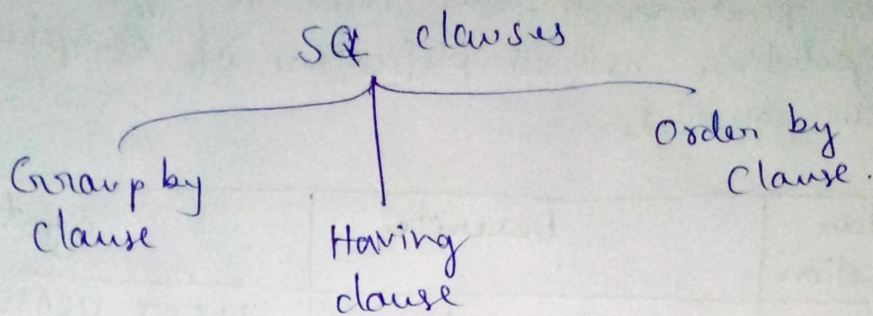# SQL CLAUSES

SQ clauses

Group by Clause

Having clause

Order by Clause.

1. GROUP BY:

- SQL GROUP BY statement is used to arrange identical data into groups. The GROUP BY statement is used with the SQL SELECT statement.

- The GROUP BY statement follows the WHERE clause in a SELECT statement and precedes the ORDER BY clause.

- The GROUP BY statement is used with aggregation function.

- Syntax.

```
SELECT column
FROM table-name.
WHERE conditions.
GROUP BY column.
ORDER BY column.
```

2. HAVING:

- Having clause is used to specify a search condition for a group or an aggregate.

- Having is used in a GROUP BY clause. if you are not using GROUP BY clause then you can use HAVING function like WHERE clause.

– Syntax:

```
SELECT   column1, column2
FROM     table-name
WHERE    conditions
GROUP BY column1, column2
HAVING   conditions
ORDER BY column1, column2.
```

3. ORDER BY

– The ~~ord~~ ORDER BY clause sorts the result-set in ascending or descending order.

– It sorts the records in ascending order by default. DESC key word is used to sort the record in descending order.

– Syntax:

```
SELECT   column1, column2
FROM     table-name.
WHERE    condition
ORDER BY column1, column2... ASC/DESC
```