◆ SQLite Limit 子句

SQLite Group By →

SQLite Order By

SQLite 的 ORDER BY 子句是用来基于一个或多个列按升序或降序顺序排列数据。

语法

ORDER BY 子句的基本语法如下:

SELECT column-list
FROM table_name
[WHERE condition]
[ORDER BY column1, column2, .. columnN] [ASC | DESC];

您可以在 ORDER BY 子句中使用多个列。确保您使用的排序列在列清单中。

实例

假设 COMPANY 表有以下记录:

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Paul	32	California	20000.0
2	Allen	25	Texas	15000.0
3	Teddy	23	Norway	20000.0
4	Mark	25	Rich-Mond	65000.0
5	David	27	Texas	85000.0
6	Kim	22	South-Hall	45000.0
7	James	24	Houston	10000.0

下面是一个实例,它会将结果按 SALARY 升序排序:

sqlite> SELECT * FROM COMPANY ORDER BY SALARY ASC;

这将产生以下结果:

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
7	James	24	Houston	10000.0
2	Allen	25	Texas	15000.0
1	Paul	32	California	20000.0

3	Teddy	23	Norway	20000.0
6	Kim	22	South-Hall	45000.0
4	Mark	25	Rich-Mond	65000.0
5	David	27	Texas	85000.0

下面是一个实例,它会将结果按 NAME 和 SALARY 升序排序:

sqlite> SELECT * FROM COMPANY ORDER BY NAME, SALARY ASC;

这将产生以下结果:

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
2	Allen	25	Texas	15000.0
5	David	27	Texas	85000.0
7	James	24	Houston	10000.0
6	Kim	22	South-Hall	45000.0
4	Mark	25	Rich-Mond	65000.0
1	Paul	32	California	20000.0
3	Teddy	23	Norway	20000.0

下面是一个实例,它会将结果按 NAME 降序排序:

sqlite> SELECT * FROM COMPANY ORDER BY NAME DESC;

这将产生以下结果:

	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
3	Teddy	23	Norway	20000.0
1	Paul	32	California	20000.0
4	Mark	25	Rich-Mond	65000.0
6	Kim	22	South-Hall	45000.0
7	James	24	Houston	10000.0
5	David	27	Texas	85000.0
2	Allen	25	Texas	15000.0

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