In SQL, a **clause** is a component of a SQL statement that specifies a condition or operation. Common SQL clauses include:

1. **SELECT Clause**: Used to retrieve data from a database.

SELECT name, age FROM employees;

1. **FROM Clause**: Specifies the table to fetch data from.

SELECT \* FROM employees;

1. **WHERE Clause**: Filters records based on a condition.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE age > 30;

1. **GROUP BY Clause**: Groups data by one or more columns.

SELECT department, COUNT(\*) FROM employees GROUP BY department;

1. **HAVING Clause**: Filters groups based on aggregate functions.

SELECT department, COUNT(\*) FROM employees GROUP BY department HAVING COUNT(\*) > 5;

1. **ORDER BY Clause**: Sorts the result set.

SELECT name, age FROM employees ORDER BY age DESC;

1. **LIMIT Clause** (in MySQL, PostgreSQL): Limits the number of records.

SELECT \* FROM employees LIMIT 10;

1. **JOIN Clause**: Combines rows from two or more tables based on related columns.

sql

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SELECT e.name, d.department\_name

FROM employees e

JOIN departments d ON e.department\_id = d.department\_id;