

IFVALID Function

Contents:

- *Basic Usage*
- *Syntax and Arguments*
 - *source_value*
 - *datatype_literal*
 - *output_value*
- *Examples*
 - *Example - IF* functions for data type validation*

The `IFVALID` function writes out a specified value if the input expression matches the specified data type. Otherwise, it writes the source value. Input can be a literal, a column reference, or a function.

The `VALID` function simply tests if a value is valid. See *VALID Function*.

Wrangle vs. SQL: This function is part of Wrangle, a proprietary data transformation language. Wrangle is not SQL. For more information, see *Wrangle Language*.

Basic Usage

```
ifvalid(myZip, 'ZipCode', 'ok')
```

Output: Returns the value `ok` if the value in `myZip` matches the `ZipCode` data type.

Data type with formatting options:

For data types with formatting options, such as `Datetime`, you can specify the format using an array, as in the following:

```
ifvalid(myDate, ['Datetime', 'mm-dd-yy', 'mm*dd*yy'], 'true')
```

Output: Returns the value `true`, if the value in the `myDate` column is a valid `Datetime` value in `yy-mm-dd` or `yy*mm*dd` format.

Syntax and Arguments

```
ifvalid(column_string, data_type_literal, computed_value)
```

| Argument | Required? | Data Type | Description |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| <code>source_value</code> | Y | string | Name of column, string literal or function to be tested |
| <code>datatype_literal</code> | Y | string | String literal that identifies the data type against which to validate the source values |
| <code>output_value</code> | y | string | String literal value to write |

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

source_value

Name of the column, string literal, or function to be tested for data type matches.

- Missing literals or column values generate missing string results.
- Multiple columns and wildcards are not supported.

Usage Notes:

| Required? | Data Type | Example Value |
|-----------|---|---------------|
| Yes | String literal, column reference, or function | myColumn |

datatype_literal

Literal value for data type to which to validate the source column or string.

- Column references are not supported.

Usage Notes:

| Required? | Data Type | Example Value |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| Yes | String literal | ' Integer ' |

Valid data type strings:

When referencing a data type within a transform, you can use the following strings to identify each type:

NOTE: In Wrangle transforms, these values are case-sensitive.

NOTE: When specifying a data type by name, you must use the String value listed below. The Data Type value is the display name for the type.

| Data Type | String |
|------------------------|------------------|
| String | ' String ' |
| Integer | ' Integer ' |
| Decimal | ' Float ' |
| Boolean | ' Bool ' |
| Social Security Number | ' SSN ' |
| Phone Number | ' Phone ' |
| Email Address | ' Emailaddress ' |
| Credit Card | ' Creditcard ' |
| Gender | ' Gender ' |
| Object | ' Map ' |
| Array | ' Array ' |

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| IP Address | 'Ipaddress' |
| URL | 'Url' |
| HTTP Code | 'Httpcodes' |
| Zip Code | 'Zipcode' |
| State | 'State' |
| Date / Time | 'Datetime' |

output_value

The output value to write if the tested value is valid for the specified data type.

Usage Notes:

| Required? | Data Type | Example Value |
|-----------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Yes | String or numeric literal | 'Data type mismatch' |

Examples

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

Example - IF* functions for data type validation

This example illustrates how to use the IF* functions for data type validation.

Functions:

| Item | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| IFNULL Function | The IFNULL function writes out a specified value if the source value is a null. Otherwise, it writes the source value. Input can be a literal, a column reference, or a function. |
| IFMISSING Function | The IFMISSING function writes out a specified value if the source value is a null or missing value. Otherwise, it writes the source value. Input can be a literal, a column reference, or a function. |
| IFMISMATCHED Function | The IFMISMATCHED function writes out a specified value if the input expression does not match the specified data type or typing array. Otherwise, it writes the source value. Input can be a literal, a column reference, or a function. |
| IFVALID Function | The IFVALID function writes out a specified value if the input expression matches the specified data type. Otherwise, it writes the source value. Input can be a literal, a column reference, or a function. |
| MERGE Function | Merges two or more columns of String type to generate output of String type. Optionally, you can insert a delimiter between the merged values. |

Source:

The following simple table lists zip codes by customer identifier:

| custId | custZip |
|--------|---------|
| C001 | 98123 |
| C002 | 94105 |

| | |
|------|------------|
| C003 | 12415 |
| C004 | 12451-2234 |
| C005 | 12441-298 |
| C006 | |
| C007 | |
| C008 | 1242 |
| C009 | 1104 |

Transformation:

When the above is imported into the Transformer page, you notice the following:

- The `custZip` column is typed as Integer.
- There are two missing and two mismatched values in the `custZip` column.

First, you test for valid values in the `custZip` column. Using the `IFVALID` function, you can validate against any data type:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Transformation Name | New formula |
| Parameter: Formula type | Single row formula |
| Parameter: Formula | <code>IFVALID(custZip, 'Zipcode', 'ok')</code> |
| Parameter: New column name | 'status' |

Fix four-digit zips: In the `status` column are instances of `ok` for the top four rows. You notice that the bottom two rows contain four-digit codes.

Since the `custZip` values were originally imported as Integer, any leading 0 values are deleted. In this case, you can add back the leading zero. Before the previous step, change the data type of `zip` to String and insert the following:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Transformation Name | New formula |
| Parameter: Formula type | Single row formula |
| Parameter: Formula | <code>IF(LEN(custZip)==4, '0', '')</code> |
| Parameter: New column name | 'FourDigitZip' |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Transformation Name | New formula |
| Parameter: Formula type | Single row formula |
| Parameter: Formula | <code>MERGE([FourDigitZip, custZip])</code> |
| Parameter: New column name | 'custZip2' |

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

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Parameter: Columns | zip |
| Parameter: Formula | custZip2 |

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Transformation Name | Delete columns |
| Parameter: Columns | FourDigitZip, custZip2 |
| Parameter: Action | Delete selected columns |

Now, when you click the last recipe step, you should see that two more rows in `status` are listed as `Ok`.

For the zip code with the three-digit extension, you can simply remove that extension to make it valid. Click the step above the last one. In the data grid, highlight the value. Click the Replace suggestion card. Select the option that uses the following for the matching pattern:

```
'-{digit}{3}{end}'
```

The above means that all three-digit extensions are deleted from the zip. You can do the same for any two- and one-digit extensions, although there are none in this sample.

Missing and null values: Now, you need to address how to handle missing and null values. The `IFMISSING` tests for both missing and null values, while the `IFNULL` tests just for null values. In this example, you want to delete null values, which could mean that the data for that row is malformed and to write a status of `missing` for missing values.

Click above the last line in the recipe to insert the following:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Transformation Name | Edit column with formula |
| Parameter: Columns | custZip |
| Parameter: Formula | IFNULL(custZip, 'xxxxxx') |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Transformation Name | Edit column with formula |
| Parameter: Columns | custZip |
| Parameter: Formula | IFMISSING(custZip, '00000') |

Now, when you click the last line of the recipe, only the null value is listed as having a status other than `ok`. You can use the following to remove this row and all like it:

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

Results:

| custId | custZip | status |
|--------|------------|--------|
| C001 | 98123 | ok |
| C002 | 94105 | ok |
| C003 | 12415 | ok |
| C004 | 12451-2234 | ok |
| C005 | 12441-298 | ok |
| C006 | 00000 | ok |
| C008 | 1242 | ok |
| C009 | 1104 | ok |

As an exercise, you might repeat the above steps starting with the IFMISMATCHED function determining the value in the status column:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Transformation Name | New formula |
| Parameter: Formula type | Single row formula |
| Parameter: Formula | IFMISMATCHED(custZip, 'Zipcode', 'mismatched') |
| Parameter: New column name | 'status' |