

# EXAMPLE - SUMIF Function

This example can be used to sum the values in a column based on a condition and organized by group.

## Function:

Item	Description
SUMIF Function	Generates the sum of rows in each group that meet a specific condition.
WEEKDAY Function	Derives the numeric value for the day of the week (1, 2, etc.). Input must be a reference to a column containing Datetime values.

## Source:

The following data identifies sales figures by salespeople for a week:

EmployeeId	Date	Sales
S001	1/23/17	25
S002	1/23/17	40
S003	1/23/17	48
S001	1/24/17	81
S002	1/24/17	11
S003	1/24/17	25
S001	1/25/17	9
S002	1/25/17	40
S003	1/25/17	
S001	1/26/17	77
S002	1/26/17	83
S003	1/26/17	
S001	1/27/17	17
S002	1/27/17	71
S003	1/27/17	29
S001	1/28/17	
S002	1/28/17	
S003	1/28/17	14
S001	1/29/17	2
S002	1/29/17	7
S003	1/29/17	99

## Transformation:

You want to know how your salespeople are doing by the day of the week. To the above, you add a column that identifies the day of the week:

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	WEEKDAY(Date)
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'DayOfWeek'

First you wish to examine weekday sales, when `DayOfWeek < 6`. For each day of the week, you can preview the following aggregation:

<b>Transformation Name</b>	Pivot columns
<b>Parameter: Row labels</b>	groupId
<b>Parameter: Values</b>	sumif(Sales, DayOfWeek < 6)

Performance is listed in the following order: S001, S002, S003.

To analyze the weekend, you change the above to the following:

<b>Transformation Name</b>	Pivot columns
<b>Parameter: Row labels</b>	groupId
<b>Parameter: Values</b>	sumif(Sales, (DayOfWeek >= 5))

### Results:

The following are the results for the weekend:

EmployeeId	sumif_Sales
S001	42
S002	126
S003	142