

POSTGRESQL - ORDER BY CLAUSE

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

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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)