

EXAMPLE - Comparison Functions Equal

This example demonstrate the following comparison functions.

- See *EQUAL Function*.
- See *NOTEQUAL Function*.
- See *ISEVEN Function*.
- See *ISODD Function*.

In this example, the dataset contains current measurements of the sides of rectangular areas next to the size of those areas as previously reported. Using these functions, you can perform some light analysis of the data.

Source:

sideA	sideB	reportedArea
4	14	56
6	6	35
8	4	32
15	15	200
4	7	28
12	6	70
9	9	81

Transformation:

In the first test, you are determining if the four-sided area is a square, based on a comparison of the measured values for `sideA` and `sideB`:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	<code>EQUAL(sideA, sideB)</code>
Parameter: New column name	'isSquare'

Next, you can use the reported sides to calculate the area of the shape and compare it to the area previously reported:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	<code>NOTEQUAL(sideA * sideB, reportedArea)</code>
Parameter: New column name	'isValidData'

You can also compute if the reportedArea can be divided into even square units:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula

Parameter: Formula	ISEVEN(reportedArea)
Parameter: New column name	'isReportedAreaEven'

You can test if either measured side is an odd number of units:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	IF((ISODD(sideA) == true) OR (ISODD(sideB) == true),TRUE,FALSE)
Parameter: New column name	'isSideOdd'

Results:

sideA	sideB	reportedArea	isSquare	isValidData	isReportedAreaEven	isSideOdd
4	14	56	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
6	6	35	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
8	4	32	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
15	15	200	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
4	7	28	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE
12	6	70	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
9	9	81	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE