**MAHARAJA AGRASEN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

**PRACTICAL FILE**

**Submitted to :**

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**DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

**EXPERIMENT :7**

**Aim : Write the SQL queries to implement Having and Group By clauses on table.**

**Tools used**: Maria Db

**Theory and procedure:** In this experiment we will be working on clauses like HAVING and GROUP BY to be applied on a table.

**HAVING Clause:** The HAVING clause was added to SQL because the WHERE keyword could not be used with the aggregate functions.

SYNTAX:

SELECT columnname(s)

From tablename

Where condition

GROUP BY columnname(s)

Having condition

ORDER BY columnname(s);

**GROUP BY:** The GROUP BY statement is often used with the aggregate functions( COUNT,MAX,MIN,SUM,AVG) to group the result set by one or more columns.

SYNTAX:

SELECT columnname(s)

FROM tablename

Where condition

GROUP BY columnname(s)

ORDER BY columnname(s);

**QUERIES:**

1. **Print the description and total qty sold for each product.**

**Input Query:**

**select** s.ProductNo,p.description,**sum**(QtyOrdered)

**from** sales\_order\_details s,product\_master1 p

**where** p.Production=s.ProductNo

**group** **by** s.ProductNo,p.description;

**OUTPUT:**

**Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated**

1. **Find the value of each product sold.**

**Input Query:**

**SELECT** SOD.ProductNo, PM.DESCRIPTION, **SUM**(SOD.QTYDISP \* SOD.PRODUCTRATE) SALESPERPRODUCT

**FROM** SALES\_ORDER\_DETAILS SOD, product\_master1 PM

**WHERE** PM.PRODUCTION = SOD.ProductNo

**GROUP** **BY** SOD.ProductNo, PM.PRODUCTION;

**OUTPUT:**

**Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated**

1. **Calculate the average qty sold for each client that has a maximum order value for 15000.00**

**Input Query:**

**SELECT** CM.CLIENTNO, **AVG**(SOD.QTYDISP) AVGSALES

**FROM** SALES\_ORDER\_DETAILS SOD, CLIENT\_MASTER CM ,SALES\_ORDER SO

**WHERE** CM.CLIENTNO = SO.clientNo **AND** SO.OrderNo = SOD.ORDERNO

**GROUP** **BY** CM.CLIENTNO

**HAVING** **MAX**(SOD.QTYOrdered \* SOD.ProductRate) > 15000;

**OUTPUT:**

**Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated**

1. **Find out the total of all the billed orders for the month of June.**

**Input Query:**

**SELECT** SO.ORDERNO, SO.ORDERDATE, **SUM**(SOD.QTYORDERED \* SOD.PRODUCTRATE) ORDERBILLED

**FROM** SALES\_ORDER SO, SALES\_ORDER\_DETAILS SOD

**WHERE** SOD.ORDERNO = SO.ORDERNO **AND** SO.BILLYN = 'Y' **AND** **monthname**(ORDERDATE) = 'JUN'

**GROUP** **BY** SO.ORDERNO, SO.ORDERDATE;

**OUTPUT:**

**Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated**

**VIVA QUESTIONS**

**Q.1: Explain HAVING and GROUP BY clause.**

**Ans:** **HAVING clause:** The HAVING clause was added to SQL because the WHERE keyword cannot be used with aggregate functions. The HAVING clause is used instead of WHERE with aggregate functions. The having clause is used with the WHERE clause in order to find rows with certain conditions. The having clause is always used after the Group By clause.

**GROUP BY:** The GROUP BY Statement in SQL is used to arrange identical data into groups with the help of some functions, that is, if a particular column has same values in different rows then it will arrange these rows in a group. The GROUP BY clause is used in collaboration with the SELECT statement to arrange identical data into groups. This GROUP BY clause follows the WHERE clause in a SELECT statement and precedes the ORDER BY clause.

**Q.2: What is the syntax of HAVING clause?**

### Ans: HAVING Syntax

SELECT column\_name(s)  
 FROM table\_name WHERE condition GROUP BY column\_name(s)  
 HAVING condition ORDER BY column\_name(s);

**Q.3: What is the syntax of GROUP BY clause?**

### Ans: GROUP BY Syntax

SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name WHERE condition GROUP ***BY***column\_name(s)ORDER BYcolumn\_name(s);

**Q.4: What is the difference between HAVING and WHERE clauses?**

**Ans:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S.NO** | **WHERE CLAUSE** | **HAVING CLAUSE** |
| **1.** | WHERE Clause is used to filter the records from the table based on the specified condition | HAVING Clause is used to filter record from the groups based on the specified condition. |
| **2.** | WHERE CLAUSE can be used without GROUP BY CLAUSE. | HAVING CLAUSE cannot be used without GROUP BY clause |
| **3.** | WHERE Clause implements in row operations | HAVING Clause implements in column operation |
| **4.** | WHERE CLAUSE cannot contain aggregate functions. | HAVING CLAUSE can contain aggregate functions. |
| **5.** | WHERE Clause can be used with SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE statement. | HAVING CLAUSE is used after GROUP BY CLAUSE |
| **6.** | WHERE CLAUSE is used before GROUP BY CLAUSE | HAVING CLAUSE is used after GROUP BY CLAUSE |
| **7.** | WHERE Clause is used with single row function like UPPER, LOWER etc. | HAVING Clause is used with multiple row function like SUM, COUNT etc. |

**Q.5: What is the difference between GROUP BY and ORDER BY clause?**

**Ans:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S.NO** | **GROUP BY** | **ORDER BY** |
| 1. | Group by statement is used to group the rows that have the same value. | Whereas Order by statement sort the result-set either in ascending or in descending order. |
| 2. | It many be allowed in CREATE VIEW statement. | It is not allowed in CREATE VIEW statement. |
| 3. | In select statement, it is always used before the order by keyword. | While in select statement, it is always used after the group by keyword. |
| 4. | In Group By statement ,attribute cannot be in aggregate function. | In Order By statement ,attribute can be in aggregate function. |
| 5. | In group by clause, the tuples are grouped based on the similarity between the attribute values of tuples | Whereas in order by clause, the result-set is sorted based on ascending or descending order. |
| 6. | It controls the presentation of tuples. | It controls the presentation of attributes. |