

Reporting with SQL Part 4 Notes

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1 Overview

2 Retrieving Results in a Particular Order

- ORDER BY
 - Allows to retrieve items in a particular order
 - **Syntax:** SELECT * FROM *table name* ORDER BY *column name* [ASC—DESC];

3 Retrieving Results in a Particular Order

- **Syntax:** SELECT * FROM *table name* ORDER BY *column name* [ASC—DESC], *column 2 name* [ASC—DESC], ..., *column n name* [ASC—DESC];

Example:

```
1  SELECT * FROM books ORDER BY title ASC;
2
3
4  SELECT * FROM products WHERE name = "Sonic T-Shirt" ORDER BY
   stock_count DESC;
5
6
7  SELECT * FROM users ORDER BY signed_up_on DESC;
8
9
10 SELECT * FROM countries ORDER BY population DESC;
11
12
```

```
13  SELECT * FROM books ORDER BY genre ASC,  
14                                     title ASC;  
15  
16  
17  SELECT * FROM books ORDER BY genre ASC,  
18                                     year_published DESC;  
19  
20  
21  SELECT * FROM users ORDER BY last_name ASC,  
22                                     first_name ASC;  
23
```

4 Limiting the Number of Results

- Solution included in *exercise_1.sql*

5 Retrieving Results in a Particular Order

- LIMIT
 - **Syntax (SQLite, PostgreSQL, MySQL):** `SELECT columns name FROM table name LIMIT # of rows;`
 - **Syntax (MS SQL):** `SELECT TOP # of rows columns FROM table;`
 - **Syntax (Oracle):** `SELECT jcolumnsj FROM table name WHERE ROWNUM <= # of rows;`
 - Must be placed at the end