---------- Pick() , Ceil() , ----------

```
Pick(Ceil(Rand()*4), 'Received',  'Approved', 'Pending', 'Denied')
```

//Ceil avrundar värdet till hösta heltal
// pick väljer en av värdena 'Received', 'Approved', 'Pending', 'Denied' beroende på första indata (Ceil....)

---------- FieldValue () , Peek() ----------

```
FieldValue(field_name , elem_no)
```
FieldValue('First name','1') Finds value of row number '1' in the field 'First Name'

```
Peek(field_name[, row_no[, table_name ] ])
```
Peek() finds the value of a field in a table for a row that has already been loaded or that exists in internal memory.

---------- Mapping ----------

Map:
MAPPING LOAD * INLINE [
ID, Status
1,Received
2,Approved
3,Pending
4,Denied
];

Data:
LOAD
ApplyMap('Map',Ceil(Rand()*4)) AS Status
Autogenerate xx;

---------- LookUp ----------

```
Lookup('Category', 'ProductID', ProductID, 'ProductList')
Lookup(1, 2, 3, 4)
```

1. Värdena som ska fyllas in i kolumnen (från en annan tabell till denna tabell)
2. Värdena som ska matchas till (Från en annan tabell)
3. Värdena som punkt 2 ska matchas till (samma tabell som man fyller i)
4. Tabellen som värdena i punkt 1 ska tas

---------- IterNo(), RecNo(), RowNo() ----------

IterNo() används som räknare inom while loopar
RowNo() ger radnummer
RecNo() anväds som räknare för Autogenerate

```
#TempTest:
load * inline [
FIELD
one
two
three
];

FOR Each a in FieldValueList('FIELD')
Test:
LOAD
'$(a)' &'-'&RecNo() as NEWFIELD,
'$(a)' &'-'&RowNo() as NEWFIELD2 ,
'$(a)' &'-'&IterNo() as NEWFIELD3
AutoGenerate 2
while IterNo()<4;
NEXT a

Drop table #TempTest;
```

---------- sum({1}sales) vs Total(Sum(sales)) ----------

```
====================
Sales:
Load * Inline
[
  Customer, Sales, Brand
  A, 100, B1
  B, 120, B2
  C, 90, B1
  D, 110, B2
];
====================
```

Use Text objects to understand the logic...

=SUM(Sales)
The above expression gives you 420 but it will change according to your selection on Customer or Brand.

=SUM({1}Sales)
The above expression gives you 420 but it will not change according to your selection on Customer or Brand.
So the answer would be 420 even after selecting any dimension

=SUM(Total Sales)
The above expression will give you Total Sales ignoring dimension but if you select any dimension, it will change accordingly. SUM(Total Sales) is useful if you want to show Total Sales against each line in Pivot or Straight Table or in any other objects.

Create a Pivot Table
Dimensions
Customer
Brand

Expressions
SUM(Total Sales)
SUM(Total <Brand> Sales)

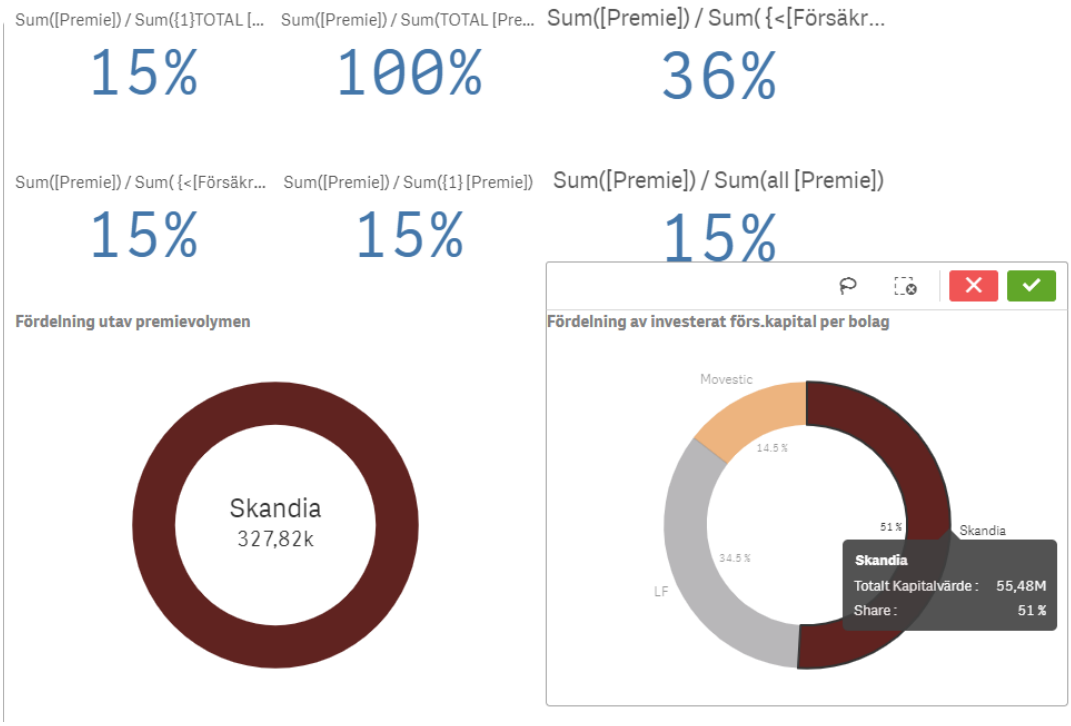
Here second expression will give you Total Sales Brand wise....

=SUM(All Sales)
Same as SUM({1}Sales).....

Sum({1}TOTAL [Premie])
Sum({<[Försäkringsbolag]>} ALL [Premie])
Sum({1} [Premie])
Sum(all [Premie])
Dessa tre visar totala värden I hela data

Sum(TOTAL [Premie])
Den ändras med slicersval

Sum({<[Försäkringsbolag]>} TOTAL [Premie])
Den ändras med alla slicersval men inte med {<[Försäkringsbolag]>} Slicer.



---------- SUM(Total Value) Aggr(nodistinct) ----------

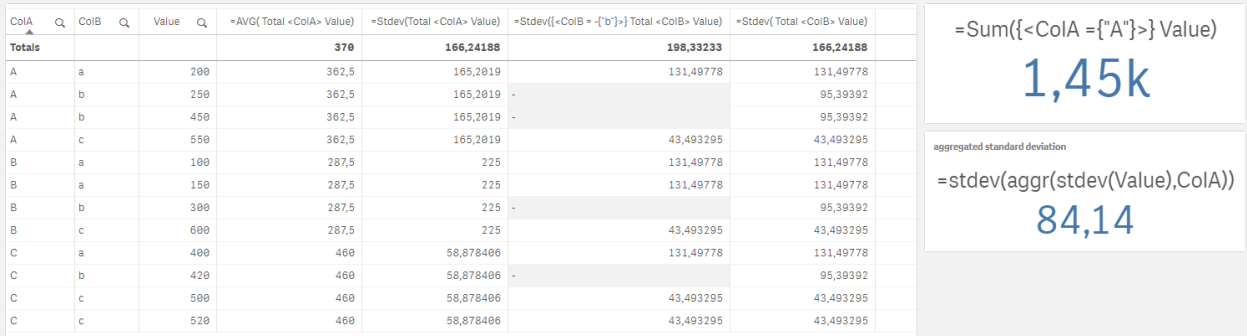
TempTest:
load * inline [
ColA, ColB, Value
A, a, 200
A, b, 250
B, a, 300
A, b, 450
C, b, 400
C, c, 500
];

ColA	ColB	Value	=sum(Value)	=Sum(Total <ColB> Value)	=Sum(Total Value)	=Aggr(sum(Value), ColB)	=Aggr(Nodistinct sum(Value), ColB)
Totals			**2100**	**2100**	**2100**	**-**	**-**
A	b	450	450	1100	2100	-	1100
A	b	250	250	1100	2100	1100	1100
A	a	200	200	500	2100	500	500
B	a	300	300	500	2100	-	500
C	c	500	500	500	2100	500	500
C	b	400	400	1100	2100	-	1100

=Aggr(sum(Value), ColA)	=Aggr(Nodistinct sum(Value), ColA)	=Aggr({<ColB ={'b','a'} , ColA=-{"b"} >} nodistinct sum(Value), ColA, ColB)
-	**-**	**-**
-	900	700
-	900	700
900	900	200
300	300	-
-	900	-
900	900	400

2 conditions within 1 expression

=COUNT ({< UDATE = {'>=$(=Date(vStartDate))<=$(=Date(vEndDate))'} , SCORECARDNUMBER = {'>=$(=ScorecardStart)<=$(=ScoreCardEnd)'} >} DOCUMENT_COUNT)



ColA	ColB	Value	=AVG(Total <ColA> Value)	=Stdev(Total <ColA> Value)	=Stdev({<ColB = -{"b"}>} Total <ColB> Value)	=Stdev(Total <ColB> Value)
Totals			**370**	**166,24188**	**198,33233**	**166,24188**
A	a	200	362,5	165,2019	131,49778	131,49778
A	b	250	362,5	165,2019	-	95,39392
A	b	450	362,5	165,2019	-	95,39392
A	c	550	362,5	165,2019	43,493295	43,493295
B	a	100	287,5	225	131,49778	131,49778
B	a	150	287,5	225	131,49778	131,49778
B	b	300	287,5	225	-	95,39392
B	c	600	287,5	225	43,493295	43,493295
C	a	400	460	58,878406	131,49778	131,49778
C	b	420	460	58,878406	-	95,39392
C	c	500	460	58,878406	43,493295	43,493295
C	c	520	460	58,878406	43,493295	43,493295

https://help.qlik.com/en-US/sense/September2018/Subsystems/Hub/Content/Sense_Hub/ChartFunctions/ColorFunctions/color-functions-charts.htm

=Colormix1 ((Value/ MAX(Total Value)) , RGB (255, 150, 100) , RGB (100, 150, 255))

=Colormix2 ((Value/ MAX(Total Value)-0.5)*2 ,RGB (255, 100, 0) , RGB (0, 150, 100),RGB (0, 0, 0))

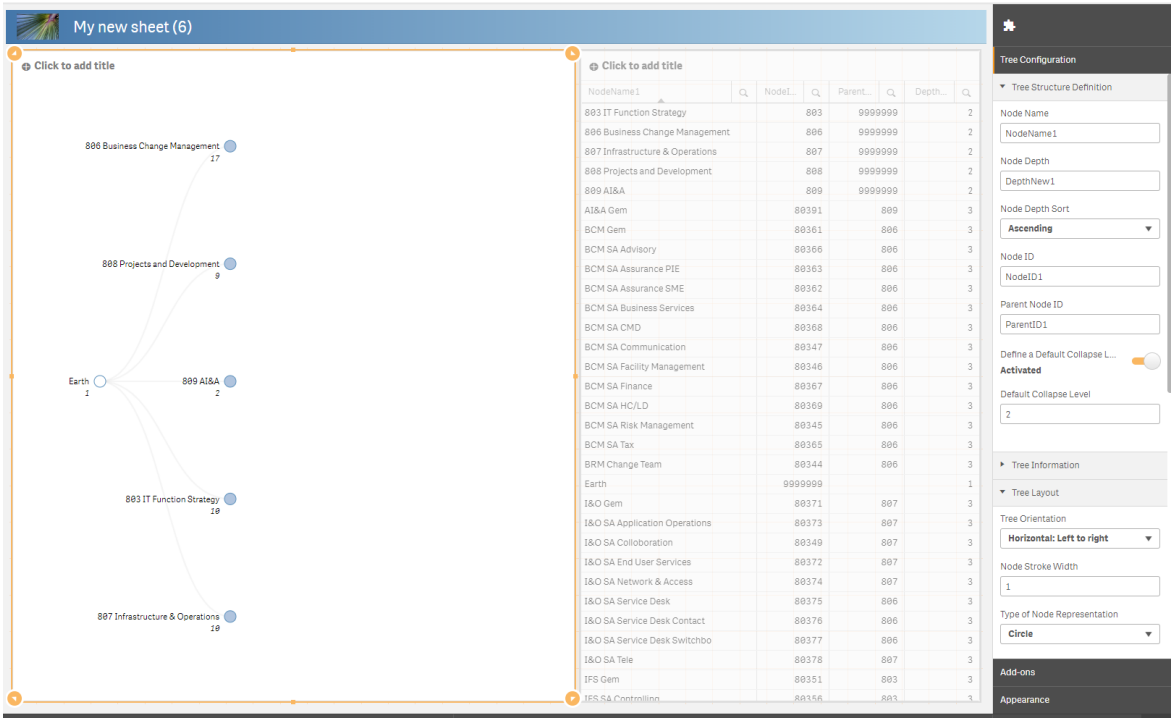
//=ColorMapJet ((((Value-Min(Total Value)+0.01)/Max(Total Value))))

Colorized each dimension in the pivot table::::

```
=IF( Dimensionality()= 1
        , RGB (250,250,230)        //Yellow
            ,IF( Dimensionality()= 2
                ,RGB(230,250,230)// Green
                    ,IF( Dimensionality()= 3
                        , RGB(230,250,250) //Blue
                            , RGB (250,230,230) //Red


                )))
```

---------- Hierarchy ----------



Test4:
Load distinct
   Num#([Kostnadsställe]) AS NodeID1,
   Num#(left("Function Area",3)) As ParentID1,//Num#(left([Kostnadsställe],3)) As ParentID1,
   [KostnadsställeNamn] AS NodeName1
Resident DimOrganisation;
Concatenate(Test4)
Load
            Num#(left([Function Area],3)) AS NodeID1,
   9999999 As ParentID1,
   [Function Area] As NodeName1
RESIDENT DimOrganisation;
Concatenate(Test4)
LOAD * inline
[
NodeID1, ParentID1, NodeName1
9999999, , Earth
];

Hierarchy (NodeID1, ParentID1, NodeName1, ParentName1, NodeName1, PathName1, '\', DepthNew1)
Load * Resident Test4;

autonumber(expression[, AutoID]**)**

This script function returns a unique integer value for each distinct evaluated value of *expression,* The expression can be composite from some fields. (field1&field2….)

Hierarchy:
Hierarchy(BolagsID, ParentID, Bolagsnamn, Parent, Bolagsnamn, PathName, '\', Depth)
LOAD
  Bolagsnamn,
  AutoNumber(Bolagsnamn) as BolagsID,
  if(Ägarbolag <> 'Koncernmoder',AutoNumber(Ägarbolag)) as ParentID
  //AutoNumber(Ägarbolag) as ParentID
FROM [lib://30.2.TAX/8.Import\Uppsalavisualisering.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, header is 1 lines, table is [Qlikförteckning Bolag])
where len(trim(Bolagsnamn)) > 0 ;

---------- vissa Definition ----------

variabelnamn, definition

"BU" "Affärsenhet"

"CR", "Client responsible, kundansvarig"

"Intäkt (R12)", "Upparbetat värde senaste 12 månader"

"Marknadspenetration", "Andel företag/koncerner som är PwC-kunder av alla företag/koncerner"

"Omsättning", " Med omsättning avses ett företags eller en organisations totala försäljning (såväl kontant som fakturerad) under en viss tidsperiod, vanligen per år."

"Proposition", "Beskrivning av affärens område"

"Prospect", "Företag på marknaden där varken upparbetade intäkter eller affärsmöjligheter har registrerats under de senaste 12 månaderna"

"Segment (bolag)", "Sätts utifrån företagets nettoomsättning enligt CMD-specifik klassificering"

"Segment (koncern)", "Sätts utifrån koncernens nettoomsättning enligt CMD-specifik klassificering"

"Target", "Ett företag där aktiv bearbetning pågår och affärsmöjlighet finns registrerad"

"Tier (bolag)", "Sätts utifrån företagets nettoomsättning enligt CMD-specifik klassificering"

"Tier (koncern)", "Sätts utifrån koncernens nettoomsättning enligt CMD-specifik klassificering"

"Uppskattat värde", "Säljarens uppskattning av affärens värde ("Estimated value")"

"Viktat värde", "Ett värde beräknat från uppskattad affärsvärde och vilken fas försäljningen befinner sig i ("weighted value")"

---------- For, Next loop ----------

```
For i= NoOfTables()-1 to 0 step -1
        LET vTable = TableName($(i));

    IF WildMatch('$(vTable)', 'Data*') THEN
                LEFT JOIN ([Fact]) LOAD * RESIDENT [$(vTable)];
                DROP TABLE [$(vTable)];
                ENDIF
Next i
```

---------- To ignore Excel Header ----------

```
*Header line
Col1,Col2
a,B
c,D
```

Using the **header is 1 lines** specifier, the first line will not be loaded as data. In the example, the embedded labels specifier tells Qlik Sense to interpret the first non-excluded line as containing field labels.

```
LOAD Col1, Col2
FROM 'lib://files/header.txt'
(txt, embedded labels, delimiter is ',', msq, header is 1 lines);
```

---------- rangesum(above(sum(Field),0, 3))----------

https://community.qlik.com/docs/DOC-4252

Aggr(Above(Sum(Sales)),Year,Month)

displays the value from the previous month from the same year. But if you change the order of the dimensions, as in

Aggr(Above(Sum(Sales)),Month,Year)

the expression will display the value from the *same* month from the *previous* year. The only difference is the order of the dimensions. The latter expression is sorted first by Month, then by Year. The result can be seen below:

Sum(Sales)				
Year	Month	Sum(Sales)	Only(Aggr(Above(total Sum({$<Year=,Month=>}Sales)), Year,Month))	Only(Aggr(Above(Sum({$<Year=,Month=>}Sales)), Month,Year))
2012	Jan	783	-	-
2012	Feb	676	783	-
2012	Mar	547	676	-
2012	Apr	753	547	-
2012	May	587	753	-
2012	Jun	786	587	-
2012	Jul	915	786	-
2012	Aug	992	915	-
2012	Sep	954	992	-
2012	Oct	1018	954	-
2012	Nov	969	1018	-
2012	Dec	1087	969	-
2013	Jan	878	1087	783
2013	Feb	785	878	676
2013	Mar	788	785	547
2013	Apr	828	788	753
2013	May	770	828	587

An Aggr() table is always sorted by the load order of the dimensions, one by one. This means that you can change the meaning of Above() by changing the order of the dimensions.
With this, I hope that you understand the Above() function better.