




# Where Vs Having In SQL



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#1

# WHERE Clause

The WHERE clause in SQL is used with SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE queries to filter data from the table or relation.

It describes a specific condition when retrieving records from a single table or multiple tables using the JOIN clause.

If the specified condition is satisfied, it returns the particular value from the table.

#2

## HAVING Clause

HAVING clause in SQL used in conjunction with GROUP BY clause enables us to specify conditions that filter which group results appear in the result.

It returns only those values from the groups in the final result that fulfills certain conditions.

We can also use the WHERE and HAVING clause together during selection.

## WHERE

- It is used to perform filtration on individual rows.
- It is implemented in row operations.
- WHERE clause does not allow to work with aggregate functions.
- WHERE clause acts as a pre-filter.
- We can use the WHERE clause with the SELECT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements.

## HAVING

- It is used to perform filtration on groups.
- It is implemented in column operations.
- The HAVING clause can work with aggregate functions.
- The HAVING clause acts as a post-filter.
- The HAVING clause can only use with the SELECT statement.



## Conclusion:

The main difference between them is that the WHERE clause is used to specify a condition for filtering records before any groupings are made, while the HAVING clause is used to specify a condition for filtering values from a group.