### Order By – guides you on how to sort the result set returned from a query

# PostgreSQL SELEC with order by statement syntax

The ORDER BY clause allows you to sort the rows returned from the SELECT statement in ascending or descending order based on the specified criteria.

The following illustrates the syntax of the ORDER BY clause:

```
SELECT column 1, column 2 FROM tbl name ORDER BY column 1 ASC, column 2 DESC;
```

Let's examine the syntax of the ORDER BY clause in more detail:

- First, specify the column that you want to sort in the ORDER BY clause. If you sort the result set based on multiple columns, use a comma to separate between two columns.
- Second, use ASC to sort the result set in ascending order and DESC to sort the result set in descending order. If you leave it blank, the ORDER BY clause will use ASC by default.

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### PostgreSQL ORDER BY examples

customer
* customer_id
store_id
first_name
last_name
email
address_id
activebool
create_date
last_update
active

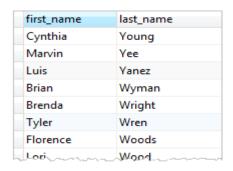
The following query sorts customers by the first name in ascending order:

SELECT first name, last name FROM customer ORDER BY first name ASC;



If you want to sort the customers by the last name in descending order, you can use the DESC keyword as shown in the following query:

SELECT first name, last name FROM customer ORDER BY last name DESC;



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If you want to sort the customers by the first name in the ascending order first, and then sort the sorted result set by the last name in descending order, you use the following statement:

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

first_name	last_name
Kathleen	Adams
Kathryn	Coleman
Kathy	James
Katie	Elliott
Kay	Caldwell
Keith	Rico
Kelly	Torres
Kelly	Knott
Ken	Prewitt
Kenneth	Gooden