



[Wissensdatenbank](#) > [Using Deskpro](#) > [Reports](#) > [Using LIKE and Wildcards](#)

## Using LIKE and Wildcards

Chynah Hayde - 2023-08-24 - [Kommentare \(0\)](#) - [Reports](#)

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:

#### 1. 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'
```

#### 2. 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'
```

#### 3. 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:

WHERE	LIKE	Description
WHERE person.emails.email	LIKE 'Support%'	Any values that begin with support
WHERE person.emails.email	LIKE '%Deskpro.com'	Any values that end with deskpro.com

WHERE person.emails.email LIKE '%Deskpro%'	Any values that contain Deskpro
WHERE person.emails.email LIKE 's%m'	Any value that starts with S and ends with M
WHERE person.emails.email LIKE '_u%'	Any value that has a U in the second position