

### **University Institute of Engineering**

# **Department of Computer Science & Engineering**

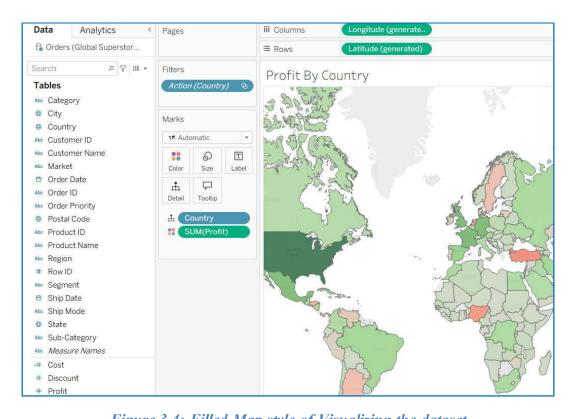


Figure 3.4: Filled Map style of Visualizing the dataset Longitude (generate. iii Columns Analytics Pages G Orders (Global Superstor... **≡** Rows Latitude (generated) P 7 III + Filters Sales By Country **Tables** Poland Abc Category 44,229 528.576 Gerany 77,515 @ City 628,840 Marks 49,227 Country 9,574 O Automatic Abo Customer ID 865 Abc Customer Name 0 T 92,539 Abc Market 14 254 Color 24,878 858,931 Order Date 37,257  $\Box$ + Italy Abo Order ID 289,710 Abc Order Priority SUM(Sales 4,004 Postal Code 15,558 Sprin 210 Abc Product ID 3,888 287,147 Abo Product Name Abc Region # Row ID Abc Segment 1.761 □ Ship Date Abc Ship Mode

Figure 3.5: Dot Mapping Style of visualizing the dataset



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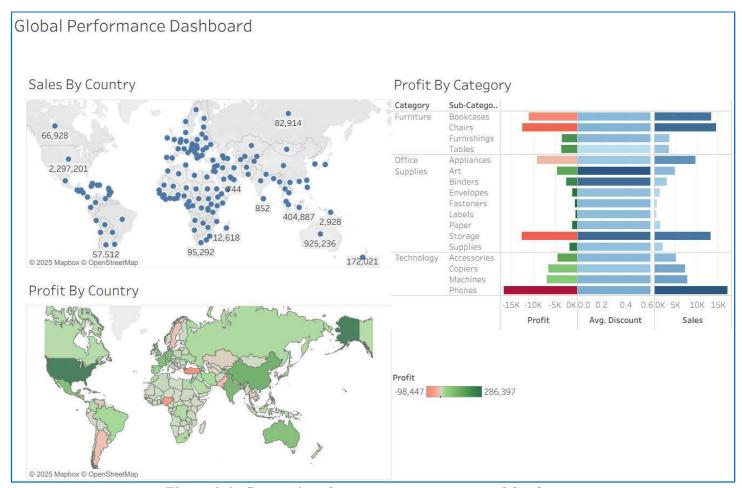


Figure 3.6: Comparison between two parameters of the dataset.

#### **Conclusion:**

In this experiment, we successfully demonstrated how to create geospatial visualizations in Tableau using symbol maps and filled maps. By working with geographic fields such as country, state, latitude, and longitude, we learned how to plot data points and analyze spatial patterns effectively. The ability to switch between different visualization types and customize them made the analysis more interactive and insightful. Creating a dashboard further enhanced our understanding of how changes in visual components can dynamically reflect across a unified interface. Overall, this experiment highlighted the power and simplicity of Tableau in visualizing and interpreting geospatial data.