Single Table Queries (Part 2)

**1) List the order of execution of an SQL query?**

-The order of execution of an SQL query is: FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, SELECT, ORDER BY, and LIMIT

**2) What does the FROM clause do?**

-The FROM clause selects and joins your tables and is the first executed part of a query. This means that when a query joins, the join is the first thing to happen.

**3) What does the WHERE clause do?**

-The WHERE clause is used to limit the now-joined data by the values in your table’s columns. This can be used with any data type. The WHERE clause filters the rows returned by the FROM phase.

**4) What does the GROUP BY clause do?**

-The GROUP BY clause is used to arrange the rows returned by the previous logical query processing phase in groups.

**5) What does the HAVING clause do?**

-The HAVING clause is a group filter. Only groups for which the HAVING predicate evaluates to TRUE are returned by the HAVING phase to the next logical querying processing phase. The HAVING clause is processed after the rows have been grouped and is used to filter groups with more than one row.

**6) What does the SELECT clause do?**

-The SELECT clause is where you specify the attributes you want to return in the result table of your query. You can base the expressions in the SELECT list on attributes from the queried tables, with or without further manipulation.

**7) What does the DISTINCT keyword do?**

-The SELECT DISTINCT keyword is used to return only those values that are different. For instance, a column might contain many duplicate values and you might only want to list the values that are different.

**8) What does the ORDER BY clause do?**

-The ORDER BY clause sorts the rows in the output in either ascending or descending form for presentation purposes. This is the last querying clause to be processed.

**9) What does the LIMIT clause do? This is not in the book.**

-The LIMIT clause is used exclusively in MySQL and is used to select a limited number of records.

**10) What does the TOP clause do?**

-The TOP clause is used to specify the number of records to return.

**11) What do the OFFSET… and FETCH… clauses do?**

-The OFFSET and FETCH clauses are used in conjunction with the SELECT and ORDER BY clause to provide a means to retrieve a range of records. The OFFSET argument is used to identify the starting point to return rows from a result set. The FETCH clause is used to return a set number of rows.