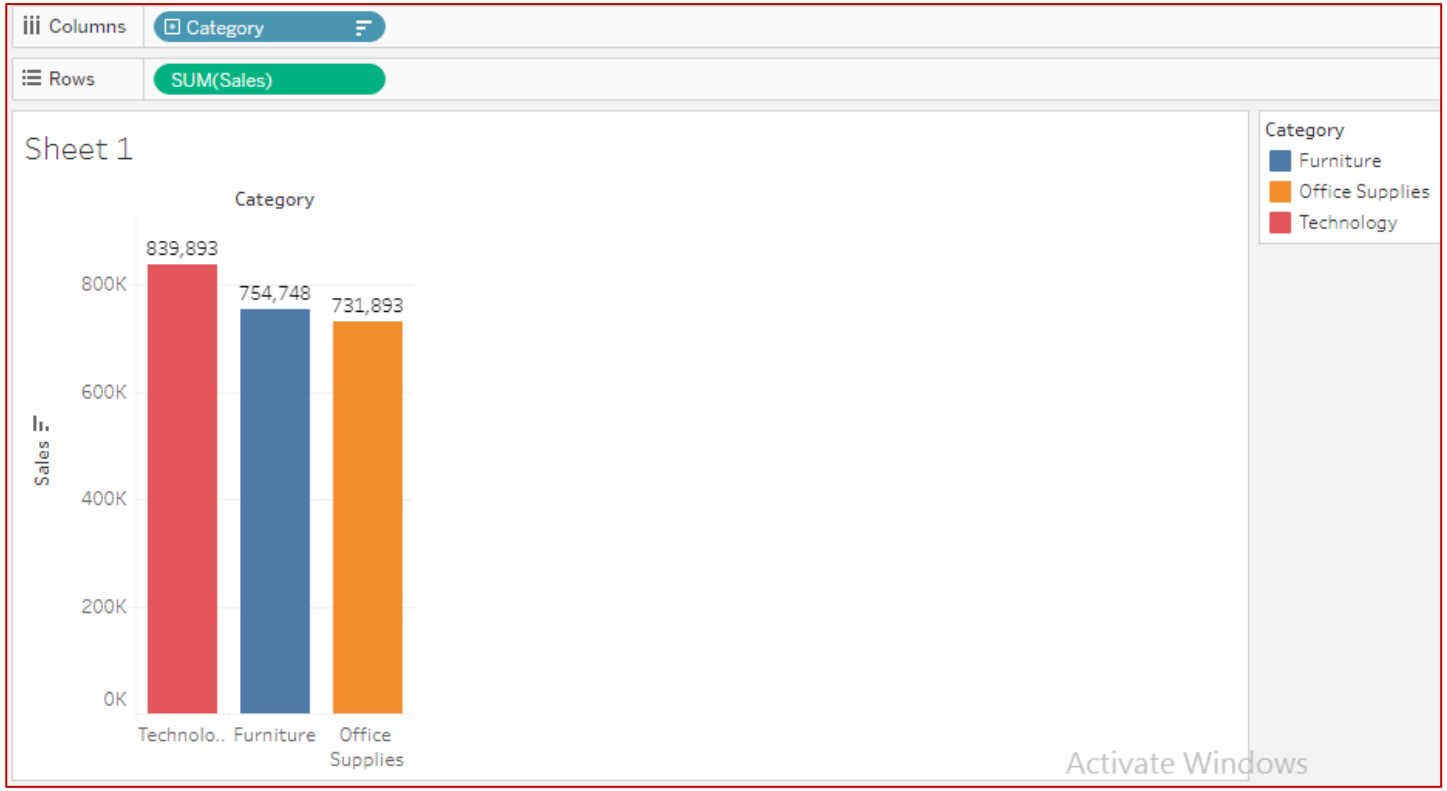
Deep-dive into Tableau Part 4

Contents

1.Bar Chart

- Bar charts are especially effective when you have data that can be split into multiple categories.
- Quickly compare data across categories, highlight differences, show trends, and reveal historical highs and lows at a glance.
- Many customization are allowed

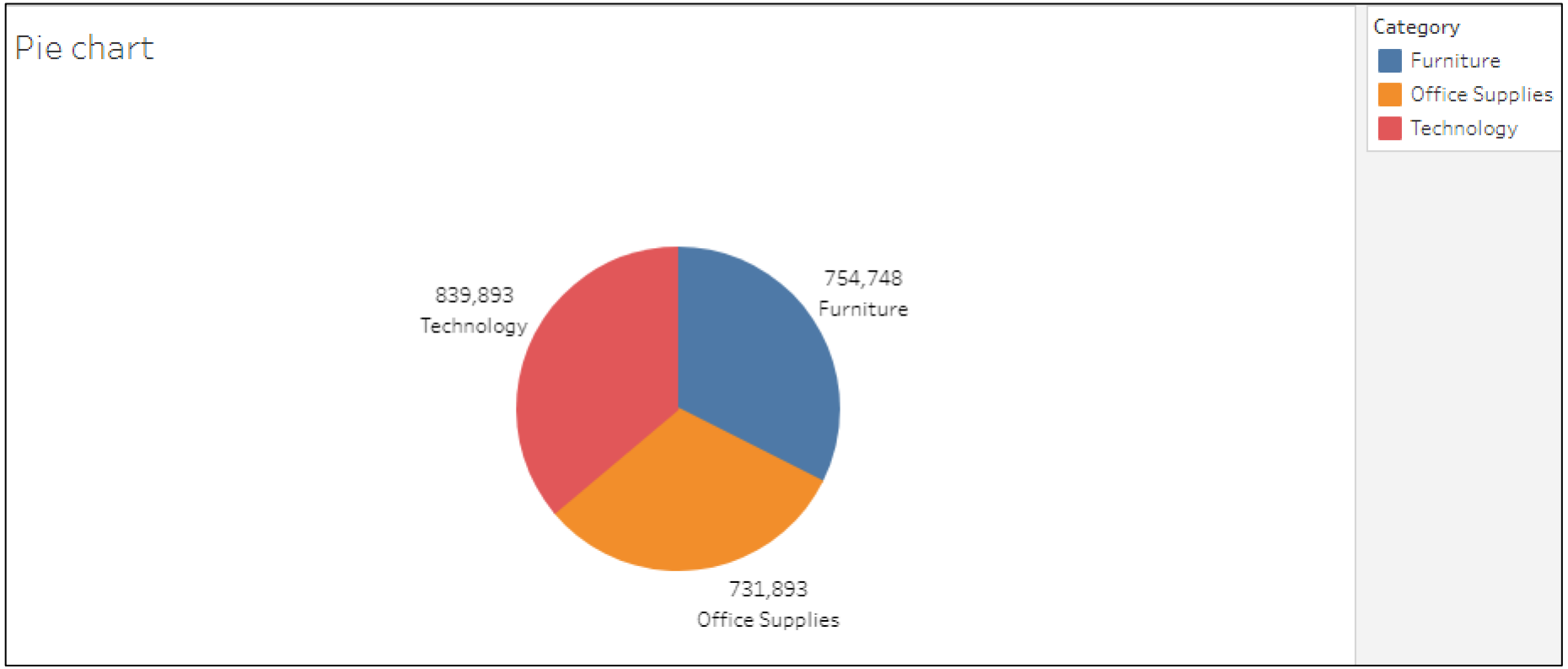


2.Line Graph

- Connects several distinct data points, presenting them as one continuous evolution
- View trends in data, usually over time (like stock price changes over five years or website page views for the month)

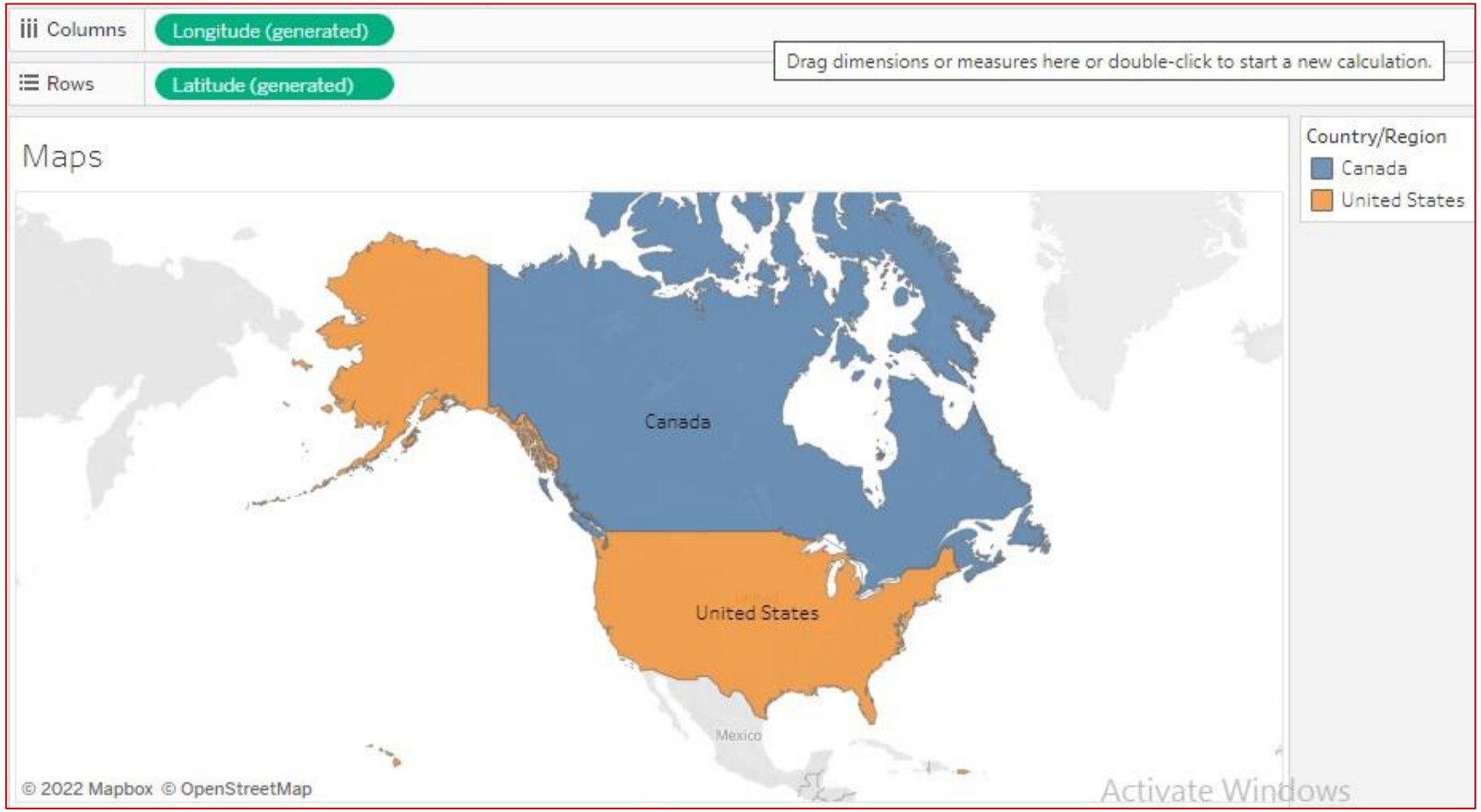
3.Pie chart

- It simply organizes data in the form of a pie and divides it into slices. Each slice has a different size based on the magnitude of data.



4.Map

- Geographic information associated with your data can be displayed using maps
- Maps useful for postal codes, state abbreviations, country names

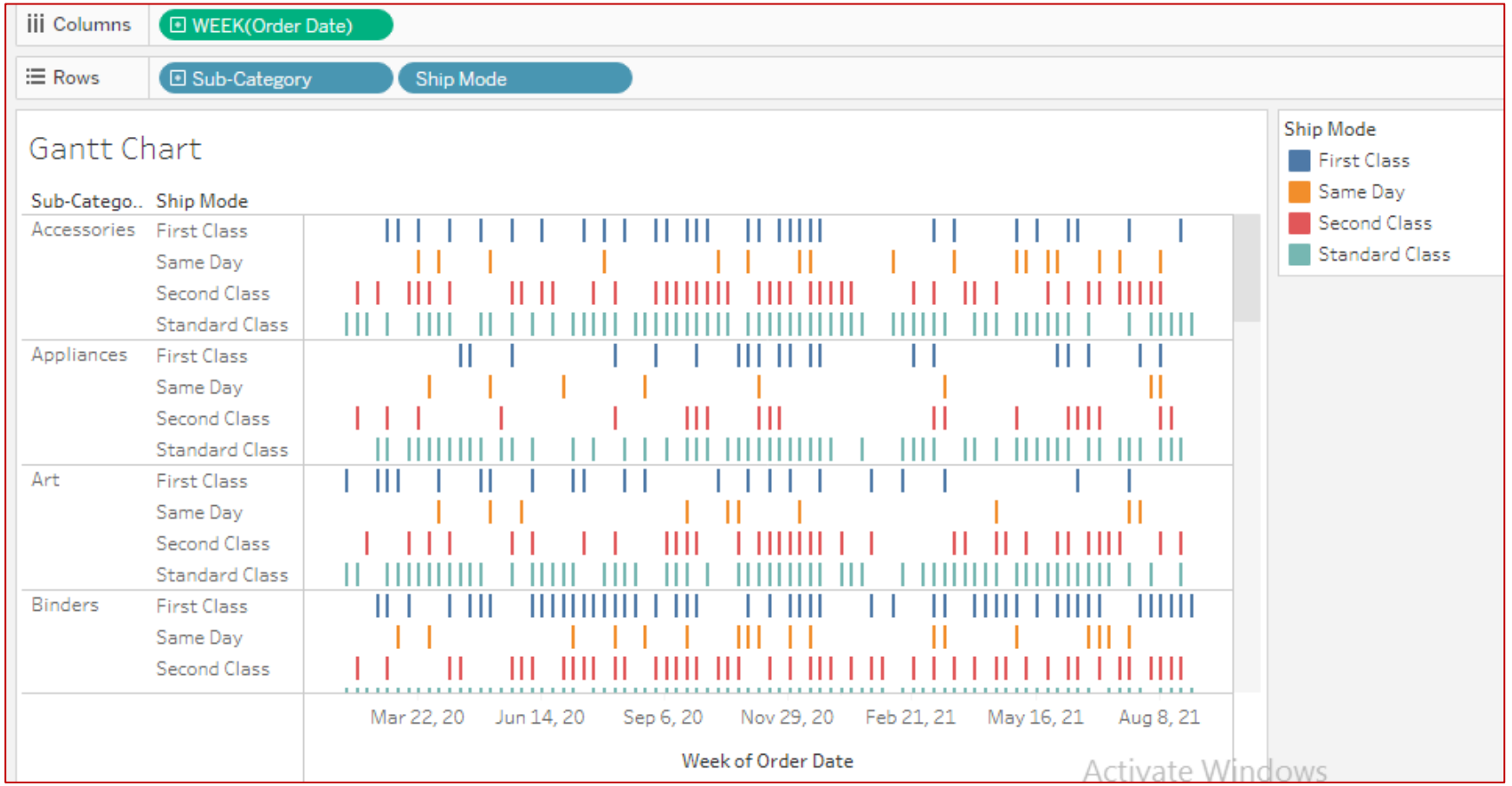


5. Scatter Plot

- Use scatter plots to visualize relationships between numerical variables.
- You create a scatter plot by placing at least one measure on the **Columns** shelf and at least one measure on the **Rows** shelf

6. Gantt Chart

- Use Gantt charts to show the duration of events or activities.
- In a Gantt chart, each separate mark (usually a bar) shows a duration.
- For example, you might use a Gantt chart to display average delivery time for a range of products.

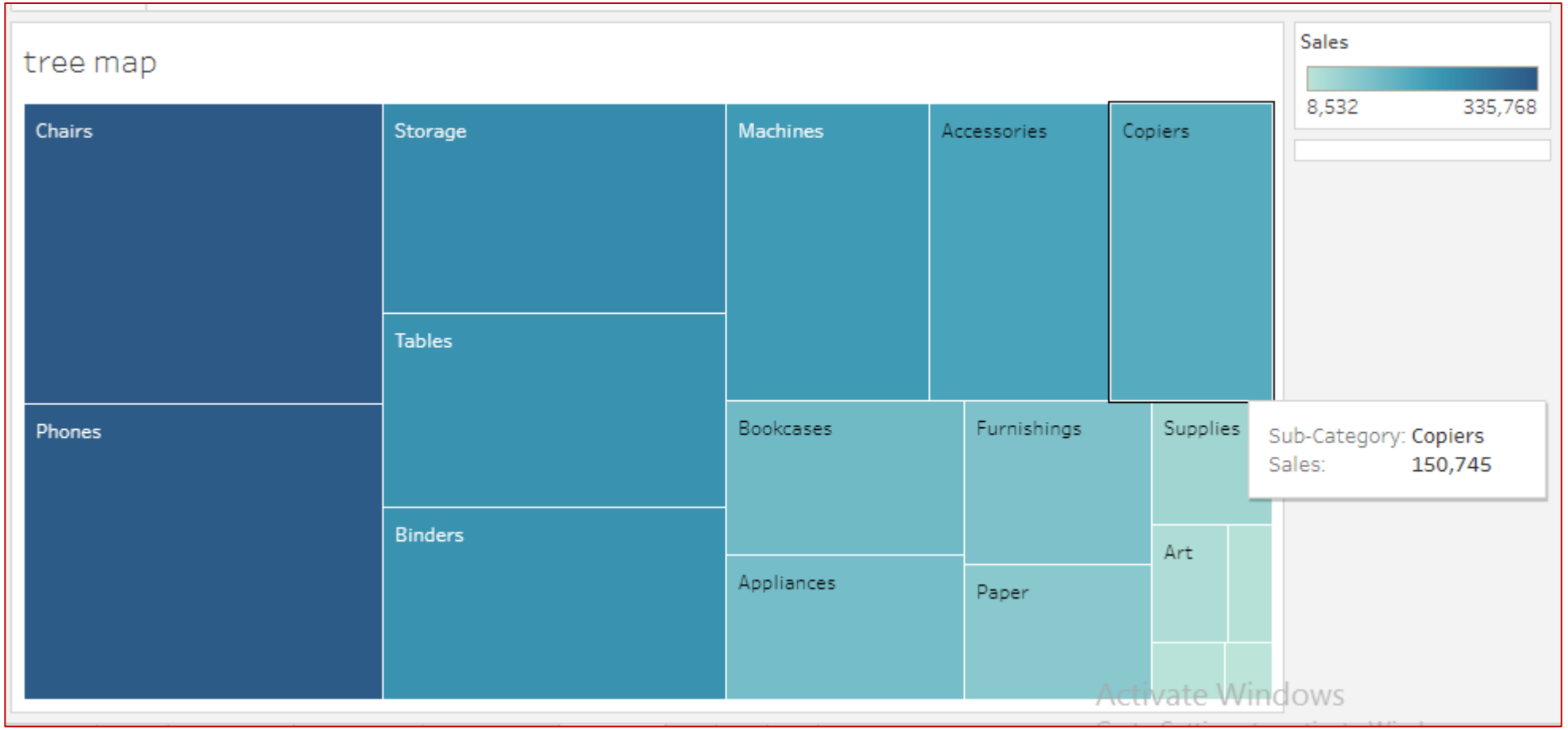


7. Bubble Chart

- Use packed bubble charts to display data in a cluster of circles.
- Dimensions define the individual bubbles, and measures define the size and color of the individual circles.

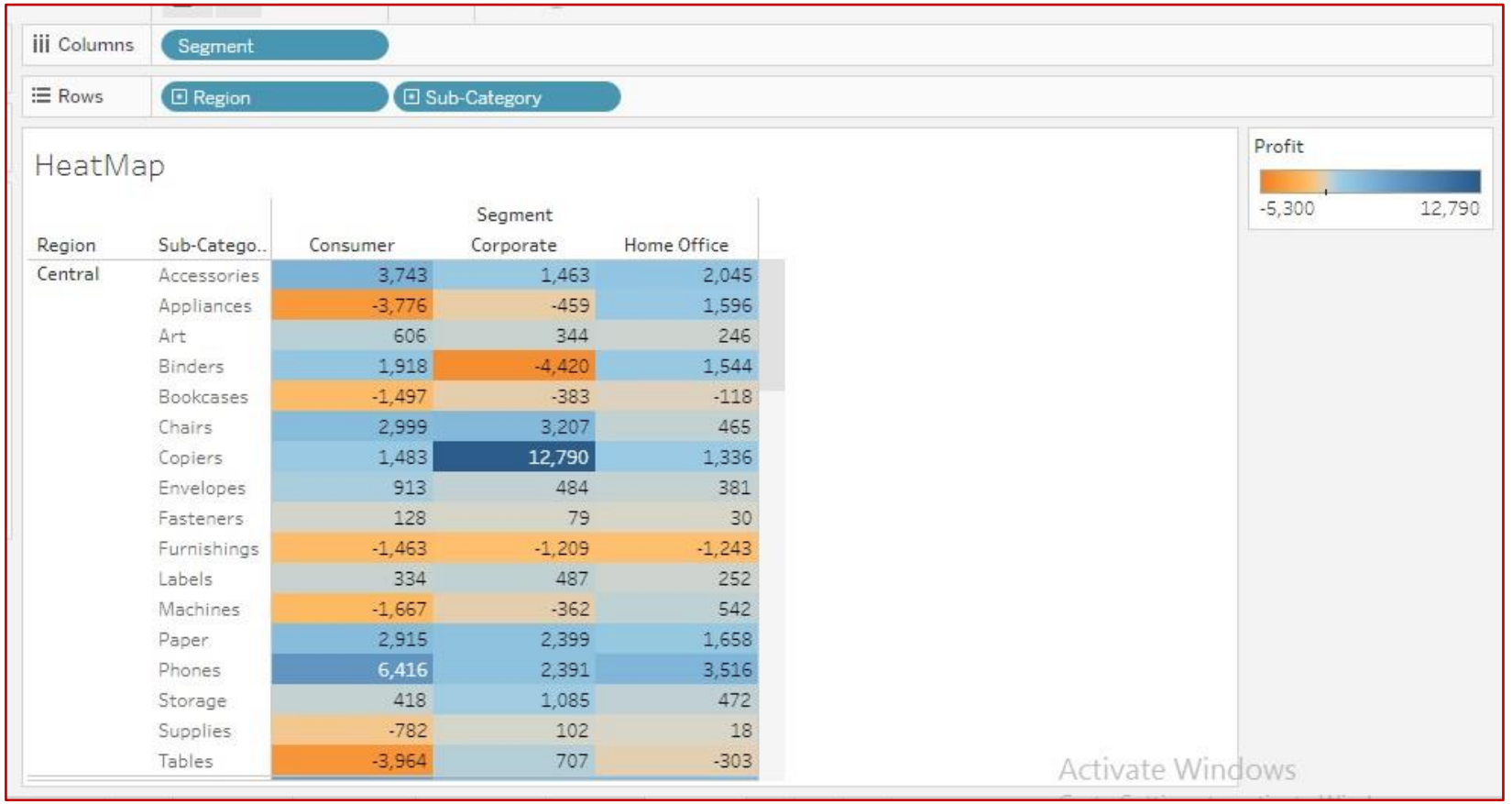
8. Tree map

- Use tree maps to display data in nested rectangles.
- You use dimensions to define the structure of the tree map, and measures to define the size or color of the individual rectangles.



9. Heat Map

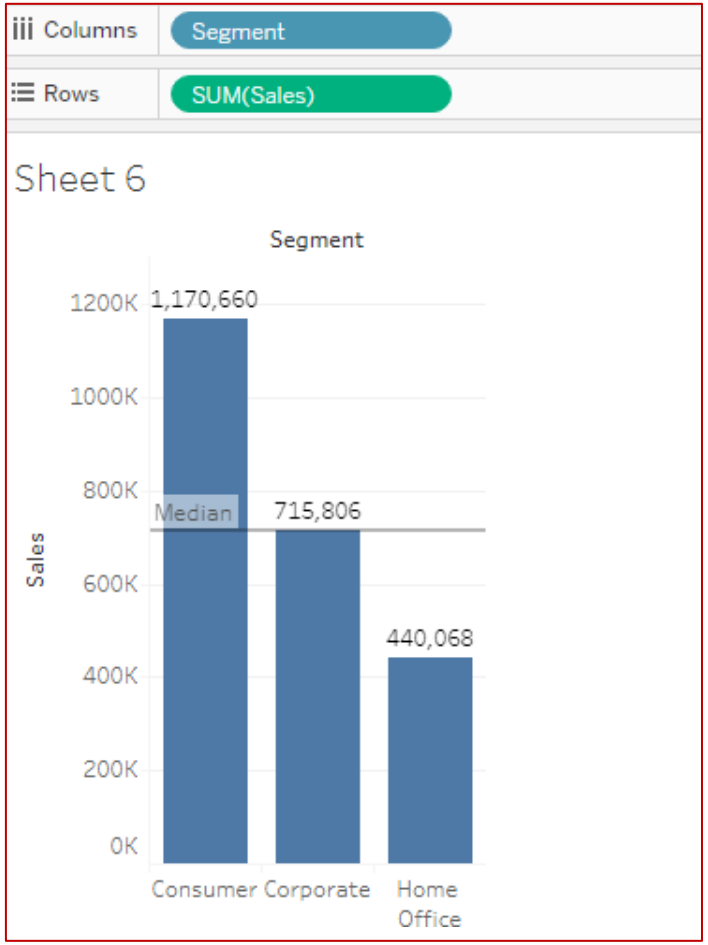
- Use highlight tables to compare categorical data using color.
- create a highlight table by placing one or more dimensions on the **Columns** shelf and one or more dimensions on the **Rows** shelf.
- Then select **Square** as the mark type and place a measure of interest on the **Color** shelf.



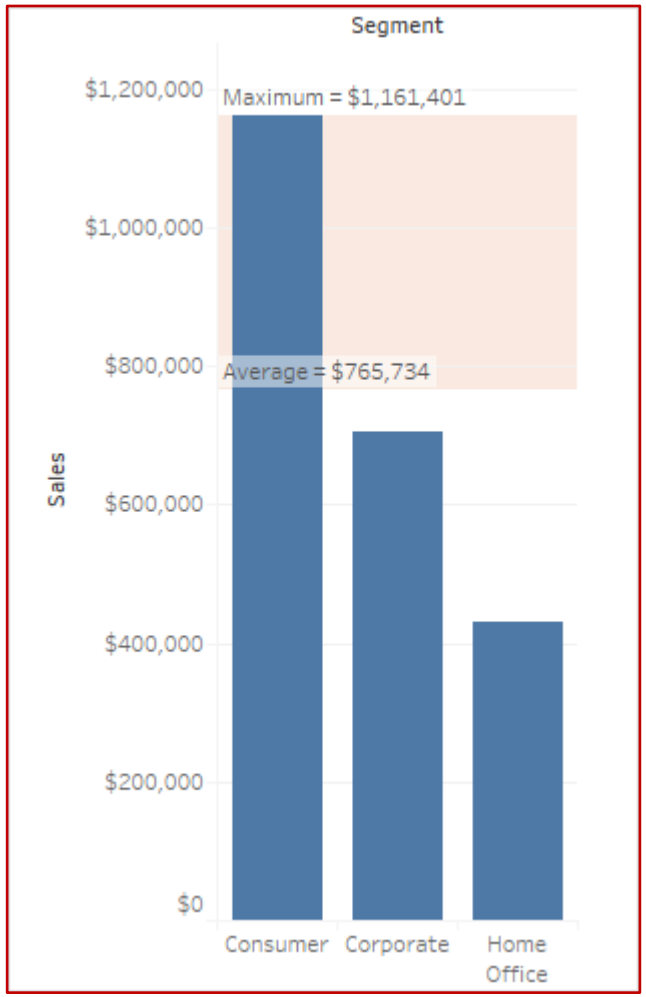
Types of Reference Lines, Bands, Distributions, and Boxes

- **Reference Lines** -

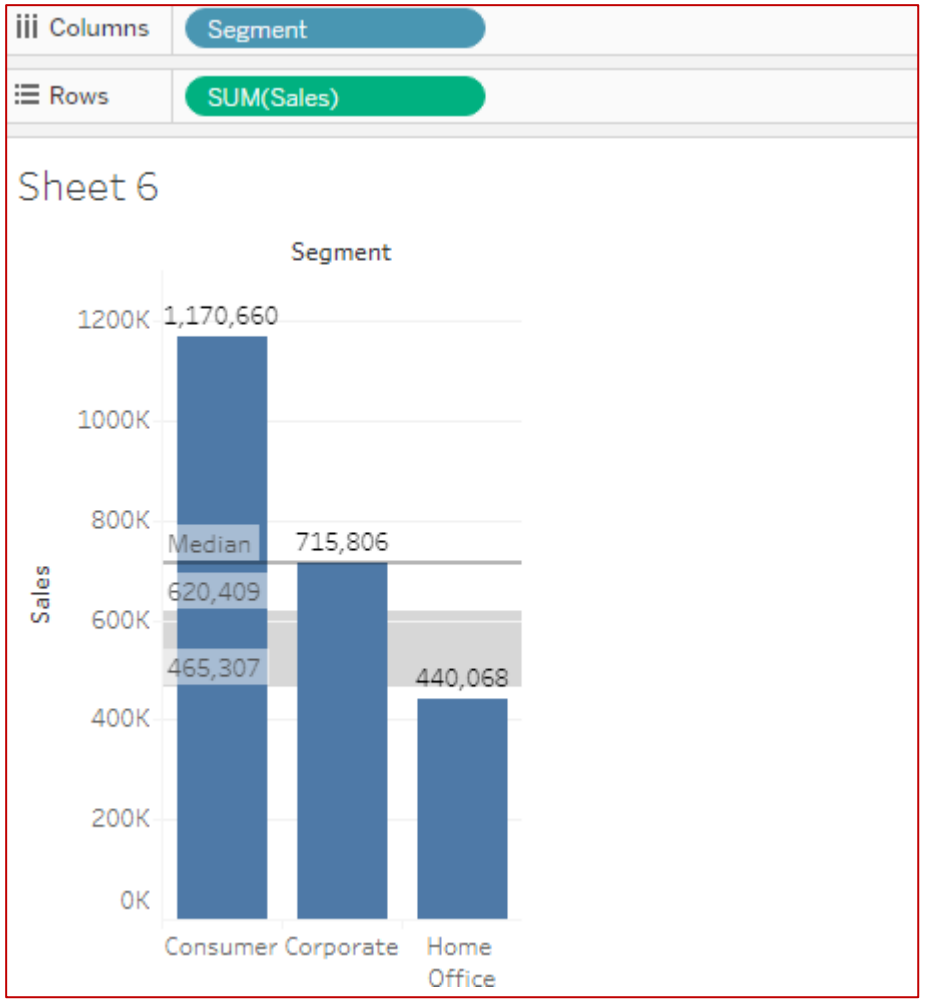
You can add a reference line at a constant or computed value on the axis. Computed values can be based on a specified field.



Reference Bands -
Reference bands shade an area behind the marks in the view between two constant or computed values on the axis.



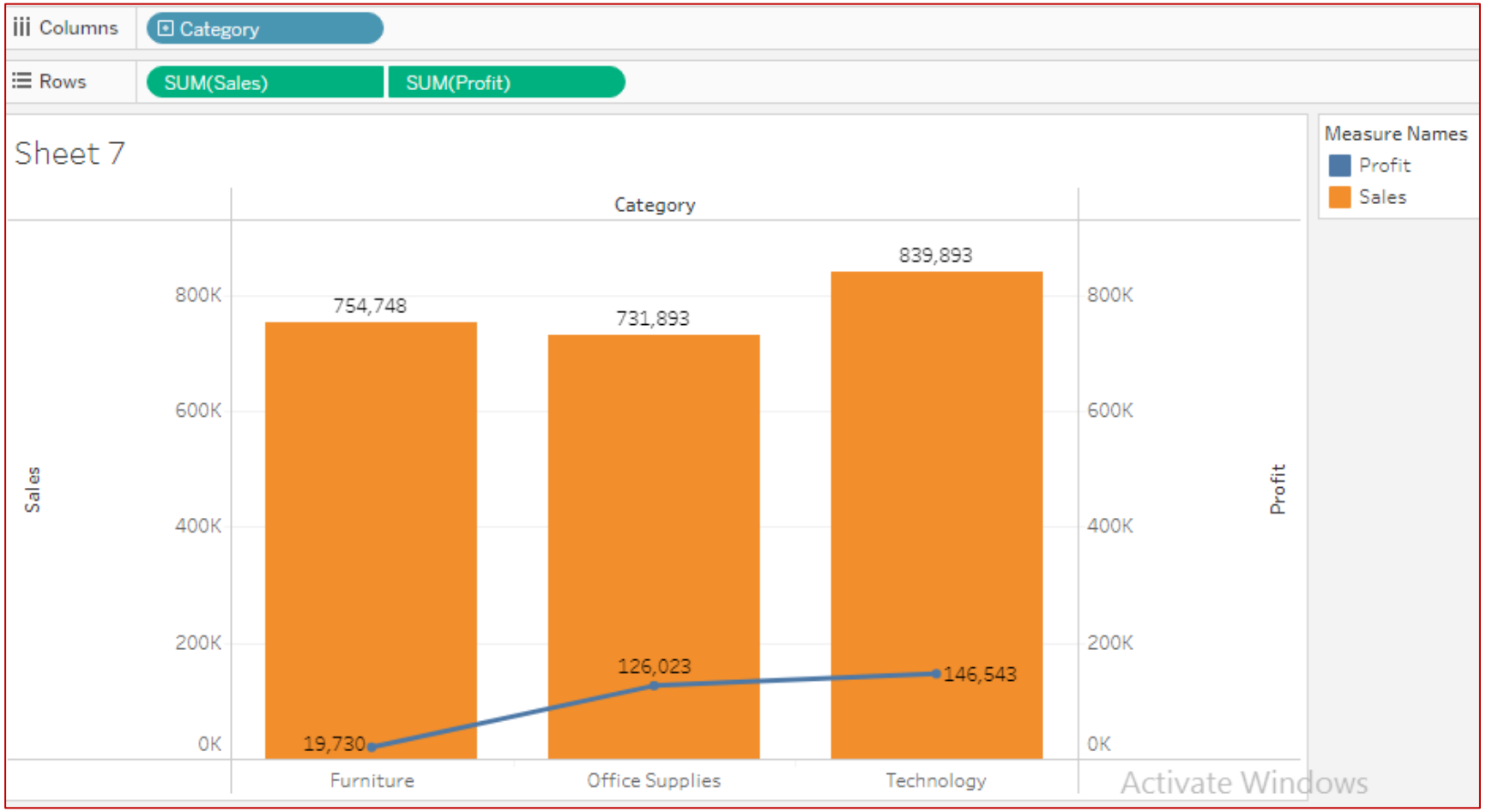
Reference Distributions -
Reference distributions add a gradient of shading to indicate the distribution of values along the axis.



Let’s do this

Dual Axis

A dual axis chart creates two independent axes (which you can synchronize) that you can plot two separate measures on in the same chart.



Thank You