Alright — let's go over the **HAVING** clause step-by-step and then I'll give you a set of **practice questions**.

HAVING Clause — Quick Notes

- **Purpose:** Filters groups (like WHERE filters rows).
- **When Used:** After GROUP BY, usually with aggregate functions.
- **Difference from WHERE:**
    - WHERE → filters rows **before** grouping.
    - HAVING → filters groups **after** grouping.

Syntax

sql

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SELECT column_name, aggregate_function(column_name)

FROM table_name

GROUP BY column_name

HAVING condition;

Example — Count number of students in each city where max marks cross 90

sql

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SELECT city, COUNT(*) AS total_students

FROM Students

GROUP BY city

HAVING MAX(marks) > 90;

Practice Questions — HAVING Clause

Using the *Students* table:

student_id	name	marks	age	city
1	Ramesh	85	19	Delhi
2	Priya	92	20	Mumbai
3	Ahmed	67	18	Delhi
4	Neha	76	21	Kolkata
5	Sameer	58	19	Mumbai
6	Kiran	89	22	Delhi

Questions

1. Count the number of students in each city where **maximum marks** is greater than 90.
2. Find cities where **average marks** is more than 80.
3. Show cities where **minimum marks** is less than 60.
4. Find cities with **more than 2 students**.
5. Show age groups where **total marks** is above 150.
6. Find cities where **sum of marks** is between 200 and 300.
7. Show cities where **average age** is above 20.
8. Find cities where **count of students** is exactly 2.
9. Show age groups where **highest marks** is at least 90.
10. Find cities where **lowest age** is below 19.