Lecture-10
DC

Date 08/02/18
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* HAVING clause defines criteria used to eliminate certain groups from the output

Ex-

Find the max purchase over Rs.3000 taken by each sales-person on each date.

```
SQL> select snum, odate, max(amt) from orders group
     by snum, odate having max(amt) > 3000;
```

snum	odate	max(amt)
1001	-	4723
1001	-	9891
1002	-	5160

Find each salesperson's maximum on 3rd March, 1990.

```
SQL> select snum, max(amt) from orders group by snum
       having odate = '10-Mar-90'
```

X

This won't run!

This query will fail since the order date field cannot be referenced by having clause because it has more than one value per group.

```
SQL> select snum, max(amt) from orders where
      odate = '10-Mar-90' group by snum;
```

a) Find largest orders for abc and xyz.

b) Which day had the highest TOTAL amount order.

c) Count all orders for Oct. 3rd.

d) Count the diff no of non-null city values in the customer table

e) Find each customer's smallest orders.

f) Find the fund first customer in alphabetical order whose name begins with 'g'.

g) Find the highest rating in each city.

a) ~~[illegible]~~ select max(amt), from orders ~~max(~~ where (sname = 'abc' and sname = 'xyz')

b) select odate max(sum(amt)), from orders group by odate

c) select count(*) from orders where odate = '3-oct-90'

d) select count(*) from customer where length(city) > 0.

e) select snum min(amt) from orders group by snum.

f) select min(amt) from orders group by sname having where sname like 'g%.'

g) select max(rating) from orders group by city.

· select count(distinct city) from customer ·

a) select snum, max(amt) from orders group by snum having snum in (1002, 1007)

b) select odate, max(sum(amt)) from orders group by odate

join (working with multiple tables)