

[Fetch](#)— limits the number of rows returned by a query.

PostgreSQL `Fetch` clause statement syntax

```
OFFSET start { ROW | ROWS }
```

```
FETCH { FIRST | NEXT } [ row_count ] { ROW | ROWS } ONLY
```

- `ROW` and `FIRST` are synonymous with `ROWS` and `NEXT` respectively.
- The `start` is an integer that must be zero or positive. By default, it is zero if the `OFFSET` clause is not specified. In case the `start` is greater than the number of rows in the underlying result set, no rows are returned;
- The `row_count` is one or higher. By default, the value of `row_count` is one if it is not specified.

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PostgreSQL FETCH examples

film
* film_id
title
description
release_year
language_id
rental_duration
rental_rate
length
replacement_cost
rating
last_update
special_features
fulltext

```
SELECT film_id, title FROM film ORDER BY title FETCH FIRST ROW ONLY;
```

film_id	title
1	Academy Dinosaur

It is equivalent to the following query:

```
SELECT film_id, title FROM film ORDER BY title FETCH FIRST 1 ROW ONLY;
```

The following query returns the first five films sorted by the title:

```
SELECT film_id, title FROM film ORDER BY title FETCH FIRST 5 ROW ONLY;
```

film_id	title
1	Academy Dinosaur
2	Ace Goldfinger
3	Adaptation Holes
4	Affair Prejudice
5	African Egg

Fetch– limits the number of rows returned by a query.

The following statement returns the next five films after the first five films sorted by the title:

```
SELECT film_id, title FROM film ORDER BY title OFFSET 5 ROWS FETCH FIRST 5 ROW ONLY;
```

film_id	title
6	Agent Truman
7	Airplane Sierra
8	Airport Pollock
9	Alabama Devil
10	Aladdin Calendar