Grouping in SQL is when you want to “combine” or group rows that share the same values. An example would be grouping by gender. The way that it is use is by the GROUP BY clause. Say that you have a table that contains employees and in this employee table it displays gender. It is possible in SQL to then query data and return the values of gender with the GROUP BY clause and display them.

**An example simple Query could read:**

SELECT ‘gender’ FROM ‘employees’ GROUP BY ‘gender’;

This would group the genders and provide a list of them.

When grouping it is also possible to add in aggregate functions such as COUNT. One can group by gender and then find out how many of each gender are in total as well. There are many aggregate functions that include things like MIN, MAX and SUM to name a few.

**An example of a COUNT function could read:**

SELECT ‘gender’, COUNT(‘employees’) FROM ‘employee’ GROUP BY ‘gender’;

This would return the total amount of employees of each gender.

It is also common to restrict query results, and this is done with the HAVING clause. The HAVING clause allows grouping of data that have a certain parameter so that we do not automatically return all the data in a query. Say that you wanted to return data from a movie database and you wanted to return movies that were in the category of comedy but only over a 120 min runtime. One could use the HAVING clause to make sure and only select movies that were grouped by comedy and also had a run time of over 120 min.

**An example of this query could be:**

SELECT \* FROM ‘movies’ GROUP BY ‘comedy’ HAVING ‘runtime’ >= 120;

Grouping is a very useful part of SQL and is used anytime you want to group chinks of data together to get a better or new picture of the current data. One could group things by lied posts, recently watched videos really anything that you want as long as it is stored in the database.