There is a particular class of groups which can be associated to mathematical structures in a specific way, providing a group invariant to the given structure. Structures to which such a group can be attached, arise in general and algebraic topology, algebraic logic, number theory, functional analysis and measure theory, non-commutative geometry and operator theory. A typical example is the knot group associated to a given knot or link. In many cases, the structure group is lattice ordered, and its construction goes through an intermediate step: an L-algebra. We explain the relationship between L-algebras and their structure groups and illustrate the general pattern by an example of Euclidean geometry, a particular case of a wide class of L-algebras where the structure group is a classifying invariant.