About Comparison Operators

Comparison operators, as their name implies, allow you to compare two values. Comparison operators are used in logical statements to determine equality or difference between variables or values.

To use a comparison operator, you need to specify the values that you want to compare together with an operator that separates these values. When the input is a collection of values, the comparison operators return any matching values. If there are no matches in a collection, comparison operators do not return anything.

The following table describes the comparison operators:

Operators	Data type	Description
Equals	all	Exactly matches the value. For Tags and Organizational Nodes, use Contains, not ==.
Not equals	all	Any that do not exactly match.
Greater than	float, integer, short, long, timestamp	Definition is higher than the number that you entered.
Greater than or equal	float, integer, short, long, timestamp	Definition is similar or higher than the number that you entered.
Less than	float, integer, short, long, timestamp	Definition is lower than the number that you entered.
Less than or equal	float, integer, short, long, timestamp	Definition is similar or lower than the number that you entered.
Between	string	Value is between two values. (Selecting this Comparison op displays a second value field).
Contains	string	Definition contains the exact phrase that you entered. For example: 'al' matches alright and minimal but not.

Operators	Data type	Description
Starts with	string	Definition begins with the exact phrase that you entered. For example: 'al' matches alright, but not minimal and.
Ends with	string	Definition ends with the exact phrase that you entered. For example: 'al' matches minimal, but not alright.
Matches filter	string	Allows one filter condition to reference another filter.
Is Null/Is Not Null	all, except boolean	The field, is defined or not defined.