



SQL Queries



Format of a Query

Keywords (should be in all caps for readability)

Keywords each on new line (mostly)

```
SELECT *  
FROM ecd  
WHERE county = 'Davidson'  
LIMIT 5;
```

← SELECT statement first
← FROM statement second
← Selection criteria
← Return criteria

End with
semicolon

SQL logical order of operations

Order	Clause	Purpose
1	FROM	Provides directions to the table or tables if the query includes joins
2	WHERE	Filters or limits the records
3	GROUP BY	Places records into categories
4	SUM(), COUNT(), etc	Aggregates
5	SELECT	identifies columns to return

From the *Improving Query Performance in PostgreSQL* DataCamp course.

From “[SQL queries don't start with SELECT](#)”
blog post by Julie Evans.

If you keep this order in mind, it can help
you reason through how to write a
complicated query.

JULIA EVANS
@b0rk

SQL queries run
in this order

FROM + JOIN



WHERE



GROUP BY



HAVING



SELECT

(window functions)
happen here !

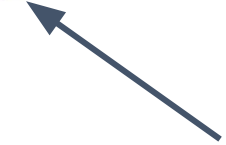


ORDER BY



LIMIT

We'll learn
these
soon!



SQL vs *tidyverse*

<i>tidyverse</i>	SQL
select	SELECT
filter	WHERE (for non-aggregated) HAVING (for aggregated)
arrange	ORDER BY
group_by + summarize	GROUP BY + aggregate function