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| Exp No: 7 Date: | Data Visualization Using Power BI |
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Aim:

To learn the Tableau interface and develop skills in connecting to various data sources (Excel, CSV, SQL databases), creating basic visualizations (bar charts, line charts, pie charts), creating calculated fields, and building interactive dashboards and stories.

Procedure:

Step 1: Launch Tableau and Explore Interface

- Open Tableau Desktop.
- Familiarize yourself with the interface:
- Start Page (Connect pane, Open options)
- Data Pane (lists tables and fields)
- Sheets (for building visualizations)
- Dashboard and Story tabs

Step 2: Connect to Data Sources

- In the Connect pane, choose your data source type:
- Excel: Browse and select an Excel file, choose the sheet, and click Sheet1.
- CSV: Browse and select the CSV file, click Sheet1.
- SQL Database: Enter server, database credentials, select tables, and connect.
- Ensure your data appears in the Data Pane.

Step 3: Create Basic Visualizations

- Drag fields from the Data Pane to the Rows and Columns shelves:
- Bar Chart: Place a categorical field on Columns and a numerical field on Rows.
- Line Chart: Place a time/date field on Columns and a numerical field on Rows.
- Pie Chart: Use Marks → Pie, drag a categorical field to Color and numerical field to Angle.
- Use the Show Me panel to explore recommended visualization types.
- Format visualizations with colors, labels, and titles.

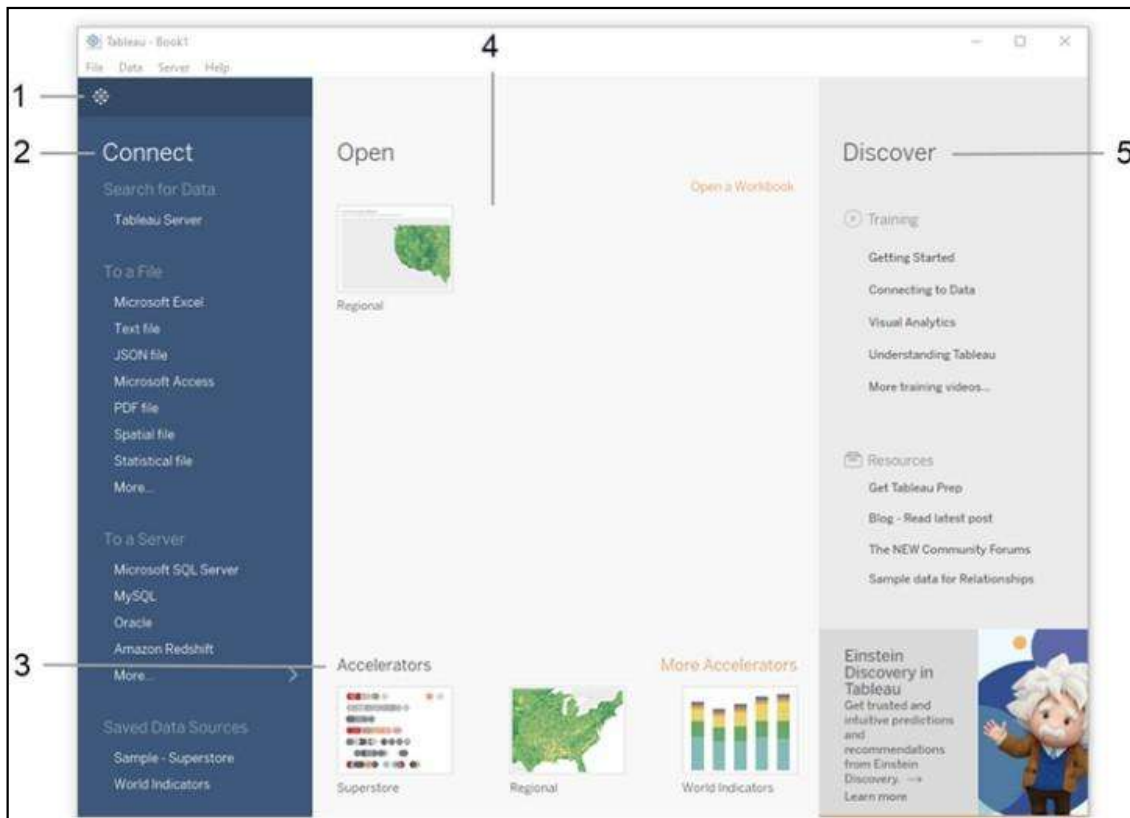
Step 4: Create Calculated Fields

- Click Analysis → Create Calculated Field.
- Enter a formula, e.g., $\text{TotalSales} = [\text{Quantity}] * [\text{UnitPrice}]$.
- Use the calculated field in your visualizations to enhance insights.

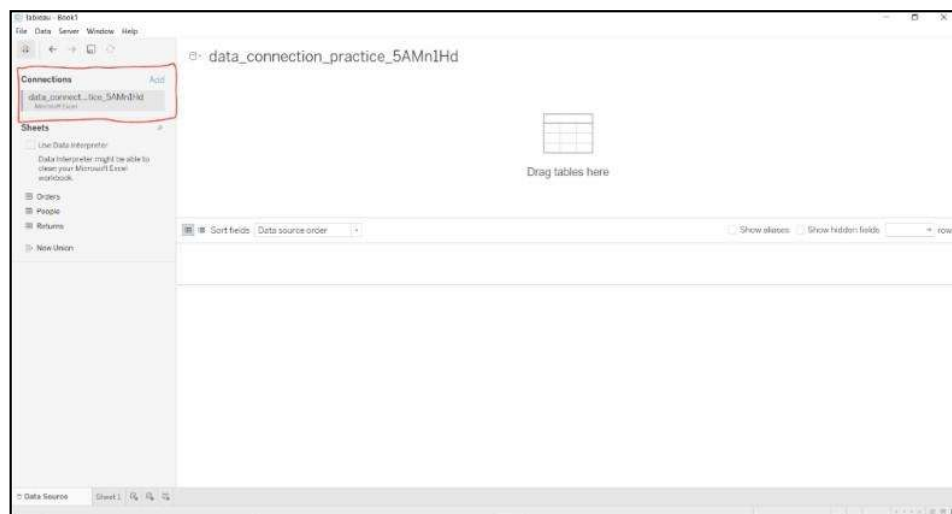
Step 5: Build Dashboards and Stories

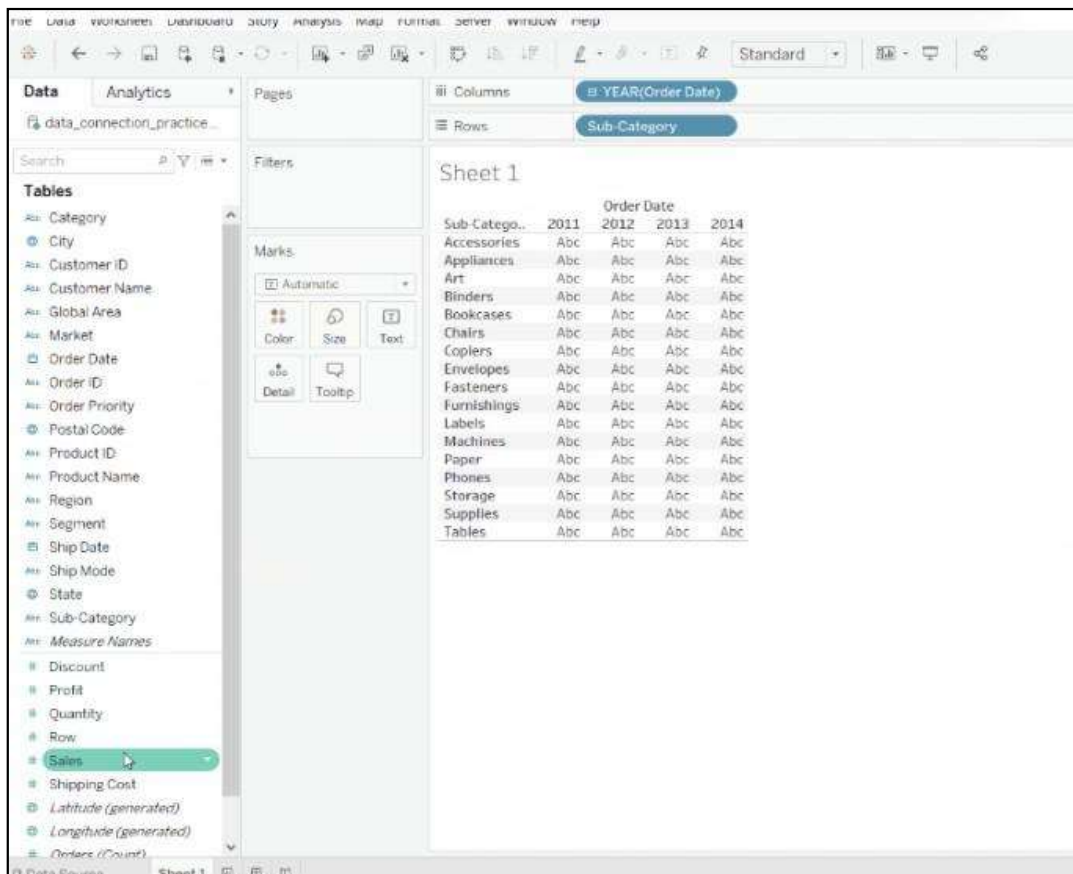
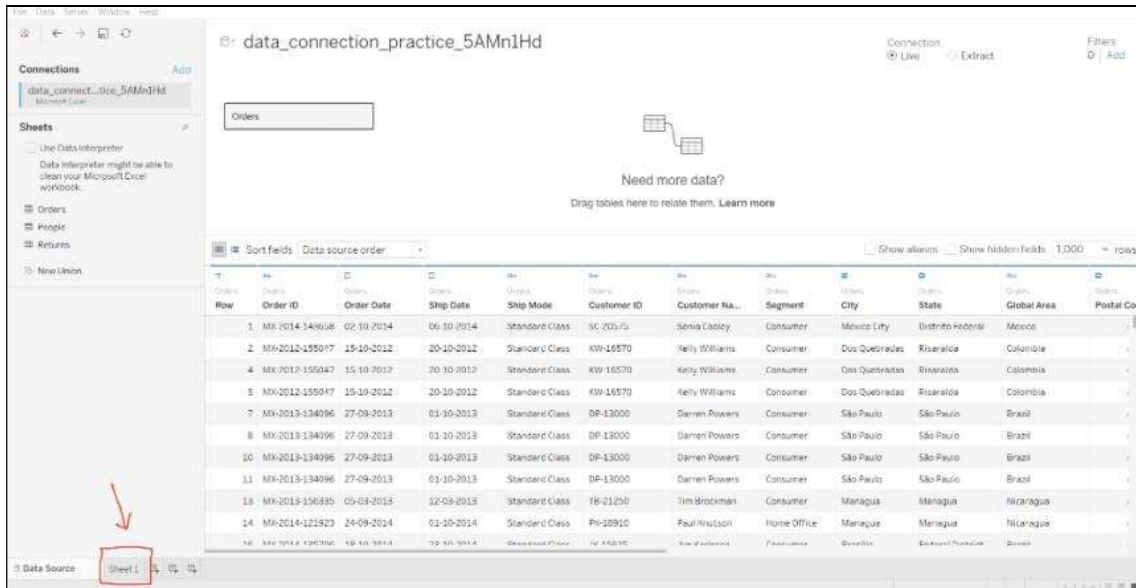
- Click Dashboard → New Dashboard:
- Drag multiple sheets onto the dashboard canvas.
- Add filters, legends, and interactivity.
- Click Story → New Story:
- Combine multiple dashboards and visualizations into a narrative format.
- Add captions and navigation points.
- Customize layout, formatting, and interactivity for clarity.
- Save the workbook: File → Save As.

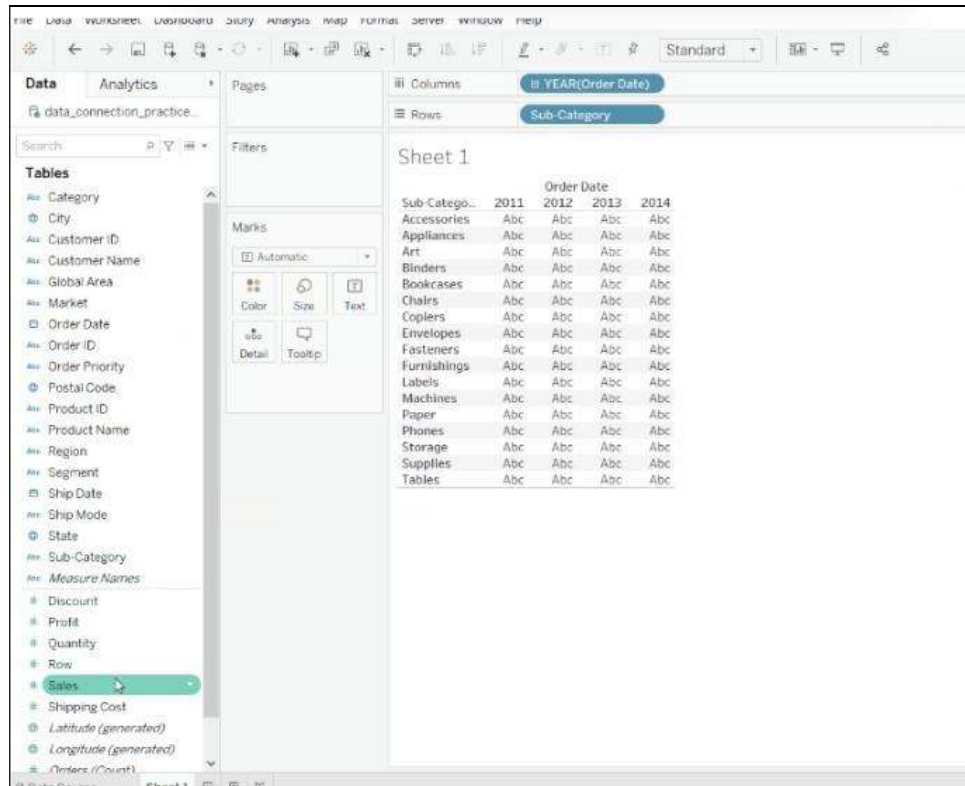
7.1 Introduction to Tableau and its interface



Connecting to various data sources (Excel, CSV, SQL databases)

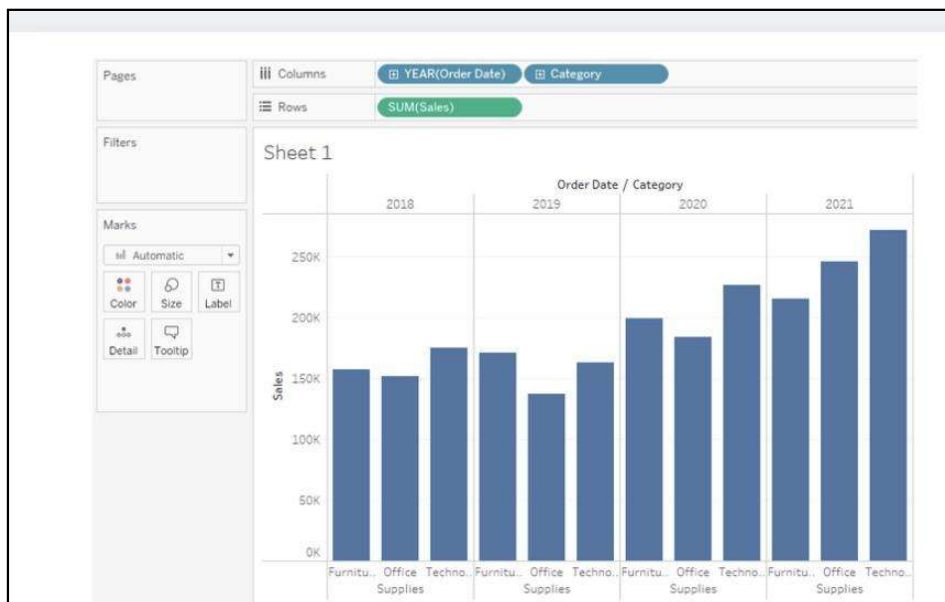




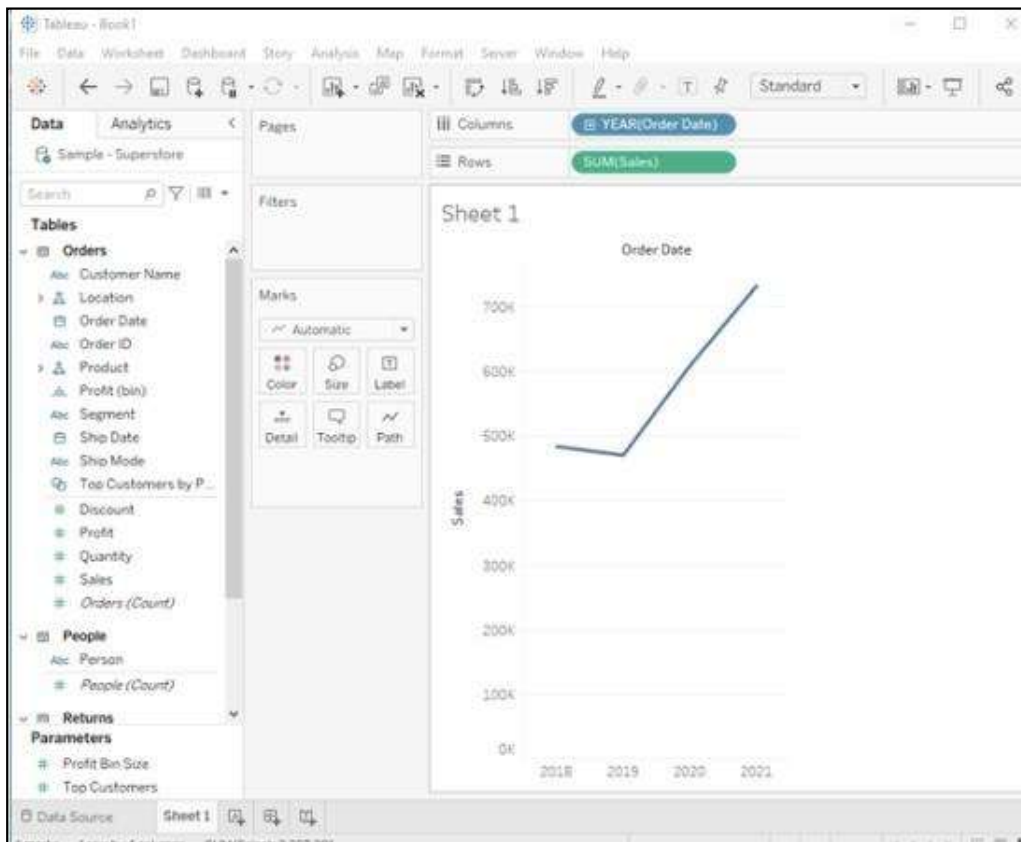


7.2 Creating basic visualizations: bar charts, line charts,

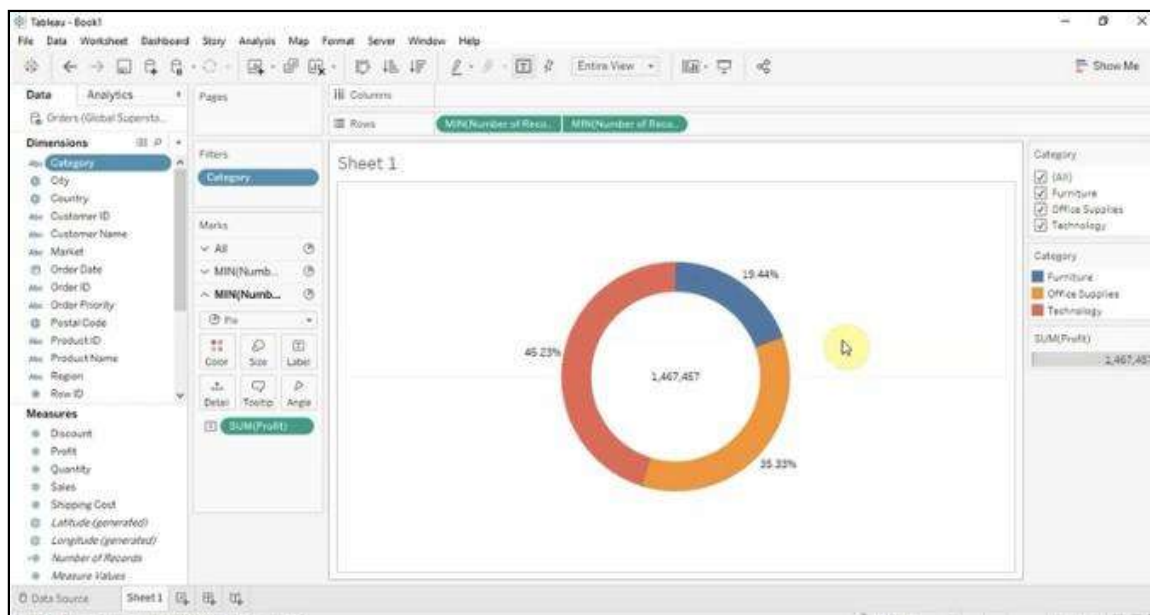
pie charts Bar chart



Line chart



Pie chart



7.3 Creating calculated fields

A calculated field in Tableau is like making your own math rule using the data you already have

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with a line chart titled "Calculated Fields Tutorial". The chart displays "Sum of Sales" on the y-axis (ranging from \$800.00 to \$1,100.00) against "Order Date" on the x-axis. Data points are labeled: \$816.60, \$819.75, \$944.51, and \$1,065.10. A red arrow points to the "Create Calculated Field..." option in the "Data" pane. Another red arrow points to the "Calculated Field..." option in the "Create" menu. A third red arrow points to the "SUM([Sales])" field in the "Sum of Sales" dialog box. A fourth red arrow points to the "ABS(number)" function in the "All" list. A tooltip for "ABS(number)" is visible, stating: "Returns the absolute value of the given number. Example: ABS(-7) = 7".

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with a bar chart titled "Calculated Fields Tutorial". The chart displays "Sum of Sales" on the y-axis (ranging from \$800.00 to \$1,100.00) against "Order Date" on the x-axis. Data points are labeled: \$816.60, \$819.75, \$944.51, and \$1,065.10. A red arrow points to the "Create Calculated Field..." option in the "Data" pane. Another red arrow points to the "Calculated Field..." option in the "Create" menu. A third red arrow points to the "SUM([Sales])" field in the "Sum of Sales" dialog box. A fourth red arrow points to the "ABS(number)" function in the "All" list. A tooltip for "ABS(number)" is visible, stating: "Returns the absolute value of the given number. Example: ABS(-7) = 7".

Result:

This experiment introduced Tableau's interface and workflow, including connecting to data sources, creating visualizations, using calculated fields, and building dashboards and stories. Tableau simplifies data exploration and helps communicate insights effectively. To learn the Power BI interface and develop skills in connecting to various data sources (Excel, CSV, SQL databases), creating basic visualizations (bar charts, line charts, pie charts), using calculated columns and measures, and building interactive dashboards.