

# Group By examples

```
- Group-By
CREATE TABLE sales (
  id INT,
  customer VARCHAR(50),
  product VARCHAR(50),
  quantity INT,
  price INT
);

INSERT INTO sales (id, customer, product, quantity, price)
VALUES
(1, 'Rahul', 'Pen', 2, 10),
(2, 'Rahul', 'Book', 1, 100),
(3, 'Mina', 'Pen', 5, 10),
(4, 'Mina', 'Pencil', 10, 5),
(5, 'Arjun', 'Pen', 3, 10),
(6, 'Arjun', 'Book', 2, 100);

select * from sales;
```

Great! You have your **sales** table and sample data ready.

Now I'll teach you **GROUP BY** with very easy examples **using your own table**.

## ✓ Your Table

markdown

```
id | customer | product | quantity | price
```

```
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1  | Rahul    | Pen     | 2         | 10
2  | Rahul    | Book    | 1         | 100
3  | Mina      | Pen     | 5         | 10
4  | Mina      | Pencil  | 10        | 5
5  | Arjun    | Pen     | 3         | 10
6  | Arjun    | Book    | 2         | 100
```

## ★ GROUP BY — EASY EXAMPLES

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### 1 Total quantity bought by each customer

pgsql

```
SELECT customer, SUM(quantity) AS total_quantity
FROM sales
GROUP BY customer;
```

#### 📌 Output:

diff

customer	total_quantity
Rahul	3
Mina	15
Arjun	5

### 2 Total amount spent by each customer

Amount = quantity \* price

pgsql

```
SELECT customer, SUM(quantity * price) AS total_amount
FROM sales
GROUP BY customer;
```

#### 📌 Output:

diff

customer	total_amount
Rahul	120
Mina	100
Arjun	230

### 3 Total quantity sold for each product

pgsql

```
SELECT product, SUM(quantity) AS total_sold
FROM sales
GROUP BY product;
```

#### 📌 Output:

diff

product	total_sold
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Pen	10
Book	3
Pencil	10

### 4 Count how many times each customer bought something

pgsql

```
SELECT customer, COUNT(*) AS total_orders
FROM sales
GROUP BY customer;
```

#### 📌 Output:

diff

customer	total_orders
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Rahul	2
Mina	2
Arjun	2

### 5 Find total revenue from each product

pgsql

```
SELECT product, SUM(quantity * price) AS revenue
FROM sales
GROUP BY product;
```

### ✚ Output:

markdown

product	revenue
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Pen	100
Book	300
Pencil	50

## ★ EXTRA – HAVING CLAUSE

If you want customers who spent **more than 150**, use HAVING (works AFTER group by):

pgsql

```
SELECT customer, SUM(quantity * price) AS total_amount
FROM sales
GROUP BY customer
HAVING total_amount > 150;
```

### Output:

nginx

Arjun	230
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## If you want, I can give:

- ✓ More practice questions
- ✓ Harder group-by queries
- ✓ Real interview-style SQL questions