

## SQL Style Guide for Learn SQL from Scratch

- Use snake case, e.g. page\_visits, first\_touches
- Aliases are used when they improve the readability of the query and results. Aliases should relate in some way to the object or expression they are aliasing
- GROUP BY and ORDER BY use column numbers or aliases when they refer to aggregate or calculated columns, like COUNT() and AVG().
- Always use uppercase for the reserved keywords like SELECT and WHERE
- Each column name gets its own line in SELECT clauses
- There are no extraneous columns, i.e. columns that are not asked for and/or not relevant to the topic
- DISTINCT does not use parentheses
- WITH clauses are separated by commas, rather than nested
- Spaces should be used to left-align queries, subqueries, and joins, respectively
- Example below:

```
WITH sub_query_1 AS (  
    SELECT DISTINCT t1.column1,  
        t2.column2  
    FROM table1 t1  
    JOIN table2 t2  
        ON t1.columnA = t2.columnA  
    WHERE t1.columnB = 'foobar'),  
sub_query_2 AS (  
    SELECT t3.column3,  
        SUM(t4.column4) AS aggregate4  
    FROM table4 t4  
    LEFT JOIN table5 t5  
        ON t4.columnC = t5.columnC  
    GROUP BY 1  
    HAVING SUM(t4.column4) > 5)  
SELECT sq1.column1,  
    sq2.aggregate4  
FROM sub_query_1 sq1  
JOIN sub_query_2 sq2  
    ON sq1.column1 = sq2.column3  
WHERE sq2.column3 > 5  
ORDER BY 1, 2 DESC  
LIMIT 20;
```