

EXAMPLE - Type Functions

This example illustrates how various type checking functions can be applied to your data.

- `ISVALID` - Returns `true` if the input matches the specified data type. See *VALID Function*.
- `ISMISMATCHED` - Returns `true` if the input does not match the specified data type. See *ISMISMATCHED Function*.
- `ISMISSING` - Returns `true` if the input value is missing. See *ISMISSING Function*.
- `ISNULL` - Returns `true` if the input value is null. See *ISNULL Function*.
- `NULL` - Generates a null value. See *NULL Function*.

Source:

Some source values that should match the State and Integer data types:

| State | Qty |
|-------|-----|
| CA | 10 |
| OR | -10 |
| WA | 2.5 |
| ZZ | 15 |
| ID | |
| | 4 |

Transformation:

Invalid State values: You can test for invalid values for State using the following:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Transformation Name | New formula |
| Parameter: Formula type | Single row formula |
| Parameter: Formula | <code>ISMISMATCHED (State, 'State')</code> |

The above transform flags rows 4 and 6 as mismatched.

NOTE: A missing value is not valid for a type, including String type.

Invalid Integer values: You can test for valid matches for Qty using the following:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Transformation Name | New formula |
| Parameter: Formula type | Single row formula |
| Parameter: Formula | <code>(ISVALID (Qty, 'Integer') && (Qty > 0))</code> |
| Parameter: New column name | <code>'valid_Qty'</code> |

The above transform flags as valid all rows where the `Qty` column is a valid integer that is greater than zero.

Missing values: The following transform tests for the presence of missing values in either column:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Transformation Name | New formula |
| Parameter: Formula type | Single row formula |
| Parameter: Formula | (ISMISSING(State) ISMISSING(Qty)) |
| Parameter: New column name | 'missing_State_Qty' |

After re-organizing the columns using the `move` transform, the dataset should now look like the following:

| State | Qty | mismatched_State | valid_Qty | missing_State_Qty |
|-------|-----|------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| CA | 10 | false | true | false |
| OR | -10 | false | false | false |
| WA | 2.5 | false | false | false |
| ZZ | 15 | true | true | false |
| ID | | false | false | true |
| | 4 | false | true | true |

Since the data does not contain null values, the following transform generates null values based on the preceding criteria:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Transformation Name | New formula |
| Parameter: Formula type | Single row formula |
| Parameter: Formula | ((mismatched_State == 'true') (valid_Qty == 'false') (missing_State_Qty == 'true')) ? NULL() : 'ok' |
| Parameter: New column name | 'status' |

You can then use the `ISNULL` check to remove the rows that fail the above test:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Transformation Name | Filter rows |
| Parameter: Condition | Custom formula |
| Parameter: Type of formula | Custom single |
| Parameter: Condition | ISNULL('status') |
| Parameter: Action | Delete matching rows |

Results:

Based on the above tests, the output dataset contains one row:

| State | Qty | mismatched_State | valid_Qty | missing_State_Qty | status |
|-------|-----|------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------|
| CA | 10 | false | true | false | ok |