# Tableau Notes – Bins & Calculated Fields

## 🔹 Bins

* Bins = Buckets of continuous values (like grouping numbers into ranges).
* Used for measuring distribution (e.g., how many sales fall in each price range).
* Example: If you have Customer Age, bins can group ages into 0–10, 11–20, 21–30, etc.
* Steps: Right-click a Measure → Create → Bins → Choose Bin Size → Drag to view.
* Why use bins? → Histograms, pattern detection, simplifying continuous data.

## 🔹 Calculated Fields

* A new field created by writing a formula using your data.
* Types: Row-level (row by row), Aggregate (groups), Conditional/Boolean (logic).
* Example: Profit Margin = (Profit / Sales) \* 100.
* Steps: Right-click in Data Pane → Create → Calculated Field → Write formula.
* Why use calculated fields? → Build KPIs, segment data, clean data, create comparisons.

## 🔑 Quick Examples

* Bin Example: Sales → Bin size = 500 → shows how many orders fall into 0–500, 501–1000, etc.
* Calculated Field Example: Profit Margin = (Profit / Sales) \* 100.

## 👉 Pro Tip

• Use BINS when you want to group continuous numbers into ranges.  
• Use CALCULATED FIELDS when you need to create new insights/metrics that don’t exist in raw data.  
• Together: Bins simplify data; Calculated Fields create new insights.