

# **Mastering SQL - Query**

## **Optimization**



**Sai Kumar Bysani**

# **1. Simplify queries with temporary tables.**

**2. Apply WHERE clauses early to filter data.**

**3. Utilize GROUP  
BY to cluster  
similar data.**

# **4. Harness indexing for faster data retrieval.**

**5. Prefer INNER  
JOIN for matching  
records.**

**6. Opt for EXISTS  
over IN or NOT IN  
clauses.**

**7. Target specific  
columns instead of  
`SELECT *`.**

**8. Use LIMIT or  
TOP to constrain  
returned rows.**



**9. Leverage  
aggregate  
functions for large  
datasets.**

**10. Implement  
CASE statements  
for conditional  
logic.**

**11. Use stored  
procedures to  
minimize network  
traffic.**

**12. Exercise  
caution with  
wildcard  
characters in LIKE  
clauses.**

**13. Choose UNION  
ALL over UNION  
for enhanced  
efficiency.**

**14. Balance  
subquery usage  
judiciously for  
optimal  
performance.**

**15. Keep your SQL queries simple and readable with table aliases.**

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