

# Having clause practice



01:43:35 Having Clause  
 01:47:18 General Order of Commands  
 01:50:31 UPDATE Command.  
 01:56:40 DELETE Command.  
 01:58:41 Revisiting Foreign Keys  
 02:06:35 Cascading Foreign Keys  
 02:12:30 ALTER Command  
 02:15:06 CHANGE and MODIFY Commands  
 02:20:33 TRUNCATE Command  
 02:24:00 JOINS in SQL  
 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"**