

OQL Group by 子句

GROUP BY 子句将所有返回的行压缩为一行，该行共享该子句中所定义表达式的相同值。该子句中的表达式必须存在于查询的 SELECT 子句中。SELECT 子句中不存在于 GROUP BY 子句中的所有表达式必须是聚合函数或聚合函数的结果。

语法如下：

```
GROUP BY  
    expression [ ,...n ]
```

```
[HAVING <constraint>]
```

表达式指定行值分组所依据的表达式。

HAVING <constraint> 指定约束。使用 GROUP BY 表达式时，必须在 HAVING 子句中定义约束。

```
SELECT COUNT(Sales.Customer/*)  
FROM Sales.Customer  
INNER JOIN Sales.Customer/Sales.Customer_Address/Sales.Address  
GROUP BY Sales.Address/City
```

该查询返回每个城市所有客户的计数。

```
SELECT SUM(Sales.Order/TotalPrice)  
FROM Sales.Order  
INNER JOIN Sales.Order/Sales.Customer_Order/Sales.Customer/Sales.Customer_Add  
ress/Sales.Address  
GROUP BY Sales.Address/City
```

该查询返回每个城市所有订单的总价之和。

```
SELECT SUM(Sales.Order/TotalPrice)  
FROM Sales.Order  
INNER JOIN Sales.Order/Sales.Customer_Order/Sales.Customer/Sales.Customer_Add  
ress/Sales.Address  
GROUP BY Sales.Address/City  
HAVING SUM(Sales.Order/TotalPrice) > 1000.0 OR Sales.Address/City = 'Losdun'
```

该查询返回每个城市所有订单的总价之和，这些订单的总和大于 1000.00 或城市为 Losdun。