

Data Storytelling – Tableau Workshop I DAY 2 pm

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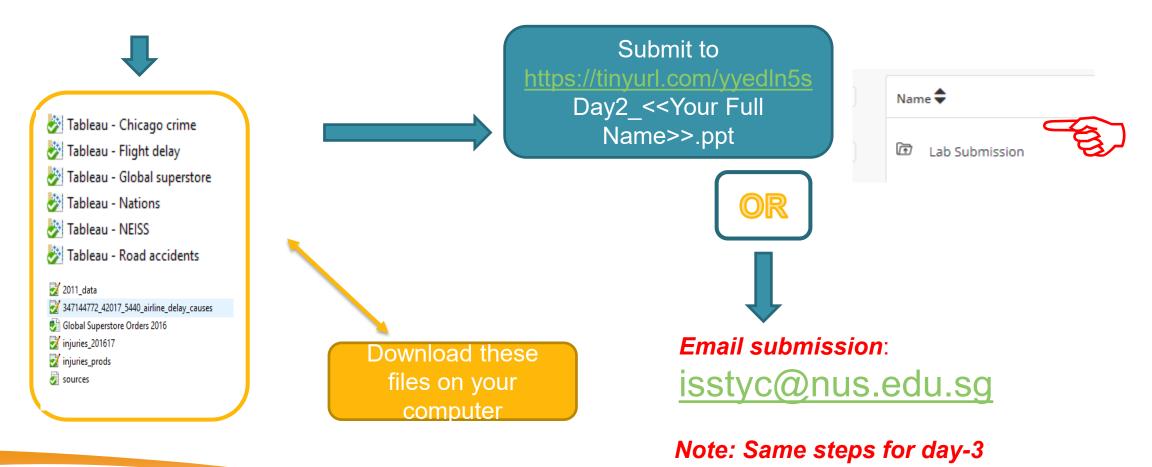
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Learning Objectives

- Familiarise with using charts as building blocks in Tableau
- Practicalities of charting

Material Download (https://tinyurl.com/yyedln5s)

Day 2 and 3 workshop material



submissions





Data visualization is regularly promoted for its ability to reveal stories within data, yet these "data stories" differ in important ways from traditional forms of storytelling.

Storytellers, especially online journalists, have increasingly been integrating visualizations into their narratives, in some cases allowing the visualization to function in place of a written story.

-Edward Segel and Jeffrey Heer

http://vis.stanford.edu/files/2010-Narrative-InfoVis.pdf

How to tell a (data) story?

- Understand the background, facts and impact of the case that you want to communicate. Explore the data.
- What do you want to communicate? A concept or facts? Ask questions round it.
- Weave a story around it. People remember stories not dry facts.
- Use data. Why data? Because you cannot argue with data (to a certain extent)
- Use chart and visualisation. Why? Because people remember pictures not words.





Analytics View View Tell your story. Weaving View the story. •Trends Outliers Correlation Your View View View

- Drill-in /through• Filter Highlight
- Annotations •URL

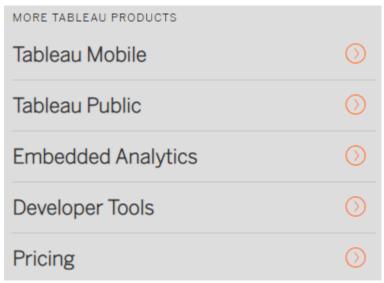
Reduce.

Guided

Intro to Tableau

- Tableau is a relatively 'easy' tool to do visualisations with 'click and drag'.
- Different Tableau products:

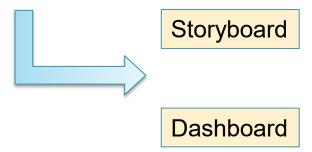




- Entry point: Tableau public (free)
 - But need to share data!

My own story (sequence) to you

- Tableau is a visualisation to platform for you to weave your story. Use it!
- This is the story sequence that we will use:
 - Building block charts (built on top of 'what charts to use?')
 - From charts to:





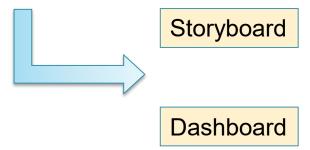


Stroyboard vs Dashboard: what's the difference?

• Story board: Dashboard

My own story to you

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 Work backwards – the story determines the visualisation. Not the other way round.

First steps in Tableau

- First connect to the data set! Trivial. Tableau allows data format of different types. It also data relations across different data sets but we will not cover that.
- Explore the data. 'Listen' to the data speak to you. After that, tell its story

 Only thing you need to understand in Tableau is the concept of dimension and measure (again).



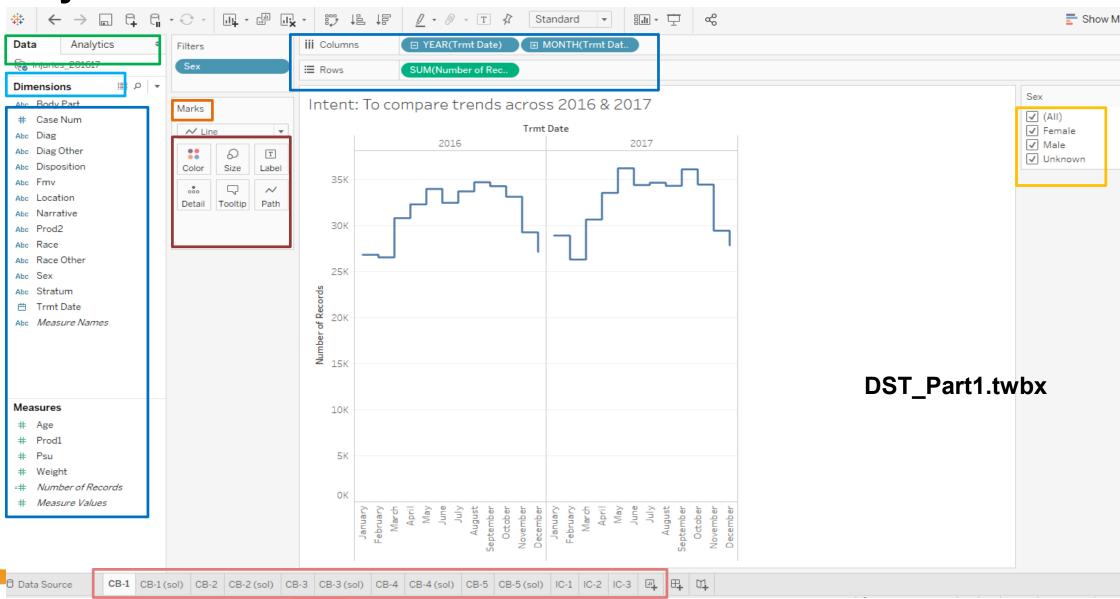
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Dimensions and metrics

- Dimension is the basis that you partition the data into. It is usually of a
 qualitative nature (not always) and sometimes hierarchical in nature.
 Due to the dimensions, it allows you to slice and dice.
- The measures are almost numerical in nature. Due to the numerical nature, they can be averaged, summed up etc.
- Have you used the pivot chart/ table in excel? It is exactly the same concept! Tableau works on the concept of 'pivot chart' but allows more interactivity and many useful other features.
- Another useful feature of Tableau is it allows you to do filter on the dimensions.

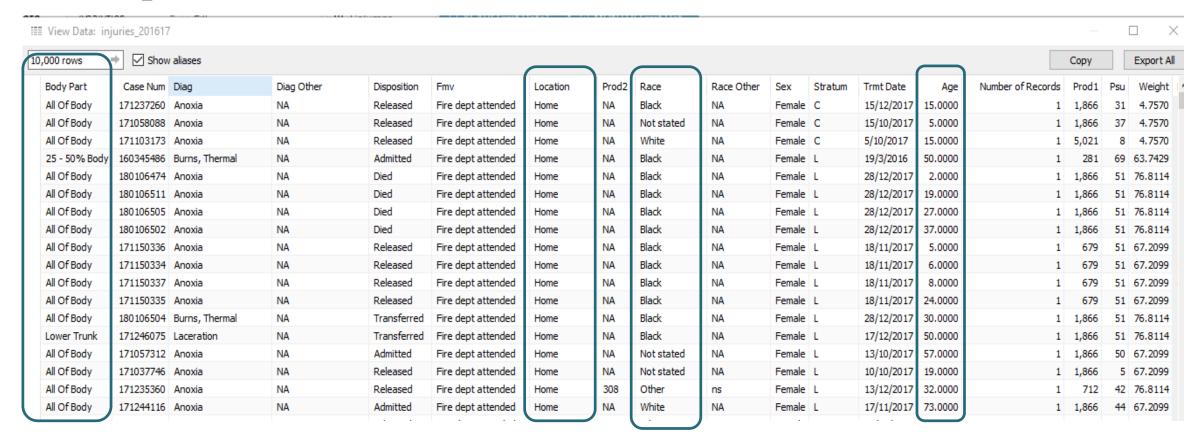
Layout of a Tableau worksheet







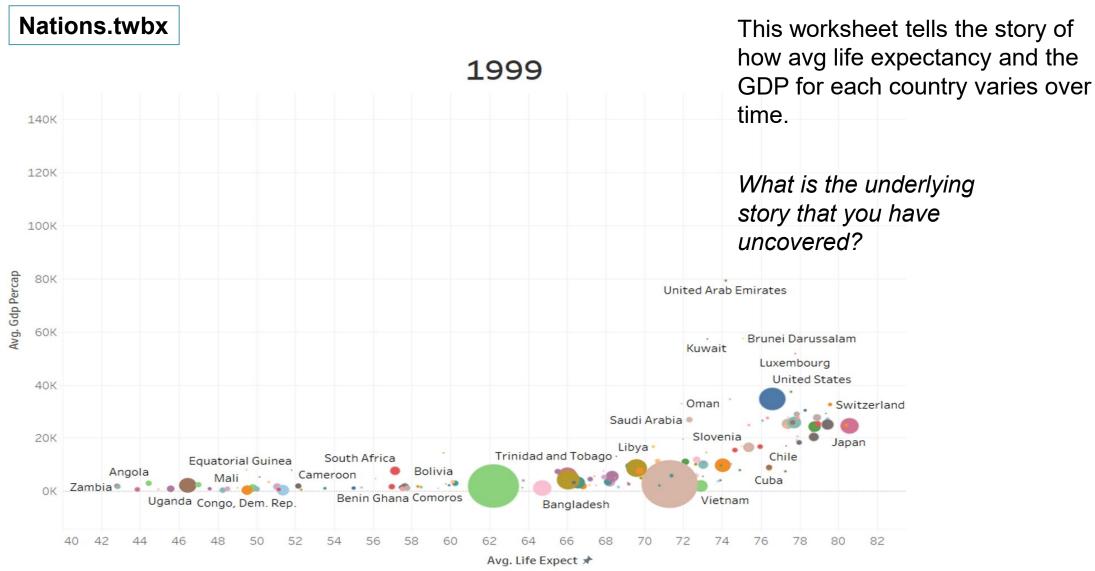
Example of data



Data set injuries_201617.csv records the number of home injuries and the details of each recorded injury



Layout of a Tableau worksheet







What about Text Data ??

Road_accidents.twbx year accident classification road user group causes of accident number of accidents 2012 FATAL Drivers, Riders or Cyclists | Failing to Keep a Proper Lookout 59 2012 FATAL Drivers, Riders or Cyclists Failing to Have Proper Control 50 2012 FATAL Drivers, Riders or Cyclists | Failing to Give Way to Traffic with Right of Way 2012 FATAL Drivers, Riders or Cyclists | Changing Lane without Due Care Drivers, Riders or Cyclists Disobeying Traffic Light Signals Resulting in Accidents with Vehicle 2012 FATAL 2012 FATAL Drivers, Riders or Cyclists Turning Without Due Care Drivers, Riders or Cyclists Driving under the Influence of Alcohol 2012 FATAL 2012 FATAL Drivers, Riders or Cyclists | Overtaking without Due Care Drivers, Riders or Cyclists Following Too Close to Vehicle In Front 2012 FATAL Drivers, Riders or Cyclists Turning Vehicle & Failing to Give Way to Pedestrian During Green Man 2012 FATAL 2012 FATAL Drivers, Riders or Cyclists Other causes attributed to drivers, riders or pedal cyclists 31 Drivers, Riders or Cyclists | Failing to Keep a Proper Lookout 2012 INJURY 2710 2012 INJURY Drivers, Riders or Cyclists | Failing to Have Proper Control 1237

This workbook is a record of the road accidents that have happened with the details.





Word Cloud

Causes Attributed to Road Conditions

Under the Influence of Drugs/Intoxicated Substance

Crossing Heedless of Traffic Crossing In Front or Behind a Vehicle which Obstructs View Other Cause

Failing to Have Proper Control Carrying Out Work on the Road without Proper Attire or Sufficient Warning Signs Changing Lane without Due Care Using PMD

Under the Influence of Drugs/Intoxicated Substance Crossing Within Pedestrian Crossing When Red Man Lighted

Following Too Close to Vehicle In Front

Driving under the Influence of Alcohol

Causes Attributed to Vehicles

Crossing Within Pedestrian Crossing When Red Man Lighted

Under the Influence of Alcohol Other Causes of Accidents Attributed to Pedestrians

Following Too Close to Vehicle In Front Disobeying Traffic Light Signals Resulting in Accidents with Vehicle

Disobeying Traffic Light Signals Resulting in Accidents with Vehicle Overtaking without Due Care

Turning Without Due Care

Driving under the Influence of Alcohol Failing to Give Way to Traffic with Right of Way Crossing Heedless of Traffic

Failing to Keep a Proper Lookout Causes Attributed to Vehicles Under the Influence of Alcohol

Playing on The Road or Carpark Other causes attributed to drivers, riders or pedal cyclists

Changing Lane without Due Care Failing to Give Way to Pedestrian During Green Man

Failing to Have Proper Control

Crossing In Front or Behind a Vehicle which Obstructs View Turning Vehicle & Failing to Give Way to Pedestrian During Green Man

Carrying Out Work on the Road without Proper Attire or Sufficient Warning Signs Failing to Use Available Pedestrian Crossing Using PMD to Travel on Road

Other causes attributed to drivers, riders or pedal cyclists Failing to Use Available Pedestrian Crossing

Overtaking without Due Care

Causes Attributed to Road Conditions Failing to Keep a Proper Lookout

Playing on The Road or Carpark

Road User Group (AII) Drivers, Riders ... NA C Pedestrians Accident Classification (AII) FATAL INJURY Year 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 Accident Classification FATAL INJURY





Practicalities of Good Charting

- Must not be too cluttered
- Should not confuse or mislead (wittingly or unwittingly)
- Should communicate 2-3 points to stand out sharply
- Use colours (for aesthetic reasons) but not excessively like a rainbow

Good/Bad??

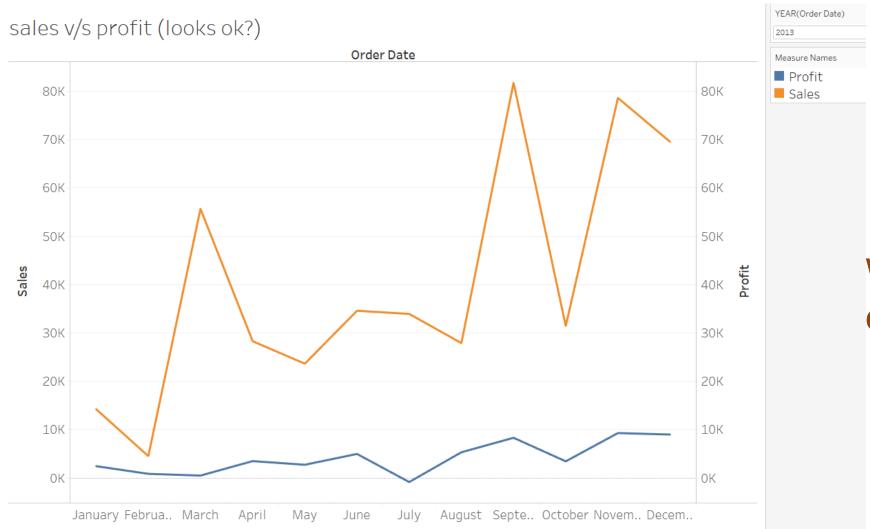
Sales & Profit (2012 – 2016)

sales v/s profit (looks ok?)







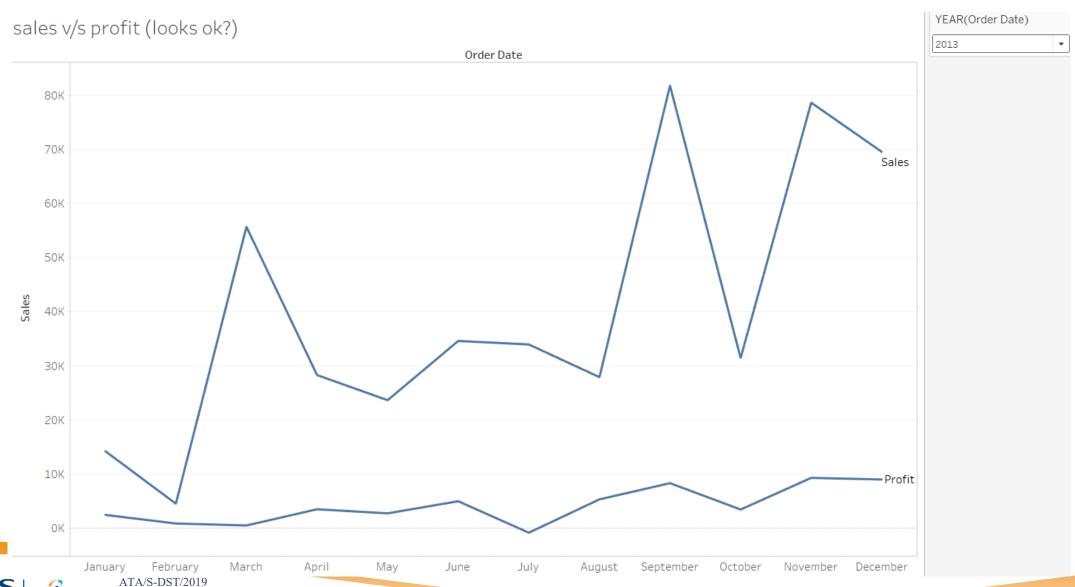


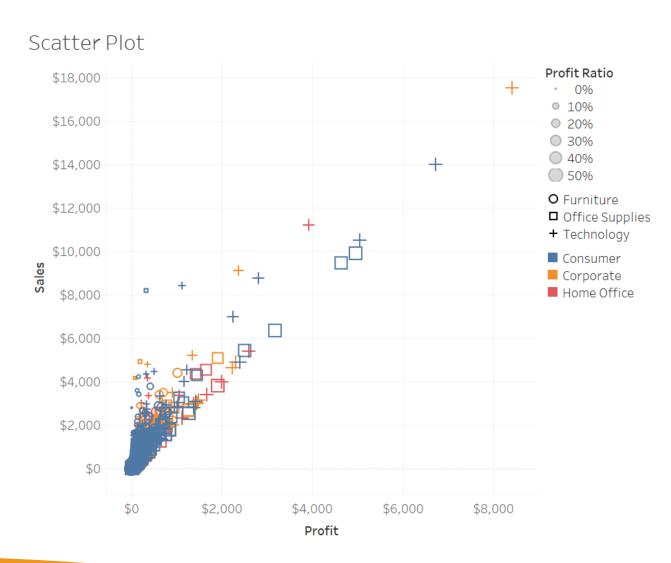
What 'practicality' does this violate?





What can be improved?





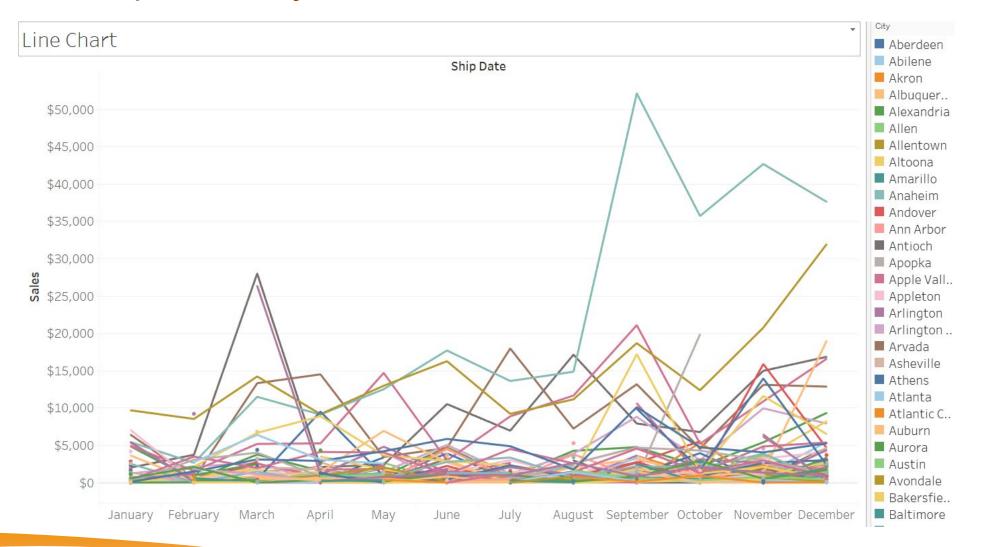
This is not helpful.

What 'practicality' does this violate?





What 'practicality' does this violate?



This is not helpful.



Workshop activity I

Learning objectives

Charting Best Practices

File: NEISS.twbx

• In this Tableau file, there are 6 charting worksheets – CB-1 to CB-6. Replicate these worksheets in the adjacent worksheets.

File: Road_Accidents.twbx

- Replicate the worksheet in the adjacent worksheet.
- Perform a similar Word Cloud for the column "Narrative". What insights can you get out of them?





Submission-1

- This is an individual exercise to help you familiarize with Tableau.
- At the end of the exercise, snapshot your charts in a powerpoint
- Save it with your full name such as Day2PM_<YourName>.ppt
- You MUST submit your work
- Upload to Google drive (https://tinyurl.com/yyedln5s)

End of Session



