Limit – gets a subset of rows generated by a query.

PostgreSQL `LIMIT` clause statement syntax

PostgreSQL `LIMIT` is an optional clause of the `SELECT` statement that gets a subset of rows returned by a query.

```
SELECT * FROM table_name LIMIT n;
```

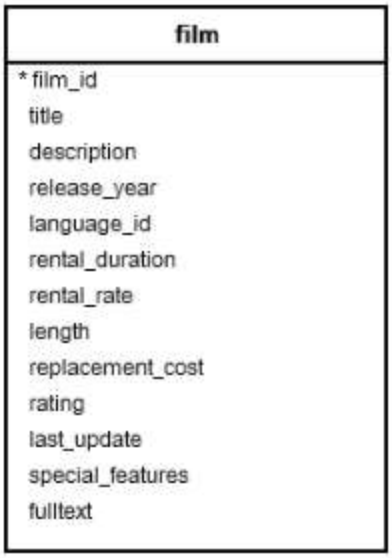
In case you want to skip a number of rows before returning the `n` rows, you use `OFFSET` cla use placed after the `LIMIT` clause as the following statement:

```
SELECT * FROM table LIMIT n OFFSET m;
```

The statement first skips `m` rows before returning `n` rows generated by the query. If `m` is zero , the statement will work like without the `OFFSET` clause.

Limit – gets a subset of rows generated by a query.

PostgreSQL LIMIT examples



To get the first 5 films ordered by `film_id`, you use the following query:

```
SELECT film_id, title, release_year FROM film ORDER BY film_id LIMIT 5;
```

film_id	title	release_year
1	Academy Dinosaur	2006
2	Ace Goldfinger	2006
3	Adaptation Holes	2006
4	Affair Prejudice	2006
5	African Egg	2006

To retrieve 4 films starting from the third one ordered by `film_id`, you use both `LIMIT` and `OFFSET`clauses as follows:

```
SELECT film_id, title, release_year FROM film ORDER BY film_id LIMIT 4 OFFSET 3;
```

film_id	title	release_year
4	Affair Prejudice	2006
5	African Egg	2006
6	Agent Truman	2006
7	Airplane Sierra	2006