Order by

The **ORDER BY** clause in SQL is used to sort the result set in a specific order. The syntax for using **ORDER BY** is as follows:

SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table\_name

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

* **SELECT**: specifies the columns that you want to retrieve from the table.
* **FROM**: specifies the name of the table that you want to retrieve data from.
* **ORDER BY**: sorts the result set based on one or more columns.
* **ASC**: sorts the result set in ascending order (default).
* **DESC**: sorts the result set in descending order.

Here is an example of using **ORDER BY** to sort the result set based on the values in the **age** column in descending order:

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, age FROM employees ORDER BY age DESC;

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, salary FROM employees ORDER BY last\_name ASC, salary DESC;

SELECT order\_id, item, quantity, order\_date, quantity \* 10 AS total\_value FROM orders ORDER BY item DESC, total\_value ASC;