DISTINCT

This clause helps us to do away with duplicates when selecting records from a table. This means that it helps us get unique records. Its syntax is given below:

```
SELECT DISTINCT expression(s)
FROM tableName
[WHERE condition(s)];
```

To demonstrate this, we will use the Price table with the following data:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>id</th>
<th>price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

When we select the price column from the table, we get the following result:

```
SELECT price FROM Price;
```

We have two records with a price of 250, creating a duplicate. We need to have only unique records. We can filter these by use of the DISTINCT clause as shown below:

```
SELECT DISTINCT price FROM Price;
```
We now don't have any duplicates in the above output.

**From**

The FROM clause used for fetching data from a database table. It can also help when joining tables. Here is the syntax for the command:

```
SELECT columnNames FROM tableName;
```

To see the contents of the book table, run the following command:

```
SELECT * FROM price;
```

The clause can help you to fetch only a single column from a database table. For example:

```
SELECT price FROM Price;
```

**Assignment**

1. What is the use of DISTINCT and FROM clause?