**T-SQL Homework 02a**

**Question 1**

List the order of execution of a SQL query.

**Answer**

1.From, 2. Where, 3.Group by, 4. Having, 5. Select, 6. Distinct, 7. Order by,

**Question 2**

What does the from clause do?

**Answer**

Is the very first query clause that is logically processed. Specifies the names you want to query, and it pulls everything from the resource.

**Question 3**

What does the where clause do?

**Answer**

Where you specify a predicate or logical expression to filter the rows returned by the FROM phase. A predicate is an expression that a computer evaluates to either true or false. It is a row filter, and only the rows where the predicate is true. The predicate looks at the “customer Id”. A predicate looks to see if the row is true or false, if it is false it will discard it.

**Question 4**

What does the group by clause do?

**Answer**

It is to arrange the rows returned by the previous logical query processing phase in groups. It combines the rows, after the where clause, into a set of unique values. Creates a series of UNIQUE group as specified by the parameters in the group by clause. The only thing after the group by function is what is in the group by and the aggregate function

**Question 5**

What does the having clause do?

**Answer**

It is a group filter. Only groups for which having predicate evaluates to true are returned by the having phase to the next logical query processing phase. Groups for which the predicate evaluates to false or unknown are discarded.

**Question 6**

What does the select clause do?

**Answer**

It returns a result set of records from one or more table. It specifies which values are to be returned. You are limited in what you can pick.

**Question 7**

What does the distinct keyword do?

**Answer**

If you want to handle only distinct occurrences of known values, specify the distinct keyword before the input expression to the aggregate function. It can also be used for different functions. For example, although the expression SUM(qty) returns 60, the expression sum(distinct qty) returns 40. The expression avg(qty) returns 15, whereas the expression avg (distinct qty) returns 20.

**Question 8**

What does the order by clause do?

**Answer**

It is used to sort the rows in the output for presentation purposed. In terms of logical query processing, it is the very last clause to be processed. It sorts the records for the human being on the other end

**Question 9**

What does the limit clause do?

**Answer**

It is used to set an upper limit on the number of tuples returned by SQL. The limit and top clause do the same thing, however the limit clause is a sql standard and top is a Microsoft extension.

**Question 10**

What does the top clause do?

**Answer**

It allows you to limit the number of rows or percentage of rows returned in a query result set. The top clause is used with the select clause. The limit and top clause do the same thing, however the limit clause is a sql standard and top is a Microsoft extension. When using percent you need to do;

Select top (50) percent …….

**Question 11**

What do the offset…..fetch….clauses do?

**Answer**

The offset and fetch clauses are the options of the order by clause. They allow you to limit the number of rows to be returned by query. The offset clause specifies the number of rows to skip before starting to return rows from the query. The fetch clause specifies the number of rows to return after the offset clause has been processed. You can have a offset w/o a fetch, but you cannot have a fetch w/o an offset.