实验

当 SELECT 语句中只有一个属性和一个聚合函数的时候 having 语句起到了过滤组的作用

```
mysql> SELECT studioname,  min(year) as year FROM movies where year > 1939 GROUP BY studioname;
+-----------------+------+
| studioname      | year |
+-----------------+------+
| Disney          | 1990 |
| Fox             | 1977 |
| MGM             | 1977 |
| Paramount       | 1979 |
| USA Entertainm. | 2001 |
+-----------------+------+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT studioname,  min(year) as year FROM movies  GROUP BY studioname having year > 1939;
+-----------------+------+
| studioname      | year |
+-----------------+------+
| Disney          | 1990 |
| Fox             | 1977 |
| Paramount       | 1979 |
| USA Entertainm. | 2001 |
+-----------------+------+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

当 SELECT 语句中有多个属性和一个聚合函数的时候，having 语句就和 where 无差别

```
mysql> SELECT studioname,title,  min(year) as year FROM movies  GROUP BY studioname ,title having year > 1939;
+-----------------+-------------------------+------+
| studioname      | title                   | year |
+-----------------+-------------------------+------+
| Disney          | Pretty Woman            | 1990 |
| Fox             | Empire Strikes Back     | 1980 |
| Fox             | Star Wars               | 1977 |
| MGM             | Logan's run             | 1977 |
| MGM             | Terms of Endearment     | 1983 |
| MGM             | The Usual Suspects      | 1995 |
| Paramount       | Star Trek               | 1979 |
| Paramount       | Star Trek: Nemesis      | 2002 |
| USA Entertainm. | The Man Who Wasn't There | 2001 |
+-----------------+-------------------------+------+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT studioname,title,  min(year) as year FROM movies WHERE year > 1939  GROUP BY studioname ,title ;
+-----------------+-------------------------+------+
| studioname      | title                   | year |
+-----------------+-------------------------+------+
| Disney          | Pretty Woman            | 1990 |
| Fox             | Empire Strikes Back     | 1980 |
| Fox             | Star Wars               | 1977 |
| MGM             | Logan's run             | 1977 |
| MGM             | Terms of Endearment     | 1983 |
| MGM             | The Usual Suspects      | 1995 |
| Paramount       | Star Trek               | 1979 |
| Paramount       | Star Trek: Nemesis      | 2002 |
| USA Entertainm. | The Man Who Wasn't There | 2001 |
+-----------------+-------------------------+------+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

当 SELECT 语句中有一个属性和多个聚合函数的时候，having 语句可以起到过滤组的作用

```
mysql> select studioname, min(year) as year1, max(year) as year2 FROM movies GROUP BY studioname having year1 > 1939;
+-----------------+-------+-------+
| studioname      | year1 | year2 |
+-----------------+-------+-------+
| Disney          |  1990 |  1990 |
| Fox             |  1977 |  1980 |
| Paramount       |  1979 |  2002 |
| USA Entertainm. |  2001 |  2001 |
+-----------------+-------+-------+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select studioname, min(year) as year1, max(year) as year2 FROM movies WHERE year > 1939  GROUP BY studioname ;
+-----------------+-------+-------+
| studioname      | year1 | year2 |
+-----------------+-------+-------+
| Disney          |  1990 |  1990 |
| Fox             |  1977 |  1980 |
| MGM             |  1977 |  1995 |
| Paramount       |  1979 |  2002 |
| USA Entertainm. |  2001 |  2001 |
+-----------------+-------+-------+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

结论

当 SELECT 中仅有一个属性，有一个或多个聚合函数的时候，having 起到组过滤的作用，否则与 where 无异。

或者说当 SELECT 查看的结果是针对列的时候，（如统计这一列的和、最大、最小。。。），having 可以起到组过滤。当 SELECT 查看的结果是针对行的时候，（如查看所有行的数据），having 的作用与 where 无异。