

LESSTHAN Function

Contents:

- *Basic Usage*
- *Syntax and Arguments*
 - *value1, value2*
- *Examples*
 - *Example - Basic Comparison Functions*
 - *Example - Using Comparisons to Test Ranges*

Returns `true` if the first argument is less than but not equal to the second argument. Equivalent to the `<` operator.

- Each argument can be a literal Integer or Decimal number, a function returning a number, or a reference to a column containing numbers.

Since the function returns a Boolean value, it can be used as a function or a conditional.

NOTE: Within an expression, you might choose to use the corresponding operator, instead of this function. For more information, see *Comparison Operators*.

Basic Usage

```
lessthan(Errors, 10)
```

Output: Returns `true` when the value in the `Errors` column is less than 10.

Syntax and Arguments

```
lessthan(value1, value2)
```

Argument	Required?	Data Type	Description
value1	Y	string	The first value. This can be a number, a function returning a number, or a column containing numbers.
value2	Y	string	The second value. This can be a number, a function returning a number, or a column containing numbers.

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

value1, value2

Names of the column, expressions, or literals to compare.

- Missing values generate missing string results.

Usage Notes:

Required?	Data Type	Example Value
Yes	Column reference, function, or numeric or String value	myColumn

Examples

Tip: For additional examples, see *Common Tasks*.

Example - Basic Comparison Functions

This simple example demonstrate available comparison functions:

- LESSTHAN - See *LESSTHAN Function*.
- LESSTHANEQUAL - See *LESSTHANEQUAL Function*.
- EQUAL - See *EQUAL Function*.
- NOTEQUAL - See *NOTEQUAL Function*.
- GREATERTHAN - See *GREATERTHAN Function*.
- GREATERTHANEQUAL - See *GREATERTHANEQUAL Function*.

Source:

colA	colB
1	11
2	10
3	9
4	8
5	7
6	6
7	5
8	4
9	3
10	2
11	1

Transformation:

Add the following transforms to your recipe, one for each comparison function:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	LESSTHAN(colA, colB)
Parameter: New column name	'lt'

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	LESSTHANEQUAL(colA, colB)
Parameter: New column name	'lte'

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	EQUAL(colA, colB)
Parameter: New column name	'eq'

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	NOTEQUAL(colA, colB)
Parameter: New column name	'neq'

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	GREATERTHAN(colA, colB)
Parameter: New column name	'gt'

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	GREATERTHANEQUAL(colA, colB)
Parameter: New column name	'gte'

Results:

colA	colB	gte	gt	neq	eq	lte	lt
1	11	false	false	true	false	true	true
2	10	false	false	true	false	true	true
3	9	false	false	true	false	true	true
4	8	false	false	true	false	true	true
5	7	false	false	true	false	true	true
6	6	true	false	false	true	true	false
7	5	true	true	true	false	false	false
8	4	true	true	true	false	false	false

9	3	true	true	true	false	false	false
10	2	true	true	true	false	false	false
11	1	true	true	true	false	false	false

Example - Using Comparisons to Test Ranges

In the town of Circleville, citizens are allowed to maintain a single crop circle in their backyard, as long as it confirms to the town regulations. Below is some data on the size of crop circles in town, with a separate entry for each home. Limits are displayed in the adjacent columns, with the `inclusive` columns indicating whether the minimum or maximum values are inclusive.

Tip: As part of this exercise, you can see how you can extend your recipe to perform some simple financial analysis of the data.

Source:

Location	Radius_ft	minRadius_ft	minInclusive	maxRadius_ft	maxInclusive
House1	55.5	10	Y	25	N
House2	12	10	Y	25	N
House3	14.25	10	Y	25	N
House4	3.5	10	Y	25	N
House5	27	10	Y	25	N

Transformation:

After the data is loaded into the Transformer page, you can begin comparing column values:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	<code>LESSTHANEQUAL(Radius_ft,minRadius_ft)</code>
Parameter: New column name	'tooSmall'

While accurate, the above transform does not account for the `minInclusive` value, which may be changed as part of your steps. Instead, you can delete the previous transform and use the following, which factors in the other column:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	<code>IF(minInclusive == 'Y',LESSTHANEQUAL(Radius_ft,minRadius_ft),LESSTHAN(Radius_ft,minRadius_ft))</code>
Parameter: New column name	'tooSmall'

In this case, the `IF` function tests whether the minimum value is inclusive (values of 10 are allowed). If so, the `LESSTHANEQUAL` function is applied. Otherwise, the `LESSTHAN` function is applied. For the maximum limit, the following step applies:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	IF(maxInclusive == 'Y', GREATERTHANEQUAL(Radius_ft, maxRadius_ft), GREATERTHAN(Radius_ft, maxRadius_ft))
Parameter: New column name	'tooBig'

Now, you can do some analysis of this data. First, you can insert a column containing the amount of the fine per foot above the maximum or below the minimum. Before the first derive command, insert the following, which is the fine (\$15.00) for each foot above or below the limits:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	15
Parameter: New column name	'fineDollarsPerFt'

At the end of the recipe, add the following new line, which calculates the fine for crop circles that are too small:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	IF(tooSmall == 'true', (minRadius_ft - Radius_ft) * fineDollarsPerFt, 0.0)
Parameter: New column name	'fine_Dollars'

The above captures the too-small violations. To also capture the too-big violations, change the above to the following:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	IF(tooSmall == 'true', (minRadius_ft - Radius_ft) * fineDollarsPerFt, if(tooBig == 'true', (Radius_ft - maxRadius_ft) * fineDollarsPerFt, '0.0'))
Parameter: New column name	'fine_Dollars'

In place of the original "false" expression (0.0), the above adds the test for the too-big values, so that all fines are included in a single column. You can reformat the fine_Dollars column to be in dollar format:

Transformation Name	Edit column with formula
----------------------------	--------------------------

Parameter: Columns	fine_Dollars
Parameter: Formula	NUMFORMAT(fine_Dollars, '\$###.00')

Results:

After you delete the columns used in the calculation and move the remaining ones, you should end up with a dataset similar to the following:

Location	fineDollarsPerFt	Radius_ft	minRadius_ft	minInclusive	maxRadius_ft	maxInclusive	fineDollars
House1	15	55.5	10	Y	25	N	\$457.50
House2	15	12	10	Y	25	N	\$0.00
House3	15	14.25	10	Y	25	N	\$0.00
House4	15	3.5	10	Y	25	N	\$97.50
House5	15	27	10	Y	25	N	\$30.00

Now that you have created all of the computations for generating these values, you can change values for minRadius_ft, maxRadius_ft, and fineDollarsPerFt to analyze the resulting fine revenue. Before or after the transform where you set the value for fineDollarsPerFt, you can insert something like the following:

Transformation Name	Edit column with formula
Parameter: Columns	minRadius_ft
Parameter: Formula	'12.5'

After the step is added, select the last line in the recipe. Then, you can see how the values in the fineDollars column have been updated.