

Day 35 - 90 days of Analytics : The Having Clause

In today's video, we looked at the HAVING clause with SQL queries

The following were mentioned

-The **HAVING** clause was added to SQL because the WHERE clause cannot be used with aggregate functions. The **HAVING** clause is used if we need to filter the result set based on aggregate functions (MIN(), MAX(), SUM(), AVG(), COUNT()).

-The **WHERE** clause places conditions on the selected columns, whereas the **HAVING** clause places conditions on groups created by the GROUP BY clause.

-Syntax with HAVING clause

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE condition
GROUP BY column_name(s)
HAVING condition
ORDER BY column_name(s) ASC/DESC
LIMIT number;
```

-The HAVING clause must follow the GROUP BY clause in a query and must also precede the ORDER BY clause if used.

-Example with the HAVING clause

```
SELECT JobTitle,ROUND(AVG(Salary),2) AS AverageSalary
FROM staff_db.staffsalary
WHERE Salary > 43000
GROUP BY JobTitle
HAVING AverageSalary >= 50000
ORDER BY JobTitle
LIMIT 2;
```

Link to the YouTube Recording: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g9rNV0ntoh0>

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