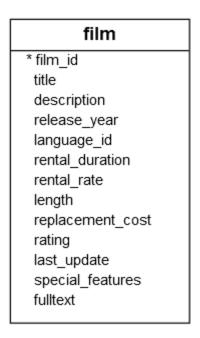
## Fetch – limits the number of rows returned by a query.

## 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.

## PostgreSQL FETCH examples



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



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;



## <u>Fetch</u>– 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
Þ	6	Agent Truman
	7	Airplane Sierra
	8	Airport Pollock
	9	Alabama Devil
	10	Aladdin Calendar