

## PostgreSQL - ORDER BY Clause

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)
```

The following is an example, which would sort the result in ascending 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)

```

The following is an example, which would sort the result in ascending 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)

```

The 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)
```