**Table Calculations**

Table calculations rely on two types of fields: addressing and partitioning fields. The key to understanding table calcs is to know how these fields work.

* **Partitioning fields define the scope:** They break up the view into multiple partitions or sub-views. The table calculation is then applied to the marks within each partition.
* **Addressing fields define the direction:** They define the “direction” that the calculation moves (for example, in calculating a running sum, or computing the difference between values).

How we define these in Tableau , depends on our desired amount of control over the end result.

* **Quick Table Calculation:** Contains all dimensions in the level of detail, either for partitioning (scoping) or for addressing (direction). Tableau identifies some dimensions as addressing and others as partitioning automatically, as a result of your selections. This can be altered with Compute Using, however it is subject to the structure of the view.
* **Add a Table Calculation:** Table Calculations can also be added using Add a Table Calculation from a Measure’s context menu. This allows you to determine which dimensions are for addressing and which are for partitioning using Specific Dimensions.
* **Compute Using:** Selecting “Compute Using” from the Measure context menu allows us to compute the Table Calculation based on the architecture of the table, or on a particular field. Bear in mind that a change in the structure of the view will also change your results.
* **Edit Table Calculation:** Select “Edit Table Calculation” from the Measure context menu to specifically define the fields to partition and address in the view. Partitioning and Addressing defined with “Specific Dimensions” will hold your results regardless of architectural changes in the view.