

Low Level Design

Big Game Census Visualization

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1. Introduction

1.1 What is Low-Level design document?

The goal of the LDD or Low-level design document (LLDD) is to give the internal logic design of the actual program code for the House Price Prediction dashboard. LDD describes the class diagrams with the methods and relations between classes and programs specs. It describes the modules so that the programmer can directly code the program from the document.

1.2 Scope

Low-level design (LLD) is a component-level design process that follows a step-by-step refinement process. The process can be used for designing data structures, required software architecture, source code and ultimately, performance algorithms. Overall, the data organization may be defined during requirement analysis and then refined during data design work.

2. Architecture

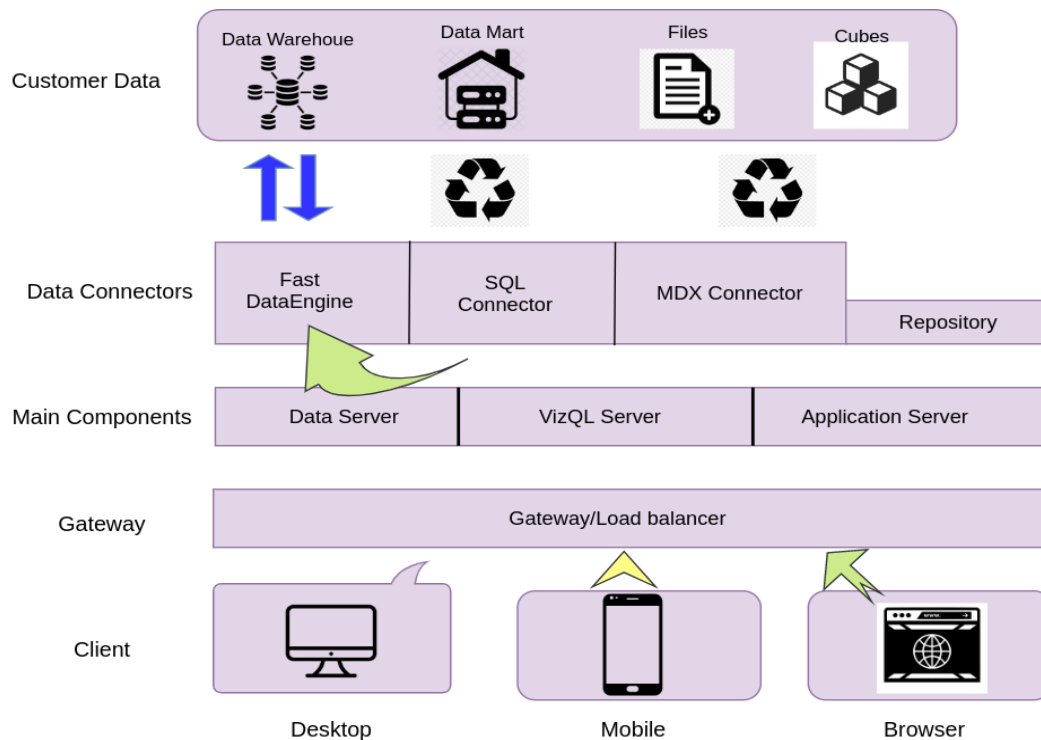


Tableau Server Architecture

Tableau has a highly scalable, n-tier client-server architecture that serves mobile clients, web clients and desktop-installed software. Tableau Server architecture supports fast and flexible deployments.

The following diagram shows Tableau Server's architecture:

Tableau Communication Flow

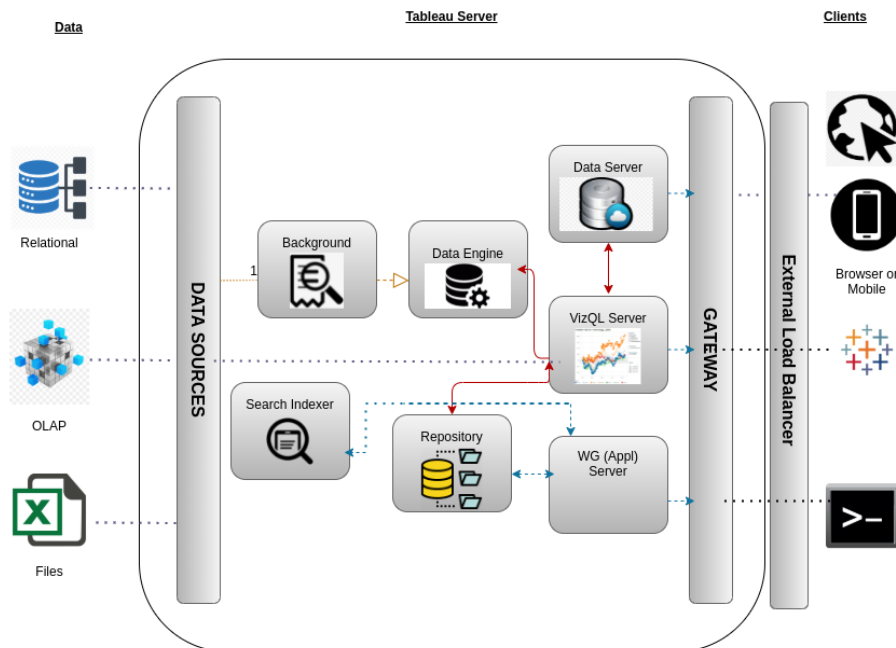


Tableau Server is internally managed by the multiple server processes.

1. Gateway/Load Balancer

It acts as an Entry gate to the Tableau Server and also balances the load to the Server if multiple Processes are configured.

2) Application Server:-

Application Server processes (wgserver.exe) handle browsing and permissions for the Tableau Server web and mobile interfaces. When a user opens a view in a client device, that user starts a session on Tableau Server. This means that an Application Server thread starts and checks the permissions for that user and that view.

3) Repository:-

Tableau Server Repository is a PostgreSQL database that stores server data. This data includes information about Tableau Server users, groups and group assignments, permissions, projects, data sources, and extract metadata and refresh information.

4) VIZQL Server:-

Once a view is opened, the client sends a request to the VizQL process (vizqlserver.exe). The VizQL process then sends queries directly to the data source, returning a result set that is rendered as images and presented to the user. Each VizQL Server has its own cache that can be shared across multiple users

5) Data Engine:-

It Stores data extracts and answers queries.

6) Backgrounder:-

The backgrounder Executes server tasks which includes refreshes scheduled extracts, tasks initiated from tabcmd and manages other background tasks.

7) Data Server:-

Data Server Manages connections to Tableau Server data sources

It also maintains metadata from Tableau Desktop, such as calculations, definitions, and groups.

3. Architecture Description

3.1. Data Description

The Dataset contains Player Name, Player Position, Player Age, Player Weight, Birth State, State GeolD, etc.

1. Player Name: Contains the name of the Players.
2. Player Position: Position of the player in the game.
3. Player Age: Age of the player (numeric).
4. Player Weight: Weight of the players (in lbs.)
5. Birth State: Birth state of the player(Geographical Location.)
6. State GeolD: Geographical ID of the birth place(numeric)

3.2. Web Scrapping

Web scraping is a technique to automatically extract content and data from websites using bots. It is also known as web data extraction or web harvesting. Web scrapping is made simple now days, many tools are used for web scrapping. Some of python libraries used for web scrapping are BeautifulSoup, Scrapy, Selenium, etc.

3.3. Data Transformation

In the Transformation Process, we will convert our original datasets with other necessary attributes format. And will merge it with the Scrapped dataset.

3.4. Data Insertion into Database

- a. Database Creation and connection - Create a database with name passed. If the database is already created, open the connection to the database.
- b. Table creation in the database.
- c. Insertion of files in the table

3.5 Make the SQL connection and set up the data source

Step 1: Configuring Tableau

Launch Tableau on your workstation and select SQL Server from the connect column on the left. This will open a dialogue box where you need to provide the connection details for SQL Server.

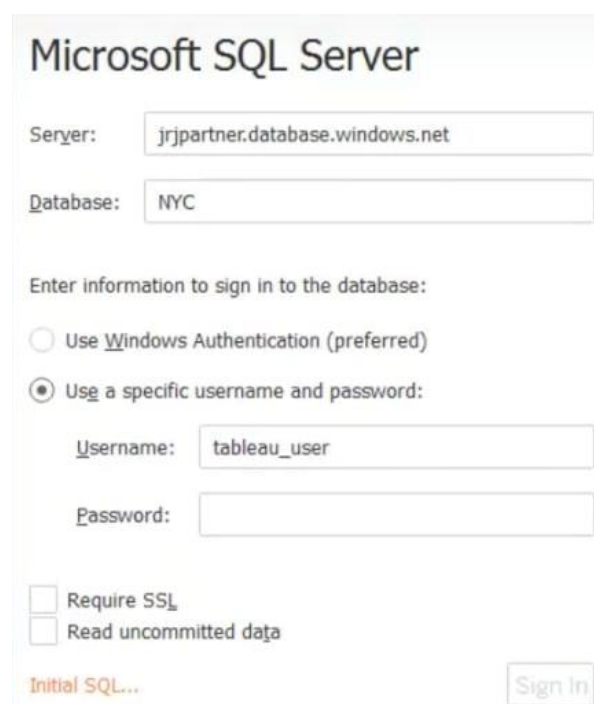
To connect with tableau, you will need to provide information about the server which hosts your database. If you want to connect to a contained database, you can also specify the name of the database.

To connect with a port other than the default port, you need to specify the port and server as follows:

```
<server_name><port_number>
```

Example query: my_server 8051

There are two ways in which you can sign-in to the server, either by using Windows authentication or by using the username and password. Using the username and password becomes a must if you're working with a password-protected server in a non-Kerberos environment.

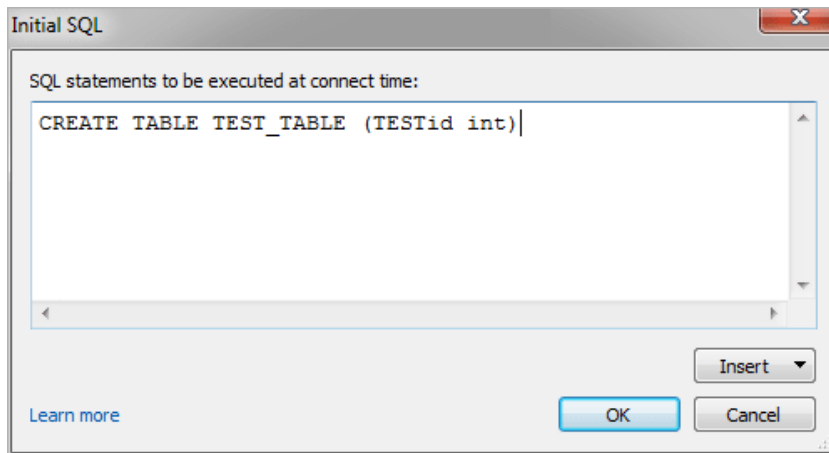


The screenshot shows the 'Microsoft SQL Server' connection window. It has two input fields: 'Server:' with the value 'jrjpartner.database.windows.net' and 'Database:' with the value 'NYC'. Below these is the instruction 'Enter information to sign in to the database:'. There are two radio buttons: 'Use Windows Authentication (preferred)' which is unselected, and 'Use a specific username and password:' which is selected. Under the selected option, there are two input fields: 'Username:' with the value 'tableau_user' and 'Password:' which is empty. At the bottom left, there are two unchecked checkboxes: 'Require SSL' and 'Read uncommitted data'. At the bottom right, there is a 'Sign In' button. In the bottom left corner, there is a link that says 'Initial SQL...'. The window has a light gray border and a title bar.

Click on Sign in to establish a connection. This will enable a connection without SSL. To establish an SSL enabled connection, click the Require SSL checkbox before you sign in.

SQL Server provides an option to let the user queries access the modified rows even before they have been committed. This option is called Read Uncommitted data. It saves time by preventing complex queries such as extract refreshes from locking the database and causing a delay. If this option is unchecked, Tableau makes use of default isolation levels.

If you want to run a specific SQL command every-time a new connection is established, you can use the Initial SQL option. This will open a dialogue box, where you can specify your desired SQL query.



Step 2: Configuring Data Source

The data source page loads up after configuring the Tableau connector and successfully signing in. This is how the page looks like:



Select the data source name option and give a unique name to the database you are using. It's considered a good practice to have a unique name as it makes it much easier for users to identify the database from which data is being fetched.

To select the desired schema, you can use the schema drop-down list from the column on the left. You can also perform a text-based search to find the desired option. Now similarly find and select the desired table and drag it onto the canvas.

Alt client #pagepath	Alt client Sessionid	Alt client Source	Alt client Clientid	Alt client Timestamp	Alt client Pageviews
/index.php/2016/12/...	1481366360185.vb9...	(direct)	821664097.14813	2016-12-18T16:10:12.889+06:00	1
/index.php/2016/12/...	1481379601122.cavr...	(direct)	152909776.14813	2016-12-18T20:04:36.808+06:00	1
/index.php/2016/12/...	1481379681122.cavr...	(direct)	152909776.14813	2016-12-18T20:11:25.455+06:00	1
/index.php/2016/12/...	1481379601122.cavr...	(direct)	152909776.14813	2016-12-18T20:14:10.557+06:00	1
/index.php/2016/12/...	1481383188246.s3ku...	(direct)	152909776.14813	2016-12-18T21:19:48.246+06:00	1
/index.php/2016/12/...	1481379601122.cavr...	(direct)	152909776.14813	2016-12-18T20:16:18.502+06:00	1
/index.php/2016/12/...	1481374823776.v5f...	(direct)	821664097.14813	2016-12-18T19:00:23.776+06:00	1
/index.php/2016/12/...	1481379601122.cavr...	(direct)	152909776.14813	2016-12-18T20:12:10.451+06:00	1

This is how you can connect SQL Server with Tableau. Now click on the sheets tab to begin the analysis.

Custom SQL features can be used to focus on specific SQL statements, rather than querying the entire database. Click on the Custom SQL option from the panel on the left. A new dialogue box will now open up, where you can provide the query you want to execute.

Edit Custom SQL

SELECT * FROM [dbo].[Orders]

WHERE [Orders].[Ship Mode] = 'Standard Class'

Preview Results...

Insert Parameter ▾

OK

Cancel

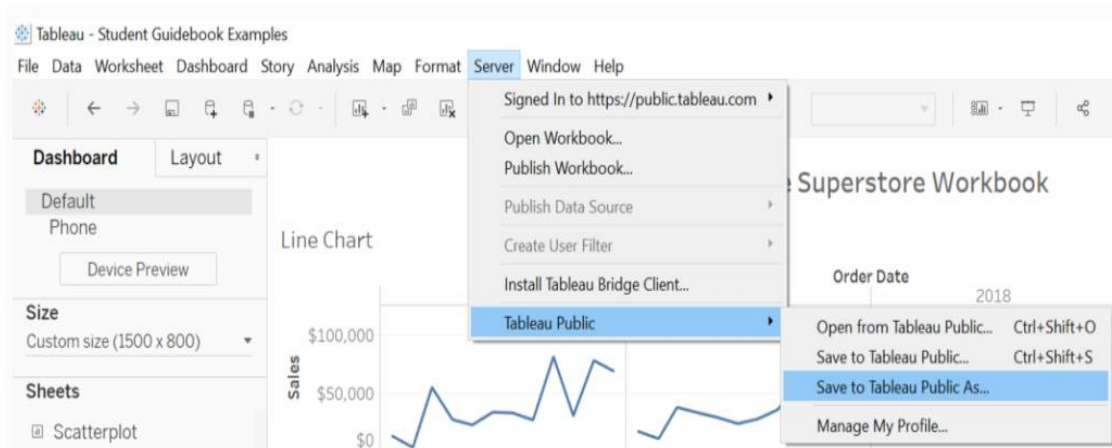
3.5. Export Data from Database

Data Export from Database - The data in a stored database is exported as a CSV file to be used for Data Pre-processing.

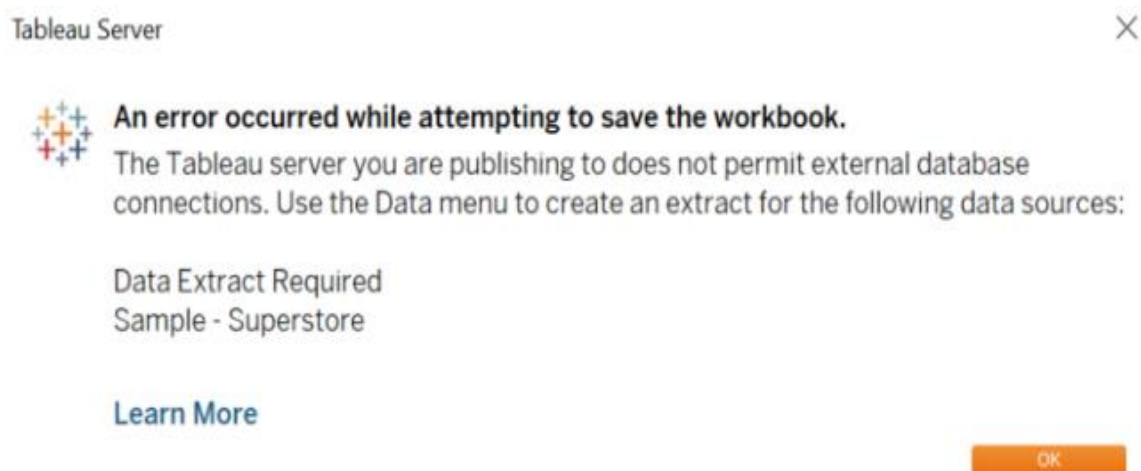
3.6 Deployment.

Once you've completed your dashboard, follow these steps:- **Server, Tableau Public, Save to Tableau Public As**

You may be prompted to log into your Tableau Public profile first if this is your first time publishing.

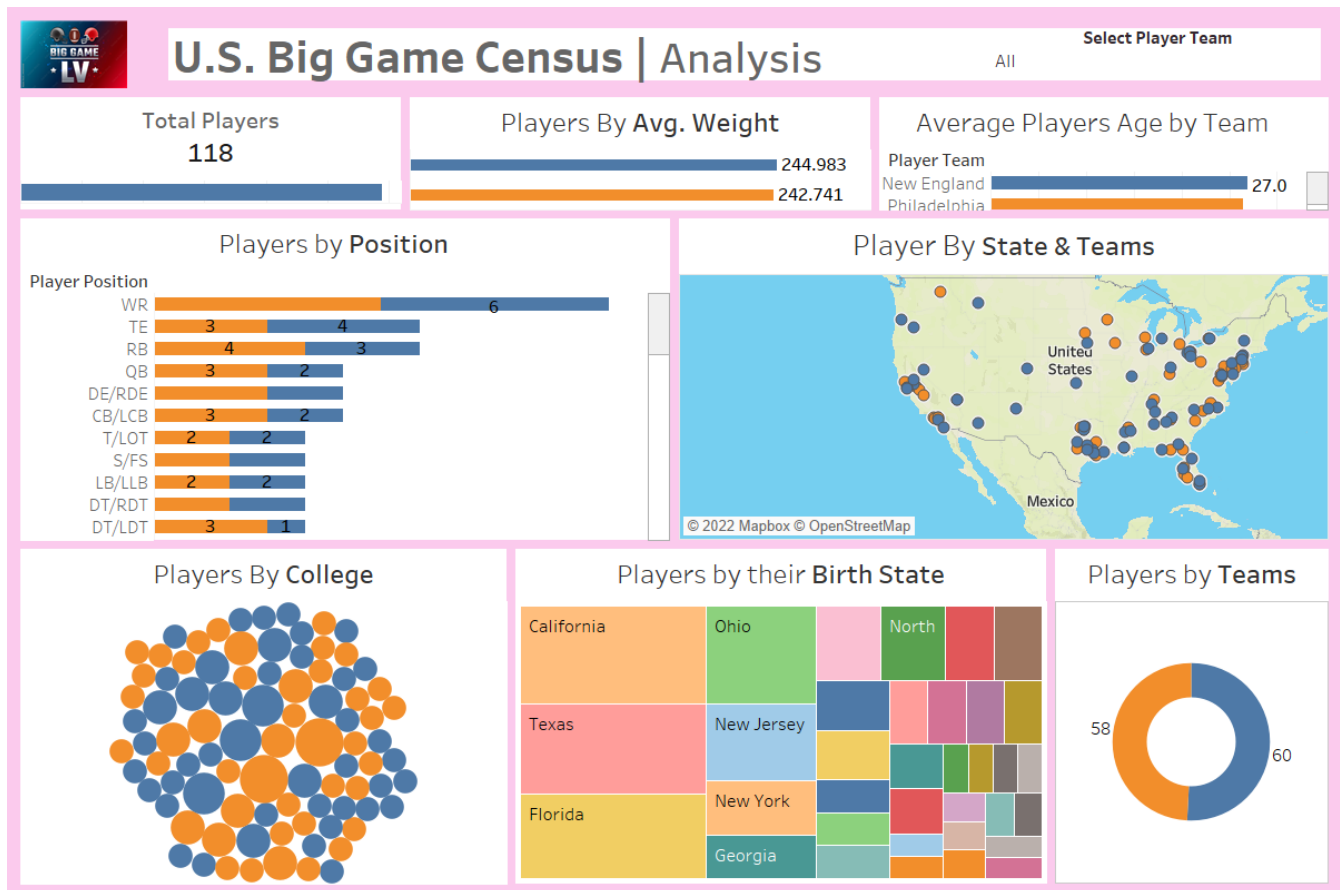


Next, fill out the title you want your viz to have and click “save”.



This message means that your connection to the Sample-Superstore data set is a live connection. Tableau Public cannot host live connections, so you'll need to convert your connection to an extract (like a frozen screenshot of your data).

Here in the below screenshot, we can see that our workbook has been published to tableau public.



4. Unit Test Cases

TEST CASE DESCRIPTION	EXPECTED RESULTS
Player Team Slicer	When clicked on the slicer, the player team should get segregated as Philadelphia or New England.
Player by state and Teams	When a data point is clicked it should display birth state, birth place, player team.
Player by their Birth State	When clicked on the slicer, it should display the name of the birth state and total number of players.
Player by college	When clicked on the slicer, it should display player college, player team and number of players.
Players by Team	The visual should show a pie chart of total number of players divided into both the teams.
Player by position	When hovering over the visual, it should display the player position, the team of the player and the total number of the players playing on that position in the particular team.