The HAVING clause enables you to specify conditions that filter which group results appear in the final results.

The WHERE clause places conditions on the selected columns, whereas the HAVING clause places conditions on groups created by the GROUP BY clause.

**Syntax:**

The following is the position of the HAVING clause in a query:

SELECT

FROM

WHERE

GROUP BY

HAVING

ORDER BY

The HAVING clause must follow the GROUP BY clause in a query and must also precede the ORDER BY clause if used. The following is the syntax of the SELECT statement, including the HAVING clause:

SELECT column1, column2

FROM table1, table2

WHERE [ conditions ]

GROUP BY column1, column2

HAVING [ conditions ]

ORDER BY column1, column2

**Example:**

Consider the CUSTOMERS table having the following records:

+----+----------+-----+-----------+----------+

| ID | NAME | AGE | ADDRESS | SALARY |

+----+----------+-----+-----------+----------+

| 1 | Ramesh | 32 | Ahmedabad | 2000.00 |

| 2 | Khilan | 25 | Delhi | 1500.00 |

| 3 | kaushik | 23 | Kota | 2000.00 |

| 4 | Chaitali | 25 | Mumbai | 6500.00 |

| 5 | Hardik | 27 | Bhopal | 8500.00 |

| 6 | Komal | 22 | MP | 4500.00 |

| 7 | Muffy | 24 | Indore | 10000.00 |

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Following is the example, which would display record for which similar age count would be more than or equal to 2:

SQL > SELECT ID, NAME, AGE, ADDRESS, SALARY

FROM CUSTOMERS

GROUP BY age

HAVING COUNT(age) >= 2;

This would produce the following result:

+----+--------+-----+---------+---------+

| ID | NAME | AGE | ADDRESS | SALARY |

+----+--------+-----+---------+---------+

| 2 | Khilan | 25 | Delhi | 1500.00 |

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