

# Handout # 1 – Condition Operators

**For use in Enrollment Requirement Groups, Enrollment Requirements, Advisement Requirement Groups, and Academic Requirements**

**Applies to: Plan(s), Program(s), Sub-plan(s), and Student Group(s)**

Using Plan(s) as an example, there are two condition codes:

Academic **Plan**                      Any one of a student’s plans can satisfy the condition

Academic **Plans**                      All of a student’s plans are used

There are several operator choices, depending on your condition code

Equal, Not Equal                      Takes a single plan code

In, Not In                                  Takes an Entity Group (multiple plan codes)

*Less Than, Greater Than, >=, <= - These make no sense for a plan, and should never be used. Not available for the “Plans” condition.*

The most common uses are “Plans In” and “Plan Equal”

Condition	Operator	Translation	Possible Use Case
<b>Plan</b>	Equal	Any one of a student’s plans is the specified plan.	Standard if you are checking 1 plan code
<b>Plan</b>	Not Equal	Any one of a student’s plans is not the specified plan.	
<b>Plan</b>	In	Any one of a student’s plans is in the specified entity group	Standard if you are checking against a list of plans
<b>Plan</b>	Not In	Any one of a student’s plans is not in the specified entity group	
<b>Plans</b>	Equal	Every one of a student’s plans is the specified plan	To make sure a student has ONLY one active plan
<b>Plans</b>	Not Equal	None of a student’s plans equal the specified plan	Standard Anti-req if you are checking a single plan
<b>Plans</b>	In	All of a student’s plans are in the specified entity group	To make sure a student does not have a plan outside the provided list
<b>Plans</b>	Not In	All of a student’s plans are not in the specified entity group	Standard Anti-req if you are checking a list of plans

\*I can’t think of any scenario you would possibly want to use Plan Not Equal / Plan Not In.