**Group by Clause**

The GROUP BY Clause is utilized in SQL with the SELECT statement to organize similar data into groups.

SELECT column1, column2

FROM table\_name

WHERE [ conditions ]

GROUP BY column1, column2

ORDER BY column1, column2

## Having Clause

HAVING Clause utilized in SQL as a conditional Clause with GROUP BY Clause. This conditional clause returns rows where aggregate function results matched with given conditions only.

SELECT

    column1, column2, aggregate\_function(expr)

FROM

    table

GROUP BY column1

HAVING condition;

**Order by Clause**

The SQL **ORDER BY** clause is used to sort the data in ascending or descending order, based on one or more columns. Some databases sort the query results in an ascending order by default.

SELECT column-list

FROM table\_name

[WHERE condition]

[ORDER BY column1, column2, .. columnN] [ASC | DESC];