

# GROUP

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- Check the following link:  
[https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql\\_groupby.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_groupby.asp)

# GROUP BY

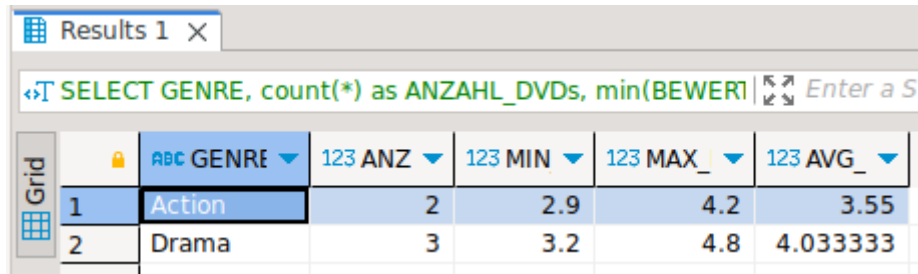
- The GROUP BY statement groups rows that have the same values into summary rows, like "find the number of DVDs in each genre".
- The GROUP BY statement is often used with aggregate functions (COUNT(), MAX(), MIN(), SUM(), AVG()) to group the result-set by one or more columns.

	ABC ORIGINALTITEL ▼	ABC GENRE ▼	123 BEWERTUNG ▼
1	James Bond 007	Action	4.2
2	Stirb langsam	Action	2.9
3	Casablanca	Drama	4.8
4	Der Pate	Drama	4.1
5	Taxi Driver	Drama	3.2

GROUP BY

AGGREGATE

```
SELECT GENRE,  
       count(*) as ANZAHL_DVDs,  
       min(BEWERTUNG) as MIN_BEWERTUNG,  
       max(BEWERTUNG) as MAX_BEWERTUNG,  
       avg(BEWERTUNG) as AVG_BEWERTUNG  
FROM   DVD d  
GROUP BY GENRE
```



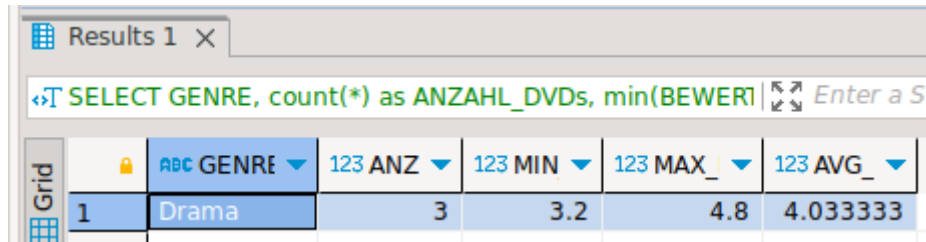
The screenshot shows a database query results window titled "Results 1". The query text is: `SELECT GENRE, count(*) as ANZAHL_DVDs, min(BEWERTUNG) as MIN_BEWERTUNG, max(BEWERTUNG) as MAX_BEWERTUNG, avg(BEWERTUNG) as AVG_BEWERTUNG FROM DVD d GROUP BY GENRE`. The results are displayed in a table with the following data:

	ABC GENRE	123 ANZ	123 MIN	123 MAX	123 AVG
1	Action	2	2.9	4.2	3.55
2	Drama	3	3.2	4.8	4.033333

# HAVING

- The HAVING clause was added to SQL because the WHERE keyword cannot be used with aggregate functions.

```
SELECT GENRE,  
       count(*) as ANZAHL_DVDs,  
       min(BEWERTUNG) as MIN_BEWERTUNG,  
       max(BEWERTUNG) as MAX_BEWERTUNG,  
       avg(BEWERTUNG) as AVG_BEWERTUNG  
FROM   DVD d  
GROUP BY GENRE  
HAVING count(*) > 2
```



Results 1 x

SELECT GENRE, count(\*) as ANZAHL\_DVDs, min(BEWERTUNG) as MIN\_BEWERTUNG, max(BEWERTUNG) as MAX\_BEWERTUNG, avg(BEWERTUNG) as AVG\_BEWERTUNG

	ABC GENRE	123 ANZ	123 MIN	123 MAX_	123 AVG_
1	Drama	3	3.2	4.8	4.033333