

EXAMPLE - SUMIF Function

The `SUMIF` function can be used to sum the values in a column based on a condition and organized by group. See *SUMIF Function*.

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:

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

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

Transformation Name	Pivot columns
Parameter: Row labels	groupId
Parameter: Values	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:

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

Results:

The following are the results for the weekend:

EmployeeId	sumif_Sales
S001	42
S002	126
S003	142