SQL - LIKE CLAUSE

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

- The percent sign (%)
- The underscore (_)

The percent sign represents zero, one, or multiple characters. The underscore represents a single number or character. The symbols can be used in combinations.

Syntax:

The basic syntax of % and _ is as follows:

```
SELECT FROM table_name
WHERE column LIKE 'XXXX%'

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SELECT FROM table_name
WHERE column LIKE '%XXXX%'

OT

SELECT FROM table_name
WHERE column LIKE 'XXXX_'

OT

SELECT FROM table_name
WHERE column LIKE 'XXXX_'

OT

SELECT FROM table_name
WHERE column LIKE '_XXXX'

OT
```

You can combine N number of conditions using AND or OR operators. Here XXXX could be any numberic or string value.

Example:

Here are number of examples showing WHERE part having different LIKE clause with '%' and '_' operators:

Statement	Description
WHERE SALARY LIKE '200%'	Finds any values that start with 200
WHERE SALARY LIKE '%200%'	Finds any values that have 200 in any position
WHERE SALARY LIKE '_00%'	Finds any values that have 00 in the second and third positions

WHERE SALARY LIKE '2_%_%'	Finds any values that start with 2 and are at least 3 characters in length
WHERE SALARY LIKE '%2'	Finds any values that end with 2
WHERE SALARY LIKE '_2%3'	Finds any values that have a 2 in the second position and end with a 3
WHERE SALARY LIKE '23'	Finds any values in a five-digit number that start with 2 and end with 3

Let us take a real example, consider CUSTOMERS table is having following records:

Following is an example which would display all the records from CUSTOMERS table where SALARY starts with 200:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS
WHERE SALARY LIKE '200%';
```

This would produce following result: