

## Condition Types

A condition type determines how **Query Manager** compares the values of the first (left-hand) expression to the second (right-hand) expression. The following table describes the available condition types. For each of the condition types, **Query Manager** offers a not option that reverses its effect. For example, **not equal to** returns all rows that **equal to** would not return.

Condition Type	When It Returns a Row
between	The value in the selected record field falls between two comparison values. The range includes the end values.
equal to	The value in the selected record field exactly matches the comparison value.
exists	This operator is different from the others, in that it doesn't compare a record field to the comparison value. The comparison value is a subquery. If the subquery returns any data, PS Query returns the corresponding row.
greater than	The value in the record field is greater than the comparison value.
in list	The value in the selected record field matches one of the comparison values in a list.
in tree	The value in the selected record field appears as a node in a tree created with PS Tree Manager. The comparison value for this operator is a tree or branch of a tree that you want PS Query to search.
is null	The selected record field doesn't have a value in it. You don't specify a comparison value for this operator. Key fields and required fields do not allow null values.
is not null	The selected record field does have a value in it. You don't specify a comparison value for this operator. Keep in mind that key fields and required fields do not allow null values.
less than	The value in the record field is less than the comparison value.
like	The value in the selected field matches a specified string pattern. The comparison value may be a string that contains wildcard characters. The wildcard characters that PS Query recognizes are % and _. % matches any string of zero or more characters. For example, C% matches any string starting with C, including C alone. _ matches any single character. For example, _ones matches any five-character string ending with ones, such as Jones or Cones.
not between	The value in the selected record field falls outside two comparison values. The range includes the end values.
not equal to	The value in the selected record field does not match the comparison value.
not greater than	The value in the record field is greater than the comparison value.
not in list	The value in the selected record field does not match one of the comparison values in a list.
not in tree	The value in the selected record field does not appear as a node in a tree created with PS Tree Manager. The comparison value for this operator is a tree or branch of a tree that you want PS Query to search.

not less than	The value in the record field is not less than the comparison value.
not like	The value in the selected field does not match a specified string pattern. The comparison value may be a string that contains wildcard characters. The wildcard characters that PS Query recognizes are % and _.

**Note:** If you've selected the EFFDT field on an effective-dated table, PS Query also offers special effective date operators.

## Using Wildcards

- The percent sign (%) is a wildcard that represents any number of characters. So, "14%" represents any character string beginning with "14" and followed by zero or other characters.
- The underscore character (\_) is a wildcard that represents one character. So, "14\_\_\_\_" (four underscores) represents "14XXXX" where "X" is any character.