**Aliases, limit,**

**Using ORDER BY, DISTINCT and TOP (Limit)**

**Using IS NULL and IS NOT NULL**

**Various other clauses**

Here's how you can use `ORDER BY`, `DISTINCT`, `LIMIT`, `IS NULL`, and `IS NOT NULL` in SQL:

**### ORDER BY**

The `ORDER BY` clause is used to sort the result set by one or more columns.

```sql

SELECT column1, column2

FROM table\_name

ORDER BY column1 ASC; -- ASC for ascending order, DESC for descending order

```

**### DISTINCT**

The `DISTINCT` keyword is used to return unique values in the result set.

```sql

SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2

FROM table\_name;

```

**### LIMIT**

The `LIMIT` clause is used to limit the number of rows returned in the result set.

```sql

SELECT column1, column2

FROM table\_name

LIMIT 10; -- Limits the result set to 10 rows

```

**### IS NULL and IS NOT NULL**

The `IS NULL` and `IS NOT NULL` operators are used to check if a column contains null values or not.

```sql

SELECT column1, column2

FROM table\_name

WHERE column1 IS NULL; -- Retrieves rows where column1 is null

SELECT column1, column2

FROM table\_name

WHERE column1 IS NOT NULL; -- Retrieves rows where column1 is not null

```

**Here's an example combining these concepts:**

```sql

SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2

FROM table\_name

WHERE column1 IS NOT NULL

ORDER BY column1 ASC

LIMIT 10;

```

This query retrieves unique values from `column1` and `column2`, excluding rows where `column1` is null, orders the result set by `column1` in ascending order, and limits the result to the first 10 rows. Adjust the column names and table name according to your database schema.