





In SQL - the "order of execution" is the order in which clauses within a query are evaluated.

This is often different to the order that the query is written in.

Understanding this order can be useful when looking to debug & optimise queries



FROM

Points to the table where the required data is stored



JOIN + ON

Obtains the matching records based upon shared column(s) when the required data lives in multiple tables







Filters the requested source data at a row level. Does not allow column aliases or aggregate functions to be applied



GROUP BY

Groups rows with the same values together. Often used with aggregate functions. Column aliases are allowed



HAVING

Applies conditions and/or filters after aggregation takes place. Does not allow column aliases



SELECT + WINDOW FUNCTIONS

Select specfies the columns to be returned. Window functions look at values from a set of rows (the window) and based on this, return a value for each row



ORDER BY

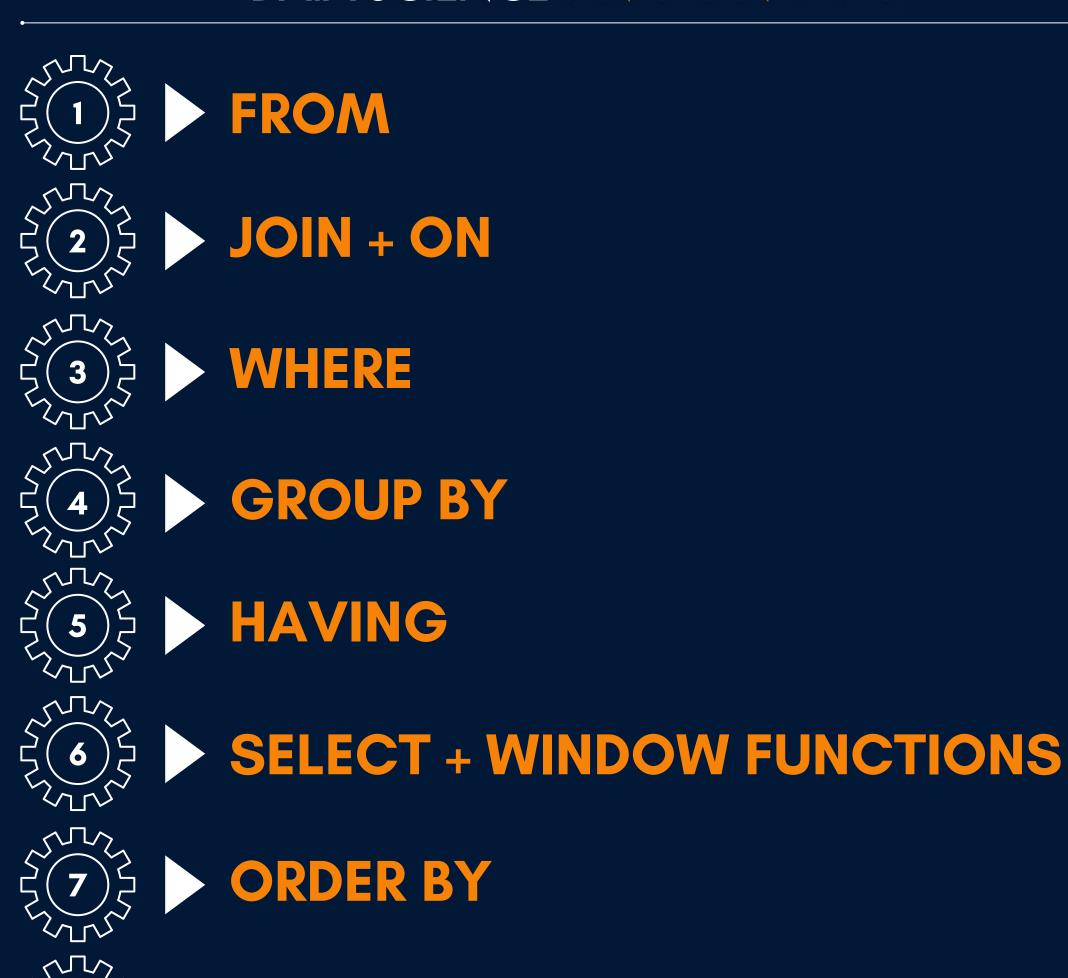
Sorts the resulting rows after filtering & aggregation.

Column aliases are allowed



LIMIT / FETCH

Limits the number of rows that are returned by the query



LIMIT / FETCH