**filters (for fields)**

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This page refers to the filters parameter that is part of a [measure](https://cloud.google.com/looker/docs/reference/param-field-measure).

filters can also be used as part of a native derived table, described on the [explore\_source](https://cloud.google.com/looker/docs/reference/param-view-explore-source) parameter documentation page.

filters can also be used as part of a dashboard, described on the [Dashboard parameters](https://cloud.google.com/looker/docs/reference/param-lookml-dashboard#filters-for-dashboard) documentation page.

filters can also be used as part of a dashboard element. A representative example of its usage is provided on the documentation page for [column chart elements](https://cloud.google.com/looker/docs/reference/param-lookml-dashboard-column-chart#filters).

filters is an optional list of filter expressions that are applied to a measure calculation. It works only with the following measure types that perform aggregation:

* type: count
* type: count\_distinct
* type: sum
* type: average

The syntax for filters is:

filters: [dimension\_name\_1: "Looker filter expression", dimension\_name\_2: "Looker filter expression", ...]

measure: contractor\_count {

type: count

filters: [is\_contractor: "yes"]

}

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

measure: customers\_by\_state {

type: count

filters: [state: "California, Nevada, Washington, Oregon"]

}

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

measure: this\_week\_count\_with\_email {

type: count\_distinct

sql: ${TABLE}.id ;;

filters: [created\_date: "7 days", user.email\_address: "-NULL"]

}

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measure: total\_amt\_large\_orders {

type: sum

filters: [orders.price: ">100"]

sql: ${orders.price} ;;

}

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

measure: sales\_18\_to\_25 {

type: sum

filters: [customers.age: ">=18 AND <=25"]

sql: ${orders.price} ;;

}

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

dimension: status\_satisfies\_filter {

type: yesno

hidden: yes

sql: {% condition status\_filter %} ${status} {% endcondition %} ;;

}

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

measure: count\_dynamic\_status {

type: count

filters: [status\_satisfies\_filter: "yes"]

}

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

measure: total\_food\_profit {

type: number

sql: ${total\_food\_revenue} - ${total\_food\_cost} ;;

}

measure: total\_food\_revenue {

type: sum

sql: ${revenue} ;;

filters: [segment: "food"]

}

measure: total\_food\_cost {

type: sum

sql: ${cost} ;;

filters: [segment: "food"]

}

Hidden parameters:

If you want a field to be available for modeling, but not shown to users, you can hide it from the field picker by using the hidden parameter.

Hidden fields can still be accessed in the UI if they are [manually added to the URL](https://community.looker.com/lookml-5/using-urls-and-query-parameters-620). The hidden value is a way to keep the field picker clean; it is not a security feature.

The default value of hidden is no, unless the field is defined in a view that has the [fields\_hidden\_by\_default: yes](https://cloud.google.com/looker/docs/reference/param-view-fields-hidden-by-default) parameter.

sql\_trigger parameter to specify a SQL query that returns exactly one row with one column. Looker runs the SQL query at intervals specified in the **[Datagroup and PDT Maintenance Schedule](https://cloud.google.com/looker/docs/connecting-to-your-db" \l "pdt_maintenance_schedule)** field of the database connection.

The max\_cache\_age parameter specifies a string containing an integer followed by "seconds", "minutes", or "hours". This time period is the maximum time period for the cached results to be used by Explore queries that use the datagroup.

* [max\_cache\_age](https://cloud.google.com/looker/docs/reference/param-model-datagroup#max_cache_age): Specifies a string that defines a time period. When the age of a query's cache exceeds the time period, Looker invalidates the cache. The next time the query is issued, Looker sends the query to the database for fresh results. See the [max\_cache\_age](https://cloud.google.com/looker/docs/reference/param-model-datagroup" \l "max_cache_age) section on this page for details.
* [sql\_trigger](https://cloud.google.com/looker/docs/reference/param-model-datagroup#sql_trigger): Specifies a SQL query that returns one row with one column. If the value returned by the query is different than the query's prior results, then the datagroup goes into a triggered state. See the [sql\_trigger](https://cloud.google.com/looker/docs/reference/param-model-datagroup" \l "sql_trigger) section on this page for details.
* [interval\_trigger](https://cloud.google.com/looker/docs/reference/param-model-datagroup#interval_trigger): Specifies a time schedule for triggering the datagroup, such as "24 hours". See the [interval\_trigger](https://cloud.google.com/looker/docs/reference/param-model-datagroup" \l "interval_trigger) section on this page for details.

Datagroup -