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# Users Guide

*Version 5.2 September 26, 2019*

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# Table of Contents

<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Getting Started</b>	
<b>Finding your way around .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>ThoughtSpot browser access.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Your user preferences .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Understanding privileges.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Use stickers to organize.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Use Search</b>	
<b>What are searches and answers?.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Search basics</b>	
<b>Start a new search .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Choose a data source.....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Search bar features .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Search suggestions .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Search results and column types .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Last data refresh time.....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Work with Answers .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Ask an Expert .....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Retrieve Ask an Expert answers.....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Answer an Ask an Expert question .....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Results that are tables.....</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Use keywords in search</b>	
<b>Overview of keyword searchess.....</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Time series analysis.....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Search using growth over time.....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Using the in keyword for nested searches .....</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Proximity searches "near" and "farther than".....</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Work with filters</b>	
<b>Understand filters.....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Add a filter to a table.....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Add a filter to a chart .....</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Create a bulk filter.....</b>	<b>84</b>

Delete a filter .....	87
Filter on null, blank, or empty values.....	88
Other search actions	
Other search actions .....	90
Change result display options .....	91
Show underlying data .....	95
See the search behind a result .....	98
Apply conditional formatting to a table.....	100
Download your search.....	105
Replay search.....	107
Work with charts	
Understand charts.....	108
Chart types	
Column charts .....	112
Bar charts .....	114
Line charts .....	116
Pie charts .....	117
Area charts .....	119
Scatter charts .....	121
Bubble charts .....	122
Pareto charts .....	124
Waterfall charts .....	125
Treemap charts .....	126
Line column charts .....	128
Funnel charts.....	131
Geo charts .....	132
Sankey charts .....	136
Pivot table .....	137
Changing a chart	
Change the chart.....	143
Reorder the labels.....	144
Set the y-axis range .....	146
Hide and show values.....	148
Change chart colors .....	150
Additional chart options .....	155
Zoom into a chart.....	164

<b>Work with formulas</b>	
Understand formulas .....	166
Add a formula to a search .....	168
View or edit a formula in a search .....	172
<b>Aggregate formulas</b>	
Overview of aggregate formulas .....	174
Cumulative functions .....	178
Moving functions.....	182
Flexible aggregation functions (group aggregate and filters).....	187
Grouping functions .....	191
Filtered aggregation functions.....	194
Conversion functions .....	199
Date functions .....	200
Percent (simple number) calculations.....	207
Formula operators.....	208
Nested formulas .....	210
Formulas for chasm traps .....	211
<b>Use pinboards</b>	
Basic pinboard usage .....	212
Edit a pinboard .....	218
Pinboard filters .....	226
Schedule a pinboard job.....	231
Search actions within a pinboard .....	235
Copy a pinboard .....	236
Copy a pinboard or visualization link .....	238
Reset a pinboard visualization .....	241
Start a slideshow.....	243
<b>Use custom R scripts</b>	
About R in ThoughtSpot .....	245
Create and share R scripts.....	249
Run prebuilt R scripts on answers .....	259
Save and share R visualizations .....	266
<b>SpotIQ</b>	
What is SpotIQ .....	271
Best SpotIQ practices .....	273
Custom SpotIQ analysis .....	276

<b>Advanced R customizations.....</b>	<b>285</b>
<b>Insight feedback .....</b>	<b>290</b>
<b>SpotIQ preferences .....</b>	<b>293</b>
<b>Work with data</b>	
<b>Understand data sources .....</b>	<b>295</b>
<b>Create and load CSV Files.....</b>	<b>297</b>
<b>Append data through the UI .....</b>	<b>301</b>
<b>View a data profile.....</b>	<b>303</b>
<b>Date and currency format settings.....</b>	<b>304</b>
<b>Share your work</b>	
<b>About sharing .....</b>	<b>306</b>
<b>Share a pinboard.....</b>	<b>308</b>
<b>Share answers.....</b>	<b>312</b>
<b>Share uploaded data.....</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>Revoke access (unshare) .....</b>	<b>317</b>
<b>Use SearchIQ</b>	
<b>About SearchIQ .....</b>	<b>320</b>
<b>Use SearchIQ for natural searches .....</b>	<b>323</b>
<b>Teach SearchIQ your language.....</b>	<b>327</b>
<b>Slack and ThoughtSpot</b>	
<b>Slack and Spot.....</b>	<b>331</b>
<b>How to use Spot .....</b>	<b>332</b>
<b>More help and support.....</b>	<b>336</b>
<b>Keyword reference.....</b>	<b>341</b>
<b>TQL reference .....</b>	<b>349</b>
<b>tsload flag reference .....</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>tscli command reference.....</b>	<b>365</b>
<b>Date and time formats reference.....</b>	<b>396</b>
<b>Row level security rules reference .....</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>Formula function reference .....</b>	<b>412</b>
<b>Alert codes reference .....</b>	<b>428</b>
<b>User action codes reference .....</b>	<b>437</b>
<b>Error codes reference .....</b>	<b>439</b>

**Frequently asked questions ..... 466**

# Introduction to the User Guide

This ThoughtSpot User Guide contains information on navigating and searching data with ThoughtSpot. It assists you with starting new searches, managing your pinboards, and troubleshooting.

ThoughtSpot enables you to view and analyze your data through a search-based user interface. You can create your searches quickly and easily, just by typing them into a search bar, like you do when using an Internet search engine. ThoughtSpot makes it easy to see your data, get your questions answered, create interactive graphs, and customize pinboards. You don't need to understand how ThoughtSpot stores information, attend days of training, or know SQL to do these things. Collaboration and security features make it easy to protect sensitive data, and safely share information with others.

ThoughtSpot gives administrators the ability to modify data properties to meet business needs. Administrators can specify search synonyms for common terms, boost the importance of a column in search results, or format how the data appears. So, if you are not getting the answers you expect when using ThoughtSpot, check with your ThoughtSpot administrator to see if some settings can be changed.

- **Finding your way around**

To make navigation easy, we organized ThoughtSpot into several sections. You can see them on the menu bar.

- **About the user profile**

The user icon lets you view your profile, or sign out of ThoughtSpot.

- **Understanding privileges**

Your privileges determine the things you can do. ThoughtSpot sets privileges at the group level.

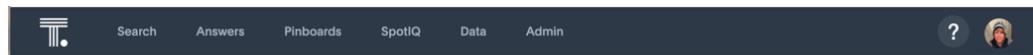
- **About stickers**

You can create stickers to make it easier for people to find data sources and pinboards.

# Finding your way around

**Summary:** ThoughtSpot is organized into several sections to make navigation easy. You can reach them by using the menu bar.

These are the different sections in ThoughtSpot:



## Home

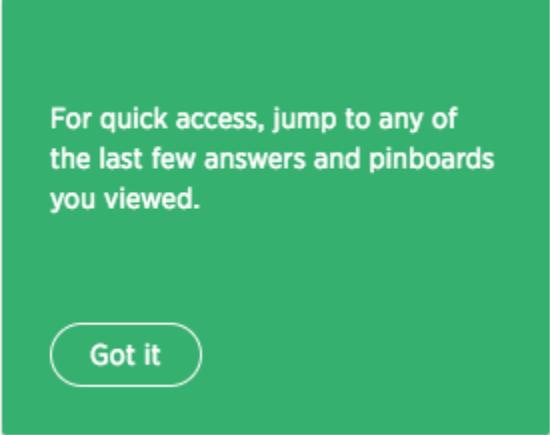
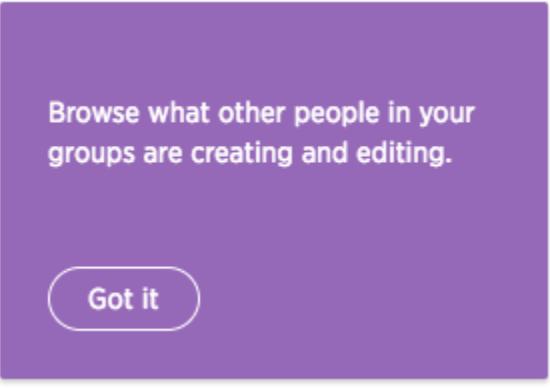
Click the ThoughtSpot logo to go to the application home page. At the top of the home page is a search bar and below that several areas that show activity in ThoughtSpot.

Label	Description
All time popular	Shows all time popular answers and pinboards by number of views. You can choose between all-time popular or recently in the last 15 days. Small icons illustrate the type of visualization you'll find when you click an item.
Recently trending	Shows all time popular answers and pinboards by number of views. You can choose between all-time popular or recently in the last 15 days. Small icons illustrate the type of visualization you'll find when you click an item.

**Check out all-time popular or recently trending answers and pinboards.**

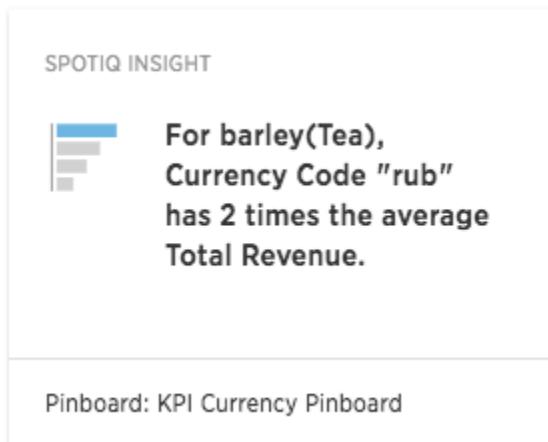
**Got it**

A screenshot of the ThoughtSpot home page. At the top, there is a table comparing two sections: "All time popular" and "Recently trending". Both sections are described as showing answers and pinboards by number of views, with the option to choose between all-time popular or recently popular in the last 15 days. Below the table is a large blue rectangular callout box containing the text "Check out all-time popular or recently trending answers and pinboards." and a "Got it" button.

Label	Description
<b>Recently viewed</b>	Answers and pinboards you've viewed recently.  A green rectangular callout box with rounded corners and a thin white border. Inside, centered text reads: "For quick access, jump to any of the last few answers and pinboards you viewed." At the bottom center is a white button with a thin black border and the text "Got it" in a black sans-serif font.
<b>Recent team activity</b>	Answers, pinboards, worksheets, and tables people in your company have created or edited recently.  A purple rectangular callout box with rounded corners and a thin white border. Inside, centered text reads: "Browse what other people in your groups are creating and editing." At the bottom center is a white button with a thin black border and the text "Got it" in a black sans-serif font.

Label	Description
Did you know?	Contains auto analysis results from SpotIQ. Visible only to users that have the SpotIQ privilege.

SPOTIQ INSIGHT



For barley(Tea),  
Currency Code "rub"  
has 2 times the average  
Total Revenue.

Pinboard: KPI Currency Pinboard

The items shown in these areas are limited to answers, pinboards, worksheets, and other objects you have access to. For example, if you don't have the ability to use SpotIQ, that option does not appear.

## Search or Search+

**Search** is where you will spend most of your time. It allows you to search and explore your data. Choose your data sources and type in the search bar at the top. As you type your search, results will appear in the main part of the screen as either a table or a chart.

If SearchIQ has been enabled by your administrator, this label will say **Search+** to differentiate it from SearchIQ. In this case, you'll go to the search bar on the homepage to use SearchIQ.

To learn more about this section, visit [About search](#).

To learn more about SearchIQ, visit [About SearchIQ](#).

## Answers

Answers are the result of a single search. You can save an answer you want to work more on later, or just keep it for your personal use. Answers are for you alone, until you share them with others.

## Pinboards

Pinboards are collections of related search results. You can create your own pinboard or add to an existing one. Once a pinboard has been saved, it can be shared with others or viewed as a slideshow. The **Pinboards** page shows a list of saved pinboards. Click one to view, edit, or share it.

To learn more about pinboards, visit [About pinboards](#).

## SpotIQ

If SpotIQ has been enabled by your administrator, you can go here to view the status of your request after you choose **Auto Analyze** or **Custom Analyze**, and to see the results.

To learn more about this section, visit [About SpotIQ](#).

## Data

**Data** contains a list of data sources (tables and worksheets). These are usually loaded and managed by your administrator. However, you may be able to import a spreadsheet (Excel or CSV) here, if you have the correct privileges.

To learn more about this section, visit [Working with data](#).

## Admin

**Admin** only appears if you have administrator privileges.

This section is covered in the [ThoughtSpot Administrator Guide](#).

## Help Icon

The help icon looks like two people. You can find information and support resources for ThoughtSpot here. There are short videos, a keyword reference, links to documentation, and other useful materials. You can also find the support contact information and software version number here.

To learn more about this section, visit [More help and support](#).

## User Icon

The **user icon** allows you to either view your preferences or log out. You can also change your icon here.

To learn more about this section, visit [About the user profile](#).

## Related information

[Set your ThoughtSpot locale](#)

# ThoughtSpot browser access

To set up and explore your data, access the ThoughtSpot application from a standard Web browser using a username and password. Before accessing ThoughtSpot, you need:

- The Web address (IP address or server name) for ThoughtSpot.
- A network connection.
- A Web browser.

A username and password for ThoughtSpot.

## Supported Web browsers

The following browsers are verified to work well with the ThoughtSpot application:

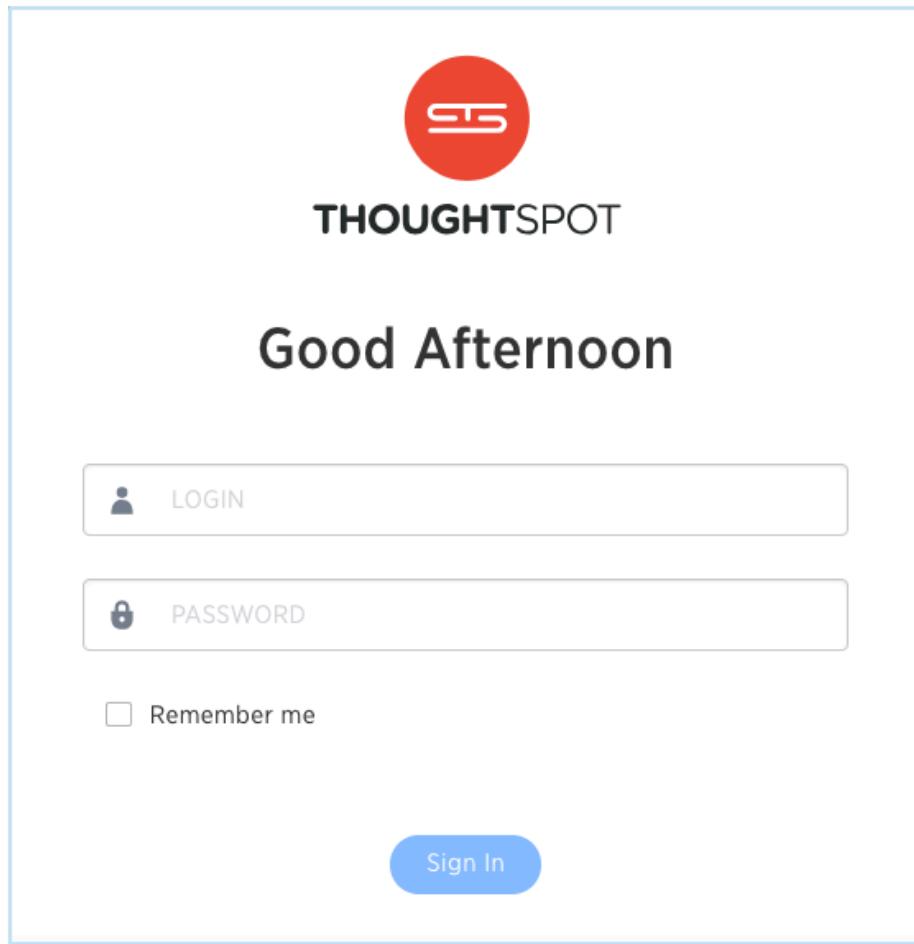
Browser	Version	Operating System
Google Chrome	20 and above	Windows 7 or greater, Linux, MacOS
Mozilla Firefox	14 and above	Windows 7 or greater, Linux, MacOS
Internet Explorer	11	Windows 7 or greater
Safari	10 or greater	MacOS

**☒ Tip:** While Internet Explorer is supported, using it is not recommended. Depending on your environment, you can experience performance or UI issues when using IE.

## Sign in

To sign in to ThoughtSpot from a browser:

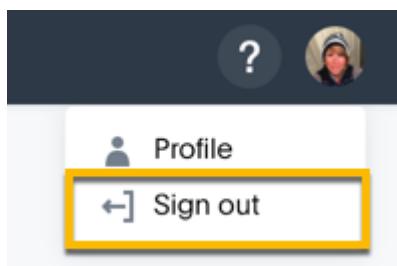
1. Open the browser and type in the Web address for ThoughtSpot: `http://HOSTNAME_OR_IP`
2. Enter your username and password and click **Sign In**.



## Sign out

Once you're done with your search session, you can optionally sign out of ThoughtSpot. To sign out of ThoughtSpot from a browser:

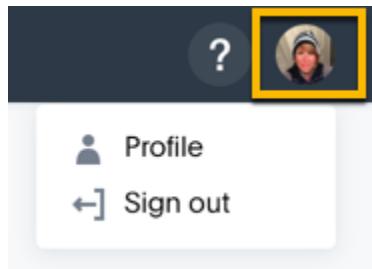
1. Click your user icon at the top right hand corner of the screen.
2. Click **Sign out**.



# About your user profile

**Summary:** The user icon lets you view your profile or sign out of ThoughtSpot.

To view the user actions, click your user icon on the top right corner of the page.



Click **Profile** to go to your profile preference page, where you can change your icon, password, and locale preferences.

## Language and data format settings

The language the ThoughtSpot UI displays is based off of the locale in a user's profile. The Preferred Locale preferences controls the language and data formats (date and number formats) by geographic locations. In addition to American English (*en-US*), ThoughtSpot supports:

Locale	Language
<i>da-DK</i>	Dansk
<i>de-DE</i>	Deutsche
<i>en-AU</i>	English (Australia)
<i>en-CA</i>	English (Canada)
<i>en-GB</i>	English (United Kingdom)
<i>en-US</i>	English (United States)
<i>es-US</i>	Español (latín)

Locale	Language
es-ES	Español (España)
fr-CA	Français (Canada)
fr-FR	Français (France)
it-IT	Italiano
nl-NL	Nederland (beta)
nb-NO	Norsk
pt-BR	Português (Brazil)
pt-PT	Português (Portugal)
fi-FI	Suomi
sv-SE	Svenska
zh-CN	中文(简体)
ja-JP	日本語

Date and number formats change to reflect your locale. So, if you set Japanese as your default locale in your profile settings, then the interface will update to reflect that after you refresh your page.

Keywords, operators, and error messages are included in the translated material. (A [keyword reference for all supported languages](#) is included in this documentation under “Keywords in Other Languages”.)

Formulas, however, are *not translated*. Also, all metadata remains as user inputted.

Current Password

New Password

Confirm Password

Update my preferences

Preferred Locale

Email me sharing notifications

Dansk  
Deutsch  
English (Australia)  
English (Canada)  
English (United Kingdom)  
English (United States)  
Español  
Español (Latino)

English (United States)

For example, if you are using ThoughtSpot in the US, the number formatting should look like this:

xxx,xxx.xx . And in Europe, it should look like this: xxx.xxx,xx .

## How other users see you

You can change your picture by clicking **Upload Picture**. The system accepts **GIF**, **BMP**, **JPEG**, and **PNG** files that do not exceed 4MB in size.

Update my picture

vicky (vicky)

Upload a .png or .jpg file (less than 4MB). It should be in a square format (e.g. 100x100).

## Signing out

Click **Profile > Sign out** to log out of ThoughtSpot, and return to the sign in page.

# Understanding privileges

**Summary:** The things you can do in ThoughtSpot are determined by the privileges you have. Privileges are granted through group membership.

If you are trying to do something in ThoughtSpot, and cannot access the screens to accomplish it, you may not have the correct privileges. In this case, you should contact your administrator and explain what you want to accomplish. Your administrator may be able to grant you additional privileges.

**Note:** Permissions to see and edit answers and pinboards are not affected by privileges. They are given when these items are shared with you.

Here are the privileges that the administrator sets, and the capabilities they enable:

Can create worksheets and views.

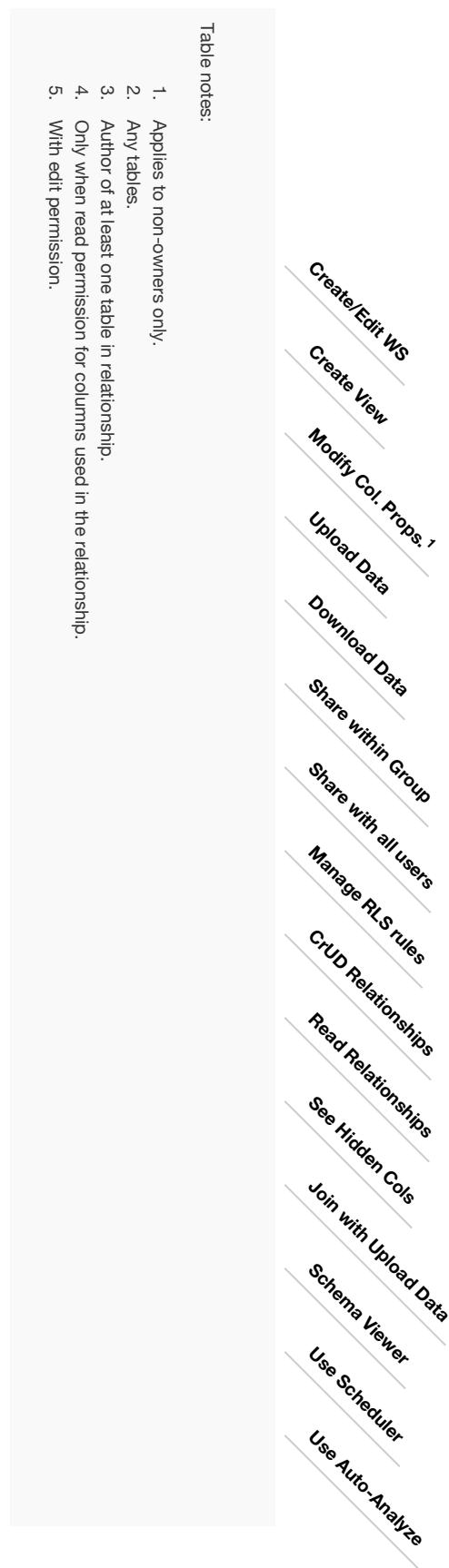
Note that to edit a worksheet or a view created by another user, you must have the **Edit** permission on that object, and it must be shared with you. The following table shows the intersection of user privilege and ability:

Privilege	Description
<b>Can administer ThoughtSpot</b>	Can manage Users and Groups and has view and edit access to all data. Users with this privilege can also download a saved answer.
<b>Can upload user data</b>	Can upload their own data from the application's <b>Data</b> page using <b>Actions &gt; Upload data</b> .
<b>Can download data</b>	Can download data from search results and pinboards.
<b>Can share with all users</b>	Can see the names of and share with users outside of the groups the user belongs to. Members of groups with this privilege can also share with groups marked as <b>NOT SHAREABLE</b> .
<b>Can manage data</b>	
<b>Can use experimental features</b>	Can access trial and experimental features that ThoughtSpot makes available to early adopters.

Privilege	Description
<b>Can invoke Custom R Analysis</b>	Can access R scripts to further explore search answers. Includes options to invoke R scripts on visualizations, create and share custom scripts, and share the results of R analysis as answers and pinboards.
<b>Can schedule pin-boards</b>	Can create pinboard schedules and edit their own scheduled jobs.
<b>Can administer and bypass RLS</b>	<p>Users in groups with this privilege (directly or via group inheritance):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Are exempt from row-level security (RLS) rules.</li><li>• Can add/edit/delete existing RLS rules.</li><li>• Can check or uncheck Bypass RLS on a worksheet.</li></ul> <p>Your installation configuration may enable or disable the availability of this privilege. By default, it is enabled. Administrators or groups with the privilege <b>Can administer ThoughtSpot</b> can grant this privilege.</p>

The following table shows the intersection of user privilege and ability:

	Create/Edit WS	Create View	Modify Col. Props. <sup>1</sup>	Upload Data	Download Data	Share within Group	Share with all users	Manage RLS rules	CrUD Relationships	Read Relationships	See Hidden Cols	Join with Upload Data	Schema Viewer	Use Scheduler	Use Auto-Analyze
Can administer ThoughtSpot	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y <sup>2</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Can upload user data	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y <sup>3</sup>	Y <sup>4</sup>	N	N	N	N	N	N
Can download data	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y <sup>4</sup>	N	N	N	N	N
Can manage data	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y <sup>4</sup>	Y <sup>4</sup>	Y <sup>5</sup>	Y	N	N	N	N
Can share with all users	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y <sup>4</sup>	N	N	N	N	N	N
Can Auto-Analyze (SQL privilege)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y <sup>4</sup>	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Can Administer and Bypass RLS	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
None	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N





# Use stickers to organize

**Summary:** Stickers enable you to create categories for classification of objects, including pinboards, answers, data sources, and worksheets.

You can create stickers to make it easier for people to find data sources and pinboards. Stickers are global in scope. This means that everyone can see the stickers and use them to tag objects. They can also filter lists of objects by sticker. Stickers are often used to designate subject areas, such as sales, HR, and finance, but you can use them any way you like.

Keep in mind these permissions when working with stickers:

- Only administrators can create stickers.
- Anyone can apply a sticker.
- Anyone can filter by a sticker.

## Create a sticker

Only administrator users can create stickers. Anyone can apply the stickers you create, or use them as filters when selecting from a list of sources or pinboards.

To create a sticker:

1. Navigate to the **Manage Data** or **Pinboards** screen using the icons in the top navigation bar.
2. Choose the currently selected sticker, scroll to the bottom of the list, and click **+ Add**.

The screenshot shows a list of four documents:

- ThoughtSPORT Overview: Sports Goods, 9 minutes ago
- Advanced Analysis with R: Sports Goods, 9 minutes ago
- ThoughtSPORT Analysis: Sports Goods, a month ago
- Comparative Analysis: Sports Goods, a month ago

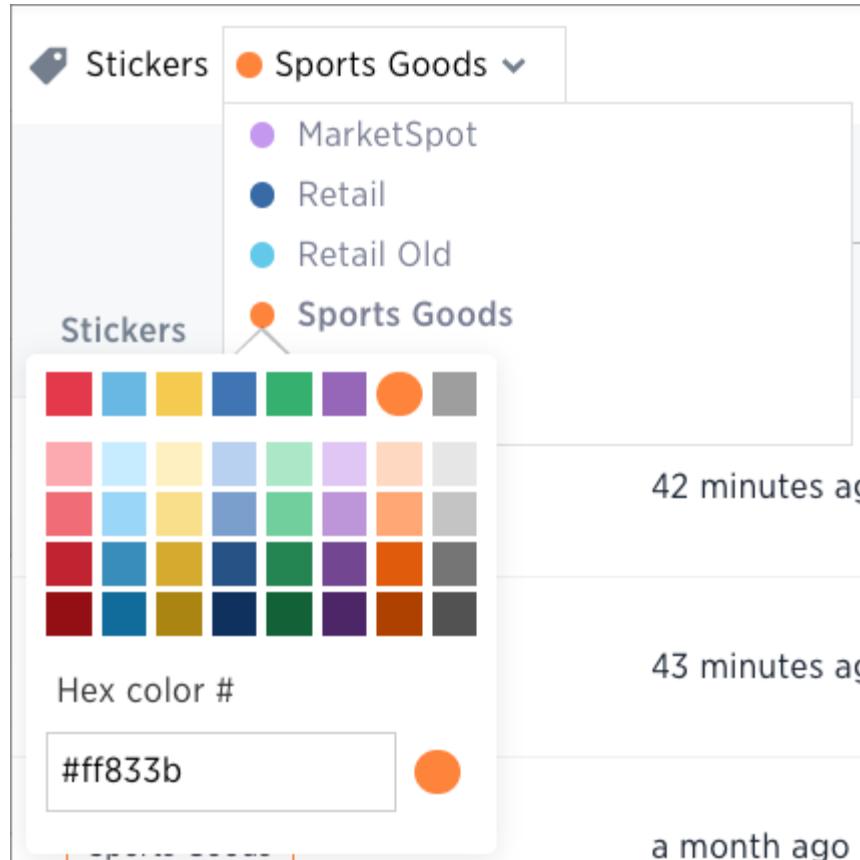
A dropdown menu for "Sports Goods" is open, showing other sticker options: MarketSpot, Retail, Retail Old, and Sports Goods. The "Sports Goods" option is selected. A blue box highlights the "+ Add" button.

3. Type the name for the new sticker.
4. You can change the name of a sticker by clicking the edit icon next to its name.

The screenshot shows a dropdown menu for a "Sports Goods" sticker. The menu includes:

- Edit name (highlighted with a blue box)
- Remove sticker

5. You can change the color of a sticker by clicking the color circle next to its name.

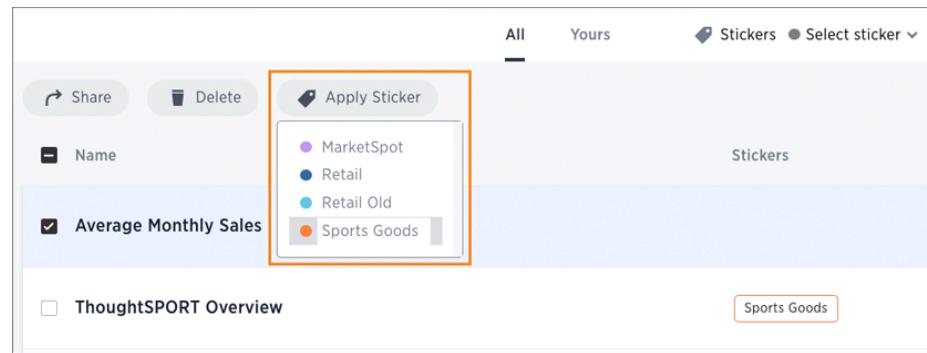


## Apply a sticker

Only administrators create stickers, but anyone with edit privileges can tag an object with a sticker.

To tag an object with a sticker:

1. From the top menu, choose Answers, Pinboards, or Data.
2. Find the item(s) you want to tag in the list, and check the box next to its name.
3. Click the apply sticker icon and choose one from the list. You can apply as many stickers as you like to an object.



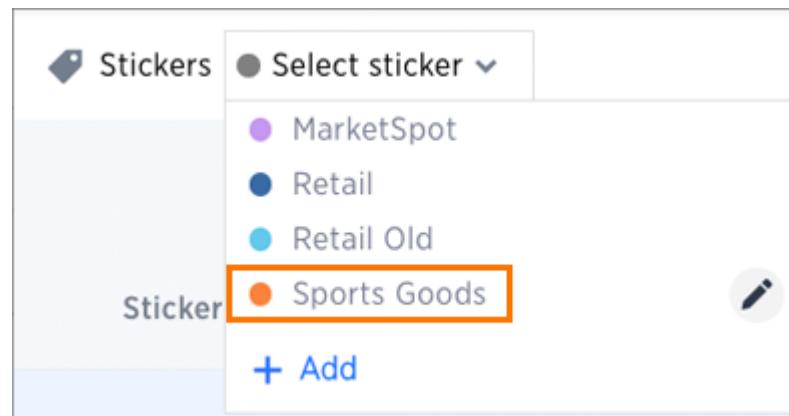
## Filter by stickers

Whenever you are selecting objects from a list, you can filter by sticker to find what you're looking for.

Anyone can use stickers to filter lists of pinboards or data sources. You can also filter by sticker when selecting data sources.

To filter by sticker:

1. From the top menu, choose **Answers**, **Pinboards**, or **Data**.
2. Click **Select sticker**, and select the name of the sticker you want to filter by.



# What are Searches and Answers?

**Summary:** You use search to answer questions about your data without having to consult a data analyst.

Using ThoughtSpot's relational search is simple, so anyone can use it. In the search bar, type what you are interested in exploring, for example `revenue midwest sales rep`. Searches return a set of results in the form of a table or a chart. ThoughtSpot likes to call this set of results in response to a search an *answer*.

As you get better with ThoughtSpot's search, you will be able to get more out of your data by performing more complex searches. There are a few basic things you should understand before starting a new ThoughtSpot search.

## How do I search data?

You've probably seen one of these before:



Click in the box and start typing some letters. As soon as you begin typing, ThoughtSpot suggests some search terms. Type slowly and use the suggestions to find what you're looking for.

You'll see an answer in the form of a chart or a table. If you do not see an answer, press **Enter** on your keyboard.

You should know that search in ThoughtSpot is more like an Amazon search than a conversation. For example. Instead of:

Find me all books by Lewis Carroll with the title Alice in Wonderland

You'd type:

```
carroll alice
```

Or consider Google. You wouldn't type in:

```
Find me the largest city by population
```

You'd type:

```
largest city by population
```

or simply:

```
largest city population
```

That's how search works in ThoughtSpot. You can use some helping words like "by" and "for" but they can also be left out, and the search will return the same answer.

## What kinds of things can I type?

Search is based on the tables that exist in your data. Tables are made of rows and columns, like spreadsheets. So you can search by typing in any of these words:

- The column name: like revenue, product name, or store
- Any of the values in the columns: like 20000, kitten chow, or richmond
- One of the special [keywords](#) ThoughtSpot understands: like yesterday, >, or contains

## Save an answer

An answer is the result of a single search. You can save an answer you want to work more on later, or just keep it for your personal use. You can also share an answer with other users. The **Answers** tab is where you can view and then the your saved search results.

## Related information

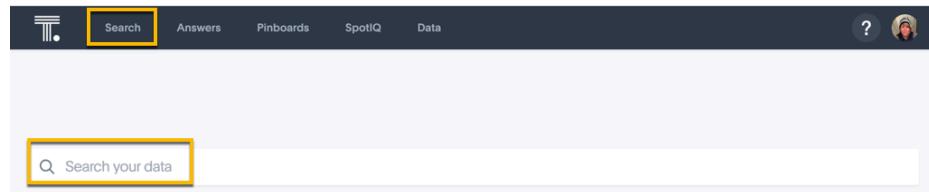
- [Choose a data source](#)
- [Search bar features](#)
- [Search suggestions](#)
- [Search results and column types](#)
- [Share an answer](#)
- [About SearchIQ](#)

# Start a new search

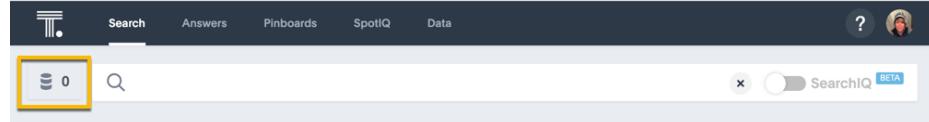
**Summary:** Starting a new ThoughtSpot search is simple, like starting a new Google search.

To start a new search:

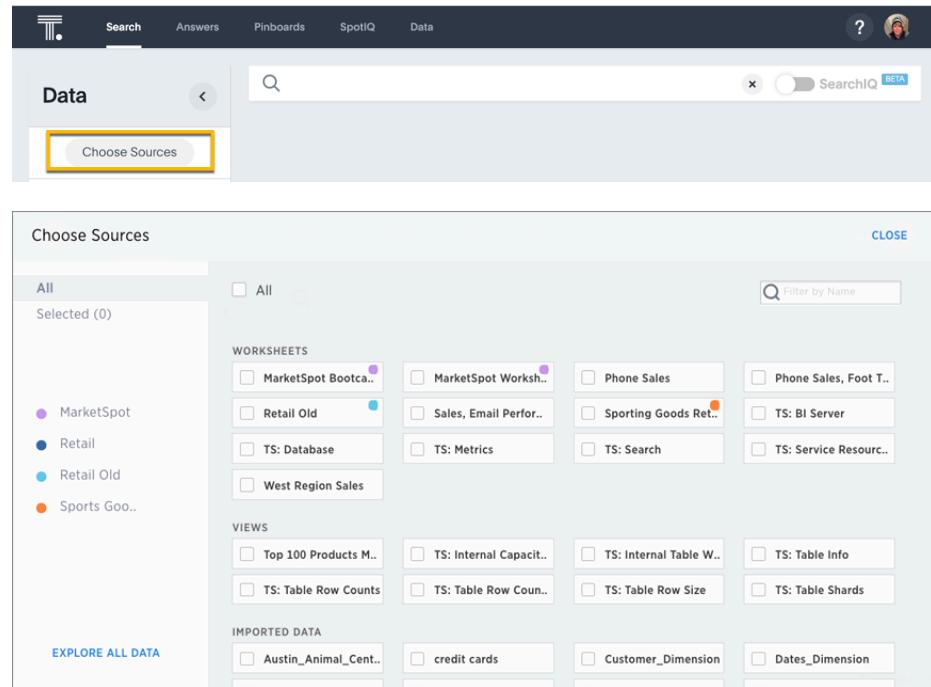
1. Click **Search +** on the top navigation bar. You can also click **Search your data** at the top of the home page.



2. Click the Data button, to the left of the search field.



3. Choose your sources by clicking **Choose Sources**.



To see details of all of the data, click **EXPLORE ALL DATA**.

- a. Filter through all available sources by using the search bar or stickers.
  - b. Select your sources.
  - c. Click **CLOSE**.
- 
4. Add columns to the search bar, or double click columns in the Data column in the left panel.

The columns listed in the left panel are grouped together by data sources for discoverability and ease of access. You can also add multiple columns at once by clicking each column to select it, and then click **+ Add Columns**.

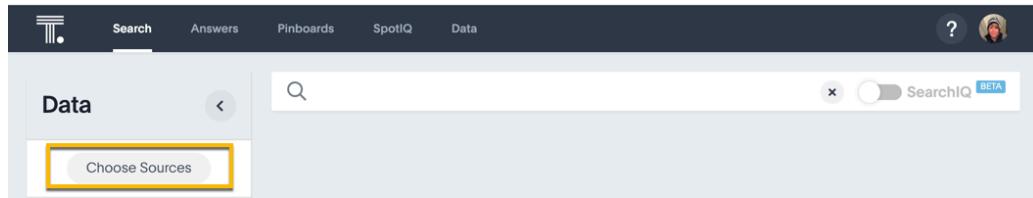
The screenshot shows the ThoughtSpot Data interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: Search, Answers, Pinboards, SpotIQ, and Data. On the far right, there are user profile icons and a search bar labeled "Search your data". Below the tabs, the word "Data" is displayed. A sidebar on the left is titled "Choose Sources" and contains a search bar labeled "Search Columns". A dropdown menu titled "ThoughtSPORT Worksheet" is open, listing various data columns: Age Group, Annual Income, Cost\_Dollar\_Amount, Customer Address, Customer Age, Customer Age Group, Customer City, Customer County, Customer Gender, Customer Name, Customer Region, Customer Since, Customer State, and Customer Type. At the bottom of the sidebar, there are two buttons: "+ Add Columns" and "Clear".

Your search is given an automatic title based on your search columns, and is displayed as either a table or chart, depending on how it is best represented. You can [change the view](#) to fit your needs.

# Choose a data source

**Summary:** Before you start a new search, make sure you have chosen the right data sources.

To begin a new search, you must first select your data sources by clicking on the **Choose Sources** button. You will see a list of data sources that have been shared with you. The data sources are usually created by your administrator, though you can also [upload your own data](#).



Searches happen in the context of the selected data sources. ThoughtSpot will also make suggestions from other data sources for you, if what you're typing can't be found in the selected data source.

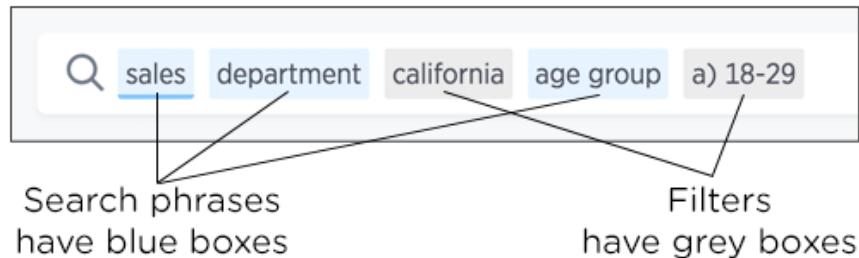
# Search bar features

**Summary:** The search bar is designed to make it easy for you to identify your search terms.

A lot of work has gone into making ThoughtSpot's search bar intuitive and easy to use. However, it still helps to know some details of how the search bar works.

## Boxed search phrases

The search bar shows boxes around each search phrase, so you can easily see where it begins and ends. Your search phrases still appear as text when you are typing, but whenever you click out of the search bar, they are boxed. Search phrases have blue boxes, and [filters](#) have white boxes.



## Editing a search

You can edit a search without affecting existing search results. When you click a search phrase, it is highlighted, and ThoughtSpot displays other suggestions from which you can choose to replace the highlighted phrase. When you hover over a boxed phrase, you'll see an **x**, which you can click to remove it from the search. You can insert a new phrase in the middle of a search, by clicking between phrases and entering the new phrase. You can even merge phrases without breaking the search. As you edit your search, ThoughtSpot continuously generates new results.

If you find yourself looking at a table or chart, but it doesn't seem to contain all the data you expect, try looking in the search bar for white boxes (filters). If you remove all the filters, you will again see all the available data for that search.

## Quick select search results

When you type search phrases in the search bar, the first suggestion is automatically highlighted and you can use tab to navigate further. In addition, after you type a phrase or a letter and press **Enter**, the highlighted suggestion is automatically selected. Suggestions can be an attribute, measures, value, keyword, historic query, or exactly what you typed as the search phrase. You can also press **Enter** or **Tab** to select the first suggestion. If there are no suggestions, the suggestion list will not be displayed. Historic suggestions always display on top with the first suggestion highlighted as default.

## Spell check

The search bar includes spell check. If you spell or type a term incorrectly, your suggestions will include the correct spelling of the term or keyword.

The spell check in the search bar also performs a metaphone check for similar sounding words on text data values.

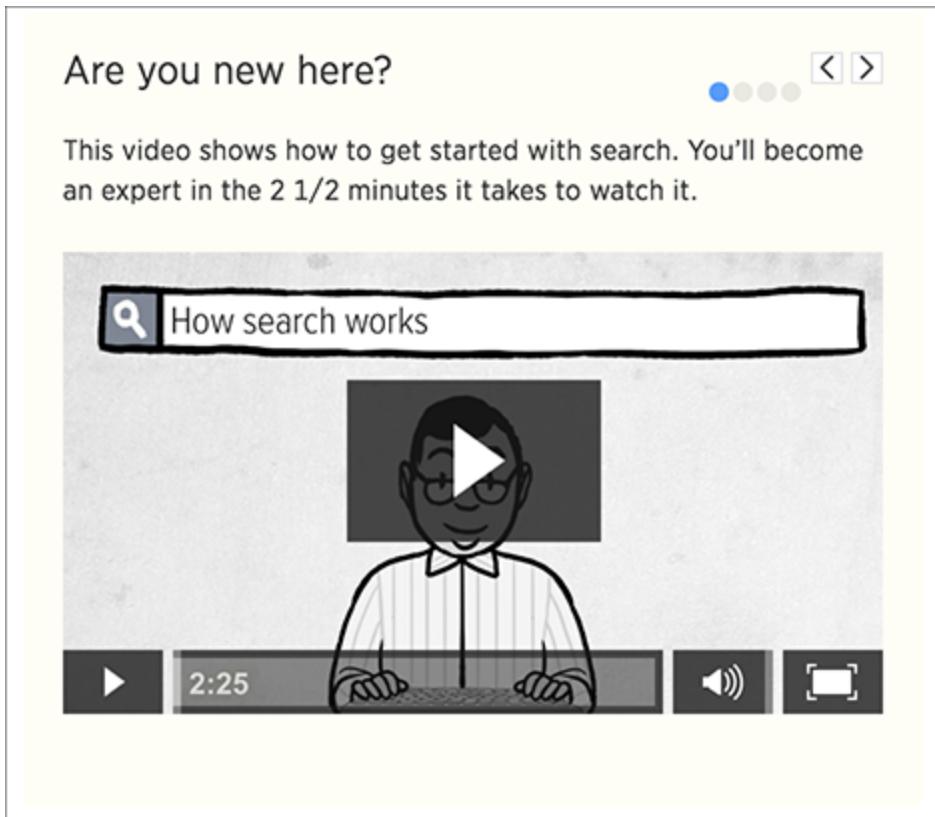
## Dictionary synonyms

A dictionary of common word synonyms is bundled with ThoughtSpot. The dictionary contains synonyms for common terms that occur in data. For example, if you type in “gross”, and that word is not found, ThoughtSpot will consider it a synonym for “revenue”. We use the WordNet library of terms, which takes word proximity into account, and weights words by similarity to the target term.

This frees you from having to know the exact term or column name used in a data source. You can still find the answer in many cases, if you type a word with the same meaning as a different word that occurs in the data.

## Search help

If you type an unrecognized search term, you will be offered tips on searching. The search help appears when you type a term that isn't understood by ThoughtSpot and then press the Enter key.



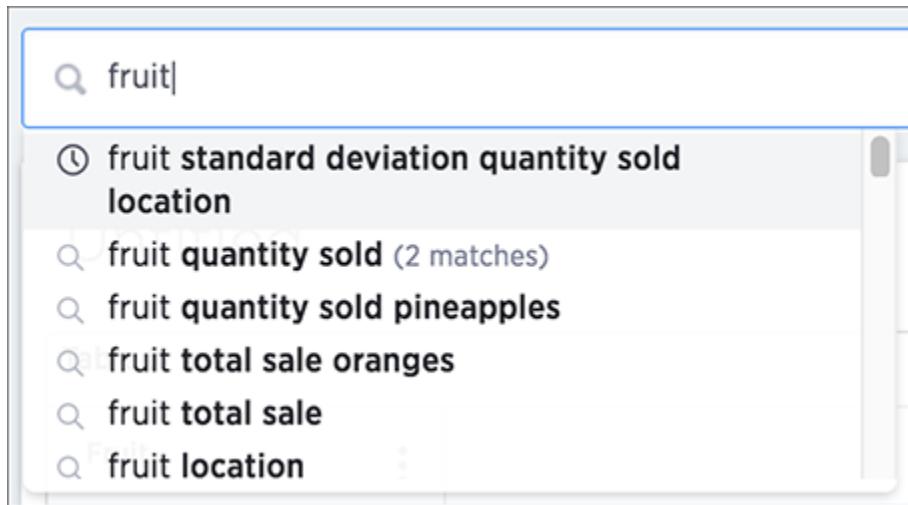
## Related searches

At the end of the **Search** page is the system provides searches you might find useful. These are quick searches you can load into the search bar by simply click the provided link.

# Search suggestions

**Summary:** How ThoughtSpot learns from your searches and helps you.

Search suggestions include complete recent searches that are similar to the search you are constructing.



## Usage-based ranking (UBR)

Search suggestions are relevant to the data and personalized to your search behavior. ThoughtSpot learns over time what columns are most important to you and to your company as a whole. Then, it uses this knowledge to rank the search terms it offers. The term for this is usage-based ranking (UBR).

ThoughtSpot keeps usage statistics on frequency of search terms in its local cache. If you frequently use type terms related to finance or to a particular product, ThoughtSpot provides you with related suggestions more frequently. Using this information, frequently used terms and phrases are offered in search suggestions more often than those that are not commonly used.

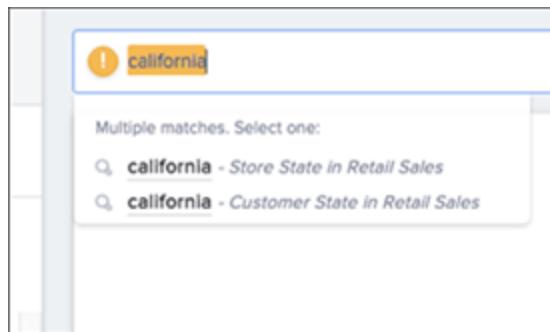
UBR based on search patterns makes ThoughtSpot more valuable over time. Search suggestions become more helpful the more searches you complete.

## Recent searches

As you type in the search bar, you are given search suggestions that include recent searches. This makes it easier to learn what you can do with ThoughtSpot. In addition to displaying your own recent searches, the search bar also learns from searches made by other people. This should provide you with interesting searches that you may not have been aware of. You'll see recent searches in a separate section of search suggestions, as recent searches appear higher in suggestions than other terms.

## Auto-disambiguation in search

When there are more than one possible meaning for a search term, you can provide disambiguation by selecting from a list of choices. Now, your choice is sticky. That means you won't have to select it again, in the scope of the current search.



## Out of scope columns

Search suggestions are not limited in scope to the columns that you select as the data sources.

Suggestions can include columns that are out of scope, too. If you choose one of these suggestions, the columns will be added to the data sources scope for you.

## Object searches

Search suggestions also include relevant pinboards that have already been created. This means that if a pinboard that is similar to the search you're trying to do already exists, it will appear in search suggestions.

# Search results and column types

**Summary:** Searches in ThoughtSpot use columns that are defined as either attributes or measures.

ThoughtSpot identifies search columns (`sales`, `customer_name`, `total_sale`) as either attributes or measures. The columns you choose impact your search results. That's because several chart types expect that your search contains a certain number of attributes and a certain number of measures.

## Attributes

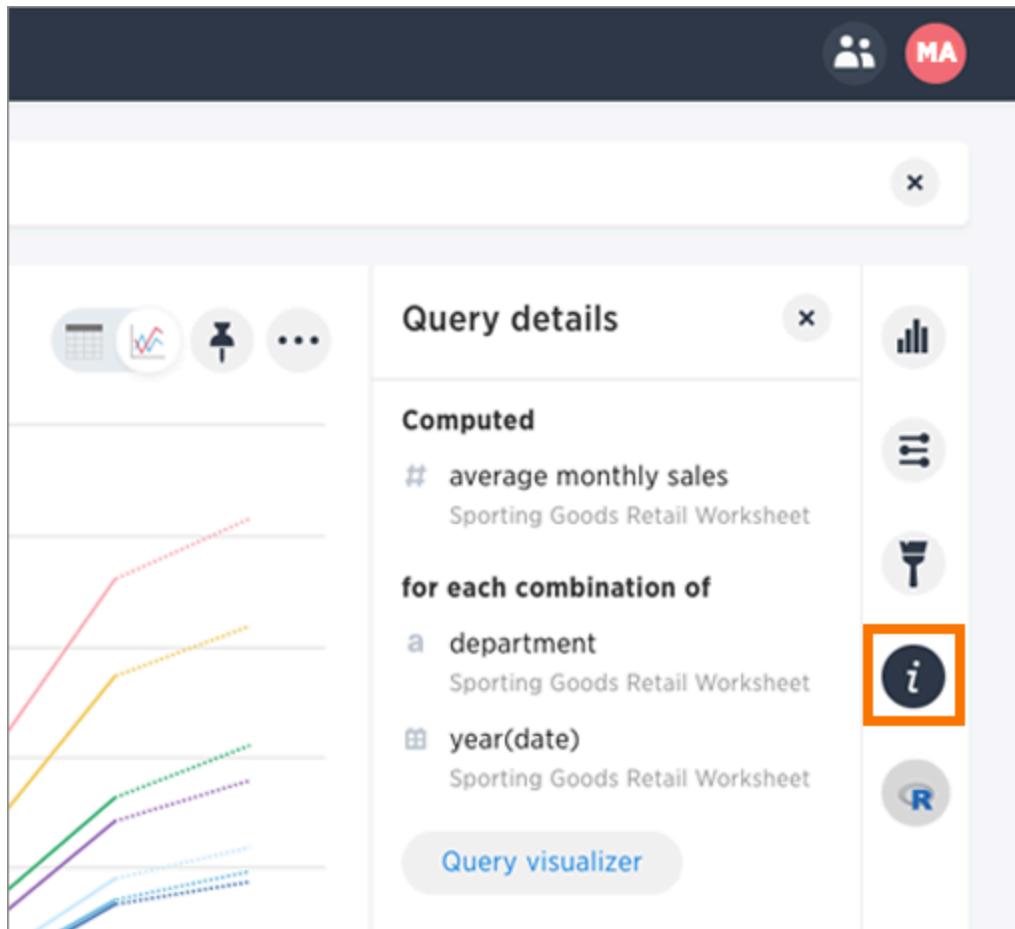
Attribute are primarily text or date values. Attributes make up the x-axis of your chart most of time. Some examples of attributes in terms of a person include name, eye color, occupation, social security number, address, employee ID, and phone number.

## Measures

Measures are numeric values you can do math on, with meaningful results. You will most likely find your measures on the y-axis of your chart. Some examples of measures in terms of a person are age, height, and weight.

## Query details

After, or while completing a search, you can see how ThoughtSpot displayed the answer. Click the **Query details** button on the right-hand side of the screen to open the **Query details** panel.



This panel shows the measures that ThoughtSpot computed, for each combination of attributes. Choose **Query visualizer** to see search filters and how the tables were linked and used.

# Last data refresh time

**Summary:** You can see the last time at which data was refreshed without having to visit the \*\*Data\*\* page.

Hover over the data when choosing a data source to see the last time it was updated. You will also see when it was created and by whom.

The screenshot shows the 'IMPORTED DATA' section of the ThoughtSpot interface. It lists various data sources such as 'Austin\_Animal\_Cen..', 'fruit\_sales', 'Product\_Dimension', 'Store\_Dimension', 'credit cards', 'fruit\_sales\_4.4', 'Retail CSV', 'US\_Census\_Data', and 'VSRR\_Provisional\_..'. A tooltip is displayed over the 'Customer\_Dimension' entry, showing the following information:

- NAME: Customer\_Dimension
- AUTHOR: Andrew Yeung
- CREATED: a year ago
- UPDATED: 3 months ago
- DATABASE: ImportedDatabase
- SCHEMA: Retail Data from SQL Server - AY

You can also hover over a column in the **Data** column to see when it was last refreshed. This popup will also show sample values from that column.

The screenshot shows a detailed view of a data source. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Choose Sources' and a search bar. The main area has a 'Search Columns' bar with 'Sales' selected. A tooltip for 'Sales' provides the following details:

- Name: Sales
- Source: Sales\_Dollar\_Amount
- (ThoughtSPORT\_Retail\_Sales\_Fact)
- Updated: 4 months ago
- Data type: DOUBLE

Below this, there's a table titled 'Monthly Department Sales Analy' with two columns: 'Monthly Sales' and 'Last 30 Day Sales'. The data is as follows:

Monthly Sales	Last 30 Day Sales
944,665.99	1,216,6
489,659.92	614,8

And lastly, you can hover over a column or column name in an answer to see last updated information.



# Work with Answers

**Summary:** Answers are the saved results of a search.

You can save the results of any search and share these with other people. Your saved searches appear on the **Answers** page. From this page, you can see answers you saved and answers other people have saved, provided these people shared them with you or a group you belong to.

## Apply a sticker

Only administrators create stickers, but anyone with edit privileges can tag an object with a sticker. To add a sticker to an answer:

1. Find the item(s) you want to tag in the list.
2. Check the box next to its name.
3. Click the apply sticker icon and choose one from the list.

You can apply as many stickers as you like to an object.

## Copy and edit an answer

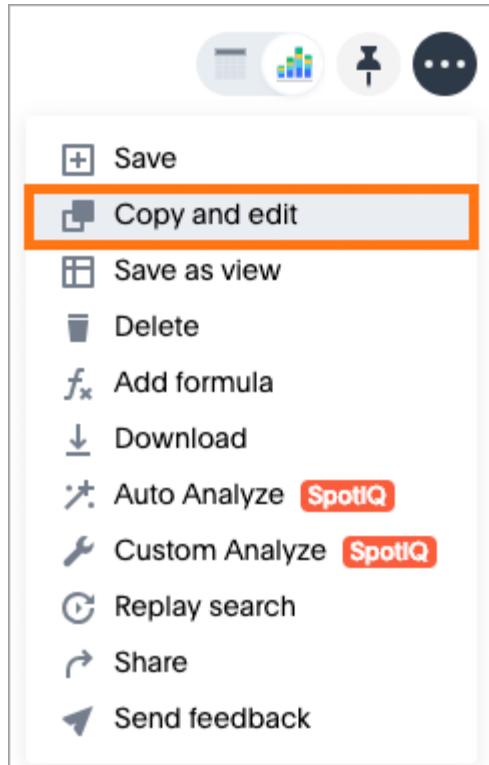
You can edit a copy of an answer if you would like to make edits without changing the original answer.

When saving, you can type in a different name for your copy.

1. Click **Answers**, on the top navigation bar.



2. On the answer list page, click the answer you would like to edit a copy of.
3. Click the ellipses icon and select **Copy and edit**.



A copy of the answer is displayed with “Copy of” added to the beginning of the title.

4. Make any changes you want to the answer.
5. Click the ellipses icon  and select **Save**.

The Save Answer dialog box appears.

**Save Answer**

Name

Description

[Cancel](#) [SAVE](#)

6. Change the name and description, as needed, and click **SAVE**.

When you navigate back to the Answers page, your edited Answer will appear in the list.

## Other features

At the bottom of the **Answers** page, you can see an additional area, called **SpotIQ Insights**. This area is derived from your original answer and you can select any of the insights to deepen your search.

The screenshot shows the ThoughtSpot interface with the 'Did you know?' section. The section contains eight insights arranged in two rows of four. Each insight includes a title, a detailed description, and a small icon.

- SPOTIQ ANOMALY**: For West(Store Region), Store Zip Code **98108** has 7.9 times the average % Gross Margin. (Icon: Global Sales)
- SPOTIQ ANOMALY**: For Athletics(Sport), Country Code **USA** has 91.9 times the average Total Won Gold. (Icon: Olympic Medals History)
- SPOTIQ ANOMALY**: Date **JULY 2018** has 2.7 times the average Total Sales. (Icon: Advanced Analysis with R)
- SPOTIQ ANOMALY**: For East(Store Region), Store Zip Code **10199** has 6.7 times the average % Gross Margin. (Icon: Global Sales)
- SPOTIQ ANOMALY**: For Athletics(Sport), Country Code **USA** has 53.9 times the average Total Won Silver. (Icon: Global Sales)
- SPOTIQ TREND**: **Total Sales** is overall trending upwards. (Icon: Global Sales)
- SPOTIQ ANOMALY**: For South(Store Region), Store Zip Code **38101** has 5.3 times the average % Gross Margin. (Icon: Global Sales)
- SPOTIQ ANOMALY**: For Athletics(Sport), Country Code **USA** has 38.7 times the average Total Won Bronze. (Icon: Global Sales)

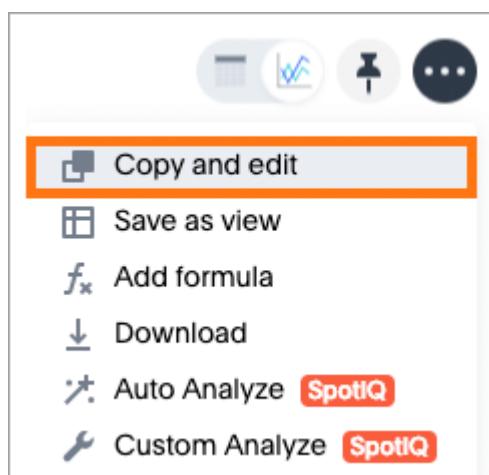
At the bottom right of the section, there is a small logo for THOUGHTSPOT.

The **SpotIQ Insights** section is only visible to users with the **Has SpotIQ** privilege. Once you expand an insight on this list, an **Edit** button allows you modify the insight and make it your own. Your installation configuration determines how many insights can appear in this section. The default is 6.

## Copy and edit a SpotIQ Insight

You can edit a copy of a SpotIQ Insight if you would like to make edits without changing the original insight. When saving, you can type in a different name for your copy.

1. Find the SpotIQ insight you want to edit and click it to open it as an answer.
2. Click the ellipses icon and select **Copy and edit**.



A copy of the answer is displayed with “Copy of” added to the beginning of the title.

3. Make any changes you want to the answer.
4. Click the ellipses icon  and select **Save**.

The Save Answer dialog box appears.

5. Change the name and description, as needed, and click **SAVE**.

## Ask an expert

**Summary:** Need help finding something in your data? Ask an expert to create the search for you.

At times you may struggle to answer a specific question, build a chart you have in mind, or find something in your data. You can use **Ask an expert** to request help from someone in your organization. Your request will go to the person in your company who best know the data source you're using and how to search it in ThoughtSpot. When your request is answered, you will be able to see the result in the **Answers** listing in ThoughtSpot.

**Note:** If you don't see **Ask an expert** it's possible that your company has chosen to disable this capability. If you want to try it out, ask your administrator to consider enabling it .

**Ask an expert** can help in these ways:

1. You can get an answer to your tough question, even when you're stuck.
2. The expert gets to see what people have trouble with, so he or she can make it easier.
3. You can use the answer from the expert to understand the data better.

## How do I use Ask an expert?

1. When you're doing a search, you'll see a link under your search that says **Ask an expert**. Click that if you're stuck and need help.
2. The search you were working on is captured and shown back to you, with a text box for your message. Send a message describing what you were looking for, along with any information that makes it easy for the expert to understand what problem you were having.

## Ask an expert



David Cohen will get right back to you.

**What you searched for**

sales per customer by store region date weekly last 3 months

**Can you explain in a little more detail?**

I couldn't get the totals to display on the chart.

Cancel Send

An example would be:

"I'm having trouble getting this search to show as a stacked column, with each department shown as a separate color."

1. Then click **Send**, so your request will go to the expert.
2. The expert will share their answer with you. You can then [Review answers from Ask an expert](#).

## What kinds of things can I ask?

You can use **Ask an expert** to ask any kind of question you like. Even if your question is about some data that isn't in ThoughtSpot at all, the expert may be able to help, so it's always worth asking.

## Related information

- [Review answers from Ask an expert](#)
- [Answer Ask an expert questions](#)

# View an answer from an expert

## Summary: Getting an answer back when you use Ask an expert

When you use **Ask an expert** to get help, you'll be able to view the answer once the expert responds.

To view the answer:

Click the link in the email you receive automatically when the expert answers your question, or if you're not set up with an email in ThoughtSpot:

1. Click **Answers** in the top menu.
2. Click the name of the answer you want to review. If you can't find it, try using the **Yours** filter to narrow down the list.
3. View your answer.

The answer will include any changes the expert made, to get to the answer you were looking for. You should review the new answer, to learn from the things the expert did to answer your question.

Note that the answer is a full fledged ThoughtSpot answer. This means that you can pin it to a pinboard, edit it, or share it with others, just like the result of any ThoughtSpot search.

## Related information

- [Ask an expert](#)
- [Answer Ask an expert questions](#)

# Answer an expert question

**Summary:** You're the expert. Now what? Here's how to answer a request from Ask an Expert.

When a user struggles to answer a specific question, build a chart you have in mind, or find something in the data, they can use **Ask an expert** to request help. The request will go to the designated expert for the data source they were searching. The user will be able to see the result in the **Answers** listing in ThoughtSpot.

## How do I answer a question from Ask an Expert?

1. You'll receive an email saying that your help is needed, with a link to the request.

If you do not have an email set up in ThoughtSpot, you'll need to do this to check for requests:

- a. Log in to ThoughtSpot.
- b. Click on **Answers** in the top menu.
- c. On the top right hand side, click the ellipses and choose **View Requested Answers**. You'll see a listing of all requests for help.

2. When you choose a request to answer, you'll see the answer the user was working on. You are now in "expert mode". If the user provided an explanation of what they were looking for, you'll see that below the visualization.



1. Work on the answer until it looks like what the user wanted to see. Then click **Close**.
2. If the requester has an email address in ThoughtSpot, an email will be sent to them with a link to the answer. If not, you will need to share a link to the answer with them using email or a direct message. A link to the answer is provided, so you can easily share the answer.

## Mark as answered

Share this answer with Administrator before marking it as answered:

<https://seed.corp.thoughtspot.com/#/saved-answer/dcf1f9b0-ea01-430c-be3a-8aa57f42647c>

[Copy link](#)

[Later](#) [MARK AS ANSWERED](#)

1. When you've answered the question (and copied the link, if needed), you can mark the request answered by clicking **Mark as Answered**.
2. If you want to see the answer again, you'll find it listed along with the other answers. Click **Answers** in the top menu to see the list of saved answers.

## Related information

- [Review answers from Ask an expert](#)
- [Answer Ask an expert questions](#)

# Results that are tables

**Summary:** Tables display your answer in a format similar to an Excel spreadsheet.

Your search results are not limited by the number of attributes or columns in order to be presented as a table. You can have a table with just one attribute or measure. When you choose to display your answer as a table, ThoughtSpot will create the columns for you and any relevant headlines.

Sometimes when you view a table, the results will be aggregated (combined). For example, if you only type “revenue”, you’ll see the total sum of all the revenue the table contains as one combined number. If you include the keyword `monthly`, the results will be aggregated by month. You can rearrange the column order of your table among other search actions.

Every table gives you the option to rearrange the column order and change the column widths.

## Rearrange column order

You can rearrange the column order of your table after adding all of your search terms.

To rearrange the column order:

1. While viewing your answer as a table, click the column header you would like to move.
2. Drag it across to its new position.

## Resize column widths

You can resize the column widths of your table after adding all of your search terms. Any adjustments you make to the column widths of your table are saved when you pin the table to a pinboard. To resize the column widths:

1. While viewing your answer as a table, hover over a column border in the column header row.
2. Click and drag the border to create your preferred column width.

## Sort columns

You can sort a table by column values by clicking on the column title. If you hold down the SHIFT key you can click multiple heads and sort on them in turn.

**Tip:** This same functionality is available on tables you see elsewhere in ThoughtSpot. For example, a table in the **Data** page is also sortable in this manner.

## About headlines (summary information)

Headlines display summary information of a table result. Headlines contain summary information for each column of a table. They appear at the bottom of the table in individual boxes.

Monthly Department Sales Analysis			
Department: fan shop, sports gear			
Yearly (Transaction Date) ↓	Department	Average Monthly Sales	Last 30 Day Sales
2017	Fan Shop	944,665.99	1,154,842.42
2017	Sports Gear	489,659.92	594,130.43
2016	Fan Shop	760,579.94	764,598.82
2016	Sports Gear	387,817.03	400,748.20
2015	Fan Shop	440,016.37	412,678.07
2015	Sports Gear	213,930.58	199,212.95
2014	Sports Gear	201,775.80	198,997.84
2014	Fan Shop	412,574.38	415,234.76

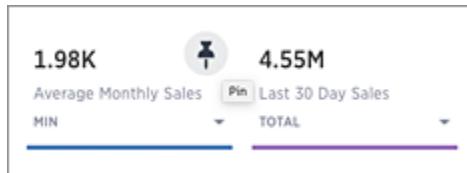
{ showing rows 1-10 of 12 }

2012 - 2017 Yearly (Transaction Date)	2 Department UNIQUE COUNT	1.98K Average Monthly Sales MIN	4.55M Last 30 Day Sales TOTAL
--	---------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

ThoughtSpot automatically creates up to 20 headlines for each table. Your ThoughtSpot configuration can be changed to accommodate more if needed.

You can modify how you'd like the value to be displayed by clicking the dropdown on a headline and selecting a different type of aggregation. The usual available aggregations are total, average, standard deviation, variance, minimum, and maximum. There are also unique count and total count values available for the appropriate columns.

To add a headline to a pinboard, hover over the headline and click the **Pin** icon.



You can decide whether or not to display headlines in your table results. To customize headlines, choose ... > **Customize summaries**.

### Table aggregate headline

The Table Aggregate headline option is available when an aggregate function is used either through a formula or a search bar query like average of a measure. It recalculates the function for the entire table. In such cases, Table Aggregate is shown by default in a headline below the table, instead of the "Avg" option, which does a second level of aggregation on top of the existing aggregation.

In the following example, the table aggregate is shown as a result of the Average Profit formula `sum ( profit ) / count ( ship mode )`, which divides the total profit of each ship mode by the sum total count for that ship mode. Table Aggregate, recalculates that function for the entire table taking the sum total profits of all ship modes and dividing it by the sum total count of all ship modes, providing a table aggregate average profit of 181. This is a more useful result compared to the Avg headline option which would simply sum the average profit for all ship modes and divide it by the number of ship modes (3), providing an average of 187.

The screenshot shows a search results page with the following details:

**Search Query:** ship mode, count ship mode, profit, average profit

**Table Title:** Total Count Ship Mode, Total Profit, Average Profit by Ship Mode

**Table Data:**

Ship Mode	Total Profit	Total Count Ship Mode	Average Profit
regular air	1,104,692.79	6,270	176.19
delivery truck	269,644.87	1,146	235.29
express air	147,430.31	983	149.98

**Summary Bar:**

- Ship Mode Unique Count: 3
- Ship Mode Avg: 2.8K
- Profit Total: 1.52M
- Average Profit Table Aggregate: 181 (This value is highlighted with a red box)

# Overview of keyword searches

**Summary:** Use keywords when asking a question to narrow and further define your search.

In addition to column names, values, and filters, the search bar also accepts keywords. You can access a list of keywords and other reference materials in the [reference](#) section or in the help. Open the help by selecting **Help** from the top navigation bar.

## Keyword reference

*Estimated reading time: 9 minutes*

You can use keywords when asking a question to help define your search. This reference lists the various keywords. You can also see this list of keywords and examples from within the help center.

### Keywords in Other Languages

Currently, we offer the following keyword translations. We plan to add more incrementally.

日本語	中文 (简体)	Deutsche	Español (latín)	Français (Canada)	Français (France)	Português (Brasil)
-----	---------	----------	--------------------	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------

#### On this page

- [Keywords in Other Languages](#)
- General
- Date
- Time
- Text
- Number
- Comparative
- Location
- Period

### General

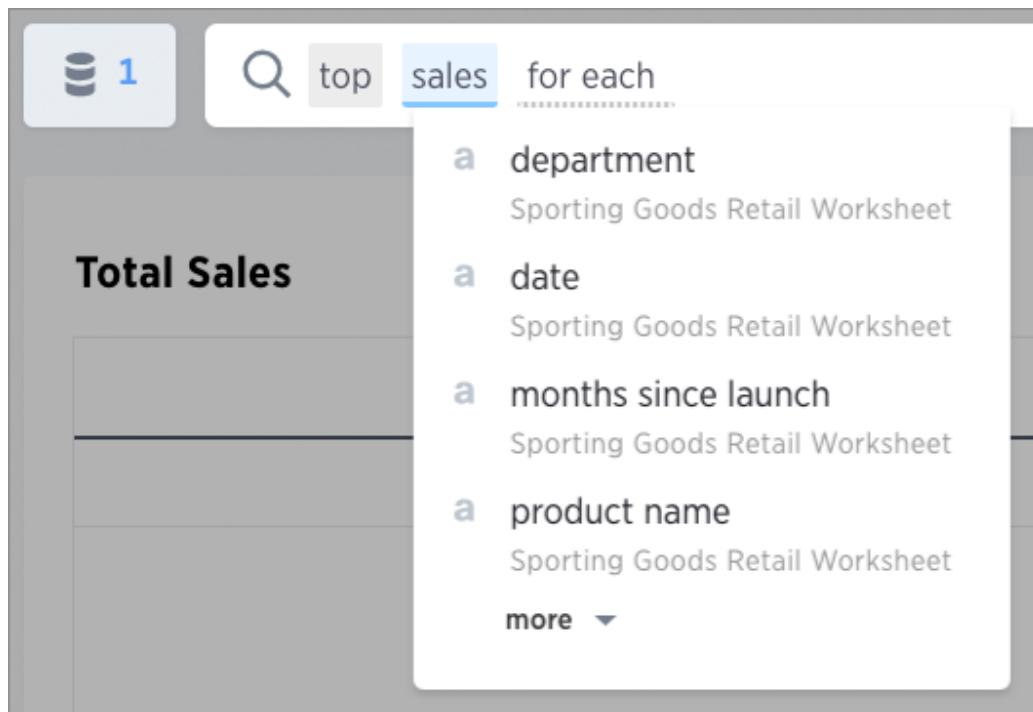
#### Keyword Examples

top	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>top sales rep by count sales for average revenue &gt; 10000</code></li><li>• <code>sales rep average revenue for each region top</code></li></ul>
bottom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>bottom revenue average</code></li></ul>

Within the help center, you'll find videos and documentation that pertain to the current version of ThoughtSpot. Here is where you can also find a list of keywords. You can expand each section to see which keywords are available and examples on how to use them.

## Example: Simplify search with the top keyword

The `top` keyword can be a powerful addition to your search when you remember to use it. By using one keyword, you can greatly simplify your searches. The top keyword is one such keyword. Its syntax looks like `top n` for each `x`.



Some common search examples it can simplify are finding the:

- top two performing sales rep
- top revenue average revenue by state
- top two students ranked by source for each class

## Types of keywords

Keywords serve a variety of predefined purposes, and are divided into different groups. The groups are as follows:

- **Basic keywords**

You can use keywords such as `top` and `bottom` to, for example, only see results for the best or worst performing sales rep.

- **Date keywords**

Date keywords give you the freedom to narrow your search by days, weeks, months, quarters, or years. There are also a number of date related keywords such as `after`, `before`, and `year-over-year`. Use the new date keywords to describe dates in the future. This is useful for exploring things that are scheduled for a future date, such as shipments due to go out in the next week.

- **Time keywords**

Time keywords are the most useful when trying to figure out how many visitors you've received within the last `n minutes or hours`.

- **Text keywords**

You can use text keywords to find similar words or phrases that contains a certain word. For example, `product name contains green`.

- **Number keywords**

These keywords allows you to define your search by sum, average, count, max, min, and other accumulations.

- **Comparative keywords**

Filter keywords work in the same way as filters on table columns or chart axes.

- **Location keywords**

The keywords `near` and `farther than` allow you to search with spatial filters on your geo type columns with latitude/longitude data. This lets you focus your search based on distance and locations. You can specify a specific radius using miles, kilometers, or meters.

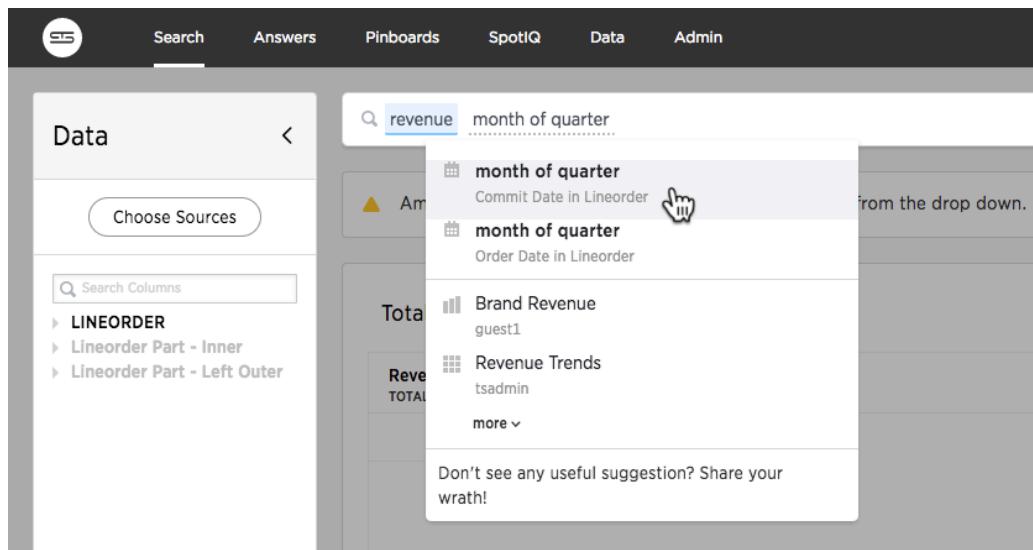
## Related information

- [Keyword reference](#)
- [Search using growth over time](#)
- [Geographical proximity keywords “near” and “farther than”](#)

# Time series analysis

**Summary:** You can compare across time periods without using a formula.

A *time series* is a set of data points ordered by time. For example, within the same week a sale on Tuesday comes before a sale on Wednesday in such a data set. You can use ThoughtSpot's *time series analysis* feature to search for answers about series data.



You might use this feature to compare a time period across other time periods. For examples sales for each month across several years. You may also want to calculate an aspect such as growth over the same time period across other periods. You can also do relative analysis such as sales for the last 3 months of each year across years.

You can use one or more of the following period keywords to create this type of analysis:

## Period keywords

Keyword	Example
quarter (date)	<code>quarter</code> (purchase date)

quarter of year (date)	<b>quarter of year</b> (purchase date)
month of quarter (date)	<b>month of quarter</b> (purchase date)
week of year (date)	<b>week of year</b> (ship date)
week of quarter (date)	<b>week of quarter</b> (ship date)
week of month (date)	<b>week of month</b> (ship date)
day of year (date)	<b>day of year</b> (ship date)
day of quarter (date)	<b>day of quarter</b> (ship date)
day (date)	<b>day</b> (ship date)
day of month (date)	<b>day of month</b> (order date)
day of week (date)	<b>day of week</b> (order date)
hour (datetime)	<b>hour</b> (timestamp)

All of these keywords sort the data using datetime semantics, that is chronologically in a time sequence.

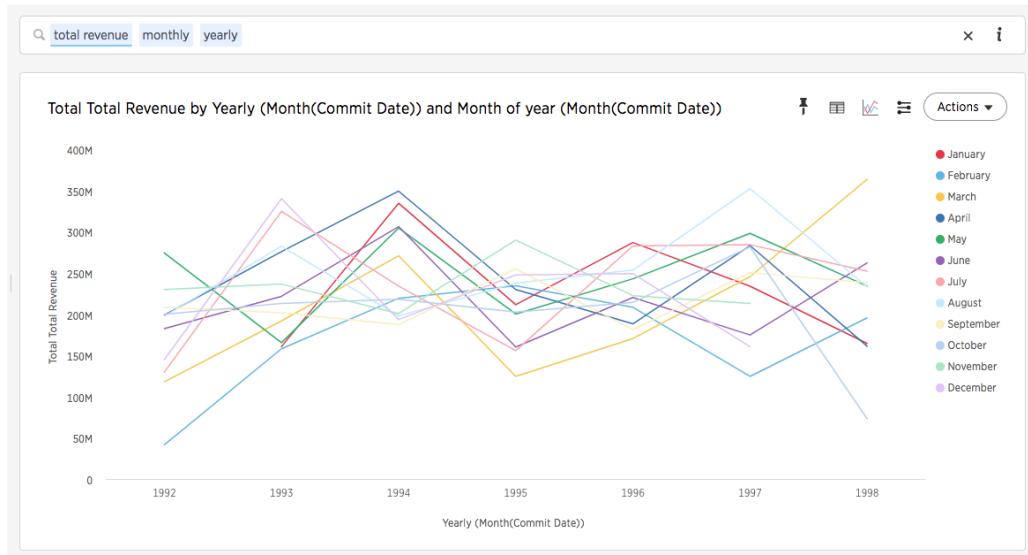
By default, the **Search** bar suggests these keywords less frequently than others.

You can use these new keywords in combination with the existing data keywords which are:

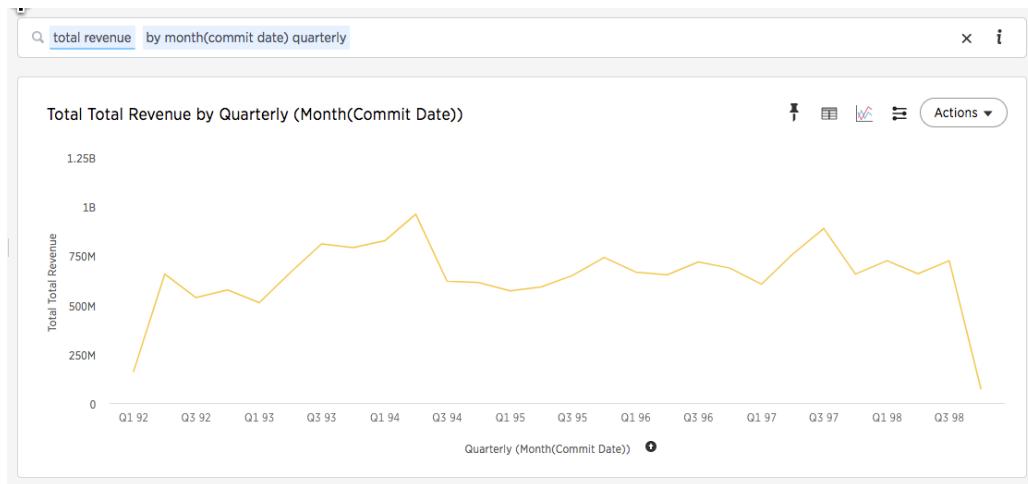
- `Detailed`
- `Hourly`
- `Daily`
- `Weekly`
- `Monthly`
- `Quarterly`
- `Yearly`

## Examples of time series analysis

Typically, when you search for answers about series data, the visualizations that answer your questions are line charts. These charts frequently but not always include a stack to indicate a period.



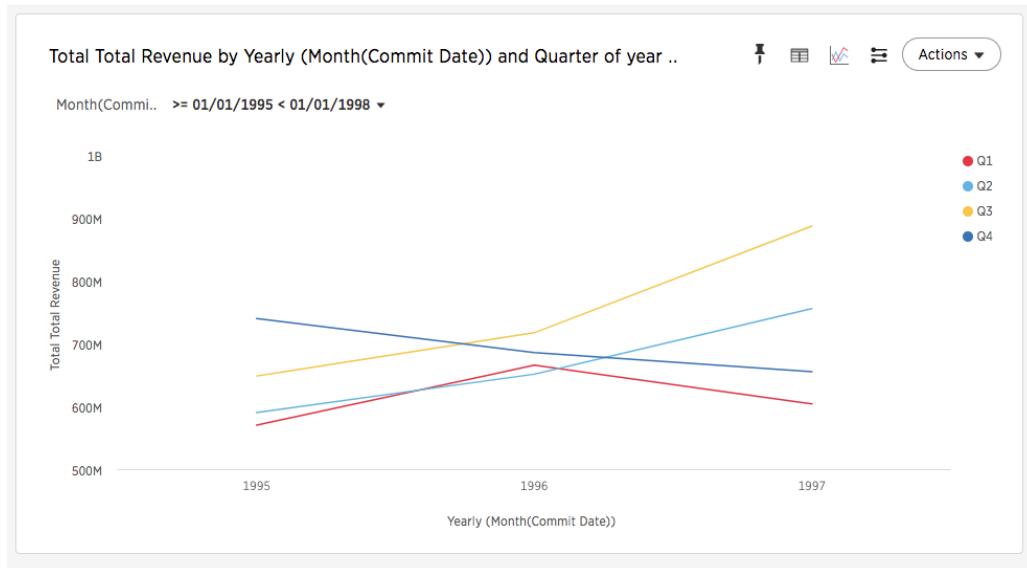
When you search for an aspect of data of time series, a typical response is a line chart showing the aspect as it rises and falls over time.



You can also add a relative date filter for example,

```
total revenue quarterly yearly by year month(commit date) >= 0  
1/01/1995  
month(commit date) before 01/01/1998
```

This type of query also yields a stacked line chart:



The child date time attribute is on the X-axis and the parent in the legend. For example, if you search `revenue month yearly` the child, `monthly`, appears on the x-axis and the parent, `yearly`, in the legend.

## Granularity for date filters

You can refine a simple date filters by adding hierarchical date filter to your query. The ability to specify two bucket granularities such as “hour of day” or “week of year” are two examples. The syntax of this type of query is

```
small_bucket of big_bucket [INTEGER_CONDITION]
```

The `INTEGER_CONDITION` is optional but it must be an integer. For example, this query is valid:

```
revenue by day of week <= 2
```

This query is invalid:

```
revenue by day of week = Tuesday
```

You can specify one or more granular filters.

These tips and gotchas apply to time granularity:

- The system-defined fiscal rules are respected. This means, for example, if the fiscal year begins in February, `month of year = 2` matches dates in March.
- Fiscal shorthands such as `Q1`, `Q2` and so on are not supported, so `day of week = d1` is not valid.
- `INTEGER_CONDITION` with `=` or `!=` accept a list of filter values, so, `day of week = 1 2 3` is valid.
- `INTEGER_CONDITION` with `=` or `!=` require legal values, so `day of week >` accepts any integer on the right hand side while `day of week =` requires a value in the legal `1-7` range.
- Simple date filters allow you to use edit the filter through the answer to refine your search, adding a hierarchical date filter in the search bar disables this ability.

# Search using growth over time

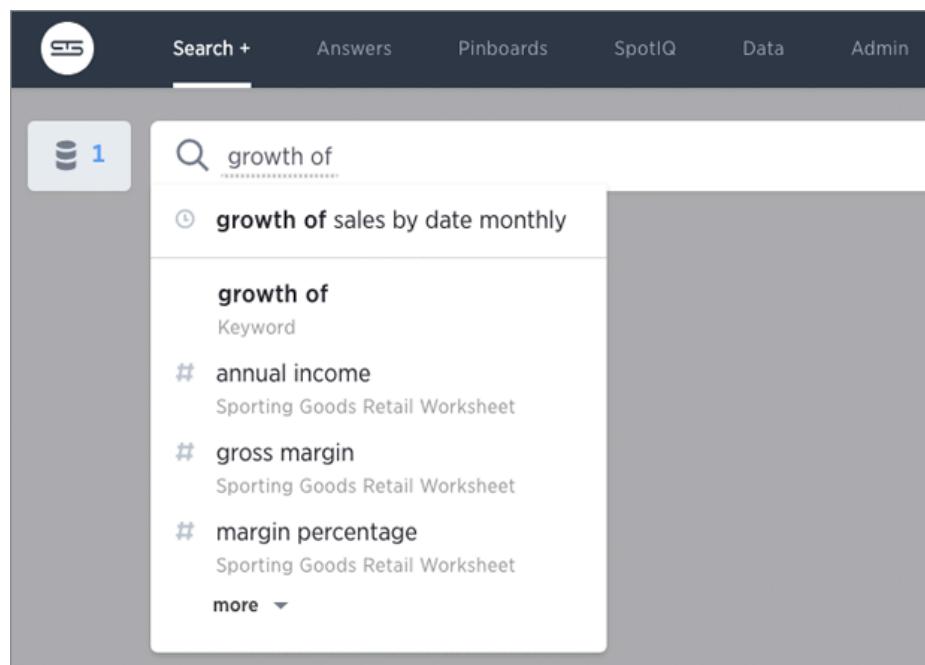
**Summary:** You can show growth over time by using the growth of keyword in your search.

The `growth of` keyword compares the data from different date periods, and returns a percentage of growth.

## Growth of measure by year

To search using growth over time:

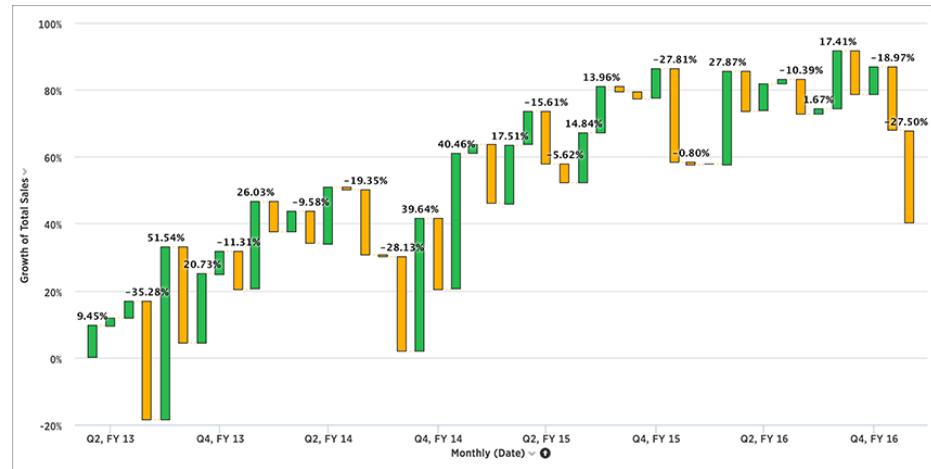
1. Type `growth of` into the search bar, and choose a measure you're interested in seeing the growth of.



You will see a list of suggestions to choose from based on your sources. You can also type a different column name containing numeric data to compare.

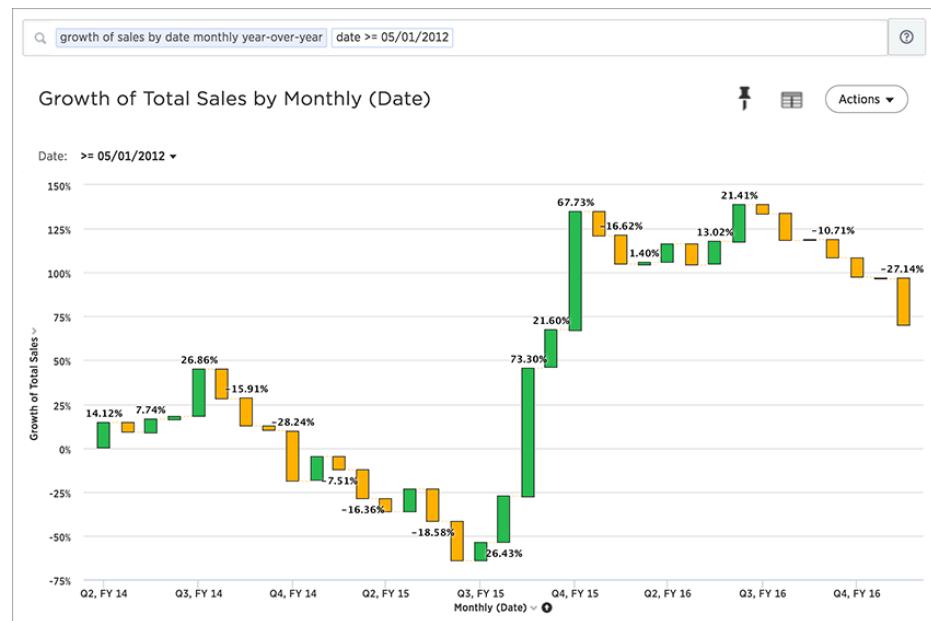
2. Type `by`, followed by a date column name.

The growth is calculated as a positive or negative percentage, for each period relative to the last period in the series. A line chart is a good way to display your data, but the waterfall chart is especially effective to show growth.



3. You can also do year-over-year analysis, which compares each time period to the corresponding time period in the prior year.

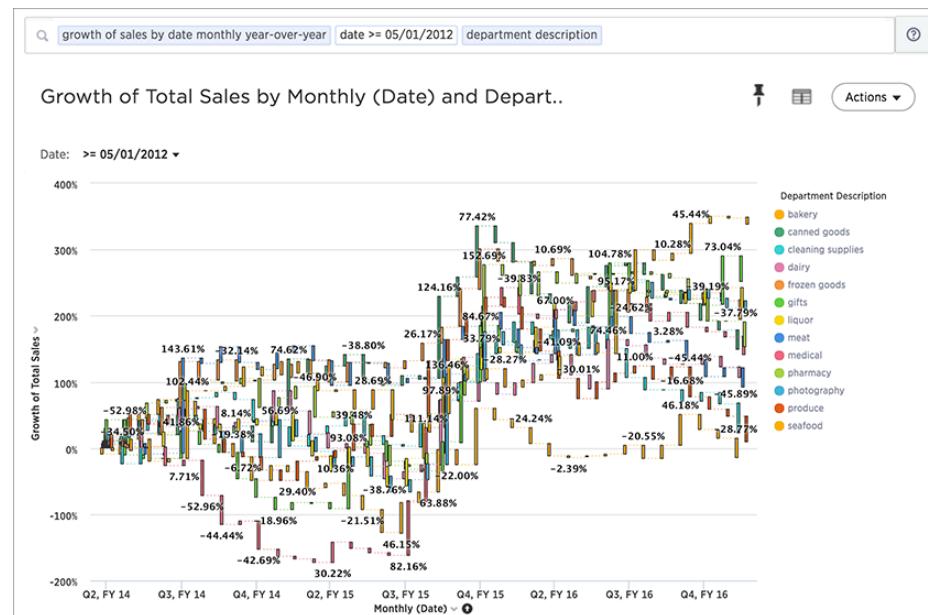
This type of growth analysis is more common in retail and other seasonal businesses. To do this, type monthly year-over-year after your growth of phrase in the search bar.



This compares data between the same month from different years. For example, it will allow you to compare sales from June of this year to the sales from June of last year. Note that for the first year, values are labeled as “{Blank}” in the Data View since there are no previous data to compare them to.

Add an attribute to your search see the breakdown of how each grouping of the attribute contributed to the overall growth of your measure.

4. Click **Configure Chart** and add your attribute to the Legend field.



It looks like Q4, FY 15 was a much more productive period for a number of categories compared to a year ago.

## Display periods (daily) over time (year-over-year)

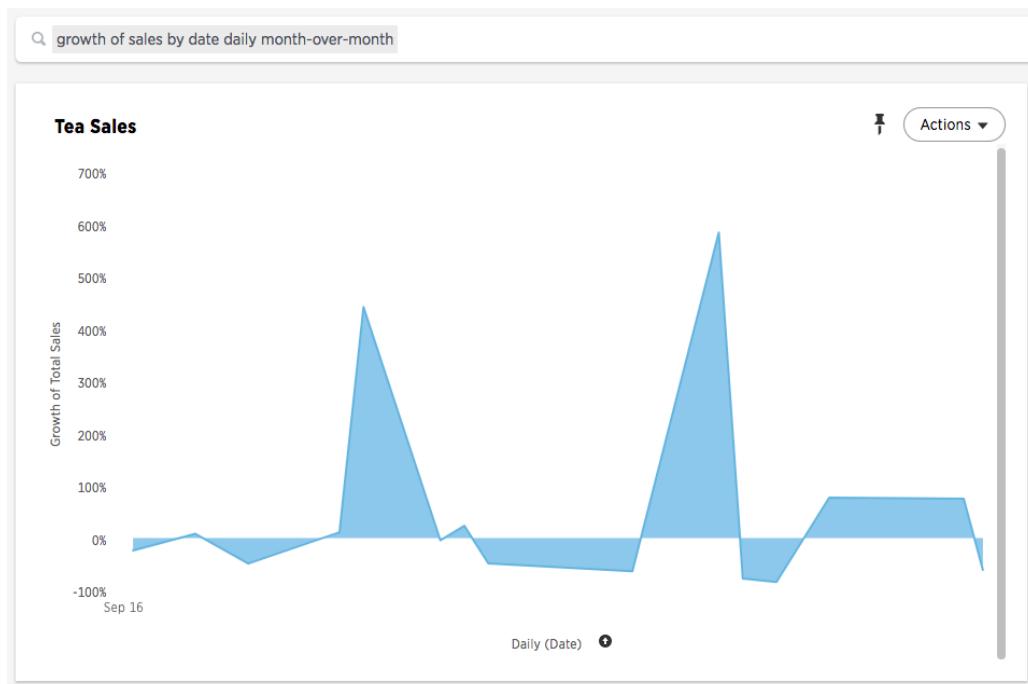
Growth query now supports more hierarchical date buckets and period calculations. The growth query syntax is as follows:

```
growth of <measure_column> by <date_column> <bucket> <period-over-period>
```

This table shows the possible buckets and the period-over keywords you can combine:



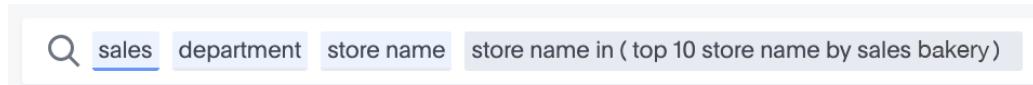
For example, the following query `growth of sales by date daily month-over-month`:



# Using the *in* keyword for nested searches

**Summary:** You can use the *in* keyword to do a search on the result of another search.

Beginning with version 5.2 of ThoughtSpot, you no longer need a View when you want to do a search on top of another search. You can use the “*in*” keyword instead.



Suppose you wanted to narrow down a result set based on criteria defined using a search. For example:

Find the top 5 stores by sales in the bakery department

Then you want to see all sales across all departments for those five stores.

In past versions, you'd have two options:

1. Do your first search to find top 5 stores by bakery sales and save it as a View. Then join the view to your worksheet and search both together to get your answer.

This approach gives a dynamic result that's computed on the fly each time, but it requires the Can Manage Data privilege and requires multiple steps.

2. Save the names of the five stores with the most bakery sales and use them as a filter in a new search.

This approach is easy to accomplish for ad hoc searches, but doesn't compute dynamically.

Now you can do this analysis in a single search using the “*in*” keyword. This provides the benefit of computing the answer dynamically without the extra steps required when using a view.

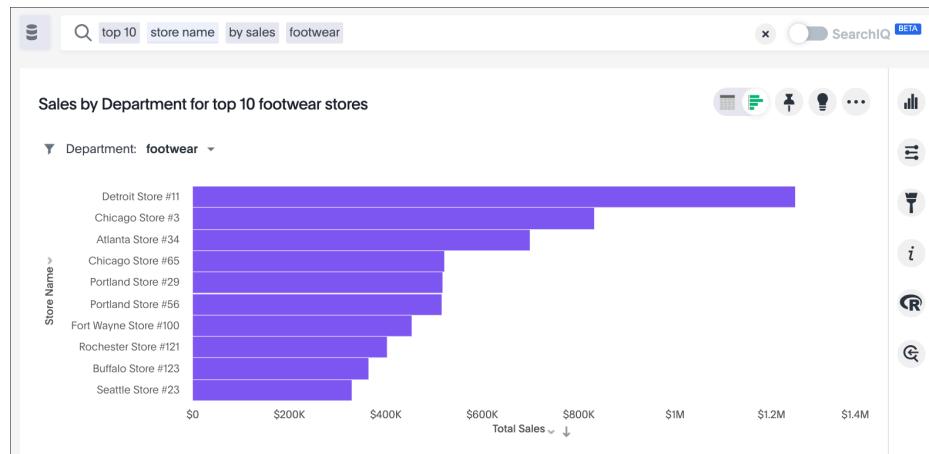
## The “in” keyword

Keyword	Example
in ( <i>subsearch</i> )	<code>in (top 10 store name by sales footwear)</code>

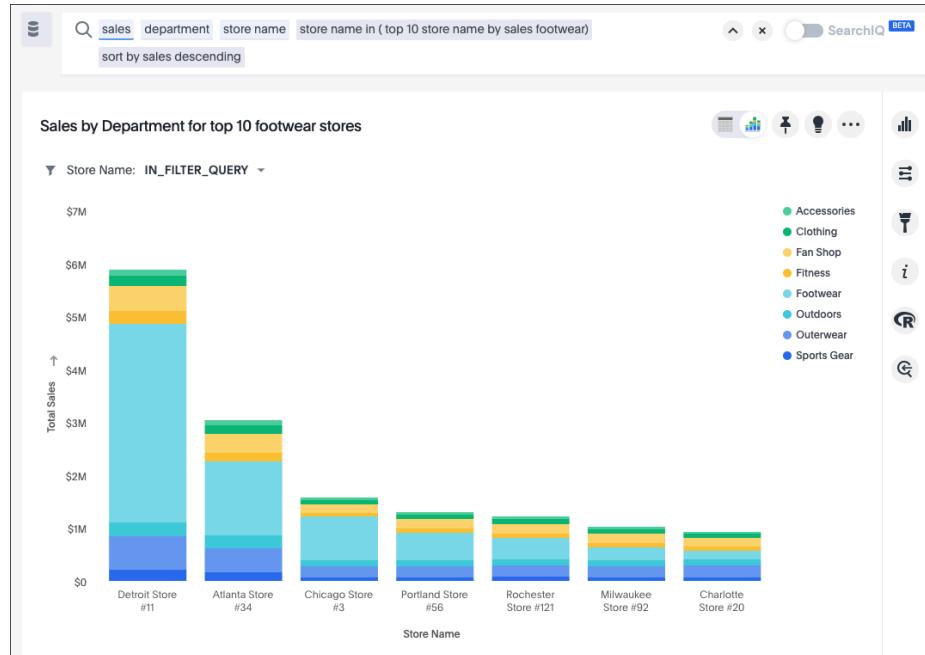
## Create an in search

1. Start a new search.
2. Do the search you plan to use for the in clause. That is, the first level search.

Check that the result is what you’re looking for.



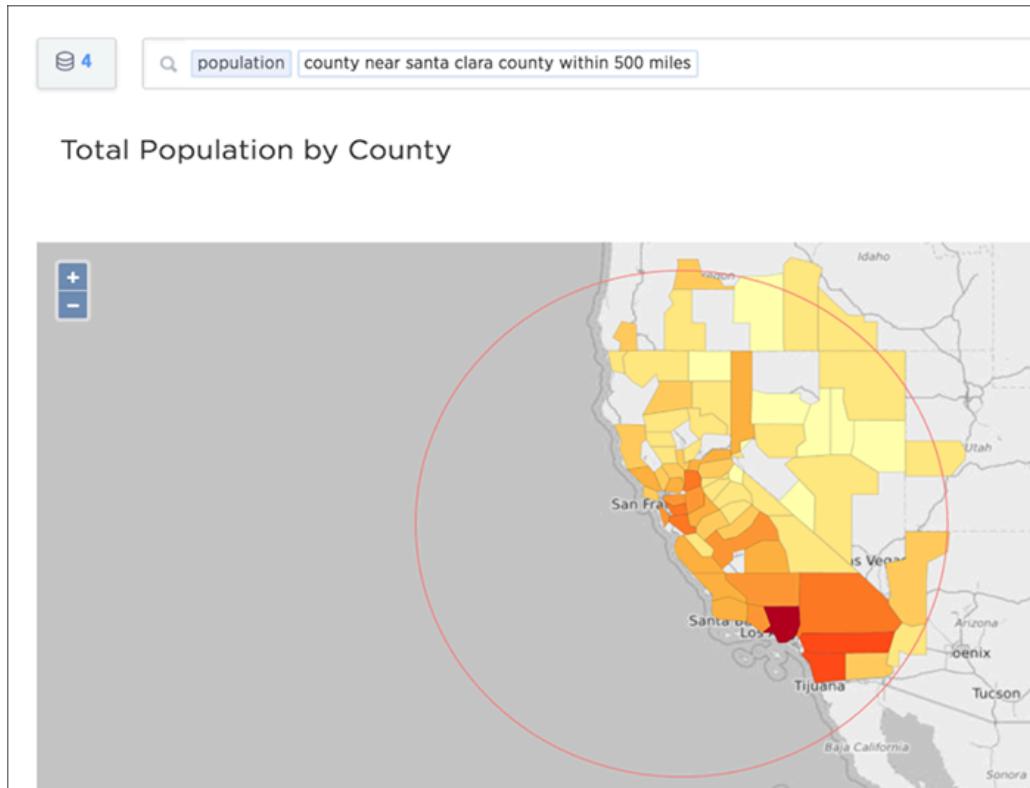
3. Copy that search, and paste it into your new search as the in clause.



# Proximity searches "near" and "farther than"

**Summary:** If your table contains Latitude and Longitude data, you can use proximity searches that find entities related to each other by location.

Proximity keywords allow you to search and show the results on a map. Using proximity keywords causes ThoughtSpot to display a circle that represents your set distance on the geo charts.



The proximity keywords are:

- `near`

`near...within n miles      km      meters`

farther than n miles      km      meters from

The distance is calculated as a straight-line distance (not road distance) radius using miles, kilometers, or meters from the central point. If you do not specify a distance, the system uses 10 km as the default.

Given a latitude, a longitude, and an optional distance, the search returns all instances of a geotype column that falls within the parameters. These keywords are limited to 33 latitude/longitude pairs. They work on duplicate counties. Finally, you can filter on them. Some examples of valid searches are:

```
landings latitude longitude city near tokyo
```

```
landings latitude longitude city near tokyo within 50 miles
```

You can bracket your search only with actual values found in the data. So “longitude between -125.000000 and -115.316670 worked for me, but not longitude between -125 and -115 .

### Proximity search configuration requirements

All your data must be in the same set. The worksheet or one of the tables must contain a column of type `longitude` and a column of type `latitude`. The latitude and longitude data have to be on the same base tables for the feature to work. You can't, for instance, have a dimension table with all your cities and their associated geo coordinates and join to it from your fact table and expect proximity search to work.

Also, your administrators must have configured these columns using the appropriate GeoType.

# Understand filters

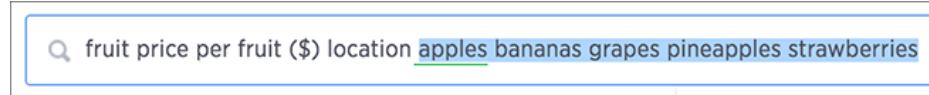
**Summary:** Filters narrow down the search result to only include the data you want to see.

When you add a value to your search, it becomes a filter. You can define filters on tables, views and worksheets. When you add a filter, it is applied to the table, view, or worksheet, so the result set only shows rows that satisfy a set of parameters specified in the filter. You can also set filters that are automatically used in every search you perform using a particular data source. For example, you can exclude inactive customers records from your search result set. To avoid typing `status = inactive` with every search you perform, you can use a filter. The complex the filter is, the more useful it is to set on the data sources (e.g. `status = inactive year = 2017 rating > 0`).

To add a filter from the search bar:

1. Click in the search bar and type the values you want to include in the search.

Typing a value in the search bar acts as a filter.



You can also use keywords like `yesterday`, `after`, and `next month` to filter your search.

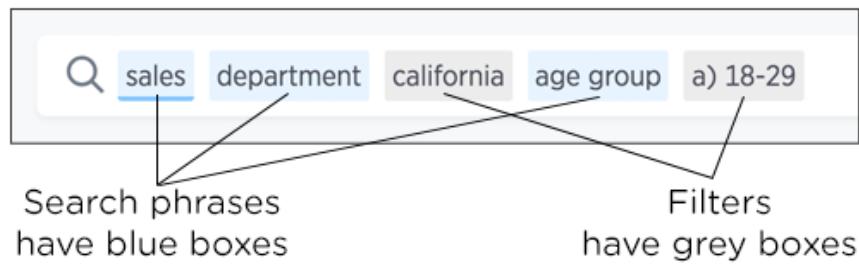
To see more keywords, refer to the [keyword reference](#).

2. Click outside of the search bar or push enter to apply your filter.

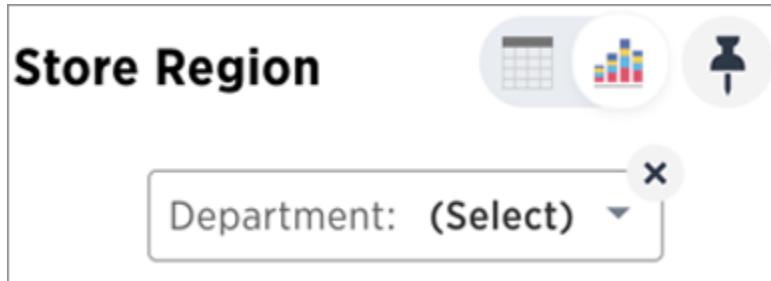
Simple filters can be applied to an answer, while pinboard filters can be applied to all visualizations of a pinboard. You can find out more about [pinboard filters in the pinboards section](#).

## Where filters appear in ThoughtSpot

As you have seen with search, filters appear in grey boxes in the search bar.



In an answer or a pinboard, filters appear just below the title. For pinboards, your filters apply to all worksheet-based visualizations in the pinboard.



If you ever find that your search or pinboard does not appear to contain all the data you want to see, check for any existing filters and remove them by clicking the X to see all the data.

**Note:** Filtering on NULL and empty values is a special case. You can find out more about how these values are represented and how to filter for them in [About filtering on null, blank, or empty values](#).

## Simple filters

Simple filters can be applied to searches in a few different ways. You can use the search bar or choose **Filter** from the column header or axis label. You can apply simple filters to your search, whether it shows a table or a chart. Your filters remain part of the search even when you change the visualization type.

When adding a filter from the ellipses icon , in the column header or by clicking on a chart axis, numeric columns and text columns provide you with the ability to include or exclude values, and a checkbox selector for the values. If the column contains a date, you'll see a calendar selector when applying a filter. This is also where you'll go to apply bulk filters.

## Bulk filters

If you have a large worksheet or table with thousands or millions of rows, you may want to create bulk filters. You can paste in a list of filter values to include or exclude, without having to click the box next to each value in the filter selector.

Bulk filters can be very useful when you have a very large worksheet or table. You can use them to filter a large list of values easily. For example, this is useful if you want to only search on a list of products that your manager sent to you in an email. You can cut and paste those values into the bulk filter box to quickly generate a report or chart that includes only those items of interest.

You can [create a bulk filter](#) by pasting a list of values, separated by commas, semicolons, new lines, or tabs, into the bulk filter box. This allows you to easily search a large list of filters repeatedly.

## Cascading filters

If you want to apply a table filter whenever the table has been used (Views, Worksheets, Answers, and Pinboards), use Cascading filters. When columns from that table are applied in a search, the table filter is implicitly applied to the search. All worksheet filters are accessible from the query visualizer.

Consider a table with a filter that is used in a worksheet. When a search uses that worksheet, the filters are automatically applied as a part of the search.

## Worksheet filters

A worksheet filter gets applied every time that worksheet is used. This means that for any search involving a filtered worksheet, all worksheet filters are applied before the search is submitted. So results are always filtered, even if the specific terms searched do not include the column(s) that are filtered.

## Add a filter to a table

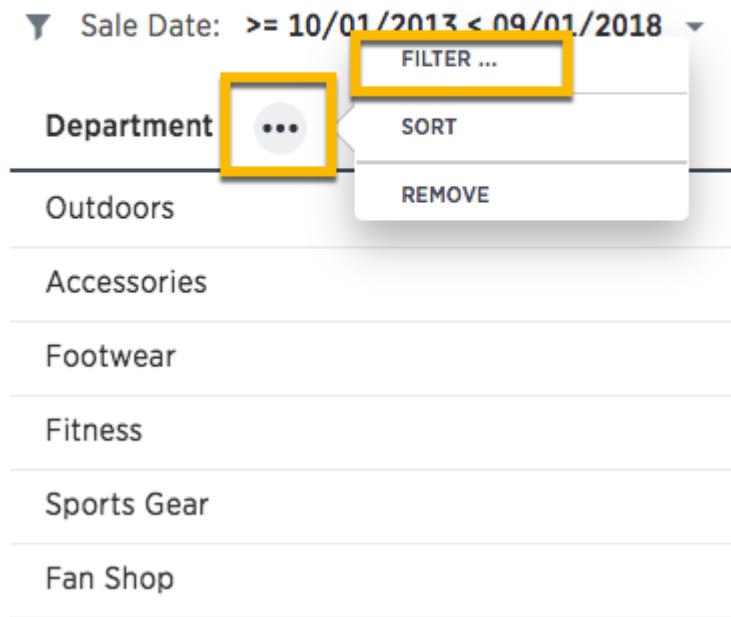
**Summary:** You can add a simple filter from a column header while viewing your answer as a table.

To add a filter from column headers:

1. While viewing your answer as a table, hover over the column header you want to filter, and

click the ellipses icon  .

### Monthly Growth of Sales



The screenshot shows a table titled "Monthly Growth of Sales". The first column is labeled "Department". A dropdown menu is open over the "Department" header, showing the following options: "Sale Date: >= 10/01/2013 < 09/01/2018", "FILTER ...", "SORT", and "REMOVE". The "FILTER ..." option is highlighted with a yellow box. Below the table, there is a list of department names: Outdoors, Accessories, Footwear, Fitness, Sports Gear, and Fan Shop.

Department
Outdoors
Accessories
Footwear
Fitness
Sports Gear
Fan Shop

2. Select **Filter....**
3. Select the values to include in your answer.

### Customer Region

**Include** **Exclude**

Search by name

Clear all |  Select all

east  
 midwest  
 south  
 southwest  
 west  
 {Null}

Show all possible values

Cancel  DONE

4. If you want to exclude values, click **Exclude** and choose values to exclude.

### Customer Region

Include Exclude

Search by name

Clear all |  Select all

- east
- midwest
- south
- southwest
- west
- {Null}

Show all possible values

Cancel  **DONE**

5. Click **DONE**.

If there are too many values, you can use the filter search bar to find the ones you want.

# Add a filter to a chart

**Summary:** You can add a simple filter from a chart axis while viewing your answer as a chart.

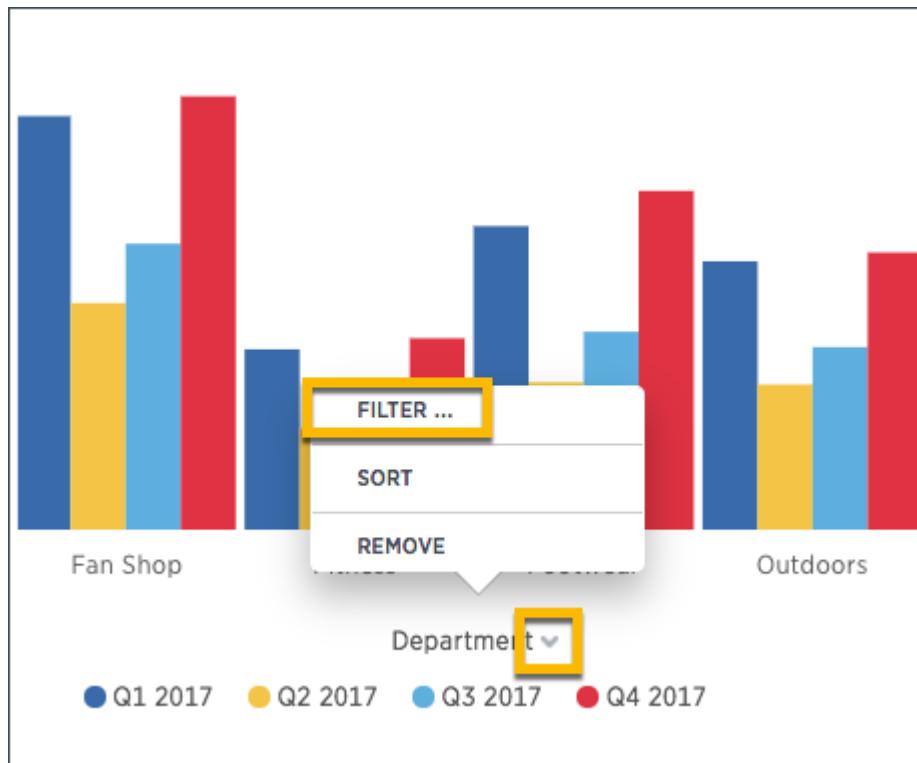
You can filter a chart in two ways:

1. Click the legend labels to toggle the values on or off.
2. Follow the steps shown here to filter on the axis values.

To add a filter from the chart axes:

1. While viewing your answer as a chart, click the chart axis you want to filter on, and select

**Filter....**



2. Select the values you would like to include in your answer.

## Department

**Include** **Exclude**

**Search by name**

[Clear all](#) | [Select all](#)

fan shop  
 sports gear

---

accessories  
 clothing  
 fitness  
 footwear  
 outdoors  
 outerwear  
 {Null}

---

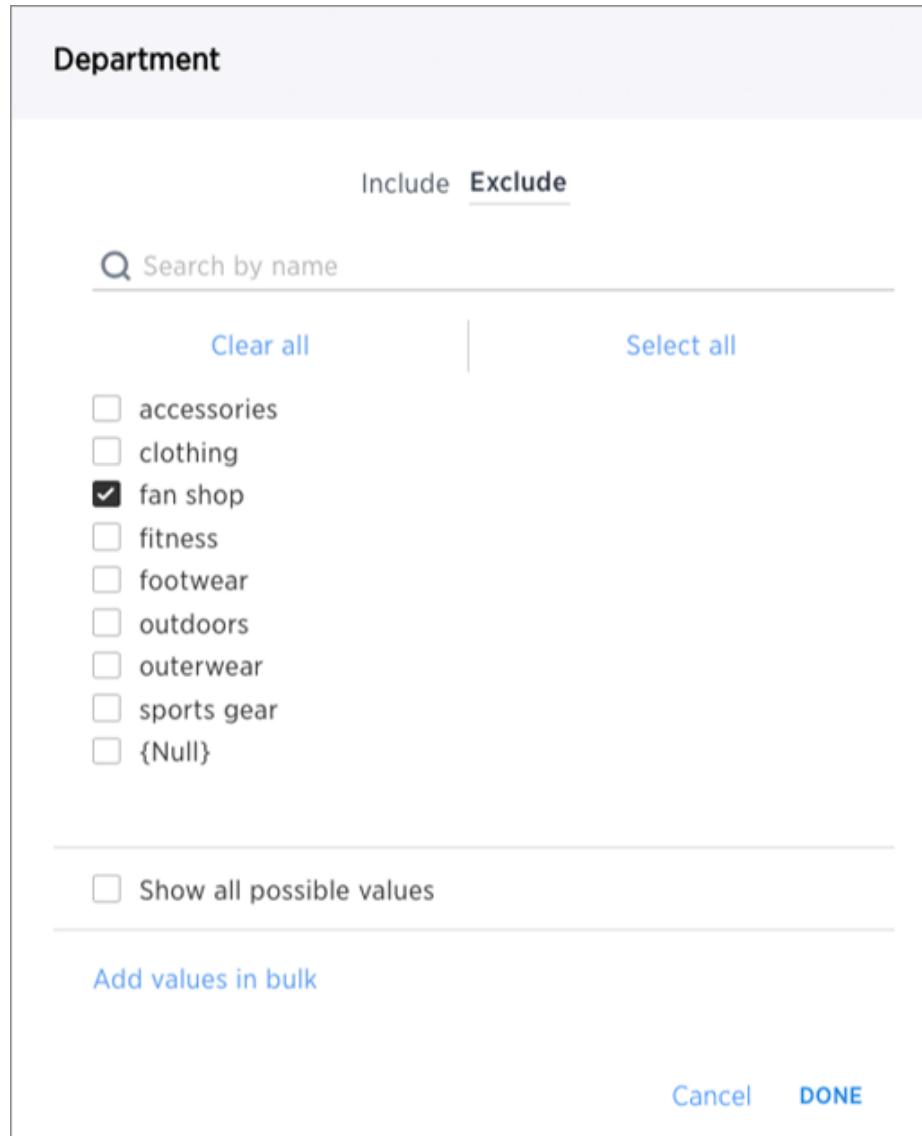
Show all possible values

---

[Add values in bulk](#)

[Cancel](#) **DONE**

3. If you want to exclude values, click **Exclude** and choose values to exclude.



4. Click **DONE**.

If there are too many values, you can use the filter search bar to find the ones you want.

# Create a bulk filter

You can create a bulk filter on a saved search. You create the filter by pasting a list of values, separated by commas, semicolons, new lines, or tabs, into the bulk filter box. A filter allows you to easily search a large list of values repeatedly.

Your filter can have up to 10k values in it. When you add a filter, the system does not check that the value exists in the data. This allows you to anticipate values that *may be* added in your filter.

Before you can create a bulk filter, you must have **Can edit** permission on the table or worksheet. In this example, you will cut and paste values to create a bulk filter. You could also get a list of text values from another application such as an email or cells from an Excel or Google Sheets spreadsheet.

1. In table view, select multiple cells by clicking and dragging.
2. Right-click and choose **Copy to clipboard**.

The screenshot shows a table titled "Monthly Department Sales Analysis". The first column is "Yearly (Transaction Date)" and the second is "Department". A context menu is open over the "Department" header, listing options: "Copy to clipboard", "Exclude 'Fan Shop'", "Only include 'Fan Shop'", "Drill down", "Show underlying data", "Auto Analyze (SpotIQ)", and "Custom Analyze (SpotIQ)".

Yearly (Transaction Date) ↓	Department	Sales
2017	Fan Shop	1,665.99
2017	Sports Gear	1,659.92
2016	Sports Gear	1,817.03
2016	Fan Shop	760,579.94
2015	Sports Gear	213,930.58
2015	Fan Shop	440,016.37

3. Hover over the column header you want to filter, and click the **three-dot icon (ellipses)** icon.
4. Choose whether you want your bulk filter to **Include** or **Exclude** values.
5. Click **Add values in bulk**:

## Department

Include Exclude

Q Search by name

Clear all | Select all

fan shop  
 sports gear

---

accessories  
 clothing  
 fitness  
 footwear  
 outdoors  
 outerwear  
 {Null}

---

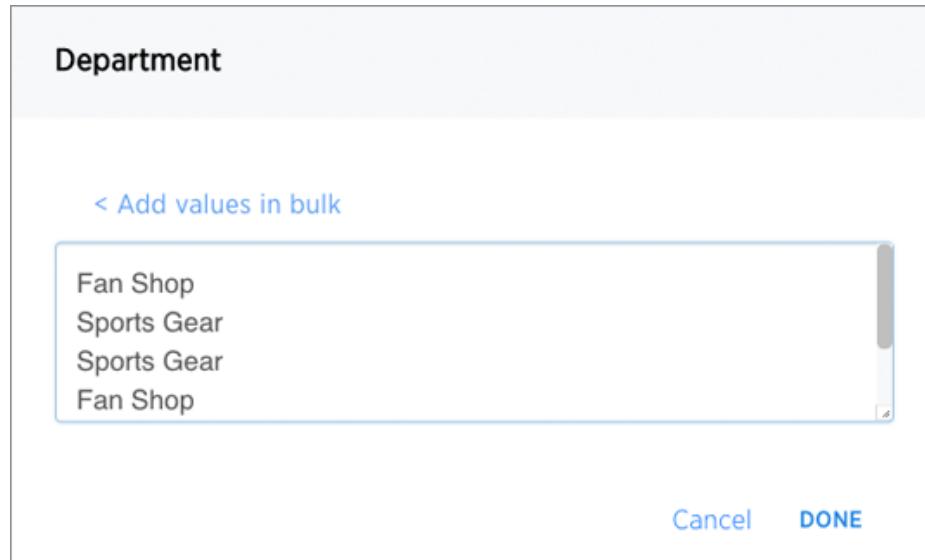
Show all possible values

---

Add values in bulk

Cancel DONE

6. Paste the values into the bulk filter box.

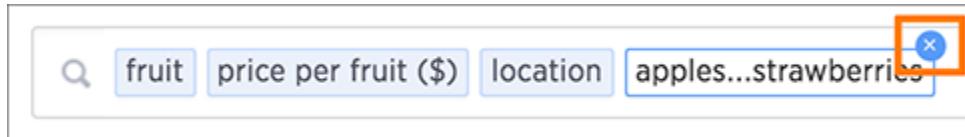


7. Click **Done**.

## Delete a filter

**Summary:** You can delete a filter from an answer to return to the original unfiltered search result.

There are multiple ways to delete a filter. To delete a filter you can click the **x** on the filter term in the search bar.



You can also click the **x** on the filter bar above the answer.

Total Price per fruit (\$) by Fruit, Location

Fruit	Location	Price per fruit (\$)
pineapples	the bronx	2,487.00
pineapples	manhattan	3,066.00

# Filter on null, blank, or empty values

**Summary:** Filtering on NULL and empty values is a special case.

Filtering on null, blank, or empty values can be tricky if your data contains both of these. You can use this method to see what's really going on with these types of values, and to get the filtering behavior you want.

## How NULL and blank values are displayed

When you view a table or chart, you may see values that appear as **{blank}**. These can actually be one of two types of values:

- NULL values, which are essentially missing values.
- blank or empty values, like an empty string of text or a string containing only whitespace (spaces, tabs).

Both of these types of values are represented as **{blank}**, but if you filter on **{blank}**, the filter will apply to only the NULL values. That is, only the NULL values will be included in your result. It can be hard to tell what's going on if you have a data source that contains both NULL and blank/empty values.

## To show NULL and blank values differently

If you need to differentiate between NULL and blank values, you can [Add a formula](#) to make them appear differently in charts and tables. In this example, we'll use `<text_column>` to refer to the text column which contains both NULL and blank values:

```
if ( strlen ( <text_column> ) = 0 ) then if ( isnull ( <text_column> ) ) then 'null' else 'empty' else <text_column>
```

This formula will show “null” where the value contained in the column is actually NULL. When the value is blank or empty, it will show up as “empty”.

## To allow filtering on both NULL and blank values

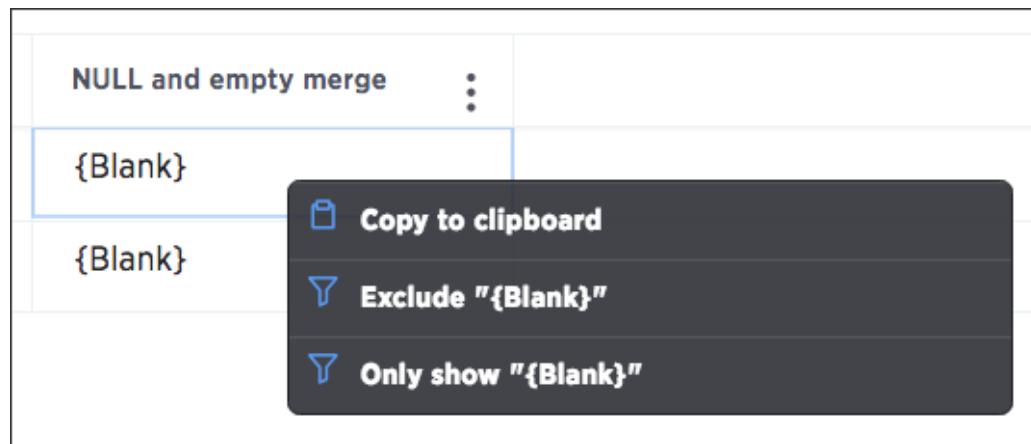
If you want to keep the same display format for NULL and blank values, but be able to filter on both using “{blank}”, your [formula](#) will be slightly different. You can use a formula like:

```
if ( strlen ( <text_column> ) = 0 ) then null else <text_colum  
n>
```

Use the filter you created instead of the original text column in your search to get the result you desire.

## Filtering on your formula

After creating the above formula that fits what you want to do, you can filter on the formula column you created in the search bar by typing the value **{blank}**, which will act as a filter. Or you can filter by left-clicking on a **{blank}** value in your search result table, then right-clicking and selecting **Show only “{Blank}”**.



# Other search actions

There are other search actions you can perform by interacting directly with your answer. These actions can be performed in an ad hoc way, or you can pin your answer to a pinboard to save your configurations.

- **Change view options**

You can change the view of your answer so it appears as a table or a chart. Sorting your search allows you to order your answer, making it easier to read. You can change the date bucketing on tables and charts for columns with date values.

- **Show underlying data**

Viewing the underlying data of your answer gives you an un-aggregated view of the underlying data.

- **Drill down**

Drilling down allows you to see more information about the columns used within your search.

- **Exclude and include row values**

You can include or exclude row values from your answer.

- **Apply conditional formatting**

You can apply conditional formatting to tables or charts to highlight values in the data. This makes values above, below, or within a particular threshold stand out.

- **Work with saved answers**

You can make a copy of an answer if you would like to make edits without changing the original answer.

- **Download your search**

You can download your search as either a table or chart.

- **Replay search**

You can instantly generate a step-by-step replay showing the creation of a table or chart.

# Change result display options

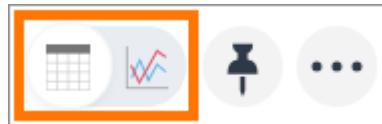
**Summary:** You can change how your search results (answers) appear.

Your search answer (results) have various display options. You can change the visualization used to display your results, their sort order, and how they are grouped or grouped.

## Change the view

You can change the view of your answer so it appears as a table or a chart. To change the view of your answer:

1. View your answer.
2. Select either table or a chart type.



## Sort your search

Sorting your search allows you to order your answer, making it easier to read. To sort your search:

- If you are in the data (table) view, click the column header you would like to sort on.

By default, sorting applies in descending order. You can click a column header to sort again to sort in ascending order.

**Tip:** Hold shift and click another column to add a secondary sort. You can even add tertiary sorting and so on by continuing to use this trick.

- If you are in the chart view, click the axis label of your chart and select **Sort**.

## Change the date bucketing (grouping)

You can change the date *bucketing* on tables and charts for columns with date values. Bucketing is a method for grouping a column in your data. For example, if you have a column of orders, you can use the date of each order (**NO\_BUCKET**).

Order Date	Total count Order Date
01/04/1992	5
01/06/1992	11
01/08/1992	1
01/09/1992	3

Alternatively, you can group these **MONTHLY**:

Yearly (Order Date)

	Total count Order Date
Jan 1992	45
Feb 1992	70
Mar 1992	81

ThoughtSpot chooses a default date bucket for you when you search. This default takes the entire search result into account. For example, if your search includes last month, dates are bucketed daily instead of monthly.

On a table view, you use the date bucket drop-down, below the column header. On a chart, you can change this via the axis label.

Table

Chart

Yearly (Order Date)

Order Date ▾

- NO\_BUCKET
- HOURLY
- DAILY
- WEEKLY
- MONTHLY
- QUARTERLY
- YEARLY
- DAY\_OF\_WEEK
- DAY\_OF\_MONTH
- DAY\_OF\_QUARTER

DETAILED  
HOURLY  
DAY  
WEEK  
MONTH  
QUARTER  
YEARLY  
FILTER ...  
SORT

Q3 94 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4

Quarterly (Order Date) ▾

The bucket values are a subset of date and time period keywords. To change the date bucketing:

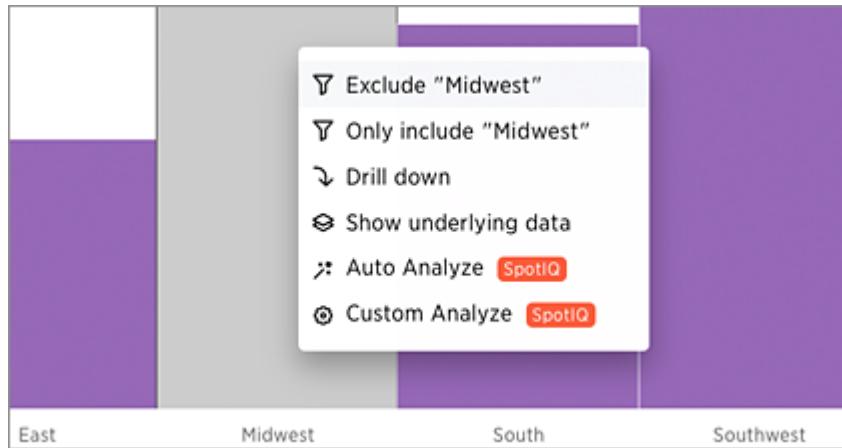
1. Go to the table or chart you want to change.
2. Locate the column or axis value with the date value you want to change.
3. Click the column's bucket menu.
4. Select a date bucket.

## Exclude and include row values

You can include or exclude row values from your answer.

To exclude or include row values:

1. Right-click the visualization or table cell of interest
2. Select **Exclude “value”** or **Include “value”** if available.



# Show underlying data

**Summary:** Viewing the underlying data of your answer gives you an un-aggregated view of the underlying data.

You can see the most granular details of a given result set, i.e. it shows the un-aggregated view. This feature lets you understand what an answer consists of. For example, if you search for `customer region revenue`, the answer shows the aggregate revenue value for each customer region. Then, you can right-click any row and then click **Show underlying data**, to see each value which constitutes `revenue` for any given region.

Only the first 1,000 rows are shown when viewing the underlying data. You can even download the results shown when you choose **Show underlying data** from a chart. The download file limit is a million rows.

**Note:** Viewing underlying data does not work for answers that are derived from chasm trap searches. Nor does this feature work for pivot tables.

To show underlying data:

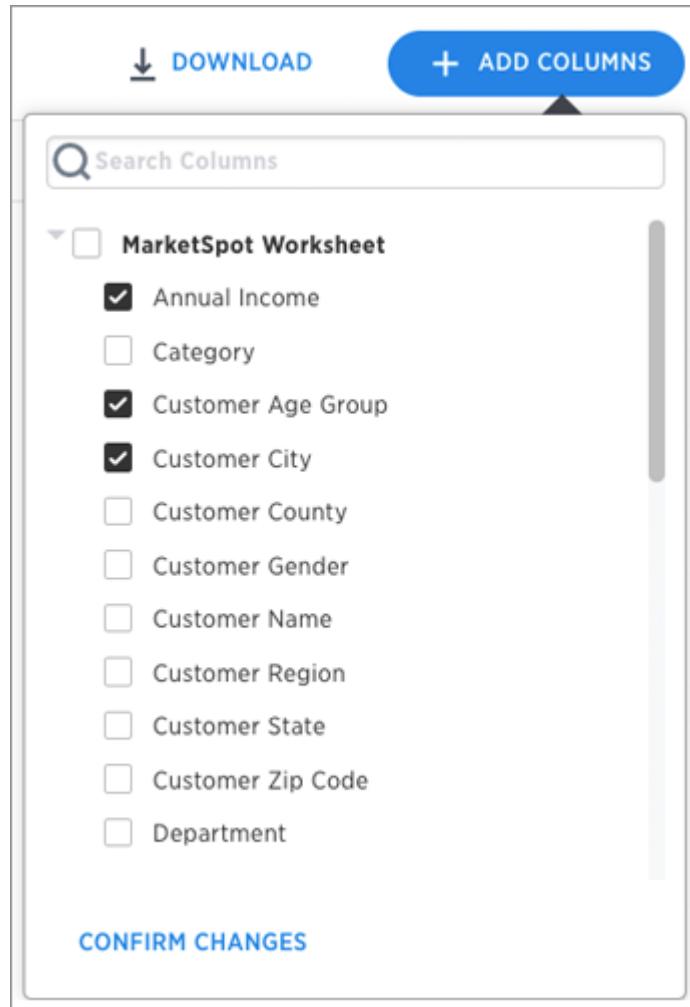
1. Right-click the visualization or table cell of interest
2. Select **Show underlying data**.

The screenshot shows a table titled "Sales by Region, State and Year". The columns are "Store State", "Total Sales", "Yearly (Sale Date)", and "Store Region". A context menu is open over the last row of the table, listing options: "Copy to clipboard", "Exclude selected values", "Only include selected values", "Drill down", "Show underlying data" (which is highlighted with a red box), "Auto Analyze [SpotIQ]", and "Custom Analyze [SpotIQ]".

Store State	Total Sales	Yearly (Sale Date)	Store Region
Ohio		2016	Midwest
Indiana		2015	Midwest
Missouri		2015	Midwest
Texas		2017	Southwest
Massachusetts		2017	East

A new window opens that displays a summary and the underlying data.

3. Optionally, choose to + **ADD COLUMNS** to add additional data.



4. Click **CONFIRM CHANGES**.
5. Click **DOWNLOAD** to download a CSV file of the data.

**Showing underlying data**

[CLOSE](#)

**Summary**

**Yearly (Sale Date):** 2016      **Store State:** Ohio      **Store Region:** Midwest

**Total Sales:** \$1,145,005.69

**Underlying Data**

[DOWNLOAD](#)    [+ ADD COLUMNS](#)

	Sales	Annual Income	Customer Age Group	Customer City
L6	\$5,713.81	162,483	31 to 50 Years	Ashland
L6	\$260.06	145,002	31 to 50 Years	Barnett
L6	\$44.35	868,068	19 to 30 Years	Rayle
L6	\$7.06	408,234	19 to 30 Years	Hialeah

( showing rows 1-4 of 1000 )

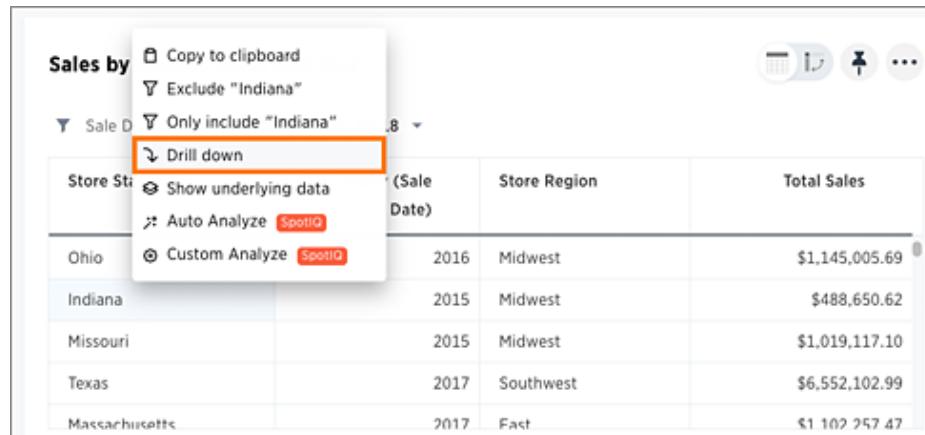
## See the search behind a result

**Summary:** You can use your answer to learn more about the data used in your search.

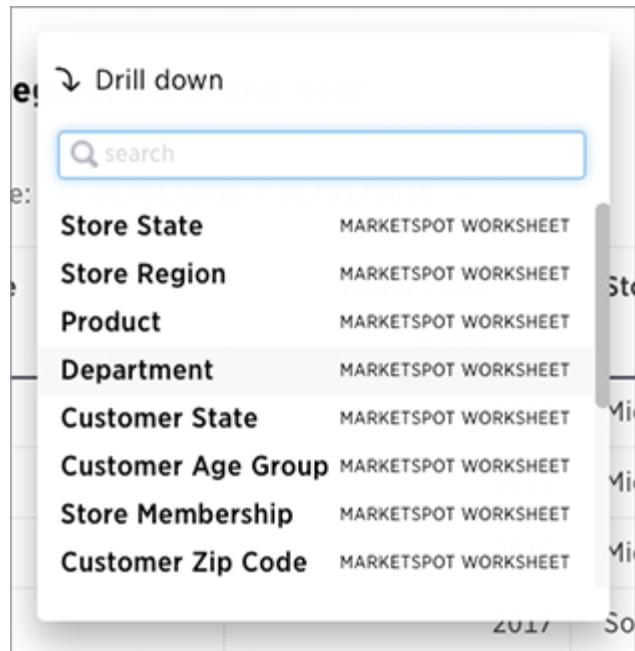
Drilling down allows you to see more information about the columns used within your search. If you own the pinboard you can drill down to the data beneath. Users you share the pinboard with can also drill down provided they *also* have access to the data on which the board was based.

To drill down:

1. Right-click the visualization or table cell of interest, and select **Drill down**.



2. Click any of the listed data to recreate the search with that data included.



# Apply conditional formatting

**Summary:** Use conditional formatting to make portions of your results stand out

You can apply conditional formatting to tables or charts to highlight values in the data. This makes values above, below, or within a particular threshold stand out.

## Understand conditional formatting

Many companies create pinboards with key metrics they want to track in daily or weekly staff meetings. Using conditional formatting, they can see at a glance how they are performing relative to these metrics.

You can add visual cues for KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) or threshold metrics to charts and tables, to easily show where you are falling short or exceeding targets. These visual cues are called conditional formatting, which applies color formatting to your search result. For tables, you can add conditional formatting to set the background color of cells in a table based on the values they contain. For charts, you can add conditional formatting to show the threshold(s) you defined, and the data that falls within them will be shown using the same color.

## Apply conditional formatting to a table

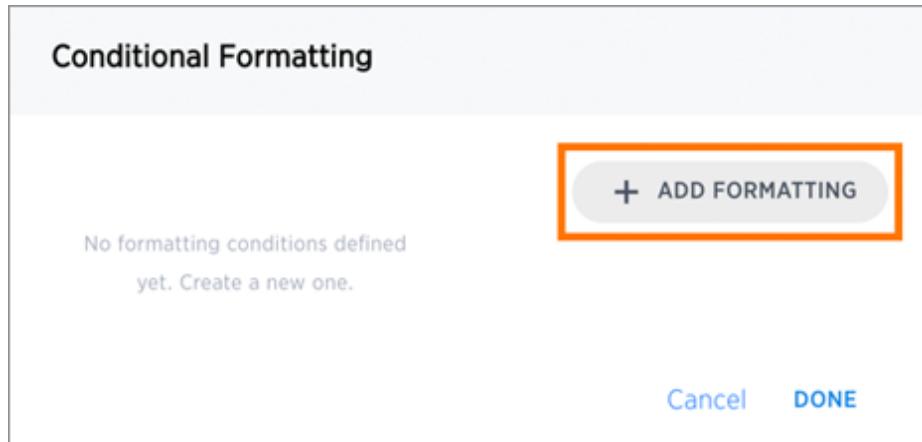
You can use conditional formatting to show table cells with a background color determined by the value they contain.

To apply conditional formatting to a table:

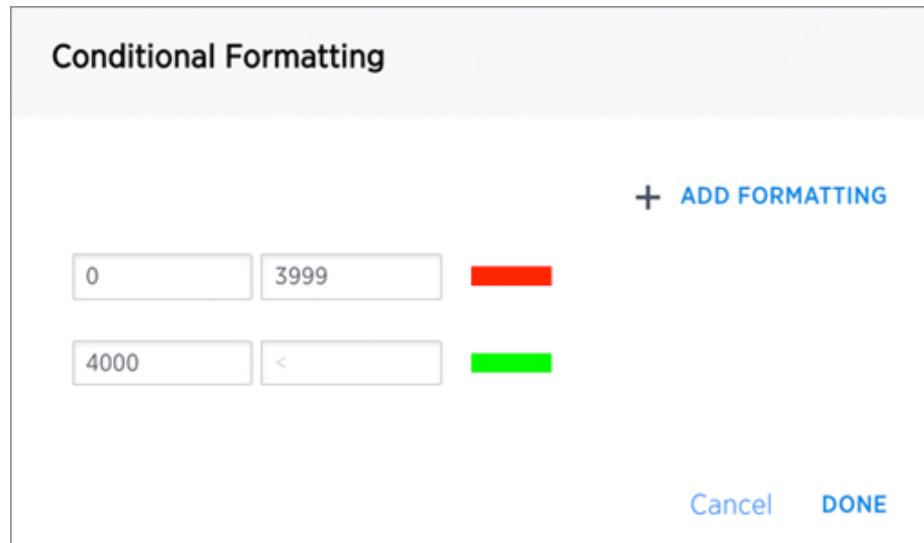
1. In the column header of your table for the column you want to apply formatting to, click the three-dot **Change Configuration** icon.

Total Sales
993.87
3,129.50
4,235.04
2,023.95
2,498.40

2. Select **Conditional Formatting**.
3. Click **+ ADD FORMATTING** in the **Conditional Formatting** window.



4. Define the sets of values and the color to use for each set.



5. Click **Done** after defining all of your conditional formatting sets.

Daily (Date)	Total Sales
12/29/2018	3,129.50
12/05/2018	4,235.04
12/01/2018	2,023.95
12/25/2018	2,498.40
12/13/2018	14,228.59

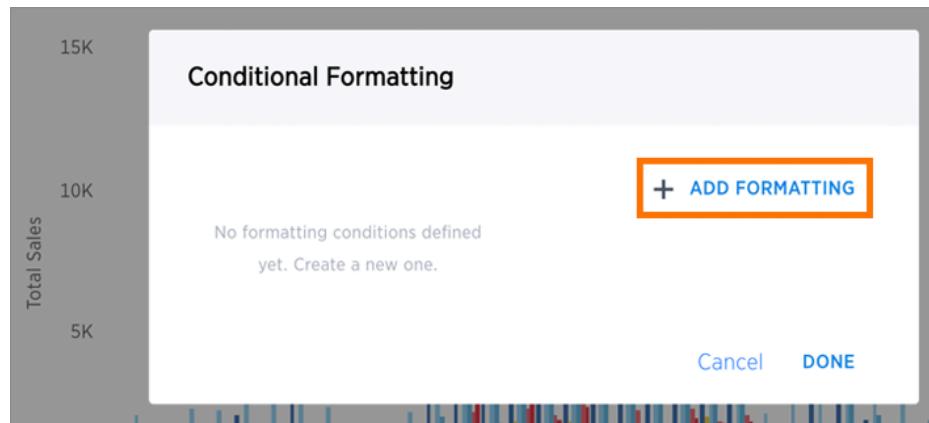
Note: If you change to a chart type, you will need to apply conditional formatting again. Conditional formatting is tied to the specific visualization.

## Apply conditional formatting to a chart

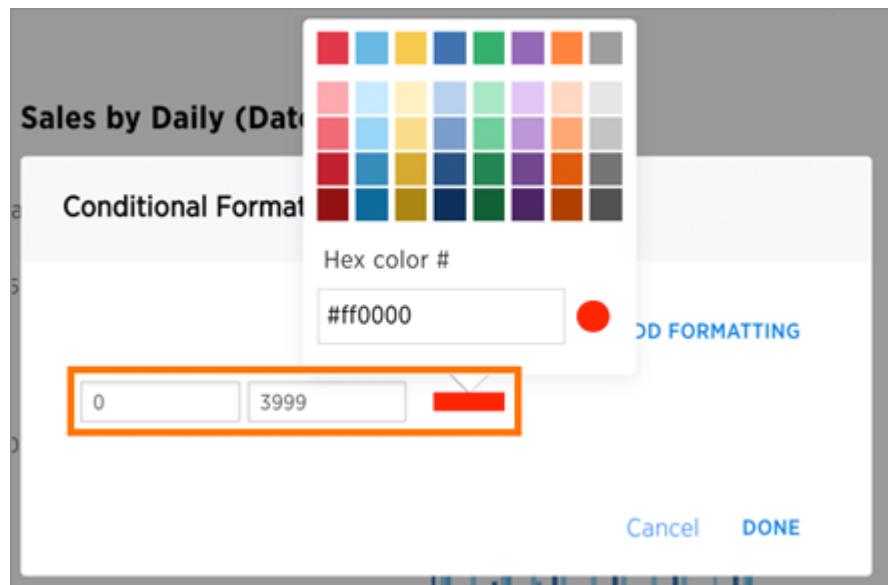
You can use conditional formatting to show charts with a target value or range drawn as a line in the chart, and the legend colors determined by where values fall relative to the target.

To apply conditional formatting to a chart:

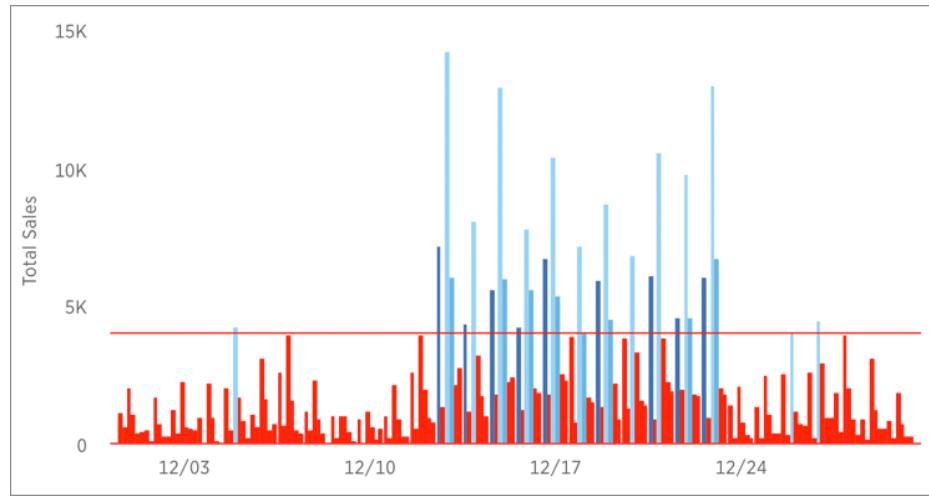
1. Click the axis label of your chart. Select **Conditional Formatting**.
2. Click **+ ADD FORMATTING** in the Conditional Formatting window.



3. Define the ranges of values and the color to use for each range you want to track. To add another range, click the + icon and repeat.



4. Click **Done** after defining all of your conditional formatting ranges.



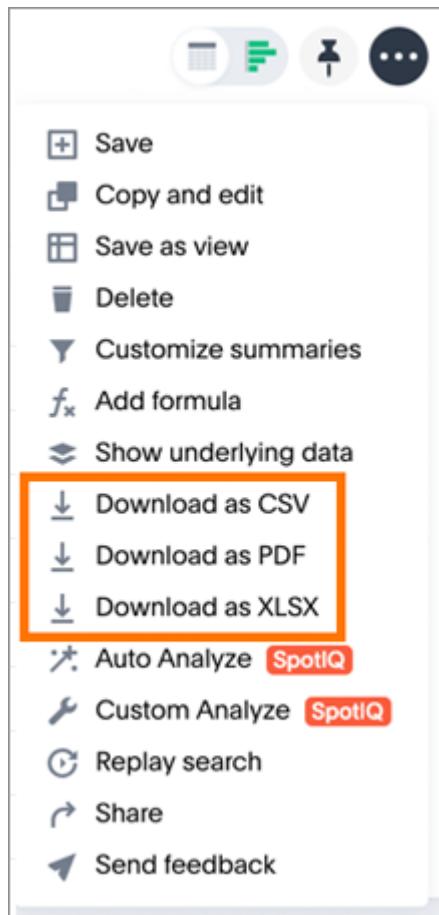
Note: If you change the chart type, you will need to apply conditional formatting again. It is tied to the specific visualization.

# Download your search

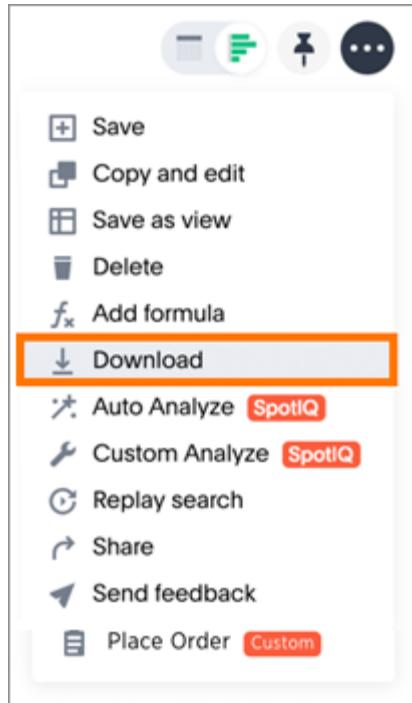
**Summary:** You can download your search as either a table or chart.

You have the option to download your table as a CSV (comma separated values), PDF, or XLSX (Excel) file. When you download a chart, it will be a PNG file.

- To download your search, click the three-dot **Actions** icon, and do any of the following:
  - For a table, choose **Download as CSV**, **Download as PDF**, or **Download as XLSX**.



- For a chart, select **Download**.



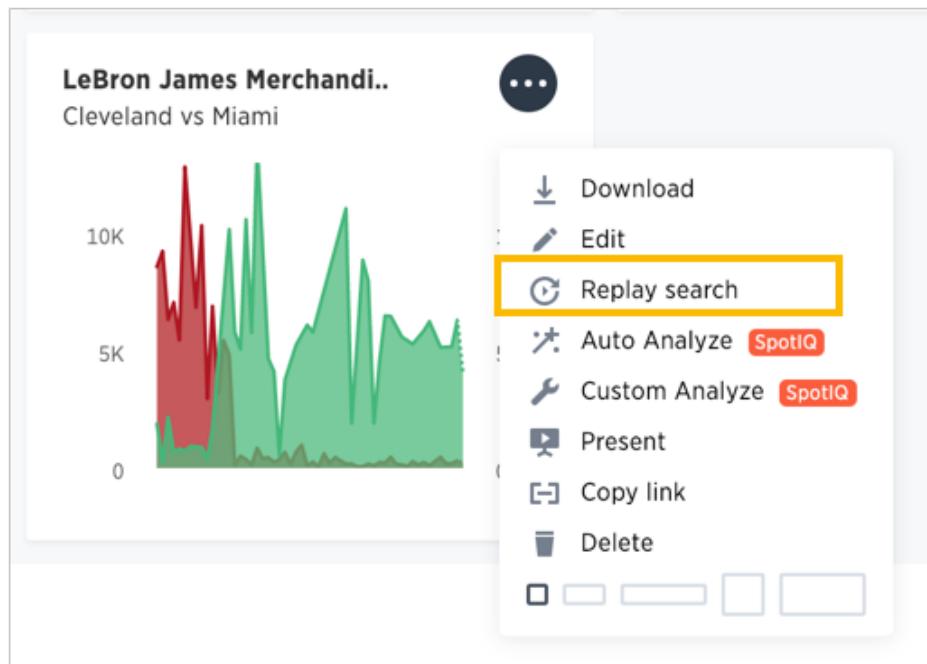
Currently, ThoughtSpot limits the maximum number of rows that can be downloaded to 10M (default is 1M). Your system limit is configured by your ThoughtSpot administrator.

# Replay search

**Summary:** You can instantly generate a step-by-step replay showing the creation of a table or chart.

The replay feature shows how to create the chart or table you are viewing. Use it to teach yourself, or take a screen recording of it and create your own ThoughtSpot training for your team.

- When viewing a chart or table, click the ellipses icon  and select **Replay search**.



The replay will start automatically. You can pause and resume it by clicking on it.

# Understand charts

**Summary:** Charts display your search answer in a visual way.

Your search needs at least **one attribute and one measure** to be presented as a chart. When you choose to display your answer as a chart, ThoughtSpot will assign it the best fit chart type.

**Note:** Colors are maintained across searches within a session. For example, when doing a search on revenue by state, each state will keep its color assigned to it even if you change the search or chart type.

You can choose from a large number of chart types in ThoughtSpot. Each chart type provides you with a different visualization for your answer.

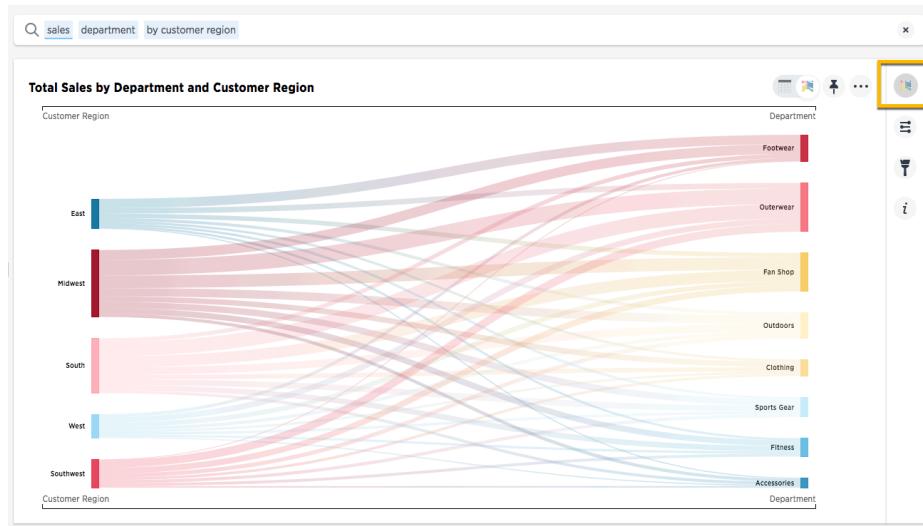
You can also [adjust the axes, labels, and view of the chart](#).

## About chart types

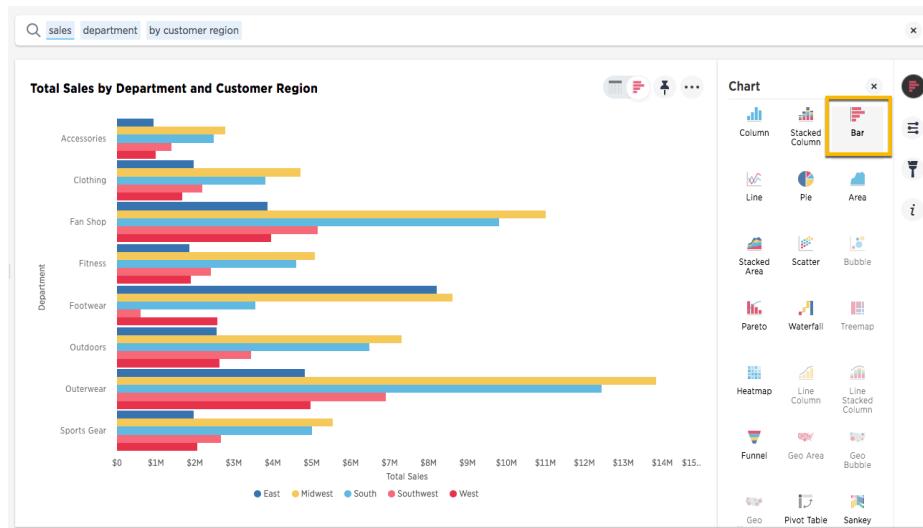
You can choose from a large number of chart types in ThoughtSpot. Each chart type provides you with a different visualization for your answer.

To change the chart type of your answer:

1. Click **Change visualization** to get a palette of charts, maps, pivot table, and so on (scroll down to see more.)



- Click a different chart or visualization type.



**Note:** Some chart types may be unavailable for you to select depending on the columns in your search. For example, if your search does not contain at least one geographical column then you will not be able to select any of the geo chart types. Unavailable chart types are grayed out. Hovering over one will tell you what columns are needed before you can choose it.

- **Column charts**

The column chart is one of ThoughtSpot's simplest, yet most versatile chart type. More often than not, the column chart will be chosen as your default chart type.

- **Bar charts**

The bar chart is very similar to the column chart. The only difference is that it is oriented the

other way.

- **Line charts**

Like the column chart, the line chart is one of ThoughtSpot's simplest, yet most versatile chart type. More often than not the line chart will be chosen as your default chart type.

- **Pie charts**

The pie chart is a classic chart type that displays your search in a circle. The pie chart ThoughtSpot shows is in the shape of a doughnut.

- **Area charts**

The area chart is based on the line chart, but has filled in regions.

- **Scatter charts**

The scatter chart is useful for finding correlations or outliers in your data.

- **Bubble charts**

The bubble chart displays three dimensions of data with each containing a set of values.

- **Pareto charts**

The pareto chart is a type of chart that contains both columns and a special type of line chart.

- **Waterfall charts**

The waterfall chart is used to show how an initial value is affected by a series of intermediate positive or negative values.

- **Treemap charts**

The treemap chart displays hierarchical data as a set of nested rectangles.

- **Heatmap charts**

The heatmap chart displays individual data values in a matrix following a color scale.

- **Line column charts**

The line column chart combines the column and line charts.

- **Funnel charts**

The funnel chart shows a process with progressively decreasing proportions amounting to 100 percent in total.

- **About geo charts**

There are three geo charts that let you visualize geographical data in ThoughtSpot.

- **About sankey charts**

Sankey charts show a flow from one set of values to another, usually with visual emphasis (brighter colors or larger bandwidths) for comparison of the values (e.g., top cities in terms of sales might be emphasized).

- **About pivot tables**

Pivot tables in ThoughtSpot use the well known drag-and-drop interface. Creating a pivot table enables exploring alternate visualization of data in a wide table. The basic idea is that

some data is easier to consume when laid out horizontally, while others, vertically.

## Charts with multiple measures on the y-axis

You can have multiple measures on the y-axis of many charts, which is a great additional way of presenting information in a chart.



Example of multiple measures on the y-axis of a stacked column chart.

Charts which support multiple measures on the y-axis:

- Column
- Stacked Column
- Bar
- Stacked Bar
- Line
- Area
- Stacked Area
- Waterfall
- Line Column
- Line Stacked Column

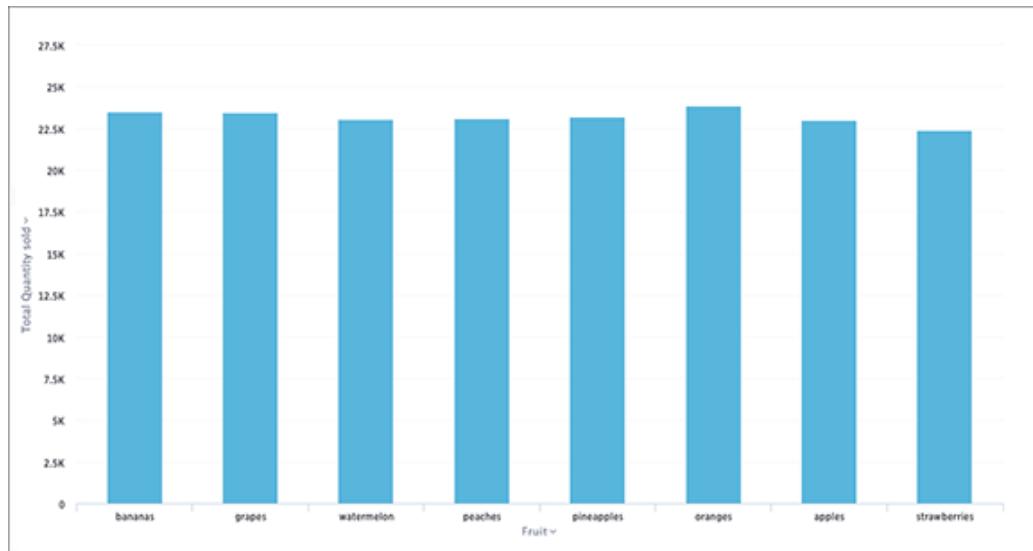
To learn more, see [Stack multiple measures on the y-axis](#).

# Column charts

**Summary:** A column chart is the most versatile chart type

The column chart is one of ThoughtSpot's simplest, yet most versatile chart type. More often than not, the column chart will be chosen as your default chart type.

Column charts are vertical bar charts that display your data using rectangular bars. The length of the bar is proportional to the data value.



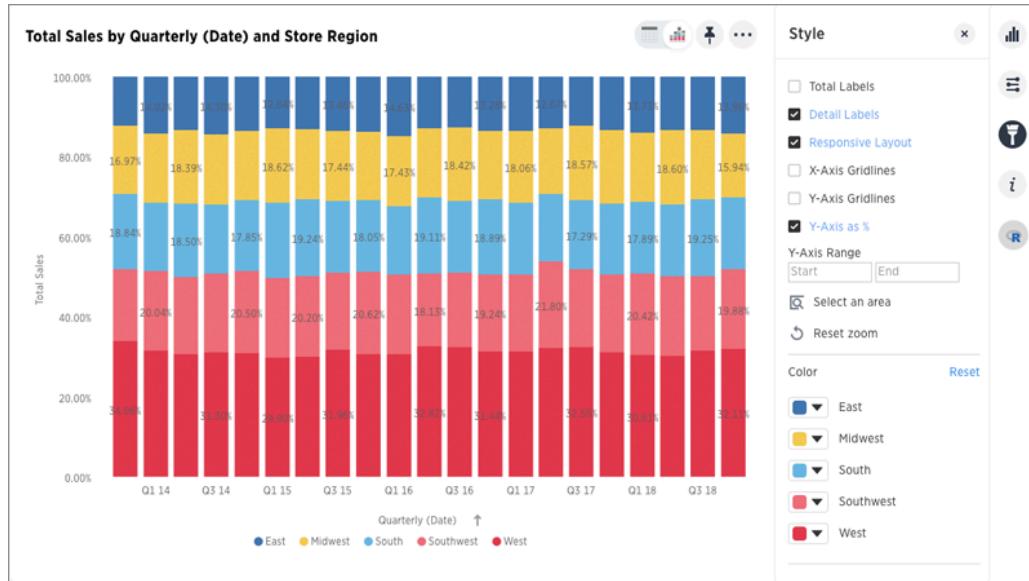
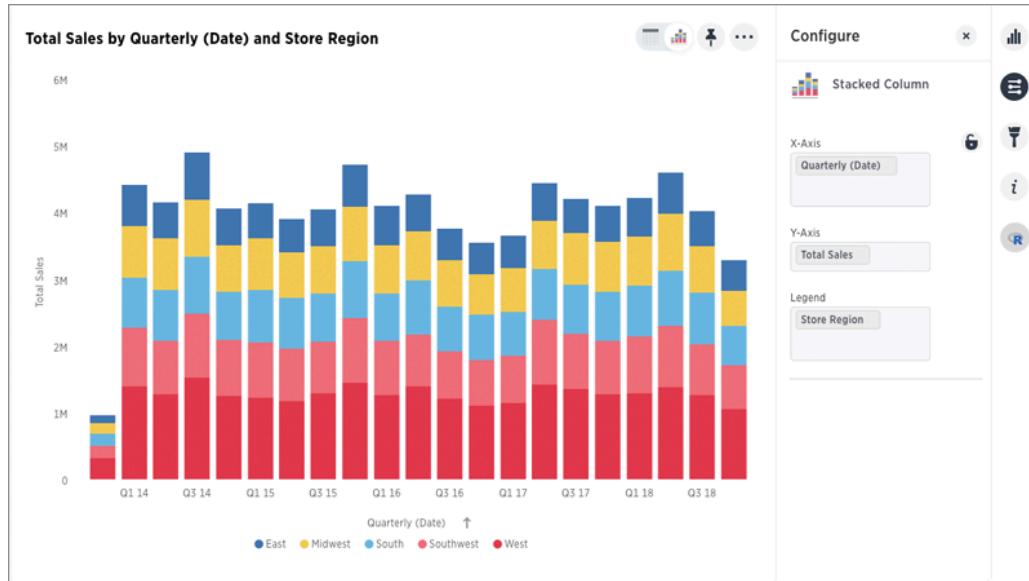
Your search needs at least one attribute and one measure to be represented as a column chart.

## Stacked column charts

The stacked column chart is similar to the column chart, but with one major difference. It includes a legend, which divides each column into additional sections by color.

Stacked column charts are typically used when you want to compare aggregated data and the data that it includes together. You can toggle the options in styles to show Detailed Labels (summaries for each section of each bar) and Total Labels (show the sum of the stacks at the top of each stack).

It is important to note that stacked column charts plot the y-axis as a percentage by default. You can choose to toggle **Show Y-Axis as %** on or off in the Configuration Options. This feature is also available for stacked area charts.

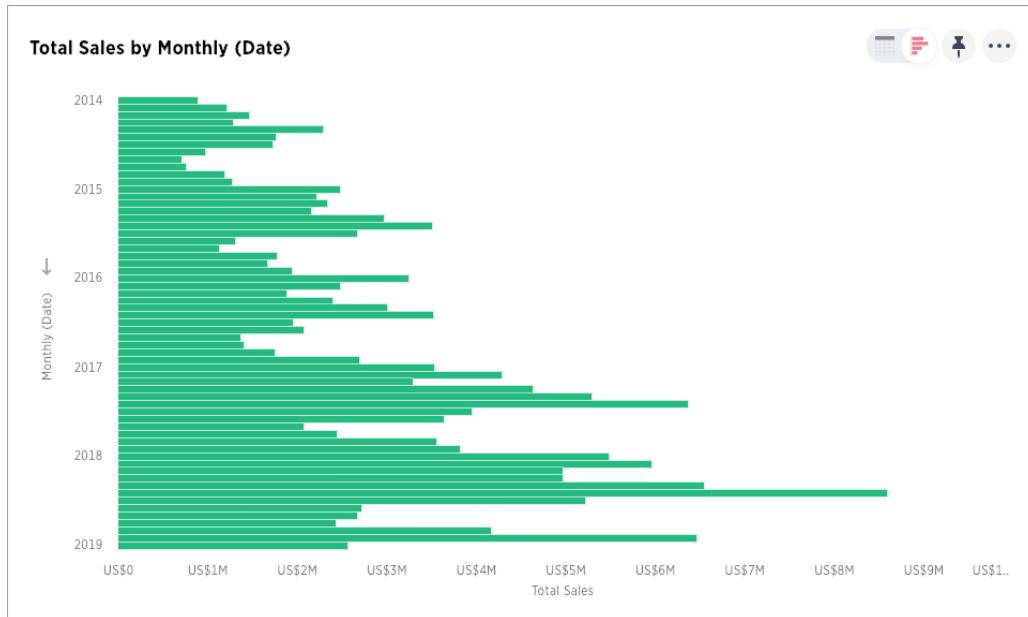


Your search needs at least two attributes and one measure to be represented as a stacked column chart.

# Bar charts

The bar chart is very similar to the column chart. The only difference is that it is oriented the other way.

Bar charts display your data using horizontal rectangular bars. The length of the bar is proportional to the data value.

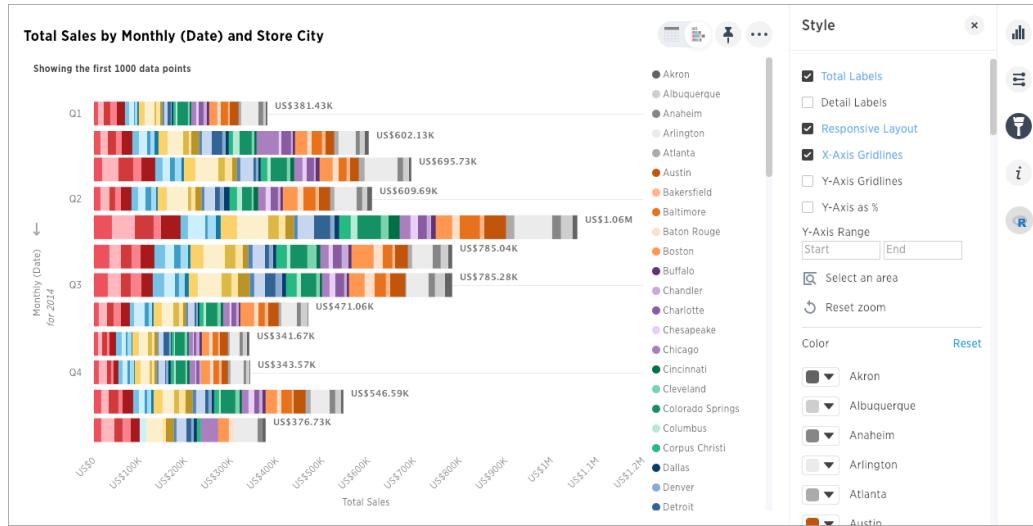


Your search needs at least one attribute and one measure to be represented as a bar chart.

## Stacked bar charts

The stacked bar chart is similar to the bar chart, but with one major difference. It includes a legend, which divides each bar into additional sections by color.

Stacked bar charts are typically used when you want to compare aggregated data and the data that it includes together. You can toggle the options in styles to show Detailed Labels (summaries for each section of each bar) and Total Labels (show the sum of the stacks for each bar).



It is important to note that stacked bar charts plot the y-axis as a percentage by default. You can choose to toggle **Show Y-Axis as %** on or off in the Configuration Options. This feature is also available for stacked area charts.



Your search needs at least two attributes and one measure to be represented as a stacked bar chart.

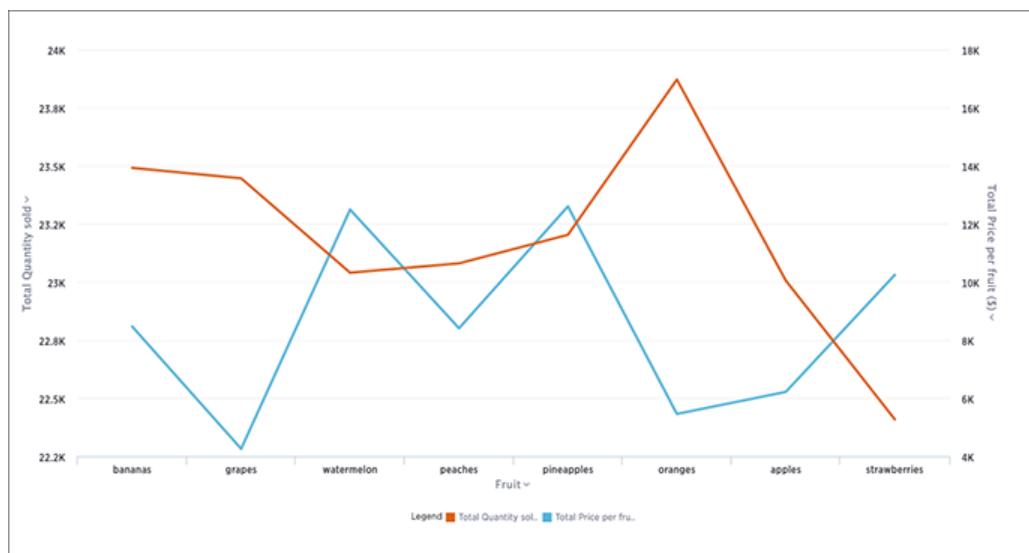
# Line charts

**Summary:** Line charts are good at showing trends over intervals of time.

Like the column chart, the line chart is one of ThoughtSpot's simplest, yet most versatile chart type.

More often than not the line chart will be chosen as your default chart type.

Line charts displays your data as a series of data points connected by straight line segments. The measurement points are ordered by the x-axis value.



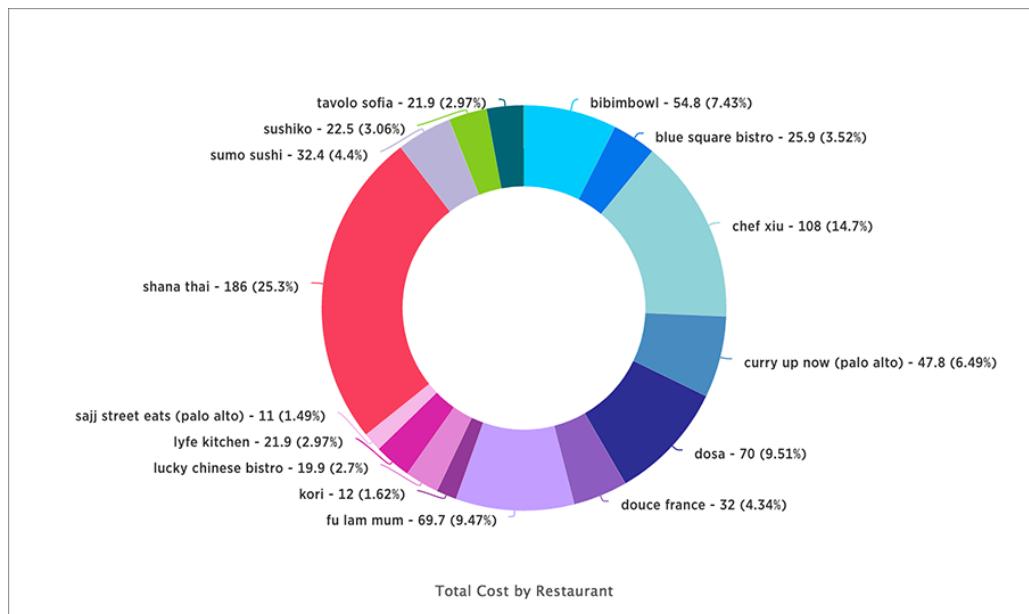
Your search needs at least one attribute and one measure to be represented as a line chart.

# Pie charts

The pie chart is a classic chart type that displays your search in a circle. The pie chart ThoughtSpot shows is in the shape of a doughnut.

## How pie charts divide data

Pie charts divide your data into sectors that each represent a proportion of a whole circle. You can display the exact values of each slice, in addition to the percentage values by toggling on **Additional chart options** found under Change chart configuration.

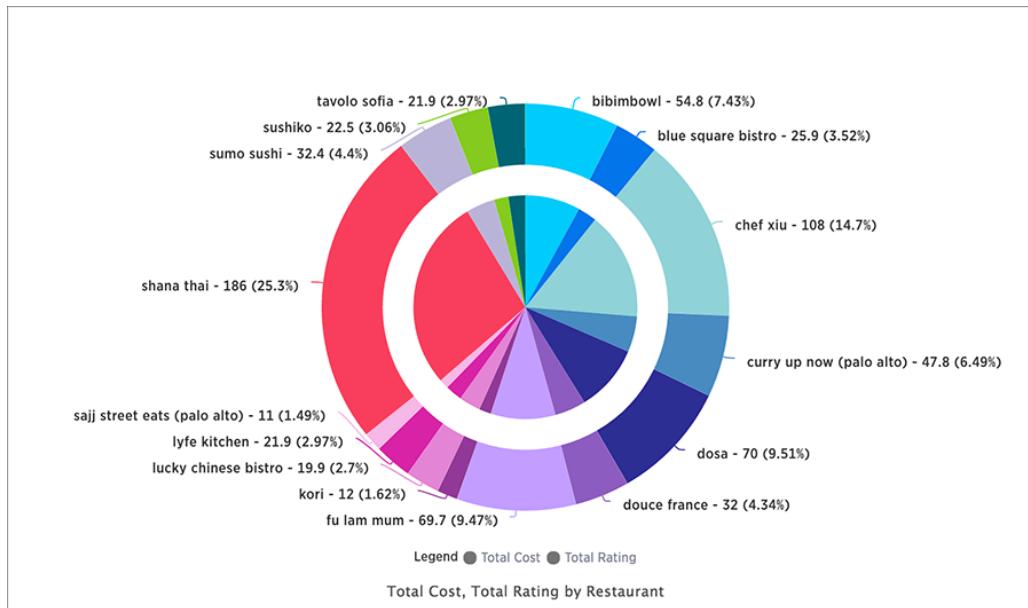


Your search needs at least one attribute and one measure to be represented as a pie chart. Also, there must be fewer than 50 values in the attribute column.

## Pie in pie charts

The pie in pie chart can be created from a regular pie chart in order to compare more than one component of an attribute. Pie in pie charts show two concentric pie charts comparing different measures.

To see a pie in pie chart, assign two different measures to the y-axis under **Configure Chart**.



## Color customization of pie in pie charts

You can customize the colors of each pie in a pie chart using the Style widget.

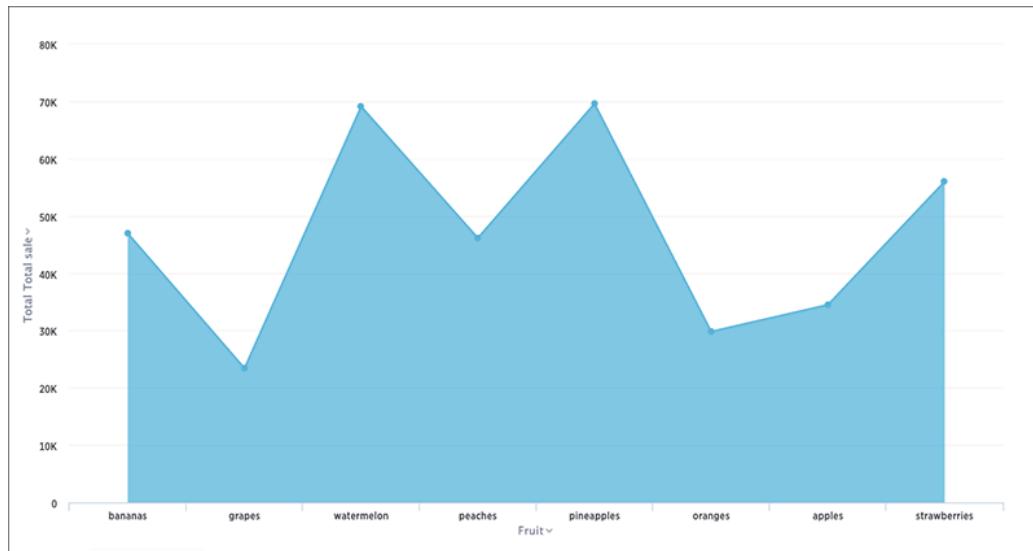
1. Choose a pinboard that has a pie chart.
2. Click the **Edit chart style** (paintbrush icon) to open the Style widget.
3. From the Style widget, assign a color of your choice to each pie as listed in the widget.
4. Click ... and choose **Update** to save the changes.
5. Click **Close**.
6. Optionally, you can click **Reset** to use the default color.

# Area Charts

The area chart is based on the line chart, but has filled in regions.

## Understand area charts

Area charts display quantitative data graphically. The area between the x-axis and the line are colored in to help you compare different portions of the chart.



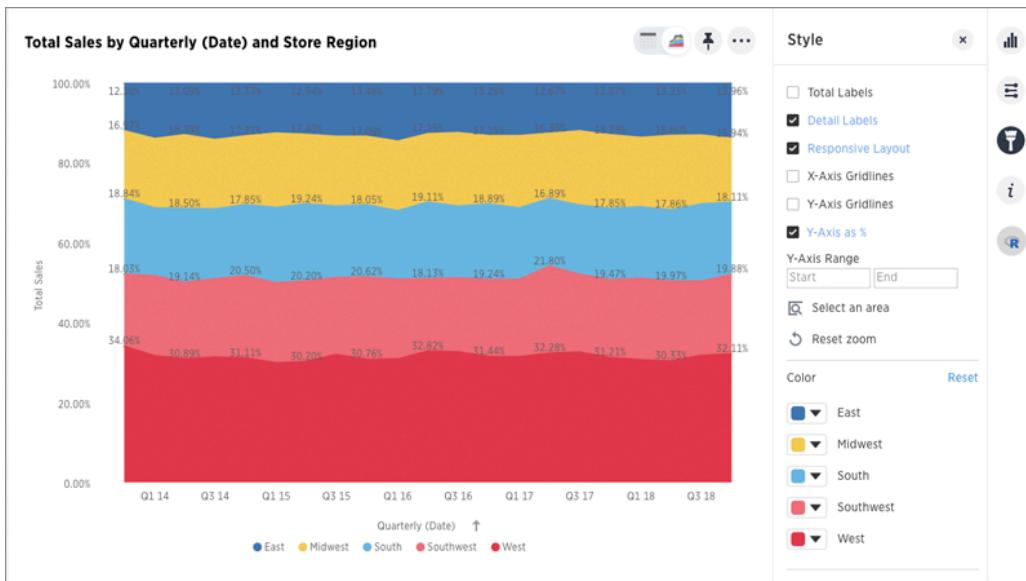
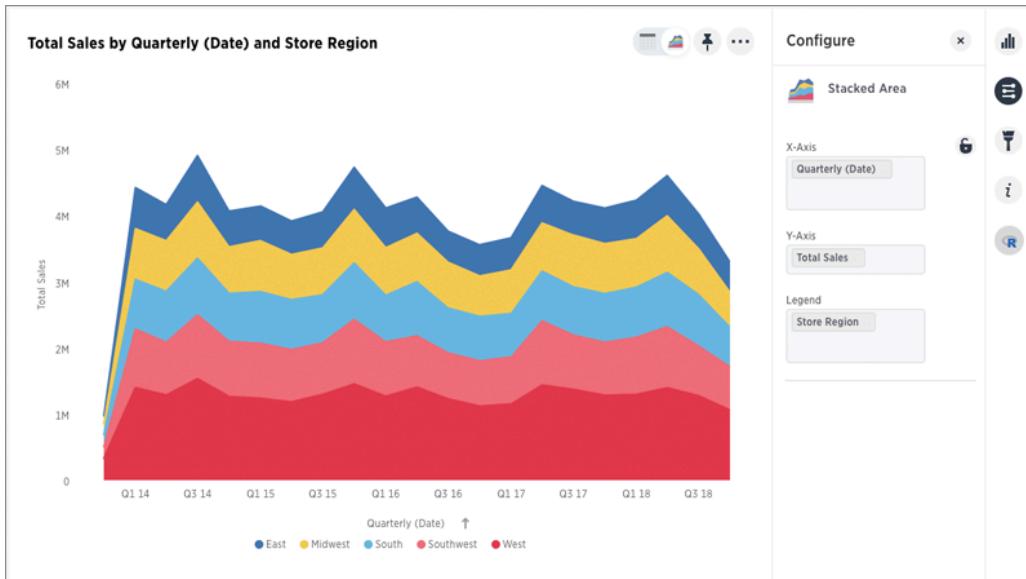
Your search needs at least one attribute and one measure to be represented as an area chart.

## Stacked area charts

The stacked area chart is an area chart with an attribute in the legend, which divides the area into layers.

Stacked area charts show the relative contribution to the accumulated total of a measure over time.

Stacked area charts plot the y-axis as a percentage by default. You can choose to toggle **Show Y-Axis as %** on or off in the **Configuration Options** to create your own mountain-style charts.

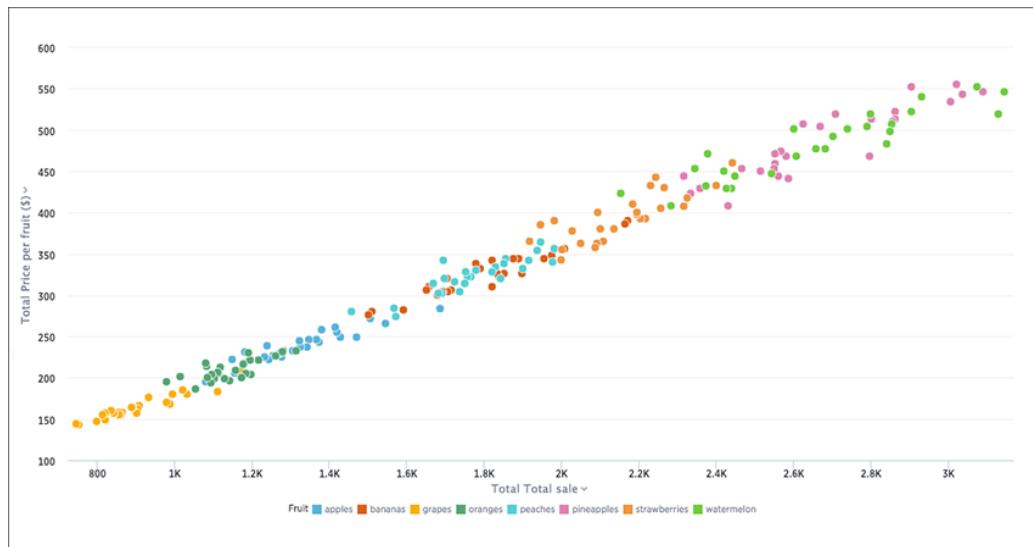


Your search needs at least two attributes and one measure to be represented as a stacked area chart.

# Scatter charts

**Summary:** The scatter chart is useful for finding correlations or outliers in your data.

Scatter charts display your data as a collection of points, which can either be evenly or unevenly distributed. Each point is plotted based on its own axes values. This helps you determine if there is a relationship between your searched columns.

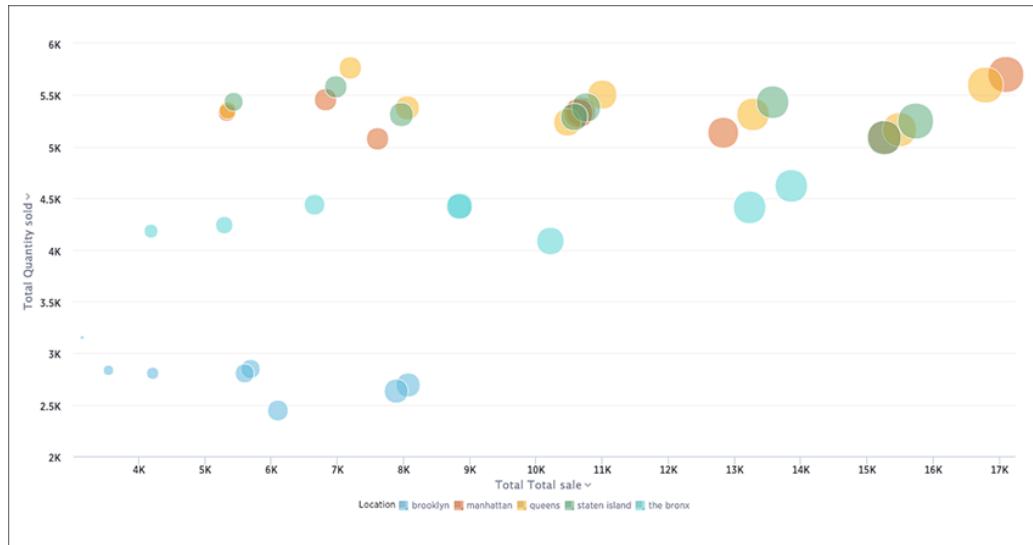


Your search needs at least one attribute and one measure to be represented as a scatter chart.

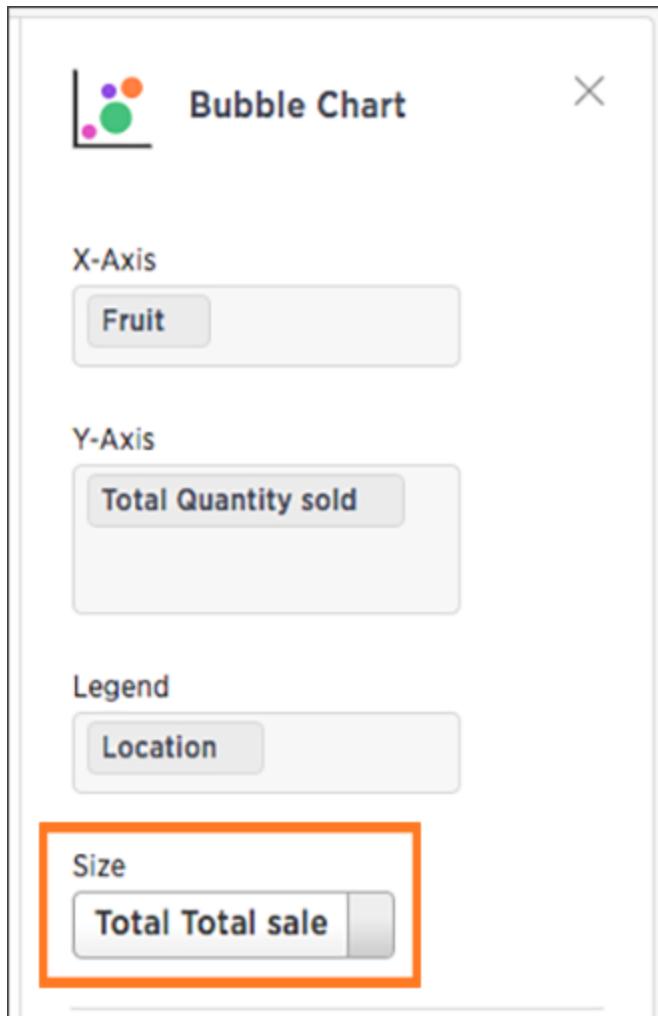
# Bubble charts

**Summary:** The bubble chart displays three dimensions of data with each containing a set of values.

The bubble chart is a variation of the scatter chart, with the data points replaced with bubbles. These bubbles add a third data dimension to your answer.



The size of each bubble depends on the measure you choose under **Edit chart configuration**.

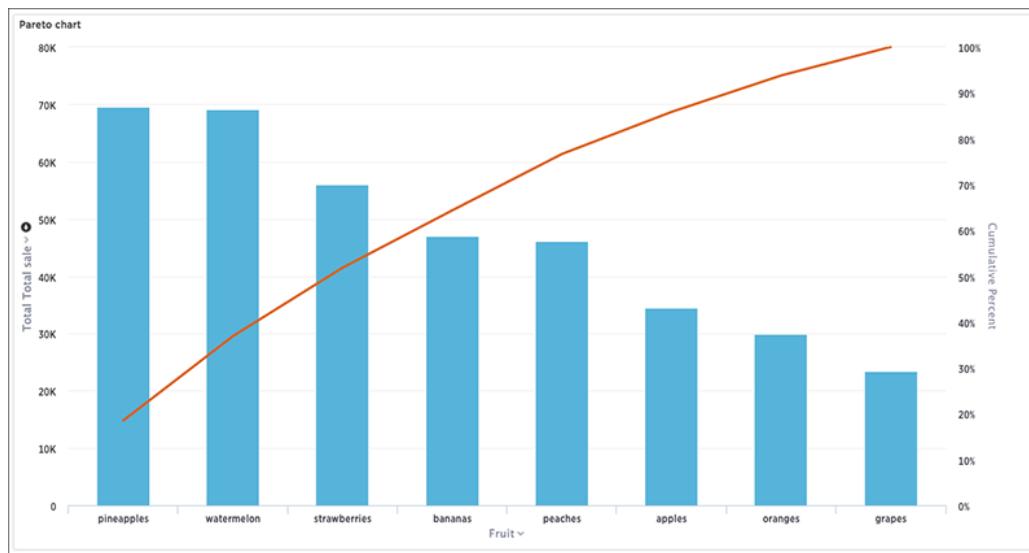


Your search needs at least one attribute and two measures to be represented as a bubble chart.

# Pareto charts

**Summary:** The pareto chart is a type of chart that contains both columns and a special type of line chart.

The individual values of a pareto chart are represented in descending order by columns, and the cumulative percent total is represented by the line. The y-axis on the left is paired with the columns, while the y-axis on the right is paired with the line. By the end of the line, the cumulative percent total reaches 100 percent.

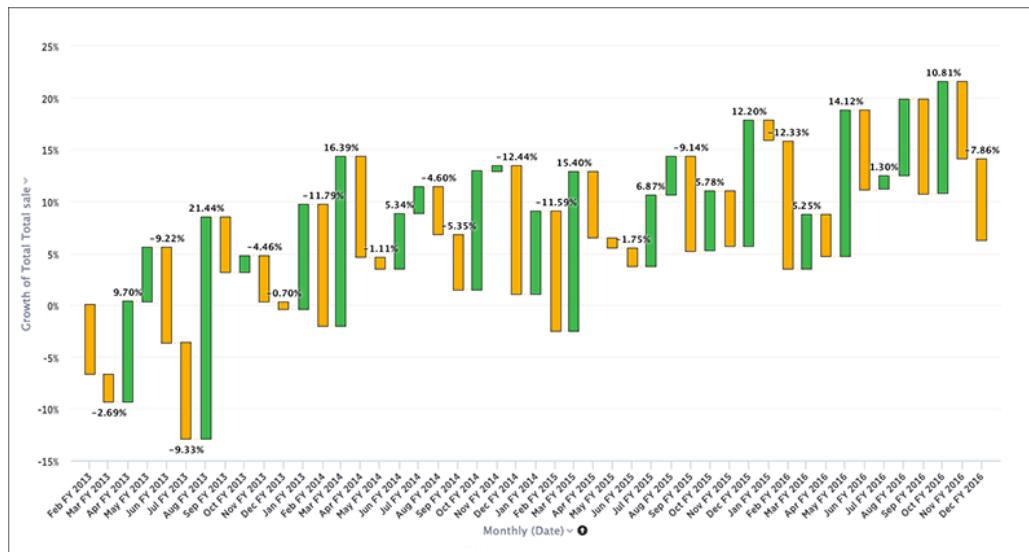


Your search needs at least one attribute and one measure to be represented as a pareto chart.

# Waterfall charts

**Summary:** The waterfall chart is used to show how an initial value is affected by a series of intermediate positive or negative values.

Waterfall charts are good for visualizing positive and negative growth, and therefore work well with the growth over time keyword. The columns are color-coded to distinguish between positive and negative values.

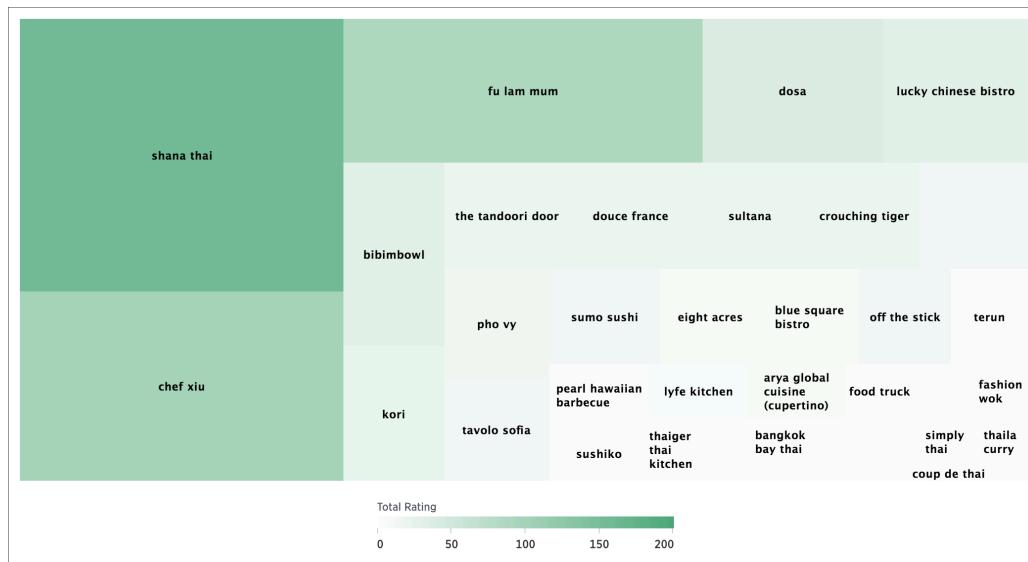


Your search needs at least one attribute and one measure to be represented as a waterfall chart.

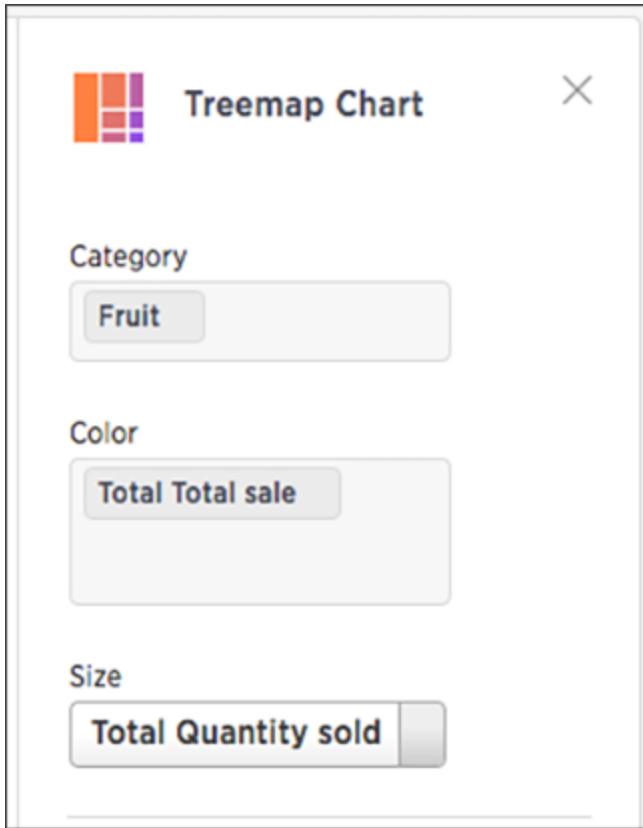
# Treemap charts

**Summary:** The treemap chart displays hierarchical data as a set of nested rectangles.

Treemap charts use color and rectangle size to represent two measure values. Each rectangle, or branch, is a value of the attribute. Some branches can contain smaller rectangles, or sub-branches. This setup makes it possible to display a large number of items in an efficient way.



You can rearrange the columns of your search into category, color, and size under [Edit chart configuration](#).



Your search needs at least one attribute and two measures to be represented as a treemap chart.

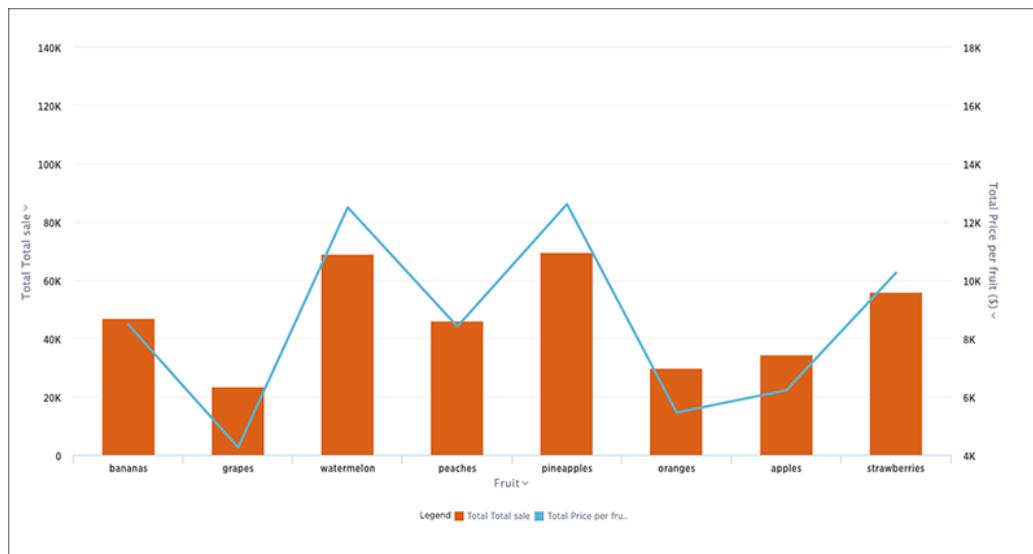
# Line column charts

**Summary:** The line stacked column chart combines stacked column and line charts.

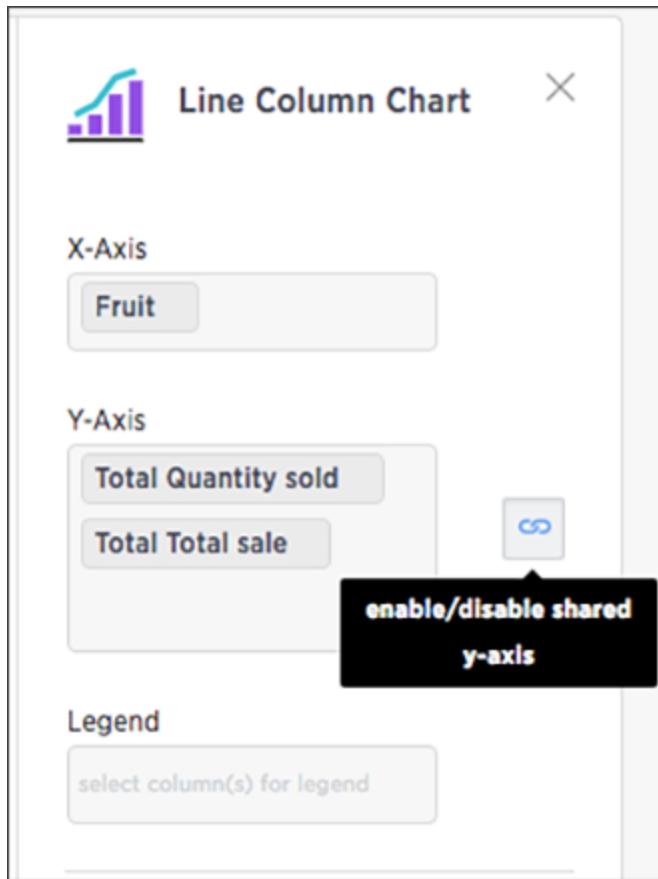
The line column chart combines the column and line charts. Your search needs at least one attribute and two measures to be represented as a line column chart.

## Understand line column charts

Line column charts display one measure as a column chart and the other as a line chart. Each of these measures has its own y-axis.

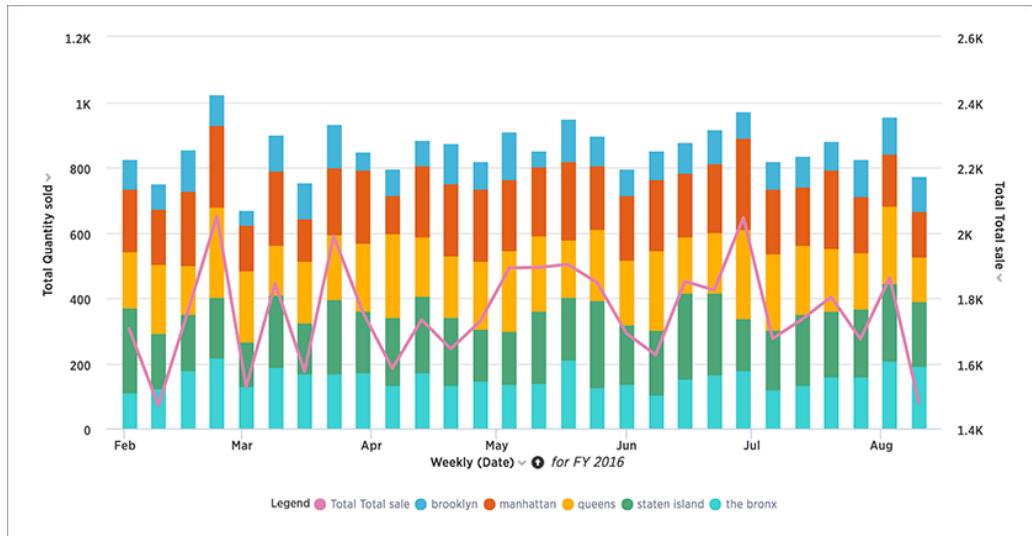


You can choose to enable shared y-axis by clicking the link icon found under **Edit chart configuration**.

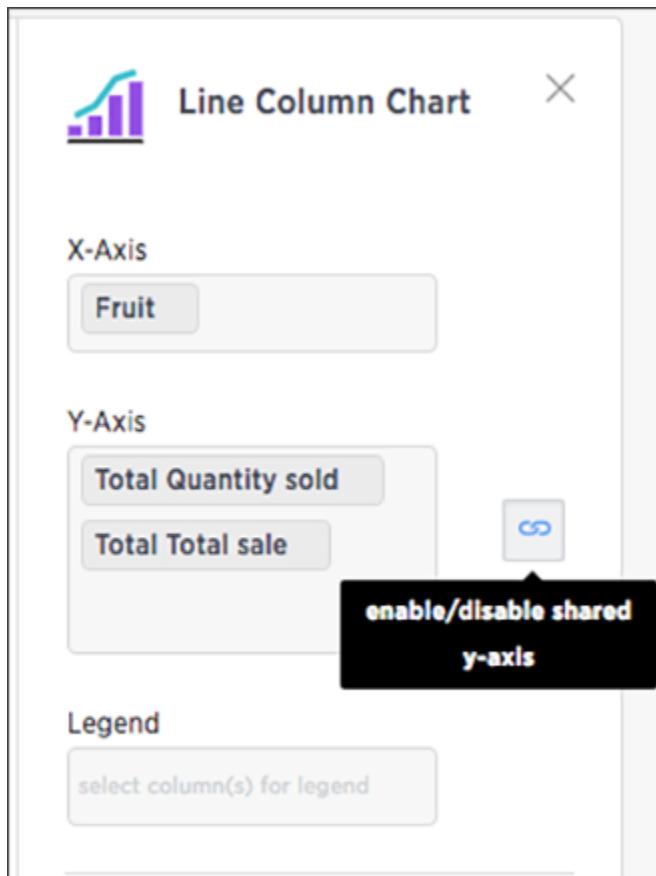


## Line stacked column charts

This chart is similar to the line column chart, except that it divides its columns with an attribute in the legend. There are two y-axes, one for each measure.



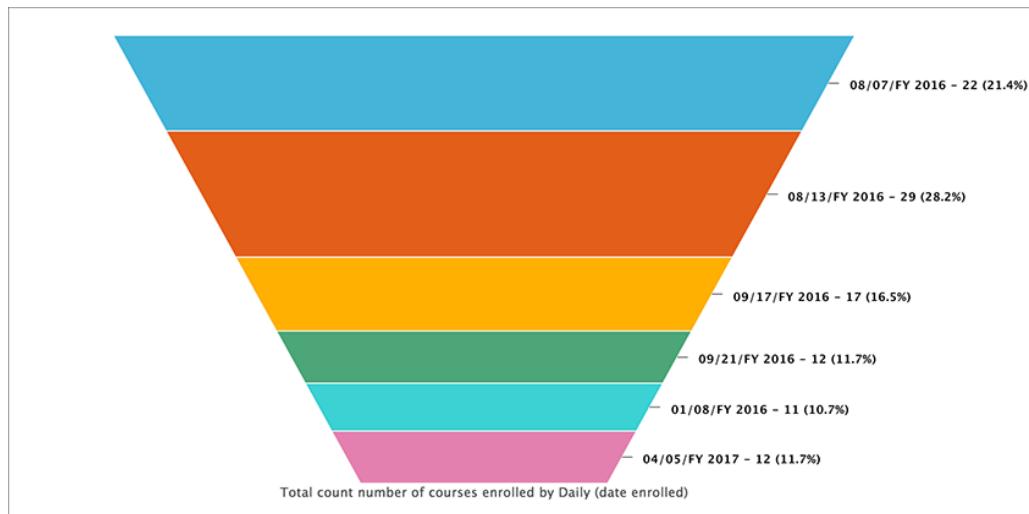
You can choose to enable shared y-axis by clicking the link icon found under **Edit chart configuration**.



# Funnel charts

**Summary:** The funnel chart shows a process with progressively decreasing proportions amounting to 100 percent in total.

A funnel chart is similar to a stacked percent column chart, and is often used to represent stages in a sales process. You can visualize the progression of data as it passes from one phase to another. Data in each of these phases is represented as different proportions.



Your search needs at least one attribute and one measure to be represented as a column chart. The attribute must contain 50 or fewer values.

# Geo charts

**Summary:** There are three geo charts that let you visualize geographical data in ThoughtSpot.

Geo charts show data on a map by location. They are geo area, geo bubble, and geo heatmap charts.

And these geo charts can display six types of geographical data, which are:

- Country
- State
- County
- Zipcode
- Point (latitude/longitude)
- Other sub-nation regions (for international countries)

In addition to the United States, ThoughtSpot also supports maps for the Canadian province/count maps, United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden, South Africa, and France.

## Geo data that can be displayed

Here is a table that shows which GeoType data can be displayed using which geo chart type.

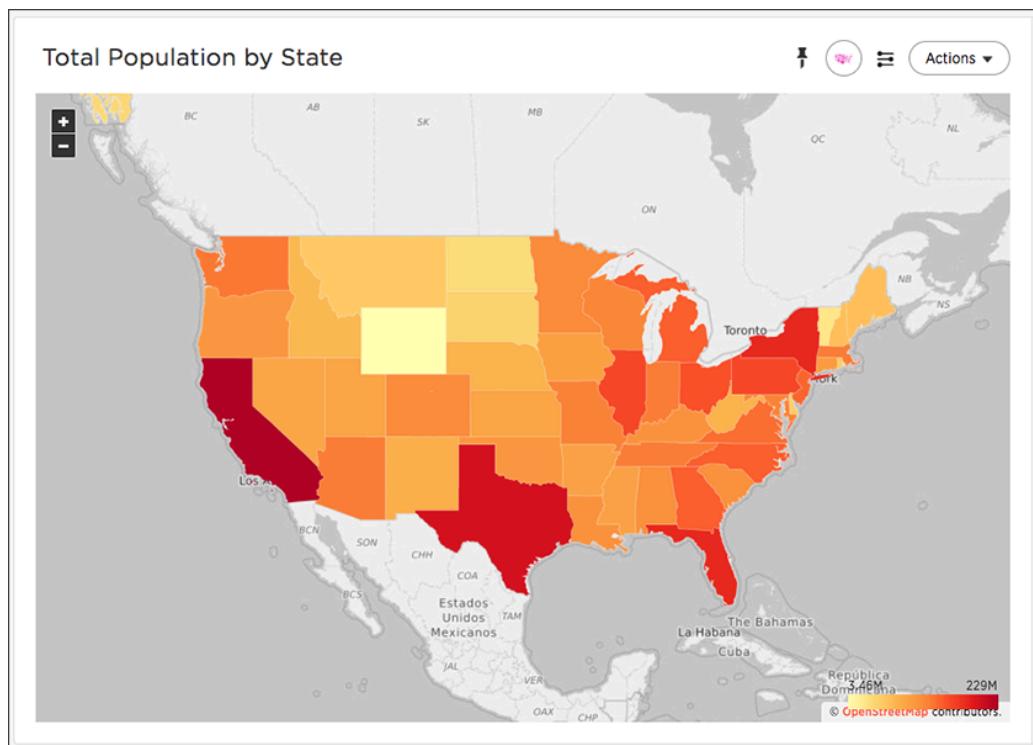
GeoType	Geo chart type	Notes
Country	Geo area (default), geo bubble, geo heatmap	Can also be regions.
County	Geo area (default), geo bubble, geo heatmap	Only for counties in the United States.
Point	Geo bubble (default), geo heatmap	Must use both latitude and longitude columns.
State	Geo area (default), geo bubble, geo heatmap	Only for states in the United States.
Zipcode	Geo bubble (default), geo heatmap	Zip codes in the United States.

GeoType	Geo chart type	Notes
Other sub-national regions	Geo area (default), geo bubble, geo heatmap	The display will depend on the type of administrative region chosen.

For data to be displayed using geo charts, your administrator must configure it as geographical data. If you are expecting to be able to get a map visualization, but it isn't available, contact your administrator so they can make the configuration.

## Area charts

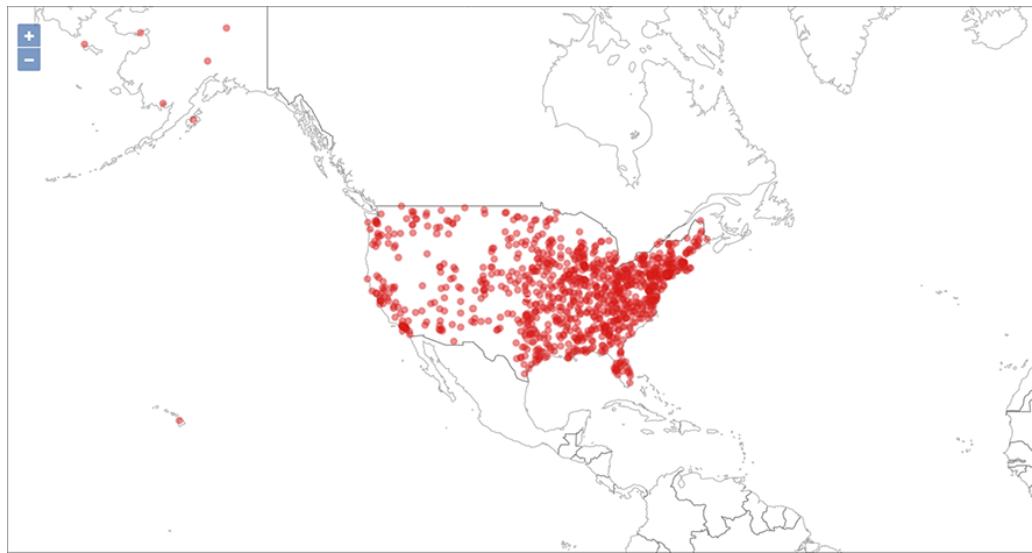
Geo area charts highlight the regions of interest. Point data (longitude/latitude) doesn't work on geo area charts. Also, only geo area charts display boundaries for counties.



Your search needs one geographical column of granularity to be represented as a geo area chart.

## Geo bubble charts

Geo bubble charts, like bubble charts, display the value of the measure by the size of the bubble. Zip code data makes the most sense for geo bubble charts.



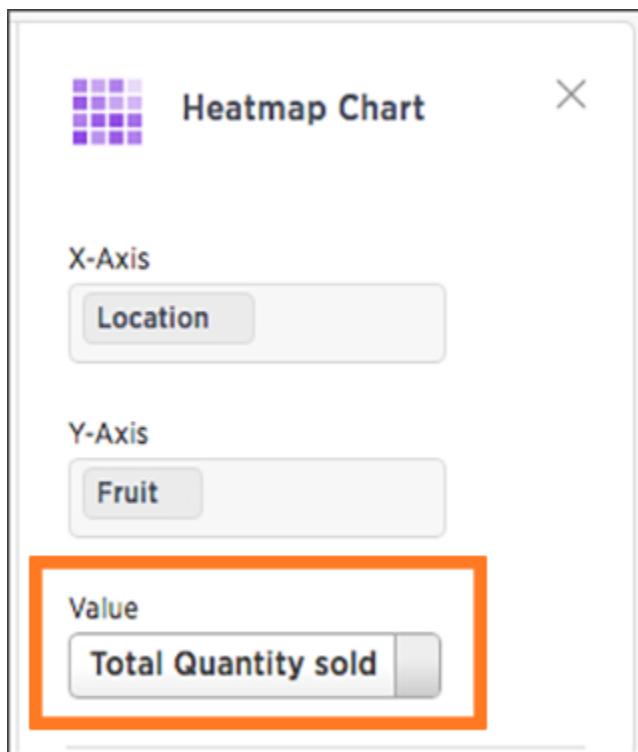
Your search needs one geographical column or a pair of latitude and longitude columns to be represented as a geo bubble chart.

## Heatmap charts

Heatmap charts are similar to treemap charts in that they both use a similar system of color-coding to represent data values. However, the heatmap does not use size to measure data, and instead requires an additional attribute.



The value of each cell depends on the measure you choose under **Edit char configuration**.



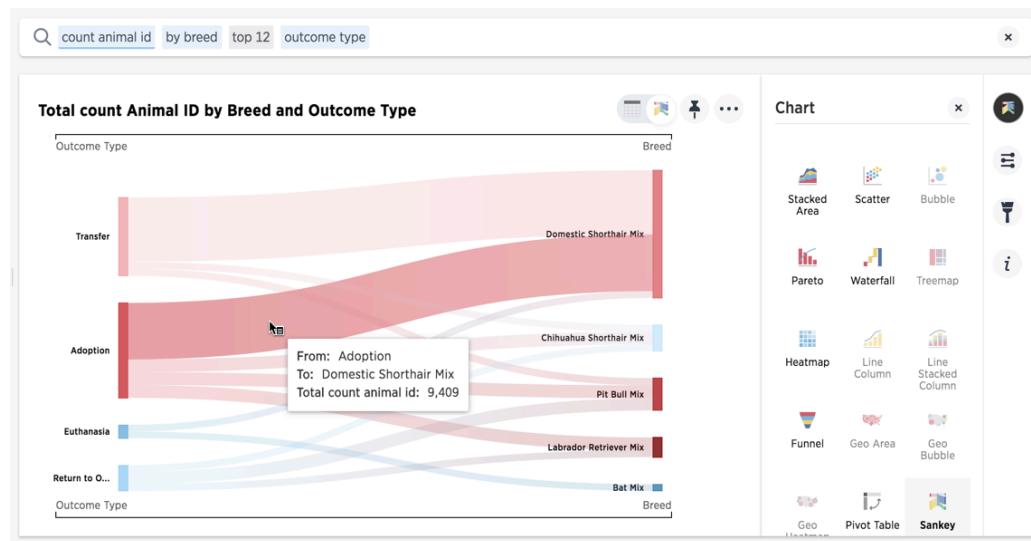
# Sankey charts

**Summary:** The Sankey chart is a type of chart that contains both columns and a special type of line chart.

Sankey diagrams illustrate a flow through a process or system. Transactional data is optimal for this type of diagram. For example, financial transactions that take place as money moves through accounts or as a product is processed. Many marketing users are familiar with Sankey charts from using Google Analytics to view sales conversions.

When you build a Sankey chart you need to provide at least 2 (two) attributes and one measure. Your x-axis attributes can contain at most 13 values, any more and you cannot view a SanKey chart.

ThoughtSpot Sankey charts are read from left to right. The width of the flow represents the measure, the attributes or “steps” appear as solid bars:



The [Austin Animal Center Outcomes](#) data shows the outcome of processing for different breeds of animal. The measure is the count of total animals. Looking at how an animal was classified when they entered the system, this chart shows the outcome processing that took the animal out of the system.

By clicking on a flow, you can see the total animals in any flow. Many domestic short haired cats (over 10k) were transferred to other agencies. While all bats that came into the system were euthanized. There were a surprising number of bats processed.

# Pivot table

**Summary:** A pivot table is a chart type.

Creating a pivot table enables exploring alternate visualization of data in a wide table. It is useful especially when improve data display when some data is best viewed horizontally, while others, vertically. Pivot tables are a chart time table that use a drag-and-drop interface.

The screenshot shows the ThoughtSpot interface. On the left, there is a data table with rows labeled 1 through 10 and columns labeled 1 through 2. The first row contains the header "Average Monthly Sales". Subsequent rows show numerical values: 717,162.96, 574,198.49, 326,973.47, 307,175.09, 209,847.15, 3,104.97, and 356,410.35. On the right, a "Chart" panel is open, displaying various chart types: Bubble, Pareto, Waterfall, Treemap, Heatmap, Line Column, Line Stacked Column, Funnel, Geo Area, Geo Bubble, and Geo Heatmap. The "Pivot Table" option is highlighted with a light blue background.

If a **Pivot Table** is available for your answer, you see this type of visualization as an option under the visualization. Add rows, measures, and columns to the search bar:

Pivot table with multiple measures				
		Market Segment	Customer Region	
		▶ automobile		▶ furniture
Quarterly (Order..)	Order Priority	Total Revenue	Total Discount	
▼ Q1 1992	1-urgent	38.6M	68	
	2-high			
	3-medium	23.1M	22	
	4-not specified	5.12M	10	
▼ Q1 1992 Total		98.1M	137	
1-urgent		38.6M	68	
2-high				
3-medium		23.1M	22	
4-not specified		5.12M	10	

Pivot table with multiple measures				
		Market Segment	Customer Region	
		▶ automobile		▶ furniture
Quarterly (Order..)	Order Priority	Total Revenue	Total Discount	
▼ Q1 1992 Total		98.1M	137	
1-urgent		38.6M	68	
2-high				
3-medium		23.1M	22	
4-not specified		5.12M	10	

You can restructure your pivot table by moving these values under **Configure Chart** or by dragging and dropping column headings on the table itself. If you right-click a row heading, the system displays a contextual sort menu:

		▶ automobile		▶ building		▶ furniture	
Quarterly (Order..)	Order Priority	Total Revenue	Total Discount	Total Revenue	Total Discount	Total Revenue	
▼ Q1 1992 Total						332	47.3M
1-urgent						67	3.29M
2-high						99	9.3M
3-medium						87	27.6M
4-not specified						64	
5-low						15	7.13M
▶ Q2 1992		62.9M	84	171M		195	34.2M

## Expanding or contract columns and rows

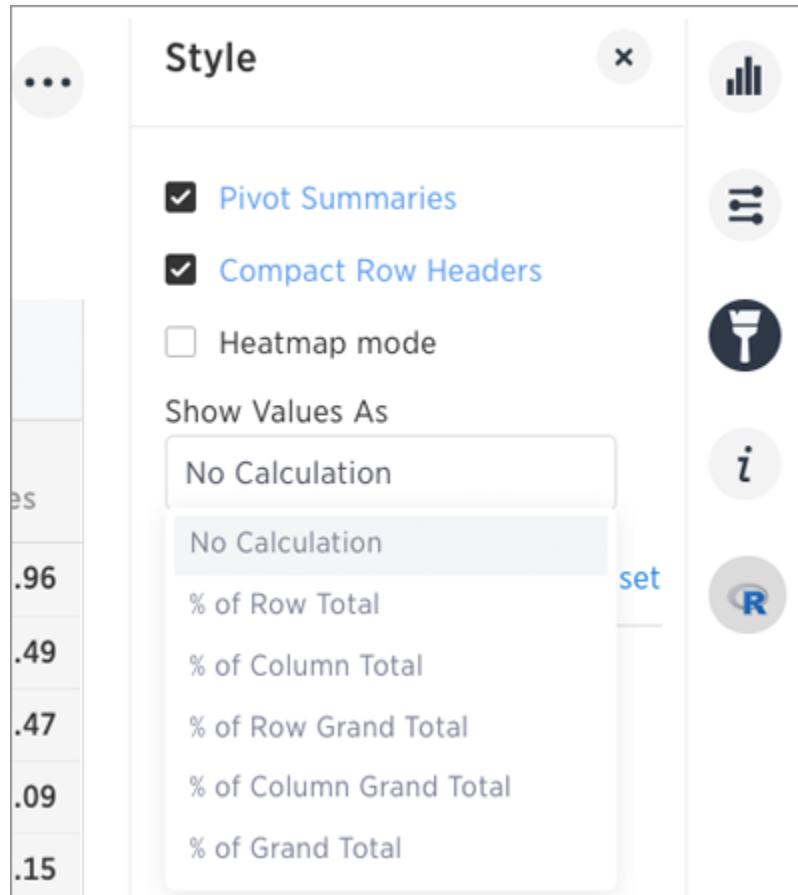
Click a column or row to expand it. Additionally, you can expand or collapse all by right clicking the arrow on the top left of a cell.



When you pin a pivot table to a pinboard, it will retain your expansion settings.

## Display totals

You can show **% Row Grand Total** and, **% of Column Grand Total**, or **% of Grand Total** on pivot tables. Grand totals aggregate data of the entire pivot grid. They show values summarized across all available data.



You only see 100% value when grand total rows is enabled. This is because when it is disabled, the rows and columns they have no parental total column and the percentage cannot be calculated. All intermediate total (columns or rows) display the percentage values calculated with respect to their parent. For each inner summary (column or row) the parental total values are assumed to be 100% internally.

To see the total column make sure you also have **Pivot Summaries** checked.

Total count Medal		Country Sport Pivot							
Sport		United States			United States Total	United Kingdom			United Kingdom Total
		Gold	Silver	Bronze		Silver	Bronze	Gold	
Wrestling		5.45%	4.69%	3.49%	13.63%	0.44%	1.09%	0.33%	1.85%
Weightlifting		3.64%	3.64%	2.50%	9.77%	0.68%	0.68%	0.23%	1.59%
Water Motorsports		{Null}	{Null}	{Null}	{Null}	{Null}	{Null}	80.00%	80.00%
Volleyball		6.87%	3.88%	3.88%	14.63%	{Null}	{Null}	{Null}	{Null}
Tug of War		5.68%	5.68%	5.68%	17.05%	19.32%	10.23%	19.32%	48.86%

## Format row headers

For row headers, you can switch between the default view and a more compact (tree) layout:

Pivot table with multiple measures			
Total Revenue	Total Discount	Market Segment	Customer Region
Quarterly (Order..)	Order Priority	▶ automobile	
		Total Revenue	Total Discount
▼ Q1 1992	1-urgent	38.6M	68
	2-high		
	3-medium	23.1M	22
	4-not specified	5.12M	10

Pivot table with multiple measures			
Total Revenue	Total Discount	Market Segment	Customer Region
Quarterly (Order..)	Order Priority	▶ automobile	
		Total Revenue	Total Discount
▼ Q1 1992 Total		98.1M	137
1-urgent		38.6M	68
2-high			
3-medium		23.1M	22
4-not specified		5.12M	10

From the header menu users, change the type of total shown for an aggregated measure:

A screenshot of a ThoughtSpot Pivot Table interface. On the left, there's a vertical list of metrics: TOTAL, AVG, MIN, MAX, TOTAL COUNT, UNIQUE COUNT, STD DEVIATION, VARIANCE, FILTER ..., and SORT. A context menu is open over a row labeled "hoc Impressions". The main table area shows a single row with columns "customer: stru" and "Total Total Adho..". The right side of the interface includes a "Style" panel with checkboxes for "Pivot Summaries", "Compact Row Headers", and "Heatmap mode", and a "Show Values As" dropdown set to "No Calculation".

You can also **Remove** a headline.

## Heatmap of large contributors

The heatmap functionality allows you to see which measures contribute more than others (heat) within the table.

A screenshot of a ThoughtSpot table titled "Monthly Department Sales Analysis". The table has a header row with "Average Monthly.." and "Department". Below this, there's a row for "Yearly (Transacti..)" with columns "Fan Shop", "Sports Gear", and "Average Monthly Sales". The data rows show sales figures for various departments. The right side of the interface features a "Style" panel with "Heatmap mode" checked, and a "Color" section with a "Reset" button. The table is set to "No Calculation" for values.

Average Monthly..	Department		
Yearly (Transacti..)	Fan Shop	Sports Gear	Average Monthly Sales
48972	944,665.99	489,659.92	717,162.96
47970	760,579.94	387,817.03	574,198.49
46971	440,016.37	213,930.58	326,973.47
45971	412,574.38	201,775.80	307,175.09
44972	265,370.19	154,324.10	209,847.15
43970	4,231.39	1,978.55	3,104.97
Average Monthly Sales	471,239.71	241,581.00	356,410.35

Toggle on the **Heatmap mode** found under **Configuration Options** to add color coordination to your data.

## Pivot table limitations

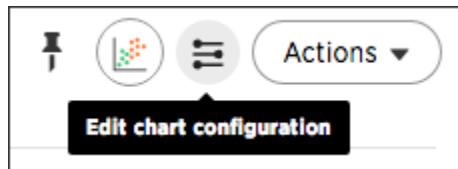
The pivot table chart type has these limitations:

- Only the first 10,000 data values are used. If you would like to increase this limit, please contact ThoughtSpot Support.
- Pivot table is not available if the dataset contains more than 100,000 rows.
- Cardinality is not configurable.
- Show underlying data menu is unavailable.
- Conditional formatting is not functional.

# Change a chart

**Summary:** You can adjust the axes, labels, and view of the chart.

Every chart gives you the option to move columns between the x- and y-axes, hide or Additional chart options, and zoom.



The configure chart option (the top icon which looks like a small bar chart) gives you the ability to edit the chart axes and legends. Click the icon to view the chart axes, add a legend, lock a visualization, and more.

- **Reorder labels on the axis or legend**

When there are multiple columns on the x- or y-axis or legend of a chart, you can reorder them by using the **Configure Chart** icon.

- **Set the y-axis range**

You can manually set the y-axis range by using the **Edit chart configuration** icon.

- **Hide and show values**

You can hide and show values on the chart using the legend.

- **Change chart colors**

You can easily change the legend colors in a chart.

- **Additional chart options**

You can configure charts to show the y-axis data values.

- **Zoom into a chart**

You can zoom into your chart by selecting an area with your mouse.

# Reorder labels on the axis or legend

When there are multiple columns on the x- or y-axis or legend of a chart, you can reorder them by using the **Configure Chart** icon.

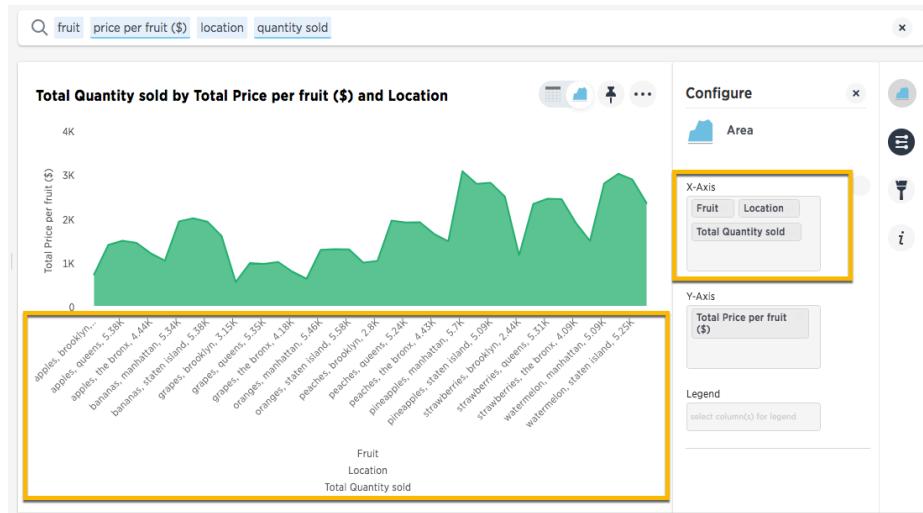
The order in which columns appear on the axis or legend is based on the sequence they are added. The first field is used as the primary sorting field for the chart. Adding another field adds it after the first one on the axis label or legend. If you want to change the order, you can remove the fields and re-add them in the reverse order.

This example shows you how to reorder the x-axis columns.

1. While viewing your answer as a chart, click **Edit chart configuration** near the top right.



2. In the X-Axis box, delete the values. Then re-add them in the new preferred order.



Your chart reorganizes itself to reflect the new label order.

# Set the y-axis range

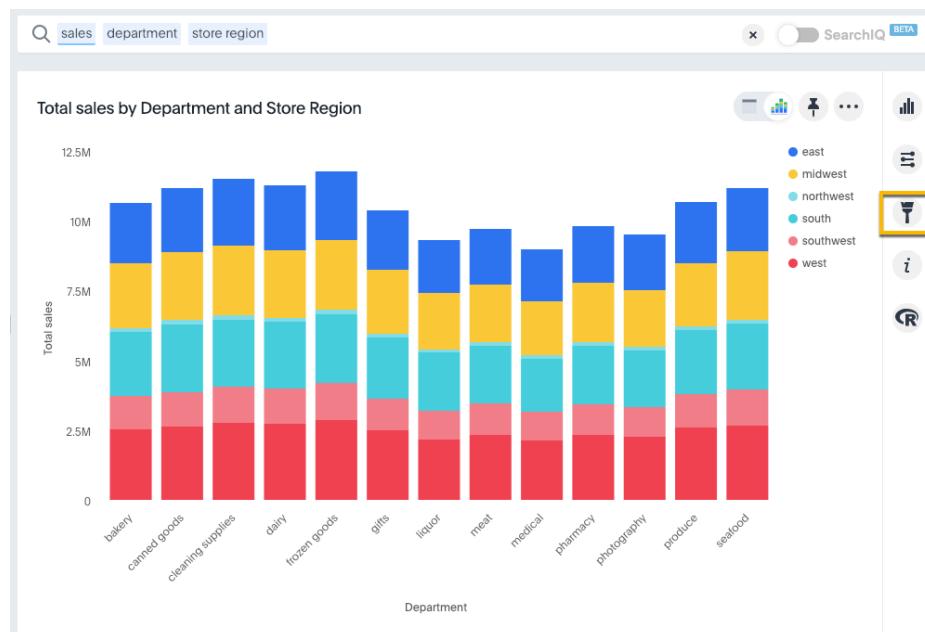
**Summary:** On charts, you can manually configure the y-axis range to be different from the search default. You can have multiple measures on the y-axis of many charts.

You can manually set the y-axis range by using the **Edit chart styles** icon.

## Setting the y-axis range

The style panel includes the option to manually set the y-axis range. To set the y-axis range:

1. While viewing your answer as a chart, click **Edit chart styles**.

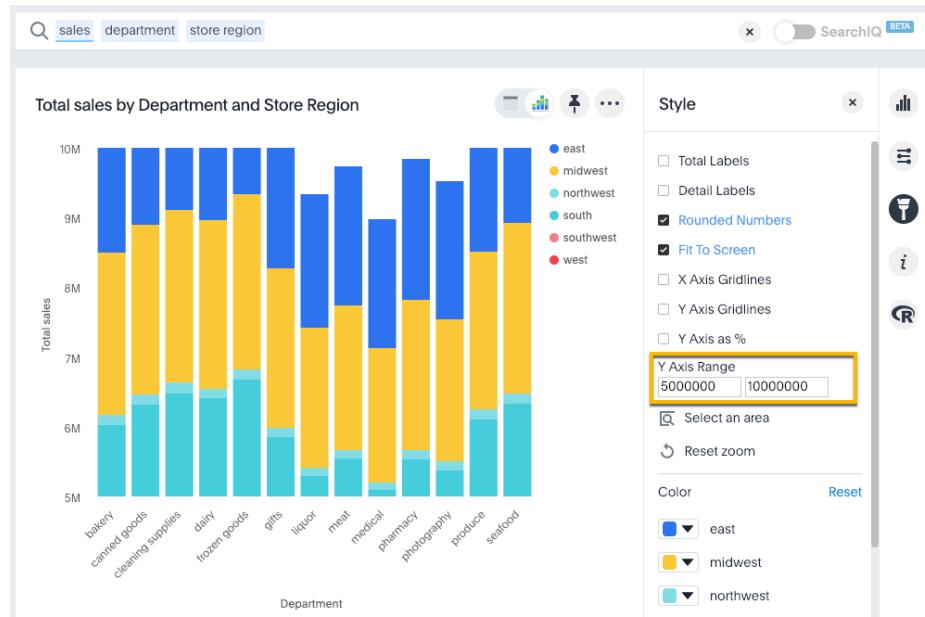


2. Under **Y-Axis Range** enter your preferred start and end values.

In this example, our original chart is showing sales values by department from 0 to over \$10M.

We can enter a y-axis range of `5000000` to `9000000` to show only sales between \$5M and \$10M.

The chart will reorganize itself to reflect the new y-axis range.



## Create charts with multiple measures on the y-axis

You can have multiple measures on the y-axis of most (but not all) chart types. You can configure this on the chart styles panel. To learn more, see these topics:

- [Configure columns for X and Y axis](#)
- [Charts with multiple measures on the y-axis](#)

## Hide and show values

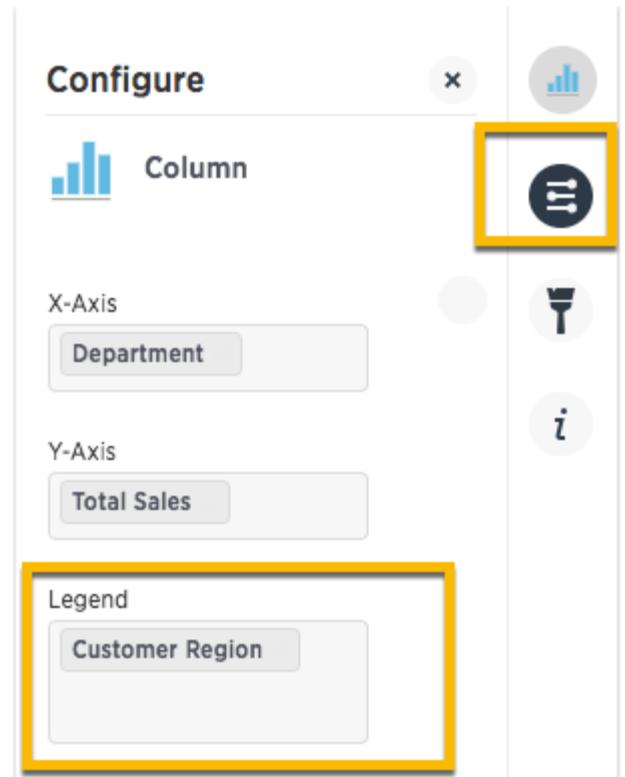
**Summary:** You can hide and show values on the chart using the legend.

Clicking on a legend item will hide it from the chart. You can click it again to show it. To hide and show values:

1. While viewing your answer as a chart, click **Edit chart configuration** on the right.

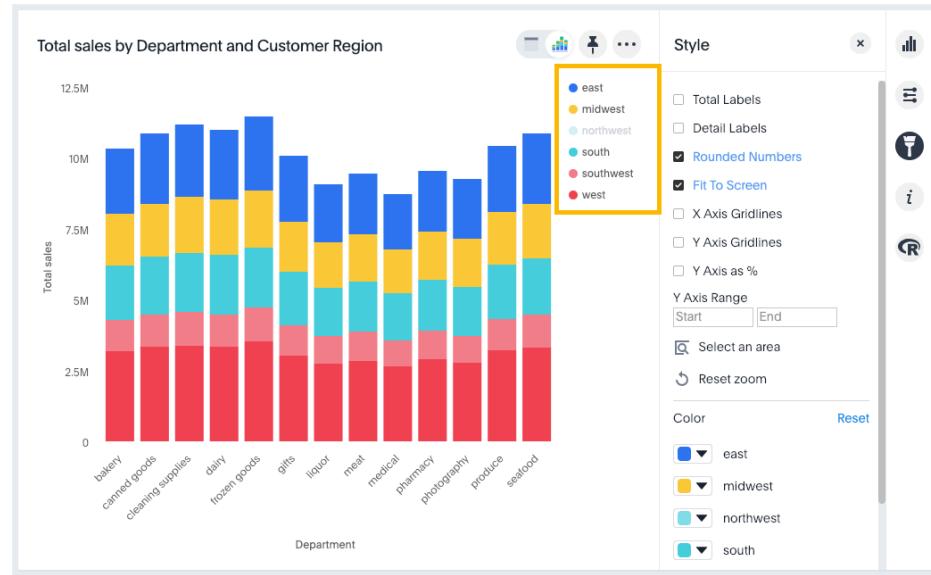


2. Make sure you have a column in the **Legend** field.



3. On the chart, click the legend value you would like to hide. Click the hidden legend value again to show it.

In the example below, we clicked `northwest` to hide it.



# Change chart colors

**Summary:** You can change the colors used in a chart.

To change the colors used in a chart, use the color picker on the chart styles panel. You can set colors for:

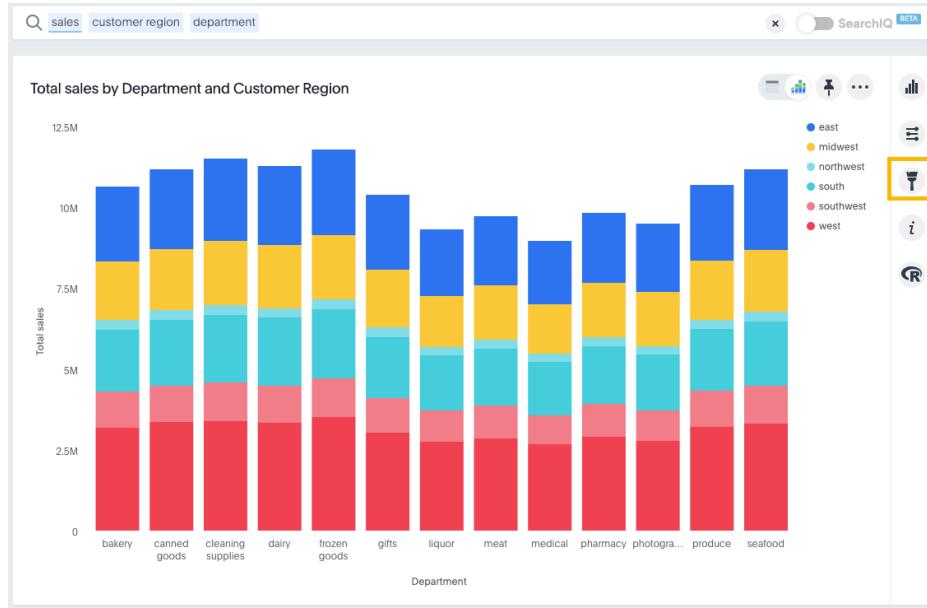
- bars, lines, areas, bubbles, maps, and other visuals on charts
- legends on charts
- tables for conditional formatting
- tags and editing the colors

To change the chart colors, you need at least one column in the chart's legend. If the chart does not have a legend (not all do) and it is a single-measure chart, you can [apply a conditional format](#) to change the color. This type of conditional formatting does not work with Line charts.

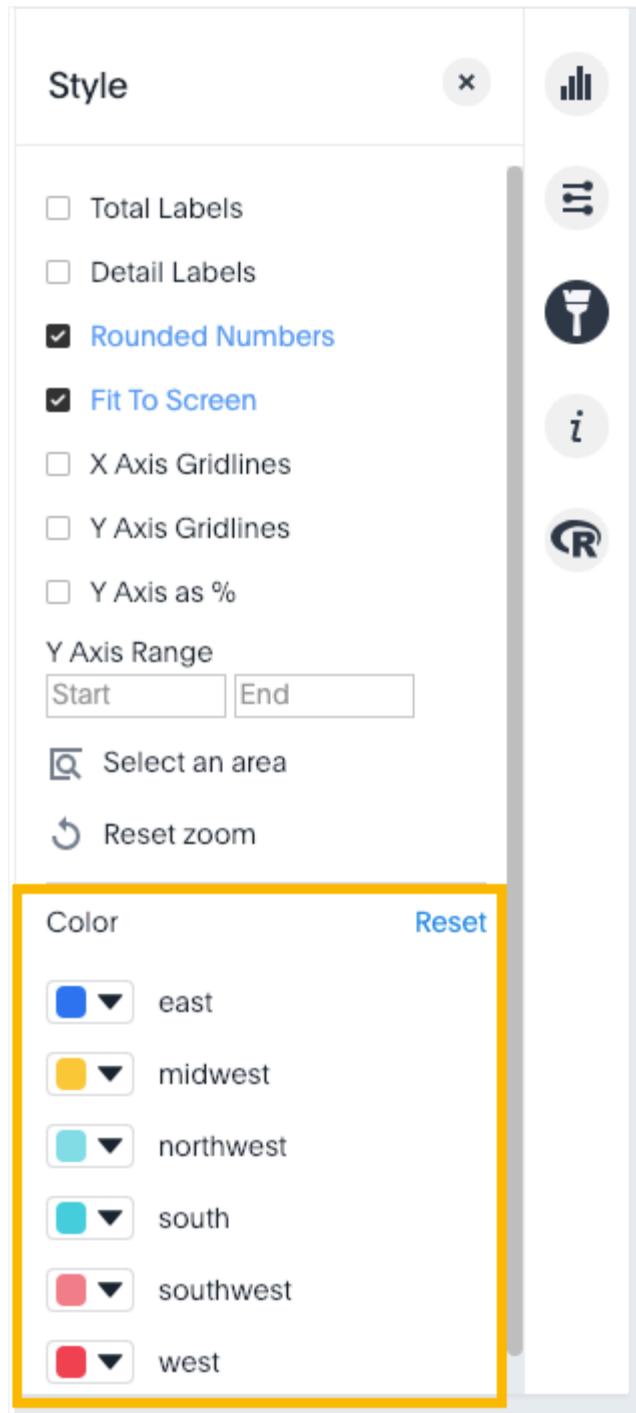
Colors are maintained across searches within a session. For example, when doing a search on revenue by state, each state will keep its color assigned to it even if you change the search or chart type.

## Set colors on a chart

1. While viewing your search or answer as a chart, click **Edit chart styles** (  ) to open the Styles panel.

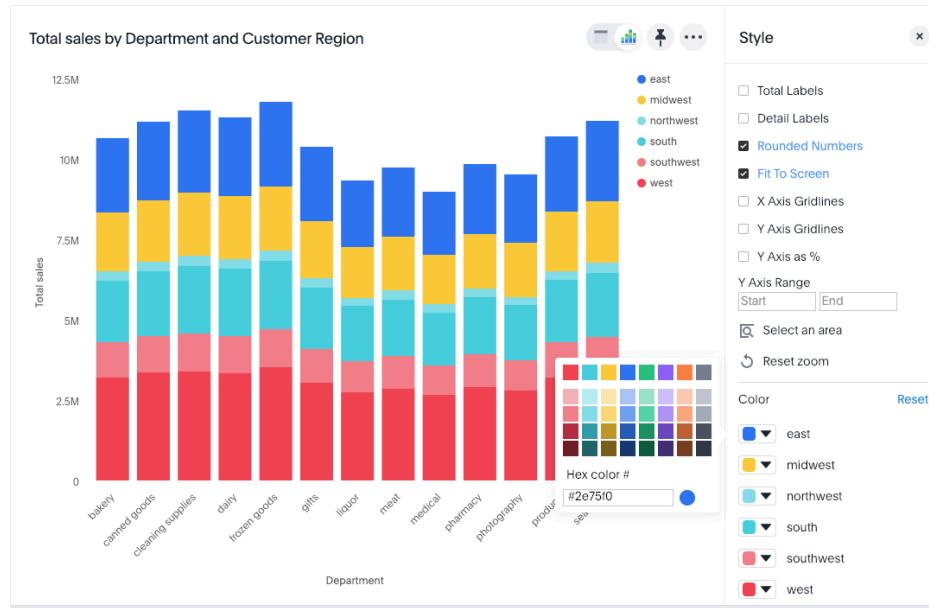


2. On the chart, click the color icon of the label or legend value you would like to change the color of.



3. Use the color picker to choose a new color to represent that value.

You can also enter a HEX value directly.



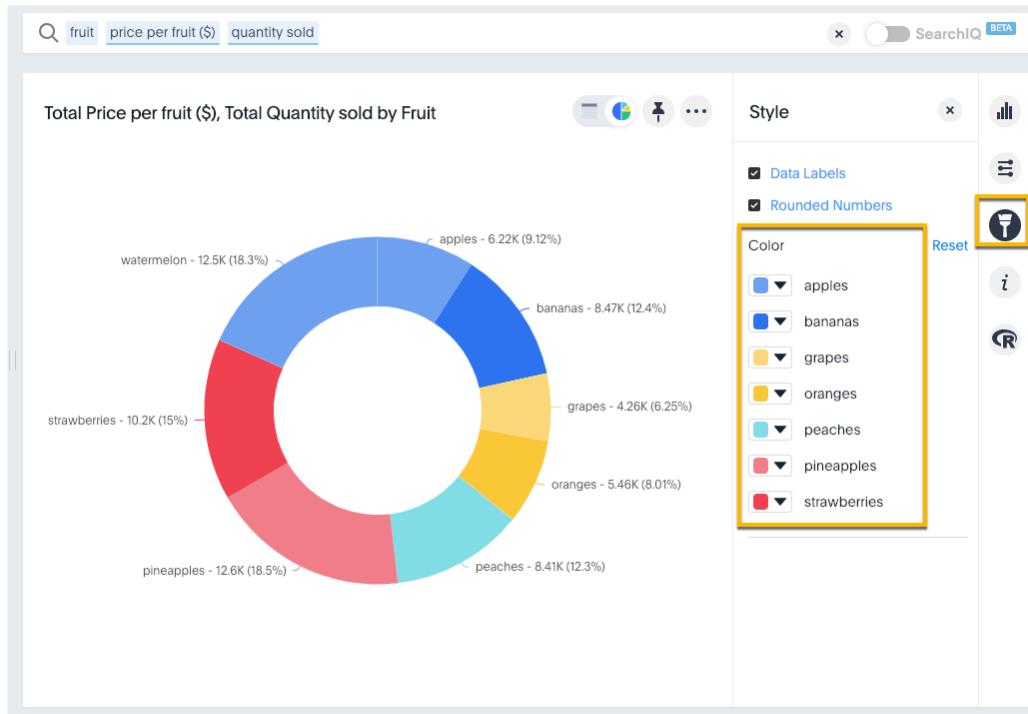
Your changes are saved immediately.

4. Click the **X** at top right to dismiss the styles panel.

## Set pie chart slice colors

To customize the colors of each slice in a pie chart.

1. While viewing your search or answer as a pie chart, click **Edit chart styles** (  ) to open the Styles panel.
2. Assign a color of your choice to each pie slice.



1. Click and choose **Update** to save the changes.

2. Click Close.

Optionally, you can click **Reset** to use the default colors.

# Additional chart options

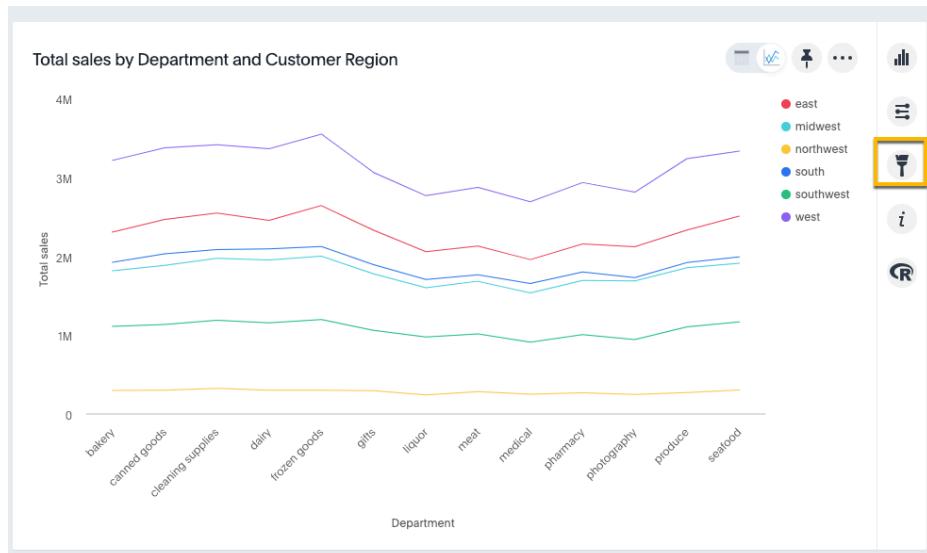
**Summary:** On charts, you can configure data labels, grid lines, regression lines, legends, values for x or y axis, and lock or unlock.

Some charts have additional options under **Chart Styles** and **Configuration Options** that are covered in each chart type topic.

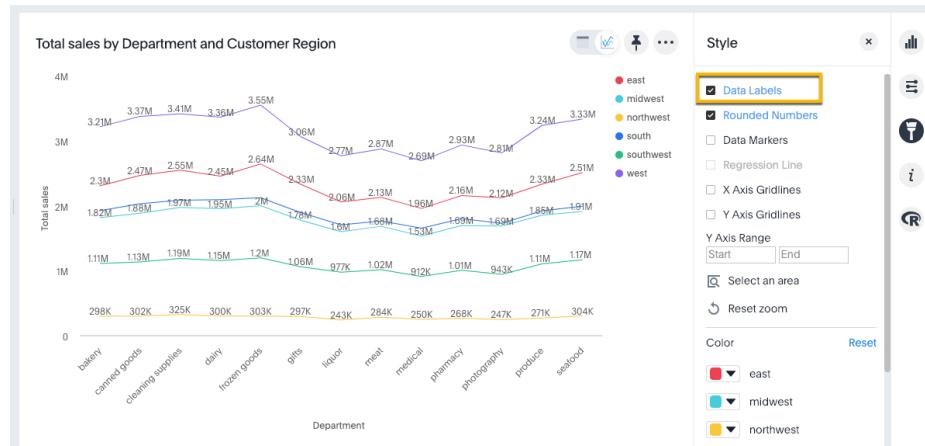
## Show detail labels

To show detail labels:

1. While viewing your search or answer as a chart, click **Edit chart styles** on the right.



2. Select **Detail Labels**.



## Show rounded or non-rounded numbers

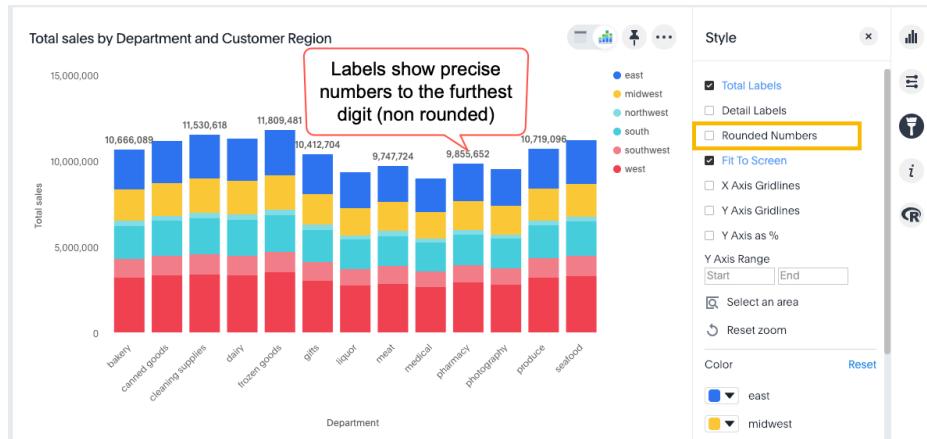
You can toggle this option off to show non-rounded numbers.

1. While viewing your search or answer as a chart, click **Edit chart styles** on the right.
2. Click **Rounded Numbers** to toggle on or off.

By default, charts with data labels enabled show rounded numbers on chart labels.



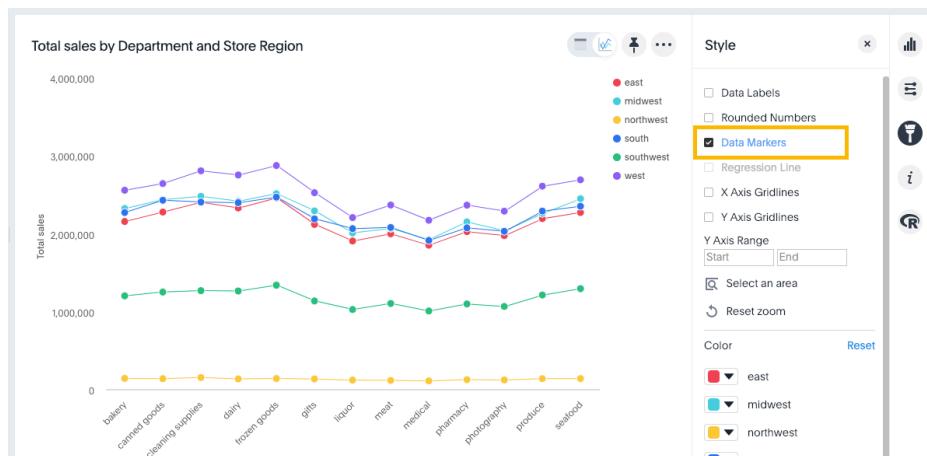
When you uncheck **Rounded Numbers**, data labels, X and Y axes, and tooltips show precise, non-rounded numbers out to the furthest decimal or integer, based on the underlying worksheet format.



## Show data markers

To show data markers:

1. While viewing your search or answer as a chart, click **Edit chart styles** on the right.
2. Select **Data Markers**.



## Add regression line

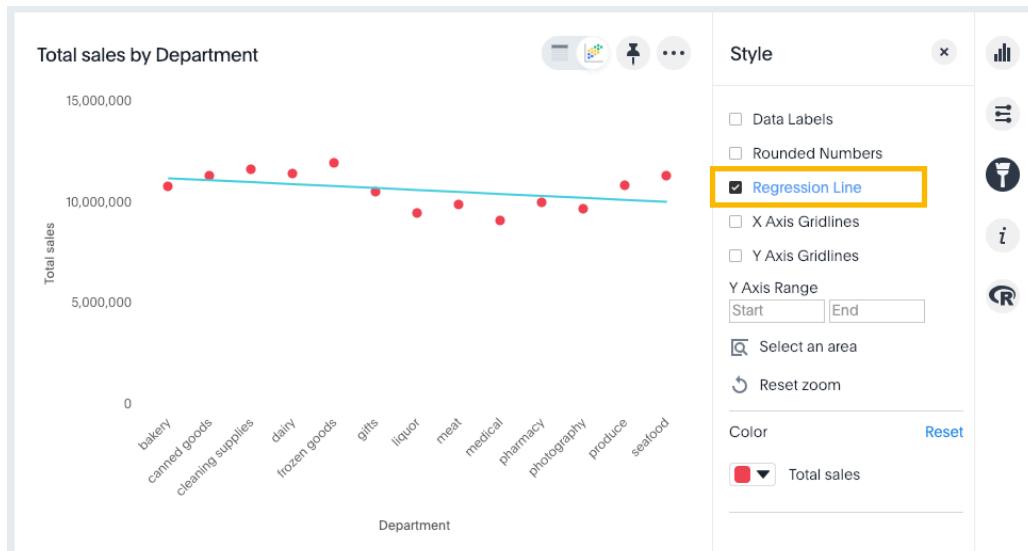
**Note:** To add a regression line, you need a search with only one attribute and one measure.

Otherwise, this option will show as disabled; i.e., greyed out on the styles panel. As soon as you modify the search to contain a single measure and attribute, the regression line option will be

clickable.

1. While viewing your answer as a chart, click **Edit chart styles**.
2. Select **Regression line**.

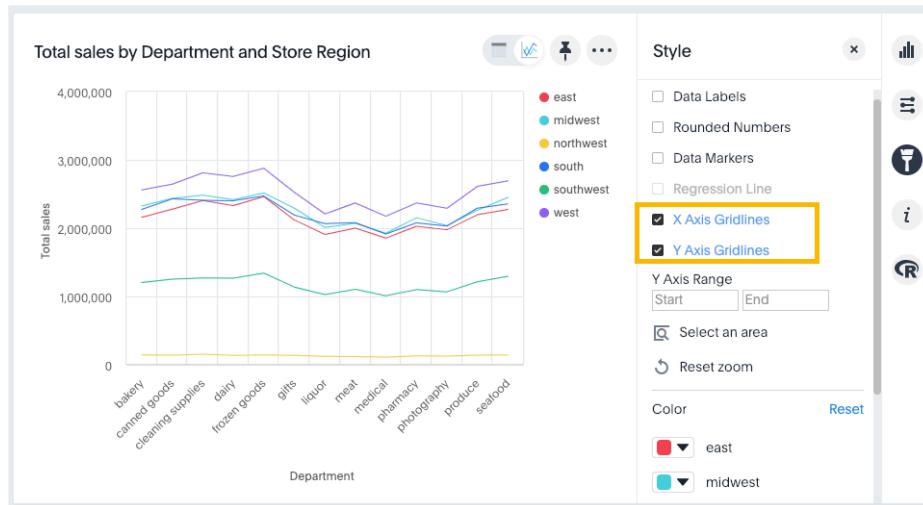
You can show regression lines on most types of charts (bar, stacked bar, line, bubble, and so on). In the examples below, `sales` is the measure and `department` is the attribute.



## Display gridlines

Charts with X and Y axis can display gridlines. To display them:

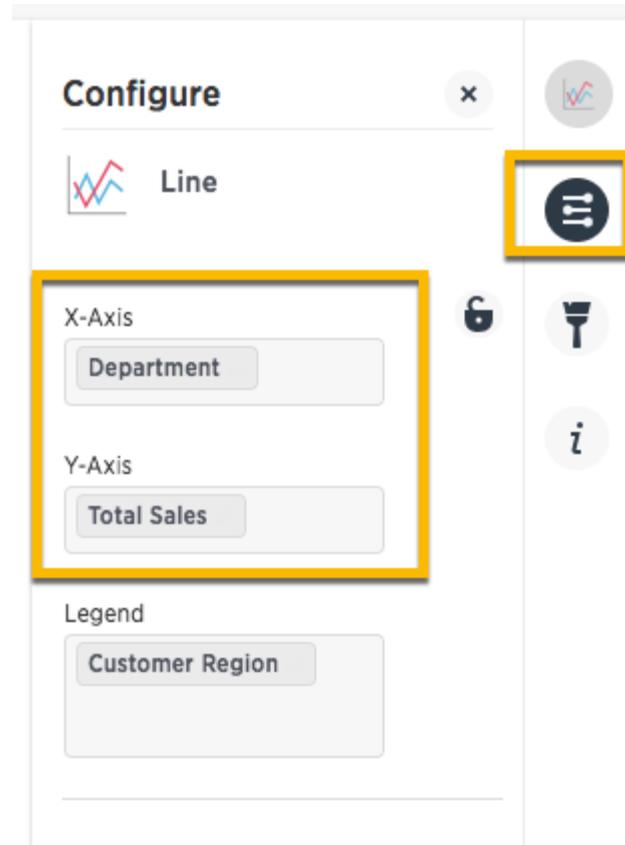
1. Choose **Edit chart styles**.
2. Select one or both of the gridline options.



## Configure columns for X and Y axis

You can specify which fields to show on the X axis and Y axis of a chart.

1. Click **Edit chart configuration** on the right.
2. Click into the X or Y axis field and select the column used in the search that you want on a particular axis.

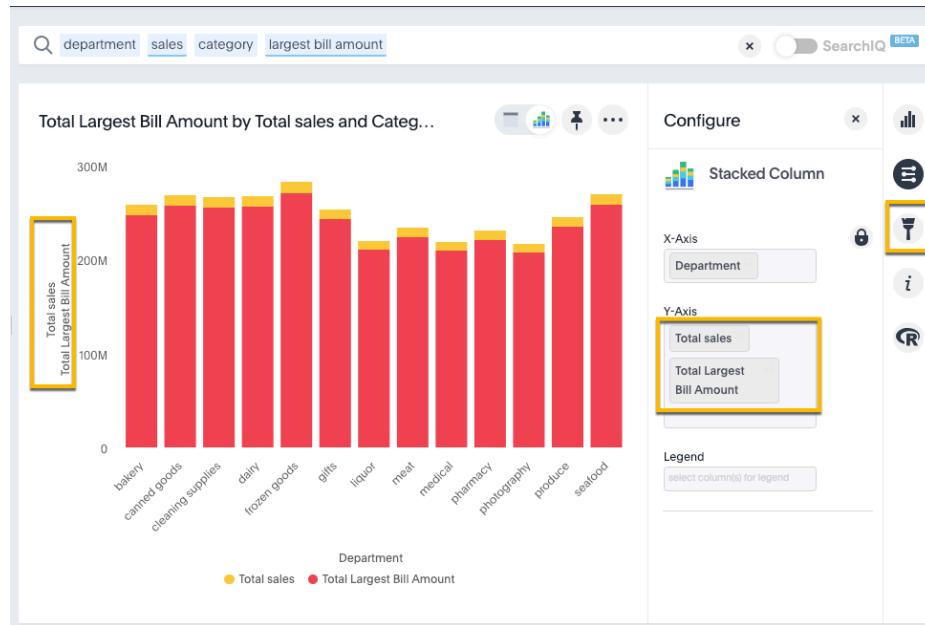


## Stack multiple measures on the y-axis

You can have multiple measures on the y-axis of most (but not all) chart types, as follows:

1. Create a chart.
2. Click **Edit chart configuration** on the right.
3. Click into the **Y-Axis** field and start typing the name of a measure used in the search.
4. Select the measure you want.

The chart updates to show multiple measures on the Y-Axis.

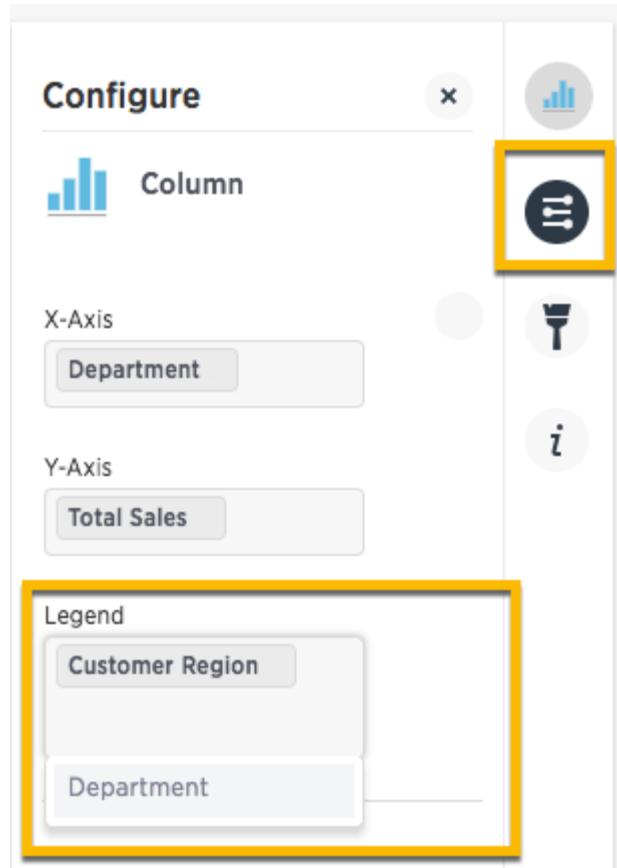


- If your original chart had a legend, you will get a message saying “*When there are multiple columns on the y-axis, you cannot add a legend. <Measure> is already in use.*” If so, remove the legend and the chart will update to show multiple measures on the y-axis.
- In some cases, the y-axis measures will show one on either side of the chart (left and right) instead of stacked on the same side, depending on the parameters of the analysis.
- For a list of chart types to which this applies, see [Charts with multiple measures on the y-axis](#).

## Add columns to a chart legend

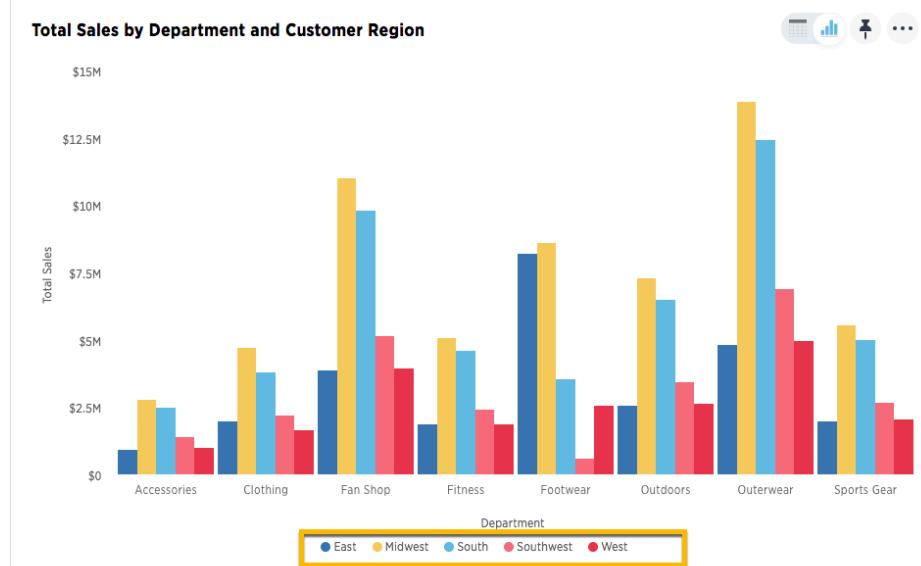
You can add to or edit the legend from the chart configuration panel.

1. Click **Edit chart configuration** on the right.
2. Click into the legend field to add one or more columns used in the search.



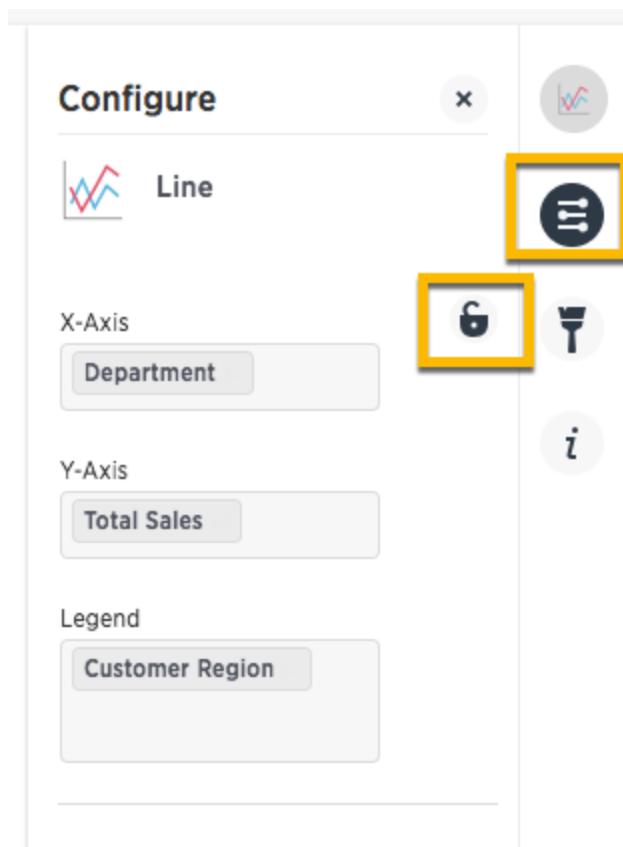
Your changes are saved automatically.

3. View the updated chart.



## Lock the chart

You can use the lock icon to prevent ThoughtSpot from recommending other chart options or configurations. For example, you want a line chart, you can lock that display and stop TS from recommending an alternative visualization such as a funnel/pie/column and so forth. A lock applies for all subsequent answers that have the same column set.



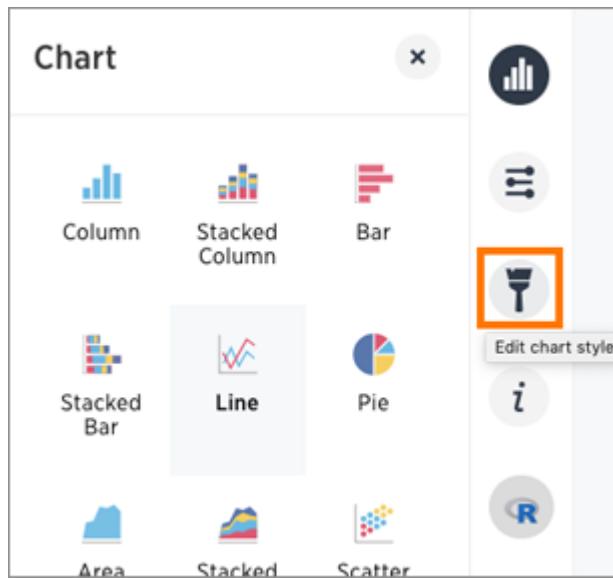
## Related information

[Change chart colors](#)

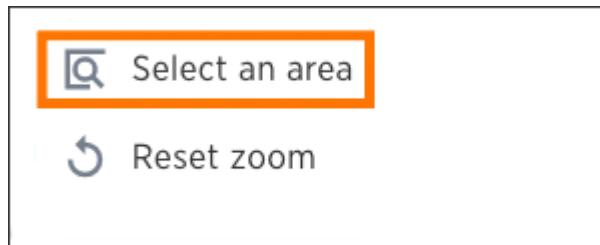
# Zoom into a chart

You can zoom into your chart by selecting an area with your mouse. To zoom into a chart:

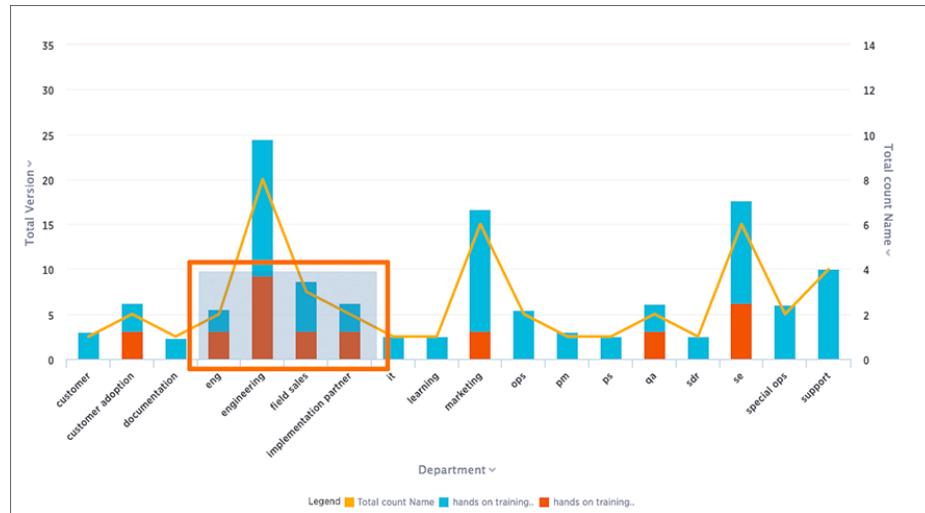
1. While viewing your answer as a chart, click **Edit chart style** on the right.



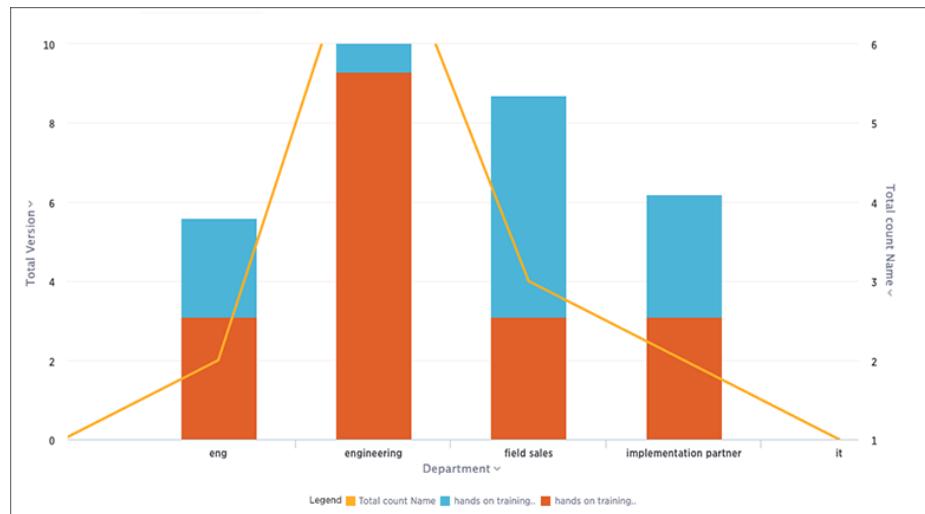
2. Click **Select an area**.



3. Select an area on your chart to zoom into by clicking and dragging your mouse.



Your chart will be reconfigured to only show the selected area.



- If you would like to return to the original chart view, click **Reset zoom**.



# Understand formulas in searches

**Summary:** To provide richer insights, you can add a formula to your search.

The Formula Builder includes many types of operators, such as logical (if, then, else), math, date, and text string functions.

You can create a formula from directly within a search. If you have the privilege that allows you to create or edit worksheets, you can also create a formula within a worksheet. Formulas in worksheets act as derived columns, so that anyone who uses the worksheet as a data source will see the formula as just another column.

Adding a formula within a search works much the same way as adding a formula to a worksheet.

However, you will be able to edit the formula directly from within the answer. If you add the answer to a pinboard and share it with the **Edit** privilege, other people can see the formula results, too. To make edits to the formula, they also need to have the **Edit** privilege on the underlying data.

- [Add a formula to a search](#)

You can add a formula directly within a search. Some common reasons for using a formula in a search are to perform mathematical functions, check for and replace null values, or add if...then...else logic.

- [View or edit a formula in a search](#)

You can always go back and view or edit a formula that has been added to a search. Do this by clicking the edit icon next to its name in the **Columns** listing.

- [About aggregate formulas](#)

When working with formulas, it is useful to understand the difference between regular (or row-wise) formulas and aggregation formulas.

- [About conversion formulas](#)

Some formulas require the input to be of a particular data type. If you find that you want to pass a value to the function, but it is of the wrong data type, you can convert it using a conversion formula.

- [About date formulas](#)

Date formulas allow you to apply date related functions to your formulas.

- [About percent \(simple number\) calculations](#)

You can use simple number functions to perform useful percent calculations.

- **About conditional formulas (operators)**

Conditional formulas, or operators, allow you to apply `if / then / else` conditions in your formulas.

- **About nested formulas**

Nested formulas, or formula on formula, allow you to reference a formula within another formula.

- **About formula support for chasm trap schemas**

You can create a formula that involves aggregated measures coming from multiple fact tables of a chasm trap.

Text formulas are also available. These are covered in the comprehensive [Formula function reference](#), which provides brief descriptions and examples for all types of formulas. The above topics explain concepts and give step-by-step instructions of how to work with formulas, whereas the reference is a quick cheat sheet.

# Add a formula to a search

You can add a formula directly within a search. Some common reasons for using a formula in a search are to perform mathematical functions, check for and replace null values, or add conditional logic.

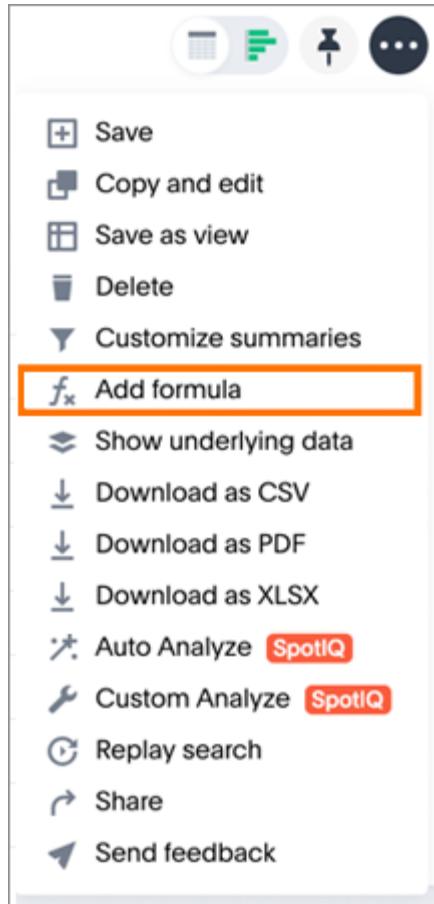
## How to add a formula

To create a formula in a search:

1. Start a new search, or choose an existing answer from a pinboard to edit.
2. If the answer shows a chart, switch to **Table View**.



3. In the upper-right side of the table, click the three-dot **Actions** icon and select **Add formula**.



4. Name and enter your formula in the Formula Builder.

Department revenue per month

average monthly sales /departmental share |

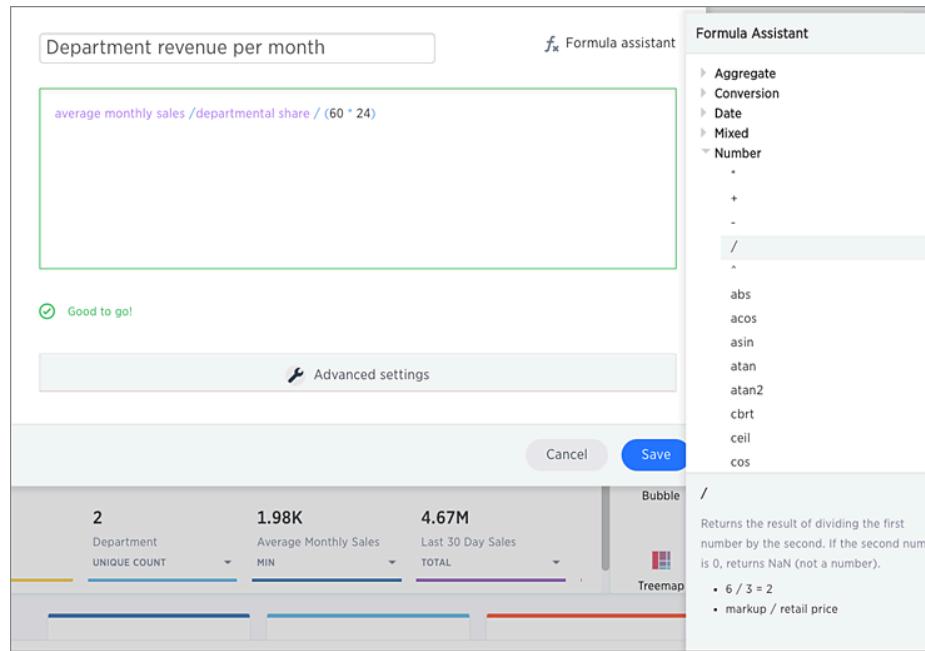
Good to go!

Advanced settings

Cancel Save

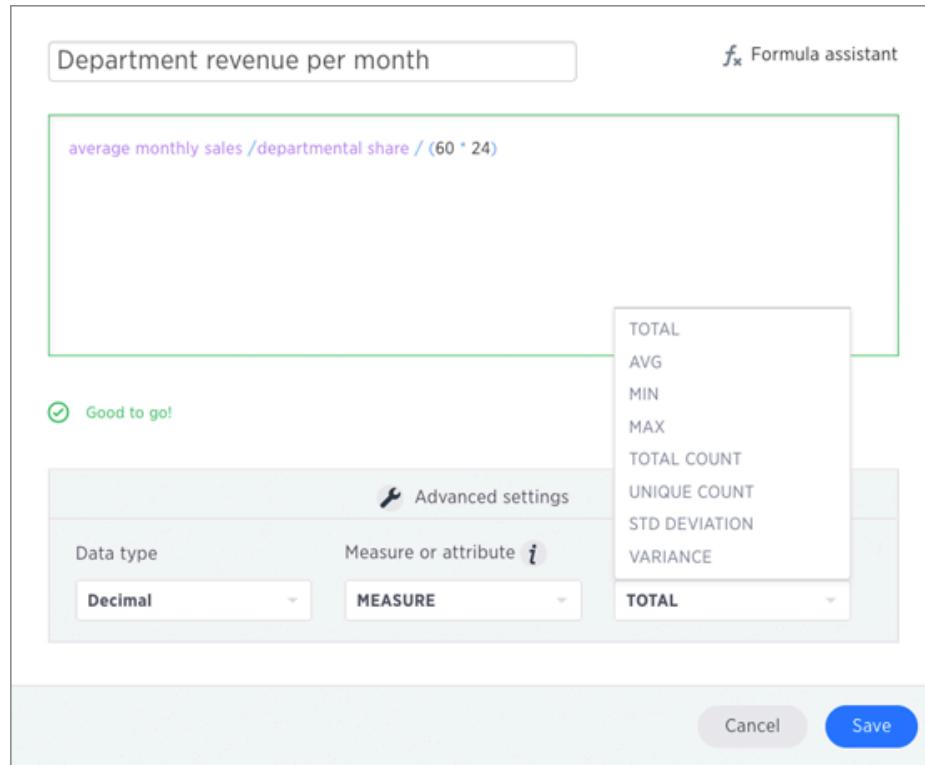
**Note:** Formulas elements are color coded by type and can include the formula operators and functions (blue), the names of columns (purple), and/or constants (black).

5. You can see a list of formula operators with examples by clicking **Formula Assistant**.



6. If you want to change what your formula returns, use the **Advanced settings**. Depending on your formula, you may be able to change:

- Data type
- Measure or attribute
- Aggregation



7. Name the formula by clicking its title and typing the new name. Click **Save**.

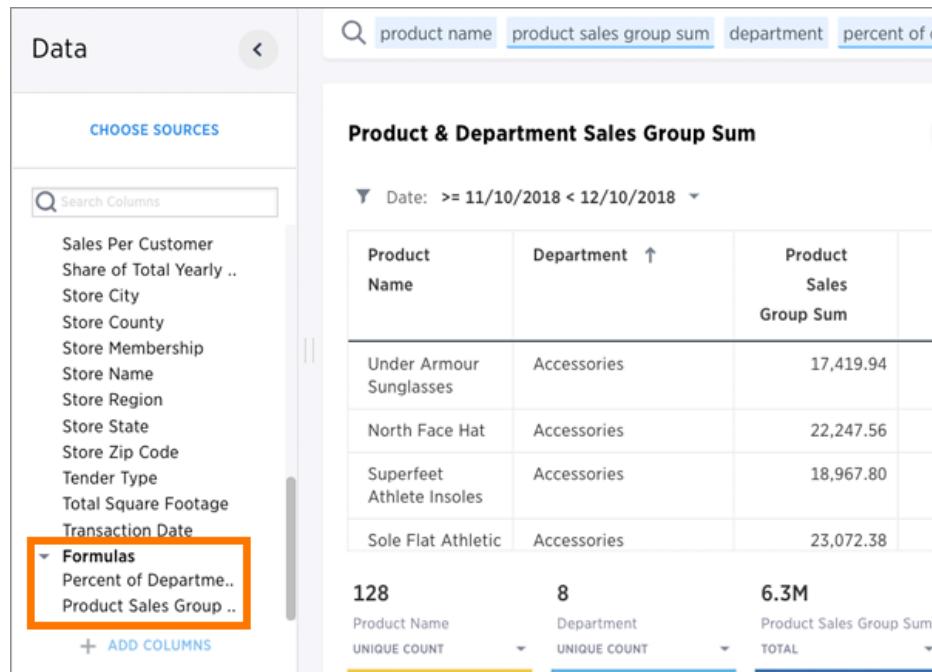
## Related information

[Formula function reference](#)

# View or edit a formula in a search

You can always go back and view or edit a formula that was added to a search. Do this by clicking the edit icon next to its name in the **Columns** listing. Anyone who has edit privileges on an answer can also edit any formulas it contains. To view or edit an existing formula in an answer:

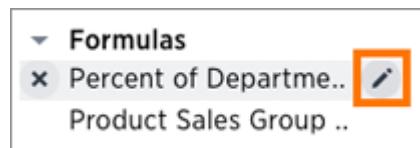
1. Navigate to the pinboard that contains the answer with the formula, click the three-dot **Actions** icon and select **Edit**.
2. Scroll down to the bottom of the **Columns** listing. You will see a data source called **Formulas**.
3. Expand **Formulas**, and you'll see a list of all the formulas in this answer.



The screenshot shows the ThoughtSpot Data interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with a 'Data' tab and a 'CHOOSE SOURCES' section containing various columns like 'Sales Per Customer', 'Share of Total Yearly ..', etc. Below this is a 'Formulas' section, which is highlighted with a red box. At the bottom of the sidebar is a '+ ADD COLUMNS' button. The main area is titled 'Product & Department Sales Group Sum' and shows a table of data with columns for Product Name, Department, and Product Sales Group Sum. At the bottom, there are summary statistics: 128 unique products, 8 departments, and a total product sales group sum of 6.3M.

Product Name	Department	Product Sales Group Sum
Under Armour Sunglasses	Accessories	17,419.94
North Face Hat	Accessories	22,247.56
Superfeet Athlete Insoles	Accessories	18,967.80
Sole Flat Athletic	Accessories	23,072.38

4. Click the edit icon next to the formula name.



This screenshot shows the 'Formulas' section from the previous step. The 'Percent of Departme...' formula is selected, and its edit icon (a pencil symbol) is highlighted with a red box.

5. View or edit your formula in the Formula Builder.

Percent of Department Sales f<sub>x</sub> Formula assistant

```
sum(sales)/group_sum ( sales , department ) *100
sum
customer name Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet
age group Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet
income bracket Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet
customer age group Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet
```

✓ Good to go!

Advanced settings Save Cancel

**Note:** Formulas elements are color coded by type and can include the formula operators and functions (blue), the names of columns (purple), and/or constants (black).

6. If you edited your formula, click **Save** to save your changes. Otherwise, click **Cancel**.

# Overview of aggregate formulas

When working with formulas, it is useful to understand the difference between regular (or row-wise) formulas and aggregation formulas.

## Standard and aggregation formulas

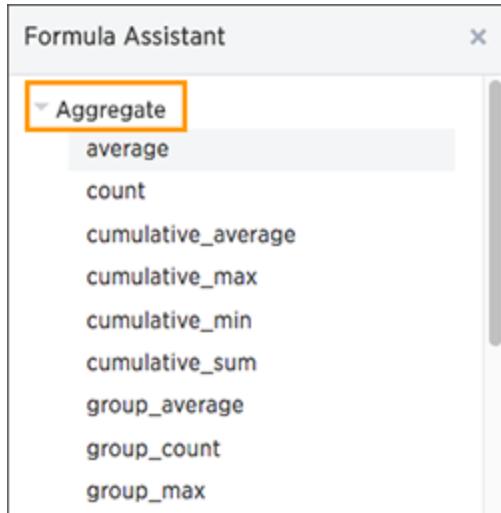
Formulas can be broken down into two types standard and aggregation formulas. Standard formulas act on individual rows and returns one result per row. Standard formulas use functions like:

- `add`
- `subtract`
- `multiply`
- `divide`
- `contains`
- `if...then...else`

Aggregation formulas combine rows together and returns a single result for a group of rows. Aggregation formulas use functions, some examples of functions you find in aggregation formulas are:

- `average`
- `cumulative_sum`
- `moving_average`
- `stddev` (standard deviation)

You can tell which formulas are aggregation formulas by looking at the function list in the **Formula Assistant**. Aggregation functions have their own section.



## Advanced aggregation functions

Some more advanced aggregation functions are widely used in business intelligence, since they provide better insight into data. Some of the more advanced aggregation functions are:

- [Group aggregation functions](#) apply a specific aggregate to a value, and group the results by an attribute in the data.
- [Cumulative functions](#) measure from the start of your data to the current point. They're often applied on time-based data.
- [Moving formulas](#) measure within a window (usually time-based) that you define.

Data from any rows that are not included in the search result will not be incorporated, and you cannot create a filter on aggregated data.

## Flexible aggregation

The `group_aggregate` function makes it possible to aggregate measures at granularities that are different from the dimensions or column groupings used in the search.

See [Flexible aggregation](#) to learn more about working with this formula.

## Using division with aggregation in a search

Whenever your search result combines rows, your formula will get aggregated automatically. For example, if your search contains words like “region”, “monthly”, or “department”, the results will be grouped (aggregated) by that category. The administrator can change the default aggregation that gets applied through a configuration, and you can also change it using the dropdown list in the column header of the search result.

For example, this search would typically return a sum of total sales by department:

```
sum sales department
```

This search would return an average of sales by month:

```
average sales monthly
```

When you’re using division in your formula, and the search is aggregated like this, you may have to change the order of operations to get the result you expect. This is best understood by using a real world example.

Suppose you want to calculate the gross margin by department for a grocery store. The formula for gross margin is:

```
profit / sales
```

But if you use that as your formula, you won’t get the expected calculation. Why? It’s because the formula will be evaluated in this order: For each row, divide profit by sales and then total up all the results. As you can see, the results do not look like gross margin values, which should be between 0 and 1.

Gross margin by department	
Department Description ::	Gross Margin without Sum () ::
	TOTAL
photography	2,012.54
bakery	1,890.42
cleaning supplies	1,493.94
frozen goods	2,453.36
meat	1,152.35
dairy	800.57
gifts	1,736.05

Instead, you'd need to use a formula that uses the order of operations you want:

```
sum (profit) / sum (sales)
```

Now the result is as expected, because the formula totals the profits for all rows, and then divides that by the total of sales for all rows, returning an average gross margin:

Gross margin by department		
Department Description ::	Gross Margin without Sum () ::	Gross Margin with Sum () ::
	TOTAL	
photography	2,012.54	0.56
bakery	1,890.42	0.54
cleaning supplies	1,493.94	0.40
frozen goods	2,453.36	0.69
meat	1,152.35	0.31
dairy	800.57	0.21
gifts	1,736.05	0.55

# Cumulative functions

**Summary:** Cumulative formulas are aggregate formulas.

Cumulative formulas that allow you to calculate the average, max, min, or sum of your data over time.

Although we usually talk about cumulative formulas over time, you can use them over any other sequential data. Each of the cumulative formulas accepts a measure and one or more optional grouping by an attribute (like region or department):

```
formula (measure, [attribute, attribute, ...])
```

Only the measure value is required. If you supply both a measure and attributes, the formula returns the aggregate of the measure accumulated by the attribute(s) in the order specified. You should experiment with only a measure and then with an attribute to see which output best meets your use case.

The cumulative formulas are:

Function	Description
cumulative_average	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the average of the measure, accumulated by the attribute(s) in the order specified. For example: <code>cumulative_average (revenue, order date, state)</code>
cumulative_max	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the maximum of the measure, accumulated by the attribute(s) in the order specified. For example: <code>cumulative_max (revenue, state)</code>
cumulative_min	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the minimum of the measure, accumulated by the attribute(s) in the order specified. For example: <code>cumulative_min (revenue, campaign)</code>
cumulative_sum	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the sum of the measure, accumulated by the attribute(s) in the order specified. For example: <code>cumulative_sum (revenue, order date)</code>

# Calculate a cumulative sum

This example demonstrates using the cumulative\_sum formula, also known as a running total. To use the cumulative function in a search:

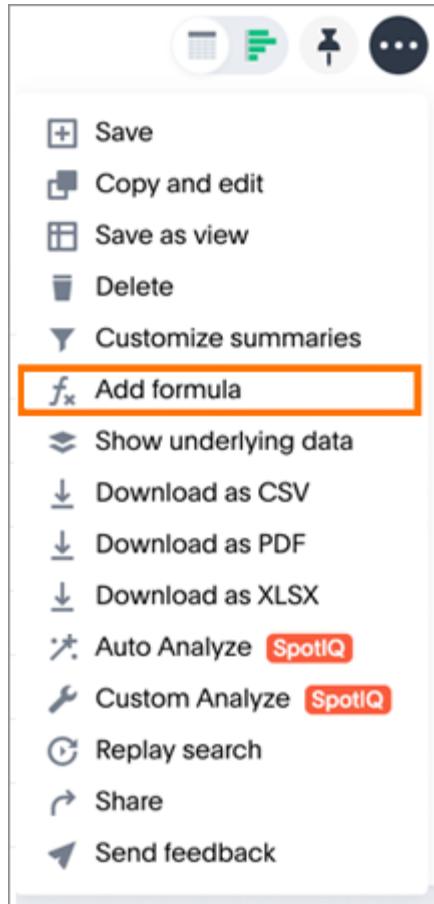
1. Start a new search.

The screenshot shows the ThoughtSpot Data interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Data' at the top, followed by 'Choose Sources' and a 'Search Columns' input field containing 'Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet'. Below these are two collapsed sections: 'Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet' and 'Formulas'. The main area is titled 'Monthly Department Sales Analysis' and displays a table of sales data. At the top of the table, it says 'Department: fan shop, sports gear'. The table has four columns: 'Department', 'Average Monthly Sales', 'Last 30 Day Sales', and 'Departmental Share'. The data rows are as follows:

Department	Average Monthly Sales	Last 30 Day Sales	Departmental Share
op	944,665.99	1,168,588.73	18.73
Gear	489,659.92	615,604.43	9.71
Gear	387,817.03	401,857.21	9.66
op	760,579.94	782,611.74	18.95
Gear	213,930.58	224,205.79	9.25

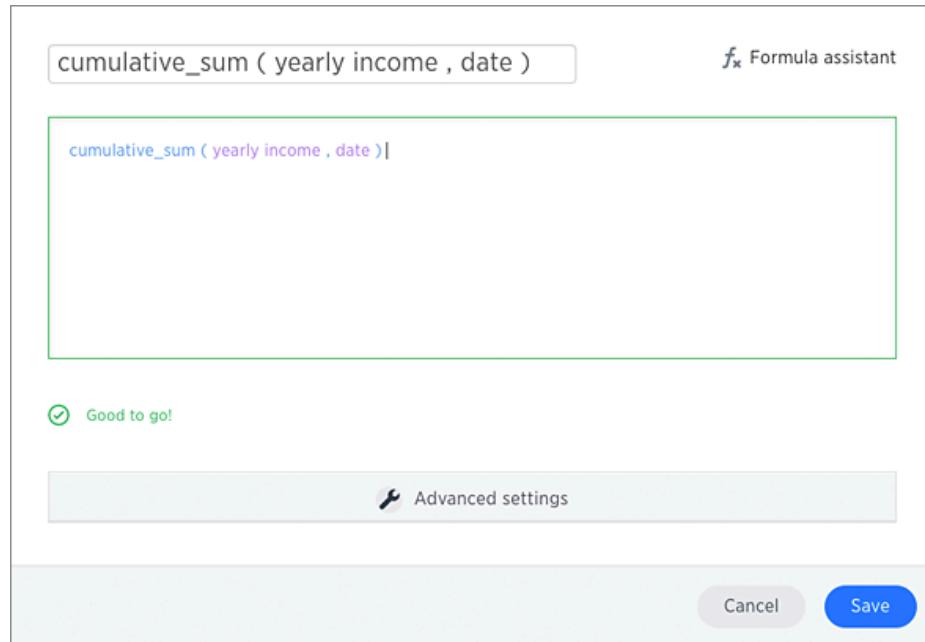
Below the table, it says '( showing rows 1-7 of 12 )'. At the bottom of the interface, there are summary statistics: '2012 - 2017', '2 Department UNIQUE COUNT', '1.98K Average Monthly Sales MIN', and '4.64M Last 30 Day Sale TOTAL'. On the right side of the table, there are several icons: a magnifying glass, a line graph, a bar chart, a funnel, a person icon, and three dots. The three-dot icon is highlighted with a red box.

2. In the upper-right side of the table, click the ellipses icon and select **Add formula**.



3. Enter the cumulative\_sum formula, providing a measure and one or more attributes.

The example will return the sum of revenue, accumulated by the commit date.



4. Name the formula by clicking its title and typing a new name.

5. Click **Save**.

The formula will appear in the search bar and in the table as its own column.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">yearly</span> <span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">average monthly sales</span> <span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">last 30 day sales</span> <span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">departmental share</span> <span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">fan shop sports gear</span> <span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">cumulative_sum ( yearly income , date )</span> sort by average monthly sales descending				
<b>Monthly Department Sales Analysis</b>				
<span style="font-size: small;">▼ Department: fan shop, sports gear ▼</span>				
Yearly (Transaction Date)	Average Monthly Sales ↓	Last 30 Day Sales	Departmental Share	cumulative_sum ( yearly income , date )
2017	1,434,325.91	6,550,600.24	0.02	51,936,503,409
2017	1,434,325.91	6,550,600.24	0.11	34,593,091,271
2017	1,434,325.91	6,550,600.24	0.10	68,997,569,131
2017	1,434,325.91	6,550,600.24	0.02	63,705,670,108
2017	1,434,325.91	6,550,600.24	0.05	58,506,339,272
<b>2012 - 2017</b>	<b>6.21K</b>	<b>5.95B</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>16.8M</b>
Yearly (Transaction Date)	Average Monthly Sales MIN	Last 30 Day Sales TOTAL	Departmental Share TOTAL	cumulative_sum MIN

A headline box displaying the cumulative sum within the entire table will appear at the bottom.

You can click it to toggle between different aggregations.

# Moving functions

**Summary:** Moving formulas are aggregate formulas that allow you to calculate the average, max, min, or sum of your data over a predetermined interval, or window, with an adjustable range.

Moving formulas can be used to smooth out any irregularities in your data to easily recognize trends. The larger the interval you set, the more the peaks and valleys are smoothed out. While the smaller the interval, the closer the moving averages are to the actual data points.

Each of the moving formula accepts a measure, two integers to define the window, and one or more optional attributes.

```
formula (measure, integer, integer, [attribute, attribute, ...])
```

Only the measure and integer values are required. If you supply both required and optional values, the formula returns the aggregate of the measure over the given window. You should experiment with only a measure and integers leaving out the attribute and then adding it back in. This will help you decide which output best meets your use case.

The moving formulas are the following:

- `moving_average`, for example `moving_average (revenue, 2, 1, customer region)`

Takes a measure, two integers to define the window to aggregate over, and one or more attributes. Returns the average of the measure over the given window. The attributes are the ordering columns used to compute the moving average. The window is (`current - Num1...Current + Num2`) with both end points being included in the window. For example, `1,1` will have a window size of 3. To see periods in the past, use a negative number for the second endpoint, as in the example `moving_average(sales, 1, -1, date)`.

- `moving_max`, for example `moving_max (complaints, 1, 2, store name)`

Takes a measure, two integers to define the window to aggregate over, and one or more attributes. Returns the maximum of the measure over the given window. The attributes are the ordering columns used to compute the moving maximum. The window is (current - Num1...Current + Num2) with both end points being included in the window. For example, `1,1` will have a window size of 3. To see periods in the past, use a negative number for the second endpoint, as in the example `moving_max(sales, 1, -1, date)`.

- `moving_min`, for example `moving_min(defects, 3, 1, product)`

Takes a measure, two integers to define the window to aggregate over, and one or more attributes. Returns the minimum of the measure over the given window. The attributes are the ordering columns used to compute the moving minimum. The window is (current - Num1...Current + Num2) with both end points being included in the window. For example, `1,1` will have a window size of 3. To see periods in the past, use a negative number for the second endpoint, as in the example `moving_min(sales, 1, -1, date)`.

- `moving_sum`, for example `moving_sum(revenue, 1, 1, order date)`

Takes a measure, two integers to define the window to aggregate over, and one or more attributes. Returns the sum of the measure over the given window. The attributes are the ordering columns used to compute the moving sum. The window is (current - Num1...Current + Num2) with both end points being included in the window. For example, `1,1` will have a window size of 3. To see periods in the past, use a negative number for the second endpoint, as in the example `moving_sum(sales, 1, -1, date)`.

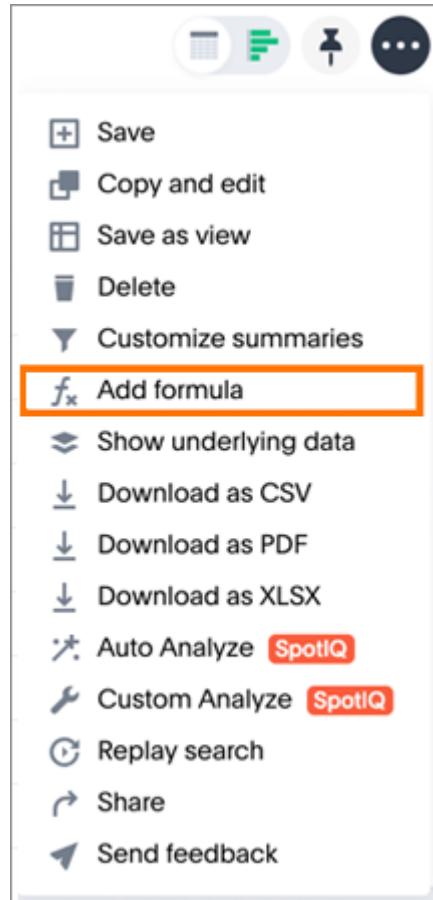
## Calculate a moving average

This example demonstrates using the `moving_average` formula. To use the moving function in a search:

1. Start a new search.

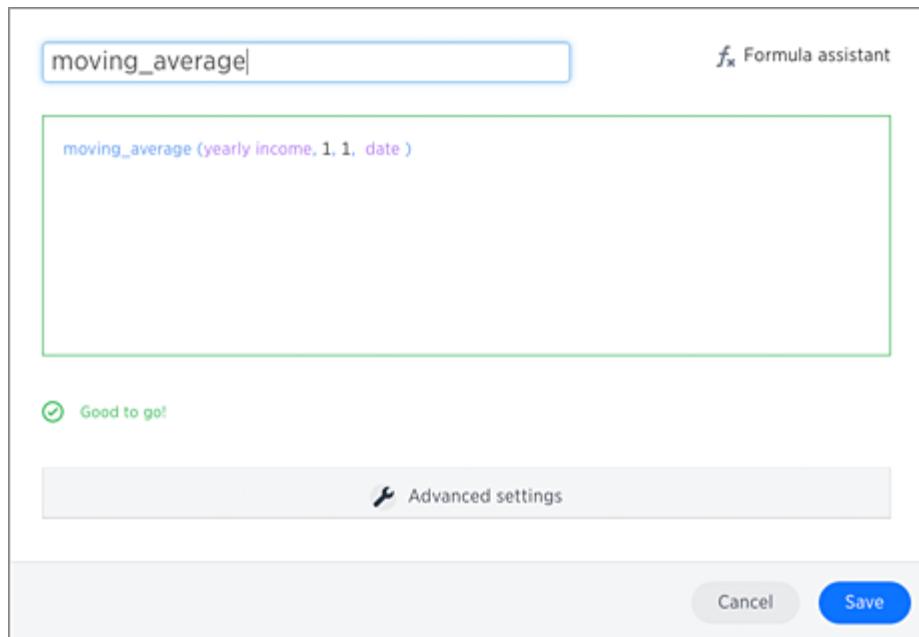
The screenshot shows the ThoughtSpot Data interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Data' at the top, followed by 'Choose Sources' and a search bar labeled 'Search Columns'. Below that are sections for 'Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet' and 'Formulas'. The main area is titled 'Monthly Department Sales Analysis' with a subtitle 'Department: fan shop, sports gear'. The table has four columns: 'Department', 'Average Monthly Sales', 'Last 30 Day Sales', and 'Departmental Share'. The data includes rows for various departments like 'op', 'Gear', and 'Fan'. At the bottom of the table, it says '( showing rows 1-7 of 12 )'. Below the table, there are summary statistics: '2012 - 2017', '2', '1.98K', '4.64M', 'Yearly (Transaction Date)', 'Department UNIQUE COUNT', 'Average Monthly Sales MIN', and 'Last 30 Day Sale TOTAL'. To the right of the table are several icons for filtering and sorting.

2. In the upper-right side of the table, click the ellipses icon and select **Add formula**.



3. Enter the moving\_average formula, providing a measure, a window, and one or more attributes.

The example will return the average of revenue, within the commit date window size of 3. The window includes the previous, current, and next rows. The attributes are the ordering columns used to compute the moving average. The window is (current - Num1...Current + Num2) with both end points being included in the window. For example, “1,1” will have a window size of 3. To see periods in the past, use a negative number for the second endpoint, as in the example “moving\_average(sales, 1, -1, date)”.



4. Name the formula by entering a title in the top field, and then click **Save**.

The formula will appear in the search bar and in the table as its own column.

The screenshot shows a ThoughtSpot analysis titled "Monthly Department Sales Analysis". At the top, there are search filters: "yearly", "department", "average monthly sales", "last 30 day sales", "sort by transaction date yearly descending", "departmental share", "fan shop sports gear", and "moving\_average". Below the filters is a table titled "Monthly Department Sales Analysis" with the following data:

tm..	Average Monthly Sales	Last 30 Day Sales	Departmental Share	moving_average
: Gear	489,659.92	615,604.43	0.06	181,295,761.33
: Gear	489,659.92	615,604.43	0.02	151,274,473.67
: Gear	489,659.92	615,604.43	0.01	197,056,070.33
top	944,665.99	1,168,588.73	0.01	153,414,630.33
: Gear	489,659.92	615,604.43	0.01	99,732,730.00

( showing rows 1-7 of 1000+ )

At the bottom, there are summary statistics and aggregation controls:

<b>2</b> Department UNIQUE COUNT	<b>1.98K</b> Average Monthly Sales MIN	<b>1.67B</b> Last 30 Day Sales TOTAL	<b>172</b> Departmental Share TOTAL	<b>2M</b> moving_average MIN
--	--	--	---	------------------------------------

A box displaying the moving average within the entire table will appear at the bottom.

5. To use a different aggregation type, click the current aggregation type in the bottom of the box and select another type.

# Flexible aggregation functions (group aggregate and filters)

You can use the `group_aggregate` function to aggregate measures at granularities that are different from the dimensions that you have in columns used in the search.

## How aggregation formulas work

Typically, the groupings and filters used in a formula will be the same as those of the columns used in the search. The concept of a grouping equates to an attribute column.

For example, in the search “revenue ship mode”, revenue is the measure, and ship mode is the attribute or *grouping*. The result of this search would show total revenue for each ship mode, e.g.,  $a$  dollars for air,  $r$  dollars for rail,  $t$  dollars for truck,  $s$  dollars for sea transport.

The aggregation formulas are described in [Overview of aggregate formulas](#).

## About flexible aggregation

Starting with version 5.0, ThoughtSpot provides for more flexible aggregation capability with a new function called `group_aggregate`. You can use this formula to pin columns in a query at a granularity different from the search bar query, using custom groupings and filters, rather than being bound to those of the search terms/columns.

The formula uses a sub-query to perform the custom aggregation. If the sub-query is at a coarser grain, result column is simply added to the result of original query. Roll-up or *reaggregation* is used when the sub-query is at a finer grain than the original query

This is particularly useful for comparison analysis.

You can specify to use the groups and filters from the query with `query_groups` and `query_filters`, respectively, and for `query_groups` you can also add or exclude some groups or filters.

You can use roll-up or reaggregation to fill in a column.

## Examples

For a search on `revenue monthly ship mode`, you can add a formula to calculate yearly revenue by ship mode:

```
group_aggregate(sum(revenue), {ship mode, year(commit date)}, {})
```

The same formula can also be written using `query_groups()` and `query_filters()` as following:

```
group_aggregate(sum(revenue), query_groups() - {commit date} + {year(commit date)}, {})
```

This is helpful to include the main query groups that are not known at formula creation time. You can use `+/-` to modify the set of groups included from the query.

**Note:** `+/-` is currently supported only for `query_groups`, not `query_filters`.

## When group formula results are finer-grained than the search

With the flexibility of groupings for group formulas, the computed column created by a formula can be finer or coarser grained than the search itself.

For example, you can have a search that shows **total yearly sales** and a formula that computes total sales *for each month* (a finer-grained calculation than the search).

In such cases, if an additional aggregation is specified by the formula, the results get *reaggregated*.

Reaggregation can be applied in either of these ways:

- You can add an aggregation keyword just before a formula column in a search. For example, in this search we've added the keyword **min** just before our formula for `monthly_sales` :

```
sum revenue yearly min monthly_sales
```

where, the `monthly_sales` formula is written as:

```
group_aggregate(sum(revenue), {start_of_month(date)}, {})
```

- You can create a separate formula, such as in this search for:

```
sum revenue yearly min_monthly_sales
```

where, the `min_monthly_sales` formula is written as:

```
min(monthly_sales)
```

Alternatively, if no aggregation is specified, then the search query also inherits the formula groupings, as in this search:

```
sum revenue yearly monthly_sales
```

where, the original query is computed at a monthly grain instead of yearly.

## Reaggregation scenarios

Some scenarios require aggregation on an already aggregated result.

For example, computing minimum monthly sales per ship mode, requires two aggregations:

- the first aggregation of **sum** to compute total monthly sales per ship mode.
- the second aggregation of **min** to compute minimum sale that happened for any given month for that ship mode.

An example of this is this search:

**ship mode min monthly\_sales**

where the formula `monthly_sales` is written as:

```
group_aggregate(sum(revenue), query_groups() + {start_of_month(date)}, {})
```

## Groups and filters

Flexible group aggregate formulas allow for flexibility in both [groupings](#) and [filters](#). The formulas give you the ability to specify only groupings or only filters.

## Related information

- For more examples of flexible aggregation, see the `group_aggregate` function under “Aggregate functions” in the [Formula function reference](#).
- To learn about aggregation formulas in general, see [Overview of aggregate formulas](#) and [Group aggregation functions](#)

# Group aggregation functions

What if you want to aggregate a value by a specific attribute (for example, show revenue by product)?

This is known as a grouped aggregation, but some people call it a pinned measure or level-based measure. You can do this for any aggregation using the grouping functions.

Each of the grouping functions accepts a measure and one or more optional attributes:

```
formula (measure, [attribute, attribute, ...])
```

Only the measure value is required. If you supply both a measure and an attribute, the function returns the aggregate of the measure grouped by the attribute(s). You should experiment with only a measure and then with an attribute to see which output best meets your use case.

## List of group functions

Group aggregation functions have names with formats like `group_<aggregation>`. The group aggregation functions are the following:

Function	Description
<code>group_average</code>	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the average of the measure grouped by the attribute(s).
	<code>group_average (revenue, customer region)</code>

<code>group_count</code>	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the count of the measure grouped by the attribute(s).
	<code>group_count (revenue, customer region)</code>

Function	Description
group_max	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the maximum of the measure grouped by the attribute(s).  <code>group_max (revenue, customer region)</code>
group_min	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the minimum of the measure grouped by the attribute(s).  <code>group_min (revenue, customer region)</code>
group_stddev	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the standard deviation of the measure grouped by the attribute(s).  <code>group_stddev (revenue, customer region)</code>
group_sum	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the sum of the measure grouped by the attribute(s).  <code>group_sum (revenue, customer region)</code>
group_unique_count	Takes a column name and one or more attributes. Returns the number of unique values in a column, grouped by the attribute(s).  <code>group_unique_count ( product, supplier)</code>
group_variance	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the variance of the measure grouped by the attribute(s).  <code>group_variance (revenue, customer region)</code>

## Flexible aggregation

The `group_aggregate` function gives you more control over aggregation and filtering.

See [Flexible aggregation](#) to learn more about specifying `query_groups` with this formula.

# Filtered aggregation functions

**Summary:** You can create a filtered aggregation in the search bar.

Filters are useful for queries where the results should reflect a new, filtered value. On this page you learn about comparative versus derivative filters, and the functions, and the keywords that you can use with them.

## Comparative and derivative filters

Comparative filters compare two segments of some whole against each in the **Search** bar. For example, a company that has locations across the United States, may want to compare total revenue in the West to the East segment. In a comparative filter, one of the segments you are comparing is filtered.

An example of a comparative filter is comparing west revenue with total revenue. In these cases, one measure is a *filtered measure*, for example, `revenue region = west` is a filtered measure.

Derivative filters add a column to your results which is derived from other columns in the same results. For example, you search for revenue and cost and want to calculate profit in your result.

Some examples of comparative and derivative filters in the real world are:

- revenue of this\_soap versus all\_soaps (Comparative filter)
- tax as a percentage of revenue (derivative)
- count revenue as a percentage of state revenue (comparative with a derivative)

If you plan to create these types of filters, you need to understand how to create filter functions.

## Use filter functions

Filter functions take two arguments, the column (measure or attribute) to aggregate and the filter condition:

```
FUNCTION_NAME(condition, <column name>)
```

ThoughtSpot functional library will include the following functions:

- `sum_if`
- `average_if`
- `count_if`
- `unique_count_if`
- `max_if`
- `min_if`
- `stddev_if`
- `variance_if`
- `vs`
- `all`

The table below illustrates some examples of these functions in use:

Function	Examples
<code>sum_if(region='west', revenue)</code>	Only aggregate the revenue for the values corresponding to west region.
<code>count_if(region = 'west', region)</code>	Only aggregate the region for the values corresponding to west region.
<code>count_if(revenue &gt; 100, red)</code>	Count the number of times red appears when revenue was greater than 100 (row level revenue data, not aggregated).

A condition can have multiple filters like `sales region = west OR region = east`. You can also just type a value such as `east` as in `sales east` as a filter. If there are no rows matching the criteria, the condition returns a 0 (zero). A 0 can result in situations where there are logic errors in the formula, so be sure to double-check your work.

The screenshot shows the ThoughtSpot Data interface. On the left, the 'Data' sidebar lists various columns: Net Margin, Number of Children, POS Transaction Number, Product Name, Quantity, Sales, Sales Per Customer, Share of Total Yearly Sales, Store City, Store County, Store Membership, Store Name, Store Region, Store State, Store Zip Code, Tender Type, Total Square Footage, Transaction Date, Formulas (Departmental Share, Last 30 Day Sales, Monthly Sales), by\_department\_filter, and moving\_average. The 'by\_department\_filter' formula is selected, displaying the code: `sum_if (department = "sports gear", average monthly sales)`. A green box highlights the status message 'Good to go!' and the 'Save' button. The main area shows a table with two rows for 'ports Gear'. The table has columns: Department, UNIQUE COUNT, MIN, MAX, and TOTAL. The first row shows values: 201,775.80, 189,466.95, 9.16, and 2,421,309. The second row shows values: 154,324.10, 121,524.52, 11.12, and 1,851,889. Below the table, a summary row provides aggregate values for the year 2012: 201,775.80, 189,466.95, 9.16, 2,421,309, 2, Departmental Share, 1.98K, Average Monthly Sales, Last 30 Day Sales, 172, Departmental Share, and 172, Departmental Share.

Once you have aggregated with a filter, you can do further comparisons with the `vs` and `all` keywords.

## Using the `vs` and `all` keywords

You can use the `vs` and `all` keywords to expand the usefulness of your comparison filters. It compares a measure across different sets of filters and or groupings. The basic format of a comparison search is:

```
<common search tokens> (A vs B) <common search tokens>
```

For example:

```
revenue region last 10 years vs all
```

Try this syntax on using the [Superstore](#) example data. The first `vs` example compares two segments with a single search token:

The screenshot shows a search bar with the query "store state vs store region" and a token "sales". Below the search bar is a chart titled "Sales by Region, State and Year". The chart displays six rows of data:

Store Region	Store State	Sales(Store Region)	Sales(Store State)
West	Nevada	40,377,852.80	1,882,479.41
South	Kentucky	32,952,660.21	3,653,372.97
South	Tennessee	32,952,660.21	4,262,718.89
East	New Jersey	23,880,858.49	2,999,747.33
East	Massachusetts	23,880,858.49	3,824,734.66
Midwest	Wisconsin	36,894,048.68	3,031,827.40

The system automatically applies the `sales` token to both sides and groups each segment. You can use the `all` keyword to break out the segments and avoid grouping.

The screenshot shows a search bar with the query "sales store state vs all yearly last 3 years". Below the search bar is a chart titled "Sales by Region, State and Year". A dropdown menu shows the filter "Sale Date: >= 01/01/2015 < 01/01/2018". The chart displays eight rows of data:

Store State	Yearly (Sale Date)	Sales(Store State)	Sales(all)
California	2015	\$4,826,688.18	27,107,540.05
Maryland	2016	\$491,129.22	28,300,547.98
North Carolina	2015	\$784,390.15	27,107,540.05
Tennessee	2015	\$650,140.37	27,107,540.05
Indiana	2015	\$487,085.59	27,107,540.05
New Mexico	2015	\$244,294.59	27,107,540.05
Florida	2016	\$1,894,384.12	28,300,547.98
Florida	2017	\$3,290,168.05	48,817,098.25

You can also provide multiple `vs` instances:

**Sales by Region, State and Year**

Sale Date: >= 01/01/2015 < 01/01/2018

Store State	Yearly (Sale Date)	Sales(Store State)	Sales(all)	Sales(yearly)
California	2015	18,500,241.30	104,225,186.28	27,107,540.05
Maryland	2016	1,657,786.91	104,225,186.28	28,300,547.98
North Carolina	2015	3,123,537.86	104,225,186.28	27,107,540.05
Tennessee	2015	2,525,196.99	104,225,186.28	27,107,540.05
Indiana	2015	1,905,454.05	104,225,186.28	27,107,540.05
New Mexico	2015	1,030,784.77	104,225,186.28	27,107,540.05
Florida	2016	6,945,742.24	104,225,186.28	28,300,547.98

Of course, you can compare across different columns as well:

**Sales by Age Group, Gender and Product Category**

Age Group	Customer Age Group	Customer Gender	Department	Sales(Customer Gender)	Sales(Age Group)
b) 30-49	19 to 30 Years	Female	Footwear	3,818,947.06	\$383,214.47
b) 30-49	19 to 30 Years	Female	Sports Gear	2,467,901.41	\$272,740.05
c) 50-64	31 to 50 Years	Male	Outerwear	11,532,996.16	\$613,600.36
a) 18-29	19 to 30 Years	Male	Outerwear	10,324,246.26	\$9,179,745.54
b) 30-49	19 to 30 Years	Female	Outdoors	3,052,465.24	\$324,199.39

Other supported formats you can try:

- sales accessory6 accessory12 vs all
- sales monthly accessory6 vs last year
- sales staples file caddy vs all monthly answers what the share of sales belonging to the file caddy by month
- sales (germany ariel vs laundry) july 2017 time answers what is the category share of Germany Ariel for July 17?

# Type conversion functions

Some formulas require the input to be of a particular data type. If you find that you want to pass a value to the function, but it is of the wrong data type, you can convert it using a conversion formula.

The following are the conversion formulas:

Function	Description	Examples
to_bool	Returns the input as a boolean (true or false).	<code>to_bool (0) = false</code> <code>to_bool (married)</code>
to_date	Accepts a date represented as an integer or text string, and a second string parameter that can include strftime date formatting elements. Replaces all the valid strftime date formatting elements with their string counterparts and returns the result. Does not accept epoch formatted dates as input.	<code>to_date (date_sold, '%Y-%m-%d')</code>
to_double	Returns the input as a double.	<code>to_double ('3.14') = 3.14</code> <code>to_double (revenue * .01)</code>
to_integer	Returns the input as an integer.	<code>to_integer ('45') + 1 = 46</code> <code>to_integer (price + tax - cost)</code>
to_string	Returns the input as a text string. To convert a date to a string, specify the date format you want to use.	<code>to_string (45 + 1) = '46'</code> <code>to_string (revenue - cost)</code> <code>to_string (date, ('%m/%d/%y'))</code>

# About date formulas

Date functions are useful when you want to compare data collected between two date periods. Date formulas allow you to apply date related functions to your formulas.

## Date formulas

The date formulas include:

Function	Description	Examples
add_days	Returns the result of adding the specified number of days to the given date.	<code>add_days (01/30/2015, 5) = 02/04/2015</code> <code>add_days (invoiced, 30)</code>
add_minutes	Returns the result of adding the specified number of minutes to input date/date-time/time.	<code>add_minutes ( 01/30/2015 00:10:20 , 5 ) = 01/30/2015 00:11:20</code> <code>add_minutes ( invoiced , 30 )</code>
add_months	Returns the result of adding the specified number of months to the given date.	<code>add_months ( 01/30/2015, 5 ) = 06/30/2015</code> <code>add_months ( invoiced_date , 5 )</code>
add_seconds	Returns the result of adding the specified number of seconds to the given date.	<code>add_seconds ( 01/30/2015 00:00:00, 5 ) = 06/30/2015 00:00:05</code> <code>add_seconds ( invoiced_date , 5 )</code>
add_weeks	Returns the result of adding the specified number of weeks to the given date.	<code>add_weeks ( 01/30/2015, 2 ) = 02/13/2015</code> <code>add_weeks ( invoiced_date , 2 )</code>
add_years	Returns the result of adding the specified number of years to the given date.	<code>add_years ( 01/30/2015, 5 ) = 01/30/2020</code> <code>add_years ( invoiced_date , 5 )</code>
date	Returns the date portion of a given date.	<code>date (home visit)</code>

Function	Description	Examples
day	Returns the number (1-31) of the day for the given date.	day (01/15/2014) = 15 day (date ordered)
day_number_of_quarter	Returns the number of the day in a quarter for a given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	day_number_of_quarter (01/30/2015) = 30 day_number_of_quarter (01/30/2015, 'fiscal') = 91
day_number_of_week	Returns the number (1-7) of the day in a week for a given date with 1 being Monday and 7 being Sunday.	day_number_of_week(01/15/2014) = 3 day_number_of_week (shipped)
day_number_of_year	Returns the number (1-366) of the day in a year from a given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	day_number_of_year (01/30/2015) = 30 day_number_of_year ( 01/30/2015, 'fiscal' ) = 275 day_number_of_year (invoiced)
day_of_week	Returns the day of the week for the given date.	day_of_week (01/30/2015) = Friday day_of_week (serviced)
diff_days	Subtracts the second date from the first date and returns the result in number of days, rounded down if not exact.	diff_days (01/15/2014, 01/17/2014) = -2 diff_days (purchased, shipped)

Function	Description	Examples
diff_time	Subtracts the second date from the first date and returns the result in number of seconds.	diff_time (01/01/2014, 01/01/2014) = -86,400 diff_time (clicked, submitted)
hour_of_day	Returns the hour of the day for the given date.	hour_of_day (received)
is_weekend	Returns true if the given date falls on a Saturday or Sunday.	is_weekend (01/31/2015) = true is_weekend (emailed)
month	Returns the month from the given date.	month (01/15/2014) = January month (date ordered)
month_number	Returns the number (1-12) of the month from a given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	month_number (09/20/2014) = 9 month_number (09/20/2014, 'fiscal') = 5 month_number (purchased)
month_number_of_quarter	Returns the month (1-3) number for the given date in a quarter. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	month_number_of_quarter (02/20/2018) = 2 month_number_of_quarter (02/20/2018, 'fiscal') = 1
now	Returns the current timestamp.	now ()

Function	Description	Examples
quarter_number	Returns the number (1-4) of the quarter associated with the given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify 'fiscal' or 'calendar' dates. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	<code>quarter_number ( 04/14/2014 ) = 2</code> <code>quarter_number ( 04/14/2014, 'fiscal' ) = 4</code> <code>quarter_number ( shipped )</code>
start_of_month	Returns MMM yyyy for the first day of the month. Your installation configuration can override this setting so that it returns a different format such as MM/dd/yyyy . Speak with your ThoughtSpot administrator for information on doing this.	<code>start_of_month ( 01/31/2015 ) = Jan FY 2015</code> <code>start_of_month ( shipped )</code>
start_of_quarter	Returns the date for the first day of the quarter for the given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	<code>start_of_quarter ( 04/01/2014 ) = Apr 2014</code> <code>start_of_quarter ( 04/01/2014, 'fiscal' ) = Feb 2014</code> <code>start_of_quarter ( sold )</code>
start_of_week	Returns the date for the first day of the week for the given date.	<code>start_of_week ( 06/01/2015 ) = 05/30/2015 Week</code> <code>start_of_week ( emailed )</code>

Function	Description	Examples
start_of_year	Returns the date for the first day of the year for the given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	start_of_year (04/01/2014) returns Jan 2014 start_of_year (04/01/2014, 'fiscal') returns May 2013 start_of_year (joined)
time	Returns the time portion of a given date.	time (3/1/2002 10:32) = 10:32 time (call began)
week_number_of_month	Returns the week number for the given date in a month.	week_number_of_month(03/23/2017) = 3
week_number_of_quarter	Returns the week number for the given date in a quarter. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	week_number_of_quarter (04/03/2017) = 1 week_number_of_quarter (04/03/2017, 'fiscal') = 10
week_number_of_year	Returns the week number for the given date in a year. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	week_number_of_year (01/17/2014) = 3 week_number_of_year ( 01/17/2014, 'fiscal') = 38

Function	Description	Examples
year	Returns the year from a given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01. Per standard convention, the fiscal year is defined by the year-end date.)	year (01/15/2014) = 2014 year (12/15/2013, 'fiscal') = 2014 year (date ordered)

## Calculate date formulas

Calculating date formulas is useful when you want to compare data from different date periods. Here are some examples of using date formulas:

### Example 1

The following example shows you how to create formulas that you can use to compare data from this week to last week.

- The formula for this week is: `week ( today () ) - week (date)`
- The formula for last week is: `diff_days ( week ( today ) ) , week ( date ) )`

### Example 2

The following example shows you how to calculate the percent increase from the last date period to this period in terms of revenue.

1. Create the formula: `this week revenue = sum ( if ( this week ) then revenue else 0 )`
2. Then create the formula: `last week revenue = sum ( if (last week ) then revenue else 0 )`
3. Use [nested formulas](#) to calculate the percent increase by creating a parent formula: `percent`

```
increase = ( ( last week revenue - this week revenue) / last week revenue )  
    \* 100
```

## Fiscal and Gregorian calendars

For the following date formulas, you can further specify either `fiscal` or Gregorian `calendar` on which to base date calculations. (If you do not specify a calendar type, the formula will default to standard Gregorian, with the year starting in January.)

- `day_number_of_quarter`
- `day_number_of_year`
- `month_number`
- `month_number_of_quarter`
- `quarter_number`
- `start_of_quarter`
- `start_of_year`
- `week_number_of_quarter`
- `week_number_of_year`
- `year`

Your ThoughtSpot administrator and ThoughtSpot Support can [set up a fiscal calendar year](#) to start on any month. If the `fiscal` year is not explicitly configured in the system, `fiscal` defaults to January, the same as the Gregorian `calendar`.

For example, the formula `month_number_of_quarter (05/01/2014)` would return `2` based on the default Gregorian calendar, whereas the formula `month_number_of_quarter (05/01/2014, 'fiscal')` would return `1` if your administrator has configured the fiscal calendar to start at May.

## Related information

- [Date functions](#) in the [Formula function reference](#)
- [Set up a fiscal calendar year](#)

# Percent (simple number) calculations

You can use simple number functions to perform useful percent calculations. Simple number functions include addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

Function	Description	Examples
*	Returns the result of multiplying both numbers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>3 * 2 = 6</code></li> <li><code>price * taxrate</code></li> </ul>
+	Returns the result of adding both numbers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>1 + 2 = 3</code></li> <li><code>price + shipping</code></li> </ul>
-	Returns the result of subtracting the second number from the first.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>3 - 2 = 1</code></li> <li><code>revenue - tax</code></li> </ul>
/	Returns the result of dividing the first number by the second.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>6 / 3 = 2</code></li> <li><code>markup / retail price</code></li> </ul>

## Calculate percentages

Calculating percentages is useful when you want to see, for example, the percentage revenue generated from each channel (online, stores, partner, etc.). For example, you can figure out the percentage revenue generated from each channel (online, stores, partners, etc.).

Create a formula called `Percent Revenue` in the **Formula Assistant**:

```
( sum ( revenue ) / group sum ( revenue ) ) \* 100
```

Now you can search by each channel, using the percent revenue formula that you just created.

# Formula operators

Formula operators allow you to apply `if / then / else` conditions in your formulas. You can leverage operators in your formulas to have them return true, false, or a predetermined value.

## Formula operators

The operators include:

Operator	Description	Examples
and	Returns true when both conditions are true, otherwise returns false.	<pre>(1 = 1) and (3 &gt; 2) = true lastname = 'smith' and state ='texas'</pre> <p><b>Note:</b> Not available for row level security (RLS) formulas.</p>
if...then...else	Conditional operator.	<pre>if (3 &gt; 2) then 'bigger' else 'not bigger' if (cost &gt; 500) then 'flag' else 'approve'</pre>
ifnull	Returns the first value if it is not null, otherwise returns the second.	<pre>ifnull (cost, 'unknown')</pre>
isnull	Returns true if the value is null.	<pre>isnull (phone)</pre>
not	Returns true if the condition is false, otherwise returns false.	<pre>not (3 &gt; 2) = false not (state = 'texas')</pre>
or	Returns true when either condition is true, otherwise returns false.	<pre>(1 = 5) or (3 &gt; 2) = true state = 'california' or state ='oregon'</pre>

## Calculate the conditional sum

Calculating the conditional sum is useful when you want to see, for example, the total revenue for a product by region.

Conditional sum formulas follow this syntax: if (some condition) then (measure) else 0. You can use this syntax to limit your search in cases when you don't want to add a column filter. For example:

```
if (product = 'shoes') then revenue else 0
```

The following example shows you how to figure out the number of customers who bought both products, in this case an ipad and galaxy tablet. You can then find out the revenue generated by both products.

1. Create the following formula in the Formula Builder:

```
ipadcount = sum ( if ( product = 'ipad' ) then 1 else 0 ) > 0
```

This formula will provide you with the number of ipads that were bought.

2. You can then create another formula that looks like this:

```
galaxycount = sum ( if ( product = 'galaxy' ) then 1 else 0 ) > 0
```

And this formula will provide you with the number of galaxys that were bought.

3. Using [nested formulas](#), you can combine these two formulas.

For example:

```
f1 = ipadcount + galaxycount
```

4. Now, you can search using the `f1` formula to find out the revenue generated by both products.

## Related information

- [Operators](#) in the Formula function reference

# Nested formulas

Nested formulas, or formula on formula, allow you to reference a formula within another formula. This graphic illustrates how you would define a formula and then reference it from another:



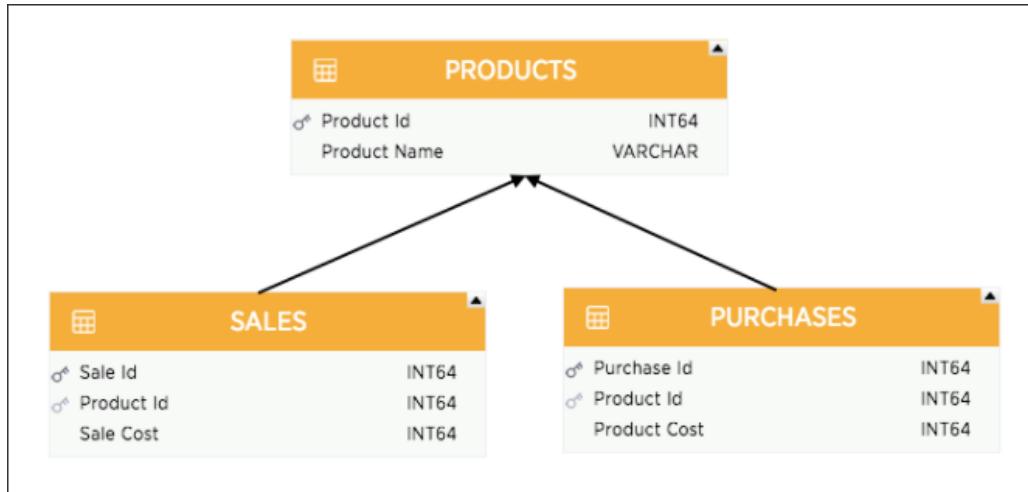
These formulas become columns, and are even suggested within the Formula Builder. There is no limit to the nesting depth you can create.

ThoughtSpot doesn't allow users to create invalid formulas, such as cyclic (loops) or inconsistent aggregation formulas. To support this, formulas have dependency awareness. For example, you cannot delete a formula that is nested in another. Also, formula dependency awareness ensures that you do not break any dependent formulas while editing a formula with dependent formulas. For example, common cases of invalidating occur when users try to change a data type.

Nesting enables encapsulation and decomposition of formula logic. Meaning, you may have a staff member create some small useful formulas that others can use. This also minimizes duplication of formulas.

# Formula support for chasm trap schemas

You can create a formula that involves aggregated measures coming from multiple fact tables of a chasm trap.



Just as you would create any other formula, you can create a formula that spans across a chasm trap.

The Formula Builder will provide column suggestions for formulas that span across chasm traps.

# Basic pinboard usage

**Summary:** Create a new pinboard to group and manage related search results. Pinboards are the ThoughtSpot term for a dashboard.

Pinboards act like live dashboards. They are collections of your related charts, tables, and headline.

## What are pinboards

You can pin charts and tables to any pinboard which you created, and those that have been shared with you with the **Edit** privilege. When you create a pinboard, you can share it with other people with either the **View** or **Edit** privilege. Pinboards are interactive, allowing you to perform actions like filtering, excluding values, and drill down on the visualizations.

## Create a pinboard

To create a pinboard:

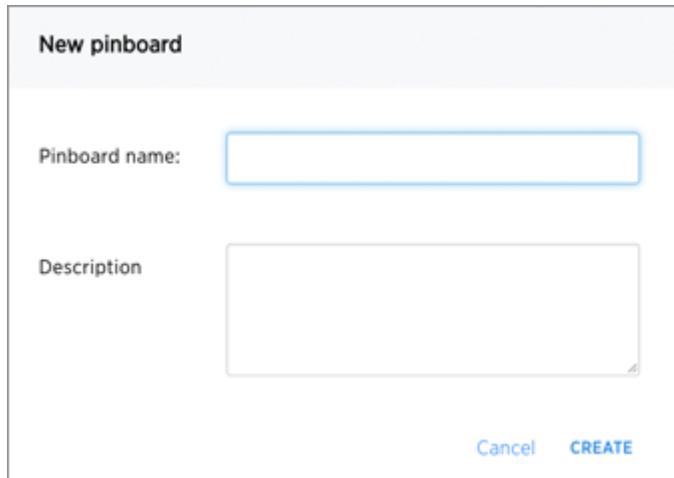
1. Click **Pinboards**, on the top navigation bar.



2. Click **+ New Pinboard** on the pinboards list page.

A screenshot of the pinboards list page. The page has a header with the same navigation bar as above, plus a user icon and a red notification badge. Below the header is a search bar and a 'Stickers' section. The main area shows a table of pinboards with columns for Name, Stickers, Modified, and Author. Two pinboards are listed: 'Fan Shop Sales' and 'ThoughtSPORT Overview'. A large orange box highlights the '+ Pinboard' button in the top right corner of the table header area. The table has a light gray background with white borders between rows and columns.

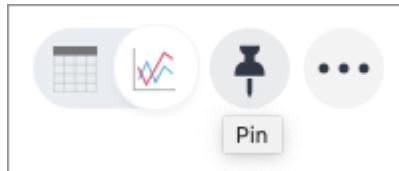
3. In the **New Pinboard** dialog box, give your pinboard a name and description. Then click **Create**.



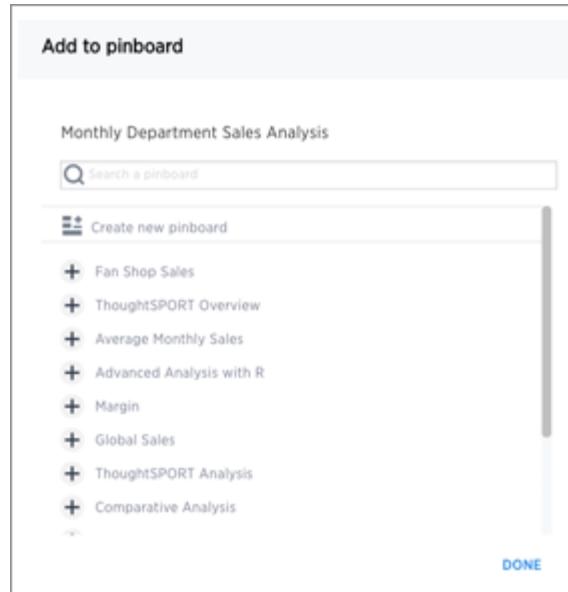
## Add an answer to a pinboard

Instead of saving an answer you can add it to a pinboard. To add an answer to a pinboard:

1. While viewing your answer of interest, click the **Pin** icon at the top right of the answer.



2. In the **Add to pinboard** dialog box, click the + icons next to the pinboards you would like to add your answer to.

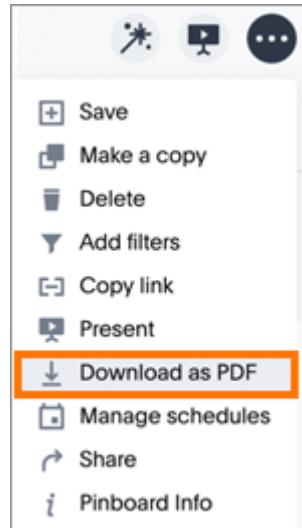


You can also select **Create new pinboard** at the top of the list to create a new pinboard, then add your answer to it.

## Download a pinboard

You can download a pinboard as a PDF file, without having to download each visualization separately. Downloading a pinboard works just as it would when downloading an answer. To download a pinboard:

- Click the ellipses icon and select **Download as PDF**.



## Details about a pinboard

You can see who authored a pinboard, when it was created, and when it was last modified by choosing **Actions > Pinboard Info**.

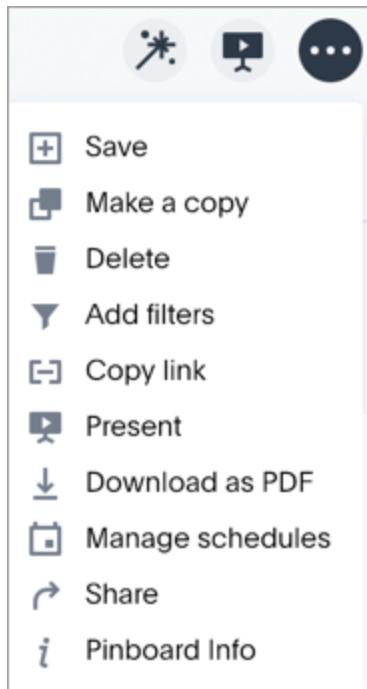
### Pinboard Info

Name	AWS 3TB Performance testing
Author	sunil.iyer@thoughtspot.int
Created	Mar 5, 2018, 12:13 PM
Modified	Mar 16, 2018, 2:00 PM

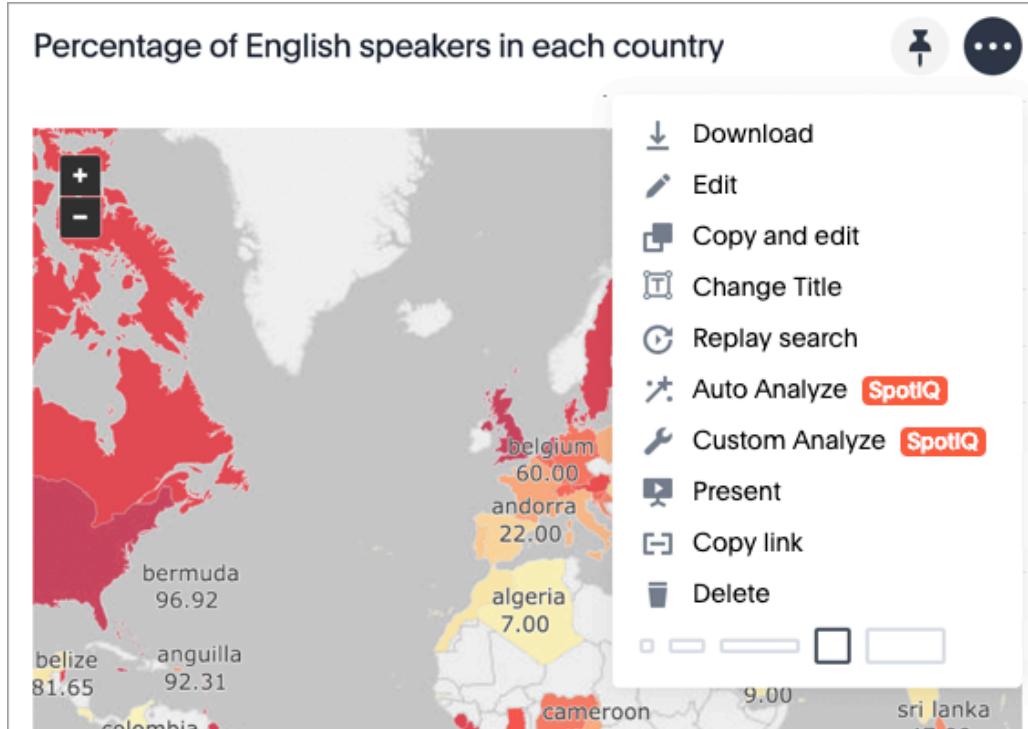
**CLOSE**

## Other pinboard actions

Other pinboard actions include actions you normally perform on your search as well as actions that you can only perform on a pinboard. Most of these actions are found under the **Actions** button.



Other actions are available on a pinboard display itself. Some actions always appear, while others appear only when you hover over specific locations of the pinboard. This diagram displays active action areas on a pinboard.



If you make a change to a pinboard, the system recognizes this and displays an alert message with a

**Save changes** button at the top of the page. Click this button to make your changes permanent.

# Edit the layout of a pinboard

**Summary:** Editing the layout of a pinboard lets you snap visualizations into place, choose between set visualization sizes, and reset your layout.

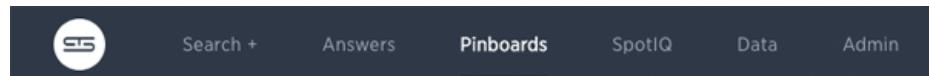
Visualizations within a pinboard are easy to move around and snap into place on a relative flow layout.

Your pinboard layout is also responsive to your browser resolution. This helps keep the layout of your pinboard neat and organized.

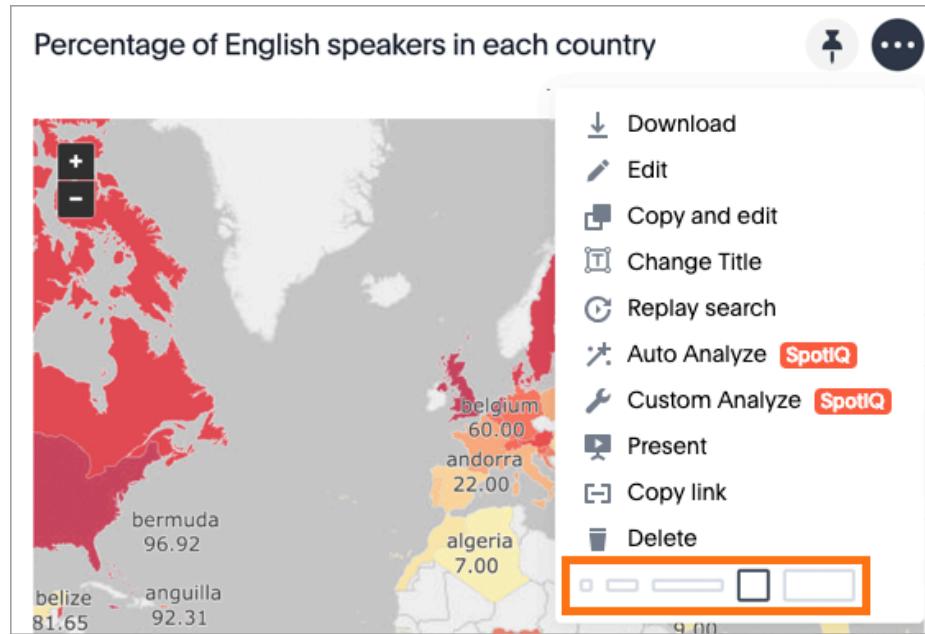
## Reorder the visualization

In addition, the size picker at the bottom of a visualization's three-dot Actions menu lets you toggle between predetermined sizes for each visualization. Charts and graphs can be toggled between a small, medium, and full width size, while headlines can be only one size (small). One row of the pinboard can hold a predetermined number of visualizations of each size.

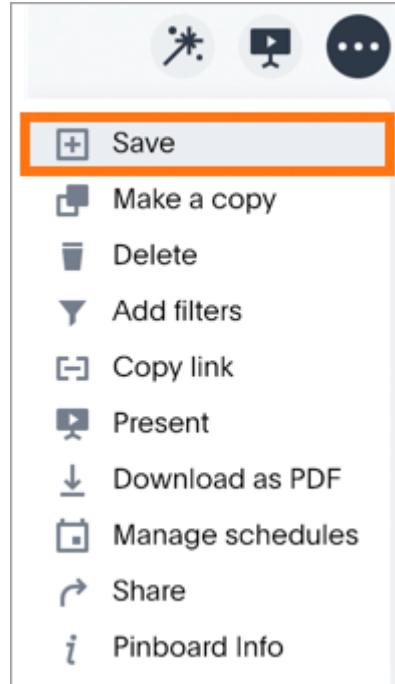
1. Click **Pinboards**, on the top navigation bar.



2. On the pinboards page, click the pinboard you would like to edit.
3. Drag and drop your visualizations on the layout grid to reorder your pinboard. Resize a visualization by choosing a predetermined size under the ellipses icon  for the visualization.



4. Save your pinboard by clicking the ellipses icon  and selecting **Save**.

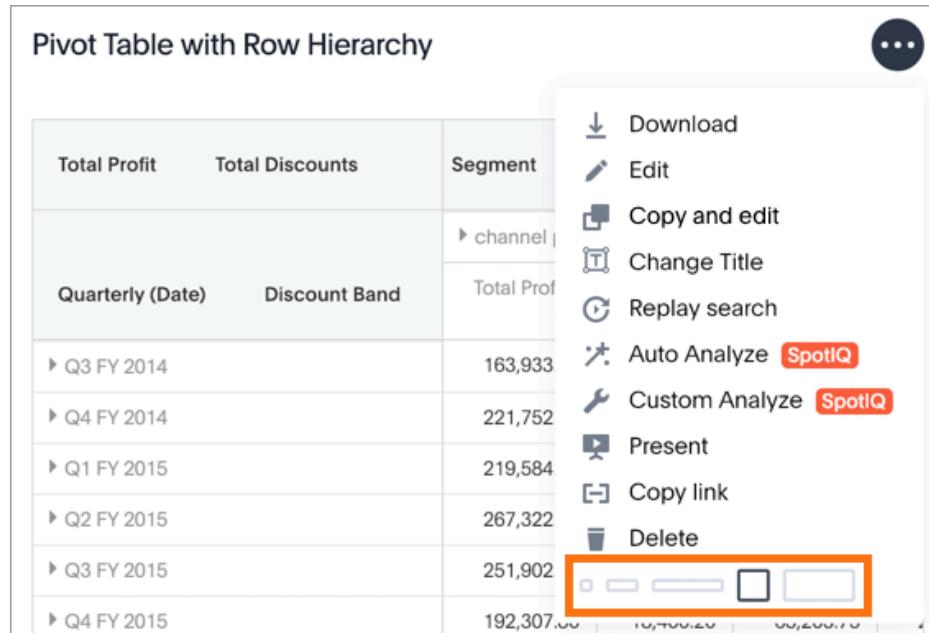


## Change the orientation of a chart or table

You can change the orientation of a chart or table on a pinboard. To do this:

1. Navigate to the chart or table.
2. Click the ellipses icon  for the chart or table.

ThoughtSpot displays the drop-down menu.



Total Profit	Total Discounts	Segment
		▶ channel
Quarterly (Date)	Discount Band	Total Prof
▶ Q3 FY 2014		163,933
▶ Q4 FY 2014		221,752
▶ Q1 FY 2015		219,584
▶ Q2 FY 2015		267,322
▶ Q3 FY 2015		251,902
▶ Q4 FY 2015		192,307...

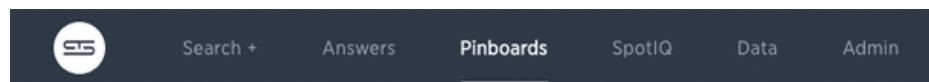
The last item shows different possible orientations, with the current orientation selected.

3. Select a new orientation.
4. Click the ellipses icon  and select **Save**.

## Delete a visualization from your pinboard

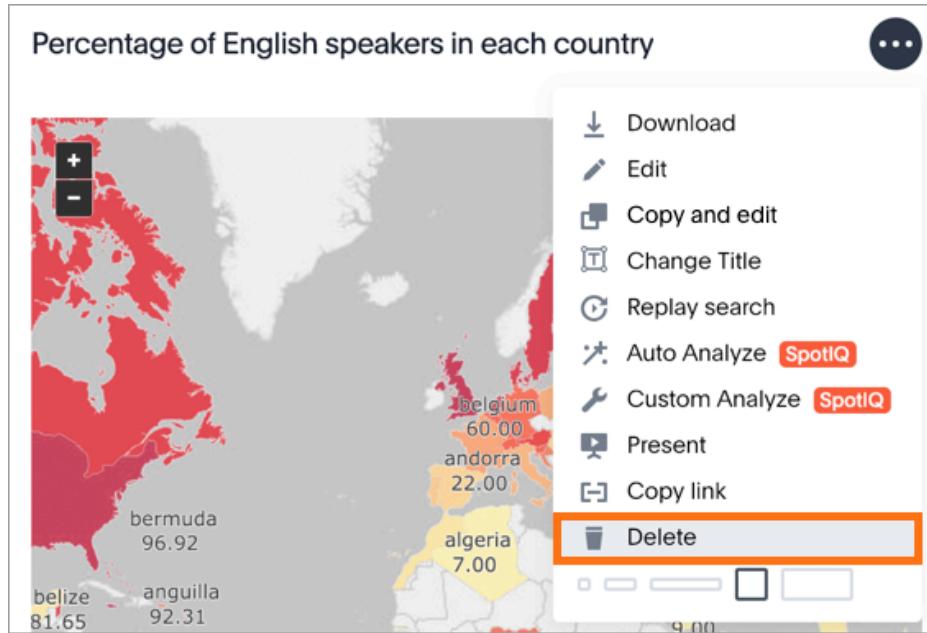
To delete a visualization:

1. Click **Pinboards**, on the top navigation bar.

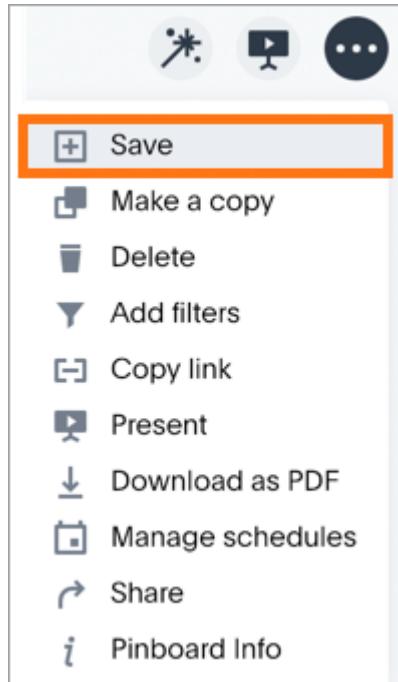


2. On the pinboard list page, click the pinboard that contains the visualization you would like to delete.

3. In the upper-right corner of the visualization, click the ellipses icon  and select **Delete**.



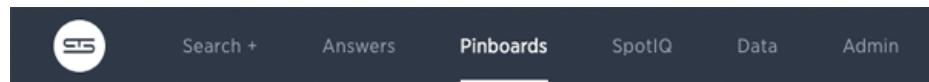
4. Save your pinboard by clicking the ellipses icon  and selecting **Save**.



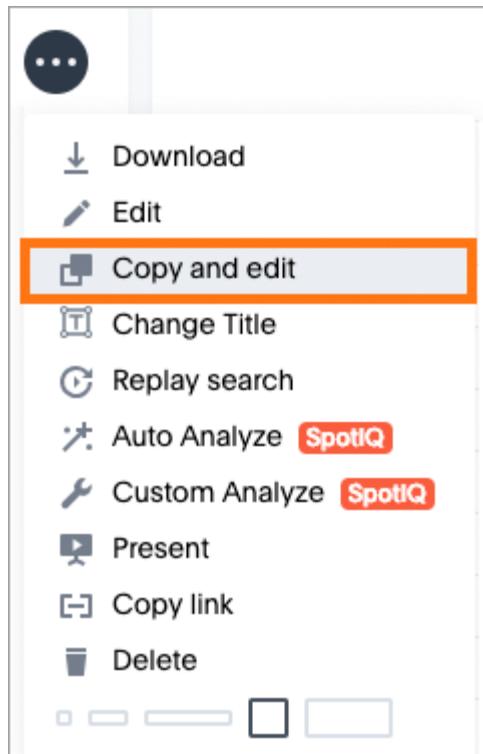
# Copy and edit a visualization from your pinboard

To edit a copy of a visualization:

1. Click **Pinboards**, on the top navigation bar.



2. On the pinboard list page, click the pinboard that contains the visualization you would like to edit a copy of.
3. Find a visualization in the pinboard you want to edit.
4. In the upper-right corner of the visualization, click the ellipses icon and select **Copy and edit**.



A copy of the answer that was used to create the visualization is displayed with “Copy of” added to the beginning of the title.

5. Make any changes you want to the visualization.

6. Click the ellipses icon  and select **Save**.

The Save Answer dialog box appears.

**Save Answer**

Name

Description

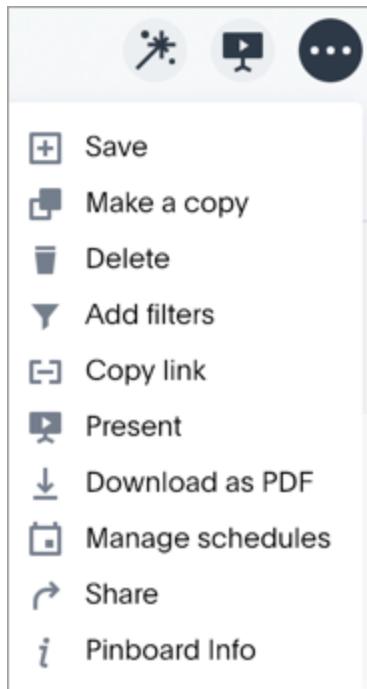
[Cancel](#) [SAVE](#)

7. Change the name and description, as needed, and click **SAVE**.

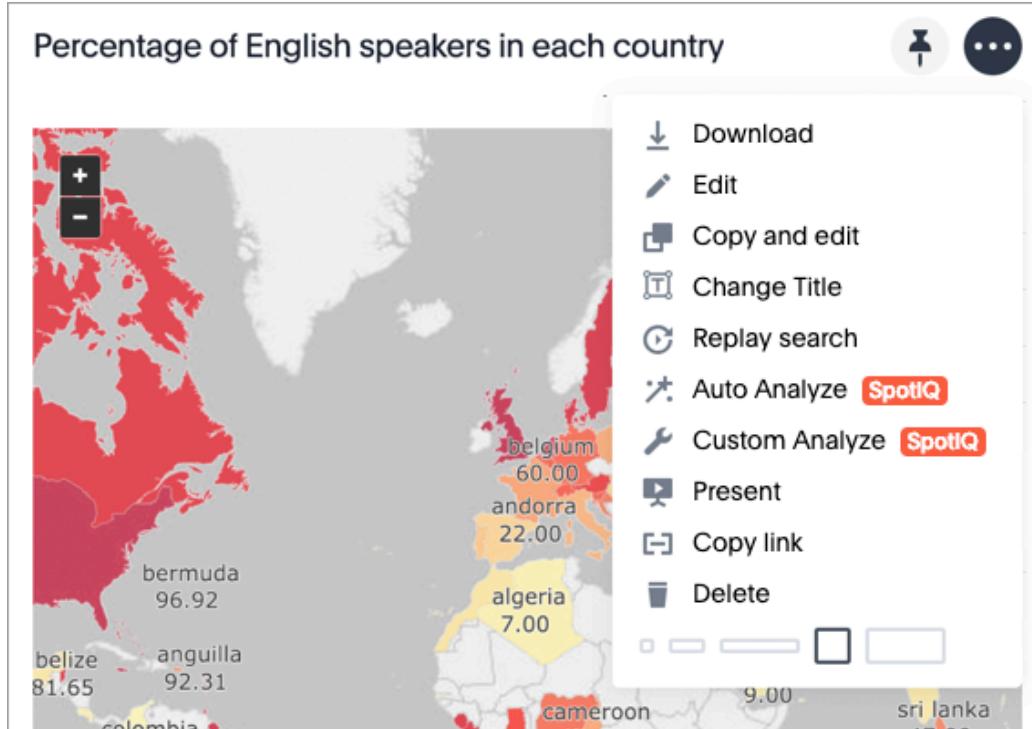
When you navigate back to the Answers page, your edited Answer will appear in the list.

## Other pinboard edits

Other pinboard actions include actions you normally perform on your search as well as actions that you can only perform on a pinboard. Most of these actions are found under the ellipses icon .



Other actions are available on a pinboard display itself. Some actions are static others appear only when you hover over specific locations of the pinboard. This diagram displays active action areas on a pinboard.



# Pinboard filters

Filters, including bulk filters and exclude filters, can be applied to pinboards just as with tables and charts. These kinds of filters apply to an entire pinboard, making it easy to see only the data that you are interested in across the tables and charts within a pinboard.

## When to use a pinboard filter

Pinboard filters can be very useful when you want to apply the same filters to more than one related visualization. You can narrow the focus of your pinboard for specific purposes or audiences.

When you apply a filter, the pinboard is not automatically saved with your filter applied. This is to encourage ad hoc filtering. Therefore, people with read-only access can create pinboard filters. You must have edit access to the pinboard, and view access (or higher) to the underlying data source in order save a pinboard filter.

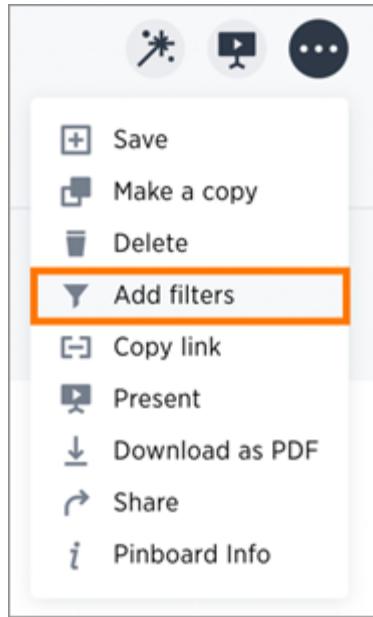
Note that pinboard filters only apply to the tables and charts that are based on worksheets. If a pinboard also includes tables and charts that were created from underlying tables or on user uploaded data, the filters don't apply to them.

## Create a pinboard filter

You can create a filter in the pinboard view for any pinboard. This allows you to easily manipulate the visualizations and view the modified presentation in one place.

Here is an example that shows you how to add a single filter to a pinboard. To create a pinboard filter:

1. Click the ellipses icon  , and select **Add filters**.



2. In the populated columns menu, click the **Add filter** icon next to the column you would like to filter on.

3. Select the values to include in your answer.

### Customer Region

[Include](#) [Exclude](#)

Search by name

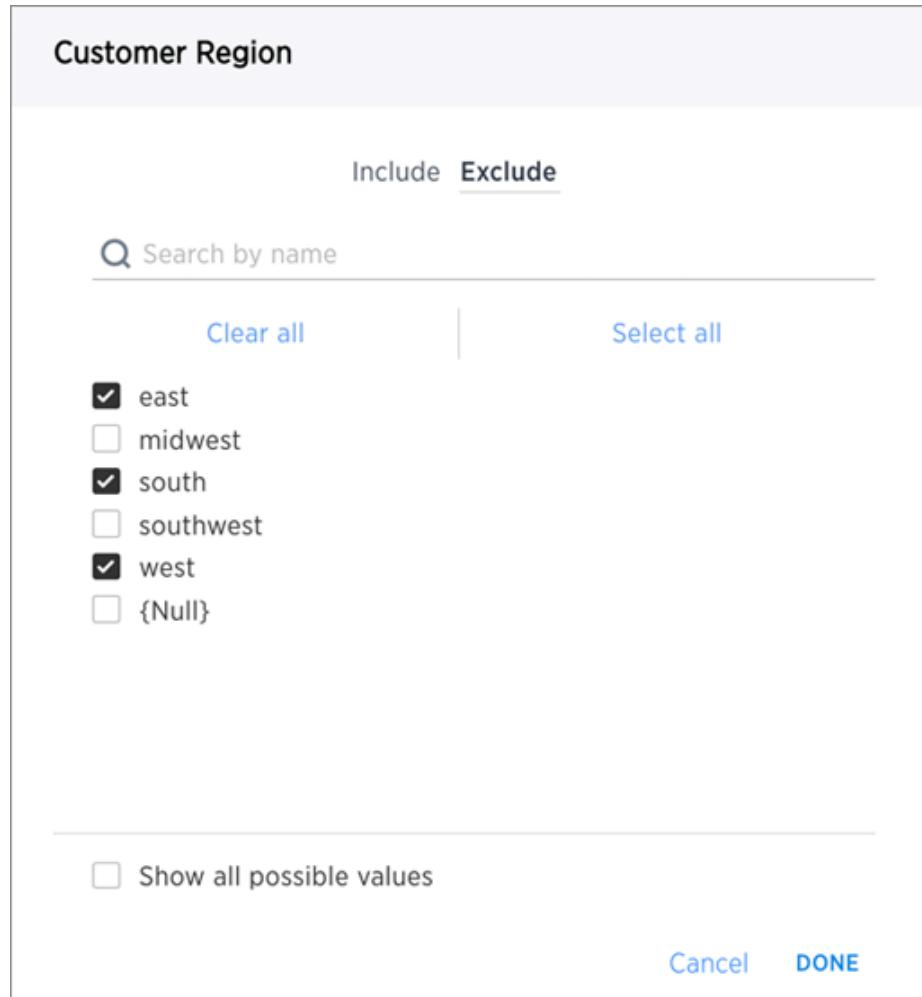
[Clear all](#) | [Select all](#)

east  
 midwest  
 south  
 southwest  
 west  
 {Null}

Show all possible values

[Cancel](#) [DONE](#)

4. If you want to exclude values, click **Exclude** and choose values to exclude.

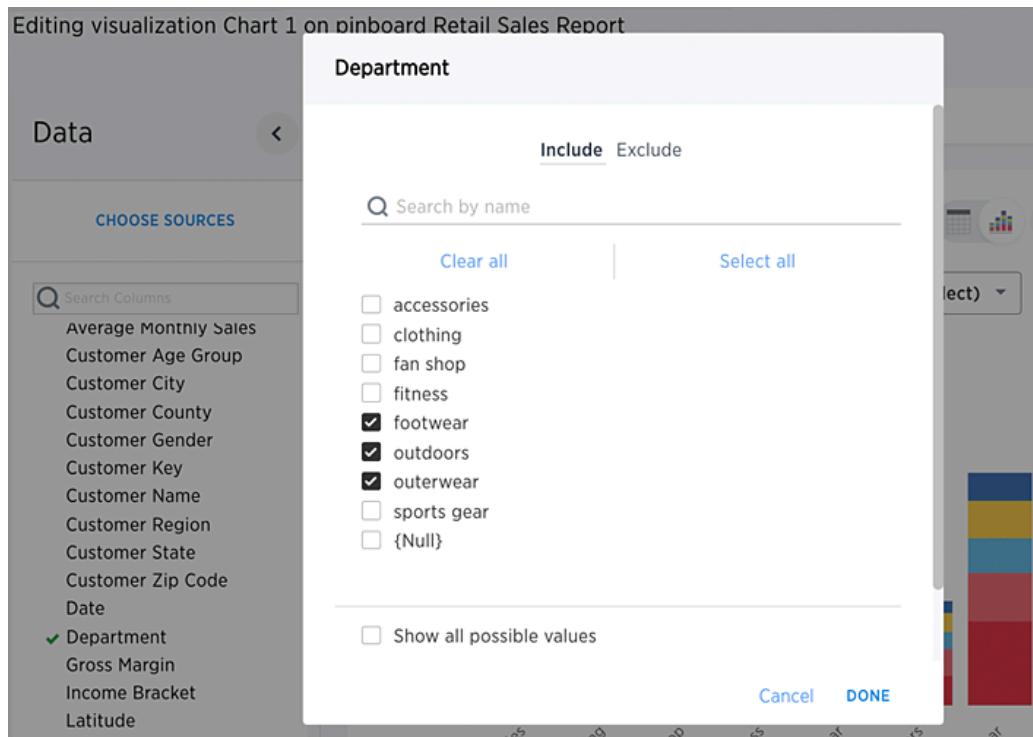


5. Click **Done**.

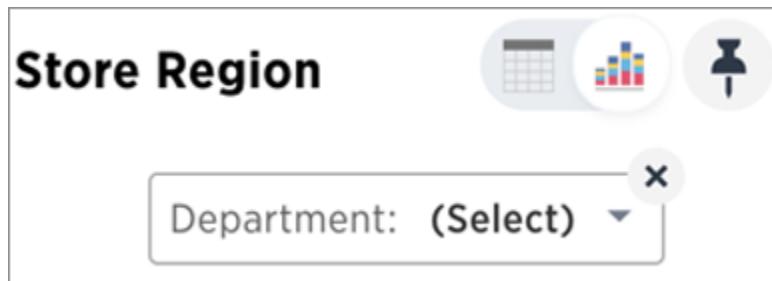
When you apply a filter, the pinboard is not automatically saved with your filter applied to every object in the pinboard that was created from a worksheet. Pinboard filters do not apply to tables and charts built directly on top of base tables.

## Edit a filter from the answer

Your applied filter will sit at the top of the pinboard, where you can edit it in place:



Or delete it:



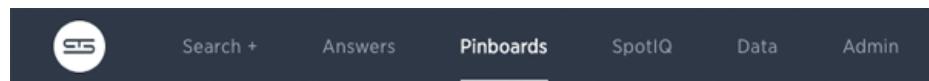
# Schedule a pinboard job

**Summary:** You can schedule a pinboard job for any pinboard by using the Add a schedule prompt page.

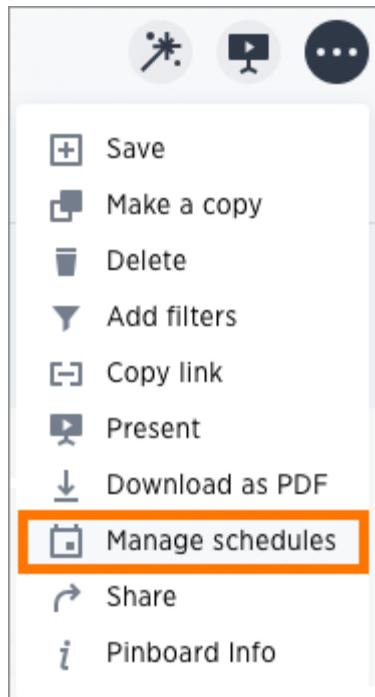
You can add multiple schedules with different configurations for a single pinboard. However, each job is limited to one pinboard schedule. To add a schedule, you must either be an administrator or have the schedule pinboard privilege, and at least edit-only and view-only access to the pinboard.

To schedule a pinboard:

1. Sign in to ThoughtSpot from a browser.
2. Click **Pinboards**, on the top navigation bar.



3. Select the pinboard you want to create a schedule for.
4. Click the ellipses icon and select **Manage schedules** to view all of the schedules set for the pinboard.



5. Click **+ Schedule** to add a new schedule.

Name	Status	Recipient	Created	Author
Finance Update Executive Team	▷ Scheduled	2 Recipients	in 21 seconds	Retail
Marketing Update Executive Team	▷ Scheduled	2 Recipients	20 seconds ago	Retail
Sales Update Company Executives	▷ Scheduled	2 Recipients	2 minutes ago	Retail

On the **Add a Schedule** page, you create a new schedule for your pinboard.

**Add a schedule for [Sales Worldwide](#)**

<b>Schedule</b> <p>Repeats <input type="button" value="Select an option"/></p> <p>Server time zone UTC</p> <p>Name* <input type="text" value=" "/></p> <p>Description <input type="text" value=" "/></p> <p>Type <input type="radio"/> CSV <input checked="" type="radio"/> PDF</p> <p>Gating condition <small>BETA</small> <input type="button" value="+ Add condition"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/></p>	<b>Recipients</b> <p>Add Recipients</p> <p>Users or groups <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add"/></p> <p>Emails <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add"/></p>
<small>* Required field</small>	
<input type="button" value="Cancel"/> <input type="button" value="Schedule"/>	

6. Set the values for your schedule.

Field	Description
<b>Repeats</b>	You can rebuild a pinboard every <i>n</i> minutes, hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly. For some of these, you can also choose specific times of the day or days of the week. Make sure to note the <b>Server time zone</b> which is the timezone which will be used.
<b>Name</b>	Provide a short name for this schedule, <i>Monthly Report Source</i> is an example of a good name.
<b>Description</b>	Enter a description to remind yourself and to inform others. For example, if this is an important schedule for a meeting or a report, you should mention that.
<b>Type</b>	CSV files provide all data for tables, with one attachment per table. Use CSV files to perform further analysis offline. PDF files show all visualizations in the pinboard. Each chart takes up a whole page in the file, while only the first 100 rows of a table are included. Use PDF files to skim the data.

**Gating condition**

Write a statement that returns a single boolean value (true or false). For example, `sum (revenue) > 100` is a valid condition but `is_weekend (commit_date)` is not. You can use any valid formula in your statement. Other than checking your formula syntax, ThoughtSpot does not validate your formula returns a single boolean.

At the scheduled time, ThoughtSpot checks the gating condition, and, if the condition returns true, processes the pinboard. For a list of valid formulas, see the [Formula function Reference](#).

**Recipients**

You are limited to 1000 recipients per job. You can add **Users or groups** to enter ThoughtSpot users or groups. Use **Emails** to add recipients that are not ThoughtSpot users. Any users your ThoughtSpot admin must have set your whitelist domains. Contact ThoughtSpot Support to set your whitelist domains.

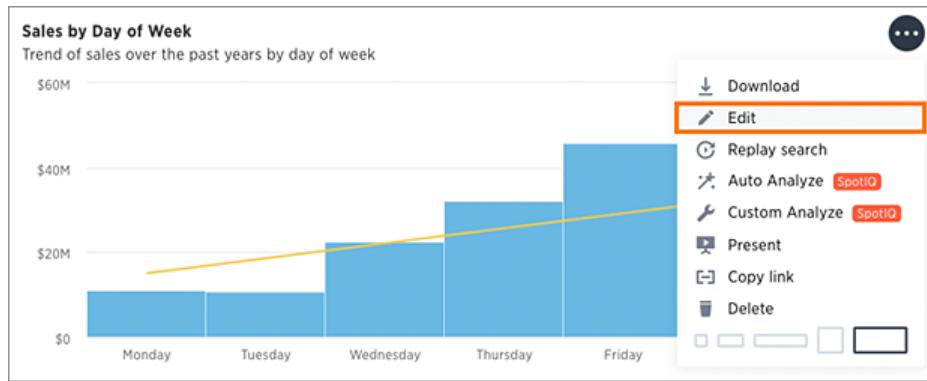
If you experience problems with sending email, your cluster may not have SMTP enabled. Contact your system administrator to resolve this issue.

7. Click **Schedule** to save your schedule configuration.

# Search actions within a pinboard

You can perform many of the same search actions on individual visualizations within a pinboard as you can within a search. You can interact directly with a visualization of a pinboard to perform ad hoc searches or edit it. These search actions include the following:

- Editing a search - You can edit the original search and reconfigure the answer. Click the three-dot **Actions** button to the upper-right of your visualization and select **Edit**.

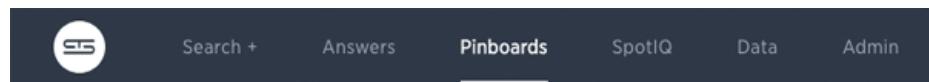


You will now be in edit mode, where you can [view and change sources](#), [search different columns](#), [change the view](#), [save the answer as a worksheet](#), [add a formula](#), and [change the chart](#).

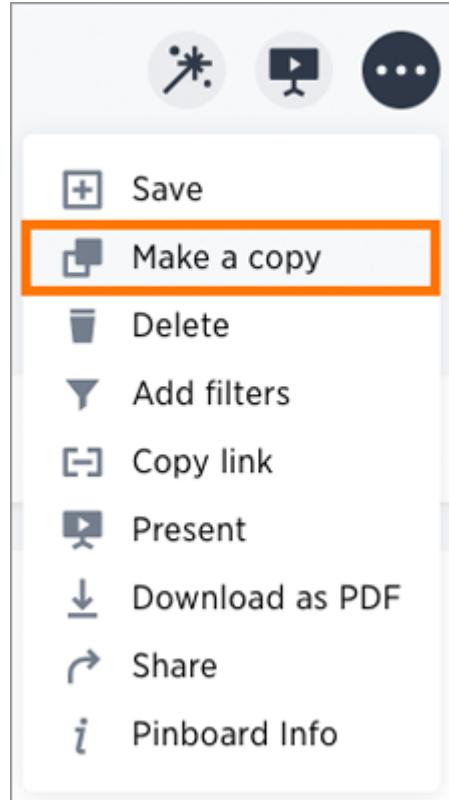
# Copy a pinboard

You can make a copy of a pinboard if you would like to make edits without changing the original pinboard. Making a copy of a pinboard allows you to make your own edits without overwriting the original. When saving a copy, you can type in a new name.

1. Click **Pinboards**, on the top navigation bar.



2. On the pinboard list page, click the pinboard you would like to copy.
3. Click the ellipses icon and select **Make a copy**.



4. Give your pinboard a new name and description, and then click **Save**.

## Save Answer

Name

Description

[Cancel](#) [SAVE](#)

# Copy a pinboard or visualization link

**Summary:** In pinboards, there is a copy link option that lets you copy the link to access the pinboard and visualizations directly.

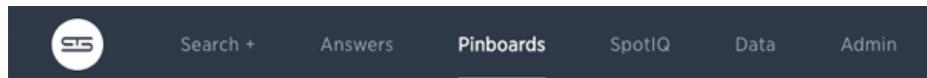
You can copy and paste the copied link to include in a presentation or spreadsheet, or email or Slack it to other people in your company. Note that when clicking the link, the person must be authenticated to ThoughtSpot to see the visualization (e.g. by signing in or via LDAP).

You can also use this link for embedding the chart or table in another Web page, Web portal, or application when using the ThoughtSpot JavaScript API with Embedding or the REST API. For details, read the ThoughtSpot Application Integration Guide.

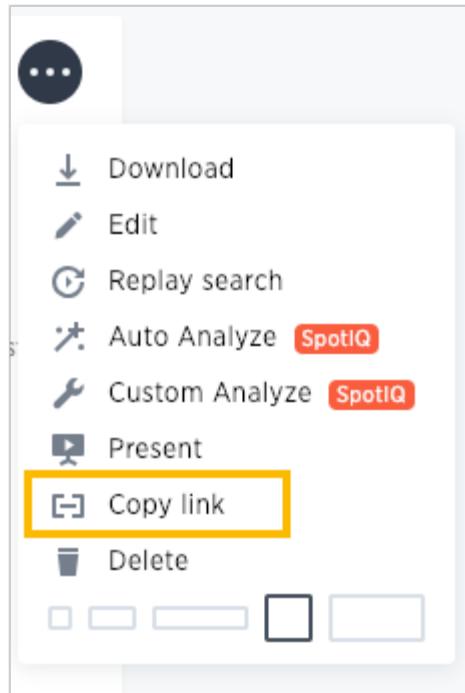
## Copying a pinboard link

To copy the link for a pinboard:

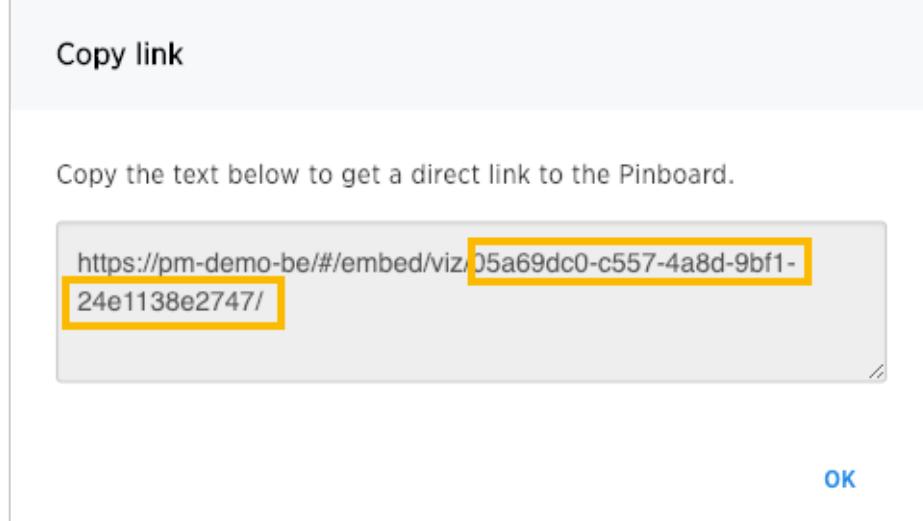
1. Click **Pinboards**, on the top navigation bar.



2. On the pinboard list page, click the pinboard you would like to get a link for.
3. Click the ellipses icon and select **Copy link**.

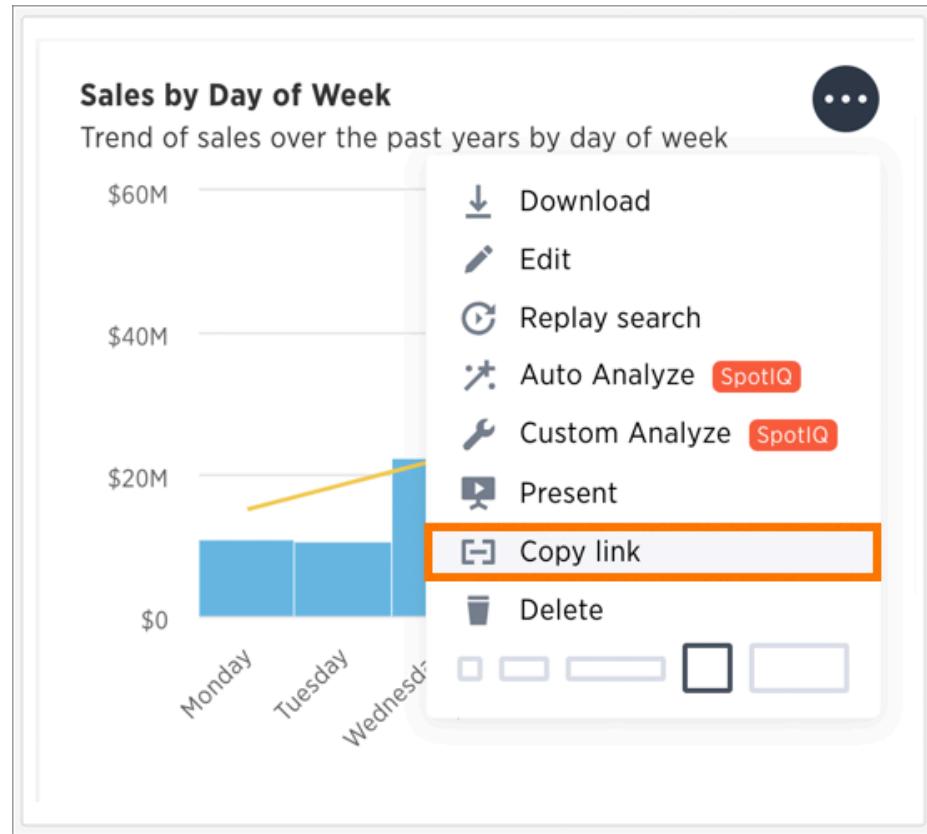


4. Copy the pinboard link. The highlighted portion is the pinboard ID.

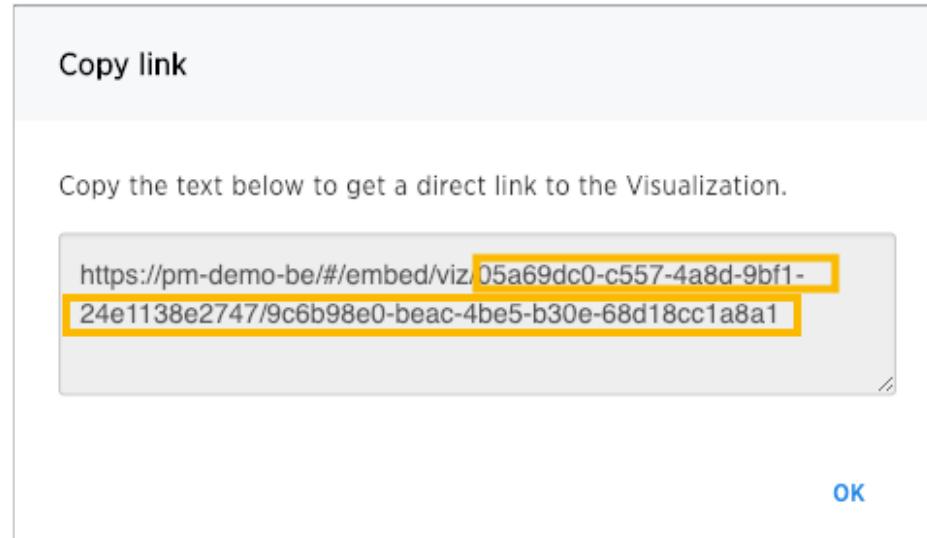


## Copying a visualization link

1. To copy an individual visualization link, click the ellipses icon  and select **Copy link** of the visualization you would like to copy a link from.



2. Copy the visualization link. The highlighted portion is the visualization ID.



# Reset a pinboard visualization

You can undo your edits to a pinboard visualization by resetting it.

## Reset a pinboard visualization

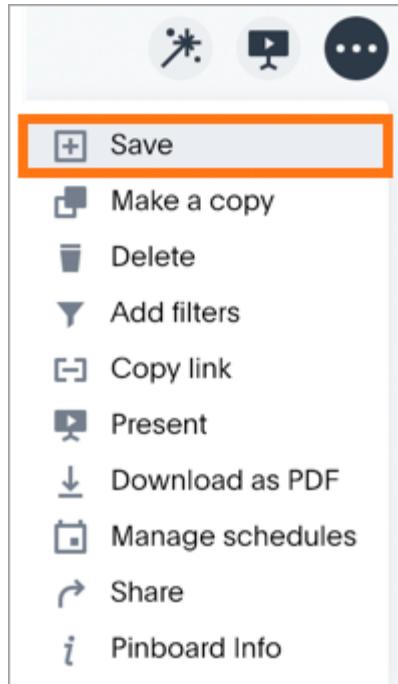
After performing ad hoc actions or edits to a visualization of your pinboard, you can reset the visualization to its original form.

To reset a visualization:

1. On an altered visualization, click the reset icon.



2. Save your pinboard by clicking the ellipses icon  and selecting **Save**.



# Start a slideshow

**Summary:** Displaying your pinboard as a slideshow is a good way to present its contents to others.

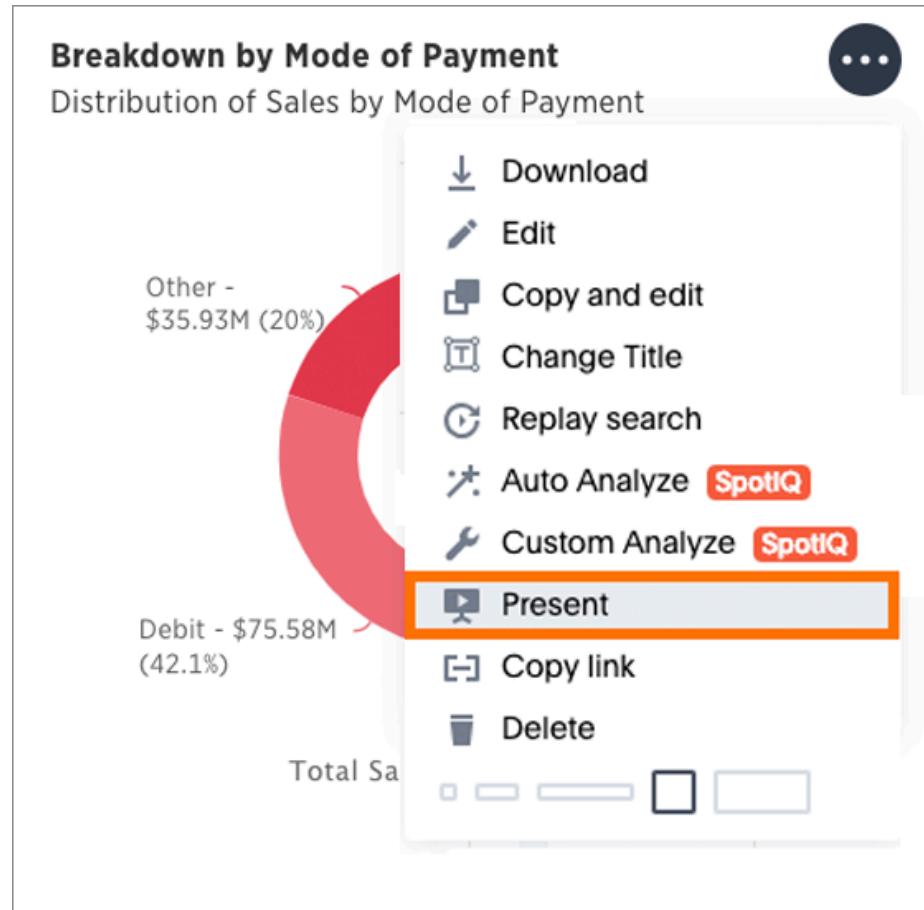
Presenting your pinboard displays your visualizations in order from left to right and top to bottom.

To start a slideshow:

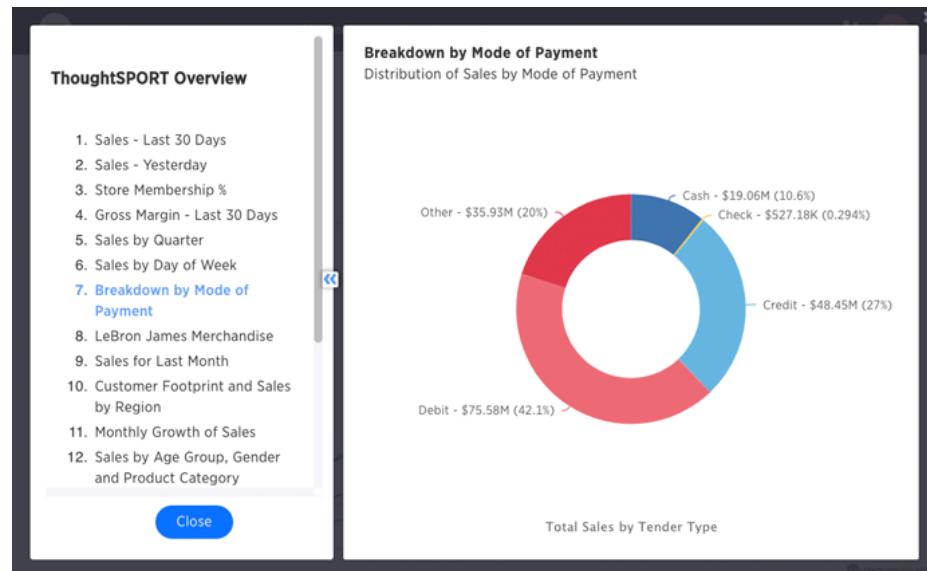
1. Click **Pinboards**, on the top navigation bar.



2. On the pinboard list page, click the pinboard you would like to present.
3. Click the ellipses icon for the visualization you want to start the slideshow with and select **Present**.



4. Use the left and right arrow keys to navigate between your pinboard's visualizations.



5. Click the x at the top-right part of the screen or push the Esc key to exit the slideshow view.

# About R in ThoughtSpot

**Summary:** You can run an R analysis on your data, using ThoughtSpot provided scripts, or custom scripts shared with your team. R visualizations can be shared as answers and pinboards.

R is a popular open source programming language for statistical computing, machine learning, and AI. ThoughtSpot makes R analysis available as a fully integrated feature in version 5.0

## Using R in ThoughtSpot

While the ability to run custom R scripts on ThoughtSpot data was available in previous releases via SpotIQ custom analysis, as of version 5.0 users with R privileges can now run R scripts directly on search results.

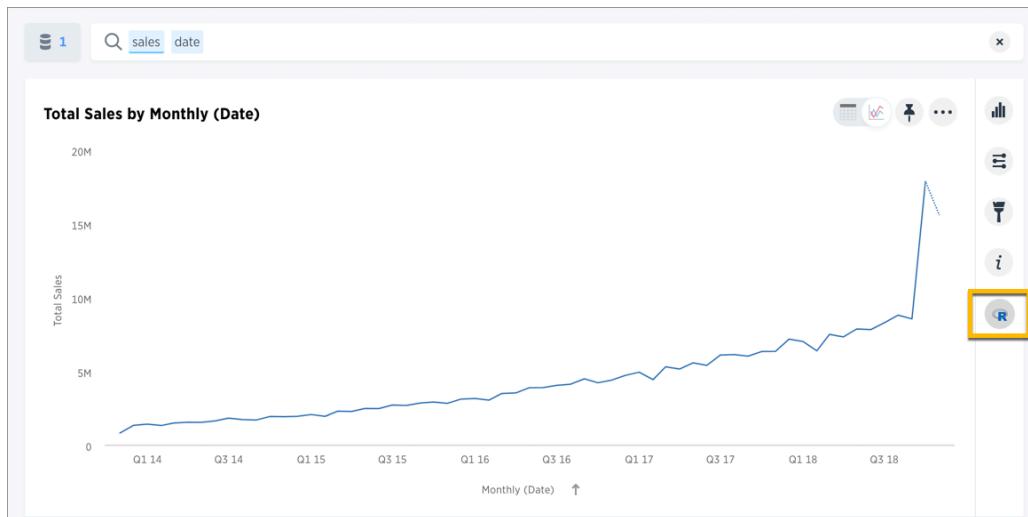
Analysts and data scientists proficient in R can create and share custom scripts.

Users can leverage custom scripts and ThoughtSpot provided scripts, run pre-built R scripts on top of their search results, and share R visualizations as answers and pinboards.

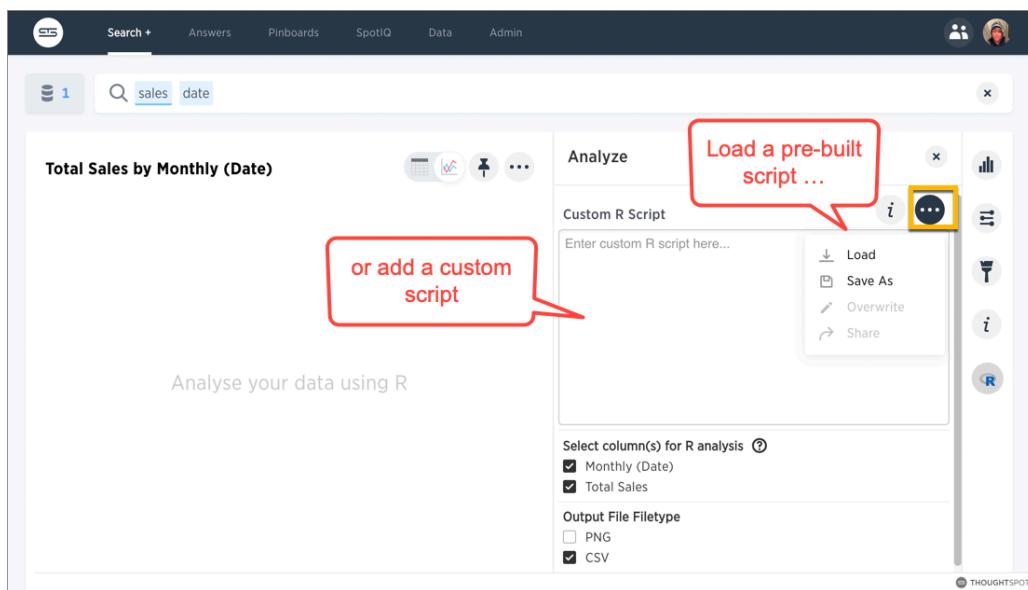
This topic explains how to use R in ThoughtSpot both from an end user and scripting perspective, but is not meant as an R primer.

## How to access R scripts

Users with R script privileges can click the  icon on the toolbar for any search result (answer).



From here, you have options to write a custom script, or load a pre-built or ThoughtSpot provided script.



## Run pre-built R scripts

You don't have to have a background in statistics or be an R programmer to run R analyses in ThoughtSpot. You can use ThoughtSpot-provided scripts and share the R visualizations with others.

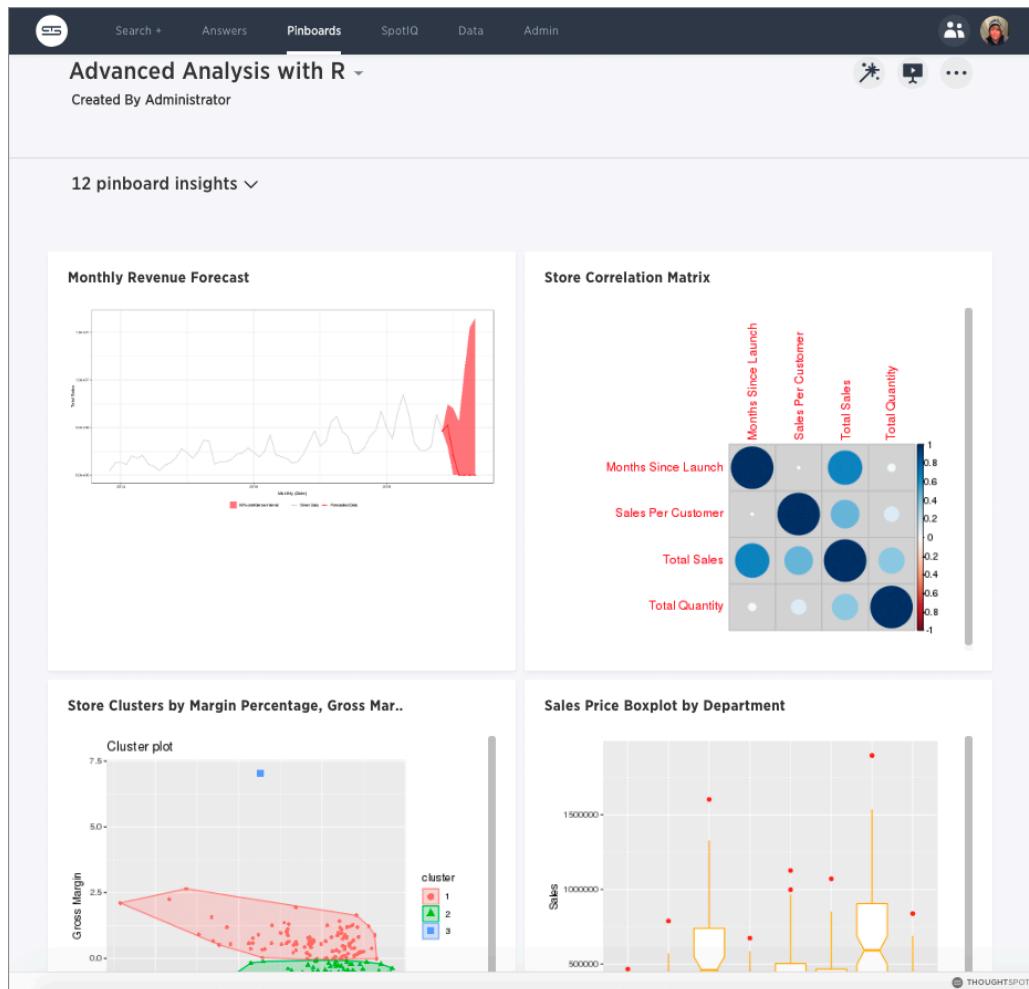
For more on how to run provided scripts, skip to [Run pre-built R scripts on answers](#)

# Write your own R scripts in ThoughtSpot

If you know R, you can write your own custom scripts, share them as templates, test and run them on your data in ThoughtSpot, and build up a shared library of R analyses, scripts, visualizations, and pinboards.

Start with the topic on how to [Create and share R scripts](#) to learn more about writing R scripts in ThoughtSpot, including a few particulars on syntax and column bindings.

To learn more about R programming in general, a good place to start is [R Project for Statistical Computing](#). Also, Anthony Chen's blog post on [Using R Analysis in ThoughtSpot for Time Series Forecasting](#) is a nice introduction to writing R scripts in ThoughtSpot.



## Related information

- [Create and share R scripts](#)
- [Run pre-built R scripts on answers](#)
- [SpotIQ custom analysis](#)
- [Understand groups and privileges](#)
- [tscli rpackage](#)

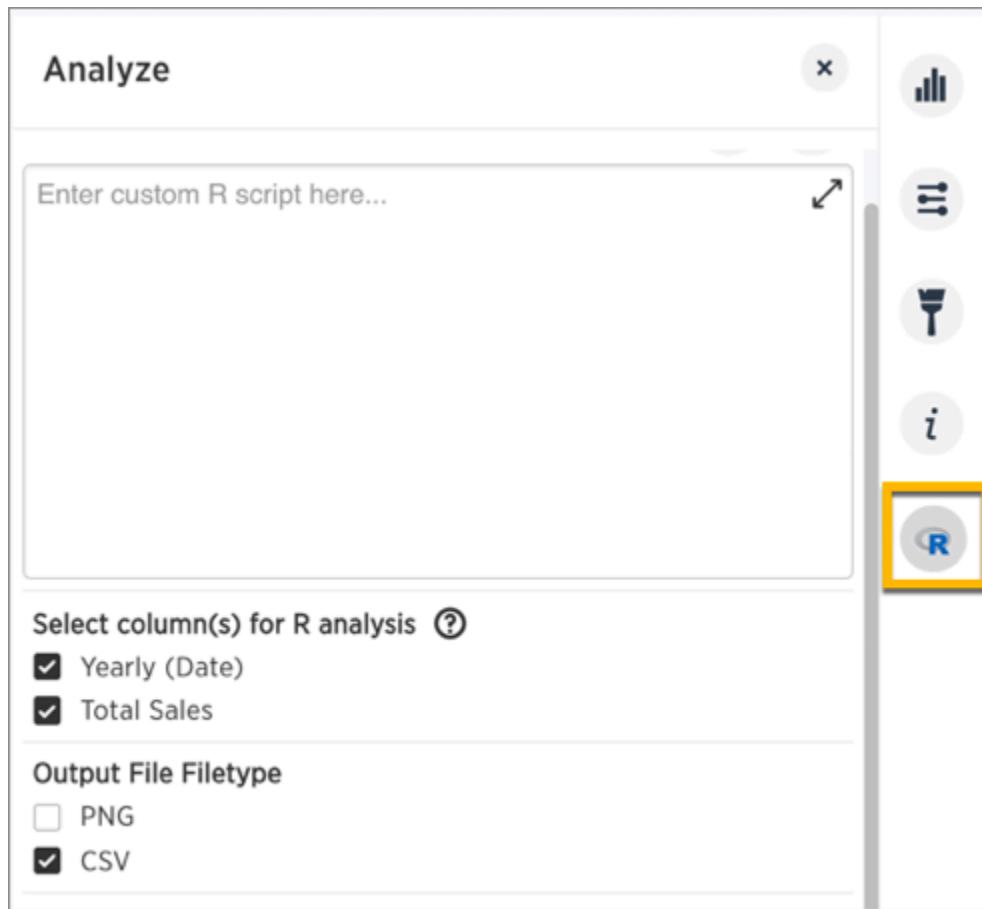
# Create and share R scripts

**Summary:** You can create and share your custom R scripts in ThoughtSpot.

## Overview

Each ThoughtSpot cluster is capable of running an R analysis on your data. To perform your own R analysis, start with a simple search and click the R icon on the right.

Use the **Custom R Script** dialog and settings to enter your script, set which columns to include for analysis, and indicate what output data to expect from your script (PNG or CSV).



ThoughtSpot also supports the sharing of scripts among users to enable you to share your powerful R analyses across the system, and allow others to run your scripts on different search results.

## How it works

An R script in ThoughtSpot is based off of your original search (both the data and the schema), using the columns you select for the analysis. You can select all columns used in the original search or a subset of those columns, depending on the script.

ThoughtSpot auto generates objects with variable names by which you can refer to data elements in your script.

You can refer to the data in the selected columns by using vectors that ThoughtSpot generates for these before the script is run. The first column you select has the variable name `.param0`, the second column you select has the variable name `.param1`, and so on. This naming scheme continues if there are more columns. (You can click the question mark icon  next to “Select columns for R analysis” to get a visual mapping of how the columns are bound to variables in R.)

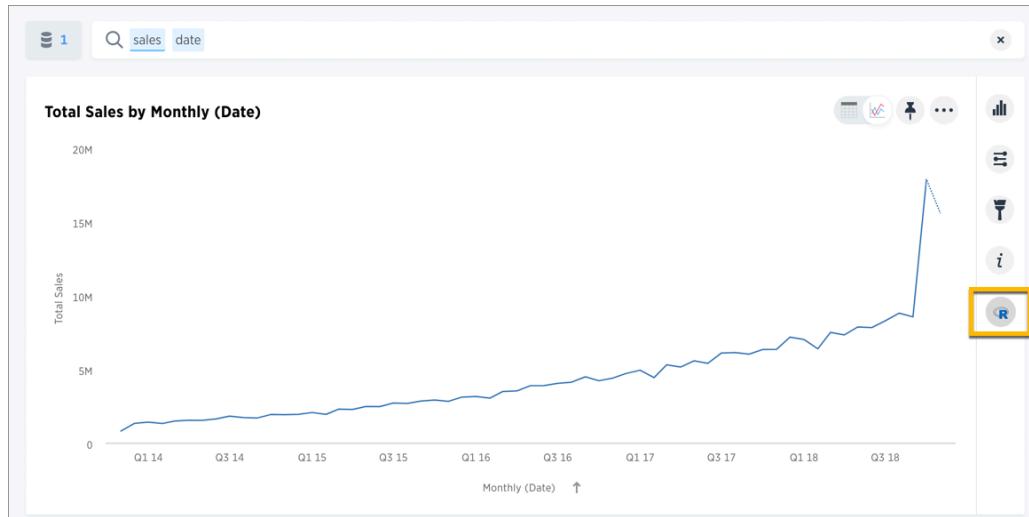
ThoughtSpot also provides an automatically-generated *data frame* object, `df`, that contains all selected column vectors. The data frame is R’s representation of a table (a 2D data structure containing rows and columns).

When the script executes, it passes the information to the server to run the analysis, and displays the answer as a visualization, in either PNG or CSV (table) format.

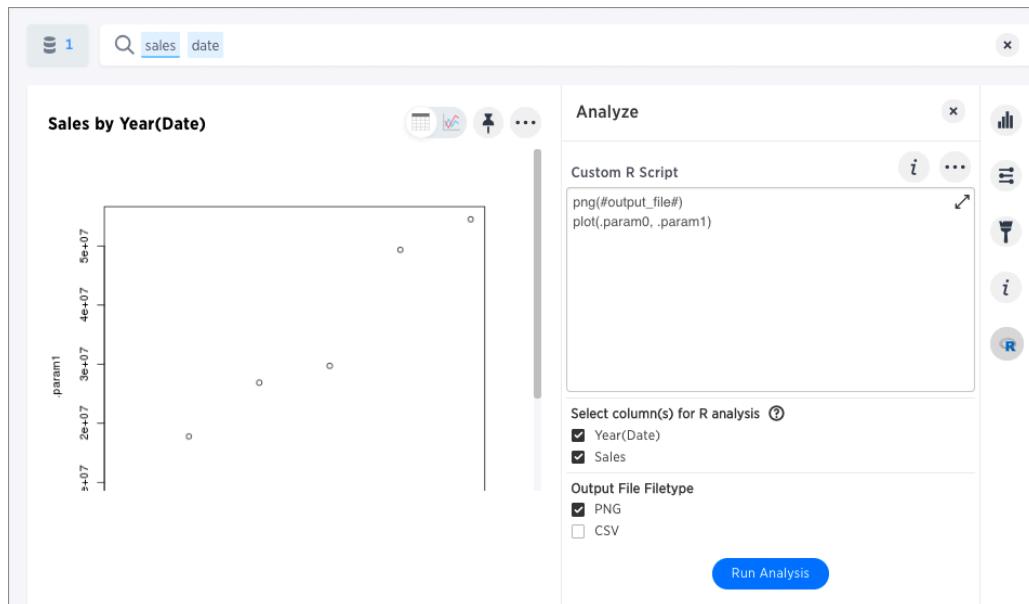
As shown in the examples below, you can chain R analyses together by running another R script on the answer to a previous script.

## Write a custom script

To add a custom R script, start by running a search, then click the **R** icon  on the toolbar.



Add your script into the **Custom R Script** dialog, and set the column bindings and output type appropriately, as shown in the following examples.



For an R script to produce a meaningful output in ThoughtSpot, the script should generate a CSV or PNG file. Output should be written to the token `#output_file#`. CSV output is rendered back as a simple table in ThoughtSpot, PNG output is rendered back as a static PNG.

## Basic R script to generate CSV data

This is an example of a basic R script that generates CSV data. (The `df` variable name must be lower case, as shown.)

```
write.csv(df, #output_file#)
```

The generated data is displayed back as a table when you run the analysis:

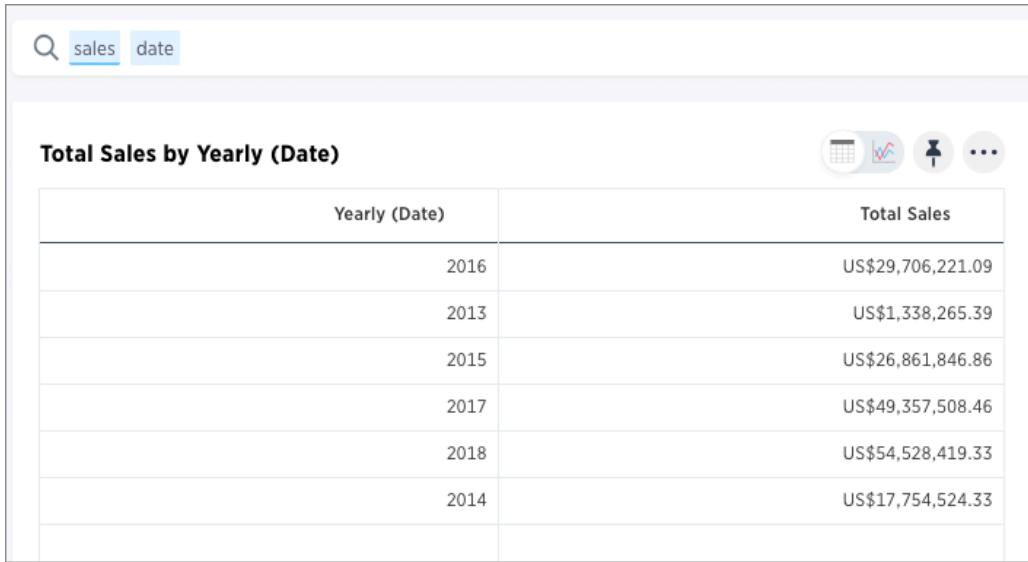
The screenshot shows the ThoughtSpot interface. On the left, there is a search bar with the text "sales date". Below it, a table titled "Sales by Year(Date)" displays six rows of data:

	Year(Date)	Sales
1	1357027200	1338265.38718
2	1420099200	26861846.8610099
3	1388563200	17754524.3289249
4	1514793600	54528419.326855
5	1451635200	29706221.0884754
6	1483257600	49357508.4623298

( showing rows 1-6 of 6 )

On the right, there is an "Analyze" panel. It contains a "Custom R Script" section with the code `write.csv(df, #output_file#)`. Below it, under "Select column(s) for R analysis", the "Year(Date)" and "Sales" checkboxes are checked. Under "Output File Filetype", the "CSV" checkbox is checked. A "Run Analysis" button is at the bottom of the panel.

This basic script returns the exact same table results as if you did the query directly in ThoughtSpot and selected the table view, barring some additional formatting you get for free on the search.



The screenshot shows a search bar at the top with 'sales' and 'date' selected. Below it is a table titled 'Total Sales by Yearly (Date)'. The table has two columns: 'Yearly (Date)' and 'Total Sales'. The data rows are:

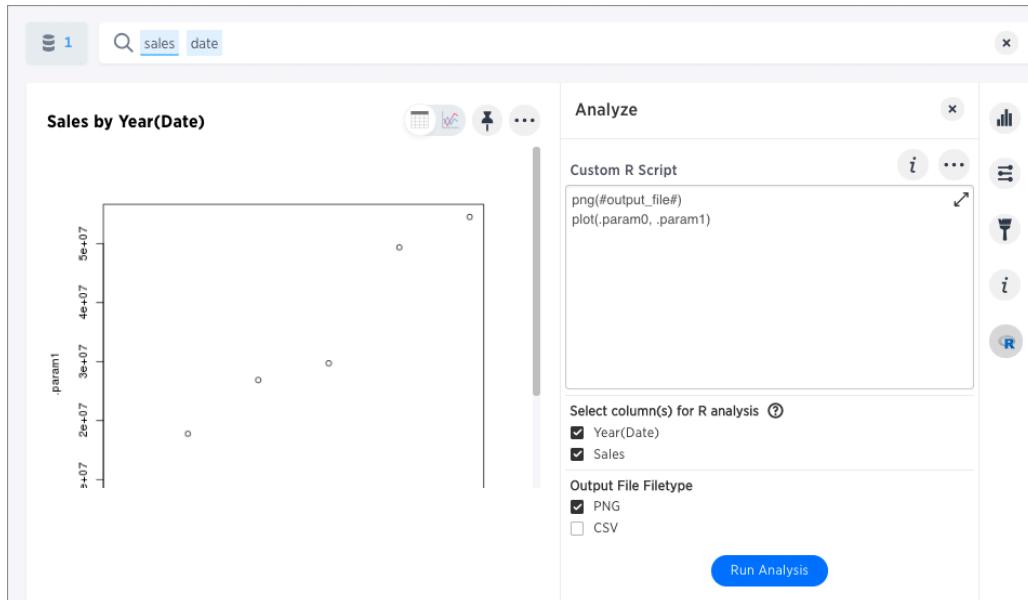
Yearly (Date)	Total Sales
2016	US\$29,706,221.09
2013	US\$1,338,265.39
2015	US\$26,861,846.86
2017	US\$49,357,508.46
2018	US\$54,528,419.33
2014	US\$17,754,524.33

## Basic R script to generate a PNG graphic

This is an example of a basic R script that generates PNG data as output.

```
png(#output_file#)
plot(.param0, .param1)
```

The generated data is displayed back as a static PNG when you run the analysis:



## Column bindings and output file type

- Under **Select column(s) for R analysis**, you specify the data you want to send to R and how to send it. If you do not make any choices here, all columns in the search are selected in the order they appear in the search bar.

In the examples above, `Year (Date)` is `.param0`, and `Sales` is `.param1`. To verify this, click the question mark icon next to **Select columns for R analysis** to see the “column bindings”. Reordering the columns changes the column bindings/params.

- Under **Output File Type** Select PNG or CSV, depending on the output details and in your script.

## Options on scripts

You can click these icons in the R script dialog to get more options:

- The R script information icon  provides a basic reference guide for creating an R analysis in ThoughtSpot.
- The ellipses icon  provides a menu with options to save or load a previously saved R script, as well as share your R script with other users in the system.
- The arrow at the top right of the script dialog  opens a popout editor that gives you a larger space in which to view and edit your R script.
- The question mark icon  next to “**Select column(s) for R analysis**” provides a visual mapping of how the columns are bound to variables in R.

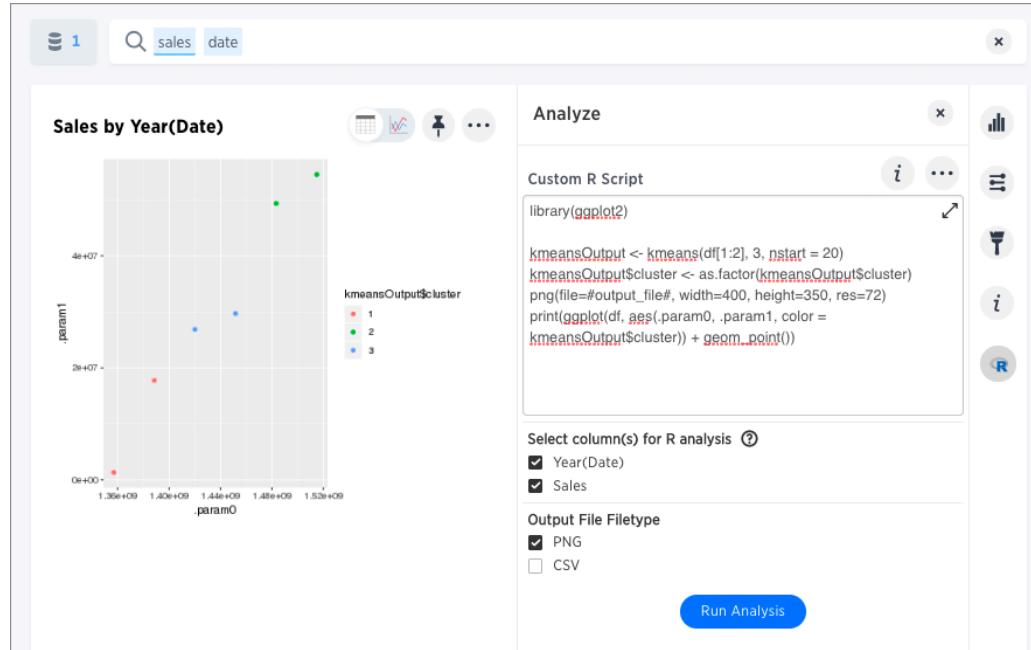
## K-Means clustering example scripts

This script loads the `ggplot2` visualization package, labels the columns inside of the ThoughtSpot generated data frame object (`df`), and runs a K-Means clustering algorithm.

```
library(ggplot2)

kmeansOutput <- kmeans(df[1:2], 3, nstart = 20)
kmeansOutput$cluster <- as.factor(kmeansOutput$cluster)
png(file=#output_file#, width=400, height=350, res=72)
print(ggplot(df, aes(.param0, .param1, color = kmeansOutput$cluster)) + geom_point())
```

When you run this script on the results of the original `sales date` search, you get the following visualization as a PNG.



You can run another R script directly on this result to get CSV results:

```
kmeansOutput <- kmeans(df[1:2], 3, nstart = 20);
df$Cluster <- as.factor(kmeansOutput$cluster);
write.csv(df, file=#output_file#, row.names=FALSE);
```

The script for CSV output generates a table:

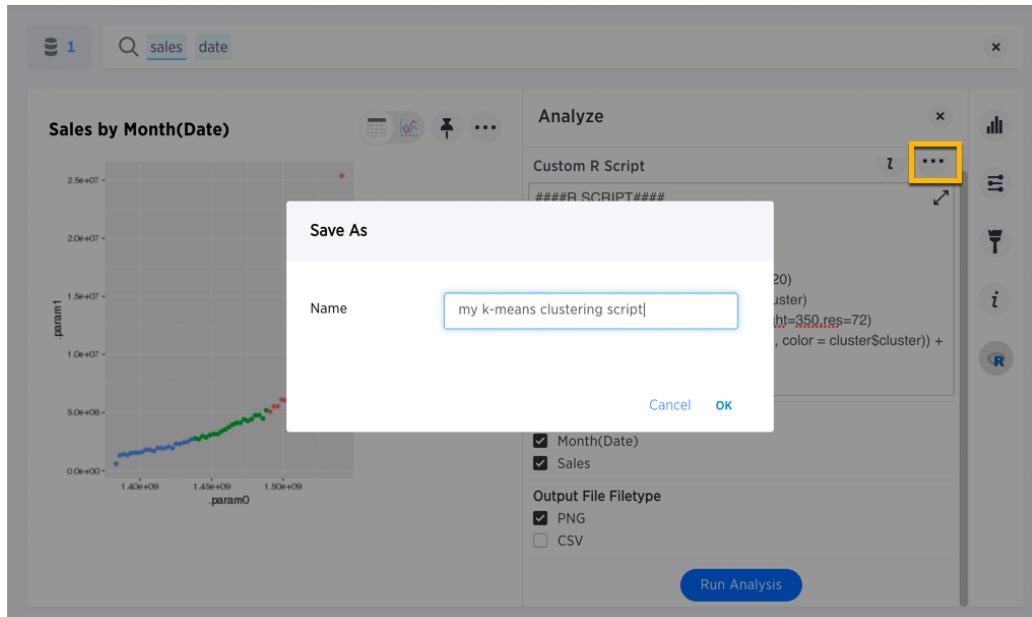
The screenshot shows the ThoughtSpot interface. On the left, there is a table titled "Sales by Year(Date)" with columns: Yearly (Date), Total Sales, and Cluster. The data includes rows for various dates and their corresponding sales values and cluster assignments. On the right, there is an "Analyze" panel. In the "Custom R Script" section, the following code is written:

```
kmeansOutput <- kmeans(df[1:2], 3, nstart = 20);
df$Cluster <- as.factor(kmeansOutput$cluster);
write.csv(df, file=#output_file#, row.names=FALSE);
```

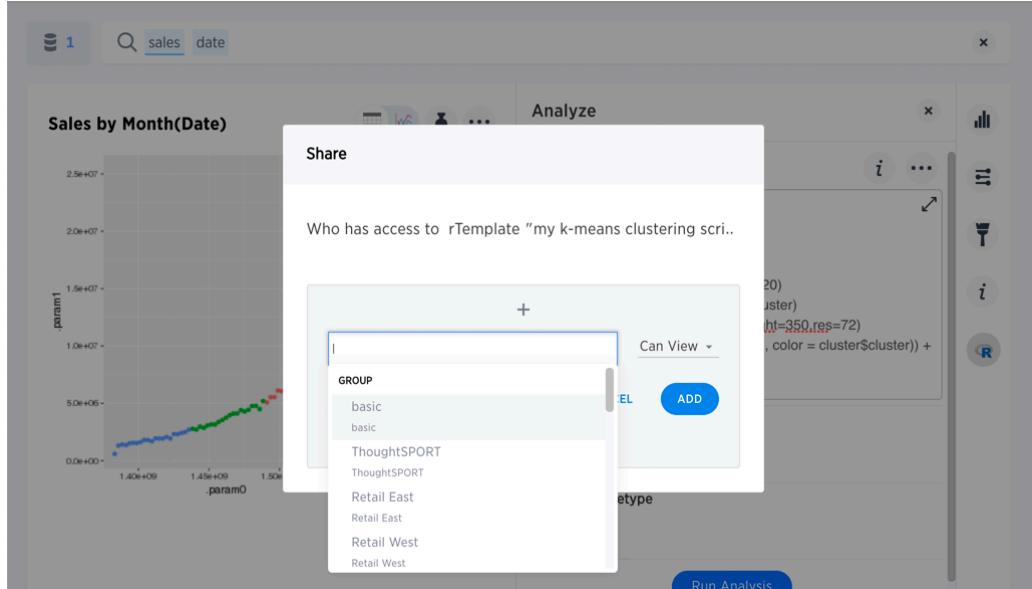
Below the script, under "Select column(s) for R analysis", "Year(Date)" and "Sales" are checked. Under "Output File Filetype", "CSV" is checked. A "Run Analysis" button is at the bottom.

## Save and share your script

To save a script, choose **Save as** from the options menu of the script. After you name and save it, your script will show in the **Load** scripts dialog.



To share a script, choose **Share** from the options menu .

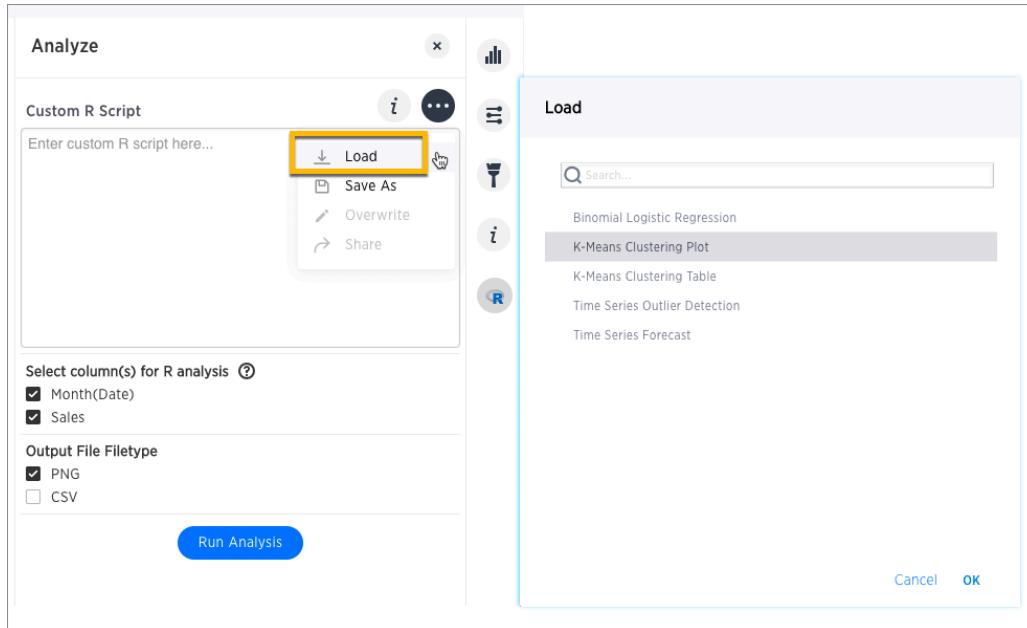


## More script examples

For some more example scripts, check out the blog post on [Using R Analysis in ThoughtSpot for Time Series Forecasting](#), or load one of the ThoughtSpot provided scripts:

- Binomial Logistic Regression

- K-Means Clustering Plot
- K-Means Clustering Table
- Time Series Outlier Detection
- Time Series Forecast



## Related information

- [Using R Analysis in ThoughtSpot for Time Series Forecasting](#) (blog post by Antony Chen of ThoughtSpot)
- [R Project for Statistical Computing](#)

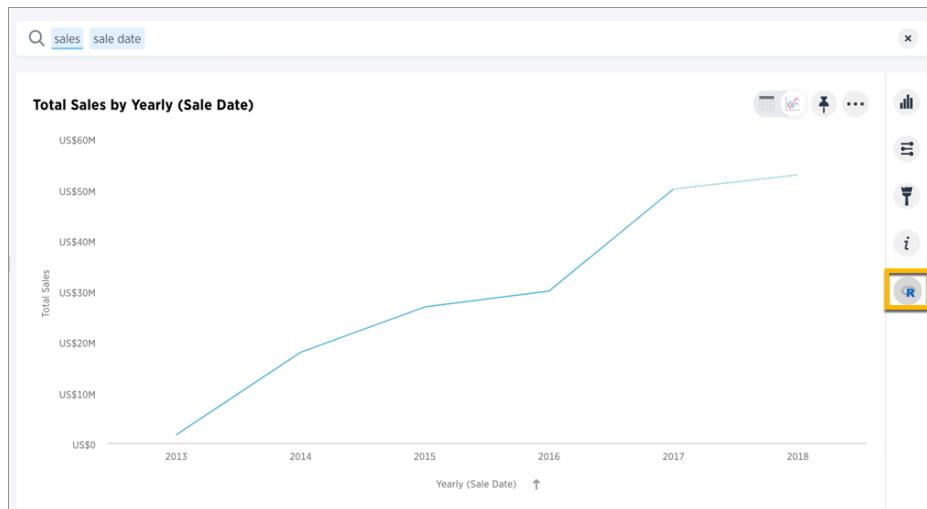
# Run prebuilt R scripts on answers

**Summary:** Anyone with R privileges can run an R analysis ThoughtSpot using provided scripts, you don't need to be an expert.

If you have R privileges on your ThoughtSpot instance, you can run R analyses on search results, and save and share the resulting visualization with others. The users you share visualizations with do not need R privileges.

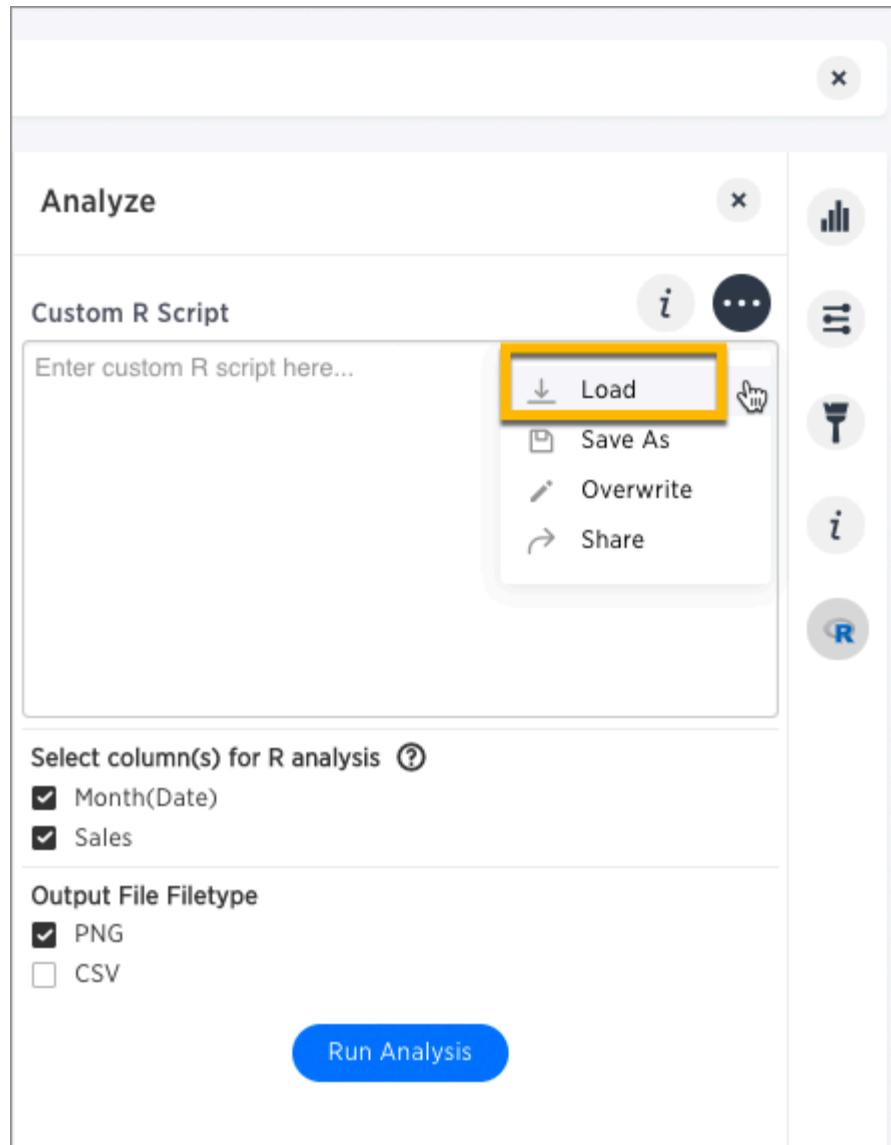
## Run an R analysis

1. Click the **R** icon  on the toolbar for any search result (answer).

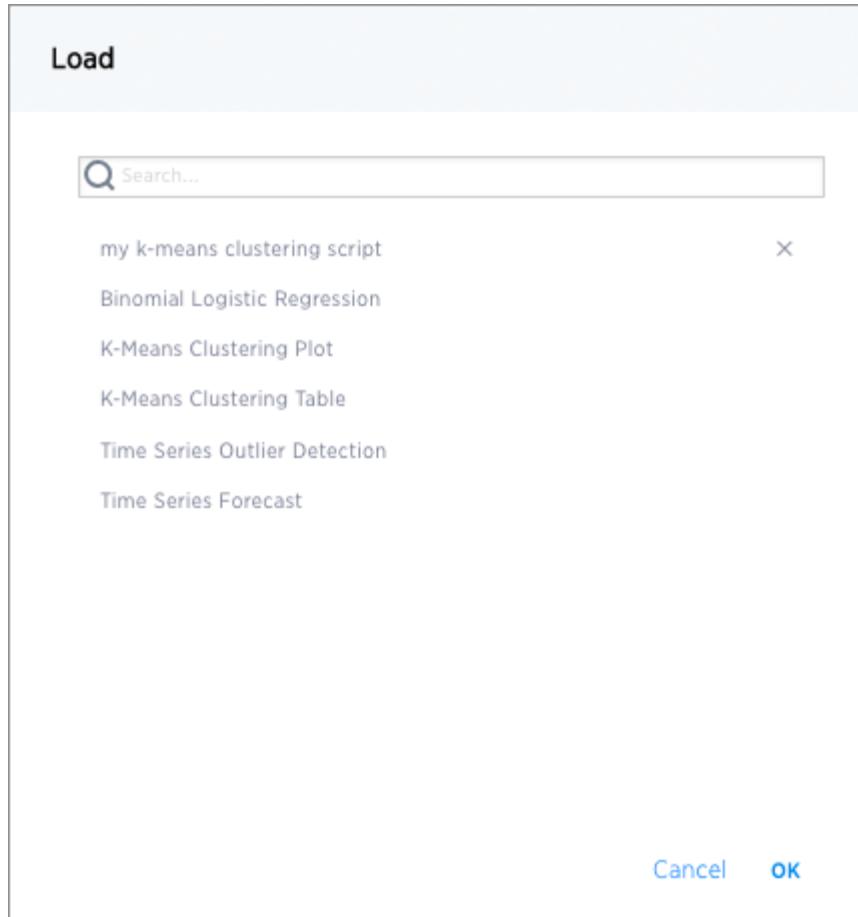


From here, you have options to write a custom script, or load a pre-built or ThoughtSpot provided script.

2. In the Analyze dialog, click the ellipses icon  next to the **Custom R Script** panel, and choose **Load**.



This brings up a list of pre-built scripts, both provided by ThoughtSpot and any created by programmers on your team.



3. Select a script, then choose the columns you want to include in the analysis and the output file type (PNG or CSV).

Note that the output file type must match the script.

For example, if you select one of the ThoughtSpot provided time series scripts, the comment at the top of the script provides guidance on what columns to select.

```
# NOTE: Only two columns are needed for this analysis.  
# The first column should represent some date column  
# and the second should be some numeric measure column.
```

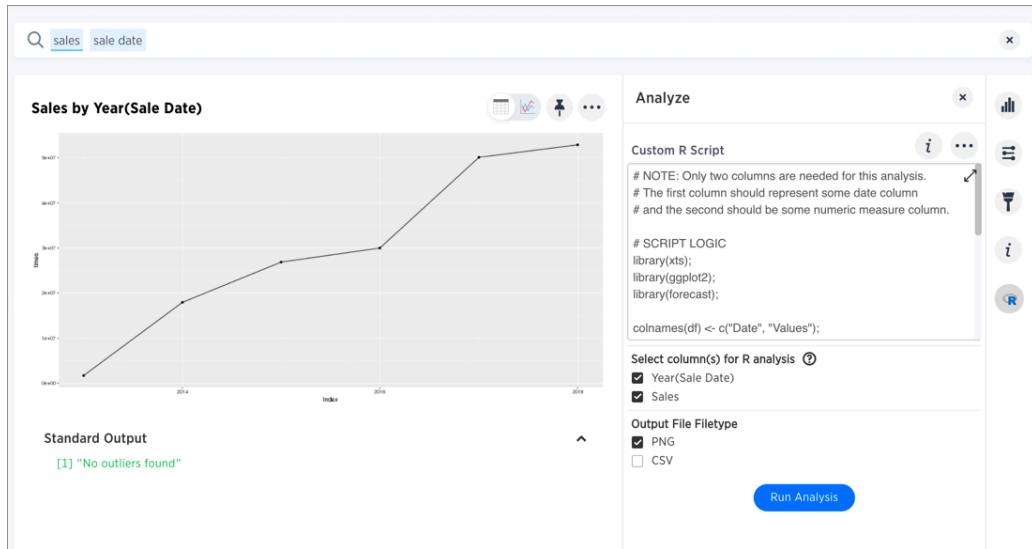
Also, scroll through the script to identify whether it's coded to produce graphical (PNG) or tabular (CSV) output. The time series scripts are both set up to produce graphical output, as indicated by a line like this at the end of the scripts.

```
png(#output_file#, width=1000);  
print(img);
```

4. Select **Run Analysis** to execute the script.

## Time Series Outlier Example

In this example, we ran an analysis for **Time Series Outlier Detection** on search results that show sales totals by date.

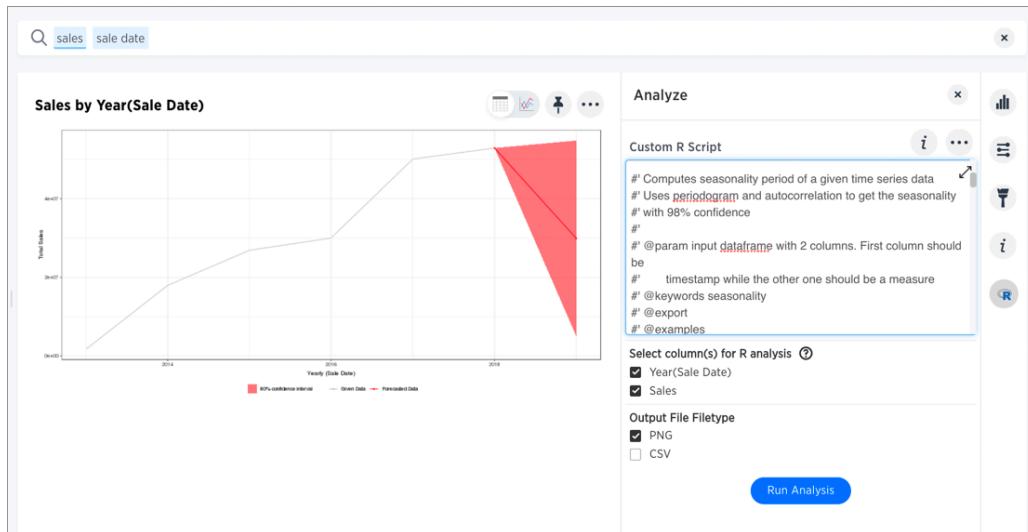


Note that we included a date column and a measure, and selected PNG as the output to match what the script requires. The original search could have had more columns than this, but you can always structure the analysis properly by selecting only the date column and measure column you want to focus on.

In this case, no outliers were found, so the R visualization matches the original search result line graph.

## Time Series Forecast Example

In this example, we ran a **Time Series Forecast** on the same search result.



## Diverging Bars Example

Here is an example of taking a script found online and repurposing it for a use case in ThoughtSpot.

Antony Chen demo'ded this in a SpotOn webinar. You can find his full presentation on Custom R Scripts and demo at [SpotOn Learning: ThoughtSpot 5.0 BI and Data Science Features](#) in the Community.

Consider this script, found on this website of [Top 50 ggplot2 Visualizations - The Master List \(With Full R Code\)](#). A direct link to this script is [here](#).

```
library(ggplot2)
theme_set(theme_bw())

# Data Prep
data("mtcars") # load data
mtcars$`car name` <- rownames(mtcars) # create new column for
car names
mtcars$mpg_z <- round((mtcars$mpg - mean(mtcars$mpg))/sd(mtcars$mpg), 2) # compute normalized mpg
mtcars$mpg_type <- ifelse(mtcars$mpg_z < 0, "below", "above")
# above / below avg flag
mtcars <- mtcars[order(mtcars$mpg_z), ] # sort
mtcars$`car name` <- factor(mtcars$`car name`, levels = mtcars$`car name`) # convert to factor to retain sorted order in plot.

# Diverging Barcharts
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x=`car name`, y=mpg_z, label=mpg_z)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity', aes(fill=mpg_type), width=.5) +
  scale_fill_manual(name="Mileage",
                    labels = c("Above Average", "Below Average"),
                    values = c("above"="#00ba38", "below"#f87
66d")) +
  labs(subtitle="Normalised mileage from 'mtcars'", title= "Diverging Bars") +
  coord_flip()
```

You can modify the script above to support the phone sales use case discussed in the webinar.

In this script, `mtcars` is replaced with references to our phone sales (`df$Sales`) and `car name` is replaced with `Device Name` both from the column data in the search example used in the webinar demo. The script uses the ThoughtSpot *data frame* object (`df`), and adds two lines at the end to specify output type as a `png` image.

```
library(ggplot2)
theme_set(theme_bw())

# Data Prep
df$sales_z <- round((df$Sales - mean(df$Sales))/sd(df$Sales),
2) # compute normalized mpg
df$sales_type <- ifelse(df$sales_z < 0, "below", "above") # above / below avg flag
df <- df[order(df$sales_z), ] # sort
df`Device Name` <- factor(df`Device Name`, levels = df`Device Name`) # convert to factor to retain sorted order in plot.

# Diverging Barcharts
img <- ggplot(df, aes(x=`Device Name`, y=sales_z, label=sales_z)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity', aes(fill=sales_type), width=.5) +
  scale_fill_manual(name="Sales",
                    labels = c("Above Average", "Below Average"),
                    values = c("above"="#00ba38", "below"#f8766d")) +
  labs(subtitle="Normalised Sales for Phones",
       title= "Diverging Bars") +
  coord_flip()
png(#output_file#, width=1000, height=1000)
print(img)
```

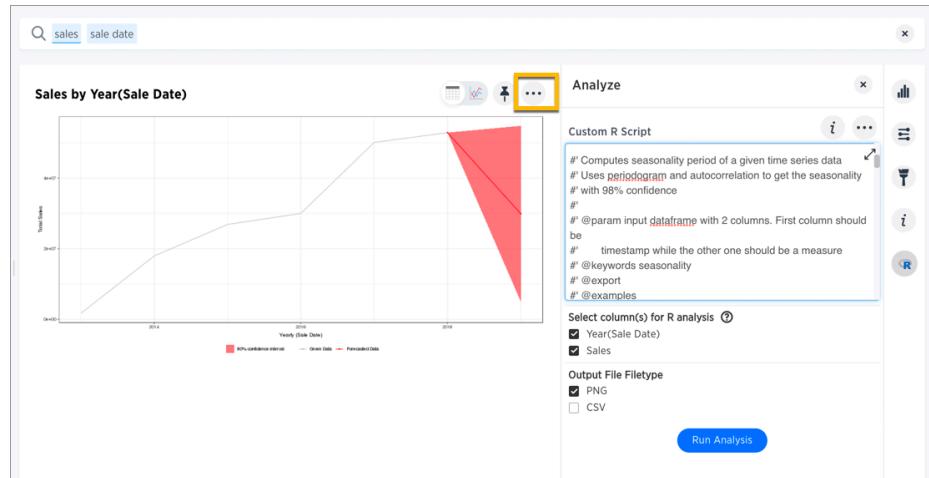
# Save and share R visualizations

**Summary:** You can save and share R analyses as answers and pinboards.

In terms of sharing, the R visualization you get as a result of running a script is similar to any other search result in ThoughtSpot. You can save it, share it, and add it to pinboards.

## Save an R visualization

1. Click the ellipses icon  above the generated graphic or table containing your analysis, and select **Save** from the menu.



2. Add a name and description for the analysis, and click **Save**.

Save answer as

Name

Description

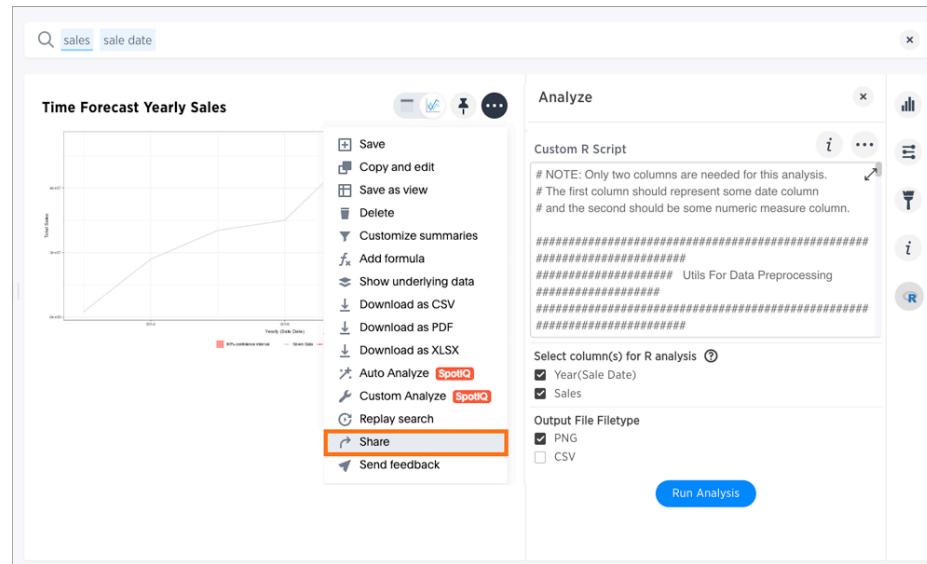
[Cancel](#) [SAVE](#)

The saved analysis is added to **Answers**.

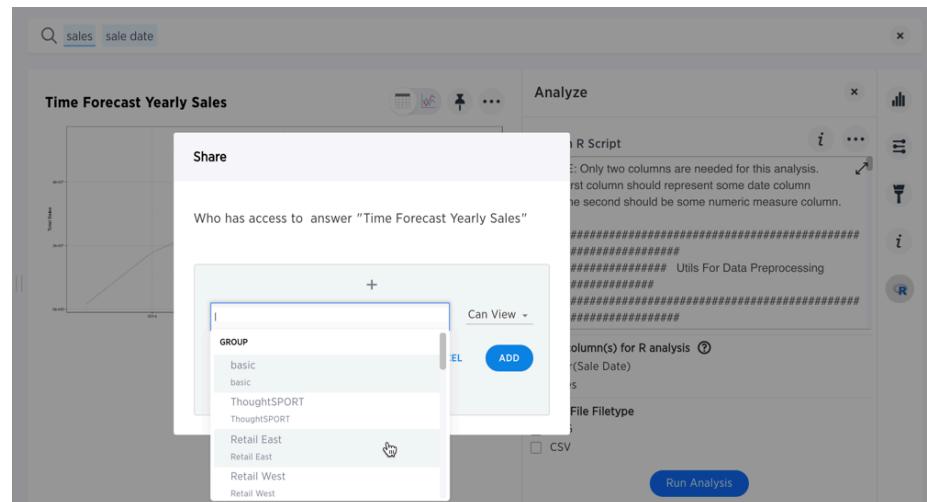
Name	Stickers	Modified	Author
Time Forecast Yearly Sales R analysis time forecast on MarketSpot data		9 seconds ago	 vicky
Monthly Department Sales Analysis		2 weeks ago	 Administrator
Low Inventory		2 weeks ago	 Administrator

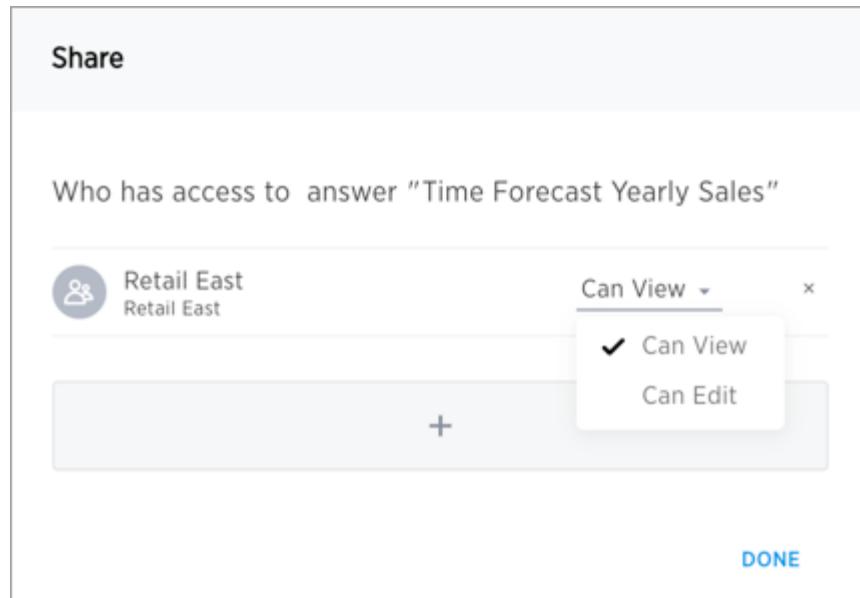
## Share an R visualization

1. Click the ellipses icon  above the generated graphic or table containing your analysis, and select **Share** from the menu.



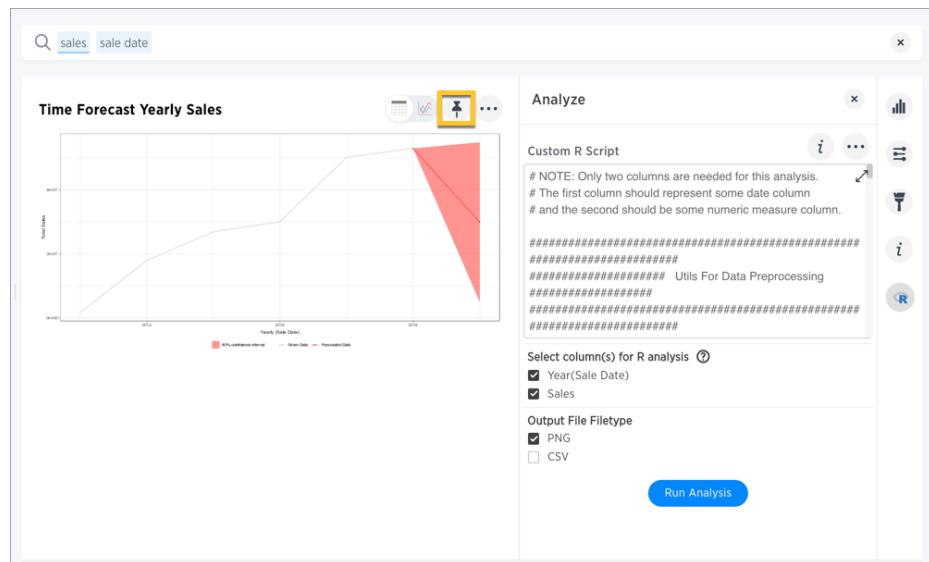
2. Select and add the user or group with which to share, along with level of access (**Can View**, **Can Edit**), and then click **Done**.



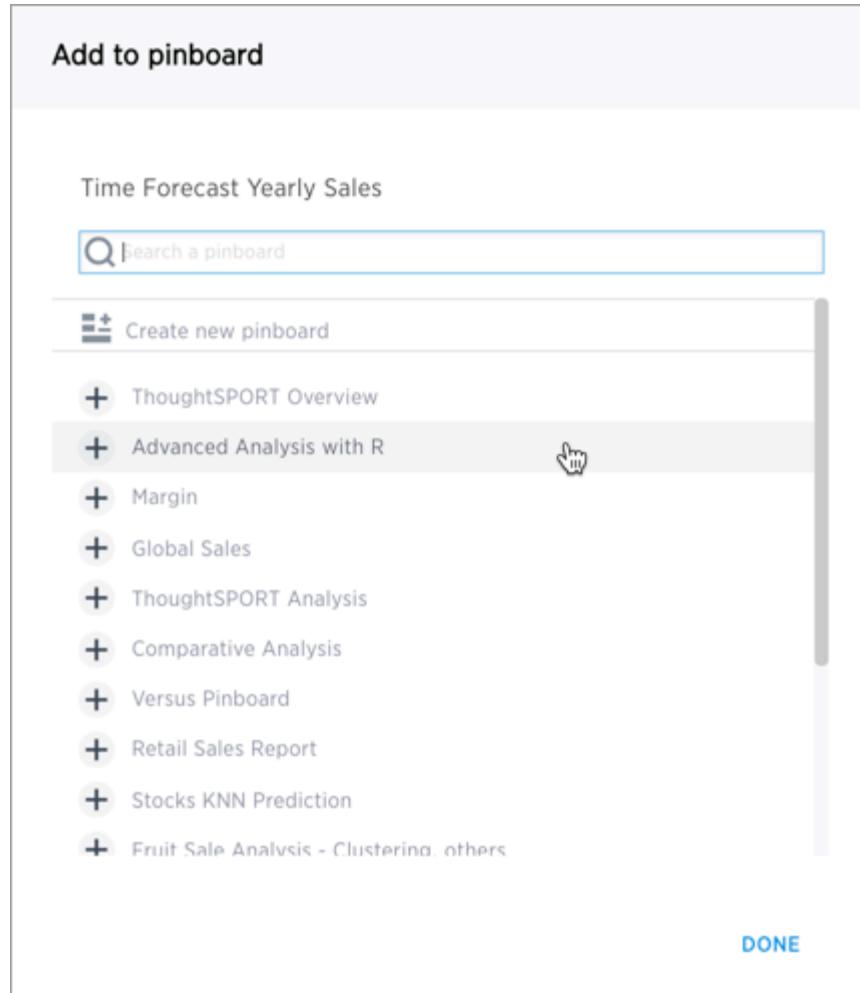


## Add an R visualization to a pinboard

1. Click the pin above the generated graphic or table containing your analysis.



2. Create a new pinboard or select an existing pinboard, then click **Done**.



The visualization is available in **Pinboards**.

The screenshot shows a list of pinboards on a platform interface. The pinboards listed are:

Name	Stickers	Modified	Author
Advanced Analysis with R	Sports Goods	39 seconds ago	Administrator
ThoughtSPORT Overview	Sports Goods	1 week ago	Administrator
Margin		2 weeks ago	Administrator
Global Sales		2 weeks ago	Administrator

# What is SpotIQ?

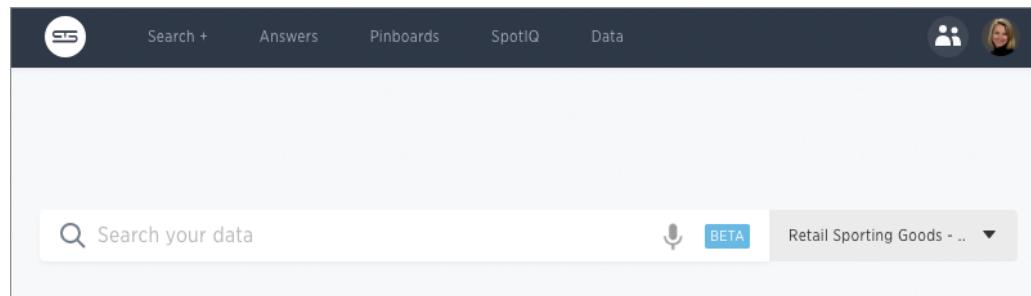
SpotIQ is a ThoughtSpot feature that helps you find insights into your data. Insights are trends, correlations, explanations of increases, explanations of decreases, and outliers (values unique from what is typical in your data).

Using SpotIQ, you can find interesting answers in your data that you might not have found on your own. SpotIQ also learns from your responses to your insights. Meaning, how you interact with SpotIQ results helps to build better results.

## Who can use SpotIQ?

The SpotIQ feature is made for users who are not data magicians; however, data magicians can use it to do power data magic. This means SpotIQ is for everyone.

If you can see the **SpotIQ** on your ThoughtSpot dashboard, you have access to SpotIQ:



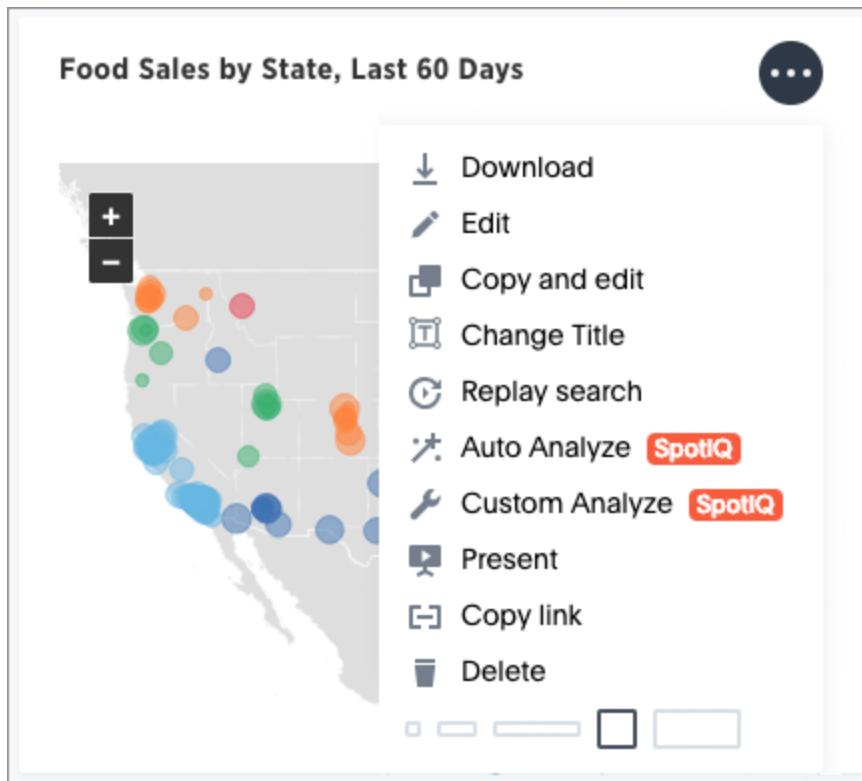
If you can't see this option, ask your ThoughtSpot Administrator to give you the **Has Spot IQ** privilege.

## Where to find SpotIQ actions

The **SpotIQ** page shows you all the analysis results in the system you have access to, these results are called SpotIQ *insights*. You can create your own results from several different locations in your system:

- search results such as query, saved answer, or visualization.
- tables or worksheets
- data uploads
- SpotIQ insights

The menu items that use SpotIQ have a label that indicates this:



# Best SpotIQ Practices

The SpotIQ feature works without you having to do anything but pushing a button. However, like any other feature, there things you can do to optimize the feature. This page contains some best practices you can use to make SpotIQ more effective when you use it.

## When to invoke SpotIQ

If you followed the tutorial, you know that right after uploading data is a good time to run **Auto Analyze**. SpotIQ can very quickly help you find insights in your data.

Start from a **Search**. Enter a single measure in the bar; one you want to explore of course! Then, choose **Actions > Auto Analyze** on the results. Choosing the single measure focuses SpotIQ.

Use **Custom Analyze** to focus or tweak the SpotIQ results. While you are tempted to keep all the columns, eliminating some can also result in a better analysis.

## Do your data modeling

You can increase the SpotIQ's effectiveness by ensuring you are practicing good data modeling. This is true if you are user uploading the occasional data file or a data management professional. Modeling data requires that you can:

1. Click **Data** to get to the data management listing.
2. Click a data source you own or can edit.

This brings up the **Columns** screen, where you'll make your modeling settings.

3. Modify one or more column settings.
4. Save your changes.

If you worked through the SpotIQ tutorial, you can try experiment on the **FoodDollarDataReal** data you uploaded.

Make sure you set the **INDEX PRIORITY** for columns in your data source. Use a value between 8-10 for important columns to improve their search ranking. Use 1-3 for low priority columns. **INDEX PRIORITY** impacts user-based ranking which helps SpotIQ focus its analysis.

SpotIQ uses measures for correlations. For trendlines and outliers, if SpotIQ has a measure, it then drills by attributes in turn.

**ATTRIBUTE** = text or dates that you can't sum  
**MEASURE** = values you can do math on, with a meaningful result

**Attributes**

- \* Fruit
- \* Grocery
- \* Macintosh

**Measures**

- \* Price
- \* Age
- \* Weight

**What about?**  
A style number or product ID.



You should also set **AGGREGATION** on your columns. SpotIQ applies the default aggregations from your data when it pulls measures for analysis.

## Situations to avoid

Like any AI, some situations SpotIQ is not yet equip to handle. You should know what these are so you can avoid them. If your data contains a measure that uses a `MOVING_*` or `GROUP_*` formula, SpotIQ may return results that simply aren't meaningful. When doing a correlation analysis, SpotIQ may not find meaningful data if you have a measure with anything other than `SUM`.

## Set SpotIQ preferences

You can set preferences for SpotIQ in your user profile. These preferences allow you to control how you receive analysis notifications. They also allow you to exclude nulls or zero value measures from analysis.

[Update my SpotIQ preferences](#)

- Email me analysis notification on success
- Email me analysis notification on failure
- Email me analysis pinboard as attachment
- Exclude null values from my analysis
- Exclude zero measure values from my analysis

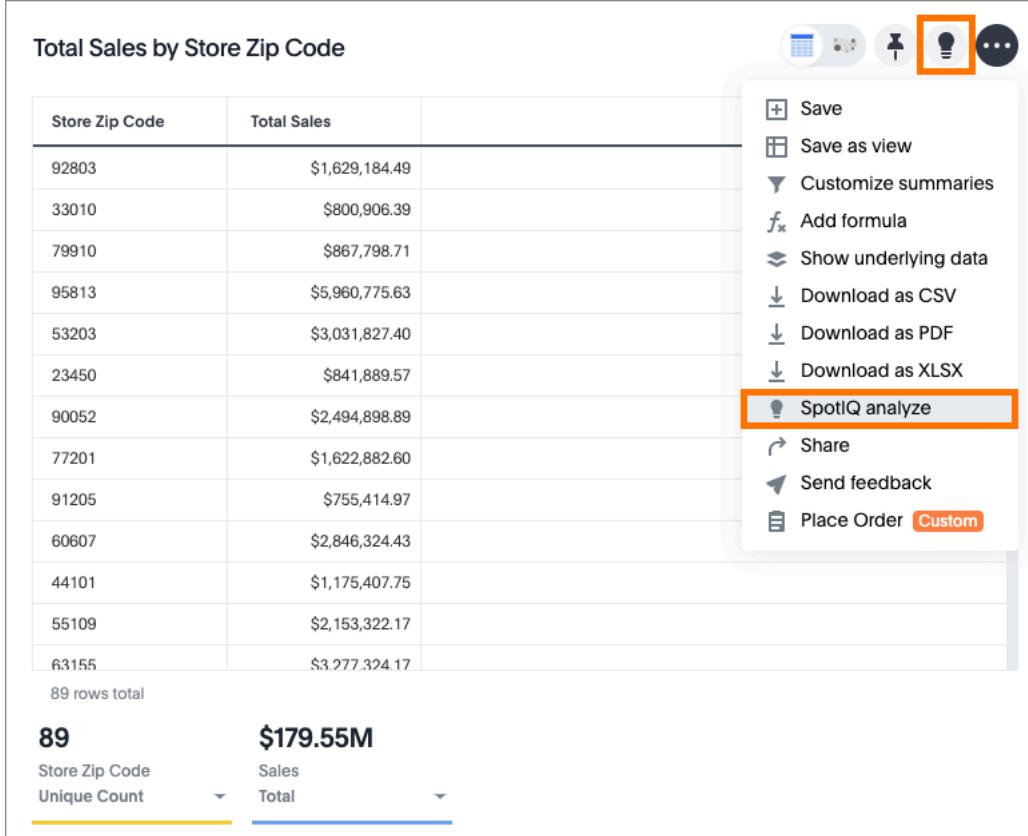
The exclusions impact each SpotIQ analysis. It eliminates points with such values during statistical calculations for example, for mean, standard deviation SpotIQ excludes values from any equation and uses only the remaining points.

# Custom SpotIQ analysis

Everywhere in ThoughtSpot where you can run **SpotIQ analyze**, you can configure a customized SpotIQ analysis. The customized analysis can be a one-time customization or can apply to all future analysis of that particular data source.

## Finding customization controls

Every menu or location where you can run **SpotIQ analyze**, you can customize your analysis. You access it using the lightbulb button  or the ellipses menu .



The screenshot shows a ThoughtSpot dashboard titled "Total Sales by Store Zip Code". The main area displays a table of sales data:

Store Zip Code	Total Sales
92803	\$1,629,184.49
33010	\$800,906.39
79910	\$867,798.71
95813	\$5,960,775.63
53203	\$3,031,827.40
23450	\$841,889.57
90052	\$2,494,898.89
77201	\$1,622,882.60
91205	\$755,414.97
60607	\$2,846,324.43
44101	\$1,175,407.75
55109	\$2,153,322.17
63155	\$3,277,324.17

Below the table, it says "89 rows total". At the bottom, there are summary statistics: "89" and "\$179.55M". To the right, there is a context menu with the following options:

- Save
- Save as view
- Customize summaries
- Add formula
- Show underlying data
- Download as CSV
- Download as PDF
- Download as XLSX
- SpotIQ analyze** (highlighted with an orange border)
- Share
- Send feedback
- Place Order **Custom**

Regardless of where you run **SpotIQ analyze** in ThoughtSpot, the **SpotIQ** window has the same layout. The columns displayed, though, are specific to the data from which you run **SpotIQ analyze**.

The screenshot shows the 'Columns' tab of the SpotIQ configuration interface. At the top, there are two tabs: 'Columns' (which is selected) and 'Advanced'. Below the tabs is a search bar labeled 'Search by name' with a magnifying glass icon. Underneath the search bar is a section titled 'Suggested Columns' with an information icon. To the right of this section are 'Select All' and 'Clear All' buttons. A list of columns follows, each with a checked checkbox and a descriptive label:

- Store Name - Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet
- Sales - Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet
- Transaction Date - Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet
- Customer Name - Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet
- Department - Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet
- Store City - Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet
- Net Margin - Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet
- Margin Percentage - Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet
- Customer Age Group - Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet
- Quantity - Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet

At the bottom left is a blue 'Show all columns' link. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'ANALYZE' buttons.

This window has two tabs:

- **Columns**, where you can explicitly indicate which columns to include in a SpotIQ analysis.  
(You can select all, some, or none.)

- **Advanced**, where you can run custom analyses and incorporate R scripts into SpotIQ.

The **Advanced** tab has many options. (The panel scrolls, so more algorithms are available than are shown in the picture below.)

**SpotIQ**

Columns    Advanced

Select Algorithms i

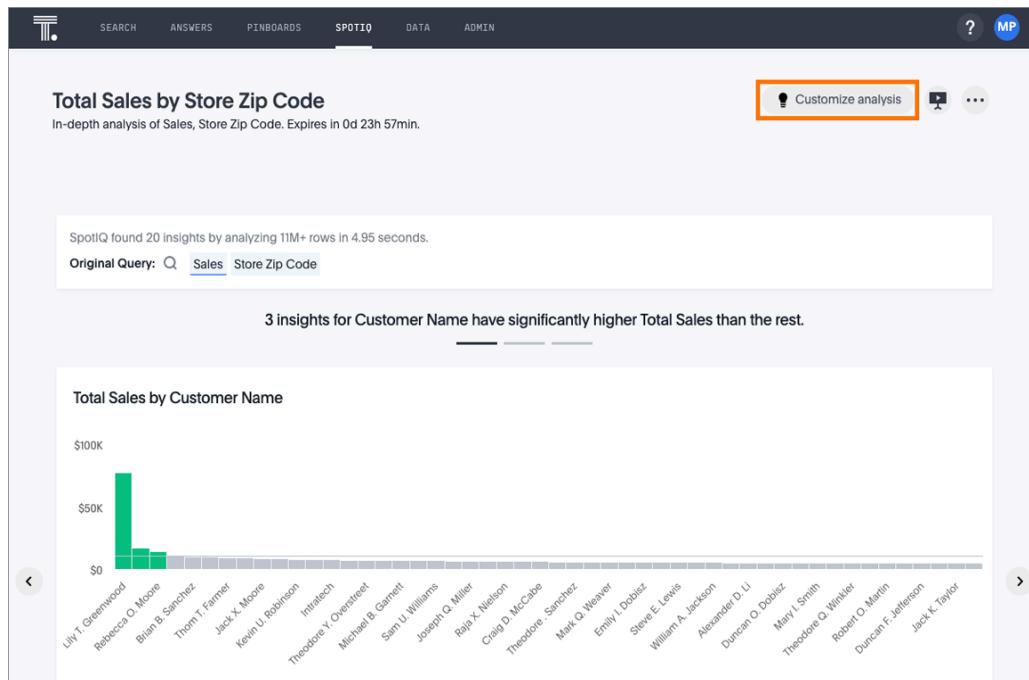
- Outlier Detection using Z-Scores
- Outlier Detection using Median Z-Scores
- Outlier Detection using Seasonal Hybrid ESD
- Outlier Detection using Linear Regression
- Trend Analysis
- Cross-Correlation Analysis
- K-Means Clustering (2-Dimensional)

Refine Parameters

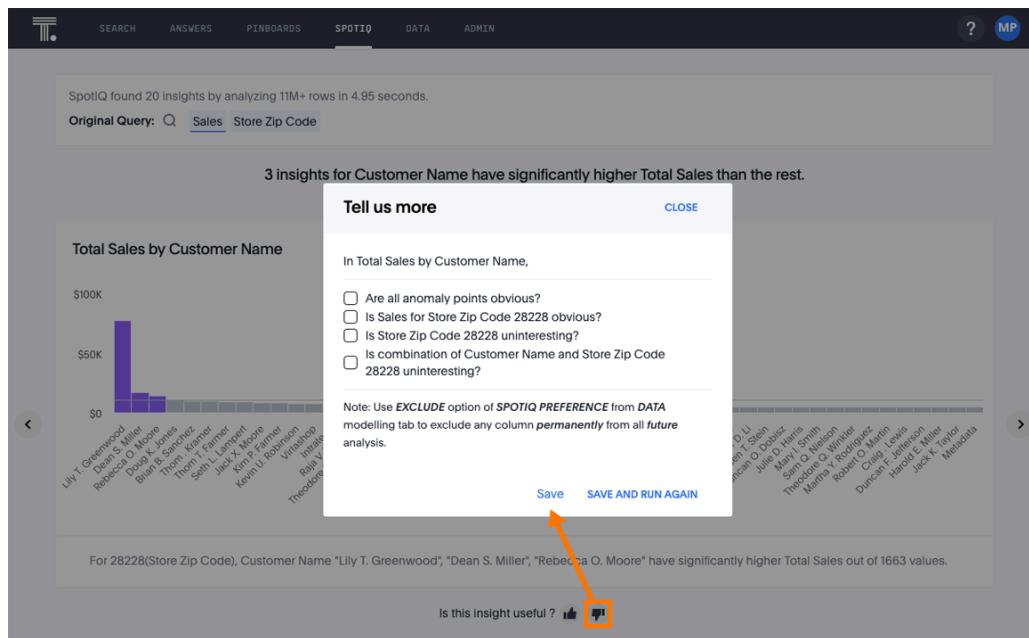
Minimum rows required for analysis	5
Multiplier for Outlier Detection	
Maximum P-Value	0.05
Minimum Correlation Coefficient	0.7
Maximum Correlation Coefficient	0.98
Maximum Correlation Lag	50
Minimum Relative Difference	5

[Cancel](#)    [ANALYZE](#)

The **SpotIQ** insights page has an option to open this window to customize a single analysis.



The **Tell us more** window provides information on how to exclude a value from all future analysis.



You can set SpotIQ customization parameters in your [SpotIQ preferences](#), along with options for email notifications when analyses run.

## Eliminate null values

Null values should be eliminated from your analysis.

### From next analysis

In the Search bar, add a filter `column!= Null` to the search bar. Or choose **Exclude null values from current analysis**, using the **Advanced** panel.

### From future analyses

Set **Exclude null values from my analysis** on your user **Profile** to exclude them from any future SpotIQ analyses you do.

## Exclude uninteresting column(s) in insight

You should always exclude columns you are not interested from your analysis.

### From next analysis

Use the **EXCLUDE** option of **SPOTIQ PREFERENCE** under the **DATA** tab to exclude any column permanently from all future analysis.

### From future analyses

## Include an interesting column

You can always include columns that interest you in your analysis.

### From next analysis

Choose **Customize analysis** and select columns that you want to include.

### From future analyses

Ensure **Index Priority** is between 8-10 on the column under the **DATA** tab.

## Remove known date outliers

Your data may contain known outliers. For example, you are in the middle of a quarter and only want to analyze the previous quarter. Anything from the present quarter could contain an outlier.

From next analysis	From future analyses
	Not applicable.

In the Search bar, add a filter `date < last time period` to the search bar.

## Too few insights

Your SpotIQ analysis may not provide you as many insights as you think it should.

From next analysis	From future analyses
Choose <b>Customize analysis</b> , select the <b>Advanced</b> tab, and decrease the <b>Multiplier for Outlier Detection</b> to a value closer to zero.	Not applicable.

## Explaining Anomaly Insights

When SpotIQ finds insights with anomaly points, you have the option to run the Explain Insight command to have SpotIQ do further analysis on the anomaly points.

SEARCH ANSWERS PINBOARDS SPOTIQ DATA ADMIN ? A

Sub-Category "binders" has significantly higher Total Quantity out of 17 values. Score: 0.242285

Is this insight useful?

Total Sales by State

Download Edit Copy and edit SpotIQ analyze Explain insight BETA

State "california", "newyork" have significantly higher Total Sales out of 49 values. Score: 0.161428

Is this insight useful?

Total Quantity by Product ID

Download Edit Copy and edit SpotIQ analyze Explain insight BETA

Product ID "tec-ac-10003832", "off-pa-10001970", "off-bi-10001524" have significantly higher Total Quantity out of 1862 values. Score: 0.0538096

Is this insight useful?

2 insights for City have significantly higher Total Row ID than the rest. Includes similar insights for Total Quantity.

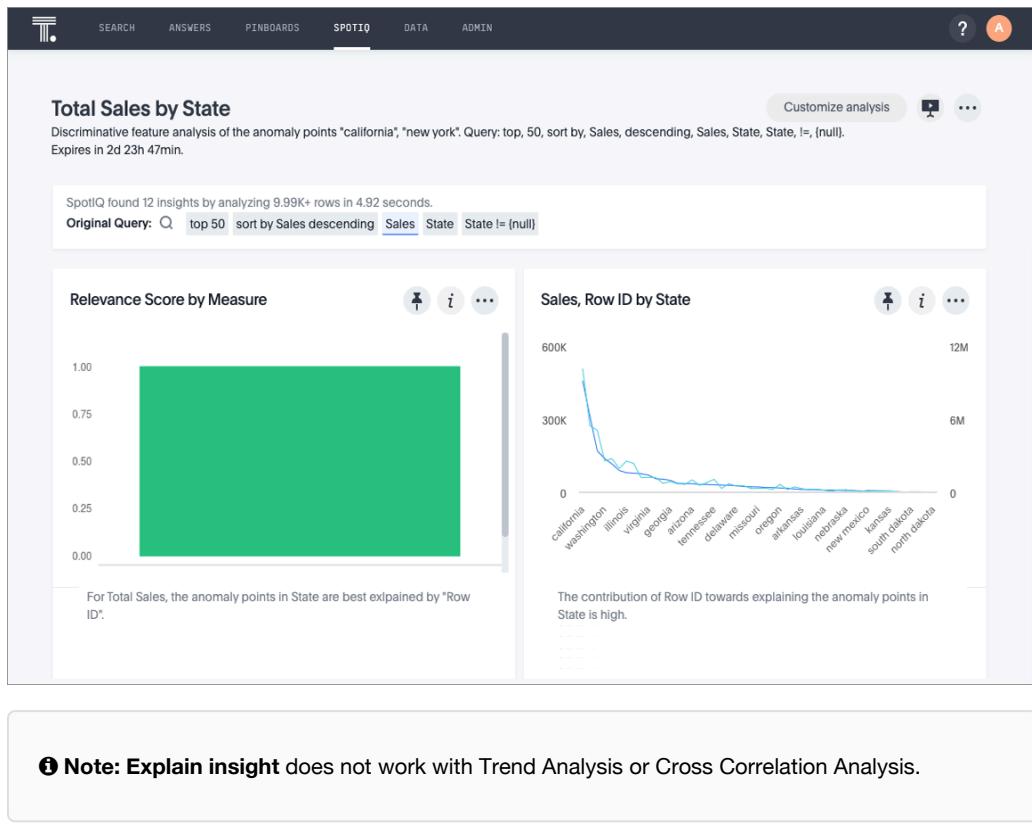
To explain an insight, do the following:

1. Click the ellipses icon  for the insight you want to explain and select **Explain insight**.
  2. In the SpotIQ window, click **Analyze**.

Analysis begins.

3. Click **SpotIQ** in the top navigation bar.
  4. Click the **Analyses** tab.
  5. Find the name of the insight that you analyzed and click **View Results**.

The results of your insight analysis explaining your anomaly points appear.



# Advanced R Customizations

Admins and users with the **Has SpotIQ** privilege can run an R script.

The R language is an open source programming language used for statistical computing. As such, knowledgeable users can use R to perform sophisticated analysis in a ThoughtSpot environment.

This section explains the feature and how to use it. It is not meant as an R primer. To learn more about R and how to use it, visit the [R Project for Statistical Computing](#).

## Understand R script requirements in ThoughtSpot

ThoughtSpot provides R running as a service within a ThoughtSpot cluster. Permissions are restricted. This means the R script does not have permission to issue system commands.

The ThoughtSpot cluster has pre-installed the basic R packages. If your script requires a specific package, you must request your ThoughtSpot cluster admin to install the package on your behalf.

ThoughtSpot internally transforms and binds an R script prior to sending it to the cluster's R service. The system expects each script have a well-defined structure which is the following:

```
####R SCRIPT#####
<Fill script body>
####COLUMN BINDINGS (ONE PER LINE)#####
<Fill column bindings here>
```

The scripts contains the column bindings with the answer results appearing as parameters in the R script. ThoughtSpot expects for each `.param n` in R your script must provide a corresponding binding.

The following pseudo code illustrates an R script in a form suitable for ThoughtSpot:

```
#####R SCRIPT#####
df <- data.frame(.param0,.param1, ...);
...
write.csv(..., file=#output_file#, ...);
```

Notice that `.param0` refers to first column in column binding and `.param1` refers to the second.

Should you need a third binding, you would use `.param2` and so forth.

The output of the script is either PNG or CSV. This example script uses `#output_csv#` to emit data in a CSV (tabular) format. Use `#output_png#` to emit data in PNG format.

Presently, error reporting is limited for R scripts in SpotIQ. You should validate your R script independent of your ThoughtSpot environment. Once you are sure they are free of syntax or other errors, then try the script in ThoughtSpot.

## Try a Custom Analysis with R

The following illustrates how to run an R analysis on data that has a sales column and a zip code column.

1. Sign into ThoughtSpot and go to the **Search** bar.
2. Use **Choose Sources** to locate a source with sales and zip code data. This example uses **Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet** data.
3. Enter `sales store zip code` in the search bar.

If your source contains the proper data, you should see something similar to the following:

Store Zip Code	Total Sales
92803	\$1,629,184.49
33010	\$800,906.39
79910	\$867,798.71
95813	\$5,960,775.63
53203	\$3,031,827.40
23450	\$841,889.57

4. Click the **View R analysis** icon .

5. Enter this sample script in the field.

```
#####R SCRIPT#####
library(ggplot2)
set.seed(20)
df <- data.frame(.param0, .param1)
cluster <- kmeans(df[1:2], 3, nstart = 20)
cluster$cluster <- as.factor(cluster$cluster)
png(file=#output_file#,width=400,height=350,res=72)
print(ggplot(df, aes(.param0, .param1, color = cluster)) + geom_point())
```

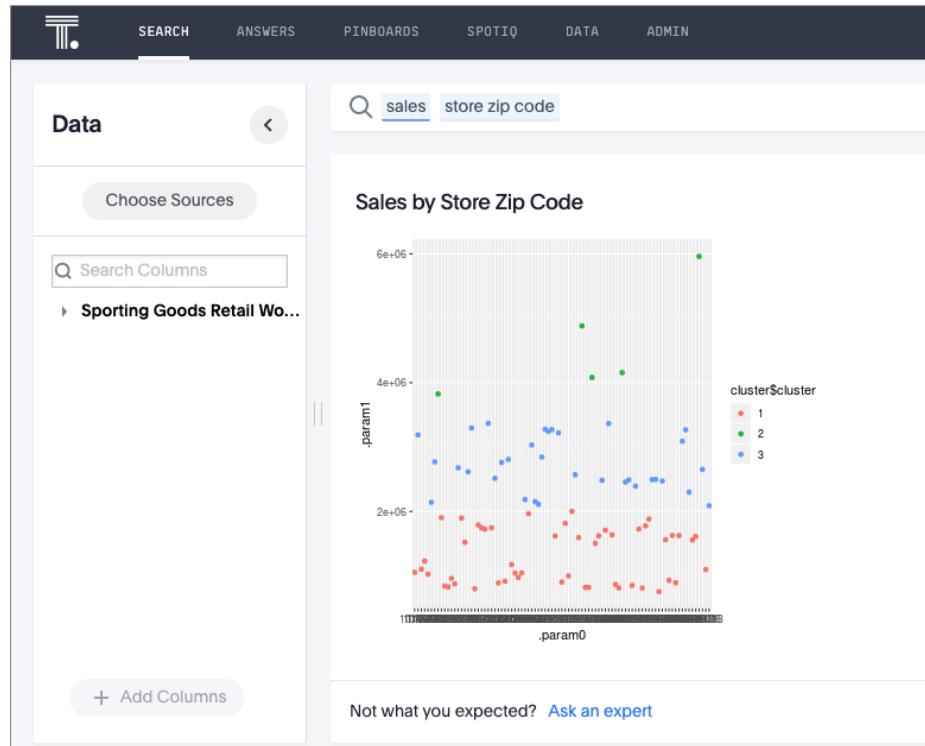
This script binds `.param0` to `Sales` and `.param1` to the `Store Zip Code` column.

You can see from the script that the output should be PNG (`#output_png#`).

6. For Select column(s) for R analysis, make sure that both **Sales** and **Store Zip Code** columns are selected.
7. For Output Filetype, make sure **PNG** is selected as the output format.
8. Click **Run Analysis**.

SpotIQ runs your analysis in the background.

9. When the analysis is completed, you should see the results in PNG format similar to the following:

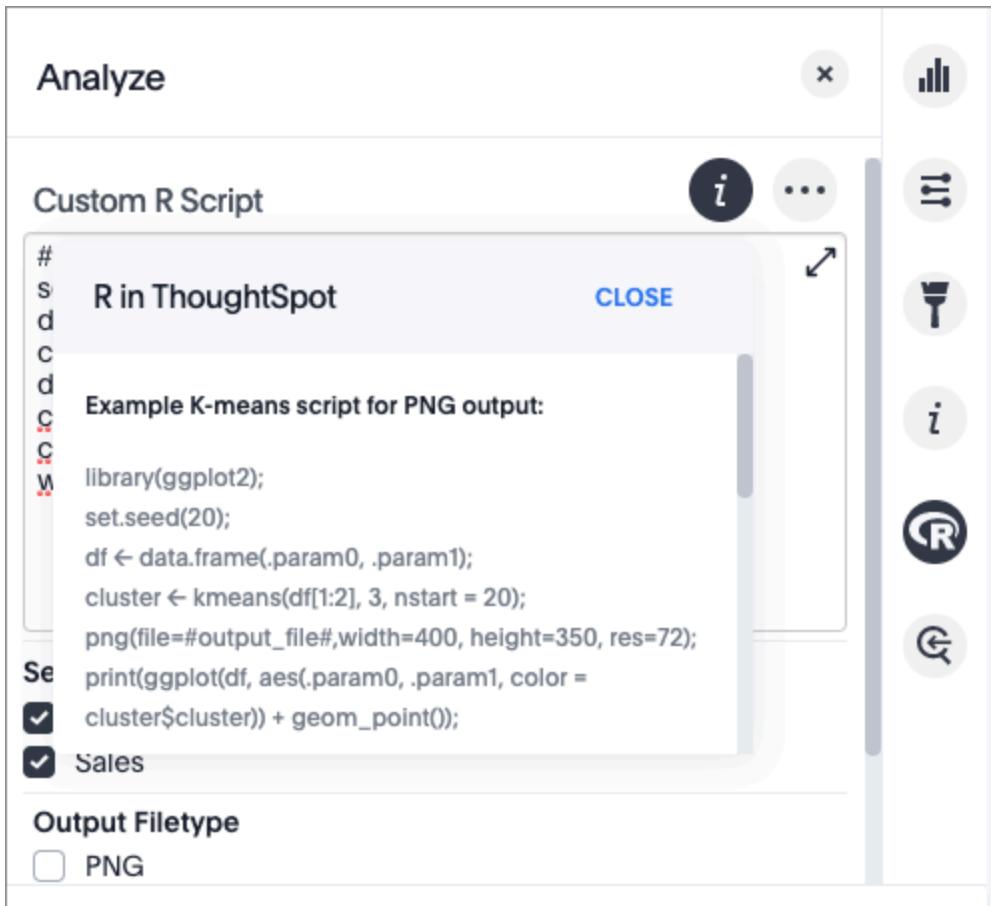


You can run another R script directly on this result to get CSV results. Try this on your own. Here is the script to give you CSV output:

```
####R SCRIPT#####
set.seed(20);
df <- data.frame(.param0,.param1);
cluster <- kmeans(df[1:2], 3, nstart = 20);
df$Cluster <- as.factor(cluster$cluster);
colnames(df)[1] <- 'Sales';
colnames(df)[2] <- 'Zip Code';
write.csv(df, file=#output_file#, row.names=FALSE);
```

## Syntax help in the dialog

Use the **i** icon to see help for the R syntax.



## Related information

- [tscli rpackage](#)

# Insight feedback

With SpotIQ insight feedback, you can rate an insight by clicking the like  or dislike  icon of the insight.

When you click dislike, you can provide more details on why you disliked the insight by answering questions. Questions are generated based on the type of insight, decisions made by SpotIQ during analysis, or aggregation. The questions help determine if the features of an insight are either not relevant, or too obvious.

The following are examples of questions based on different types of insights.

*Anomaly insight:*

**Tell us more** [CLOSE](#)

In Total Revenue by Color,

---

- Are all anomaly points obvious?
- Is Commit Date q4 1993 uninteresting?
- Is Revenue for Commit Date q4 1993 obvious?
- Is combination of Color and Commit Date q4 1993 uninteresting?

---

Note: Use **EXCLUDE** option of **SPOTIQ PREFERENCE** from **DATA** modelling tab to exclude any column **permanently** from all **future** analysis.

[Save](#) [SAVE AND RUN AGAIN](#)

Trend insight:

## Tell us more

[CLOSE](#)

In Total Revenue by Commit Date,

Is combination of Commit Date and Color smoke uninteresting?

Is the trend expected?

Is there a better date attribute than Commit Date?

Is there a better date bucket for Commit Date?

Note: Use **EXCLUDE** option of **SPOTIQ PREFERENCE** from **DATA** modelling tab to exclude any column **permanently** from all **future** analysis.

[Save](#)    [SAVE AND RUN AGAIN](#)

Cross-correlation insight:

## Tell us more

CLOSE


---

In Total Revenue, Total Tax by Commit Date,

---

Is Commit Date uninteresting?

Is Revenue uninteresting?

Is Tax uninteresting?

Is the correlation between Revenue and Tax obvious?

---

Note: Use **EXCLUDE** option of **SPOTIQ PREFERENCE** from **DATA** modelling tab to exclude any column **permanently** from all **future** analysis.

---

[Save](#)
[SAVE AND RUN AGAIN](#)

**ⓘ Note:** Feedback is enabled for insights generated from Spotiq analyze but not instant insights that are computed in the background.

## Feedback tab

On the SpotIQ Feedback tab, you can see all SpotIQ feedback you have given. Insights that you disliked are pushed to the bottom of the list.

Name	Rating	Date	Provided by
% Gross Margin by Store Name For 23450(Store Zip Code), East(Store Region), Store Name "Virginia Beach ...	Like	1 week ago	Administrator
% Gross Margin by Date % Gross Margin is overall trending up.	Like	1 week ago	Administrator
Average Weight by Sport For 2014(Year), Sport "Bobsleigh" has significantly higher Average Weight.	Like	an hour ago	Administrator
Average Weight by Event For Freestyle Skiing(Sport), Event "Freestyle Skiing Men's Ski Cross" has sig...	Like	an hour ago	Administrator

# SpotIQ preferences

You can specify email notifications behavior along with exclude parameters and threshold settings used for your SpotIQ analyses.

You can change your [SpotIQ](#) basic preferences by checking or unchecking the email and data preferences for analyses.

The screenshot shows the 'Email preferences' section with three checked options: 'Email me analysis notification on success', 'Email me analysis notification on failure', and 'Email me analysis pinboard as attachment'. Below this is the 'Data preferences' section with three checked options: 'Exclude zero measure values from my analysis', 'Auto-tune date boundaries for my analysis', and an unchecked option 'Exclude null values from my analysis'.

Email preferences

- Email me analysis notification on success
- Email me analysis notification on failure
- Email me analysis pinboard as attachment

Data preferences

- Exclude null values from my analysis
- Exclude zero measure values from my analysis
- Auto-tune date boundaries for my analysis

Under Parameters for analysis, you can further refine parameters SpotIQ will use.

### Parameters for analysis

Maximum P-Value	0.05
Minimum Correlation Coefficient	0.7
Maximum Correlation Coefficient	0.98
Maximum Correlation Lag	50
Minimum Relative Difference	5

These parameters and threshold settings are a subset of those available on the [SpotIQ Customize analysis](#) dialog. If you set them here, the settings will persist for all your SpotIQ analyses including when you run custom analyses, unless you explicitly reset options for a custom analysis.

# Understand data sources

**Summary:** Use the Data tab to manage data sources.

The **Data** tab lists all of the tables and data sources available to you. There are three types of data sources that you may see in the data list. They are tables, worksheets, and user uploaded data. You will most likely only see worksheets and user uploaded sources. These are the most commonly used data sources for searching.

Name	Icon	Definition	Created by
Table		Raw table loaded by an Administrator	Administrators
Worksheet		Collection of related tables optimized for searching (like standard concept of a <i>view</i> )	Anyone
User Imported		Table uploaded by a user through the web browser (e.g. as a .csv file)	Anyone
View		Table saved as a <a href="#">materialized view</a> by a user through the web browser via <b>Save as view</b> option on a search	Anyone

Name	Icon	Definition	Created By
Table	 Default	Raw tables loaded by an Administrator.	Administrators
Worksheet		Collection of related tables, optimized for searching. (Like a view).	Anyone
User Imported	 Imported	Table uploaded by a user through the Web browser.	Anyone

Clicking on the name of a table or data source shows you detailed information about it. You won't be able to change these settings or edit the table unless it was shared with you with the **Edit** privilege. To see how to edit a data source, refer to the *ThoughtSpot Administrator Guide*.

Use the filters at the top of the page to find the data you are interested in. From the **Data** tab, you can also delete or apply stickers to tables and data sources in bulk by selecting them and clicking the appropriate action button.

The screenshot shows the ThoughtSpot interface with the 'Data' tab selected. Under the 'Tables' section, the 'All types' tab is active, showing a list of various data sources and worksheets. The columns include Name, Source, Stickers, Materialize Status, Modified (with a dropdown arrow), and Author. A search bar at the top right allows filtering by name. The list includes:

Name	Source	Stickers	Materialize Status	Modified	Author
FoodDollarDataReal				22 hours ago	Plummer
Total Sales by Department, Age Group				a day ago	Andrew Young
Top 100 Products Monthly			Materialized	3 weeks ago	Administrator
Sporting Goods Retail Worksheet ThoughtSPORT worksheet		Sports Goods		a month ago	Administrator
West Region Sales Worksheet with a filter on west region states				a month ago	Administrator
ThoughtSPORT_Product_Dimension		Sports Goods		a month ago	Administrator Super-User
ThoughtSPORT_Retail_Sales_Fact		Sports Goods		a month ago	Administrator Super-User
MarketSpot_Vendor_Dimension		MarketSpot		a month ago	Administrator Super-User

## Related information

- [View your data profile](#)

Basic column data profile information is available under Profile on the Data page.

- [About sharing](#)

Whenever you are working in ThoughtSpot, you are in your own private environment until you share your work with others. This applies to searches, pinboards, and any data you upload.

- [Overview of data modeling settings](#)

# Create and load a CSV file

**Summary:** The simplest way to load data is to upload a CSV or Excel file from the ThoughtSpot Web interface.

Loading data through the Web browser is recommended for smaller tables (under 50MB) with simple relationships between them. This method is recommended for small, one time data loads. Using this method, the data schema is created for you automatically.

Any user who belongs to a group that has the privilege **Has administration privileges** or **Can upload user data** can upload their own data from the browser.

Your data should be in a CSV (comma separated values) before you load it. A CSV file is a text file made up of data fields separated by a delimiter and optionally enclosed with an enclosing character. If your data contains multiple tables, you'll have a separate CSV for each table.

## Create a CSV file

The first step in loading data is to obtain or create one or more CSV files that contain the data to be loaded into ThoughtSpot. CSV is a common format for transferring data between databases. ThoughtSpot requires this format.

Most applications such as Microsoft Excel or Google Sheets can output CSV formatted files. If your source is an Excel spreadsheet or Google Sheet:

1. Save, export, or download the file in CSV format. The exact procedure you use will depend on the source application.
2. Review the file's format before uploading it to ThoughtSpot.

Your source data may be in another database. If this is the case, your company's ETL (extract, transform, load) process will typically generate CSV files. If your source is another database:

3. Connect to the source database.
4. Extract each table you wish to import into ThoughtSpot as a CSV file.

The column delimiter should be a `,` (comma), `|` (pipe), or tab.

Large organizations typically have a data administrator or department that builds ETL processes. If the data you want is in another system, speak with your ThoughtSpot administrator about getting CSV files extracted from this system.

## Formatting the CSV

A CSV file contains a delimiter that marks the separation between fields in the data. The delimiter is usually comma, but it can be any character. The file also contains fields optionally enclosed with double quotes. Use these guidelines when creating the CSV file:

- If the CSV contains column headers, they must match the column names in the database exactly.
- Often a `|` (pipe) or tab is used as the delimiter, because it may be less likely to occur within the data values.
- When a field contains a double quote, it must be escaped with the character specified in the escape character argument in `tsload`.
- When a field contains the delimiter, the field must be enclosed in double quotes.

ThoughtSpot supports a wide range of [date and timestamp formats](#) in the CSV file. Blank values in user uploaded CSV files are interpreted as NULL values. These include the values (case insensitive):

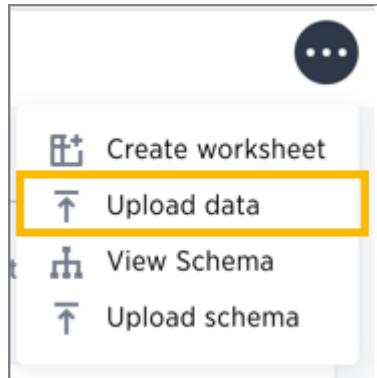
- `NULL`
- `\N`
- `NA`
- `N/A`
- [space]

If you are appending data to an existing schema or table, columns in the CSV file must be in the same order as defined in the target table.

## Load the CSV File

Any user who belongs to a group that has the privilege **Has administration privileges** or **Can upload user data** can upload their own data from the browser. To load the CSV or Excel file into ThoughtSpot:

1. Log into ThoughtSpot from a browser.
2. Click **Data**, on the top navigation bar.
3. Click the ellipses icon  , in the upper right corner, and select **Upload Data**.

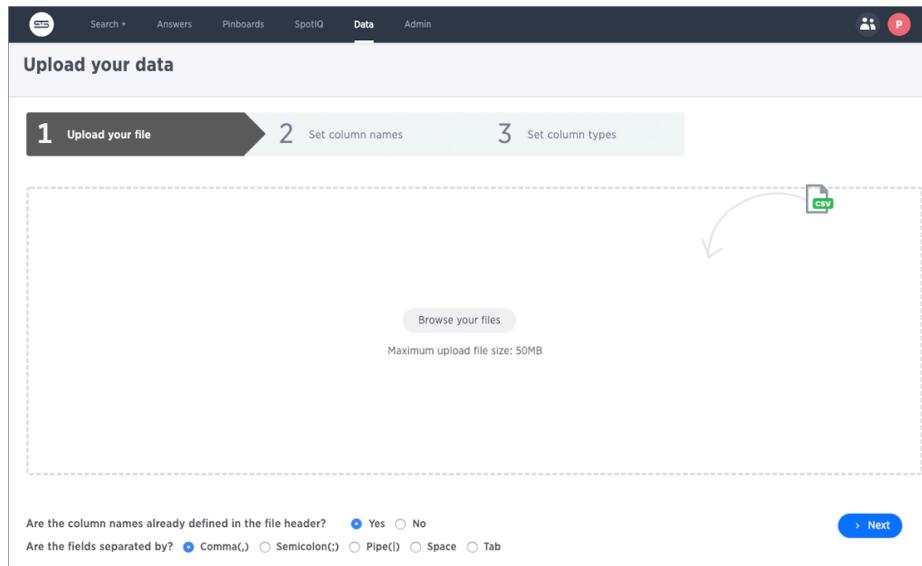


4. Upload the CSV or Excel file by doing one of these options:
  - a. Click **Browse your files** and select the file.
  - b. Drag and drop the file into the drop area.
5. Answer the question **Are the column names already defined in the file header?**
6. Answer the question **Are the fields separated by?** Click **Next**.
7. Click the column header names to change them to more useful names, if you'd like. Click **Next**.
8. Review the automatically generated data types for each column, and make any changes you want.

There are four data types: Text, Integer, Decimal, and Date.

9. Click **Import**.

When an upload is complete, the system reports the results and offers you some further actions.



- Click **Link to Existing Data** if you want to link the data you uploaded to the data in another table or worksheet.
- Click **Search** if you want to begin a new search.
- Click **Auto analyze** if you want to use the SpotIQ feature to find insights in your new data.

## Troubleshoot uploads

Boolean data must use `TRUE / FALSE` values. Other values such as `Y / N` are not supported.

# Append data through the UI

**Summary:** Use append to add more data to an existing data source.

If you have permissions to upload data and permissions to a data source, you can add to that source by uploading more data with CSV file. You can append data to your existing system tables through the ThoughtSpot application, even if the tables were initially loaded using `tsload`. The CSV file must have the same structure as the table it is being loaded into, including number and type of columns, in the same order as the target table.

To append data into ThoughtSpot:

1. Log in to ThoughtSpot from a browser.
2. Click **Data** on the top navigation bar.



3. Click the name of the table you would like to append data to.
4. Click the **Load Data** button.

 A screenshot of the ThoughtSpot interface showing the 'ThoughtSPORT\_Product\_Dimension' table details. The 'Load Data' button is highlighted with a red box. The table has the following columns and data:
 

Column Name	Description	Data Type	Column Type	Additive	Aggregation	Hidden	Synonyms	Index Type
Product_Key	Click to edit	INT32	ATTRIBUTE	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO	NONE	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO	Click to edit	DONT_INDEX
Product_Name	Click to edit	VARCHAR	ATTRIBUTE	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO	NONE	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO	Click to edit	DEFAULT
SKU_Number	Click to edit	VARCHAR	ATTRIBUTE	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO	NONE	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO	Click to edit	DEFAULT
Department_Desc..	Click to edit	VARCHAR	ATTRIBUTE	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO	NONE	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO	Click to edit	DEFAULT
Category	Click to edit	VARCHAR	ATTRIBUTE	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO	NONE	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO	Click to edit	DEFAULT

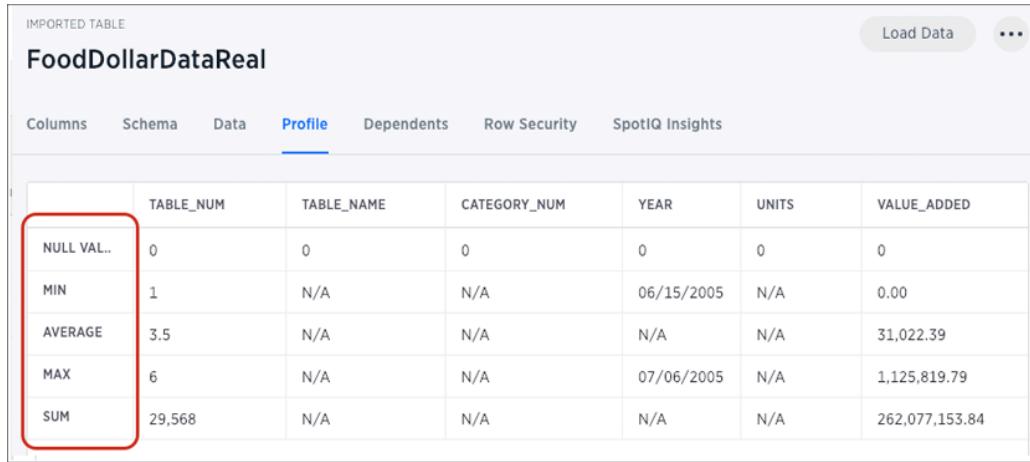
( showing rows 1-5 of 5 )

5. Upload the CSV or Excel file by doing one of these options:
  - Click **Browse your files** and select the file.
  - Drag and drop the file into the drop area.
6. Answer the question **Are the column names already defined in the file header?**.
7. For the question **Do you want to append to the existing data or overwrite it?**, select **Append**.

8. Answer the question **Are the fields separated by?**, and click **Next**.
9. Click **Upload**.
10. Click **Link to existing data** if you want to link the data you uploaded to the data in another table or worksheet. Or click **Ask a question** if you want to begin a new search.

# View a data profile

After you upload a CSV file, it is available as a table in ThoughtSpot. Click **Data** in the top navigation bar and select your table. Then click **Profile**.



	TABLE_NUM	TABLE_NAME	CATEGORY_NUM	YEAR	UNITS	VALUE_ADDED
NULL VAL..	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIN	1	N/A	N/A	06/15/2005	N/A	0.00
AVERAGE	3.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31,022.39
MAX	6	N/A	N/A	07/06/2005	N/A	1,125,819.79
SUM	29,568	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	262,077,153.84

The data profile includes null values, min, max, average, and sum information for each table column. This **Profile** view should help you get a better sense of what's there before searching on the data.

# Set your display language (locale)

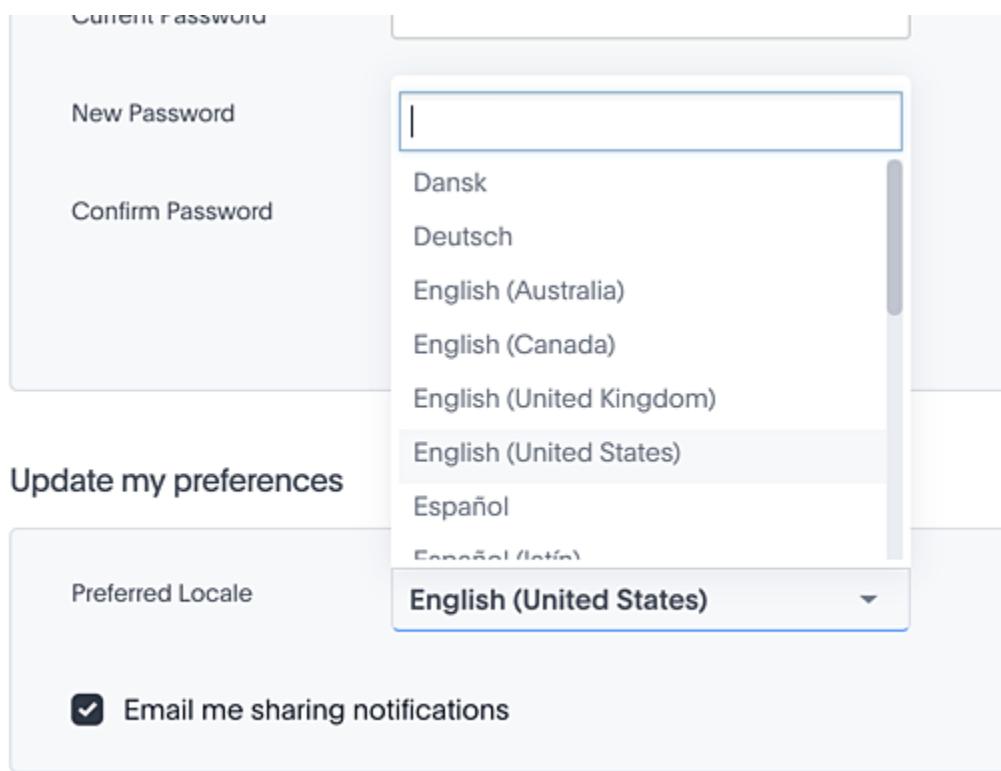
The language the ThoughtSpot UI displays is based off of the locale in a user's profile. The Preferred Locale preferences controls the language and data formats (date and number formats) by geographic locations. In addition to American English (*en-US*), ThoughtSpot supports:

Locale	Language
<i>da-DK</i>	Dansk
<i>de-DE</i>	Deutsche
<i>en-AU</i>	English (Australia)
<i>en-CA</i>	English (Canada)
<i>en-GB</i>	English (United Kingdom)
<i>en-US</i>	English (United States)
<i>es-US</i>	Español (latín)
<i>es-ES</i>	Español (España)
<i>fr-CA</i>	Français (Canada)
<i>fr-FR</i>	Français (France)
<i>it-IT</i>	Italiano
<i>nl-NL</i>	Nederland (beta)
<i>nb-NO</i>	Norsk
<i>pt-BR</i>	Português (Brazil)
<i>pt-PT</i>	Português (Portugal)
<i>fi-FI</i>	Suomi
<i>sv-SE</i>	Svenska
<i>zh-CN</i>	中文(简体)
<i>ja-JP</i>	日本語

Date and number formats change to reflect your locale. So, if you set Japanese as your default locale in your profile settings, then the interface will update to reflect that after you refresh your page.

Keywords, operators, and error messages are included in the translated material. (A [keyword reference for all supported languages](#) is included in this documentation under “Keywords in Other Languages”.)

Formulas, however, are *not translated*. Also, all metadata remains as user inputted.



For example, if you are using ThoughtSpot in the US, the number formatting should look like this:

xxx,xxx.xx . And in Europe, it should look like this: xxx,xxx,xx .

# Overview of sharing

Whenever you are working in ThoughtSpot, you are in your own private environment until you share your work with others. Sharing applies to searches, pinboards, and any data you upload.

## What you can share

This is a list of objects a regular, non-administrator user can share. Administrators have more granular control over data security.

You can share with groups and with individual people. You can share several different types of objects:

Object type	Description	Default security model
Uploaded data	Data that was uploaded using a Web browser.	Only the user who uploaded the data (and any user with administrator privileges) has access to it by default. They can share a table (or selected columns) with other people or groups. See <a href="#">Share uploaded data</a>
Pinboards	A pinboard of saved search results.	Anyone who can view a pinboard can share it. See <a href="#">share a pinboard</a>
Answers	The result of a single search.	Anyone who can view an answer can share it. See <a href="#">share answers</a>

## Who can share and to whom

You do not have to be an administrator or the owner, to share saved answers or pinboards. Any user can share them, based on the access levels the user has.

If you upload a spreadsheet, you can share **Can View** or **Can Edit** privileges with other people, who can further share them with others. This last point is important. Like sharing a secret, sharing an object or your data can quickly spread in this way to people you do not intend it to. So, if your data or work is sensitive to your business be thoughtful in how you share it.

Finally, you can revoke access to an object (table, worksheet, or pinboard) that you have previously shared. Unsharing an object is very similar to sharing it.

# Share a pinboard

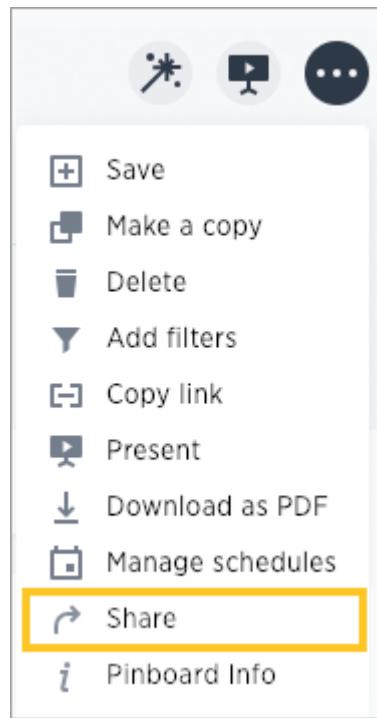
**Summary:** Whenever you view a pinboard you have the option of sharing it with others.

When you share a pinboard what you are really sharing is a live link to the pinboard, when you click

**Share with....** So whenever someone else views it, they will see the most recently saved version with the most recent data. You do not have to be an administrator or the owner to share saved pinboards. Any user can share them, based on the access levels the user has.

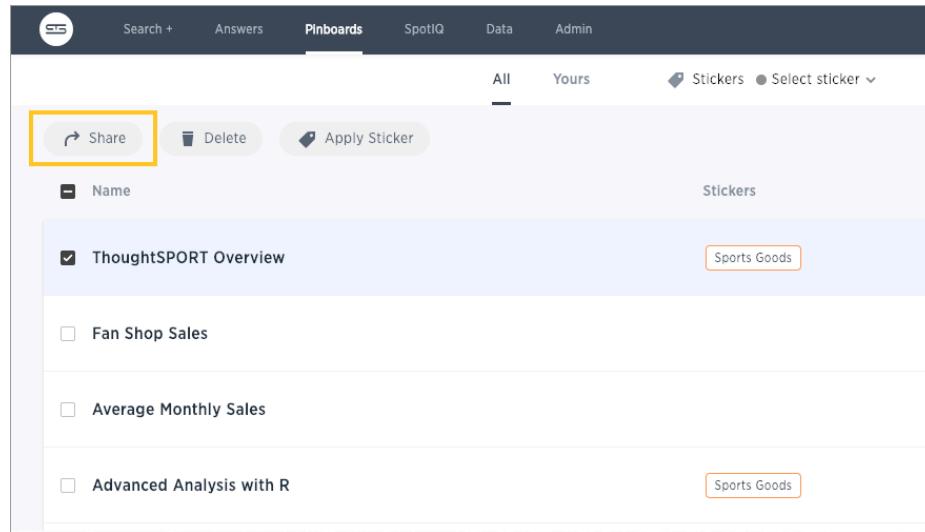
To share a pinboard:

1. Configure it to look as you'll want it to appear when shared.
2. From within a pinboard, click the ellipses icon  , and select **Share**.



Alternatively, select the pinboard you want to share from the list of pinboards and click **Share**.

(The profile picture or avatar for the owner of each pinboard is shown in the list.)



3. Click the plus (+) at the bottom of the Share dialog, and select users or groups with whom you want to share.

The screenshot shows the 'Share' interface for a pinboard titled "ThoughtSPORT Overview". It lists six users and their current access level:

User	Access Level
marco	Can Edit
victoria	Can View
ThoughtSPORT	Can View
basic	Can View
nathan	Can Edit
vicky	Can View

A modal window is open at the bottom, allowing a new user to be added. The input field contains "antony" and the dropdown shows "Can View". The modal includes "CANCEL" and "ADD" buttons.

4. Configure the level of access by selecting from the dropdown next to each user or group.

Available options are based on your own access level. For example, if you have only **View** access, you will not have an option to share as **Edit**. You can select:

- **Can View** to provide read-only access. If the person doesn't have access to the underlying data, they can only view a shared pinboard. If they change anything on the pinboard, their changes are not saved. In order to persist the changes, the user would need to make a copy of the modified pinboard.

- **Can Edit** to allow modification. Enables renaming or deleting the shared pinboard.

If a person with edit privileges modifies a shared pinboard, their changes will be saved to it.

5. Click **Add** to save your changes, then click **Done**.

The screenshot shows the 'Share' interface for a pinboard titled 'ThoughtSPORT Overview'. It lists six users and their access levels:

User	Access Level
victoria	Can View
ThoughtSPORT	Can View
basic	Can View
nathan	Can Edit
vicky	Can View
antony	Can View

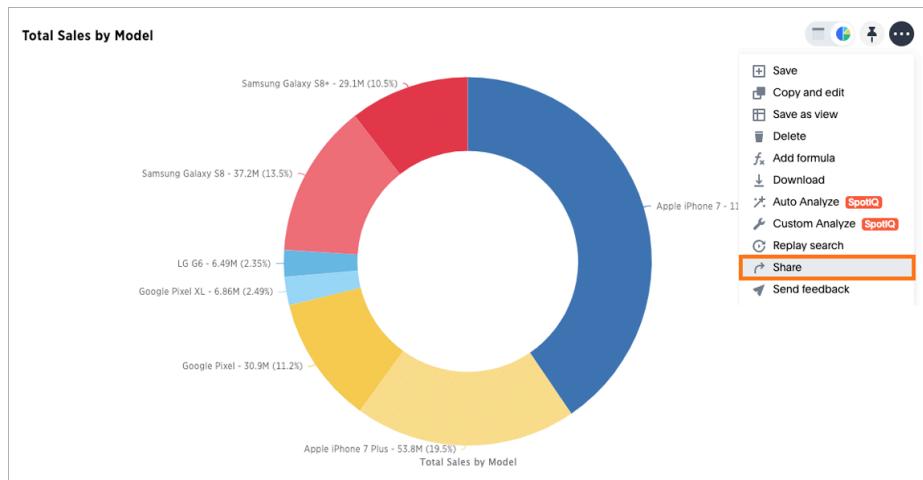
At the bottom left is a '+' button, and at the bottom right is a 'DONE' button.

# Share answers

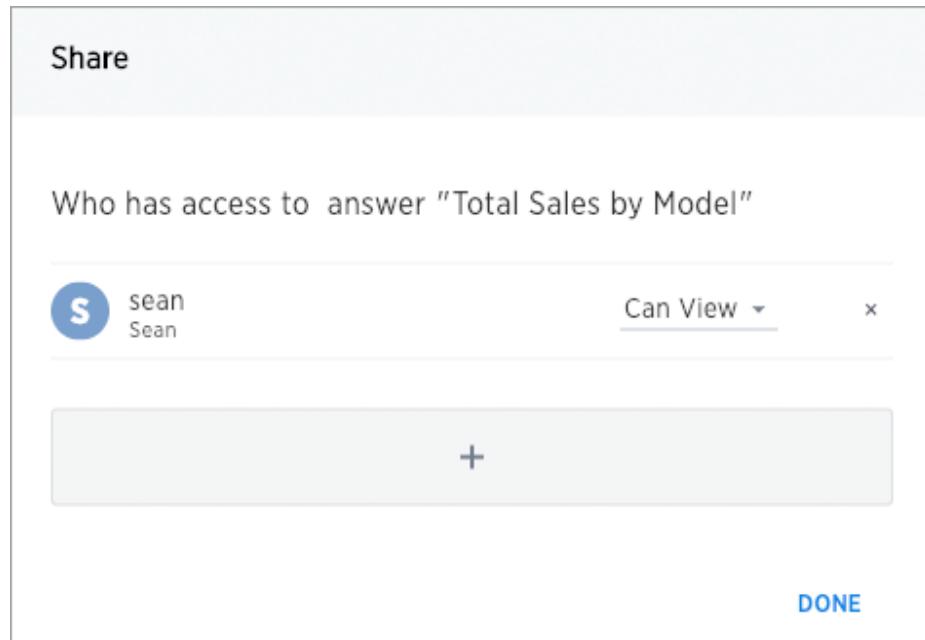
**Summary:** You do not have to be an administrator or the owner to share saved answers. Any user can share them, based on the access levels the user has.

Whenever you view an answer, you have the option of sharing it with others. It will be shared in its current state, so if you have modified the answer by interacting with the table or chart, the modified version is what will be shared.

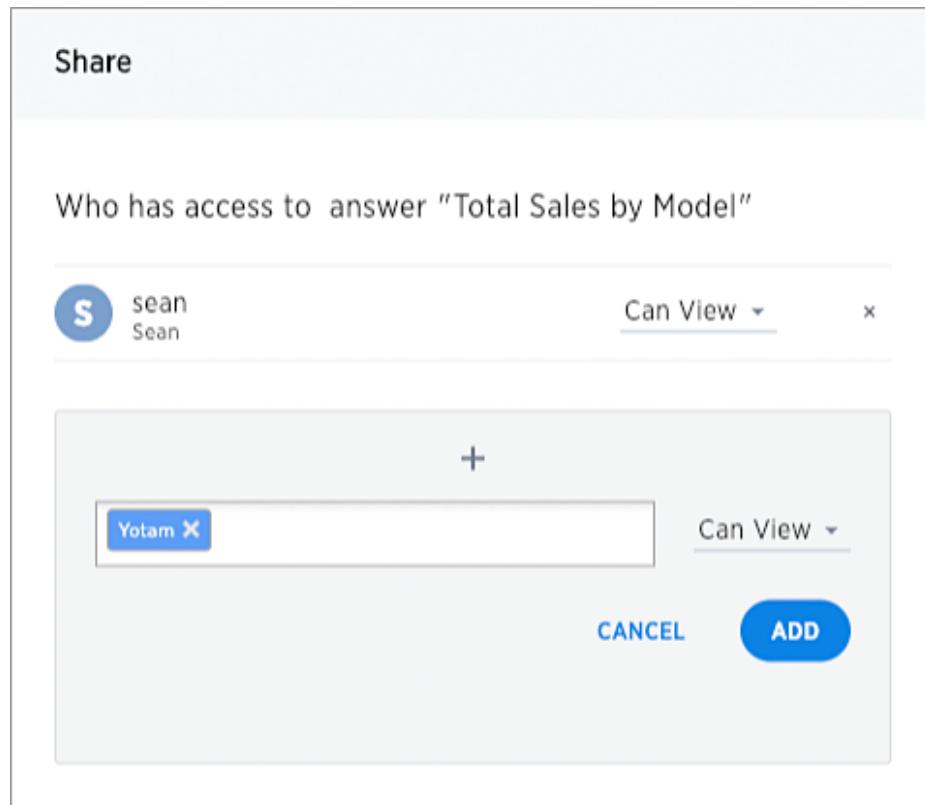
1. Configure the answer to look as you'll want it to appear when shared.
2. Save the answer by clicking the ellipses icon  , and selecting **Save**.
3. Share the answer by clicking the ellipses icon  , and selecting **Share**.



4. Click the plus (+) at the bottom of the Share dialog and select users or groups with whom you want to share this answer.
5. Configure the level of access by selecting from the drop-down list. You can select:
  - **Can View** to provide read-only access. If the user doesn't have access to the underlying worksheet, they can only view the shared answer.
  - **Can Edit** to allow modification. Enables renaming or deleting the shared answer. If a user with edit privileges modifies a shared answer, their changes will be saved to it.



6. Click **Add**.



7. Click **Done**.

**Share**

Who has access to answer "Total Sales by Model"

 sean Sean	Can View 	
 Yotam Yotam	Can View 	
		

**DONE**

# Share uploaded data

If you upload a spreadsheet, you can share **Can View** or **Can Edit** privileges with other people, who can further share them with others.

## Understand data sharing

Data that you uploaded from a Web browser is only visible to you and to the administrator. You can share the entire uploaded table, or only some of its columns.

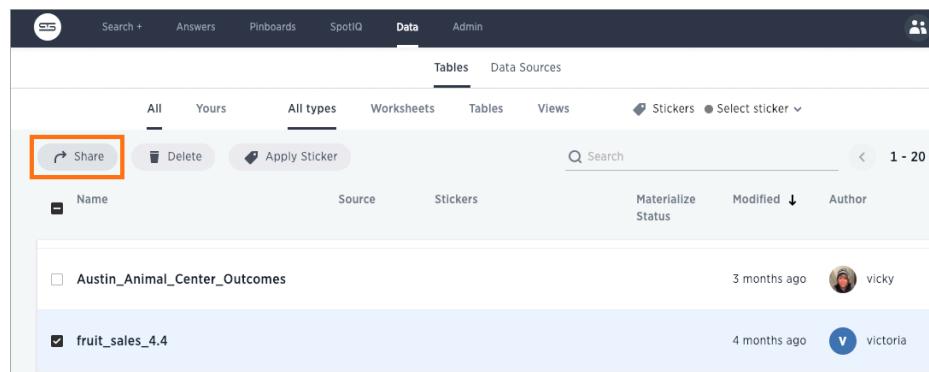
By default, if you share only some table columns, users with access to those columns cannot see the other column's data in their searches. However, the data can become visible if a worksheet or pinboard that *also contain* those columns is shared with these users.

If you want to prevent shares of these types from also revealing the columns, you can ask your administrator to enable a stricter behavior.

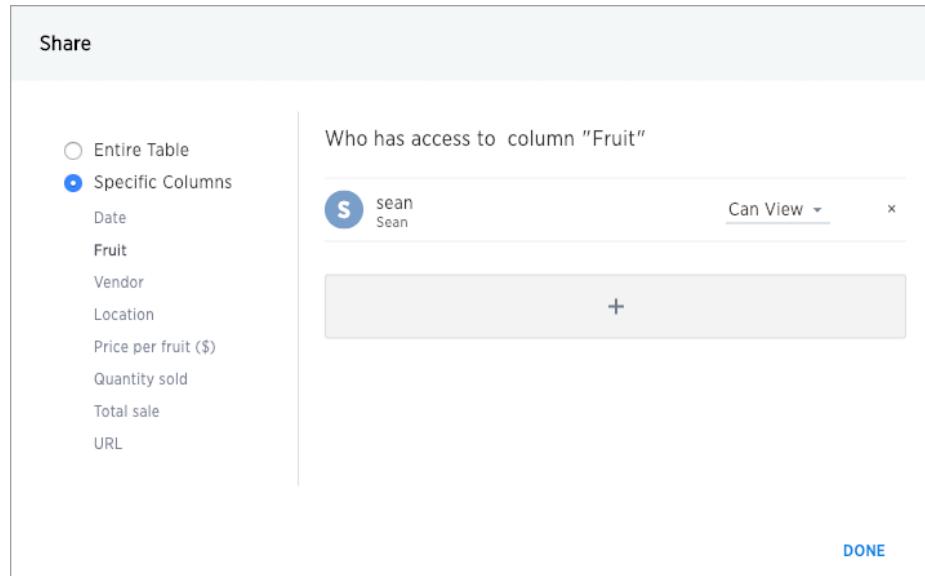
## How to share data

Share uploaded data by following these steps:

1. Click **Data** on the top navigation bar.
2. Click the name of the uploaded data you want to share.
3. Click the **Share** icon.



4. Select **Entire Table or Specific Columns**.



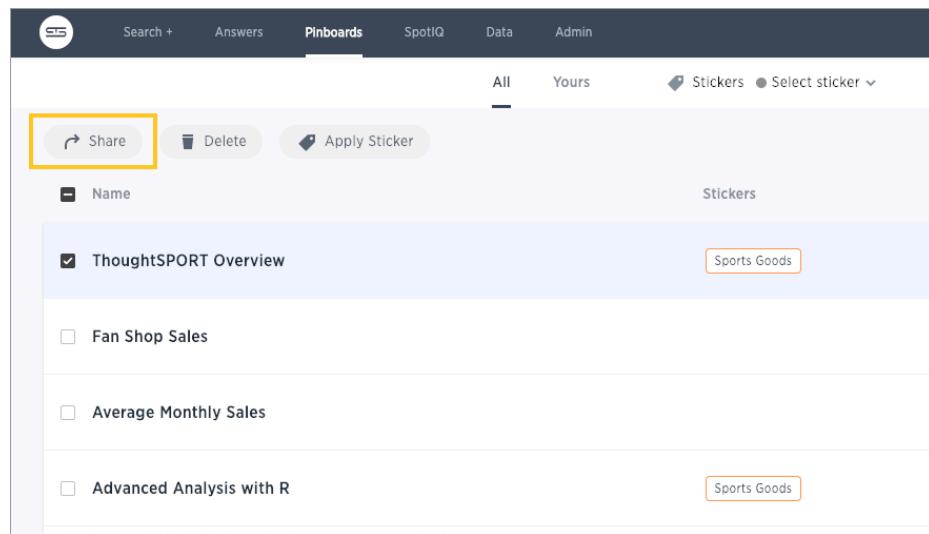
5. If you selected **Specific Columns**, select the column(s) to share.
6. Click **+** and select the users and groups with whom you want to share.
7. Configure the level of access by selecting from the dropdown list. You can select:
  - **Can View** to provide read-only access. This enables viewing the table data and defining worksheets on the table.
  - **Can Edit** to allow modification. This enables renaming, modifying, or deleting the entire table and adding or removing its columns.
8. Click **Add**.
9. Click **Done**.

# Revoke access (unshare)

You may need to revoke access to an object (table, worksheet, or pinboard) that you have previously shared. Unsharing an object is very similar to sharing it.

To unshare one or more objects:

1. Go to the area where the object(s) you want to unshare is located. From the top menu bar:
  - If the object is a table or worksheet, click **Data**.
  - If the object is a pinboard, click **Pinboards**.
  - If the object is an answer, click **Answers**.
2. Find the object(s) in the list, and check the corresponding box(es).
3. Click the **Share** icon.



The screenshot shows the ThoughtSpot Pinboards interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with icons for Search +, Answers, Pinboards (which is the active tab), SpotIQ, Data, and Admin. Below the navigation bar, there are filters for All, Yours, and Stickers (with a dropdown for Select sticker). A toolbar below the filters includes a Share button (highlighted with a yellow box), a Delete button, and an Apply Sticker button. The main area displays a list of pinboards. The first pinboard, "ThoughtSPORT Overview", has a checked checkbox next to its name and is associated with a "Sports Goods" sticker. The other three pinboards ("Fan Shop Sales", "Average Monthly Sales", and "Advanced Analysis with R") have unchecked checkboxes and are also associated with "Sports Goods" stickers. The entire interface has a clean, modern design with a light gray background and white text.

4. Click the X next to the users and groups that you want to remove from sharing.

Share

Who has access to pinboard "ThoughtSPORT Overview"

 victoria victoria	Can View ▾	x
 ThoughtSPORT ThoughtSPORT	Can View ▾	x
 basic basic	Can View ▾	x
 nathan Nathan	Can Edit ▾	x
 vicky vicky	Can View ▾	x
 marco marco	Can Edit ▾	x

+ 

DONE

5. Click **Save**, and then click **Done**.

Share

Who has access to pinboard "ThoughtSPORT Overview"

 victoria victoria	Can View ▾	x
 ThoughtSPORT ThoughtSPORT	Can View ▾	x
 basic basic	Can View ▾	x
 nathan Nathan	Can Edit ▾	x
 vicky vicky	Can View ▾	x

+

[DONE](#)

# About SearchIQ

**Summary:** With SearchIQ you can search using natural language or by speaking.

In order to understand natural language search, SearchIQ collects data on searches and user-language preferences. Find more information about what SearchIQ collects at [SearchIQ data collection](#).

SearchIQ is a different search experience that understands more natural, speech-like search language than the [original ThoughtSpot search](#). For example, you can search for `What was my top selling product last month?`, instead of typing `top 1 product by sales last month`. You can also speak your search using the voice-to-text capability of your operating system.

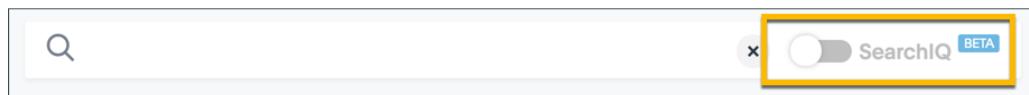
## How do I use SearchIQ?

Search IQ collects data to improve accuracy of natural language interpretation. For more details, see [SearchIQ data collection](#).

**Note:** SearchIQ is turned off by default, but your administrator can enable it for you. You must also be a member of a group that has **Can use experimental features** permissions.

Clicking on the search bar on your homepage, or clicking **Search** in the top menu bar takes you to the search screen.

From here, if SearchIQ has been enabled for you by your administrator, you'll notice a **SearchIQ** toggle button to the right of the search bar.



Switch it to the on position. This puts the search into SearchIQ mode, and you can now type in a search using plain, speech-like language.

If you leave the **SearchIQ** setting in the off position, you'll get the [original ThoughtSpot search experience](#), which uses keywords, column names, and data values.

## What kinds of things can I type?

Like regular search, SearchIQ is based on the tables that exist in your data. Tables are made of rows and columns, like spreadsheets. So you can search by typing in any of these words:

- The column name: like revenue, product name, or store
- Any of the values in the columns: like 20000, kitten chow, or richmond
- One of the special [keywords](#) ThoughtSpot understands: like yesterday, >, or contains

What's different about SearchIQ is that the form of your question can be more like natural language. This means that SearchIQ ignores extraneous words like `What was the` or `Can you show me`. If you find that your natural language search doesn't return the results you expect, you can [teach SearchIQ your language](#) easily.

## How do I use voice search with SearchIQ?

The ability to do voice search comes with your computer's operating system and your browser's speech-to-text capabilities. As such, it isn't provided by ThoughtSpot. But you can take advantage of these when searching with SearchIQ.

Make sure your microphone on your computer is enabled and working correctly. If you're unsure, check the documentation for your operating system.

Next, make sure your browser supports the text-to-speech capability by consulting its documentation.

If all is well, you'll see a microphone icon in the search bar, when it is in SearchIQ mode. Clicking on the microphone will begin accepting voice input, which is translated to text in the search bar.

**Note:** If the SearchIQ text-to-speech functionality is not working, ensure that you are accessing ThoughtSpot in your browser using `HTTPS://` and not `HTTP://`.

## Related information

- [SearchIQ Data Collection](#)

- [Use SearchIQ](#)
- [Teach SearchIQ your language](#)

# Use SearchIQ

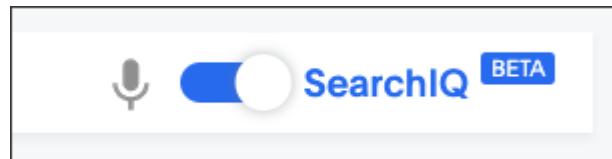
**Summary:** Use SearchIQ to do a natural language search.

To do a search using SearchIQ:

1. Click the ThoughtSpot search bar on the homepage or select **Search** from the top menu.

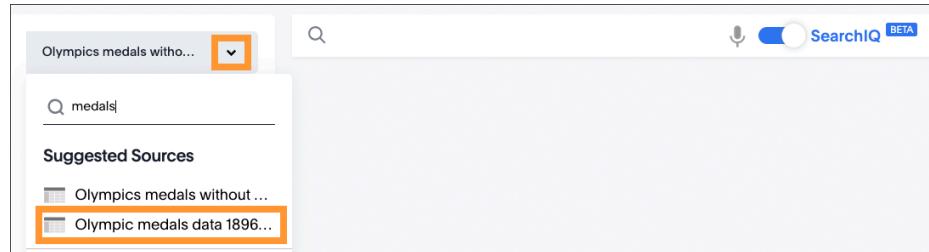


2. Click the SearchIQ toggle button to go into SearchIQ mode.



If you later decide to go back to the classic search mode, you can click the SearchIQ toggle button to turn it off again.

3. Choose the data you want to search using the selector in the left panel.



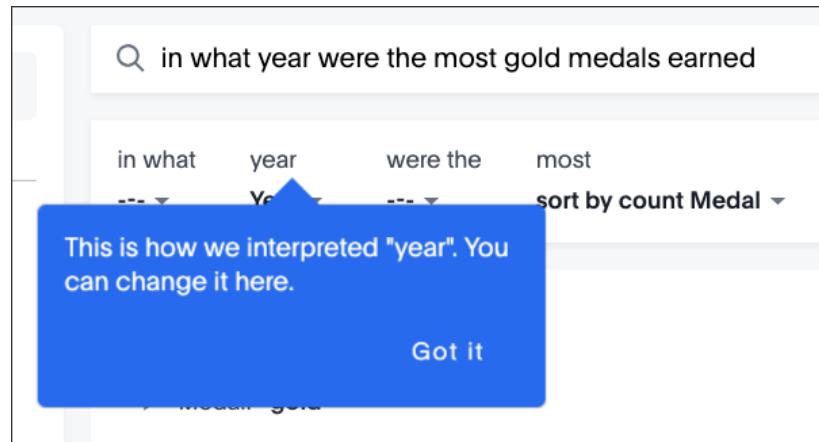
4. Type your search in the search bar using plain language.

If you see a microphone icon in the search bar, that means your operating system and browser are enabled for speech-to-text. In this case, you can click the microphone and speak your search instead of typing.

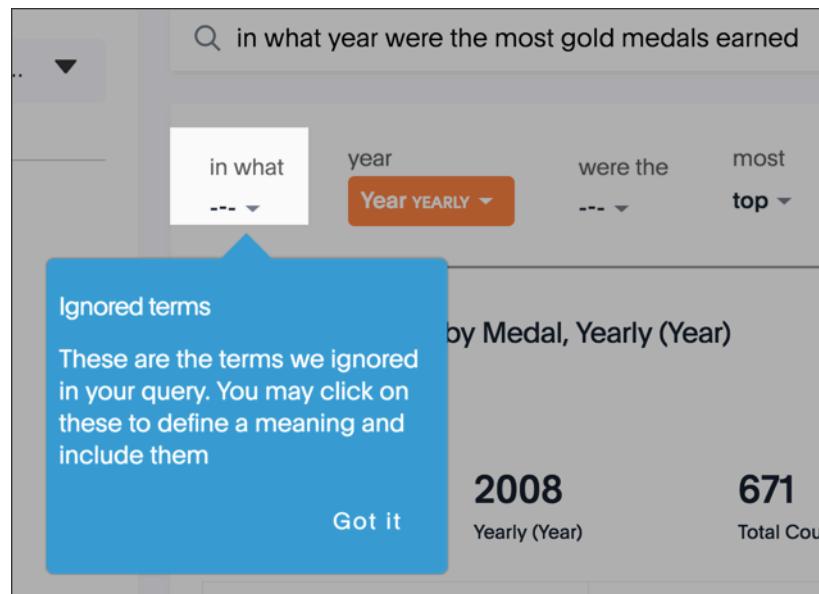
5. Press the **Enter** key when your search is complete.

6. When your answer appears, you may also see one or more of these messages:

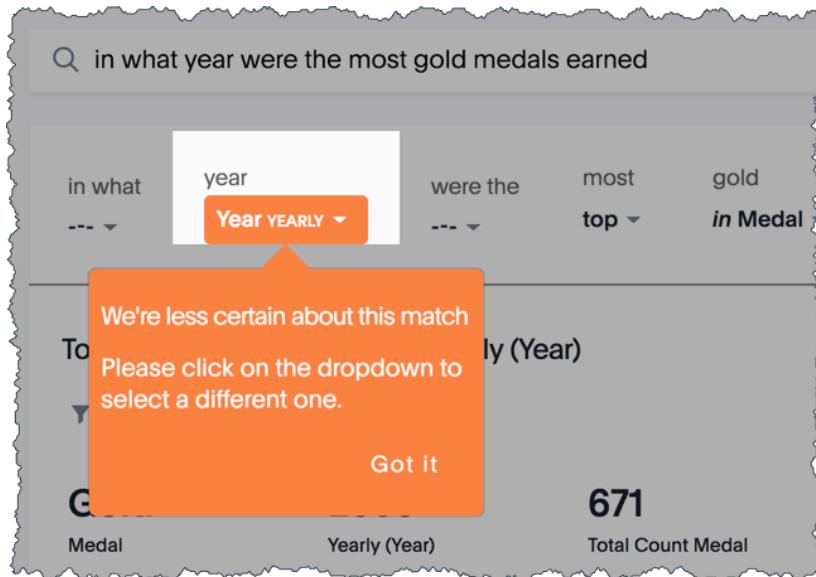
- Interpretation: You'll see how different words you typed were understood.



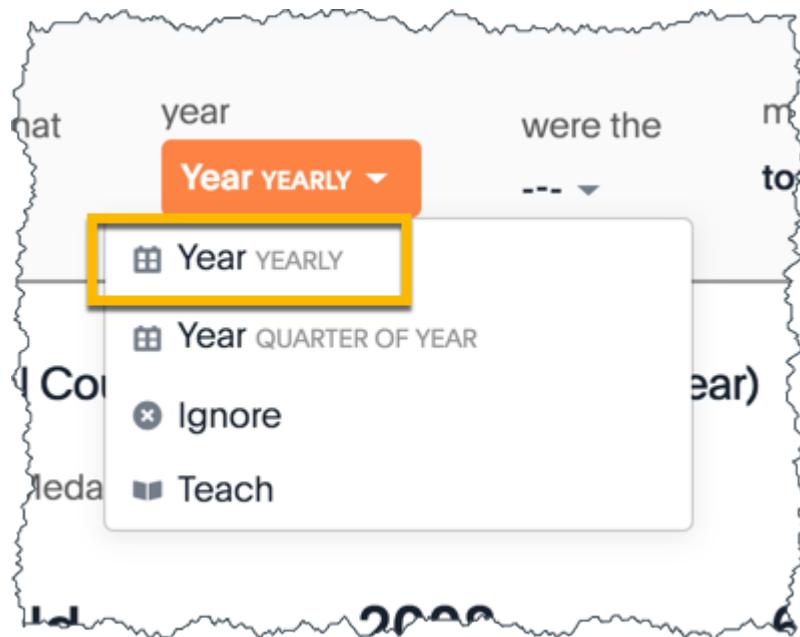
- Ignored words: These words were not needed in order to create the answer, so they are ignored.



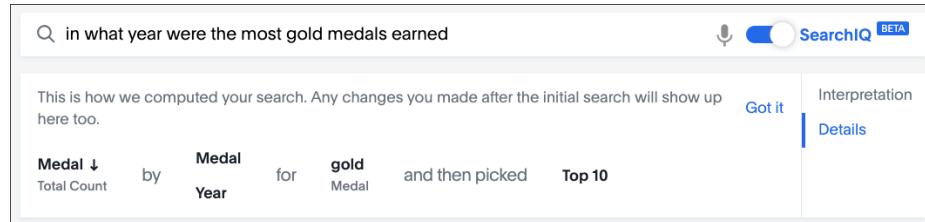
- Ambiguous words: These are words that could have more than one meaning in the context of the search.



You can clarify by choosing what you meant from the possible meanings shown.



7. If you want to see details of how your search was computed, click the **Details** link to the right of the search terms.



8. If the answer isn't what you were expecting, you can refine your answer by [teaching SearchIQ your language](#).
9. If you need help, use [Ask an expert](#).

## Related information

- [About SearchIQ](#)
- [Teach SearchIQ your language](#)
- [Ask an expert](#)

# Teach SearchIQ your language

**Summary:** You can teach SearchIQ your language, to make its results more accurate.

Sometimes the results from SearchIQ won't be quite what you were expecting. You can easily teach SearchIQ your language as you use it. Over time, it gets smarter about how to interpret terms that don't come directly from keywords, column names, or data values.

## Teach SearchIQ your Language

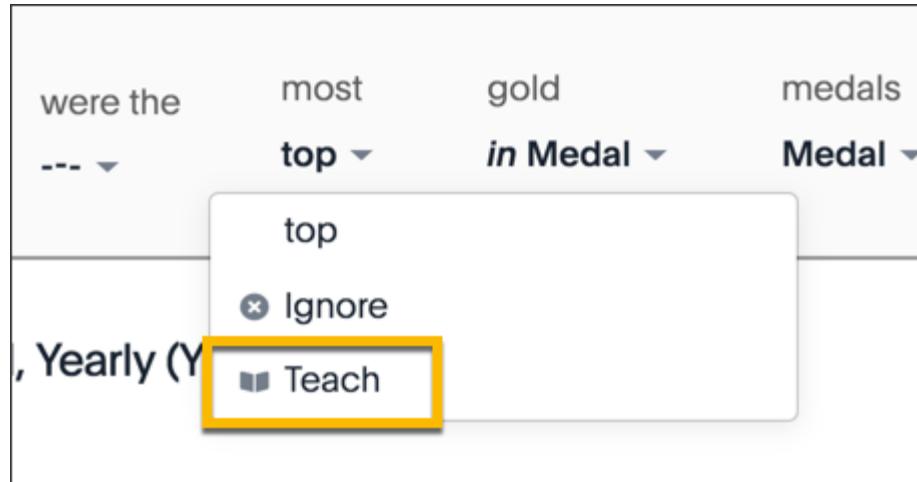
To teach SearchIQ your language:

1. After receiving a search result from SearchIQ, you'll notice a section below the search bar that shows the SearchIQ interpretation of what you typed or spoke. If you do not see this, click **Refine your query**.

Wherever you see - -, those terms were ignored. Where you see a word or words, those are the keywords, column names, or data values as understood by SearchIQ.

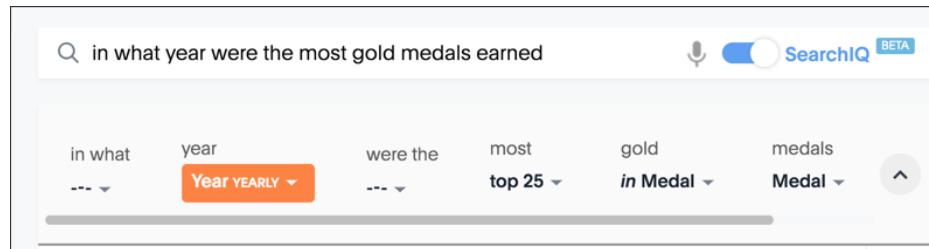
Clicking on any term brings up the menu where you can change how ThoughtSpot understands that term.

2. Click any term you want SearchIQ to ignore in the future, and choose **Ignore**.
3. Click any term you wish SearchIQ had interpreted differently, and choose **Teach**.



- When you see the teaching dialog box, 1) use the handles on the search diagram to select a term for which you want to change the mapping. Then 2) select a column name to map it to, or type your mapping in the search bar below the diagram. 3) You may need to select what you mean from the search suggestions.

- Choose **CONFIRM** to see the new search result.



6. Repeat these steps until SearchIQ understands how to interpret your search.

SearchIQ will remember what you taught it, and use that to understand your searches in the future.

## What are some best practices when teaching SearchIQ?

Searchiq learns the meanings of words and phrases as exact matches. Because of this, it is recommended to include the context in the phrase being mapped to improve the accuracy of the mappings.

For example, consider the following search:

"How many travellers are travelling from New York to San Francisco ?".

You can train SearchIQ to map this natural language search to the keyword search “unique count traveler name source city = ‘new york’ destination name = ‘san francisco’”. However, SearchIQ will not be able to understand whether “new york” is to be considered a match for “new york” as the source city or destination city.

To make the mapping more specific, you should map “from New York” to “source city = ‘New York ” and “to San Francisco” to “destination city = ‘San Francisco ”. This will help SearchIQ match a city to the source city or destination city based on the preceding preposition (to or from).

## What if I teach SearchIQ a different language from somebody else?

SearchIQ learns the language you teach it, and your efforts are useful to everyone else who uses SearchIQ in the future. If SearchIQ learns different search term mappings from different users, these are applied to new searches in a hierarchical fashion, with the top learnings carrying more weight than those further down the list.

The hierarchy of SearchIQ language learning is set up like this:

1. Language mappings the user taught SearchIQ
2. Language mappings the user's **Group members** taught SearchIQ
3. [Language mappings set by the administrator](#)

In this way, SearchIQ provides the best and most customized search experience possible for all users, and your efforts to teach it are valuable to as many people as possible.

## Related information

- [About SearchIQ](#)
- [Use SearchIQ](#)
- [Modify SearchIQ mappings](#)

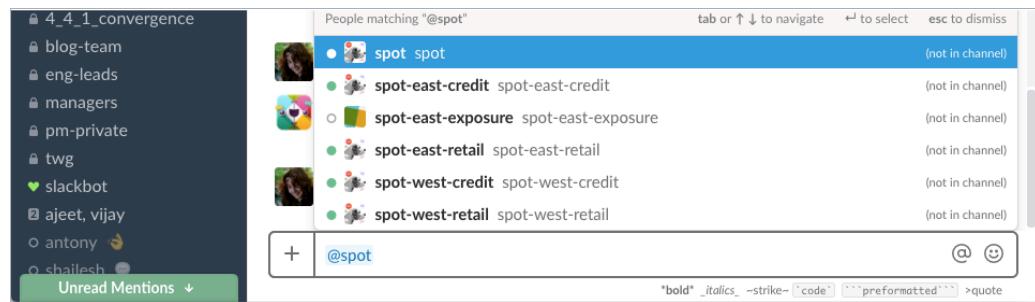
# Slack and Spot

Slack is an enterprise software platform that allows teams to communicate effectively through a messaging application. Slack also allows users to communicate with applications like ThoughtSpot through chat.

Spot is a ThoughtSpot integration with Slack.

## Does your Slack have Spot?

Spot has to be integrated with your Slack team before you can use it. Your team admin or ThoughtSpot admin can do this. To test if your Slack team has a Spot integration, mention **@spot** and see if he barks back:



In this particular channel, **@spot** is there for you but like his brothers **@spot-east-credit** is not in the channel.

If **@spot** doesn't come when you "call" you are spotless. Ask your administrator to see if you can get one.

## Related Information

- Go to [How to use Spot](#) to get started using Spot.
- For information on setting up Spot, see [Slack Integration](#) in the Administration Guide.

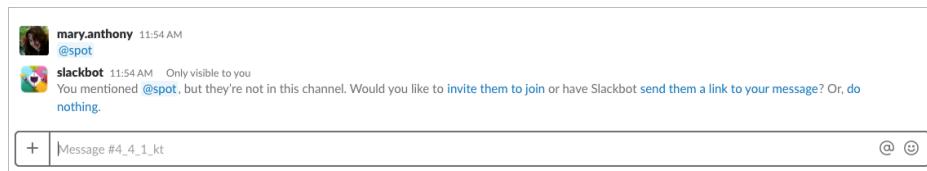
# How to use Spot

You can't ask Spot to do tricks until you invite him to a channel and authorize yourself as a Spot trainer.

## Call Spot and make him do tricks

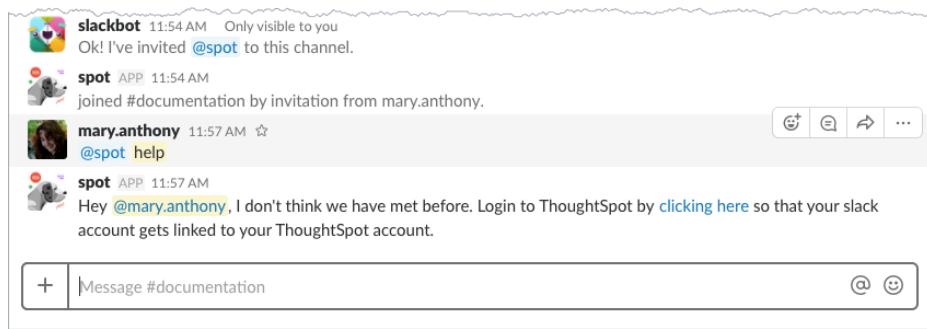
1. Launch Slack if you haven't already.
2. Go to a channel where you want to invite Spot.
3. Invite **@spot** like you would invite anyone else.

Type **@spot** and press **RETURN**.



4. Click invite them to join.
5. Ask him for help.

If this is the first time you've commanded him, Spot tells you:

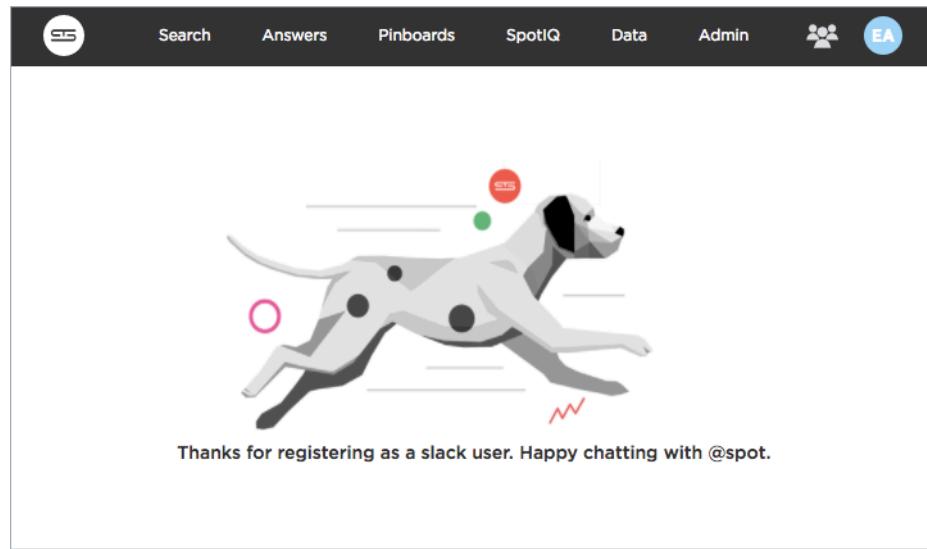


6. Take the [clicking here](#) link.

Spot takes you out of Slack and to the ThoughtSpot application.

7. Enter your username and password.

If you do this successfully, the application tells you:



8. Go back to Slack and ask Spot to list what he does by typing `@spot help`.

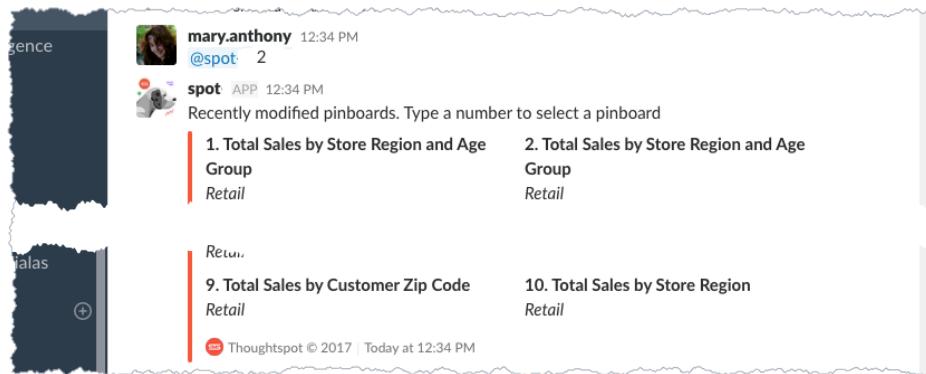
A screenshot of a Slack conversation. A user named 'mary.anthony' sends the command `@spot help`. The bot 'spot APP' responds with a list of commands:

- 1. <anything> Will try to match a chart or pinboard with your query, Eg. total weekly active users
- 2. list pinboards Will list most recently modified pinboards
- 3. subscriptions Will give you a list of the items subscribed by you.
- 4. subscribe Search for a chart, display it. Type `subscribe` to subscribe to it.
- 5. more Eg: When seeing a list of objects, type `more` to see more of them.

At the bottom of the message, there's a note: 'Thoughtspot © 2017 Today at 11:58 AM'. The message input field at the bottom contains the text 'Message #documentation'.

Spot can run a query directly that's the `**1. **` command.

9. Try simply listing your subscriptions.



**Note:** Spot only looks for objects with the **spot** sticker on them. Work your way from a pinboard to asking for a particular chart.

10. Work your way from a pinboard to asking for a particular chart.



At this point, you should go onto explore your Spot's talents on your own!

## Frequently Asked Questions

Whenever possible, Spot answers questions for you directly in channel. Here, though, are some frequent questions owners ask.

## Can I name my Spot whatever I want?

Sure. This is done by your administrator when the integration is created. Um, I guess the answer is really “ask your parents?”

## Spot isn't fetching what I want, why?

Spot can only fetch “toys” that have the spot sticker. Your administrator should do this when he sets up ThoughtSpot.

## My spot looks different, why is that?

The screenshots in this document were taken on desktop integration of Slack. If you are using mobile device, your interactions with Spot will look different.

## How does Spot know you?

The first time you message Spot, it will send back a link which you can click to link your ThoughtSpot account to Slack account. Once the accounts are linked all charts you query from Spot will be tied to your permissions/authorization.

## How to subscribe to charts posted to a channel?

Any chart retrieved using spot can be subscribed to, and can have any number of channel/user subscribers.

## How do I get the list of Spot commands?

Messaging `help` to `spot` gives you a list of commands and how to use them.

# More help and support

**Summary:** There are many locations on the web where you can find help for ThoughtSpot.

There are multiple locations inside and outside the ThoughtSpot application where you can get more help. This page describes some of the ways to get more help inside or outside of the application interface.

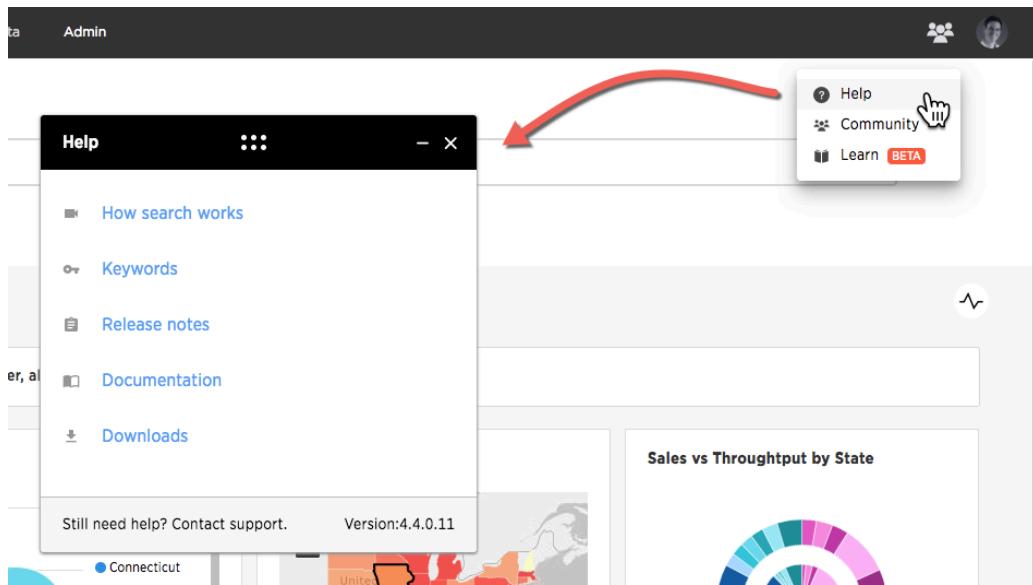
Each version of ThoughtSpot has its own documentation set. ThoughtSpot releases new documentation sets for every major release version (`x.y`) of ThoughtSpot. Documentation features added with minor versions (`x.y.z`) are added to the corresponding major release. This means, for example, that new documentation for 4.4.1 minor release version appears in the 4.4 major version documentation.

**Tip:** ThoughtSpot supplies release notes for every major release and every minor release version (`x.y.z`).

## Help menu

You can navigate directly to this site on the web by entering [docs.thoughtSpot.com](https://docs.thoughtSpot.com) in your browser's address bar. By default, the latest version (4.4) is presented first. ThoughtSpot versions prior to 4.4 have documentation located at [help.thoughtSpot.com](https://help.thoughtSpot.com).

You can navigate to this documentation from inside the ThoughtSpot application as well. In this case, the application links directly to the documentation version that matches your product version.



From this dialog you can get to the following:

Link	Takes you to ...
<b>How search works</b>	a short video that explains how to use the <b>Search</b> bar
<b>Keywords</b>	a product keyword reference
<b>Release notes</b>	The notes for the ThoughtSpot version.
<b>Documentation</b>	this documentation set
<b>Downloads</b>	a list of software downloads such as connectors

Along the bottom of the **Help** dialog you'll see a link to contact Support as well as the version of ThoughtSpot you are using.

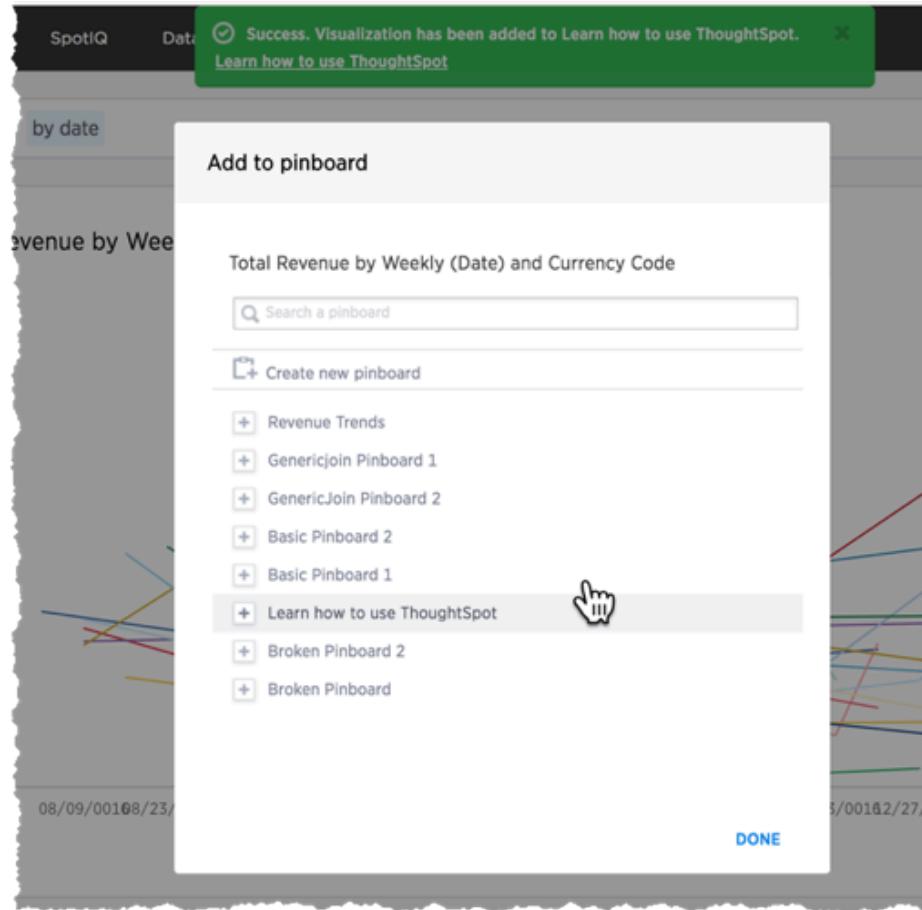
## Learn

Choosing **Learn** from the **Help** menu takes you to the *Learn* center. The center contains one or more example queries. You can only play replay on data that you have access to.

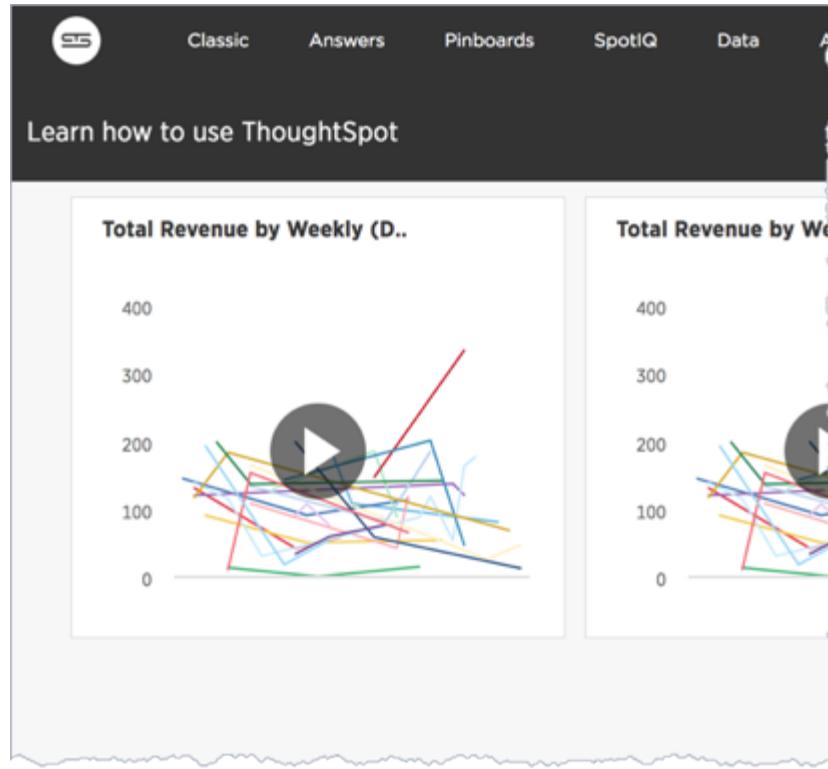
Click an item in Learn to replay it in ThoughtSpot. During a reply, you can click **Pause** or **Resume** or click **ESC** to exit the replay.

Any administrator can add to the items in the **Learn** center. To add a replay, do the following:

1. Search in your search bar.
2. Choose the pin from the answer that results. The system lists the pinboards you can pin to.
3. Select **Learn how to use ThoughtSpot** pinboard.

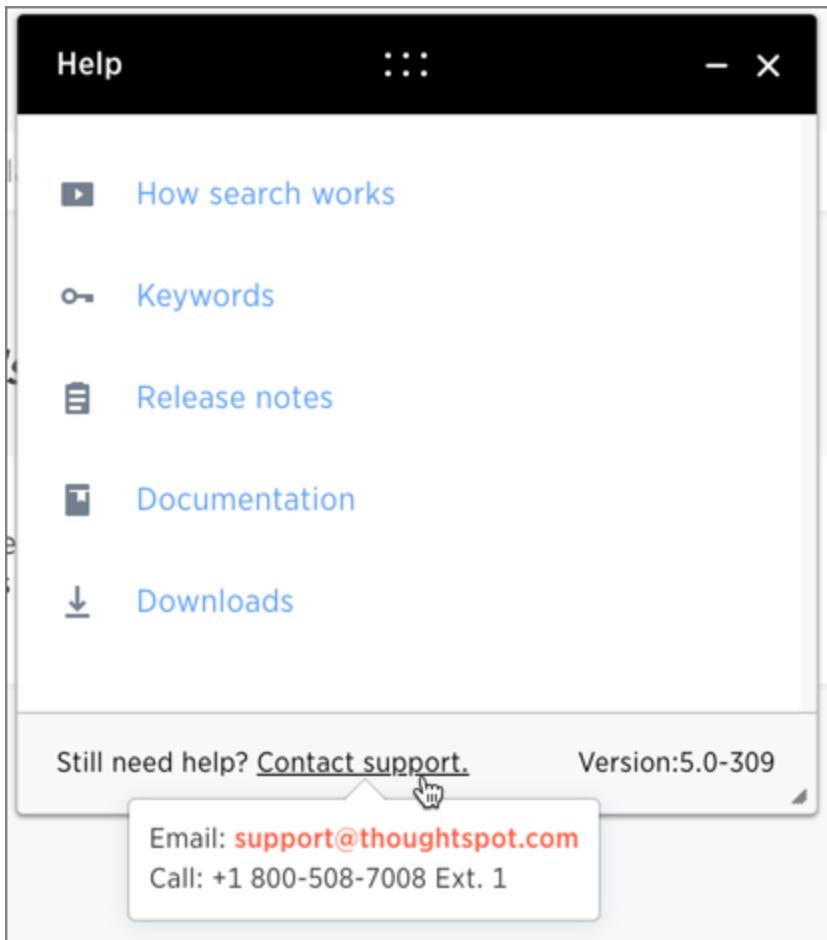


4. Navigate to the *Learn* center to replay your search.



## Support contact information

If you still can't find what you're looking for, you can contact support.



# Keyword reference

You can use keywords when asking a question to help define your search. This reference lists the various keywords. You can also see this list of keywords and examples from within the help center.

## Keywords in Other Languages

Currently, we offer the following keyword translations.

日本語	中文 (简体)	Deutsche	Español (latín)	Español (España)
Français (Canada)	Français (France)	Português (Brasil)	Português (Portugal)	Italiano
Dansk	Suomi	Svenska	Norsk	Nederland

Also, see the topic on how to set [locale preferences in your user profile](#) to control language, date, and number formats on the ThoughtSpot UI.

## General

Keyword	Examples
top	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>top</b> sales rep by count sales for average revenue &gt; 10000</li><li>• sales rep average revenue for each region <b>top</b></li></ul>
bottom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>bottom</b> revenue average</li><li>• <b>bottom</b> revenue by state</li><li>• customer by revenue for each sales rep <b>bottom</b></li></ul>
n	<b>top 10</b> sales rep revenue
n	<b>bottom 25</b> customer by revenue for each sales rep
sort by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• revenue by state <b>sort by</b> average revenue</li><li>• revenue by customer <b>sort by</b> region</li></ul>

# Date

Keyword	Examples
after	order date <b>after</b> 10/31/2014
before	order date <b>before</b> 03/01/2014
between ... and ...	order date <b>between</b> 01/30/2012 and 01/30/2014
daily year-over-year	growth of revenue by order date <b>daily year-over-year</b>
daily	shipments by region <b>daily</b>
day	count <b>monday</b> restaurant
day of week	revenue by <b>day of week</b> last 6 months
day of week	count shipments <b>Monday</b>
n days for each month	sales last <b>2 days for each month</b>
n days for each quarter	revenue last <b>15 days for each quarter</b>
n days for each week	total sold last <b>2 days for each week</b>
n days for each year	revenue last <b>300 days for each year</b>
growth of ... by ... daily	<b>growth of sales by</b> order date <b>daily</b>
growth of ... by ... monthly	<b>growth of sales by</b> date shipped <b>monthly</b> sales > 24000
growth of ... by ... quarterly	<b>growth of sales by</b> date shipped <b>quarterly</b>
growth of ... by ... weekly	<b>growth of sales by</b> receipt date <b>weekly</b> for pro-ski2000
growth of ... by ... yearly	<b>growth of sales by</b> date closed <b>yearly</b>
growth of ... by ...	<b>growth of sales by</b> order date
n hours for each day	sales last <b>2 hours for each day</b>

Keyword	Examples
last day by	customers <b>last day by</b> referrer
last month by	customers <b>last month by</b> day
last <i>n</i> days	visitors <b>last 7 days</b>
last <i>n</i> quarters	visitors <b>last 2 quarters</b> by month by campaign
last <i>n</i> weeks	visitors <b>last 10 weeks</b> by day
last quarter	customers <b>last quarter</b> sale > 300
last week	customers <b>last week</b> by store
last year	top 10 customers <b>last year</b> by sale by store for region west
last <i>n</i> years	visitors <b>last 5 years</b> by revenue for sum revenue > 5000
month to date	sales by product <b>month to date</b> sales > 2400
<i>month year</i>	commission by sales rep <b>February 2014</b>
<i>month</i>	commission <b>January</b>
month	revenue by <b>month</b> last year
monthly year-over-year	growth of revenue by receipt date <b>monthly year-over-year</b>
monthly	commission > 10000 <b>monthly</b>
<i>n</i> months for each quarter	cost <b>last 2 months for each quarter</b>
<i>n</i> months for each year	<b>last 8 months for each year</b>
<i>n</i> days ago	<b>sales 2 days ago</b>
<i>n</i> months ago	<b>sales 2 months ago</b> by region
<i>n</i> months	visitors <b>last 6 months</b> for homepage visits > 30 by month
<i>n</i> quarters ago	<b>sales 4 quarters ago</b> by product name contains deluxe
<i>n</i> weeks ago	<b>sales 4 weeks ago</b> by store
<i>n</i> years ago	<b>sales 5 years ago</b> by store for region west
<i>n</i> years	opportunities <b>next 5 years</b> by revenue

Keyword	Examples
next day	shipments <b>next day</b> by order
next month	appointments <b>next month</b> by day
next <i>n</i> days	shipments <b>next 7 days</b>
next <i>n</i> months	openings <b>next 6 months</b> location
next <i>n</i> quarters	opportunities <b>next 2 quarters</b> by campaign
next <i>n</i> weeks	shipments <b>next 10 weeks</b> by day
next quarter	opportunities <b>next quarter</b> amount > 30000
next week	shipments <b>next week</b> by store
next year	opportunities <b>next year</b> by sales rep
quarter to date	sales by product <b>quarter to date</b> for top 10 products by sales
quarterly year-over-year	growth of revenue by date shipped <b>quarterly year-over-year</b>
quarterly	sales <b>quarterly</b> for each product
<i>n</i> quarters for each year	<b>last 2 quarters</b> for each year
today	sales <b>today</b> by store
week to date	sales by order date <b>week to date</b> for pro-ski200
week	revenue by <b>week</b> last quarter
weekly year-over-year	growth of revenue by date shipped <b>weekly year-over-year</b>
weekly	revenue <b>weekly</b>
<i>n</i> weeks for each month	sales <b>last 3 weeks for each month</b>
<i>n</i> weeks for each quarter	<b>last 2 weeks for each quarter</b>
<i>n</i> weeks for each year	<b>last 3 weeks for each year</b>
year to date	sales by product <b>year to date</b>
year	revenue by product <b>2014</b> product name contains snowboard

Keyword	Examples
yearly	shipments by product <b>yearly</b>
yesterday	sales <b>yesterday</b> for pro-ski200 by store

## Time

Keyword	Examples
detailed	ship time <b>detailed</b>
last minute	count homepage views <b>last minute</b>
last hour	count unique visits <b>last hour</b>
<i>n</i> minutes	count visitors last <b>30 minutes</b>
<i>n</i> hours	count visitors last <b>12 hours</b>
hourly	visitors by page name <b>hourly</b>
<i>n</i> minutes ago	sum inventory by product <b>10 minutes ago</b>
<i>n</i> hours ago	sum inventory by product by store <b>2 hours ago</b>

## Text

Keyword	Examples
begins with	product name <b>begins with</b> 'pro'
contains	product name contains "alpine" description <b>contains</b> "snow shoe"
ends with	product name <b>ends with</b> 'deluxe'

Keyword	Examples
not begins with	product name <b>not begins with</b> "tom's"
not contains	product color <b>not contains</b> 'tan' product color <b>not contains</b> 'red'
not ends with	product name <b>not ends with</b> "trial"
similar to	course name <b>similar to</b> 'hand'
not similar to	course name <b>not similar to</b> 'hand'

## Number

Function	Examples
sum	<b>sum</b> revenue
average	<b>average</b> revenue by store
count	<b>count</b> visitors by site
max	<b>max</b> sales by visitor by site
min	<b>min</b> revenue by store by campaign for cost > 5000
standard deviation	<b>standard deviation</b> revenue by product by month for date after 10/31/2010
unique count	<b>unique count</b> visitor by product page last week
variance	<b>variance</b> sale amount by visitor by product for last year

## Comparative

Function	Examples
all	<b>all</b>

Function	Examples
between... and	revenue <b>between 0 and 1000</b>
vs, versus	revenue east <b>vs</b> west
>	sum sale amount by visitor by product for last year sale amount > 2000
<	unique count visitor by product by store for sale amount < 20
>=	count calls by employee lastname >= m
<=	count shipments by city latitude <= 0
=	unique count visitor by store purchased products = 3 for last 5 days
!=	sum sale amount region != canada region != mexico

## Location

Keyword	Examples
near	revenue store name county <b>near</b> san francisco
near... within <i>n</i> miles km meters	revenue store name county <b>near</b> alameda <b>within 50</b> <b>miles</b>
farther than <i>n</i> miles km meters from	average hours worked branch <b>farther than 80 km</b> from scarborough

Location keywords only work for searches where the data source includes latitude/longitude data.

## Period

Keyword	Example
quarter ( <i>date</i> )	<b>quarter</b> (purchase date)
quarter of year ( <i>date</i> )	<b>quarter of year</b> (purchase date)

month of quarter ( <i>date</i> )	<b>month of quarter</b> (purchase date)
week of year ( <i>date</i> )	<b>week of year</b> (ship date)
week of quarter ( <i>date</i> )	<b>week of quarter</b> (ship date)
week of month ( <i>date</i> )	<b>week of month</b> (ship date)
day of year ( <i>date</i> )	<b>day of year</b> (ship date)
day of quarter ( <i>date</i> )	<b>day of quarter</b> (ship date)
day ( <i>date</i> )	<b>day</b> (ship date)
day of month ( <i>date</i> )	<b>day of month</b> (order date)
day of week ( <i>date</i> )	<b>day of week</b> (order date)
hour ( <i>datetime</i> )	<b>hour</b> (timestamp)

## In

Keyword	Example
in ( <i>subsearch</i> )	<b>in</b> (top 10 store name by sales footwear)

# TQL reference

TQL is the ThoughtSpot language for entering SQL commands. This reference lists TQL commands you can use to do things like creating a schema or verifying a data load.

## About using TQL

You can use TQL either [through the ThoughtSpot application's web interface](#) or the [command line interface](#) in the Linux shell.

Use `--query_results_apply_top_row_count <number>` flag to limit the number of result rows returned by a query. For example:

```
$ tql --query_results_apply_top_row_count 100
```

As a best practice, you should enclose object names (database, schema, table, and column) in double quotes, and column values in single quotes. When referring to objects using fully qualified object names, the syntax is:

```
"database"."schema"."table"
```

To get help on SQL when using TQL, enter `help` on the command line.

You can use TQL to view and modify schemas and data in tables. Remember to add a semicolon after each command. Commands are not case sensitive but are capitalized here for readability.

**Note:** Worksheets and pinboards in ThoughtSpot are dependent upon the data in the underlying tables. Use caution when modifying tables directly. If you change or remove a schema on which those objects rely, the objects could become invalid.

## View schemas and data

Syntax	Description
SHOW DATABASES	Lists all available databases.  Examples:  SHOW DATABASES;
USE <database>	Switches the context to the specified database. This is required if queries do not use fully qualified names (database.schema.table) for specifying tables.  Examples:  USE "fruit_database";
SHOW SCHEMAS	Lists all schemas within the current database. For example:  SHOW SCHEMAS;
SHOW TABLES	Lists all tables within the current database by schema. For example:  SHOW TABLES;
SHOW TABLE <table>	Lists all the columns for a table. For example:  SHOW TABLE "locations";
SCRIPT SERVER	Generates the TQL schema for all tables in all databases on the server. For example:  SCRIPT SERVER;

Syntax	Description
SCRIPT DATABASE <database>  SCRIPT DATABASE "fruit_database";	Generates the TQL schema for all tables in a database. For example:

SCRIPT TABLE <table>  SCRIPT TABLE "vendor";	Generates the TQL schema for a table. For example:
---	--

Syntax	Description
<pre> SELECT     &lt;cols_or_expr&gt;     FROM &lt;table_list&gt;     [WHERE &lt;predicates&gt;]     [GROUP BY &lt;expr&gt;]     [ORDER BY &lt;expr&gt;]</pre>	<p>Shows specified set of table data.</p> <p>If you do not specify the TOP number of rows to select, the top 50 rows will be returned by default. The number of rows to return can be set using the TSQL command line flag:</p> <pre>--query_results apply_top_row_count</pre> <p>You can use the following aggregation functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sum</li> <li>• count</li> <li>• count distinct</li> <li>• stddev</li> <li>• avg</li> <li>• variance</li> <li>• min</li> <li>• max</li> </ul> <p>You can use the following date functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• absyear</li> <li>• absmonth</li> <li>• absday</li> <li>• absquarter</li> <li>• date</li> <li>• time</li> </ul>

For example:

```

SELECT TOP 10 "quantity" FROM "sales_fact";

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM "vendor";

SELECT "vendor", SUM("quantity") FROM "sales_fact" GROUP BY
"vendor";

SELECT "vendor", SUM("amount") FROM "vendor", "sales_fact"
    WHERE "sales_fact"."vendorid" = "vendor"."vendorid"
        AND "amount" > 100 GROUP BY "vendor" ORDER BY "amount"
DESC;

SELECT "vendor", SUM("quantity") FROM "sales_fact"
GROUP BY "vendor" LIMIT 10;
```

# Schema creation

Syntax	Description
<pre>CREATE DATABASE     &lt;data- base&gt;</pre>	<p>Creates a database. For example:</p> <pre>CREATE DATABASE "fruit_database";</pre>
<pre>CREATE SCHEMA &lt;schema&gt;</pre>	<p>Creates a schema within the current database. For example:</p> <pre>CREATE SCHEMA "fruit_schema";</pre>
<pre>CREATE TABLE &lt;table&gt; (&lt;column_def- itions&gt;     [&lt;con- straints&gt;]) [PARTI- TION BY HASH (&lt;num- ber&gt;) [KEY     ("&lt;col- umn&gt;")]]</pre>	<p>Creates a table with the specified column definitions and constraints.</p> <p>Use PARTITION BY HASH to shard a table across all nodes. If no KEY is specified, the table will be randomly sharded.</p> <p>Do not specify relationship constraints ( FOREIGN KEY or RELATIONSHIP ) in the CREATE TABLE statement. Instead, define these using ALTER TABLE statements at the end of your TQL script, after creating your tables. This method guarantees that tables are created before they are referenced in the constraint definitions. For example:</p> <pre>CREATE TABLE "vendor" ("vendorid" int, "name" var- char(255));  CREATE TABLE "sales_fact" ("saleid" int, "locationid" int, "vendorid" int, "quantity" int, "sale_amount" double, "fruitid" int, CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY("saleid")) PARTITION BY HASH(96) KEY ("saleid");</pre>

# Schema modification

Syntax	Description
<pre>DROP DATABASE     &lt;data- base&gt;</pre>	Drops a database and all of its schemas and tables. For example:  <pre>DROP DATABASE "fruit_database";</pre>
<pre>DROP SCHEMA &lt;schema&gt;</pre>	Drops a schema within the current database, and drops all of the tables in the schema. For example:  <pre>DROP SCHEMA "fruit_schema";</pre>
<pre>DROP TABLE &lt;table&gt;</pre>	Drops a table. For example:  <pre>DROP TABLE "location";</pre>
<pre>TRUNCATE TABLE &lt;table&gt;</pre>	Removes all data from a table, but preserves its metadata, including all GUIDs, relationships, etc. This can be used to force a new schema for a table without losing the metadata.  However, this operation removes all existing data from the table and must be used with caution. You must reload the data following a <code>TRUNCATE</code> , or all dependent objects (worksheets and pinboards) in ThoughtSpot will become invalid. For example:  <pre>TRUNCATE TABLE "location";</pre>

Syntax	Description
<pre>ALTER TABLE &lt;table&gt; ADD   DROP   RENAME COLUMN     &lt;column&gt;</pre>	<p>Alters a table to add, drop, or rename a column.</p> <p>When you add a column to an existing table, you must provide a default value to use for existing rows. For example:</p> <pre>ALTER TABLE "cart" ADD COLUMN "nickname" varchar(255) DE- FAULT 'no nickname';</pre> <pre>ALTER TABLE "cart" DROP COLUMN "nickname";</pre> <pre>ALTER TABLE "cart" RENAME COLUMN "nickname" TO "shortname";</pre>

ALTER TABLE <table> DROP CON- STRAINT PRIMARY KEY;	Drops the primary key from a table.  Note that if you then add a new primary key, the same upsert behavior will be applied as with adding any primary key. This can result in data deletion, so make sure you understand how the upsert will affect your data ahead of time. For example:
	<pre>ALTER TABLE "sales" DROP CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY;</pre> <pre>ALTER TABLE "sales" ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY ("P0_num- ber");</pre>

ALTER TABLE <table> DROP CON- STRAINT [FOREIGN KEY  RELATIONSHIP]     <name>;	Drops the named foreign key or relationship between two tables. For example:  <pre>ALTER TABLE "sales_fact" DROP CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY "FK_P0_number";</pre> <pre>ALTER TABLE "fruit_dim" DROP RELATIONSHIP "REL_dates";</pre>
--	---

Syntax	Description
<pre>ALTER TABLE &lt;table&gt; DROP [CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY</pre>	You must use this syntax when dropping relationships between tables created before ThoughtSpot version 3.2. This is because relationships could not be named in older versions.
<pre>[&lt;table_name&gt;]   RELATIONSHIP [WITH &lt;table_name&gt;];</pre>	Drops the foreign key or relationship between two tables where you cannot reference it by relationship name. If the relationship was created without a name, use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the name of the referenced table, for a foreign key.</li> <li>the name of the related table, for a relationship.</li> </ul>
	If you drop a foreign key without specifying the referenced table, all foreign keys from the table you are altering will be dropped.

Examples:

```
ALTER TABLE "shipments" DROP CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY "orders";
```

```
ALTER TABLE "wholesale_buys" DROP RELATIONSHIP WITH "retail_sales";
```

Drops all relationships that have wholesale\_buys as a source.

```
ALTER TABLE "wholesale_buys" DROP RELATIONSHIP;
```

Drops all foreign keys from wholesale\_buys.

```
ALTER TABLE "wholesale_buys" DROP CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY;
```

Syntax	Description
<pre>ALTER TABLE &lt;table&gt; [SET DI- MENSION   SET FACT [PARTITION BY     HASH [(&lt;shards&gt;)] [KEY(&lt;column&gt;)]]]</pre>	<p>Changes the partitioning on a table by doing one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• re-sharding a sharded table</li> <li>• changing a replicated table to a sharded table</li> <li>• changing a sharded table to a replicated (unsharded) table</li> </ul> <p>By default, ThoughtSpot does not shard dimension tables.</p>
	<p>To change the partitioning on a table, or to change a dimension table to a sharded table, use <code>ALTER TABLE...SET FACT PARTITION BY HASH...;</code></p> <p>To make a sharded table into a dimension table (replicated on every node), use <code>ALTER TABLE...SET DIMENSION;</code> command.</p>
	<p>Examples of this statement:</p> <pre>ALTER TABLE "sales_fact" SET FACT PARTITION BY HASH (96) KEY     ("PO_number"); ALTER TABLE "fruit_dim" SET DIMENSION;</pre>

<pre>ALTER TABLE &lt;table&gt; MODIFY COLUMN &lt;column&gt; &lt;new_data_type&gt;;</pre>	<p>Changes the data type of a column. This can have implications on sharding and primary key behavior. See <a href="#">About data type conversion</a>. For example:</p> <pre>ALTER TABLE fact100 MODIFY COLUMN product_id int;</pre>
--	--

## Modify data

Syntax	Description
<pre>INSERT INTO &lt;table&gt; VALUES ...</pre>	<p>Inserts values into a table. Only use this for testing. Do not use <code>INSERT</code> on a production system. For example:</p> <pre>INSERT INTO "vendor" VALUES ('helen rose', 'jacob norse', 'eileen ruff', 'manny gates');</pre>

Syntax	Description
<pre>ALTER TABLE &lt;table&gt; SET LOAD PRIORITY &lt;value&gt; &lt;new_da- ta_type&gt;;</pre>	<p>Sets the load priority for a table. Load priority determines the order in which a table is loaded on a cluster restart. You can set any value from 1–100 . The system default for all tables is 50 . For example:</p> <pre>ALTER TABLE 'sales_facts' SET LOAD PRIORITY 1;</pre>
<pre>UPDATE &lt;table&gt; ... SET ... [WHERE ...]</pre>	<p>Updates rows in a table that match optionally provided predicates. Predicates have the form column = value connected by the AND keyword. Sets the column values to the specified values. For example:</p> <pre>UPDATE "location" SET "borough" = 'staten island', "city" = 'new york' WHERE "borough" = 'staten isl' AND city = 'NY';</pre>
<pre>DELETE FROM &lt;table&gt; [WHERE...]</pre>	<p>Deletes rows from a table that match optionally provided predicates. Predicates have the form column = value connected by the AND keyword. For example.</p> <pre>DELETE FROM "vendor" WHERE "name" = 'Joey Smith' AND "ven- dorid" = '19463';</pre>

## Constraints and relationships

Constraints and relationships in ThoughtSpot are used to define the relationships between tables (i.e. how they can be joined). However, constraints are not enforced, as they would be in a transactional database. You can define the following constraints when creating a table with `CREATE TABLE`, or add them to an existing table using the `ADD CONSTRAINT` syntax:

Syntax	Description
PRIMARY KEY	<p>Designates a unique, non-null value as the primary key for a table. This can be one column or a combination of columns. If values are not unique, an upsert will be performed if a row includes a primary key that is already present in the data. Some examples:</p> <pre>CREATE TABLE "schools" ( "schoolID" varchar(15), "schoolName" varchar(255), "schoolCity" varchar(55), "schoolState" varchar(55), "schoolNick" varchar(55), CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY ("schoolID") ) ;</pre> <pre>ALTER TABLE "cart" ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY ("cart_id");</pre> <pre>ALTER TABLE "cart" DROP CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY "cart_id";</pre>

**FOREIGN KEY**

Defines a relationship where the value(s) in the table are used to join to a second table. Uses an equality operator. The foreign key must match the primary key of the table that is referenced in number, column type, and order of columns.

When creating a foreign key, give it a name. You can reference the foreign key name later, if you want to remove it.

Examples of this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE "batting" ADD CONSTRAINT "FK_player" FOREIGN KEY ("playerID")
REFERENCES "players" ("playerID");
```

```
ALTER TABLE "batting" ADD CONSTRAINT "FK_lg_team" FOREIGN KEY ("lgID" , "teamID")
REFERENCES "teams" ("lgID" , "teamID");
```

```
ALTER TABLE "shipment" ADD CONSTRAINT "FK_P0_vendor" FOREIGN KEY ("po_number",
"vendor") REFERENCES "orders" ("po_number", "vendor");
```

```
ALTER TABLE "shipment" DROP CONSTRAINT "FK_P0_vendor";
```

Syntax	Description
RELATIONSHIP	<p>Defines a relationship where the value(s) in the table can be used to join to a second table, using an equality condition (required) and one or more range conditions (optional). These conditions act like a WHERE clause when the two tables are joined. They are applied using AND logic, such that all conditions must be met for a row to be included.</p> <p>You may add multiple relationships between tables. When creating a relationship, give it a name. You can reference the relationship name later, if you want to remove it.</p> <p>Examples of this statement:</p> <pre>ALTER TABLE "wholesale_buys" ADD RELATIONSHIP "REL_fruit" WITH "retail_sales" AS "wholesale_buys"."fruit" = "retail_sales"."fruit" AND ("wholesale_buys"."date_order" &lt; "retail_sales"."date_sold" AND "retail_sales"."date_sold" &lt; "wholesale_buys"."expire_date");  ALTER TABLE "wholesale_buys" DROP RELATIONSHIP "REL_fruit";</pre>

## Data types

ThoughtSpot supports a simplified list of data types:

Syntax	Description	Examples
Character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VARCHAR(<i>n</i>)</li> </ul>	Specify the maximum number of characters, as in VARCHAR(255). The size limit is 1GB for VARCHAR values.
Floating point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DOUBLE</li> <li>FLOAT</li> </ul>	DOUBLE is recommended.
Boolean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BOOL</li> </ul>	Can be true or false .

Syntax	Description	Examples
Integer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• INT</li><li>• BIGINT</li></ul>	<p>INT holds 32 bits.</p> <p>BIGINT holds 64 bits.</p>
Date or time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DATE</li><li>• DATETIME</li><li>• TIMESTAMP</li><li>• TIME</li></ul>	<p>DATETIME, TIMESTAMP, and TIME are stored at the granularity of seconds</p> <p>TIMESTAMP is identical to DATETIME, but is included for syntax compatibility.</p>

# tsload flag reference

For recurring data loads and for scripting loads, use `tsload` (the ThoughtSpot Loader). This reference section lists all the flags that can be used to modify the behavior of `tsload`.

## General tsload flags

Flag	Description	Notes
<code>--target_database &lt;database&gt;</code>	Specifies the pre-existing target database into which tsload should load the data.	
<code>--target_schema &lt;schema&gt;</code>	Specifies the target schema. Default is “falcon_default_schema”.	
<code>--target_table &lt;table&gt;</code>	Specifies the tables that you want to load into the database. The tables must exist in the database specified by <code>--target_database</code> .	
<code>--empty_target</code>	Specifies that any data in the target table is to be removed before the new data is loaded.	If supplied, any rows that exist in the table specified by <code>--target_database</code> and <code>--target_table</code> will be deleted before this data load. To perform an “upsert” on the existing data, omit this flag or specify <code>--noempty_target</code> .
<code>--max_ignored_rows &lt;number&gt;</code>	Specifies the maximum number of rows that can be ignored if they fail to load.	If the number of ignored rows exceeds this limit, the load will be aborted.
<code>--bad_records_file &lt;path_to_file&gt;/&lt;file_name&gt;</code>	Specifies the file to use for storing rows that failed to load. Input rows that do not conform to the defined schema in ThoughtSpot will be ignored and inserted into this file.	
<code>--date_format &lt;date_formatmask&gt;</code>	Specifies the format string for date values.	The default format is <code>yearmonthday</code> e.g. “Dec 30th, 2001” and is represented as <code>20011230</code> . Use the date format specifications supported in the <a href="#">strftime library function</a> .
<code>--date_time_format &lt;date_formatmask&gt;/&lt;time_formatmask&gt;</code>	Specifies the format string for datetime values.	The default is <code>yearmonthday hour:minute:second</code> e.g. Dec 30th, 2001 1:15:12 and is represented as <code>20011230 01:15:12</code> . Use the datetime format specifications supported in the <a href="#">strftime library function</a> .
<code>--time_format &lt;time_formatmask&gt;</code>	Specifies the format string for time values.	The default is <code>hour:minute:second</code> . Use the time format specifications supported in the <a href="#">strftime library function</a> .

Flag	Description	Notes
--v=[0 1 2 3]	Specifies the verbosity of log messages.	Provide a value for verbosity level. By default, verbosity is set to the minimum, which is 0. This value is similar to a volume control. At higher levels your log receives more messages and that log more frequently. This is used for debugging. You should not change this value unless instructed by ThoughtSpot Support.
--skip_second_fraction	Skips fractional seconds when loading data.	If supplied, the upserts logic may be affected, especially if the date time being loaded is a primary key, and the data has millisecond granularity. Load the data twice, once as a string with a primary key, and again with second granularity date time. There is no support to store fractional seconds in the ThoughtSpot system.

## File loading tsload flags

The following flags are used when loading data from an input file:

Flag	Description	Notes
--source_file <path_to_file>/<file_name>	Specifies the location of the file to be loaded.	
--source_data_format [csv delimited]	Specifies the data file format.	Optional. The default is csv.
--field_separator "<delimiter>"	Specifies the field delimiter used in the input file.	
--trailing_field_separator	Specifies that the field separator appears after every field, including the last field per row.	Example row with trailing field separator: a,b,c,The default is false.
--null_value "<null_representation>"	Specifies how null values are represented in the input file.	These values will be converted to NULL upon loading.
--date_converted_to_epoch [true false]	Specifies whether the “date” or “datetime” values in the input file are represented as epoch values.	

Flag	Description	Notes
--boolean_representation [true_false   1_0   T_F   Y_N]	Specifies the format in which boolean values are represented in the input file.	The default is T_F. You can also use this flag to specify other values. For example, if your data used Y for true and NULL for false, you could specify: --boolean_representation Y_NULL
--has_header_row	Indicates that the input file contains a header row.	If supplied, column names in the header row are used to match column names in the target table in ThoughtSpot. If not supplied, the first row of the file is loaded as data, the same as all subsequent rows.
--escape_character "<character>"	Specifies the escape character used in the input file.	If no value is specified, the default is "(double quotes).
--enclosing_character "<character>"	Specifies the enclosing character used in the input file.	If the enclosing character is double quotes, you need to escape it, as in this example: --enclosing_character "\""
--use_bit_boolean_values = [true   false]	Specifies how boolean values are represented in the input file.	If supplied, the input CSV file uses a bit for boolean values, i.e. the false value is represented as 0x0 and true as 0x1. If omitted or set to false, boolean values are assumed to be T_F, unless you specify something else using the flag --boolean_representation [true_false   1_0   T_F   Y_N] .

# tscli command reference

The `tscli` command line interface is an administration interface for the ThoughtSpot instance. Use `tscli` to take snapshots (backups) of data, apply updates, stop and start the services, and view information about the system. This reference defines each subcommand and what you can accomplish with it.

The command returns 0 upon success and a non-zero exit code upon failure. Because the `tscli` command is typically running a command on multiple nodes, an error may be called at different points. As much as possible, the command attempts to save errors to the `stderr` directory as configured on a node.

## How to use the tscli command

The `tscli` command has the following syntax:

```
tscli [-h] [--helpfull] [--verbose] [--noautoconfig]
      [--autoconfig] [--yes] [--cluster <cluster>]
      [--zoo <zookeeper>] [--username username] [--identity_file identity_file]
      {access,alert,ansible, backup,backup-policy,callhome,cassandra,cluster,command,dr-mirror,etl,event,feature,fileserver,firewall,hdfs,ipsec,ldap,logs,map-tiles,monitoring,nas,node,patch,rpackage,saml,scheduled-pinboards,smtp,snapshot,snapshot-policy,spot,sssd,ssl,storage,support,tokendatauthentication}
```

The `tscli` command has several subcommands such as `alert`, `backup`, and so forth. You issue a subcommand using the following format:

```
tscli [subcommand ]
```

Subcommands have their own additional options and actions such as `tscli backup create` or `tscli backup delete` for example. To view help for a subcommand:

```
tscli [subcommand] -h
```

A subcommand itself may have several options.

## tscli subcommands

This section lists each subcommand and its syntax.

### access

```
tscli access [-h] {list} ...
```

Use this subcommand to do the following:

- `tscli access list` Lists objects by last access time.

### alert

```
tscli alert [-h] {count,info,list,off,on,refresh,silence,status,unsilence} ...
```

Use this subcommand to do the following:

- `tscli alert info` Lists all alerts.
- `tscli alert list` Lists the generated alerts.
- `tscli alert off` Disables all alerts from the cluster in the cluster's timezone.
- `tscli alert on` Enables alerts from the cluster.
- `tscli alert silence --name <alert_name>`

Silences the alert with `alert_name`. For example, DISK\_ERROR. Silenced alerts are still recorded in postgres, however emails are not sent out.

- `tscli alert status` Shows the status of cluster alerts.

- `tscli alert unsilence-name alert_name`

Unsilences the alert with `alert_name`. For example, `DISK_ERROR`.

## ansible

```
tscli ansible [-h] {checkout,commit} [--local] ...
```

Use this subcommand to install and configure third party software on the ThoughtSpot cluster.

For details, see:

- [About third party security and monitoring software](#)
- [Installing third party security and monitoring software](#)

## backup

```
tscli backup [-h] {create,delete,ls,restore} ...
```

Use this subcommand to do the following:

- `tscli backup create [-h] [--mode {full,light,dataless}] [--type {full,incremental}] [--base BASE] [--storage_type {local,nas}] [--remote] name out`

Pulls a snapshot and saves it as a backup where:

- `--mode {full,light,dataless}`

Mode of backups. To understand these different modes see [Understand backup modes](#).

- `--type {full,incremental}` Type of backup.(Incremental `incremental` is not implemented yet) (default: full)

- `--base BASE`

Based snapshot name for incremental backup. (Not Implemented yet) (default: None)

- `--storage_type {local,nas}`

Storage type of output directory. (default: local)

- `--remote`

Take backup through orion master. (default: True)

- `tscli backup delete * name *` Deletes the named backup.
- `tscli backup ls` List all backups taken by the system.
- `tscli backup restore` Restore cluster using backup.

## backup-policy

```
tscli backup-policy [-h] {create,delete,disable,enable,ls,show,status,update} ...
```

Use this subcommand to do the following:

- `tscli backup-policy create` Prompts an editor for you to edit the parameters of the backup policy.
- `tscli backup-policy delete name` Deletes the backup policy with `name`.
- `tscli backup-policy disable name` Disables the policy `name`.
- `tscli backup-policy enable name` Enables the policy `name`.
- `tscli backup-policy ls` List backup policies.
- `tscli backup-policy show name` Show the policy `name`.
- `tscli backup-policy status name` Enables the policy `name`.
- `tscli backup-policy update * name *` Prompts an editor for you to edit the policy `name`.

## callhome

```
tscli callhome [-h] {disable,enable,generate-bundle} ...
```

Use this subcommand to do the following:

- `tscli callhome disable` Turns off the periodic call home feature.
- `tscli callhome enable --customer_name customer_name``

Enables the “call home” feature, which sends usage statistics to ThoughtSpot. This feature is enabled by default.

The parameter `customer_name` takes the form `Shared/*`customer_name`*/stats`.

- `tscli callhome generate-bundle -d directory --since DAYS`
  - `--d D` Dest folder where tar file will be created. (default: None)
  - `--since DAYS`

Grab callhome data from this time window in the past. Should be a human readable duration string, e.g. `4h` (4 hours), `30m` (30 minutes), `1d` (1 day). (default: None) Generates a tar file of the cluster metrics and writes it to the specified directory where `DAYS` is how far back you’d like to generate the tar file from in days. For example, `30`. If this parameter is not specified, the command will collect the stats from the last `7` days by default.

## cassandra

```
tscli cassandra [-h] {backup,restore} ...
```

Use this subcommand to do the following:

- `tscli cassandra backup` Take a backup of cassandra

- `tscli cassandra restore` Restore cassandra from a backup

## cluster

```
tscli cluster [-h] {abort-reinstall-os,check,create,get-config,load,reinstall-os,report,restore,resume-reinstall-os,resume-update,set-config,set-min-resource-spec,show-resource-spec,start,status,stop,update,update-hadoop} ...
```

Use this subcommand to do the following:

- `tscli cluster abort-reinstall-os` Abort in-progress reinstall.
- `tscli cluster check --includes {all,disk,zookeeper,hdfs,orion-cgroups,orion-oreo}` Check the status nodes in the cluster.

You must specify a component to check.

- `tscli cluster create release`

Creates a new cluster from the release file specified by `release`. This command is used by ThoughtSpot Support when installing a new cluster, for example, `tscli cluster create 2.0.4.tar.gz`

- `tscli cluster get-config` Get current cluster network and time configuration. Prints JSON configuration to stdout. If for some reason the system cannot be connected to all interfaces, the command returns an error but continues to function.
- `tscli cluster load` Load state from given backup onto existing cluster
- `tscli cluster reinstall-os` Reinstall OS on all nodes of the cluster.
- `tscli cluster report` Generate cluster report.
- `tscli cluster restore --release release_tarball backupdir``

Restores a cluster using the backup in the specified directory `backupdir`. If you're restoring from a dataless backup, you must supply the release tarball for the corresponding software release.

- `tscli cluster resume-reinstall-os` Resume in-progress reinstall.
- `tscli cluster resume-update` Resume in-progress updates.

- `tscli cluster set-config` Set cluster network and time configuration. Takes JSON configuration from stdin.
- `tscli cluster set-min-resource-spec` Sets min resource configuration of the cluster
- `tscli cluster show-resource-spec` Prints default or min.
- `tscli cluster start` Start cluster.
- `tscli cluster status` Gives the status of the cluster, including release number, date last updated, number of nodes, pending tables time, and services status.
- `tscli cluster stop` Pauses the cluster (but does not stop storage services).
- `tscli cluster update` Update existing cluster.
- `tscli cluster update-hadoop` Updates Hadoop/Zookeeper on the cluster.

## command

```
tscli command [-h] {run} ...
```

Command to run a command on all nodes.

```
tscli command run [-h] [--nodes NODES] --dest_dir DEST_DIR [--copyfirst COPYFIRST] [--timeout TIMEOUT] command
```

- `--nodes NODES` Space separated IPs of nodes where you want to run the command.  
(default: `all`)
- `--dest_dir DEST_DIR` Directory to save the files containing output from each nodes.  
(Required. Default: None)
- `--copyfirst COPYFIRST` Copy the executable to required nodes first. (default: `False`)
- `--timeout TIMEOUT` Timeout waiting for the command to finish. (default: `60`)

## dr-mirror

```
tscli dr-mirror [-h] {start,status,stop} ...
```

- `tscli dr-mirror start` Starts a mirror cluster which will continuously recover from a primary cluster.
- `tscli dr-mirror status` Checks whether the current cluster is running in mirror mode.
- `tscli dr-mirror stop` Stops mirroring on the local cluster.

## etl

```
tscli etl [-h] {change-password,disable-lw,download-agent,enabl  
e-lw,show-lw} ...
```

- `tscli etl change-password --admin_username admin_user --username Informatica_user``

Changes the Informatica Cloud account password used by ThoughtSpot Data Connect.

Required parameters are:

- `--admin_username admin_user` specifies the Administrator username for ThoughtSpot.
- `--username Informatica_user` specifies the username for the Informatica Cloud.
- `tscli etl disable-lw` Disables ThoughtSpot Data Connect.
- `tscli etl download-agent` Downloads the ThoughtSpot Data Connect agent to the cluster.
- `tscli etl enable-lw [-h] --username USERNAME --thoughtspot_url THOUGHTSPOT_URL --admin_username ADMIN_USERNAME [--groupname GROUPNAME] --org_id ORG_ID [--pin_to PIN_TO] [--proxy_host PROXY_HOST] [--proxy_port PROXY_PORT] [--proxy_username PROXY_USERNAME] [--max_wait MAX_WAIT]`

You should contact ThoughtSpot Support for assistance in setting this up. Required parameters are:

- `--username USERNAME` Username for Informatica Cloud (default: None)
- `--thoughtspot_url THOUGHTSPOT_URL` URL to reach thoughtspot. (default: None)
- `--admin_username ADMIN_USERNAME` Admin username for ThoughtSpot (default: None)
- `--groupname GROUPNAME`

- `--org_id ORG_ID` specifies the Informatica `id` of the organization (company).  
For ThoughtSpot, this is `001ZFA`. `org_id` shouldn't include the prefix `Org`. For example, if on Informatica cloud, the `orgid` is `Org003XYZ`, then use only
- `--pin_to PIN_TO` specifies the IP address to pin to. If you specify an IP to pin to, that node becomes sticky to the Informatica agent, and will always be used.  
Defaults to the public IP address of the localhost where this command was run.
- `--proxy_host PROXY_HOST` Proxy server host for network access (default: `localhost`)
- `--proxy_port PROXY_PORT` Proxy server port (default: `80`)
- `--proxy_username PROXY_USERNAME` Proxy server username (default: `None`)
- `--max_wait MAX_WAIT` Maximum time in seconds to wait for Data Connect agent to start (default: `None`)
- `tscli etl show-lw` Shows the status of ThoughtSpot Data Connect. It also returns the Informatica username and OrgId.

## event

```
tscli event [-h] {list} ...
```

This subcommand has the following actions:

```
tscli event list [-h] [--include INCLUDE] [--since SINCE] [--from FROM] [--to TO] [--limit LIMIT] [--detail] [--summary_contains SUMMARY_CONTAINS] [--detail_contains DETAIL_CONTAINS] [--attributes ATTRIBUTES]
```

- `--include INCLUDE` Options are all, config, notification. Default config. (default: config)
- `--since SINCE` Grab events from this time window in the past. Should be a human readable duration string, e.g. `4h` (4 hours), `30m` (30 minutes), `1d` (1 day). (default: None)
- `--from FROM` Begin timestamp, must be of the form: `yyyymmdd-HH:MM` (default: None)
- `--to TO` End timestamp, must be of the form: `yyyymmdd-HH:MM` (default: None)
- `--limit LIMIT` Max number of events to fetch. (default: 0)
- `--detail` Print events in detail format. This is not tabular. Default is a tabular summary. (default: False)
- `--summary_contains SUMMARY_CONTAINS` Summary of the event will be checked for this string. Multiple strings to check for can be specified by separating them with `|` (event returned if it matchesALL). Put single quotes around the param value to prevent undesired

glob expansion (default: None)

- `--detail_contains` *DETAIL\_CONTAINS* Details of the event will be checked for this string. Multiple strings to check for can be specified by separating them with `|` (event returned if it matches ALL). Put single quotes around the param value to prevent undesired glob expansion (default: None)
- `--attributes` *ATTRIBUTES* Specify attributes to match as key=value. Multiple attributes to check for can be specified by separating them with `|` (event returned if it matches ALL). Put single quotes around the param value to prevent undesired glob expansion (default: None)

## feature

```
tscli feature [-h] {get-all-config} ...
```

This subcommand has the following actions:

```
tscli feature get-all-config Gets the configured features in a cluster. The command will return a list of features, such as custom branding, Data Connect, and call home, and tell you whether they are enabled or disabled.
```

## fileserver

```
tscli fileserver [-h] {configure,download-release,purge-config,show-config,upload} ...
```

This subcommand has the following actions:

- `tscli fileserver configure [-h] --user` *USER* `[--password` *PASSWORD* `]` Configures the secure file server username and password for file upload/download and the call home feature. You only need to issue this command once, to set up the connection to the secure file server. You only need to reissue this command if the password changes. The parameter *PASSWORD* is optional. If a password is not specified, you will be prompted to enter it.
- `tscli fileserver download-release [-h] [--user` *USER* `] [--password` *PASSWORD* `] release` Downloads the specified release file, including its checksum, and verifies the integrity of release bundle. You'll need to specify the exact release number (e.g.

5.1.3). Before using this command for the first time, you must set up the file server connection using `tscli filesync configure`. You will then work with a member of the ThoughtSpot Support team since a privileged `--user` (and corresponding `--password`) must be specified to download releases.

- `tscli filesync purge-config` Removes the file sync configuration.
- `tscli filesync show-config` Shows the file sync configuration.
- `tscli filesync upload [-h] [--user USER] [--password PASSWORD] --file_name FILE_NAME* --server_dir_path * SERVER_DIR_PATH*`

Uploads the file specified to the directory specified on the secure file sync. You may optionally specify the `--user` and `--password` to bypass the credentials that were specified when configuring the file sync connection with `tscli filesync configure`. Before using this command for the first time, you need to set up the file sync connection using `tscli filesync configure`.

Accepts these flags

- `--user USER` Username of file sync (default: None)
- `--password PASSWORD` Password of file sync (default: None). This is required and the command prompts you for it if you do not supply it.
- `--file_name FILE_NAME` Local file that needs to be uploaded (default: None)
- `--server_dir_path SERVER_DIR_PATH` Directory path on file sync. (default: None) The `SERVER_DIR_PATH` parameter specifies the directory to which you want to upload the file. It is based on your customer name, and takes the form `/Shared/support/* customer_name */`.

## firewall

```
tscli firewall [-h] {close-ports,disable,enable,open-ports,stat  
us} ...
```

- `tscli firewall close-ports`

Closes given ports through firewall on all nodes. Takes a list of ports to close, comma separated. Only closes ports which were previously opened using “open-ports”. Ignores ports which were not previously opened with “open-ports” or were already closed.

- `tscli firewall disable` Disable firewall.
- `tscli firewall enable` Enable firewall.
- `tscli firewall open-ports --ports ports`

Opens given ports through firewall on all nodes. Takes a list of ports to open, comma separated. Ignores ports which are already open. Some essential ports are always kept open (e.g. `ssh`), they are not affected by this command or by `close-ports`.

- `tscli firewall status` Shows whether firewall is currently enabled or disabled.

## hdfs

```
tscli hdfs [-h] {leave-safemode} ...
```

This subcommand has the following actions:

`tscli hdfs leave-safemode` Command to get HDFS namenodes out of safemode.

## ipsec

```
tscli ipsec [-h] {disable,enable,status} ...
```

This subcommand has the following actions:

`tscli ipsec disable` Disable IPSec `tscli ipsec enable` Enable IPSec `tscli ipsec status`

Show IPSec status on all nodes

## ldap

```
tscli ldap [-h] {add-cert,configure,purge-configuration} ...
```

This subcommand has the following actions:

- `tscli ldap add-cert name certificate`

Adds an SSL certificate for LDAP. Use only if LDAP has been configured without SSL and you wish to add it. Use `* name *` to supply an alias for the certificate you are installing.

- `tscli ldap configure`

Configures LDAP using an interactive script. You can see detailed instructions for setting up LDAP in [About LDAP integration](#).

- `tscli ldap purge-configuration` Purges (removes) any existing LDAP configuration.

## logs

```
tscli logs [-h] {collect,runcmd} ...
```

This subcommand has the following actions:

- `tscli logs collect [-h] [--include INCLUDE] [--exclude EXCLUDE] [--since SINCE] [--from FROM] [--to TO] [--out OUT] [--maxsize MAXSIZE] [--sizeonly] [--nodes NODES]`

Extracts logs from the cluster. Does not include any logs that have been deleted due to log rotation.

These parameters have the following values:

- `--include INCLUDE`

Specifies a comma separated list of logs to include. Each entry is either a “selector” or a glob for matching files. Selectors must be among: `all`, `orion`, `system`, `ts`. Anything starting with `/` is assumed to be a glob pattern and interpreted via `find(1)`. Other entries are ignored. Put single quotes around the param value to prevent undesired glob expansion (default: `all`)

- `--exclude EXCLUDE`

Comma separated list of logs to exclude. Applies to the list selected by `-include`.

Params are interpreted just like in `-include` (default: None)

- `--since SINCE`

Grab logs from this time window in the past. Should be a human readable duration string, e.g. 4h (4 hours), 30m (30 minutes), 1d (1 day). (default: None)

- `--from FROM` Timestamp where collection begins, must be of the form:

`yyyymmdd-HH:MM` (default: None)

- `--to TO` Timestamp where collection ends, must be of the form: `yyyymmdd-HH:MM` (default: None)

- `--out OUT` Tarball path for dumping logs from each node (default: `/tmp/logs.tar.gz`)

- `--maxsize MAXSIZE` Only fetch logs if size is smaller than this value. Can be specified in megabytes/gigabytes, e.g. 100MB, 10GB. (default: None)

- `--sizeonly` Do not collect logs. Just report the size. (default: False)

- `--nodes NODES` Comma separated list of nodes from where to collect logs. Skip this to use all nodes. (default: None)

- `tscli logs runcmd [-h] --cmd CMD [--include INCLUDE] [--exclude EXCLUDE] [--since SINCE] [--from FROM] [--to TO] [--outfile OUTFILE] [--outdir OUTDIR] [--cmd_infmt CMD_INFMT] [--cmd_outfmt CMD_OUTFMT] [--nodes NODES]`

Runs a Unix command on logs in the cluster matching the given constraints. Results are reported as text dumped to standard out, the specified output file, or as tarballs dumped into the specified directory.

- `--cmd CMD`

Unix-Command to be run on the selected logs. Use single quotes to escape spaces etc. Language used to specify CMDSTR has following rules.

- A logfile and its corresponding result file can be referred by keywords

```
SRCFILE & DSTFILE . eg. cp SRCFILE DSTFILE
```

- Without any reference to DSTFILE in CMDSTR, `> DSTFILE` will be

appended to CMDSTR for output redirection. eg `du -sch SRCFILE`  
gets auto- transtalsted to `du -sch SRCFILE > DSTFILE`

- Without any reference to SRCFILE, content of log is streamed to

CMDSTR via pipe. eg. `tail -n100 | grep ERROR` gets auto-  
transtalsted to `cat SRCFILE | tail -n100 | grep ERROR >`  
`DSTFILE` (default: None)

- `--include INCLUDE`

Comma separated list of logs to include,each entry is either a “selector” or a glob  
for matching files.Selectors must be among: `all` , `orion` , `system` , `ts` .

Anything starting with / is assumed to be a glob pattern and interpreted via  
`find(1)` . Other entries are ignored. TIP: put single quotes around the param  
value to prevent undesired glob expansion (default: all)

- `--exclude EXCLUDE`

Comma separated list of logs to exclude. Applies to the list selected by `--`  
`include` . Params are interpreted just like in `--include` (default: None)

- `--since SINCE`

Grab logs from this time window in the past. Should be a human readable duration  
string, e.g. `4h` (4 hours), `30m` (30 minutes), `1d` (1 day). (default: None)

- `--from FROM` Timestamp where collection begins, must be of the form:  
`yyyymmdd-HH:MM` (default: None)

- `--to TO` Timestamp where collection ends, must be of the form: `yyyymmdd-`  
`HH:MM` (default: None)

- `--outfile OUTFILE` File path for printing all the results. By default printed to `stdout` (default: None)
- `--outdir OUTDIR` Directory path for dumping results with original dir structure from each node. Used as an alternative to printing output to `outfile/stdout` (default: None)
- `--cmd_infmt CMD_INFMT` Specify if the inputfile should be compressed/uncompressed before running `CMD`. `C` =compressed, `U` =uncompressed. Don't use this flag if `CMD` works on both (default: None)
- `--cmd_outfmt CMD_OUTFMT` Specify if `OUTFILE` generated by `CMD` will be compressed/uncompressed. `C` =compressed, `U` =uncompressed. Don't use this flag if output file will be of same format as input file (default: None)
- `--nodes NODES` Comma separated list of nodes where to run command. Skip this to use all nodes. (default: None)

## map-tiles

```
tscli map-tiles [-h] {disable,enable,status} ...
```

This subcommand supports the following actions:

- `tscli map-tiles enable [-h] [--online] [--offline] [--tar TAR] [--md5 MD5]`

Enables ThoughtSpot's map tiles, which are used when constructing geomap charts. If you don't have Internet access, you must download the map tiles tar and md5 files. Then you must append the following to the `tscli` command.

- `--online` Download `maptiles` tar from internet. (default: True)
- `--offline` Using `maptiles` tar from local disk. (default: False)
- `--tar TAR` Specified tar file for map-tiles. (default: )
- `--md5 MD5` Specified md5 file for map-tiles. (default: )

- `tscli map-tiles disable` Disable map-tiles functionality.
- `tscli map-tiles status` Check whether map-tiles is enabled.

## monitoring

```
tscli monitoring [-h] {set-config,show-config} ...
```

This subcommand has the following actions:

- `tscli monitoring set-config [-h] [--email EMAIL] [--clear_email] [--heartbeat_interval HEARTBEAT_INTERVAL] [--heartbeat_disable] [--report_interval REPORT_INTERVAL] [--report_disable]` Sets the monitoring configuration.
  - `--email EMAIL` Comma separated list (no spaces) of email addresses where the cluster will send monitoring information.
  - `--clear_email` Disable emails by clearing email configuration. (default: False)
  - `--heartbeat_interval HEARTBEAT_INTERVAL` Heartbeat email generation interval in seconds. Should be greater than 0.
  - `--heartbeat_disable` Disable heartbeat email generation. (default: False)
  - `--report_interval REPORT_INTERVAL` Cluster report email generation interval in seconds. Should be greater than 0.
  - `--report_disable` Disable cluster report email generation. (default: False)
- `tscli monitoring show-config` Shows the monitoring configuration.

## nas

```
tscli nas [-h] {ls,mount-cifs,mount-nfs,unmount} ...
```

This subcommand has the following actions:

- `tscli nas ls [-h]` List mounts managed by NAS mounter service.

```
• tscli nas mount-cifs [-h] --server SERVER [--path_on_server  
PATH_ON_SERVER] --mount_point MOUNT_POINT --username USERNAME --  
password PASSWORD [--uid UID] [--gid GID] [--options OPTIONS]
```

Mounts a CIFS device on all nodes.

- `--server SERVER` IP address or DNS name of CIFS service. For example, `10.20.30.40` (default: None)

- `--path_on_server PATH_ON_SERVER` Filesystem path on the CIFS server to mount (source). For example: `/a` (default: `/`)

- `--mount_point MOUNT_POINT`

Directory on all cluster nodes where the NFS filesystem should be mounted (target). This directory does not need to already exist. If this directory already exists, a new directory is not created and the existing directory is used for mounting. For example: `/mnt/external` (default: None)

- `--username USERNAME` Username to connect to the CIFS filesystem as (default: None)
- `--password PASSWORD` CIFS password for `--username` (default: None)
- `--uid UID`

`UID` that will own all files or directories on the mounted filesystem when the server does not provide ownership information. See `man mount.cifs` for more details. (default: `1001`)

- `--gid GID`

Gid that will own all files or directories on the mounted filesystem when the server does not provide ownership information. See `man mount.cifs` for more details. (default: `1001`)

- `--options OPTIONS` Other command-line options to forward to `mount.cifs` command (default: `noexec`)

- `tscli nas mount-nfs [-h] --server SERVER [--protocol PROTO --path_on_server PATH_ON_SERVER] --mount_point MOUNT_POINT [--options OPTIONS]`

Mounts a NFS device on all nodes. Parameters are:

- `--server SERVER` IP address or DNS name of NFS service. For example, `10.20.30.40` (default: None)
- `--path_on_server PATH_ON_SERVER` Filesystem path on the NFS server to mount (source). For example: `/a/b/c/d` (default: `/`)
- `--mount_point MOUNT_POINT`

Directory on all cluster nodes where the NFS filesystem should be mounted (target). This directory does not need to already exist. If this directory already exists, a new directory is not created and the existing directory is used for mounting. For example: `/mnt/external` (default: None)

- `--options OPTIONS` Command-line options to forward to mount command (default: `noexec`).
- `--protocol PROTO` One of `nfs` or `nfs4`. The default is `nfs`.

- `tscli nas umount [-h] --dir DIR`

Unmounts all devices from the specified `DIR` (directory) location. This command returns an error if nothing is currently mounted on this directory via `tscli nas mount` (default: None)

## node

```
tscli node [-h] {check,ls,reinstall-os,resume-reinstall-os,stat
us} ...
```

This subcommand has the following actions:

- `tscli node check [-h] [--select {reinstall-preflight}] [--secondary SECONDARY ]`

Run checks per node. Takes the following parameters:

- `--select {reinstall-preflight}` Select the type of node check (default: `reinstall-preflight`)
  - `--secondary SECONDARY` Secondary drive for `reinstall-preflight` (default: `sdd`)
- 
- `tscli node ls [-h] [--type {all,healthy,not-healthy}]` Filter by node state (default: `all`)
- 
- `tscli node reinstall-os [-h] [--secondary SECONDARY] [--cluster]` Reinstall OS on a node. This takes the following parameters:
    - `--secondary SECONDARY` Secondary drive to be used to carry to reinstall (default: `sdd`)
    - `--cluster` Is the node part of a cluster (default: `False`)
- 
- `tscli node resume-reinstall-os` Resume in-progress reinstall

## patch

```
tscli patch [-h] {apply,ls,resume-apply,resume-rollback,rollbac  
k} ...
```

This subcommand has the following actions:

- `tscli patch apply [-h] [ release ]`

Apply the patch on an existing cluster. Takes the following parameters:

- `release` The relative path to the patch tar ball
- 
- `tscli patch ls [-h] [--applied] [--rolled_back] [--service SERVICE] [--md5  
MD5] [--history]` Lists the patches currently applied. This takes the following parameters:
    - `--applied` Show only the patches applied since last full release (default: `False`)
    - `--rolled_back` Show only the patches rolled back since last full release (default: `False`)
    - `--service SERVICE` Show patches filtered by service (default: `None`)

- `--md5 MD5` Shows the details of the patch specified (default: `None` )
  - `--history` Shows the history of all patch apply/rollback release (default: `False` )
- 
- `tscli patch resume-apply [-h]`

Resume patch apply

- `tscli patch resume-rollback [-h]`

Resume patch roll-backup

- `tscli patch rollback [-h]`

Rollback the patch from an existing cluster

## rpackage

```
tscli rpackage [-h] {add,delete,list} ...
```

Manages R packages available to SpotIQ.

- `tscli rpackage add [-h] [--repo REPO] [--timeout TIMEOUT] [--dest_dir DEST_DIR] [--nodes NODES] package_name` Command to add an R `package_name` to the cluster. This command has the following options:

- `--repo REPO` Specify the url of a specific repo to download packages
  - `--timeout REPO` Timeout waiting for the R Package to be installed (default: 60)
  - `--dest_dir REPO` Directory where output of this command will be placed (default: None)
  - `--nodes NODES` Space separated IPs of nodes where you want to run the command. (default: all).
- 
- `tscli rpackage add [-h] [--timeout TIMEOUT] [--dest_dir DEST_DIR] [--nodes NODES] package_name` Command to delete an installed R package from the cluster. This command has the following options:

- `--timeout REPO` Timeout waiting for the R Package to be removed (default: 60)
  - `--dest_dir REPO` Directory where output of this command will be placed (default: None)
  - `--nodes NODES` Space separated IPs of nodes where you want to run the command. (default: all).
- 
- `tscli rpackage list [-h] [--detailed]` List all R packages installed on the cluster.

## saml

```
tscli saml [-h] {configure,purge-configuration}
```

This subcommand has the following actions:

- `tscli saml configure [-h]` Configures SAML. To see a list of prerequisites refer to [Configure SAML](#).
- `tscli saml purge-configuration` Purges any existing SAML configuration.

## scheduled-pinboards

```
tscli scheduled-pinboards [-h] {disable,enable}
```

This subcommand has the following actions:

- `tscli scheduled-pinboards disable [-h]` Disable scheduled pinboards for this cluster.
- `tscli scheduled-pinboards enable [-h]` Enables scheduled pinboards, which is disabled in prod clusters by default.

**⚠ Note:** When you enable scheduled pinboards, you should also configure a whitelist of intended email domains. Contact ThoughtSpot Support for help configuring a whitelist.

## smtp

```
tscli smtp [-h] {remove-mailfromname,remove-mailname,remove-relayhost,remove-saslcredentials,reset-canonical-mapping,set-canonical-mapping,set-mailfromname,show-canonical-mapping,show-mailfromname,show-mailname,show-relayhost}
```

This subcommand takes supports the following actions:

- `tscli smtp remove-mailfromname` Removes current cluster mailfromname
- `tscli smtp remove-mailname` Removes current cluster mailname
- `tscli smtp remove-relayhost` Removes current cluster relayhost
- `tscli smtp remove-saslcredentials` Clears SASL credentials and disables SMTP AUTH
- `tscli smtp reset-canonical-mapping` Deletes the current postmap mapping.
- `tscli smtp set-canonical-mapping [-h] new_key new_value` Sets a new Postmap mapping.
- `tscli smtp set-mailfromname mailfromname` Sets the name, an email address, from which email alerts are sent, for the cluster.
- `tscli smtp set-mailname mailname` Sets the mailname, a domain, where email alerts are sent, for the cluster.
- `tscli smtp set-relayhost [-h] [--force FORCE] relayhost` Sets the Relay Host for SMTP (email) sent from the cluster.
  - `--force FORCE` Set even if relay host is not accessible. (default: `False`)
- `tscli smtp set-saslcredentials` Sets SASL credentials and enables SMTP AUTH
- `tscli smtp show-canonical-mapping` Shows the current postmap mapping.
- `tscli smtp show-mailfromname` Shows the mailname, from which email alerts are sent, for the cluster.
- `tscli smtp show-mailname` Shows the mailname, where email alerts are sent, for the cluster.

- `tscli smtp show-relayhost` Shows the for SMTP (email) sent from the cluster. If there is no Relay Host configured, the command returns NOT FOUND .

## snapshot

```
tscli snapshot [-h] {backup,create,delete,ls,pin,restore,unpin,update-ttl}
```

Learn more about snapshots and backups see the [Understand the backup strategies](#) documentation.

This subcommand supports the following actions:

- `tscli snapshot backup [-h] [--mode {full,light,dataless}] [--type {full,incremental}] [--base BASE] [--storage_type {local,nas}] [--remote name out]`

Pull snapshot out as a backup. This takes the following parameters:

- `--mode {full,light,dataless}` Mode of backups. (default: full)
- `name` Name of snapshot to pull out as a backup. To list all snapshots, run `tscli snapshot ls`.
- `out` Directory where backup will be written, must not already exist.
- `--type {full,incremental}` Type of backup.(Incremental backup is not implemented yet) (default: full)
- `--base BASE` Based snapshot name for incremental backup. (Not Implemented yet) (default: None)
- `--storage_type {local,nas}` Storage type of output directory. (default: local)
- `--remote` Take backup through Orion master. (default: True )

- `tscli snapshot create [-h] name reason ttl`

Creates a new snapshot with the `name` and `reason` provided. This command does not accept `.` (periods), but does accept `-` (dashes). The `ttl` parameter is the number of days after which this snapshot will be automatically deleted. A value of `-1` disables automatic deletion.

- `tscli snapshot pin [-h] name` Pins a snapshot so it cannot be deleted or garbage collected.
- `tscli snapshot delete [-h] name` Deletes the named snapshot.
- `tscli snapshot ls [-h]` List available snapshots.
- `tscli snapshot restore [-h] [--allow_release_change] [--only_service_state] name` Restore cluster to an existing snapshot. This takes the following parameters:
  - `--allow_release_change` Allow restoration to a snapshot at a different release. (default: `False`)
  - `--only_service_state` Restore only service state. (default: `False`)
- `tscli snapshot unpin [-h] name` Unpin a snapshot so it can be deleted or garbage collected.
- `tscli snapshot update-ttl [-h] [--disable DISABLE] [name ttl]`  
Updates manual snapshot garbage collection policy.
  - `name` Specifies which snapshot to update.
  - `ttl` Extends the manual snapshot `ttl` (time-to-live) value. Use a positive value to increase `ttl`. Use negative value to decrease it.
  - `--disable DISABLE` Disable manual snapshot garbage collection. Setting this value to `True` will override any `ttl` value. (default: `False`)

## snapshot-policy

```
tscli snapshot-policy [-h] {disable,enable,show,update}
```

This subcommand supports the following actions:

- `tscli snapshot-policy disable [-h]` Disable snapshot policy.
- `tscli snapshot-policy enable -h` Enable specified snapshot policy.
- `tscli snapshot-policy show [-h]` Show snapshot policy.
- `tscli snapshot-policy update [-h] [--config CONFIG]` Update periodic snapshot config. This takes the following parameter:

- `--config CONFIG` Text format of periodic backup policy config (default: None)

## spot

```
tscli spot [-h] {enable} ...
```

Enables Spot integration. This subcommand supports the following actions:

```
tscli spot enable [-h] --token TOKEN --thoughtspot_url THOUGHTSPOT_URL [--cache_timeout CACHE_TIMEOUT ]
```

- `--token TOKEN` Slack authroization token for Spot bot. This is required. You receive this token when your Slack administrator adds the Spot application.
- `--thoughtspot_url THOUGHTSPOT_URL` URL for the ThoughtSpot application. This is required.
- `--cache_timeout CACHE_TIMEOUT` Internal cache timeout (default: 60000 )

## ssl

```
tscli ssl [-h] {add-cert,clear-min-tls-version,off,on,rm-cert,set-min-tls-version,status,tls-status} ...
```

This subcommand supports the following actions:

- `tscli ssl add-cert [-h] key certificate` Adds an SSL certificate, key pair.
- `tscli ssl clear-min-tls-version [-h]` Clears any customizations for the minimum TLS version to support.
- `tscli ssl off`

Disables SSL. Disabling SSL will stop users from seeing a security warning when accessing ThoughtSpot from a browser if there is no SSL certificate installed.

- `tscli ssl on [-h]` If SSL is enabled and there is no certificate, users will see a security warning when accessing ThoughtSpot from a browser.
- `tscli ssl rm-cert` Removes the existing SSL certificate, if any.

- `tscli ssl set-min-tls-version [-h] {1.0,1.1,1.2}` Sets the minimum supported TLS version. Sets the minimum SSL version to be supported by the ThoughtSpot application. Please ensure that client browsers are enabled for this version or newer.
- `tscli ssl status` Shows whether SSL authentication is enabled or disabled.
- `tscli ssl tls-status [-h]` Prints the status of TLS support.

## sssd

```
tscli sssd {enable, disable, set-sudo-group, clear-sudo-group}
```

```
...
```

This subcommand uses system security services daemon (SSSD), and has the following actions:

- `tscli sssd enable --user USER --domain DOMAIN`  
Enables system Active Directory (AD) user access on a single node. You will be prompted for password credentials. The user must have permission to join a computer or VM to the domain.
- `tscli sssd disable`  
Disables system AD based access on a local node. Running this command will also remove the AD group from sudoers list.
- `tscli sssd set-sudo-group ACTIVE_DIRECTORY_GROUP_NAME`  
Allows `sudo` permissions for AD group.
- `tscli sssd clear-sudo-group ACTIVE_DIRECTORY_GROUP_NAME`  
Clears any set AD sudo group.

For more about setting up Active Directory access, see [Enable Active Directory based access](#).

## storage

```
tscli storage [-h] {gc,df} ...
```

This subcommand supports the following actions:

- `tscli storage gc [-h] [--log_age LOG_AGE] [--force] [--localhost_only]`

Garbage collect unused storage. Before issuing this command, you must stop the cluster using `tscli cluster stop`. After garbage collection has completed, you can restart the cluster with `tscli cluster start`. The command frees space in these directories:

- `/tmp`
- `/usr/local/scaligent/logs/`
- `/export/logs/orion`
- `/export/logs/oreo`
- `/export/logs/hadoop`
- `/export/logs/zookeeper`
- `cores`

Accepts these optional flags:

- `--log_age LOG_AGE`

Delete logs older than these many hours. Use a non-zero value ideally. A zero value will cause all temporary files to be deleted, including say those which are just temporarily closed while they are being passed from one component to the next.  
(default: 4 )

- `--force` Forces deletion of all logs and temporary files regardless of age. This must only be run on a stopped cluster. (default: False)
- `--localhost_only` If used, only the logs on the localhost will be removed. If not specified, the command acts on the entire cluster.

- `tscli storage df [--mode disk|hdfs]`

Checks the disk usage on the relevant mounts. Returns output similar to the Linux system command `df -h <directory>`.

## support

```
tscli support [-h]
{bundle,restart-remote,rm-admin-email,rm-admin-phone,rm-feedback-email,
set-admin-email,set-admin-phone,set-debug-ui-password,
set-feedback-email,set-remote,show-admin-email,show-admin-phone,
show-feedback-email,show-remote,start-remote,stop-remote} ...
```

This subcommand supports the following actions:

- `tscli support bundle [-h] [--include INCLUDE] [--exclude EXCLUDE] [--list_selectors] [--since SINCE] [--from FROM] [--to T0] [--out OUT] [--nodes NODES]`
  - `--include INCLUDE` Comma separated list of selectors to include, each entry is either a “selector” or a glob for matching files. To see the list of valid selectors, run this command with `--list_selectors`. You may also specify: “`all`” to get all selectors and logs, and “`basic`” to get only the basic selectors. Selectors may also be selectors meant for logs collect: `all`, `orion`, `system`, `ts`, or the name of a service. Anything starting with / is assumed to be a glob pattern and interpreted via `find(1)`. Other entries are ignored. TIP: put single quotes around the param value to prevent undesired glob expansion. Use “`all`” to collect all selectors and all logs (default: `all_but_logs`)
  - `--exclude EXCLUDE` Comma separated list of selectors to exclude. Applies to the list selected by `--include`. Params are interpreted just like in `--include`. Use the special keyword “`logs`” to exclude logs collection all together. (default: `None`)

- `--list_selectors` List the selectors available for `--include` and `--exclude`, and then exit. (default: `False`)
  - `--since SINCE` Grab logs from this time window in the past. Should be a human readable duration string, e.g. `4h` (4 hours), `30m` (30 minutes), `1d` (1 day). (default: None)
  - `--from FROM` Timestamp where collection begins, must be of the form:  
`yyyymmdd-HH:MM` (default: None)
  - `--to TO` Timestamp where collection ends, must be of the form: `yyyymmdd-HH:MM` (default: None)
  - `--out OUT` Tarball path for dumping the support bundle (default: `/tmp/support_bundle.tar.gz`)
  - `--nodes NODES` Comma separated list of nodes from where to collect logs. Skip this to use all nodes. (default: None)
- 
- `tscli support restart-remote` Restarts remote support.
  - `tscli support rm-admin-email` Removes the email address for contacting the customer administrator. Replaces it with the default ThoughtSpot Support email address.
  - `tscli support rm-feedback-email` Removes the email address for product feedback. Replaces it with the default ThoughtSpot Support email address.
  - `tscli support rm-admin-phone` Removes the phone number for contacting the customer administrator. Replaces it with the default ThoughtSpot Support phone number.
  - `tscli support rm-feedback-email` Removes the email for sending feedback out of the system. If you would like to set a blank email address, issue the command `tscli support set-feedback-email ''`.
  - `tscli support set-admin-email email` Sets the email address for contacting the customer administrator. If you would like to display a blank email address, issue the command `tscli support set-admin-email ''`.
  - `tscli support set-feedback-email email` Sets the email address for sending feedback. If you would like to display a blank email address, issue the command `tscli support set-feedback-email ''`.
  - `tscli support set-admin-phone phone_number` Sets the phone number for contacting

the customer administrator. Specify a phone number using any value (e.g. `+1 800-508-7008`

`Ext. 1`). If you would like to display a blank phone number, issue the command `tscli support set-admin-phone`.

- `tscli support set-remote [-h] [--addr ADDR] [--user USER]` Configures the cluster for remote support through SSH tunneling, where `ADDR` is the address of support, e.g. `t unnel.thoughtspot.com`, and `USER` is the support username.
- `tscli support show-admin-email` Shows the email address for customer administrator, if set.
- `tscli support show-feedback-email` Shows the email address for product feedback, if set.
- `tscli support show-admin-phone` Shows the phone number for customer administrator, if set.
- `tscli support show-remote` Shows the status and configuration of remote support.
- `tscli support start-remote` Starts remote support.
- `tscli support stop-remote` Stops remote support.

## tokenauthentication

```
tscli cli tokenauthentication [-h] {disable,enable}
```

- `tscli cli tokenauthentication enable` Generates a token.
- `tscli cli tokenauthentication disable` Purges token login configuration.

# Date and time formats reference

This is a reference for the date and time contexts and formats you can use with ThoughtSpot. You define data formats in specific contexts and, depending on the context, your choices in data formatting differ.

You must understand date and time when you load data in these contexts:

- using data upload from the browser
- through `tsload` command
- through an extract, transform, load (ETL) tool

Data loading formats do not change how data is displayed in tables and charts.

The context where you *can control* date and time formats is data modeling. Data modeling controls how data is displayed in search and their resulting answers.

## Data loading formats through `tsload`

When loading via the `tsload` command you must specify `date` and `timestamp` formats using the format specifications defined in the [strftime library function](#). Data is imported based on the timezone of the node from which `tsload` is run.

For `date` data types, the default format is `%Y%m%d`, which translates to `yearmonthday`. For example, `Dec 30th, 2001` is represented as `20011230`. For `time` and `datetime` data types, the default is `%Y%m%d %H:%M:%S` which translates to `yearmonthday hour:minute:second`, for example, `Dec 30th, 2001 1:15:12` is represented as `20011230 01:15:12`.

## Data modeling formats for browser data upload

These date and time formats are supported in a CSV file when uploading via the browser. You cannot specify the date format; ThoughtSpot will pick the format that fits your data best:

- 1/30/2014
- 2014-01-30
- 2014-1-30
- 30-Jan-2014

- 2014-Jan-30
- 2014-01-30 10:32 AM
- 2014-01-30 14:52
- 2014-01-30 10:32:22
- 2014-01-30 10:32:22 AM
- 2014-01-30 10:32:22.0
- 2014-01-30 10:32:22.0 AM
- 2014-01-30 10:32:22.000
- 2014-01-30 10:32:22.000 AM
- 1/30/2014
- 30-Jan-14
- 01-Mar-02 (assumes 2002)
- 30/1/2014 10:32 AM
- 30/1/2014 14:52
- 30/1/2014 10:32:22
- 30/1/2014 10:32:22 AM
- 30/1/2014 10:32:22.0
- 30/1/2014 10:32:22.0 AM
- 30/1/2014 10:32:22.000
- 30/1/2014 10:32:22.000 AM
- 30-Jan-14 10:32 AM
- 30-Jan-14 14:52
- 30-Jan-14 10:32:22
- 30-Jan-14 10:32:22 AM
- 30-Jan-14 10:32:22.0
- 30-Jan-14 10:32:22.0 AM
- 30-Jan-14 10:32:22.000
- 30-Jan-14 10:32:22.000 AM
- Fri Jan 30 2014 3:26 PM
- Fri Jan 30 2014 13:46
- Fri Jan 30 2014 10:32:22
- Fri Jan 30 2014 10:32:22 AM
- Fri Jan 30 2014 10:32:22.0
- Fri Jan 30 2014 10:32:22.0 AM
- Fri Jan 30 2014 10:32:22.000
- Fri Jan 30 2014 10:32:22.000 AM

- 14:52
- 10:32 AM
- 10:32:22
- 10:32:22 AM
- 10:32:22.0
- 10:32:22.000
- 10:32:22.0 AM
- 10:32:22.000 AM

## Data loading formats through an ETL tool

Data loads through ETL uses ODBC or JDBC connections. After you extract the data from the source but before you load it into ThoughtSpot, you must transform any date or timestamp columns into a format that is valid for ThoughtSpot. After the data transformation completes, there is no requirement for explicit data masking. See the data integration guide for more information on loading data through ODBC and JDBC.

## Data modeling formats

A user with administrative rights can configure data modeling for data on one or all files. You can set number, date, and currency display formats. These formats define how these value types display in tables and charts. See the Admin Guide for more information about data modeling settings. The following format strings are available for use:

Format mask	Description
YYYY or yyyy	four digit year such as 2017
YY or yy	last two digits of year such as 17
M	month with no leading zero 1 - 12
MM	Two digit month 01 - 12
MMM	Three letter month such as Jan
D	Day of year without a leading zero 0 - 365
DD	Day of year with up to one leading zero 01 - 365

Format mask	Description
DDD	Day of year with up to two leading zeroes 001 - 365
d	Day of month with no leading zero 1 - 31
dd	Two digit day of month 01 - 31
HH	Two digit 24 hour representation of hour 00 - 23
hh	Two digit 12 hour representation of hour 01 - 12
H	24 hour representation of hour with no leading zero 0 - 23
h	12 hour representation of hour with no leading zero 1 - 12
mm	Minutes 00 - 59
m	Minutes with no leading zero 0 - 59
ss	Seconds 00 - 59
s	Seconds with no leading zero 0 - 59
a	AM/PM indicator

Valid delimiters include most non-alphabet characters. This includes but is not limited to:

- \ (forward slash)
- / (backward slash)
- | (pipe symbol)
- : (colon)
- - (dash)
- \_ (underscore)
- = (equal sign)

Examples of valid format masks you can produce for display are as follows:

- MM/dd/yyyy
- MMM
- DD/MM/yyyy
- MM/dd/yyyy HH:mm
- DD/MM/yyyy HH:mm

# Row level security rules reference

ThoughtSpot allows you to create row level security rules using expressions. If an expression evaluates to “true” for a particular row and group combination, that group will be able to see that row. This reference lists the various operators and functions you can use to create rules.

For information on how to use the row level security functions and operators, see [About Rule-Based Row Level Security](#). There is a special variable called `ts_groups`, which you can use when creating row level security rules. It fetches a list of the groups that the currently logged in user belongs to. For each row, if the expression in the rule evaluates to ‘true’ for any one of these groups, that row will be shown to the user.

You can also see this list of operators and examples from within the Rule Builder by selecting **Rule Assistant**.

## Conversion functions

These functions can be used to convert data from one data type to another. Conversion to or from date data types is not supported.

Function	Description	Examples
<code>to_bool</code>	Returns the input as a boolean (true or false).	<code>to_bool (0) = false</code> <code>to_bool (married)</code>
<code>to_date</code>	Accepts a date represented as an integer or text string, and a second string parameter that can include strftime date formatting elements. Replaces all the valid strftime date formatting elements with their string counterparts and returns the result. Does not accept epoch formatted dates as input.	<code>to_date (date_sold, '%Y-%m-%d')</code>
<code>to_double</code>	Returns the input as a double.	<code>to_double ('3.14') = 3.14</code> <code>to_double (revenue * .01)</code>
<code>to_integer</code>	Returns the input as an integer.	<code>to_integer ('45') + 1 = 46</code> <code>to_integer (price + tax - cost)</code>

Function	Description	Examples
to_string	Returns the input as a text string. To convert a date to a string, specify the date format you want to use.	<code>to_string (45 + 1) = '46'</code> <code>to_string (revenue - cost)</code> <code>to_string (date, ('%m/%d/%y'))</code>

## Date functions

Function	Description	Examples
add_days	Returns the result of adding the specified number of days to the given date.	<code>add_days (01/30/2015, 5) = 02/04/2015</code> <code>add_days (invoiced, 30)</code>
add_minutes	Returns the result of adding the specified number of minutes to input date/date-time/time.	<code>add_minutes (01/30/2015 00:10:20, 5) = 01/30/2015 00:11:20</code> <code>add_minutes (invoiced, 30)</code>
add_months	Returns the result of adding the specified number of months to the given date.	<code>add_months (01/30/2015, 5) = 06/30/2015</code> <code>add_months (invoiced_date, 5)</code>
add_seconds	Returns the result of adding the specified number of seconds to the given date.	<code>add_seconds (01/30/2015 00:00:00, 5) = 06/30/2015 00:00:05</code> <code>add_seconds (invoiced_date, 5)</code>
add_weeks	Returns the result of adding the specified number of weeks to the given date.	<code>add_weeks (01/30/2015, 2) = 02/13/2015</code> <code>add_weeks (invoiced_date, 2)</code>
add_years	Returns the result of adding the specified number of years to the given date.	<code>add_years (01/30/2015, 5) = 01/30/2020</code> <code>add_years (invoiced_date, 5)</code>
date	Returns the date portion of a given date.	<code>date (home_visit)</code>

Function	Description	Examples
day	Returns the number (1-31) of the day for the given date.	day (01/15/2014) = 15 day (date ordered)
day_number_of_quarter	Returns the number of the day in a quarter for a given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	day_number_of_quarter (01/30/2015) = 30 day_number_of_quarter (01/30/2015, 'fiscal') = 91
day_number_of_week	Returns the number (1-7) of the day in a week for a given date with 1 being Monday and 7 being Sunday.	day_number_of_week(01/15/2014) = 3 day_number_of_week (shipped)
day_number_of_year	Returns the number (1-366) of the day in a year from a given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	day_number_of_year (01/30/2015) = 30 day_number_of_year ( 01/30/2015, 'fiscal' ) = 275 day_number_of_year (invoiced)
day_of_week	Returns the day of the week for the given date.	day_of_week (01/30/2015) = Friday day_of_week (serviced)
diff_days	Subtracts the second date from the first date and returns the result in number of days, rounded down if not exact.	diff_days (01/15/2014, 01/17/2014) = -2 diff_days (purchased, shipped)

Function	Description	Examples
diff_time	Subtracts the second date from the first date and returns the result in number of seconds.	diff_time (01/01/2014, 01/01/2014) = -86,400 diff_time (clicked, submitted)
hour_of_day	Returns the hour of the day for the given date.	hour_of_day (received)
is_weekend	Returns true if the given date falls on a Saturday or Sunday.	is_weekend (01/31/2015) = true is_weekend (emailed)
month	Returns the month from the given date.	month (01/15/2014) = January month (date ordered)
month_number	Returns the number (1-12) of the month from a given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	month_number (09/20/2014) = 9 month_number (09/20/2014, 'fiscal') = 5 month_number (purchased)
month_number_of_quarter	Returns the month (1-3) number for the given date in a quarter. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	month_number_of_quarter (02/20/2018) = 2 month_number_of_quarter (02/20/2018, 'fiscal') = 1
now	Returns the current timestamp.	now ()

Function	Description	Examples
quarter_number	Returns the number (1-4) of the quarter associated with the given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify 'fiscal' or 'calendar' dates. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	<code>quarter_number ( 04/14/2014 ) = 2</code> <code>quarter_number ( 04/14/2014, 'fiscal' ) = 4</code> <code>quarter_number ( shipped )</code>
start_of_month	Returns MMM yyyy for the first day of the month. Your installation configuration can override this setting so that it returns a different format such as MM/dd/yyyy . Speak with your ThoughtSpot administrator for information on doing this.	<code>start_of_month ( 01/31/2015 ) = Jan FY 2015</code> <code>start_of_month ( shipped )</code>
start_of_quarter	Returns the date for the first day of the quarter for the given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	<code>start_of_quarter ( 04/01/2014 ) = Apr 2014</code> <code>start_of_quarter ( 04/01/2014, 'fiscal' ) = Feb 2014</code> <code>start_of_quarter ( sold )</code>
start_of_week	Returns the date for the first day of the week for the given date.	<code>start_of_week ( 06/01/2015 ) = 05/30/2015 Week</code> <code>start_of_week ( emailed )</code>

Function	Description	Examples
start_of_year	Returns the date for the first day of the year for the given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	start_of_year (04/01/2014) returns Jan 2014 start_of_year (04/01/2014, 'fiscal') returns May 2013 start_of_year (joined)
time	Returns the time portion of a given date.	time (3/1/2002 10:32) = 10:32 time (call began)
week_number_of_month	Returns the week number for the given date in a month.	week_number_of_month(03/23/2017) = 3
week_number_of_quarter	Returns the week number for the given date in a quarter. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	week_number_of_quarter (04/03/2017) = 1 week_number_of_quarter (04/03/2017, 'fiscal') = 10
week_number_of_year	Returns the week number for the given date in a year. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	week_number_of_year (01/17/2014) = 3 week_number_of_year ( 01/17/2014, 'fiscal') = 38

Function	Description	Examples
year	Returns the year from a given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01. Per standard convention, the fiscal year is defined by the year-end date.)	year (01/15/2014) = 2014 year (12/15/2013, 'fiscal') = 2014 year (date ordered)

## Mixed functions

These functions can be used with text and numeric data types.

Function	Description	Examples
!=	Returns true if the first value is not equal to the second value.	3 != 2 = true revenue != 1000000
<	Returns true if the first value is less than the second value.	3 < 2 = false revenue < 1000000
<=	Returns true if the first value is less than or equal to the second value.	1 <= 2 = true revenue <= 1000000
=	Returns true if the first value is equal to the second value.	2 = 2 = true revenue = 1000000
>	Returns true if the first value is greater than the second value.	3 > 2 = true revenue > 1000000
>=	Returns true if the first value is greater than or equal to the second value.	3 >= 2 = true revenue >= 1000000
greatest	Returns the larger of the values.	greatest (20, 10) = 20 greatest (q1 revenue, q2 revenue)
least	Returns the smaller of the values.	least (20, 10) = 10 least (q1 revenue, q2 revenue)

# Number functions

Function	Description	Examples
*	Returns the result of multiplying both numbers.	$3 * 2 = 6$ price * taxrate
+	Returns the result of adding both numbers.	$1 + 2 = 3$ price + shipping
-	Returns the result of subtracting the second number from the first.	$3 - 2 = 1$ revenue - tax
/	Returns the result of dividing the first number by the second.	$6 / 3 = 2$ markup / retail price
<sup>^</sup>	Returns the first number raised to the power of the second.	$3 ^ 2 = 9$ width ^ 2
abs	Returns the absolute value.	abs (-10) = 10 abs (profit)
acos	Returns the inverse cosine in degrees.	acos (0.5) = 60 acos (cos-satellite-angle)
asin	Returns the inverse sine (specified in degrees).	asin (0.5) = 30 asin (sin-satellite-angle)
atan	Returns the inverse tangent in degrees.	atan (1) = 45 atan (tan-satellite-angle)
atan2	Returns the inverse tangent in degrees.	atan2 (10, 10) = 45 atan2 (longitude, latitude)
cbrt	Returns the cube root of a number.	cbrt (27) = 3 cbrt (volume)
ceil	Returns the smallest following integer.	ceil (5.9) = 6 ceil (growth rate)
cos	Returns the cosine of an angle (specified in degrees).	cos (63) = 0.45 cos (beam angle)
cube	Returns the cube of a number.	cube (3) = 27 cube (length)
exp	Returns Euler's number (~2.718) raised to a power.	exp (2) = 7.38905609893 exp (growth)

Function	Description	Examples
exp2	Returns 2 raised to a power.	exp2 (3) = 8 exp2 (growth)
floor	Returns the largest previous integer.	floor (5.1) = 5 floor (growth rate)
ln	Returns the natural logarithm.	ln (7.38905609893) = 2 ln (distance)
log10	Returns the logarithm with base 10.	log10 (100) = 2 log10 (volume)
log2	Returns the logarithm with base 2 (binary logarithm).	log2 (32) = 5 log2 (volume)
mod	Returns the remainder of first number divided by the second number.	mod (8, 3) = 2 mod (revenue, quantity)
pow	Returns the first number raised to the power of the second number.	pow (5, 2) = 25 pow (width, 2)
random	Returns a random number between 0 and 1.	random () = .457718 random ()
round	Returns the first number rounded to the second number (the default is 1).	round (35.65, 10) = 40 round (battingavg, 100) round (48.67, .1) = 48.7
safe_divide	Returns the result of dividing the first number by the second. If the second number is 0, returns 0 instead of NaN (not a number).	safe_divide (12, 0) = 0 safe_divide (total_cost, units)
sign	Returns +1 if the number is greater than zero, -1 if less than zero, 0 if zero.	sign (-250) = -1 sign (growth rate)
sin	Returns the sine of an angle (specified in degrees).	sin (35) = 0.57 sin (beam angle)
spherical_distance	Returns the distance in km between two points on Earth.	spherical_distance (37.465191, -122.153617, 37.421962, -122.142174) = 4,961.96 spherical_distance (start_latitude, start_longitude, start_latitude, start_longitude)

Function	Description	Examples
sq	Returns the square of a numeric value.	sq (9) = 81 sq (width)
sqrt	Returns the square root.	sqrt (9) = 3 sqrt (area)
tan	Returns the tangent of an angle (specified in degrees).	tan (35) = 0.7 tan (beam angle)

## Operators

Operator	Description	Examples
and	Returns true when both conditions are true, otherwise returns false.	(1 = 1) and (3 > 2) = true lastname = 'smith' and state ='texas'
		<b>Important:</b> Not available for row level security (RLS) formulas.
if...then...else	Conditional operator.	if (3 > 2) then 'bigger' else 'not bigger' if (cost > 500) then 'flag' else 'approve'
ifnull	Returns the first value if it is not null, otherwise returns the second.	ifnull (cost, 'unknown')
isnull	Returns true if the value is null.	isnull (phone)
not	Returns true if the condition is false, otherwise returns false.	not (3 > 2) = false not (state = 'texas')
or	Returns true when either condition is true, otherwise returns false.	(1 = 5) or (3 > 2) = true state = 'california' or state ='oregon'

# Text functions

Function	Description	Examples
concat	Returns two or more values as a concatenated text string. Use single quotes around each literal string, not double quotes.	concat ( 'hay' , 'stack' ) = 'haystack' concat (title, ' ', first_name , ' ', last_name)
contains	Returns true if the first string contains the second string, otherwise returns false.	contains ('broomstick', 'room') = true contains (product, 'trial version')
edit_distance	Accepts two text strings. Returns the edit distance (minimum number of operations required to transform one string into the other) as an integer. Works with strings under 1023 characters.	edit_distance ('attorney', 'atty') = 4 edit_distance (color, 'red')
edit_distance_with_cap	Accepts two text strings and an integer to specify the upper limit cap for the edit distance (minimum number of operations required to transform one string into the other). If the edit distance is less than or equal to the specified cap, returns the edit distance. If it is higher than the cap, returns the cap plus 1. Works with strings under 1023 characters.	edit_distance_with_cap ('pokemon go', 'minecraft pixelmon', 3) = 4 edit_distance_with_cap (event, 'burning man', 3)
similar_to	Accepts a document text string and a search text string. Returns true if relevance score (0-100) of the search string with respect to the document is greater than or equal to 20. Relevance is based on edit distance, number of words in the query, and length of words in the query which are present in the document.	similar_to ('hello world', 'hello swirl') = true similar_to (current team, drafted by)

Function	Description	Examples
similarity	Accepts a document text string and a search text string. Returns the relevance score (0-100) of the search string with respect to the document. Relevance is based on edit distance, number of words in the query, and length of words in the query which are present in the document. If the two strings are an exact match, returns 100.	similarity ('where is the burning man concert', 'burning man') = 46 similarity (tweet1, tweet2)
spells_like	Accepts two text strings. Returns true if they are spelled similarly and false if they are not. Works with strings under 1023 characters.	spells_like ('thouhgtspot', 'thoughtspot') = true spells_like (studio, distributor)
strlen	Returns the length of the text.	strlen ('smith') = 5 strlen (lastname)
strpos	Returns the numeric position (starting from 0) of the first occurrence of the second string in the first string, or -1 if not found.	strpos ('haystack_with_needles', 'needle') = 14 strpos (complaint, 'lawyer')
substr	Returns the portion of the given string, beginning at the location specified (starting from 0), and of the given length.	substr ('persnickety', 3, 7) = snicket substr (lastname, 0, 5)

## Variables

These variables can be used in your expressions.

Function	Description	Examples
ts_groups	Returns a list of all the groups the current logged in user belongs to. For any row, if the expression evaluates to true for any of the groups, the user can see that row.	ts_groups = 'east'
ts_username	Returns the user with the matching neame.	ts_username != 'mark'

# Formula function reference

ThoughtSpot allows you to create derived columns in worksheets using formulas. You create these columns by building formulas using the **Formula Assistant**. An individual formula is constructed from  $n$  combination of operators and functions.

This reference lists the various operators and functions you can use to create formulas.

## Operators

Operator	Description	Examples
and	Returns true when both conditions are true, otherwise returns false.	<code>(1 = 1) and (3 &gt; 2) = true</code> <code>lastname = 'smith' and state = 'texas'</code>
		<b>ⓘ Note:</b> Not available for row level security (RLS) formulas.
if...then...else	Conditional operator.	<code>if (3 &gt; 2) then 'bigger' else 'not bigger'</code> <code>if (cost &gt; 500) then 'flag' else 'approve'</code>
ifnull	Returns the first value if it is not null, otherwise returns the second.	<code>ifnull (cost, 'unknown')</code>
isnull	Returns true if the value is null.	<code>isnull (phone)</code>
not	Returns true if the condition is false, otherwise returns false.	<code>not (3 &gt; 2) = false</code> <code>not (state = 'texas')</code>
or	Returns true when either condition is true, otherwise returns false.	<code>(1 = 5) or (3 &gt; 2) = true</code> <code>state = 'california' or state = 'oregon'</code>

## Aggregate functions (group aggregate)

These functions can be used to aggregate data.

Function	Description	Examples
average	Returns the average of all the values of a column.	average (revenue)
average_if	Returns the average of all the columns that meet a given criteria.	average_if(city = "San Francisco", revenue)
count	Returns the number of rows in the table containing the column.	count (product)
count_if	Returns the number of rows in the table containing the column.	count_if(region = 'west', region)
cumulative_average	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the average of the measure, accumulated by the attribute(s) in the order specified.	cumulative_average (revenue, order date, state)
cumulative_max	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the maximum of the measure, accumulated by the attribute(s) in the order specified.	cumulative_max (revenue, state)
cumulative_min	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the minimum of the measure, accumulated by the attribute(s) in the order specified.	cumulative_min (revenue, campaign)
cumulative_sum	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the sum of the measure, accumulated by the attribute(s) in the order specified.	cumulative_sum (revenue, order date)

Function	Description	Examples
group_aggregate	<p>Takes a measure and, optionally, attributes and filters. These can be used to aggregate measures with granularities and filters different from the terms/columns used in the search. Especially useful for comparison analysis.</p> <p>This formula takes the form: group_aggregate (&lt; aggregation (measure) &gt;, &lt; groupings &gt;, &lt; filters &gt;)</p> <p>Lists can be defined with {} and optional list functions query_groups or query_filters , which by default specify the lists or filters used in the original search. Plus (+) or (-) can be used to add or exclude specific columns for query groups.</p>	<pre>group_aggregate (sum (revenue) , {ship mode, date} , {} )</pre> <pre>group_aggregate (sum (revenue) , {ship mode , date}, {day_of_week (date) = 'friday'} )</pre> <pre>group_aggregate (sum (revenue) , query_groups() , query_filters() )</pre> <pre>group_aggregate (sum (revenue) , query_groups() + {date} , query_filters() )</pre>
group_average	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the average of the measure grouped by the attribute(s).	group_average (revenue, customer region, state)
group_count	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the count of the measure grouped by the attribute(s).	group_count (revenue, customer region)
group_max	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the maximum of the measure grouped by the attribute(s).	group_max (revenue, customer region)
group_min	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the minimum of the measure grouped by the attribute(s).	group_min (revenue, customer region)
group_stddev	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the standard deviation of the measure grouped by the attribute(s).	group_stddev (revenue, customer region)
group_sum	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the sum of the measure grouped by the attribute(s).	group_sum (revenue, customer region)
group_unique_count	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the unique count of the measure grouped by the attribute(s).	group_unique_count (product , supplier)

Function	Description	Examples
group_variance	Takes a measure and one or more attributes. Returns the variance of the measure grouped by the attribute(s).	group_variance (revenue, customer region)
max	Returns the maximum value of a column.	max (sales)
max_if	Returns the maximum value among columns that meet a criteria.	max_if( (revenue > 10) , customer region )
min	Returns the minimum value of a column.	min (revenue)
min_if	Returns the minimum value among columns that meet a criteria.	min_if( (revenue < 10) , customer region )
moving_average	Takes a measure, two integers to define the window to aggregate over, and one or more attributes. The window is (current - Num1...Current + Num2) with both end points being included in the window. For example, “1,1” will have a window size of 3. To define a window that begins before Current, specify a negative number for Num2. Returns the average of the measure over the given window. The attributes are the ordering columns used to compute the moving average.	moving_average (revenue, 2, 1, customer region)
moving_max	Takes a measure, two integers to define the window to aggregate over, and one or more attributes. The window is (current - Num1...Current + Num2) with both end points being included in the window. For example, “1,1” will have a window size of 3. To define a window that begins before Current, specify a negative number for Num2. Returns the maximum of the measure over the given window. The attributes are the ordering columns used to compute the moving maximum.	moving_max (complaints, 1, 2, store name)

Function	Description	Examples
<code>moving_min</code>	Takes a measure, two integers to define the window to aggregate over, and one or more attributes. The window is (current - Num1...Current + Num2) with both end points being included in the window. For example, “1,1” will have a window size of 3. To define a window that begins before Current, specify a negative number for Num2. Returns the minimum of the measure over the given window. The attributes are the ordering columns used to compute the moving minimum.	<code>moving_min (defects, 3, 1, product)</code>
<code>moving_sum</code>	Takes a measure, two integers to define the window to aggregate over, and one or more attributes. The window is (current - Num1...Current + Num2) with both end points being included in the window. For example, “1,1” will have a window size of 3. To define a window that begins before Current, specify a negative number for Num2. Returns the sum of the measure over the given window. The attributes are the ordering columns used to compute the moving sum.	<code>moving_sum (revenue, 1, 1, order date)</code>
<code>rank</code>	Returns the rank for the current row. Identical values receive an identical rank. Takes an aggregate input for the first argument. The second argument specifies the order, 'asc'   'desc' .	<code>rank (sum (revenue) , 'asc' )</code> <code>rank (sum (revenue) , 'desc' )</code>
<code>rank_percentile</code>	Returns the percentile rank for the current row. Identical values are assigned an identical percentile rank. Takes an aggregate input for the first argument. The second argument specifies the order, 'asc'   'desc' .	<code>rank_percentile (sum (revenue) , 'asc' )</code> <code>rank_percentile (sum (revenue) , 'desc' )</code>
<code>stddev</code>	Returns the standard deviation of all values of a column.	<code>stddev (revenue)</code>
<code>stddev_if</code>	Returns a standard deviation values filtered to meet a specific criteria.	<code>stddev_if( (revenue &gt; 10) , (revenue/10.0) )</code>
<code>sum</code>	Returns the sum of all the values of a column.	<code>sum (revenue)</code>
<code>sum_if</code>	Returns sum values filtered by a specific criteria.	<code>sum_if(region='west', revenue)</code>

Function	Description	Examples
unique_count	Returns the number of unique values of a column.	unique_count (customer)
unique_count_if	Returns the number of unique values of a column provided it meets a criteria.	unique_count_if( (revenue > 10) , order date )
variance	Returns the variance of all the values of a column.	variance (revenue)
variance_if	Returns the variance of all the values of a column provided it meets a criteria..	variance_if( (revenue > 10) , (revenue/10.0) )

## Conversion functions

These functions can be used to convert data from one data type to another. Conversion to or from date data types is not supported.

Function	Description	Examples
to_bool	Returns the input as a boolean (true or false).	to_bool (0) = false to_bool (married)
to_date	Accepts a date represented as an integer or text string, and a second string parameter that can include strftime date formatting elements. Replaces all the valid strftime date formatting elements with their string counterparts and returns the result. Does not accept epoch formatted dates as input.	to_date (date_sold, '%Y-%m-%d')
to_double	Returns the input as a double.	to_double ('3.14') = 3.14 to_double (revenue * .01)
to_integer	Returns the input as an integer.	to_integer ('45') + 1 = 46 to_integer (price + tax - cost)
to_string	Returns the input as a text string. To convert a date to a string, specify the date format you want to use.	to_string (45 + 1) = '46' to_string (revenue - cost) to_string (date, ('%m/%d/%y'))

## Date functions

Function	Description	Examples
add_days	Returns the result of adding the specified number of days to the given date.	<code>add_days (01/30/2015, 5) = 02/04/2015</code> <code>add_days (invoiced, 30)</code>
add_minutes	Returns the result of adding the specified number of minutes to input date/date-time/time.	<code>add_minutes (01/30/2015 00:10:20, 5) = 01/30/2015 00:11:20</code> <code>add_minutes (invoiced, 30)</code>
add_months	Returns the result of adding the specified number of months to the given date.	<code>add_months (01/30/2015, 5) = 06/30/2015</code> <code>add_months (invoiced_date, 5)</code>
add_seconds	Returns the result of adding the specified number of seconds to the given date.	<code>add_seconds (01/30/2015 00:00:00, 5) = 06/30/2015 00:00:05</code> <code>add_seconds (invoiced_date, 5)</code>
add_weeks	Returns the result of adding the specified number of weeks to the given date.	<code>add_weeks (01/30/2015, 2) = 02/13/2015</code> <code>add_weeks (invoiced_date, 2)</code>
add_years	Returns the result of adding the specified number of years to the given date.	<code>add_years (01/30/2015, 5) = 01/30/2020</code> <code>add_years (invoiced_date, 5)</code>
date	Returns the date portion of a given date.	<code>date (home_visit)</code>
day	Returns the number (1-31) of the day for the given date.	<code>day (01/15/2014) = 15</code> <code>day (date_ordered)</code>

Function	Description	Examples
day_number_of_quarter	Returns the number of the day in a quarter for a given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	day_number_of_quarter (01/30/2015) = 30 day_number_of_quarter (01/30/2015, 'fiscal') = 91
day_number_of_week	Returns the number (1-7) of the day in a week for a given date with 1 being Monday and 7 being Sunday.	day_number_of_week(01/15/2014) = 3 day_number_of_week (shipped)
day_number_of_year	Returns the number (1-366) of the day in a year from a given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	day_number_of_year (01/30/2015) = 30 day_number_of_year ( 01/30/2015, 'fiscal' ) = 275 day_number_of_year (invoiced)
day_of_week	Returns the day of the week for the given date.	day_of_week (01/30/2015) = Friday day_of_week (serviced)
diff_days	Subtracts the second date from the first date and returns the result in number of days, rounded down if not exact.	diff_days (01/15/2014, 01/17/2014) = -2 diff_days (purchased, shipped)
diff_time	Subtracts the second date from the first date and returns the result in number of seconds.	diff_time (01/01/2014, 01/01/2014) = -86,400 diff_time (clicked, submitted)

Function	Description	Examples
hour_of_day	Returns the hour of the day for the given date.	hour_of_day (received)
is_weekend	Returns true if the given date falls on a Saturday or Sunday.	is_weekend (01/31/2015) = true is_weekend (emailed)
month	Returns the month from the given date.	month (01/15/2014) = January month (date ordered)
month_number	Returns the number (1-12) of the month from a given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	month_number (09/20/2014) = 9 month_number (09/20/2014, 'fiscal') = 5 month_number (purchased)
month_number_of_quarter	Returns the month (1-3) number for the given date in a quarter. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	month_number_of_quarter (02/20/2018) = 2 month_number_of_quarter (02/20/2018, 'fiscal') = 1
now	Returns the current timestamp.	now ()

Function	Description	Examples
quarter_number	Returns the number (1-4) of the quarter associated with the given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify 'fiscal' or 'calendar' dates. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	<code>quarter_number ( 04/14/2014 ) = 2</code> <code>quarter_number ( 04/14/2014, 'fiscal' ) = 4</code> <code>quarter_number ( shipped )</code>
start_of_month	Returns MMM yyyy for the first day of the month. Your installation configuration can override this setting so that it returns a different format such as MM/dd/yyyy . Speak with your ThoughtSpot administrator for information on doing this.	<code>start_of_month ( 01/31/2015 ) = Jan FY 2015</code> <code>start_of_month ( shipped )</code>
start_of_quarter	Returns the date for the first day of the quarter for the given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	<code>start_of_quarter ( 04/01/2014 ) = Apr 2014</code> <code>start_of_quarter ( 04/01/2014, 'fiscal' ) = Feb 2014</code> <code>start_of_quarter ( sold )</code>
start_of_week	Returns the date for the first day of the week for the given date.	<code>start_of_week ( 06/01/2015 ) = 05/30/2015 Week</code> <code>start_of_week ( emailed )</code>

Function	Description	Examples
start_of_year	Returns the date for the first day of the year for the given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	start_of_year (04/01/2014) returns Jan 2014 start_of_year (04/01/2014, 'fiscal') returns May 2013 start_of_year (joined)
time	Returns the time portion of a given date.	time (3/1/2002 10:32) = 10:32 time (call began)
week_number_of_month	Returns the week number for the given date in a month.	week_number_of_month(03/23/2017) = 3
week_number_of_quarter	Returns the week number for the given date in a quarter. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	week_number_of_quarter (04/03/2017) = 1 week_number_of_quarter (04/03/2017, 'fiscal') = 10
week_number_of_year	Returns the week number for the given date in a year. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01.)	week_number_of_year (01/17/2014) = 3 week_number_of_year ( 01/17/2014, 'fiscal') = 38

Function	Description	Examples
year	Returns the year from a given date. Add an optional second parameter to specify whether a 'fiscal' or 'calendar' year is used to calculate the result. Default is 'calendar'. (In examples, start of fiscal year is set to May 01. Per standard convention, the fiscal year is defined by the year-end date.)	year (01/15/2014) = 2014 year (12/15/2013, 'fiscal') = 2014 year (date ordered)

## Mixed functions

These functions can be used with text and numeric data types.

Function	Description	Examples
!=	Returns true if the first value is not equal to the second value.	3 != 2 = true revenue != 1000000
<	Returns true if the first value is less than the second value.	3 < 2 = false revenue < 1000000
<=	Returns true if the first value is less than or equal to the second value.	1 <= 2 = true revenue <= 1000000
=	Returns true if the first value is equal to the second value.	2 = 2 = true revenue = 1000000
>	Returns true if the first value is greater than the second value.	3 > 2 = true revenue > 1000000
>=	Returns true if the first value is greater than or equal to the second value.	3 >= 2 = true revenue >= 1000000
greatest	Returns the larger of the values.	greatest (20, 10) = 20 greatest (q1 revenue, q2 revenue)
least	Returns the smaller of the values.	least (20, 10) = 10 least (q1 revenue, q2 revenue)

# Number functions

Function	Description	Examples
*	Returns the result of multiplying both numbers.	$3 * 2 = 6$ price * taxrate
+	Returns the result of adding both numbers.	$1 + 2 = 3$ price + shipping
-	Returns the result of subtracting the second number from the first.	$3 - 2 = 1$ revenue - tax
/	Returns the result of dividing the first number by the second.	$6 / 3 = 2$ markup / retail price
<sup>^</sup>	Returns the first number raised to the power of the second.	$3 ^ 2 = 9$ width ^ 2
abs	Returns the absolute value.	abs (-10) = 10 abs (profit)
acos	Returns the inverse cosine in degrees.	acos (0.5) = 60 acos (cos-satellite-angle)
asin	Returns the inverse sine (specified in degrees).	asin (0.5) = 30 asin (sin-satellite-angle)
atan	Returns the inverse tangent in degrees.	atan (1) = 45 atan (tan-satellite-angle)
atan2	Returns the inverse tangent in degrees.	atan2 (10, 10) = 45 atan2 (longitude, latitude)
cbrt	Returns the cube root of a number.	cbrt (27) = 3 cbrt (volume)
ceil	Returns the smallest following integer.	ceil (5.9) = 6 ceil (growth rate)
cos	Returns the cosine of an angle (specified in degrees).	cos (63) = 0.45 cos (beam angle)
cube	Returns the cube of a number.	cube (3) = 27 cube (length)
exp	Returns Euler's number (~2.718) raised to a power.	exp (2) = 7.38905609893 exp (growth)

Function	Description	Examples
exp2	Returns 2 raised to a power.	exp2 (3) = 8 exp2 (growth)
floor	Returns the largest previous integer.	floor (5.1) = 5 floor (growth rate)
ln	Returns the natural logarithm.	ln (7.38905609893) = 2 ln (distance)
log10	Returns the logarithm with base 10.	log10 (100) = 2 log10 (volume)
log2	Returns the logarithm with base 2 (binary logarithm).	log2 (32) = 5 log2 (volume)
mod	Returns the remainder of first number divided by the second number.	mod (8, 3) = 2 mod (revenue, quantity)
pow	Returns the first number raised to the power of the second number.	pow (5, 2) = 25 pow (width, 2)
random	Returns a random number between 0 and 1.	random () = .457718 random ()
round	Returns the first number rounded to the second number (the default is 1).	round (35.65, 10) = 40 round (battingavg, 100) round (48.67, .1) = 48.7
safe_divide	Returns the result of dividing the first number by the second. If the second number is 0, returns 0 instead of NaN (not a number).	safe_divide (12, 0) = 0 safe_divide (total_cost, units)
sign	Returns +1 if the number is greater than zero, -1 if less than zero, 0 if zero.	sign (-250) = -1 sign (growth rate)
sin	Returns the sine of an angle (specified in degrees).	sin (35) = 0.57 sin (beam angle)
spherical_distance	Returns the distance in km between two points on Earth.	spherical_distance (37.465191, -122.153617, 37.421962, -122.142174) = 4,961.96 spherical_distance (start_latitude, start_longitude, start_latitude, start_longitude)

Function	Description	Examples
sq	Returns the square of a numeric value.	sq (9) = 81 sq (width)
sqrt	Returns the square root.	sqrt (9) = 3 sqrt (area)
tan	Returns the tangent of an angle (specified in degrees).	tan (35) = 0.7 tan (beam angle)

## Text functions

Function	Description	Examples
concat	Returns two or more values as a concatenated text string. Use single quotes around each literal string, not double quotes.	concat ('hay', 'stack') = 'haystack' concat (title, ' ', first_name, ' ', last_name)
contains	Returns true if the first string contains the second string, otherwise returns false.	contains ('broomstick', 'room') = true contains (product, 'trial version')
edit_distance	Accepts two text strings. Returns the edit distance (minimum number of operations required to transform one string into the other) as an integer. Works with strings under 1023 characters.	edit_distance ('attorney', 'atty') = 4 edit_distance (color, 'red')
edit_distance_with_cap	Accepts two text strings and an integer to specify the upper limit cap for the edit distance (minimum number of operations required to transform one string into the other). If the edit distance is less than or equal to the specified cap, returns the edit distance. If it is higher than the cap, returns the cap plus 1. Works with strings under 1023 characters.	edit_distance_with_cap ('pokemon go', 'minecraft pixelmon', 3) = 4 edit_distance_with_cap (event, 'burning man', 3)

Function	Description	Examples
similar_to	Accepts a document text string and a search text string. Returns true if relevance score (0-100) of the search string with respect to the document is greater than or equal to 20. Relevance is based on edit distance, number of words in the query, and length of words in the query which are present in the document.	similar_to ('hello world', 'hello swirl') = true similar_to (current team, drafted by)
similarity	Accepts a document text string and a search text string. Returns the relevance score (0-100) of the search string with respect to the document. Relevance is based on edit distance, number of words in the query, and length of words in the query which are present in the document. If the two strings are an exact match, returns 100.	similarity ('where is the burning man concert', 'burning man') = 46 similarity (tweet1, tweet2)
spells_like	Accepts two text strings. Returns true if they are spelled similarly and false if they are not. Works with strings under 1023 characters.	spells_like ('thouhgtspot', 'thoughtspot') = true spells_like (studio, distributor)
strlen	Returns the length of the text.	strlen ('smith') = 5 strlen (lastname)
strpos	Returns the numeric position (starting from 0) of the first occurrence of the second string in the first string, or -1 if not found.	strpos ('haystack_with_needles', 'needle') = 14 strpos (complaint, 'lawyer')
substr	Returns the portion of the given string, beginning at the location specified (starting from 0), and of the given length.	substr ('persnickety', 3, 7) = snicket substr (lastname, 0, 5)

# Alerts code reference

This reference identifies the messages that can appear in the **System Health > Overview > Critical Alerts** and in the **Alerts** dashboard.

## Informational alerts

### TASK\_TERMINATED

**Msg:** Task {{.Service}}.{{.Task}} terminated on machine {{.Machine}}

**Type:** INFO

This alert is raised when a task terminates.

### DISK\_ERROR

**Msg:** Machine {{.Machine}} has disk errors

**Type:** INFO

Raised when a machine has disk errors.

### ZK\_AVG\_LATENCY

**Msg:** Average Zookeeper latency is more than {{.Num}} msec

**Type:** INFO

Raised when average Zookeeper latency is above a threshold.

### ZK\_MAX\_LATENCY

**Msg:** Max Zookeeper latency is more than {{.Num}} msec

**Type:** INFO

Raised when max Zookeeper latency is above a threshold.

### ZK\_MIN\_LATENCY

**Msg:** Min Zookeeper latency is more than {{.Num}} msec

**Type:** INFO

Raised when min Zookeeper latency is above a threshold.

### ZK\_OUTSTANDING\_REQUESTS

**Msg:** Number of outstanding Zookeeper requests exceeds {{.Num}}

**Type:** INFO

Raised when there are too many outstanding Zookeeper requests.

### ZK\_NUM\_WATCHERS

**Msg:** Number of Zookeeper watchers exceeds {{.Num}}

**Type:** INFO

Raised when there are too many Zookeeper watchers.

### MASTER\_ELECTION

**Msg:** {{.Machine}} elected as Orion Master

**Type:** INFO

Raised when a new Orion Master is elected.

### PERIODIC\_BACKUP

**Msg:** {{.Process}} periodic backup for policy {{.Name}} failed.

**Type:** INFO

Raised when periodic backup fails.

### PERIODIC\_SNAPSHOT

**Msg:** {{.Process}} periodic snapshot {{.Name}} failed.

**Type:** INFO

Raised when a periodic snapshot fails.

### HDFS\_CORRUPTION

**Msg:** HDFS root directory is in a corrupted state.

**Type:** INFO

Raised when HDFS root directory is corrupted.

### APPLICATION\_INVALID\_STATE

**Msg:** {{.Service}}.{{.Task}} on {{.Machine}} at location {{.Location}}

**Type:** INFO

Raised when Application raises invalid state alert.

### UPDATE\_START

**Msg:** Starting update of ThoughtSpot cluster {{.Cluster}}

**Type:** INFO

Raised when update starts.

### UPDATE\_END

**Msg:** Finished update of ThoughtSpot cluster {{.Cluster}} to release {{.Release}}

**Type:** INFO

Raised when update completes.

## Errors

### TIMELY\_JOB\_RUN\_ERROR

**Msg:** Job run {{.Message}}

**Type:** ERROR

Raised when a job run fails.

### TIMELY\_ERROR

**Msg:** Job manager {{.Message}}

**Type:** ERROR

Raised when a job manager runs into an inconsistent state.

## Warnings

### DISK\_SPACE

**Msg:** Machine {{.Machine}} has less than {{.Perc}}% disk space free

**Type:** WARNING

Raised when a disk is low on available disk space. Valid only in the 3.2 version of ThoughtSpot.

### ROOT\_DISK\_SPACE

**Msg:** Machine {{.Machine}} has less than {{.Perc}}% disk space free on root partition

**Type:** WARNING

Raised when a machine is low on available disk space on root partition.

## BOOT\_DISK\_SPACE

**Msg:** Machine {{.Machine}} has less than {{.Perc}}% disk space free on boot partition

**Type:** WARNING

Raised when a machine is low on available disk space on boot partition.

## UPDATE\_DISK\_SPACE

**Msg:** Machine {{.Machine}} has less than {{.Perc}}% disk space free on update partition

**Type:** WARNING

Raised when a machine is low on available disk space on update partition.

## EXPORT\_DISK\_SPACE

**Msg:** Machine {{.Machine}} has less than {{.Perc}}% disk space free on export partition

**Type:** WARNING

Raised when a machine is low on available disk space on export partition.

## HDFS\_NAMENODE\_DISK\_SPACE

**Msg:** Machine {{.Machine}} has less than {{.Perc}}% disk space free on HDFS namenode drive

**Type:** WARNING

Raised when a machine is low on available disk space on HDFS namenode drive.

## MEMORY

**Msg:** Machine {{.Machine}} has less than {{.Perc}}% memory free

**Type:** WARNING

Raised when a machine is low on free memory.

## OS\_USERS

**Msg:** Machine {{.Machine}} has more than {{.Num}} logged in users

**Type:** WARNING

Raised when a machine has too many users logged in.

## OS\_PROCS

**Msg:** Machine {{.Machine}} has more than {{.Num}} processes

**Type:** WARNING

Raised when a machine has more too many processes.

## SSH

**Msg:** Machine {{.Machine}} doesn't have an active SSH server

**Type:** WARNING

Raised when a machine has more than 600 processes.

## DISK\_ERROR\_EXTERNAL

**Msg:** Machine {{.Machine}} has disk errors

**Type:** WARNING

Raised when more than 2 disk errors happen in a day.

### ZK\_FD\_COUNT

**Msg:** Zookeeper has more than {{.Num}} open file descriptors

**Type:** WARNING

Raised when there are too many open Zookeeper files.

### ZK\_EPHEMERAL\_COUNT

**Msg:** Zookeeper has more than {{.Num}} ephemeral files

**Type:** WARNING

Raised when there are too many Zookeeper ephemeral files.

### HOST\_DOWN

**Msg:** {{.Machine}} is down

**Type:** WARNING

Raised when a host is down.

### TASK\_UNREACHABLE

**Msg:** {{.ServiceDesc}} on {{.Machine}} is unreachable over HTTP

**Type:** WARNING

Raised when a task is unreachable over HTTP.

### TASK\_NOT\_RUNNING

**Msg:** {{.ServiceDesc}} is not running

**Type:** WARNING

Raised when a service task is not running on any machine in the cluster.

## Critical alerts

### TASK\_FLAPPING

**Msg:** Task {{.Service}}.{{.Task}} terminated {{.\_actual\_num\_occurrences}} times in last {{.\_earliest\_duration\_str}}

**Type:** CRITICAL

This alert is raised when a task is crashing repeatedly. The service is evaluated across the whole cluster.

So, if a service crashes 5 times in a day across all nodes in the cluster, this alert is generated.

### OREO\_TERMINATED

**Msg:** Oreo terminated on machine {{.Machine}}

**Type:** CRITICAL

This alert is raised when the Oreo daemon on a machine terminates due to an error. This typically happens due to an error accessing Zookeeper, HDFS, or a hardware issue.

### HDFS\_DISK\_SPACE

**Msg:** HDFS has less than {{.Perc}}% space free

**Type:** CRITICAL

Raised when a HDFS cluster is low on total available disk space.

### ZK\_INACCESSIBLE

**Msg:** Zookeeper is not accessible

**Type:** CRITICAL

Raised when Zookeeper is inaccessible.

## PERIODIC\_BACKUP\_FLAPPING

**Msg:** Periodic backup failed {{.\_actual\_num\_occurrences}} times in last  
{{.\_earliest\_duration\_str}}

**Type:** CRITICAL

This alert is raised when a periodic backup failed repeatedly.

## PERIODIC\_SNAPSHOT\_FLAPPING

**Msg:** Periodic snapshot failed {{.\_actual\_num\_occurrences}} times in last  
{{.\_earliest\_duration\_str}}

**Type:** CRITICAL

This alert is raised when periodic snapshot failed repeatedly.

## APPLICATION\_INVALID\_STATE\_EXTERNAL

**Msg:** {{.Service}}.{{.Task}} on {{.Machine}} at location {{.Location}}

**Type:** CRITICAL

Raised when Application raises invalid state alert.

# User action code reference

This reference identifies the user action codes that can appear in the **System Health** pages and in logs or other reports.

answer_unsaved	User makes a change to tokens in the search bar.
answer_saved	User opens an existing saved answer and makes changes to tokens in the search bar.
answer_pinboard_context	User opens an existing saved pinboard, edits a context viz and makes a change to tokens in the search bar.
answer_aggregated_worksheet	User opens an existing saved aggregated worksheet and makes changes to tokens in the search bar.
answer_upgrade	Requests made for the sole purpose of upgrade.
pinboard_view	User opens an existing saved pinboard.
pinboard_filter	User adds, removes or applies values to a pinboard filter.
pinboard_ad_hoc	User drills down in a pinboard viz.
data_chart_config	Request for new data being generated following a chart config change.
data_show_underlying_row	Request to show underlying data for a data row(s).
data_export	Request to export data.
pinboard_tspublic_runtime_filter	Request to TSPublic/pinboarddata with runtime filters.
answer_aggregated_worksheet_save	User updates aggregated worksheet.
answer_add_new_filter	User adds a filter using the UI.
data_show_underlying_viz	Request to show underlying data for a data row(s).
answer_view	User opens an existing, saved answer.

answer_viz_context_view	User opens an existing saved pinboard, edits a context viz.
pinboard_insight_view	User opens SpotIQ tab pinboards.
pinboard_admin_view	User opens admin tab pinboards.
pinboard_embed_view	User opens embed pinboard from a URL.
pinboard_homepage_view	On loading of homepage pinboard.
pinboard_learn_view	On loading learn pinboard.
pinboard_tspublic_no_runtime_filter	Request to TSPublic/pinboard data without run-time filters.

# Error code reference

**Summary:** This is the list of ThoughtSpot error codes and messages.

This topic lists error codes that can appear in ThoughtSpot, with summary information and what actions you can take. Error codes and messages appear in ThoughtSpot when something goes wrong, either in the application or in logs.

When you see an error code, you will also see a message with a brief summary of what has happened. If there is a remediation action you can take, it will be listed in this references. If there is no action listed, please contact ThoughtSpot Support.

**Tip:** Only the base code number is listed for each error. So keep this in mind when searching through these codes. For example, error code TS-00125 is simply listed as 125.

## Metadata Errors (100 - 499)

Code	Severity	Summary	Details	Action
TS-00100	INFO	Success. {1} has been added to {2}. \# {1} – name of visualization \# {2} – {name/link to pinboard}	None	None
TS-00101	ERROR	Failure adding {1} to {2}	Visualization could not be added to {2} \# {1} – name of visualization \# {2} – name/link to pinboard	None
TS-00102	ERROR	Failure adding {1} to {2} due to corruption	{1} could not be added to {2} as the pinboard has one or more invalid visualizations	Please try again after removing the invalid visualization(s) from {2} \# {1} – name of visualization \# {2} – name/link to pinboard

TS-00103	INFO	Success. Visualization has been deleted from {1}. 1 – name/link to pinboard	None	None
TS-00104	ERROR	Failure deleting visual from {1}	Visualization could not be deleted from the pinboard. 1 – name/link to pinboard	None
TS-00105	ERROR	Failure deleting visual from {1} due to corruption	Visualization could not be deleted from {1} as the pinboard has one or more invalid visualizations. 1 – name/link to pinboard	Please try again after removing the invalid visualization(s) from the pinboard
TS-00106	INFO	Success. {1} created successfully. 1 – name/link to pinboard	None	None
TS-00107	ERROR	Failure creating {1}. 1 – name/link to pinboard	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00108	INFO	Sticker created successfully.	None	None
TS-00109	ERROR	Failure creating the sticker.	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00110	INFO	Sticker deleted successfully.	None	None
TS-00111	ERROR	Failure deleting sticker.	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00112	INFO	Pinboards deleted successfully.	None	None

TS-00113	ERROR	Failure deleting pin-boards	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00114	INFO	Answers deleted successfully.	None	None
TS-00115	ERROR	Failure deleting answers	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00116	INFO	Tables deleted successfully.	None	None
TS-00117	ERROR	Failure deleting tables	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00118	INFO	Relationship created successfully.	None	None
TS-00119	ERROR	Failure creating relationship	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00120	INFO	Relationship updated successfully.	None	None
TS-00121	ERROR	Failure updating the relationship	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00122	INFO	Relationship deleted successfully.	None	None
TS-00123	ERROR	Failure deleting the relationship	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None

TS-00124	ERROR	Failure fetching details for table	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00125	ERROR	Failure fetching details for the tables	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00126	ERROR	Failure fetching details for datasource	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00127	ERROR	Failure fetching details for datasources	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00128	ERROR	Failure fetching details for metadata items	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00129	ERROR	Failure opening the answer	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00130	ERROR	Failure opening the pinboard	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00131	ERROR	Failure opening the worksheet	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00132	INFO	Table saved successfully.	None	None

TS-00133	ERROR	There was a problem saving the table	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00134	INFO	Visualization update successful	None	None
TS-00135	ERROR	Visualization failed to update	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00136	INFO	{1} saved 1 – name of answer	None	None
TS-00137	ERROR	{1} could not be saved 1 – name of answer	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00138	INFO	{1} saved 1 - name of pinboard / link	None	None
TS-00139	ERROR	{1} could not be saved 1 - name of pinboard / link	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00140	INFO	{1} saved 1 – name of worksheet	None	None
TS-00141	ERROR	{1} could not be saved 1 – name of worksheet	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00142	INFO	{1} saved 1 – name of answer	None	None
TS-00143	ERROR	{1} could not be saved	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}. 1 – name of answer	None

TS-00144	INFO	{1} saved 1 – name/link to pinboard	None	None
TS-00145	ERROR	{1} could not be saved	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}. 1 – name of pinboard	None
TS-00146	INFO	Worksheet saved	None	None
TS-00147	ERROR	Worksheet could not be saved	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00148	INFO	Sticker updated	None	None
TS-00149	ERROR	The sticker could not be updated	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00150	INFO	Successfully assigned sticker	None	None
TS-00151	ERROR	The sticker could not be assigned	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00152	INFO	Successfully unassigned sticker	None	None
TS-00153	ERROR	The sticker could not be unassigned	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00154	ERROR	Failed to fetch metadata list	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None

TS-00155	ERROR	Failed to fetch table list	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00156	ERROR	Failed to fetch relationship list	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00157	ERROR	Failed to fetch answer list	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00158	ERROR	Failed to fetch pin-board list	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00159	ERROR	Failed to fetch worksheet list	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00160	ERROR	Failed to fetch aggregated worksheet list	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00161	ERROR	Failed to fetch imported data list	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00162	ERROR	Failed to fetch system table list	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00163	ERROR	Failed to DB view list	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None

TS-00164	ERROR	Failed to fetch data source list	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00165	ERROR	Failed to fetch column list	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00166	ERROR	Failed to label list	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00167	ERROR	Failed to fetch answer	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00168	ERROR	Failed to fetch worksheet	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00169	INFO	Aggregated worksheet {1} created 1 – name of aggregated worksheet	None	None
TS-00170	ERROR	Failure creating Aggregated Worksheet.	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00171	INFO	{1} updated 1 – name of aggregated worksheet	None	None
TS-00172	ERROR	{1} failed to update 1 – name of aggregated worksheet	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None

TS-00173	ERROR	{1} failed to update 1 – name of the formula	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00174	ERROR	Comments cannot be fetched	Failed to save client state	None
TS-00175	ERROR	Comment cannot be created	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00176	ERROR	Comment cannot be updated	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00177	ERROR	Comment cannot be deleted	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00178	INFO	Rule saved successfully	None	None
TS-00179	ERROR	Rule could not be saved	We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00180	INFO	Rule deleted successfully	None	None
TS-00181	ERROR	Rule could not be deleted	We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00182	INFO	Item deleted successfully.	None	None
TS-00183	ERROR	Item could not be deleted.	We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00184	INFO	Related link created successfully.	None	None

TS-00185	ERROR	Related link could not be created.	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please click 'Report Problem' to email a report to your administrator, {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00186	INFO	Related link updated successfully.	None	None
TS-00187	ERROR	Related link could not be updated.	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please click 'Report Problem' to email a report to your administrator, {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00188	INFO	Related link deleted successfully.	None	None
TS-00189	ERROR	Related link could not be deleted.	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please click 'Report Problem' to email a report to your administrator, {adminEmail}.	None
TS-00190	INFO	Related link detail fetched successfully.	None	None
TS-00191	ERROR	Related link detail could not be fetched.	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please click 'Report Problem' to email a report to your administrator, {adminEmail}.	None

## Data Service Errors (500 - 699)

Code	Severity	Summary	Details	Action
TS-00500	ERROR	Failed to fetch leaf level data	Failed to fetch leaf level data.	None

Code	Severity	Summary	Details	Action
TS-00501	ERROR	Failed to fetch excel data.	Failed to fetch excel data.	None
TS-00502	ERROR	Failed to fetch visualization data	Failed to fetch visualization data.	None
TS-00503	ERROR	Failed to fetch visualizations data	Failed to fetch data for visualizations.	None
TS-00504	ERROR	Failed to fetch chart data	Failed to fetch table data.	None
TS-00505	ERROR	Failed to fetch table data	Failed to fetch table data.	None
TS-00506	ERROR	Failed to fetch worksheet data	Failed to fetch worksheet data.	None
TS-00507	ERROR	Failed to fetch filter data	Failed to fetch filter data.	None
TS-00508	ERROR	Failed to fetch headline data	Failed to fetch filter data.	None
TS-00509	ERROR	Failed to fetch natural query	Failed to fetch natural query.	None
TS-00510	INFO	File upload successful	None	None
TS-00511	ERROR	Failed to upload file	Failed to upload	None
TS-00512	ERROR	The pinboard data could not be exported to pdf.	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please click 'Report Problem' to email a report to your administrator, {adminEmail}.	None

## Dependency Errors (700 - 799)

Code	Severity	Summary	Details	Action
TS-00700	ERROR	Failure fetching table dependents	Failed to fetch dependents for the table.	None

<b>Code</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Action</b>
TS-00701	ERROR	Failure fetching column dependents	Failed to fetch dependents for the column.	None
TS-00702	ERROR	Failure fetching incomplete items	Failed to fetch incomplete items.	None

## Admin Service Errors (800 - 899)

<b>Code</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Action</b>
TS-00800	ERROR	Failure fetching MemCache stats	Failed to fetch MemCache stats.	None
TS-00801	ERROR	Failure MemCache Clear	Failed to clear MemCache.	None
TS-00802	ERROR	Failure searching from MemCache	Failed to search from MemCache.	None
TS-00803	ERROR	Failure fetching Loggers	Failed to fetch Loggers.	None
TS-00804	ERROR	Failure setting LogLevel	Failed to set Log Level.	None
TS-00805	ERROR	Failure getting debug info	Failed to get debug info.	None
TS-00806	INFO	Memcache cleared successfully	None	None
TS-00807	INFO	Log level set successfully	None	None
TS-00808	ERROR	Failed to report problem	None	None
TS-00809	INFO	Problem reported successfully	None	None

## Permissions Errors (900 - 999)

<b>Code</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Action</b>
TS-00900	ERROR	Failure fetching table permissions	Failed to fetch table permissions.	None

Code	Severity	Summary	Details	Action
TS-00901	ERROR	Failure fetching answer permissions	Failed to fetch answer permissions.	None
TS-00902	ERROR	Failure fetching pinboard permissions	Failed to fetch pinboard permissions.	None
TS-00903	ERROR	Failure getting metadata permissions	Failed to get metadata permissions.	None

## Import Data Errors (1000 - 1099)

Code	Severity	Summary	Details	Action
TS-01000	ERROR	Data caching failed	Data caching failed.	None
TS-01001	ERROR	Read Columns failed.	Failed to read columns.	None
TS-01002	ERROR	Failed to read keys.	Failed to read keys.	None
TS-01003	ERROR	Failed to read relationships.	Failed to read relationships.	None
TS-01004	ERROR	Failed to load data.	Failed to load data.	None
TS-01005	ERROR	Failed to create table.	Failed to create table.	None
TS-01006	ERROR	Failed to fetch data rows.	Failed to fetch data rows.	None
TS-01007	ERROR	Failed to delete files.	Failed to fetch data rows.	None
TS-01008	ERROR	Failed to abort create table.	Failed to abort create table.	None
TS-01009	ERROR	Failed to create schema.	Failed to create schema.	None
TS-01010	ERROR	Failed to fetch table models.	Failed to fetch table models.	None
TS-01011	ERROR	Failed to fetch sample values.	Failed to fetch sample values.	None

## Scheduled Jobs Errors (1100 - 1199)

Code	Severity	Summary	Details	Action
TS-01100	INFO	The list of jobs.	None	Please click 'Report Problem' to email a report to your administrator.
TS-01110	INFO	Successfully created job.	None	None
TS-01111	ERROR	The job could not be created.	None	Please click 'Report Problem' to email a report to your administrator.
TS-01112	INFO	Successfully updated job.	None	None
TS-01113	ERROR	The job could not be updated.	None	Please click 'Report Problem' to email a report to your administrator.
TS-01114	INFO	Successfully deleted jobs.	None	None
TS-01115	ERROR	The job could not be deleted.	None	Please click 'Report Problem' to email a report to your administrator.
TS-01116	INFO	The job was paused.	None	None
TS-01117	ERROR	The job could not be paused.	None	Please click 'Report Problem' to email a report to your administrator.
TS-01118	INFO	The job was resumed	None	None
TS-01119	ERROR	The job could not be resumed.	None	Please click 'Report Problem' to email a report to your administrator.

## User Admin Service Errors (1200 - 1399)

Code	Severity	Summary	Details	Action
TS-01200	ERROR	Failed to fetch users list	Failed to fetch users list	None

<b>Code</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Action</b>
TS-01201	ERROR	Failed to fetch groups list	Failed to fetch groups list	None
TS-01202	ERROR	Failed to fetch users and groups list	Failed to fetch users and groups list	None
TS-01203	ERROR	Successfully created user	Successfully created user	None
TS-01204	ERROR	Failed to create user	Failed to create user	None
TS-01205	ERROR	Successfully created group	Successfully created group	None
TS-01206	ERROR	Failed to create group	Failed to create group	None
TS-01207	ERROR	Successfully updated user	Successfully updated user	None
TS-01208	ERROR	Failed to update user	Failed to update user	None
TS-01209	ERROR	Successfully updated users	Successfully updated users	None
TS-01210	ERROR	Failed to update users	Failed to update users	None
TS-01211	ERROR	Successfully updated group	Successfully updated group	None
TS-01212	ERROR	Failed to update group	Failed to update group	None
TS-01213	ERROR	Successfully updated password	Successfully updated password	None
TS-01214	ERROR	Failed to update password	Failed to update password	None
TS-01215	ERROR	Successfully deleted users	Successfully deleted users	None
TS-01216	ERROR	Failed to delete users	Failed to delete users	None
TS-01217	ERROR	Successfully deleted groups	Successfully deleted groups	None
TS-01218	ERROR	Failed to delete groups	Failed to delete groups	None
TS-01219	ERROR	Successfully assigned users to groups	Successfully assigned users to groups	None
TS-01220	ERROR	Failed to assign users to groups	Failed to assign users to groups	None
TS-01221	ERROR	Failed to fetch profile pic	Failed to fetch profile pic	None
TS-01222	INFO	Successfully uploaded profile pic	None	None
TS-01223	ERROR	Failed to upload profile pic	Failed to upload profile pic	None

<b>Code</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Action</b>
TS-01224	ERROR	Successfully assigned groups to group	Failed to assign user to group	None
TS-01228	ERROR	Successfully created role	Successfully created role	None
TS-01229	ERROR	Failed to create role	Failed to create role	None
TS-01230	ERROR	Successfully deleted role	Successfully deleted role	None
TS-01231	ERROR	Failed to delete role	Failed to delete role	None
TS-01232	ERROR	Successfully updated role	Successfully updated role	None
TS-01233	ERROR	Failed to update role	Failed to update role	None

## Session Service Errors (1400 - 1599)

<b>Code</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Action</b>
TS-01400	ERROR	Failed to fetch session info	Failed to fetch session info	None
TS-01401	ERROR	Failed to login	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-01402	ERROR	Failed to logout	Failed to logout	None
TS-01403	ERROR	Failed to save client state	Failed to save client state	None
TS-01404	ERROR	Failed to fetch login config	Failed to fetch login config	None
TS-01405	ERROR	Failed to fetch slack config	Failed to fetch slack config	None
TS-01406	ERROR	Health check failed	Health check failed	None
TS-01407	ERROR	Failed to fetch health portal token	Failed to fetch health portal token	None
TS-01408	ERROR	The health portal release name could not be retrieved	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None

## Data Management Service Errors (1600 - 1799)

<b>Code</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Action</b>
TS-01600	ERROR	Failed to fetch data source types	Failed to fetch data source types	None
TS-01601	ERROR	Failed to fetch data source sample values	Failed to fetch data source sample values	None
TS-01602	ERROR	Failed to delete data source	Failed to delete data source	None
TS-01603	ERROR	Failed to execute DDL	Failed to execute DDL	None
TS-01604	ERROR	Failed to update schedule	Failed to update schedule	None
TS-01605	ERROR	Failed to reload tasks	Failed to reload tasks	None
TS-01606	ERROR	Failed to stop tasks	Failed to stop tasks	None
TS-01607	ERROR	Failed to get creation DDL	Failed to get creation DDL	None
TS-01608	ERROR	Failed to load from data source	Failed to load from data source	None
TS-01609	ERROR	Failed to create connection to data source	Failed to create connection to data source	None
TS-01610	ERROR	Failed to create data source	Failed to create data source	None
TS-01611	ERROR	Failed to connect to data source	Failed to connect to data source	None
TS-01612	ERROR	Failed to get data source connection field info	Failed to get data source connection field info	None
TS-01613	ERROR	Failed to get connection list for data source	Failed to get connection list for data source	None
TS-01614	ERROR	Failed to get connection attributes for data source	Failed to get connection attributes for data source	None

<b>Code</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Action</b>
TS-01615	ERROR	Failed to get connections to data source	Failed to get connections to data source	None
TS-01616	ERROR	Failed to fetch data source config	Failed to fetch data source config	None
TS-01617	ERROR	Failed to parse sql.	Failed to parse sql.	None
TS-01618	ERROR	Failed to execute sql.	Failed to execute sql.	None
TS-01619	INFO	Successfully created connection to data source	None	None
TS-01620	INFO	Successfully updated data upload schedule	None	None
TS-01621	ERROR	Failed to execute sql.	Please check the failing command, executed {1} statements successfully.	None
TS-01622	ERROR	Lightweight data-cache disabled	Lightweight data-cache disabled	None
TS-01623	INFO	Selected tables were queued for loading.	Selected tables were queued for loading.	None
TS-01624	ERROR	DataType conversion error.	No mapping found for source datatype to ThoughtSpot datatype.	None
TS-01625	INFO	Successfully reload task started.	None	None
TS-01626	INFO	Successfully connected to data source.	None	None
TS-01627	INFO	Successfully created data source.	None	None
TS-01628	INFO	Successfully stopped the tasks.	None	None
TS-01629	INFO	Successfully deleted the connection.	None	None
TS-01630	ERROR	There was an error deleting this connection.	None	None
TS-01631	INFO	Successfully executed the DDL.	None	None

## Cluster Status Service Errors (1800 - 1899)

Code	Severity	Summary	Details	Action
TS-01800	WARNING	Failed to fetch cluster information from search service.	None	None
TS-01801	WARNING	Failed to fetch table detail information from search service.	None	None
TS-01802	WARNING	Failed to fetch cluster information from database service.	None	None
TS-01803	WARNING	Failed to fetch table detail information from databse service.	None	None
TS-01804	WARNING	Failed to fetch cluster information from cluster management service.	None	None
TS-01805	WARNING	Failed to fetch detail information from cluster management service.	None	None
TS-01806	WARNING	Failed to fetch log from cluster management service.	None	None
TS-01807	WARNING	Failed to fetch snapshot list from cluster management service.	None	None
TS-01808	WARNING	Failed to fetch cluster information from alert management service.	None	None
TS-01809	WARNING	Failed to fetch cluster information from event service.	None	None
TS-01810	WARNING	Failed to fetch alerts information from alert management service.	None	None
TS-01811	WARNING	Failed to fetch events information from alert management service.	None	None
TS-01812	INFO	Thanks for your feedback!	None	None
TS-01813	WARNING	Sorry! Unable to submit the feedback at this moment!	None	None
TS-01814	INFO	Successfully exported objects. File can be found at {1}.	None	None

Code	Severity	Summary	Details	Action
TS-01815	ERROR	Sorry! Unable to export objects at this moment!	What happened? {1}.	None
TS-01816	INFO	Successfully imported objects	None	None
TS-01817	ERROR	Sorry! Unable to import objects at this moment!	What happened? {1}.	None
TS-01818	INFO	Successfully deleted data source object(s).	None	None

## Callosum API Errors (9000 - 9199)

Code	Severity	Summary	Details	Action
TS-09000	ERROR	The data you are trying to delete has some dependencies	Some objects depend on the data you are trying to delete	delete the dependencies before deleting this data.
TS-09001	ERROR	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened.	Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-09002	ERROR	Could not authorize user	Try logging in again	None
TS-09003	ERROR	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened.	Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-09004	WARNING	Still loading data, come back soon	None	None
TS-09005	ERROR	Uh oh. We're having trouble getting data for this request.	Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-09006	ERROR	Uh oh. We're having trouble getting data for this request.	Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None

Code	Severity	Summary	Details	Action
TS-09007	ERROR	Uh oh. We're having trouble getting data for this request.	Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-09008	ERROR	Something went wrong with your search	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-09009	ERROR	The calculation engine has timed out. Please try again.	Please email the trace file to {adminEmail}.	None
TS-09010	ERROR	Cannot open Object	Object cannot be opened due to errors in some of its dependencies	None
TS-0Blink Generated Errors (9500 - 9599)				
TS-09500	WARNING	Cannot connect to the calculation engine. Please try again soon.	None	None
TS-09501	WARNING	The calculation engine has timed out. Please try again.	None	None
TS-09502	WARNING	Cannot connect to the search engine. Please try again soon.	None	None
TS-09503	WARNING	The search engine has timed out. Please try again.	None	None
TS-09504	ERROR	Cannot open {1}	{1} cannot be opened due to errors in the following dependencies 1 - Type of the object Table/Answer/Pinboard etc.	None
TS-09505	WARNING	We're still indexing this data, try again soon	None	None

Code	Severity	Summary	Details	Action
TS-09506	ERROR	Object is not present in the system	{1} is not present in the system 1 - Type of the object Table/Answer/ Pinboard etc.	None
TS-09507	ERROR	ThoughtSpot is unreachable. Please try again soon	None	None

## Common Errors (10000 - 10099)

Code	Severity	Summary	Details	Action
TS-10000	ERROR	A system error has occurred	Uh oh. We're not sure what happened. Please contact your administrator.	None
TS-10001	ERROR	Connection failed	The metadata store is not reachable.	Please contact your administrator
TS-10002	ERROR	The input is invalid	Input from the client to the server is invalid.	Please contact your administrator
TS-10003	ERROR	Unfortunately, you can't do that	You are not authorized to perform {1}. # {1} – action user is not authorized for	Please request access from your administrator
TS-10004	ERROR	The user could not be authorized	User {0} is not authorized to perform {1}. # {0} – name of the user # {1} – action user is not authorized for	Please request access from your administrator
TS-10005	ERROR	The base object is missing	An underlying object referenced by this object is missing in store.	Please contact your administrator
TS-10006	ERROR	The connection to Zookeeper has failed	Zookeeper is not reachable.	Please contact your administrator

<b>Code</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Action</b>
TS-10007	ERROR	There's invalid parameter(s)	Invalid parameter values: {0}.	Please contact your administrator
TS-10008	ERROR	The user cannot be found	User {0} not found in store. # {0} – name of the user	Please contact your administrator
TS-10009	ERROR	Cannot add group	This group already belongs to the group you are trying to add it to.	None

## Falcon Errors (10600 - 10699)

<b>Code</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Action</b>
TS-10603	ERROR	Falcon query cancelled	None	None

## Data Errors (11000 - 11099)

<b>Code</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Action</b>
TS-11001	ERROR	Invalid row	None	None
TS-11002	ERROR	Invalid table/query resultset	None	None
TS-11003	ERROR	Invalid column identifier	None	None
TS-11004	ERROR	Invalid visualization identifier	None	None
TS-11005	ERROR	No data	Query execution resulted in no data.	None
TS-11006	ERROR	Query execution failed	Error in query execution to Falcon.	None
TS-11007	ERROR	Answer data generation failed	Error in Answer data generation for Sage input.	None
TS-11008	ERROR	Data export failed	None	None
TS-11009	ERROR	Data generation failed	Error in data generation in Callosum.	None

## Report Generation Errors (12000 - 13000)

Code	Severity	Summary	Details	Action
TS-12700	ERROR	Error while exporting data file.	None	None
TS-12701	ERROR	Invalid input.	The definition of the job is invalid.	None
TS-12702	ERROR	No author provided.	None	None
TS-12703	ERROR	No pinboard provided.	None	None
TS-12704	ERROR	No recipients provided.	None	None
TS-12705	ERROR	This format is not supported.	None	None
TS-12706	ERROR	No job name provided.	None	None
TS-12707	ERROR	No job description provided.	None	None
TS-12708	ERROR	Pinboard data export error.	None	None
TS-12709	ERROR	Visualization data export error.	None	None
TS-12710	ERROR	User data unavailable.	None	None
TS-12711	ERROR	Configuration information unavailable.	None	None
TS-12712	ERROR	There are too many recipients.	The max number of recipients is 1000.	None
TS-12713	ERROR	Attachment size limit exceeded.	None	None
TS-12714	ERROR	Recipient domain is not whitelisted.	None	None

## More Metadata Errors (13000 - 13099)

<b>Code</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Action</b>
TS-13001	ERROR	Schema creation failed	Error creating database schema.	None
TS-13002	ERROR	Views creation failed	Error creating view.	None
TS-13003	ERROR	The object cannot be found in store	Object with Id: {0} of type: {1} not found. # {0} – identity of the object # {1} – type of object	None
TS-13004	ERROR	The object is in an invalid state	Object with Id: {0} of type: {1} in invalid state. # {0} – identity of the object # {1} – type of object	None
TS-13005	ERROR	Object already exists	Object with Id: {0} of type: {1} already exists. # {0} – identity of the object # {1} – type of object	None
TS-13006	ERROR	Invalid object type	Invalid type: {0} provided. # {1} – type of object	None
TS-13007	ERROR	Invalid Sage question	Insufficient or invalid input from Sage: {0}. # {0} – the invalid input	None
TS-13008	ERROR	Invalid Sage question	Input from Sage – missing columns of type: {0}. # {0} – column type	None
TS-13009	ERROR	Invalid Sage question	Invalid input from Sage – invalid expression: {0}. # {0} – the invalid expression	None

<b>Code</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Action</b>
TS-13010	ERROR	Sending logical metadata to Sage failed	Sending logical metadata to Sage failed due to: {0}. # {0} – reason for failure	None
TS-13011	ERROR	Answer generation failed	Answer generation failed due to: {0}. # {0} – reason for failure	None
TS-13012	ERROR	Worksheet generation failed	Worksheet generation failed due to: {0}. # {0} – reason for failure	None
TS-13013	ERROR	Service provider unavailable	Service provider unavailable: {0}. # {0} – provider details	None
TS-13015	ERROR	Physical model not loaded	None	None
TS-13016	ERROR	Invalid physical schema proto	Inconsistency in physical schema from Falcon: {0}. # {0} – error details	None
TS-13017	ERROR	Invalid duplicate columns	Duplicate columns: {0}. # {0} – List of duplicate column identities	None
TS-13018	ERROR	Cyclic relationship	Detected cycles: {0}. # {0} – cycle details	None
TS-13019	WARNING	Older physical schema version received	Schema update for older version: {0} received and ignored. # {0} – received version number	None
TS-13020	ERROR	Invalid relationship	Attempted to create invalid relationship: {0}. # {0} – relationship details	None
TS-13022	ERROR	Invalid filter values: {values}	None	None
TS-13023	ERROR	Creating relationship failed.	None	None
TS-13024	ERROR	Deleting schema failed.	None	None

<b>Code</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Action</b>
TS-13025	ERROR	Expression validation failed.	None	None
TS-13026	INFO	Load schedule successfully disabled.	None	None
TS-13027	ERROR	Load schedule could not be disabled.	None	None
TS-13028	ERROR	Objects fetched from the connection are invalid for editing datasource.	None	To proceed with editing the datasource, please edit the connection below to fetch valid source objects.
TS-13029	INFO	Successfully edited data source connection.	None	None
TS-13030	ERROR	Connection test failed.	None	Please verify connection attributes.

## Loading Errors (30000 - 30099)

<b>Code</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Action</b>
TS-30000	ERROR	Table is not ready (data loading in progress).	None	None

## Timely Errors (60000 - 64999)

<b>Code</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Action</b>
TS-60000	ERROR	Failed to initialize.	None	None

# Frequently asked questions

## Where can I find the version of ThoughtSpot I am using?

Users with administrative privileges can see this displayed on the **Admin > System Health > Overview** page.

## I'm not seeing certain columns/values in the drop-down, why?

It could be the index has not built with the latest data or something is causing the column to be dropped.

- Verify the the column is available using the **Data** page.
- View the table columns and check the **INDEX TYPE** value. If it is set to `DONT_INDEX`, change it.
- Check the column's **INDEX PRIORITY** — make sure it is `1`.

To learn more about modeling data see [modeling data](#) in this documentation.

## How do I track progress of current index build?

If you are an administrator, you can use the **Admin > System Health > Overview** page to see the number of tables currently being indexed. You can also review the

## How do I display the features used in my cluster configuration?

1. Log into the ThoughtSpot cluster as the `admin` user.
2. Use the `tscli feature` subcommand to display your current configuration.

ACTION	NAME	STATUS	CONFIGUR
	Firewall	Disabled	
	Saml	Disabled	
	Ldap	Disabled	
	CustomBranding	Disabled	
	CustomBrandingFontCustomization	Disabled	
	DataConnect	Disabled	
	RLS	Enabled	
	Callhome	Enabled	
	SSHTunnel	Enabled	
	Fileserver	Disabled	

### Is it possible to create a max(date) field and set it to filter?

If you have a date field in my set of data and want to return the most recent set of data based on specific date. To do this:

1. Create a formula called `Max Date`, for example:

```
date = group_max ( date_to_filter_by )
```

2. In the search bar, filter your dates by this formula for example:

```
max_date = true
```

This returns only those fields that pass the filter.