□6□□□□□□□□□□□□ - GROUP BY

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1. GROUP BY□□□

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2. □□□□

```
SELECT
    □□□□□□□□□,
    □□□□
FROM □□□□
GROUP BY □□□□□□□□□;
```

3. 重要なルール

SELECTに書く列は、GROUP BYに含まれるか、集計関数である必要がある

GROUP BYと集計関数（COUNT、SUM、AVGなど）はセットで使う

複数の列でグループ化も可能

4. □□□□□□□

```
□□□□□
customer_id | quantity
C001        | 5
C001        | 10
C002        | 2
C002        | 1

GROUP BY customer_id □□□□
customer_id | SUM(quantity)
C001        | 15
C002        | 3
```

💻 演習パート

演習1：顧客IDごとの購入回数を数える

```
SELECT
    customer_id,
    COUNT(*) AS 購入回数
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
GROUP BY customer_id;
```

結果を確認:

誰が一番多く購入している?

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```
SELECT
    customer_id,
    COUNT(*) AS □□□□
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
GROUP BY customer_id
ORDER BY □□□□ DESC;
```

演習2：商品IDごとの売上数量合計

```
SELECT
    product_id,
    SUM(quantity) AS 総売上数量
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
GROUP BY product_id;
```

どの商品が一番売れている?

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```sql
SELECT
    product_id AS □□ID,
    SUM(quantity) AS □□□□□
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
GROUP BY product_id
ORDER BY □□□□□ DESC
LIMIT 3;
```

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GROUP BY□□□□□□□□

ORDER BY□□□□□□□□□

LIMIT□□□3□□□□□

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1. □□□□□□□□□□

```
SELECT
    customer_id AS □□ID,
    COUNT(*) AS □□□□,
    SUM(quantity) AS □□□□,
    AVG(quantity) AS □□□□□
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
GROUP BY customer_id;
```

2. 条件付きGROUP BY

```
-- 5個以上購入したことがある顧客の統計
SELECT
    customer_id,
    COUNT(*) AS 大量購入回数,
    SUM(quantity) AS 総購入数
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
WHERE quantity >= 5
GROUP BY customer_id;
```

3. □□□□□□□□

```
-- □□□□□□□□□□
SELECT
    order_date AS □□□,
    COUNT(*) AS □□□□,
    SUM(quantity) AS □□□□
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
GROUP BY order_date
ORDER BY order_date;
```

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```
-- □□□□□□□□□□□□□3□□□□
SELECT
    customer_id AS □□ID,
    COUNT(*) AS □□□□,
    SUM(quantity) AS □□□□
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
GROUP BY customer_id
HAVING COUNT(*) >= 3
ORDER BY □□□□ DESC;
```

ケース2：商品カテゴリ分析

```sql
-- カテゴリごとの商品統計
SELECT
    category AS カテゴリ,
    COUNT(*) AS 商品数,
    AVG(price) AS 平均価格,
    MAX(price) AS 最高価格
FROM 'data/products.csv'
GROUP BY category;
```

GROUP BY□□□□□

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1. □□□□□□□□

```
SELECT customer_id, quantity
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
ORDER BY customer_id;
```

2. GROUP BY□□□

```
SELECT
    customer_id,
    SUM(quantity) AS □□
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
GROUP BY customer_id;
```

→ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

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```sql -- product_id□GROUP BY□□□□ SELECT customer_id, product_id, -- □□□□ □□□□□ COUNT(*) FROM 'data/sales.csv' GROUP BY customer_id; ```
```

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```sql SELECT customer_id, COUNT(*) AS □□□□ FROM 'data/sales.csv' GROUP BY customer_id; ```
```

📊 GROUP BY□□□□□□□

1. □□□□□□□

```
-- □□□□□□□□□□
SELECT
    product_id,
    SUM(quantity) AS □□□
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
GROUP BY product_id
ORDER BY □□□ DESC;
```

2. □□□□

```
-- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
SELECT
    SUBSTR(order_date, 1, 7) AS □□,
    COUNT(*) AS □□
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
GROUP BY SUBSTR(order_date, 1, 7);
```

3. □□□□□□□□□□

```
-- □□×□□□□□□□□
SELECT
    customer_id,
    product_id,
    SUM(quantity) AS □□□
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
GROUP BY customer_id, product_id;
```

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- ✅ `GROUP BY` □□□□□□□□□□
- ✅ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- ✅ `HAVING` □□□□□□□□□□□□□
- ✅ WHERE□HAVING□□□□□□□
- ✅ □□□□□□□□□□□□□

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```sql
-- □□□
SELECT
    □□□□□,
    COUNT(*),
    SUM(□□□),
    AVG(□□□)
FROM □□□□
GROUP BY □□□□□;

-- □□□□□
SELECT
    □□□□□,
    □□□□ AS □□□
FROM □□□□
GROUP BY □□□□□
ORDER BY □□□ DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

[illegible]

[illegible]7[illegible]INNER JOIN[illegible]

ID[illegible]

□□□□□□

□□1□□□□□GROUP BY

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```
-- 1. □□ID□□□□□□□
-- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

-- 2. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□
-- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

-- 3. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
-- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
```

□□2□□□□□□□□

GROUP BY□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
-- □□□□□□□□□□□□
SELECT
    customer_id,
    ___ AS □□□□,
    ___ AS □□□□,
    ___ AS □□□□□,
    ___ AS □□□□□,
    ___ AS □□□□□
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
GROUP BY ___;
```

問題3：HAVING句の活用

集計結果に条件を付ける：

```
-- 1. 2回以上売れた商品のリスト
SELECT product_id, COUNT(*) as 販売回数
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
GROUP BY product_id
HAVING ___ >= ___;

-- 2. 合計購入数が15個以上の顧客
-- あなたの答えをここに書いてください

-- 3. 平均価格が3万円以上のカテゴリ
-- あなたの答えをここに書いてください
```

問題4：実務シナリオ

ビジネスで使えるグループ化集計:

```
-- 1. ABC分析（売れ筋商品の特定）
-- 商品ごとの売上数量を集計し、上位20%を特定
-- あなたの答えをここに書いてください
```

□□4□□□□

```
-- 2. □□□□□□□□□
-- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□1□□□□□□
SELECT
    CASE
        WHEN SUM(quantity) * 10000 < 50000 THEN '□□□'
        WHEN SUM(quantity) * 10000 < 200000 THEN '□□□'
        ELSE '□□□'
    END AS □□□,
    COUNT(*) AS □□□
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
GROUP BY □□□;
```

🎯 チャレンジ問題

```
-- 複数列でのGROUP BY:
-- 顧客×商品の組み合わせごとの購入パターン分析
-- （同じ顧客が同じ商品を何回、合計何個購入したか）
```

実践問題：月次レポート作成

```sql
-- 以下のレポートを作成:
-- 1. 日別売上サマリー
--    - 各日の取引件数
--    - 各日のユニーク顧客数
--    - 各日の総販売数量

-- 2. 商品別パフォーマンス
--    - 各商品の販売回数
--    - 各商品の総販売数量
--    - 購入した顧客数（DISTINCT使用）
```

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```sql
-- □□□1□GROUP BY□□□□□□□
SELECT customer_id, product_id, COUNT(*)
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
GROUP BY customer_id;

-- □□□2□□□□□□□□□GROUP BY
SELECT customer_id
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
GROUP BY customer_id;

-- □□□3□HAVING□WHERE□□□
SELECT customer_id, COUNT(*) as cnt
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
HAVING customer_id = 'C001'
GROUP BY customer_id;
```

📊 □□□GROUP BY□□□□□□

```sql
-- 1. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
-- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
WITH avg_purchase AS (
    SELECT AVG(quantity) as avg_qty FROM 'data/sales.csv'
)
SELECT customer_id, AVG(quantity) as □□□□
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
GROUP BY customer_id
HAVING AVG(quantity) > (SELECT avg_qty FROM avg_purchase);
```

📊 応用（続き）

```
-- 2. 複雑な集計
-- 顧客ごとの「最頻値商品」を見つける
-- ヒント: 顧客ごと、商品ごとにカウントして、最大値を探す
```

🎮 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
-- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
-- 1. □□□□□□□□□□□TOP3
-- 2. □□□□□□□□□□□TOP3
-- 3. □□□□□□□□□□□□□
-- 4. □□□□□□□□□□
-- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
```

🏆 □□□□□□□□□□

```sql
-- □□×□□□□□□□□□□□□
-- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
SELECT
    customer_id,
    SUM(CASE WHEN order_date = '2024-01-15' THEN quantity ELSE 0 END) AS "1□15□",
    SUM(CASE WHEN order_date = '2024-01-16' THEN quantity ELSE 0 END) AS "1□16□",
    SUM(CASE WHEN order_date = '2024-01-17' THEN quantity ELSE 0 END) AS "1□17□"
    -- □□□□□□□□□□□
FROM 'data/sales.csv'
GROUP BY customer_id;
```

● ❓ FAQ

Q: WHEREとHAVINGの違いは?

A: WHERE = GROUP BY前の絞り込み、HAVING = GROUP BY後の絞り込み

Q: GROUP BYの列は必ずSELECTに書く?

A: 書かなくても動きますが、結果が分かりにくくなるので書くことを推奨。

Q: 集計結果が0の場合も表示したい

A: LEFT JOINなどを使う必要があります（第8回で学習）。