



链滴

Oracle 删除重复数据只留一条

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查询及删除重复记录的SQL语句

1、查找表中多余的重复记录，重复记录是根据单个字段 (Id) 来判断

```
select * from 表 where Id in (select Id from 表 group by Id having count(Id) > 1)
```

2、删除表中多余的重复记录，重复记录是根据单个字段 (Id) 来判断，只留有rowid最小的记录

```
DELETE from 表 WHERE (id) IN ( SELECT id FROM 表 GROUP BY id HAVING COUNT(id) > 1) AND ROWID NOT IN (SELECT MIN(ROWID) FROM 表 GROUP BY id HAVING COUNT(*) > 1);
```

3、查找表中多余的重复记录 (多个字段)

```
select * from 表 a where (a.Id,a.name) in(select Id,name from 表 group by Id,name having count(*) > 1)
```

4、删除表中多余的重复记录 (多个字段) ，只留有rowid最小的记录

```
delete from 表 a where (a.Id,a.name) in (select Id,name from 表 group by Id,name having count(*) > 1) and rowid not in (select min(rowid) from 表 group by Id,name having count(*)>1)
```

5、查找表中多余的重复记录 (多个字段) ，不包含rowid最小的记录

```
select * from 表 a where (a.Id,a.name) in (select Id,name from 表 group by Id,name having count(*) > 1) and rowid not in (select min(rowid) from 表 group by Id,name having count(*)>1)
```

例如：

(1) 查询部位表的多余的数据 (根据code)

```
select count(1) from base_part where code in (select code from base_part group by code having count(code) > 1);
```

(2) 删除多余的数据，只留rowid最小的记录

```
DELETE from base_part WHERE (code) IN ( SELECT code FROM base_part GROUP BY code HAVING COUNT(code) > 1) AND ROWID NOT IN (SELECT MIN(ROWID) FROM base_part GROUP BY code HAVING COUNT(*) > 1);
```