# **SQL GROUP BY**

**SQL GROUP BY:**

1. The GROUP BY statement groups rows that have the same values into summary rows, like "find the number of customers in each country".
2. 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.
3. The syntax:

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT column\_name(s)  FROM table\_name  WHERE condition  GROUP BY column\_name(s)  ORDER BY column\_name(s); |

**SQL GROUP BY Examples:**

1. The following SQL statement lists the number of customers in each country:  
   Example:

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country  FROM Customers  GROUP BY Country; |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Expr1000** | **Country** |
| 3 | Argentina |
| 2 | Austria |
| 2 | Belgium |
| 9 | Brazil |
| 3 | Canada |
| 2 | Denmark |
| 2 | Finland |
| 11 | France |

The following SQL statement lists the number of customers in each country, sorted high to low:  
  
Example:

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country  FROM Customers  GROUP BY Country  ORDER BY COUNT(CustomerID) DESC; |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Expr1000** | **Country** |
| 13 | USA |
| 11 | France |
| 11 | Germany |
| 9 | Brazil |
| 7 | UK |
| 5 | Mexico |
| 5 | Spain |
| 4 | Venezuela |

**GROUP BY With JOIN Example:**

1. The following SQL statement lists the number of orders sent by each shipper:  
   Example:

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT Shippers.ShipperName, COUNT(Orders.OrderID) AS NumberOfOrders FROM Orders  LEFT JOIN Shippers ON Orders.ShipperID = Shippers.ShipperID  GROUP BY ShipperName; |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ShipperName** | **NumberOfOrders** |
| Federal Shipping | 68 |
| Speedy Express | 54 |
| United Package | 74 |