

SQL Practice Answers – HAVING Clause

1

```
SELECT first_name,  
COUNT(*) AS duplicate_count  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY first_name  
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```

2

```
SELECT department,  
COUNT(*) AS total_employees  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY department  
HAVING COUNT(*) > 5;
```

3

```
SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS average_salary  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY department  
HAVING AVG(salary) > 50000;
```

4

```
SELECT department, COUNT(*) AS total_employees  
FROM employee  
WHERE salary >= 30000  
GROUP BY department  
HAVING COUNT(*) >= 3;
```

5

```
SELECT department, MAX(salary) AS max_salary  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY department  
HAVING MAX(salary) > 60000;
```

6

```
SELECT department, MAX(salary) AS highest_salary,  
MIN(salary) AS lowest_salary  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY department  
HAVING MAX(salary) >= 2 * MIN(salary);
```

7

```
SELECT department, COUNT(*) AS total_employees,  
SUM(salary) AS total_salary_expense  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY department  
HAVING COUNT(*) >= 5 AND SUM(salary) > 100000;
```

8

```
SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS average_salary  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY department  
HAVING AVG(salary) BETWEEN 20000 AND 50000;
```


9

```
SELECT department, COUNT(*) AS total_employees,  
MAX(salary) - MIN(salary) AS salary_difference  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY department  
HAVING COUNT(*) > 4  
AND (MAX(salary) - MIN(salary)) > 25000;
```



Youtube

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