Intro to Tableau - 1-Hour Lesson Plan (PowerPoint Outline)

Slide 1: Title Slide

• Title: Introduction to Tableau

• Subtitle: Turning Data into Insights

• Instructor: [Your Name]

• Agenda: Basics, Interface, Data, Visuals, Dashboards

Slide 2: What is Tableau?

• A data visualization and business intelligence tool.

- Helps users connect, analyze, and present data visually.
- Used by analysts, marketers, and decision-makers.
- Goal: Make data easy to explore and explain.

Slide 3: Tableau Ecosystem

- Tableau Public: Free, online, public sharing (extracts only)
- **Tableau Desktop:** Full version (supports live and extracts)
- Tableau Server / Online: Collaboration and private sharing
- Tableau Prep: Data cleaning & preparation tool

Slide 4: File Types to Know

File Type	Description
.twb	Workbook only (no data)
.twbx	Packaged workbook (includes data)
.hyper	Extract file (snapshot of data)
.tds / .tdsx	Data source definition (with/without extract)

Slide 5: Live vs Extract Connections

- Live Connection: Data updates automatically; needs database access.
- Extract: Snapshot of data stored locally as . hyper | file.
- Tableau Public only supports extracts.
- A Common error: "Workbooks saved to Tableau Public must use extracts."

Slide 6: Tableau Interface Tour

• Data Pane: Dimensions & Measures

• Shelves: Columns, Rows, Filters, Pages, Marks (Color, Size, Label)

• **Show Me:** Suggested chart types

• Tabs: Data Source, Sheets, Dashboards, Stories

Include screenshot of Tableau UI (annotated with labels).

Slide 7: Dimensions vs Measures

Type	Meaning	Example
Dimensions	Categorical data	Region, Product, Category
Measures	Quantitative data	Sales, Profit, Quantity

- Dimensions define what, measures define how much.
- Show demo: drag [Region] to Columns and [Sales] to Rows.

Slide 8: Basic Visualizations

• Bar Chart: Compare categories.

• Line Chart: Show trends over time.

• Map: Geographic insights.

• Scatter Plot: Correlation.

• Tree Map: Category proportions.

Use an example dataset like Adidas US Sales for demos.

Slide 9: Filters, Sorting, and Grouping

- Filters: Narrow down what data is displayed.
- Sorting: Order values ascending/descending.
- Grouping: Combine similar categories (e.g., NY + New York).
- Tip: Use *Top N filter* to focus on key performers.

Slide 10: Calculated Fields

- Add new metrics based on existing fields.
- Examples:
- Profit Ratio = SUM([Profit]) / SUM([Sales])
- IF [Profit] > 0 THEN "Positive" ELSE "Negative" END

• Demo: Create and use a calculated field.

Slide 11: Building Dashboards

- Combine multiple sheets into one view.
- Add interactive filters (dropdowns or highlight actions).
- · Arrange charts for storytelling.
- Use *floating* vs *tiled* layout options.

Slide 12: Storytelling in Tableau

- Story: Sequence of dashboards (like a slide deck).
- Each story point = one insight.
- Great for presentations and reports.
- Demo: Create a simple story with 3 dashboards.

Slide 13: Publishing and Sharing

- Public: Free, but data is visible to everyone.
- Server / Online: Private sharing for organizations.
- **Export:** To PDF, image, or PowerPoint.
- Reminder: Public requires extract format!

Slide 14: Common Beginner Mistakes

- Forgetting to use extracts in Tableau Public.
- Misusing dimensions/measures (e.g., numbers as strings).
- Double aggregation (averaging averages).
- Confusing . twb vs . twbx .
- Not cleaning data before import.

Slide 15: Wrap-Up & Q&A

- Key Takeaways:
- Tableau = visual analytics + storytelling.
- Extracts are crucial for Tableau Public.
- Learn to structure data properly.
- · Next Steps:
- Try creating a dashboard using sample data.
- Explore Tableau Public Gallery for inspiration.

Bonus: Class Demo Ideas

- Import the *Superstore* dataset.
- Create a Sales by Region bar chart.
- Add a Profit over Time line chart.
- Combine into a dashboard.
- Publish to Tableau Public (show extract step).