

# GREATER THAN Function

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Returns `true` if the first argument is greater than but not equal to the second argument. Equivalent to the `>` operator.

- Each argument can be a literal Integer or Decimal number, a function returning a number, or a reference to a column that contains numbers.

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 *Comparison 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

```
greaterthan(Errors, 10)
```

**Output:** Returns `true` when the value in the `Errors` column is greater than 10.

## Syntax and Arguments

```
greaterthan(value1, value2)
```

Argument	Required?	Data Type	Description
value1	Y	string	The first value. This can be a number, a function returning a number, or a column containing numbers.
value2	Y	string	The second value. This can be a number, a function returning a number, or a column containing numbers.

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

## value1, value2

Names of the column, expressions, or literals to compare.

- Missing values generate missing string results.

## Usage Notes:

Required?	Data Type	Example Value
Yes	Column reference, function, or numeric or String value	myColumn

## Examples

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

## Example - Basic Comparison Functions

This example illustrates the comparison functions in Trifacta®.

### Functions:

Item	Description
LESSTHAN Function	Returns <code>true</code> if the first argument is less than but not equal to the second argument. Equivalent to the <code>&lt;</code> operator.
LESSTHANEQUAL Function	Returns <code>true</code> if the first argument is less than or equal to the second argument. Equivalent to the <code>&lt;=</code> operator.
EQUAL Function	Returns <code>true</code> if the first argument is equal to the second argument. Equivalent to the <code>=</code> operator.
NOTEQUAL Function	Returns <code>true</code> if the first argument is not equal to the second argument. Equivalent to the <code>&lt;&gt;</code> or <code>!=</code> operator.
GREATERTHAN Function	Returns <code>true</code> if the first argument is greater than but not equal to the second argument. Equivalent to the <code>&gt;</code> operator.
GREATERTHANEQUAL Function	Returns <code>true</code> if the first argument is greater than or equal to the second argument. Equivalent to the <code>&gt;=</code> operator.

### Source:

colA	colB
1	11
2	10
3	9
4	8
5	7
6	6
7	5
8	4
9	3
10	2

11	1
----	---

### Transformation:

Add the following transforms to your recipe, one for each comparison function:

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	LESSTHAN(colA, colB)
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'lt'

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	LESSTHANEQUAL(colA, colB)
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'lte'

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	EQUAL(colA, colB)
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'eq'

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	NOTEQUAL(colA, colB)
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'neq'

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	GREATERTHAN(colA, colB)
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'gt'

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	GREATERTHANEQUAL(colA, colB)
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'gte'

**Results:**

colA	colB	gte	gt	neq	eq	lte	lt
1	11	false	false	true	false	true	true
2	10	false	false	true	false	true	true
3	9	false	false	true	false	true	true
4	8	false	false	true	false	true	true
5	7	false	false	true	false	true	true
6	6	true	false	false	true	true	false
7	5	true	true	true	false	false	false
8	4	true	true	true	false	false	false
9	3	true	true	true	false	false	false
10	2	true	true	true	false	false	false
11	1	true	true	true	false	false	false

**Example - Using Comparisons to Test Ranges**

This example demonstrates functions for comparing the relative values of two functions.

**Functions:**

Item	Description
LESSTHANEQUAL Function	Returns <code>true</code> if the first argument is less than or equal to the second argument. Equivalent to the <code>&lt;=</code> operator.
LESSTHAN Function	Returns <code>true</code> if the first argument is less than but not equal to the second argument. Equivalent to the <code>&lt;</code> operator.
GREATERTHANEQUAL Function	Returns <code>true</code> if the first argument is greater than or equal to the second argument. Equivalent to the <code>&gt;=</code> operator.
GREATERTHAN Function	Returns <code>true</code> if the first argument is greater than but not equal to the second argument. Equivalent to the <code>&gt;</code> operator.

In the town of Circleville, citizens are allowed to maintain a single crop circle in their backyard, as long as it confirms to the town regulations. Below is some data on the size of crop circles in town, with a separate entry for each home. Limits are displayed in the adjacent columns, with the `inclusive` columns indicating whether the minimum or maximum values are inclusive.

**Tip:** As part of this exercise, you can see how to you can extend your recipe to perform some simple financial analysis of the data.

**Source:**

Location	Radius_ft	minRadius_ft	minInclusive	maxRadius_ft	maxInclusive
House1	55.5	10	Y	25	N
House2	12	10	Y	25	N
House3	14.25	10	Y	25	N
House4	3.5	10	Y	25	N

House5	27	10	Y	25	N
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**Transformation:**

After the data is loaded into the Transformer page, you can begin comparing column values:

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	LESSTHANEQUAL(Radius_ft,minRadius_ft)
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'tooSmall'

While accurate, the above transform does not account for the `minInclusive` value, which may be changed as part of your steps. Instead, you can delete the previous transform and use the following, which factors in the other column:

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	IF(minInclusive == 'Y',LESSTHANEQUAL(Radius_ft,minRadius_ft),LESSTHAN(Radius_ft,minRadius_ft))
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'tooSmall'

In this case, the `IF` function tests whether the minimum value is inclusive (values of 10 are allowed). If so, the `LESSTHANEQUAL` function is applied. Otherwise, the `LESSTHAN` function is applied. For the maximum limit, the following step applies:

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	IF(maxInclusive == 'Y', GREATERTHANEQUAL(Radius_ft,maxRadius_ft),GREATERTHAN(Radius_ft,maxRadius_ft))
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'tooBig'

Now, you can do some analysis of this data. First, you can insert a column containing the amount of the fine per foot above the maximum or below the minimum. Before the first `derive` command, insert the following, which is the fine (\$15.00) for each foot above or below the limits:

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	15
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'fineDollarsPerFt'

At the end of the recipe, add the following new line, which calculates the fine for crop circles that are too small:

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	IF(tooSmall == 'true', (minRadius_ft - Radius_ft) * fineDollarsPerFt, 0.0)
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'fine_Dollars'

The above captures the too-small violations. To also capture the too-big violations, change the above to the following:

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	IF(tooSmall == 'true', (minRadius_ft - Radius_ft) * fineDollarsPerFt, if(tooBig == 'true', (Radius_ft - maxRadius_ft) * fineDollarsPerFt, '0.0'))
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'fine_Dollars'

In place of the original "false" expression (0.0), the above adds the test for the too-big values, so that all fines are included in a single column. You can reformat the fine\_Dollars column to be in dollar format:

<b>Transformation Name</b>	Edit column with formula
<b>Parameter: Columns</b>	fine_Dollars
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	NUMFORMAT(fine_Dollars, '\$###.00')

**Results:**

After you delete the columns used in the calculation and move the remaining ones, you should end up with a dataset similar to the following:

Location	fineDollarsPerFt	Radius_ft	minRadius_ft	minInclusive	maxRadius_ft	maxInclusive	fineDollars
House1	15	55.5	10	Y	25	N	\$457.50
House2	15	12	10	Y	25	N	\$0.00
House3	15	14.25	10	Y	25	N	\$0.00
House4	15	3.5	10	Y	25	N	\$97.50
House5	15	27	10	Y	25	N	\$30.00

Now that you have created all of the computations for generating these values, you can change values for minRadius\_ft, maxRadius\_ft, and fineDollarsPerFt to analyze the resulting fine revenue. Before or after the transform where you set the value for fineDollarsPerFt, you can insert something like the following:

<b>Transformation Name</b>	Edit column with formula
<b>Parameter: Columns</b>	minRadius_ft
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	'12.5'

After the step is added, select the last line in the recipe. Then, you can see how the values in the `fineDollars` column have been updated.