

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
Plan	Equal	Any one of a student’s plans is the specified plan.	Standard if you are checking 1 plan code
Plan	Not Equal	Any one of a student’s plans is not the specified plan.	
Plan	In	Any one of a student’s plans is in the specified entity group	Standard if you are checking against a list of plans
Plan	Not In	Any one of a student’s plans is not in the specified entity group	
Plans	Equal	Every one of a student’s plans is the specified plan	To make sure a student has ONLY one active plan
Plans	Not Equal	None of a student’s plans equal the specified plan	Standard Anti-req if you are checking a single plan
Plans	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
Plans	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.