**GROUP BY Syntax**

SELECT *column\_name(s)*  
FROM *table\_name*  
WHERE *condition*  
GROUP BY *column\_name(s)*ORDER BY *column\_name(s);*

**HAVING Syntax**

SELECT *column\_name(s)*  
FROM *table\_name*  
WHERE *condition*  
GROUP BY *column\_name(s)*HAVING *condition*ORDER BY *column\_name(s);*

SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country  
FROM Customers  
GROUP BY Country  
HAVING COUNT(CustomerID) > 5;

Exercise #1

SELECT state, count(state)  
FROM customers  
GROUP BY state;

Exercise #2

SELECT item, max(price), min(price)  
FROM items\_ordered  
GROUP BY item;

Exercise #3

SELECT customerid, count(customerid), sum(price)  
FROM items\_ordered  
GROUP BY customerid;

**BETWEEN Syntax**

SELECT *column\_name(s)*  
FROM *table\_name*  
WHERE *column\_name* BETWEEN *value1* AND *value2;*

The following SQL statement selects all products with a price BETWEEN 10 and 20:

**Example**

SELECT \* FROM Products  
WHERE Price BETWEEN 10 AND 20;

To display the products outside the range of the previous example, use NOT BETWEEN:

**Example**

SELECT \* FROM Products  
WHERE Price NOT BETWEEN 10 AND 20;

The following SQL statement selects all products with a price BETWEEN 10 and 20. In addition; do not show products with a CategoryID of 1,2, or 3:

**Example**

SELECT \* FROM Products  
WHERE (Price BETWEEN 10 AND 20)  
AND NOT CategoryID IN (1,2,3);