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Using LIKE and wildcards

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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'

 $However\ if\ rather\ than=we\ use\ Like\ and\ the\ \%\ wildcard\ we\ can\ pull\ all\ emails\ that\ end\ in\ \underline{deskpro.com}$

 $SELECT\ Tickets.id,\ tickets.person.emails.email$

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 <u>Deskpro.com</u> and <u>Deskpro.co</u>.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

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