**Having clause**

Having clause is used to filter the groups.

**Syntax: SELECT group by expression / group function**

**FROM table name**

**(WHERE <filter condition>)**

**GROUP BY col\_name / expression**

**HAVING <group\_filter\_condition>;**

**ORDER OF EXECUTION**

1. FROM
2. WHERE (if used) -------- > row-by-row
3. GROUP BY ----------------> row-by-row
4. HAVING ------------------> group-by-group
5. SELECT ---------------------> group-by-group

**Example:**

1. WAQTD the deptno and the number of employees working in each department if there are more than 2 employees in the department.
2. WAQTD name of an employee’s if the name is repeated.
3. WAQTD the repeated salary from the employee table.
4. WAQTD the duplicated dates from the employee table.

**Assignment:**

1. WAQTD deptno and number of employees working in each department if there are at least 2 clerk in each department.
2. WAQTD deptno and total salary needed to pay all the employees in each department if there are atleast 4 emp in each dept.
3. WAQTD number of employees working in each department along with the total salary if the total salary of each department is greater than Rs.6000.
4. WAQTD deptno and number of employees working only if there are 2 emp working in each department as manager.
5. WAQTD job and max sal of emp in each job if the max sal excludes 2600.
6. WAQTD the salaries which are repeated in emp table.
7. WAQTD the hiredate which are duplicated in emp table.
8. WAQTD avg salary of each dept if avg sal is less than 3000.
9. WAQTD deptno if there are at least 3 employees in each department whose name has character ‘A’ or ‘S’.
10. WAQTD min and max salaries of each job if min sal is more than 1000 and max sal is less than 5000.

**ASSIGNMENT**

1. List the difference between where clause and having clause.