

SUMIF Function

Contents:


- *Basic Usage*
- *Syntax*
 - *col_ref*
 - *test_expression*
- *Examples*
 - *Example - Summarize Voter Registrations*

Generates the sum of rows in each group that meet a specific condition.

NOTE: When added to a transform, this function is applied to the sample in the data grid. If you change your sample or run the job, the computed values for this function are updated. Transforms that change the number of rows in subsequent recipe steps do not affect the values computed for this step.


To perform a simple summing of rows without conditionals, use the `SUM` function. See *SUM Function*.

Basic Usage

 Unknown macro: 'd-lang-syntax'

Output: Returns the sum of the `timeoutSecs` column when the `errors` value is greater than or equal to 1.

Syntax

 Unknown macro: 'd-lang-syntax'

Argument	Required?	Data Type	Description
<code>col_ref</code>	Y	string	Reference to the column you wish to evaluate.
<code>test_expression</code>	Y	string	Expression that is evaluated. Must resolve to <code>true</code> or <code>false</code>

For more information on syntax standards, see *Language Documentation Syntax Notes*.

For more information on the `group` and `limit` parameters, see *Pivot Transform*.

`col_ref`

Name of the column whose values you wish to use in the calculation. Column must be a numeric (Integer or Decimal) type.

Usage Notes:

Required?	Data Type	Example Value
Yes	String that corresponds to the name of the column	myValues

test_expression

This parameter contains the expression to evaluate. This expression must resolve to a Boolean (`true` or `false`) value.

Usage Notes:

Required?	Data Type	Example Value
Yes	String expression that evaluates to <code>true</code> or <code>false</code>	(LastName == 'Mouse' && FirstName == 'Mickey')

Examples

Example - Summarize Voter Registrations

This example illustrates how you can use the following conditional calculation functions to analyze polling data:

- `SUMIF` - Sum of a set of values by group that meet a specified condition. See *SUMIF Function*.
- `COUNTDISTINCTIF` - Sum of a set of values by group that meet a specified condition. See *COUNTDISTINCTIF Function*.

Source:

Here is some example polling data across 16 precincts in 8 cities across 4 counties, where registrations have been invalidated at the polling station, preventing voters from voting. Precincts where this issue has occurred previously have been added to a watch list (`precinctWatchList`).

totalReg	invalidReg	precinctWatchList	precinctId	cityId	countyId
731	24	y	1	1	1
743	29	y	2	1	1
874	0		3	2	1
983	0		4	2	1
622	29		5	3	2
693	0		6	3	2
775	37	y	7	4	2
1025	49	y	8	4	2
787	13		9	5	3
342	0		10	5	3
342	39	y	11	6	3
387	28	y	12	6	3
582	59		13	7	4
244	0		14	7	4

940	6	y	15	8	4
901	4	y	16	8	4

Transformation:

First, you want to sum up the invalid registrations (`invalidReg`) by city:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	<code>SUMIF(invalidReg, precinctWatchList == "y")</code>
Parameter: Group rows by	<code>cityId</code>
Parameter: New column name	<code>'invalidRegbyCityId'</code>

The `invalidRegbyCityId` column contains invalid registrations across the entire city. Now, at the county level, you want to identify the number of precincts that were on the watch list and were part of a city-wide registration problem. This step performs an aggregation:

Transformation Name	Pivot columns
Parameter: Row labels	<code>countyId</code>
Parameter: Values	<code>COUNTDISTINCTIF(precinctId, invalidRegbyCityId > 60)</code>
Parameter: Max number of columns to create	1

Results:

<code>countyId</code>	<code>countdistinctif_precinctId</code>
1	0
2	2
3	2
4	0

The voting officials in counties 2 and 3 should investigate their precinct registration issues.