**SQL Syntax**

1. **What are the basic components of SQL syntax?**
2. **Statements** – Perform actions (e.g., SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE).
3. **Clauses** – Parts of a statement (e.g., FROM, WHERE, ORDER BY).
4. **Keywords** – Reserved words like SELECT, WHERE, JOIN.
5. **Identifiers** – Names of tables, columns (e.g., employees, salary).
6. **Expressions** – Perform calculations (e.g., price \* quantity).
7. **Predicates** – Conditions used for filtering (e.g., salary > 50000).
8. **Functions** – Built-in methods (e.g., COUNT(), SUM(), NOW()).
9. **Operators** – Symbols for logic or math (e.g., =, >, AND, +).
10. **Semicolon (;)** – Ends an SQL command (optional in some systems).

**2. Write the general structure of an SQL SELECT statement.**

SELECT columns

FROM table

[WHERE condition]

[GROUP BY column]

[HAVING condition]

[ORDER BY column ASC|DESC];

**3. Explain the role of clauses in SQL statements.**

**Clauses** are the building blocks of SQL statements. Each clause performs a specific function to define what data to retrieve or manipulate.

Common SQL Clauses & Their Roles:

1. **SELECT** – Specifies the columns to retrieve.
2. **FROM** – Indicates the table to fetch data from.
3. **WHERE** – Filters rows based on conditions.
4. **GROUP BY** – Groups rows with the same values.
5. **HAVING** – Filters grouped data (used after GROUP BY).
6. **ORDER BY** – Sorts the result set.