

MYSQL LIKE CLAUSE

<http://www.tutorialspoint.com/mysql/mysql-like-clause.htm>

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We have seen SQL **SELECT** command to fetch data from MySQL table. We can also use a conditional clause called **WHERE** clause to select required records.

A **WHERE** clause with equals sign(=) works fine where we want to do an exact match. Like if "tutorial_author = 'Sanjay'". But there may be a requirement where we want to filter out all the results where tutorial_author name should contain "jay". This can be handled using SQL **LIKE** clause along with **WHERE** clause.

If SQL **LIKE** clause is used along with % characters, then it will work like a meta character (*) in UNIX while listing out all the files or directories at command prompt.

Without a % character, **LIKE** clause is very similar to equals sign along with **WHERE** clause.

Syntax:

Here is generic SQL syntax of **SELECT** command along with **LIKE** clause to fetch data from MySQL table:

```
SELECT field1, field2,...fieldN table_name1, table_name2...
WHERE field1 LIKE condition1 [AND [OR]] field2 = 'somevalue'
```

- You can specify any condition using **WHERE** clause.
- You can use **LIKE** clause along with **WHERE** clause.
- You can use **LIKE** clause in place of equals sign.
- When **LIKE** is used along with % sign then it will work like a meta character search.
- You can specify more than one conditions using **AND** or **OR** operators.
- A **WHERE...LIKE** clause can be used along with **DELETE** or **UPDATE** SQL command also to specify a condition.

Using LIKE clause at Command Prompt:

This will use SQL **SELECT** command with **WHERE...LIKE** clause to fetch selected data from MySQL table **tutorials_tbl**.

Example:

Following example will return all the records from **tutorials_tbl** table for which author name ends with **jay**:

```
root@host# mysql -u root -p password;
Enter password:*****
mysql> use TUTORIALS;
Database changed
mysql> SELECT * from tutorials_tbl
-> WHERE tutorial_author LIKE '%jay';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| tutorial_id | tutorial_title | tutorial_author | submission_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          3 | JAVA Tutorial | Sanjay          | 2007-05-21      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql>
```

Using LIKE clause inside PHP Script:

You can use similar syntax of **WHERE...LIKE** clause into PHP function **mysql_query()**. This function is used to execute SQL command and later another PHP function **mysql_fetch_array()** can be used to fetch all the

selected data if WHERE...LIKE clause is used along with SELECT command.

But if WHERE...LIKE clause is being used with DELETE or UPDATE command, then no further PHP function call is required.

Example:

Try out the following example to return all the records from **tutorials_tbl** table for which author name contains **jay**:

```
<?php
$dbhost = 'localhost:3036';
$dbuser = 'root';
$dbpass = 'rootpassword';
$conn = mysql_connect($dbhost, $dbuser, $dbpass);
if(! $conn )
{
    die('Could not connect: ' . mysql_error());
}
$sql = 'SELECT tutorial_id, tutorial_title,
           tutorial_author, submission_date
       FROM tutorials_tbl
       WHERE tutorial_author LIKE "%jay%";

mysql_select_db('TUTORIALS');
$retval = mysql_query( $sql, $conn );
if(! $retval )
{
    die('Could not get data: ' . mysql_error());
}
while($row = mysql_fetch_array($retval, MYSQL_ASSOC))
{
    echo "Tutorial ID :{$row['tutorial_id']} <br> ".
        "Title: {$row['tutorial_title']} <br> ".
        "Author: {$row['tutorial_author']} <br> ".
        "Submission Date : {$row['submission_date']} <br> ".
        "-----<br>";
}
echo "Fetched data successfully\n";
mysql_close($conn);
?>
```