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