

WHEN THE OFFSET IS OMITTED IN A LOOKUP TABLE CALCULATION

STEP 1

Pages

Filters

Marks

Columns

Rows

Sub-Category

Sub-Category	
Accessories	167,380
Appliances	107,532
Art	27,119
Binders	203,413
Bookcases	114,880
Chairs	328,449
Copiers	149,528
Envelopes	16,476
Fasteners	3,024
Furnishings	91,705
Labels	12,486
Machines	189,239
Paper	78,479
Phones	330,007
Storage	223,844
Supplies	46,674
Tables	206,966

Automatic

ColorSizeText

DetailTooltip

SUM(Sales)

LOOKUP Sales

Results are computed for all rows. The value to use for absolute LOOKUP has not been set.
LOOKUP(SUM([Sales]))

All

Search

ISOWEEK
ISOWEEKDAY
ISOYEAR
ISUSERNAME
LAST
LEFT
LEN
LN
LOG
LOOKUP
LOWER
LTRIM
MAKEDATE
MAKEDATETIME
MAKELINE
MAKEPOINT
MAKETIME
MAX
MEDIAN

LOOKUP(expression, [offset])

Returns the value of the given expression in a target row, specified as a relative offset from the current row. Use FIRST()+n and LAST()-n for a target relative to the first/last rows in the partition. If offset is omitted, the Compare To row may be set on the field menu. Returns NULL if the target row cannot be determined.

Example:
LOOKUP(SUM([Profit]), FIRST() + 2) = SUM(Profit) in the third row of the partition

Default Table Calculation

The calculation is valid.

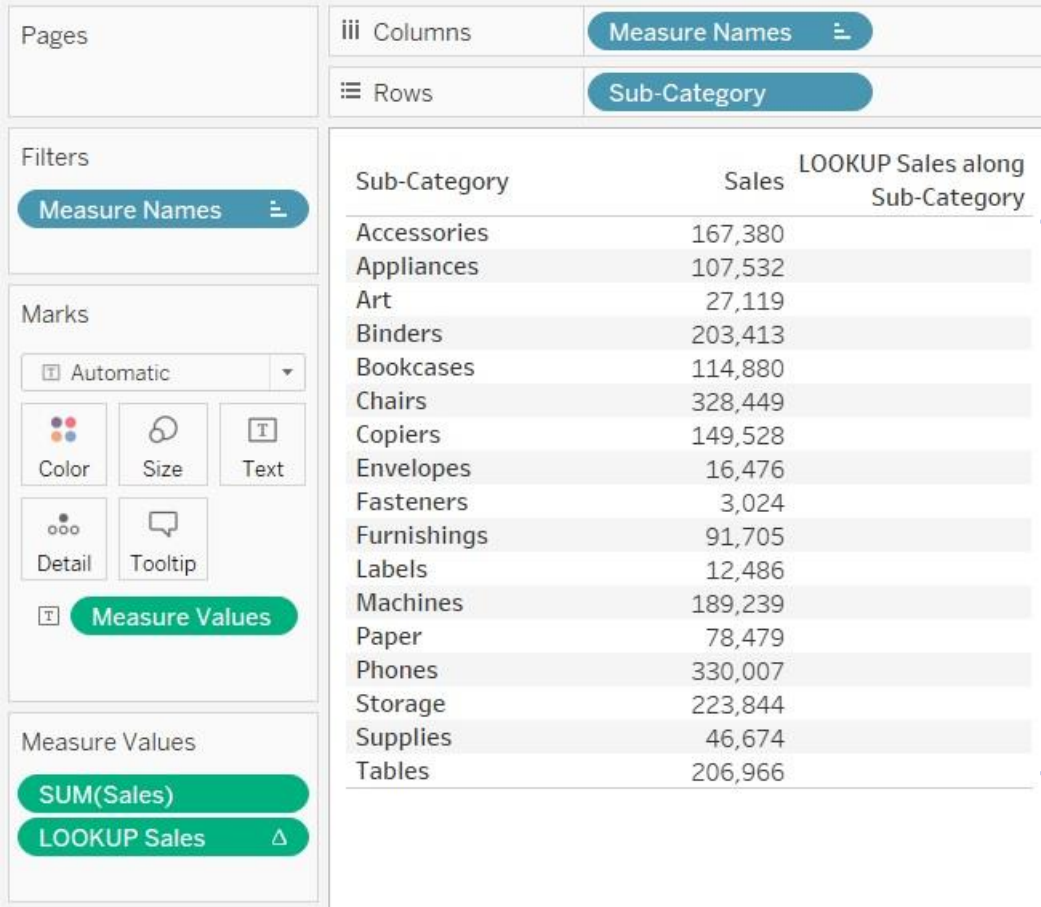
ApplyOK

The **offset** argument is omitted

As per the description of the **LOOKUP** function in case the offset is omitted, the **Compare To row** may be set on the **Field Menu**

WHEN THE OFFSET IS OMITTED IN A LOOKUP TABLE CALCULATION

STEP 2



The screenshot shows a Tableau interface with the following components:

- Columns shelf:** Measure Names
- Rows shelf:** Sub-Category
- Filters shelf:** Measure Names
- Marks shelf:** Automatic (dropdown), Color, Size, Text, Detail, Tooltip, Measure Values
- Measure Values:** SUM(Sales), LOOKUP Sales

Sub-Category	Sales	LOOKUP Sales along Sub-Category
Accessories	167,380	
Appliances	107,532	
Art	27,119	
Binders	203,413	
Bookcases	114,880	
Chairs	328,449	
Copiers	149,528	
Envelopes	16,476	
Fasteners	3,024	
Furnishings	91,705	
Labels	12,486	
Machines	189,239	
Paper	78,479	
Phones	330,007	
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**NULL
Values**

The **value returned** by the **LOOKUP** function **without an offset** is currently **NULL** for all the rows in the Table

WHEN THE OFFSET IS OMITTED IN A LOOKUP TABLE CALCULATION

STEP 3

Pages

Filters

Measure Names

Marks

Automatic

Color

Size

Text

Detail

Tooltip

Measure Values

SUM(Sales)

LOOKUP Sales

Columns

Measure Names

Rows

Sub-Category

Sub-Category	Sales	LOOKUP Sales along Sub-Category
Accessories	167,380	
Appliances	107,532	
Art	27,119	
Binders	203,413	
Bookcases	114,880	
Chairs	328,449	
Copiers	149,528	
Envelopes	16,476	
Fasteners	3,024	
Furnishings	91,705	
Labels	12,486	
Machines	189,239	
Paper	78,479	
Phones	330,007	
Storage	223,844	
Supplies	46,674	
Tables	206,966	

Filter...

Show Filter

Format...

Include in Tooltip

Edit in Shelf

Compute Using

Relative to

Edit Table Calculation...

Remove

Accessories

Appliances

Art

Binders

Bookcases

Chairs

Copiers

Envelopes

Fasteners

Furnishings

Labels

Machines

We can right-click **LOOKUP Sales** in the **Measure Values** shelf, Select **Relative to > Art**

FIELD MENU

WHEN THE OFFSET IS OMITTED IN A LOOKUP TABLE CALCULATION

STEP 4

The screenshot shows a software interface with a table and several control panels. The table has three columns: 'Sub-Category', 'Sales', and 'LOOKUP Sales along Sub-Category'. The 'Art' row is highlighted, and its 'Sales' value, 27,119, is circled in blue. This same value appears in the 'LOOKUP' column for every row. On the left, there are panels for 'Filters' (containing 'Measure Names'), 'Marks' (with 'Automatic' selected and 'Measure Values' highlighted), and 'Measure Values' (containing 'SUM(Sales)' and 'LOOKUP Sales').

Sub-Category	Sales	LOOKUP Sales along Sub-Category
Accessories	167,380	27,119
Appliances	107,532	27,119
Art	27,119	27,119
Binders	203,413	27,119
Bookcases	114,880	27,119
Chairs	328,449	27,119
Copiers	149,528	27,119
Envelopes	16,476	27,119
Fasteners	3,024	27,119
Furnishings	91,705	27,119
Labels	12,486	27,119
Machines	189,239	27,119
Paper	78,479	27,119
Phones	330,007	27,119
Storage	223,844	27,119
Supplies	46,674	27,119
Tables	206,966	27,119

Now we observe that the **value returned** by the **LOOKUP** function is the **Sales** value of **Art** for all the rows in the Table

If required, we can change the **Relative to** any of the **members** of the **Sub-Category**