

# Handling copy - HANDLING DUPLICATE in SQL

This article will show you in detail how to handle copy - HANDLING DUPLICATE with specific examples to make it easier to visualize and capture.

There is a situation where data has multiple duplicate records in a table and you want to retrieve a single record rather than retrieving all duplicate records. To handle this situation, use the **DISTINCT** keyword in SQL in conjunction with the **SELECT** statement, you will remove all duplicate records and retrieve only records.

## Syntax

The basic syntax of the *DISTINCT* keyword to remove duplicates is as follows:

```
SELECT DISTINCT col1, col2. colN
FROM ten_bang
WHERE [dieu_kien]
```

## Examples of how to handle Duplicate in SQL

Considering the table *NHANVIEN* has the following records:

ID	TEN	TUOI	DIACHI	LUONG
1	LUONG	2000	1500.00	2000.00
2	LUONG	2000	2000.00	4500.00

First, we see how the *SELECT* query returns a copy of *LUONG*:

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

In the resulting result, *LUONG 2000* appears twice, and is a copy from the original table.

1500.00	2000.00	2000.00	4500.00
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Now, use the *DISTINCT* keyword with the *SELECT* query and see the result:

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

In the results, you will not see any copies.

1500.00	2000.00	4500.00	6500.00
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Next lesson: Query SUBQUERY child in SQL

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