

“ DID YOU  
KNOW HOW  
**HAVING  
CLAUSE**  
WORKS  
IN SQL? ”



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Nh<sup>↑</sup>



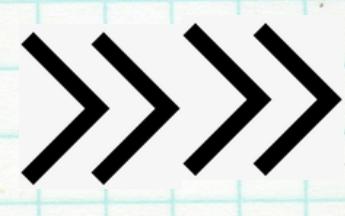
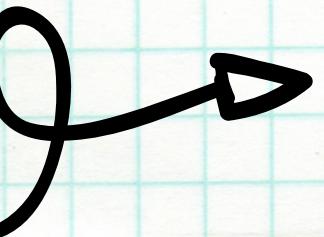
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**IN SQL, THE HAVING CLAUSE IS USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GROUP BY CLAUSE TO FILTER THE RESULTS OF A QUERY BASED ON THE GROUPED DATA.**



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# HERE IS THE BASIC **SYNTAX** OF A SELECT STATEMENT WITH A GROUP BY AND HAVING CLAUSE:



```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
WHERE condition
GROUP BY column1, column2, ...
HAVING condition
```





**FOR EXAMPLE, CONSIDER A TABLE NAMED *SALES* THAT HAS THE FOLLOWING DATA:**

product_id	product_name	quantity	price
1	Product A	10	50
2	Product B	5	100
3	Product C	15	75
4	Product A	20	50
5	Product B	10	100

**SUPPOSE WE WANT TO FIND THE *TOTAL SALES* FOR EACH PRODUCT, ALONG WITH THE AVERAGE PRICE.**



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WE CAN USE A **SELECT** STATEMENT  
WITH **GROUP BY** AND **HAVING**  
CLAUSES TO ACCOMPLISH THIS:

```
● ● ●  
SELECT product_name,  
SUM(quantity * price) AS  
total_sales, AVG(price) AS  
avg_price  
FROM sales  
GROUP BY product_name  
HAVING AVG(price) > 75
```



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THIS QUERY WILL GROUP THE DATA BY PRODUCT\_NAME, CALCULATE THE TOTAL SALES AND AVERAGE PRICE FOR EACH GROUP, AND THEN FILTER THE RESULTS TO ONLY INCLUDE GROUPS WHERE THE AVERAGE PRICE IS GREATER THAN 75. THE RESULTING OUTPUT WOULD BE:

product_name	total_sales	avg_price
Product B	1500	100



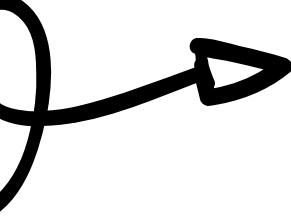
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**THE HAVING CLAUSE CAN BE USED WITH ANY FUNCTION OR OPERATOR THAT IS VALID IN A SELECT STATEMENT, JUST LIKE THE WHERE CLAUSE. HOWEVER, THE **HAVING CLAUSE** IS APPLIED TO THE **GROUPED DATA**, WHEREAS THE WHERE CLAUSE IS APPLIED TO THE INDIVIDUAL ROWS BEFORE THE DATA IS GROUPED.**





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