

sare sql ke clause ko samjhe



SQL (Structured Query Language) is a programming language used to manage relational databases. There are several clauses in SQL that are used to manipulate data in a database. Here's an overview of some of the most commonly used SQL clauses:

1. **SELECT:** The SELECT clause is used to retrieve data from a database. It specifies the columns that you want to retrieve and the table from which you want to retrieve the data.
2. **FROM:** The FROM clause is used to specify the table or tables from which you want to retrieve data.
3. **WHERE:** The WHERE clause is used to filter the data based on specified conditions. It is used to specify the criteria that must be met for a row to be included in the result set.
4. **GROUP BY:** The GROUP BY clause is used to group the data based on one or more columns. It is used to aggregate data and return summary information.
5. **HAVING:** The HAVING clause is used to filter the data after it has been grouped. It is used to specify the criteria that must be met for a group to be included in the result set.
6. **ORDER BY:** The ORDER BY clause is used to sort the data in ascending or descending order based on one or more columns.
7. **JOIN:** The JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them. There are several types of joins, including INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN, and FULL OUTER JOIN.
8. **INSERT:** The INSERT clause is used to insert new data into a table.
9. **UPDATE:** The UPDATE clause is used to modify existing data in a table.
10. **DELETE:** The DELETE clause is used to delete data from a table.

These are some of the most commonly used SQL clauses. There are several other clauses and keywords in SQL that are used for specific purposes, but these are the ones that you will likely use most often.