

## Omniscope Text-mining Functions

Function name	Format	Description
<b>CONTAINS</b>	<b>CONTAINS</b> (text, sub_text)	Returns true if [sub_text] occurs anywhere within [text] (case insensitive).
<b>DATEVALUE</b>	<b>DATEVALUE</b> (text)	Converts a text string that represents a date to a date. For more options, see TEXTTODATE.
<b>ENDSWITH</b>	<b>ENDSWITH</b> (text, sub_text)	Returns true if [sub_text] occurs in the end of [text] (case insensitive).
<b>FINDBETWEEN</b>	<b>FINDBETWEEN</b> (all, before, after)	Returns the first shortest matching text surrounded by [before] and [after], or null if not found. For example, FINDBETWEEN("apple apple orange plum pear apple banana pear", "apple", "pear") would return " orange plum "
<b>FINDLASTBETWEEN</b>	<b>FINDLASTBETWEEN</b> (all, before, after)	Returns the last shortest matching text surrounded by [before] and [after], or null if not found. For example, FINDLASTBETWEEN("apple apple orange plum pear apple banana pear", "apple", "pear") would return " banana "
<b>ISO_LANGUAGE_NAME</b>	<b>ISO_LANGUAGE_NAME</b> (code, show_country, display_language)	Converts an ISO language code into readable form.
<b>LASTDAYOFMONTH</b>	<b>LASTDAYOFMONTH</b> (date_value)	Returns last day of month for a given date. Date value should include month and year value.
<b>LEFT</b>	<b>LEFT</b> (text, num_chars)	Returns the specified number of characters from the start of a text string.
<b>LEN</b>	<b>LEN</b> (text)	Returns the number of characters in a text string.
<b>LEVENSHTEIN</b>	<b>LEVENSHTEIN</b> (value1, value2)	<a href="#">Evaluates the Levenshtein distance between two text values (case insensitive).</a>
<b>LOWER</b>	<b>LOWER</b> (text)	Converts all letters in a text string to lowercase.
<b>MID</b>	<b>MID</b> (text, start_num, num_chars)	Returns the specified number of characters from the middle of a text string, given a starting position and length.
<b>NUM_OF_TOKENS</b>	<b>NUM_OF_TOKENS</b> (text, token_separator)	Returns the number of tokens (split by a single character such as a comma) in a text value.
<b>NUMVALUE</b>	<b>NUMVALUE</b> (text)	Converts a text string that represents a number to a number.
<b>OR</b>	<b>OR</b> (logical1, logical2, ...)	Checks whether any arguments are TRUE, and returns TRUE or FALSE. Returns FALSE only if all arguments are FALSE.
<b>PROPER</b>	<b>PROPER</b> (text)	Converts a text string to proper case; the first letter in each word in uppercase, and all other letters to lowercase.
<b>READRES</b>	<b>READRES</b> (file_path_or_url, max_cache_age_seconds)	Reads the text contents from a file or URL. If the maximum cache age in seconds is not specified, it will be assumed to be 1 minute. Downloaded data will be cached for this period. Use -1 to disable caching.
<b>REFVAL</b>	<b>REFVAL</b> (field_name)	Looks up the value of a field or variable by its name. The name can be dynamically determined, such as by concatenating text and/or using variables.
<b>REPLACE</b>	<b>REPLACE</b> (old_text, start_num, num_chars, new_text)	Replaces part of a text string with a different text string.

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<b>REPLACEREGEX</b>	<b>REPLACEREGEX</b> (text, regular_expression, replace_text, use_empty_if_no_match)	<a href="#">Replaces text matching a regular expression. In the replace text, use "\$1" to refer to group 1 in the regular expression, and "\$\$" to mean a single dollar character. If use empty if no match (optional, default false) is true, and the expression does not match, results in null. For more information on regular expressions,</a>
<b>REPT</b>	<b>REPT</b> (text, number_times)	Repeats text a given number of times. Use REPT to fill a cell with a number of instances of a text string.
<b>RIGHT</b>	<b>RIGHT</b> (text, num_chars)	Returns the specified number of characters from the end of a text string.
<b>SEARCH</b>	<b>SEARCH</b> (find_text, within_text, start_num)	Returns the number of the character at which a specific character or text string is first found, reading from left to right (not case-sensitive). The first character is numbered 1. Returns null if not found.
<b>SOUNDEX</b>	<b>SOUNDEX</b> (word)	<a href="#">Converts a text value containing a single word into its Soundex phonetic code.</a>
<b>STARTSWITH</b>	<b>STARTSWITH</b> (text, sub_text)	Returns true if [sub_text] occurs in the beginning of [text] (case insensitive).
<b>TEXT_LINE_COUNT</b>	<b>TEXT_LINE_COUNT</b> (text)	Returns the number of lines (split by line-break) in a text value.
<b>TEXTTODATE</b>	<b>TEXTTODATE</b> (text_value, custom_format, lenient, time_zone)	Converts text into a date.
<b>TEXTVALUE</b>	<b>TEXTVALUE</b> (value, pattern)	Converts any value into the text equivalent, optionally using a format pattern. The format pattern (which must be quoted text) defines how numbers or dates are formatted.
<b>TRIM</b>	<b>TRIM</b> (text)	Removes all spaces from a text string except for single spaces between words.
<b>UPPER</b>	<b>UPPER</b> (text)	Converts all letters in a text string to uppercase.
<b>VALUE</b>	<b>VALUE</b> (text)	Converts a text string that represents a number to a number, or date text into a date, where possible, otherwise resulting in a text value.
<b>SUBSET</b>	<b>SUBSET</b> (field, field_value, field_operator)	Evaluates to a subset of the data. Normally used only as an argument to another function. Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) all records (if no arguments are specified); or</li> <li>(b) a current subset of records (if field is specified); or</li> <li>(c) another subset of records (if field and field_value are specified); or</li> <li>(d) another subset of records, using a custom operator (if all arguments are specified).</li> </ul> <p>Custom operator should be one of: "=", "&lt;&gt;", "&gt;", "&gt;=", "&lt;", "&lt;=", "contains" (2.8+), "does-not-contain" (2.8+), "starts-with" (2.8+), "ends-with" (2.8+)</p>

*In scripts:*

***subset***(field, field\_value, field\_operator)