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## Using LIKE and wildcards

[Creating Reports](#) - [تعليقات \(0\)](#) - Matthew Wray - 2024-08-21

In DPQL you can use the LIKE operator in the WHERE clause to check for certain patterns

:You would use it alongside wildcards

represents any number of characters %

represents one character \_

### Examples

#### Tickets from a single email domain

An example of this you could use would be if you wanted to look at all tickets from users under a specific email domain.

:The query below wouldn't work as the email address is incomplete

```
SELECT Tickets.id, tickets.person.emails.email
```

```
FROM tickets
```

```
'WHERE tickets.person.emails.email = 'deskpro.com
```

However if rather than = we use Like and the % wildcard we can pull all emails that end in [deskpro.com](#)

```
SELECT Tickets.id, tickets.person.emails.email
```

```
FROM tickets
```

```
'WHERE tickets.person.emails.email LIKE '%deskpro.com
```

#### Tickets from similar email domains

Similarly if we wanted to pull all tickets submitted from [Deskpro.com](#) and [Deskpro.co.uk](#) we could use the following as the second % would bypass the characters specified after deskpro

```
SELECT Tickets.id, tickets.person.emails.email
```

```
FROM tickets
```

```
'%WHERE tickets.person.emails.email LIKE '%deskpro
```

### Wildcard Variations

: Different wildcard variations that return support@deskpro.com

Description	LIKE WHERE
Any values that begin with support	LIKE 'support' WHERE person.emails.email
Any values that end with deskpro.com	LIKE '%Deskpro.com' WHERE person.emails.email
Any values that contain Deskpro	LIKE '%Deskpro' WHERE person.emails.email
Any value that starts with S and ends with M	LIKE 's%m' WHERE person.emails.email
Any value that has a U at the second position	LIKE '_u' WHERE person.emails.email