

Filtering III – Special Comparison Operators: Takeaways



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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](#)

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