University of Central Florida
CGS 2545
Database Concepts

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING & COMPUTER SCIENCE
COMPUTER SCIENCE DIVISION

Having Clause

- The **HAVING Clause** enables you to specify conditions that filter which group results appear in the results.
- The WHERE clause places conditions on the selected columns, whereas the HAVING clause places conditions on groups created by the GROUP BY clause.

Having Clause

- Syntax
  - The following code block shows the position of the HAVING Clause in a query.

```
SELECT
FROM
WHERE
GROUP BY
HAVING
ORDER BY
```

Having Clause

- Syntax
  - he HAVING clause must follow the GROUP BY clause in a query and must also precede the ORDER BY clause if used.
  - The following code block has the syntax of the SELECT statement including the HAVING clause

```
SELECT column1, column2
FROM table1, table2
WHERE [ conditions ]
GROUP BY column1, column2
HAVING [ conditions ]
ORDER BY column1, column2
```

Having Clause

- Example
  - Consider the CUSTOMERS table having the following records.

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00
3	kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00
4	Chaitali	25	Mumbai	6500.00
5	Hardik	27	Bhopal	8500.00
6	Komal	22	MP	4500.00
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00

Having Clause

- Example
  - Following is an example, which would display a record for a similar age count that would be more than or equal to 2.

```
SQL > SELECT ID, NAME, AGE, ADDRESS, SALARY
FROM CUSTOMERS
GROUP BY age
HAVING COUNT(age) >= 2;
```

```
+----+--------+-----+---------+---------+
| ID | NAME   | AGE | ADDRESS | SALARY  |
+----+--------+-----+---------+---------+
|  2 | Khilan |  25 | Delhi   | 1500.00 |
+----+--------+-----+---------+---------+
```