TABLEAU CHARTS

Charts	When to Use:	Requirements
Text Table (Crosstab)	Similar to an Excel table, a text table allows you to see your data in rows and columns. This is not a great visual chart, however, sometimes it helps to see what data you are pulling in. You can dress up the text table by usingcolors. Use this if you want to see your data in rows and columns without any extra visual cues.	**1 or more dimensions, 1 or more measures**
Heat Map	imilar to the text table but uses size and color as visual cues to describe the data. Allows us to easily tell a storyabout the data. It is an effective way to compare categories using color and size.	**1 or more dimensions, 1 or 2 measures**
Highlight Table	Use color to highlight data and tell a story. Also similar to an Excel table but the cells are colored (similar to conditional formatting in Excel). Can be used to compare values across rows and columns. You can change thecolor scheme (different colors) and also reverse the sequential colors, if needed.	**1 or more dimensions, 1 measure**
Symbol Map	Use a cool map view to tell a story that has geographical data in it. Can highlight where you have the mostsales, or to identify concentration of customers in a location. Use size and color to make the visual pop. Additionally, you can change the Marks to be different shapes and even use custom shapes. You can also use Map layers to create other visual effects (removing coastline, etc). Need to make sure you have a geo dimension (e.g. State). Another thing you can do is use maps as a filter for other types of charts, graphs, and tables. Combine a map with other relevant data then use it as a filter to drill into your data for further analysis.	**1 geo dimension, 0 or more dimensions, 0 to 2 measures**
Filled Map	Similar to the symbol map discussed above, however, instead of symbols, you use color to fill the geographicalregion in order to tell the story. You can play with color transparency and borders to enhance your visual. Again, a geo dimension is required. A filled map is a great visual when you are working with geographical data.	**1 geo dimension, 0 or more dimensions, 0 to 2 measures**
Pie Chart	They are best suited to show proportional or percentage relationships. When used appropriately, pie charts can quickly show relative value to the other data points in the measure. Tableau recommends that users limit pie wedges to six. If you have more than six proportions to communicate, consider a bar chart. It becomes too difficult to meaningfully interpret the pie pieces when the number of wedges gets too high.	**1 or more dimensions, 1 or 2 measure**
Horizontal Bar Chart	We can easily see which categories have higher numbers compared to other categories. In Tableau, you can use colors, labels, and sorting to tell a story. A horizontal bar chart is a simple yet effective way to communicate certain types of data, which is exactly why they're so popular.	**0 or more dimensions, 1 or more measures**
Stacked Bar Chart	you can use the stacked bar chart to show data in categories that are also stratified into sub-categories. In the example above we have sum of sales by product type and further divided into region. It allows us to see more details than the regular bar chart would provide.	**1 or more dimensions, 1 or more measures**

Side-by-Side Bar Chart	Similar to bar charts, you can use this chart to show a side by side comparison of data. The use of color makes iteasier for us to compare the sum of sales within each region for different product types. The side-by-side bar chart is similar to the stacked bar chart except we've un-stacked the bars and put the bars side by side along the horizontal axis.	**1 or more dimensions, 1 or more measures**
Treemap	You can use a treemap to show hierarchical (tree-structured) data and part-to-whole relationships. Treemapping is ideal for showing large amounts of items in a single visualization simultaneously. This view is very similar to a heat map, but the boxes are grouped by items that are close in hierarchy.	**1 or more dimensions, 1 or 2 measures**

Circle View	The circle view can be used for comparative analysis. You can customize your view by changing the shapesinto triangles, circles, squares, etc. You can also change the colors and size of the marks that you choose. It shows the different values that are within the categories depicted.	**1 or more dimensions, 1 or more measures**
Line Chart (Continuous)	o use a line graph, you must have a date (year, quarter, month, day, etc). This is extremely helpful when you aretrying to tell a story of how things changed over a period of time. You can use several number of lines in the view to show continuous flow of data.	**1 date, 0 or more dimensions, 1 or more measures**
Line Chart (Discrete)	Similar to the continuous line chart, you must have a date field in order to use this graph. The difference between the two is the type of data you are showing, discrete vs. continuous. As you can see in the two samplechart pictures, the continuous graph flows smoothly throughout the time period selected. As opposed to the discrete chart which has a break after each quarter (3 months). This allows you to slice and dice the graph for	**1 date, 0 or more dimensions, 1 or more measures**
Area Chart (Conti nuous)	The area chart is a combination between a line graph and a stacked bar chart. It shows relative proportions of totals or percentage relationships. If you use multiple dimensions, the chart stacks the volume beneath the line, the chart shows the total of the fields as well as their relative size to each other. Similar to line charts, you must have a data field in order to create a view over time. This chart is used for continuous dates.	**1 date, 0 or more dimensions, 1 or more measures**
Area Chart (Discrete)	Another area chart that shows the same data as the continuous area chart but this one deals with discrete values. It allows you to have a picture of the slices of data (by time periods you select, e.g. quarters, years, etc). Date field is a definite requirement here.	**1 date, 0 or more dimensions, 1 or more measures**
Scatter Plot	Scatter plots are great for comparing two different measures and identifying patterns. Like the circle view and the side-by-side circle chart, the scatter plot also uses symbols to visualize data (you can customize the symbolsinto various shapes). In a scatter plot, both axes in the chart are measures rather than dimensions (one measure on the Column shelf and another measure on the Row shelf). You can add a trend line into scatter plots; this will clearly define the correlation among your data. Additionally, consider adding some useful filters that allow users to interact with the data and identify various trends/ patterns in the data.	**0 or more dimensions, 2–4 measures**
Histogram	A histogram is a visual representation of the distribution of data. Tableau divides your measure into discrete intervals or bins. This is very useful when you want to analyze how the data is distributed.	**1 measure (bin field)**

Box-and-Whisker Plot	This is a more complex chart that Tableau provides. It also deals with the distribution of data. If you look at the visual it appears to be a box that has whiskers sticking out at both ends. The box represents the values between the first and third quartile and the whiskers represent the distances between the lowest value to the first quartileand the fourth quartile to the highest value. You start by determining the median of the data set. That is where the box turns from grey to light grey. Then, the upper and lower quartiles are determined. These are simply the median of the upper half of the data and the median of the lower half of the data. That forms the "box." The maximum of the data set is the upper range while the minimum of the data set is the lower range. That forms the "whiskers" of the plot.	**0 or more dimensions, 1 or more measures**
Gantt Chart	his is commonly used in project management, to see if various tasks are on schedule. The Gantt chart is a great visual tool for depicting information in relation to time, whether it is for scheduling or other needs.	**1 date, 1 or more dimensions, 0–2 measures**
Bullet Graph	Use this graph for comparing target vs. actual data. An example is to look at actual cost of goods sold (COGS) vs. budget COGS. It shows you where you hit your target, missed your target, or surpassed your target. It is veryuseful for analyzing actual sales compared to target sales. You can play with the size and colors in this chart to help tell a story.	**0 or more dimensions, 2 measures**
Packed Bubbles	It illustrates relational value without regards to axes. The bubbles are packed in as tightly as possible to make efficient use of space. You can change the size of the bubbles. As I mentioned with the map view, I also suggest using this bubble chart view as a filter to drill down on additional data.	**1 or more dimensions, 1 or 2 measures**