This is a very common pain point 🚀 — almost everyone struggles with **GROUP BY & HAVING** in the beginning, because it’s not just about writing SQL, it’s about **thinking in groups** instead of rows. Let me guide you step by step so you can build **strong knowledge** and solve questions faster.

**🧠 How to Build Strong Knowledge in GROUP BY & HAVING**

**1️⃣ Shift Your Thinking: Rows → Groups**

* Normally with WHERE, you think: **filter row by row**.
* With GROUP BY, you must think: **split the table into small buckets (groups)** → then calculate on each bucket.
* With HAVING, you must think: **apply conditions on the buckets, not the rows**.

👉 Example:

SELECT branch\_name, SUM(amount)

FROM bank\_transactions

WHERE transaction\_type = 'deposit'

GROUP BY branch\_name

HAVING SUM(amount) > 50000;

* Step 1: Filter rows (only deposits).
* Step 2: Make groups by branch.
* Step 3: Apply condition on **group total**, not on rows.

**2️-Use a 3-Step Mental Framework for Any Question**

Whenever you see a question:

1. **Filter rows** (WHERE).
2. **Group them** (GROUP BY).
3. **Filter groups** (HAVING).

⚡ If you always ask yourself *“Is this condition on rows or groups?”*, you’ll choose WHERE vs HAVING correctly.

**3️-Common Mistakes Beginners Make**

❌ Using HAVING when condition is on rows → should be WHERE.  
❌ Forgetting to put non-aggregated columns in GROUP BY.  
❌ Trying to use HAVING without GROUP BY (unless it’s a single group).

**4️-Practice in Layers (Easy → Medium → Advanced)**

* **Level 1:** Count deposits per branch.
* **Level 2:** Show only branches with deposits > 50,000.
* **Level 3:** Find customers who did deposits in more than 2 branches.
* **Level 4:** Compare groups with each other (e.g., customers who deposited more than avg deposit of all).

👉 Don’t jump directly to Level 4. Build step by step.

**5️-How to Solve Faster in Interviews**

Here’s a proven workflow 👇

1. **Read Question Slowly** – mark: “row condition?” vs “group condition?”.
2. **Write in English First** – Example:
   * *“Find branches where total deposit > 50k”*  
     → “Filter deposits → Group by branch → Total > 50k”.
3. **Convert to SQL Skeleton**:
4. SELECT branch\_name, SUM(amount)
5. FROM bank\_transactions
6. WHERE transaction\_type = 'deposit'
7. GROUP BY branch\_name
8. HAVING SUM(amount) > 50000;
9. **Add ORDER BY / LIMIT** if needed.

⚡ With practice, this skeleton-building takes <30 seconds.

**6️-Daily Practice Strategy**

* Pick **5 questions/day** (2 easy, 2 medium, 1 hard).
* First solve on paper (English → SQL).
* Then run in DB.
* Compare with answer, note mistake.

In 2–3 weeks, your speed will double.

**7️-For Your Day 5 Part 4 Video**

Frame it like this:

* Start with **concept explanation** (WHERE vs HAVING).
* Show **common mistakes**.
* Then solve **step by step** 10 questions (easy → advanced).
* At the end, share your **3-step skeleton trick** with audience (they’ll love it).

👉 My suggestion for you:  
I can prepare a **list of 20 practice interview questions (easy → hard) with solutions** that you can use to practice daily **AND** directly use in your YouTube video.

**✅ 20 SQL Interview Practice Questions (GROUP BY & HAVING)**

**🟢 Easy Level (Concept Builders)**

1. Count the number of transactions per customer.
2. Find total deposit amount per branch.
3. Show average transaction amount per customer.
4. Find maximum withdrawal per branch.
5. List customers who made more than 3 transactions.

**🟡 Medium Level (Logic Shapers)**

1. Find branches where the average transaction amount is greater than ₹10,000.
2. Show customers whose total withdrawal amount is greater than ₹50,000.
3. Find the number of unique transaction types each customer performed.
4. List customers who deposited money in at least 2 different branches.
5. Show top 3 branches with the highest total deposits.

**🟠 Advanced Level (Interview Favorites)**

1. Find customers whose total transaction amount is higher than the average transaction amount of all customers.
2. List branches where total deposits are at least double the total withdrawals.
3. Show customers who have never made a withdrawal.
4. Find customers who performed more than 1 unique transaction type (deposit + withdrawal).
5. Find the branch with the maximum number of customers.

**🔴 Expert Level (Tricky/Real Interview)**

1. Find the percentage contribution of each branch’s deposits to total deposits.
2. Show customers whose average deposit is greater than the overall average deposit.
3. Find customers who made both the maximum and minimum transactions in their branch.
4. List branches where the highest single deposit > 5 times the average deposit of that branch.
5. Find the top customer per branch by total deposits (1 customer per branch).