TSQL Homework 02a

Chapter 02a, T-SQL Query Fundamentals

**Readings**

Read chapter 2 of the textbook T-SQL Fundamentals, pages 27 through 49.

# Homework questions

1. List the order of execution of a SQL query.

From, Where, Group By, Having, Select, Order By

1. What does the *from* clause do?

Specifies the names of the table you want to query and table operators that operate on those tables, pulls everything from the resource

1. What does the *where* clause do?

Specify a logical expression to filter the rows returned by the From clause, returns rows for which the predicate evaluates to True

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

Arranges the rows returned by the previous logical query processing clause in groups, the groups are determined by the elements you specify, creates a series of unique groups

1. What does the *having* clause do?

Discards groups that predicates evaluates to False or Unknown

1. What does the *select* clause do?

Specifies the columns you want to return in the result table of the query

1. What does the *distinct* keyword do?

Removes duplicates from the result table

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

Sorts the rows in the output for presentation purposes

1. What does the *limit* clause do? This is not in the book.

Used to set an upper limit on the number of tuples returned

1. What does the *top* clause do?

Used to limit the number or percentage of rows in your query returns

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

Offset you indicate how many rows to skip, Fetch you indicate how many rows to filter after the skipped rows.

Page 1, Revised on November 3, 2019 by Charles Carter