MySQL GROUP BY

The GROUP BY statement groups rows that have the same values into summary rows, like "find the number of customers in each country".

The GROUP BY statement is often used with aggregate functions (COUNT(), MAX(), MIN(), SUM(), AVG()) to group the result-set by one or more columns.

SELECT *column_name(s)*
FROM *table_name*
WHERE *condition*
GROUP BY *column_name(s)*
ORDER BY *column_name(s);*

Customer

C_ID	C_NAME	CITY
1	Raju	Surat
2	Aman	Indor
3	Ragini	Mumbai
4	Parth	Mumbai
5	Keshav	Mumbai

Select count(C_ID), city from customer group by city;

Output

count(C_ID)	CITY
1	indor
3	mumbai
1	surat

HAVING clause

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

SELECT *column_name(s)*
FROM *table_name*
WHER *condition*
GROUP BY *column_name(s)*
HAVING *condition*
ORDER BY *column_name(s);*

Customer

C_ID	C_NAME	CITY
1	Raju	Surat
2	Aman	Indor
3	Ragini	Mumbai
4	Parth	Mumbai
5	Keshav	Mumbai

Select count(C_ID) , CITY from customer group by CITY having count (C_ID)>2