

# SQL ORDER BY

SQL ORDER BY Clause used to sorting SQL result set either ascending or descending order.

SQL ORDER BY Clause default record set sorting ascending order. Using DESC keyword to result set sorting in descending order.

### Syntax

Considering following syntax that help you to understanding ORDER BY clause,

```
SELECT
    column_name1, column_name2, ...
FROM table_name
[ WHERE condition ]
ORDER BY column_name1, column_name2 [ ASC | DESC ];
```

### Example

We have following `employee_hour` table that store weekday hours for each employee:

SQL> `SELECT * FROM employee_hour;`

NAME	DAY	HOURS
Opal Kole	Monday	8
Max Miller	Monday	8
Beccaa Moss	Monday	8
Paul Singh	Monday	9
Opal Kole	Tuesday	9
Max Miller	Tuesday	6
Beccaa Moss	Tuesday	10
Paul Singh	Tuesday	8
Opal Kole	Wednesday	7
Max Miller	Wednesday	9
Beccaa Moss	Wednesday	11
Paul Singh	Wednesday	12

12 rows selected.

Run it... »

### Example

SQL> `SELECT * FROM employee_hour ORDER BY hours;`

NAME	DAY	HOURS
Max Miller	Tuesday	6
Opal Kole	Wednesday	7
Max Miller	Monday	8
Beccaa Moss	Monday	8
Opal Kole	Monday	8
Paul Singh	Tuesday	8
Paul Singh	Monday	9
Opal Kole	Tuesday	9
Max Miller	Wednesday	9
Beccaa Moss	Tuesday	10
Beccaa Moss	Wednesday	11
Paul Singh	Wednesday	12

12 rows selected.

Run it... »

ORDER BY clause apply on `hours` column, result set return into ascending order.

### Example

SQL> SELECT \*  
FROM employee\_hour  
ORDER BY hours DESC;

NAME	DAY	HOURS
Paul Singh	Wednesday	12
Beccaa Moss	Wednesday	11
Beccaa Moss	Tuesday	10
Paul Singh	Monday	9
Opal Kole	Tuesday	9
Max Miller	Wednesday	9
Opal Kole	Monday	8
Max Miller	Monday	8
Paul Singh	Tuesday	8
Beccaa Moss	Monday	8
Opal Kole	Wednesday	7
Max Miller	Tuesday	6

12 rows selected.

Run it... »

Same thing as above but ORDER BY clause apply on **hours** column, result set return into descending order.