



Hola, FEB\_20...!!  
Good Evening...!!



# Group by and Having clause

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The GROUP BY clause is a SQL command that is used to **group rows that have the same values**.

The GROUP BY clause is used in the SELECT statement .Optionally it is used in conjunction with aggregate functions to produce **summary reports** from the database.

# Group by and Having clause

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The queries that contain the GROUP BY clause are called grouped queries and only return a single row for every grouped item.

That's what it does, **summarizing data** from the database.

# Group by and Having clause

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The HAVING clause was added to SQL because the WHERE keyword could not be used with aggregate functions.

The HAVING clause is used to restrict the results returned by the GROUP BY clause.

# V.Imp

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- The GROUP BY Clause is used to group rows with same values .
- The GROUP BY Clause is used together with the SQL SELECT statement.
- The SELECT statement used in the GROUP BY clause can only be used contain column names, aggregate functions, constants and expressions.
- The HAVING clause is used to restrict the results returned by the GROUP BY clause.



Lets see the example

# Sequence for query execution

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```
select  Emp_dept as Department, count(*) as No_of_Employee  
from EMP group by Emp_dept;
```

# Sequence for query execution

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1. From EMP
2. Group by Emp\_dept
3. having---
4. Select Emp\_dept as Department, count(\*) as  
No\_of\_Employee



Write a query to find the fname and addresses as alias for (city, state) of all the student.(due to 138 records you can use limit 20)

O/P :

FName	Address
Abhijit	Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra

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Write a query to find the name first\_name, course of all the students who are not having O positive blood grp.

O/P :

fname	course	bloodGP
Abhijit	PG-DAC	A Positive

Write a query to find the form number, marital status, fees of students those are not having PG-DAC along with their DOB and gender is male.

O/P :

form_no	fname	marital_status	amount	DOB
191103516	Harshit	married	85000	1996-05-05
191103429	Hrishikesh	unmarried	85000	1998-02-08

Write a query to find the first\_name, hsc\_per, ssc\_per of the students who are in PG-DAC course and having more than or equal to 60% in ssc and hsc. (use limit 20)

O/P :

fname	hsc_per	ssc_per
Abhijit	61.08	87.09
Abhishek	70.02	84
Adinath	84.12	78.18

Write a query to find the first\_name, hsc\_per, ssc\_per and Average of ssc + hsc percentage of the students who are top 5 from PG-DAC course and for being in toppers list we have to calculate average of ssc Percentage and hsc percentage

O/P :

fname	hsc_per	ssc_per	AVG
Sayali_D	80	95	87.5
Madhuri	86	88.6	87.3
Pooja	78.45	91.27	84.86
Mehul	80.06	89.27	84.66499999999999
Akash_A	74.46	92.55	83.505

Write a query to find the first\_name,gender,course,center,age of those student those are having age more than 25

O/P :

fname	gender	course	center	AGE
Aditya_A	male	PG-DAC	C0700	26
Aditya_B	male	PG-DAC	C0700	26
Aditya_C	male	PG-DAC	C0700	26
Akash_B	male	PG-DAC	C0700	27
Akshay_A	male	PG-DAC	C0700	27
Amol	male	PG-DAC	C0700	27
Eshan	male	PG-DAC	C0700	27

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Write a query to get the course and number of student in the each course

O/P :

course	count
PG-DAC	100
PG-DAI	12
PG-DBDA	18
PG-DMC	8

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write a query to get male count and female count and total count in each course.

O/P :

course	male	female	Total
PG-DAC	64	36	100
PG-DAI	8	4	12
PG-DBDA	10	8	18
PG-DMC	6	2	8



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find out how many married students are present in each course with separate count for male and female in each course

O/P :

course	male	female
PG-DAC	4	1
PG-DAI	1	0
PG-DBDA	0	1
PG-DMC	0	0



Gracias...!!  
Good Night...!!

