Part 2: Link to Tableau Public Server:

https://public.tableau.com/profile/prakhar.saxena7174#!/vizhome/Project1B_16024448
626480/Sheet1?publish=yes

Part 3: User Tasks

Overview:

There are 5 sheets, and the user can get an overview of the entire workbook by just observing main features and key of the visualisation. They are very intuitive as is, plus the very title of the project and then the keys provide all the context necessary, for understanding these visuals about Earthquakes.

Zoom:

A user can also zoom in and analyse any item of their interest. The visualisations with colours and size as is help them understand the major attribute of any earthquake, the Magnitude. Another zoom feature that Tableau enables is to actually look at the name of the country when zoomed in.

Filter:

Tableau's visualisations support filtering/selecting by any user. They can make selections by the classic drag and draw rectangles. Tableau provides different methods of selecting on the map, such as rectangle, radial and lasso. The user could perhaps just drag around on a country to observe incidents there and filter out all the other countries.

Details-on-demand:

Another great feature of Tableau visualisations is hidden labels. On hovering over any incident, would display five pieces of information: Longitude, Latitude, Magnitude, Date of the incident, and Place Name.

Relate:

As shared earlier, the world map visualisation is very intuitive. The user can distinguish among different datapoints, by the colour and size of a point. They both depend on the magnitude of the earthquake. The bigger and redder the datapoint, higher the magnitude of the earthquake there.

History:

The bottom-right corner of the page helps user keep track of all the steps they've taken. They're allowed to undo, redo and reset any changes they've implemented.

Extract:

Again, as shared earlier, a user can extract sub-collections of data using the filter features provided by tableau. It also allows the user to save the main labels and the full data to a simple text file. Furthermore, they can share these visualisations through various ways like social media, or emails. They are also allowed to download the graph in different formats like an image or a pdf or even as a Tableau Workbook.

Part 4: Additional Visualisations:

I know we didn't have to create these additional graphs, but I did it anyway.

Time-Line Chart

The oldest and most popular graph, it is a simple line chart to show trends with time. Using it we can see if the number of incidents v/s time, that way. It can also be translated into bar graphs if we discretise the time in years or some other dimension.

Histogram

This is another way to represent the frequency of the earthquakes divided in bins of magnitude ranges.