1. FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, SELECT, ORDER BY
2. Specify from what table.
   1. you specify the names of the tables you want to query and table operators that operate on those tables.
3. Specify a predicate or a logical expression to search for, only rows for which the logical expression is true will be shown.
4. You can use the GROUP BY phase to arrange the rows returned by the previous logical query processing phase in groups. – It combines the rows into a mathematical set (of unique values)
5. The HAVING clause is a group filter. Only groups for which the HAVING predicate evaluates to TRUE are returned by the HAVING phase to the next logical query processing phase.
6. The SELECT clause is where you specify the attributes (columns) you want to return in the result table of the query.
7. SQL provides the means to remove duplicates using the DISTINCT clause
8. You use the ORDER BY clause to sort the rows in the output for presentation purposes.
9. The LIMIT clause is used to set an upper limit on the number of tuples returned by SQL.
   1. Useful if there are many rows in a query
10. The LIMIT clause is used to set an upper limit on the number of tuples returned by SQL.
11. The TOP filter is very practical, but it has two shortcomings—it’s not standard, and it doesn’t support a skipping capability. T-SQL also supports a standard, TOP-like filter, called OFFSET-FETCH, which does support a skipping option. This makes it very useful for ad-hoc paging purposes.
    1. OFFSET clause you indicate how many rows to skip, and with the FETCH clause you indicate how many rows to filter after the skipped rows.