**Advantage of ROWNUM**

* To perform top- N processing. This is similar to using the LIMIT clause, available in some other databases.
* To paginate through a query, typically in a stateless environment

**How ROWNUM Works**

ROWNUM is a pseudocolumn (not a real column) that is available in a query. ROWNUM will be assigned the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, ... N , where N is the number of rows in the set ROWNUM is used with. A ROWNUM value is not assigned permanently to a row (this is a common misconception). A row in a table does not have a number; you cannot ask for row 5 from a table—there is no such thing.

Also confusing to many people is when a ROWNUM value is actually assigned. A ROWNUM value is assigned to a row after it passes the predicate phase of the query but before the query does any sorting or aggregation. Also, a ROWNUM value is incremented only after it is assigned, which is why the following query will never return a row:

select \* from t where ROWNUM > 1;

Because ROWNUM > 1 is not true for the first row, ROWNUM does not advance to 2. Hence, no ROWNUM value ever gets to be greater than 1.

**How to get values between 50 and 100 in oracle**

select \* from emp where rownum <= 100

minus

select \* from emp where rownum <= 50 ;

**How to get values between 50 and 100 in MySQL**

select \* from emp limit 50,100