

# Web Intelligence Query Operators

---

## Introduction

---

The purpose of this section is to provide you with explanations of the different uses of the operators when building queries.

## Equal To

---

Use the **Equal to** operator to obtain data equal to a value.

For example, to return data for person, create the filter "Person ID **Equal to** 0151566".



A screenshot of a query filter interface. It shows a field labeled 'Person ID' with a dropdown menu set to 'Equal to'. To the right of the dropdown is a text input field containing the value '0151566'. There is a small icon of three horizontal lines with a downward arrow to the right of the input field.

## Not Equal To

---

Use the **Not Equal To** operator to obtain data not equal to a value.

For example, to return data for all people except a single person, create the filter "Person ID **Not Equal to** 0151566".



A screenshot of a query filter interface. It shows a field labeled 'Person ID' with a dropdown menu set to 'Not Equal to'. To the right of the dropdown is a text input field containing the value '0151566'. There is a small icon of three horizontal lines with a downward arrow to the right of the input field.

## Greater Than

---

Use the **Greater Than** operator to retrieve data greater than a value.

For example, to retrieve data for people aged over 40, "Person Age **Greater than** 40".



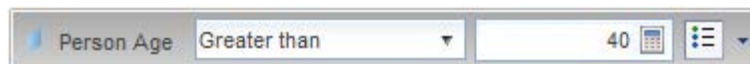
A screenshot of a query filter interface. It shows a field labeled 'Person Age' with a dropdown menu set to 'Greater than'. To the right of the dropdown is a text input field containing the value '40'. There is a small icon of a calendar and a small icon of three horizontal lines with a downward arrow to the right of the input field.

## Greater Than Or Equal To

---

Use the **Greater Than Or Equal To** operator to retrieve data greater than or equal to a value.

For example, to retrieve data for people starting at the age of 40 or older, create the filter "Person Age **Greater than or Equal to** 40".



A screenshot of a query filter interface. It shows a field labeled 'Person Age' with a dropdown menu set to 'Greater than'. To the right of the dropdown is a text input field containing the value '40'. There is a small icon of a calendar and a small icon of three horizontal lines with a downward arrow to the right of the input field.

## Less Than

---

Use the **Less Than** operator to retrieve data lower than a value.

For example, to retrieve data for birthdates older than 02/27/2005, create the filter "Person Birth Date **Less than** 02/27/2005".



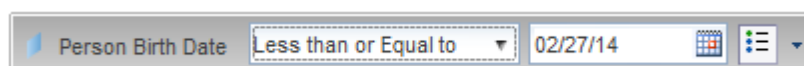
A screenshot of a filter interface. It shows a field labeled "Person Birth Date" with a dropdown menu set to "Less than". To the right of the dropdown is a date input field containing "02/27/14". There are also icons for a calendar and a list of options.

## Less Than Or Equal To

---

Use the **Less Than Or Equal To** operator to retrieve data less than or equal to a value.

For example, to retrieve data for birthdates older than 02/27/2005 including the date itself, create the filter " Person Birth Date **Less than or Equal to** 02/27/2005".



A screenshot of a filter interface. It shows a field labeled "Person Birth Date" with a dropdown menu set to "Less than or Equal to". To the right of the dropdown is a date input field containing "02/27/14". There are also icons for a calendar and a list of options.

## Between

---

Use the **Between** operator to retrieve data **between and including** two values.

For example, to retrieve data for ages 20 to 30, including 20 and 30, create the filter "Person Age **Between** 20 and 30".



A screenshot of a filter interface. It shows a field labeled "Person Age" with a dropdown menu set to "Between". To the right of the dropdown are two input fields: the first contains "20" and the second contains "30". Between these two fields is the word "And". There are also icons for a calendar and a list of options.

## Not Between

---

Use the **Not Between** operator to retrieve data outside the range of two values.

For example, to retrieve data for all the ages except for ages 20 to 30, also excluding 20 and 30, create the filter "Person Age **Not Between** 20 and 30".



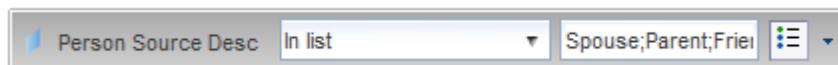
A screenshot of a filter interface. It shows a field labeled "Person Age" with a dropdown menu set to "Not Between". To the right of the dropdown are two input fields: the first contains "20" and the second contains "30". Between these two fields is the word "And". There are also icons for a calendar and a list of options.

## In List

---

Use the **In List** operator to retrieve data corresponding to values in a list of values. The “;” acts as an implied *OR*.

For example, let’s say you want to know if it they were referred to JCC by their spouse, a parent or a friend, create the filter “Person Source Desc **In List** Spouse;Parent;Friend”.




A screenshot of a filter interface. The field is labeled "Person Source Desc". The operator is "In list". The values are "Spouse;Parent;Frie". There is a dropdown arrow on the right.

## Not In List

---

Use the **Not In List** operator to retrieve data that does not correspond to multiple values.

For example, let’s say you do not want to see data corresponding to if it they were referred to JCC by an Organization or a Corporation, create the filter “Person Source Desc **Not in list** “Organization;Corporation”.



A screenshot of a filter interface. The field is labeled "Person Source Desc". The operator is "Not in list". The values are "Organization;Corpo". There is a dropdown arrow on the right.

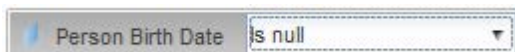
## Is Null

---

Use the **Is Null** operator to retrieve records that have a NULL value for the specified dimension.

Remember, NULL does not equal 0 or a blank space, the latter of which has actual value.

For example, to return data for those who do not have a Birthdate entered into the database, create the filter “Person Birth Date **Is null**”



A screenshot of a filter interface. The field is labeled "Person Birth Date". The operator is "Is null".

## Is Not Null

---

Use the **Is Not Null** operator to retrieve records that don’t have a NULL value for the specified dimension.

Remember, NULL does not equal 0 or a blank space, the latter of which has actual value.

For example, to return data for those who have a Birthdate entered into the database, create the filter “Person Birth Date **Is not null**”



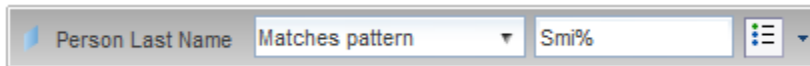
A screenshot of a filter interface. The field is labeled "Person Birth Date". The operator is "Is not null".

## Matches Pattern

---

Use the **Matches Pattern** operator to retrieve data that includes a specific string or part of a string. Use the wildcard % with the **Matches Pattern** operator to tell the system where to search for remaining characters. The % is like the “...” in Colleague.

For example, to retrieve people whose last name starts with “Smi”, create the filter “Person Last Name **Matches Pattern** Smi%”.



A screenshot of a filter configuration interface. It shows a field labeled "Person Last Name" followed by a dropdown menu set to "Matches pattern". To the right is a text input field containing "Smi%". There are also two small icons with three dots and a downward arrow.

## Different From Pattern

---

Use the **Different From Pattern** operator to return data that doesn't include a specific string. Think of this as the opposite to *Matches Pattern*.

For example, to retrieve people whose last name does not contain the letters “mit”, create the filter “Person Last Name **Different from pattern** %mit%”.



A screenshot of a filter configuration interface. It shows a field labeled "Person Last Name" followed by a dropdown menu set to "Different from pattern". To the right is a text input field containing "%mit%". There are also two small icons with three dots and a downward arrow.

## Both

---

Use the **Both** operator to retrieve data that corresponds to two values.

For example, to retrieve people whose source could have come from both the parent and a friend, create the filter “Person Source Desc **Both** Parent And Friend”



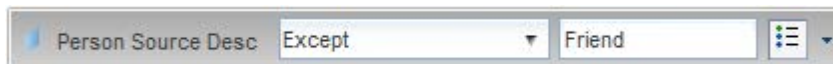
A screenshot of a filter configuration interface. It shows a field labeled "Person Source Desc" followed by a dropdown menu set to "Both". To the right is a text input field containing "Parent". There are two small icons with three dots and a downward arrow. The word "And" is visible between the two input fields, followed by another text input field containing "Friend" and another set of two small icons with three dots and a downward arrow.

## Except

---

Use the **Except** operator to retrieve data that corresponds to one value and excludes another.

For example, to retrieve people whose source would not have come from a friend, create the filter “Person Source Desc **Except** Friend”



A screenshot of a filter configuration interface. It shows a field labeled "Person Source Desc" followed by a dropdown menu set to "Except". To the right is a text input field containing "Friend". There are two small icons with three dots and a downward arrow.

The **Except** operator is more restrictive than *Different From* or *Not In List*.

For example, a report that returns persons and that include the filter “Person Source Desc *Different From* Friend” excludes all records where ‘Friend’ is part of the Source. If the same

person has a different source, the person still appears in the report, but their record will only include the other source. **Except** will remove the person record entirely from the report.