

LISTIF Function

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Returns list of all values in a column for rows that match a specified condition.

NOTE: When added to a transformation, this function is applied to the current sample. If you change your sample or run the job, the computed values for this function are updated. Transformations that change the number of rows in subsequent recipe steps do not affect the values computed for this step.

To perform a simple extraction of values without conditionals, use the LIST function. See *LIST Function*.

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

```
listif(hotChocolateLiters, 500, temperature < 0)
```

Output: Returns the values from the `hotChocolateLiters` column when the `temperature` value is less than 0. Maximum number of values is 500.

Syntax and Arguments

```
listif(col_ref, limit, test_expression) [group:group_col_ref] [limit:limit_count]
```

Argument	Required?	Data Type	Description
col_ref	Y	string	Reference to the column you wish to evaluate.
limit_int	N	integer	Maximum number of values to extract into the list array. From 1 to 1000.
test_expression	Y	string	Expression that is evaluated. Must resolve to <code>true</code> or <code>false</code>

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

For more information on the `group` and `limit` parameters, see *Pivot Transform*.

col_ref

Name of the column whose values you wish to use in the calculation. Column must be a numeric (Integer or Decimal) type.

Usage Notes:

Required?	Data Type	Example Value
Yes	String that corresponds to the name of the column	myValues

limit_int

Non-negative integer that defines the maximum number of values to extract into the list array.

NOTE: If specified, this value must be between 1 and 1000, inclusive.

NOTE: Do not use the limiting argument in a LISTIF function call on a flat aggregate, in which all values in a column have been inserted into a single cell. In this case, you might be able to use the limit argument if you also specify a group parameter. Misuse of the LISTIF function can cause the application to crash.

test_expression

This parameter contains the expression to evaluate. This expression must resolve to a Boolean (`true` or `false`) value.

Usage Notes:

Required?	Data Type	Example Value
Yes	String expression that evaluates to true or false	(LastName == 'Mouse' && FirstName == 'Mickey')

Examples

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

Example - ANYIF and LISTIF Functions

This section provides simple examples for how to use the ANYIF and LISTIF functions. These functions include the following:

- ANYIF - Identifies a single value from a group that meets a specific condition. See *ANYIF Function*.
- LISTAIF - Lists all values within a group that meet a specified condition. See *LISTIF Function*.

Source:

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

EmployeeId	Date	Sales
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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:

In this example, you are interested in the high performers. A good day in sales is one in which an individual sells more than 80 units. First, you want to identify the day of week:

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

Values greater than 5 in DayOfWeek are weekend dates. You can use the following to identify if anyone reached this highwater marker during the workweek (non-weekend):

Transformation Name	Pivot columns
Parameter: Rows labels	EmployeeId,Date
Parameter: Values	ANYIF(Sales, (Sales > 80 && DayOfWeek < 6))

Parameter: Max number of columns to create	1
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Before adding the step to the recipe, you take note of the individuals who reached this mark in the `anyif_Sales` column for special recognition.

Now, you want to find out sales for individuals during the week. You can use the following to filter the data to show only for weekdays:

Transformation Name	Pivot columns
Parameter: Rows labels	EmployeeId,Date
Parameter: Values	LISTIF(Sales, 1000, (DayOfWeek < 6))
Parameter: Max number of columns to create	1

To clean up, you might select and replace the following values in the `listif_Sales` column with empty strings:

```
[ "
" ]
[ ]
```

Results:

EmployeeId	Date	listif_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	40
S002	1/25/17	
S003	1/25/17	66
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	
S001	1/29/17	
S002	1/29/17	

S003	1/29/17	
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