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SQL HAVING Clause

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The SQL HAVING Clause

The HAVING clause was added to SQL because the WHERE keyword could not be used with aggregate functions.

HAVING Syntax

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

Demo Database

Below is a selection from the "Customers" table in the Northwind sample database:

CustomerID	CustomerName	ContactName	Address	City	Posta
1	Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Obere Str. 57	Berlin	12209

	helados			2222		
3	Antonio Moreno Taquería	Antonio Moreno	Mataderos 2312	México D.F.	05023
4	Around the Horn	Thomas Hardy	120 Hanover Sq.	London	WA1 1
5	Berglunds snabbköp	Christina Berglund	Berguvsvägen 8	Luleå	S-958

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SQL HAVING Examples

The following SQL statement lists the number of customers in each country. Only include countries with more than 5 customers:

Example

```
SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country
FROM Customers
GROUP BY Country
HAVING COUNT(CustomerID) > 5;
```

Try it Yourself »

The following SQL statement lists the number of customers in each country, sorted high to low (Only include countries with more than 5 customers):

Example

```
SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country
FROM Customers
GROUP BY Country
HAVING COUNT(CustomerID) > 5
ORDER BY COUNT(CustomerID) DESC;
```

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Demo Database

Below is a selection from the "Orders" table in the Northwind sample database:

OrderID	CustomerID	EmployeeID	OrderDate	ShipperID
10248	90	5	1996-07-04	3
10249	81	6	1996-07-05	1
10250	34	4	1996-07-08	2

And a selection from the "Employees" table:

EmployeeID	LastName	FirstName	BirthDate	Photo	Notes
1	Davolio	Nancy	1968-12-08	EmpID1.pic	Education includes a BA....
2	Fuller	Andrew	1952-02-19	EmpID2.pic	Andrew received his BTS....

More HAVING Examples

The following SQL statement lists the employees that have registered more than 10 orders:

Example

```
SELECT Employees.LastName, COUNT(Orders.OrderID) AS NumberOfOrders
FROM (Orders
INNER JOIN Employees ON Orders.EmployeeID = Employees.EmployeeID)
GROUP BY LastName
HAVING COUNT(Orders.OrderID) > 10;
```

Try it Yourself »

The following SQL statement lists if the employees "Davolio" or "Fuller" have registered more than 25 orders:

Example

```
SELECT Employees.LastName, COUNT(Orders.OrderID) AS NumberOfOrders
FROM Orders
INNER JOIN Employees ON Orders.EmployeeID = Employees.EmployeeID
WHERE LastName = 'Davolio' OR LastName = 'Fuller'
GROUP BY LastName
HAVING COUNT(Orders.OrderID) > 25;
```

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