**GROUP BY AND HAVING**

-- always use aggrigate function with group by.

-- never ever use single column. dont write group by query without aggrigate function

use my\_db;

drop table employee;

create table employee(

id int primary key ,

name varchar(20),

city varchar(20),

gender varchar(2),

salary double

);

insert into employee values

(1,"raj","pune","m",25000),

(2,"aniket","thane","m",20000),

(3, "rani","pune","f",10000),

(4,"rajat","thane","m",8000);

select \* from employee;

select city from employee;

select gender from employee;

select distinct city from employee;

select distinct gender from employee;

select city from employee group by city;

select gender from employee group by gender;

-- show me city wise max salary

select \* from employee;

select max(salary),city from employee;

select max(salary),city from employee group by city;

select city,name from employee group by city; -- dont write queries like this

-- show me gender wise max salary

select max(salary),gender from employee group by gender;

-- city wise min salary

select min(salary),city from employee group by city;

-- city wise total salary

select sum(salary),city from employee group by city;

-- city wise total employees

select city,count(\*) from employee group by city;

-- how many m and f are there in each city

select city,gender,count(gender) from employee group by city,gender;

-- show city name where company spending total salary more than 30000

-- sum(salary)>30000;

select city, sum(salary) from employee group by city having sum(salary)>30000;

-- check which gender getting max salary

select max(salary), gender from employee;