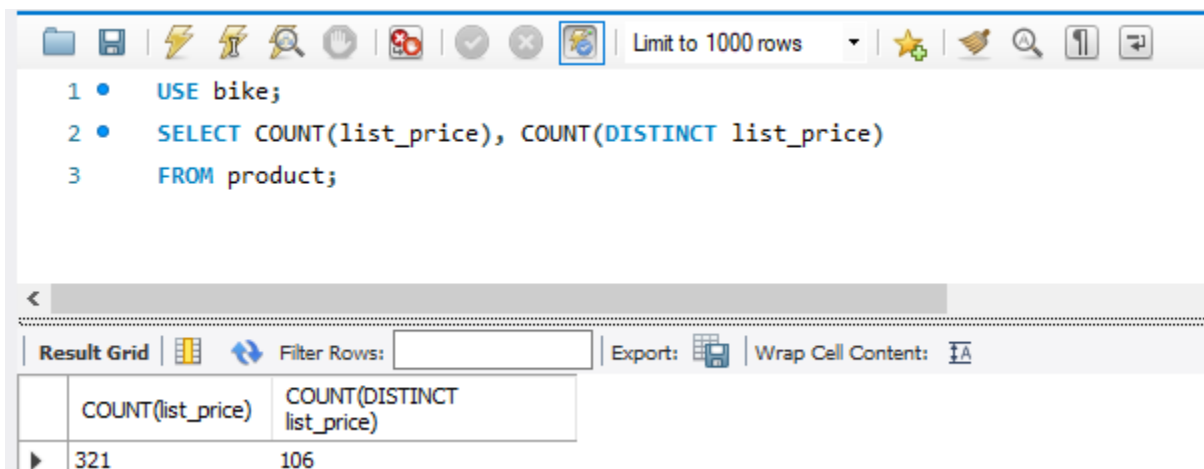
- The DISTINCT keyword allows you to eliminate duplicate rows in aggregate functions.
- You may also use the DISTINCT keyword with columns of the base table in a SELECT statement.
- COUNT(list\_price) counts all the rows in the product table that have a list price.
- COUNT(DISTINCT list\_price) eliminates 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 IDE window with a toolbar at the top. The SQL editor contains the following code:

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

Below the editor is a result grid. The grid has two columns: COUNT(list\_price) and COUNT(DISTINCT list\_price). The first row shows the results: 321 and 106.

	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)