**--Group by**

--Group by statements are used in conjection with aggregate functions to group result-set by one or more columns.

--MIN,MAX,Count,AVG,SUM,

--Syntax:

--select column\_name , aggregate\_Function(column\_name) from Table\_NAME

--where Column\_name <Condition>

--group by Column\_name

--Q.Find the sum of salary of each department?

select department,sum(salary) as DeptSal from employee

group by department

--Q.How to display Maximum salary from each department?

select \* from employee

where salary IN ( select max(salary) from employee group by department)

--Q.How will you display the second highest salary department wise?

--Q.Display the department name with highest salary?

--Q.In group where we can use 'WHERE' clause and Why?

**--HAVING Clause**

--Having clause is added in SQL because the WHERE clause not used with aggreagate function.

--Syntax:

--select column\_name , aggregate\_Function(column\_name) from Table\_NAME

--where Column\_name <Condition>

--group by Column\_name

--HAVING Aggregate\_Function(Column\_NAME) operator Value.

--Q. How to display the department wise total salary is greater than 70000?

select department,SUM(salary) from employee

--where SUM(salary) > 70000

group by department

having SUM(salary) > 70000

--By Using Group by and Having Clause we can identify the duplicate records from table.

--To identify the duplicate from Table

--Q. Display the department name with highest salary?

--Q. Find sum of salary of each department from table and also arrange the result in ascending order according to department.

--Q. Find the number of studying same subject in same semester.

--Q. Find number of employee in each department.