

```

user_defined_field:
    sequence of characters in [a-zA-Z0-9_] class

comparator: {== | != | <> | >= | => | <= | =< | < | >}

value: {
    string_literal
  | integer_literal
  | float_literal
  | error_symbol
  | priority
}

count: integer_literal
window_size: integer_literal

string_literal:
    sequence of characters quoted as '...' or "..."

integer_literal:
    sequence of characters in [0-9] class

float_literal:
    integer_literal[.integer_literal]

error_symbol:
    valid MySQL error symbol such as ER_ACCESS_DENIED_ERROR or ER_STARTUP

priority: {
    ERROR
  | WARNING
  | INFORMATION
}

```

Simple conditions compare a field to a value or test field existence. To construct more complex conditions, use the [AND](#) and [OR](#) operators. Both operators have the same precedence and evaluate left to right.

To escape a character within a string, precede it by a backslash (`\`). A backslash is required to include backslash itself or the string-quoting character, optional for other characters.

For convenience, `log_filter_dagnet` supports symbolic names for comparisons to certain fields. For readability and portability, symbolic values are preferable (where applicable) to numeric values.

- Event priority values 1, 2, and 3 can be specified as [ERROR](#), [WARNING](#), and [INFORMATION](#). Priority symbols are recognized only in comparisons with the `prio` field. These comparisons are equivalent:

```

IF prio == INFORMATION THEN ...
IF prio == 3 THEN ...

```

- Error codes can be specified in numeric form or as the corresponding error symbol. For example, [ER\\_STARTUP](#) is the symbolic name for error [1408](#), so these comparisons are equivalent:

```

IF err_code == ER_STARTUP THEN ...
IF err_code == 1408 THEN ...

```

Error symbols are recognized only in comparisons with the `err_code` field and user-defined fields.

To find the error symbol corresponding to a given error code number, use one of these methods:

- Check the list of server errors at [Server Error Message Reference](#).
- Use the `pererror` command. Given an error number argument, `pererror` displays information about the error, including its symbol.