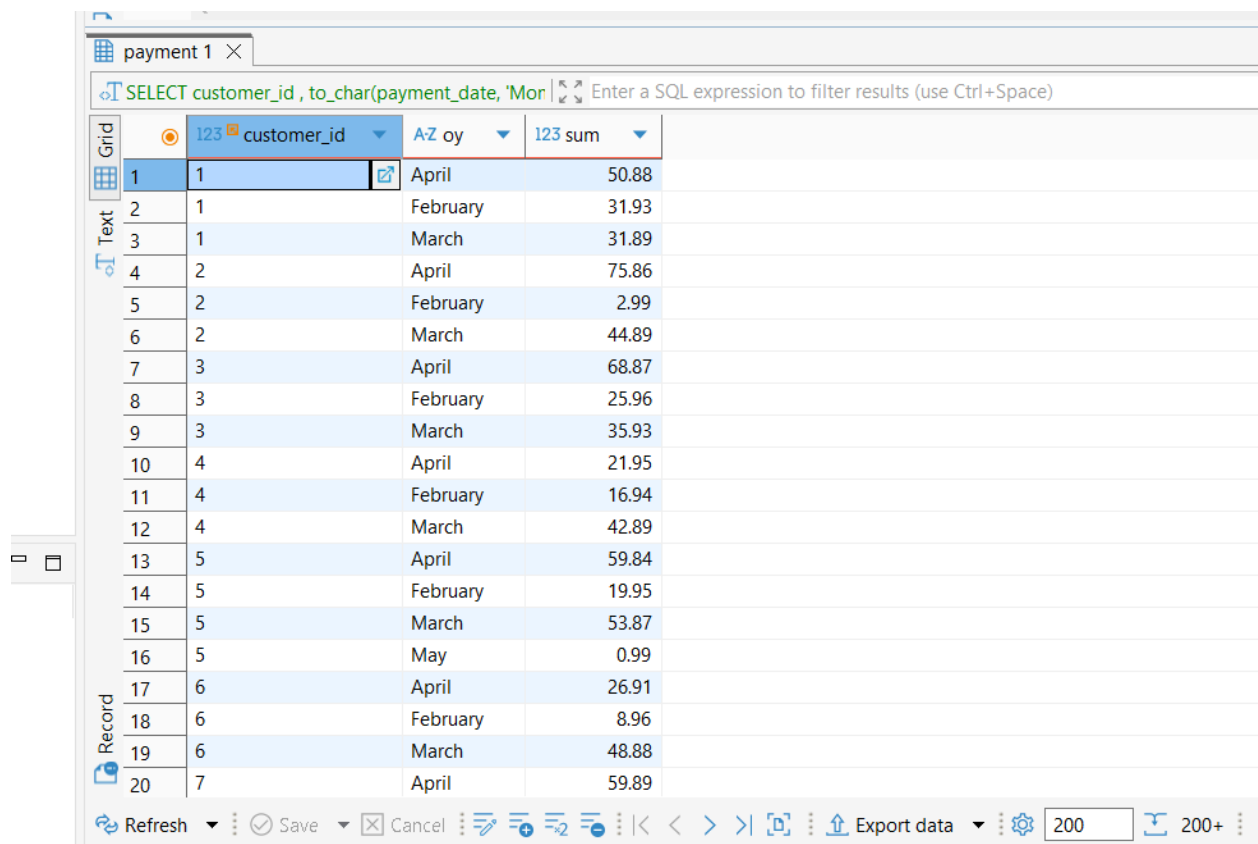


# SQL Grouping date

## 1.SELECT

```
customer_id ,  
to_char(payment_date, 'Month') AS OY,  
SUM(amount)  
FROM payment  
GROUP BY OY , customer_id  
ORDER BY customer_id
```

Izzoh: mijozlarning har oyda qancha umumiy summa ishlatganini chiqaradigan query

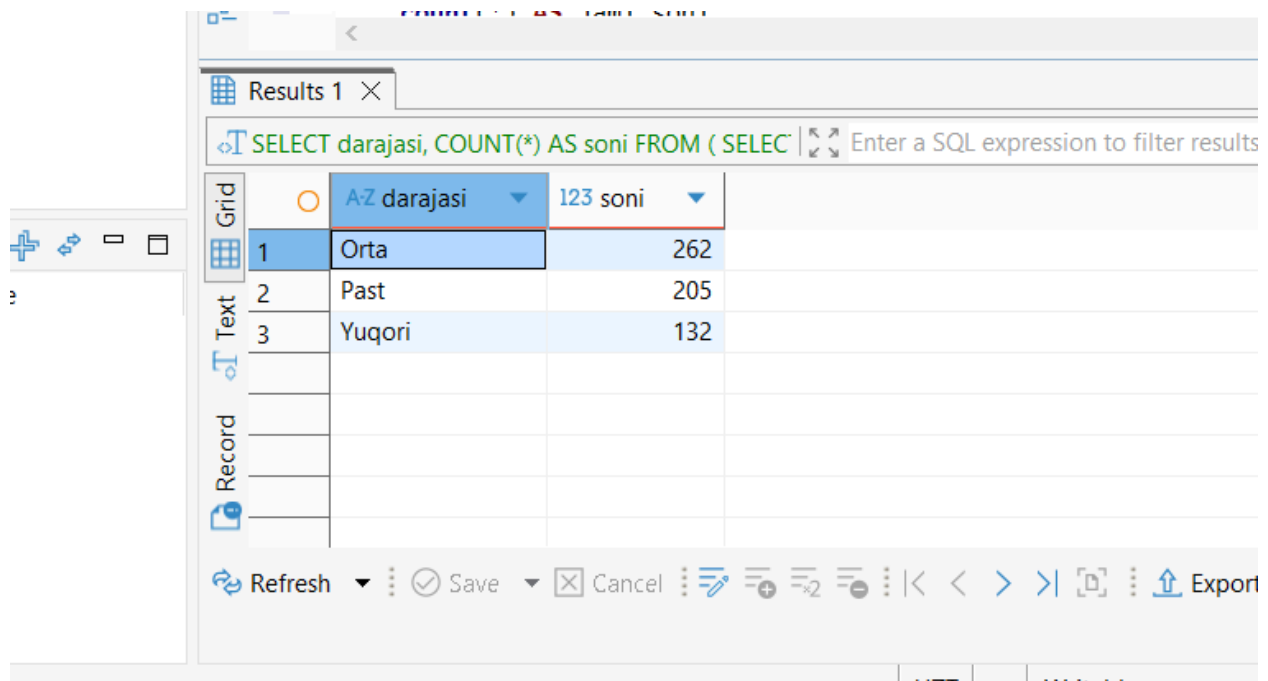


	123 customer_id	A-Z oy	123 sum
1	1	April	50.88
2	1	February	31.93
3	1	March	31.89
4	2	April	75.86
5	2	February	2.99
6	2	March	44.89
7	3	April	68.87
8	3	February	25.96
9	3	March	35.93
10	4	April	21.95
11	4	February	16.94
12	4	March	42.89
13	5	April	59.84
14	5	February	19.95
15	5	March	53.87
16	5	May	0.99
17	6	April	26.91
18	6	February	8.96
19	6	March	48.88
20	7	April	59.89

## 2.SELECT

```
darajasi,  
COUNT(*) AS soni  
FROM (  
    SELECT  
        customer_id,  
        SUM(amount) AS jami_summa,  
        CASE  
            WHEN SUM(amount) < 90 THEN 'Past'  
            WHEN SUM(amount) BETWEEN 90 AND 120 THEN 'Orta'  
            ELSE 'Yuqori'  
        END AS darajasi  
    FROM payment  
    GROUP BY customer_id  
) AS mijoz_toifalari  
GROUP BY darajasi  
ORDER BY darajasi
```

Izoh: mijozning tolagan summasiga qarab uni guruhga ajratib keyin esa osha guruhda nechta customer borligini chiqaradigan query



Results 1

SELECT darajasi, COUNT(\*) AS soni FROM ( SELECT

Enter a SQL expression to filter results

	A-Z darajasi	123 soni
1	Orta	262
2	Past	205
3	Yuqori	132

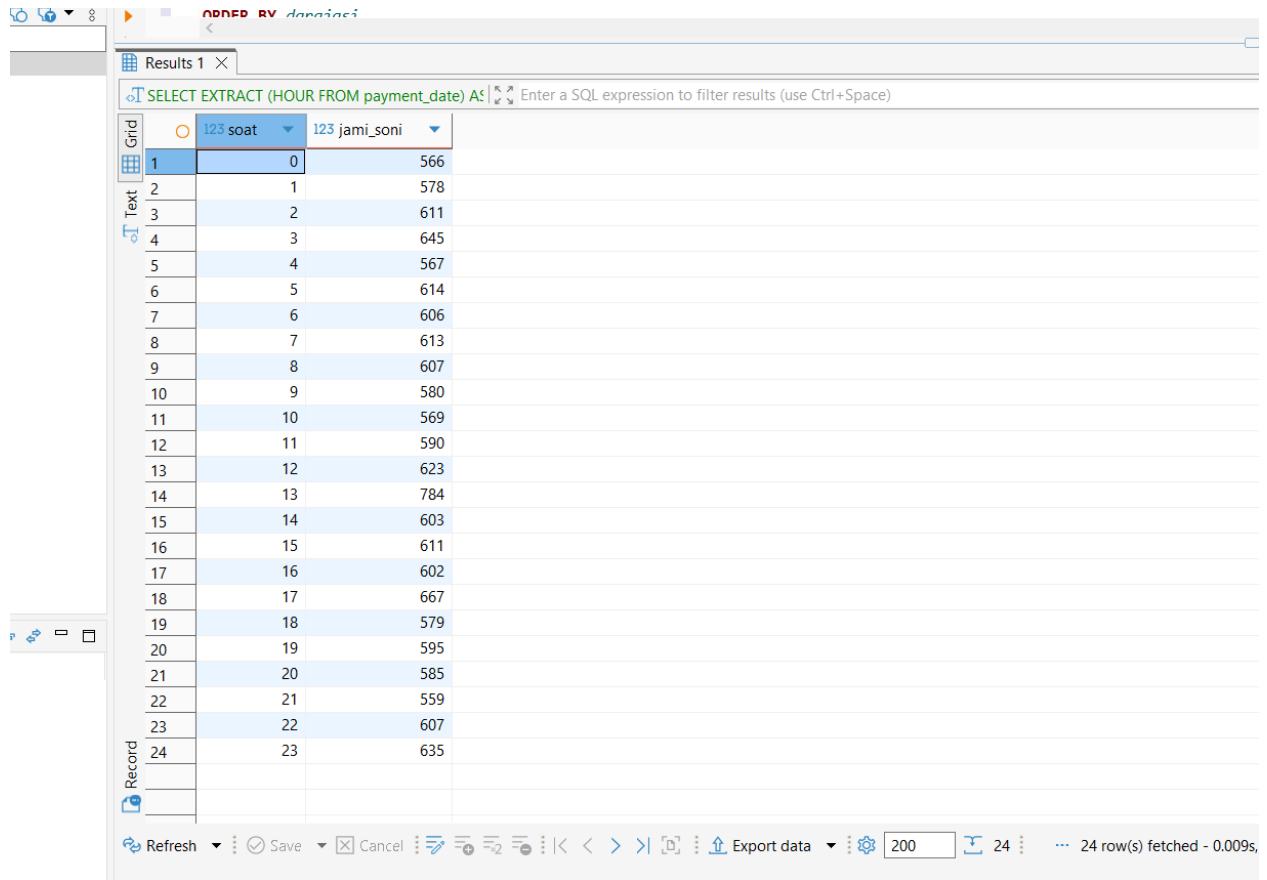
Refresh Save Cancel

Export

### 3.SELECT

```
EXTRACT (HOUR FROM payment_date) AS soat,  
count(*) AS jami_soni  
FROM payment  
GROUP BY soat  
ORDER BY soat
```

Izoh: har soatda nechta mijoz ijaraga olgani chiqaradigan query



Results 1

SELECT EXTRACT (HOUR FROM payment\_date) AS soat, count(\*) AS jami\_soni

Grid	soat	jami_soni
1	0	566
2	1	578
3	2	611
4	3	645
5	4	567
6	5	614
7	6	606
8	7	613
9	8	607
10	9	580
11	10	569
12	11	590
13	12	623
14	13	784
15	14	603
16	15	611
17	16	602
18	17	667
19	18	579
20	19	595
21	20	585
22	21	559
23	22	607
24	23	635

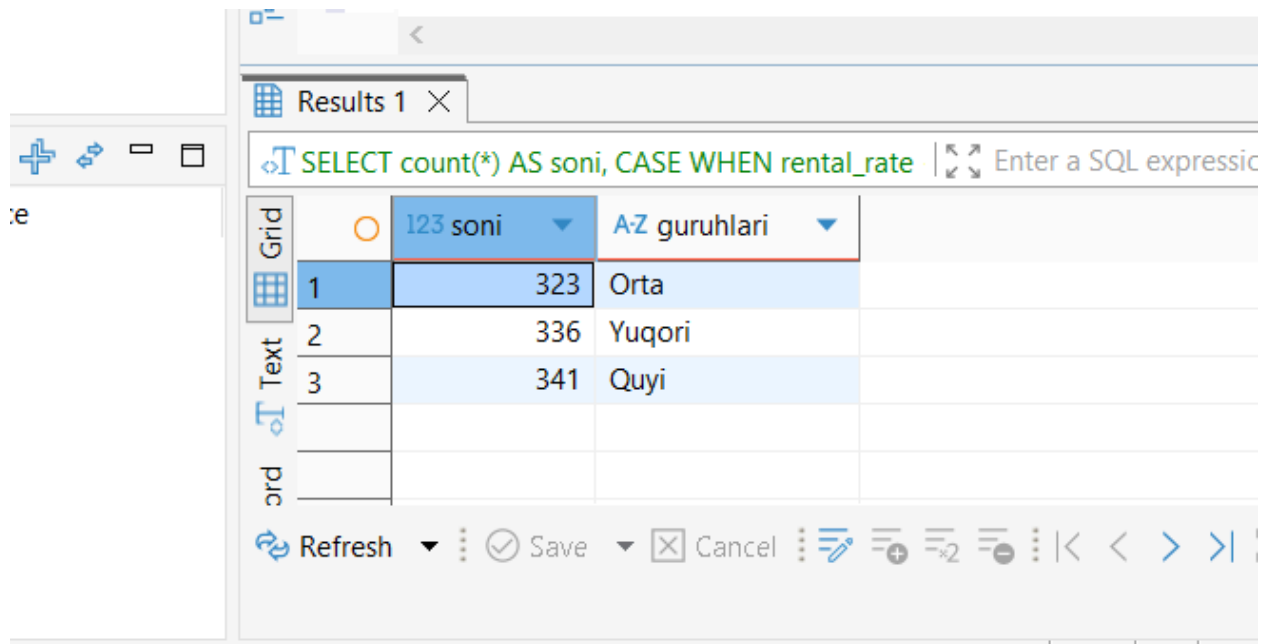
Refresh Save Cancel Export data 200 24 24 row(s) fetched - 0.009s

```

4.SELECT
    count(*) AS soni,
    CASE
        WHEN rental_rate < 1.00 THEN 'Quyi'
        WHEN rental_rate BETWEEN 1.00 AND 2.99 THEN 'Orta'
        ELSE 'Yuqori'
    END AS guruhlari
FROM film
GROUP BY guruhlari

```

Izoh: ijaraga berilgan filmlarning ijara narxi boyicha guruhlarga ajratadigan query



Results 1

SELECT count(\*) AS soni, CASE WHEN rental\_rate

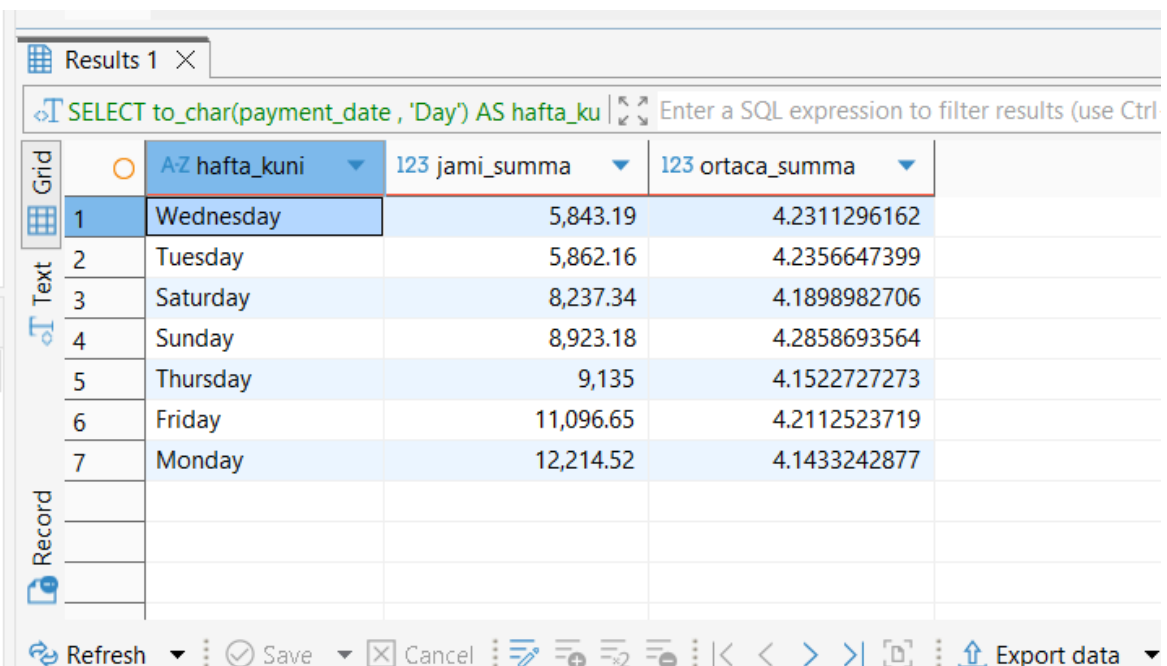
	123 soni	A-Z guruhlari
1	323	Orta
2	336	Yuqori
3	341	Quyi

Refresh Save Cancel

## 5.SELECT

```
to_char(payment_date , 'Day') AS hafta_kuni,  
SUM(amount) AS jami_summa,  
AVG(amount) AS ortaca_summa  
FROM payment  
GROUP BY hafta_kuni  
HAVING sum(amount) > 5000  
ORDER BY jami_summa
```

Izoh: qaysi hafta kunida qancha savdo bolganini chiqaradigan query faqat 5000 dan balandlari uchun



	A:Z hafta_kuni	123 jami_summa	123 ortaca_summa
1	Wednesday	5,843.19	4.2311296162
2	Tuesday	5,862.16	4.2356647399
3	Saturday	8,237.34	4.1898982706
4	Sunday	8,923.18	4.2858693564
5	Thursday	9,135	4.1522727273
6	Friday	11,096.65	4.2112523719
7	Monday	12,214.52	4.1433242877

```

6.with customer_grouped as (
    select customer_id, count(*) cnt from payment
    group by customer_id
)
select customer_id,
    CASE WHEN cnt between 1 and 5 THEN 'low'
         WHEN cnt between 6 and 15 THEN 'medium'
         ELSE 'high'
    end as toifalar,
    cnt
from customer_grouped;

```

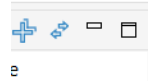
izoh : yordamchi utoz yordamida qilingan vazifa

```

SELECT
    darajasi,
    COUNT(*) AS soni
FROM (
    SELECT
        customer_id,
        CASE
            WHEN count(amount) BETWEEN 1 AND 5 THEN 'quyi'
            WHEN count(amount) BETWEEN 6 AND 15 THEN 'orta'
            ELSE 'yuqori'
        END AS darajasi
    FROM payment
    GROUP BY customer_id
) AS tolov_soni
GROUP BY darajasi

```

Izoh: subqueryda yozilgan kod

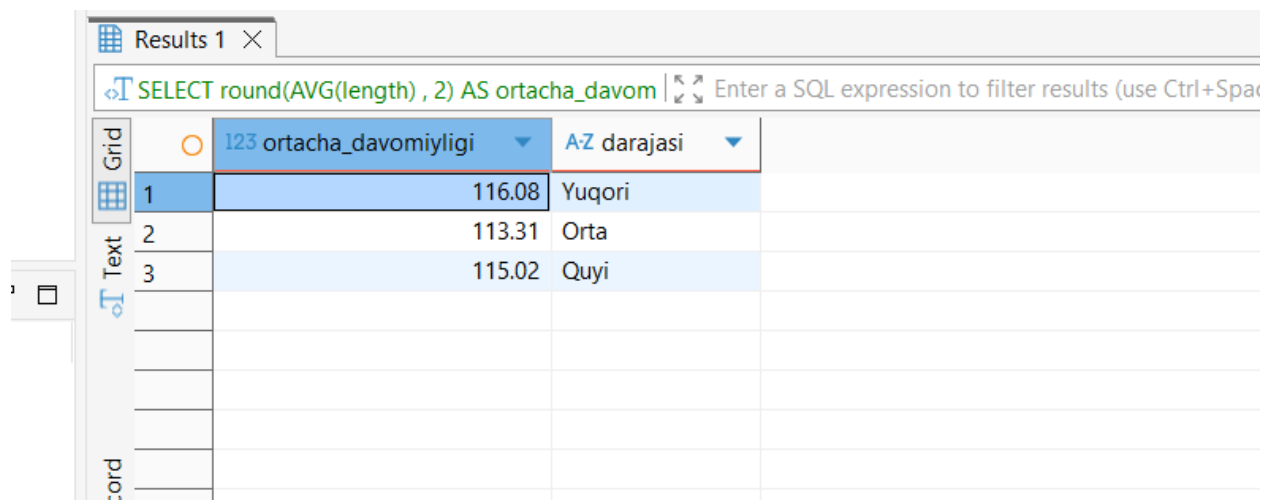


payment 1 ×				
with customer_grouped as ( select customer_id, cc Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)				
Grid	123	cust	Ctrl+click to open SQL console	123 cnt
	1	184	high	20
Text	2	87	high	28
	3	477	high	21
Record	4	273	high	28
	5	550	high	31
	6	51	high	30
	7	394	high	20
	8	272	medium	13
	9	70	high	17
	10	190	high	25
	11	350	high	21
	12	539	high	20
	13	554	high	20
	14	278	high	21
	15	424	high	29
Refresh Save Cancel Export data 200				

## 7.SELECT

```
round(AVG(length) , 2) AS ortacha_davomiyligi,  
CASE  
    WHEN replacement_cost < 15 THEN 'Quyi'  
    WHEN replacement_cost BETWEEN 16 AND 20 THEN 'Orta'  
    ELSE 'Yuqori'  
END AS darajasi  
FROM film  
GROUP BY  
CASE  
    WHEN replacement_cost < 15 THEN 'Quyi'  
    WHEN replacement_cost BETWEEN 16 AND 20 THEN 'Orta'  
    ELSE 'Yuqori'  
END
```

Izoh: replacement\_cost boyicha 3 ta guruha bolib olinib keyin ularni ortacha uzunligi chiqaradigan query



The screenshot shows a database query results window titled "Results 1". The query is: `SELECT round(AVG(length) , 2) AS ortacha_davom`. The results are displayed in a table with 3 columns: an index column, the average length (ortacha\_davomiyligi), and the rating (darajasi). The table has 3 rows of data.

	123 ortacha_davomiyligi	A-Z darajasi
1	116.08	Yuqori
2	113.31	Orta
3	115.02	Quyi



## 8. SELECT

```
customer_id,  
SUM(amount) AS jami_tolov  
FROM payment  
WHERE TO_CHAR(payment_date, 'YYYY-MM') = TO_CHAR(CURRENT_DATE - INTERVAL '1 month',  
'YYYY-MM')  
GROUP BY customer_id  
ORDER BY jami_tolov DESC  
LIMIT 5;
```

Izoh: databaseda otgan oyda sotuv bolmagan database eski

payment 1 X

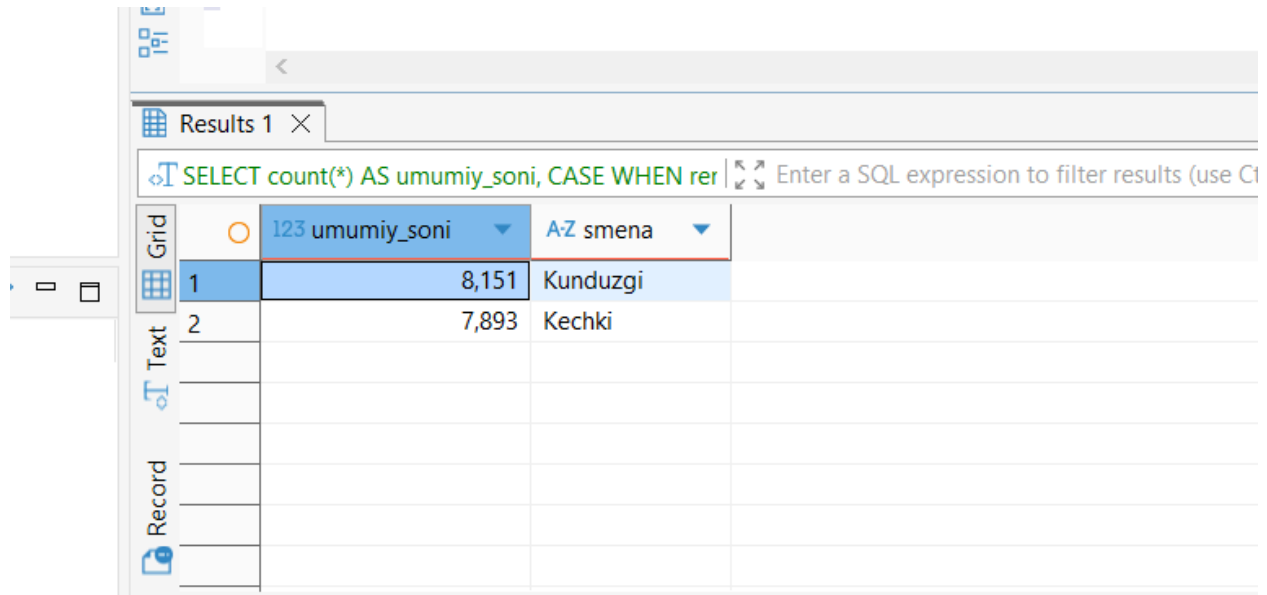
SELECT customer\_id, SUM(amount) AS jami\_tolov | Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Spa

customer_id	jami_tolov
123	123

## 9.SELECT

```
count(*) AS umumiy_soni,  
CASE  
    WHEN rental_date::time BETWEEN TIME '08:00' AND TIME '19:59' THEN 'Kunduzgi'  
    ELSE 'Kechki'  
END AS smena  
FROM rental  
GROUP BY  
CASE  
    WHEN rental_date::time BETWEEN TIME '08:00' AND TIME '19:59' THEN 'Kunduzgi'  
    ELSE 'Kechki'  
END
```

Izoh: bunda kechki va kunduzgi smenalarda har birida qancha ijara amalga oshganini chiqaradigan query



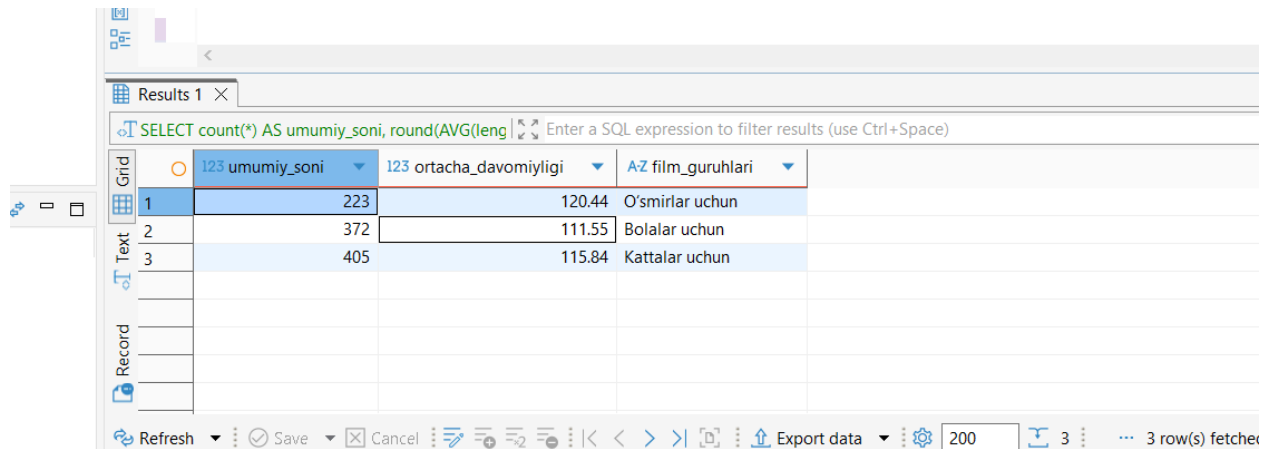
The screenshot shows a database query results window. The query is: `SELECT count(*) AS umumiy_soni, CASE WHEN rental_date::time BETWEEN TIME '08:00' AND TIME '19:59' THEN 'Kunduzgi' ELSE 'Kechki' END AS smena FROM rental GROUP BY CASE WHEN rental_date::time BETWEEN TIME '08:00' AND TIME '19:59' THEN 'Kunduzgi' ELSE 'Kechki' END`. The results are displayed in a table with 2 rows and 3 columns: id, umumiy\_soni, and smena. The first row shows 8,151 for Kunduzgi, and the second row shows 7,893 for Kechki.

	123 umumiy_soni	A-Z smena
1	8,151	Kunduzgi
2	7,893	Kechki

## 10.SELECT

```
count(*) AS umumiy_soni,  
round(AVG(length) , 2) AS ortacha_davomiyligi,  
CASE  
    WHEN rating IN ('G', 'PG') THEN 'Bolalar uchun'  
    WHEN rating = 'PG-13' THEN 'O'smirlar uchun'  
    ELSE 'Kattalar uchun'  
END AS film_guruhleri  
FROM film  
GROUP BY  
CASE  
    WHEN rating IN ('G', 'PG') THEN 'Bolalar uchun'  
    WHEN rating = 'PG-13' THEN 'O'smirlar uchun'  
    ELSE 'Kattalar uchun'  
END;
```

Izoh: filmni reytingi boyicha guruhlarga bolish buni internetdan olgan malumotlarim boyicha bolib chiqdim va undagi film uzunligi va umumiy sonini chiqaradigan query



The screenshot shows a database query results window. The query is: `SELECT count(*) AS umumiy_soni, round(AVG(length) , 2) AS ortacha_davomiyligi, CASE WHEN rating IN ('G', 'PG') THEN 'Bolalar uchun' WHEN rating = 'PG-13' THEN 'O'smirlar uchun' ELSE 'Kattalar uchun' END AS film_guruhleri FROM film GROUP BY CASE WHEN rating IN ('G', 'PG') THEN 'Bolalar uchun' WHEN rating = 'PG-13' THEN 'O'smirlar uchun' ELSE 'Kattalar uchun' END;`

	123 umumiy_soni	123 ortacha_davomiyligi	AZ film_guruhleri
1	223	120.44	O'smirlar uchun
2	372	111.55	Bolalar uchun
3	405	115.84	Kattalar uchun

The interface includes a sidebar with icons for Grid, Text, and Record views. The bottom status bar shows '3 row(s) fetched'.

```

11.SELECT
    staff_id,
    SUM(CASE
        WHEN payment_date::time BETWEEN TIME '08:00' AND TIME '19:59' THEN amount
        ELSE 0
    END) AS kunduzgi_summa,
    SUM(CASE
        WHEN payment_date::time NOT BETWEEN TIME '08:00' AND TIME '19:59' THEN amount
        ELSE 0
    END) AS tungi_summa,
    ROUND(
        SUM(CASE
            WHEN payment_date::time BETWEEN TIME '08:00' AND TIME '19:59' THEN amount
            ELSE 0
        END) * 100.0 /
        (SELECT SUM(amount) FROM payment),
        2
    ) AS kunduzgi_foizi,
    ROUND(
        SUM(CASE
            WHEN payment_date::time NOT BETWEEN TIME '08:00' AND TIME '19:59' THEN amount
            ELSE 0
        END) * 100.0 /
        (SELECT SUM(amount) FROM payment),
        2
    ) AS tungi_foizi,
    CASE
        WHEN
            SUM(CASE
                WHEN payment_date::time BETWEEN TIME '08:00' AND TIME '19:59' THEN amount
                ELSE 0
            END) >
            SUM(CASE
                WHEN payment_date::time NOT BETWEEN TIME '08:00' AND TIME '19:59' THEN amount
                ELSE 0
            END)
        THEN 'Kunduzgi qush'
        ELSE 'Tungi ukki'
    END AS xodim_toifasi
FROM payment
GROUP BY staff_id
ORDER BY staff_id;

```

The screenshot shows the DBeaver SQL editor interface. The query window displays a SQL query: `SELECT staff_id, SUM(CASE WHEN payment_date: ...`. Below the query, the results are shown in a table with the following columns: `staff_id`, `kunduzgi_summa`, `tungi_summa`, `kunduzgi_foizi`, `tungi_foizi`, and `xodim_toifasi`. The table contains two rows of data for `staff_id` 1 and 2.

staff_id	kunduzgi_summa	tungi_summa	kunduzgi_foizi	tungi_foizi	xodim_toifasi
1	15,133.41	15,118.71	24.68	24.66	Kunduzgi qush
2	15,919.6	15,140.32	25.96	24.69	Kunduzgi qush

The status bar at the bottom indicates that 2 rows were fetched, with a fetch size of 200, on 2025-07-29 at 18:50:58.