SQL - SORTING RESULTS

The SQL **ORDER BY** clause is used to sort the data in ascending or descending order, based on one or more columns. Some database sorts query results in ascending order by default.

Syntax:

The basic syntax of ORDER BY clause which would be used to sort result in ascending or descending order is as follows:

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

You can use more than one column in the ORDER BY clause. Make sure whatever column you are using to sort, that column should be in column-list.

Example:

Consider CUSTOMERS table is having following records:

Following is an example which would sort the result in ascending order by NAME and SALARY:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS
ORDER BY NAME, SALARY;
```

This would produce following result:

Following is an example which would sort the result in descending order by NAME:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS
ORDER BY NAME DESC;
```

This would produce following result:

To fetch the rows with own preferred order, the SELECT query would as follows:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS
ORDER BY (CASE ADDRESS
WHEN 'DELHI' THEN 1
WHEN 'BHOPAL' THEN 2
WHEN 'KOTA' THEN 3
WHEN 'AHMADABAD' THEN 4
WHEN 'MP' THEN 5
ELSE 100 END) ASC, ADDRESS DESC;
```

This would produce following result:

This will sort customers by ADDRESS in your ownoOrder of preference first and in a natural order for the remaining addresses. Also remaining Addresses will be sorted in the reverse alpha order.