University of Central Florida CGS 2545 Database Concepts

- The SQL ORDER BY clause
 - is used to sort the data in ascending or descending order, based on one or more columns.
 - Some databases sort the query results in an ascending order by default
 - can use more than one column in the ORDER BY clause
 - make sure that whatever column you are using to sort, that column should be in the column-list

- Syntax
 - The basic syntax of the ORDER BY clause which would be used to sort the result in an ascending or descending order is as follows

```
SELECT column-list

FROM table_name

[WHERE condition]

[ORDER BY column1, column2, .. columnN] [ASC | DESC];
```

- Example
 - Consider the CUSTOMERS table having the following records

+	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1 2 3 4	Ramesh Khilan kaushik Chaitali	32 25 23 25	Ahmedabad Delhi Kota Mumbai	2000.00 1500.00 2000.00 6500.00
5 6 7	Hardik Komal Muffy 	27 22 24	Bhopal MP Indore	8500.00 4500.00 10000.00

- Example
 - Following is an example, which would sort the result in an ascending order by NAME and SALARY

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS ORDER BY NAME, SALARY;
```

4 Chaitali 25 Mumbai 6500.00 5 Hardik 27 Bhopal 8500.00 3 kaushik 23 Kota 2000.00 2 Khilan 25 Delhi 1500.00	ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
6 Komal 22 MP 4500.00 7 Muffy 24 Indore 10000.00 1 Ramesh 32 Ahmedabad 2000.00	4	Chaitali Hardik kaushik Khilan Komal Muffy	25 27 23 25 22 24	Mumbai Bhopal Kota Delhi MP Indore	6500.00 8500.00 2000.00 1500.00 4500.00

- Example
 - The following code block has an example, which would sort the result in a descending order by NAME

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS ORDER BY NAME DESC;
```

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY		
1 1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00		
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00		
6	Komal	22	MP	4500.00		
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00		
3	kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00		
5	Hardik	27	Bhopal	8500.00		
4	Chaitali	25	Mumbai	6500.00		
++						

- Example
 - To fetch the rows with their own preferred order,
 the SELECT query used would be as follows

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS
ORDER BY (CASE ADDRESS
WHEN 'DELHI' THEN 1
WHEN 'BHOPAL' THEN 2
WHEN 'KOTA' THEN 3
WHEN 'AHMADABAD' THEN 4
WHEN 'MP' THEN 5
ELSE 100 END) ASC, ADDRESS DESC;
```

```
AGE | ADDRESS
2 | Khilan | 25 | Delhi | 1500.00
5 | Hardik | 27 | Bhopal | 8500.00
3 | kaushik | 23 | Kota | 2000.00
6 Komal 22 MP 4500.00
4 | Chaitali | 25 | Mumbai
                       6500.00
7 Muffy 24 Indore
                         10000.00
 Ramesh 32 Ahmedabad
                         2000.00
```

Example

- This will sort the customers by ADDRESS in your ownoOrder of preference first and in a natural order for the remaining addresses.
- Also, the remaining Addresses will be sorted in the reverse alphabetical order