University of Central Florida CGS 2545 Database Concepts

- The SQL GROUP BY clause
 - is used in collaboration with the SELECT statement to arrange identical data into groups.
 - follows the WHERE clause in a SELECT statement
 - precedes the ORDER BY clause

Syntax

- The basic syntax of a GROUP BY clause is shown in the following code block.
- The GROUP BY clause must follow the conditions in the WHERE clause and must precede the ORDER BY clause if one is used.

```
SELECT column1, column2
FROM table_name
WHERE [ conditions ]
GROUP BY column1, column2
ORDER BY column1, column2
```

- Example
 - Consider the CUSTOMERS table is having the following records

- Example
 - If you want to know the total amount of the salary on each customer, then the GROUP BY query would be as follows

```
SQL> SELECT NAME, SUM(SALARY) FROM CUSTOMERS GROUP BY NAME;
```

- Example
 - look at a table where the CUSTOMERS table has the following records with duplicate names

```
NAME
            AGE
                   ADDRESS
                               SALARY
 Ramesh
                   Ahmedabad
             32
                                2000.00
Ramesh
                   Delhi
             25
                                1500.00
kaushik
             23
                   Kota
                                2000.00
kaushik
                   Mumbai
             25
                                6500.00
Hardik
                   Bhopal
                                8500.00
             27
Komal
             22
                   MP
                                4500.00
 Muffy
                   Indore
             24
                               10000.00
```

- Example
 - Now again, if you want to know the total amount of salary on each customer, then the GROUP BY query would be as follows

```
SQL> SELECT NAME, SUM(SALARY) FROM CUSTOMERS GROUP BY NAME;
```