**Subject: Julio Pochet - Difference Between WHERE and HAVING Clauses**

**Discussion Post:**

When working with SQL, filtering data is crucial for performance and accuracy. Two common ways to filter results are using **WHERE** and **HAVING**, but they serve different purposes.

**WHERE Clause**

The **WHERE** clause filters **rows** before any grouping or aggregation happens. It applies to individual records in a table.

🔹 **Example:** Let’s say we have a **movies** table, and we want to find all movies released after 2010:

SELECT title, release\_year

FROM movies

WHERE release\_year > 2010;

📌 This filter **before** any grouping or calculations.

**HAVING Clause**

The **HAVING** clause, on the other hand, is used to filter **groups of records** after aggregation (GROUP BY). You can’t use **WHERE** with aggregate functions like COUNT(), SUM(), or AVG(), but you **can** use HAVING.

🔹 **Example:** Let’s find movie genres that have more than **5 movies**:

SELECT genre, COUNT(\*) AS total\_movies

FROM movies

GROUP BY genre

HAVING COUNT(\*) > 5;

📌 Here, we **first** group movies by genre and **then** filter genres with more than 5 movies.

**When to Use Each?**

* Use **WHERE** when filtering **individual rows** before aggregation.
* Use **HAVING** when filtering **aggregated data** after GROUP BY.