

POSTGRESQL - ORDER BY CLAUSE

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/postgresql/postgresql_order_by.htm

Copyright © tutorialspoint.com

The PostgreSQL **ORDER BY** clause is used to sort the data in ascending or descending order, based on one or more columns.

Syntax:

The basic syntax of ORDER BY clause is as follows:

```
SELECT column-list
FROM table_name
[WHERE condition]
[ORDER BY column1, column2, .. columnN] [ASC | DESC];
```

You can use more than one column in the ORDER BY clause. Make sure whatever column you are using to sort, that column should be available in column-list.

Example:

Consider the table [COMPANY](#) having records as follows:

```
testdb# select * from COMPANY;
 id | name  | age | address  | salary
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  1 | Paul  | 32  | California | 20000
  2 | Allen | 25  | Texas     | 15000
  3 | Teddy | 23  | Norway    | 20000
  4 | Mark  | 25  | Rich-Mond | 65000
  5 | David | 27  | Texas     | 85000
  6 | Kim   | 22  | South-Hall | 45000
  7 | James | 24  | Houston   | 10000
(7 rows)
```

Following is an example, which would sort the result in descending order by SALARY:

```
testdb=# SELECT * FROM COMPANY ORDER BY AGE ASC;
```

This would produce the following result:

```
 id | name  | age | address  | salary
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  6 | Kim   | 22  | South-Hall | 45000
  3 | Teddy | 23  | Norway    | 20000
  7 | James | 24  | Houston   | 10000
  8 | Paul  | 24  | Houston   | 20000
  4 | Mark  | 25  | Rich-Mond | 65000
  2 | Allen | 25  | Texas     | 15000
  5 | David | 27  | Texas     | 85000
  1 | Paul  | 32  | California | 20000
  9 | James | 44  | Norway    |  5000
 10 | James | 45  | Texas     |  5000
(10 rows)
```

Following is an example, which would sort the result in descending order by NAME and SALARY:

```
testdb=# SELECT * FROM COMPANY ORDER BY NAME, SALARY ASC;
```

This would produce the following result:

```
 id | name  | age | address  | salary
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
```

| | | | | |
|----|-------|----|------------|-------|
| 2 | Allen | 25 | Texas | 15000 |
| 5 | David | 27 | Texas | 85000 |
| 10 | James | 45 | Texas | 5000 |
| 9 | James | 44 | Norway | 5000 |
| 7 | James | 24 | Houston | 10000 |
| 6 | Kim | 22 | South-Hall | 45000 |
| 4 | Mark | 25 | Rich-Mond | 65000 |
| 1 | Paul | 32 | California | 20000 |
| 8 | Paul | 24 | Houston | 20000 |
| 3 | Teddy | 23 | Norway | 20000 |

(10 rows)

Following is an example, which would sort the result in descending order by NAME:

```
testdb=# SELECT * FROM COMPANY ORDER BY NAME DESC;
```

This would produce the following result:

| id | name | age | address | salary |
|----|-------|-----|------------|--------|
| 3 | Teddy | 23 | Norway | 20000 |
| 1 | Paul | 32 | California | 20000 |
| 8 | Paul | 24 | Houston | 20000 |
| 4 | Mark | 25 | Rich-Mond | 65000 |
| 6 | Kim | 22 | South-Hall | 45000 |
| 7 | James | 24 | Houston | 10000 |
| 9 | James | 44 | Norway | 5000 |
| 10 | James | 45 | Texas | 5000 |
| 5 | David | 27 | Texas | 85000 |
| 2 | Allen | 25 | Texas | 15000 |

(10 rows)