Difference Between WHERE and HAVING in SQL

1. WHERE Clause:

- Used to filter rows before any groupings are made.

- Can be used with SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE statements.

- Cannot be used with aggregate functions (like COUNT, SUM, AVG, etc).

Example:

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE department = 'Sales';

2. HAVING Clause:

- Used to filter groups after the GROUP BY clause.

- Can be used only with SELECT.

- Can be used with aggregate functions.

Example:

SELECT department, COUNT(*) as employee_count

FROM employees

GROUP BY department

HAVING COUNT(*) > 5;

Key Differences:

- WHERE filters rows before grouping.

- HAVING filters groups after grouping.

- WHERE cannot use aggregate functions; HAVING can.