CREATING BASIC CHARTS:

Tableau offers a wide range of charts to visualize data effectively. Some common charts used in Tableau include:

1. **Bar Chart**: Suitable for comparing categorical data.
2. **Line Chart**: Ideal for showing trends over time or continuous data.
3. **Pie Chart**: Useful for displaying parts of a whole, though it's often recommended to use other chart types instead due to potential readability issues.
4. **Scatter Plot**: Great for showing the relationship between two numerical variables.
5. **Map**: Ideal for displaying geographical data.
6. **Histogram**: Useful for displaying the distribution of numerical data.
7. **Heat Map**: Useful for visualizing data density on a map or in a table.
8. **Box Plot**: Ideal for displaying the distribution of data and identifying outliers.
9. **Bullet Graph**: Useful for comparing actual and target values.
10. **Gantt chart**: Ideal for visualizing project schedules and timelines.

MAP:

- It is used to show geo-coded data like postal code, state and country.
- It highlights the most geographical trends in the most accessible and efficient way.

EXAMPLE: Sales in different countries.

For creating map we require one geo dimension and zero or more dimensions or zero to two measures.

From the "**Data Source pane**", drag and drop the country field to the **Columns shelf** and a numeric field Amount to the **Rows shelf**.

SCATTER PLOT:

- It is used to visualize the relationship between two measures.
- Scatter plot investigates the relationship between different variables.
- The plot is created when both row and column shelf have atleast one measure.

EXAMPLE: No.of boxes shipped by sales person.

For creating scatter plot we require one or more dimensions and two to four measures.

BUBBLE CHART:

- It is used to visualize measure and dimension in bubble form.
- It shows the concentration of data along the axis.

- Having different sizes and colors, it becomes easy to analyze.

EXAMPLE: Country by sales.

For creating bubble chart we require one or more dimensions and zero or two measures.

From the "**Data Source pane**", drag and drop the country field to the **Columns shelf** and a numeric field Amount to the **Rows shelf**.

From the "**Data Source pane**", drag and drop the boxes shipped field to the **Columns shelf** and a Amount to the **Rows shelf and add salesperson in marks tab**.

HISTOGRAM CHART:

- A Histogram displays the shape of the distribution.
- Represents how data is distributed across different groups.
- It is used to understand the distribution of the data.

EXAMPLE: sales.

For creating Histogram we require one measure.

From the "**Data Source pane**", drag and drop a numeric field Amount to the **Rows shelf**.

HEAT MAP:

- This is the best way to compare data across different categories is by using colours.
- It shows the relationship between two features.

EXAMPLE: No of boxes shipped to different countries by amount.

For creating heat map we require one or more dimensions and one or two measures

From the "**Data Source pane**", drag and drop the country field to the **Columns shelf** anda numeric field Amount and boxes shipped to the **Rows shelf**.

HIGHLIGHTED TABLE:

- It can be considered as an extension of the heat map.
- It provides detail information on the heat map.
- It is similar to the text table and the only difference is data is displayed using differentcolors.

EXAMPLE: No of boxes shipped to different countries.

For creating highlighted table we require one or more dimensions and one measure.

From the "**Data Source pane**", drag and drop the country field to the **Columns shelf** and a numeric field boxes shipped to the **Rows shelf**.

TREE MAP:

- Rectangular chart representing data in nested rectangle.
- It is used to show hierarchical data as a portion of a whole.
- It makes efficient use of space to display the entire data at once.

EXAMPLE: No of boxes shipped to different countries by amount and date.For creating tree map we require one or more dimensions and one or two measures.

From the "**Data Source pane**", drag and drop the country field and date to the **Columns shelf** and a numeric field Amount and boxes shipped to the **Rows shelf**.

BOX -AND-WHISKER PLOT:

- It is used to show the distribution of a set of data.
- Box-and-Whisker plots are divided in to two parts
  - Box: consists of the median, first and third quartile of the data.
  - Whisker: consists of the data with 1.5 times 1QR (1QR = first quartile - Thirdquartile).

EXAMPLE: No of boxes shipped to different countries by amount.

For creating box and whisker plot we require zero or more dimensions and one or moremeasures.

From the "**Data Source pane**", drag and drop the country field and boxes shipped to the **Columns shelf** and a numeric field Amount to the **Rows shelf**.