

## HAVING Clause

The **HAVING** clause allows you to filter out the results on the groups formed by the **GROUP BY** clause.

For example, let's say that we wanted to get all usernames that are duplicates, i.e., all the usernames present in more than one table record.

In our case, we have two users with the username **bobby**, two users with the username **tony**, and two users with username **devdojo**. This represented in an SQL statement would look like this:

```
SELECT COUNT(username), username
FROM users
GROUP BY username
HAVING COUNT(username) > 1;
```

The output, in this case, would be:

+	-----+	-----+
	COUNT(username)	username
+	-----+	-----+
	2	bobby
	2	devdojo
	2	tony
+	-----+	-----+

The **GROUP BY** clause grouped the identical usernames, calculated their counts and filtered out the groups using the **HAVING** clause.

**NOTE:-** *The WHERE clause places conditions on the selected columns, whereas the HAVING clause places conditions on groups created by the GROUP BY clause.*