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?**

With the FROM clause, you specify the names of the tables you want to query and table operators that operate on those tables.

1. **What does the where clause do?**

WHERE clauses use predicates to determine which rows to return.

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

You can use the GROUP BY phase to arrange the rows returned by the previous logical query processing phase in groups. The groups are determined by the elements you specify in the GROUP BY clause. Used with aggregate functions like sum and count.

1. **What does the having clause do?**

HAVING clauses use predicates to determine which groups to return. Whereas the WHERE clause is a row filter, the HAVING clause is a group filter. For example, if a HAVING clause has the logical expression COUNT(\*) > 1, then the HAVING phase filters only groups (employee and order year) with more than one row.

1. **What does the select clause do?**

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

1. **What does the distinct keyword do?**

The distinct keyword removes duplicates.

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

You use the ORDER BY clause to sort the rows in the output for presentation purposes. In terms of logical query processing, ORDER BY is the very last clause to be processed.

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

The LIMIT clause is used to set an upper limit on the number of tuples returned.

1. **What does the top clause do?**

TOP clause is used to fetch a TOP N number or X percent records from a table.

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

OFFSET specifies how many rows to skip within the result, and FETCH specifies how many rows from that point forward to return in the result.