

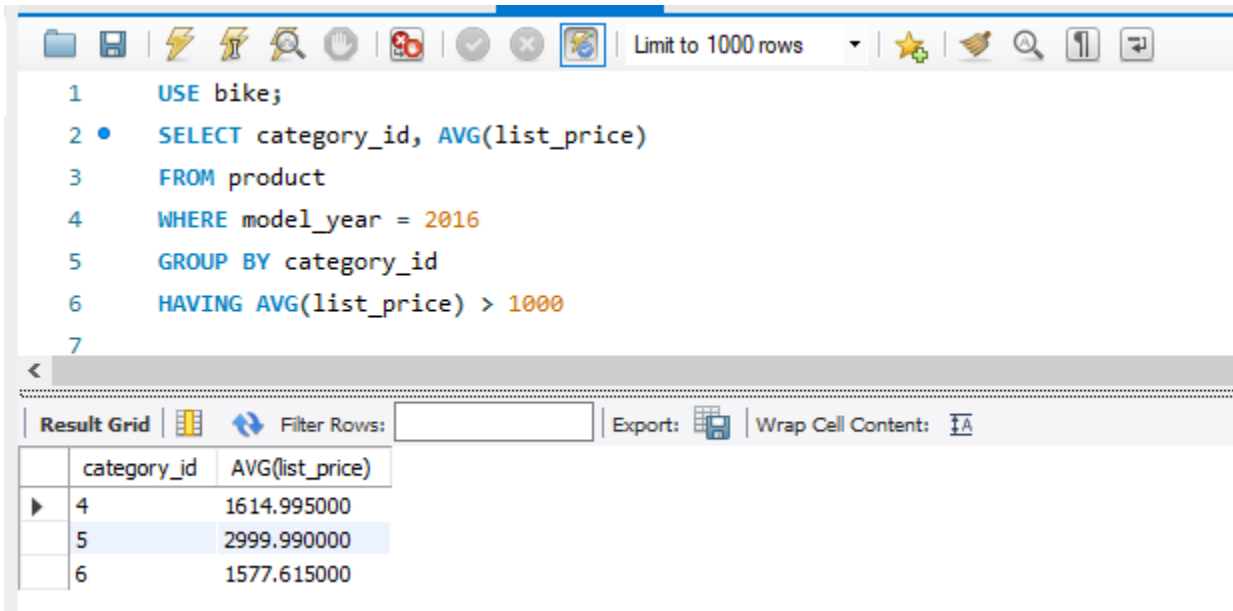
## 5.5

# 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:



```
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
```

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**



Miles, M. (2021). *Learning MySQL By Example*. EdTech Books.  
[https://edtechbooks.org/learning\\_mysql](https://edtechbooks.org/learning_mysql)