**LIMIT Clause:** It is used to restrict the number of rows returned by a SQL query.

It is often used for pagination or when you only need a subset of results.

SELECT column\_name(s)

FROM table\_name

**LIMIT** number;

Example:

SELECT \*

FROM customers

LIMIT 5;

Returns the first 5 rows from the customers table.

**OFFSET Clause:** Used along with the LIMIT clause to skip a specific number of rows before starting to filter results.

SELECT column\_name(s)

FROM table\_name

LIMIT number **OFFSET** numbe\_to\_skipr;

Example:

SELECT \*

FROM customers

LIMIT 5 OFFSET 10;

Skips the first 10 rows and then returns the first 5 rows.

**Use of Pagination**

Table → orders

30 Records → 10 per page.  
  
SELECT \* FROM customer

LIMIT 10 OFFSET 0;

SELECT \* FROM customer

LIMIT 10 OFFSET 10;

SELECT \* FROM customer

LIMIT 10 OFFSET 20;

**LIKE operator using Wildcards**

The **LIKE** operator is used in a WHERE clause to search for a specified pattern in a column.

There are two wildcards used with the LIKE operator.

1. **%:** It represents zero, one or multiple characters.
2. **\_:** It represents one single character.

SELECT column\_name(s)

FROM table\_name

WHERE column\_name **LIKE** pattern;

Example:

SELECT \*

FROM customers

WHERE customer\_name LIKE ‘A%’;

SELECT \*

FROM customers

WHERE city LIKE ‘C\_\_NN\_I’;

Q. Return all the customers whose name starts with ‘A’ or ‘B’.

SELECT \*

FROM customers

WHERE CustomerName LIKE 'A%' OR CustomerName LIKE 'B%';

Q. Return all the customers whose name starts with ‘S’ and ends with ‘A’.

SELECT \*

FROM customers

WHERE CustomerName LIKE ‘S%a’;

Q. Return all the customers where the name contains ‘IT’

SELECT \*

FROM customers

WHERE CustomerName LIKE '%it%';