

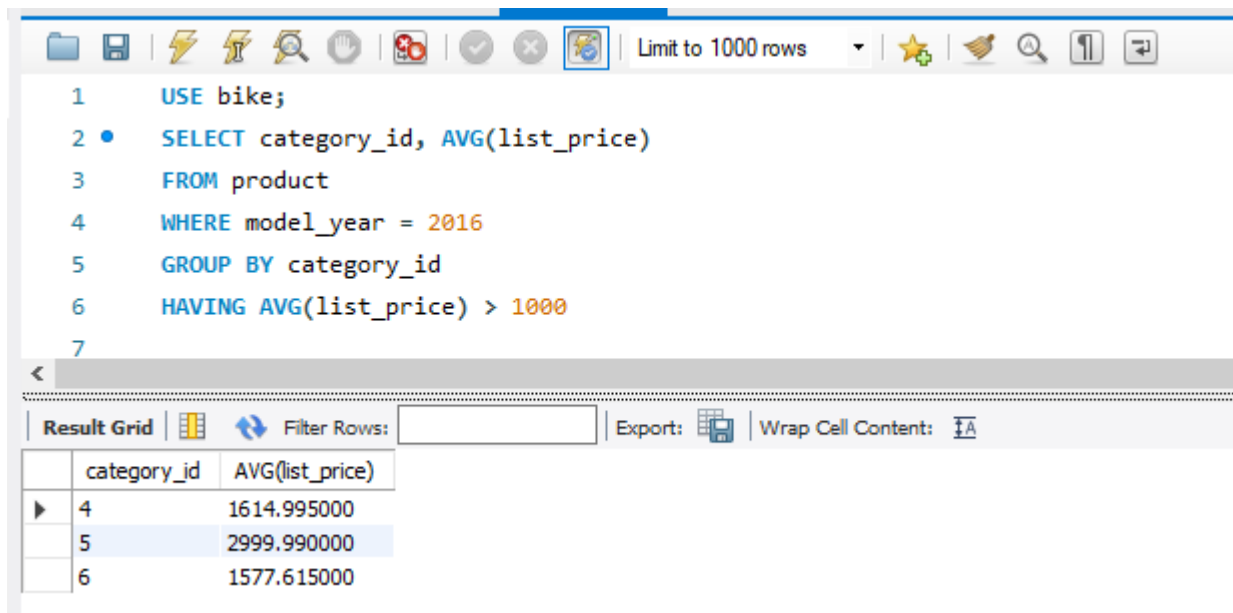
5.5

Using the HAVING and WHERE Clauses Together

Below is an example of a statement that includes both the HAVING and WHERE clause in the same SQL statement.

```
USE bike;
SELECT category_id, AVG(list_price)
FROM product
WHERE model_year = 2016
GROUP BY category_id
HAVING AVG(list_price) > 1000
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor window with a toolbar at the top. The query text is as follows:

```
1 USE bike;
2 • SELECT category_id, AVG(list_price)
3 FROM product
4 WHERE model_year = 2016
5 GROUP BY category_id
6 HAVING AVG(list_price) > 1000
7
```

Below the query editor is a result grid with the following data:

	category_id	AVG(list_price)
▶	4	1614.995000
	5	2999.990000
	6	1577.615000

WHERE model_year = 2016

- The **WHERE** clause executes before the **GROUP BY**
- You can refer to columns not defined in the **SELECT**
- You cannot use aggregate functions in the **WHERE**

HAVING AVG(list_price) > 1000

- The **HAVING** clause executes after the **GROUP BY** clause but before the **SELECT**
- If you use an aggregate function in the **HAVING** clause, you must include the same aggregate function in the **SELECT**
- If you reference a column or expression in the **HAVING** clause, you must include the same column or expression in the **SELECT**
- You cannot use aggregate functions in a **WHERE**



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