String functions:

1.concat: The CONCAT function in AWS QuickSight is used to concatenate multiple strings into a single string.

Syntax:

CONCAT(string1, string2, ...)

**Example1**:

CONCAT({FirstName}, ' ', {LastName})

This formula concatenates the FirstName field with a space (' ') and the LastName field.

**Result:**

If FirstName is "John" and LastName is "Doe", the resulting FullName field will contain "John Doe".

**Example2**:

CONCAT({Title}, ' ', {FirstName}, ' ', {LastName})

This formula will combine the Title, FirstName, and LastName with spaces in between.

**Result:**

For Title = "Dr.", FirstName = "Alice", and LastName = "Smith", the FullTitleName field will contain "Dr. Alice Smith".

**2.contains:**

contains evaluates if the substring that you specify exists within an expression. If the expression contains the substring, contains returns true, and otherwise it returns false.

**Syntax**

contains(*expression*, *substring*, *string-comparison-mode*)

**Default case sensitive example**

The following case sensitive example evaluates if state\_nm contains **New**.

contains(*state\_nm*, *"New"*)

The following are the given field values.

New York

new york

For these field values, the following values are returned.

true

false

**Case insensitive example**

The following case insensitive example evaluates if state\_nm contains **new**.

contains(*state\_nm*, *"new"*, CASE\_INSENSITIVE)

The following are the given field values.

New York

new york

For these field values, the following values are returned.

true

true

**Example with conditional statements**

The contains function can be used as the conditional statement within the following If functions: [avgIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/avgIf-function.html), [minIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/minIf-function.html), [distinct\_countIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/distinct_countIf-function.html), [countIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/countIf-function.html), [maxIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/maxIf-function.html), [medianIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/medianIf-function.html), [stdevIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/stdevIf-function.html), [stdevpIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/stdevpIf-function.html), [sumIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/sumIf-function.html), [varIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/varIf-function.html), and [varpIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/varpIf-function.html).

The following example sums Sales only if state\_nm contains **New**.

sumIf(*Sales*,contains(*state\_nm*, *"New"*))

**Does NOT contain example**

The conditional NOT operator can be used to evaluate if the expression does not contain the specified substring.

NOT(contains(*state\_nm*, *"New"*))

3.endsWith():

endsWith evaluates if the expression ends with a substring that you specify. If the expression ends with the substring, endsWith returns true, and otherwise it returns false.

**Syntax**

endsWith(*expression*, *substring*, *string-comparison-mode*)

**Examples**

**Default case sensitive example**

The following case sensitive example evaluates if state\_nm endsWith **"York"**.

endsWith(*state\_nm*, *"York"*)

The following are the given field values.

New York

new york

For these field values, the following values are returned.

true

false

**Case insensitive example**

The following case insensitive example evaluates if state\_nm endsWith **"york"**.

endsWith(*state\_nm*, *"york"*, CASE\_INSENSITIVE)

The following are the given field values.

New York

new york

For these field values, the following values are returned.

true

true

**Example with conditional statements**

The endsWith function can be used as the conditional statement within the following If functions: [avgIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/avgIf-function.html), [minIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/minIf-function.html), [distinct\_countIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/distinct_countIf-function.html), [countIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/countIf-function.html), [maxIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/maxIf-function.html), [medianIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/medianIf-function.html), [stdevIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/stdevIf-function.html), [stdevpIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/stdevpIf-function.html), [sumIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/sumIf-function.html), [varIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/varIf-function.html), and [varpIf](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/varpIf-function.html).

The following example sums Sales only if state\_nm ends with **"York"**.

sumIf(*Sales*,endsWith(*state\_nm*, *"York"*))

**Does NOT contain example**

The conditional NOT operator can be used to evaluate if the expression does not start with the specified substring.

NOT(endsWith(*state\_nm*, *"York"*))

**Example using numeric values**

Numeric values can be used in the expression or substring arguments by applying the toString function.

endsWith(*state\_nm*, toString(*5*) )

4.Left():

left returns the leftmost characters from a string, including spaces. You specify the number of characters to be returned.

**Syntax:**

left(*expression*, *limit*)

The following example returns the first 3 characters from a string.

left('Seattle Store #14', 3)

The following value is returned.

Sea

5.locate():In AWS QuickSight, you can use the locate function within calculated fields to find the position of a substring within a string. This can be useful for extracting or manipulating text data in your visualizations.

**Visual Example**

**Finding "sweet"**

**Formula: locate('sweet', 'Banana is sweet')**

**Result**

**Result: 11**

| **Description** | **locate Form** | **Result** |
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