

POSTGRESQL - HAVING CLAUSE

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/postgresql/postgresql_having_clause.htm

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The HAVING clause allows us to pick out particular rows where the function's result meets some condition.

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 SELECT 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 table [COMPANY](#) having records as follows:

```
# select * from COMPANY;
id | name  | age | address  | salary
---+-----+---+-----+-----
1  | Paul  | 32  | California | 20000
2  | Allen | 25  | Texas     | 15000
3  | Teddy | 23  | Norway    | 20000
4  | Mark  | 25  | Rich-Mond | 65000
5  | David | 27  | Texas     | 85000
6  | Kim   | 22  | South-Hall | 45000
7  | James | 24  | Houston   | 10000
(7 rows)
```

Following is the example, which would display record for which name count is less than 2:

```
testdb-# SELECT NAME FROM COMPANY GROUP BY name HAVING count(name) < 2;
```

This would produce the following result:

```
name
-----
Teddy
Paul
Mark
David
Allen
Kim
James
(7 rows)
```

Now, let us create three more records in COMPANY table using the following INSERT statements:

```
INSERT INTO COMPANY VALUES (8, 'Paul', 24, 'Houston', 20000.00);
INSERT INTO COMPANY VALUES (9, 'James', 44, 'Norway', 5000.00);
INSERT INTO COMPANY VALUES (10, 'James', 45, 'Texas', 5000.00);
```

Now, our table has the following records with duplicate names:

id	name	age	address	salary
1	Paul	32	California	20000
2	Allen	25	Texas	15000
3	Teddy	23	Norway	20000
4	Mark	25	Rich-Mond	65000
5	David	27	Texas	85000
6	Kim	22	South-Hall	45000
7	James	24	Houston	10000
8	Paul	24	Houston	20000
9	James	44	Norway	5000
10	James	45	Texas	5000

(10 rows)

Following is the example, which would display record for which name count is greater than 1:

```
testdb-# SELECT NAME FROM COMPANY GROUP BY name HAVING count(name) > 1;
```

This would produce the following result:

```
name
-----
Paul
James
(2 rows)
```