

DATA VISUALIZATION WITH
TABLEAU
PRACTICAL

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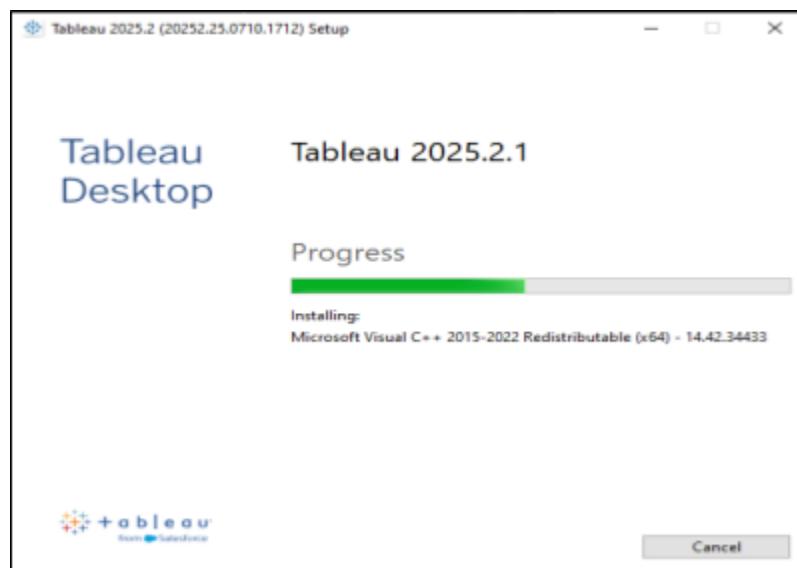
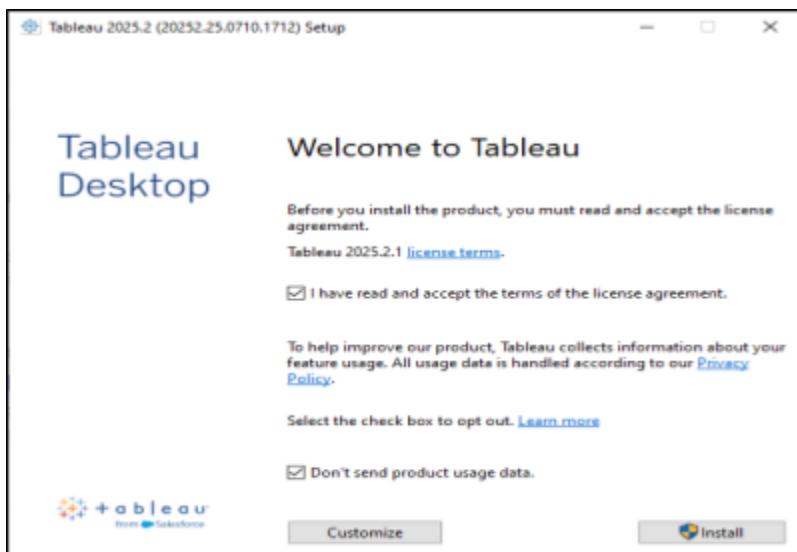
PRACTICAL_01

Introduction to Tableau- Install, prepare data, navigate workspace, create visualizations, and save/share workbooks.

Step 1: Download and install Tableau Public from the official website.

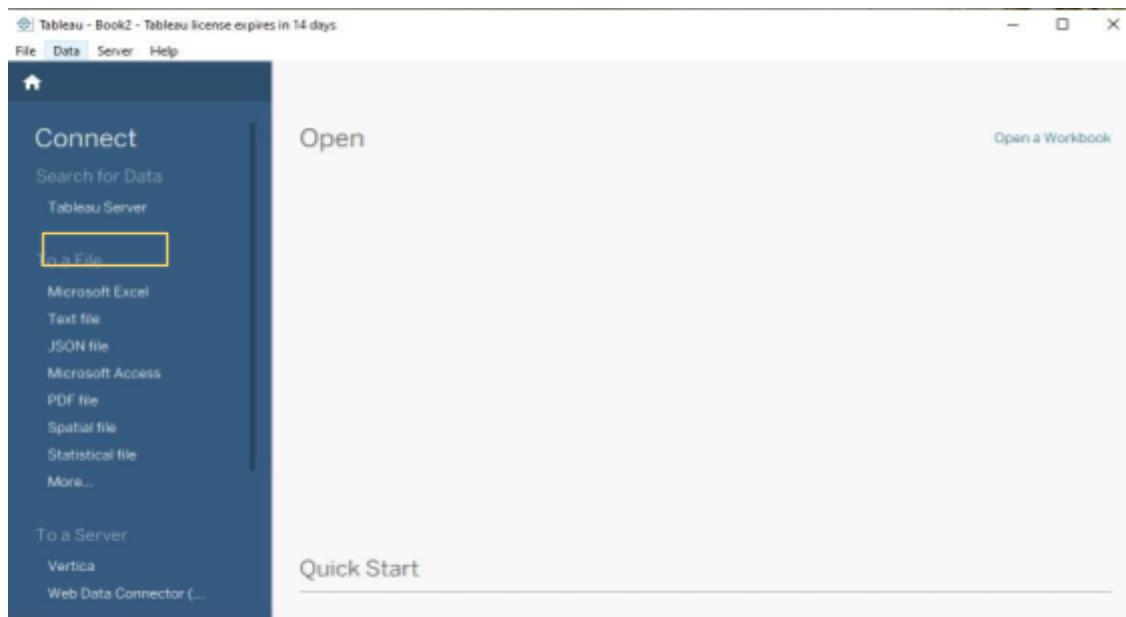
TableauDesktop-64bit-2025-2-1

Step 2: Click on downloaded file then click on the “Install”



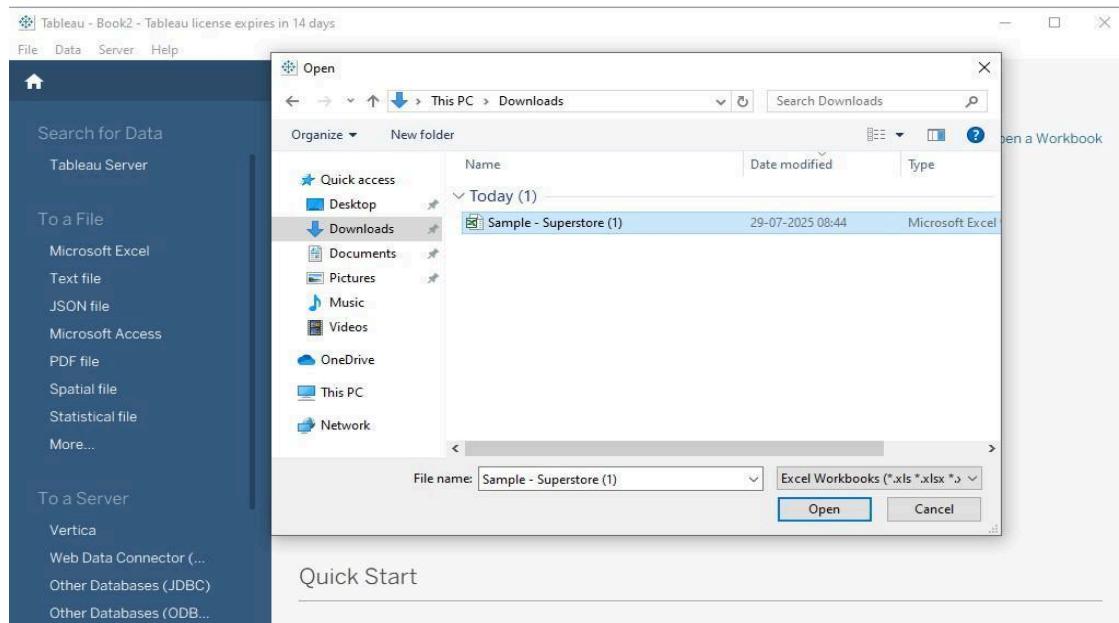
Step 3: After installation, a window like this will open.

On the **home screen**, under “**Connect**”, click on “**Microsoft Excel**” (because SampleSuperstore is usually an Excel file).



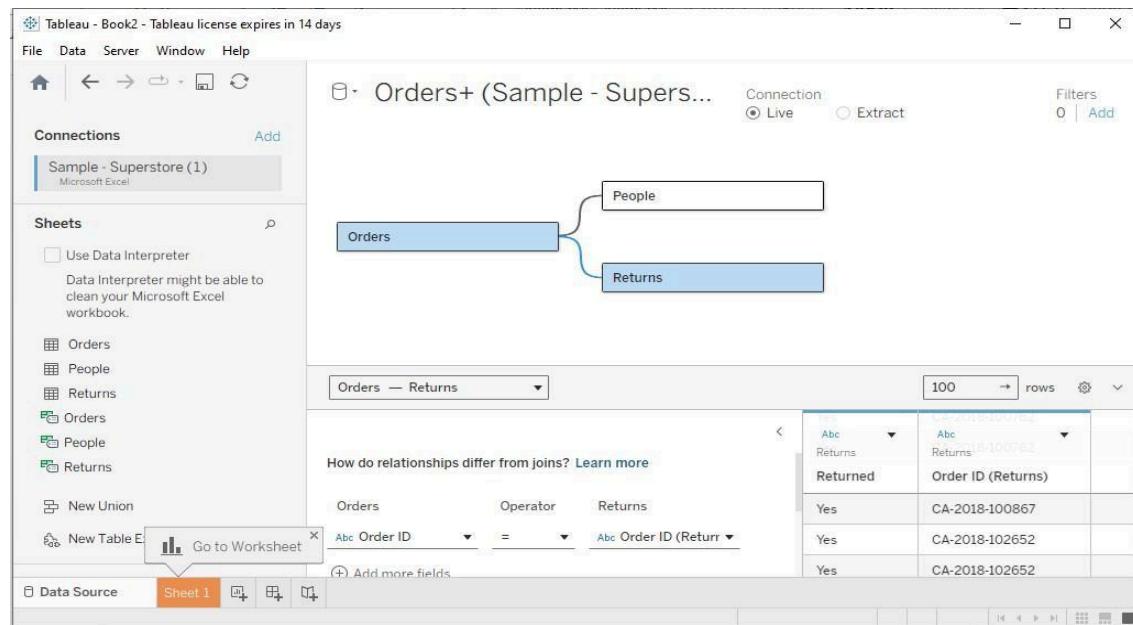
Step 4: Find and select the “**Sample - Superstore.xls**” file from your computer.

Click “**Open**”.

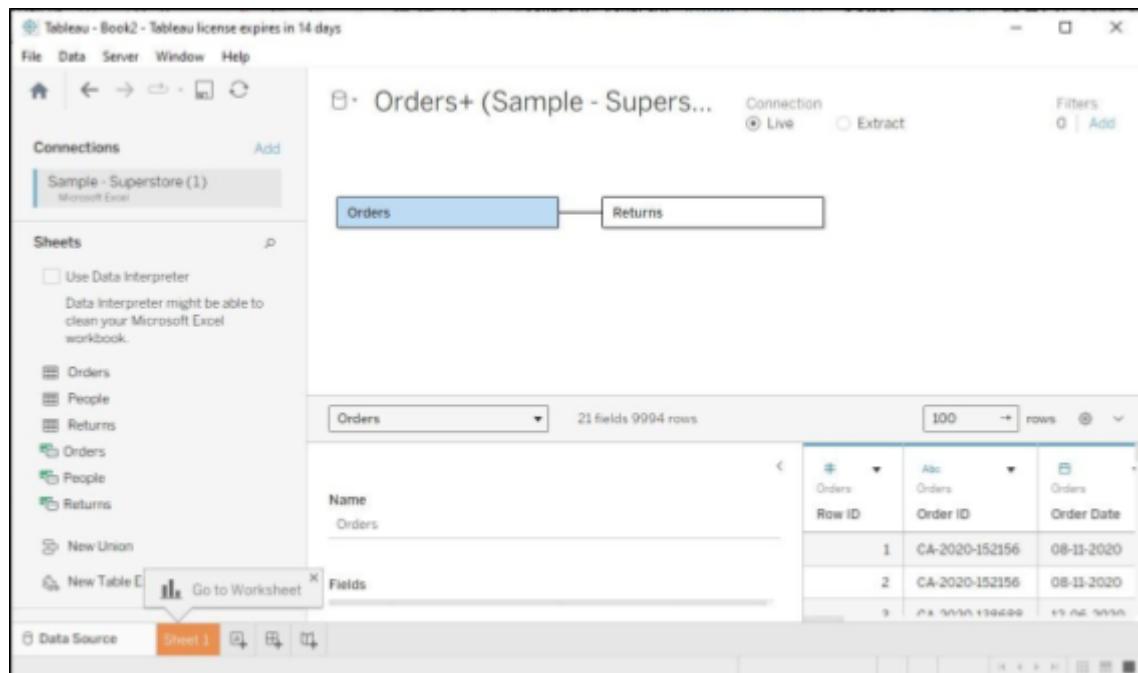


Step 5: Drag Tables to the Workspace

- After importing **Sample Superstore**, you'll see sheets like Orders and Returns.
- Drag the **Orders** table to the canvas first.
- Then drag the **Returns** table next to it and make sure they join properly (usually on the **Order ID** field).

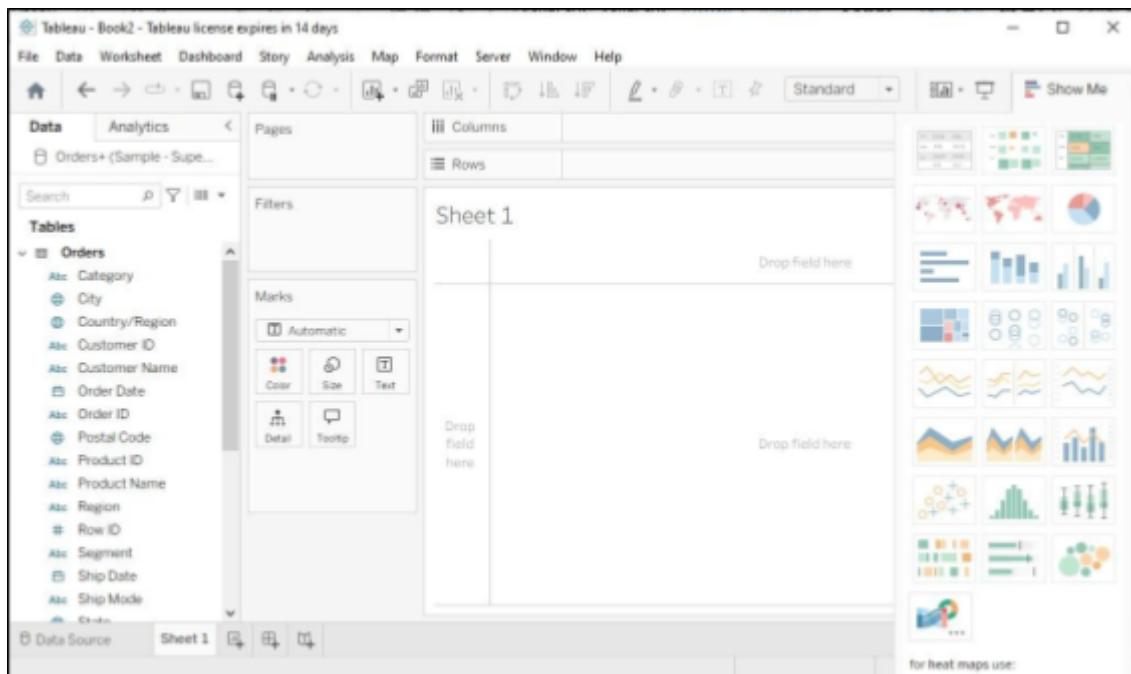


After importing **Sample Superstore**, you'll see sheets like **Orders** and **Returns**.



Step 6: Go to Worksheet

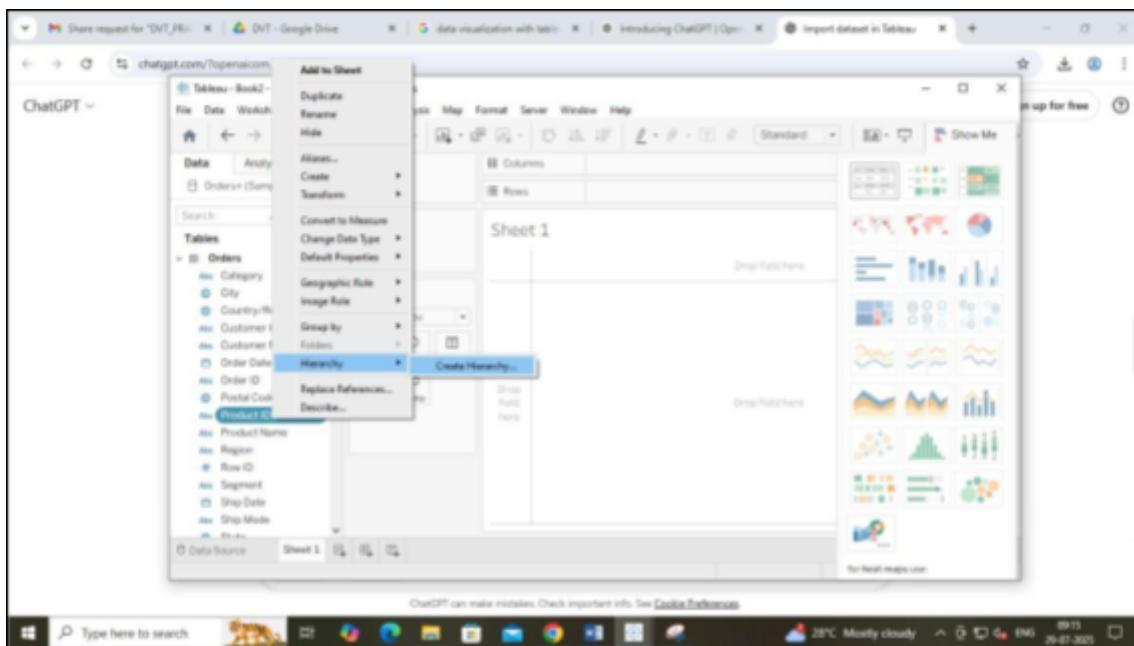
Click on the "Sheet 1" tab at the bottom.



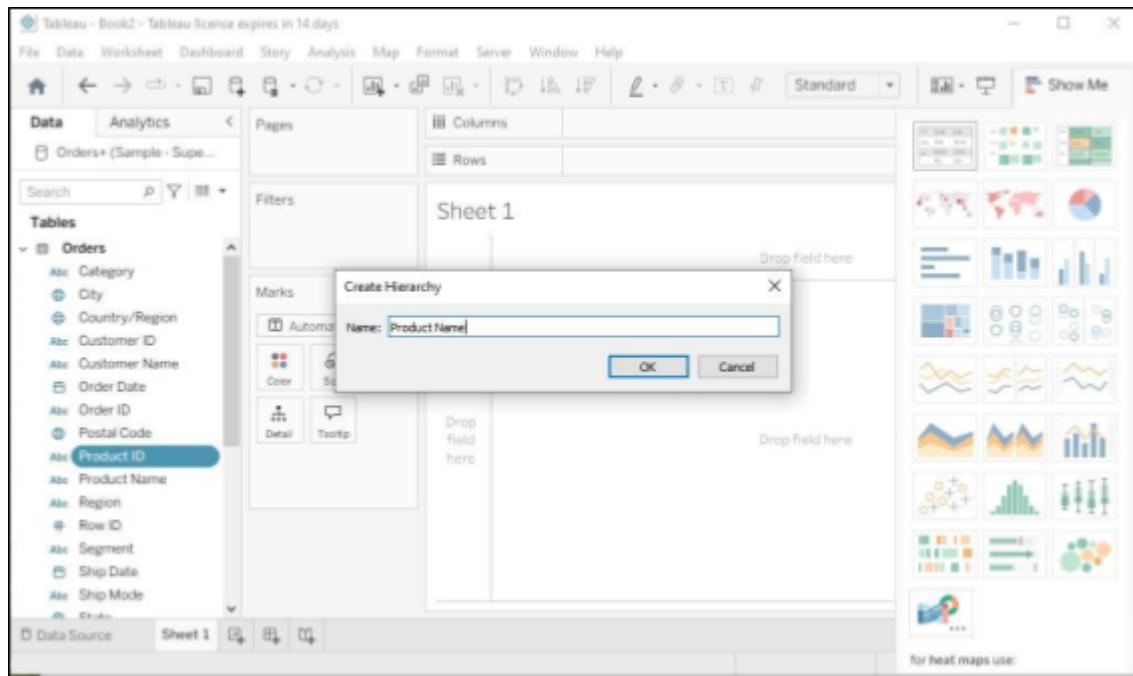
Step 7: Create Hierarchy

On the left side, under Data, find **Product ID**.

Right-click on "Product ID", then choose "Create Hierarchy".



Name the Hierarchy, In the pop-up, type:



Product Name (this is the name you want to give the hierarchy) Click **OK**.

Step 8: Now you have a hierarchy named "**Product Name**" that includes:

- Product ID
- Product Name

This lets you drill down from Product ID → Product Name in charts.

Step 9: Create the Visualization

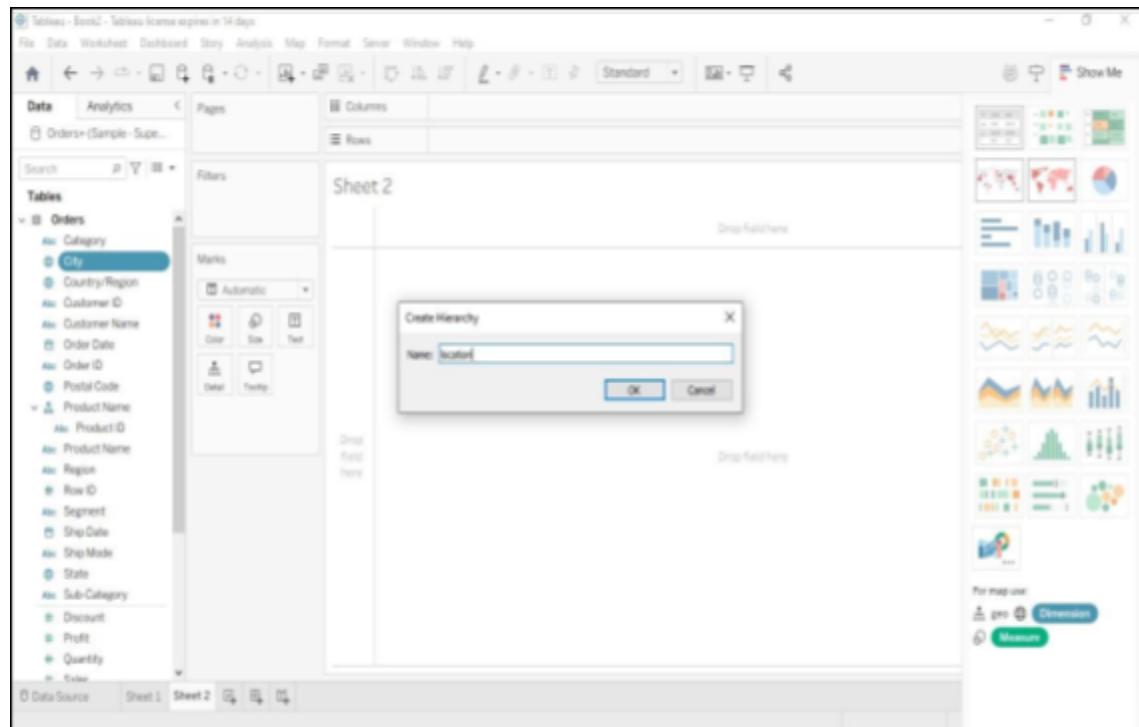
Add Row Fields From the **Data Pane** on the Top:

1. Drag **Product ID** to the **Rows** shelf.
2. Drag **Product Name** to the **Rows** shelf **next to Product ID**.

Add Measures to Columns

From the **Data Pane**, drag the following fields to the Columns.

1. Quantity → Columns → Right-click it → Select Measure > Sum
2. Sales → Columns → Right-click it → Select Measure > Sum
3. Profit → Columns → Right-click it → Select Measure > Sum



Add a New Sheet

At the bottom, click the "New Worksheet" icon (looks like a small sheet) to open Sheet 2.

Create Location Hierarchy

In the Data Pane on the left, find the field City.

Right-click on "City" → Click “Create Hierarchy”.

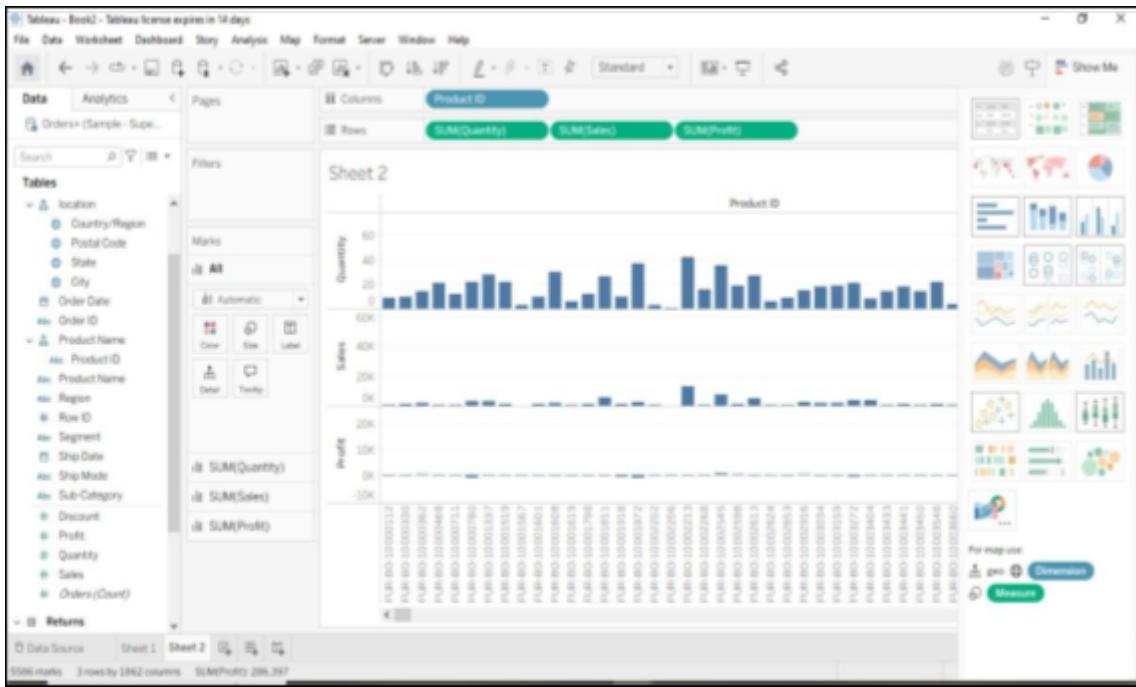
A pop-up will appear name it:

Location

Click OK

Drag Country/Region, state, city, into the Location hierarchy.

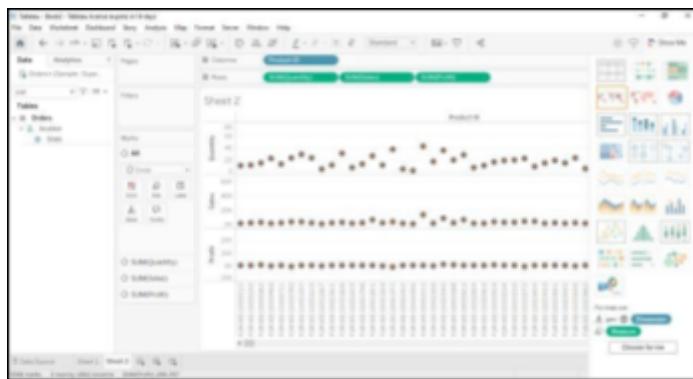
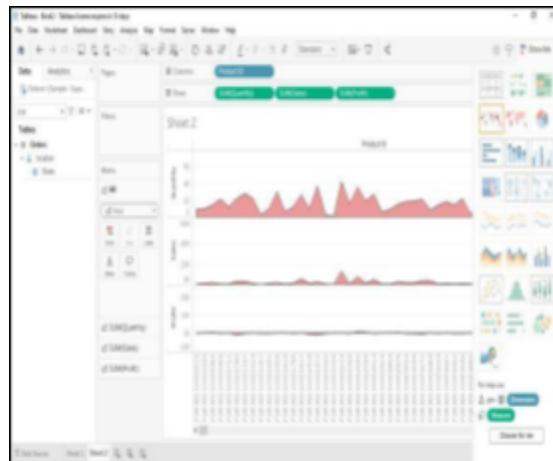
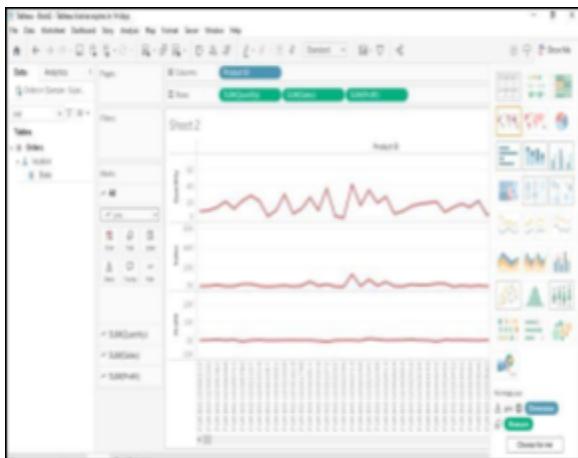
Drag State into the hierarchy between Country/Region and City.



Step 10: Adjust the View

If the chart looks too crowded:

- Use "**Show Me**" to try different chart types (e.g., bar chart or table).
- You can also use **Filters** to show only top products.



Practical_02

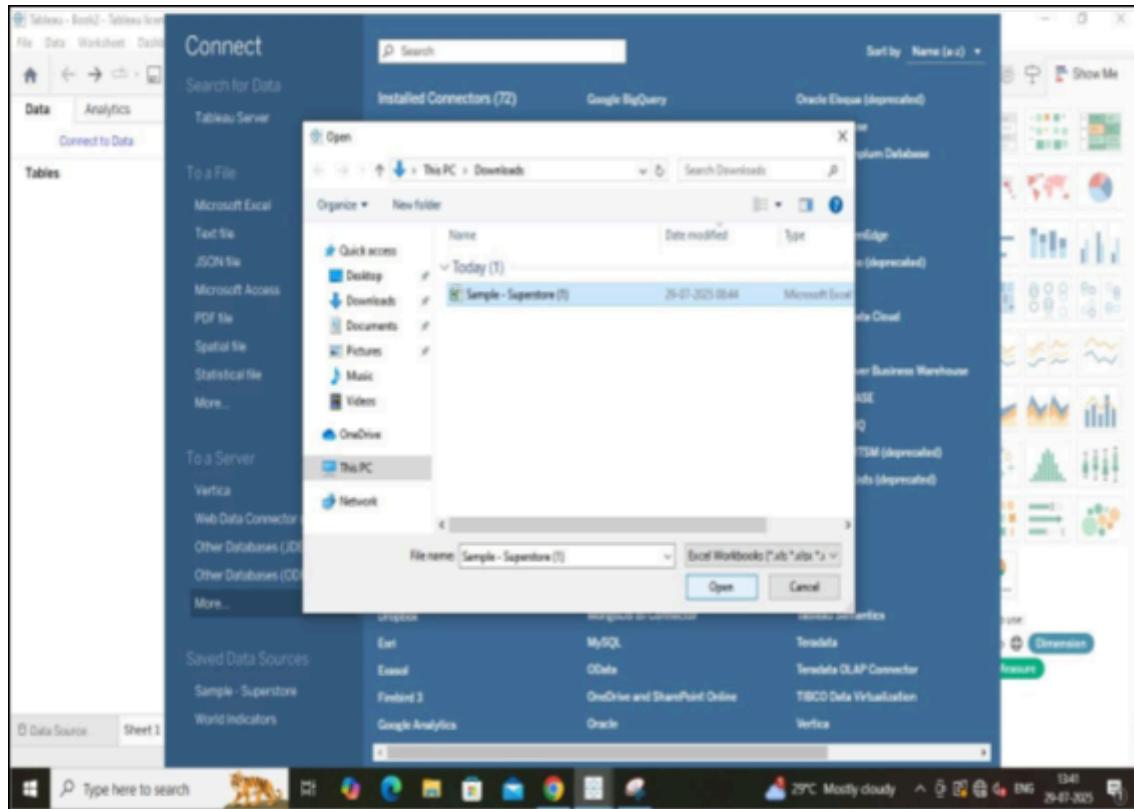
Adding Data sources- Set up connectors, select tables, perform joins/unions, edit metadata, add hierarchies/calculated fields, optimize performance.

Aim: To learn how to add and manage data sources in Tableau by setting up connectors, selecting tables, performing joins/unions, editing metadata, and creating hierarchies/calculated fields.

Step 1: Open Tableau Desktop

Step 2: Connect to Your Data

- On the left side under **Connect**, click **Microsoft Excel**.
- Find and select **Sample Superstore.xlsx** on your computer.
- Click **Open**.



Step 3: Choose tables or sheets:

- Tableau shows the sheets inside your Excel file (like “Orders”, “Return”, etc.).
- Drag the sheet(s) you want to use onto the middle area (Data Source workspace).

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Source workspace. On the left, the 'Connections' pane displays a single connection to 'Sample - Superstore.xlsx'. The 'Sheets' pane lists several sheets: Orders, Returns, Returns, Orders, Returns, Returns, New Returns, and New Table Extensions. The 'Returns' sheet is currently selected and highlighted in blue. The main workspace shows the 'Returns' sheet with its data structure. A table view shows columns: Order ID (Returned), Order Date (Returned), and Return ID (Returned). Below the table, a preview pane shows specific data rows.

Step 4: Create hierarchies (optional):

- Right-click a field (like “Product ID”) in the data pane.
 - Click Hierarchy > Create Hierarchy.
 - Drag related fields (like “Country”, “State”, “City”) into this hierarchy
- Now we have a hierarchy named "**Product Name**" that includes:
- Product ID
 - Product Name
 - Country/Region
 - City
 - State

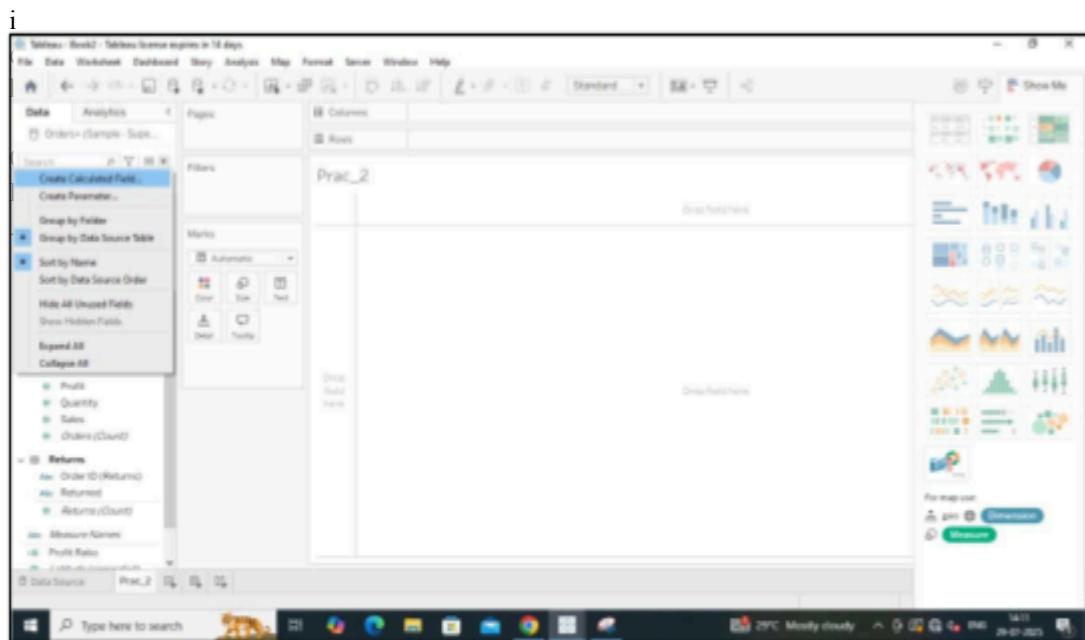
This lets you drill down from Product ID → Product Name in charts.

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Source workspace with the 'Orders' sheet selected. A context menu is open over the 'Product ID' field in the data pane. The menu path 'Add to Sheet' > 'Hierarchy' > 'Create Hierarchy' is highlighted. The 'Create Hierarchy' dialog box is visible in the foreground, prompting the user to 'Name' the hierarchy 'Product Hierarchy'.

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Source workspace with the 'Orders' sheet selected. The 'Create Hierarchy' dialog box is open in the center of the screen, displaying the name 'Product Hierarchy'. The background shows the 'Orders' sheet with various fields listed in the data pane, including Product ID, Product Name, Category, and Sub-Category.

Step 5: Make calculated fields (optional):

- Click the arrow next to your data name → **Create Calculated Field**.
- Type a formula like:
Sum ([profit])/sum([sale])



Practical_03

Creating Data Visualization - Explore chart types, design bar/line/highlight/heatmap/bullet charts, understand visualization anatomy.



Aim: To explore different chart types in Tableau such as Bar, Line, Highlight, Heatmap, and Bullet Charts, and to understand visualization anatomy.

Open Tableau & Connect Data

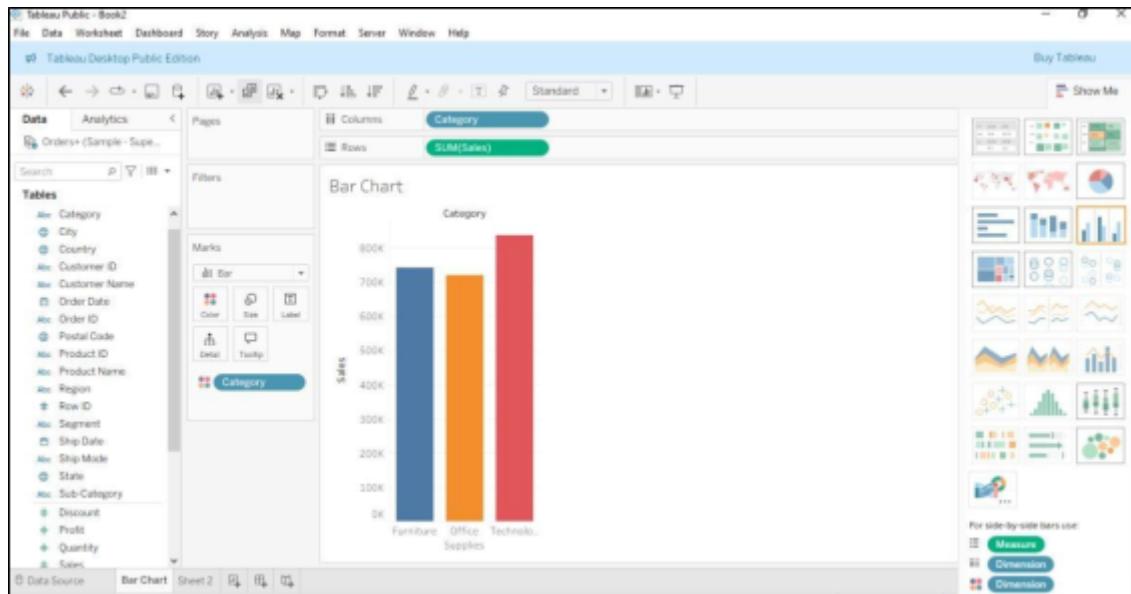
- Start Tableau and connect to a dataset (*Sample Superstore*).
- Go to a new Worksheet.

Explore Chart Types

- Use the Show Me panel to view available chart types.

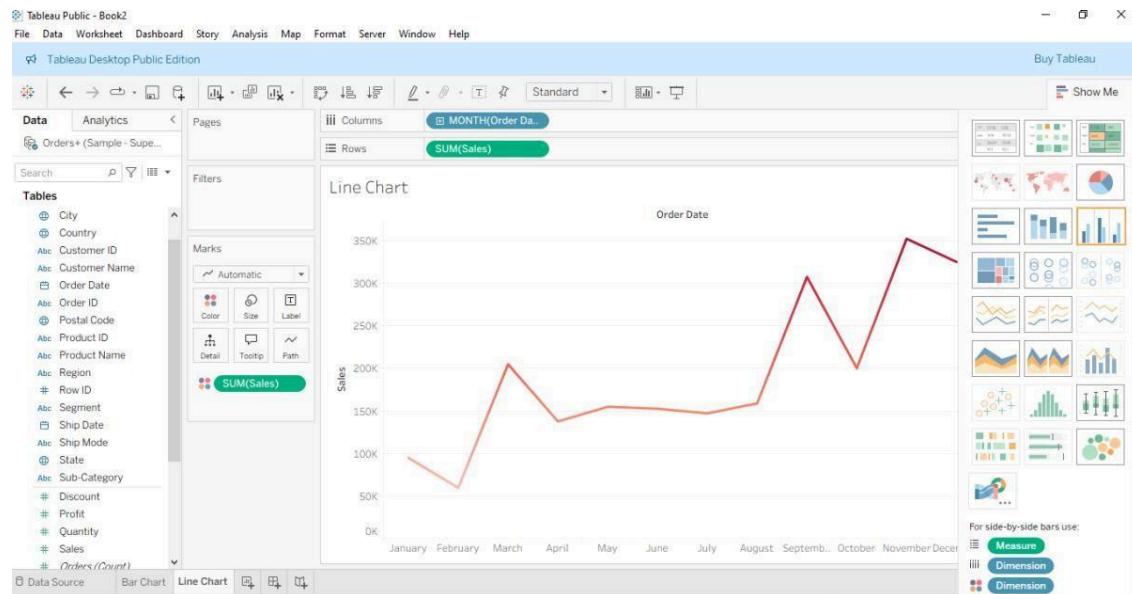
1. Bar Chart

- Drag Category → Columns and Sales → Rows.
- Select Bar Chart from *Show Me*.



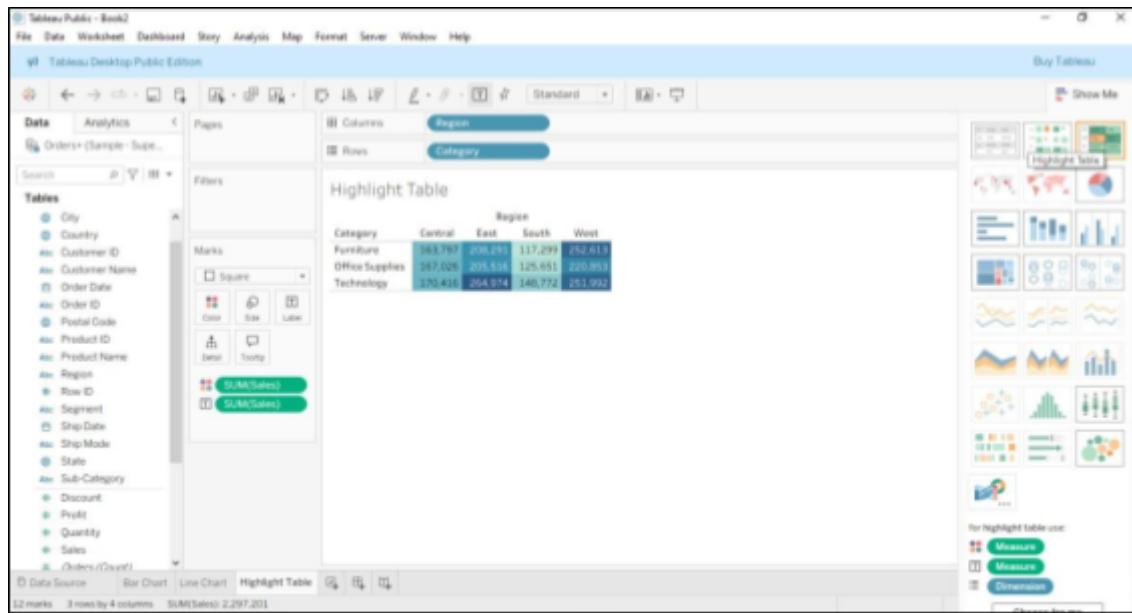
2. Line Chart

- Drag Order Date → Columns and Sales → Rows.
- Select Line Chart from *Show Me*.



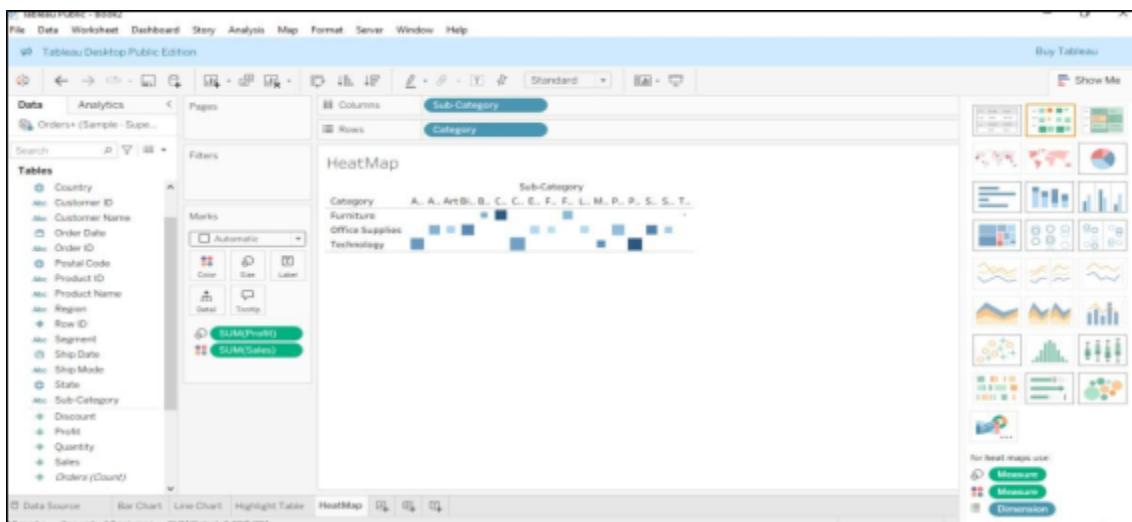
3. Highlight Table

- Drag Category → Rows and Region → Columns.
 - Drag Sales → Color.
 - Select Highlight Table from *Show Me*.



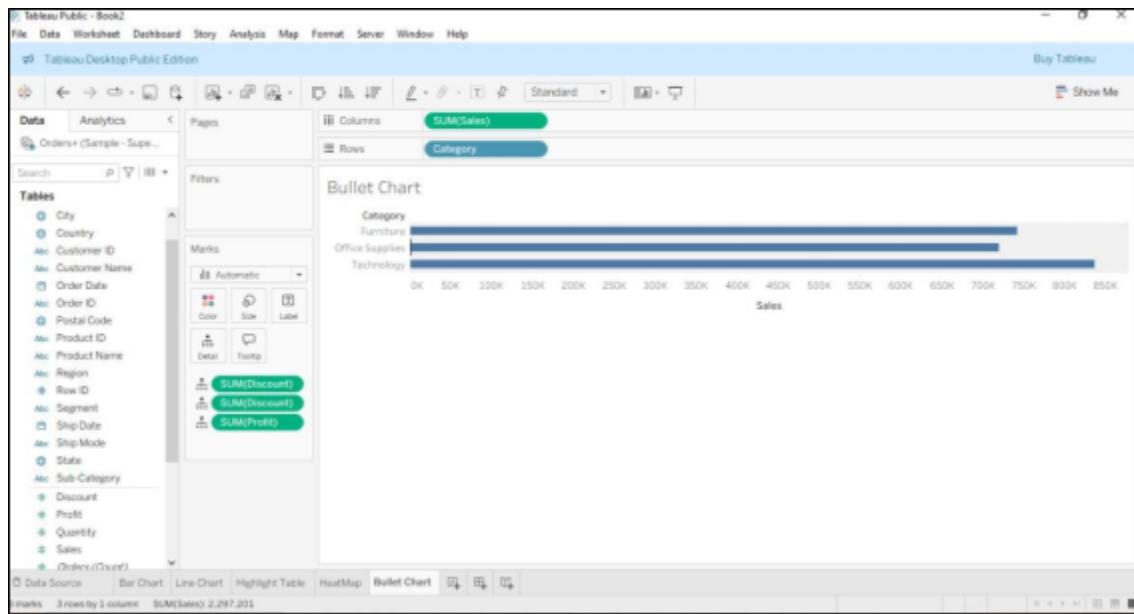
Heatmap

- Drag Category → Rows and Sub-Category → Columns.
 - Place Profit → Color and Sales → Size.
 - Select Heatmap from *Show Me*.



Bullet Chart

- Drag Sales → Columns and Category → Rows.
- Drag Profit → Detail (Marks card).
- Select Bullet Chart from Show Me.



Different visualization charts were created successfully in Tableau.

Practical_04

Aggregate Functions and Calculated Fields - Use aggregates/calculated fields, handle text/date fields, apply logical functions/parameters, search text fields.

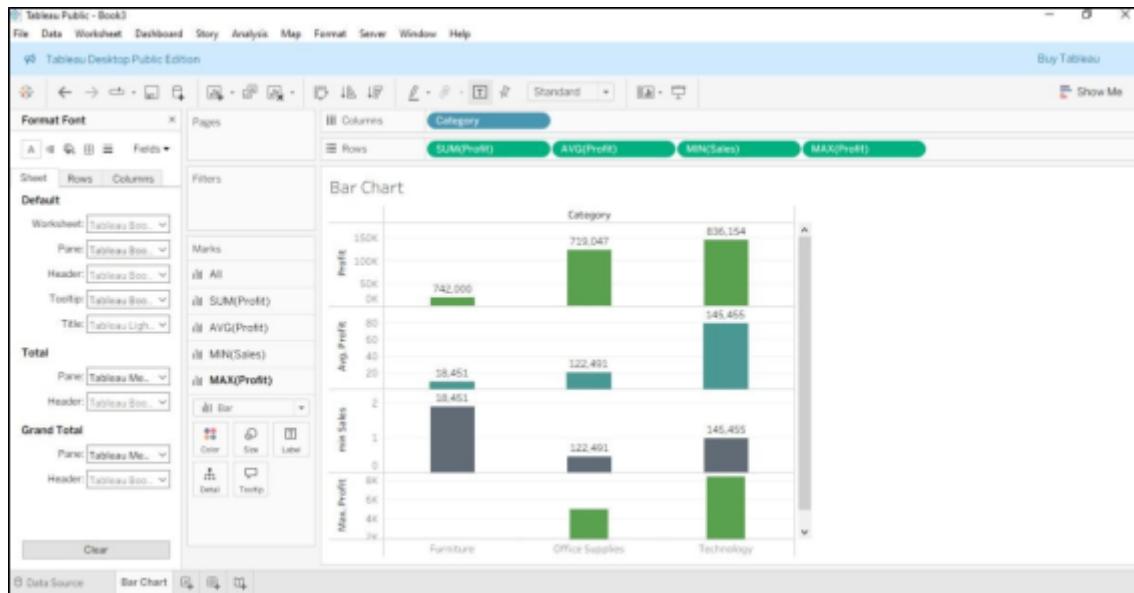
Aim: To use aggregate functions and calculated fields in Tableau, handle text/date fields, apply logical functions and parameters, and search text fields.

Open Tableau & Connect Data

- Load dataset (Sample Superstore).
- Open a new Worksheet.

Aggregate Functions

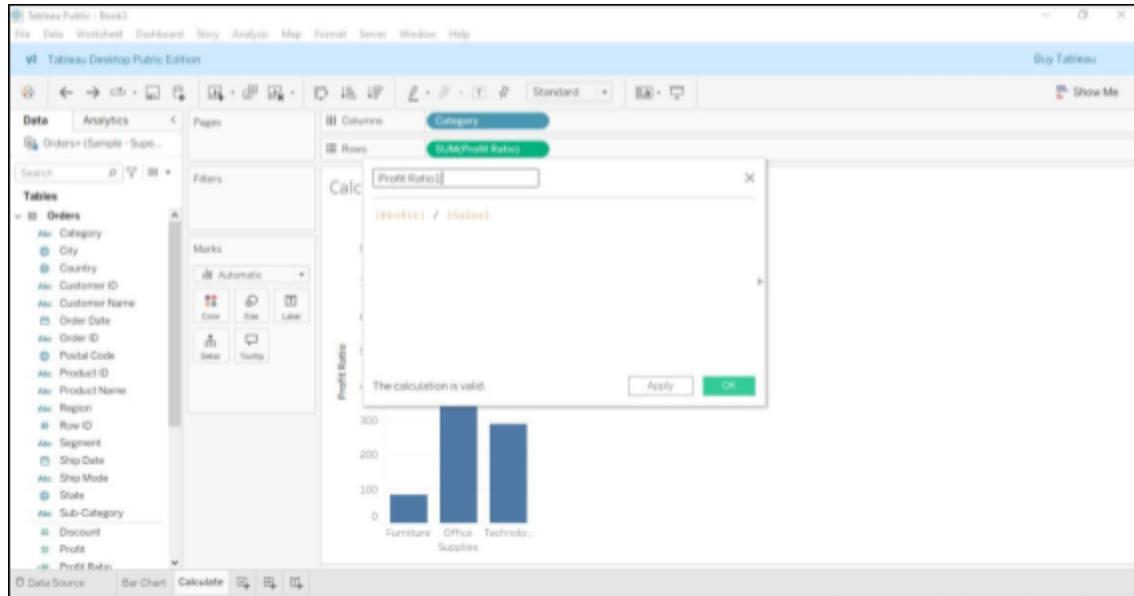
- Drag Sales → Rows and Category → Columns.
- Right-click on *Sales* → select aggregate function such as SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, COUNT.



Create Calculated Fields

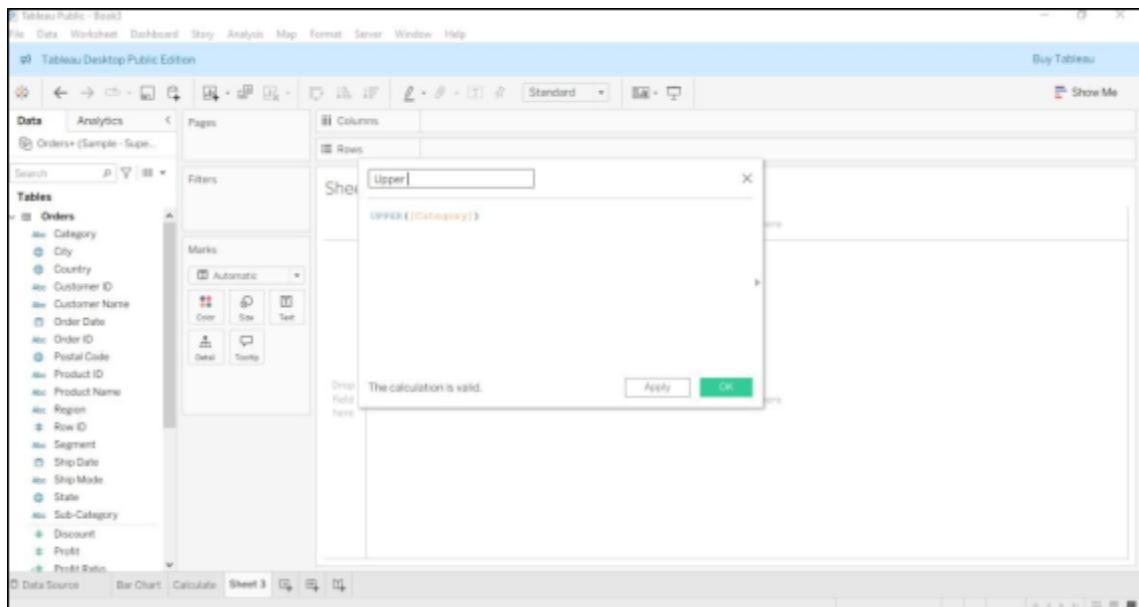
1. Profit Ratio

- Right-click in Data Pane → Create Calculated Field.
- Profit Ratio = [Profit] / [Sales].

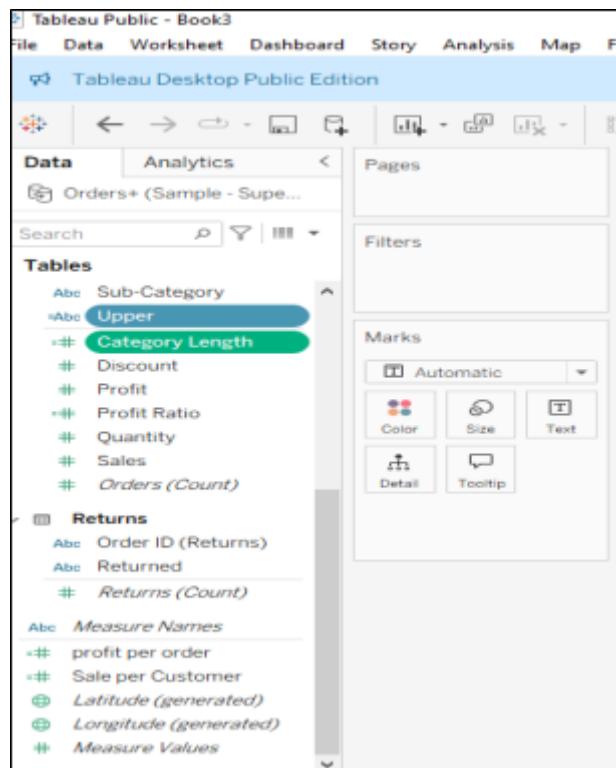
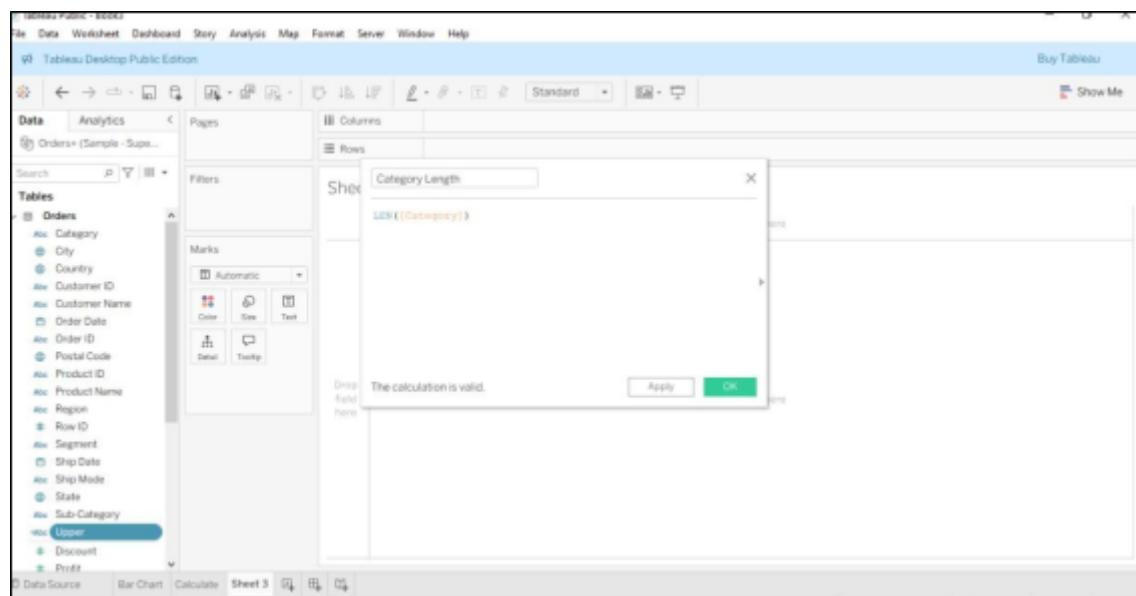


2. Handle Text Fields

- Create calculation: UPPER([Category]) or LEN([Category]) to convert to uppercase or find length.
- Drag the calculated field into the view.**



3. Find length of text



4. Text Field Calculations

- Category Upper (`UPPER([Category])`) → Drag to Rows/Columns
- Category Length (`LEN([Category])`) → Drag to Label

The screenshot shows the Tableau desktop interface with a calculated field named 'Upper' being edited. The 'Handle Text Fields' section displays three categories: FURNITURE, OFFICE SUPPLIES, and TECHNOLOGY, each with its corresponding value and a calculated field formula: ₹19,089.00, ₹90,390.00, and ₹18,470.00. The calculated field 'Upper' is highlighted in green.

5. Date Field Calculations

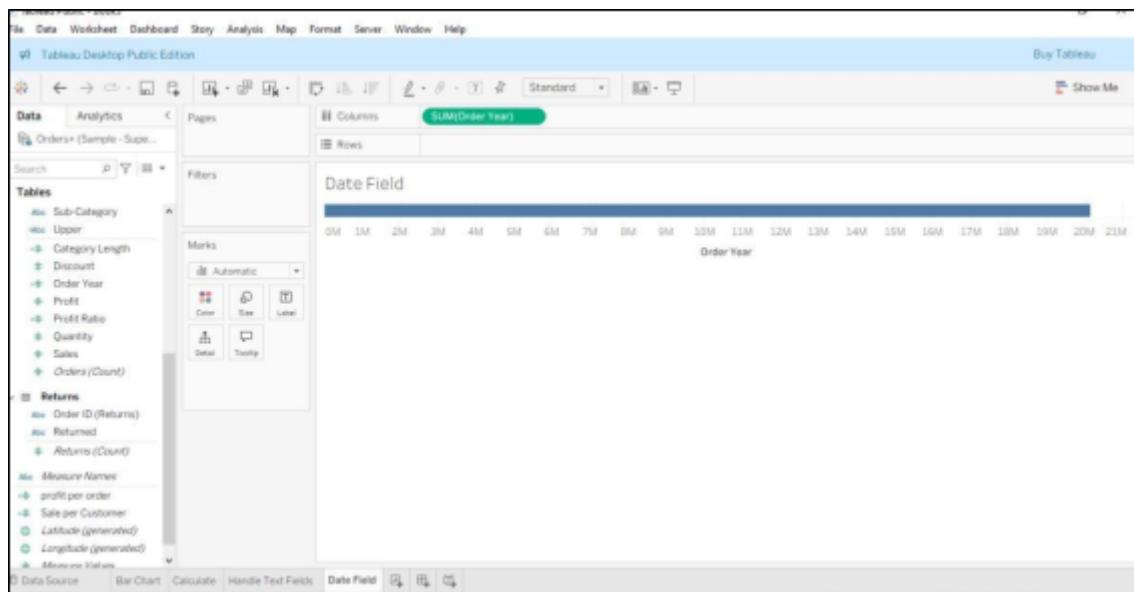
Create calculation: `YEAR([Order Date])` or `DATENAME('month',[Order Date])`. Use it to group data by year/month.

Extract Year

- Create Calculated Field → Name:

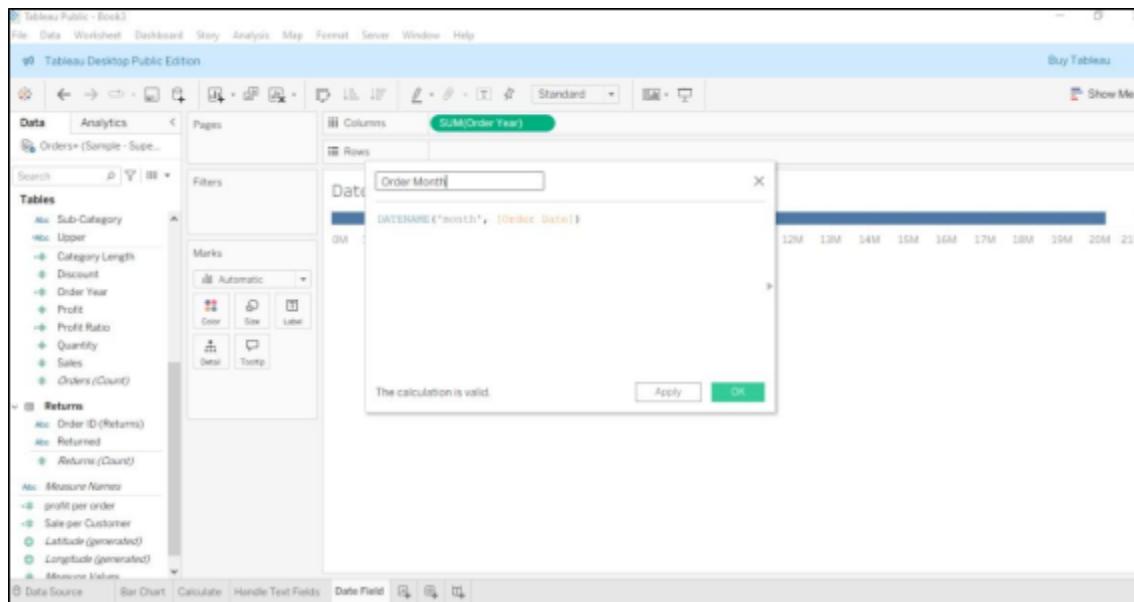
The screenshot shows the Tableau desktop interface with a calculated field named 'Order Year' being created. The formula is `YEAR([Order Date])`. A message box indicates that the calculation is valid. The calculated field is now listed in the 'Fields' shelf.

Drag Order Year to Column

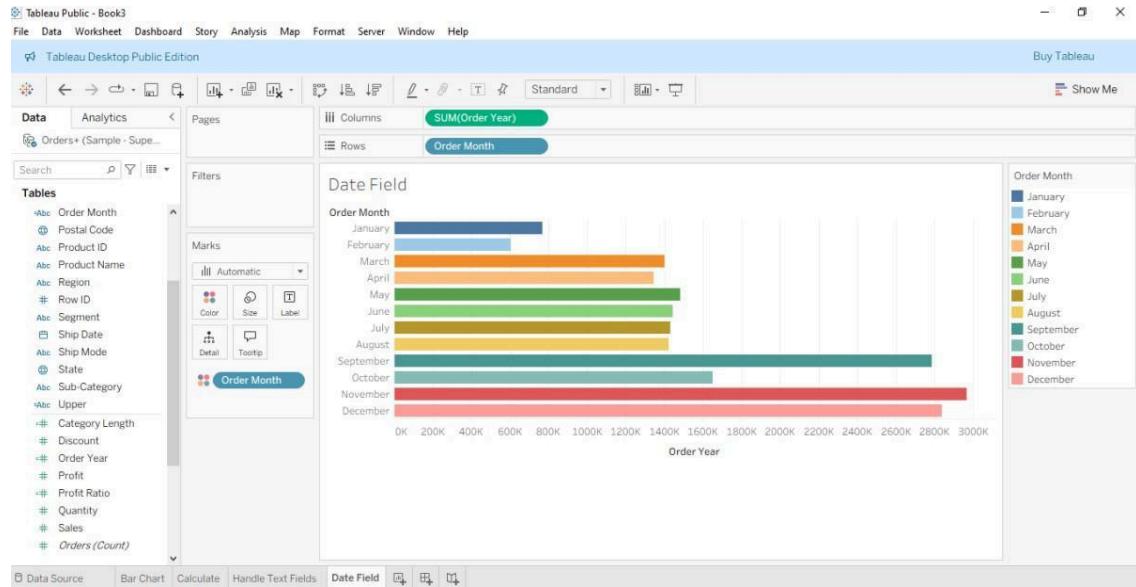


Extract Month Name

- Create Calculated Field → Name:



Drag Order Month to Rows or Columns

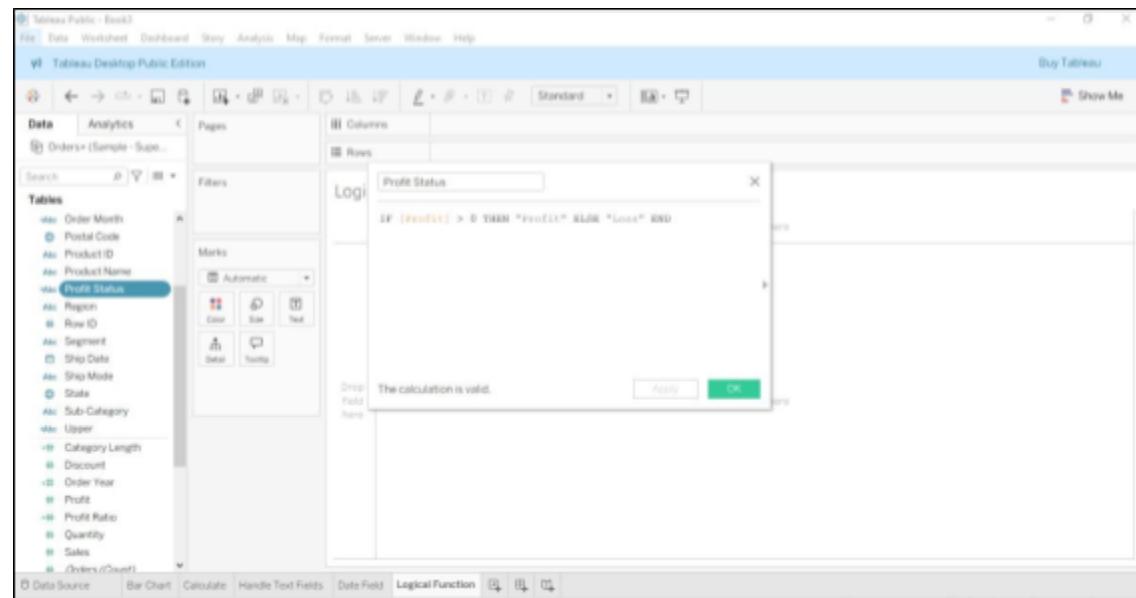


Logical Functions

- Create calculation: IF [Profit] > 0 THEN "Profit" ELSE "Loss" END.
- Drag this field to Color to highlight profit/loss.

□ Go to New Worksheet

Profit or Loss Check

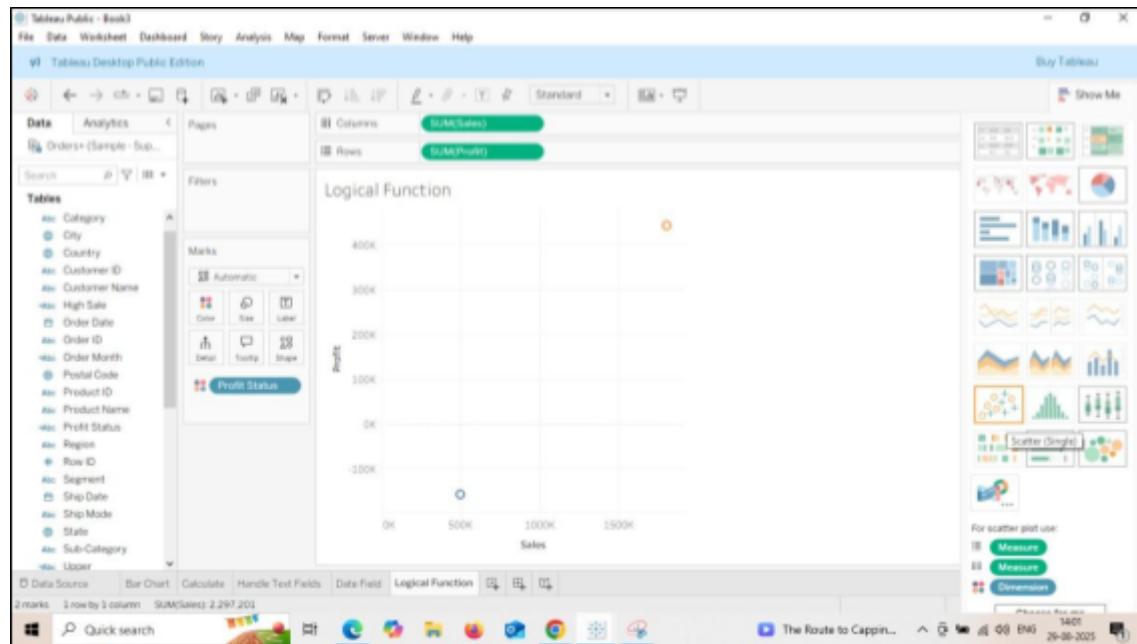


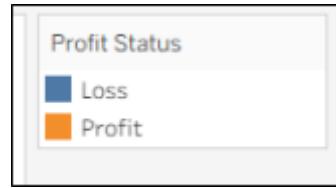
High Sales Check

The screenshot shows the Tableau desktop interface with a calculated field dialog open. The calculated field is named "High Sale" and contains the formula: `IF [Sales] >= 1000 THEN "High" ELSE "Low" END`. A message below the formula states "The calculation is valid." There are "Apply" and "OK" buttons at the bottom right of the dialog. The background shows the data source pane on the left and the logical function toolbar at the bottom.

Profit Status (IF [Profit] > 0 THEN "Profit" ELSE "Loss" END) → Drag to Color (to highlight Profit/Loss).

High Sales (IF [Sales] >= 1000 THEN "High" ELSE "Low" END) → Drag to Label or Color (to mark categories).





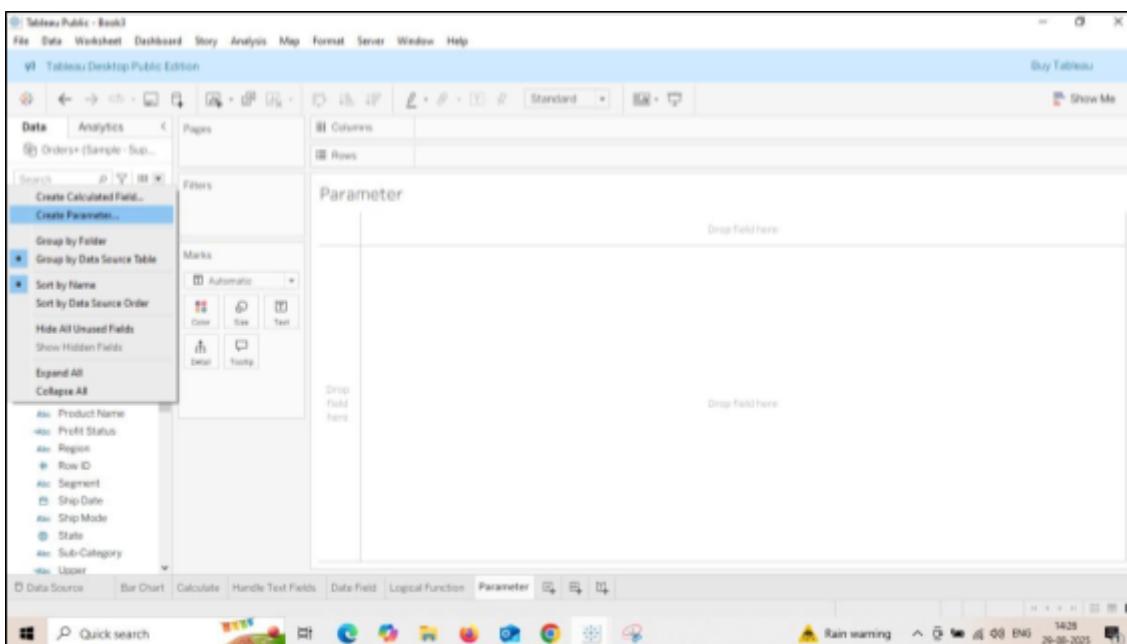
Example: Sales → Columns, Profit → Rows.

Drag Profit Status → Color → points will show Profit/Loss categories.

showing relationship between Sales & Profit.

6. Use Parameters

- Right-click in Data Pane → Create Parameter.

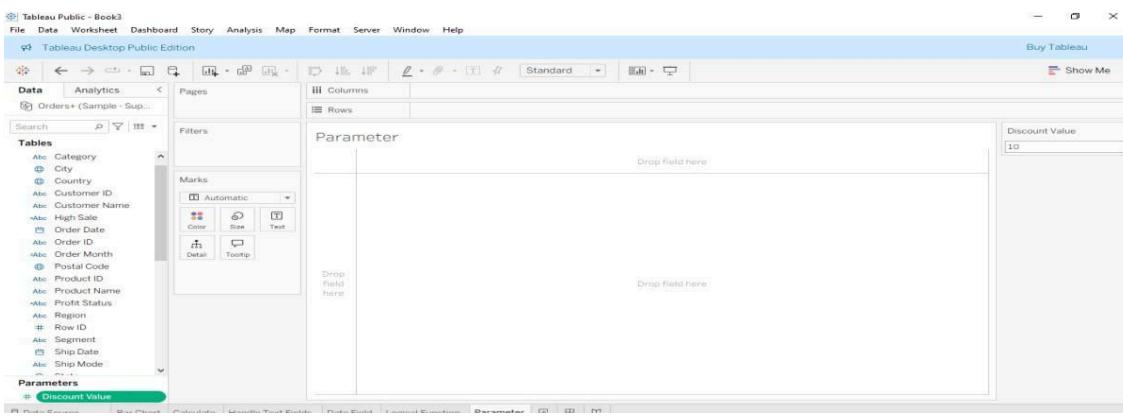


□ Choose Data Type = Float / Integer.

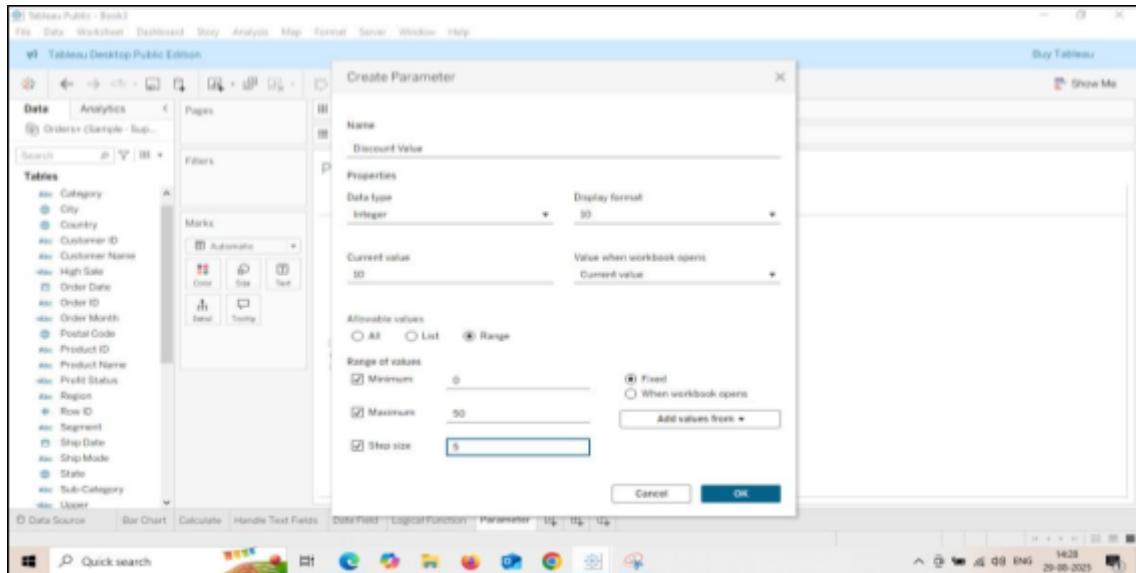
□ Set Current Value (e.g., 10).

Set Allowable Values = Range (e.g., min = 0, max = 50, step = 5).

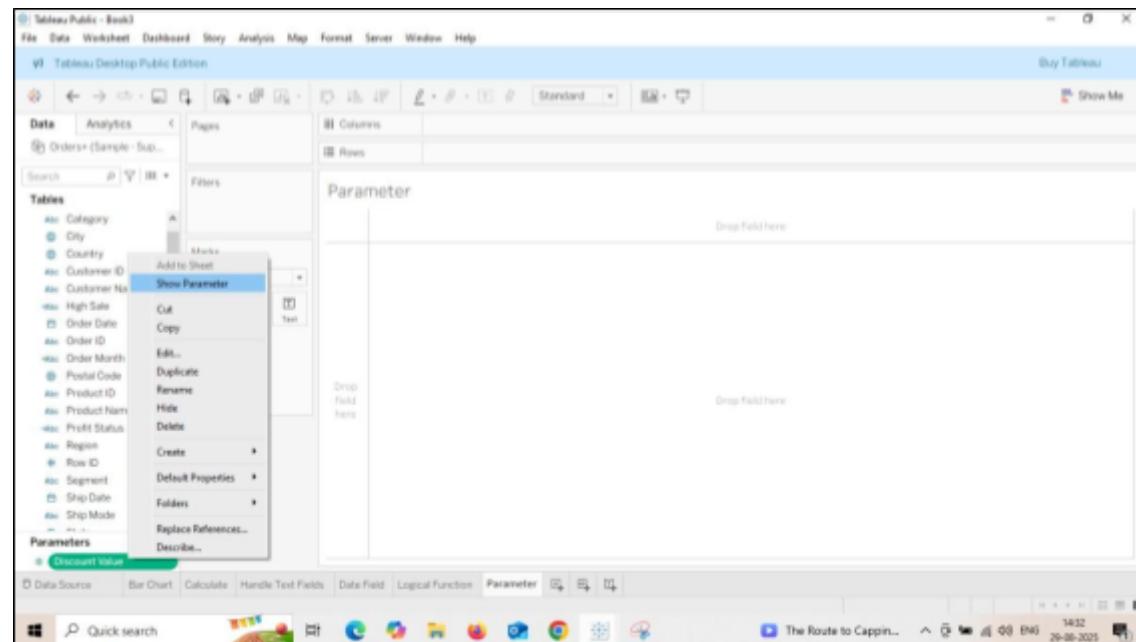
□ Ok.



7. Parameter Control



- Right-click the created parameter → Show Parameter.



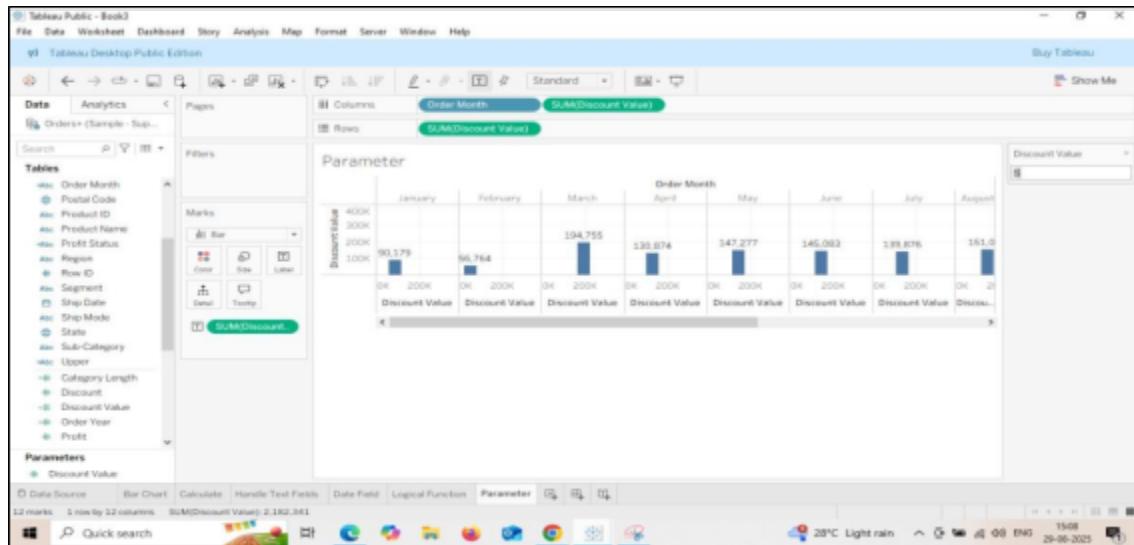
□ Parameter in a Calculation

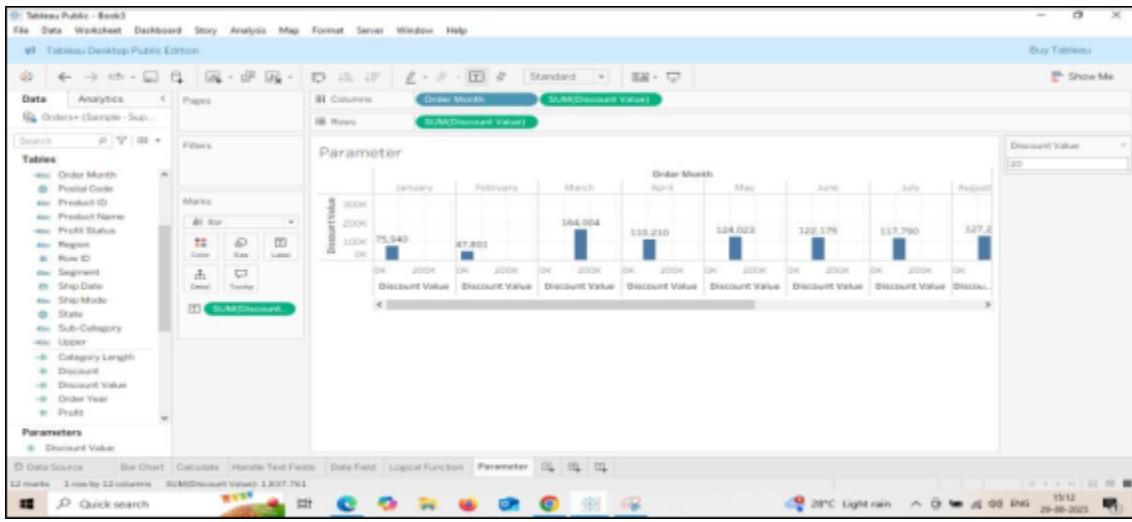
- Right-click → Create Calculated Field.

$$[\text{Sales After Discount}] = [\text{Sales}] - ([\text{Sales}] * [\text{Discount Value}] / 100)$$

The screenshot shows the Tableau Desktop Public Edition interface. In the top navigation bar, the 'Parameter' tab is selected. A parameter named 'Discount Value' is defined with the formula $(Sales) - ((Sales) * [Parameters].[Discount Value] / 100)$. A slider control for 'Discount Value' is set to 10. Below the formula, a message says 'The calculation is valid.' with 'Apply' and 'OK' buttons.

Adjust the Discount Value parameter slider to see results update dynamically.

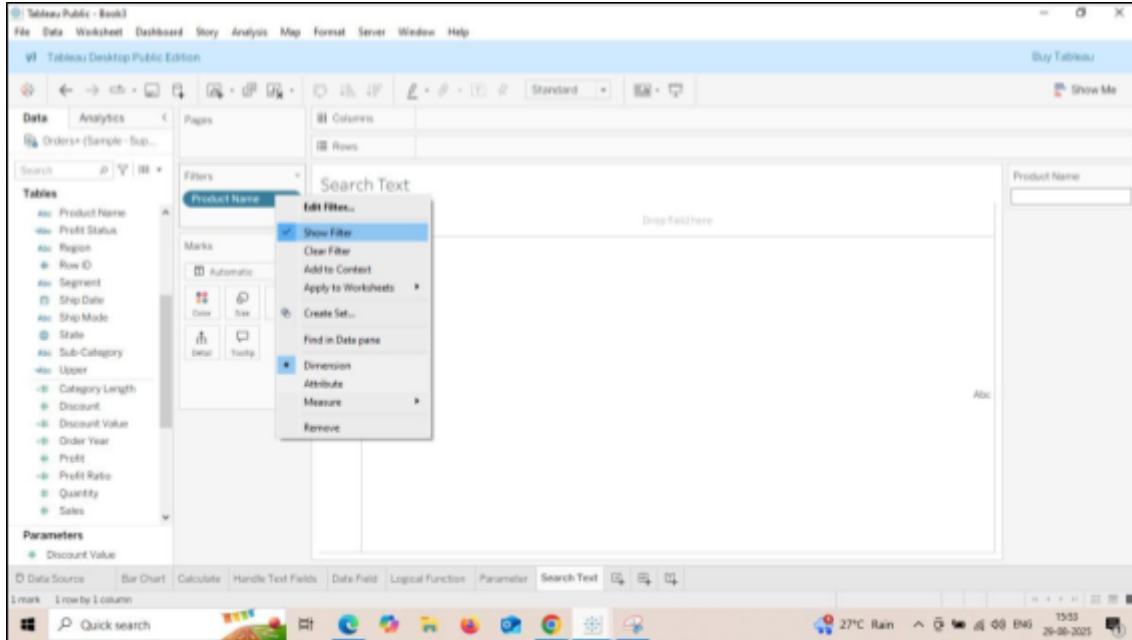




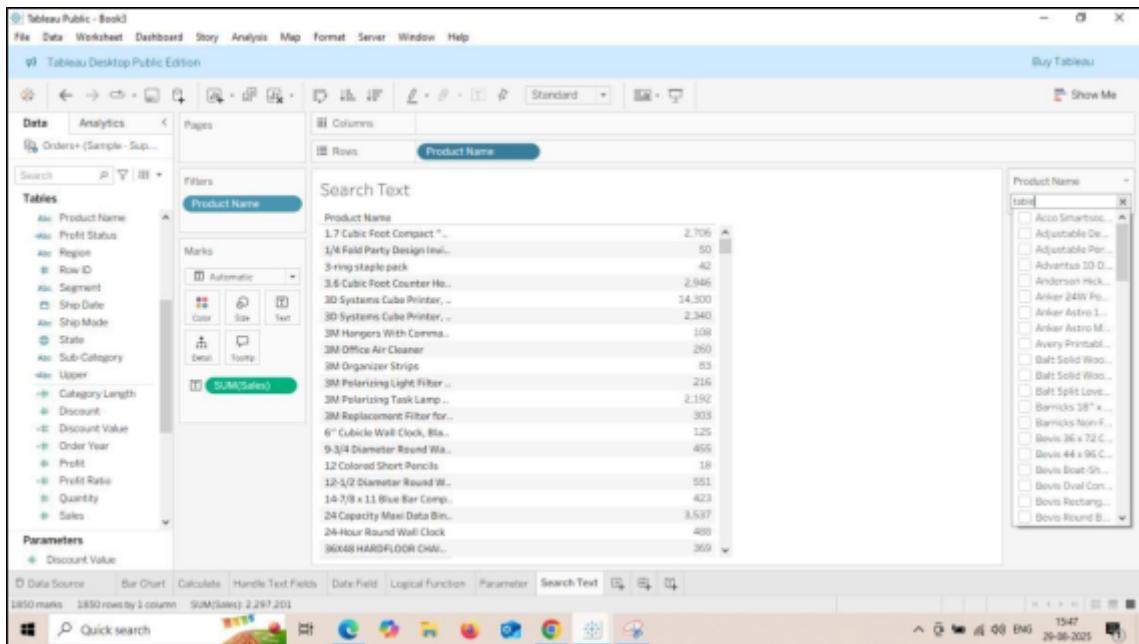
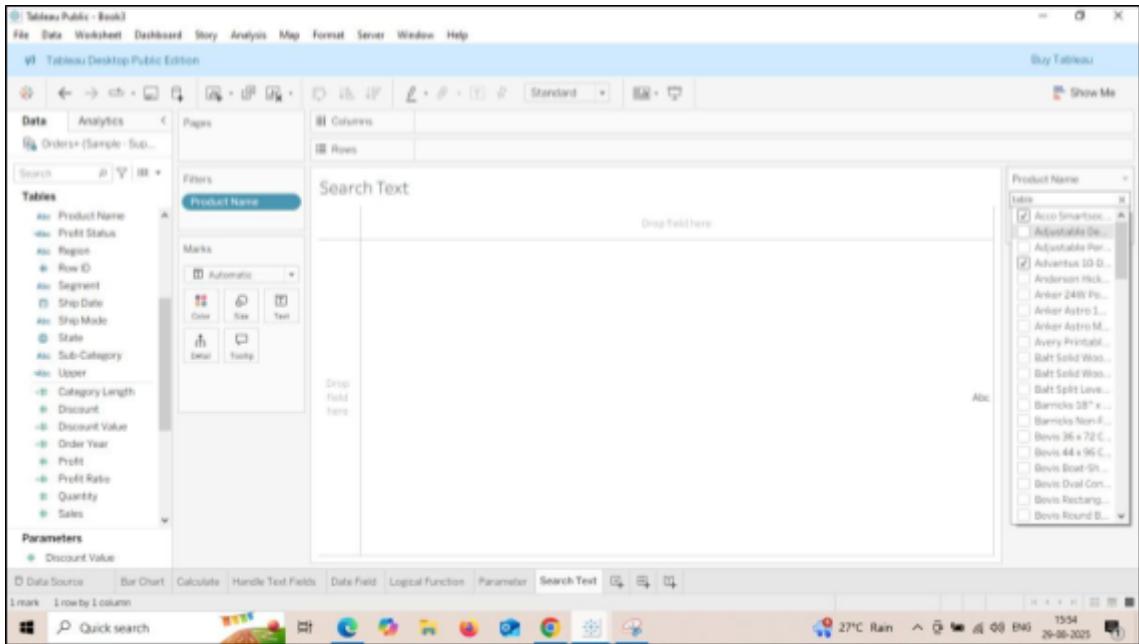
7. Search Text Fields

- In the Filters Pane, right-click on a text field (Product Name).
- Apply filter and use Search Box to find specific values.

Filter box appears on right side.



Click on Search tab in filter.



Type keyword (Table, Order).

The screenshot shows the Tableau Desktop Public Edition interface. In the top navigation bar, the 'File' menu is selected. The main workspace displays a search results table titled 'Search Text' with one row of data:

Product Name	
Advantus 10-Drawer Part...	1,052
Bevin 44 x 96 Conference ..	3,253

The 'Tables' pane on the left lists various data fields: Product Name, Profit Status, Region, Row ID, Segment, Ship Date, Ship Mode, State, Sub-Category, Upper, Category Length, Discount, Discount Value, Order Year, Profit, Profit Ratio, Quantity, and Sales. A parameter named 'Discount Value' is also listed. The 'Marks' pane indicates the chart type is 'Automatic'. The 'Filters' pane shows a dropdown set to 'Product Name' with the value 'Product Name'. A search bar at the top of the pane contains the text 'Product Name'. A sidebar on the right lists products from the 'Tables' pane, with 'Advantus 10-D...' checked.

Matching records are displayed.

Aggregate functions, calculated fields, logical functions, parameters, and text search were successfully implemented.

Practical_5

Table Calculations and Level of Detail Calculations - Perform different calculations, apply quick/customized table calculations, implement level of detail expressions.

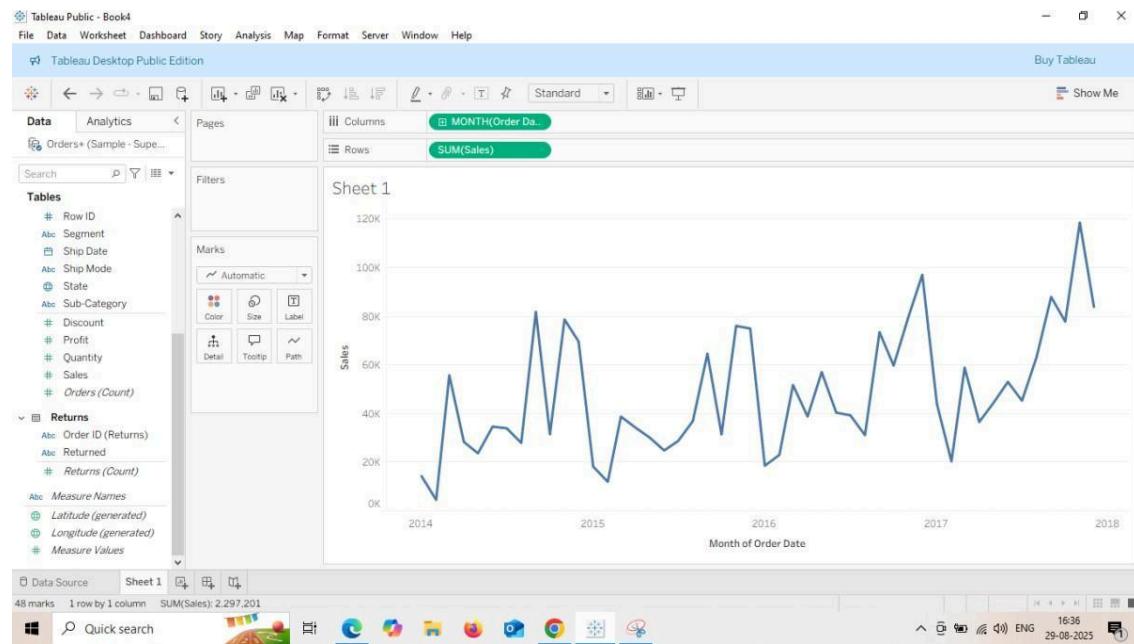
Aim: To perform different table calculations (quick & custom) and implement LOD expressions (FIXED, INCLUDE, EXCLUDE) in Tableau.

Steps

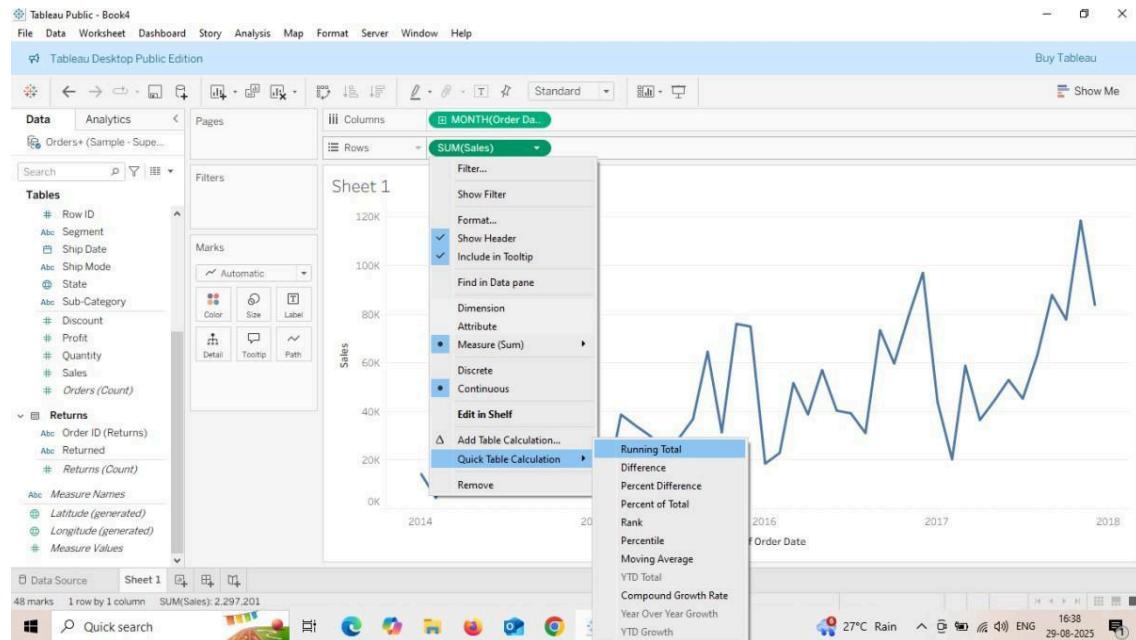
1. Open Tableau and connect to Superstore dataset.
2. Create a worksheet with Order Date in Columns and Sales in Rows.

Worksheet → Drag Order Date → Columns → change to Month .

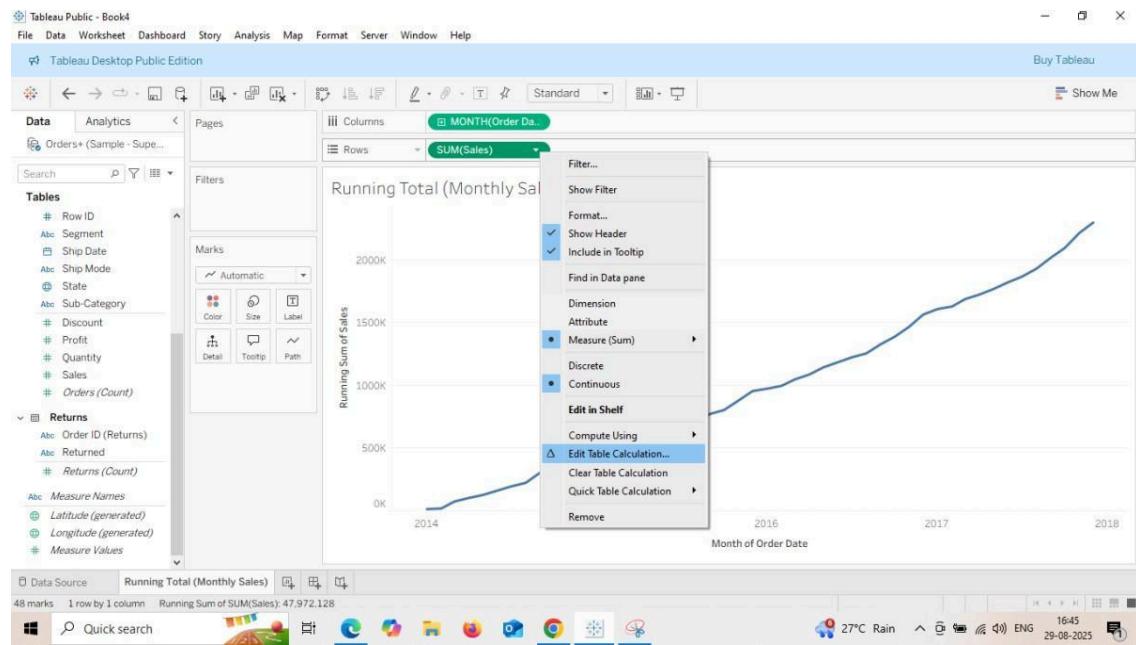
Drag Sales → Rows → make a Line chart.

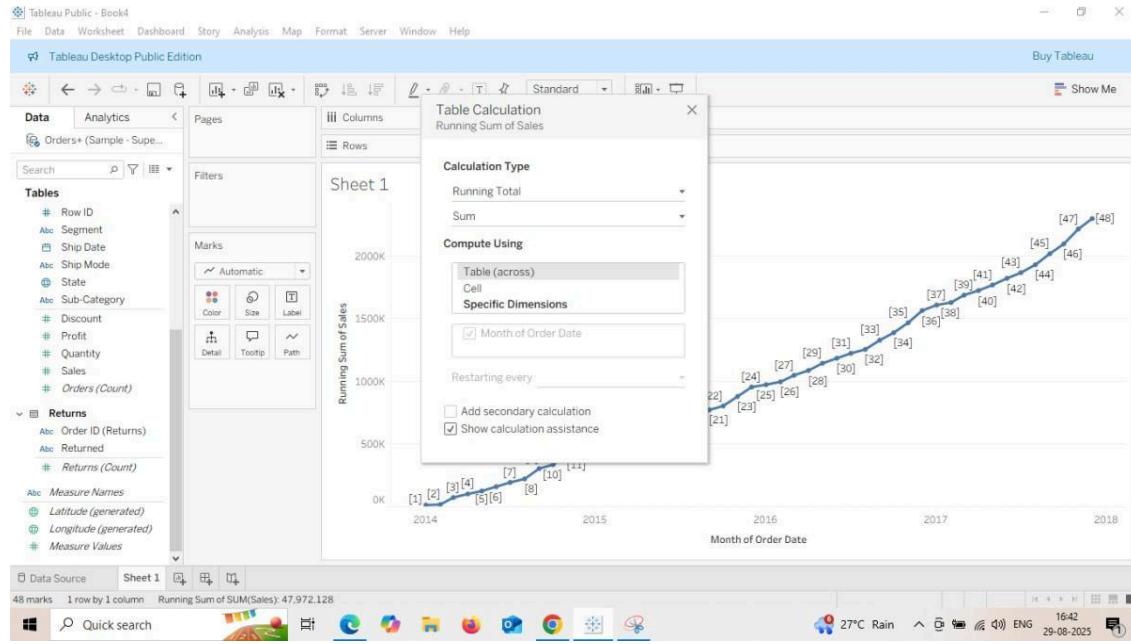


Right-click SUM(Sales) pill → Quick Table Calculation → Running Total.



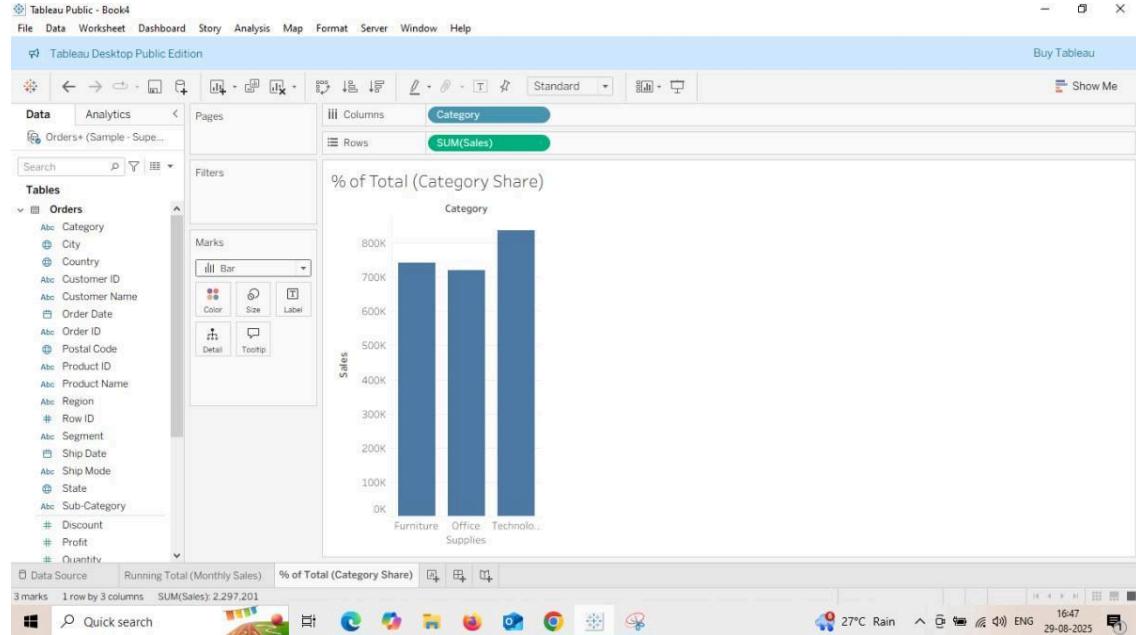
Edit Table Calculation → Compute Using: Table (Across).



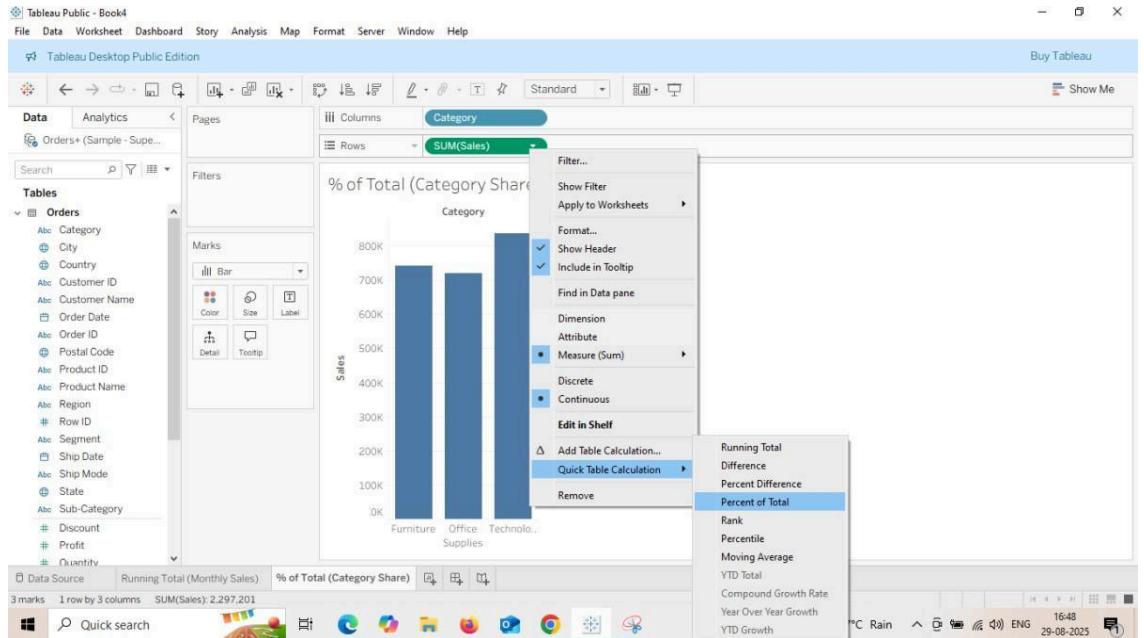


% of Total (Category Share)

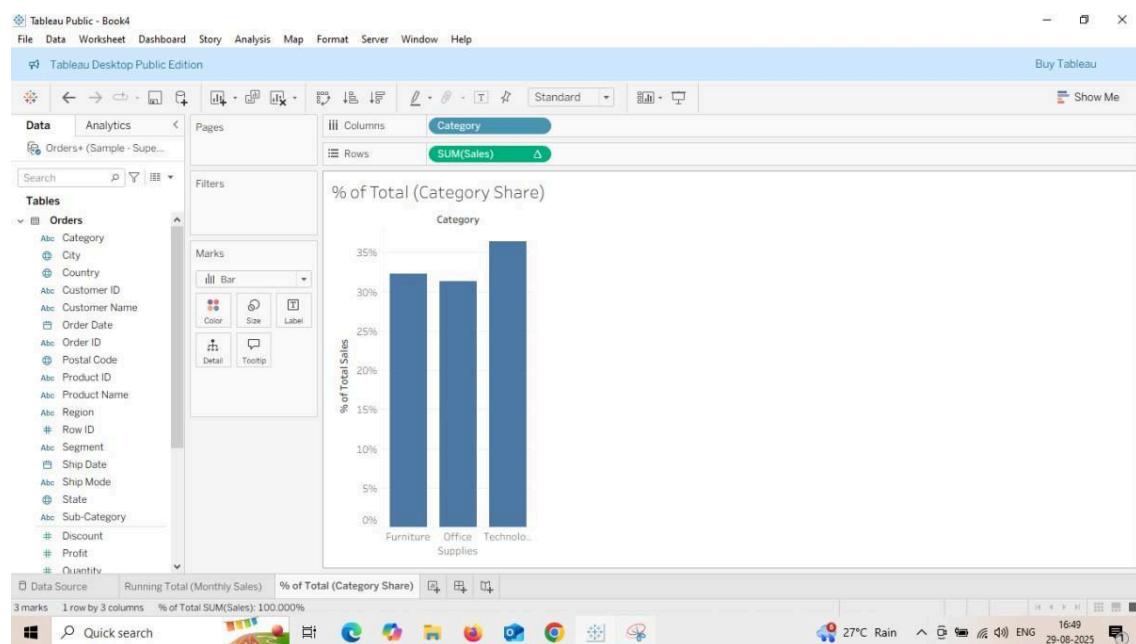
1. New worksheet → Category → Columns, Sales → Rows (Bar chart).



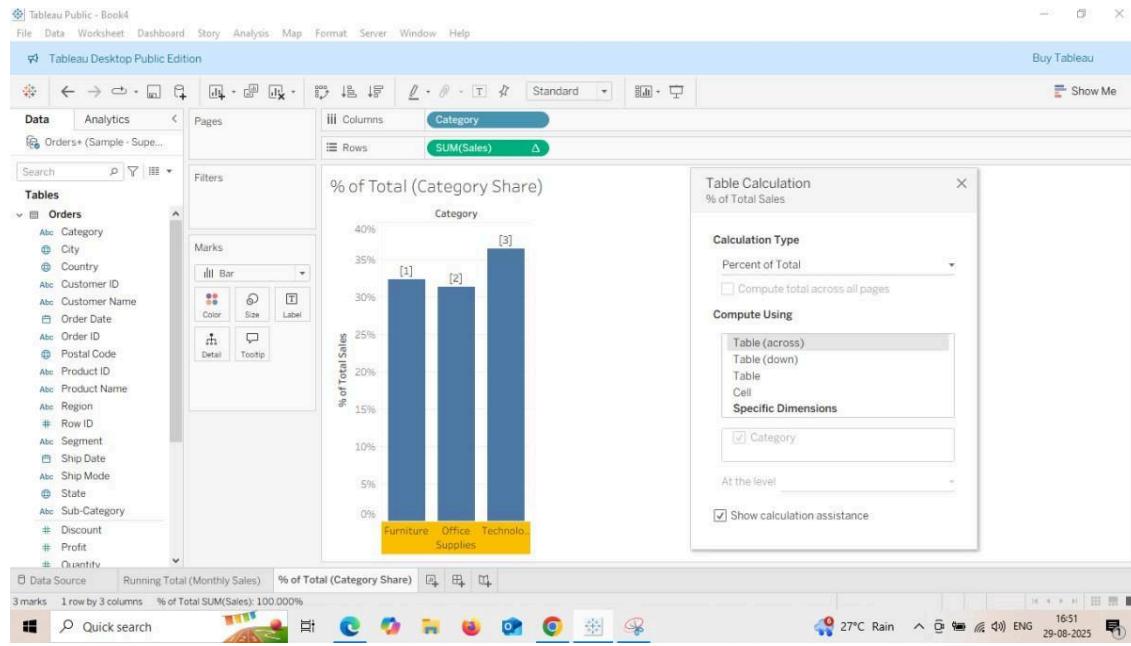
Right-click SUM(Sales) pill → Quick Table Calculation → Percent of Total.



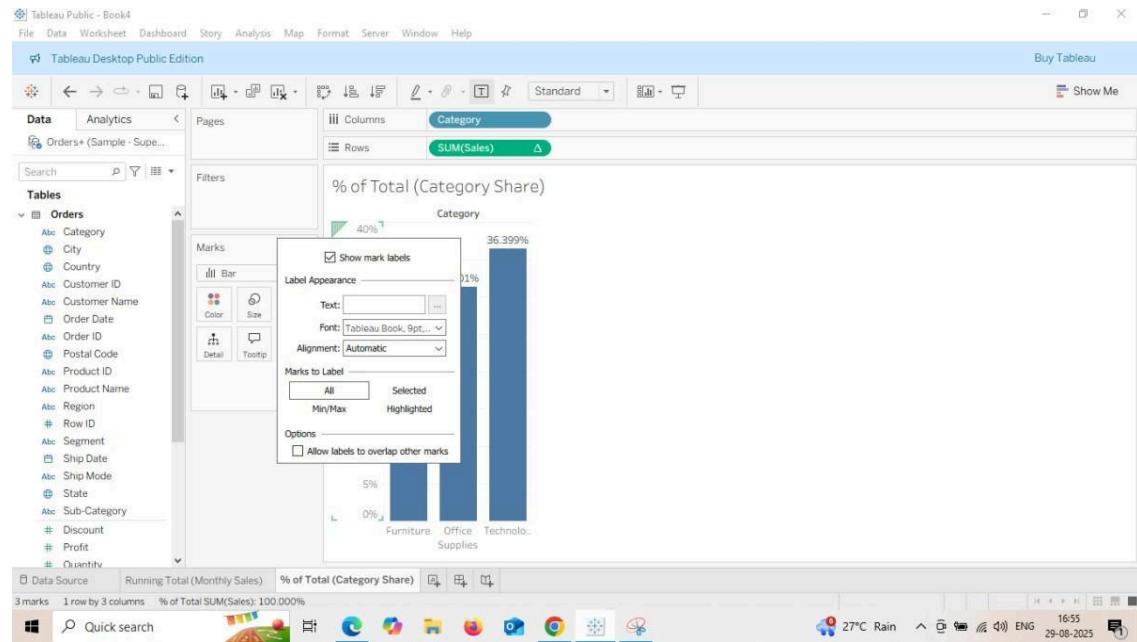
screen like this



Edit Table Calculation → Compute Using: Table (Across).



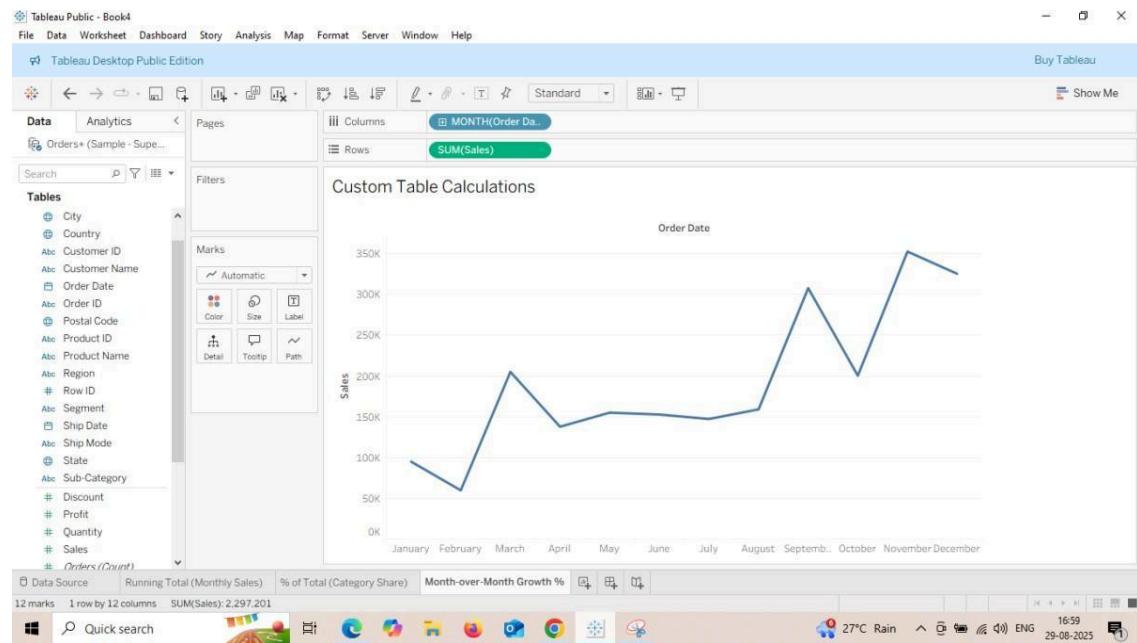
Format the axis/labels as Percentage.

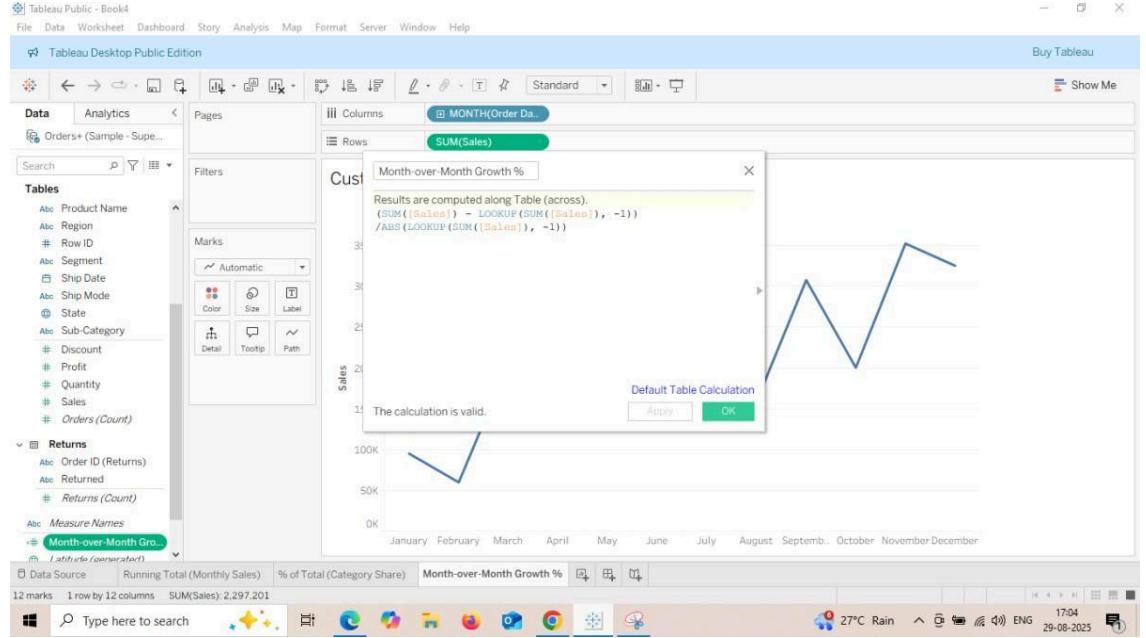


Custom Table Calculations:

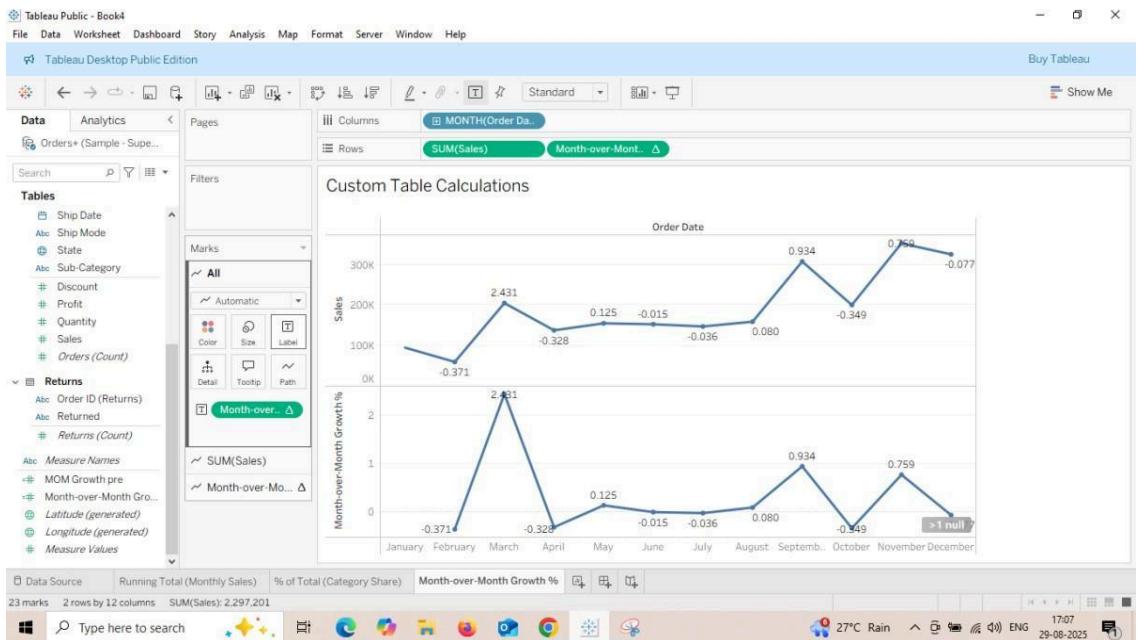
New worksheet → Order date → Columns, Sales → Rows (Bar chart).

Order date years change into order date month

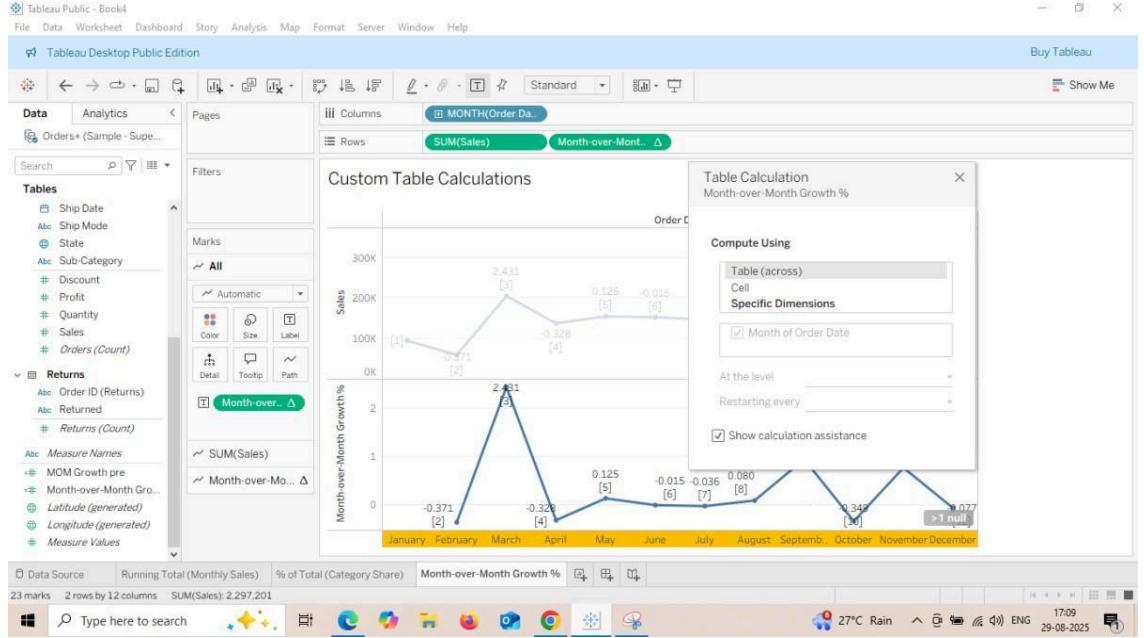




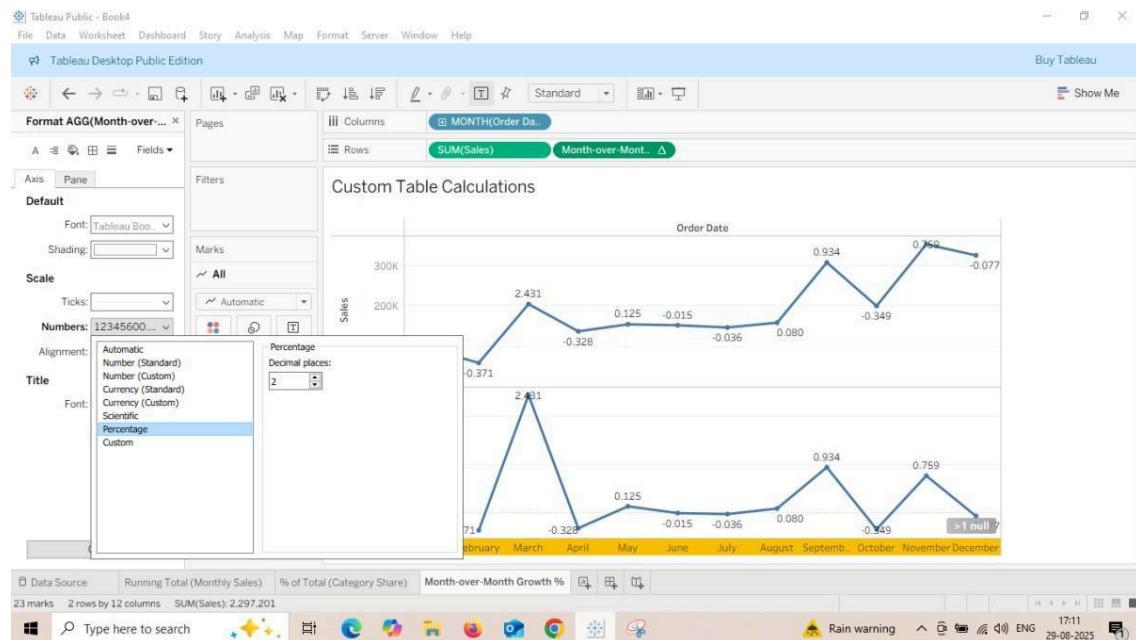
Drag MoM Growth % → Rows (or to Label on the sales line).



Edit Table Calculation of MoM Growth % → Compute Using: Table (Across).



click in MOM Growth % select Format as Percentage.



Shows month-over-month % change.

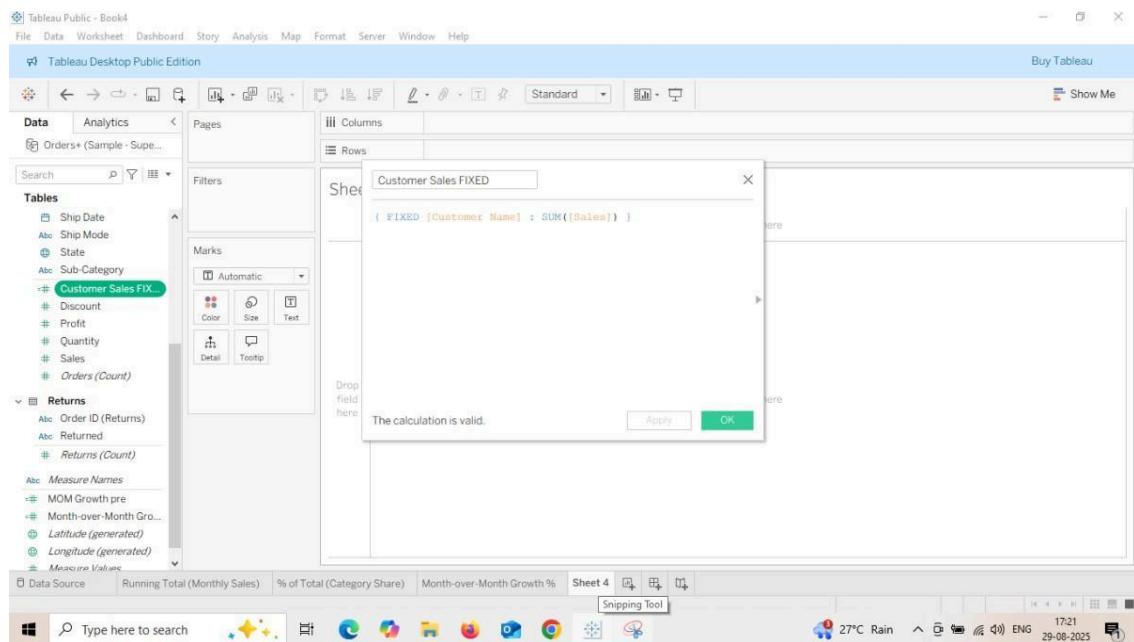
Level of Detail (LOD) Expressions

a) FIXED – Sales per Customer

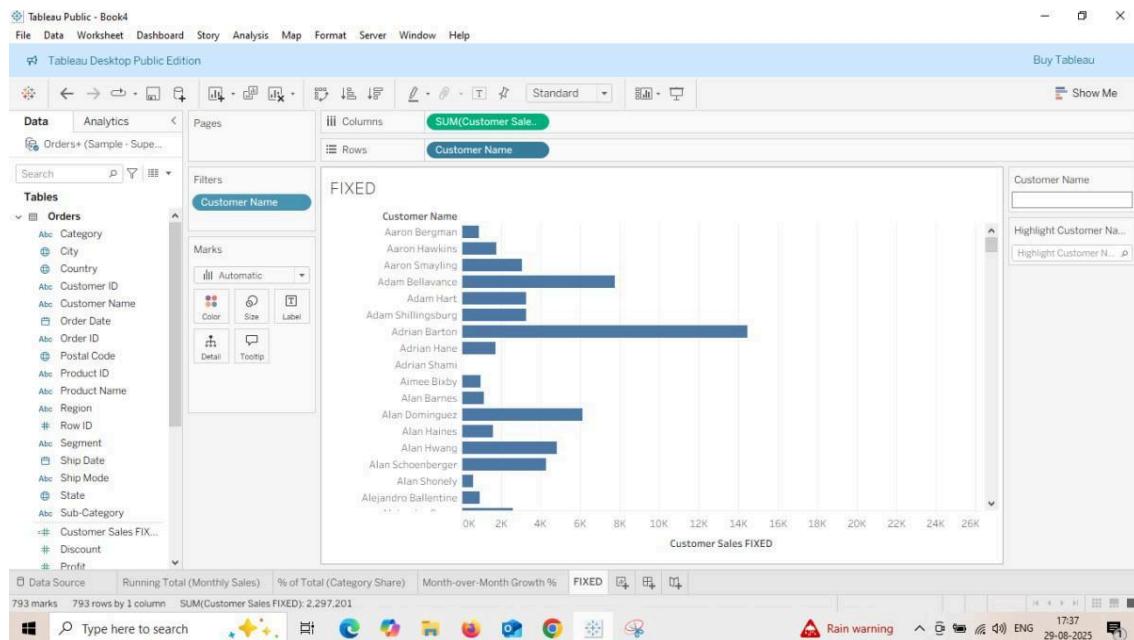
open new worksheet select calculate field → give name Customer Sales (FIXED)

Formula:

{ FIXED [Customer Name] : SUM([Sales]) }



drag Customer Name → Rows; Customer Sales (FIXED) → Columns (Bar).

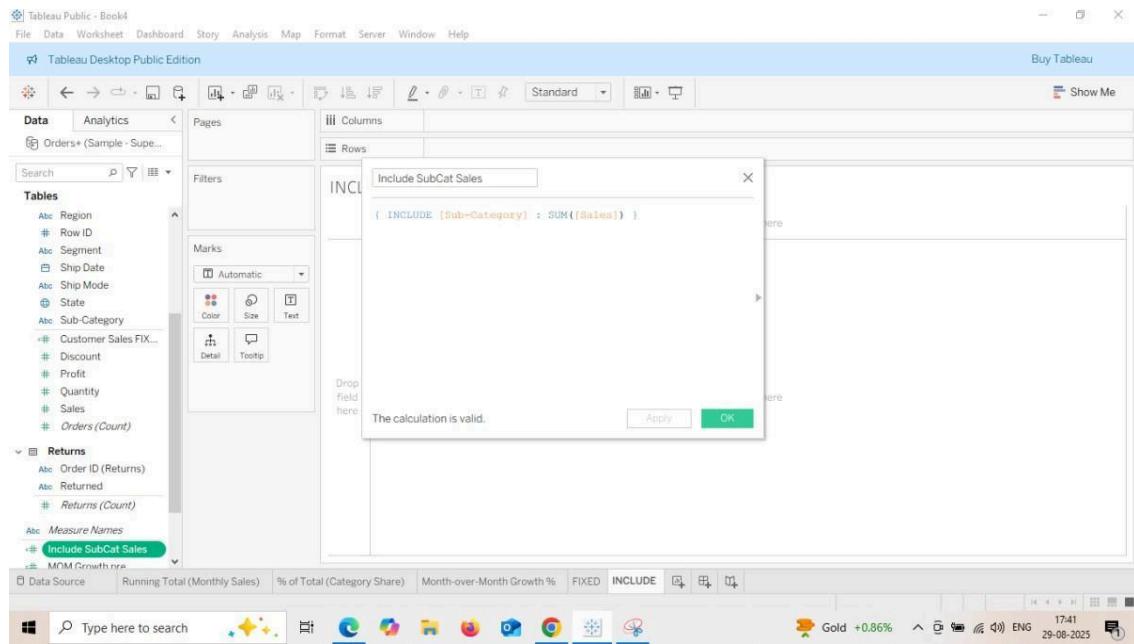


INCLUDE – Sub-Category detail inside Category view

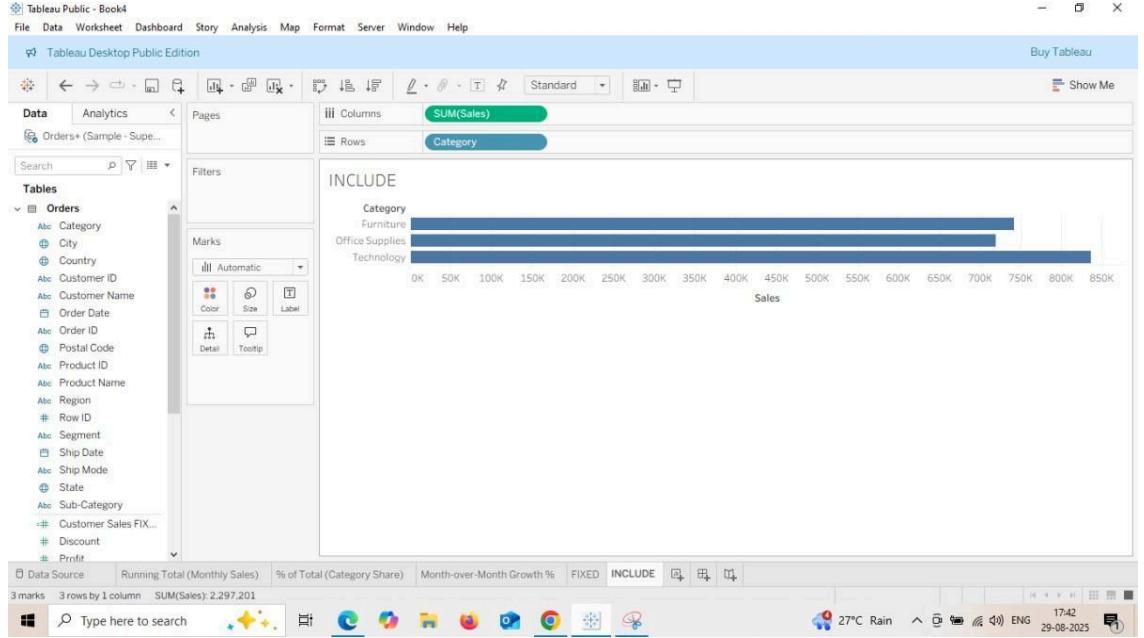
Calculated Field → **Name:** Include SubCat Sales

Formula:

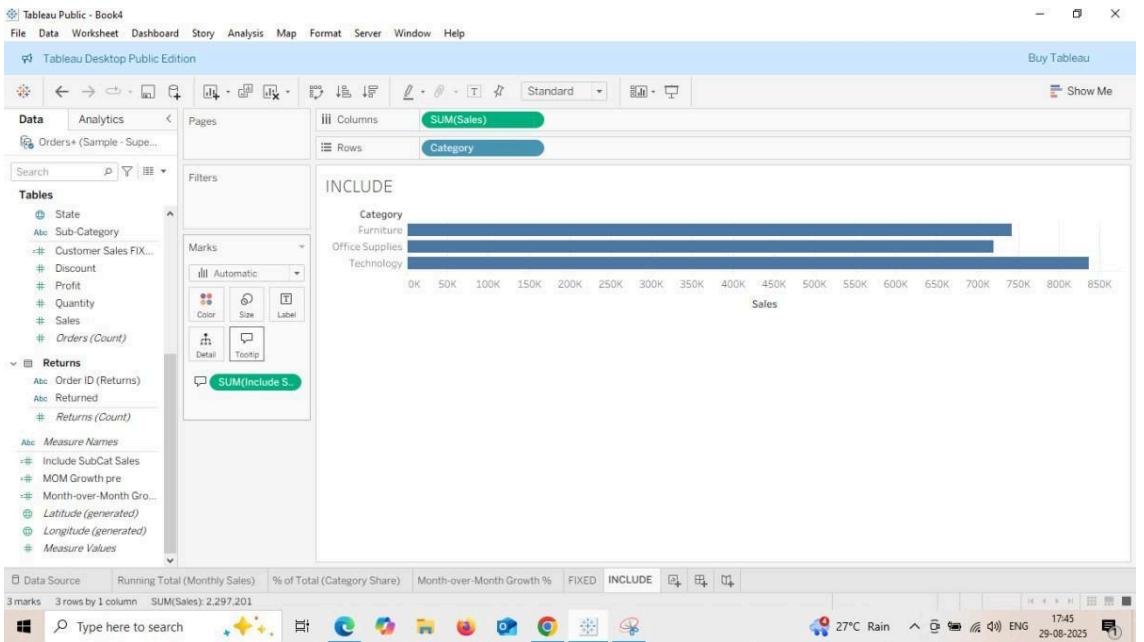
```
{ INCLUDE [Sub-Category] : SUM([Sales]) }
```



Drag Category → Rows; Sales → Columns .



Drag Include SubCat Sales → Tooltip



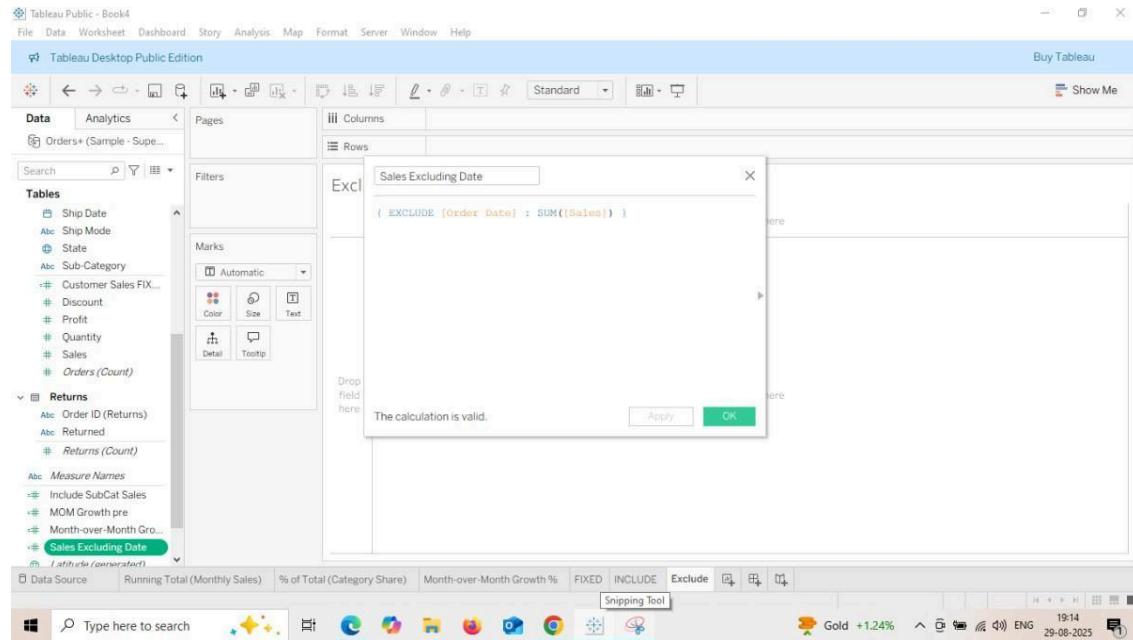
Category bars while referencing Sub-Category-level sales in tooltips.

EXCLUDE – Remove Date granularity

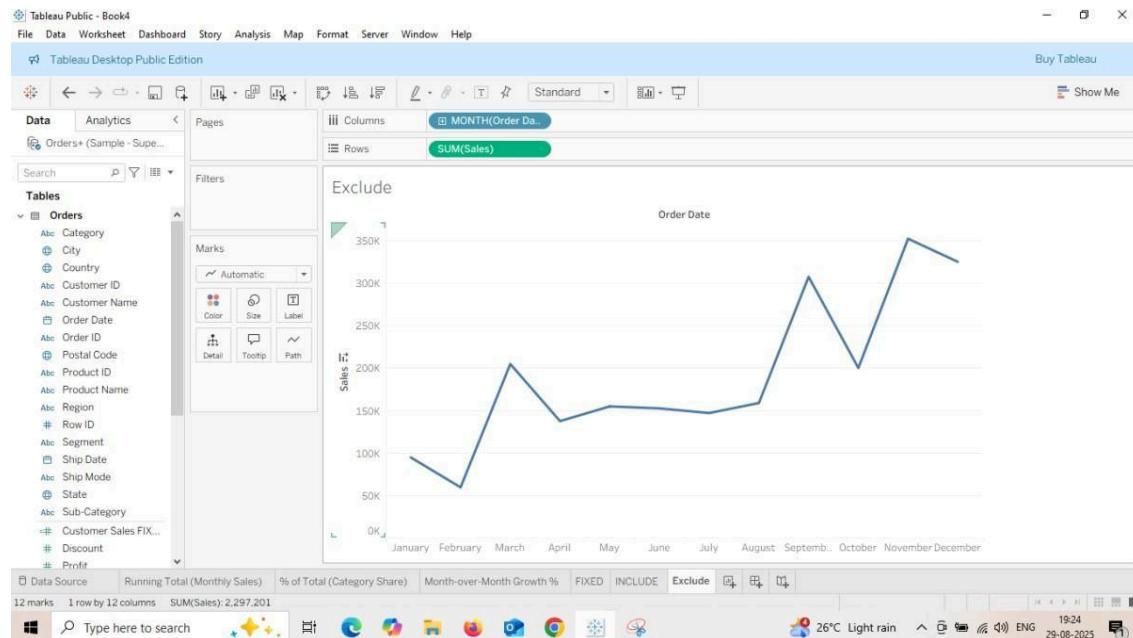
Calculated Field → Name: Sales Excluding Date

Formula

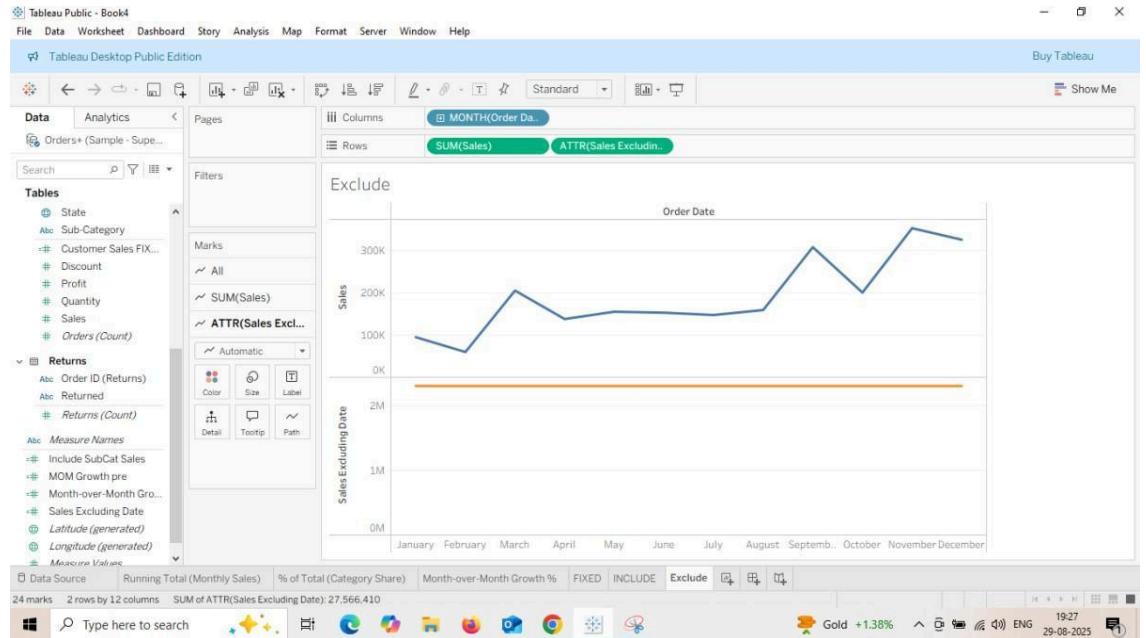
{ EXCLUDE [Order Date] : SUM([Sales]) }



drag Order Date (Month) → **Columns**; Sales → **Rows** Line.



Drag Sales Excluding Date → **Rows** (creates a flat reference line/series).



quick & custom table calculations and LOD expressions (FIXED, INCLUDE, EXCLUDE) were successfully created and visualized.

Practical_6

Maps in Tableau - Create symbol/filled/density maps, add layers/pie charts, use viz in tooltip, explore alternative map services, analyze spatial data.

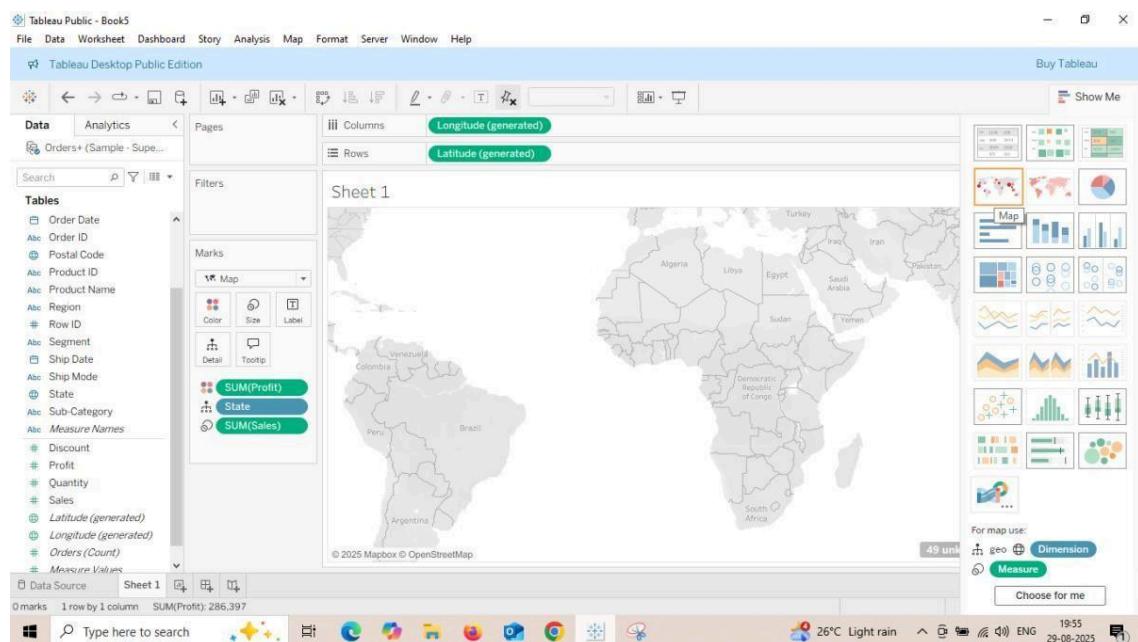
Aim: To create different types of maps (Symbol, Filled, Density), add layers and pie charts, use visualization in tooltip, and analyze spatial data using Tableau.

Open Tableau and connect to the **Sample – Superstore dataset**. Go

to a new **Worksheet**.

Drag **State** → to **Rows**.

Map



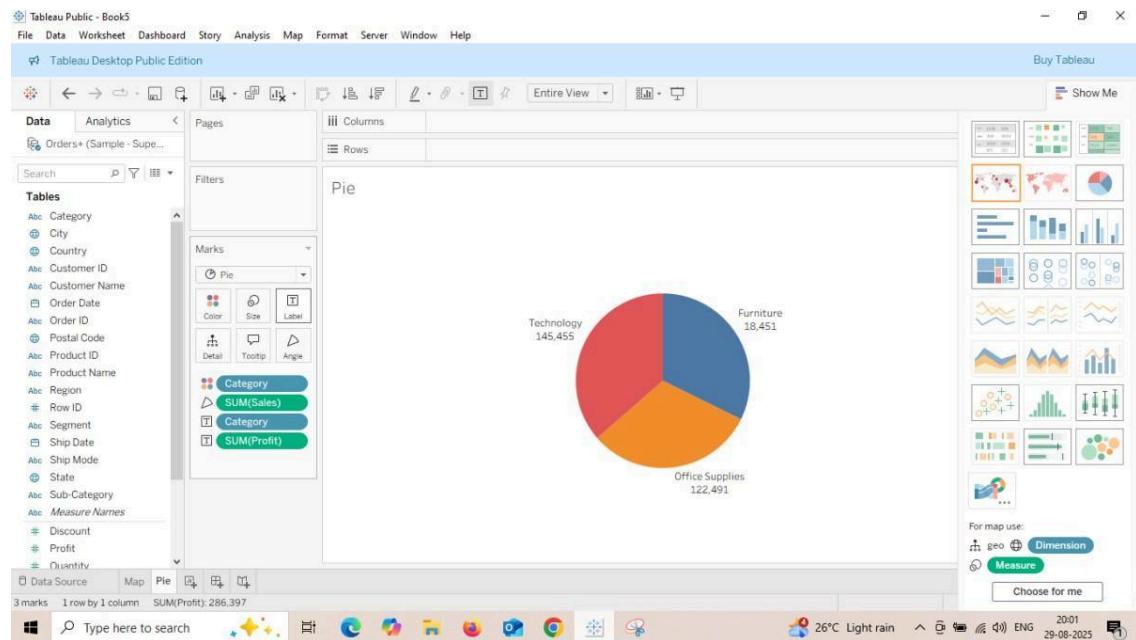
To add pie charts on maps:

On Marks card, change **Mark Type** to **Pie**.

Drag **Category** → Color and **Sales** → Angle.

Drag Category → label and Profit → label

Each Category now displays a pie chart distribution.



To add layers on map:

Drag additional fields (Profit) to **Color** or **Size**.

Use **Dual-Axis** for layered analysis Sales as symbol + Profit as color).

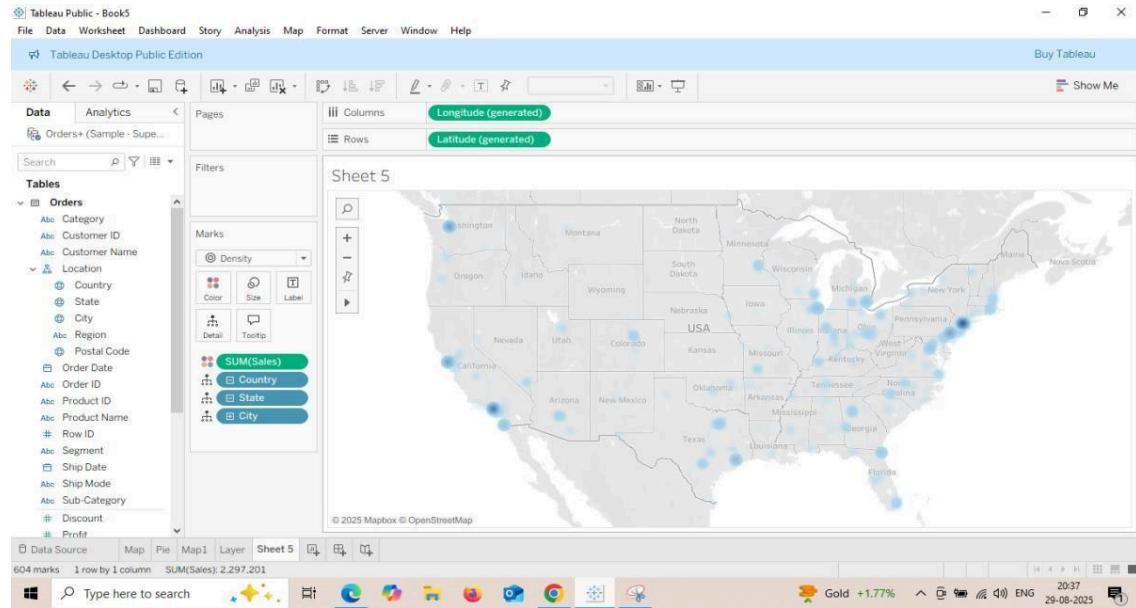
Density

Drag state → to the marks.

Tableau will generate a geographic map. Drag Sales → to Color.

On the Marks card, change the mark type from **Automatic (Circle)**

to **Density**.



A **Density Map** was successfully created in Tableau showing sales concentration across cities using the Superstore dataset.

Practical_07

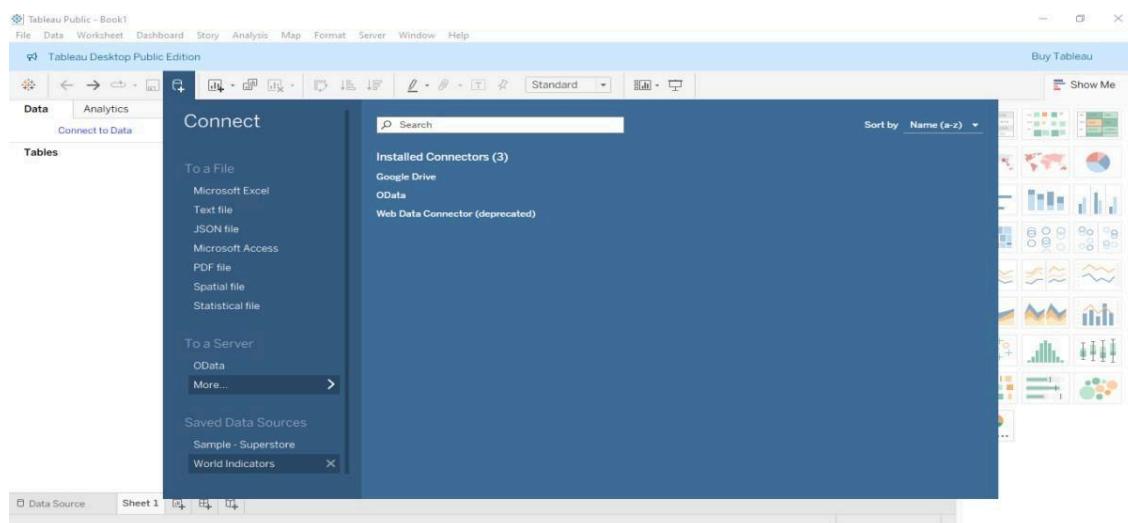
Advanced Analytic in Tableau- Identify trends/forecast/clusters, utilize analytics pane, incorporate lines/forecast, perform cluster analysis.

Aim: To perform advanced analytics using Tableau by identifying trends, generating forecasts, and applying clustering on the World Indicators dataset.

Sample Dataset: **World Indicators**.

Step 1: Open Tableau & Load Dataset

- Open Tableau Desktop.
- Go to Data → New Data Source → Select World Indicators.

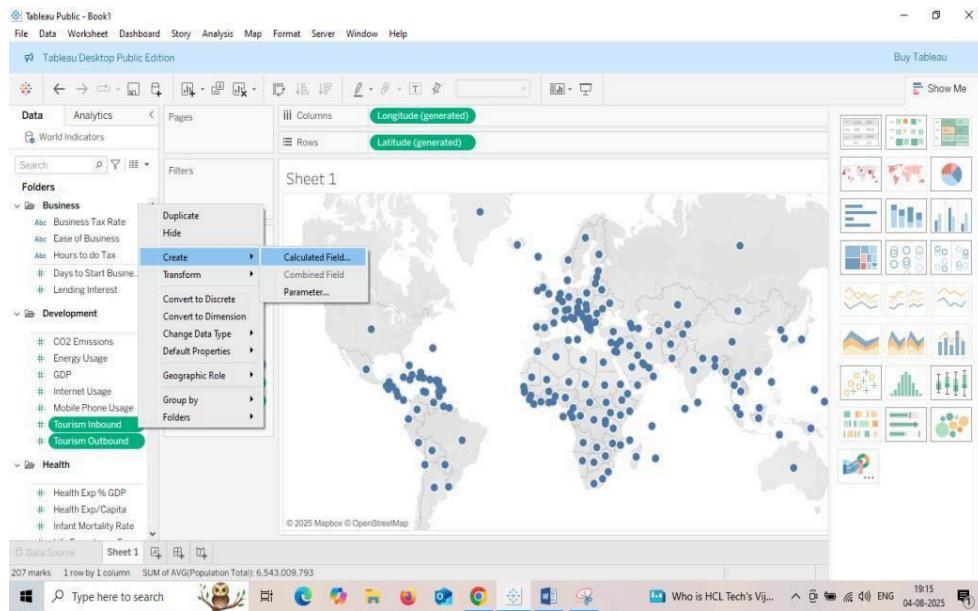


Now the screen will show.

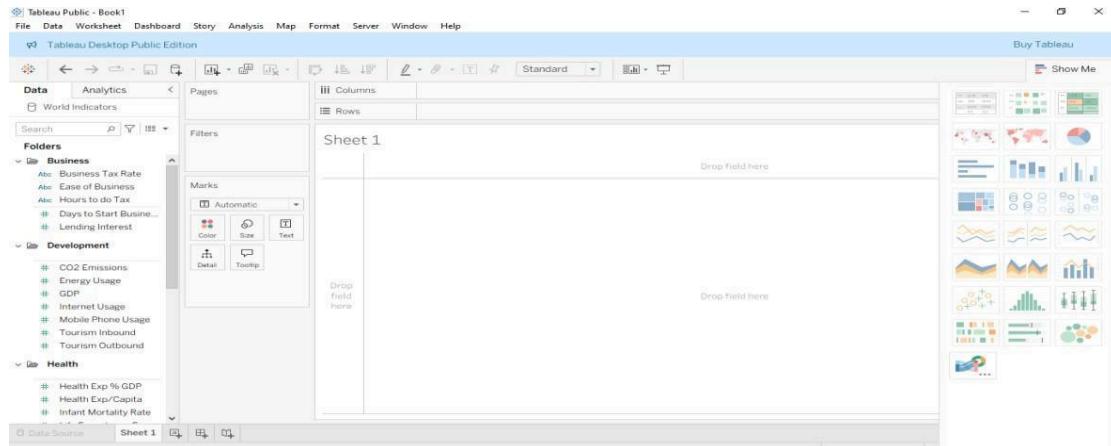
Step 2: Create a Calculated Field

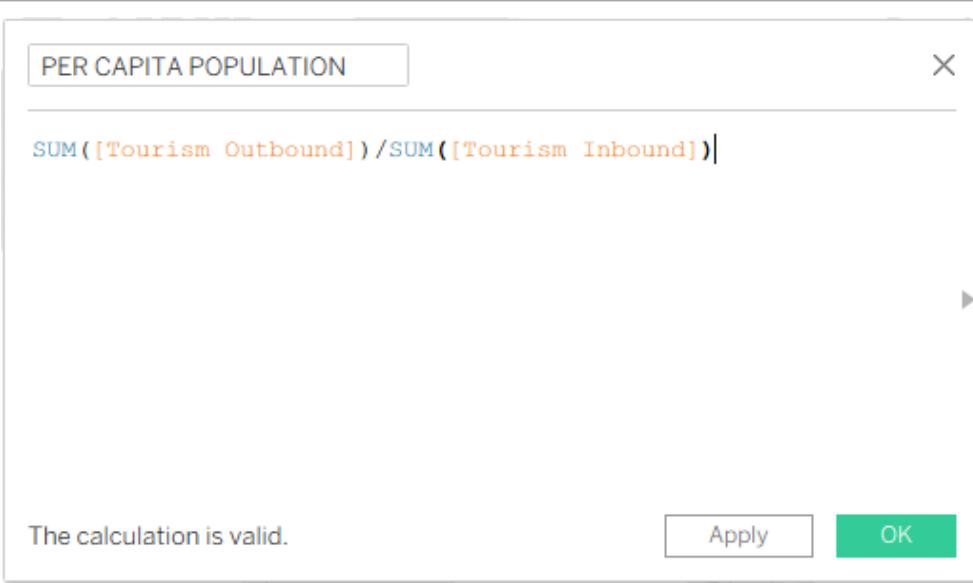
- Right-click on the data pane → **Create Calculated Field**.
- Name: Total Life Expectancy
- Formula:

SUM([Life Expectancy Female]) + SUM([Life Expectancy Male])



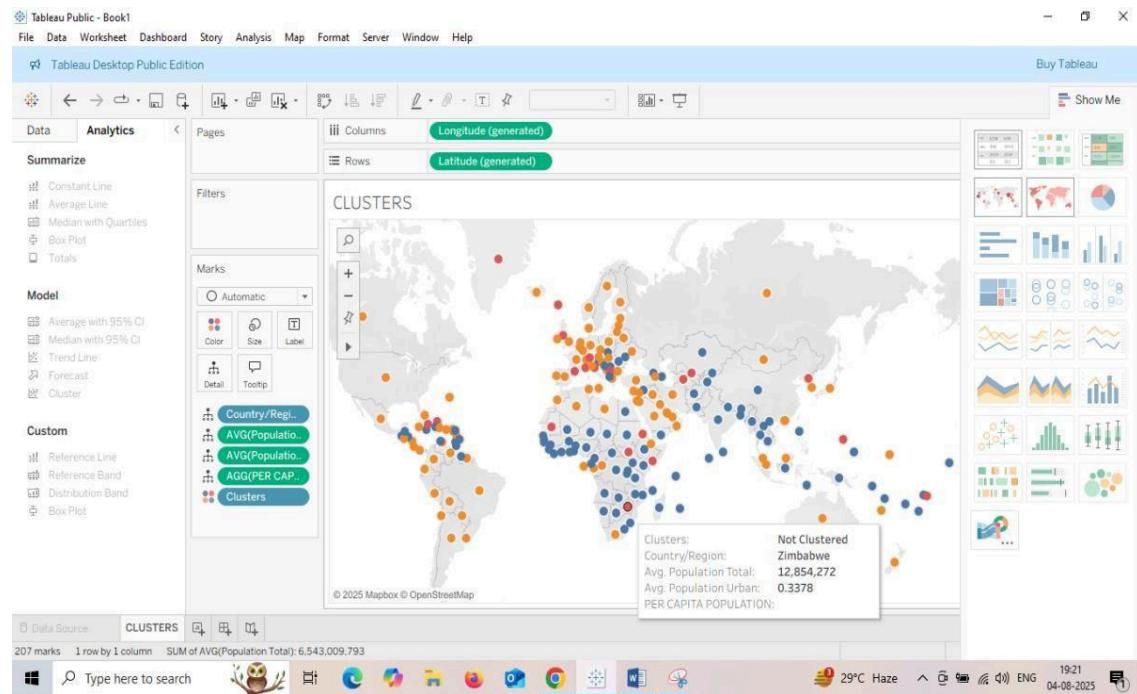
Click save **OK** to.





Step 3: Create Scatter Plot and Add Clusters

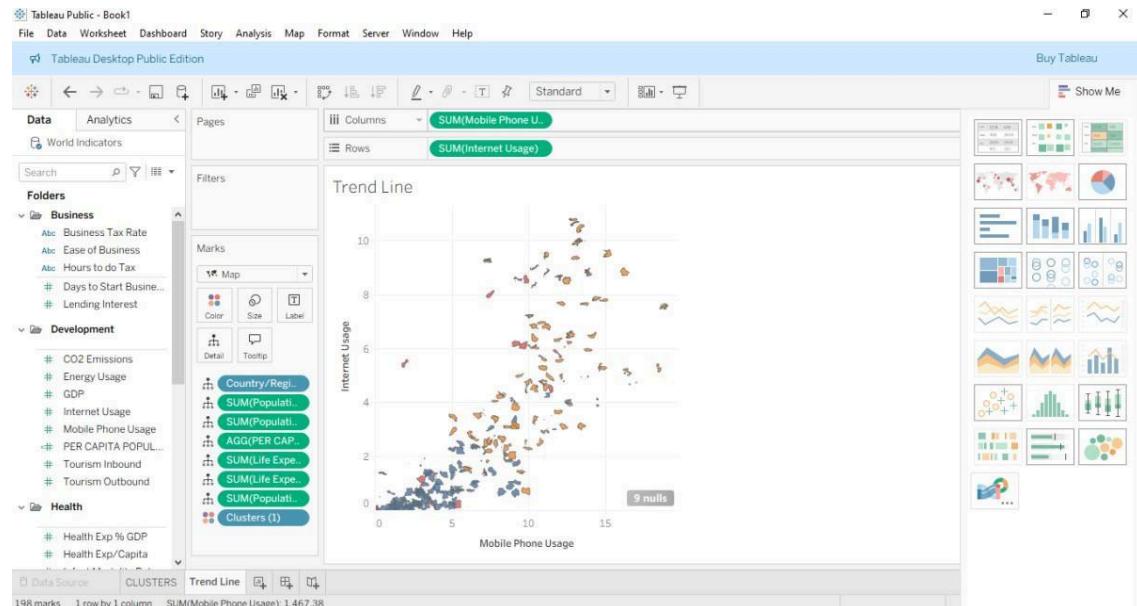
- Drag Country/Region to **Detail**.
- Drag Population: Total to **Columns**.
- Drag Tourism Per Capita to **Rows**.
- Drag Population Urban to **Size**.
- Drag Total Life Expectancy to **Color**.
- Change **Marks** to **Circle** from the dropdown.
- Now go to **Analytics Pane** → drag **Cluster** and drop it on the graph.



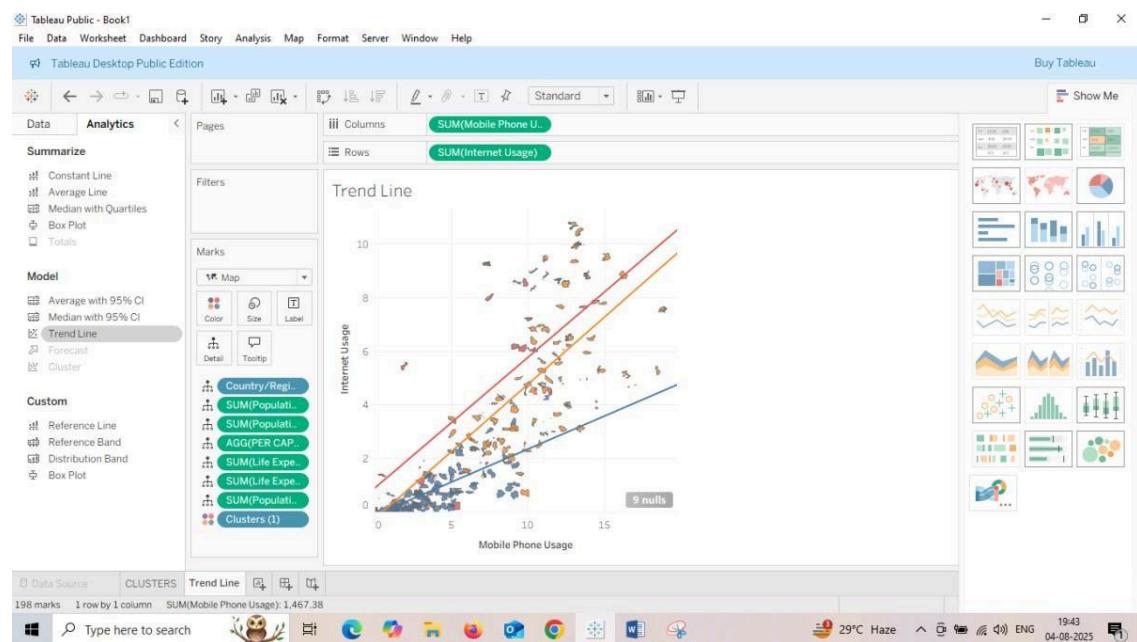
- Remove **Latitude** and **Longitude** from Rows and Columns if added.

Step 4: Create a Trend Line

- Drag SUM(Mobile Phone Users) to **Columns**.
- Drag SUM(Internet Users) to **Rows**.
- Drag Country/Region to **Detail**.
- Drag Population Total, Population Urban, Tourism Per Capita, and Population 65+ to **Tooltip or Size**.
- Change Marks to **Map**.



From **Analytics Pane**, drag **Trend Line** → drop into the graph.



Step 5: Create a Forecast Chart

1. Drag Fields:

- Drag **Year** to **Columns** → It automatically changes to YEAR(Year).
- Drag **Internet Usage** to **Rows** → It becomes AVG(Internet Usage).

2. Add Filters:

- Drag **Region** and **Country/Region** to the **Filters** area.

3. Change Marks Type:

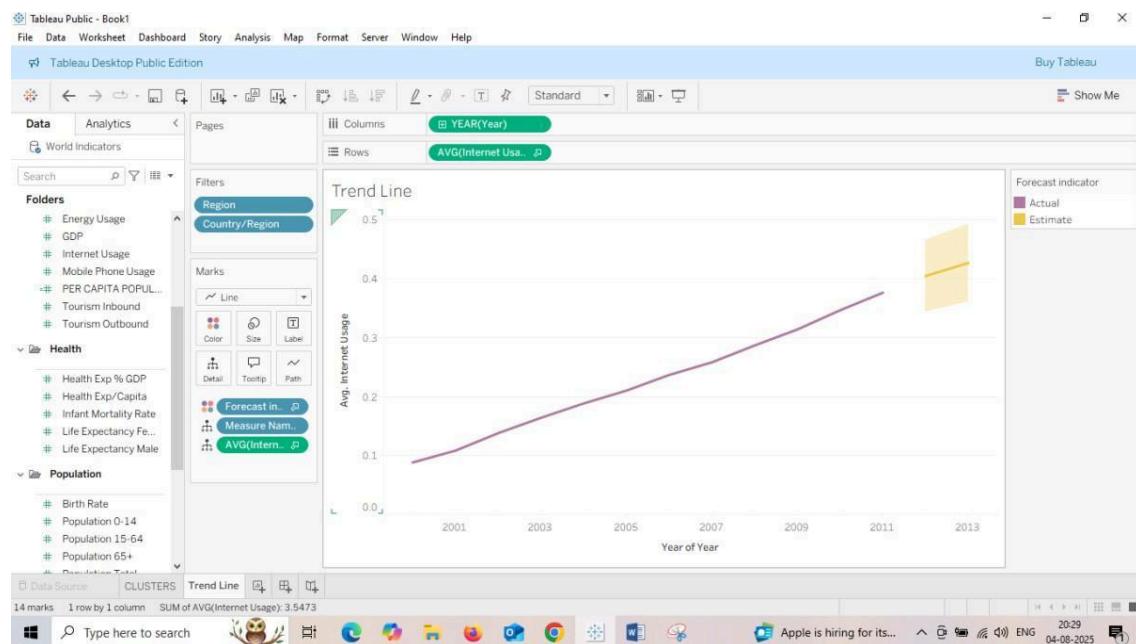
- In the **Marks** dropdown, set to **Line** to create a line graph.

4. Add Forecast:

- Go to the **Analytics Pane** (next to Data).
- Drag **Forecast** and drop it onto the view.
- Yellow shaded area will appear showing estimated forecast for future years.

5. Forecast Indicator:

- The chart now shows:
 - **Actual** values (solid line)
 - **Estimated/Forecast** values (shaded yellow area)
- The **Forecast Indicator** legend appears on the right side.



Practical 8

Interactive Dashboards - Considerations for dashboard creation, create/place charts, add titles/navigation/buttons/actions, follow best practices.

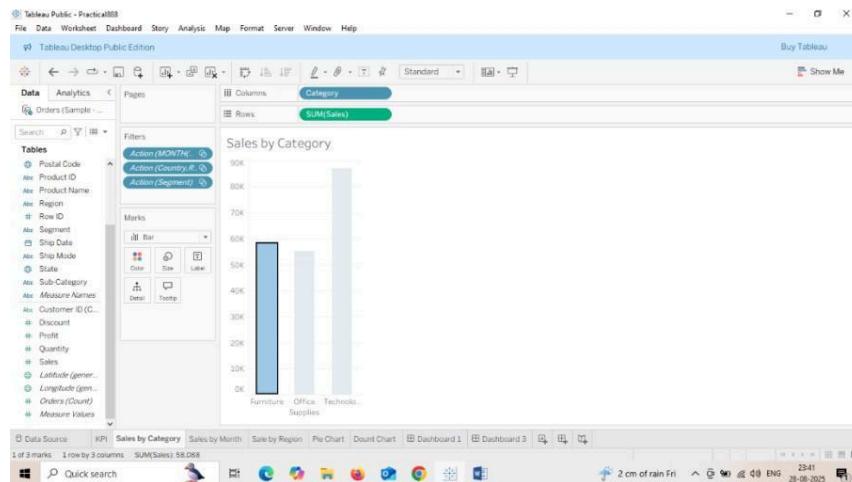
Aim:

To create an Interactive Dashboard using Tableau.

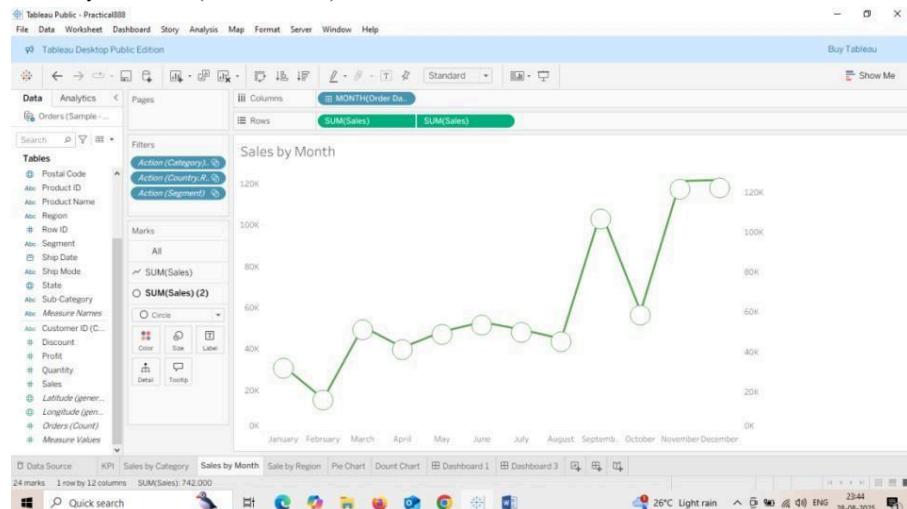
- Open Tableau and connect to the given dataset \square Sample Superstore.
- Create worksheets with required charts:

- Example: Bar chart, Line chart, Map.

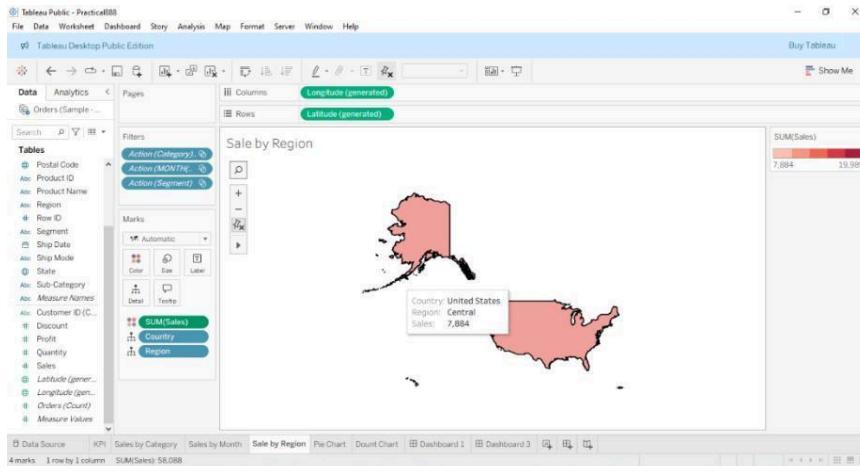
1. Sales by Category (Bar Chart)



2. Sales by Month (Line Chart)



3. Sales by Region (Map Chart)

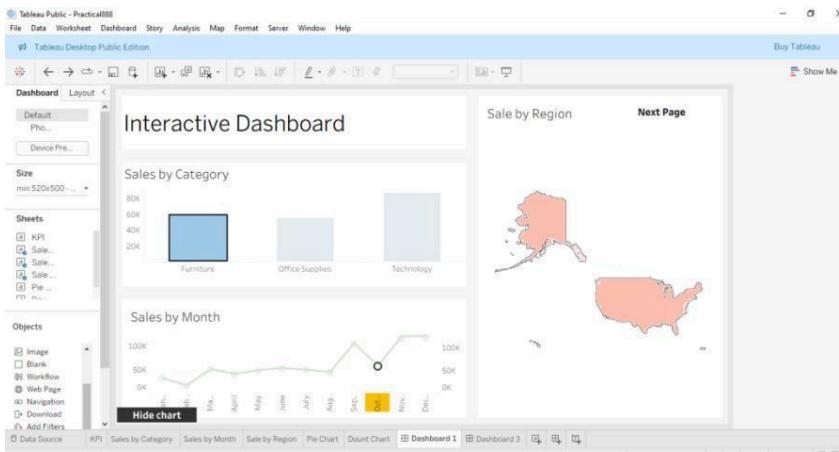


Step 2:

□ Click on "New Dashboard" from the bottom tab.

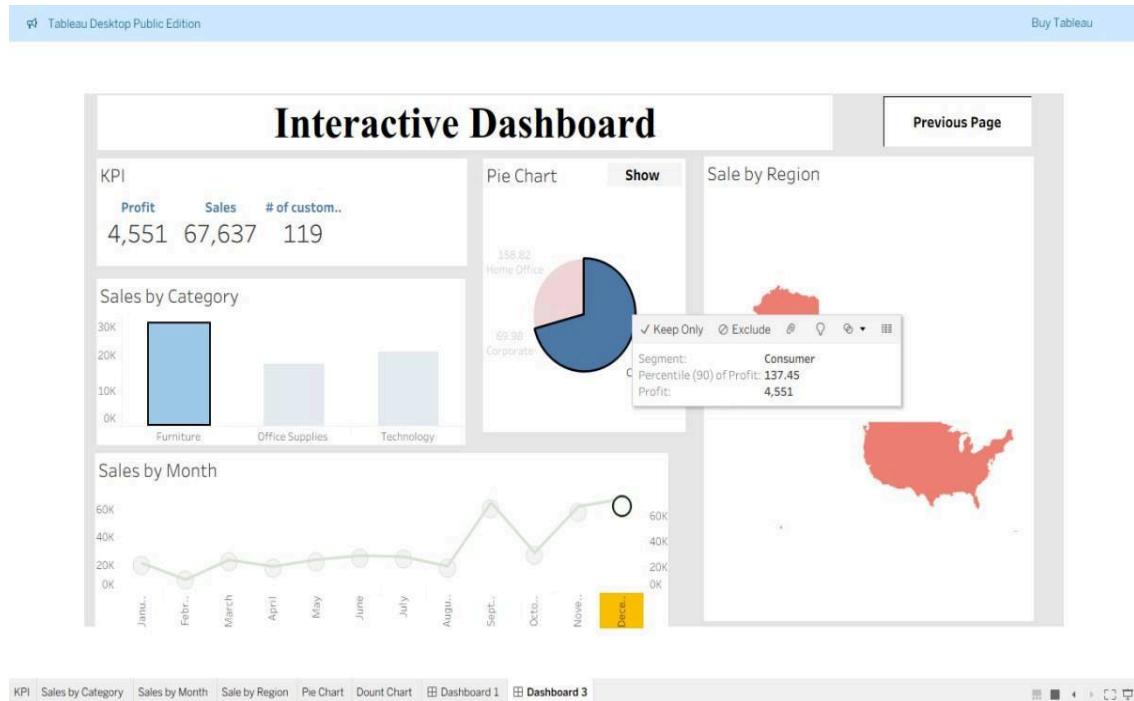
□ Drag and drop the worksheets into the dashboard area:

- Place *Sales by Category* at the top-left.
- Place *Sales by Month* below it.
- Place *Sales by Region* on the right side.



- Resize and arrange charts properly for better view.
- Add Title → *Interactive Dashboard*.
- Add Navigation Button → Insert → *Next Page* (as shown on the right side of the map).

- Format the dashboard → Adjust grid lines, colors, fonts, and background.
- Make it interactive by adding Actions (Filter / Highlight / Navigation).



Save the Dashboard with a proper name.

Practical _09

Sharing Insights with Tableau - Utilize Tableau Online/Server, publish to Tableau Public, embed visualizations in websites.

Aim:To publish a Tableau dashboard to Tableau Public and share insights.

Procedure

1. Open Tableau Desktop (Public Edition).
2. Load or create a dashboard using sample dataset (e.g., Superstore).
3. Save workbook locally first (File → Save As).
4. From menu, select **File → Save to Tableau Public → As...**
5. Sign in with your **Tableau Public account**.
 - If you don't have one, create free account at public.tableau.com
6. Tableau may show **Optimize Workbook** window:
 - It runs best practice checks.
 - If some issues appear, click **Publish As**.
7. Wait for upload. Tableau automatically opens a browser tab with the published dashboard.
8. Copy the **public link** to share in websites.
9. <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/arshi.ansari7923/viz/Practical888/Dashboard3?publish=yes>
10. After upload, a browser window opens showing your workbook page and a public link. Copy that link for sharing.

Practical888 | Tableau Public Practical888 | Tableau Public

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/arshi.ansari7923/viz/Practical888/Dashboard3?publish=yes

+tableau:public Create Learn Search for vizges, authors, and hashtags Sign Up Sign In

Think you can reimagine analytics? Prove it and win \$45k. Submit by Sept 18 → Join the Hackathon

Practical888 by arshi.ansari

Interactive Dashboard

KPI

Profit	Sales	# of customers
6,416	121,818	214

Sales by Category

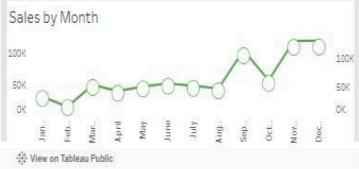


Pie Chart Show Sale by Region

Sale by Region



Sales by Month



Details

View on Tableau Public

Explore Vizzes

Community members who saw this viz also loved these other vizes

Visual Vocabulary by Andy Kriebel

Fraud Reports by Federal Trade Commission

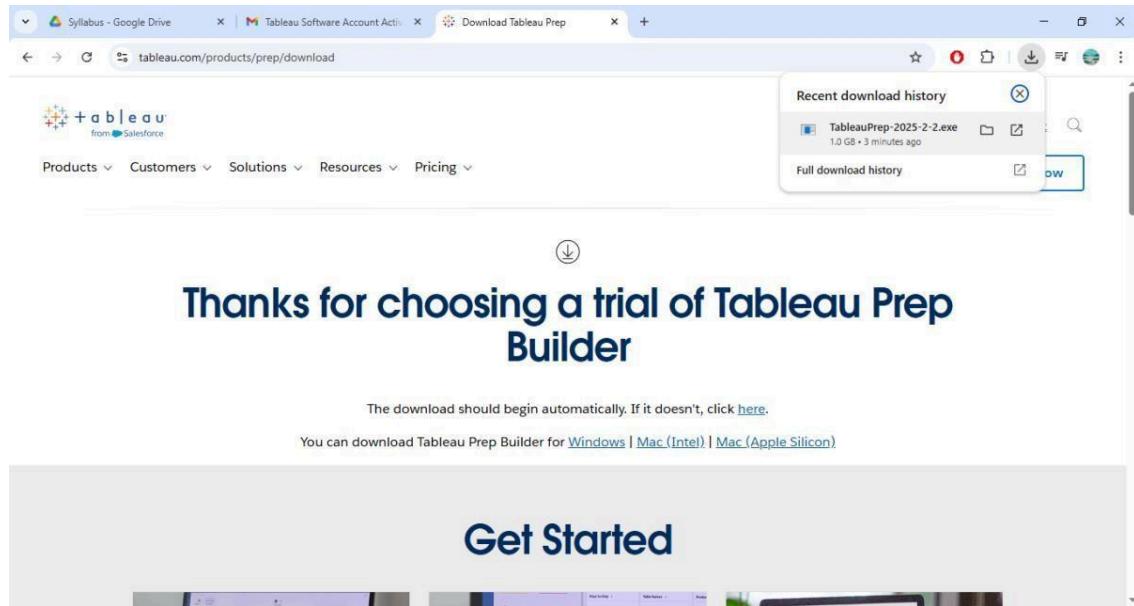
Rain warning 21:37 15-09-2025

Practical _10

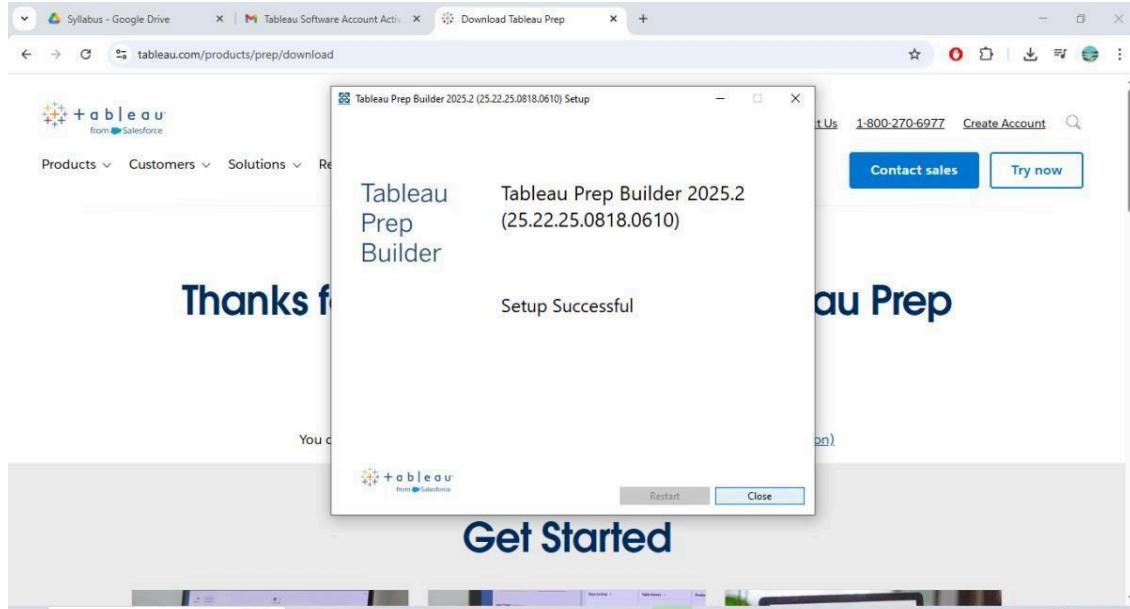
Data Preparation with Tableau Prep - Connect to data, perform wildcard unions, inspect/clean/format data, remove unneeded fields, combine data with unions/joins, run/save follow.

Aim :To prepare and clean raw data using Tableau Prep by connecting, combining, cleaning, and saving data for analysis.

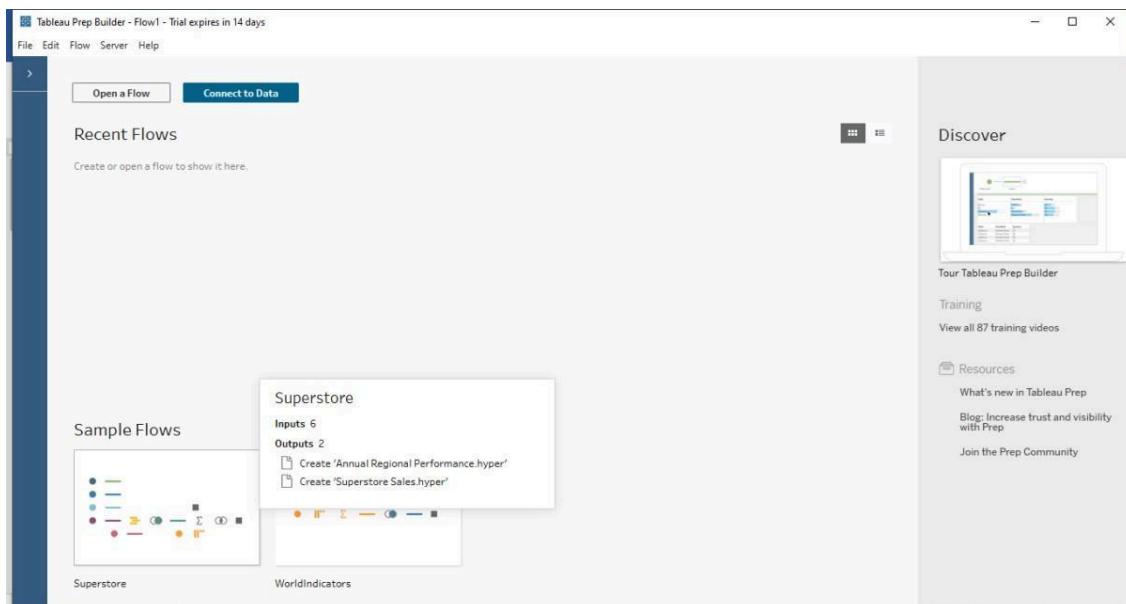
- Go to the official Tableau website: <https://www.tableau.com>
- Navigate to **Products > Tableau Prep** and click **Download**.
- Choose the version compatible with your operating system Windows.



- Locate the downloaded installer file



- Click “Connect to Data” in the top left.
- Choose your data source , the **Sample - Superstore** Excel file is usually included.
- Load the dataset you want to clean or transform.



Drag in the Desired Table

- Drag **Orders** or **Returns** into the flow pane. the **Sample - Superstore.xls** file and have already connected the **Orders** table. Let's walk through the full set of steps to build a clean, insightful flow using **Orders**, **Returns**, and **People**

The screenshot shows the Tableau Prep Builder interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Connections' (Sample - Superstore... Microsoft Excel), 'Tables' (Orders, People, Returns), and 'Use Data Interpreter'. The main area has a flow pane with a 'Orders' step followed by a 'View and clean data' step. Below it, the 'Input' section shows '22 fields' from 'Sample - Superstore.xls'. A 'Worksheet Filters' section indicates 'No filters: all worksheets included'. Under 'Included Tables (3)', three tables are listed: 'Orders' (33,643 rows), 'People' (33,643 rows), and 'Returns' (33,643 rows). To the right, a preview window titled 'Orders 22 fields' shows the first 12 rows of the data.

#	Source Row Number	Row ID	Order ID	Order Date
1	1	1	CA-2016-152156	08/11/2016
2	2	2	CA-2016-152156	08/11/2016
3	3	3	CA-2016-138688	12/06/2016
4	4	4	US-2015-108966	11/10/2015
5	5	5	US-2015-108966	11/10/2015
6	6	6	CA-2014-115812	09/06/2014
7	7	7	CA-2014-115812	09/06/2014
8	8	8	CA-2014-115812	09/06/2014
9	9	9	CA-2014-115812	09/06/2014
10	10	10	CA-2014-115812	09/06/2014
11	11	11	CA-2014-115812	09/06/2014
12	12	12	CA-2014-115812	09/06/2014

Union All Orders

- Combine all cleaned regional orders into one dataset using a **Union step**.
- Result: All Order

4. Join with Returns

- Use a **Join step** to merge All Orders with Returns.csv.
- Join key: Order ID
- Result: Orders + Returns

