**Course Name: ISTA420**

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**Homework: Lesson Plan 3**

1. **List the order of execution of a SQL Query.**

Select is first, and order by is last.

1. **What does the from clause do?**

It is the very first query clause that is logically processed. In this clause, you specify the names of the tables you want to query and table operators that operate on those tables. *FROM* clause specifies the name of the table you want to query.

1. **What does the where clause do?**

Using the WHERE clause the user can specify a predicate/logical expression to filter the rows returned from the FROM phase. The rows that evaluate true to the logical expressions are the only rows returned by WHERE phase.

1. **What does the group by clause do?**

This clause can be used to arrange the rows returned by the previous logical query processing phase in groups. These groups will be determined by the elements specified in the Group BY clause.

1. **What does the having clause do?**

Having clause is a group filter. It only groups for which the HAVING predicate evaluates to TRUE are returned by it. The groups for which the predicate is FALSE or UKNOWN are discarded.

A WHERE clause is different from the HAVING clause because it is a row filter only.

1. **What does the select clause do?**

Using the SELECT clause the user can specify the attributes (columns) they want to return in the result table of the query.

1. **What does the distinct keyword do?**

It removes duplicates.

1. **What does the order by clause do?**

ORDER BY clause is used to sort the rows in the output for presentation purposes. In terms of logical query processing, ORDER BY is the very last clause to be processed.

1. **What does the limit to clause do?**

The LIMIT clause is used in the SELECT statement to constrain the number of rows in a result set.

The LIMIT clause accepts one or two arguments. The values of both arguments must be zero or positive integers.

1. **What does the top clause do?**

The TOP clause can be used with the PERCENT keyword. It will make the SQL server calculate the number of rows to return based on a percentage of the numbers of qualifying rows rounded up.

1. **What do the offset … fetch … clauses do?**

The OFFSET-FETCH filter is considered an extension to the ORDER BY clause. With the OFFSET clause you indicate how many rows to skip, and with the FETCH clause you indicate how many rows to filter after the skipped rows

SELECT orderid, orderdate, custid, empid FROM Sales.Orders ORDER BY orderdate, orderid OFFSET 50 ROWS FETCH NEXT 25 ROWS ONLY;