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

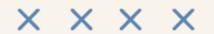


Use temporary (rough work) tables

it store intermediate results of your queries

help to break down complex queries into smaller pieces





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