Oracle HAVING

The `HAVING` clause is an optional clause of the `SELECT` statement. It is used to filter groups of rows returned by the `GROUP BY` clause. This is why the `HAVING` clause is usually used with the `GROUP BY` clause.

```
SELECT
    column_list
FROM
    T
GROUP BY
    c1
HAVING
    group_condition;
```

A) Simple Oracle `HAVING`

retrieve the orders and their values from the `order_items` table:

```
SELECT
    order_id,
    SUM( unit_price * quantity ) order_value
FROM
    order_items
GROUP BY
    order_id
ORDER BY
    order_value DESC;
```

To find the orders whose values are greater than 1000, you add a `HAVING` clause

```
SELECT
    order_id,
    SUM( unit_price * quantity ) order_value
FROM
```

```
    order_items
GROUP BY
    order_id
HAVING
    SUM( unit_price * quantity ) > 1000
ORDER BY
    order_value DESC;
```

B) Oracle `HAVING` with complex condition

finds orders whose values are greater than `500,000` and the number of products in each order is between 10 and 12:

```
SELECT
    order_id,
    COUNT( item_id ) item_count,
    SUM( unit_price * quantity ) total
FROM
    order_items
GROUP BY
    order_id
HAVING
    SUM( unit_price * quantity ) > 500000 AND
    COUNT( item_id ) BETWEEN 10 AND 12
ORDER BY
    total DESC,
    item_count DESC;
```