MYSQL GROUP BY CLAUSE

You can use **GROUP BY** to group values from a column, and, if you wish, perform calculations on that column. You can use COUNT, SUM, AVG, etc., functions on the grouped column.

To understand **GROUP BY** clause, consider an **employee_tbl** table, which is having the following records:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM employee_tbl;
+------+------+------------+--------------------+
| id   | name | work_date  | daily_typing_pages |
+------+------+------------+--------------------+
|    1 | John | 2007-01-24 |                250 |
|    2 | Ram  | 2007-05-27 |                220 |
|    3 | Jack | 2007-05-06 |                170 |
|    3 | Jack | 2007-04-06 |                100 |
|    4 | Jill | 2007-04-06 |                220 |
|    5 | Zara | 2007-06-06 |                300 |
|    5 | Zara | 2007-02-06 |                350 |
+------+------+------------+--------------------+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Now, suppose based on the above table we want to count number of days each employee did work.

If we will write a SQL query as follows, then we will get the following result:

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employee_tbl;
+--------------------------+
| COUNT(*)                 |
+--------------------------+
| 7                        |
+--------------------------+
```

But this is not serving our purpose, we want to display total number of pages typed by each person separately. This is done by using aggregate functions in conjunction with a **GROUP BY** clause as follows:

```
mysql> SELECT name, COUNT(*)
    -> FROM   employee_tbl
    -> GROUP BY name;
+------+----------+
| name | COUNT(*) |
+------+----------+
| Jack |        2 |
| Jill |        1 |
| John |        1 |
| Ram  |        1 |
| Zara |        2 |
+------+----------+
5 rows in set (0.04 sec)
```

We will see more functionality related to GROUP BY in other functions like SUM, AVG, etc.