

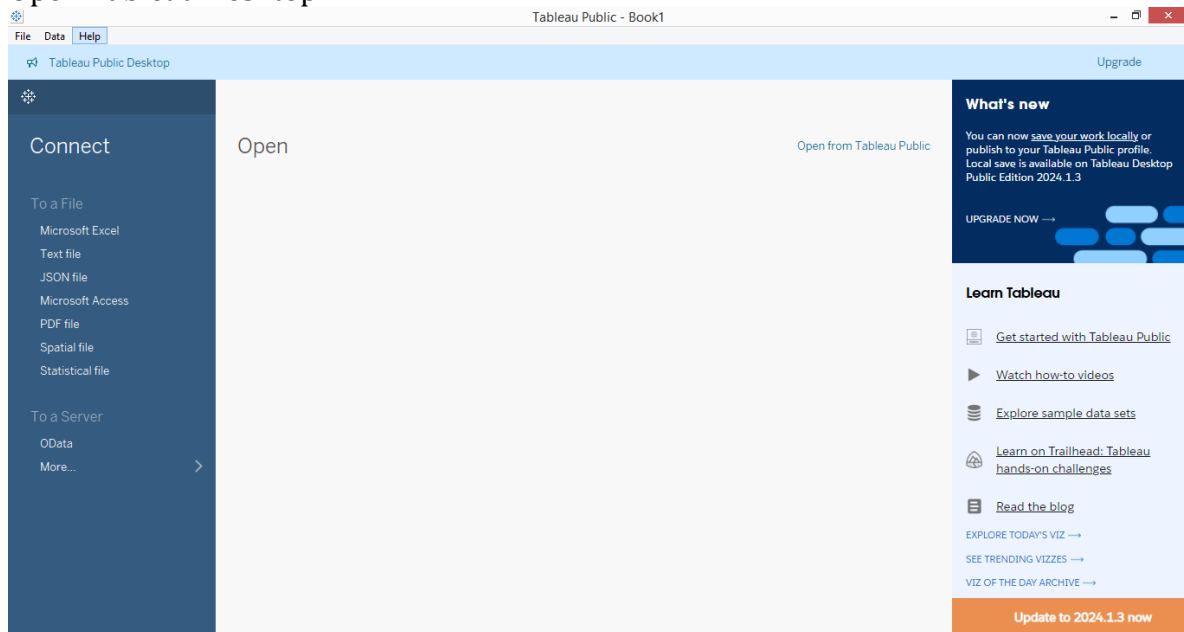
# Tableau Assignment

## Aryaman Mishra

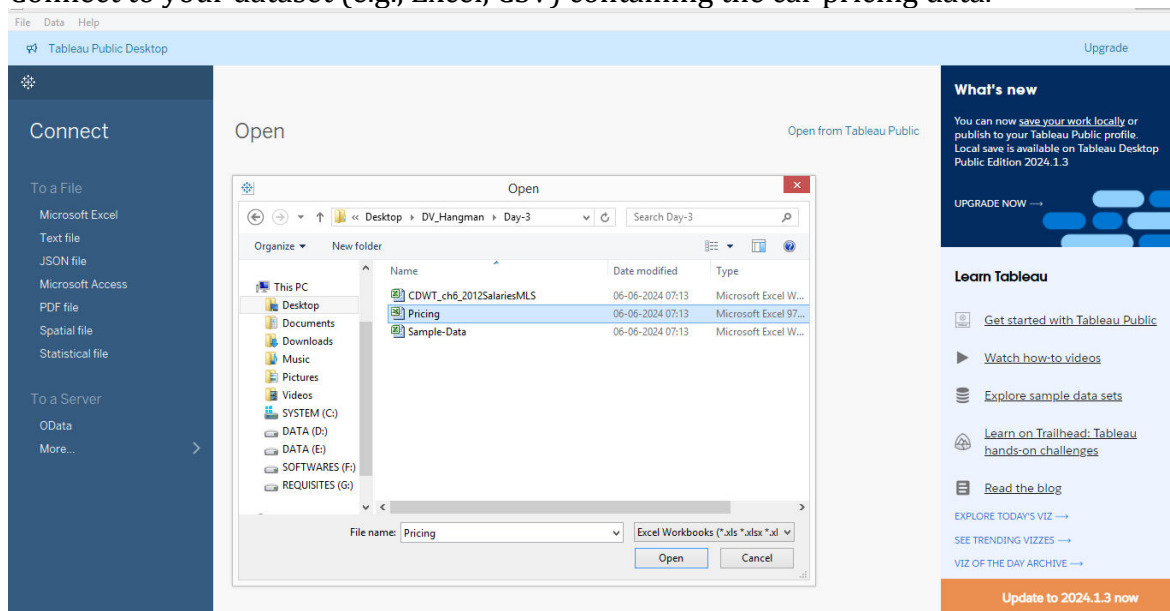
### Assignment 3

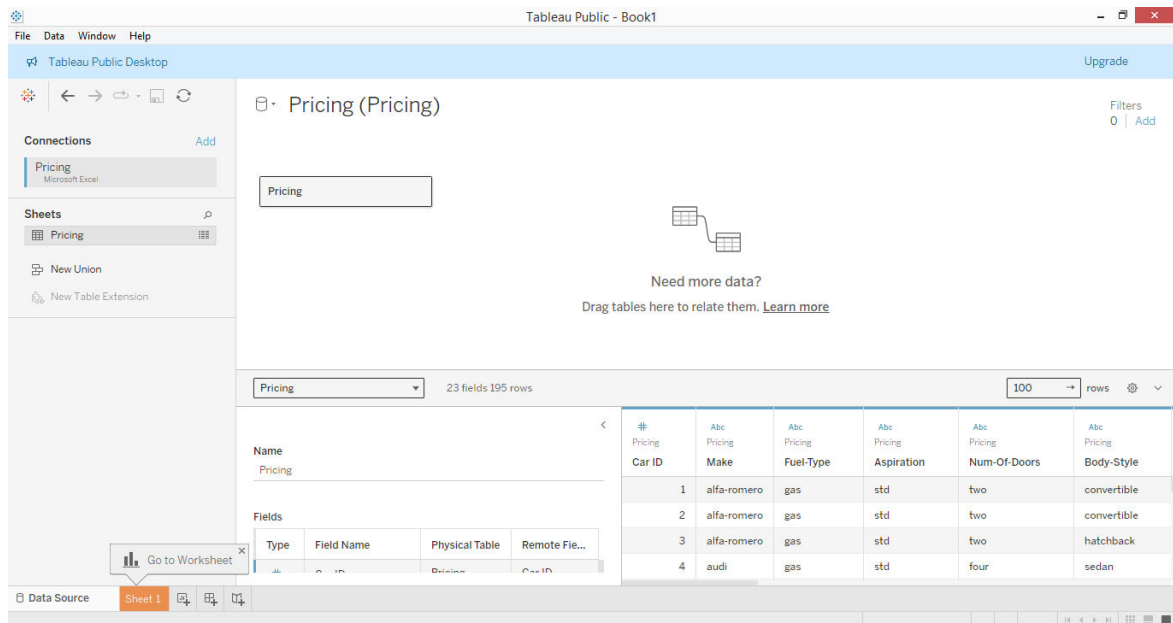
1 Plot a scatter Plot using pricing dataset. Investigate the power of the Car Vs price .if you want to buy a car with power of 170hp.,which one would you choose?..

Import the Dataset:  
Open Tableau Desktop.

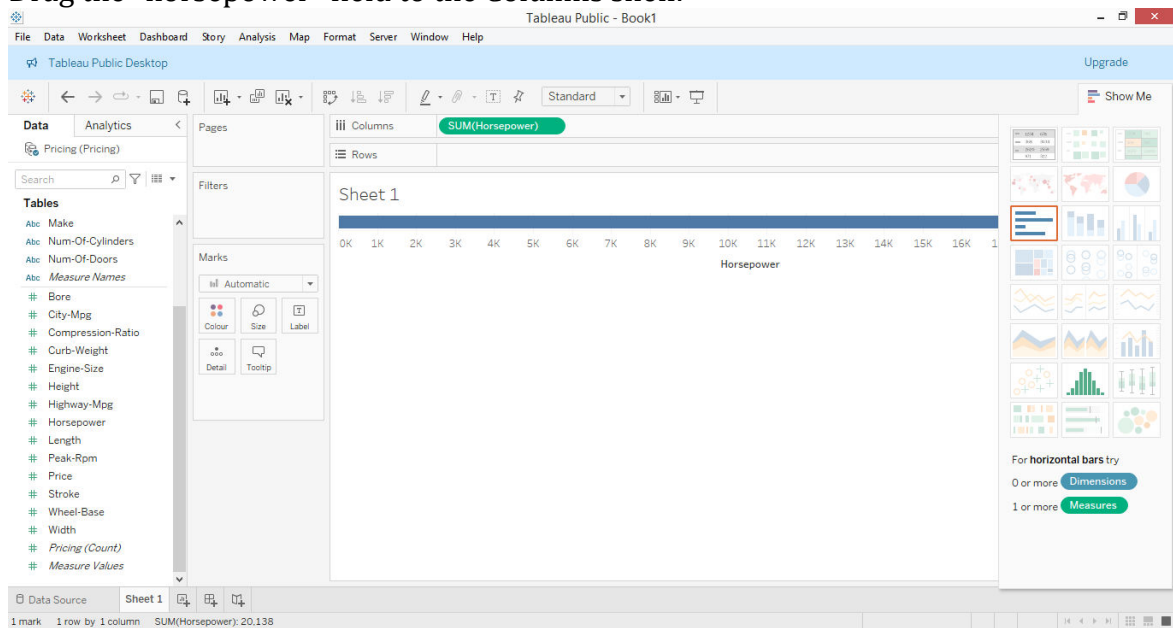


Connect to your dataset (e.g., Excel, CSV) containing the car pricing data.

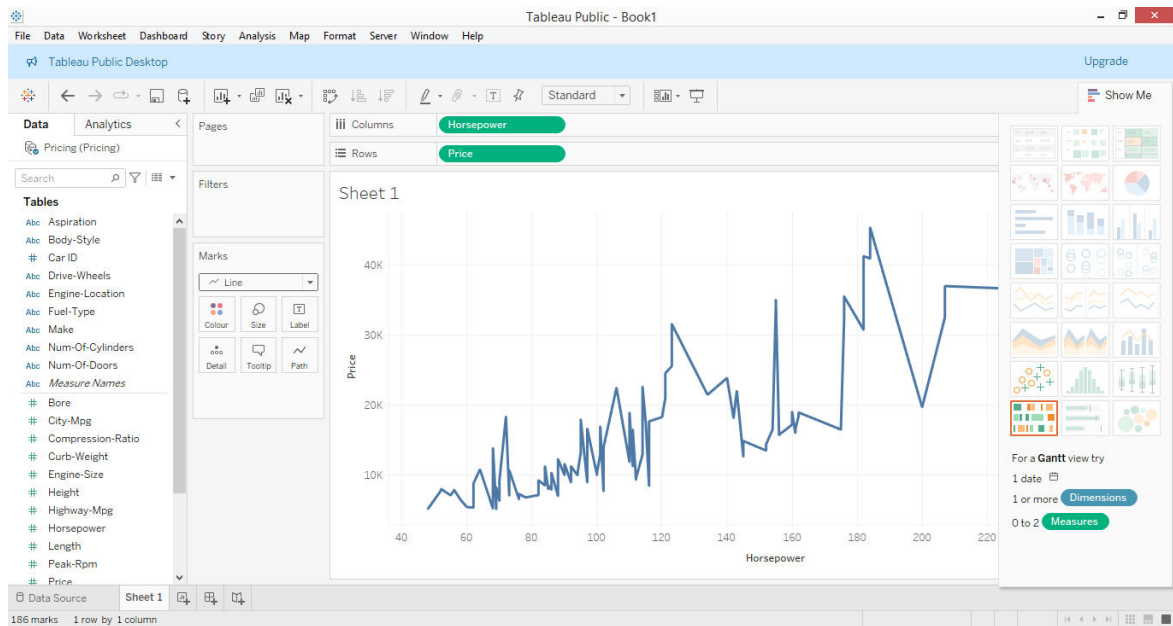




Drag and Drop Data:  
Drag the "horsepower" field to the Columns shelf.



Drag the "price" field to the Rows shelf.



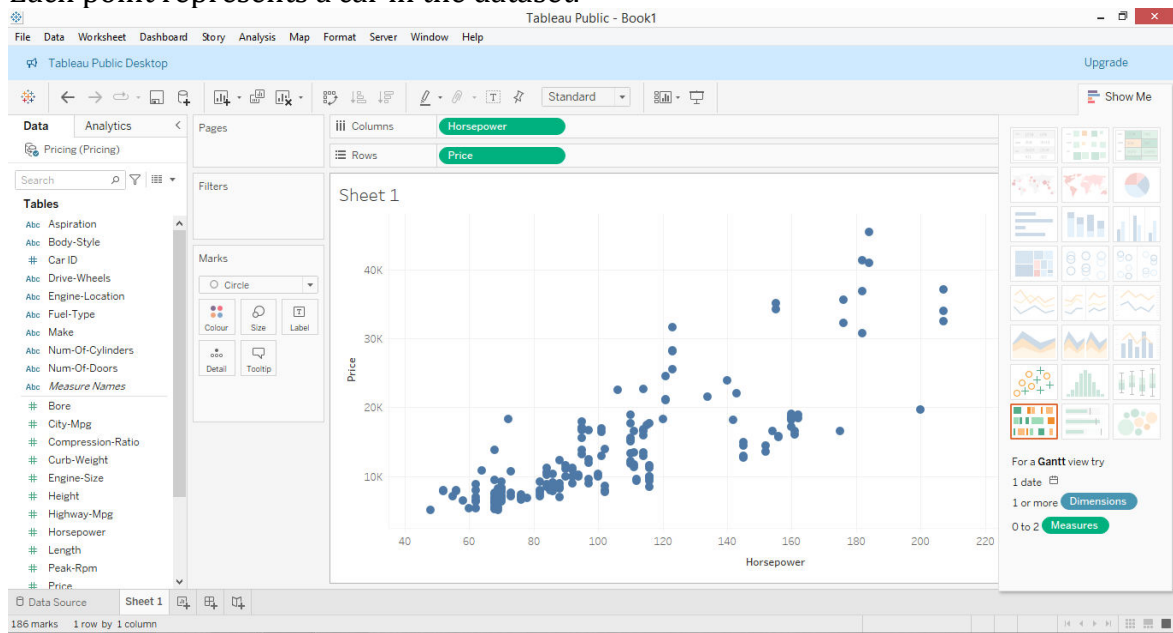
**Adjust the Marks:**

Change the mark type to "Circle" or "Point" to create a scatter plot.

Explore the Scatter Plot:

You should now see a scatter plot with horsepower on the x-axis and price on the y-axis.

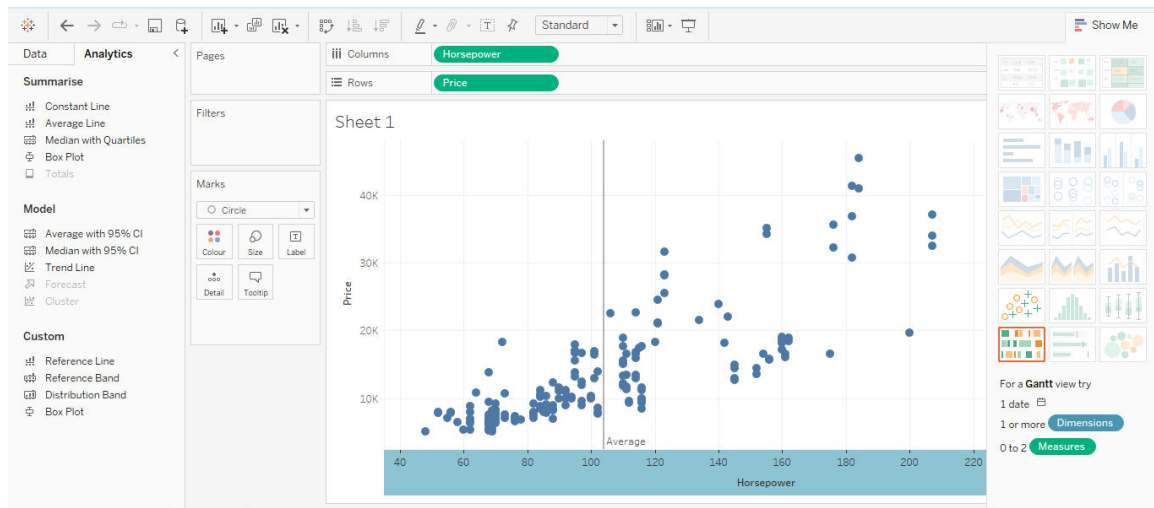
Each point represents a car in the dataset.



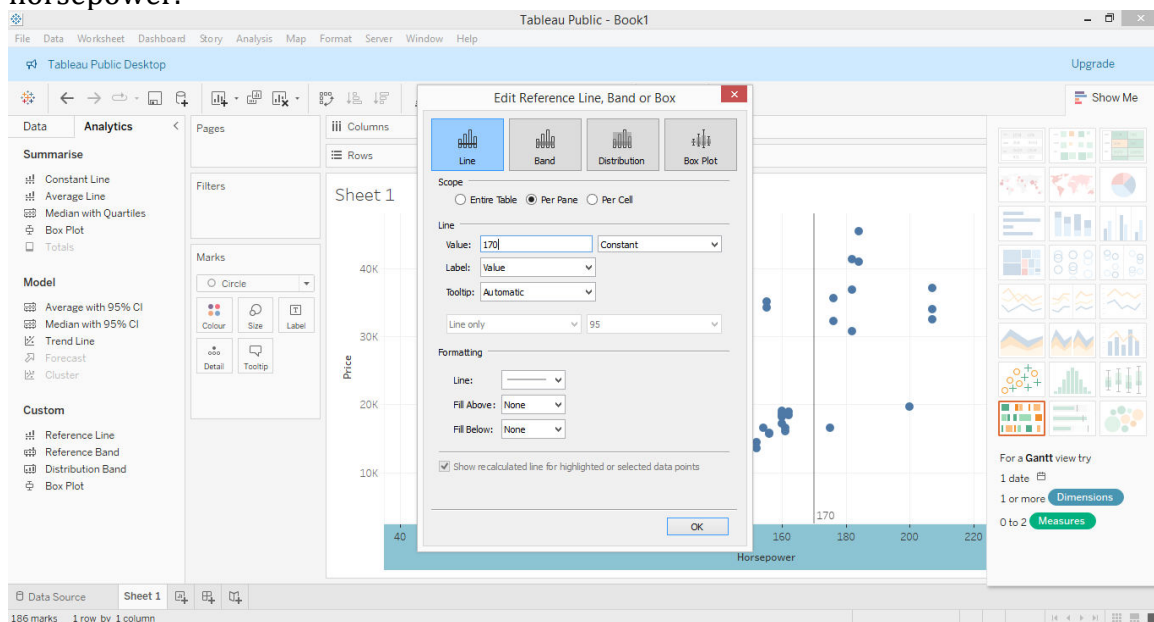
**Add Reference Line:**

To visualize the power of the car you want to buy (170hp), add a reference line.

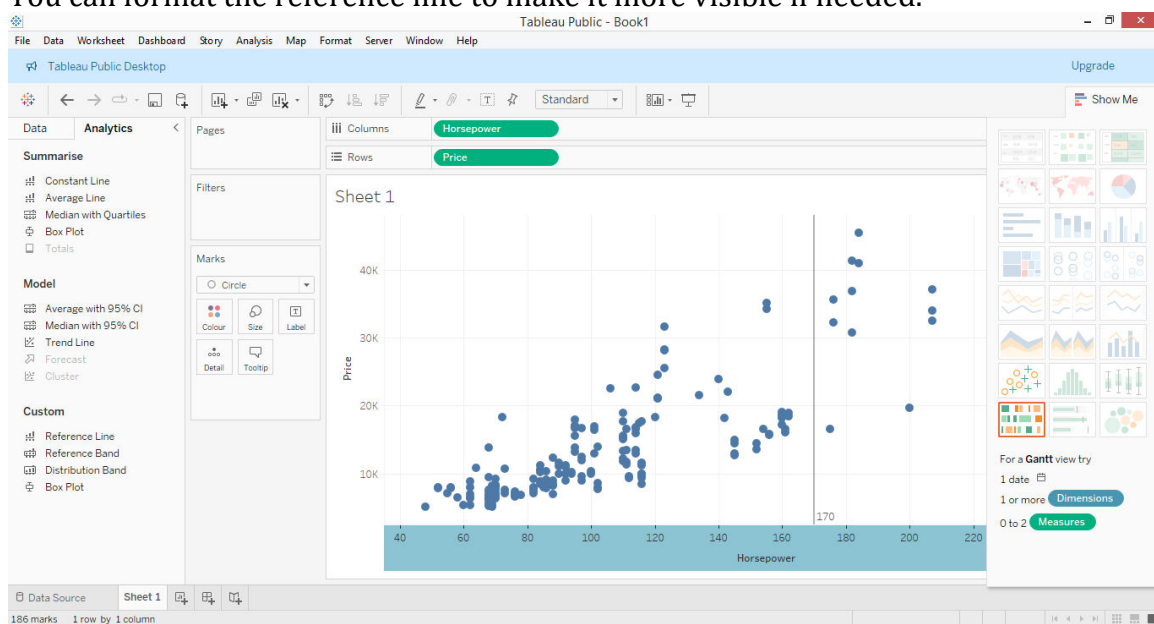
Right-click on the "horsepower" axis and select "Add Reference Line."



In the Reference Line dialog, choose "Constant" and enter the value "170" for horsepower.



You can format the reference line to make it more visible if needed.

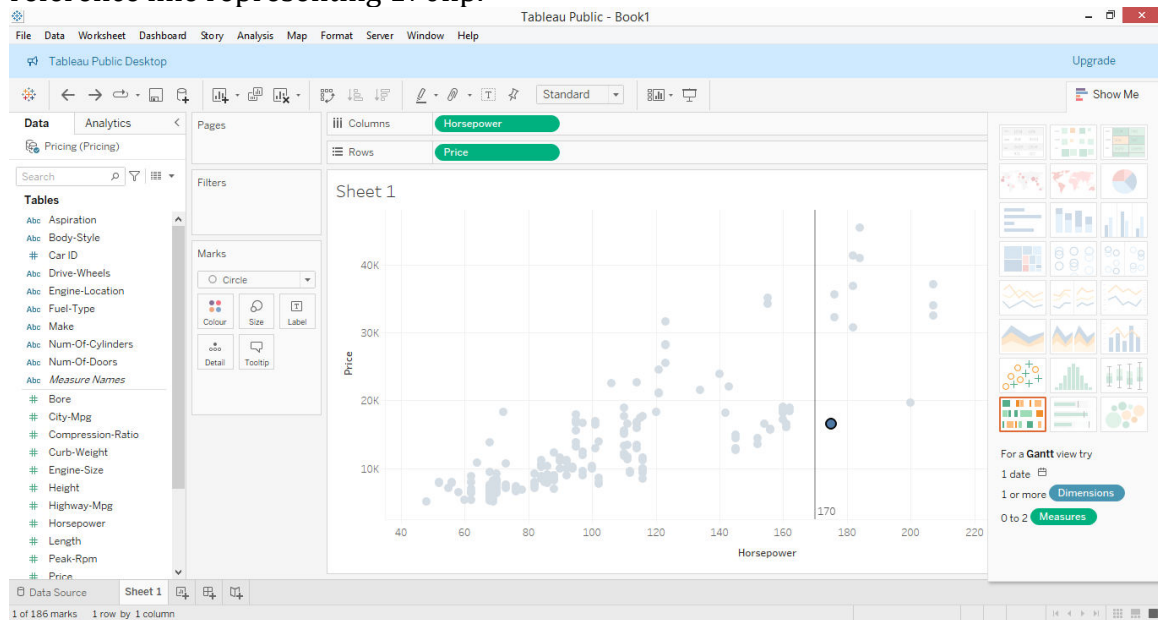


Analyze the Data:

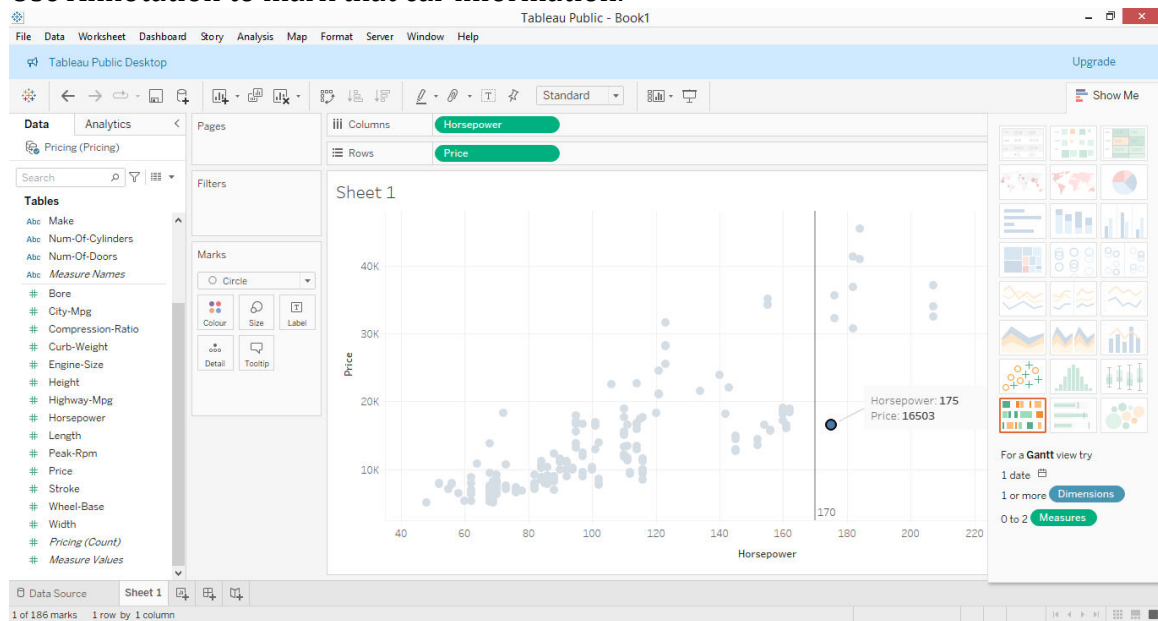
Now, you can analyze the scatter plot to see how price varies with car power. Look for any patterns or trends.

Select a Car:

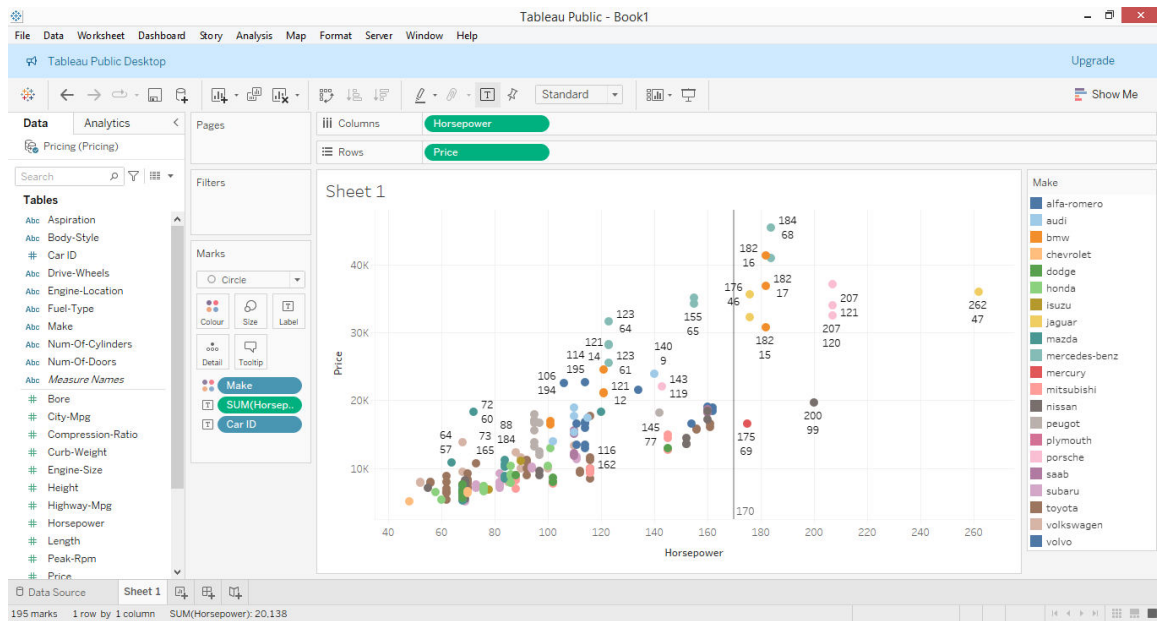
To choose a car with 170hp based on the scatter plot, identify the point(s) closest to the reference line representing 170hp.



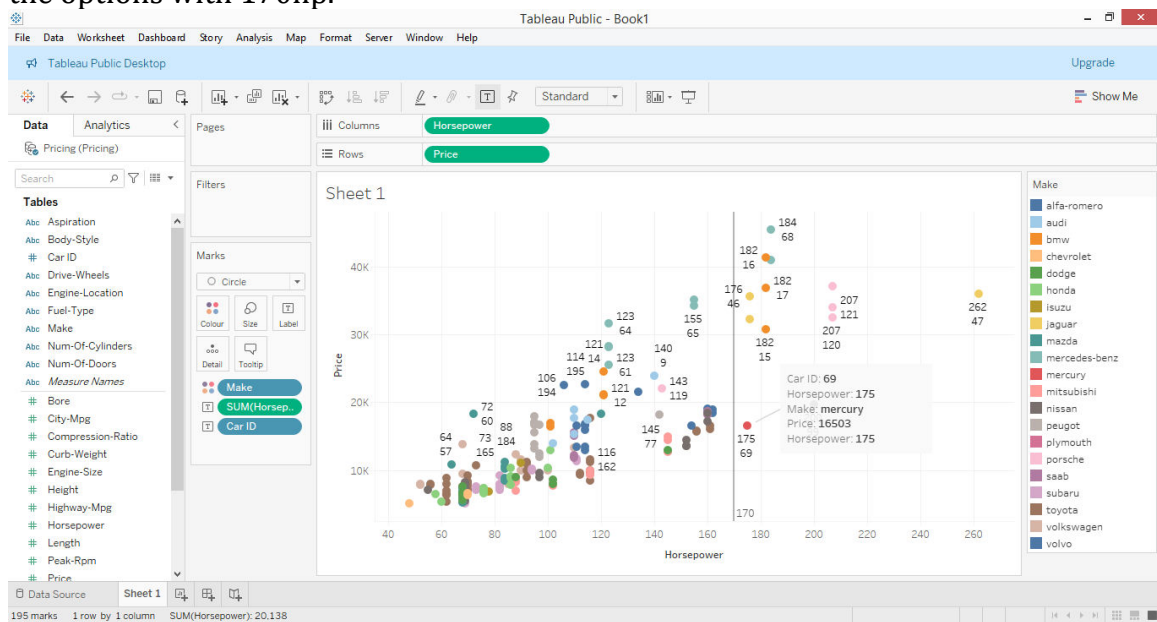
Use Annotation to mark that car information.



Hover over the points to see details such as make, model, and price.



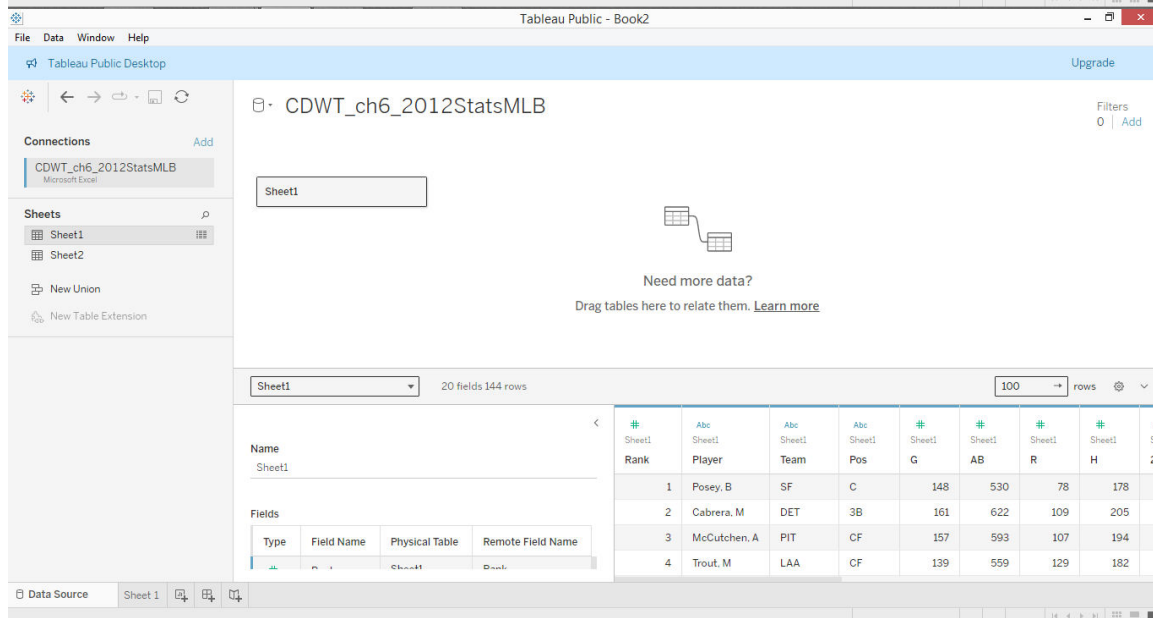
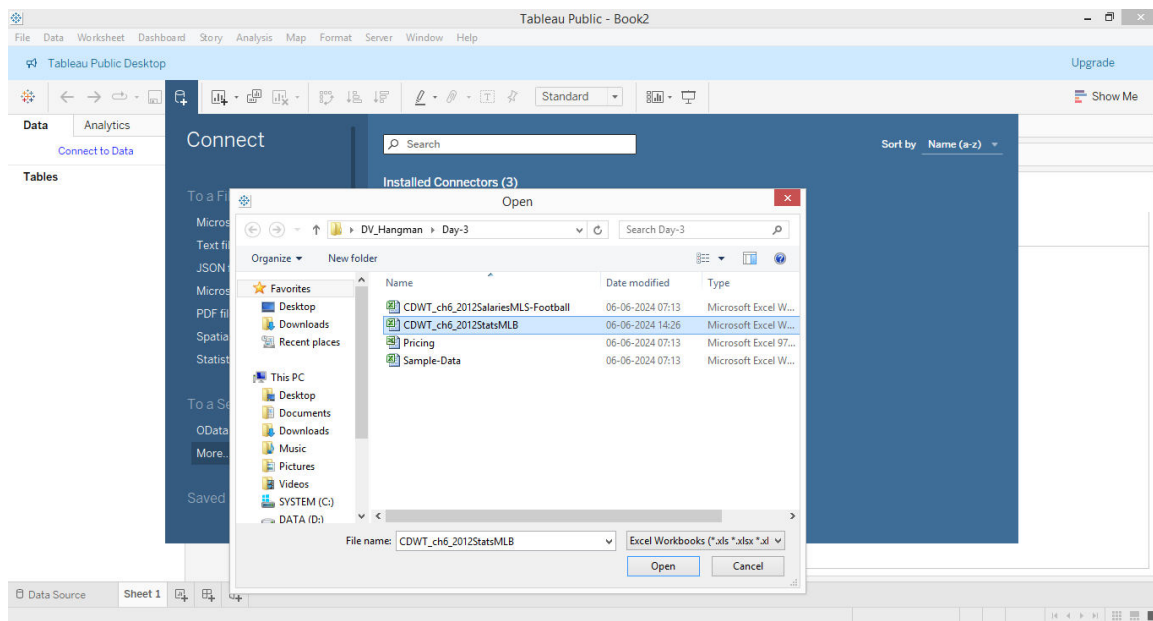
Based on your preferences (e.g, budget, brand), select the car that suits you best from the options with 170hp.



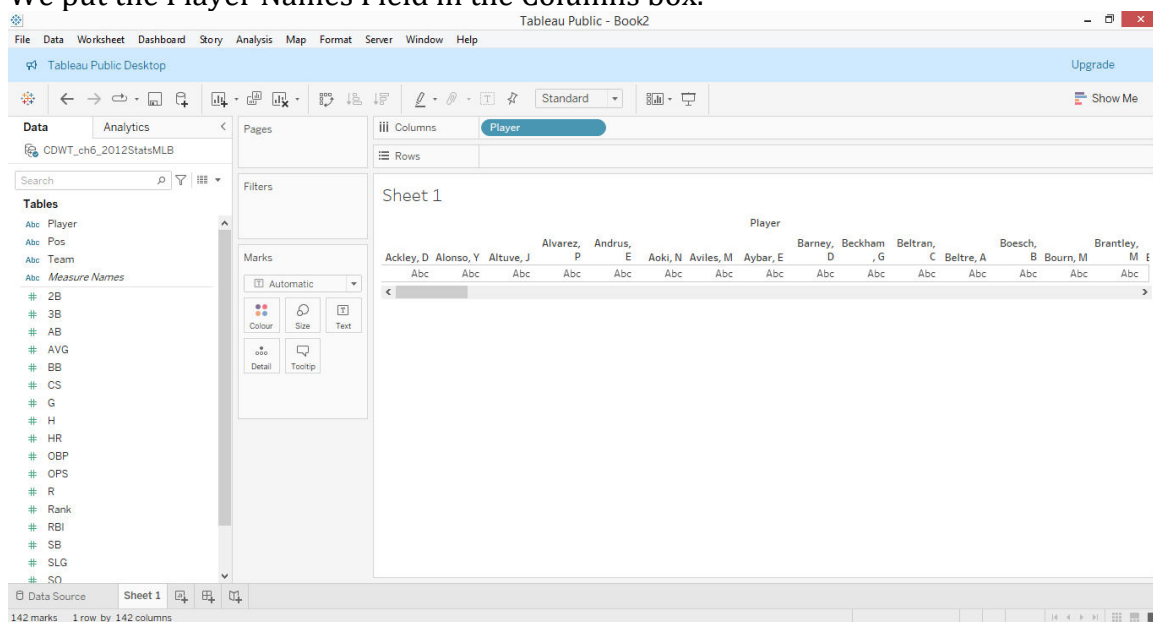
2. create using CDWT\_ch6\_2012StatsMLB.xls

Find out the qualifying players' distribution of RBI during 2012 baseball match.  
We import the MLB Dataset into Tableau.

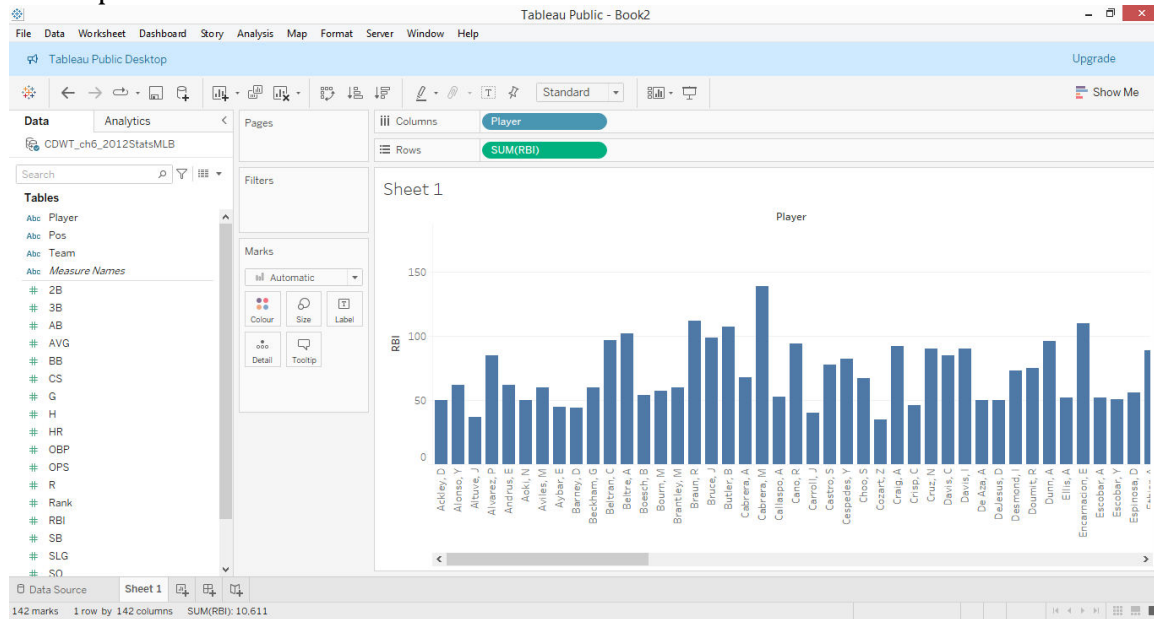




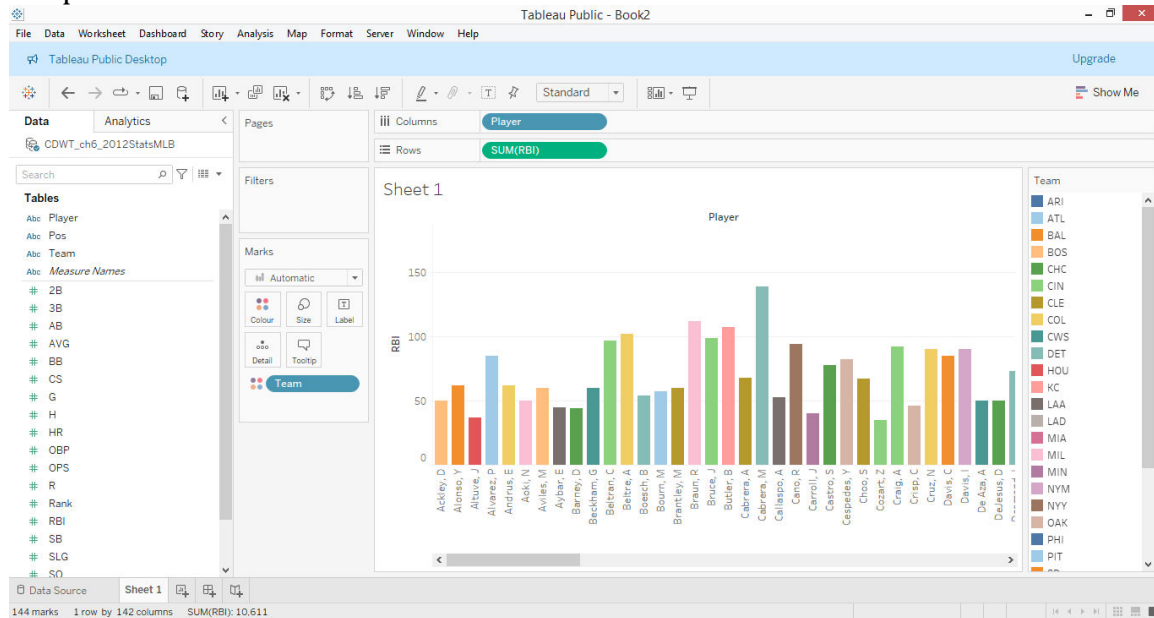
We put the Player Names Field in the Columns box.



## We import the RBI Field in Rows.

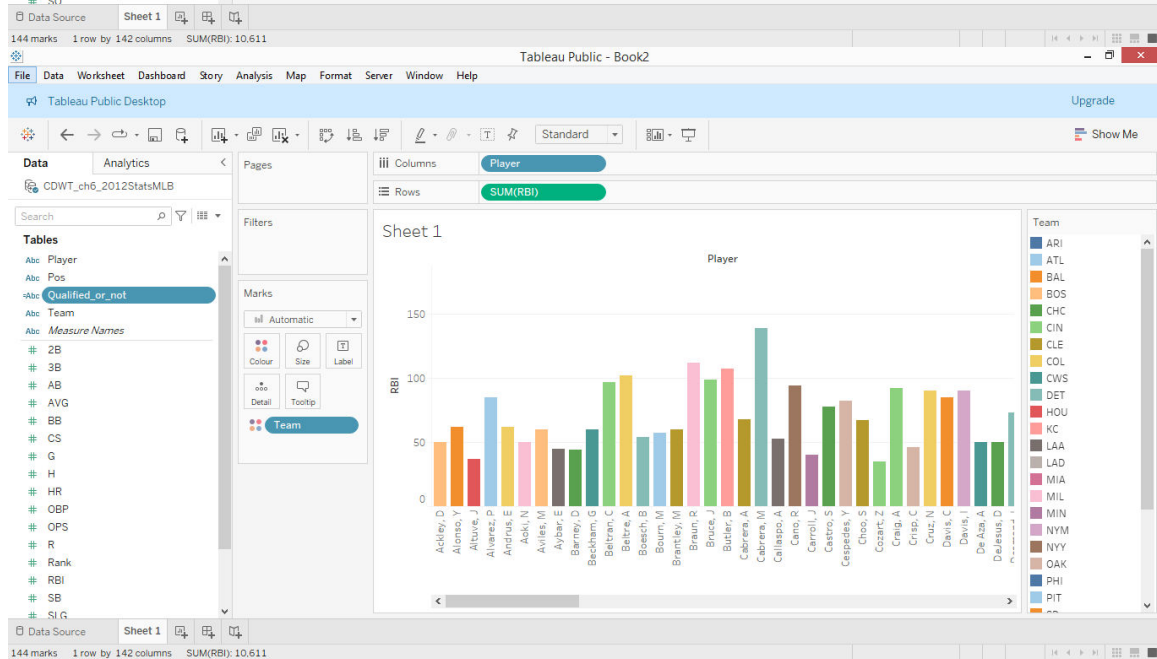
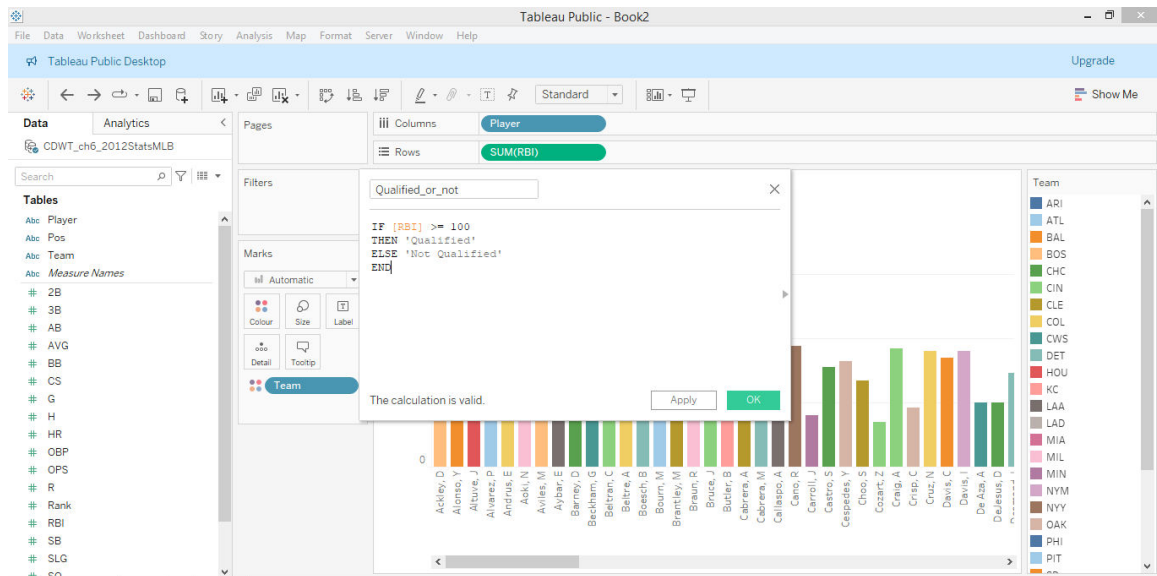


## We put the Teams field in the colour field.

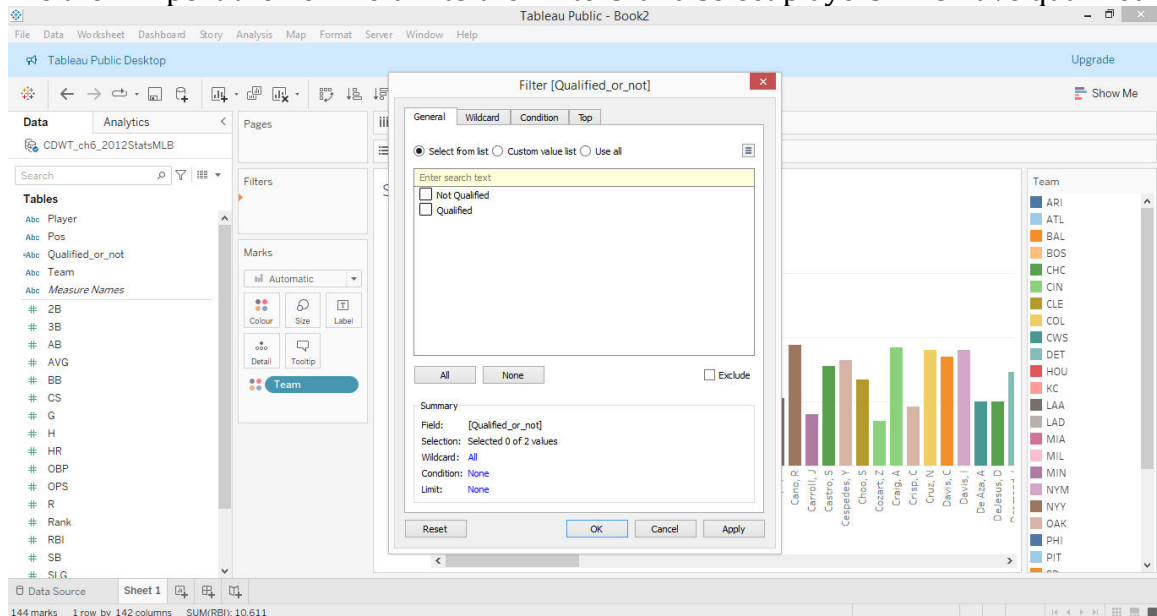


We create a Calculated field to find out players who qualified if they had an RBI (Runs Batted In) above 100, else they are 'Not Qualified.'

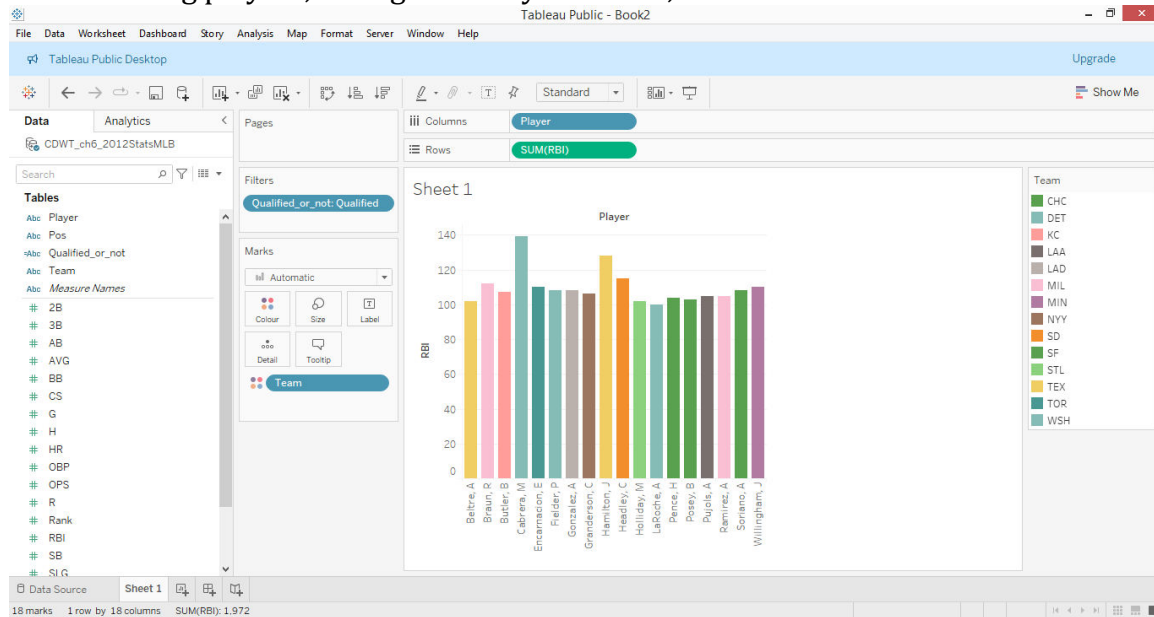




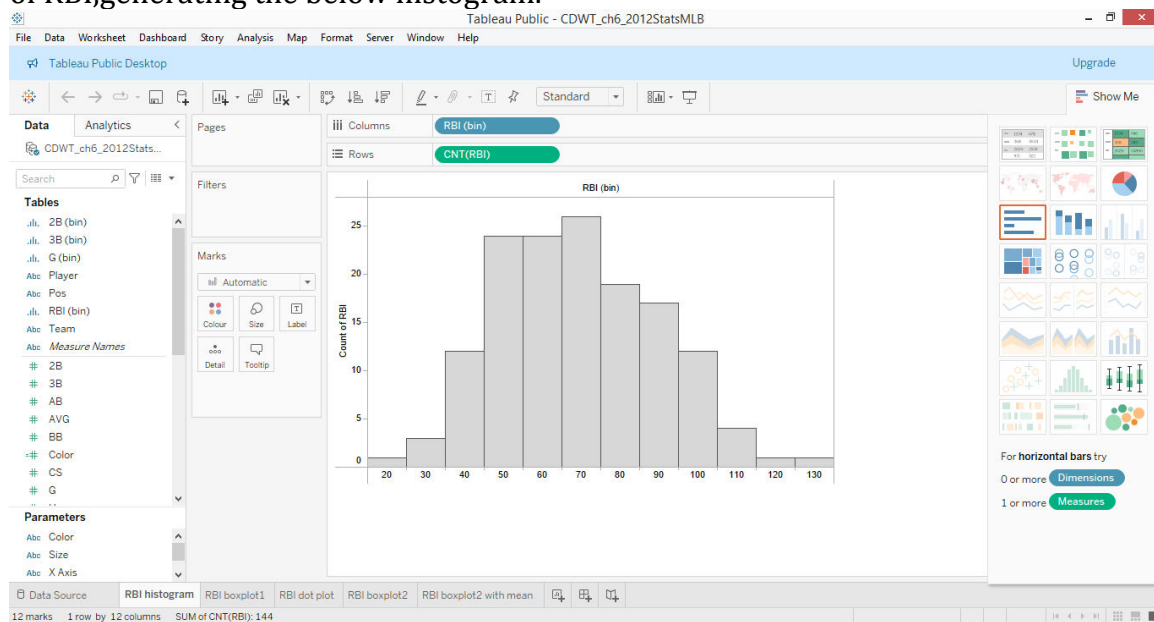
We then import the new field into the 'Filters' and select players who have qualified.



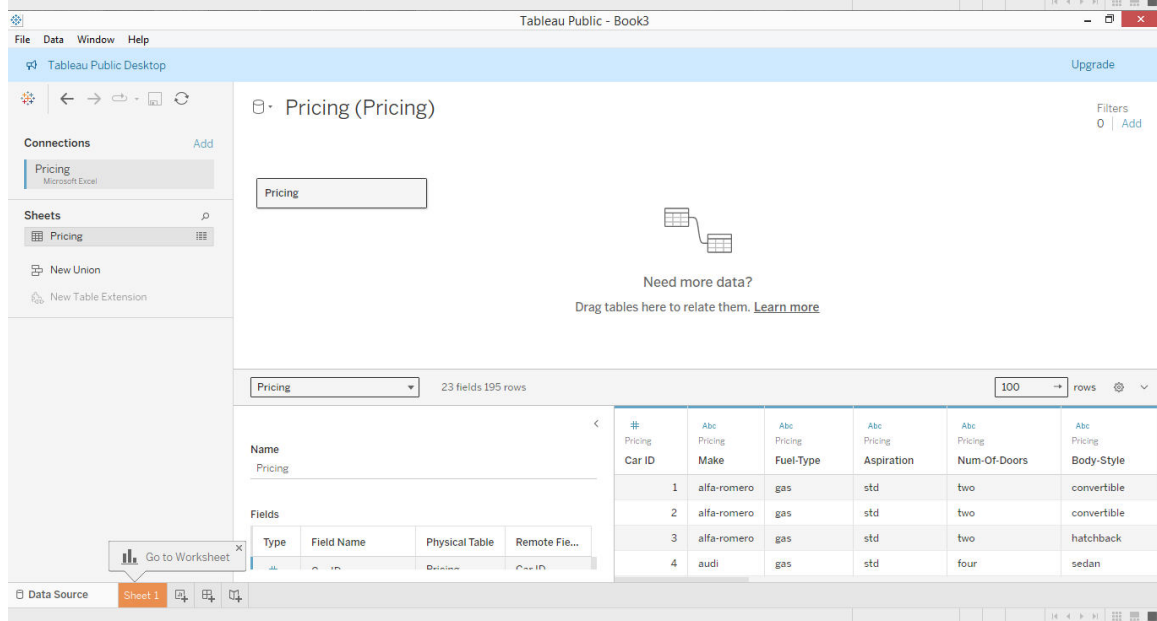
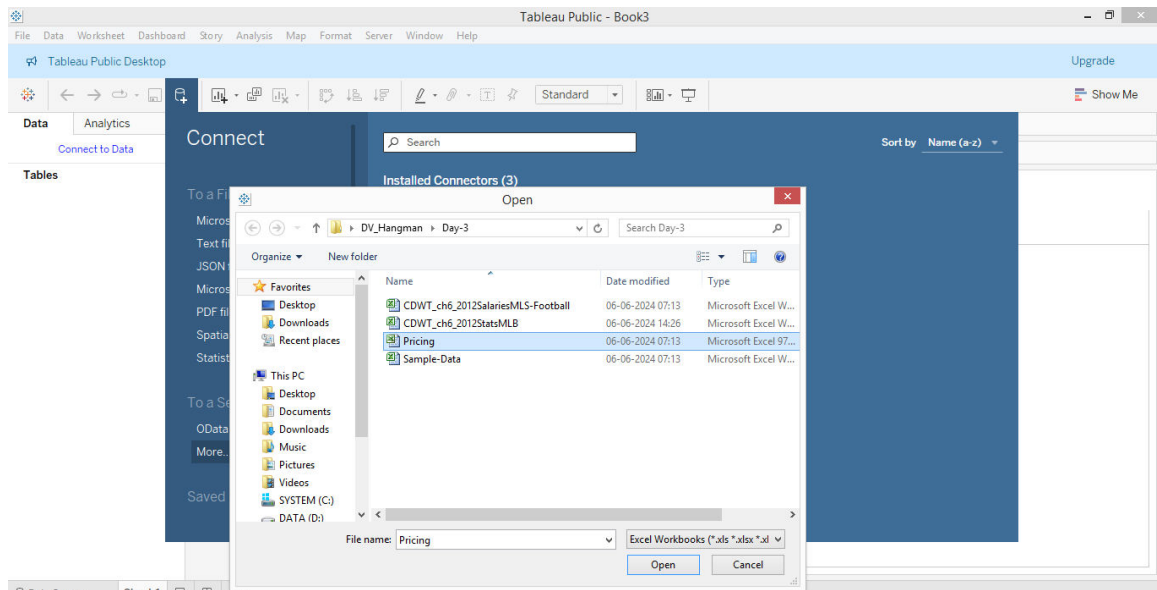
The following players, distinguished by their RBI, can be seen as below.



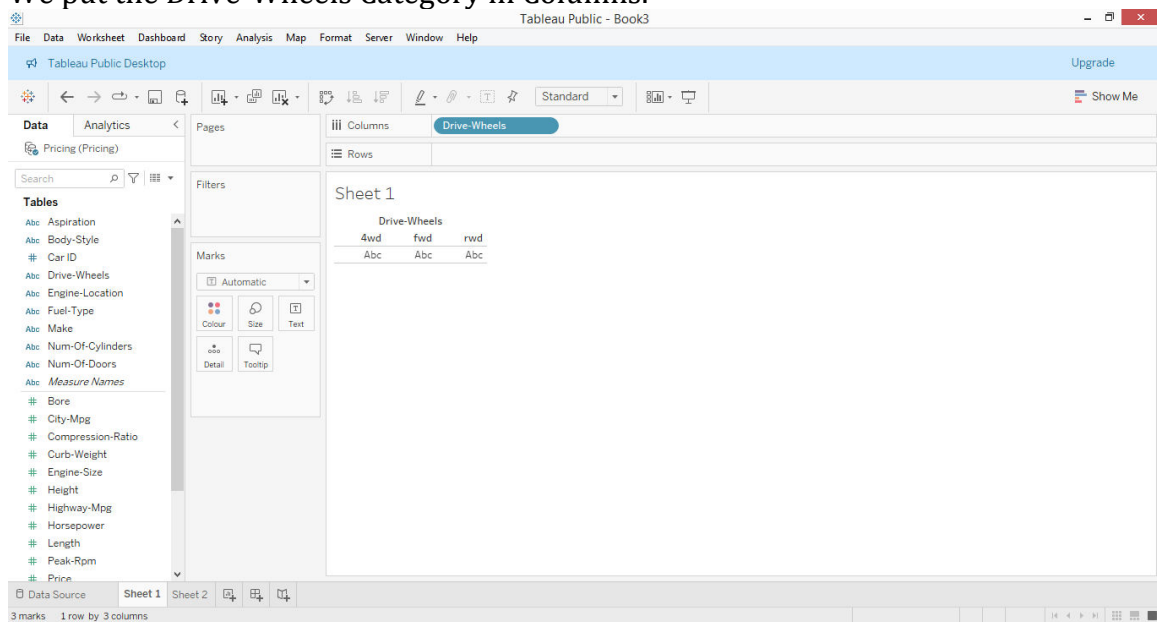
Now to see the distribution of RBI, we just use the discrete version of RBI against Count of RBI, generating the below histogram.



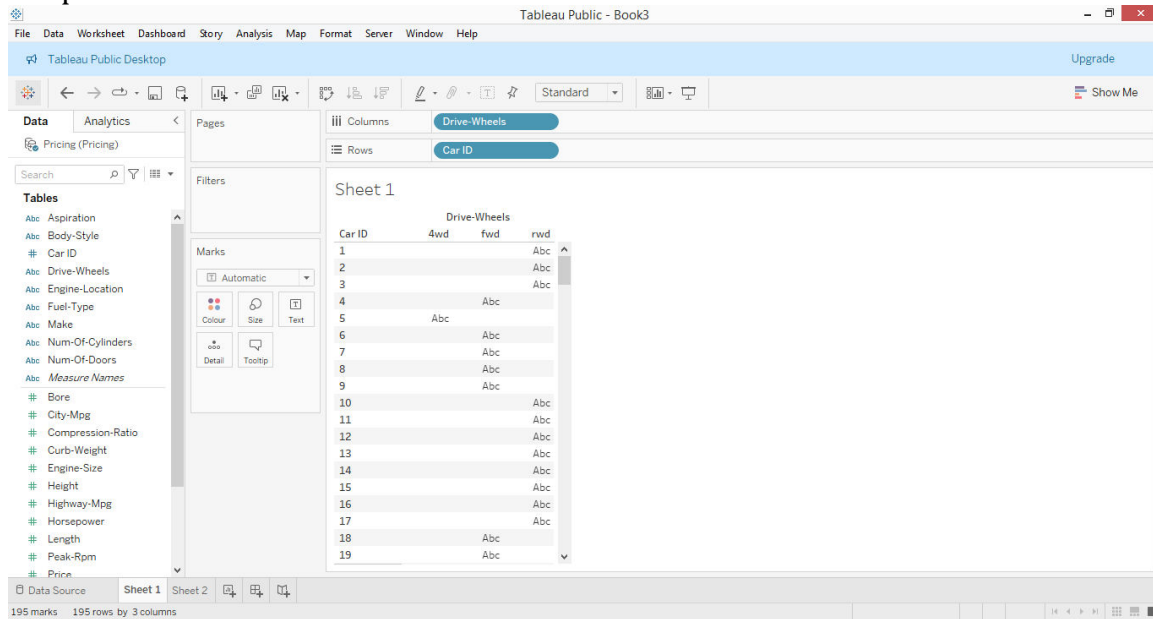
3. Create a Bar graph using pricing.xls, which kind of drive wheel -type is most common? We import the Pricing dataset in Tableau, yet again.



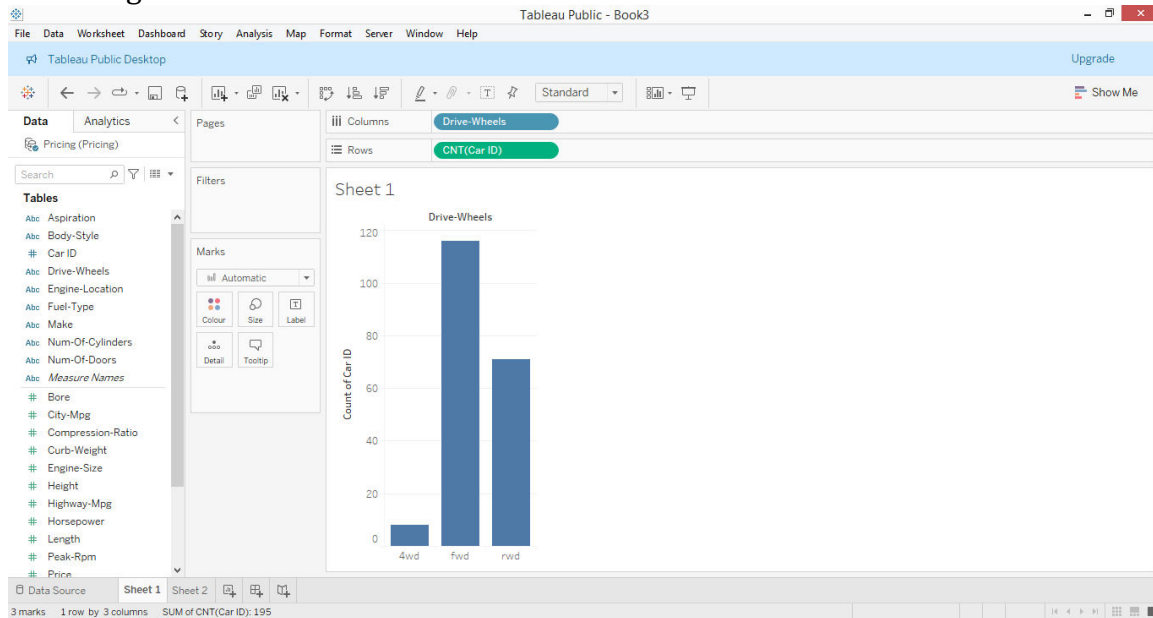
We put the Drive-Wheels Category in Columns.



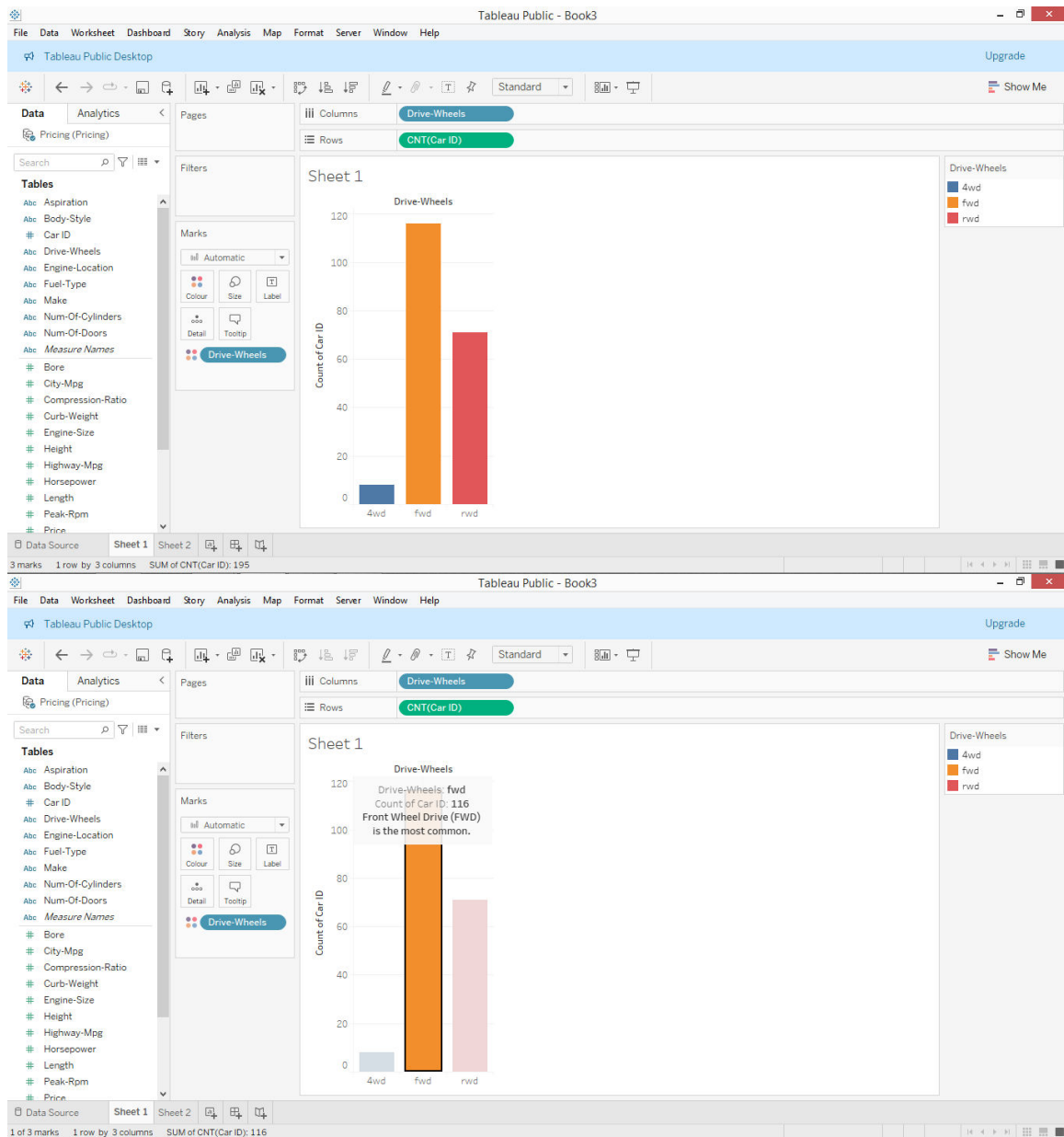
We put the Car ID Field in Rows.



We change the attribute of CarID to measure of Count of CarID.



We put the Drive Wheels Category in the Colour field.



Finally, we add the annotation displaying the data of the most common drive wheel type.

4Which kind of drive wheel -type is most common? [Already Answered Above]

a. Create a line chart that shows the sales by continuous years.

To create a line chart in Tableau that shows the sales by continuous years and add the category field to the color mark, follow these steps:

Connect to Data: Connect Tableau to your dataset containing the sales data.

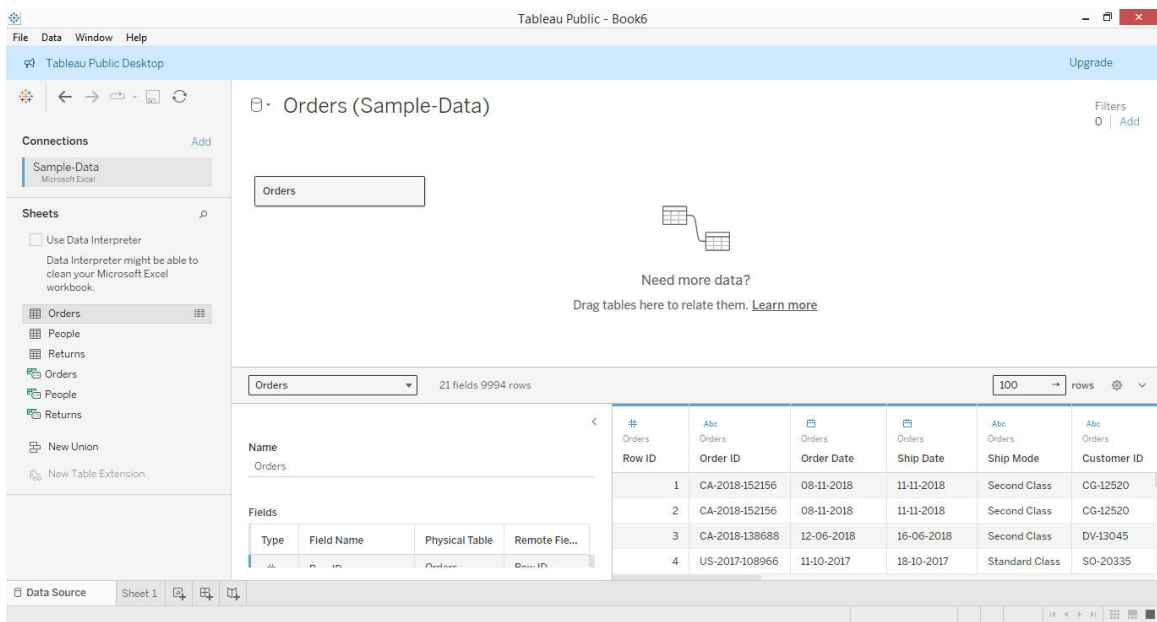
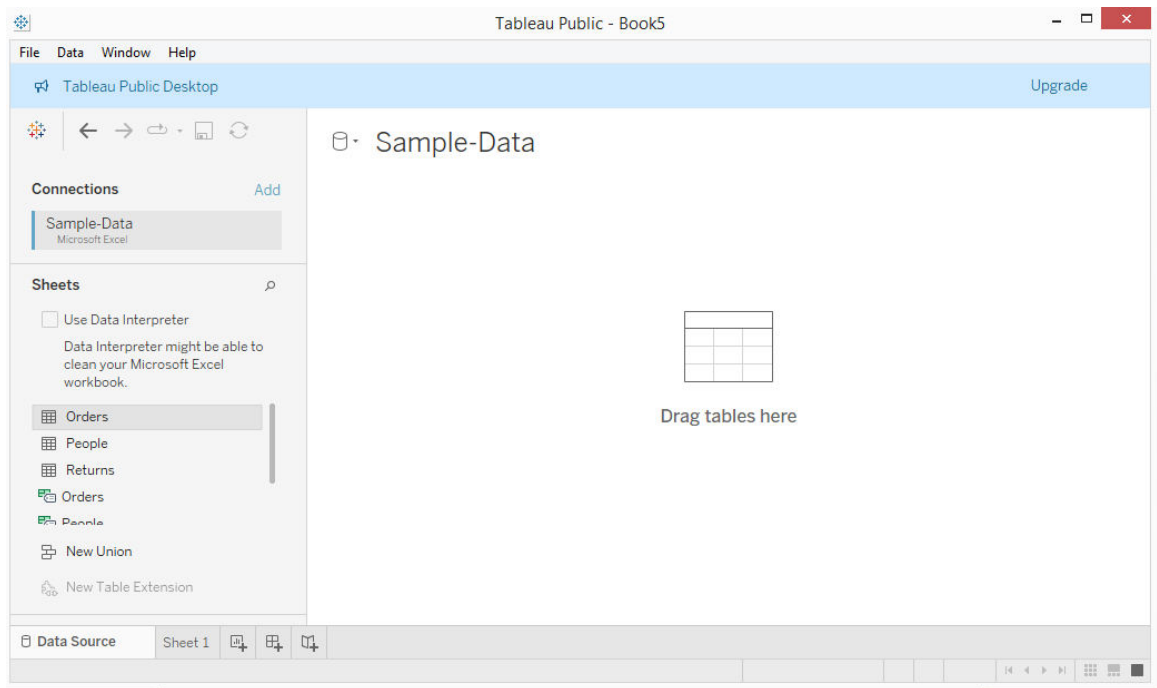




Tableau Public - Book6

File Data Window Help

Tableau Public Desktop Upgrade

Connections Add

Sample-Data  
Microsoft Excel

Sheets

☐ Use Data Interpreter  
Data Interpreter might be able to clean your Microsoft Excel workbook.

Orders  
People  
Returns  
Orders  
People  
Returns  
New Union  
New Table Extension

Orders+ (Sample-Data)

Filters  
0 | Add

Orders — People

4 rows

How do relationships differ from joins? [Learn more](#)

Orders Operator People

Abc Region = Abc Region (People)

Add more fields

Abc People	Abc People
Person	Region (People)
Anna Andreadi	West
Chuck Magee	East
Kelly Williams	Central
Cassandra Brandow	South

Data Source Sheet 1

Tableau Public - Book6

File Data Window Help

Tableau Public Desktop Upgrade

Connections Add

Sample-Data  
Microsoft Excel

Sheets

☐ Use Data Interpreter  
Data Interpreter might be able to clean your Microsoft Excel workbook.

Orders  
People  
Returns  
Orders  
People  
Returns  
New Union  
New Table Extension

Orders+ (Sample-Data)

Filters  
0 | Add

Orders — Returns

100 rows

How do relationships differ from joins? [Learn more](#)

Orders Operator Returns

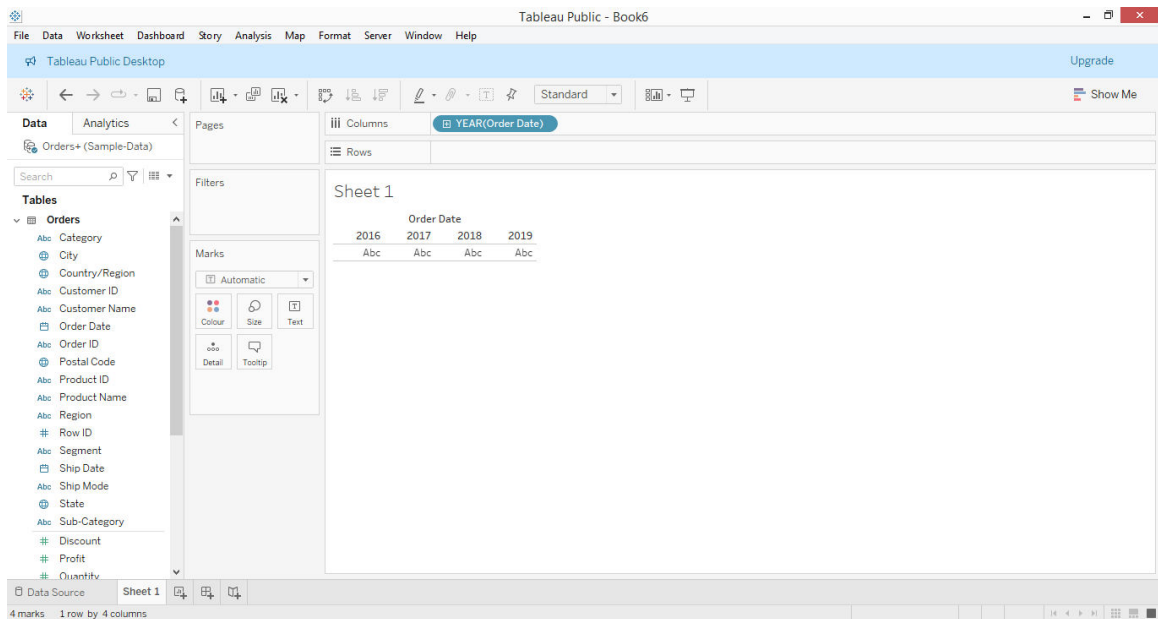
Abc Order ID = Abc Order ID (Returns)

Add more fields

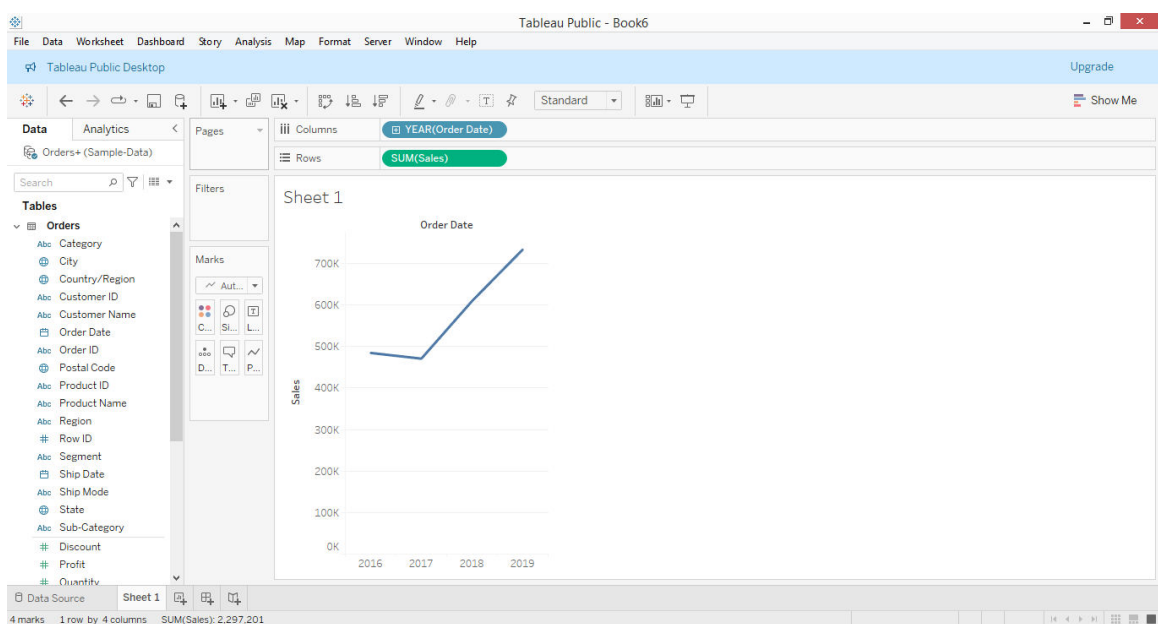
Abc Returns	Abc Returns
Returned	Order ID (Returns)
Yes	CA-2016-100762
Yes	CA-2016-100762
Yes	CA-2016-100762
Yes	CA-2016-100762

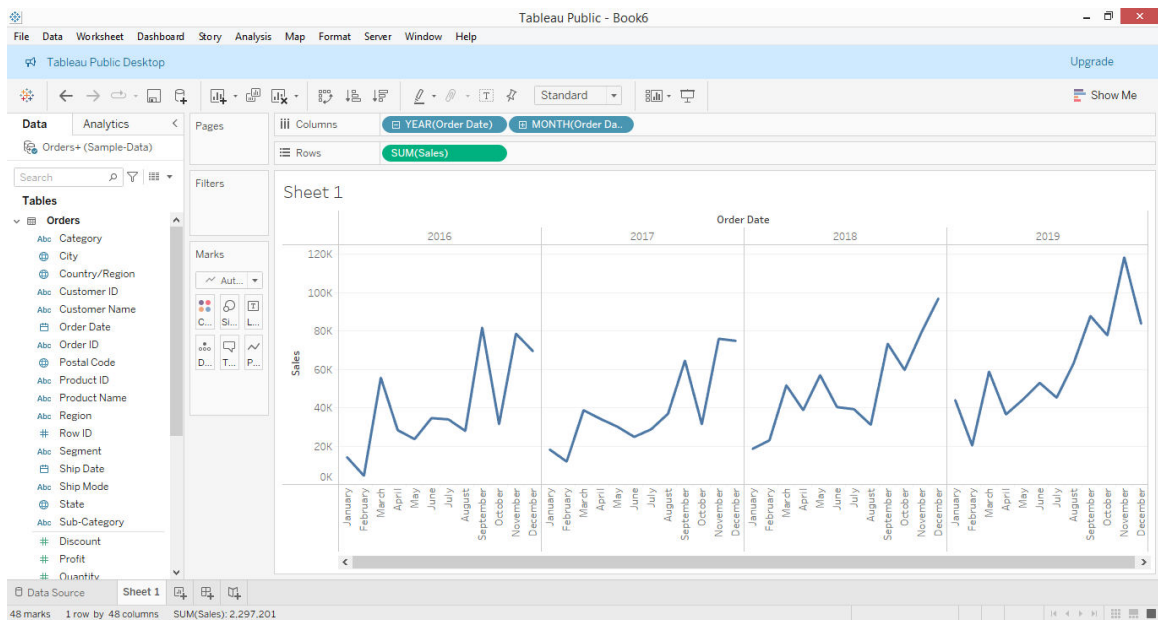
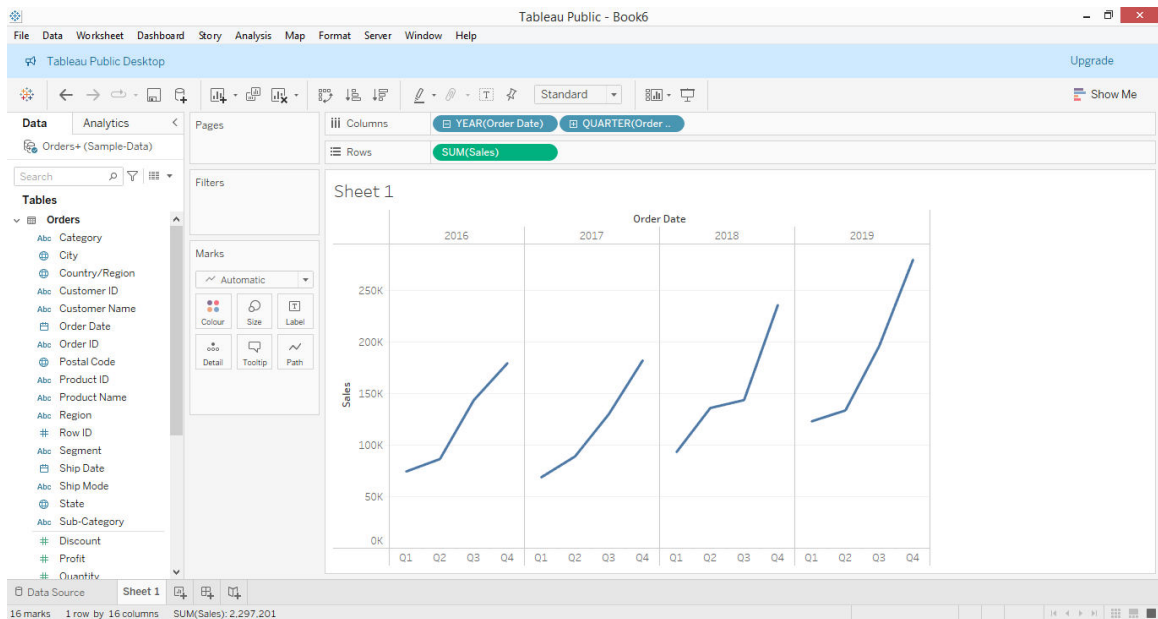
Data Source Sheet 1

**Drag Date Field:** Drag the date field representing the continuous years (e.g., order date) to the Columns shelf.



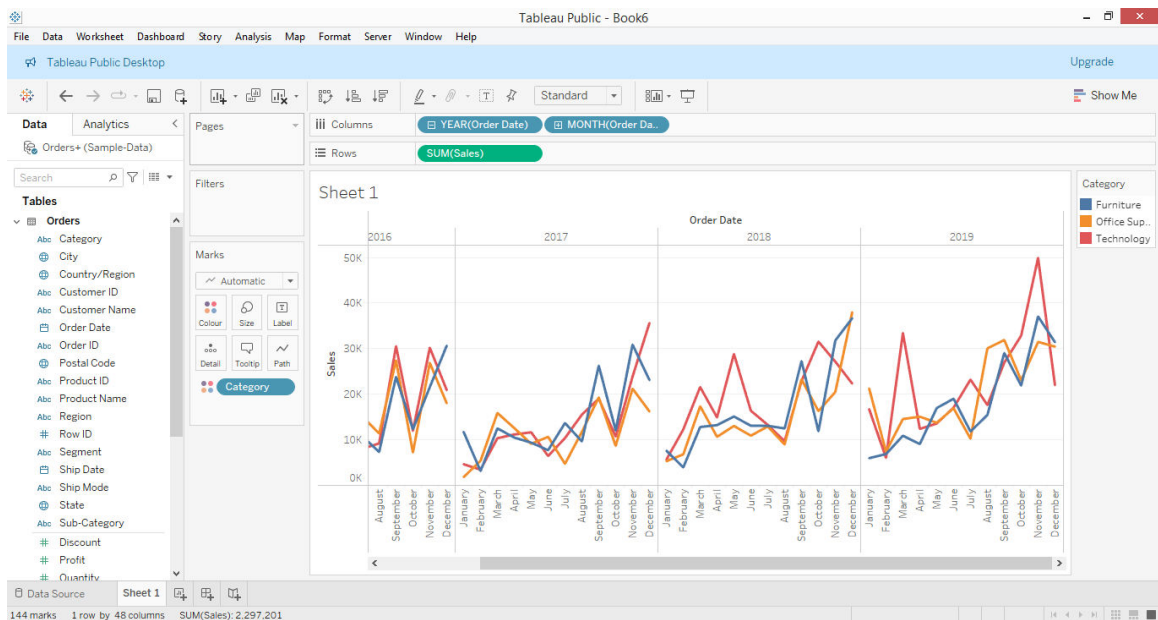
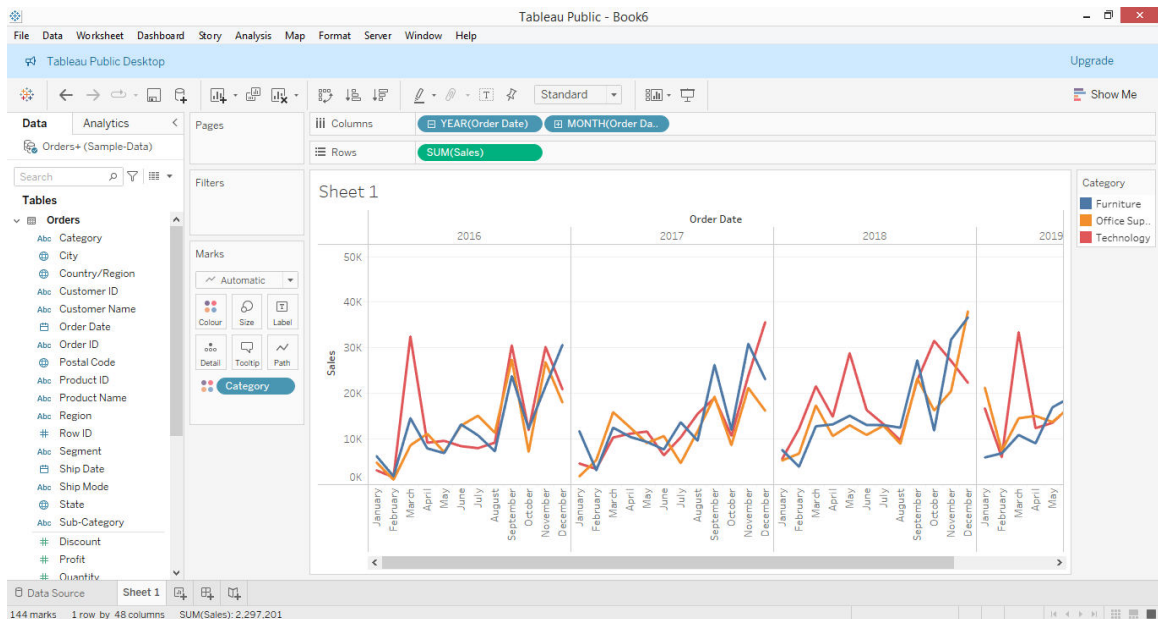
**Drag Sales Field:** Drag the sales field to the Rows shelf. Tableau will automatically aggregate the sales data.





b. Add the category field to the color mark.

Add Category Field to Color: Drag the category field to the Color mark. This will differentiate the lines on the chart by category.



c. Which category has the highest sum of sales in 2017?

After creating the line chart, to identify which category has the highest sum of sales in 2017, you can do the following:

Filter Data: Add a filter to the view to only include data for the year 2017.

Filter Field [Order Date]

×

How do you want to filter on [Order Date]?

Relative Date

**Range of Dates**

Years

Quarters

Months

Days

Week numbers

Weekdays

Month / Year

Month / Day / Year

Individual Dates

Count

Count (Distinct)

Minimum

Maximum

Attribute

Next >

Cancel

Filter Field [Order Date]

×

How do you want to filter on [Order Date]?

Relative Date

**Range of Dates**

Years

Quarters

Months

Days

Week numbers

Weekdays

Month / Year

Month / Day / Year

Individual Dates

Count

Count (Distinct)

Minimum

Maximum

Attribute

Next >

Cancel

### Filter [Year of Order Date]

General
Condition
Top

☒ Select from list
 ☐ Custom value list
 ☐ Use all

Enter search text

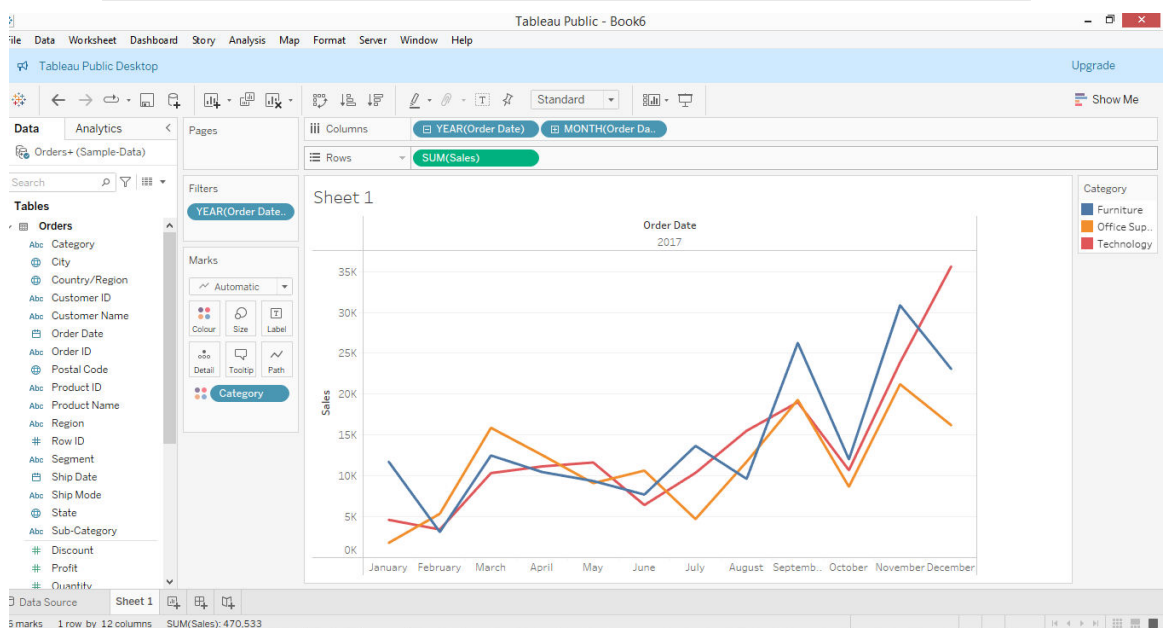
☐ 2016  
☒ 2017  
☐ 2018  
☐ 2019

All
None
☐ Exclude

**Summary**  
 Field: [Year of Order Date]  
 Selection: Selected 1 of 4 values  
 Wildcard: All  
 Condition: None  
 Limit: None

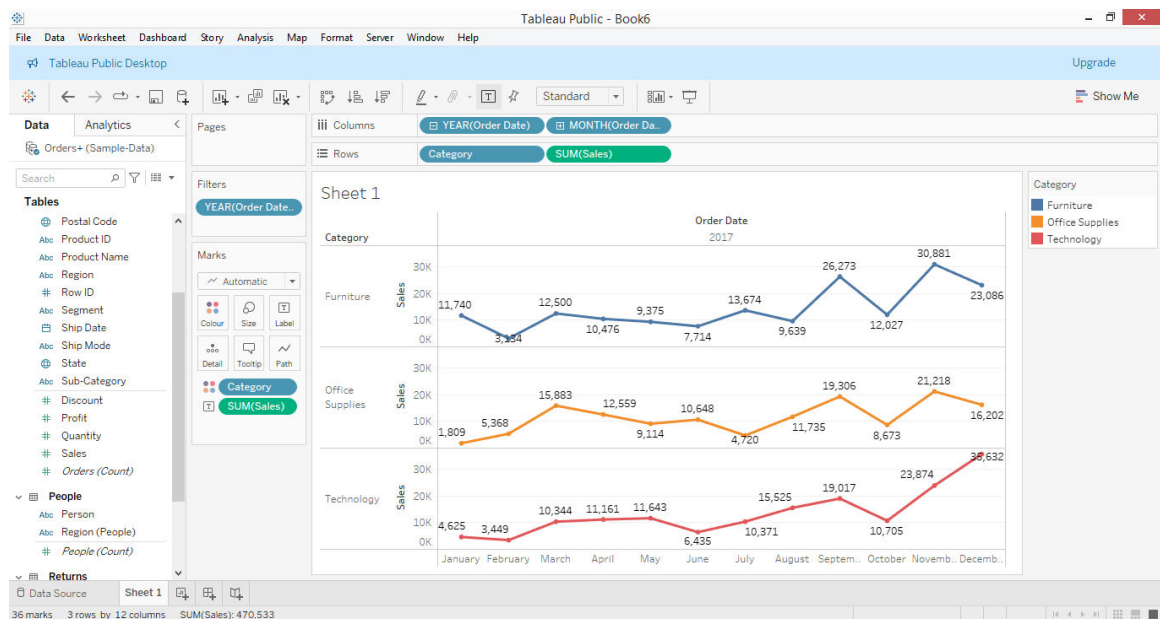
☐ Filter to latest date value when workbook is opened

Reset
OK
Cancel
Apply

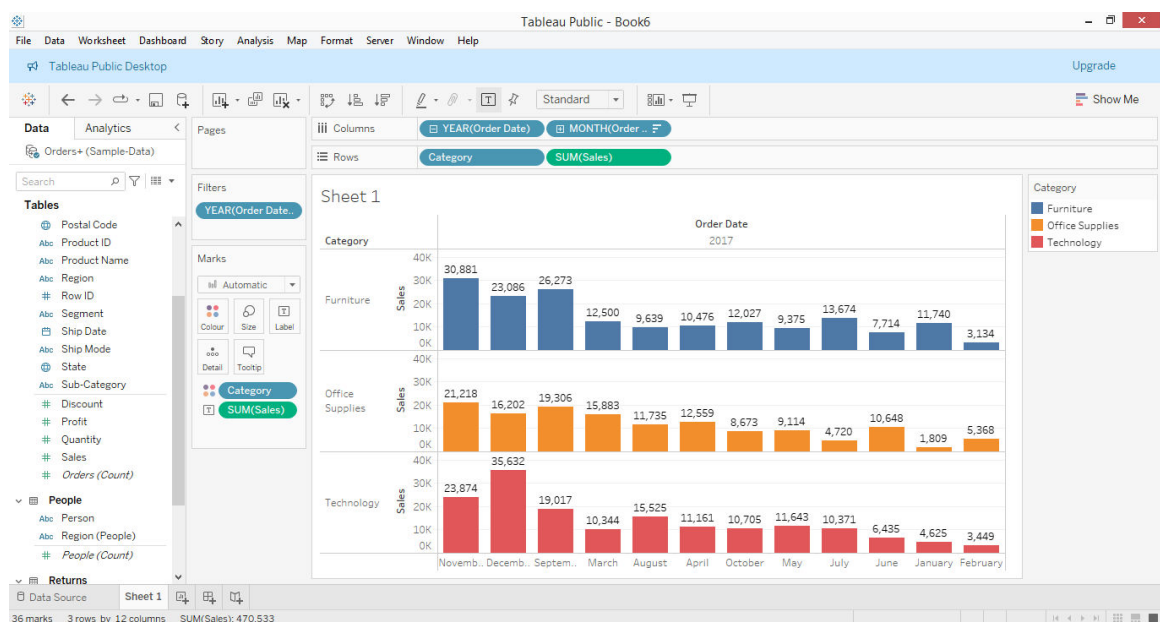




Summarize Sales by Category: Drag the category field to the Rows shelf and the sales field to the Text mark to display the sum of sales for each category.



Sort Data: Sort the categories by the sum of sales in descending order to easily identify which category has the highest sum of sales in 2017.



Put Category and Order Date (in Year) in Columns and Sum of Sales in Rows to find the needed category. Use Annotation of the point to justify it.

