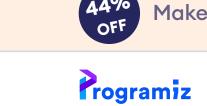
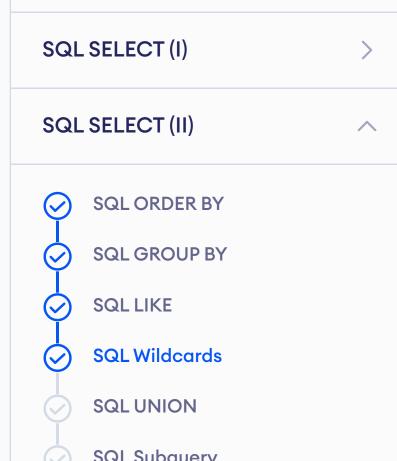
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SQL Introduction

SQL Subquery SQL ANY and ALL SQL CASE **SQL HAVING SQL EXISTS**

SQLJOIN SQL DATABASE & TABLE

SQL Insert, Update and Delete > **SQL** Constraints

SQL Additional Topics

Related Topics

SQL SELECT SQL IN Operator SQL AND, OR, and NOT Operators

SQL INSERT INTO SELECT Statement

SQL SELECT INTO Statement

SQL LIKE and NOT LIKE Operators

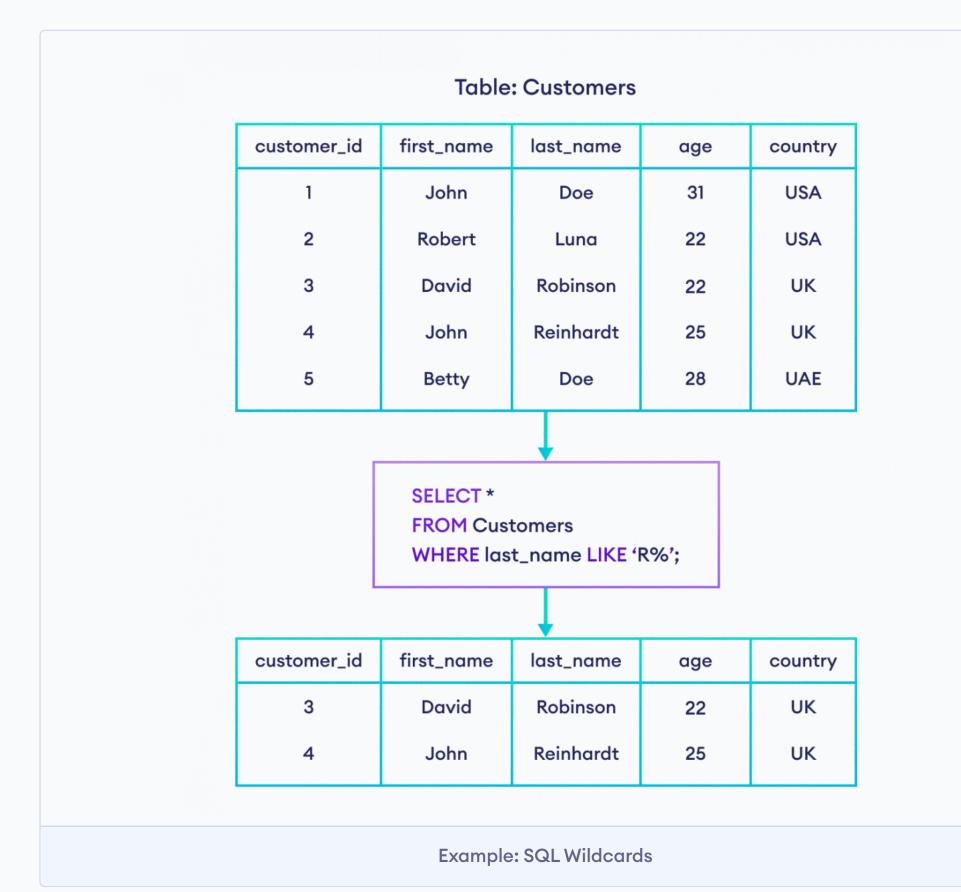
SQL Wildcards

In this tutorial, we'll learn about the Wildcards in SQL and how to use them with examples.

A wildcard character in SQL is used with the LIKE clause to replace a single or set of characters in any string. For example,

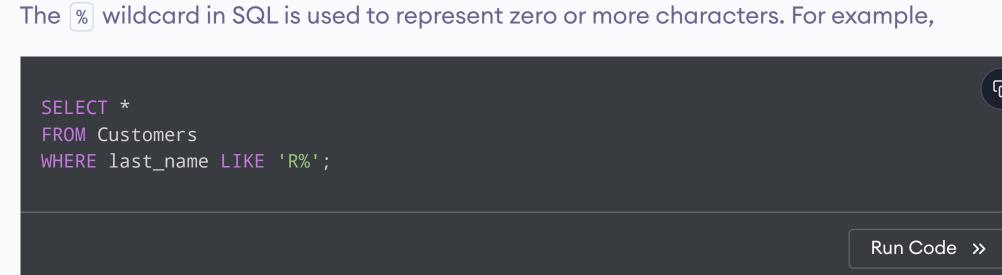
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE last_name LIKE 'R%'; Run Code »

Here, % (means zero or more characters) is a wildcard character. Hence, the SQL command selects customers whose [last_name] starts with **R** followed by zero or more characters after it.



Recommended Reading: SQL LIKE Operator

% Wildcard in SQL

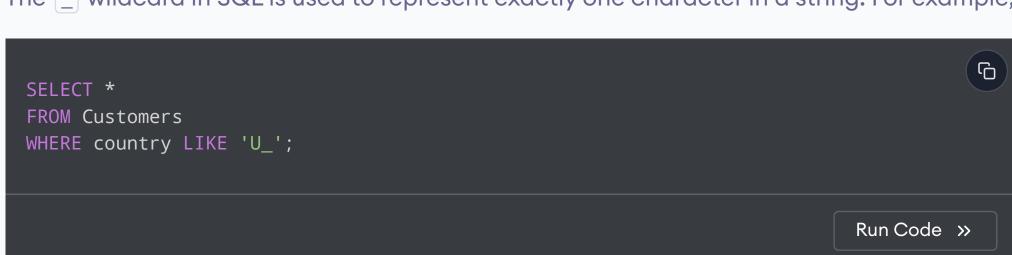


Here, the SQL command selects customers whose last name starts with R followed by zero

| or more characters. | | | |
|---------------------|--------|----------|--|
| Expression | String | Matched? | |
| R% | R | match | |
| | Run | match | |
| | Mere | no match | |
| | Summer | no match | |

_ Wildcard in SQL

The _ wildcard in SQL is used to represent exactly one character in a string. For example,

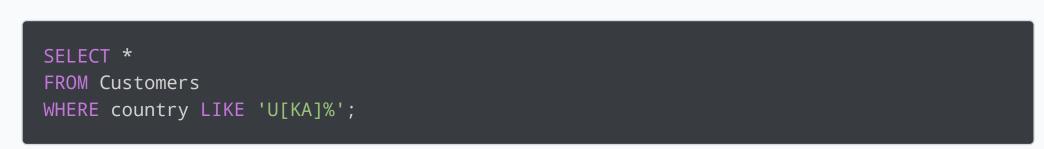


Here, the SQL command selects customers whose country name starts with **U** and is followed by only one character.

| , , | | |
|------------|--------|----------|
| Expression | String | Matched? |
| | U | no match |
| U_ | UK | match |
| | USA | no match |

[] Wildcard in SQL

The [] wildcard in SQL is used to represent any one character inside brackets. For example,



Here, the SQL command selects customers whose country name starts with **U** and is followed by either **K** or **A**. Any number of characters are allowed afterwards.

| Expression | String | Matched? |
|------------|--------|----------|
| | U | no match |
| | UK | match |
| U[KA]% | UAE | match |
| | USA | no match |

! Wildcard in SQL

The ! wildcard in SQL is used to exclude characters from a string. For example,



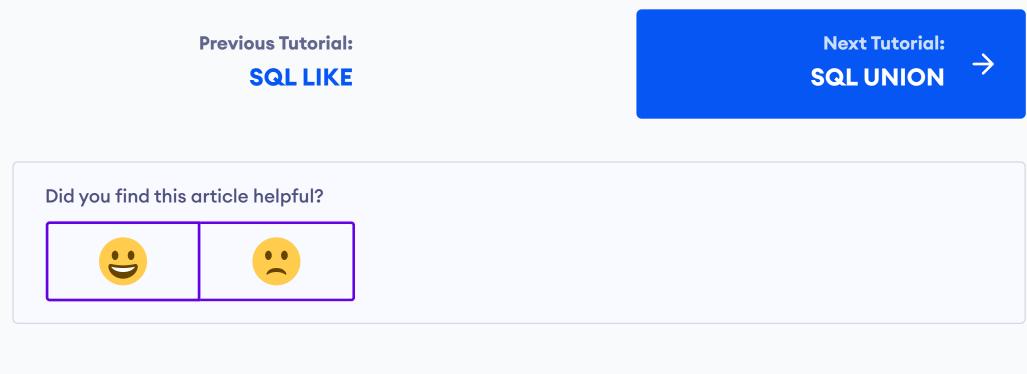
Here, the SQL command selects customers whose last_name does not start with **D** or **R**.

| Expression | String | Matched? |
|------------|-----------|----------|
| | Doe | no match |
| | Reinhardt | no match |
| [!DR]% | Luna | match |
| [!DK]% | D | no match |
| | 0 | match |
| | R | no match |
| | | |

Wildcard Characters in Different Databases

Different databases have different sets of wildcard characters. Some of them are listed here.

| Database Systems | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| SQL Server | > | |
| PostgreSQL and MySQL | > | |
| Oracle | > | |
| | | |
| | | |



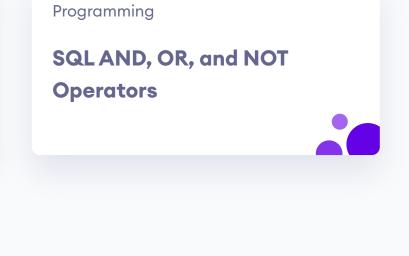
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