

Validation rule examples

OR	Specifies that one or more pieces of data can be true.	January OR February
<	Less than.	
<=	Less than or equal to.	
>	Greater than.	
>=	Greater than or equal to.	
=	Equal to.	
<>	Not equal to.	

Validation rule examples

Operator	Function	Example
NOT	Tests for converse values. Use before any comparison operator except IS NOT NULL.	NOT > 10 (the same as <=10).
IN	Tests for values equal to existing members in a list. Comparison value must be a comma-separated list enclosed in parentheses.	IN ("Tokyo" "Paris" "Moscow")
BETWEEN	Tests for a range of values. You must use two comparison values — low and high — and you must separate those values with the AND separator.	BETWEEN 100 AND 1000 (the same as >=100 AND <=1000)
LIKE	Matches pattern strings in Text and Memo fields.	LIKE "Geo**"
IS NOT NULL	Forces users to enter values in the field. This is the same as setting the Required field property to Yes. However, when you enable the Required property and a user fails to enter a value, Access displays a somewhat unfriendly error message. Typically, your database is easier to use if you use IS NOT NULL and enter a friendly message in the Validation Text property.	IS NOT NULL
AND	Specifies that all the data that you enter must be true or fall within limits that you specify.	>= #01/01/2007# AND <=#03/06/2008#