



# SQL

## ORDER OF EXECUTION





In SQL - the **"order of execution"** is the order in which clauses within a query are evaluated.

This is often **different** to the order that the query is written in.

Understanding this order can be useful when looking to **debug** & **optimise** queries





## FROM

Points to the table where the required data is stored





## JOIN + ON

Obtains the matching records based upon shared column(s) when the required data lives in multiple tables





## WHERE

Filters the requested source data at a row level. Does not allow column aliases or aggregate functions to be applied





## GROUP BY

Groups rows with the same values together. Often used with aggregate functions. Column aliases are allowed





# HAVING

Applies conditions and/or filters after aggregation takes place.  
Does not allow column aliases





# SELECT

## + WINDOW FUNCTIONS

Select specifies the columns to be returned. Window functions look at values from a set of rows (the window) and based on this, return a value for each row







## ORDER BY

Sorts the resulting rows after filtering & aggregation. Column aliases are allowed





## LIMIT / FETCH

Limits the number of rows that are returned by the query





▶ **FROM**



▶ **JOIN + ON**



▶ **WHERE**



▶ **GROUP BY**



▶ **HAVING**



▶ **SELECT + WINDOW FUNCTIONS**



▶ **ORDER BY**



▶ **LIMIT / FETCH**



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