**Example Scenario**

Assume you have a table called Sales with the following columns:

* Region (e.g., North, South, East, West)
* Product (e.g., Laptop, Phone, Tablet)
* SalesAmount

**Sample Data**

| **Region** | **Product** | **SalesAmount** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| North | Laptop | 500 |
| North | Phone | 300 |
| South | Laptop | 400 |
| North | Laptop | 700 |
| South | Phone | 600 |

**Query with GROUP BY on Two Columns**

sql

Copy code

SELECT

Region,

Product,

SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSales

FROM

Sales

GROUP BY

Region,

Product;

**Output**

| **Region** | **Product** | **TotalSales** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| North | Laptop | 1200 |
| North | Phone | 300 |
| South | Laptop | 400 |
| South | Phone | 600 |

**Explanation**

* The GROUP BY clause groups the rows by both Region and Product.
* The SUM(SalesAmount) calculates the total sales for each combination of Region and Product.

To add a HAVING clause, you can filter the grouped results based on an aggregate condition. Here's an updated example with the HAVING clause.

**Example Query with HAVING**

sql

Copy code

SELECT

Region,

Product,

SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSales

FROM

Sales

GROUP BY

Region,

Product

HAVING

SUM(SalesAmount) > 500;

**Output (Filtered Results)**

| **Region** | **Product** | **TotalSales** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| North | Laptop | 1200 |
| South | Phone | 600 |

**Explanation of Changes**

1. The HAVING clause is used to filter results after the GROUP BY operation.
2. In this example, only groups where the total sales (SUM(SalesAmount)) exceed 500 are included in the output.

**Note**

* The HAVING clause is similar to the WHERE clause but operates on aggregated data.
* Always use HAVING with aggregate functions like SUM, COUNT, AVG, etc.