



Sorting Result Sets

- Sort the results set by ascending or descending order
- Understand which column to use

Retrieving rows from a table

SELECT * from AUTHOR

100 %

Results Messages

	AUTHOR_ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	EMAIL	CITY	COUNTRY
1	A1	Sharma	Ajay	as@gmail.com	Pune	India
2	A2	Pal	Karan	kp@yahoo.com	Mumbai	India
3	A3	Shah	Vinay	vsh@gmail.com	Kolkata	India
4	A4	Kale	Ram	ramk@hotmail.com	Delhi	India
5	A5	Wright	John	jw@hotmail.com	Houston	USA
6	A6	Wood	Bob	BobW@hotmail.com	Toronto	Canada

SELECT First_name from AUTHOR

100 %

Results Messages

	First_name
1	Ajay
2	Karan
3	Vinay
4	Ram
5	John
6	Bob


Using Order By Clause

100 %

SELECT First_name from AUTHOR order by First_name

Results Messages

	First_name
1	Ajay
2	Bob
3	John
4	Karan
5	Ram
6	Vinay




d) 100 %

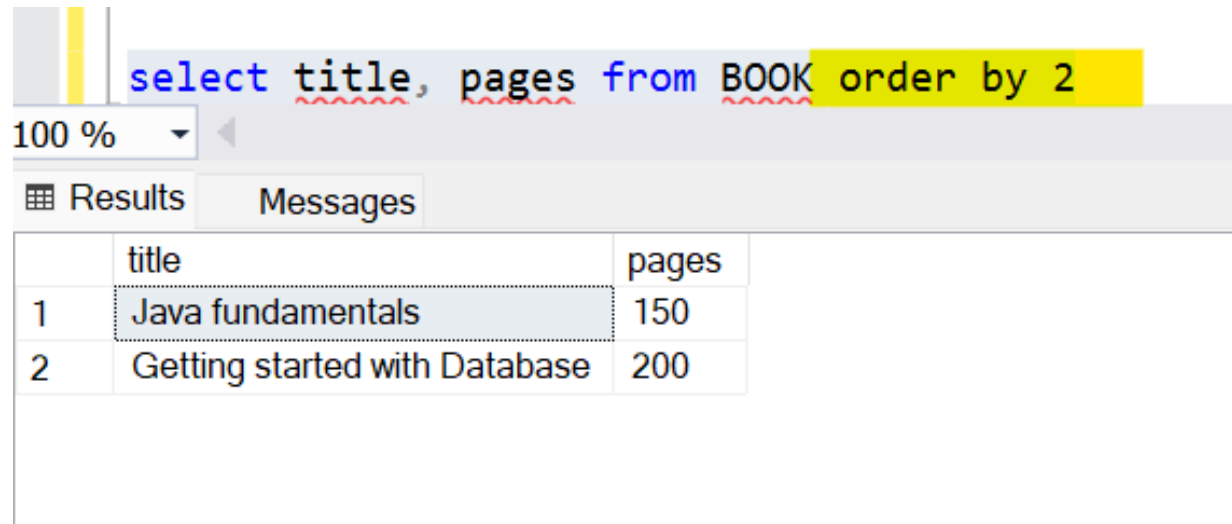
SELECT First_name from AUTHOR order by First_name desc

Results Messages

	First_name
1	Vinay
2	Ram
3	Karan
4	John
5	Bob
6	Ajay



Using Order By Clause with column sequence number



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a query window at the top displaying the SQL statement: `select title, pages from BOOK order by 2`. The words `title`, `pages`, and `BOOK` are underlined with red wavy lines. Below the query window is a zoom level dropdown set to 100%. Below that are two tabs: 'Results' (active) and 'Messages'. The 'Results' tab shows a table with two columns: 'title' and 'pages'. The table contains two rows of data, numbered 1 and 2 in the first column. Row 1 has 'Java fundamentals' as the title and 150 as the page count. Row 2 has 'Getting started with Database' as the title and 200 as the page count.

```
select title, pages from BOOK order by 2
```

100 %

Results Messages

	title	pages
1	Java fundamentals	150
2	Getting started with Database	200