

OR Function

Returns `true` if either argument evaluates to `true`. Equivalent to the `||` operator.

- Each argument can be a literal Boolean, a function returning a Boolean, or a reference to a column containing Boolean values.

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 *Logical Operators*.

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

```
or(daysBillOverdue > 90, violationsCount > 2)
```

Output: If the value in the `daysBillOverdue` column is greater than 90 or the value in `violationsCount` column is greater than 2, then the returned value is `true`. Otherwise, the value is `false`.

Syntax and Arguments

```
or(value1, value2)
```

Argument	Required?	Data Type	Description
value1	Y	string	The first value must be a Boolean literal, column reference, or expression that evaluates to <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> .
value2	Y	string	The first value must be a Boolean literal, column reference, or expression that evaluates to <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> .

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

value1, value2

Expressions, column references or literals to compare as Boolean values.

- Missing or mismatched values generate missing results.

Usage Notes:

Required?	Data Type	Example Value
Yes	Function or column reference returning a Boolean value or Boolean literal	<code>myHeight > 2.00</code>

Examples

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

Example - Logical Functions

This example demonstrate the AND, OR, and NOT logical functions.

- See *AND Function*.
- See *OR Function*.
- See *NOT Function*.

In this example, the dataset contains results from survey data on two questions about customers. The yes/no answers to each question determine if the customer is 1) still active, and 2) interested in a new offering.

Source:

Customer	isActive	isInterested
CustA	Y	Y
CustB	Y	N
CustC	N	Y
CustD	N	N

Transformation:

Customers that are both active and interested should receive a phone call:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	AND(isActive, isInterested)
Parameter: New column name	'phoneCall'

Customers that are either active or interested should receive an email:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	OR(isActive, isInterested)
Parameter: New column name	'sendEmail'

Customers that are neither active or interested should be dropped from consideration for the offering:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	AND(NOT(isActive),NOT(isInterested))

Parameter: New column name	'dropCust'
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A savvy marketer might decide that if a customer receives a phone call, that customer should not be bothered with an email, as well:

Transformation Name	Edit column with formula
Parameter: Columns	sendEmail
Parameter: Formula	IF(phoneCall == "TRUE", FALSE, sendEmail)

Results:

Customer	isActive	isInterested	dropCust	sendEmail	phoneCall
CustA	Y	Y	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE
CustB	Y	N	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
CustC	N	Y	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
CustD	N	N	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE