Single Column Attribute Tests

Unique Values: Detects non-unique values for a column. Useful for columns that are being used as primary keys or columns that represent feature identifiers where uniqueness is required.

Coded Domains: Detects invalid values based on pre-established geodatabase Coded Domains, existing DBMS tables or a user-defined list of valid values. All values for a tested column must contain only valid values.

Coded Ranges: Detects out-of-range values based on pre-established geodatabase Range Domains or user-defined minimums and maximums. All values for a tested column must contain only valid values.

Single Values: Detects values other than the specified single value for a column. All values for a column must equal the specified value.

NULL Values: Detects NULL, blank and/or zero values for a column. Can detect NULL occurrences if NOT NULL constraints are disabled while loading the data into the geodatabase. Also detects blank and/or zero values occurring in legacy INFO tables.

Non – Standard Values: Detects non-standard keyboard values such as !@# and ? in a column. A list of these values may be configured for each column.

Column Format: Detects values that do not match the specified format. May set format to uppercase, lowercase, numeric, or non-numeric.

Column Length: Detects values that are not the specified length.

Multiple Column Attribute Tests

Custom SQL Query: Reports results of a user-defined query to the database. Read-only queries are allowed.

Multiple Column Unique: Detects non-unique values for multiple columns. This test is useful when searching for non-unique Book/Page/Parcel combinations.

Referential Integrity Test

General Table Relationship: Detects unmatched relationship keys between two tables in a join. No orphan table rows are allowed.

Spatial Relationship Test

Distance: Calculates the distance from geometries in one feature class to geometries in another. A distance tolerance may be used. Additionally, attribute filters may be applied to either feature class. A spatial filter may be applied to the test to limit the scope of the features tested. This test detects features that cannot participate in a geometric network because they lack coincidence.