**The SQL GROUP BY Statement**

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.

GROUP BY Syntax

SELECT *column\_name(s)*

FROM *table\_name*

WHERE *condition*

GROUP BY *column\_name(s)*

ORDER BY *column\_name(s);*

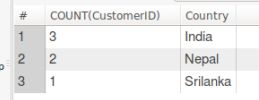
**Example query:**

SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country

FROM Customers

GROUP BY Country

order by Country;



**The SQL HAVING Clause**

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

**HAVING Syntax**

SELECT *column\_name(s)*

FROM *table\_name*

WHERE *condition*

GROUP BY *column\_name(s)*

HAVING *condition*

ORDER BY *column\_name(s);*

**Example query :**

*SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country*

*FROM Customers*

*GROUP BY Country*

*HAVING* ***COUNT(CustomerID) > 1***

*ORDER BY COUNT(CustomerID) DESC;*

Output: customers count greater than 1 will be listed

