

Mastering Tableau Functions

Date, Numeric, and String Functions - Zero to Hero Visual Guide

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey



Defintion: Converts a string or datetime value to a date (removes time if present).

Use Case: Use when you need to convert a string to a valid date.

Syntax: DATE('YYYY-MM-DD')

Output: Date

Examples :

1. DATE('2024-03-25 14:30:00')

Output :

2024-03-25

2. DATE('2025-01-01')

2025-01-01

3. DATE('2025-06-12')

2025-06-12



Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

--Example : 3 is interactive with Date 1,Date 2 and Interval for date functions.

Explanation: Ensures the input is treated as a date type in Tableau.

Mastering Tableau : A Zero to Hero Journey



Defintion: Adds or subtracts a specified interval (positive or negative) to a date.

Use Case: Use to calculate future or past dates based on an interval.

Syntax: DATEADD('date_part', interval, date)

Output: Date

Examples :

1. DATEADD('day', -5, #2024-03-25#)

Output :

2024-03-20

2. DATEADD('month', 1, #2024-03-25#)

2024-04-25

3. DATEADD('day', -5, #2025-06-12#)

2025-06-07



Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

--Example : 3 is interactive with Date 1,Date 2 and Interval for date functions.

Explanation: Modifies a given date by adding a number of days, months, or years.

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Defintion: Returns the difference between two dates.

Use Case: Use to measure elapsed time between two dates.

Syntax: DATEDIFF('date_part', start_date, end_date)

Output: Integer

Examples :

1. DATEDIFF('day', #2024-03-20#, #2024-03-25#)

5

2. DATEDIFF('year', #2024-01-01#, #2025-01-01#)

1

3. DATEDIFF('year', #1996-11-07#, #2025-06-12#)

29

--Example : 3 is interactive with Date 1, Date 2 and Interval for date functions.

Explanation: Calculates the number of days, months, or years between two dates.



Function

- DATE
- DATEADD
- DATEDIFF
- DATENAME
- DATEPARSE
- DATEPART
- DATETRUNC
- DAY
- ISDATE
- MAKEDATE
- MONTH
- NOW
- TODAY
- WEEK
- YEAR

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

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Defintion: Returns the full name of a date part.

Use Case: Use to get month or day names for reports.

Syntax: DATENAME('date_part', date)

Output: String

Examples :

1. DATENAME('month', #2024-03-25#)

Output :

March

2. DATENAME('weekday', #2024-03-25#)

Monday

3. DATENAME('day',#2025-06-12#)

12

--Example : 3 is interactive with Date 1,Date 2 and Interval for date functions.

Explanation: Converts numerical date parts into readable text (e.g., 'March' instead of '3').



Function

- DATE
- DATEADD
- DATEDIFF
- DATENAME**
- DATEPARSE
- DATEPART
- DATETRUNC
- DAY
- ISDATE
- MAKEDATE
- MONTH
- NOW
- TODAY
- WEEK
- YEAR

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey



Defintion: Converts a string into a date using a specified format.

Use Case: Use when dealing with custom date formats.

Syntax: DATEPARSE('format', string)

Output: Date

Examples :

1. DATEPARSE('yyyy-MM-dd', '2024-03-25')

Output :

2024-03-25

2. DATEPARSE('MM/dd/yyyy', '03/25/2024')

2024-03-25

3. DATEPARSE('DD/MM/YYYY', '02/07/1997')

1997-01-02 00:00:00



Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

--Example : 3 is interactive with Date 1,Date 2 and Interval for date functions.

Explanation: Converts text-based dates into real date values in Tableau.

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey



Defintion: Extracts a specific date component.

Use Case: Use to break down dates into year, month, or day.

Syntax: DATEPART('date_part', date)

Output: Integer

Examples :

1. DATEPART('month', #2024-03-25#)

Output :

3

2. DATEPART('weekday', #2024-03-25#)

2 (Monday)

3. DATEPART('day','2025-06-12')

12



Date 2
11/7/1996

Date 1
6/12/2025

--Example : 3 is interactive with Date 1,Date 2 and Interval for date functions.

Explanation: Similar to DATENAME, but returns numeric values instead of text.

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey



Defintion: Rounds a date down to the start of a specified period.

Use Case: Use when analyzing monthly, weekly, or yearly trends.

Syntax: DATETRUNC('date_part', date)

Output: Date

Examples :

1. DATETRUNC('month', #2024-03-25#)

Output :

2024-03-01

2. DATETRUNC('year', #2025-01-01#)

2025-01-01

3. DATETRUNC('month',#2025-06-12#)

2025-06-01



Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

--Example : 3 is interactive with Date 1,Date 2 and Interval for date functions.

Explanation: Truncates a date to the beginning of a month, year, or week.

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Extracts the day of the month from a date.

Use Case: Use to filter or categorize by day.

Syntax: DAY(date)

Output: Integer

Examples :

1. DAY(#2024-03-25#)

Output :

25

2. DAY(#2025-01-01#)

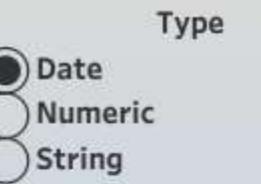
1

3. DAY(#2025-06-12#)

12

--Example : 3 is interactive with Date 1,Date 2 and Interval for date functions.

Explanation: Helps analyze daily trends.



Function

- DATE
- DATEADD
- DATEDIFF
- DATENAME
- DATEPARSE
- DATEPART
- DATETRUNC
- DAY**
- ISDATE
- MAKEDATE
- MONTH
- NOW
- TODAY
- WEEK
- YEAR

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Checks if an expression is a valid date.

Use Case: Use to validate whether a value is a date.

Syntax: ISDATE(expression)

Output: Boolean

Examples :

1. ISDATE('2024-03-25')

Output :

TRUE

2. ISDATE('invalid-date')

FALSE

3. ISDATE('02/07/1997')

true

--Example : 3 is interactive with Date 1,Date 2 and Interval for date functions.

Explanation: Useful when working with string-based dates.



Function

- DATE
- DATEADD
- DATEDIFF
- DATENAME
- DATEPARSE
- DATEPART
- DATETRUNC
- DAY
- ISDATE
- MAKEDATE
- MONTH
- NOW
- TODAY
- WEEK
- YEAR

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey



Defintion: Creates a date from separate year, month, and day values.

Use Case: Use when dates are stored in separate fields.

Syntax: MAKEDATE(year, month, day)

Output: Date

Examples :

1. MAKEDATE(2024, 3, 25)

Output :

2024-03-25

2. MAKEDATE(2025, 1, 1)

2025-01-01

3. MAKEDATE(2020,02,02)

2020-02-02



Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Explanation: Converts individual year, month, day into a full date.(only accepts numeric inputs)

--Example : 3 is interactive with Date 1,Date 2 and Interval for date functions.

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Extracts the month number (1-12) from a date.

Use Case: Use to filter or group data by month.

Syntax: MONTH(date)

Output: Integer

Examples :

1. MONTH(#2024-03-25#)

Output :

3

2. MONTH(#2025-07-01#)

7

3. MONTH(#2025-06-12#)

6

--Example : 3 is interactive with Date 1,Date 2 and Interval for date functions.

Explanation: Helps in monthly trend analysis.



Function

- DATE
- DATEADD
- DATEDIFF
- DATENAME
- DATEPARSE
- DATEPART
- DATETRUNC
- DAY
- ISDATE
- MAKEDATE
- MONTH**
- NOW
- TODAY
- WEEK
- YEAR

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Returns the current date and time.

Use Case: Use when you need the current timestamp.

Syntax: NOW()

Output: Date & Time (Datetime)

Examples :

1. NOW()

2025-06-12 13:08:56.748974

2. NOW()

2025-06-12 13:08:56.74728

3. NOW()

2025-06-12 13:08:56.74966

--Example : 3 is interactive with Date 1,Date 2 and Interval for date functions.

Explanation: Useful for real-time data processing.



Function

- DATE
- DATEADD
- DATEDIFF
- DATENAME
- DATEPARSE
- DATEPART
- DATETRUNC
- DAY
- ISDATE
- MAKEDATE
- MONTH
- NOW**
- TODAY
- WEEK
- YEAR

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Returns the current date without time.

Use Case: Use when you need the current date.

Syntax: TODAY()

Examples :

1. TODAY()

Output :

2025-06-12

2. TODAY()

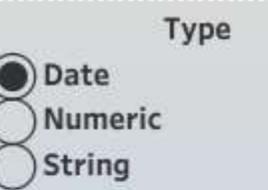
2025-06-12

3. TODAY()

2025-06-12

--Example : 3 is interactive with Date 1,Date 2 and Interval for date functions.

Explanation: Useful for daily reports and filtering.



Function

- DATE
- DATEADD
- DATEDIFF
- DATENAME
- DATEPARSE
- DATEPART
- DATETRUNC
- DAY
- ISDATE
- MAKEDATE
- MONTH
- NOW
- TODAY
- WEEK
- YEAR

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Returns the week number of the year for a date.

Use Case: Use to categorize data by week.

Syntax: WEEK(date)

Output: Integer

Examples :

1. WEEK(#2024-03-25#)

Output :

13

2. WEEK(#2025-01-01#)

1

3. WEEK(#2025-06-12#)

24

--Example : 3 is interactive with Date 1,Date 2 and Interval for date functions.

Explanation: Helps track weekly trends.



Function

- DATE
- DATEADD
- DATEDIFF
- DATENAME
- DATEPARSE
- DATEPART
- DATETRUNC
- DAY
- ISDATE
- MAKEDATE
- MONTH
- NOW
- TODAY
- WEEK**
- YEAR

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Extracts the year from a date.

Use Case: Use to filter or categorize by year.

Syntax: YEAR(date)

Output: Integer

Examples :

1. YEAR(#2024-03-25#)

Output :

2024

2. YEAR(#2025-01-01#)

2025

3. YEAR(#2025-06-12#)

2025

--Example : 3 is interactive with Date 1,Date 2 and Interval for date functions.

Explanation: Useful for yearly trends and reports.



Function

- DATE
- DATEADD
- DATEDIFF
- DATENAME
- DATEPARSE
- DATEPART
- DATETRUNC
- DAY
- ISDATE
- MAKEDATE
- MONTH
- NOW
- TODAY
- WEEK
- YEAR

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero** to **Hero** Journey

Defintion: Returns the absolute (positive) value.

Use Case: Remove negatives.

Syntax: ABS(number)

Output: Integer/Float (depends on input)

Examples :

1. ABS(-10)

10

2. ABS(5)

5

3. ABS(0)

0

Explanation: Makes all values non-negative.

Type

- Date
- Numeric
- String

Function

- ABS
- CEILING
- DEGREES
- EXP
- FLOOR
- IFNULL
- INT
- ISNULL
- LOG
- LOG10
- MOD
- PI
- POWER
- RADIANS
- ROUND
- SQRT
- ZN

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero** to **Hero** Journey

Defintion: Rounds number up to nearest integer.

Use Case: Round up to avoid cutoffs.

Syntax: CEILING(number)

Examples :

1. CEILING(4.3)

Output: Integer

5

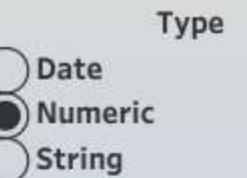
2. CEILING(7.8)

8

3. CEILING(-2.1)

-2

Explanation: Always rounds toward positive ∞ .



Function

- ABS
- CEILING
- DEGREES
- EXP
- FLOOR
- IFNULL
- INT
- ISNULL
- LOG
- LOG10
- MOD
- PI
- POWER
- RADIANS
- ROUND
- SQRT
- ZN

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Converts radians to degrees.

Use Case: Readable angles.

Syntax: DEGREES(radians)

Output: Float

Examples :

1. DEGREES(3.14159)

180

2. DEGREES(1.5708)

90

3. DEGREES(0)

0

Explanation: Reverse of RADIANS.

Type

- Date
- Numeric
- String

Function

- ABS
- CEILING
- DEGREES
- EXP
- FLOOR
- IFNULL
- INT
- ISNULL
- LOG
- LOG10
- MOD
- PI
- POWER
- RADIANS
- ROUND
- SQRT
- ZN

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: e to the power of number.

Use Case: Exponential growth models.

Syntax: EXP(number)

Examples :

1. EXP(1)

2. EXP(0)

3. EXP(2)

Output :

2.718

1

7.389

Explanation: Inverse of LOG.



Function

- ABS
- CEILING
- DEGREES
- EXP
- FLOOR
- IFNULL
- INT
- ISNULL
- LOG
- LOG10
- MOD
- PI
- POWER
- RADIANS
- ROUND
- SQRT
- ZN

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero** to **Hero** Journey

Defintion: Rounds down to nearest integer.

Use Case: Get lower bound.

Syntax: FLOOR(number)

Output: Integer

Examples :

1. FLOOR(4.8)

4

2. FLOOR(7.1)

7

3. FLOOR(-2.9)

-3

Explanation: Always rounds toward negative ∞ .

Type

- Date
- Numeric
- String

Function

- ABS
- CEILING
- DEGREES
- EXP
- FLOOR
- IFNULL
- INT
- ISNULL
- LOG
- LOG10
- MOD
- PI
- POWER
- RADIANS
- ROUND
- SQRT
- ZN

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero** to **Hero** Journey

Defintion: Returns second value if first is null.

Use Case: Fallback/default values.

Syntax: IFNULL(expr1, expr2)

Output: Same as Input Type (Any Type)

Examples :

1. IFNULL(NULL, 10)

10

2. IFNULL(5, 0)

5

3. IFNULL(NULL, 0)

0

Explanation: Similar to COALESCE in SQL.

Type

- Date
- Numeric
- String

Function

- ABS
- CEILING
- DEGREES
- EXP
- FLOOR
- IFNULL
- INT
- ISNULL
- LOG
- LOG10
- MOD
- PI
- POWER
- RADIANS
- ROUND
- SQRT
- ZN

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero** to **Hero** Journey

Defintion: Removes decimals (truncates).

Use Case: Convert to whole numbers.

Syntax: INT(number)

Output: Integer

Examples :

1. INT(4.9)

4

2. INT(-3.2)

-3

3. INT(7.0)

7

Explanation: Rounds toward 0.

Type

- Date
- Numeric
- String

Function

- ABS
- CEILING
- DEGREES
- EXP
- FLOOR
- IFNULL
- INT**
- ISNULL
- LOG
- LOG10
- MOD
- PI
- POWER
- RADIANS
- ROUND
- SQRT
- ZN

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Checks if value is NULL.

Use Case: Clean/check missing data.

Syntax: ISNULL(expression)

Examples :

1. ISNULL(NULL)

Output: Boolean

TRUE

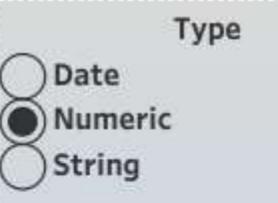
2. ISNULL(5)

FALSE

3. ISNULL("")

FALSE

Explanation: Works for all types.



Function

- ABS
- CEILING
- DEGREES
- EXP
- FLOOR
- IFNULL
- INT
- ISNULL**
- LOG
- LOG10
- MOD
- PI
- POWER
- RADIANS
- ROUND
- SQRT
- ZN

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Natural logarithm.

Use Case: Used in data scaling, ML.

Syntax: `LOG(number)`

Output: Float

Examples :

1. `LOG(10)`

1

2. `LOG(100)`

2

3. `LOG(1)`

0

Explanation: Default base is e.

Type

- Date
- Numeric
- String

Function

- ABS
- CEILING
- DEGREES
- EXP
- FLOOR
- IFNULL
- INT
- ISNULL
- LOG
- LOG10
- MOD
- PI
- POWER
- RADIANS
- ROUND
- SQRT
- ZN

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero** to **Hero** Journey

Defintion: Log base 10.

Use Case: Better for decimal-based logs.

Syntax: LOG10(number)

Output: Float

Examples :

1. LOG10(100)

2

2. LOG10(1000)

3

3. LOG10(1)

0

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Explanation: Common in science/data.



Function

- ABS
- CEILING
- DEGREES
- EXP
- FLOOR
- IFNULL
- INT
- ISNULL
- LOG
- LOG10**
- MOD
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- RADIANS
- ROUND
- SQRT
- ZN

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero** to **Hero** Journey

Defintion: Remainder after division.

Use Case: Check even/odd, cycle, etc.

Syntax: MOD(dividend, divisor)

Examples :

1. MOD(10, 3)

Output:

1

2. MOD(7, 2)

1

3. MOD(9, 5)

4

Explanation: Helps with pattern checks.

Type

- Date
- Numeric
- String

Function

- ABS
- CEILING
- DEGREES
- EXP
- FLOOR
- IFNULL
- INT
- ISNULL
- LOG
- LOG10
- MOD
- PI
- POWER
- RADIANS
- ROUND
- SQRT
- ZN

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Returns value of π (pi).

Use Case: Geometry, circles, radians.

Syntax: PI()

Output: Float

Examples :

1. PI()

Output :
3.14159

2.

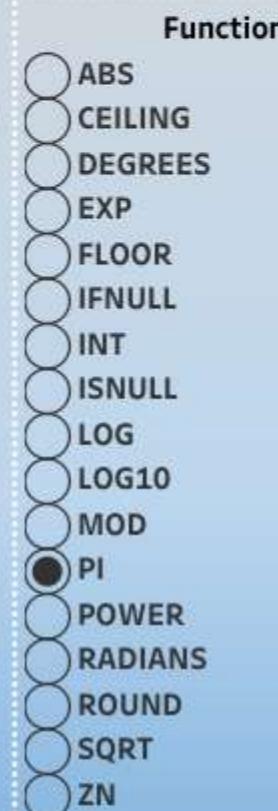
3.

Interval
-5

Date 2
11/7/1996

Date 1
6/12/2025

Explanation: No input needed.



Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Exponentiation (x^y).

Use Case: Used in scaling or scoring.

Syntax: POWER(base, exponent)

Output: Float

Examples :

1. POWER(2, 3)

8

2. POWER(5, 2)

25

3. POWER(10, 0)

1

Explanation: Same as \wedge in other tools.



Function

- ABS
- CEILING
- DEGREES
- EXP
- FLOOR
- IFNULL
- INT
- ISNULL
- LOG
- LOG10
- MOD
- PI
- POWER
- RADIANS
- ROUND
- SQRT
- ZN

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Converts degrees to radians.

Use Case: Used in trig calculations.

Syntax: RADIANS(degree)

Output: Float

Examples :

1. RADIANS(180)

3.14159

2. RADIANS(90)

1.5708

3. RADIANS(360)

6.2832

Explanation: Useful for angle conversions.

Type

- Date
- Numeric
- String

Function

- ABS
- CEILING
- DEGREES
- EXP
- FLOOR
- IFNULL
- INT
- ISNULL
- LOG
- LOG10
- MOD
- PI
- POWER
- RADIANS
- ROUND
- SQRT
- ZN

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Rounds number to given decimals.

Use Case: Format or clean values.

Syntax: ROUND(number, decimals)

Output: Integer/Float (depends on input)

Examples :

1. ROUND(4.567, 2)

Output :

4.57

2. ROUND(7.12345, 3)

7.123

3. ROUND(2.555, 2)

2.56

Explanation: Can round to 0 if decimals not given.



Function

- ABS
- CEILING
- DEGREES
- EXP
- FLOOR
- IFNULL
- INT
- ISNULL
- LOG
- LOG10
- MOD
- PI
- POWER
- RADIANS
- ROUND
- SQRT
- ZN

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Square root of number.

Use Case: Statistical formulas, geometry.

Syntax: `SQRT(number)`

Output: Float

Examples :

1. `SQRT(25)`

5

2. `SQRT(16)`

4

3. `SQRT(0)`

0

Interval

-5

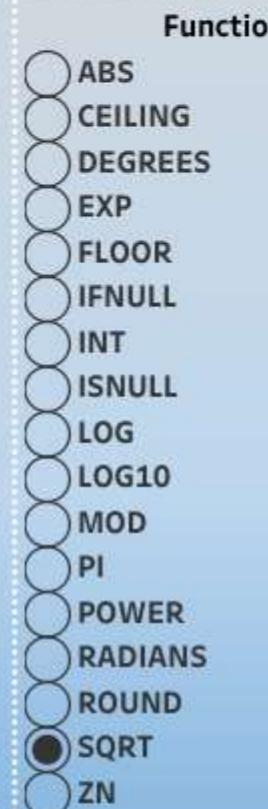
Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Explanation: Only valid for positive numbers.



Mastering Tableau : A **Zero** to **Hero** Journey

Defintion: Converts NULL to zero.

Use Case: Fill missing numeric values.

Syntax: ZN(number)

Output: Same as Input Type (Integer or Float)

Examples :

1. ZN(NULL)

0

2. ZN(10)

10

3. ZN(-5)

-5

Explanation: Prevents aggregation errors.

Type

- Date
- Numeric
- String

Function

- ABS
- CEILING
- DEGREES
- EXP
- FLOOR
- IFNULL
- INT
- ISNULL
- LOG
- LOG10
- MOD
- PI
- POWER
- RADIANS
- ROUND
- SQRT
- ZN**

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

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Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Returns the ASCII code of the first character.

Use Case: Use for encoding or comparison logic.

Syntax: ASCII(string)

Output: Integer

Examples :

1. ASCII("A")

65

2. ASCII("a")

97

3. ASCII("!")

33

Explanation: Helps when working with character sets or special rules.



Function

- ASCII
- CHAR
- CONTAINS
- FIND
- ISNULL
- LEFT
- LEN
- LOWER
- MID
- REPLACE
- RIGHT
- SPLIT
- TRIM
- UPPER

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

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Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Returns the character for a given ASCII code.

Use Case: Use for reverse ASCII lookup.

Syntax: CHAR(number)

Output: String

Examples :

1. CHAR(65)

Output :

A

2. CHAR(97)

a

3. CHAR(33)

!

Explanation: Converts numeric codes to characters.



Function

- ASCII
- CHAR
- CONTAINS
- FIND
- ISNULL
- LEFT
- LEN
- LOWER
- MID
- REPLACE
- RIGHT
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- UPPER

Interval

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Date 2

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Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Returns TRUE if the substring is found within the string.

Use Case: Use to filter or highlight based on partial matches.

Syntax: CONTAINS(string, substring)

Output: Boolean

Examples :

1. CONTAINS("Ramu", "a")

Output :

TRUE

2. CONTAINS("Tableau", "z")

FALSE

3. CONTAINS("Srinu", "rin")

TRUE



Function

- ASCII
- CHAR
- CONTAINS
- FIND
- ISNULL
- LEFT
- LEN
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Interval

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Explanation: Useful in IF conditions to find patterns.

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Returns the position of the first occurrence.

Use Case: Use to locate text patterns.

Syntax: FIND(substring, string)

Examples :

1. FIND("a", "Ramu")

Output: Integer

2

2. FIND("l", "Tableau")

4

3. FIND("u", "srinu")

5

Explanation: Useful for conditional logic and parsing.



Function

- ASCII
- CHAR
- CONTAINS
- FIND
- ISNULL
- LEFT
- LEN
- LOWER
- MID
- REPLACE
- RIGHT
- SPLIT
- TRIM
- UPPER

Interval

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Date 2

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Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Checks whether a value is null.

Use Case: Use to handle missing or empty string values.

Syntax: ISNULL(field)

Output: Boolean

Examples :

1. ISNULL("")

Output :

TRUE

2. ISNULL("Ramu")

FALSE

3. ISNULL(NULL)

TRUE

Explanation: Useful in cleaning or replacing blanks.



Function

- ASCII
- CHAR
- CONTAINS
- FIND
- ISNULL
- LEFT
- LEN
- LOWER
- MID
- REPLACE
- RIGHT
- SPLIT
- TRIM
- UPPER

Interval

-5

Date 2

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Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Extracts the leftmost n characters.

Use Case: Use to isolate part of a string from the start.

Syntax: LEFT(string, n)

Output: String

Examples :

1. LEFT("Tableau", 3)

Output :

Tab

2. LEFT("Ramu", 2)

Ra

3. LEFT("Srinu", 1)

S

Explanation: Good for fixed-length prefixes or codes.



Function

- ASCII
- CHAR
- CONTAINS
- FIND
- ISNULL
- LEFT
- LEN
- LOWER
- MID
- REPLACE
- RIGHT
- SPLIT
- TRIM
- UPPER

Interval

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Date 2

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Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Returns the number of characters in a string.

Use Case: Use to validate or filter string lengths.

Syntax: `LEN(string)`

Output: Integer

Examples :

1. `LEN("Ramu")`

4

2. `LEN("Srinu")`

5

3. `LEN("Tableau")`

7

Explanation: Useful for length-based logic or text trimming.



Function

- ASCII
- CHAR
- CONTAINS
- FIND
- ISNULL
- LEFT
- LEN**
- LOWER
- MID
- REPLACE
- RIGHT
- SPLIT
- TRIM
- UPPER

Interval

-5

Date 2

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Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Converts all characters to lowercase.

Use Case: Helpful in case-insensitive comparisons.

Syntax: LOWER(string)

Output: String

Examples :

1. LOWER("RAMU")

Output :

ramu

2. LOWER("Data")

data

3. LOWER("SRINU")

srinu



Function

- ASCII
- CHAR
- CONTAINS
- FIND
- ISNULL
- LEFT
- LEN
- LOWER
- MID
- REPLACE
- RIGHT
- SPLIT
- TRIM
- UPPER

Interval

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Date 2

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Explanation: Makes text uniform in lowercase.

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Extracts characters from a specific position.

Use Case: Use to slice out parts of a string.

Syntax: MID(string, start, length)

Output: String

Examples :

1. MID("Tableau", 2, 3)

Output :

abl

2. MID("Ramu", 1, 2)

Ra

3. MID("Srinu", 3, 2)

in

Explanation: Great for substring extraction from anywhere.



Function

- ASCII
- CHAR
- CONTAINS
- FIND
- ISNULL
- LEFT
- LEN
- LOWER
- MID
- REPLACE
- RIGHT
- SPLIT
- TRIM
- UPPER

Interval

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Date 2

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Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Replaces part of a string with another string.

Use Case: Use to correct values or format strings.

Syntax: REPLACE(string, substring, replacement)

Output: String

Examples :

1. REPLACE("Ramu", "a", "o")

Output :

Romu

2. REPLACE("Srinu", "u", "a")

Srina

3. REPLACE("Tableau", "leau", "lix")

Tablix

Explanation: Helps clean or transform textual values.



Function

- ASCII
- CHAR
- CONTAINS
- FIND
- ISNULL
- LEFT
- LEN
- LOWER
- MID
- REPLACE**
- RIGHT
- SPLIT
- TRIM
- UPPER

Interval

-5

Date 2

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Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Extracts the rightmost n characters.

Use Case: Use to get endings like suffixes or codes.

Syntax: **RIGHT(string, n)**

Output: String

Examples :

1. **RIGHT("Tableau", 4)**

Output :

leau

2. **RIGHT("Ramu", 2)**

mu

3. **RIGHT("Srinu", 3)**

inu



Function

- ASCII
- CHAR
- CONTAINS
- FIND
- ISNULL
- LEFT
- LEN
- LOWER
- MID
- REPLACE
- RIGHT**
- SPLIT
- TRIM
- UPPER

Interval

-5

Date 2

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Explanation: Ideal for extracting fixed-end segments.

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Defintion: Splits a string by a delimiter and returns a part by position.

Use Case: Use to break apart compound strings.

Syntax: `SPLIT(string, delimiter, token_number)`

Output: String

Examples :

1. `SPLIT("ramu_srinu", "_", 1)`

Output :

ramu

2. `SPLIT("hello-world", "-", 2)`

world

3. `SPLIT("a,b,c", ",", 3)`

c



Function

- ASCII
- CHAR
- CONTAINS
- FIND
- ISNULL
- LEFT
- LEN
- LOWER
- MID
- REPLACE
- RIGHT
- SPLIT**
- TRIM
- UPPER

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

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Explanation: Great for processing structured text (like emails, codes).

Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Removes leading and trailing spaces.

Use Case: Use to clean up messy text data.

Syntax: TRIM(string)

Output: String

Examples :

1. TRIM(" Ramu ")

Output :

Ramu

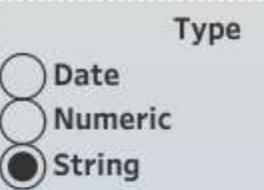
2. TRIM(" Tableau ")

Tableau

3. TRIM(" Srinu")

Srinu

Explanation: Helps remove unwanted spaces from fields.



Function

- ASCII
- CHAR
- CONTAINS
- FIND
- ISNULL
- LEFT
- LEN
- LOWER
- MID
- REPLACE
- RIGHT
- SPLIT
- TRIM
- UPPER

Interval

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Date 2

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Mastering Tableau : A **Zero to Hero** Journey

Defintion: Converts all characters to uppercase.

Use Case: Use to standardize text for matching or formatting.

Syntax: `UPPER(string)`

Output: String

Examples :

1. `UPPER("ramu")`

Output :

RAMU

2. `UPPER("Data")`

DATA

3. `UPPER("srinu")`

SRINU



Function

- ASCII
- CHAR
- CONTAINS
- FIND
- ISNULL
- LEFT
- LEN
- LOWER
- MID
- REPLACE
- RIGHT
- SPLIT
- TRIM
- UPPER**

Interval

-5

Date 2

11/7/1996

Date 1

6/12/2025

Explanation: Makes text case-consistent, especially useful before comparisons.