**Order of Execution of SQL Queries:**

The process of execution starts with the FROM clause, where the database finds and uses relevant tables to perform the actions. After FROM, the WHERE clause works like a filter, refining the story by picking data based on specific conditions. Next is the GROUP BY clause, which organizes the data. If used, it groups data based on specified columns and uses functions like SUM(), AVG(), and COUNT() to create a more detailed story structure. The HAVING clause, a subplot in our story, filters aggregated data. Then the SELECT clause will execute. Then ORDER BY clause. In the end the LIMIT/OFFSET clause takes charge of the execution.

| **Clause** | **Order** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **FROM** | 1 | The query begins with the FROM clause, where the database identifies the tables involved and accesses the necessary data. |
| **WHERE** | 2 | The database applies the conditions specified in the WHERE clause to filter the data retrieved from the tables in the FROM clause. |
| **GROUP BY** | 3 | If a GROUP BY clause is present, the data is grouped based on the specified columns, and aggregation functions (such as SUM(), AVG(), COUNT()) are applied to each group. |
| **HAVING** | 4 | The HAVING clause filters the aggregated data based on specified conditions. |
| **SELECT** | 5 | The SELECT clause defines the columns to be included in the final result set. |
| **ORDER BY** | 6 | If an ORDER BY clause is used, the result set is sorted according to the specified columns. |
| **LIMIT/OFFSET** | 7 | If LIMIT or OFFSET clause is present, the result set is restricted to the specified number of rows and optionally offset by a certain number of rows. |