Filtering III — Special Comparison Operators: Takeaways

Syntax

- LIKE — Pattern to match [text] at the end of a string:

```
LIKE %[text]
```

- LIKE — Pattern to match [text] at the start of a string:

```
LIKE [text]%
```

- LIKE — Pattern to match [text] anywhere in the string:

```
LIKE %[text]%
```

- Using the IN operator

```
SELECT *
  FROM table
 WHERE expression IN (value_1, value_2, value_3);
```

- Using IS to capture nulls:

```
SELECT *
  FROM table
 WHERE expression IS NULL;
```

Concepts

- Missing values (or nulls) are not equal, nor are they different from anything.
- Nulls have their own datatype; columns, then, can have more than one datatype.

Resources

- [SQL SELECT LIKE (Insensitive casing)](#)
- [Null (SQL)](#)
- [Three-valued logic](#)