ORDER BY [attribute] [SortType] : Order by is used to change the order of the result set. It takes two parameters as follows:
- attribute: name of the attribute to sort by.
- SortType: one of the ASC/DESC (ASC = ascending, DESC = descending)

It should be used at the end of the query like:

SELECT S.sname
FROM Sailors S
Where S.age > 30
Order by S.age ASC

For example assume the following table of Sailors:

sid	sname	age
1	John	24
2	Frank	58
3	Ashley	45

ORDER BY sname ASC:

sid	sname	age
3	Ashley	45
2	Frank	58
1	John	24

ORDER BY age DESC:

sid	sname	age
2	Frank	58
3	Ashley	45
1	John	24

Mathematical operations.
For example if you have the birthDay of a person and currentDay (or death date of the person) you can find his age directly using mathematical operations.

P.deathDate - P.birthDay

SQLite Support.

ALL/ANY: SQLite does not support ALL and ANY.

So for example, if you want to find the oldest person among all you can not say something like:

Select S.sname
From Sailors S
Where S.age >= ALL (Select S1.age From Sailors S1)

Instead you can do the following:

Select S.sname
From Sailors S
Where S.age >= ALL (Select MAX(S1.age) From Sailors S1)

AS:

```
SELECT Temp.rating, Temp.avgage
FROM (SELECT S.rating, AVG (S.age) AS avgage
 FROM Sailors S
 GROUP BY S.rating) AS Temp
WHERE Temp.avgage = (SELECT MIN (Temp.avgage)
 FROM Temp);
```