Course name:A level   **SUBJECT:DATABASE TECHNOLOGIES**

Topic:Maria db   **DATE:15/4/2020**

Order By

This clause helps us to sort out our records in either ascending or descending order. We use it with the SELECT statement, as shown below:

```
SELECT expression(s)
FROM tables
[WHERE condition(s)]
ORDER BY exp [ ASC | DESC ];
```

It is possible for us to use this clause without adding either the ASC or DESC part. For example:

We will use the Price table with the following records:

Run the following command against the table:

```
SELECT * FROM price
WHERE price LIKE '2%.'
ORDER BY price;
```

In the above command, we have ordered by the price. The records have been ordered with the prices in ascending order. That means that when we don't specify the order, the sorting is done in ascending order by default.

Let us run the clause with the DESC option:

```
SELECT * FROM price
WHERE price LIKE '2%'
ORDER BY price DESC;
```


The records have been sorted with the price in descending order as we have specified.

Let us use the ORDER BY clause together with the ASC attribute:

```
SELECT * FROM price
WHERE price LIKE '2%.'
ORDER BY price ASC;
```


The records have been ordered but with the prices in ascending order. This is similar to when we use the ORDER BY clause without either ASC or DESC attributes.

Assignment

1. How to use order by clause?