

## Pattern Matching in SQL – Notes

### 1. Introduction

Pattern matching in SQL is used to search for specific patterns within text data.

It is useful for:

- Searching names, emails, phone numbers
  - Validating formats
  - Filtering structured/unstructured text
  - Data cleaning and analysis
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### 2. LIKE Operator

The **LIKE** operator is used for basic pattern matching.

#### Syntax:

```
SELECT column_name
```

```
FROM table_name
```

```
WHERE column_name LIKE pattern;
```

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### Wildcard Characters

#### Wildcard Meaning

%       Matches any sequence of characters (0 or more)

\_       Matches exactly one character

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### Examples (Using products Table)

#### 1 Product Name Ends with 's'

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM products
```

```
WHERE product_name LIKE '%s';
```

✓ %s → Ends with s

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#### 2 Brand Name Contains 'ad'

```
SELECT *
```

FROM products

WHERE brand\_name LIKE '%ad%';

✓ %ad% → 'ad' anywhere in string

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### **3 Brand Name Starts with 'P' and Ends with 'S'**

SELECT \*

FROM products

WHERE brand\_name LIKE 'P%S';

✓ Starts with **P**

✓ Ends with **S**

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### **4 Product Name Starts with 'S'**

SELECT \*

FROM products

WHERE product\_name LIKE 'S%';

✓ Starts with **S**

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### **5 Product Name Contains 'SHO'**

SELECT \*

FROM products

WHERE product\_name LIKE '%SHO%';

✓ Contains **SHO**

⚠ Case sensitivity depends on SQL server configuration.

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### **6 Brand Name Exactly 6 Characters**

SELECT \*

FROM products

WHERE brand\_name LIKE '\_\_\_\_\_';

✓ Each \_ = 1 character

✓ Total = 6 characters

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## **7** Second Character is 's'

SELECT \*

FROM products

WHERE brand\_name LIKE '\_s%';

✓ \_ = first character

✓ s = second character