The **GROUP BY** clause works by grouping rows that have the same value in the column specified.

Exercise

For this exercise, we are going to work with our **Employees** table. Notice how the rows in this table have shared data, which will give us an opportunity to use aggregate functions to summarize some high-level metrics about the teams. Go ahead and give it a shot.

Table: Employees

Max_years_employed
9

```
SELECT MAX(years_employed) as Max_years_employed
FROM employees;
```

RESET

Exercise 10 — Tasks

1. Find the longest time that an employee has been at the studio ✓
2. For each role, find the average number of years employed by employees in that role
3. Find the total number of employee years worked in each building

Stuck? Read this task's Solution.
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

Finish above Tasks

Next – SQL Lesson 11: Queries with aggregates (Pt. 2)
Previous – SQL Lesson 9: Queries with expressions

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Table: Employees

Role	Average_years_employed
Artist	6
Engineer	3.4
Manager	6

```
SELECT role, AVG(years_employed) as Average_years_employed
FROM employees
GROUP BY role;
```

RESET

Exercise 10 — Tasks

1. Find the longest time that an employee has been at the studio ✓
2. For each role, find the average number of years employed by employees in that role ✓
3. Find the total number of employee years worked in each building

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Exercise

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Table: Employees

Building	Total_years_employed
1e	29
2w	36

```
SELECT building, SUM(years_employed) as Total_years_employed
FROM employees
GROUP BY building;
```

RESET

Exercise 10 — Tasks

1. Find the longest time that an employee has been at the studio ✓
2. For each role, find the average number of years employed by employees in that role ✓
3. Find the total number of employee years worked in each building ✓

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Continue ›

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