

**DT/NT : DATA SCIENCE
LESSON : TABLEAU
SUBJECT: DIFFERENT TOPICS**

BATCH:

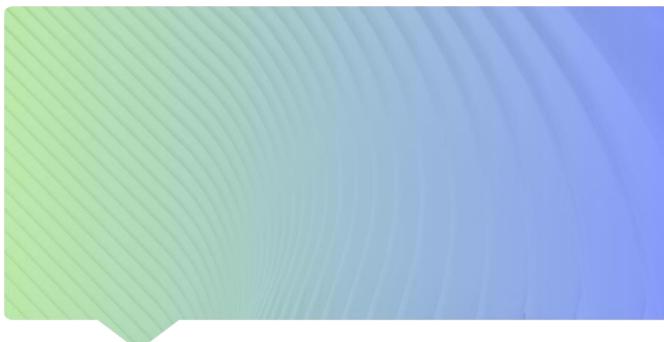


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İlk 4 dersi anladım ve tekrar yaptım





Tableau – 5.1

- Calculation
- Parameter
- Sets
- Word Clouds

Different Topics



Content



- Calculation
- Parameter
- Sets
- Word Clouds

Bugün ne öğreneceğiz?

The screenshot shows the Tableau software interface. In the top left, there's a green decorative element with the word "CALCULATION". On the right, a blue banner with white text says "PRACTISE". The main window has a dark sidebar on the left with various connection options like "Tableau Server", "To a file", "To a Server", and "Saved Data Sources". The central area is titled "Open" and shows several thumbnail previews of workbooks, including "Book1", "Book2", "Book3", "Lecture Trying [pu...]", and "Lecture Trying1 [pu...]. The right side of the interface includes sections for "Discover" (with training and resources), "Sample Workbooks" (Superstore, Regional, World Indicators), and "More Samples". A banner at the bottom right promotes "Tableau 2021.4 available now". The taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons.

This screenshot shows the Tableau software interface with a dashboard titled "CALCULATION - Correlation". The left sidebar lists tables such as "All Kategori", "Bölge", "İlçe", "KAR-ZARAR", "Kategori", "Müşteri ID", "Müşteri İsmi", "Segment", "Sevk Tarihi", "Siparis ID", "Siparis Tarihi", "Ürün Adı", "Ürün ID", "Measure Names", "Kär", "Satış", and "Siparişler (Count)". The main workspace is titled "Sheet 2" and contains three blank white canvas areas with placeholder text "Drop field here" repeated three times. The bottom taskbar shows application icons and the date "31.01.2022". A blue banner on the right says "PRACTISE".

CALCULATION - Date

Date_part kısmını için değerler tablosu

CALCULATION - Case

Case part kısmını için değerler tablosu

CALCULATION - Right



The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Source interface. On the left, the 'Tables' pane lists various dimensions and measures. In the center, 'Sheet 7' is selected, with the 'Marks' shelf open, showing options for Color, Size, and Text. The bottom status bar indicates the date as 31.01.2022.

Calculation – Nested Calculations

Nested Calculation

The result of one calculation used as input in another calculation

#1 Calculation [Short-Country]

`LEFT ([Country], 3)`

Use Case of Nesting

Complex Calculations that involves multiple steps

#2 Calculation [Tr_Country]

`UPPER ([Short-Country])`

State	UPPER
Alabama	ALA
Arizona	ARI
Arkansas	ARK
California	CAL
Colorado	COL
Connecticut	CNA

STRING FUNCTIONS

LTRIM, RTRIM, TRIM

LTRIM()



Monitor

RTRIM()



Monitor

TRIM()



LTRIM + RTRIM

LTRIM

Remove any leading spaces

Syntax

`LTRIM(string)`

Example

`LTRIM(" Maria ")` ➔ "Maria"

RTRIM

Remove any trailing spaces

Syntax

`RTRIM(string)`

Example

`RTRIM(" Maria ")` ➔ " Maria"

TRIM

Remove both leading & trailing spaces

Syntax

`TRIM(string)`

Example

`TRIM(" Maria ")` ➔ "Maria"

Product2	
Keyboard	Abc
Keyboard	Abc
Keyboard	Abc
Keyboard	Abc
Monitor	Abc
Mouse	Abc

Product LEN	
LEN([Product2])	

Product2	
Keyboard	9
Keyboard	10
Keyboard	8
Keyboard	9
Monitor	21
Mouse	15

Product2	
Keyboard	36
Monitor	21
Mouse	15

Search Functions

1# GROUP

Return whether the Substring **exists or not**

Functions

- STARTSWITH
- ENDSWITH
- CONTAINS

Result TRUE FALSE

`CONTAINS ("Canon-789-CER5" , "-")`

TRUE

Return the **Position** of Substring

Functions

- FIND
- FINDNTH

Result Number

`FIND ("Canon-789-CER5" , "-")`

6



Find, Findnths

FIND

Returns the position of
First occurrence

Example

`FIND ("Canon-789-CER5" , "-")`

6

FINDNTH

Returns the position of
Nth occurrence

Example

`FINDNTH ("Canon-789-CER5" , "-", 2)`

10

FIND

Syntax `FIND(string,substring,[start])` Results Number

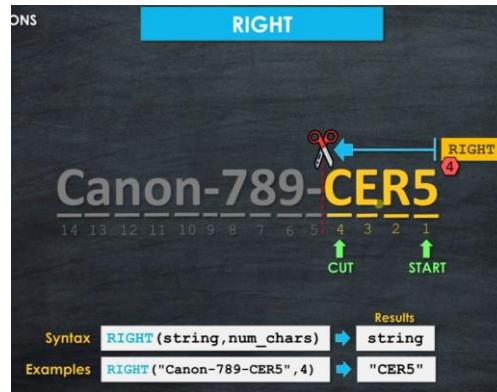
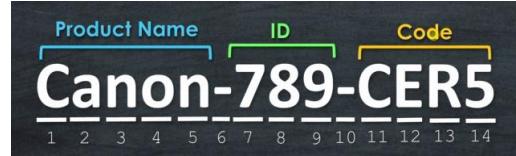
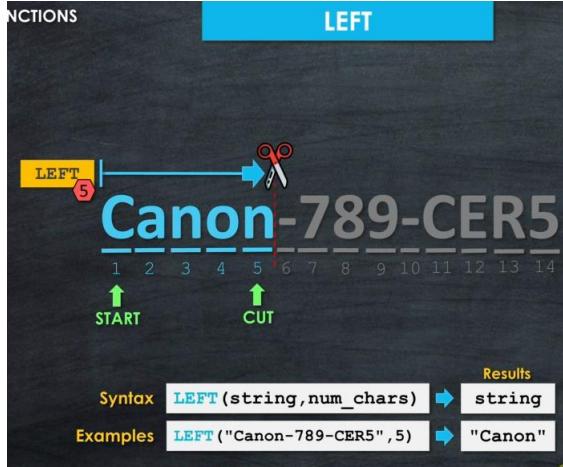
Examples `FIND("Canon-789-CER5","-")` 6
`FIND("Canon-789-CER5","-",7)` 10

FINDNTH

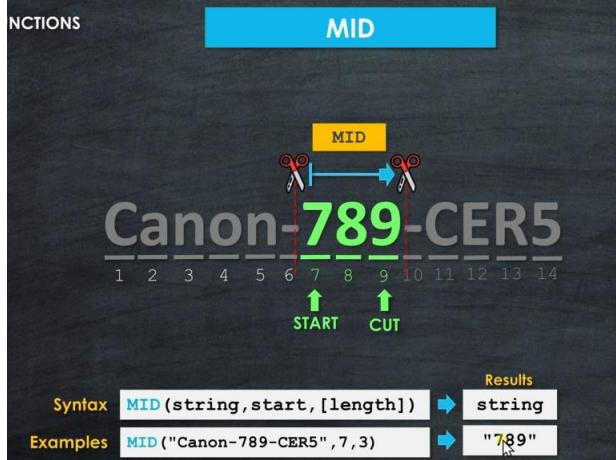
Syntax `FINDNTH(string,substring,occurrence)` Results Number

Examples `FINDNTH("Canon-789-CER5", "-", 2)` 10

String Functions: Left, Right, Mid



String Functions: Left, Right, Mid



Concat Functions



[First Name] + " " + [Last Name]

[Category] + ":" + [Product Name]



Split Functions



Syntax	<code>SPLIT(string, delimiter, token number)</code>	Results
Example	<code>SPLIT("Canon-789-CER5", "-", 1)</code>	String → "Canon"
	<code>SPLIT("Canon-789-CER5", "-", 2)</code>	→ "789"
	<code>SPLIT("Canon-789-CER5", "-", 3)</code>	→ "CER5"





Split Functions Task

Extract the **phone number** part:

+49-162-9824-5432

Country Code	Area Code	PHONE NUMBER
-----------------	--------------	-----------------

Phone (Number)

Small Data Source

`SPLIT([Phone], "-", 3) + SPLIT([Phone], "-", 4)`



Split Functions Task

Extract the **phone number** part:

+49-162-9824-5432

Country Code	Area Code	PHONE NUMBER
-----------------	--------------	-----------------

Phone (Number)

Small Data Source

`SPLIT([Phone], "-", 3) + SPLIT([Phone], "-", 4)`

SPLIT Methods

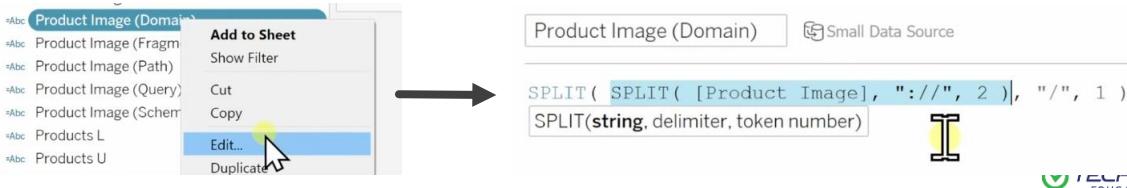
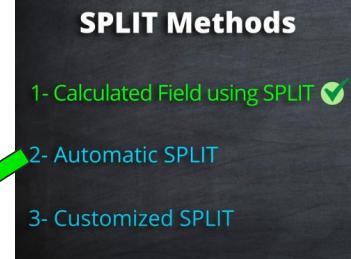
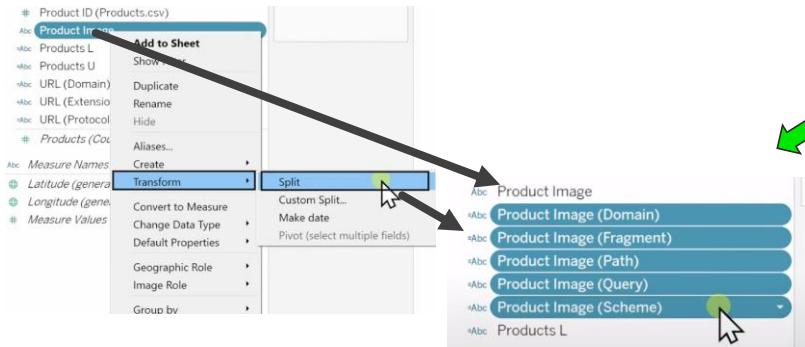
1- Calculated Field using SPLIT

2- Automatic SPLIT

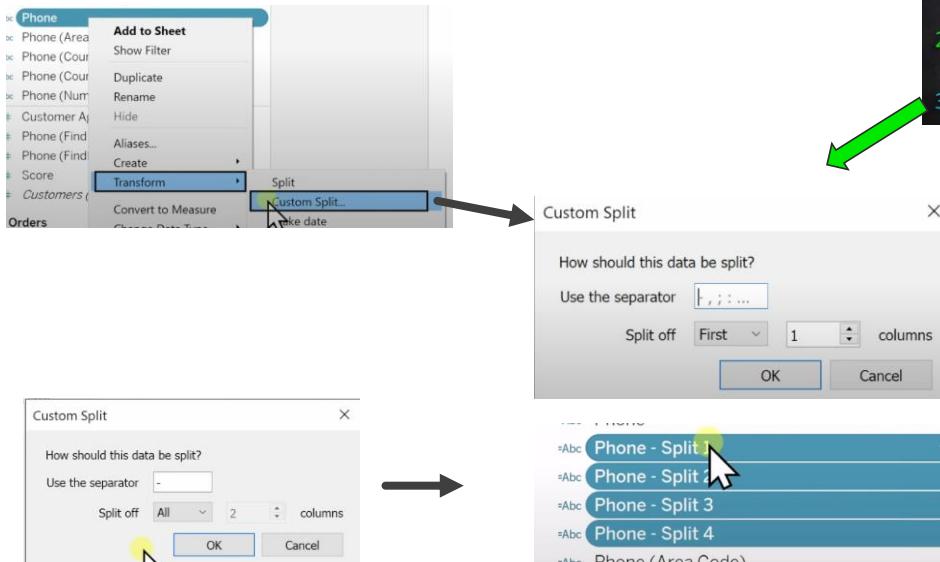
3- Customized SPLIT



Split Functions



Split Functions



Phone	+1-555-123-4567	Abc
	+1-888-987-6543	Abc
	+33-612-345-1678	Abc
	+49-151-1234-5678	Abc
	+49-162-9876-5432	Abc



Replace Functions



Syntax	REPLACE(string,substring,replacement)	Results
Example	REPLACE("Louis St. Paris","St.","Street")	String "Louis Street Paris"
	REPLACE("Ann Paris","St.","Street")	"Ann Paris"

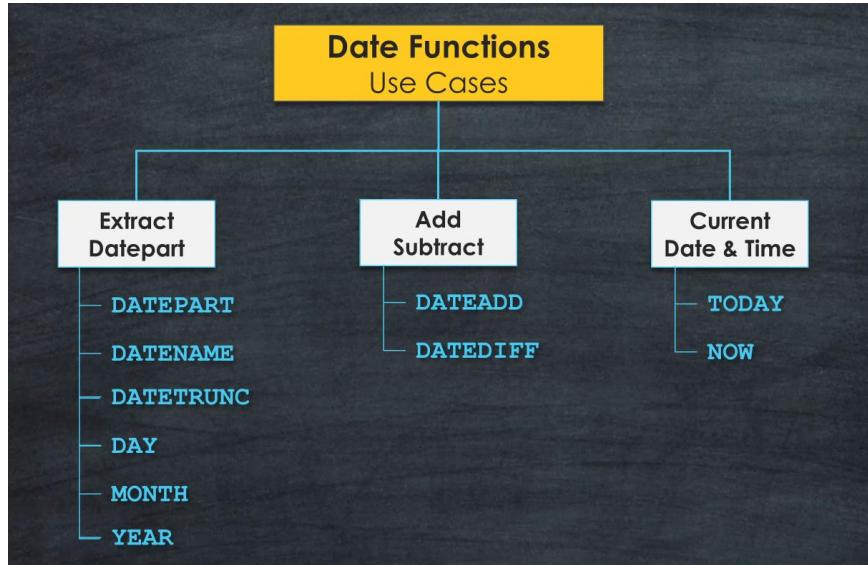
Phone (Replace) Small Data Source

REPLACE(REPLACE([Phone], "+", "00"), "-", "")



Phone	Phone (Replace)	
+1-555-123-4567	001-555-123-4567	Abc
+1-888-987-6543	001-888-987-6543	Abc
+33-612-345-1678	0033-612-345-1678	Abc
+49-151-1234-5678	0049-151-1234-5678	Abc
+49-162-9876-5432	0049-162-9876-5432	Abc

Date Functions



Date Functions

DATEPART

```

graph TD
    Date[2025-08-20] --> Year[YEAR  
2025]
    Date --> Month[MONTH  
8]
    Date --> Day[DAY  
20]
  
```

Syntax

<code>DATEPART(date_part,date)</code>	→ Number
---------------------------------------	----------

Examples

<code>DATEPART('day',#2025-08-20#)</code>	→ 20
<code>DATEPART('month',#2025-08-20#)</code>	→ 8
<code>DATEPART('year',#2025-08-20#)</code>	→ 2025

Order Date (Year) Big Data Source

`DATEPART("year", [Order Date])`

DATENAME

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BEST PRACTICE

Avoid `DATENAME()` since data type String slower than Number

```

graph TD
    Date[2025-08-20] --> Year[YEAR  
2025]
    Date --> Month[MONTH  
August]
    Date --> Day[DAY  
20]
  
```

Syntax

<code>DATENAME(date_part,date)</code>	→ String
---------------------------------------	----------

Examples

<code>DATENAME('year',#2025-08-20#)</code>	→ '2025'
<code>DATENAME('month',#2025-08-20#)</code>	→ 'August'
<code>DATENAME('day',#2025-08-20#)</code>	→ '20'

Order Date (Year) Big Data Source

`DATENAME("year", [Order Date])`

Date Functions

DATE FUNCTIONS

DATETRUNC

```

graph LR
    Date[2025-08-20 09:45:21] --> Day[DAY  
2025-08-20 00:00:00]
    Date --> Month[MONTH  
2025-08-01 00:00:00]
    Date --> Year[YEAR  
2025-01-01 00:00:00]
  
```

Syntax

<code>DATETRUNC(date_part,date)</code>	→ DATE & TIME
--	---------------

Examples

<code>DATETRUNC('day',#2025-08-20 09:45:21#)</code>	→ 2025-08-20 00:00:00
<code>DATETRUNC('month',#2025-08-20 09:45:21#)</code>	→ 2025-08-01 00:00:00
<code>DATETRUNC('year',#2025-08-20 09:45:21#)</code>	→ 2025-01-01 00:00:00

Date Functions

DAY, MONTH, YEAR

2025 - 08 - 20

YEAR MONTH DAY

2025 8 20

Syntax

DAY(date)	MONTH(date)	YEAR(date)	Number
-----------	-------------	------------	--------

Examples

Example	Results
DAY(#2025-08-20#)	20
MONTH(#2025-08-20#)	8
YEAR(#2025-08-20#)	2025

All Functions

2025-08-20 09:45:21

date_part	Number	String	Date & Time
DATEPART	DATENAME	DATETRUNC	
year	2025	2025	2025-01-01 00:00:00
quarter	3	3	2025-07-01 00:00:00
month	8	August	2025-08-01 00:00:00
day	20	20	2025-08-20 00:00:00
weekday	4	Wednesday	2025-08-20 00:00:00
hour	9	9	2025-08-20 09:00:00
minute	45	45	2025-08-20 09:45:00
second	21	21	2025-08-20 09:45:21



Date Functions

DATE FUNCTIONS

DATEADD

2025 - 08 - 20

+3 YEAR +3 MONTH +3 DAY

2028 - 11 - 30 2025 - 11 - 30 2025 - 08 - 23

Syntax

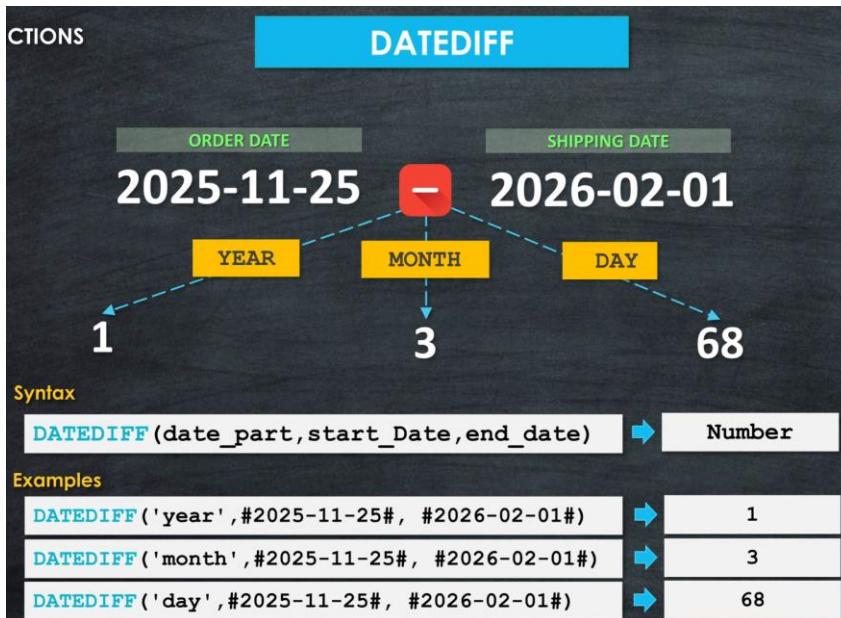
DATEADD(date_part,interval,date)	Date
----------------------------------	------

Examples

Example	Results
DATEADD("Year", 3, #2025-08-20#)	2028-08-20
DATEADD("month", 3, #2025-08-20#)	2025-11-20
DATEADD("DAY", 3, #2025-08-20#)	2028-08-23
DATEADD("Year", -3, #2025-08-20#)	2022-08-20
DATEADD("day", -3, #2025-08-20#)	2025-08-17



Date Functions



ZN, IFNULL, ISNULL

NULL Functions

Use Cases

Main Purpose is to Handle Missing Values (NULLs)

Calculation Accuracy

- Null Values can affect calculations and aggregations.

Data Quality and Completeness

- Identify data gaps, data entry, and data collection issues.



ZN, IFNULL, ISNULL

NULL FUNCTIONS

ZN, IFNULL, ISNULL

ZN – Replace **NULL** values with **Zero**

IFNULL – Replace **NULL** with **Specific Value**

ISNULL – Return **TRUE** if value is **NULL**, and **FALSE** otherwise

Customer	Sales	Country	Number	Any type, depends on Input		TRUE	FALSE
			ZN([Sales])	IFNULL([Sales], 0)	IFNULL([Country], "N/A")	ISNULL([Country])	
John	1800	NULL	1800	1800	N/A	TRUE	
Maria	NULL	USA	0	0	USA	FALSE	
Martin	350	NULL	350	350	N/A	TRUE	
Georg	250	France	250	250	France	FALSE	

Logical Functions

Logical Functions Use Cases

- Conditional Operations
 - IF
 - ELSE
 - ELSEIF
 - IIF
 - CASE WHEN

- Logical Operators
 - AND
 - OR
 - NOT

L FUNCTIONS

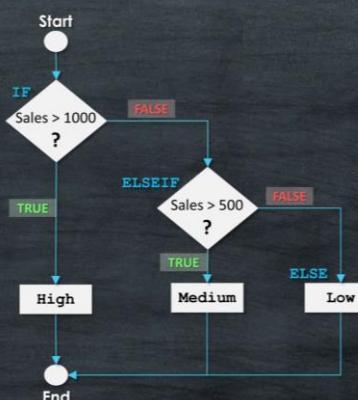
```
IF [SALES] > 1000
THEN "HIGH"
```

```
ELSEIF [SALES] > 500
THEN "MEDIUM"
```

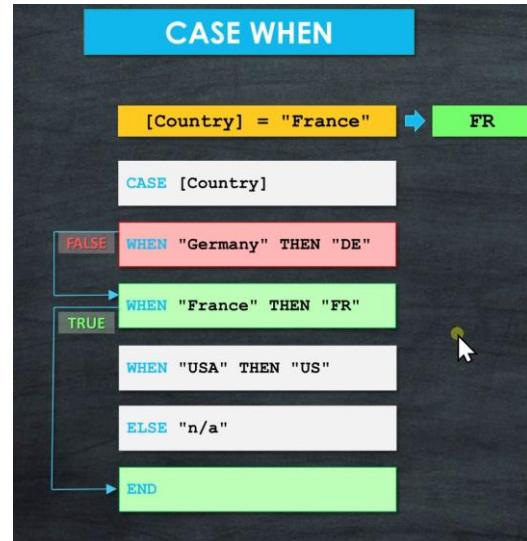
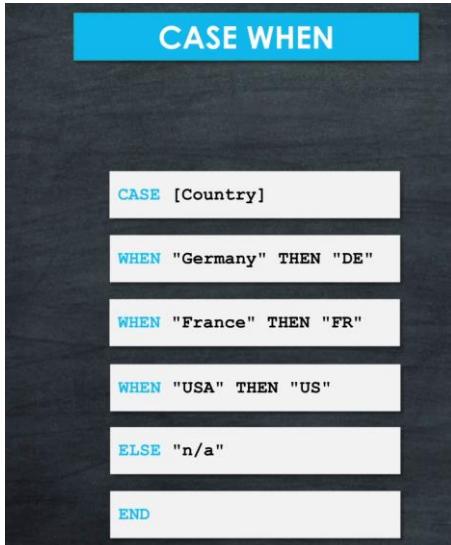
```
ELSE "LOW"
```

```
END
```

IF, ELSE, ELSEIF



Logical Functions – CASE WHEN



Logical Functions - Overall

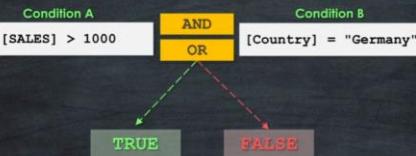
IF, ELSEIF	IIF	CASE WHEN
<pre> IF [SALES] > 1000 THEN "HIGH" ELSEIF [SALES] > 500 THEN "MEDIUM" ELSE "LOW" END </pre>	<pre> IIF([Sales] > 1000, "HIGH", "LOW") </pre>	<pre> CASE [Country] WHEN "Germany" THEN "DE" WHEN "France" THEN "FR" ELSE "U/A" END </pre>
Supports Multiple Conditions	Supports Only One Conditions	Supports Multiple Conditions
Evaluates Multiple Fields	Evaluates Multiple Fields	Evaluates Only One Dimension
Supports Any Data Type	Supports Any Data Type	Supports Only Strings
No Limitations	Easy to Write	Easy to Write & Read



LOGICAL FUNCTIONS- AND - OR

LOGICAL FUNCTIONS

AND, OR



AND/OR logical operators are used to **combine** multiple conditions

AND Syntax

```
IF [SALES] > 1000 AND [Country] = "Germany"
    THEN "HIGH"
END
```

OR Syntax

```
IF [SALES] > 1000 OR [Country] = "Germany"
    THEN "HIGH"
END
```

AND - Returns TRUE if both conditions are TRUE, and FALSE otherwise

OR - Returns TRUE if at least one condition is TRUE, and FALSE otherwise

Sales (AND)

```
IF [Country] = "Germany" AND [Score] > 50
THEN [Sales]
END
```

Customer	Sales	Country	Condition A [Sales] > 1000	Condition B [Country] = "Germany"	A AND B	A OR B
John	1800	Germany	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
Maria	1250	USA	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE
Martin	350	Germany	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE
Georg	400	France	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE

LOGICAL FUNCTIONS- AND - OR

Customer_ID	First_Name	Country	Score	SUM(Sales)
1	Bill	France	76	
2	Gerald	Germany	74	
3	Harry	France	3	
4	Dwight	USA	25	
5	Rutherford	Germany	87	

sales (AND)

```
IF [Country] = "Germany" AND [Score] > 50
THEN [Sales]
END
```

Customer_ID	First_Name	Country	Score	SUM(sales (AND))
1	Bill	France	76	
2	Gerald	Germany	74	
3	Harry	France	3	
4	Dwight	USA	25	
5	Rutherford	Germany	87	
6	Grover	Germany	65	
7	Grover	USA	24	
8	Bill	USA	27	
9	Calvin	USA	54	
10	Dwight	France	50	
11	Ulysses	France	50	
12	Rutherford	Germany	79	
13	Jimmy	France	19	
14	James	Italy	27	
15	Ronald	France	83	
16	Martin	France	78	
17	Martin	France	86	
18	John	Germany	59	
19	Bill	USA	44	
20	Ronald	USA	63	
21	Franklin	France	38	
22	Benjamin	Germany	84	
23	Samuel	Germany	41	
24	Ulysses	France	46	
25	James	Germany	13	
26	Harry	Germany	36	
27	Chester	Germany	44	
28	Warren	France	0	
29	Millard	Italy	84	
30	Benjamin	USA	41	
31	Dwight	Germany	57	

LOGICAL FUNCTIONS- NOT

NOT – Reverse Logical Operator:

- Return **TRUE** if the condition is **FALSE**
- Return **FALSE** if the condition is **TRUE**

Customer	Sales	Country	Condition A [Sales] > 1000	NOT A
John	1800	Germany	TRUE	FALSE
Maria	1250	USA	TRUE	FALSE
Martin	350	Germany	FALSE	TRUE
Georg	400	France	FALSE	TRUE

NOT Syntax

```
IF NOT [Sales] > 1000
  THEN "Low"
END
```

Sales (Not Germany)

```
IF NOT [Country] = "Germany" THEN [Sales]
END
```

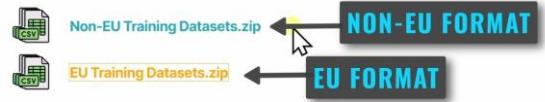


KPI

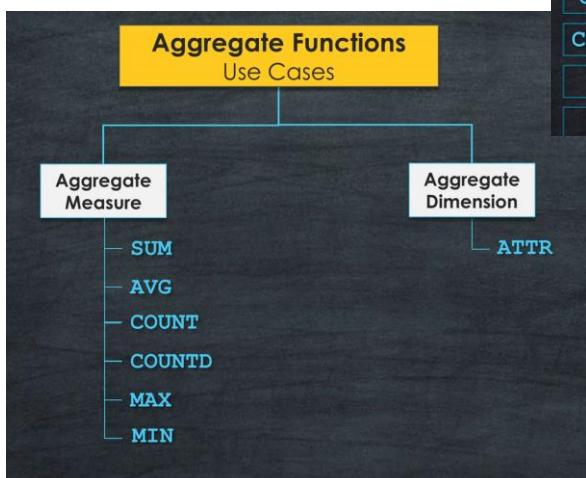
16 DIFFERENT IDEAS TO VISUALIZE YOUR KPIs



Data Format



Aggregate Functions



SUM	Returns the total sum of all values	<code>SUM([Sales])</code>
AVG	Returns the average of all values	<code>AVG([Sales])</code>
COUNT	Counts the number of values	<code>COUNT([Sales])</code>
COUNTD	Counts the number of unique values	<code>COUNTD([Sales])</code>
MAX	Returns the maximum value	<code>MAX([Sales])</code>
MIN	Returns the minimum value	<code>MIN([Sales])</code>



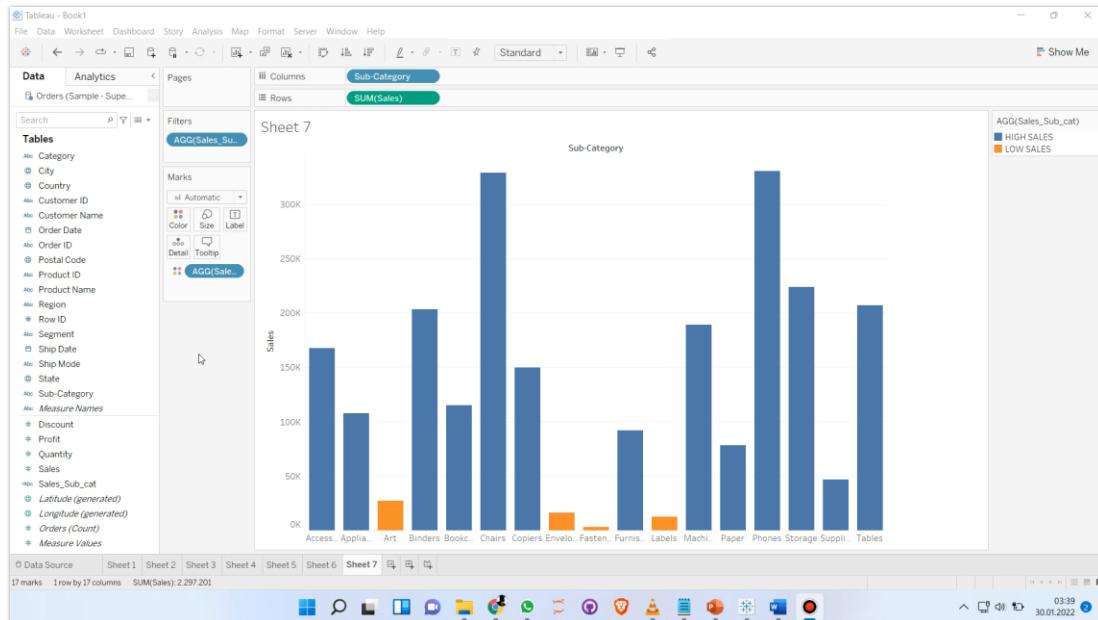


PARAMETERS AND SETS

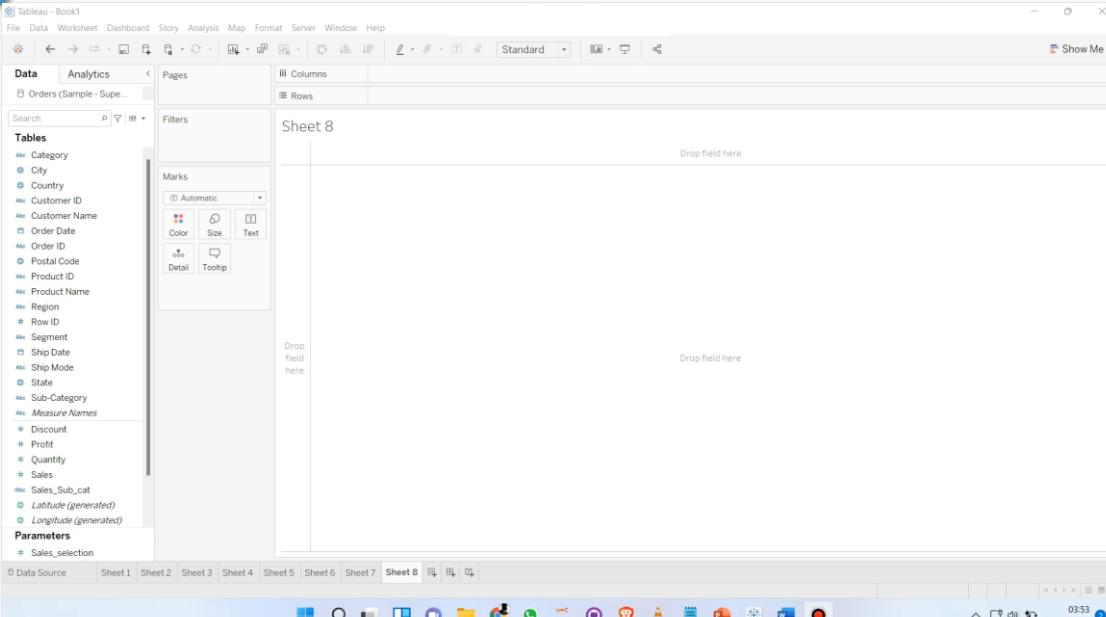
PARAMETERS - 1

The screenshot shows the Tableau desktop interface. On the left, the 'Tables' pane lists dimensions like Category, City, Country, Customer ID, etc., and measures like Profit, Quantity, Sales, etc. The 'Marks' card is set to 'Automatic'. The main workspace is titled 'Sheet 7' and contains two 'Drop field here' placeholders. The bottom navigation bar includes tabs for Data Source, Sheet 1 through Sheet 7, and various system icons.

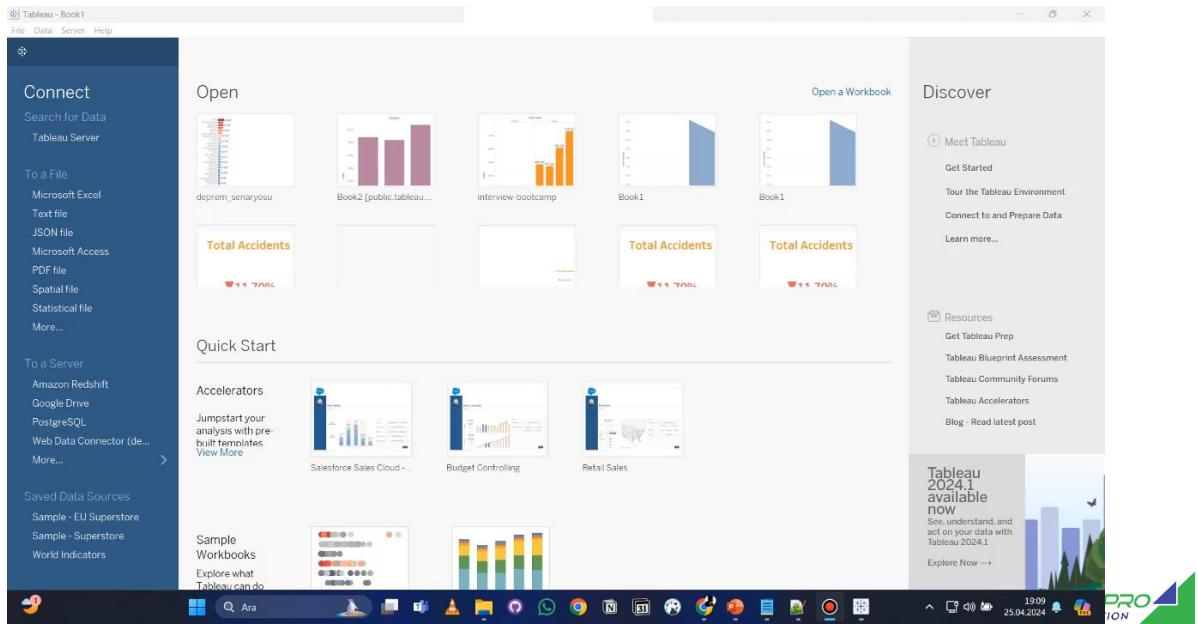
PARAMETERS - 2



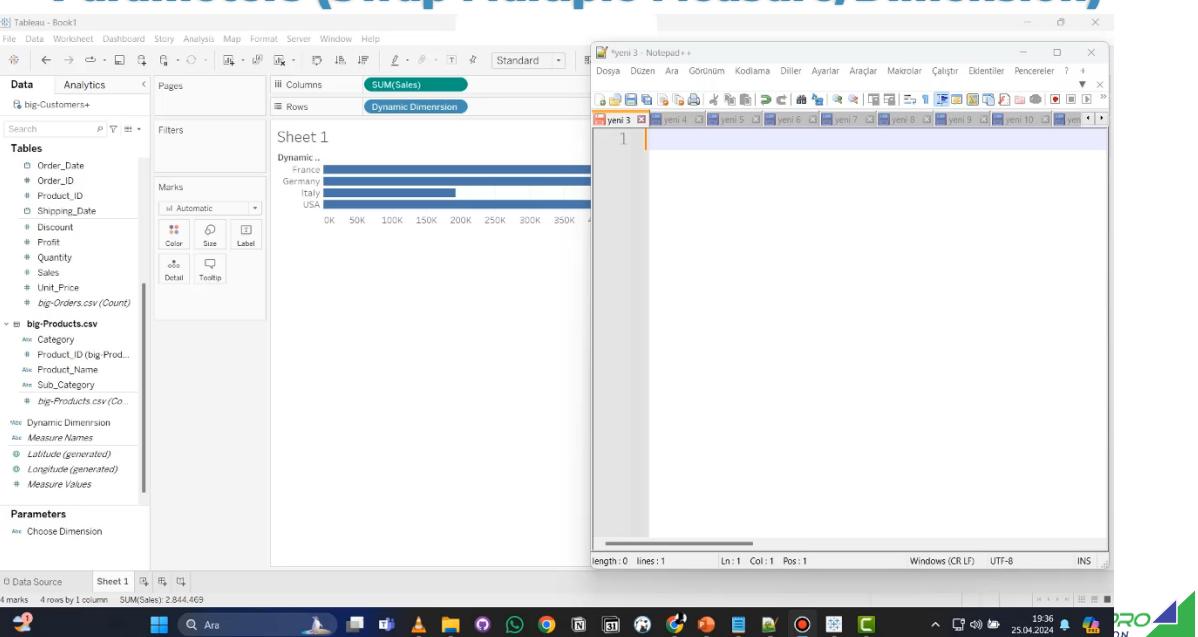
PARAMETERS AND SETS



Parameters (Swap Multiple Measure/Dimension)



Parameters (Swap Multiple Measure/Dimension)



Parameters (Swap Multiple Measure/Dimension)

1 Sales By Country

2 Edit Title dialog showing the <Sheet Name> field.

3 Edit Title dialog showing the <Insert> button highlighted.

4 Insert menu with the 'Username' option selected, which has a submenu: Parameters.Choose Dimension, Parameters.Choose Measure, Parameters.Choose Threshold, and Parameters.Choose Top N Products.

5 Edit Title dialog with the formula <Parameters.Choose Measure> By <Parameters.Choose Dimension>.

Histogram

The visualization shows a histogram with the following details:

- Data Source:** Book1
- Sheets:** Sheet 1 (2), Sheet 3, Sheet 4, Sheet 5
- Table:** Orders (Sample - Superstore)
- Marks:** Automatic, Color, Size, Text, Detail, Tooltip
- Dimensions:** Category, City, Country, Customer ID, Customer Name, Order Date, Order ID, Postal Code, Product ID, Product Name, Region, Row ID, Segment, Ship Date, Ship Mode, State, Sub-Category, Measure Names, Discount, Profit, Quantity, Sales, Latitude (generated), Longitude (generated), Orders (Count), Measure Values
- Measures:** None

Parameters (Swap Multiple Measure/Dimension)

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Source interface. On the left, there's a sidebar titled 'Tables' containing three entries: 'big-Customers.csv', 'big-Orders.csv', and 'big-Products.csv'. Each entry has a list of fields: 'big-Customers.csv' includes Customer_ID, First_Name, Last_Name, Postal_Code, Score; 'big-Orders.csv' includes Order_ID, Order_Date, Product_ID, Shipping_Date, Discount, Profit, Quantity, Sales, Unit_Price; 'big-Products.csv' includes Category, Product_ID, Product_Name. The main workspace is titled 'Sheet 1' and contains two blank 'Drop field here' areas. At the bottom, there's a toolbar with various icons and a status bar showing the date and time.

Parameters Summary

Summary Parameters

- Parameters are **variables** that allow users to **replace** a fixed constant values.
- Parameters can be used in calculations, filters, Text Bins, Reference Lines...
- Parameters are **independent** from the datasource
- The purposes of parameters:
 - add **dynamics, flexibility and interactivity**
 - Enable users to **customize** the views (**Selfservice**)
 - **Reduce** number of views



Tableau - Book1

File Data Server Help

Connect

- Search for Data
- Tableau Server
- To a File
 - Microsoft Excel
 - Text file
 - JSON file
 - Microsoft Access
 - PDF file
 - Spatial file
 - Statistical file
 - More...
- To a Server
 - MySQL
 - Oracle
 - Amazon Redshift
 - Web Data Connector
 - More...
- Saved Data Sources
 - Sample - EU Superstore
 - Sample - Superstore
 - World Indicators

Open

Myfirst dashboard [public.tableau.com]

Sample1 [public.tableau.com]

Book1

World Indicators

Tableau_Sumdata

xbox [public.tableau.com]

xbox

covid19tableauders

covid19tableauders

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Capstone_tab

basketball

tableaucapstoneands...

tableaucapstoneands...

Book2

Discover

Training

View all 87 training videos

Resources

- Get Tableau Prep
- Tableau Blueprint Assessment
- Tableau Community Forums
- Tableau Accelerators
- Blog - Read latest post

Update to 2022.4 Now

HPRO EDUCATION

Set – Group Farkı

Sets	Groups
(Can be) dynamic	Static (must be manually changed)
Binary (In/Out only)	No limit to number of groups
Processed before dimension filters	Processed as dimension filters

	Set (Küme)	Group (Grup)
Tanım	Bir veya daha fazla kategoriye veya koşula dayalı olarak veri öğelerini bir araya getirir.	Belirli bir kategoriye veya özelliğe göre veri öğelerini grupperdir.
İşlev	Veri setindeki öğeleri belirli bir mantıksal veya koşullu küme olarak tanımlar.	Veri setindeki öğeleri belirli bir kategoriye veya özelliğe göre grupper.
İşlem	Veri setindeki öğeleri yalnızca kümeleme amacıyla işaretler.	Veri setindeki öğeleri grupperlere ayırır ve bu grupper üzerinde analiz ve görselleştirme işlemleri yapılabilir.
Sonuçlar	Kümeye dahil olan veya dışlanan öğelerden oluşan bir veri kümesi.	Gruplandırılan öğelerin her biri kendi grupları içinde birlenir.
Esneklik	Kümeler dinamik veya statik olarak oluşturulabilir.	Gruplar statistik ve önceden tanımlanmış bir yapıya sahiptir.
Örnekler	"Yüksek Karlı Ürünler" kümesi, "Yüksek Satış Yapan Müşteriler" kümesi.	"Müşteri Segmentine Göre Gruplar", "Ürün Kategorilerine Göre Gruplar".

EDUCATION

Tableau - Book1

File Data Worksheet Dashboard Story Analysis Map Format Server Window Help

Analytics

Orders (Sample - Supers...)

Search

Tables

- abc Category
- City
- Country
- Customer ID
- Customer Name
- Order Date
- Order ID
- Postal Code
- Product ID
- Product Name
- Region
- # Row ID
- Segment
- Ship Date
- Ship Mode
- State
- Sub-Category
- Measure Names
- # Discount
- # Profit
- # Quantity
- # Sales
- Latitude (generated)
- Longitude (generated)
- # Orders (Count)
- # Measure Values

Pages

Filters

Marks

Sheet 4

Drop field here

Drop field here

Drop field here

Data Source Sheet 1 Sheet 2 Sheet 3 Sheet 4 Sheet 5 Sheet 6 Sheet 7

Tableau - Book1

File Data Worksheet Dashboard Story Analysis Map Format Server Window Help

Analytics

Orders (Sample - Supers...)

Search

Tables

- abc Category
- City
- Country
- Customer ID
- Customer Name
- Order Date
- Order ID
- Postal Code
- Product ID
- Product Name
- Region
- # Row ID
- Segment
- Ship Date
- Ship Mode
- State
- Sub-Category
- Top5 Sales & Profit
- Measure Names
- # Discount
- # Profit
- # Quantity
- # Sales
- Latitude (generated)
- Longitude (generated)
- # Orders (Count)
- # Measure Values

Pages

Filters

Marks

Sheet 7

Drop field here

Drop field here

Drop field here

Data Source Sheet 1 Sheet 2 Sheet 3 Sheet 4 Sheet 5 Sheet 6 Sheet 7



Sets Intersection

A screenshot of the Tableau desktop application. The title bar says "Tableau - Book1". The menu bar includes File, Data, Worksheet, Dashboard, Story, Analysis, Map, Format, Server, Window, Help. The top toolbar has various icons for file operations like Open, Save, Print, etc. The left sidebar shows "Tables" with fields: City, Country, Customer ID, Customer Name, Order Date, Order ID, Postal Code, Product ID, Product Name, Region, Row ID, Sales > 1K, Segment, Ship Date, Ship Mode, State, Sub-Category, Measure Names, Discount, Profit, Quantity, Sales, Latitude (generated), Longitude (generated), Orders (Count), and Measure Values. A search bar is at the top of the sidebar. The main workspace is titled "Sheet 8" and contains two large, empty rectangular areas labeled "Drop field here" and "Drop Field here". The bottom navigation bar shows tabs for Data Source, Sheet 1, Sheet 2, Sheet 3, Sheet 4, Sheet 5, Sheet 6, Sheet 7, and Sheet 8, with Sheet 8 selected. There are also icons for Undo, Redo, and Save.

