**1. WHERE Clause in Oracle 11g**

**Purpose:**

Used to filter rows based on conditions.

**Syntax:**

SELECT column1, column2

FROM table\_name

WHERE condition;

**Rules:**

* Must follow FROM clause.
* Can use operators: =, !=, >, <, >=, <=, BETWEEN, LIKE, IN, IS NULL, IS NOT NULL.
* Combine conditions using AND, OR, and NOT.

**2. ORDER BY Clause in Oracle 11g**

**Purpose:**

Used to sort query results.

**Syntax:**

SELECT column1, column2

FROM table\_name

ORDER BY column1 [ASC|DESC], column2 [ASC|DESC];

**Rules:**

* Default is ASC (ascending).
* You can sort by column name, column alias, or column position (1-based index).
* Can sort by multiple columns.

**3. LIMIT Alternative in Oracle 11g**

Oracle **does not support LIMIT** (that’s MySQL syntax). Instead, use:

**ROWNUM for limiting rows:**

SELECT \* FROM Books WHERE ROWNUM <= 5;

But ROWNUM is applied **before ORDER BY**, so it's tricky if you want **top N sorted rows**.

**4. OFFSET and FETCH FIRST in Oracle — Important Note**

These clauses ***are NOT supported in Oracle 11g***.  
They were introduced in **Oracle 12c and above** as part of the SQL:2008 standard for pagination.

**🡪 In Oracle 12c and later**

SELECT \* FROM Books

ORDER BY YearPublished DESC

OFFSET 5 ROWS FETCH FIRST 10 ROWS ONLY;

* OFFSET 5 ROWS: Skips the first 5 rows.
* FETCH FIRST 10 ROWS ONLY: Then returns 10 rows from the 6th row onward.

Very useful for pagination (e.g., page 2 of 10 results per page).