

# HAVING clause in SQL Server

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## HAVING clause syntax in SQL Server

```
SELECT bie uthuc1, bieuthuc2, ... bieuthuc_n,  
       ham_tong (bieuthuc)  
FROM bang  
[WHERE dieukien]  
GROUP BY bieuthuc1, bieuthuc2, ... bieuthuc_n  
HAVING dieukie n_having;
```

### Variable name or variable value

#### ham\_tong

Can be functions like SUM, COUNT, MIN, MAX or AVG.

#### bieuthuc1, bieuthuc2, . bieuthuc\_n

The expression is not within the total function and must be in the GROUP BY clause.

#### WHERE dieukien

Option. The conditions that the record must meet to be selected.

#### HAVING dieukien\_having

This is an additional condition that applies only to the total result to limit the groups of returned rows. Only groups whose conditions are evaluated are TRUE in the result set.

### For example - use the SUM function

```
SELECT bophan, SUM (soluong) AS 'Tong so luong'  
FROM sanpham  
GROUP BY bophan  
HAVING SUM (soluong) > 1 00;
```

The example of the above HAVING clause uses the SUM function to return the department name and the total quantity (in the relevant department). The HAVING clause will filter the results so that only parts with a number greater than 100 are returned.

### For example - use the COUNT function

```
SELECT th anhpho, COUNT (*) AS 'So nhanvien'  
FROM nhanvien  
WHERE bang = 'California'  
GROUP BY thanhpho  
HAVING COUNT (*) > 20;
```

This example returns to the city and the number of employees (in that city) currently in California. The HAVING clause will filter to return only cities with more than 20 employees.

### For example - use the MIN function

```
SELECT bophan, MIN (luong) AS 'Luong thap nhat'  
FROM nhanvien  
GROUP BY bophan  
HAVING MIN (luong) >= 50000;
```

In this example, the returned result is the name of each department and the minimum wage in each department. The HAVING clause will only return parts with a minimum wage greater than or equal to \$ 50,000.

### For example - use the MAX function

```
SELECT ho, MAX (luong) AS 'Luong cao nhat'  
FROM nhanvien  
GROUP BY bophan  
HAVING MAX (luong) > 34000;
```

In this final example, the result is the employee's last name and the maximum salary for that family's value. The HAVING clause limits only the values ??they have the maximum salary greater than \$ 34,000.

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