Filtering and sorting

INTRODUCTION TO TABLEAU



Lis Sulmont
Content Program Manager at Duolingo



Filtering

What data should be kept and excluded from the view?

For example, filter by...

- Category sales data for electronic products only
- Date range sensor measurements from the past week
- Location subscriptions bought in Asia
- Min/max value departments that have met performance threshold
- Top N values top ten performing store locations

Types of filters in Tableau

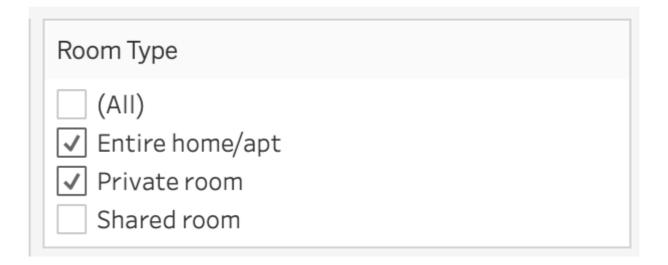
Order of operation:

- 1. Extract filters
- 2. Data source filters
- 3. Context filters
- 4. Dimension filters
- 5. Measure filters

Dimension filters (in blue)

Categorical/discrete data

Selecting values



- Define a pattern with a wildcard (e.g., neighborhoods that start with "T")
- Conditions (e.g., neighborhoods that have at least 20 listings)
- Top/Bottom records (e.g., top 5 neighborhoods with highest average price)

Measure filters (in green)

Quantitative data

Range of values



- At least, at most, or equals
- Null or non- null values

Sorting

Tableau defaults on alphabetical sorting on dimension

Alternative:

• Sort by metric ascending or descending (e.g., show highest grossing products at the top)

Dataset

# communica Year =	communication_infrastructure Country	# communication_infrastructure.csv Broadband Subscribers per 100 ppl	# communication_infrastructure.csv Cell Phones per 100 People
2011	Congo, Rep.	0.0290	86.100
2011	Congo, Dem. Rep.	null	23.500
2011	Comoros	0.0566	30.600
2011	Colombia	7.2100	99.600
2011	China	11.4000	72.100
2011	Chile	11.7000	130.000
2011	Chad	0.1290	29.800
2011	Central African Repu	0.0181	22.200
2011	Cape Verde	4.2000	78.000
2011	Canada	32.7000	77.700
2011	Cameroon	0.0522	51.100





Sorting and filtering through selection

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Lis Sulmont

Curriculum Manager at DataCamp





Filtering through the filter shelf

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Aggregation INTRODUCTION TO TABLEAU



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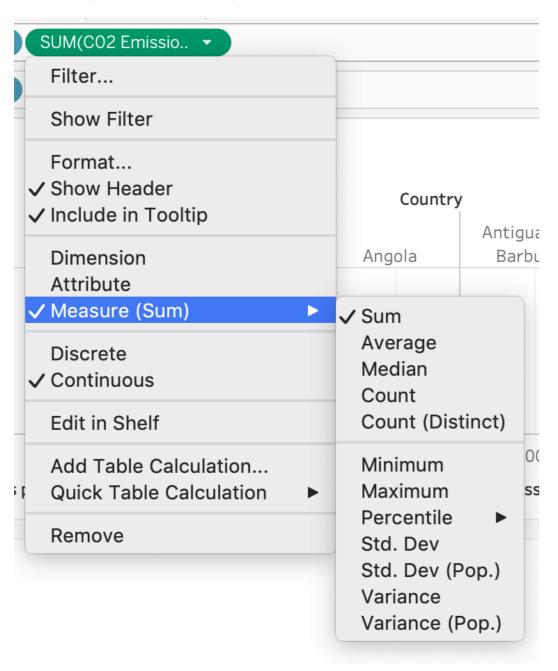
What is aggregation?

Gathering and summarizing data points for analytics

For example:

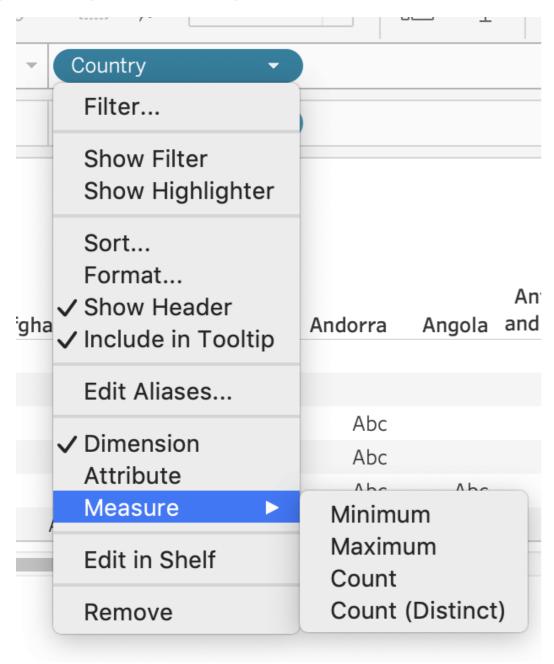
- Summing up all sales transactions to get the quarter's total sales amount
- Calculating the average age of a user
- Counting the distinct customers from all the transactions
- Finding the product with the maximum sales

Aggregating measures



• Sum is the default aggregation on measure

Aggregating dimensions



 Aggregating a dimension creates a temporary measure:

CNT(Country)

Dataset

Abc development_indica Sub Region	development_in Country	Abc development_indic Continent	# ▼ developm Year T	# development_indicators.csv Child Mortality Rate	# development_indicators.c GDP per Capita	# development_indicators.csv C02 Emissions per Person	# development_indicators.csv Life Expectancy
Southern Asia	Afghanistan	Asia	1960	364.000	1,210	0.0461	38.6000
Southern Eur	Albania	Europe	1960	188.000	2,790	1.2400	62.7000
Northern Afri	Algeria	Africa	1960	245.000	6,520	0.5540	52.0000

Abc development_indicators.csv Life Expectancy (Grouped)	=Abc Calculation GDP per Capita (Grouped)
0-40	<5000
>60	<5000
>=50 and <= 60	>= 5000 and <20000



Scatter plots and aggregations

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Lis Sulmont
Curriculum Manager at DataCamp





Calculated fields

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What are calculated fields?

Calculated fields allow you to create new data from data that already exists in your data source. $^{\!1}$

¹ https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_calculatedfields_create.htm



Examples of calculated fields

- With sales_amount_usd
 - Calculated field sales_amount_euro = sales_amount_usd * 0.90
- With gas_prices
 - Calculated field gas_prices_rounded_up = CEILING(gas_prices)
- With emails
 - o Calculated field gmail_emails = ENDSWITH(emails, "@gmail.com")

Examples of calculated fields

- With date
 - Calculated field year = YEAR(date)
- With price and earnings
 - o Calculated field price_earnings_ratio = prices / earnings
- And much more...

What are calculated fields?

Calculated fields allow you to create new data from data that already exists in your data source. 1

- Creates a new column
- Underlying data is unaffected

¹ https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_calculatedfields_create.htm



Functions

Examples: CEILING() , ENDSWITH() , DIV()

- 1. Number functions
- 2. String functions
- 3. Date functions
- 4. Type conversions
- 5. Logical functions

... and more!¹

¹ https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions.htm



Dataset

mean_years_school.csv Country	# mean_yea Years	# mean_years_school.csv Men 25-34	# mean_years_school Men 35-44	# mean_years_school Men 45-54	# mean_years_school Men 55-64	# mean_years_sch Men 64+	# mean_years_school.csv Women 25-34	# mean_years_school.csv Women 35-44	# mean_years_school.csv Women 45-54	# mean_years_school.csv Women 55-64
Honduras	1970	2.8800	2.4700	2.2300	1.8100	1.46000	2.6500	2.0600	1.6600	1.3700
Hungary	1970	8.2500	7.8600	7.1300	6.5000	5.83000	7.8600	7.2100	6.3400	5.6500
Iceland	1970	7.9400	8.5600	8.3900	8.0900	7.33000	7.6800	7.7200	6.9400	6.0800
India	1970	3.1900	2.5900	2.1400	1.6900	1.24000	1.3000	0.9100	0.5800	0.3900
Indonesia	1970	4.3900	3.5800	2.8900	2.1700	1.49000	2.8900	2.0900	1.5000	0.9700
Iran	1970	3.3000	2.4300	1.5200	0.8300	0.46000	1.6700	0.9900	0.4400	0.1800





Creating calculated fields

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Lis Sulmont
Curriculum Manager at DataCamp



