

# SQL HAVING Clause

SQL HAVING Clause statement used with GROUP BY clause for filtering the GROUP BY clause result set data allow only group of result whose HAVING clause condition TRUE.

SQL HAVING Clause use with GROUP BY clause. without GROUP BY clause you can't use HAVING clause.

## Syntax

Considering following syntax that help you to understanding HAVING clause,

```
SELECT
    column_name1, column_name2, aggregate_function(column_name), ....
FROM table_name
[ WHERE condition ]
GROUP BY column_name1, ...
HAVING condition;
```

## Example

We have following `employee_hour` table that store weekday hours for each employee:

SQL> `SELECT * FROM employee_hour;`

NAME	DAY	HOURS
Opal Kole	Monday	8
Max Miller	Monday	8
Beccaa Moss	Monday	8
Paul Singh	Monday	9
Opal Kole	Tuesday	9
Max Miller	Tuesday	6
Beccaa Moss	Tuesday	10
Paul Singh	Tuesday	8
Opal Kole	Wednesday	7
Max Miller	Wednesday	9
Beccaa Moss	Wednesday	11
Paul Singh	Wednesday	12

12 rows selected.

Run it... »

## Example

SQL> `SELECT name,SUM(hours)
FROM employee_hour
GROUP BY name
HAVING SUM(hours) > 25;`

NAME	SUM(HOURS)
Beccaa Moss	29
Paul Singh	29

Run it... »

GROUP By clause apply on `name` column with use SUM aggregate function to summation the total working hours. Also with HAVING clause condition allow only sum of hours grater than 25.

## Example

SQL> `SELECT name,AVG(hours)
FROM employee_hour
GROUP BY name
HAVING AVG(hours) > 8;`

NAME	AVG(HOURS)
Beccaa Moss	9.66666667
Paul Singh	9.66666667

Run it... »

GROUP By clause apply on `name` column with use AVG aggregate function to average the total working hours divide by number of day. Also with HAVING clause condition allow only avg of hours grater than 8.