MySQL HAVING Clause

Introduction to MySQL HAVING clause

The **MySQL HAVING clause** is used in the SELECT statement to specify filter conditions for a group of rows or aggregates.

The **HAVING** clause is used in combination with the GROUP BY clause to filter groups based on a specified condition. It always returns the rows where condition is TRUE.

HAVING Clause Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE condition
GROUP BY column_name(s)
HAVING condition
ORDER BY column_name(s);
```

To understand **MySQL HAVING** clause , consider an “customers” table, which is having the following records:

```
SELECT * FROM customers;
```

CustomerID	CustomerName	Age	City	Country
1	Christina	40	London	United Kingdom
2	Maria Anders	56	Berlin	Germany
3	Matthew	34	Luleå	Sweden
4	Alen	51	Berlin	Germany
5	Jacob	28	México D.F	Mexico
6	Aastha	26	Chandigarh	India
7	Joshua	21	México D.F	Mexico

Now suppose based on the above table you want to count the number of customers in each country. Only include countries with more than 1 customers, then you can do it as follows:

```
SELECT COUNT(CustomerID) AS "Number of customers", Country
FROM customers
GROUP BY Country
HAVING COUNT(CustomerID) > 1;
```

Number of customers	Country
2	Germany
2	Mexico

Below is a selection from the "orders" table, which is having the following records:

```
SELECT * FROM orders;
```

OrderID	CustomerID	OrderDate
1	2	2017-02-02
2	2	2017-03-23
3	4	2017-06-14
4	5	2017-06-17
5	6	2017-07-28
6	6	2017-07-31
7	7	2017-09-10
8	6	2017-09-12

The following MySQL statement lists the customers that have more than 2 orders:

```
SELECT CustomerName,  COUNT (orders.OrderID) AS TotalOrder
FROM customers
INNER JOIN Orders
ON customers.CustomerID = orders.CustomerID
GROUP BY customers.CustomerID
HAVING TotalOrder > 2;
```

CustomerName	TotalOrder
Aastha	3