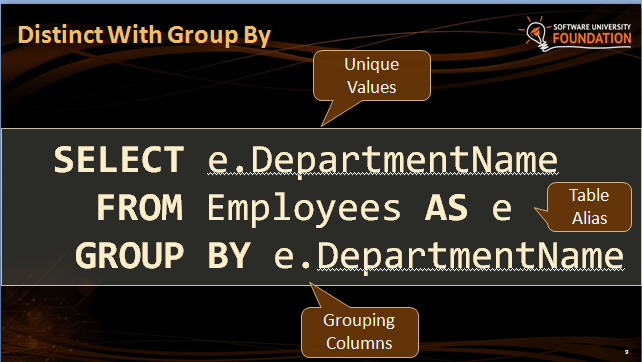
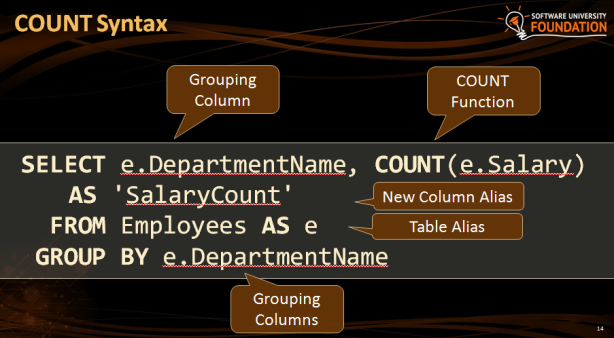
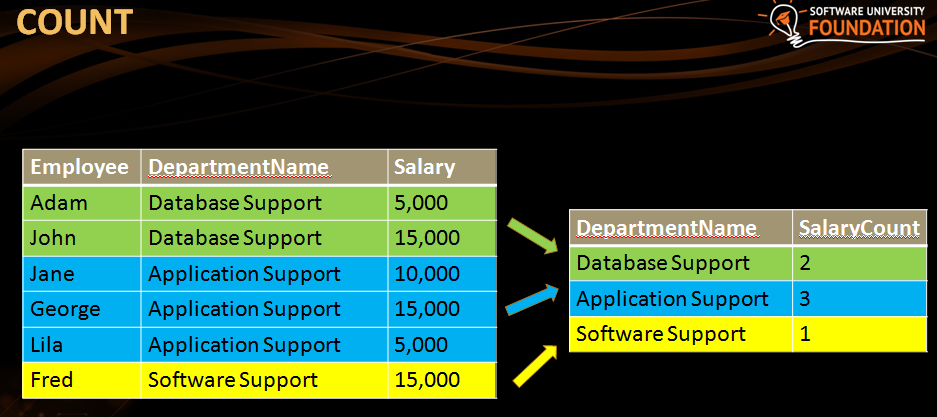
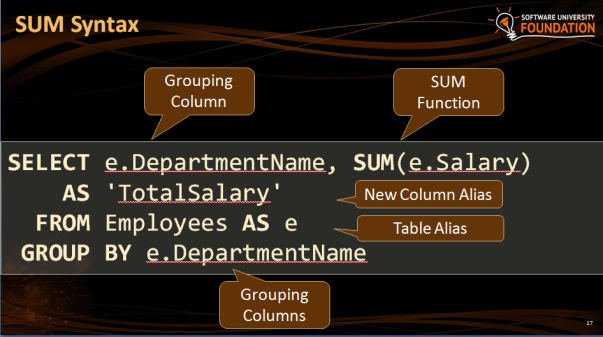
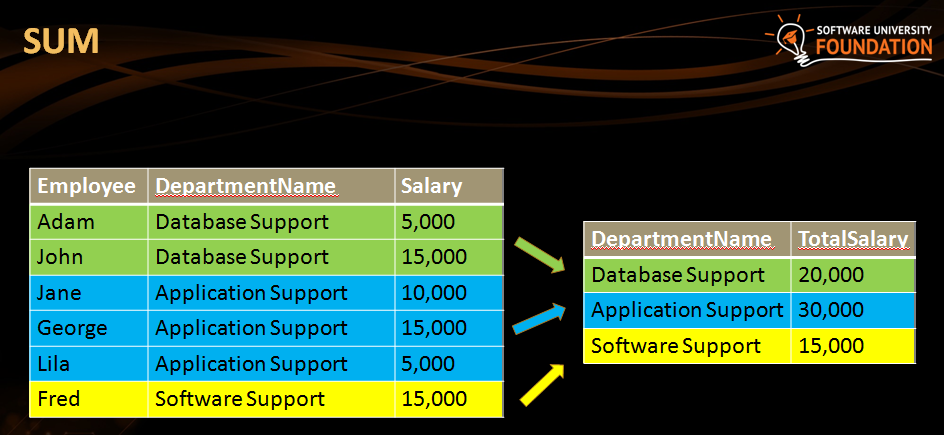


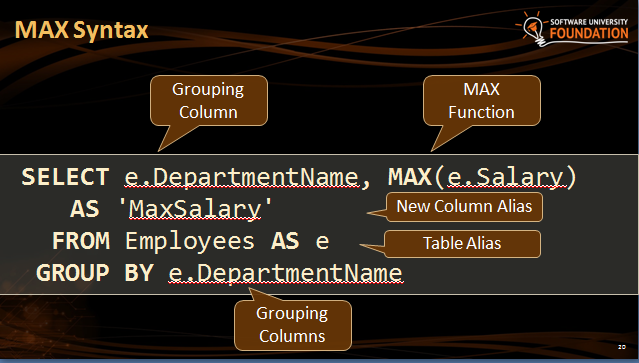
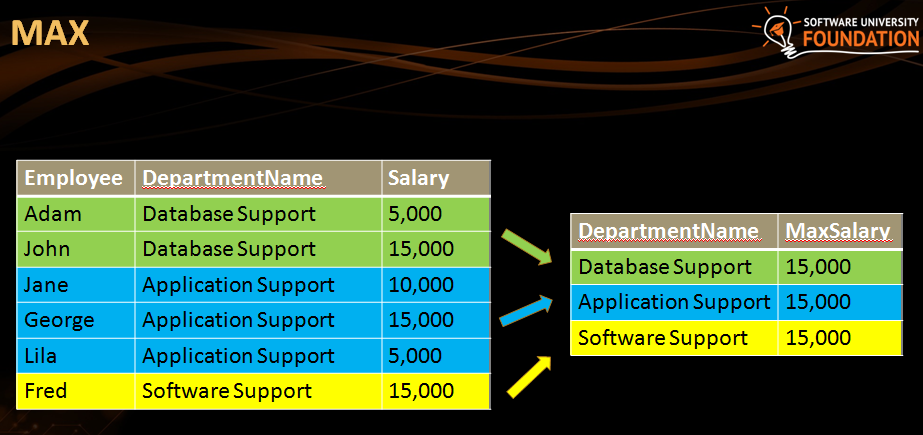
SQL provides the functionality by the statement GROUP BY. It is mandatory to have all the columns from the SELECT part in the GROUP BY part. On the other hand, it is possible to have columns in GROUP BY part but not in SELECT part. In this case the groups will be the same as if it was in the SELECT part but the missing columns wouldn’t be visualized.

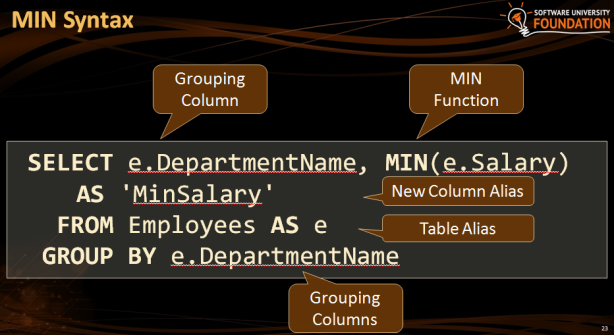
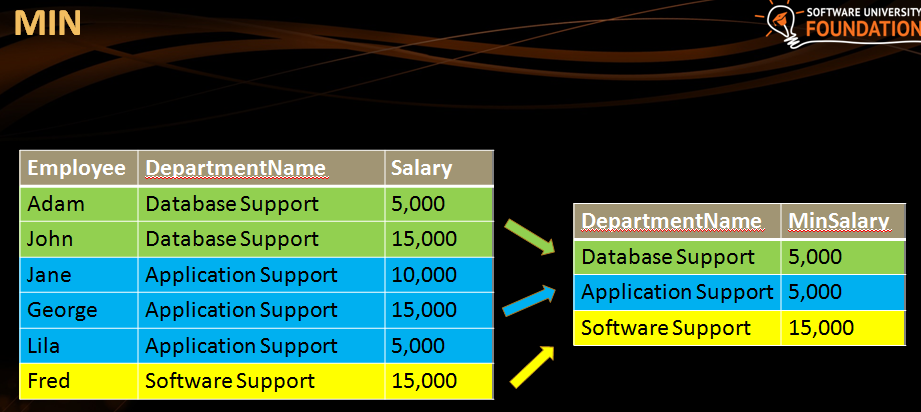
 

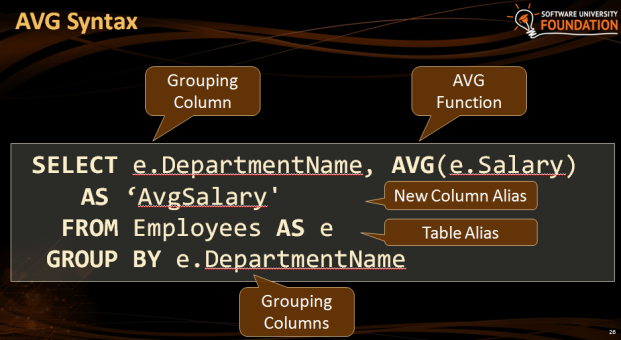
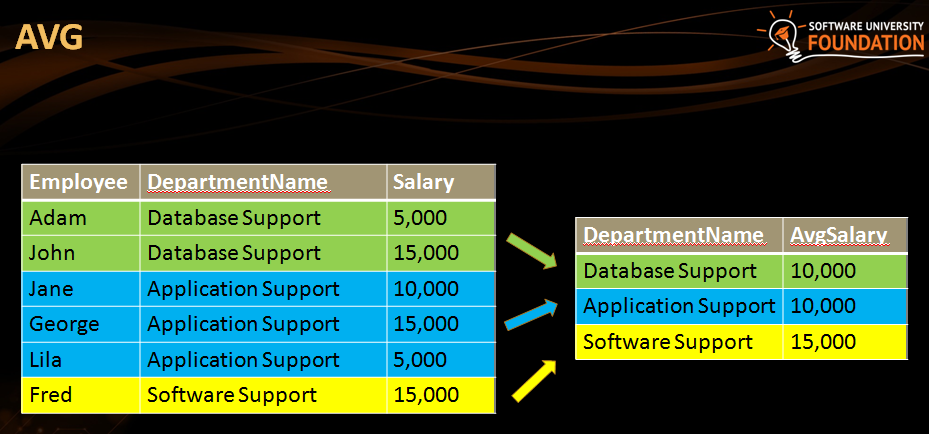


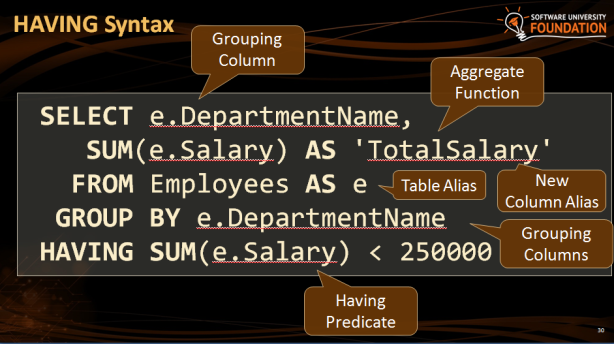
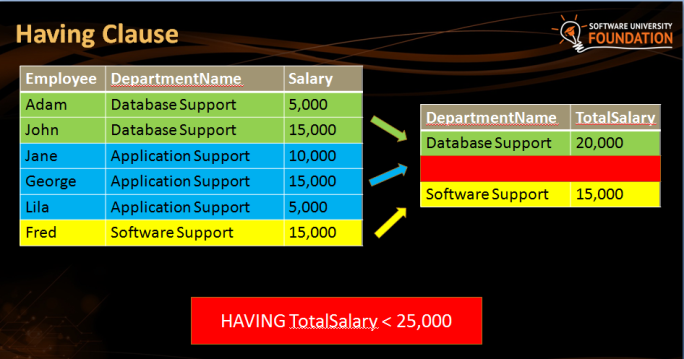
 

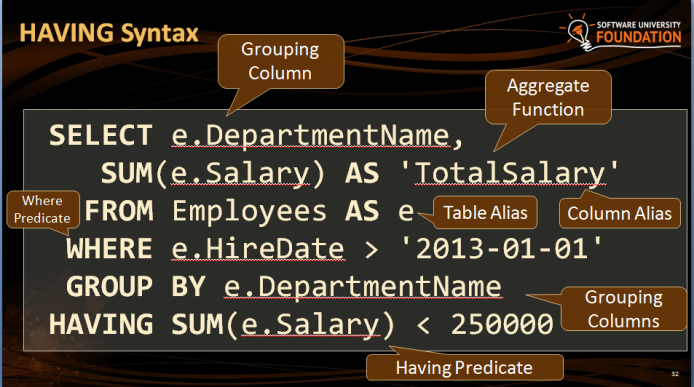
 



The HAVING clause is used to filter data based on aggregate values. This means that we cannot use it without grouping before that. Unlike HAVING, the WHERE clause filters rows before the aggregation happens.

The WHERE clause will execute before HAVING. It will filter the rows which we are going to use for the grouping.