Day 31 - 90 days of Analytics: WHERE with LIKE, IN, NULL

In today's video, we looked at the WHERE Clause coupled with the LIKE, IN, IS NULL and IS NOT NULL clauses

The following were mentioned

-The **IN** clause lets us set a list of values that must match values in the database table. It lists values in parenthesis, and it's better than working with multiple OR conditions. Example

```
SELECT *
FROM staff_db.staffdemographic
WHERE lastname IN ('Ambe','Ayuk','Asong');
```

-The **LIKE** clause is used to compare a value to similar values using wildcard operators. There are two wildcards used in conjunction with the LIKE clause.

- The percent sign (%): which represents zero, one or multiple characters
- The underscore (_): which represents a single number or character

Example

```
SELECT *
FROM staff_db.staffdemographic
WHERE lastname LIKE 'a%';
```
Will return all the records with lastname starting with letter 'a'.

-A field with a **NULL** value is a field with no value. It is not possible to test for NULL values with comparison operators, such as =, <, or <>. So, we use the **IS NULL** and **IS NOT NULL** operators instead. Example

```
SELECT *
FROM staff_db.staffdemographic
WHERE lastname IS NULL;
```

Link to the YouTube Recording: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hF6ghJ97V3c

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