**Having Clause:** Having clause includes one or more conditions that can be true for group of records. The only difference is WHERE clause cannot be used with AGGREGATE functions , but HAVING clause can use aggregate functions.

**ORDER BY clause**

1. Order BY clause is used to get the sorted records on one or more columns, it might be in an ascending order or descending order.
2. The ORDER BY clause, it should be present after WHERE, GROUP BY and HAVING clause.
3. You can use ASC to sort the records in ascending order or use DESC for descending order.

**Sort By Multiple Columns**

When you include multiple columns with the ORDER BY clause it will be sorting the records based on the first column

**The Inner Join query** is used to retrieve the matching records from two or more tables based on any specific condition.

**Syntax:** SELECT table1.column\_name,table2.column\_name FROM table1 INNER JOIN table2 ON table1.column\_name =table2.column\_name;

**SQL – Left Join Query**

It’s a type of inner join where it returns all the records from the left table and matching records from the right table.

**Syntax**

Select column\_name FROM table1 LEFT JOIN table2 ON table1.column\_name = table2.column\_name;

**SQL – Right Join Query**

Right Join is reverse of LEFT JOIN. Right Join query returns all the records from all records from right table and matching records from the left table.

Select column\_name FROM table1 RIGHT JOIN table2 ON table1.coulmn\_name=table2.column\_name

SELECT column\_name FROM table1 FULL OUTER JOIN table2 ON table1.column\_name = table2.column\_name WHERE condition;

**SQL Functions**

AVG() is an aggregate function that is used to find out an average of the list of values of columns or an expression.