

GROUP BY Clause

GROUP BY statement is used for organize or arranging data into group that have identical value for one or more columns.

GROUP BY statement is often used with aggregate function [COUNT(), SUM(), AVG(), MIN(), MAX()] to group the result-set by one more columns.

Null values are considered equivalent for grouping purpose.

Importance

GROUP BY clause is mostly used with the SELECT statement.

In the query GROUP BY clause is placed after WHERE clause.

In query GROUP BY clause is placed before HAVING & ORDER BY clause if used any.

Syntax

```
SELECT column_name, function_name(argument)
FROM table_name WHERE condition
GROUP BY column_name
HAVING condition ORDER BY column_name
```

Q1) Find the number of employee working in each department from the "employee" table.
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employee GROUP BY department;

Q2) Find the sum of salary department from employee table and sort the result in ascending order by sum of salary?
SELECT SUM(salary) AS sumsalary FROM employee GROUP BY department ORDER BY sumsalary;

Q3) Find the sum of salary of each department from employee table except 'HR' department and department should not be NULL.
SELECT department, SUM(salary) FROM employee WHERE department != 'HR' AND department IS NOT NULL GROUP BY department;

Q4) Find the number of employee who has same department and salary from 'employee' table sort the result by department in descending order.
SELECT department, salary, COUNT(*) FROM employee GROUP BY department, salary ORDER BY department ASC;