Describe conceptually how a SQL retrieval query will be executed by specifying the conceptual order of executing each of the six clauses.

SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, ORDER BY

The six clauses of a SQL retrieval query are SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, and ORDER BY. A SQL retrieval query conceptually begins with the FROM clause. The FROM clause identifies all tables used in the query or it materializes the final table to be used after one or more joins. Next, the query will execute the WHERE clause to select and join the tuples that match the conditions listed in the WHERE clause. The GROUP BY clause then groups tuples by unique values for one or more attributes. A AHVING clause specifies conditions by which to filter the groups specified in the GROUP BY. Once this is completed, we return to the beginning of the query with the SELECT clause. At this time, only the attributes specified in the SELECT clause are returned in the query result. Finally, the tuples in the query result are ordered, ascending or descending, by the values of the attributes specified in the ORDER BY clause.