

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)