

Part -10

# SQL Basics

## Interview

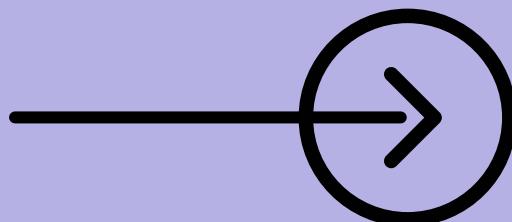
## Questions and Answers...!



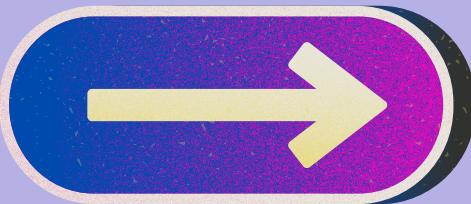
Sharing with  
Counter questions ↑



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**What is the difference between  
WHERE and HAVING clauses in  
SQL?**



## Where:

→ The WHERE clause in SQL is used to filter rows before any grouping takes place.

It applies conditions to individual rows in the table,

allowing you to specify which rows you want to include in your results.



Let's understand it with a example

## Example;

- if you have a list of employees and you want to find only those in the Sales department, you would use the WHERE clause like this:

```
SELECT * FROM Employees  
WHERE Department = 'Sales
```

**This command filters the data at the row level, retrieving only the rows that meet the specified condition.**



**What about HAVING**

## **Having:**

→ The **HAVING** clause is used to filter groups after the **GROUP BY** clause has been applied.

**This means it works on the aggregated data rather than on individual rows.**

**It is typically used in conjunction with aggregate functions like COUNT, SUM, or AVG.**



**Let's understand it with a example**

## Example;

- if you want to find departments that have more than 10 employees, you would use the HAVING clause

```
SELECT Department,
      COUNT(*) FROM Employees
GROUP BY Department
HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;
```

- This filters the results after grouping by department

**Ensuring that only groups meeting the condition appear in the final output. Thus, WHERE is for row-level filtering and HAVING is for group-level filtering.**



wanna see some  
Counter Questions

# **1. Can you use the HAVING clause without a GROUP BY clause? What happens?**

→ Yes, you can use the HAVING clause without a GROUP BY clause, but it behaves like a WHERE clause in that context.

**However, it is uncommon to do so since HAVING is generally used with aggregate functions.**



**Next Question**

## **2. What would happen if you try to use an aggregate function in the WHERE clause?**

→ **Using an aggregate function in the WHERE clause will result in an error because WHERE is evaluated before aggregation occurs.**

**Aggregate functions should be used in the HAVING clause.**



**Next Question**

### **3. Can WHERE and HAVING clauses be used together in the same query?**

#### **How?**

- Yes, WHERE and HAVING clauses can be used together in the same query.

**The WHERE clause filters rows before aggregation, and the HAVING clause filters the aggregated results.**

**For example:**

```
● ● ●  
SELECT department, SUM(salary)  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary > 30000  
GROUP BY department  
HAVING SUM(salary) > 100000
```

## **4. If you need to filter results based on an aggregate condition, why can't you use WHERE instead of HAVING?**

→ **WHERE cannot be used to filter results based on an aggregate condition because WHERE is applied before aggregation.**

**HAVING is necessary because it filters the results after aggregation**



## **5. Is it possible to use WHERE and HAVING clauses to filter the same condition? How would that work?**

→ It's possible but uncommon to filter the same condition with both WHERE and HAVING. Typically, WHERE is used to filter raw data before aggregation, and HAVING refines the result after aggregation. However, if you need to apply the same condition before and after aggregation

**it can be done like this:**



```
SELECT department, SUM(salary)
FROM employees
WHERE salary > 30000
GROUP BY department
HAVING SUM(salary) > 100000
```

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