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SQL HAVING 子句

HAVING 子句

在 SQL 中增加 HAVING 子句原因是，WHERE 关键字无法与聚合函数一起使用。

HAVING 子句可以让我们筛选分组后的各组数据。

SQL HAVING 语法

```
SELECT column_name, aggregate_function(column_name)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name operator value
GROUP BY column_name
HAVING aggregate_function(column_name) operator value;
```

演示数据库

在本教程中，我们将使用 RUNOOB 样本数据库。

下面是选自 "Websites" 表的数据：

```
+----+--------------+---------------------------+-------+---------+
| id | name         | url                       | alexa | country |
+----+--------------+---------------------------+-------+---------+
| 1  | Google       | https://www.google.cm/    | 1     | USA     |
| 2  | 淘宝          | https://www.taobao.com/   | 13    | CN      |
| 3  | 菜鸟教程      | http://www.runoob.com/    | 4689  | CN      |
| 4  | 微博          | http://weibo.com/         | 20    | CN      |
| 5  | Facebook     | https://www.facebook.com/ | 3     | USA     |
| 7  | stackoverflow | http://stackoverflow.com/ |   0 | IND     |
+----+--------------+---------------------------+-------+---------+
```

下面是 "access_log" 网站访问记录表的数据：

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM access_log;
+-----+---------+-------+------------+
| aid | site_id | count | date       |
+-----+---------+-------+------------+
|   1 |       1 |    45 | 2016-05-10 |
|   2 |       3 |   100 | 2016-05-13 |
|   3 |       1 |   230 | 2016-05-14 |
|   4 |       2 |    10 | 2016-05-14 |
|   5 |       5 |   205 | 2016-05-14 |
|   6 |       4 |    13 | 2016-05-15 |
|   7 |       3 |   220 | 2016-05-15 |
```

```
|   8 |       5 |   545 | 2016-05-16 |
|   9 |       3 |   201 | 2016-05-17 |
+-----+---------+-------+------------+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

SQL HAVING 实例

现在我们想要查找总访问量大于 200 的网站。

我们使用下面的 SQL 语句：

实例

```
SELECT Websites.name, Websites.url, SUM(access_log.count) AS nums FROM (access_log
INNER JOIN Websites
ON access_log.site_id=Websites.id)
GROUP BY Websites.name
HAVING SUM(access_log.count) > 200;
```

执行以上 SQL 输出结果如下：

```
mysql> SELECT Websites.name, Websites.url, SUM(access_log.count) AS nums FROM (access_log
    -> INNER JOIN Websites
    -> ON access_log.site_id=Websites.id)
    -> GROUP BY Websites.name
    -> HAVING SUM(access_log.count) > 200;
+--------------+---------------------------+------+
| name         | url                       | nums |
+--------------+---------------------------+------+
| Facebook     | https://www.facebook.com/ |  750 |
| Google       | https://www.google.cm/    |  275 |
| 菜鸟教程 | http://www.runoob.com/    |  521 |
+--------------+---------------------------+------+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

现在我们想要查找总访问量大于 200 的网站，并且 alexa 排名小于 200。

我们在 SQL 语句中增加一个普通的 WHERE 子句：

实例

```
SELECT Websites.name, SUM(access_log.count) AS nums FROM Websites
INNER JOIN access_log
ON Websites.id=access_log.site_id
WHERE Websites.alexa < 200
GROUP BY Websites.name
HAVING SUM(access_log.count) > 200;
```

执行以上 SQL 输出结果如下：

```
mysql> SELECT Websites.name, SUM(access_log.count) AS nums FROM Websites
    -> INNER JOIN access_log
    -> ON Websites.id=access_log.site_id
    -> WHERE Websites.alexa < 200
    -> GROUP BY Websites.name
    -> HAVING SUM(access_log.count) > 200;
+----------+------+
| name     | nums |
+----------+------+
| Facebook |  750 |
| Google   |  275 |
+----------+------+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

SQL GROUP BY 语句 SQL UCASE() 函数

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