**21-03-2025**

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**Order by clause:**

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-> When we can create the data with any table name, the oracle database never maintain any order while storing into it.

-> When we want to arrange any column's data of the particular table or multiple columns table we can use "Order by" clause.

-> By default, the order by clause can arrange the any columns data or more than one column's data into ascending order only.

-> Order by clause can work with two keywords:

asc --> to arrange the data in ascending order

desc --> can use to arrange the data in descending order.

Syntax for order by clause:

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-> order by clause can always be work with "select" command.

Syntax:

select \* from <table-name> order by <column-name>; ==> ascending order

or

select \* from <table-name> order by <column-name> asc;

select \* from <table-name> order by <column-name> desc; ==> descending order

-> When we can define the order by clause on character type of data:

here:

the arrangement either ascending or descending can be based on alphabetical way.

How we can sort on more than one column:

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Syntax:

select <col1>,<col2>,<col3>,... from <table-name> order by <column-name> asc/desc;

**Null value:**

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productid productName price date

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1011 Null 1099 21-Mar-25

Null Mobile Charger 899 21-Mar-25

1023 Buds Null 21-Mar-25

-> When we have created any column in the table without any value insertion that particular column can write or insert by the oracle database software by "null".

-> null is not a zero

-> null is not an empty string

simply null is not any value.