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## ORDER BY Clause

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The ORDER BY clause allows you to sort the records in your result set. The ORDER BY clause can only be used in SELECT statements.

The syntax for the ORDER BY clause is:

```
SELECT columns  
FROM tables  
WHERE predicates  
ORDER BY column ASC/DESC;
```

The ORDER BY clause sorts the result set based on the columns specified. If the ASC or DESC value is omitted, it is sorted by ASC.

**ASC** indicates ascending order. (default)

**DESC** indicates descending order.

### Example #1

```
SELECT supplier_city  
FROM suppliers  
WHERE supplier_name = 'IBM'  
ORDER BY supplier_city;
```

This would return all records sorted by the supplier\_city field in ascending order.

### Example #2

```
SELECT supplier_city  
FROM suppliers  
WHERE supplier_name = 'IBM'  
ORDER BY supplier_city DESC;
```

This would return all records sorted by the supplier\_city field in descending order.

### Example #3

You can also sort by relative position in the result set, where the first field in the result set is 1. The next field is 2, and so on.

```
SELECT supplier_city
FROM suppliers
WHERE supplier_name = 'IBM'
ORDER BY 1 DESC;
```

This would return all records sorted by the `supplier_city` field in descending order, since the `supplier_city` field is in position #1 in the result set.

#### Example #4

```
SELECT supplier_city, supplier_state
FROM suppliers
WHERE supplier_name = 'IBM'
ORDER BY supplier_city DESC, supplier_state ASC;
```

This would return all records sorted by the `supplier_city` field in descending order, with a secondary sort by `supplier_state` in ascending order.