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Learn **SQL** like a **Pro**, here are **20** tips to help you get started:

1-Start with the basics: Make sure you understand the basic structure of an SQL query. This includes the **SELECT**, **FROM**, **WHERE**, and **GROUP BY** clauses.



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2-Understand database structure: It's important to have a solid understanding of the database structure you're working with. This will help you write more efficient and effective queries.

3-Use aliases: Aliases are short names that you can use to refer to tables or columns in your queries. Using aliases can make your queries easier to read and understand.

4-Learn the data types: Familiarize yourself with the different data types available in SQL, such as integers, strings, and dates. This will help you when you're designing your database and writing queries.

5-Use comments: Adding comments to your queries can help you or others understand the logic behind your queries. Simply use two dashes (--) to add a comment.

6-Format your queries: Proper formatting can make your queries easier to read and understand. Use indentation and line breaks to separate clauses and make your queries more readable.

7-Understand the order of execution: It's important to understand the order in which SQL processes clauses in a query. This will help you write more efficient queries.

8-Use wildcards: Wildcards are special characters that can be used in SQL to match certain patterns. These can be helpful when you're searching for specific data.

9-Understand JOINS: JOINS are used to combine data from multiple tables. Familiarize yourself with the different types of JOINS available in SQL.

10-Use subqueries: Subqueries are queries within a query. They can be used to retrieve data based on the results of another query.

11-Use functions: SQL has a wide range of functions that you can use to manipulate and retrieve data. Learn about these functions and how to use them in your queries.

12-Use views: Views are virtual tables that are based on a SELECT statement. They can be useful for simplifying complex queries and securing data.

13-Use stored procedures: Stored procedures are pre-written SQL code that can be stored in the database and called upon when needed. They can be useful for simplifying complex queries and improving performance.

14-Use indexes: Indexes can improve the performance of your queries by providing a faster way to retrieve data. Understand how to create and use indexes in your queries.

15-Use transactions: Transactions allow you to execute multiple queries as a single unit of work. This can be helpful for ensuring data integrity.

16-Understand security: Make sure you understand how to secure your database and protect your data. This includes understanding permissions and user roles.

17-Optimize your queries: There are many ways to optimize your SQL queries to improve performance. Familiarize yourself with these techniques and use them to make your queries as efficient as possible.

18-Practice, practice, practice: The best way to improve your SQL skills is to practice writing queries. Try working with sample data sets and experimenting with different query structures to see what works best.

19-Use resources: There are plenty of resources available to help you learn SQL, including online tutorials, textbooks, and courses. Take advantage of these resources to learn the ins and outs of SQL. I will share some of them soon...



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