

MYSQL GROUP BY CLAUSE

<http://www.tutorialspoint.com/mysql/mysql-group-by-clause.htm>

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You can use **GROUP BY** to group values from a column, and, if you wish, perform calculations on that column. You can use COUNT, SUM, AVG, etc., functions on the grouped column.

To understand **GROUP BY** clause, consider an **employee_tbl** table, which is having the following records:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM employee_tbl;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name | work_date | daily_typing_pages |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | John | 2007-01-24 | 250 |
| 2 | Ram | 2007-05-27 | 220 |
| 3 | Jack | 2007-05-06 | 170 |
| 3 | Jack | 2007-04-06 | 100 |
| 4 | Jill | 2007-04-06 | 220 |
| 5 | Zara | 2007-06-06 | 300 |
| 5 | Zara | 2007-02-06 | 350 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Now, suppose based on the above table we want to count number of days each employee did work.

If we will write a SQL query as follows, then we will get the following result:

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employee_tbl;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
| 7 |
+-----+
```

But this is not serving our purpose, we want to display total number of pages typed by each person separately. This is done by using aggregate functions in conjunction with a **GROUP BY** clause as follows:

```
mysql> SELECT name, COUNT(*)
-> FROM employee_tbl
-> GROUP BY name;
+-----+-----+
| name | COUNT(*) |
+-----+-----+
| Jack | 2 |
| Jill | 1 |
| John | 1 |
| Ram | 1 |
| Zara | 2 |
+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.04 sec)
```

We will see more functionality related to GROUP BY in other functions like SUM, AVG, etc.