viii. Explain in detail the distribution bands in tableau and how to create them with example.

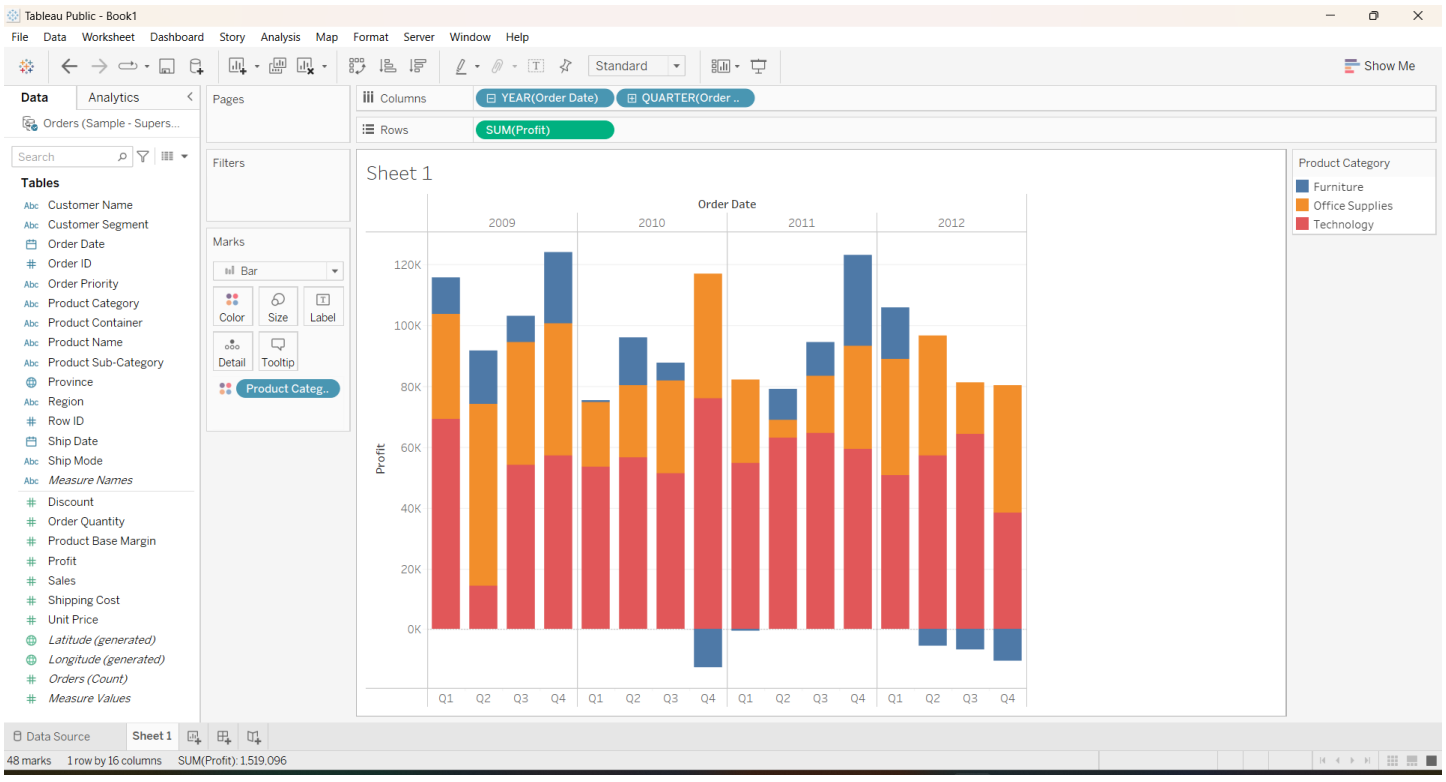
Tableau adds a reference distribution that is defined at 60% and 80% of the Average of the measure on Detail. It also adds a reference line that marks the Average of that same measure. The other measure is placed on the Rows shelf. You can edit either of these to change its definition.

To add a reference distribution, go to the Analytics pane, and drag the Distribution Band to the view. we will have three options for distribution: table, pane, and cell level. Select Pane from the three options for this demo. Once we select the Pane option, a pop-up window is generated that requires further input.

Step 1- to connect with the data source.

When we add a reference distribution, you specify one, two, or more values. With one value, the result is a line; with two or more values the result is a set of one, two, or more bands.

Step 2- Create a new worksheet . create a visualization of the data.



Step 3-

To add a reference distribution: Drag Distribution Band from the Analytics pane into the view. Tableau shows the possible destinations. The range of choices varies depending on the type of item and the current view.

Step 4- Select a scope for the distribution. The terms Table, Pane, and Cell define the scope for the item.

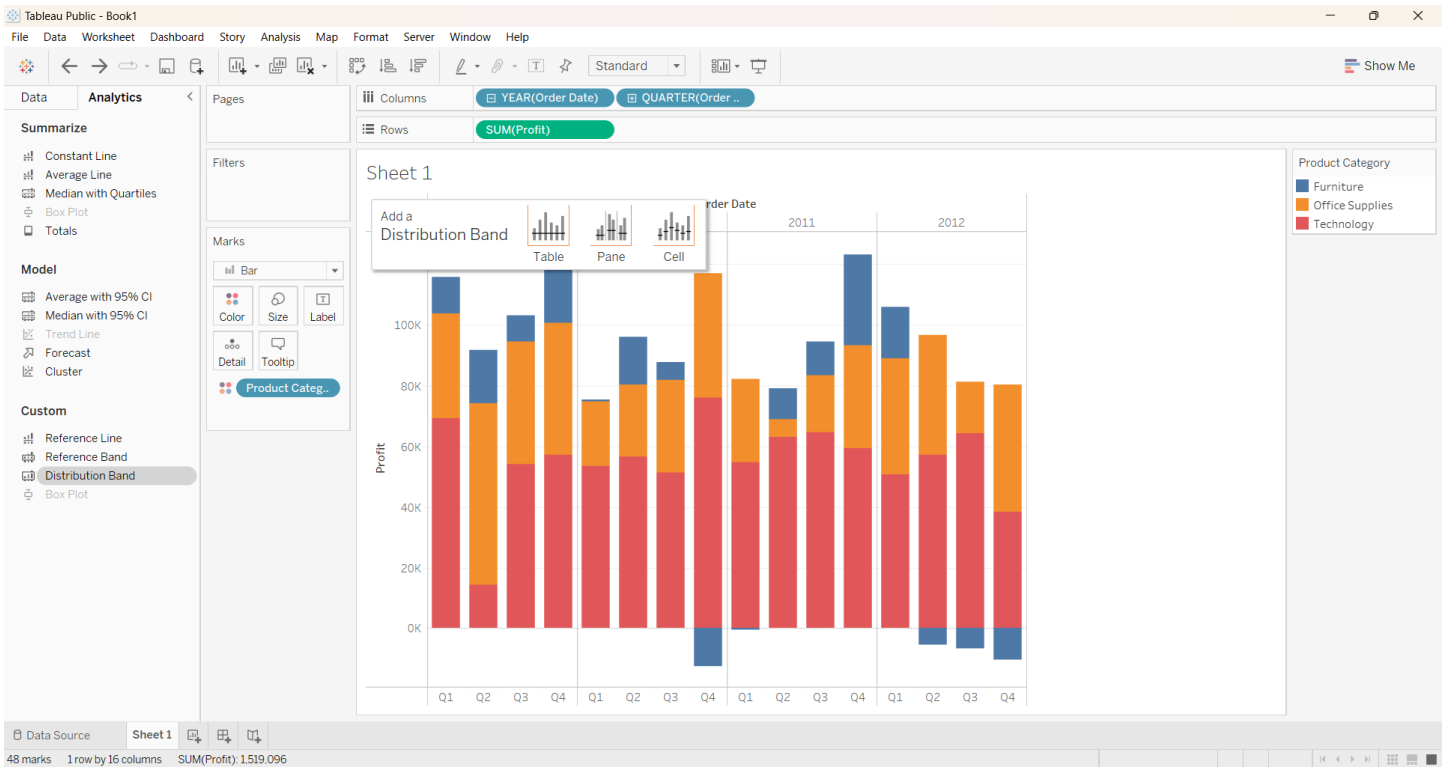
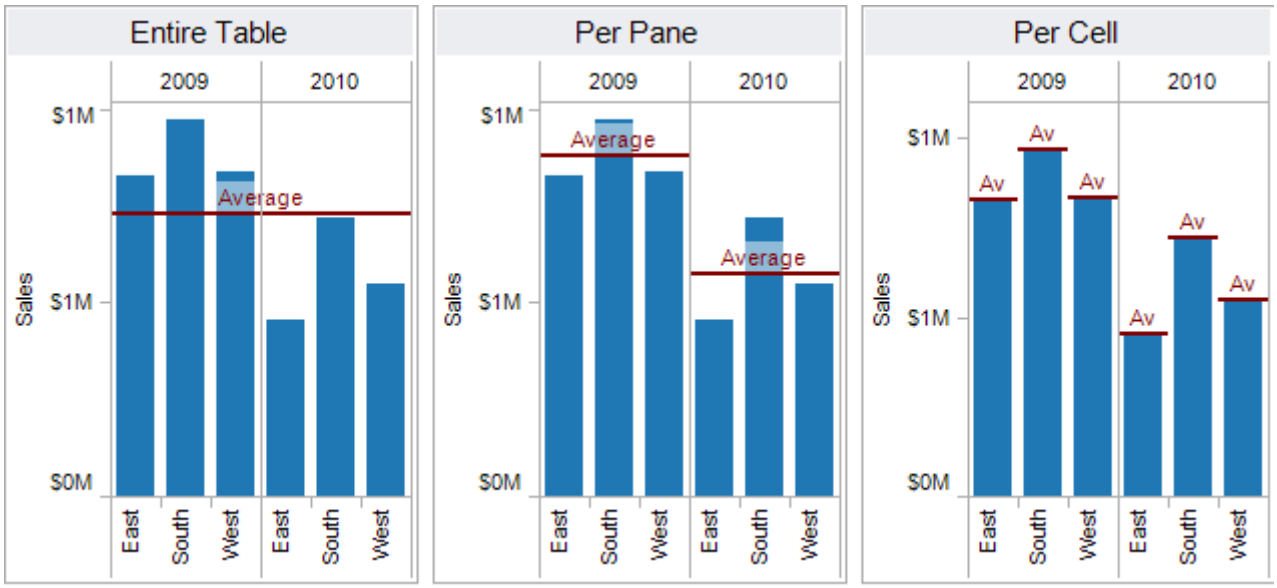


Table- adds a reference line to the entire table across all panes.

Pane- adds a reference line on a per pane basis. Computed reference lines are recalculated for each pane in the view.

Cell- adds a reference line within each cell. Computed reference lines are recalculated for each cell in the view.



Select the computation that will be used to create the distribution:

Percentages - shades the interval between the specified percentage values. Use a comma to separate two or more percentage values (for example, 60, 80), and then specify which measure and aggregation to use for the percentages.

Percentiles - shades intervals at the specified percentiles. Choose Enter a value from the Value drop-down list, and then enter two or more numerical values, delimited by commas (for example, 60,80 or 25, 50, 75).

Quantiles - breaks the view into the specified number of tiles using shading and lines. When you select this computation, you must also specify the number of tiles (from 3 to 10, inclusive).

Standard Deviation - places lines and shading to indicated the specified number of standard deviations above and below the mean.

Step 5-

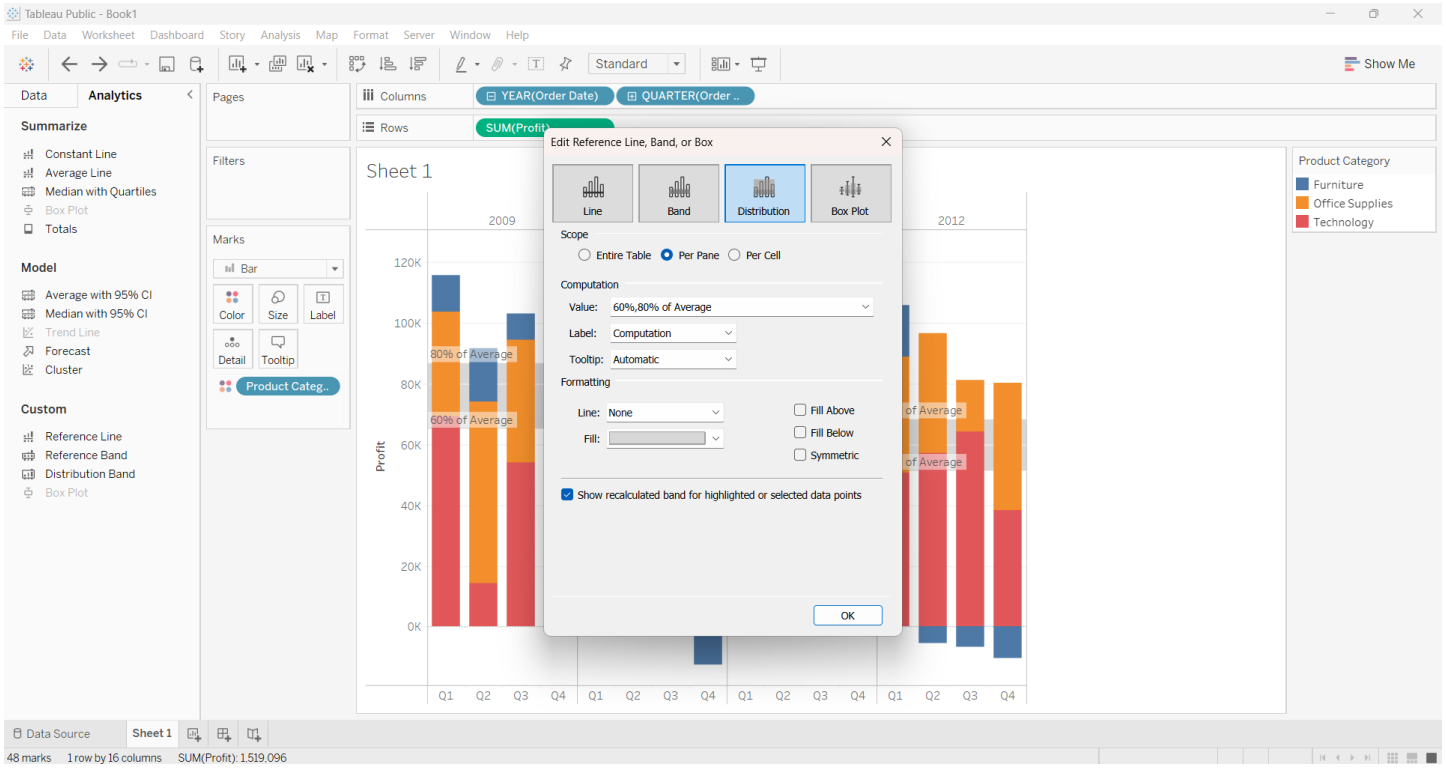
Specify how you want to label the distribution bands:

None –select this option to not show a label for the distribution bands.

Value – select this option to show a label corresponding to each distribution band's value on the axis.

Computation – select this option to display the name of the continuous field that is the basis for your distribution bands and any computation that is performed.

Custom – select this option to build a custom label in the text box. You can use the menu to the right of the text box to insert values such as the computation or the value. You can also type text directly into the box, so you could create a value such as <Field Name> = <Value>.



Step 6- Specify whether to Show recalculated band for highlighted or selected data points.