

SQL GROUP BY

SQL GROUP BY clause use with SELECT statement for fetching data (result groups) according to a matching values for one or more columns.

SELECT statement fetching all of the rows together that have specific data in specific columns for applying GROUP BY clause on one or more columns.

Consider following syntax that help you to understanding GROUP BY clause.

Syntax

```
SELECT
    column_name1, column_name2, aggregate_function(column_name), ....
FROM table_name
[ WHERE condition ]
GROUP BY column_name1, ...;
```

Example

We have following `employee_hour` table that store weekday hours for each employee.

SQL> `SELECT * FROM employee_hour;`

NAME	DAY	HOURS
Opal Kole	Monday	8
Max Miller	Monday	8
Beccaa Moss	Monday	8
Paul Singh	Monday	9
Opal Kole	Tuesday	9
Max Miller	Tuesday	6
Beccaa Moss	Tuesday	10
Paul Singh	Tuesday	8
Opal Kole	Wednesday	7
Max Miller	Wednesday	9
Beccaa Moss	Wednesday	11
Paul Singh	Wednesday	12

12 rows selected.

Run it... »

Example

SQL> `SELECT name
FROM employee_hour
GROUP BY name;`

NAME
Opal Kole
Beccaa Moss
Paul Singh
Max Miller

Run it... »

GROUP By clause apply only single column that return group of employee name.

Example

SQL> `SELECT name,SUM(hours)
FROM employee_hour
GROUP BY name;`

NAME	SUM(HOURS)
Opal Kole	24
Beccaa Moss	29
Paul Singh	29
Max Miller	23

Run it... »

GROUP By clause apply on `name` column with use SUM aggregate function to summation the total working hours.

Example

SQL> `SELECT name,AVG(hours)`
`FROM employee_hour`
`GROUP BY name;`

NAME	AVG(HOURS)
Opal Kole	8
Beccaa Moss	9.66666667
Paul Singh	9.66666667
Max Miller	7.66666667

[Run it... »](#)

GROUP By clause apply on `name` column with use AVG aggregate function to average the total working hours divide by number of day.