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Using LIKE and Wildcards

[Reports](#) - [تعليقات \(.\)](#) - Chynah Hayde - 2023-08-24

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

:You would use it alongside wildcards

represents any number of characters %

represents one character _

:Examples

Tickets from a single email domain .1

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 .2 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 .3

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 in the second position	'%LIKE '_u	WHERE person.emails.email