✅ What `GROUP BY` really does

`GROUP BY` tells SQL:

> "Group rows that have the same values in these column(s), and then apply aggregate functions (like `SUM`, `COUNT`, `AVG`) to each group."

🔍 Why you might group by two columns

Let's say you have this data:

order_date	order_id	total_price
2023-01-01	101	100
2023-01-01	101	50
2023-01-01	102	200
2023-01-02	103	300

If you run:

Sql Copy

```sql
SELECT order_date, order_id, SUM(total_price)
FROM orders
GROUP BY order_date, order_id
```

You'll get:

order_date	order_id	total_price
2023-01-01	101	150
2023-01-01	102	200
2023-01-02	103	300

Each group is defined by the **combination** of `order_date` and `order_id`.

🧠 When grouping by multiple columns makes sense

- You want to **preserve granularity** (e.g. per order per day).
- You're aggregating **per customer per month**, or **per product per category**.
- You're joining tables and need to group by both keys.

😂 So yes, you can group by one, two, or even ten columns — SQL doesn't mind!