Having – applies the condition for groups.

PostgreSQL `Having` clause statement syntax

We often use the `HAVING`clause in conjunction with the GROUP BY clause to filter group rows that do not satisfy a specified condition.

The following statement illustrates the typical syntax of the `HAVING` clause:

```
SELECT column_1, aggregate_function (column_2) FROM tbl_name GROUP BY
column_1 HAVING condition;
```

PostgreSQL HAVING clause with COUNT example

The following query returns the number of customers per store:

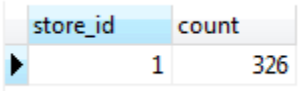
```
SELECT store_id,COUNT (customer_id)FROM customer GROUP BY store_id;
```

store_id	count
1	326
2	273

Having – applies the condition for groups.

You can use the `HAVING` clause to select store that has more than 300 customers:

```
SELECT store_id, COUNT (customer_id) FROM Customer GROUP BY store_id HAVING COUNT (customer_id) > 300;
```



store_id	count
1	326