SQLite Having 子句

HAVING 子句允许指定条件来过滤将出现在最终结果中的分组结果。

WHERE 子句在所选列上设置条件，而 HAVING 子句则在由 GROUP BY 子句创建的分组上设置条件。

语法

下面是 HAVING 子句在 SELECT 查询中的位置：

```
SELECT
FROM
WHERE
GROUP BY
HAVING
ORDER BY
```

在一个查询中，HAVING 子句必须放在 GROUP BY 子句之后，必须放在 ORDER BY 子句之前。下面是包含 HAVING 子句的 SELECT 语句的语法：

```
SELECT column1, column2
FROM table1, table2
WHERE [ conditions ]
GROUP BY column1, column2
HAVING [ conditions ]
ORDER BY column1, column2
```

实例

假设 COMPANY 表有以下记录：

```
ID          NAME        AGE         ADDRESS     SALARY
----------  ----------  ----------  ----------  ----------
1           Paul        32          California  20000.0
2           Allen       25          Texas       15000.0
3           Teddy       23          Norway      20000.0
4           Mark        25          Rich-Mond   65000.0
5           David       27          Texas       85000.0
6           Kim         22          South-Hall  45000.0
7           James       24          Houston     10000.0
8           Paul        24          Houston     20000.0
```

| 9 | James | 44 | Norway | 5000.0 |
| 10 | James | 45 | Texas | 5000.0 |

下面是一个实例，它将显示名称计数小于 2 的所有记录：

```
sqlite > SELECT * FROM COMPANY GROUP BY name HAVING count(name) < 2;
```

这将产生以下结果：

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
2	Allen	25	Texas	15000
5	David	27	Texas	85000
6	Kim	22	South-Hall	45000
4	Mark	25	Rich-Mond	65000
3	Teddy	23	Norway	20000

下面是一个实例，它将显示名称计数大于 2 的所有记录：

```
sqlite > SELECT * FROM COMPANY GROUP BY name HAVING count(name) > 2;
```

这将产生以下结果：

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
10	James	45	Texas	5000

← SQLite Group By   SQLite Distinct 关键字 →

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