

# SQL - HAVING CLAUSE

<http://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-having-clause.htm>

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The HAVING clause enables you to specify conditions that filter which group results appear in the final results.

The WHERE clause places conditions on the selected columns, whereas the HAVING clause places conditions on groups created by the GROUP BY clause.

## Syntax:

The following is the position of the HAVING clause in a query:

```
SELECT
FROM
WHERE
GROUP BY
HAVING
ORDER BY
```

The HAVING clause must follow the GROUP BY clause in a query and must also precede the ORDER BY clause if used. The following is the syntax of the SELECT statement, including the HAVING clause:

```
SELECT column1, column2
FROM table1, table2
WHERE [ conditions ]
GROUP BY column1, column2
HAVING [ conditions ]
ORDER BY column1, column2
```

## Example:

Consider the CUSTOMERS table having the following records:

| ID | NAME     | AGE | ADDRESS   | SALARY   |
|----|----------|-----|-----------|----------|
| 1  | Ramesh   | 32  | Ahmedabad | 2000.00  |
| 2  | Khilan   | 25  | Delhi     | 1500.00  |
| 3  | kaushik  | 23  | Kota      | 2000.00  |
| 4  | Chaitali | 25  | Mumbai    | 6500.00  |
| 5  | Hardik   | 27  | Bhopal    | 8500.00  |
| 6  | Komal    | 22  | MP        | 4500.00  |
| 7  | Muffy    | 24  | Indore    | 10000.00 |

Following is the example, which would display record for which similar age count would be more than or equal to 2:

```
SQL > SELECT ID, NAME, AGE, ADDRESS, SALARY
FROM CUSTOMERS
GROUP BY age
HAVING COUNT(age) >= 2;
```

This would produce the following result:

| ID | NAME   | AGE | ADDRESS | SALARY  |
|----|--------|-----|---------|---------|
| 2  | Khilan | 25  | Delhi   | 1500.00 |

