

Additional SQL Examples

Group By / Having / Order By



SQL **HAVING** Clause

- **HAVING** filters records that work on summarized **GROUP BY** results
- **HAVING** applies to summarized group records, whereas **WHERE** applies to individual records
- Only the groups that meet the HAVING criteria will be returned
- **HAVING** requires that a **GROUP BY** clause is present
- **WHERE** and **HAVING** can be in the same query

SQL HAVING Syntax

SELECT	column-names
FROM	table(s)
WHERE	condition
GROUP BY	column-names
HAVING	condition

SQL HAVING with ORDER BY Syntax

SELECT	column-names
FROM	table(s)
WHERE	condition
GROUP BY	column-names
HAVING	condition
ORDER BY	column-names

Example 1

```
SELECT COUNT(Id), Country
FROM Customer
GROUP BY Country
HAVING COUNT(Id) > 10
```

Example output:

Count (Id)	Country
11	France
11	Germany
13	USA

List the number of customers in each country. Only include countries with more than 10 customers.

Example 2

```
SELECT COUNT(Id), Country
FROM Customer
WHERE Country <> 'USA'
GROUP BY Country
HAVING COUNT(Id) >= 9
ORDER BY COUNT(Id) DESC
```

Example output:

Count	(Id)	Country
11		France
11		Germany
9		Brazil

List the number of customers in each country, except the USA, sorted high to low. Only include countries with 9 or more customers.

Sailors Example 1

- How to get the total number of unique sailors who has reserved each boat (ordered in descending order), displaying the count, boat name and boat id?

Sailors Example 2

- How to get the average age of sailors who have reserved each boat (using bname), showing boat name, bid, and the average age. Order results by bid.

Sailors Example 3

- How to get the average age of sailors who have reserved each boat (using bname), showing boat name, bid, and the average age. Order results by bid.
- In addition, only show bnames where the average age of sailors who have reserved that boat is > 35 years old.