

Compare Values

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Depending on the data type, you can compare values in separate columns or single columns against fixed values.

Compare Numeric Values

You can use basic comparison operators to perform comparisons on your data. In this example, the `compareCol` column is generated as the evaluation of `3 < 6`, which is `true`:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	(3 < 6)
Parameter: New column name	'compareCol'

For more information, see *Comparison Operators*.

Compare Boolean Values

Boolean values can be `true` or `false`, so comparisons like the following can be applied to a Boolean set of values:

Transformation Name	Edit column with formula
Parameter: Columns	Attendance
Parameter: Formula	IF(isSeated == true,true,Attendance)

In the above case, the value in `Attendance` is set to `true` if the value in the `isSeated` column is `true`. Otherwise, the current value in `Attendance` is used.

Compare Date Values

You can use the `DATEDIF` function to compare two date values, as in the following, which compares the number of days between `startCol` and `endCol` values:

NOTE: Both parameters of the `DATEDIF` function must be column references containing valid date values.

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula

Parameter: Formula	DATEDIF(startCol, endCol, 'day')
Parameter: New column name	'DurationInDays'

See *DATEDIF Function*.

Compare String Values

See *Compare Strings*.