#56daysofSQL

Day 27
LIMIT with OFFSET

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LIMIT with OFFSET

- MySQL provides a **LIMIT** clause that is used to specify the number of records to return.
- The **OFFSET** argument is used to identify the starting point to return rows from a result set.

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General Syntax :

```
SELECT select_list
FROM table_name
LIMIT [offset,] row_count;
```

Alternate Syntax :

```
SELECT select_list
FROM table_name
LIMIT row_count OFFSET offset;
```

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Key Points :

- The **offset** specifies the offset of the first row to return.
- The **offset** of the first row is 0, not 1.
- The **row_count** specifies the maximum number of rows to return.

It is good practice to always use the LIMIT clause with the ORDER BY clause to constraint the result rows in unique order.

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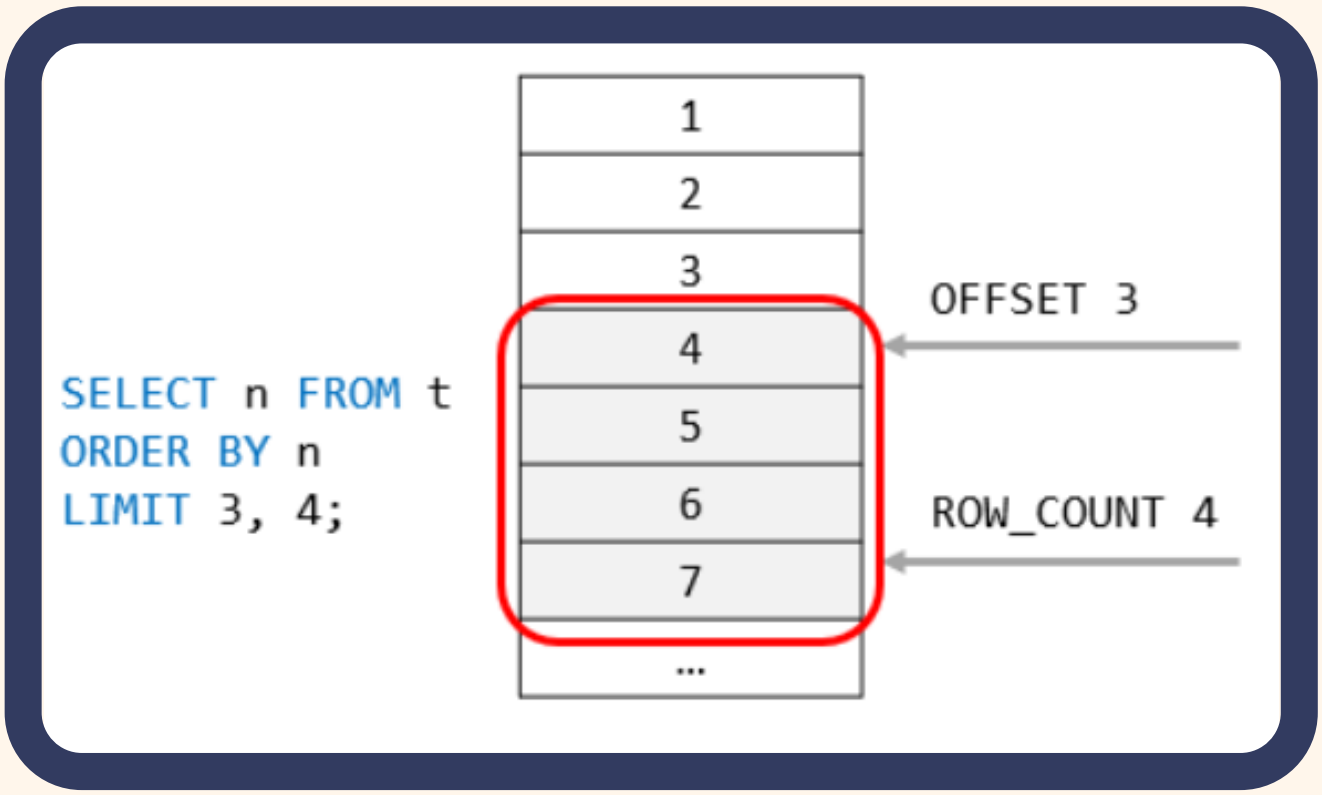
Illustration :



Use case example :

To find the nth highest or lowest value

General Syntax:

```
SELECT select_list
FROM table_name
ORDER BY sort_expression
LIMIT n-1, 1;
```

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→ Find the customer who has the third-highest credit :

Query :

```sql
SELECT
    customerName,
    creditLimit
FROM
    customers
ORDER BY
    creditLimit DESC
LIMIT 2,1;
```

Output :

	customerName	creditLimit
▶	Vida Sport, Ltd	141300.00