

Day 33 - 90 days of Analytics: GROUP BY

In today's video, we looked at the combination of the various aggregation functions with the GROUP BY clause

The following were mentioned

- The **GROUP BY** statement groups rows that have the same values into summary rows, like "find the number of staff per gender". it is used in collaboration with the SELECT statement to arrange identical data into groups.

- The GROUP BY statement is often used with aggregate functions (COUNT(), MAX(), MIN(), SUM(), AVG()) to group the result-set by one or more columns.

- The COUNT function and GROUP BY clause. Example

```
SELECT Gender,COUNT(Gender) AS Number
FROM staff_db.staffdemographic
GROUP BY Gender;
```

- The AVG function and the GROUP BY clause. Example

```
SELECT Gender,ROUND(AVG(Age)) AS Average_Age
FROM staff_db.staffdemographic
GROUP BY Gender;
```

- The **ROUND** function is used to round a given number to the nearest integer or to a certain decimal place.

- The GROUP BY clause follows the WHERE clause in a SELECT statement and precedes the ORDER BY clause. Example

```
SELECT Gender,COUNT(Gender) AS Number
FROM staff_db.staffdemographic
WHERE Age >30
GROUP BY Gender;
```

- The MIN and MAX functions with the GROUP BY clause. Examples

```
SELECT Gender,MAX(Age) AS "Maximum Age"
FROM staff_db.staffdemographic
WHERE Age >30
GROUP BY Gender;
```

```
SELECT Gender,MIN(Age) AS "Minimum Age"
FROM staff_db.staffdemographic
WHERE Age >30
GROUP BY Gender;
```

Link to the YouTube Recording: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XsyO-0hiosM>

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