```
SELECT /*+ MAX_EXECUTION_TIME(1000) */ * FROM cte;
```

Beginning with MySQL 8.0.19, you can also use LIMIT within the recursive query to impose a maximum nuber of rows to be returned to the outermost SELECT, for example:

```
WITH RECURSIVE cte (n) AS
(
SELECT 1
UNION ALL
SELECT n + 1 FROM cte LIMIT 10000
)
SELECT * FROM cte;
```

You can do this in addition to or instead of setting a time limit. Thus, the following CTE terminates after returning ten thousand rows or running for one thousand seconds, whichever occurs first:

```
WITH RECURSIVE cte (n) AS
(
SELECT 1
UNION ALL
SELECT n + 1 FROM cte LIMIT 10000
)
SELECT /*+ MAX_EXECUTION_TIME(1000) */ * FROM cte;
```

If a recursive query without an execution time limit enters an infinite loop, you can terminate it from another session using KILL QUERY. Within the session itself, the client program used to run the query might provide a way to kill the query. For example, in mysql, typing **Control+C** interrupts the current statement.

## **Recursive Common Table Expression Examples**

As mentioned previously, recursive common table expressions (CTEs) are frequently used for series generation and traversing hierarchical or tree-structured data. This section shows some simple examples of these techniques.

- Fibonacci Series Generation
- Date Series Generation
- Hierarchical Data Traversal

## **Fibonacci Series Generation**

A Fibonacci series begins with the two numbers 0 and 1 (or 1 and 1) and each number after that is the sum of the previous two numbers. A recursive common table expression can generate a Fibonacci series if each row produced by the recursive SELECT has access to the two previous numbers from the series. The following CTE generates a 10-number series using 0 and 1 as the first two numbers:

```
WITH RECURSIVE fibonacci (n, fib_n, next_fib_n) AS
(
   SELECT 1, 0, 1
   UNION ALL
   SELECT n + 1, next_fib_n, fib_n + next_fib_n
    FROM fibonacci WHERE n < 10
)
SELECT * FROM fibonacci;</pre>
```

The CTE produces this result: