Having Clause

MAD 202

Filtering Groups

- SQL provide you with a method to filter the returned grouping set

- The HAVING clause is similar to the WHERE clause

- It is optional

- The difference between a WHERE clause and HAVING is that the WHERE clause filters data before it is grouped and the HAVING **filters after**
  - Remember – rows removed by the WHERE clause will not be available
  - Some DBMS treat the WHERE and HAVING clause the same if no grouping is being performed.

    However – use the HAVING clause only when using GROUP BY

HAVING clause

- Further filters the GROUP BY results

```
SELECT type, SUM(sales), COUNT(type)
FROM titles
GROUP BY type;
```

make	SUM(price)	numberOf
Acura	689700.13	21
Aptera	25580.07	1
Aston Martin	176896.22	5
Audi	743231.61	25
Bentley	315743.38	12
BMW	990397.44	37

```
SELECT make, SUM(price),COUNT(*) as numberOf
FROM carInventory
GROUP BY make
HAVING SUM(price) > 2000000;
```

make	SUM(price)	numberOf
Chevrolet	2450457.59	82
Ford	2245622.42	75