

SQL GROUP BY 语句

GROUP BY 语句可结合一些聚合函数来使用

GROUP BY 语句

GROUP BY 语句用于结合聚合函数，根据一个或多个列对结果集进行分组。

SQL GROUP BY 语法

```
SELECT column_name, aggregate_function(column_name)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name operator value
GROUP BY column_name;
```

演示数据库

在本教程中，我们将使用 RUNOOB 样本数据库。

下面是选自 "Websites" 表的数据：

id	name	url	alexa	country
1	Google	https://www.google.cm/	1	USA
2	淘宝	https://www.taobao.com/	13	CN
3	菜鸟教程	http://www.runoob.com/	4689	CN
4	微博	http://weibo.com/	20	CN
5	Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/	3	USA
7	stackoverflow	http://stackoverflow.com/	0	IND

下面是 "access_log" 网站访问记录表的数据：

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM access_log;
```

aid	site_id	count	date
1	1	45	2016-05-10
2	3	100	2016-05-13
3	1	230	2016-05-14
4	2	10	2016-05-14
5	5	205	2016-05-14
6	4	13	2016-05-15
7	3	220	2016-05-15

```
| 8 | 5 | 545 | 2016-05-16 |
| 9 | 3 | 201 | 2016-05-17 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

GROUP BY 简单应用

统计 access_log 各个 site_id 的访问量：

实例

```
SELECT site_id, SUM(access_log.count) AS nums
FROM access_log GROUP BY site_id;
```

执行以上 SQL 输出结果如下：

```
mysql> SELECT site_id, SUM(access_log.count) AS nums
-> FROM access_log GROUP BY site_id;
+-----+-----+
| site_id | nums |
+-----+-----+
| 1 | 275 |
| 2 | 10 |
| 3 | 521 |
| 4 | 13 |
| 5 | 750 |
+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

SQL GROUP BY 多表连接

下面的 SQL 语句统计所有网站的访问的记录数：

实例

```
SELECT Websites.name, COUNT(access_log.aid) AS nums FROM access_log
LEFT JOIN Websites
ON access_log.site_id=Websites.id
GROUP BY Websites.name;
```

执行以上 SQL 输出结果如下：

```
mysql> SELECT Websites.name, COUNT(access_log.aid) AS nums FROM access_log
-> LEFT JOIN Websites
-> ON access_log.site_id=Websites.id
-> GROUP BY Websites.name;
+-----+-----+
| name | nums |
+-----+-----+
| Facebook | 2 |
| Google | 2 |
| 微博 | 1 |
| 淘宝 | 1 |
| 菜鸟教程 | 3 |
+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

[← SQL SUM\(\) 函数](#)

SQL HAVING 子句 [→](#)

[✎ 点我分享笔记](#)