

SQL Introduction

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SQL SELECT (I)

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SQL SELECT

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SQL AND, OR, NOT

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SQL SELECT DISTINCT

✓

SQL SELECT AS

✓

SQL LIMIT, TOP, FETCH FIRST

✓

SQL IN Operator

○

SQL BETWEEN Operator

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SQL IS NULL and NOT NULL

○

SQL MIN() and MAX()

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SQL COUNT()

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SQL SUM() and AVG()

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SQL SELECT (II)

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SQL JOIN

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SQL DATABASE & TABLE

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SQL Insert, Update and Delete

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SQL Constraints

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SQL Additional Topics

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Related Topics

SQL SELECT

SQL SELECT INTO Statement

SQL IN Operator

SQL INSERT INTO SELECT Statement

SQL Delete and Truncate Rows

SQL SELECT DISTINCT Statement

SQL LIMIT, TOP and FETCH FIRST

In this tutorial, we'll learn about the SQL LIMIT, TOP and FETCH FIRST constraints with the help of examples.

The `SELECT TOP` command is used to select a fixed number of rows from a database. For example,

```
SELECT TOP 2 *
FROM Customers;
```

Here, the SQL command selects the first **2** rows from the table.

Table: Customers

customer_id	first_name	last_name	age	country
1	John	Doe	31	USA
2	Robert	Luna	22	USA
3	David	Robinson	22	UK
4	John	Reinhardt	25	UK
5	Betty	Doe	28	UAE

SELECT TOP 2 *
FROM Customers;

customer_id	first_name	last_name	age	country
1	John	Doe	31	USA
2	Robert	Luna	22	USA

Example: SQL TOP Clause

Note: The `TOP` clause is not supported in all Database Management Systems (DBMS). Different DBMS use different keywords to select a fixed number of rows.

For example,

Keyword	Database System
TOP	SQL Server, MS Access
LIMIT	MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQLite
FETCH FIRST	Oracle

SQL LIMIT Clause

The `LIMIT` keyword is used with the following database systems:

- MySQL
- PostgreSQL
- SQLite

Let's see an example,

```
SELECT first_name, age
FROM Customers
LIMIT 2;
```

Run Code >>

Here, the SQL command selects the first **2** rows from the table.

SQL LIMIT With OFFSET Clause

The `OFFSET` keyword is used to specify starting rows from where to select rows. For example,

```
SELECT first_name, last_name
FROM Customers
LIMIT 2 OFFSET 3;
```

Run Code >>

Here, the SQL command selects **2** rows starting from the fourth row. `OFFSET 3` means the first **3** rows are excluded.

Table: Customers

customer_id	first_name	last_name	age	country
1	John	Doe	31	USA
2	Robert	Luna	22	USA
3	David	Robinson	22	UK
4	John	Reinhardt	25	UK
5	Betty	Doe	28	UAE

SELECT first_name, last_name
FROM Customers
LIMIT 2 OFFSET 3;

first_name	last_name
John	Reinhardt
Betty	Doe

Example: SQL LIMIT Clause with OFFSET

SQL TOP Clause

The `TOP` keyword is used with the following database systems:

- SQL Server
- MS Access

Let's see an example.

```
SELECT TOP 2 first_name, last_name
FROM Customers;
```

Here, the SQL command selects `first_name` and `last_name` of the first **2** rows.

SQL FETCH FIRST Clause

The `FETCH FIRST n ROWS ONLY` clause is used with the Oracle database system.

Let's see an example.

```
SELECT *
FROM Customers
FETCH FIRST 2 ROWS ONLY;
```

Here, the SQL command selects the first **2** rows from the table.

More SELECT TOP Examples

PERCENT Clause With TOP	>
WITH TIES Clause With TOP	>

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[SQL IN](#) →

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