Group By – divides rows into groups and applies an aggregate function on each.

PostgreSQL `Group By` clause statement syntax

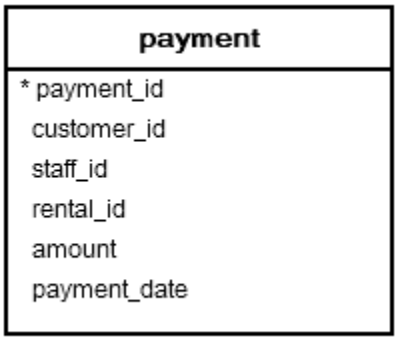
The `GROUP BY` clause divides the rows returned from the `SELECT` statement into groups.

For each group, you can apply an aggregate function e.g., `SUM()` to calculate the sum of items or `COUNT()` to get the number of items in the groups.

The following statement illustrates the syntax of the `GROUP BY` clause:

```
SELECT column_1, aggregate_function(column_2) FROM tbl_name
GROUP BY column_1;
```

PostgreSQL `GROUP BY` clause examples



Group By – divides rows into groups and applies an aggregate function on each.

A) Using PostgreSQL `GROUP BY` without an aggregate function example

You can use the `GROUP BY` clause without applying an aggregate function. The following query gets data from the `payment` table and groups the result by customer id.

```
SELECT customer_id FROM payment GROUP BY customer_id;
```

customer_id
251
106
120
285
264
497
452
496
455
209

In this case, the `GROUP BY` acts like the `DISTINCT` clause that removes the duplicate rows fr om the result set.

Group By – divides rows into groups and applies an aggregate function on each.

B) Using PostgreSQL `GROUP BY` with `SUM()` function example

```
SELECT customer_id, SUM (amount) FROM payment GROUP BY customer_id;
```

customer_id	sum
251	100.75
106	95.79
120	134.7
285	117.77
264	98.75
497	121.73
452	99.71
496	82.81
455	85.78

C) Using PostgreSQL `GROUP BY` with `COUNT()` function example

```
SELECT staff_id, COUNT (payment_id) FROM payment GROUP BY staff_id;
```

staff_id	count
2	7304
1	7292