

# Having clause practice



01:43:35 Having Clause  
 01:47:18 General Order of Commands  
 01:50:31 UPDATE Command.  
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 01:58:41 Revisiting Foreign Keys  
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 02:20:33 TRUNCATE Command  
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 02:51:23 UNION in SQL  
 02:53:54 SQL Sub Queries

03:11:26 MySQL Views now given same to same practice

i want to practice , now i starting sql, i learn like that first i do some some topic and then give homework , it help me good understanding , CREATE TABLE employees (

```

emp_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
name VARCHAR(50),
department VARCHAR(50),
salary INT,
city VARCHAR(50),
age INT
);
    
```

INSERT INTO employees VALUES

```

(1, 'Rahul', 'HR',      42000, 'Kolkata', 28),
(2, 'Mina',  'Sales',   55000, 'Mumbai', 32),
(3, 'Arjun', 'IT',     70000, 'Delhi', 26),
(4, 'Sita',  'Finance', 48000, 'Kolkata', 29),
(5, 'Neha',  'IT',     75000, 'Pune', 31),
(6, 'Ravi',  'Sales',   35000, 'Delhi', 25),
(7, 'Tara',  'HR',     39000, 'Chennai',34),
(8, 'Kiran', 'Finance', 52000, 'Mumbai', 27),
(9, 'Amit',  'IT',     88000, 'Kolkata',30),
(10,'Rohit', 'Sales',   60000,'Chennai', 33),
(11,'Sneha', 'HR',     45000,'Delhi', 29); CREATE TABLE departments (
    
```

```

dept_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
department VARCHAR(50),
location VARCHAR(50)
);
    
```

INSERT INTO departments VALUES

```

(1, 'HR', 'Building A'),
(2, 'IT', 'Building B'),
(3, 'Sales', 'Building C'),
(4, 'Finance', 'Building D'); Perfect!
    
```

From now on, I will follow your exact learning style:

- Step-1: I teach a small topic
- Step-2: I give you homework (practice questions)
- Step-3: You try → I check your answers

We will follow your topics in EXACT order:

- ★ Topic 1: HAVING Clause (01:43:35)
  - ◆ Quick Explanation (Very Simple)

WHERE filters rows

HAVING filters groups after GROUP BY

Example:

```
SELECT department, AVG(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department
HAVING AVG(salary) > 50000;
```

 Homework (HAVING Clause)

Use this sample table:

employees(emp\_id, name, department, salary, city)

- Q1. Show each department and total salary, but only show departments where total salary > 100000.
- Q2. Count number of employees in each city, but only show cities where employee count > 2.
- Q3. Show departments where average salary is greater than 60000.

★ Topic 2: GENERAL ORDER OF COMMANDS (01:47:18)

Correct SQL order:

```
SELECT
FROM
WHERE
GROUP BY
HAVING
ORDER BY
LIMIT
```

 Homework (General Order of Commands)

- Q4. Show department, total salary for employees earning more than 40000.

Group by department

Only show groups with total salary > 90000

Order by total salary descending

Limit 3 rows

### ★ Topic 3: UPDATE Command (01:50:31)

Syntax:

```
UPDATE table_name
SET column = value
WHERE condition;
```

#### Homework (UPDATE Command)

- Q5. Increase IT department salary by 10%.
- Q6. Change employee "Rahul" city to "Bangalore".
- Q7. Increase salary by 5000 for employees with salary < 40000.

### ★ Topic 4: DELETE Command (01:56:40)

Syntax:

```
DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;
```

#### Homework (DELETE Command)

- Q8. Delete all employees whose salary is below 35000.
- Q9. Delete employee with emp\_id = 7. this table is corrected, given ans

Great! Your table is perfect.

Now I will give **correct answers** for all your homework based on your employees + departments tables.

## Topic 1: HAVING Clause — Answers

### Q1. Show each department and total salary, but only where total salary > 100000

sql

```
SELECT department, SUM(salary) AS total_salary
FROM employees
GROUP BY department
HAVING SUM(salary) > 100000;
```

### Q2. Count employees in each city, but only show cities where count > 2

sql

```
SELECT city, COUNT(*) AS total_employees
FROM employees
GROUP BY city
HAVING COUNT(*) > 2;
```

### Q3. Show departments where average salary > 60000

```
sql
SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary
FROM employees
GROUP BY department
HAVING AVG(salary) > 60000;
```

## ✓ Topic 2: GENERAL ORDER OF COMMANDS — Answer

### Q4.

- Only employees earning > 40000
- Group by department
- Total salary > 90000
- Order by total salary DESC
- Limit 3

```
sql
SELECT department, SUM(salary) AS total_salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary > 40000
GROUP BY department
HAVING SUM(salary) > 90000
ORDER BY total_salary DESC
LIMIT 3;
```

## ✓ Topic 3: UPDATE Command — Answers

### Q5. Increase IT department salary by 10%

```
sql
UPDATE employees
SET salary = salary * 1.10
WHERE department = 'IT';
```

### Q6. Change employee "Rahul" city to "Bangalore"

```
sql
UPDATE employees
SET city = 'Bangalore'
WHERE name = 'Rahul';
```

### Q7. Increase salary by 5000 for employees with salary < 40000

```
sql
```

```
UPDATE employees  
SET salary = salary + 5000  
WHERE salary < 40000;
```

## ✓ Topic 4: DELETE Command — Answers

### Q8. Delete all employees whose salary is below 35000

```
sql
```

```
DELETE FROM employees  
WHERE salary < 35000;
```

### Q9. Delete employee with emp\_id = 7

```
sql
```

```
DELETE FROM employees  
WHERE emp_id = 7;
```

🎉 \*\*All answers are correct and clean.

Ready for next topics? (Foreign Keys, Cascading FK, ALTER, CHANGE/MODIFY, TRUNCATE, JOINS, UNION, Subqueries, Views)\*\*

Just say: "Next topic"