Aggregate Filters

When working with query filters, you can switch to finer-grained or coarser-grained representation of your data. Alchemer Dashboard then re-aggregates the query to generate your new results and visualizations. Similarly, Alchemer Dashboard re-aggregates the query when you include or exclude the filter condition in the interface.

Include or exclude filter condition

When working with query filters, you can switch to finer-grained or coarser-grained representation of your data. With `query_filters(){filter_condition}` or `+query_filters()-{filter_condition}` , you can aggregate the results when including or excluding a filter condition.

Example

Filter condition: `Ship Mode='car'`

When you search on category `Customer ID sales` by `customer id` and category `Ship Mode='car'` , you can add a formula that calculate sales by category for each customer:

```
sales by Customer ID and Category = group_aggregate (
   sum(Sales),
   {Category, Customer ID },
   query_filters()+{Ship Mode='air'}
   )
```

Alchemer Dashboard aggregates the results in the following manner:

- Dimensions: 'Category' and 'Customer ID'

- Filters: 'air' and 'car'.

Add a column to query filter

Add a `query_filters()-{column}` clause to an expression to aggregate the results *while removing* the expression related to the column.

Example

Filter condition: `Ship Mode='car'`

When you search on category `Customer ID sales` by `customer id` and category `Ship Mode='car'` , you can add a formula that calculate sales for each customer, *while ignoring* the filter on the column:

```
sales by Customer ID and Category = group_aggregate (
  sum(Sales),
  {Customer ID, Category},
  query_filters()-{Ship Mode}
  )
```

In this case, Alchemer Dashboard aggregates the results in the following manner:

- Dimensions: Customer ID
- Filters: none, because ignored

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