

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

<code>id customer product quantity price</code>

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

<code>id customer product quantity price</code>

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

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
-----
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
-----
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
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