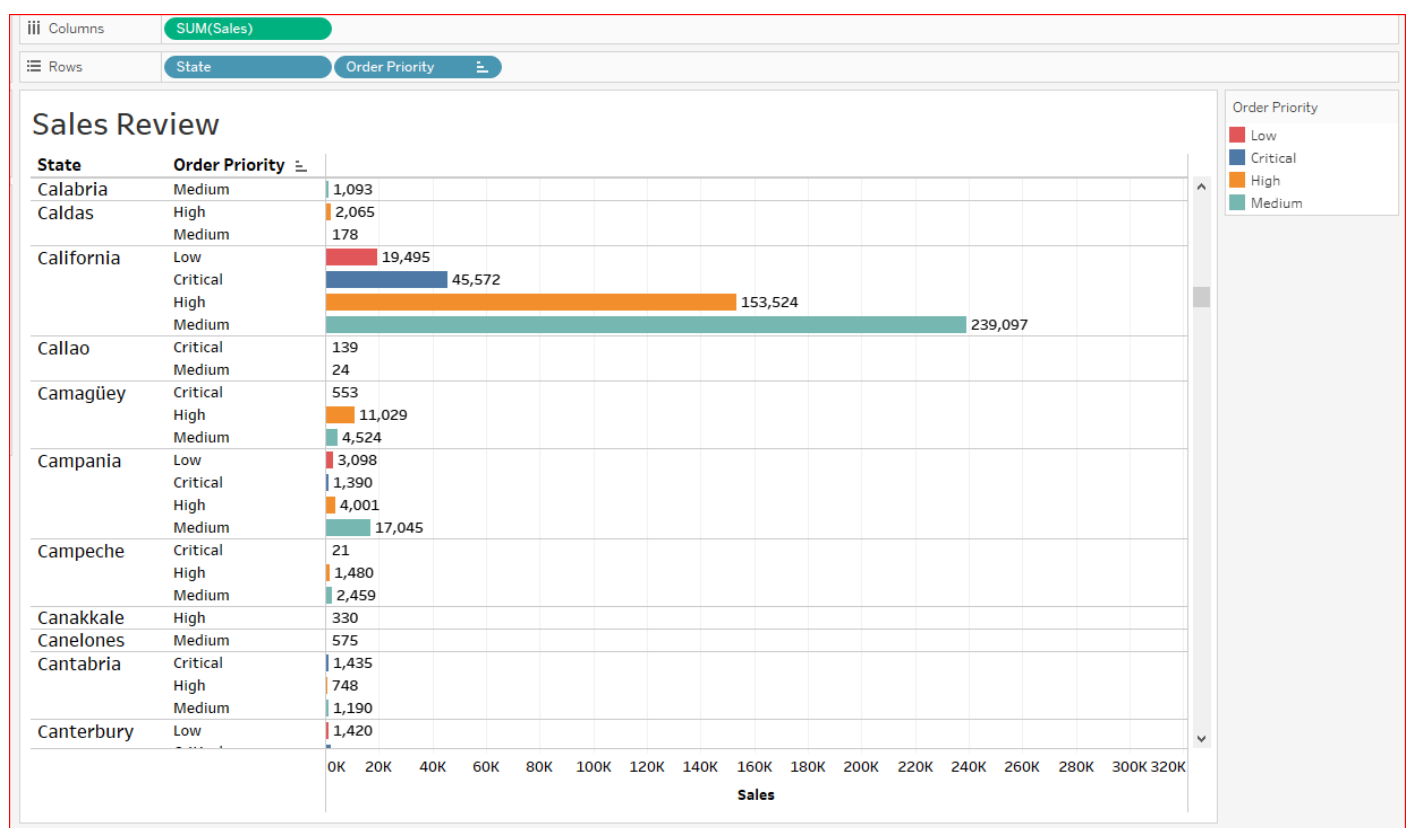
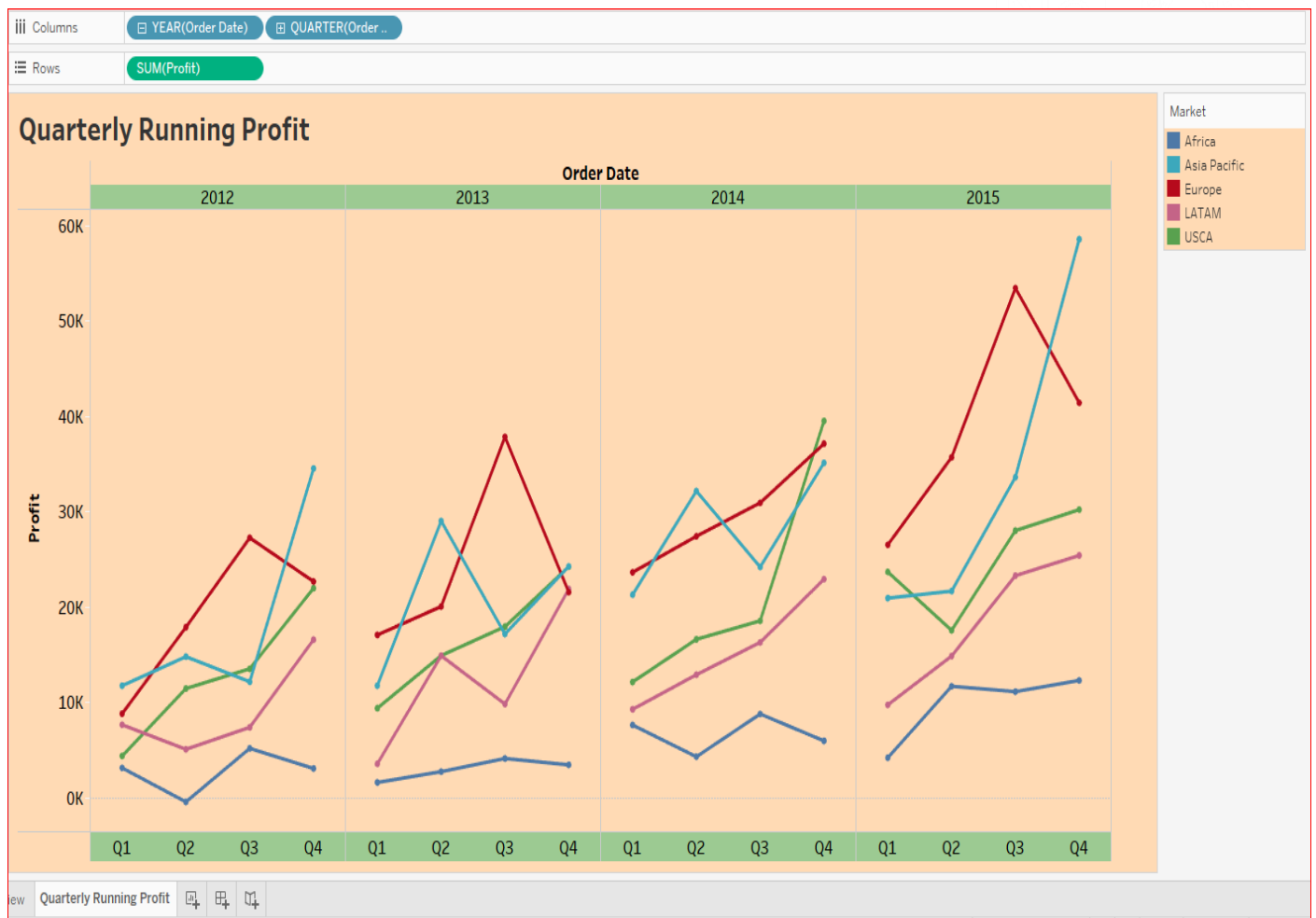


Tableau- Assignment 6

1. You work as an analyst at "Mega Corp" company. The company has locations in a few states. You want to give the executive team a breakdown of sales by State and Order Priority. Create a lollipop chart to show the use of the same measure on two axes. Use the "Global Superstore Orders 2016.xls" dataset.



2. A running total is the sum of a series of numbers that would be modified each time a new value is added to the series. It is also known as a "partial sum." Using the "Global Superstore Orders 2016.xls" dataset", create a view showing the quarterly running total of profit for each "Market". You may use the dimension Year (Order Date) used as a discrete dimension.



3. Percent distribution is another name for the “percent of total” type of table calculation. Using a formula that divides a sum by the total, it is calculated. Example: By adding the numbers 250, 350, and 400 together, you can obtain the percent of the total for each of the following numbers: $250, 350, \text{ and } 400 / (250+350+400) = 1000$ is the total. To find the percentage for each, divide the sum by the total: $\{[250/1000] * 100\}$. Create a view using a stacked bar chart depicting the “Percent of Total Sales” for categories of products per segment per “Market” across several years. Write your key observations in terms of the profitability of products across all the segments. Use the “Global Superstore Orders 2016.xls” dataset.

% of total sale

Totals summarize values from Table (across).

(SUM([Sales])) / TOTAL(SUM([Sales])) * 100

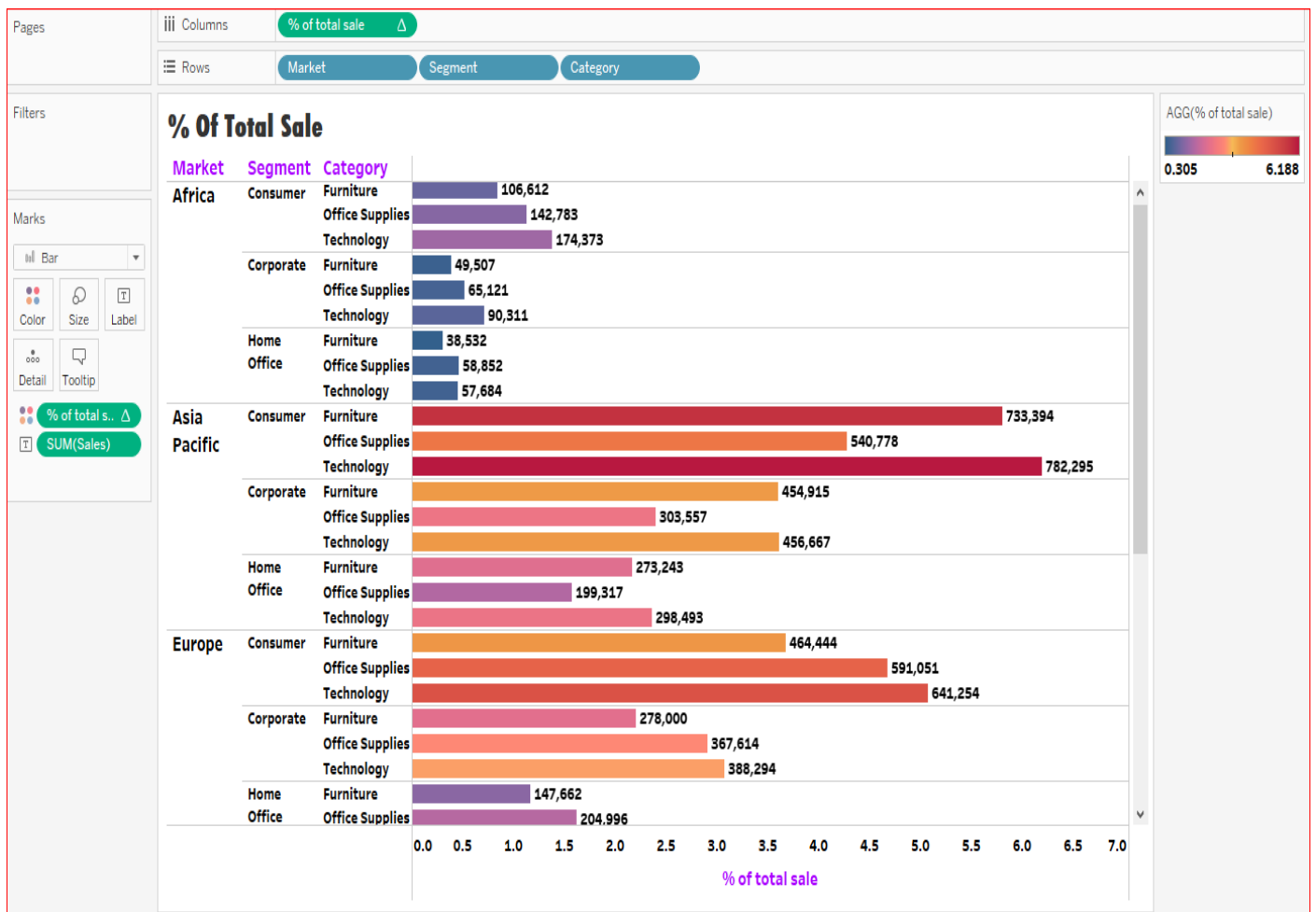
Default Table Calculation

The calculation is valid.

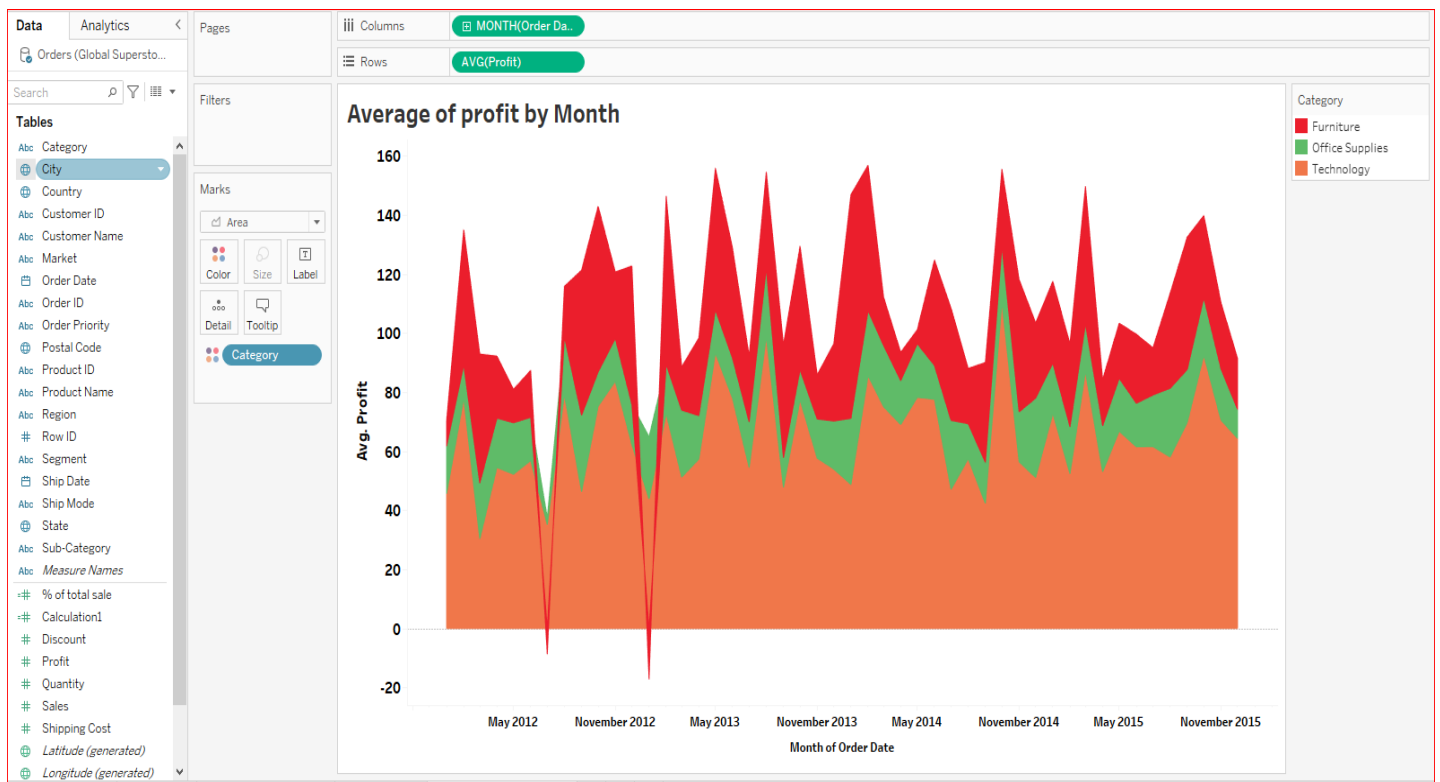
1 Dependency ▾

Apply

OK



4. Demonstrate the use of the “Moving Average” of the measure “Profit” across several years using the “Global Superstore Orders 2016.xls”. Use the Month (Order Date) dimension represented as continuous data on the columns shelf. Moving averages are considered lagging indicators. They are based on occurrences that have already taken place, and they are not predictive tools.



5. Create a view using the table calculations, depicting the rank of the "States" based on their “Sales”. The "States" with the highest sales are listed first, followed by the "States" with the second-highest sales, which is listed second, and so on. Use the “Global Superstore Orders 2016.xls” dataset.

Rank



Results are computed along Table (across).

```
RANK(SUM([Sales]), 'desc')
```

Default Table Calculation

The calculation is valid.

1 Dependency ▾

Apply

OK

Data

Analytics

Orders (Global Supersto...

Search

Tables

Category

City

Country

Customer ID

Customer Name

Market

Order Date

Order ID

Order Priority

Postal Code

Product ID

Product Name

Region

Row ID

Segment

Ship Date

Ship Mode

State

Sub-Category

Measure Names

% of total sale

Discount

Profit

Quantity

Rank

Sales

Shipping Cost

Latitude (generated)

Longitude (generated)

Pages

Filters

Measure Names: Sal..

Marks

Automatic

Color

Size

Text

Detail

Tooltip

Measure Values

Rank

Measure Values

SUM(Sales)

Columns

Measure Names

Rows

State

States by SALES Rank

| State | Sales |
|------------------------|---------|
| England | 485,171 |
| California | 457,688 |
| Ile-de-France | 317,823 |
| New York | 310,876 |
| New South Wales | 270,487 |
| Queensland | 238,313 |
| North Rhine-Westphalia | 216,452 |
| Texas | 170,188 |
| San Salvador | 153,639 |
| National Capital | 152,175 |
| Victoria | 151,785 |
| Washington | 138,641 |
| Distrito Federal | 128,395 |
| Pennsylvania | 116,512 |