

How to write **fast** **SQL queries** for large datasets



Minimize the use of
"%" and "_" characters

it increase scanning time of
table for find the matching
records



not use more indexes

it **slow down** data modification
operations such as
INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE



Avoid negative searches

**such as NOT IN, NOT EXISTS,
and NOT LIKE**

use first positive searches
such as IN, EXISTS, and LIKE



Use the exact number of columns

avoid using **SELECT *** to select all columns.

use only the columns that you need for your query



Use temporary (rough work) tables

it store intermediate results
of your queries

help to break down
complex queries
into smaller pieces



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