type of string. There are no type constructors, so it isn't possible to define new types.

The first three types, boolean, number, and string, are scalar. Scalar values are coerced to other types as needed. Numbers can become strings, as generated by sprintf() they can also become boolean values in the manner of C: 0 is false, any other value is true. When passed to an arithmetic or boolean operator, a string is scanned for a numeric representation, or converted to 0 if none is found. Boolean false is coerced to the number 0, while boolean true is coerced to the number 1.

A regular expression is a string interpreted as a pattern for matching other strings. Two forms of regular expression notation are provided: the standard regular expression notation, as described in the UNIX manual page for ed(1), and the Bourne shell notation for specifying patterns in filenames, as described in the UNIX manual page for sh(1).

The only composite type in the query language is the vector. A vector is a weighted set of unique scalar values, usually strings. Vectors often arise from the evaluation of attributes, since attribute values are typically generated by attribute parsers from unstructured text. For more information on attribute parsers, see the IXAttirbuteParser class specification.

1, 27.35. Strings are indicated by balanced pairs of quotation marks (single or double), or by the quote() operator (described below). To include a closing delimiter in a string, precede it with a backslash. For example: