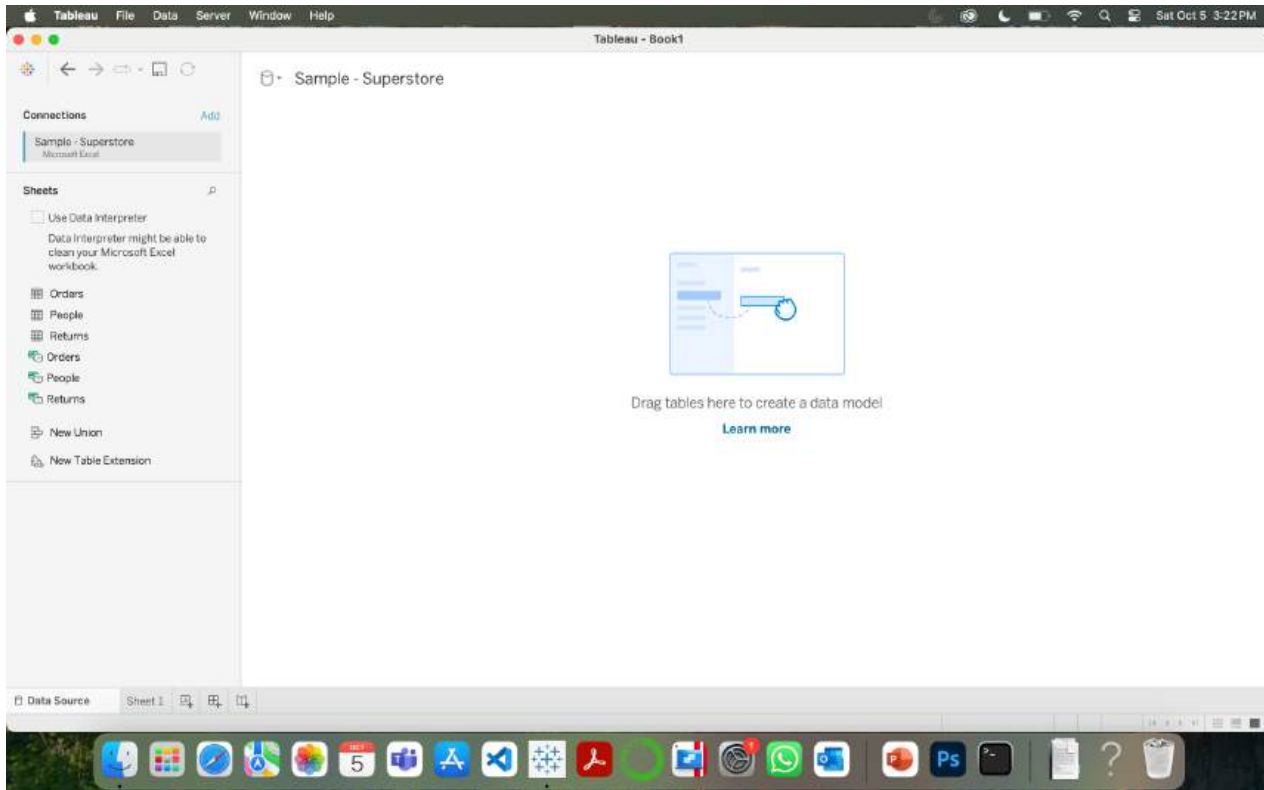


Name: Sai Sandhya Nannapaneni

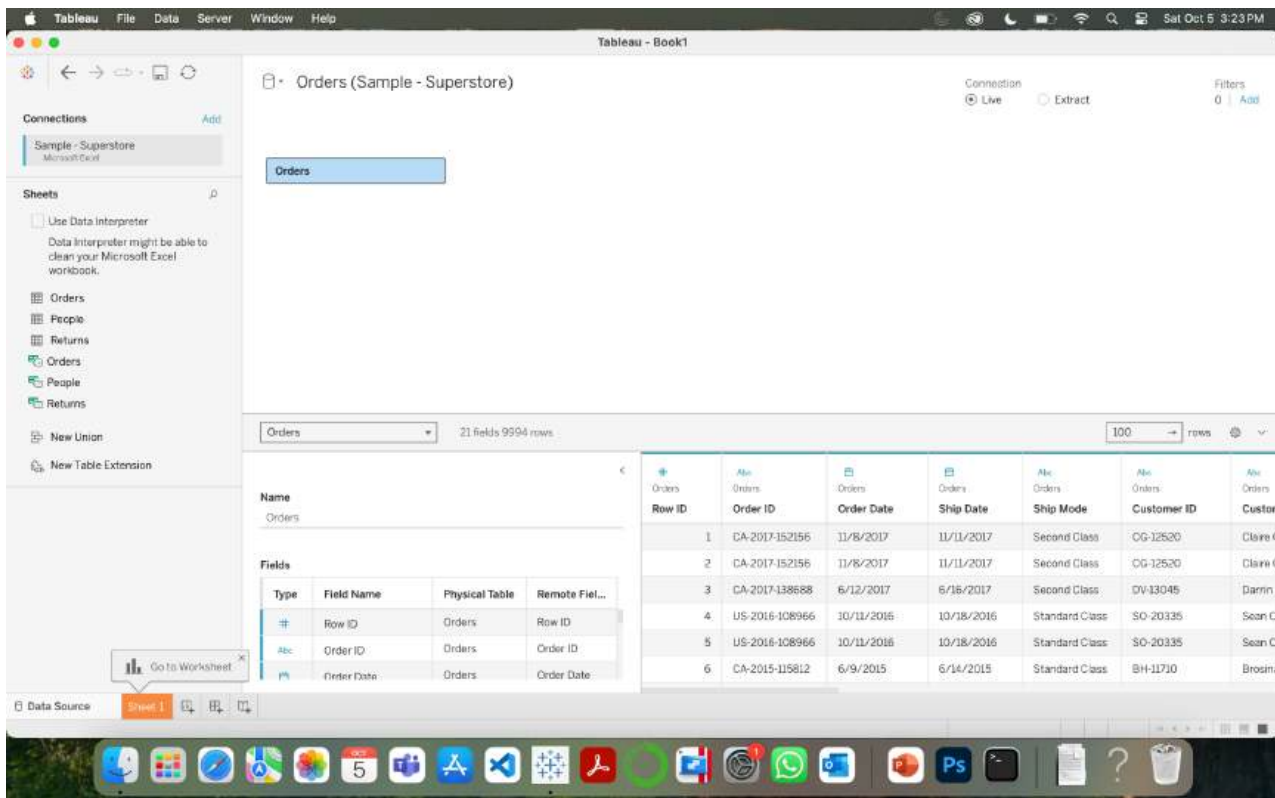
ID: 11683731

TASK -1

Step 1 : Connecting the Sample-Superstore Excel file.

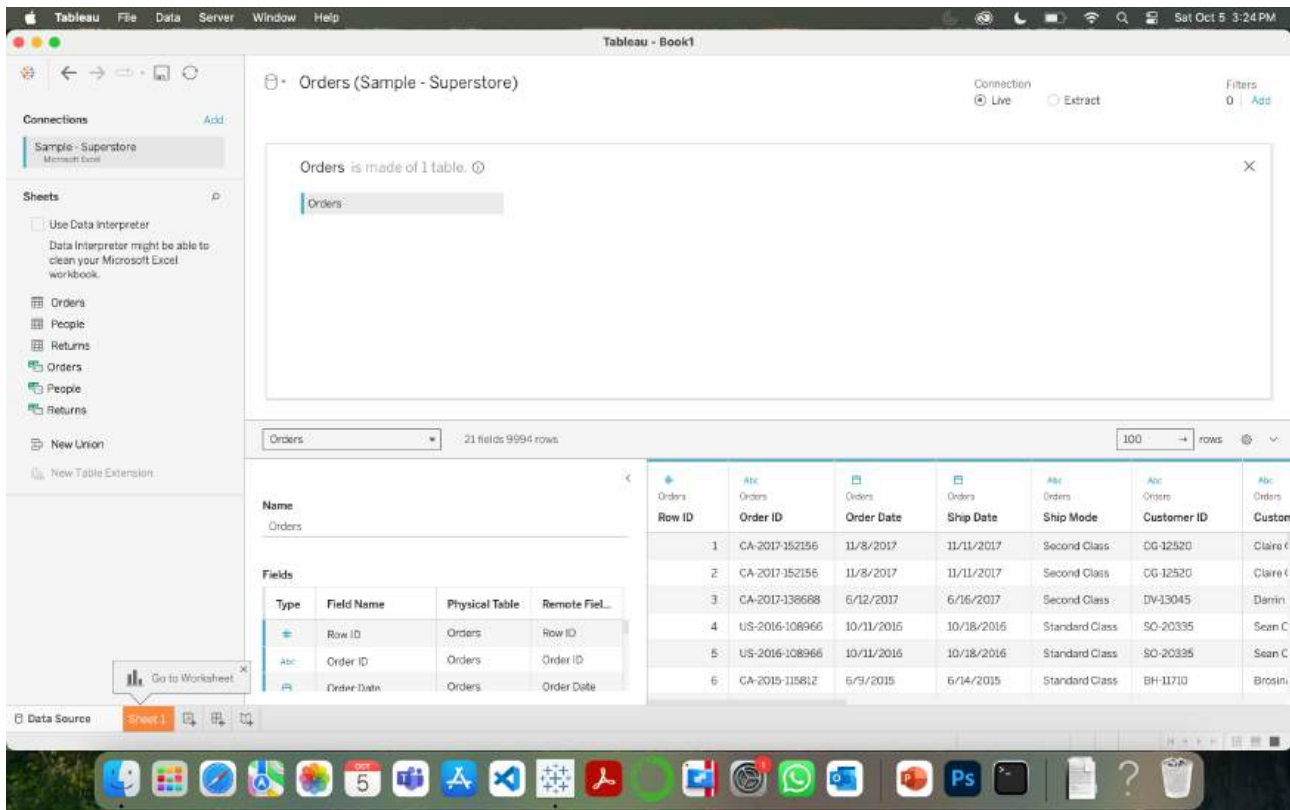


Step 2: In the Data Source tab we are dragging the Orders table from the left pane to the data canvas and the table will be displayed.



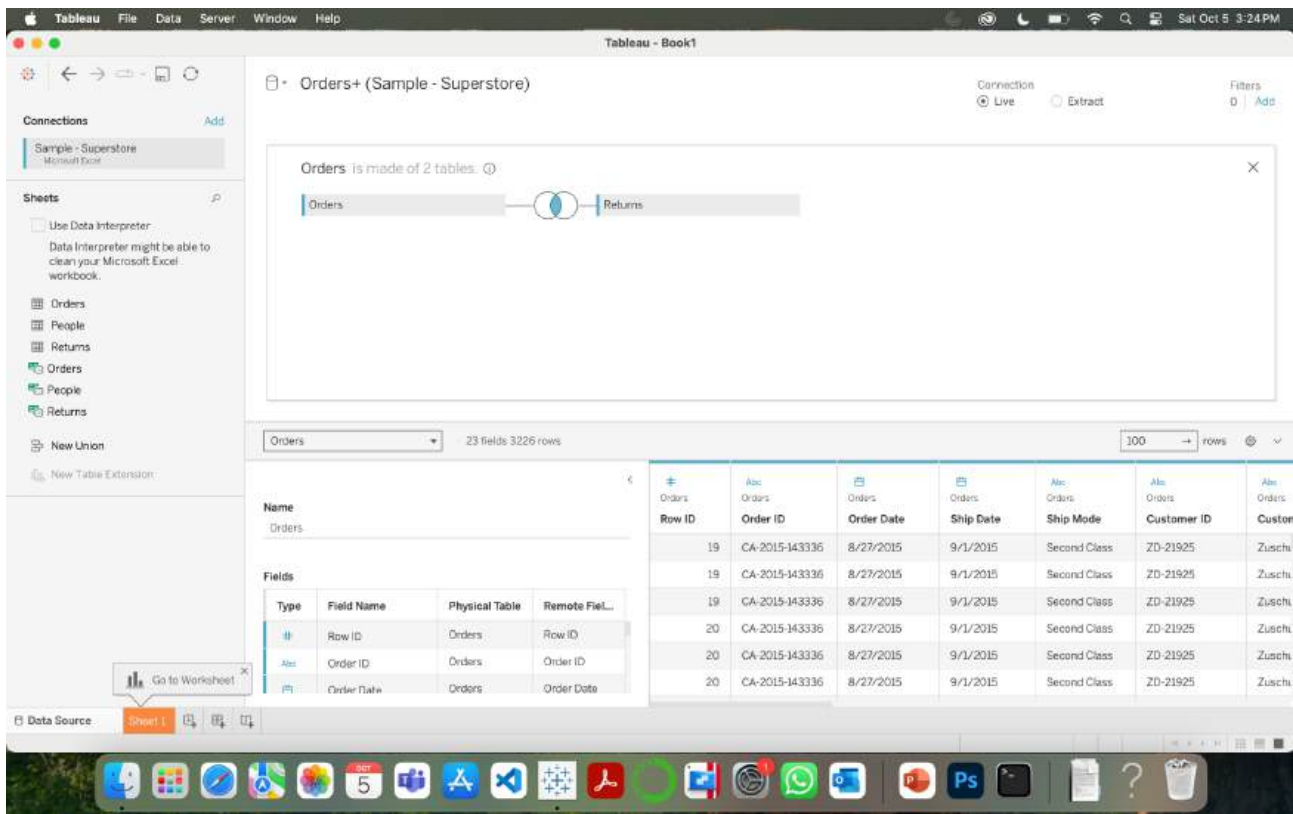
Step 3:

The Order Table will be displayed after double clicking on the Orders Table box.

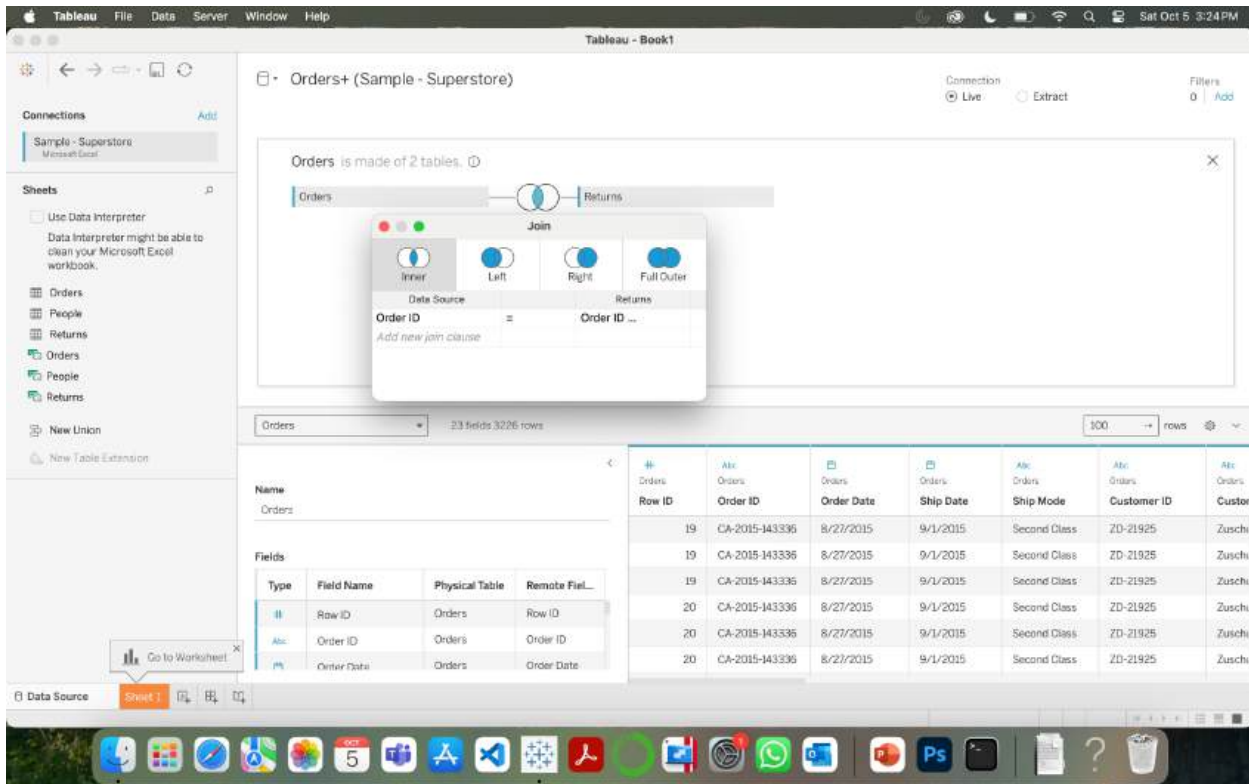


Step 4:

Adding the Return table onto the canvas and join it to orders

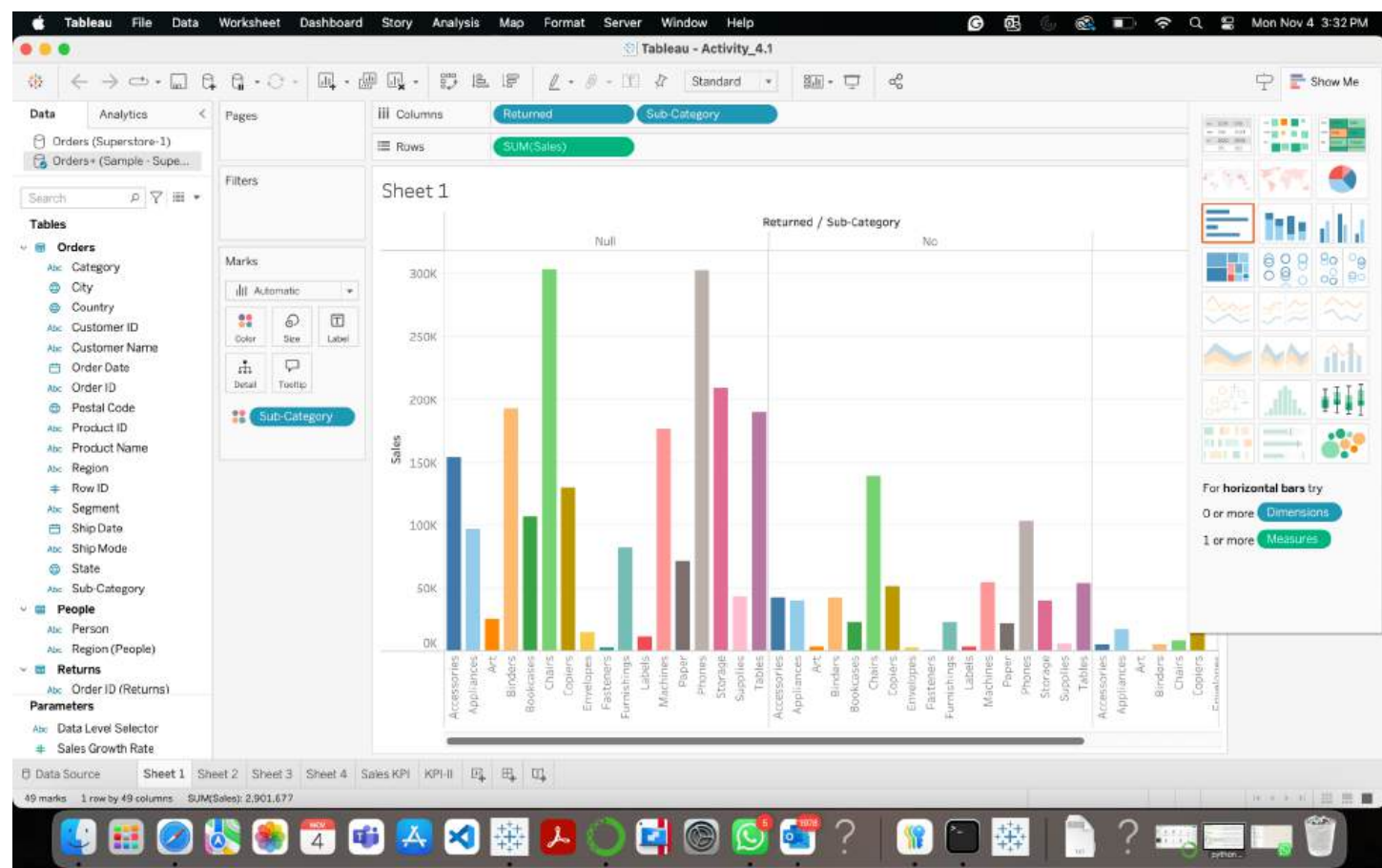


Step 5
Joining the return to orders based on order id using the Inner join.



Step 6

Creating sheet 1 and building the visualization. Showing Sales by Sub-Category with colors representing whether items are returned or not.



Step 7

Add the people table to the data source and join it with orders on Customer Name and person from people using inner join

Tableau - Activity_4.1

Orders+ (Sample - Superstore)

Connection: ☒ Live ☐ Extract Filters: 0 | Add

Orders is made of 3 tables. ⓘ

Orders

25 fields 12420 rows 100 rows

#	Orders	Order ID	Order Date	Ship Date	Ship Mode	Customer ID	Customer Name
1	CA-2017-152156	11/8/2017	11/11/2017	Second Class	CG-12520	Claire F	
2	CA-2017-152156	11/8/2017	11/11/2017	Second Class	CG-12520	Claire F	
3	CA-2017-138688	6/12/2017	6/16/2017	Second Class	DV-13045	Darrin	
4	US-2016-108966	10/11/2016	10/18/2016	Standard Class	SO-20335	Sean C	
5	US-2016-108966	10/11/2016	10/18/2016	Standard Class	SO-20335	Sean C	
6	CA-2015-115812	6/9/2015	6/14/2015	Standard Class	BH-11710	Brosin	

Tableau - Activity_4.1

Orders+ (Sample - Superstore)

Connection: ☒ Live ☐ Extract Filters: 0 | Add

Orders is made of 3 tables. ⓘ

Join

Inner Left Right Full Outer

Data Source = People

Region = Region (People)

Add new join clause

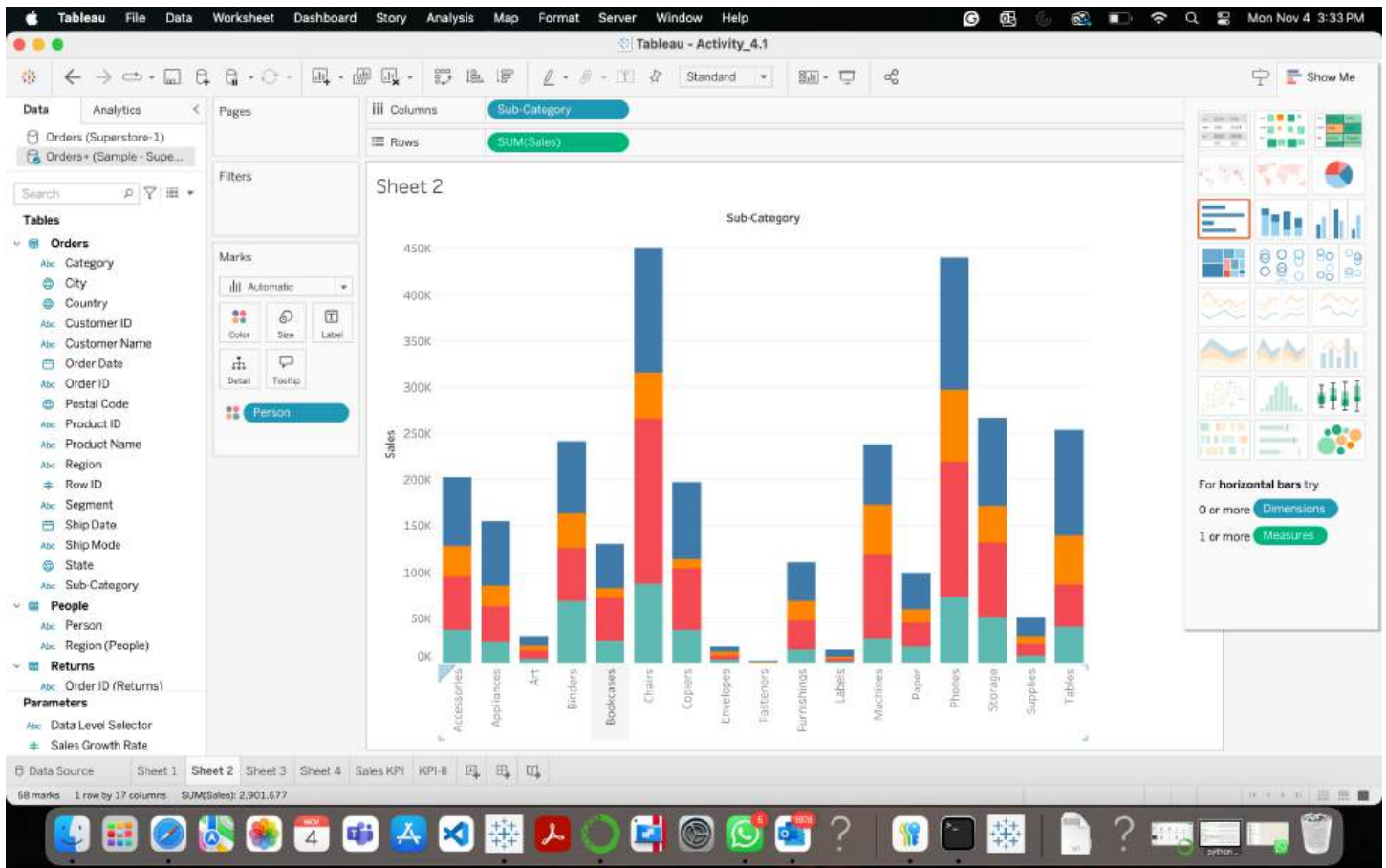
Orders

25 fields 12420 rows 100 rows

#	Orders	Order ID	Order Date	Ship Date	Ship Mode	Customer ID	Customer Name
1	CA-2017-152156	11/8/2017	11/11/2017	Second Class	CG-12520	Claire F	
2	CA-2017-152156	11/8/2017	11/11/2017	Second Class	CG-12520	Claire F	
3	CA-2017-138688	6/12/2017	6/16/2017	Second Class	DV-13045	Darrin	
4	US-2016-108966	10/11/2016	10/18/2016	Standard Class	SO-20335	Sean C	
5	US-2016-108966	10/11/2016	10/18/2016	Standard Class	SO-20335	Sean C	
6	CA-2015-115812	6/9/2015	6/14/2015	Standard Class	BH-11710	Brosin	

Step 8 :

Creating the step 2 and building the visualization. Placing the Sales in row, sub-category on columns and people to the color shelf.



QUESTION 1

-> Analyzing the impact of joins and visualizing the changes.
=> Inner Joins

Tableau - Activity_4.1

Orders+ (Sample - Superstore)

Connections: Sample - Superstore (Microsoft Excel)

Sheets: Orders, People, Returns

Join dialog:

- Join type: Inner
- Data Source: Region
- People: Region (People)

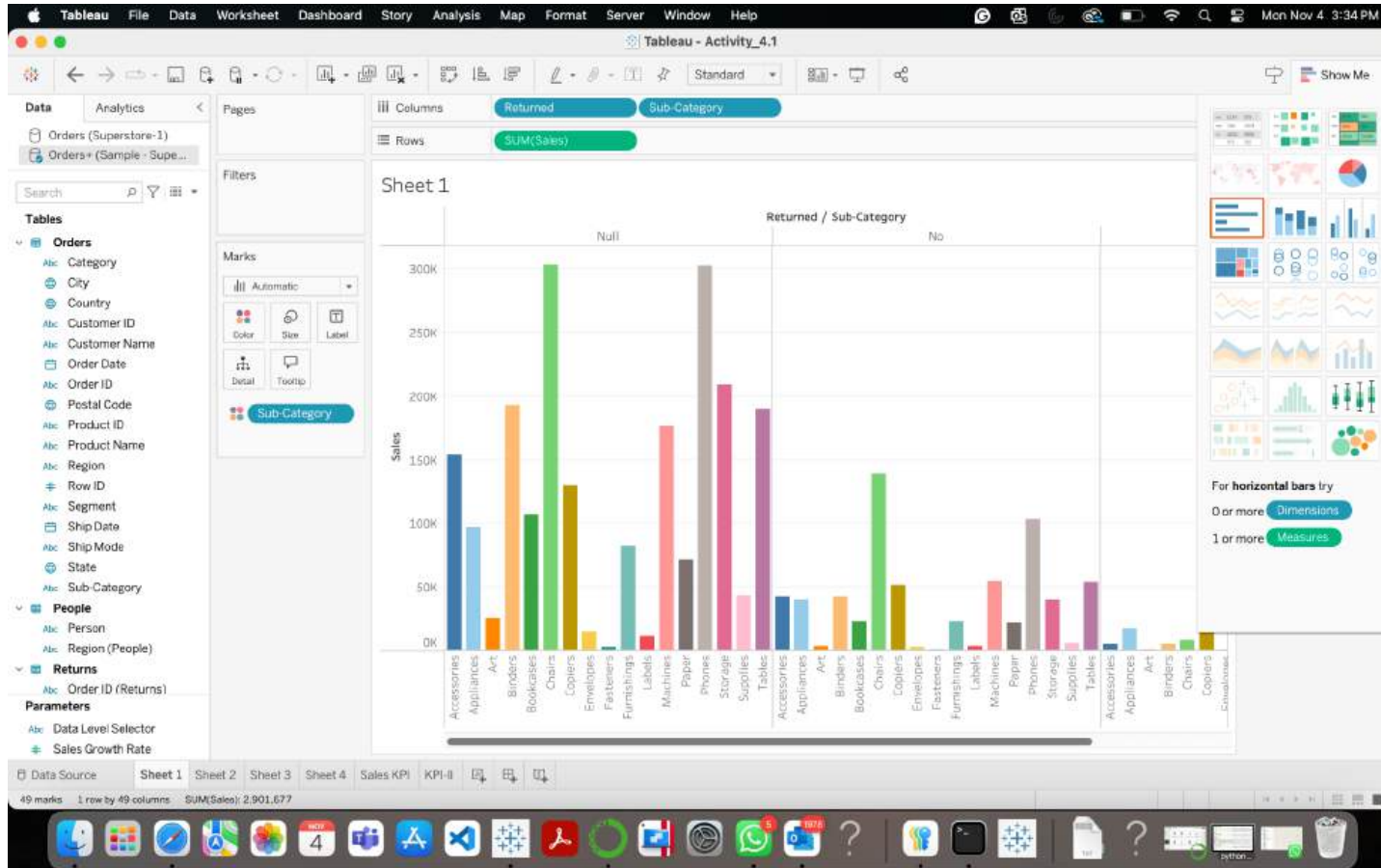
Orders is made of 3 tables: Orders, People

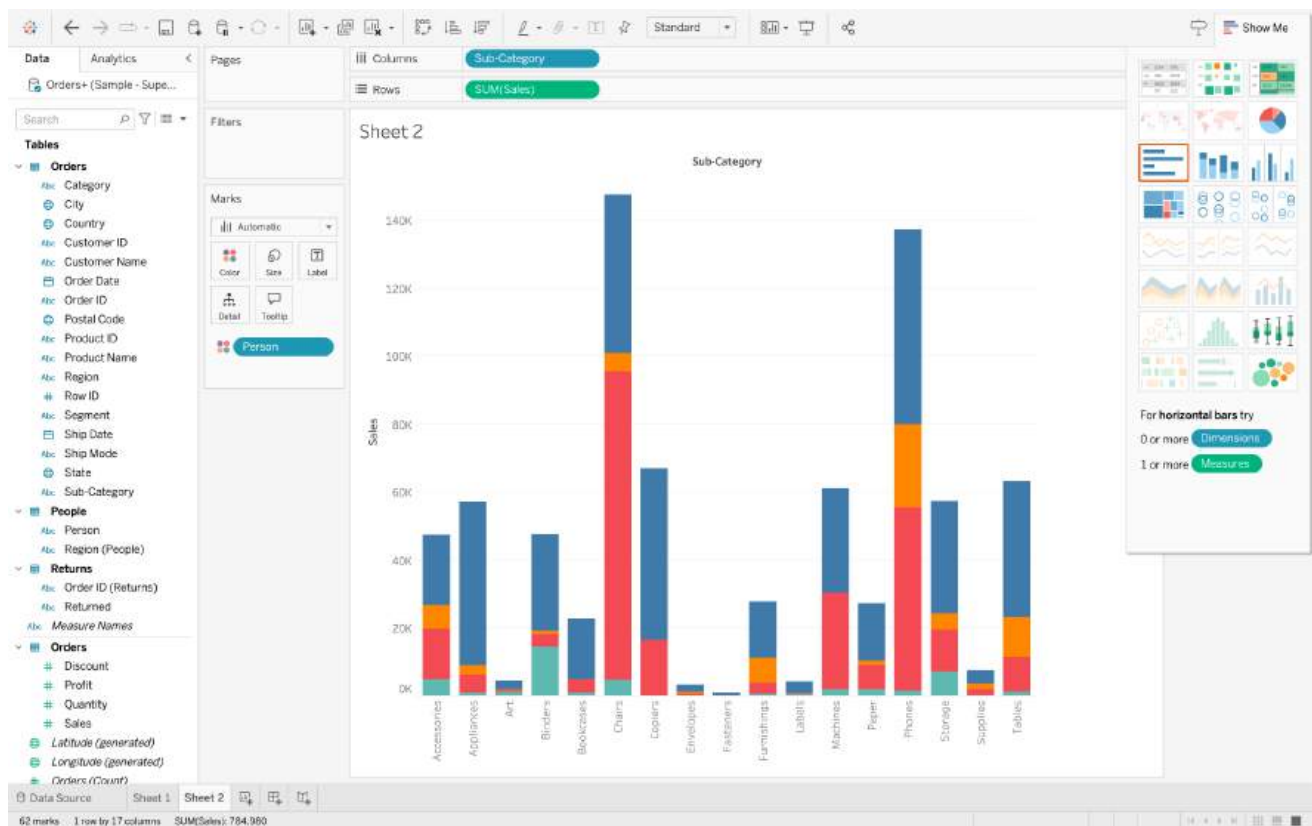
Orders table fields:

Type	Field Name	Physical Table	Remote Field
#	Row ID	Orders	Row ID
ABC	Order ID	Orders	Order ID
ABC	Order Date	Orders	Order Date

Table preview (25 fields, 12420 rows):

Row ID	Order ID	Order Date	Ship Date	Ship Mode	Customer ID	Customer Name
1	CA-2017-152156	11/8/2017	11/11/2017	Second Class	CG-12520	Claire F...
2	CA-2017-152156	11/8/2017	11/11/2017	Second Class	CG-12520	Claire F...
3	CA-2017-138688	6/12/2017	6/16/2017	Second Class	DV-13045	Darrin...
4	US-2016-108966	10/11/2016	10/18/2016	Standard Class	SO-20335	Sean C...
5	US-2016-108966	10/11/2016	10/18/2016	Standard Class	SO-20335	Sean C...
6	CA-2015-115812	6/9/2015	6/14/2015	Standard Class	BH-11710	Brosin...





=> Left Join

Tableau - Activity_4.1

Orders+ (Sample - Superstore)

Connection: ☒ Live ☐ Extract Filters: 0 | Add

Orders is made of 3 tables. ⓘ

Orders People

Join

Inner Left Right Full Outer

Data Source: Region = People: Region (People)

Add new join clause

Orders 25 fields 12420 rows 100 rows

#	Order ID	Order Date	Ship Date	Ship Mode	Customer ID	Customer Name
1	CA-2017-152156	11/8/2017	11/11/2017	Second Class	CG-12520	Claire O...
2	CA-2017-152156	11/8/2017	11/11/2017	Second Class	CG-12520	Claire O...
3	CA-2017-138688	6/12/2017	6/16/2017	Second Class	DV-13045	Darrin...
4	US-2016-108966	10/11/2016	10/18/2016	Standard Class	SO-20335	Sean C...
5	US-2016-108966	10/11/2016	10/18/2016	Standard Class	SO-20335	Sean C...
6	CA-2015-115812	6/9/2015	6/14/2015	Standard Class	BH-11710	Brosni...

Data Source | Sheet 1 | Sheet 2 | Sheet 3 | Sheet 4 | Sales KPI | KPI-II

Tableau - Activity_4.1

Columns: Returned Sub-Category

Rows: SUM(Sales)

Sheet 1

Returned / Sub-Category

Null No

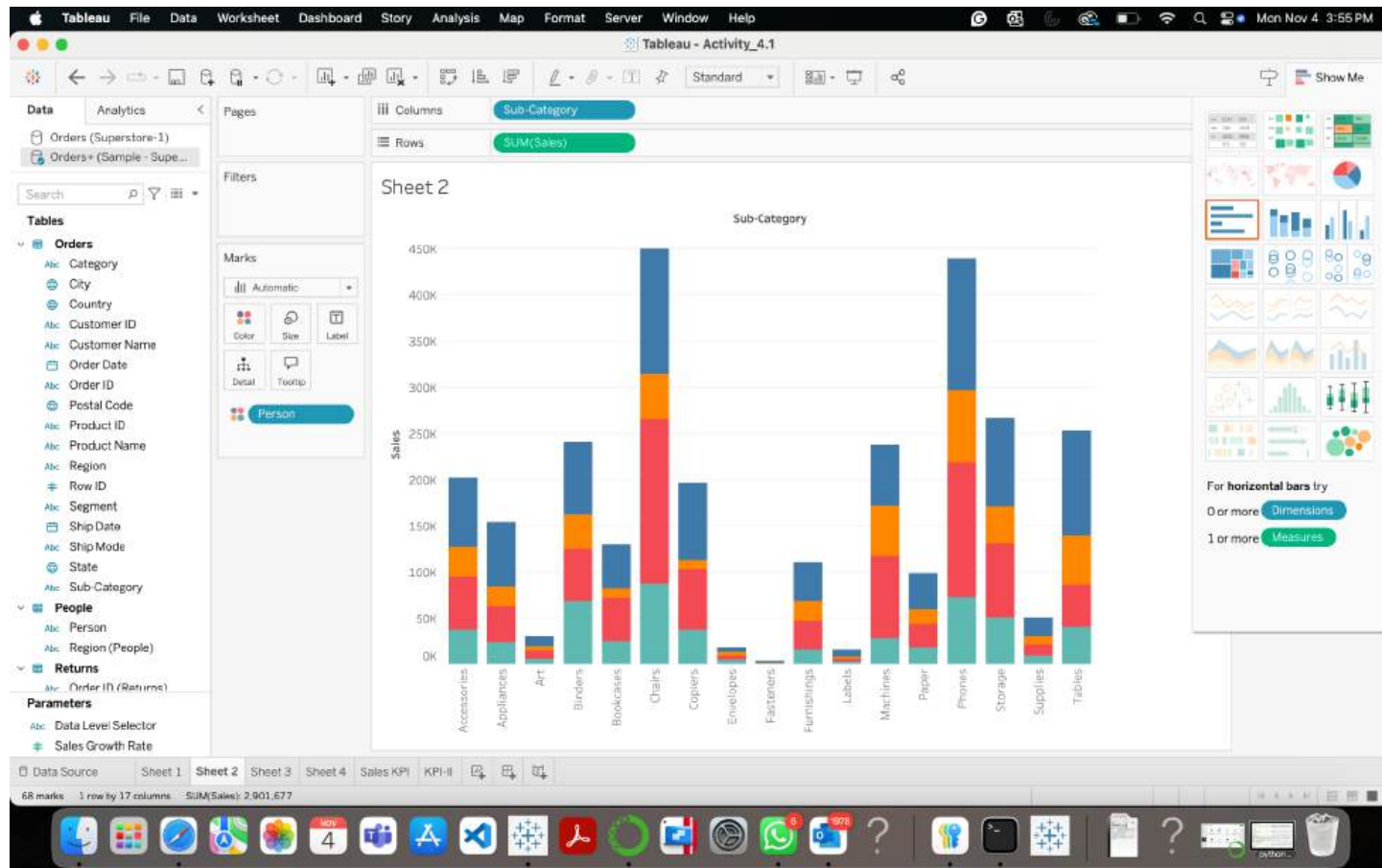
Sales

300K 250K 200K 150K 100K 50K 0K

Accessories, Appliances, Art, Binders, Bookcases, Copiers, Envelopes, Fasteners, Furnishings, Labels, Machines, Paper, Phones, Storage, Supplies, Tables, Accessories, Appliances, Art, Binders, Bookcases, Copiers, Envelopes, Fasteners, Furnishings, Labels, Machines, Paper, Phones, Storage, Supplies, Tables, Accessories, Appliances, Art, Binders, Bookcases, Copiers, Envelopes, Fasteners, Furnishings, Labels, Machines, Paper, Phones, Storage, Supplies, Tables

For horizontal bars try 0 or more Dimensions 1 or more Measures

49 marks 1 row by 49 columns SUM(Sales): 2,901,677



=> Right Join

Tableau - Activity_4.1

Orders+ (Sample - Superstore)

Connections: Sample - Superstore (Microsoft Excel)

Sheets: Use Data Interpreter (Data Interpreter might be able to clean your Microsoft Excel workbook)

Orders, People, Returns

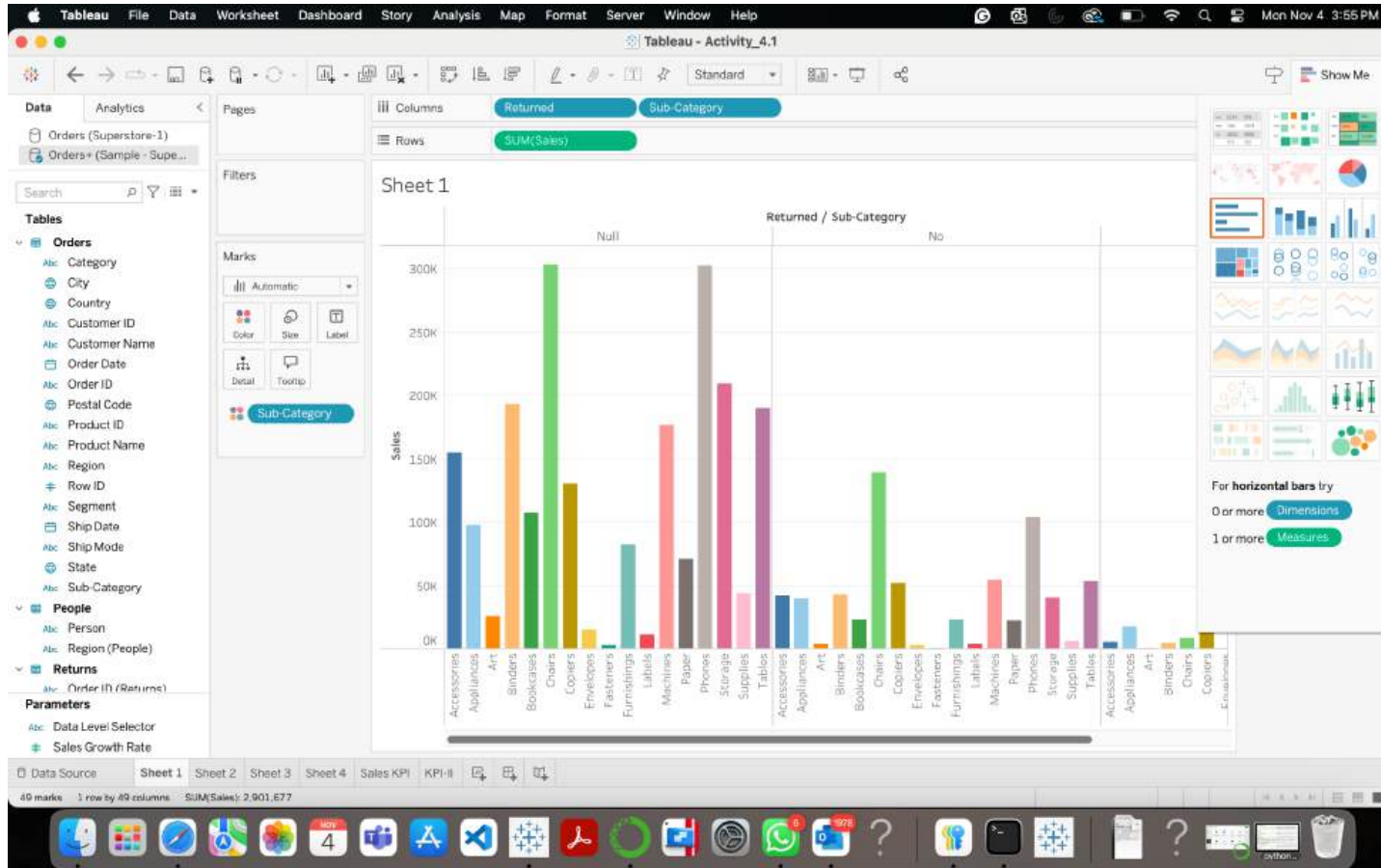
Join dialog:

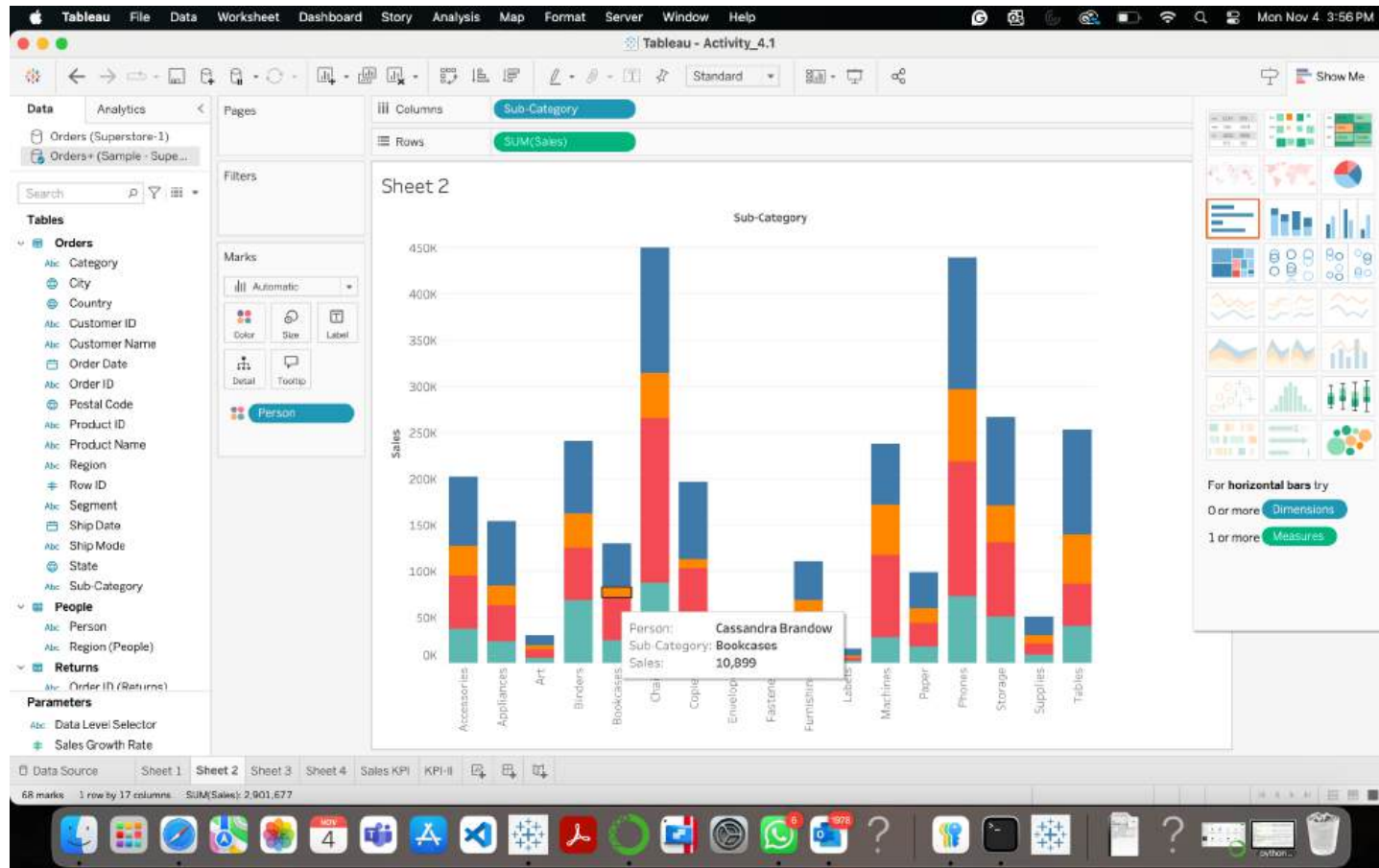
- Inner
- Left
- Right
- Full Outer

Data Source: Region = People: Region (People)

25 fields (2420 rows)

Row ID	Order ID	Order Date	Ship Date	Ship Mode	Customer ID	Customer Name
1	CA-2017-152156	11/8/2017	11/11/2017	Second Class	CG-12520	Claire O...
2	CA-2017-152156	11/8/2017	11/11/2017	Second Class	CG-12520	Claire O...
3	CA-2017-138688	6/12/2017	6/16/2017	Second Class	DV-13045	Darrin...
4	US-2016-108966	10/11/2016	10/18/2016	Standard Class	SO-20335	Sean C...
5	US-2016-108966	10/11/2016	10/18/2016	Standard Class	SO-20335	Sean C...
6	CA-2015-115812	6/9/2015	6/14/2015	Standard Class	BH-11710	Brosni...





=>Full Outer Join

Tableau - Activity_4.1

Orders+ (Sample - Superstore)

Connection: Live Extract Filters: 0 Add

Orders is made of 3 tables. ⓘ

Orders People

Join

Inner Left Right Full Outer

Data Source: Region People: Region (People)

Add new join clause

Orders 25 fields 12420 rows 100 rows

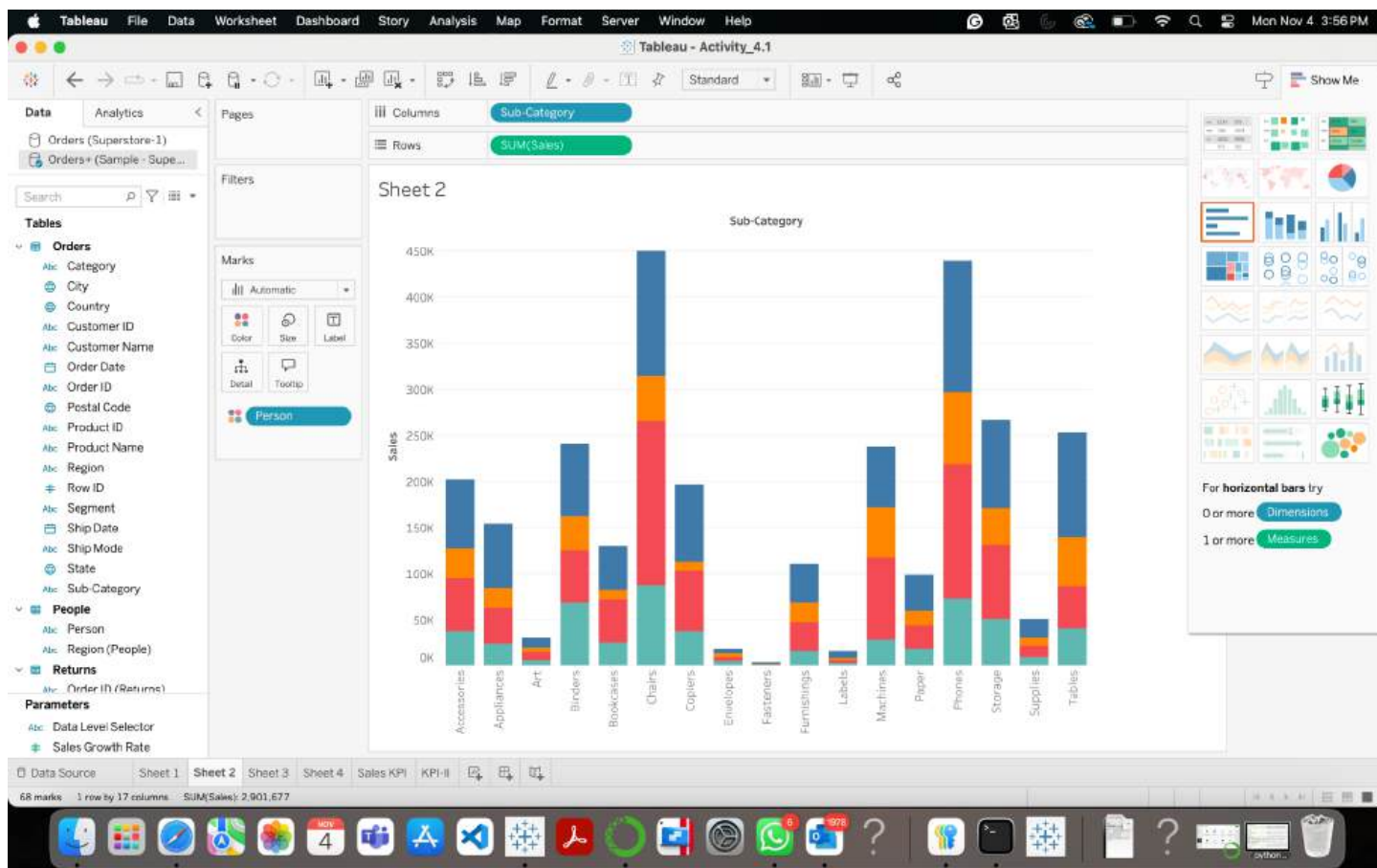
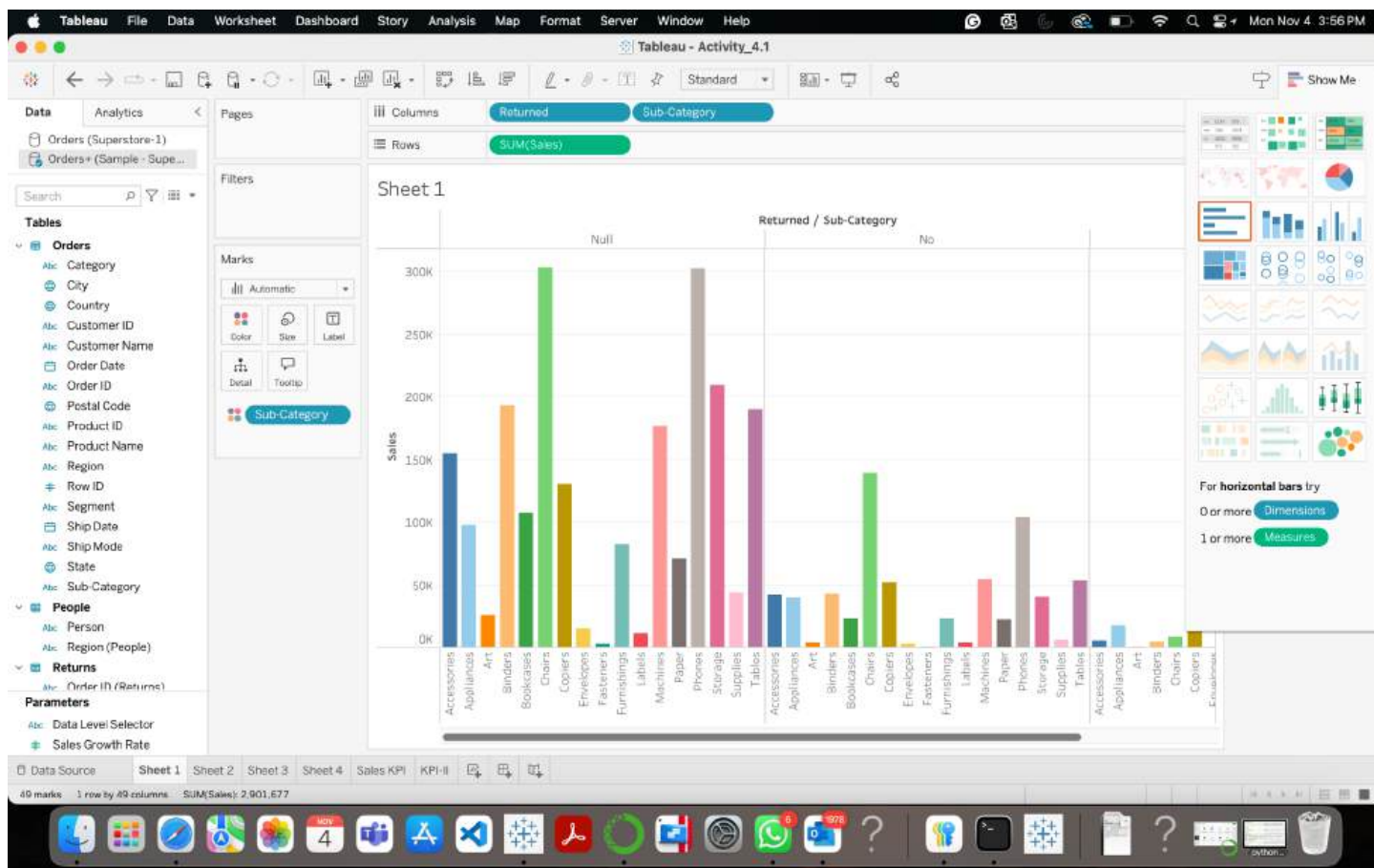
Name: Orders

Fields

Type	Field Name	Physical Table	Remote Fiel...
#	Row ID	Orders	Row ID
Asc	Order ID	Orders	Order ID
	Order Date	Orders	Order Date

#	Orders	Orders	Orders	Orders	Orders	Orders
Row ID	Order ID	Order Date	Ship Date	Ship Mode	Customer ID	Custom
1	CA-2017-152156	11/8/2017	11/11/2017	Second Class	CG-12520	Claire C
2	CA-2017-152156	11/8/2017	11/11/2017	Second Class	CG-12520	Claire C
3	CA-2017-138688	6/12/2017	6/16/2017	Second Class	DV-13045	Darrin
4	US-2016-108966	10/11/2016	10/18/2016	Standard Class	SO-20335	Sean C
5	US-2016-108966	10/11/2016	10/18/2016	Standard Class	SO-20335	Sean C
6	CA-2015-115812	6/9/2015	6/14/2015	Standard Class	BH-11710	Brosin

Data Source Sheet 1 Sheet 2 Sheet 3 Sheet 4 Sales KPI KPI-II



The impact of cross joins on sales data displays cannot be overestimated they're as important. An Inner Join eliminates the need to view all categories and sales members and focuses at rows that correspond to each other from both tables so that it shows only successful clusters. In contrast, a Left Join provides broader perspective showing all the data from the left-most table and considering non-matching records as NULL. This strategy helps to identify the missing gaps in sales improvement area and barriers to any potential growth across all goods categories. In comparison to the aFull Outer Join offerings, a Right Join emphasizes and undersigns the efforts of sales staff in the areas where sales are not being done and even if they are doing it at all how is it possible. A Full Outer Join is the broadest of them all as it shows every row from every table or tables joined together and domains any mismatching records with NULL values.

TASK - 2

Step 1:

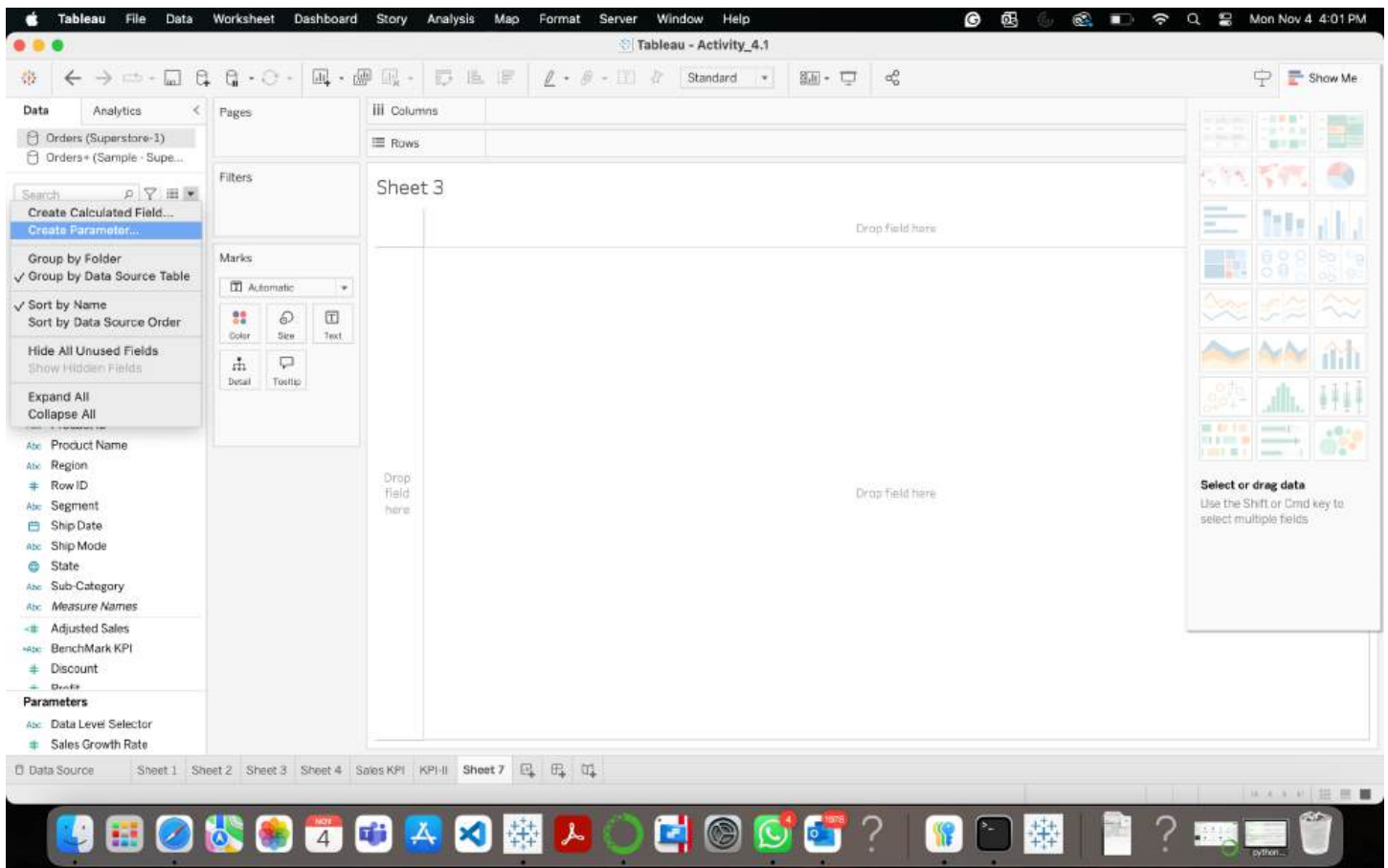
Connecting the Superstore excel file to the data source.

The screenshot shows the Tableau Desktop interface. On the left, the 'Connections' pane lists 'Superstore-1' as a Microsoft Excel file. Below it, the 'Sheets' pane shows 'Orders' as the selected sheet. The main workspace displays the 'Orders (Superstore-1)' data source. A tooltip indicates 'Orders is made of 1 table.' Below this, a list of fields is shown, including 'Row ID', 'Order ID', 'Order Date', 'Ship Date', 'Ship Mode', 'Customer ID', and 'Customer Name'. A preview of the data table is visible, showing columns for 'Row ID', 'Order ID', 'Order Date', 'Ship Date', 'Ship Mode', 'Customer ID', and 'Customer Name'.

Row ID	Order ID	Order Date	Ship Date	Ship Mode	Customer ID	Customer Name
1	CA-2016-152156	11/8/2016	11/11/2016	Second Class	CG-12520	Claire F
2	CA-2016-152156	11/8/2016	11/11/2016	Second Class	CG-12520	Claire F
3	CA-2016-138688	6/12/2016	6/16/2016	Second Class	DV-13045	Darrin
4	US-2015-108966	10/11/2015	10/18/2015	Standard Class	SO-20335	Sean C
5	US-2015-108966	10/11/2015	10/18/2015	Standard Class	SO-20335	Sean C
6	CA-2014-115812	6/9/2014	6/14/2014	Standard Class	BH-11710	Brosin

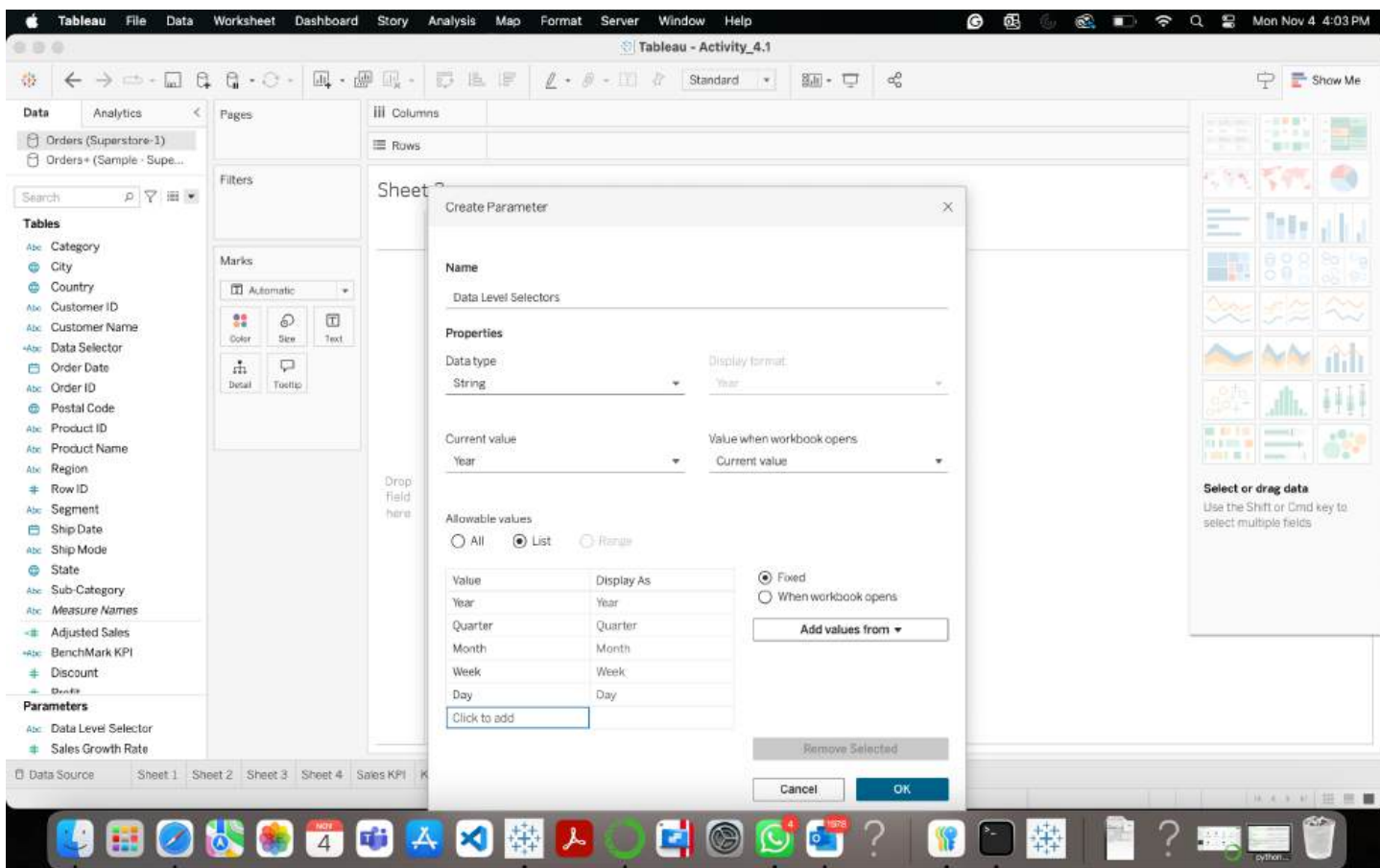
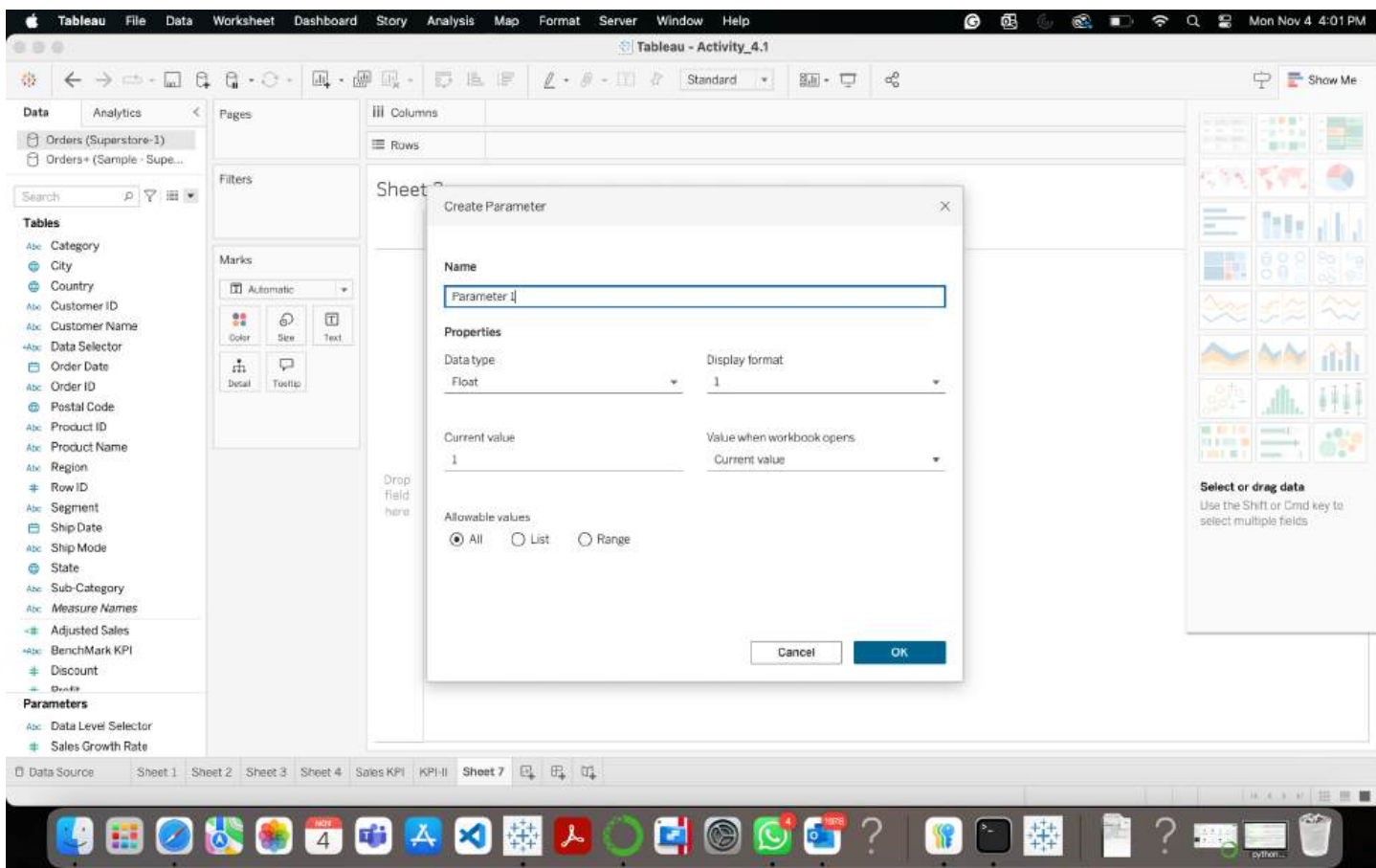
Step 2:

Creating the by selecting the New parameter to open the parameter creation dialog box

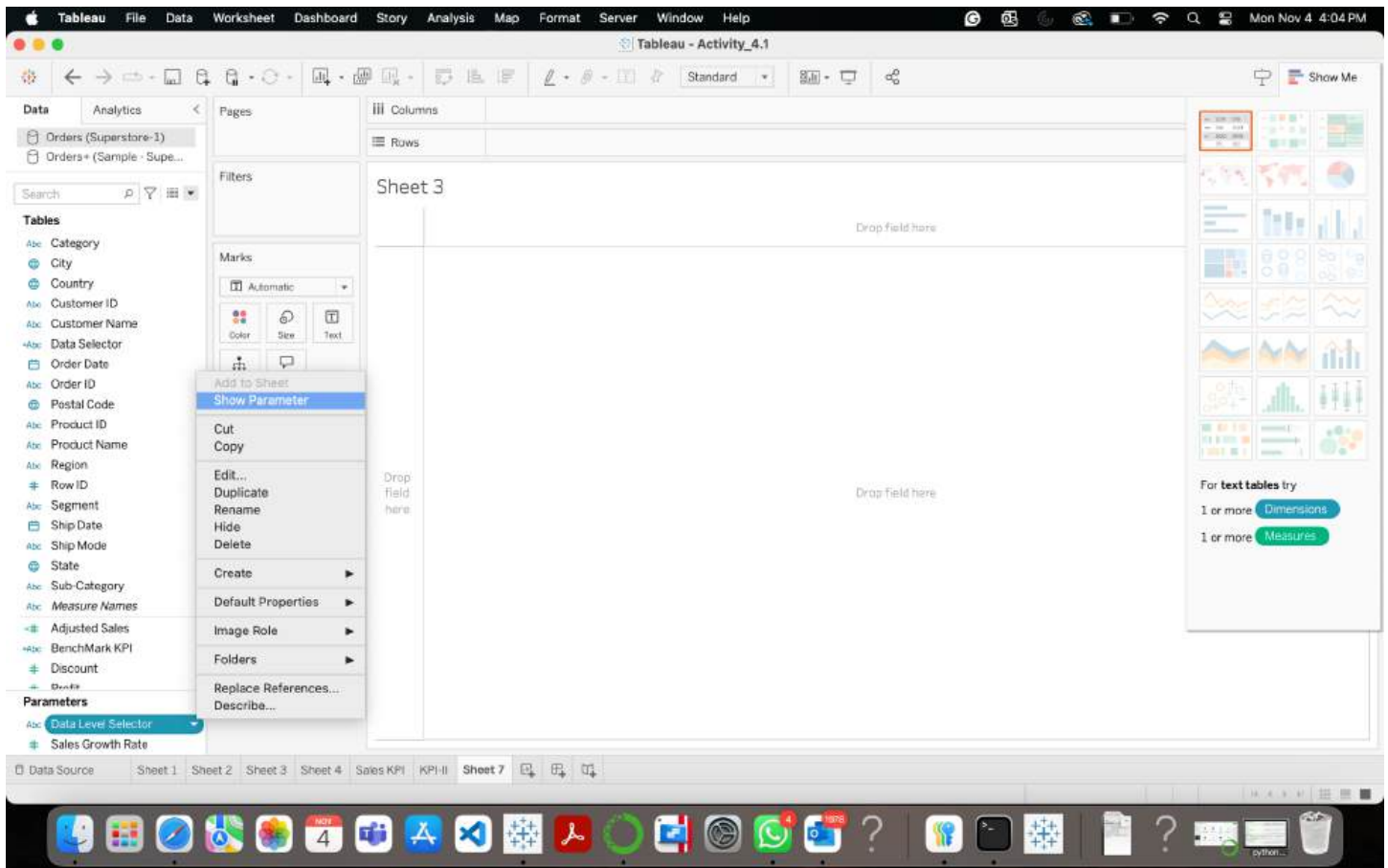


Step 3:

Giving the inputs as Parameter name is Data Level Selector, Data Type as String, and selecting the allowable values as List. Then we give the specific values you want to include in the parameter and click ok.

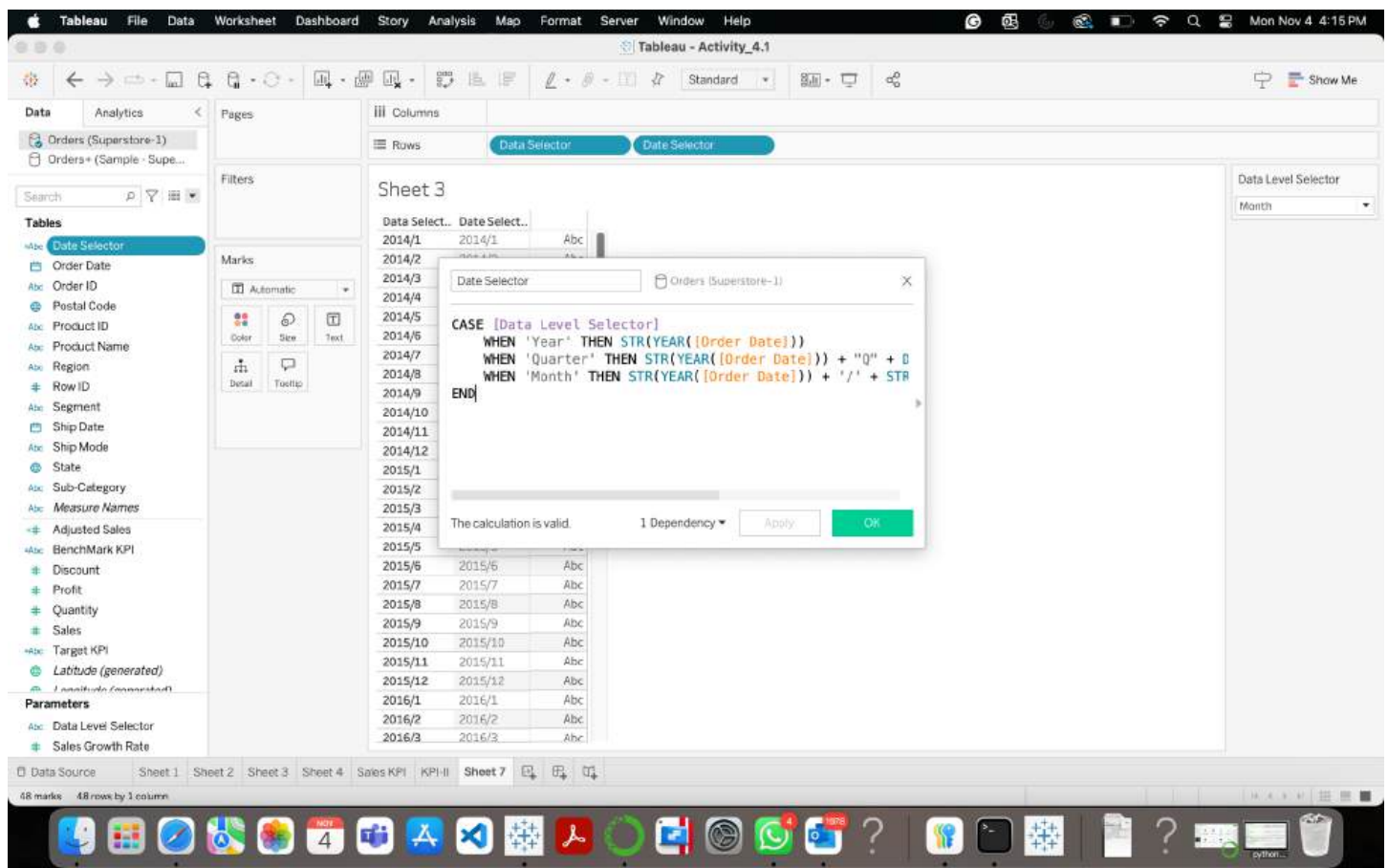


Step 4: Now the newly created parameter is created, right click on that and click on Show parameter.



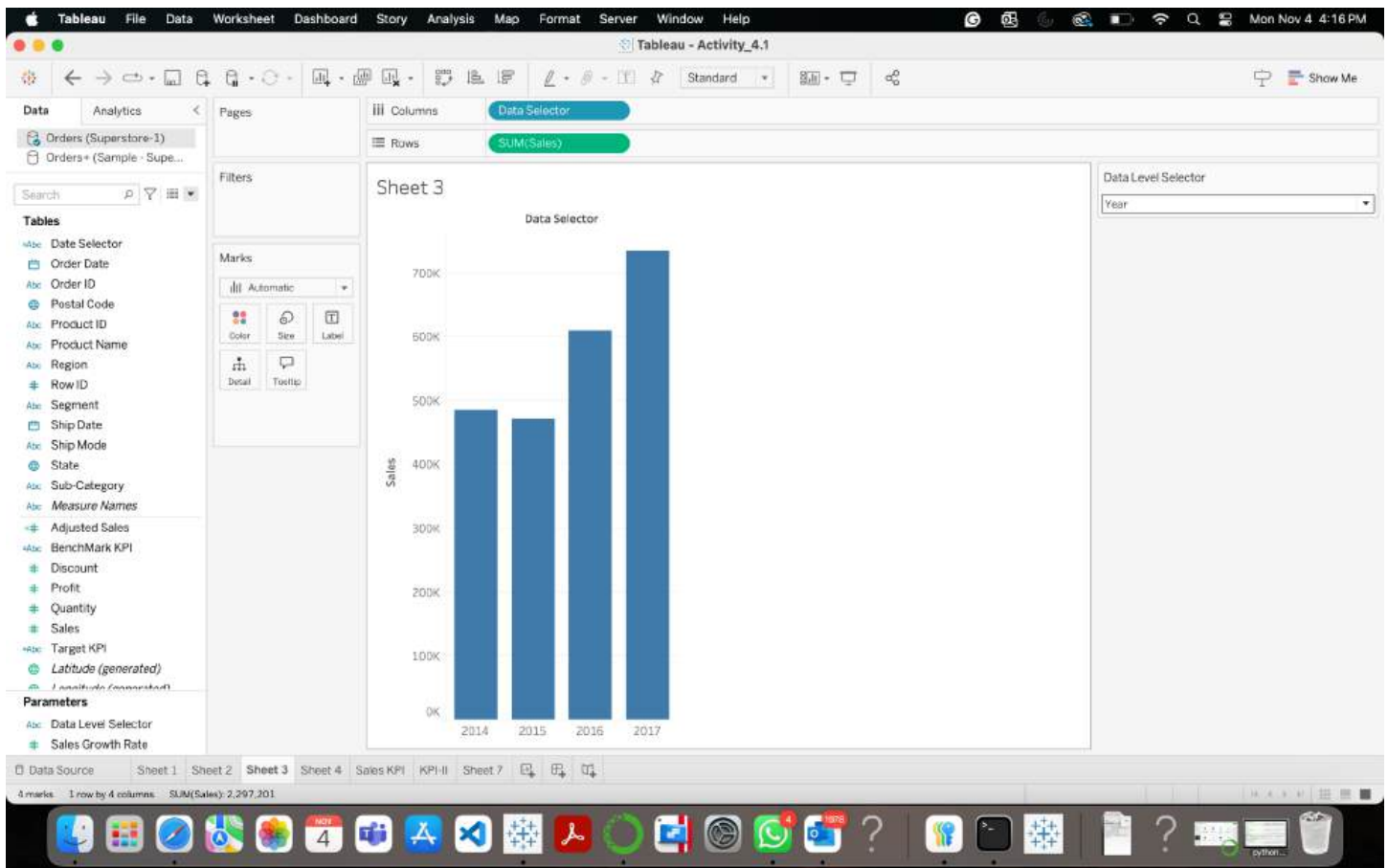
Step 5:

Creating the new calculated field named Date Selector and we will be entering the function and click on OK.



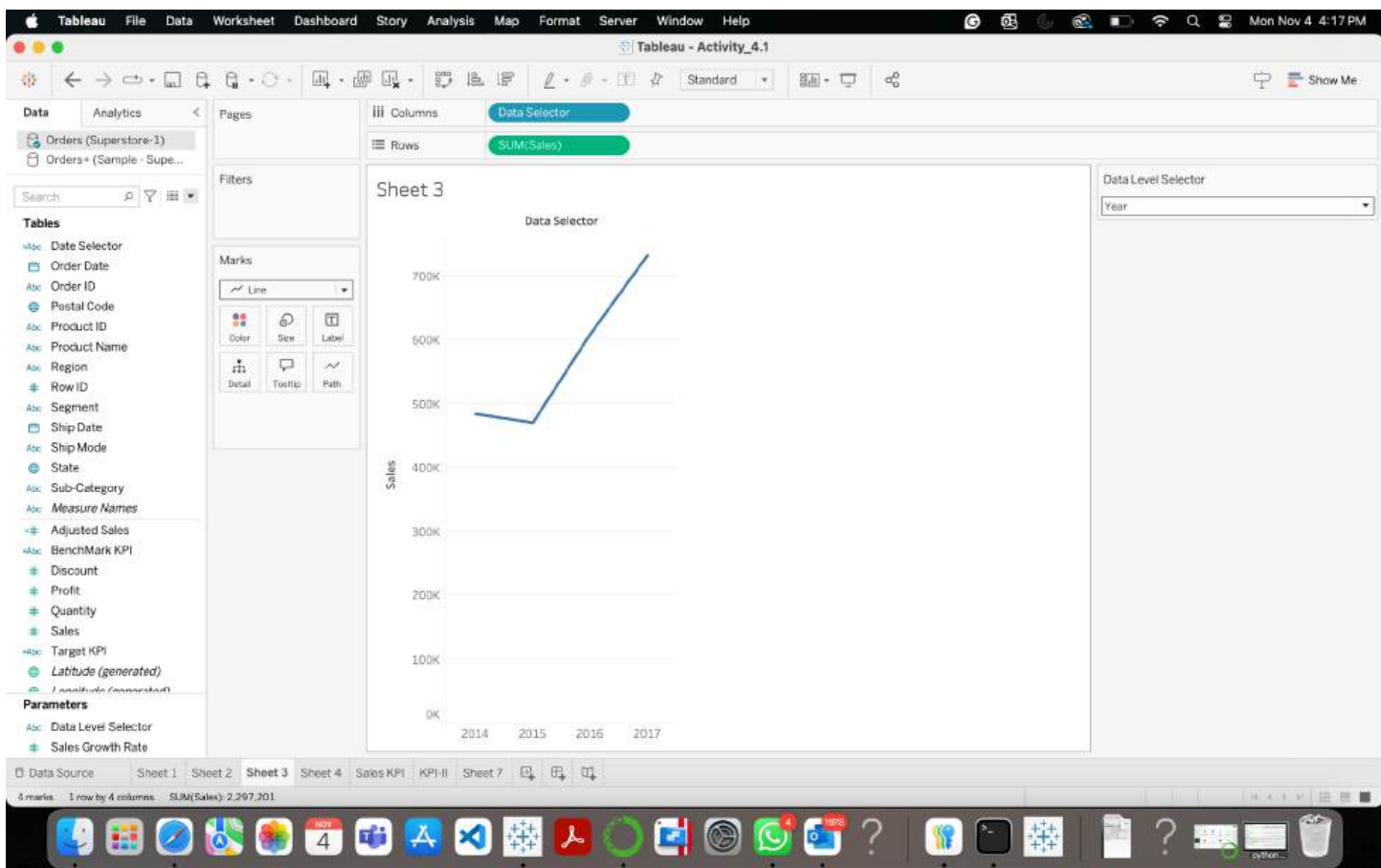
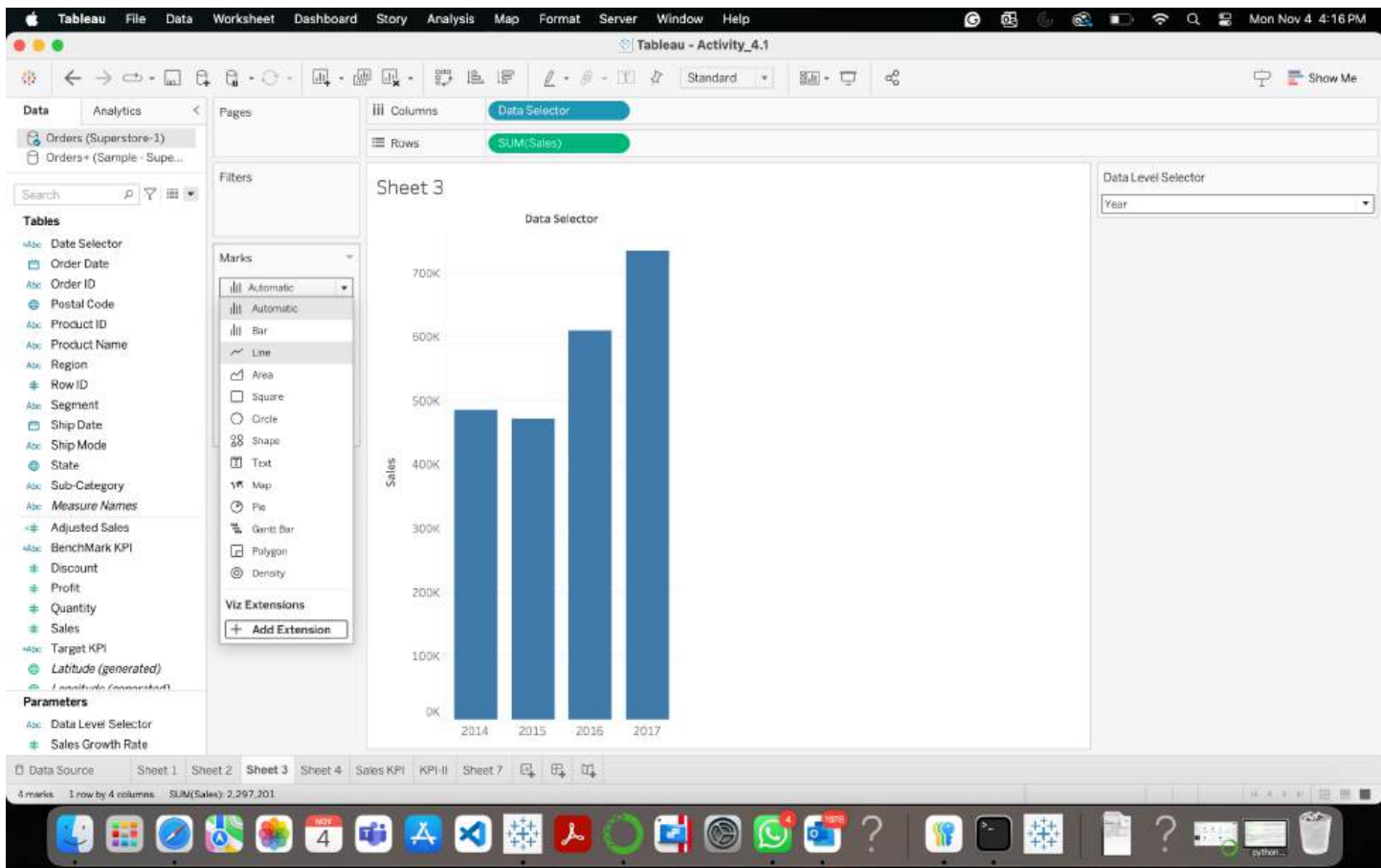
Step 6:

Create the visualization to display the sales data by keeping the Data Selector on the columns and sales on the rows.



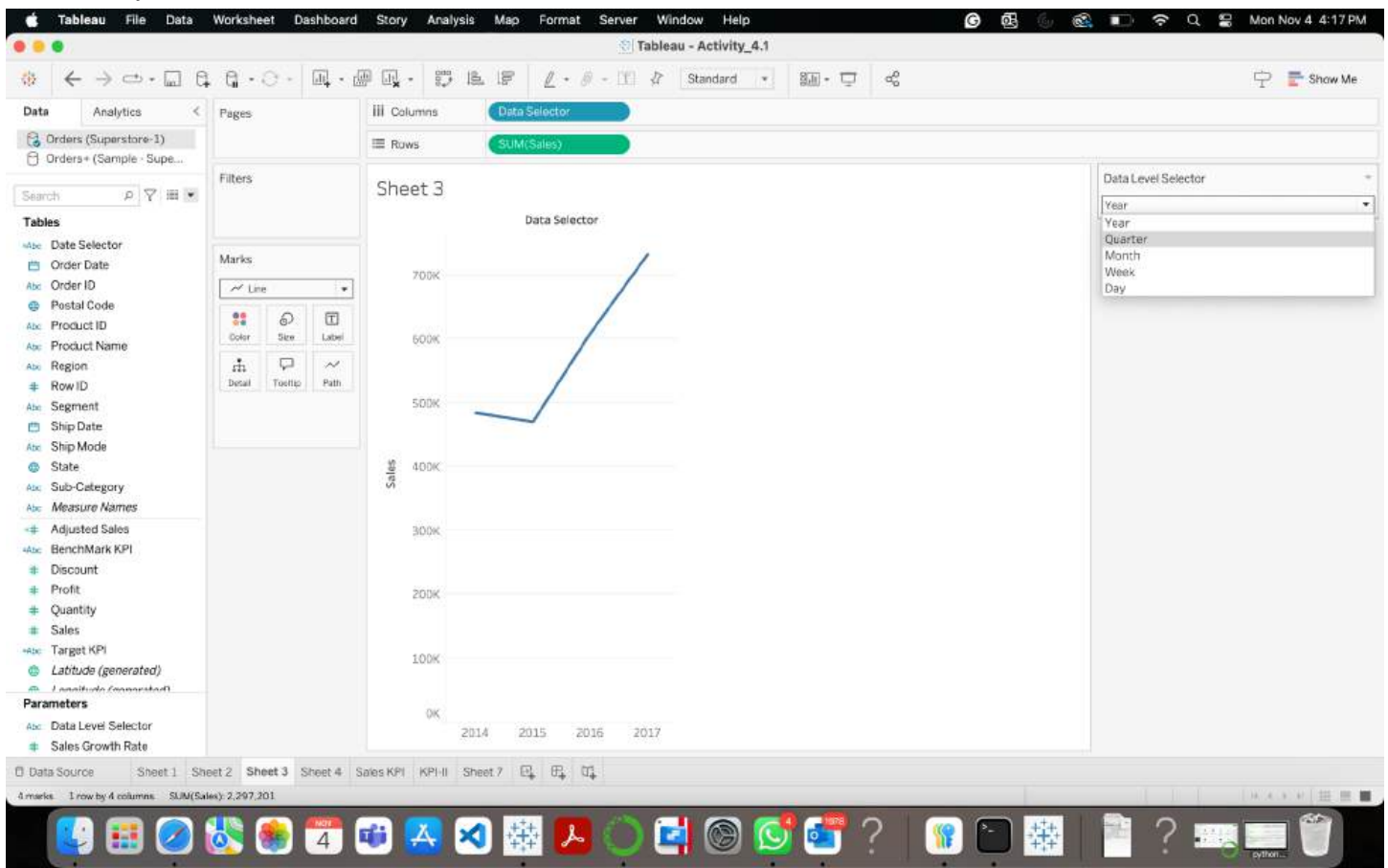
Step 7:

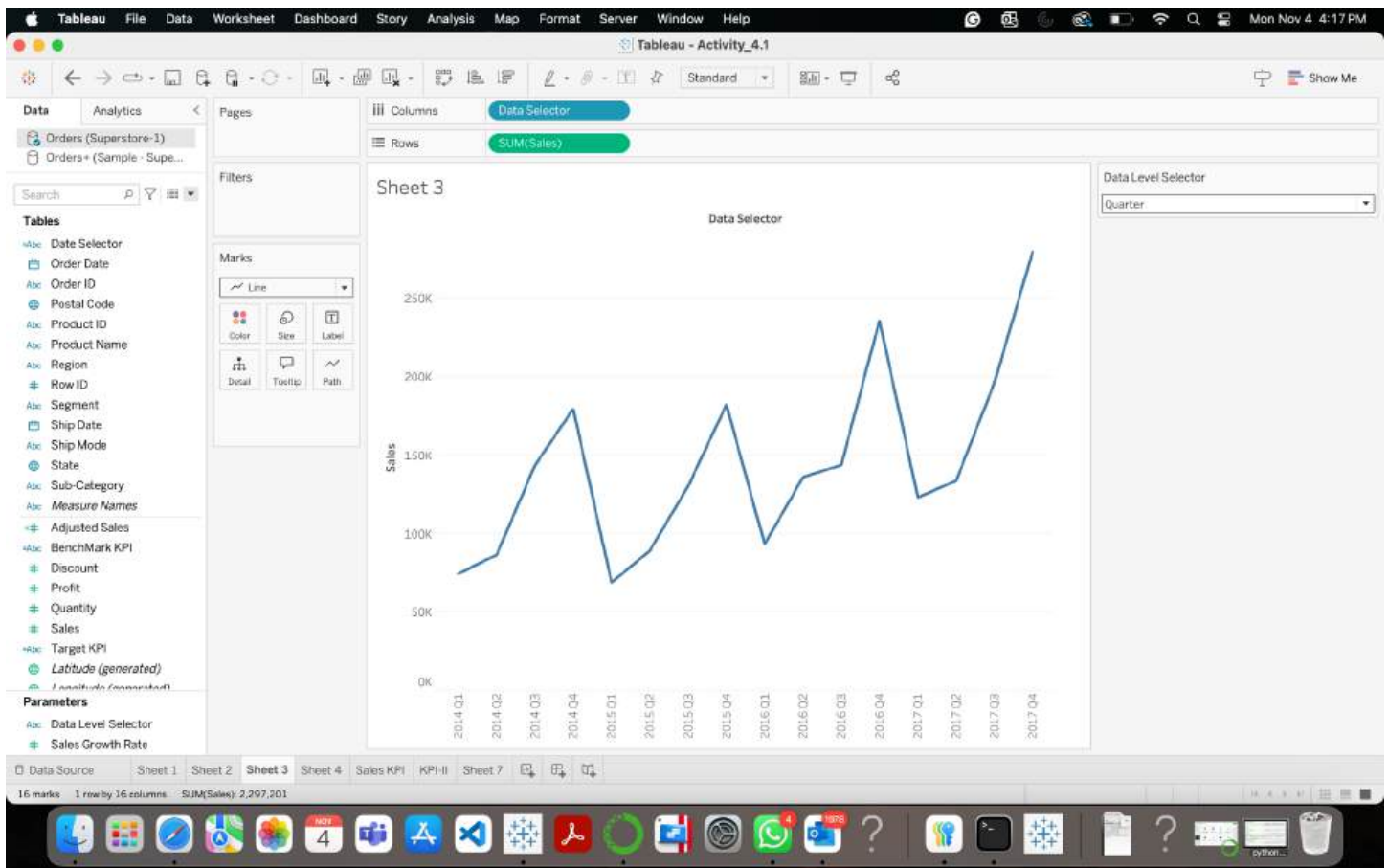
Changing the mark type to “LINE”. The visualization will be transformed to a line chart and then we can visualize the sales over the selected date intervals.



Step 8:

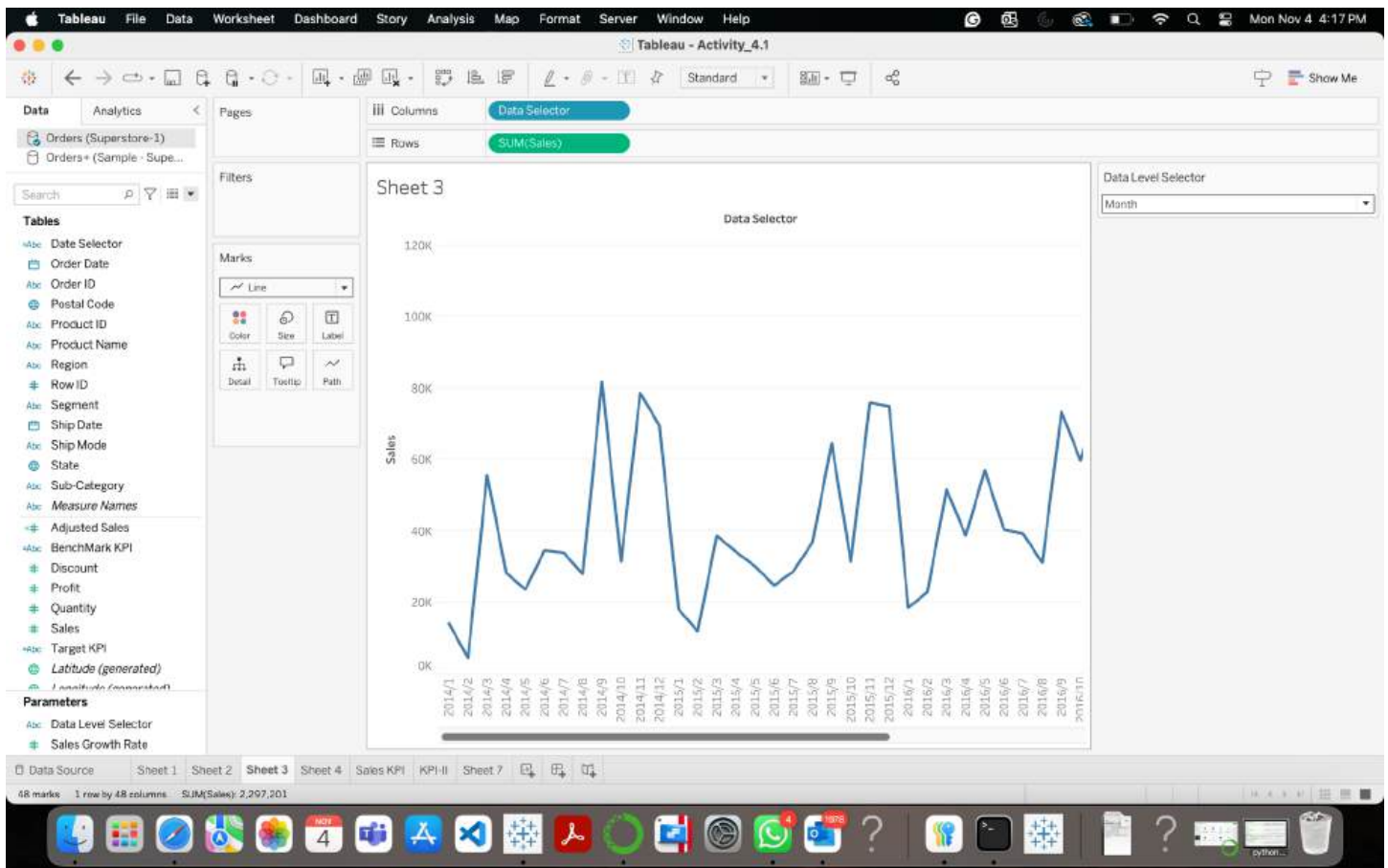
Changing the Date Level Selector parameter to Quarter. This will display the sales figures within the selected quarters in the line chart.





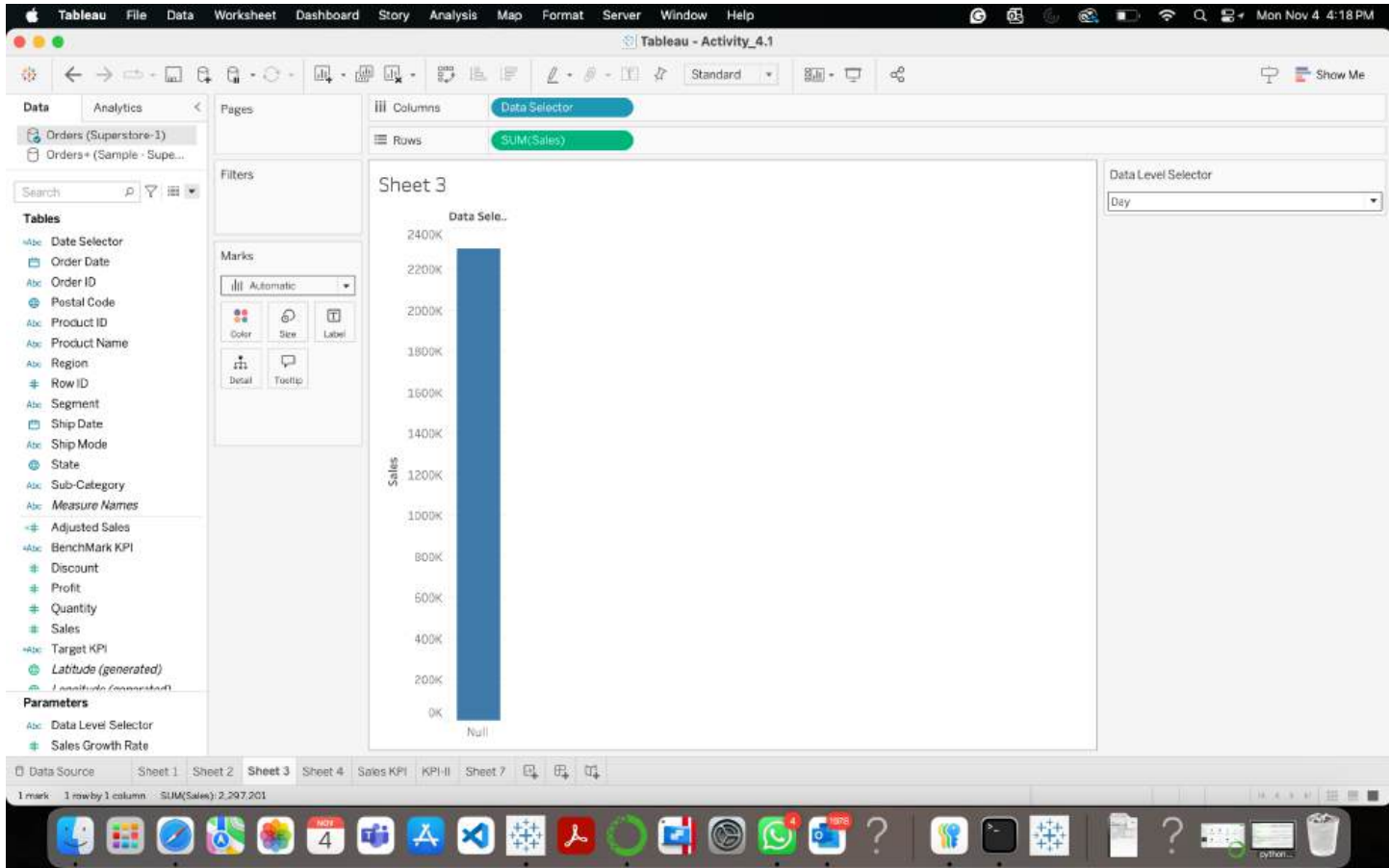
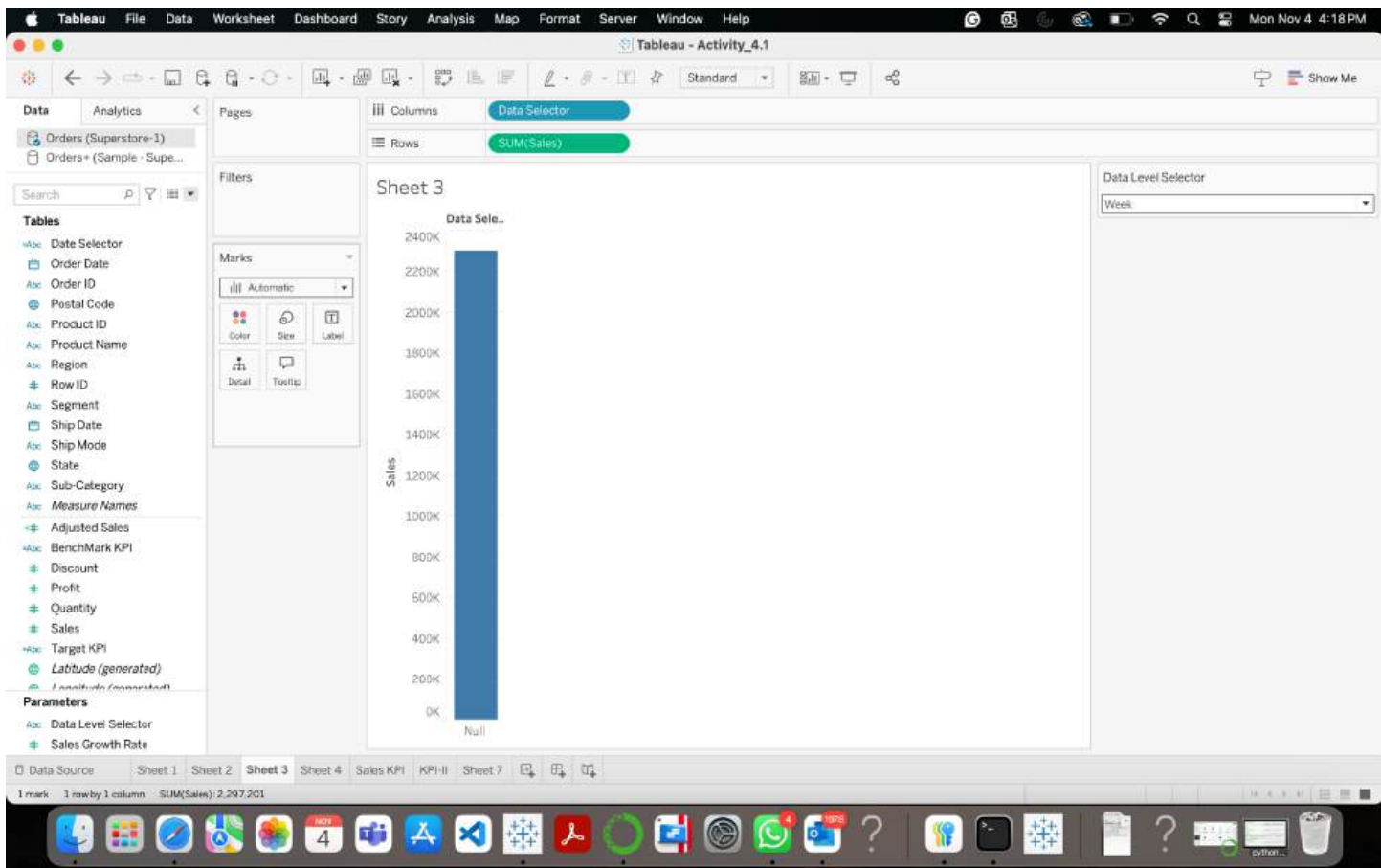
Step 9:

Change the Date Level Selector parameter to Month. This will display the sales figures within the selected Month and it gives a more detailed analysis in the line chart.



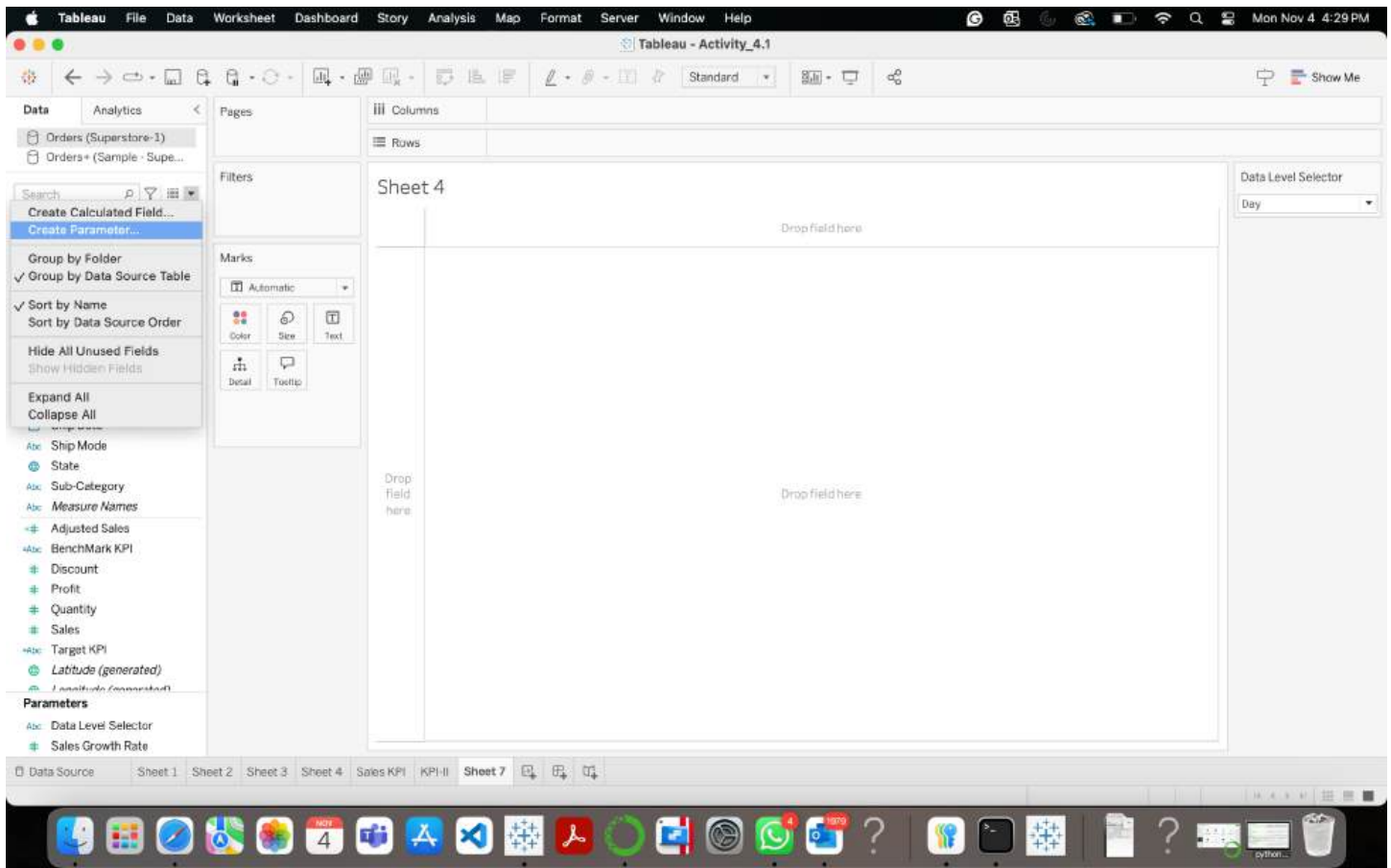
Step 10:

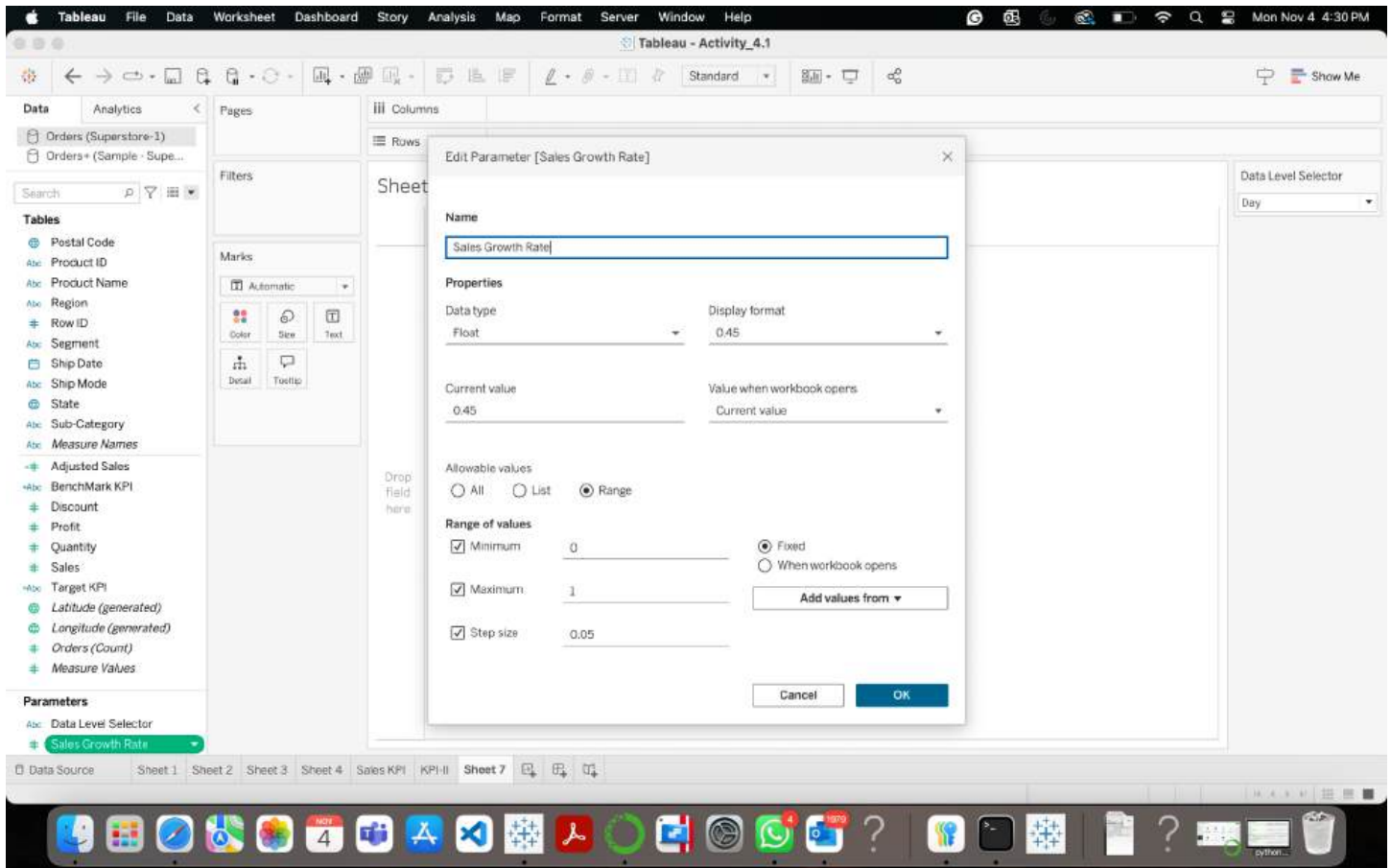
Change the Date Level Selector parameter to week and Day. This will display the sales figures within the selected week and Day in the line chart.



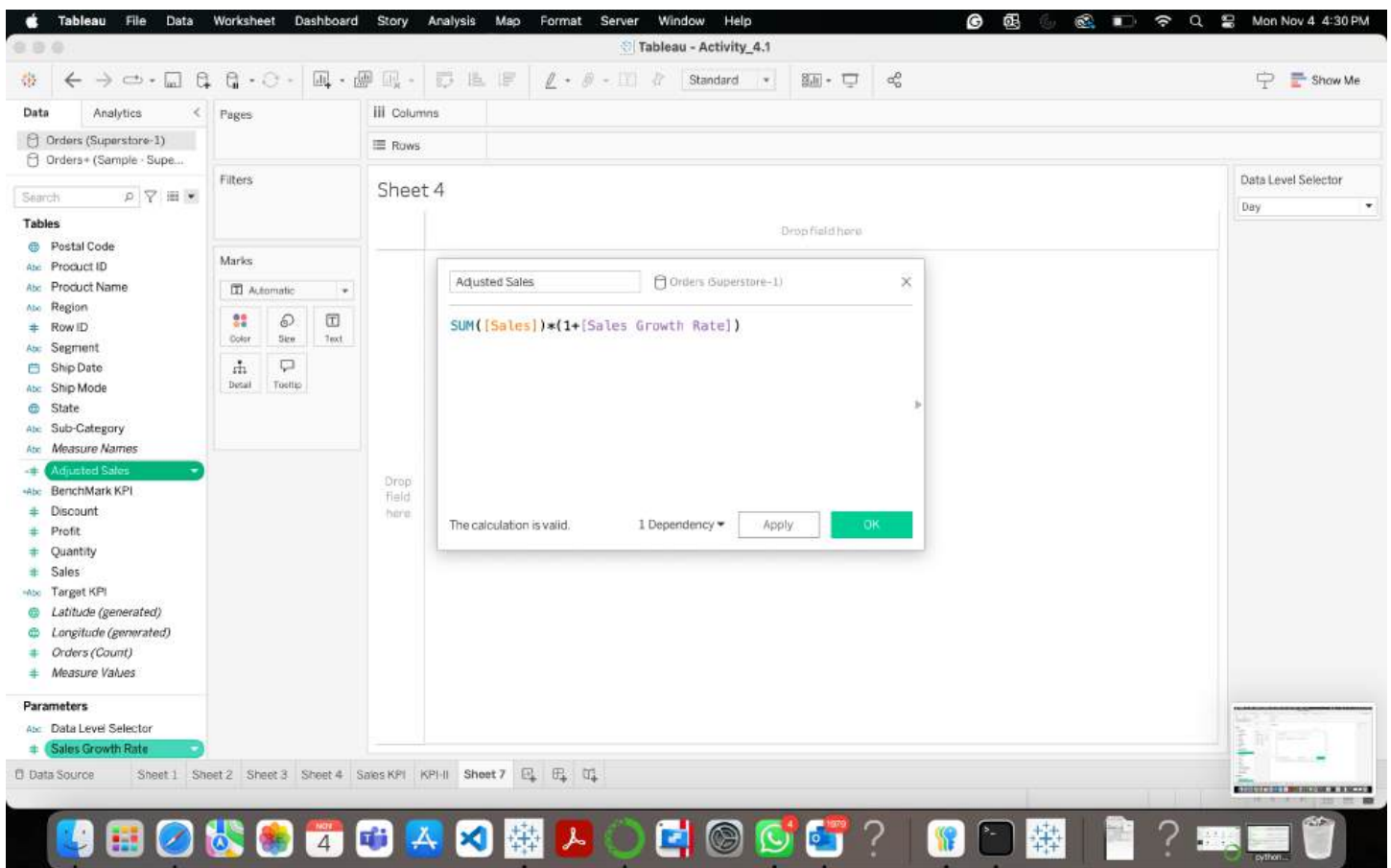
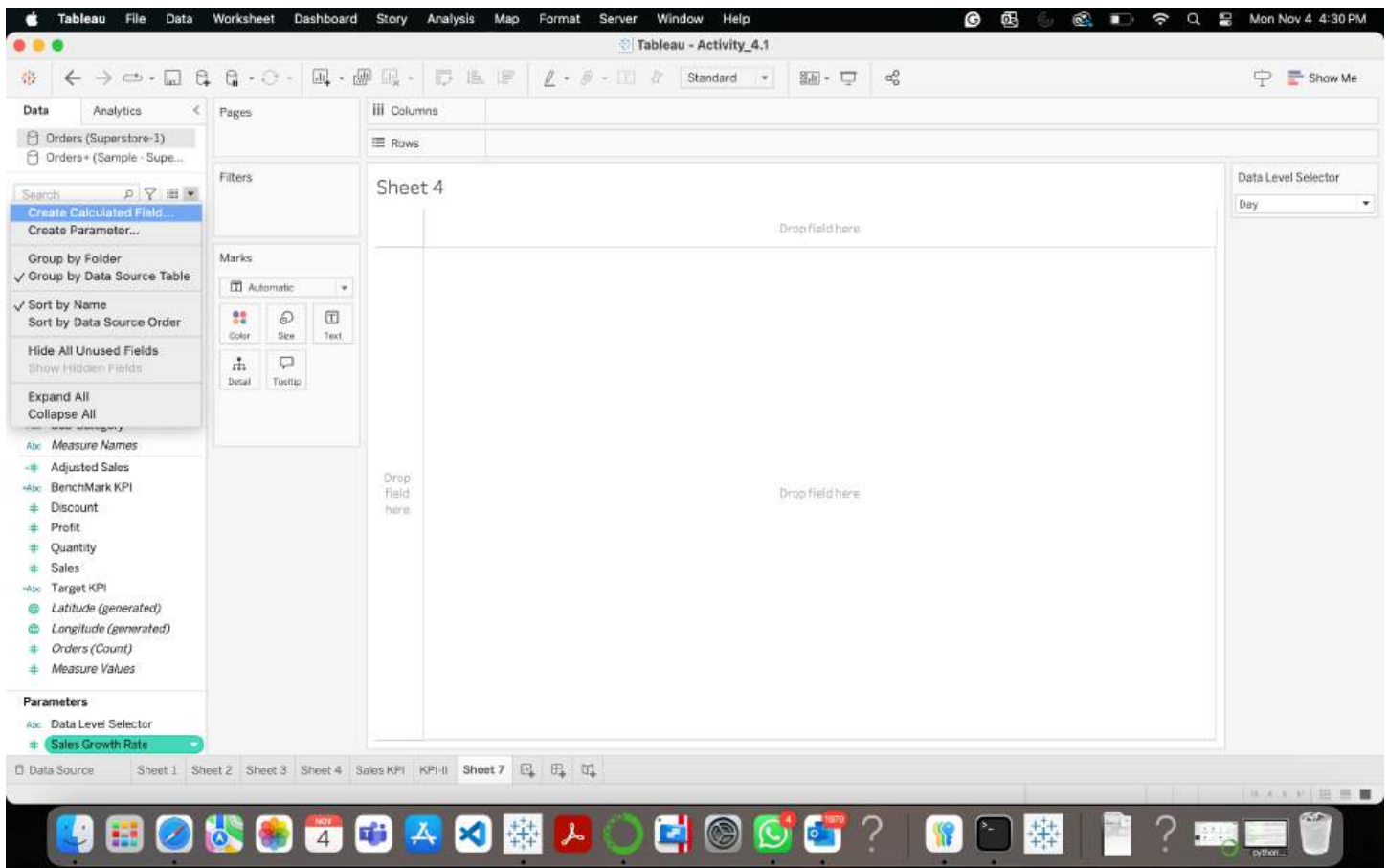
Question 2

1) Connecting the Superstore excel file to the data source.

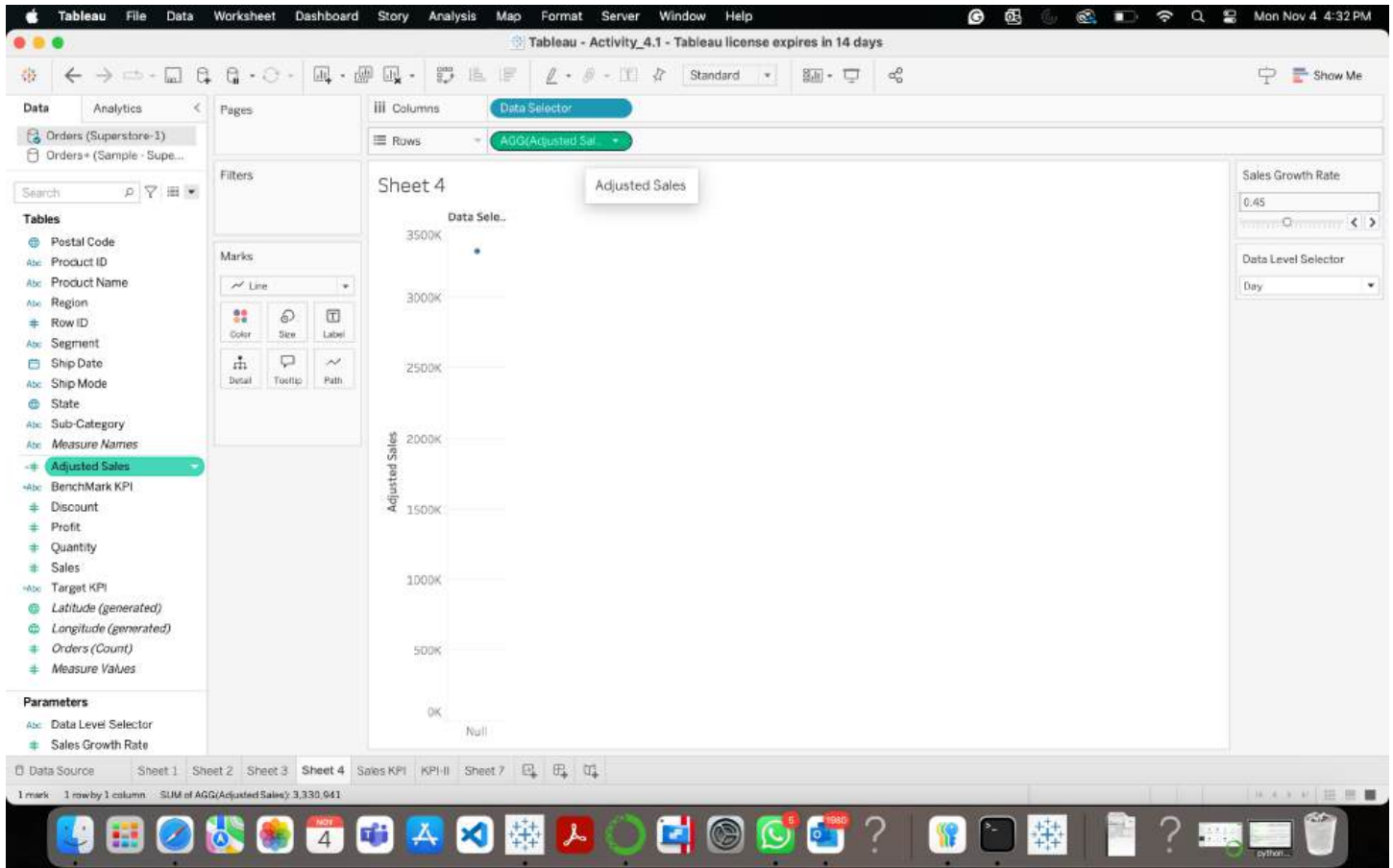


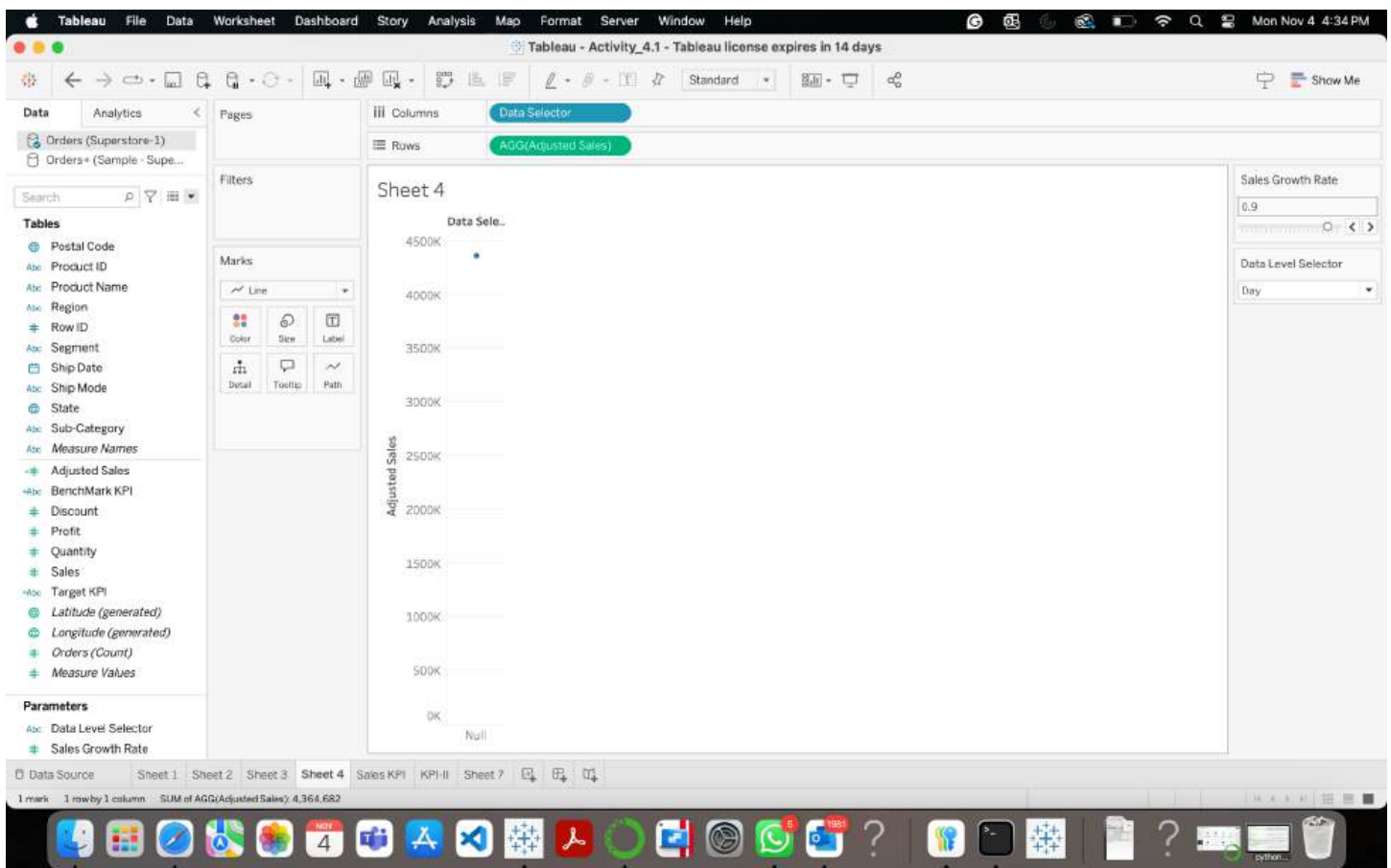
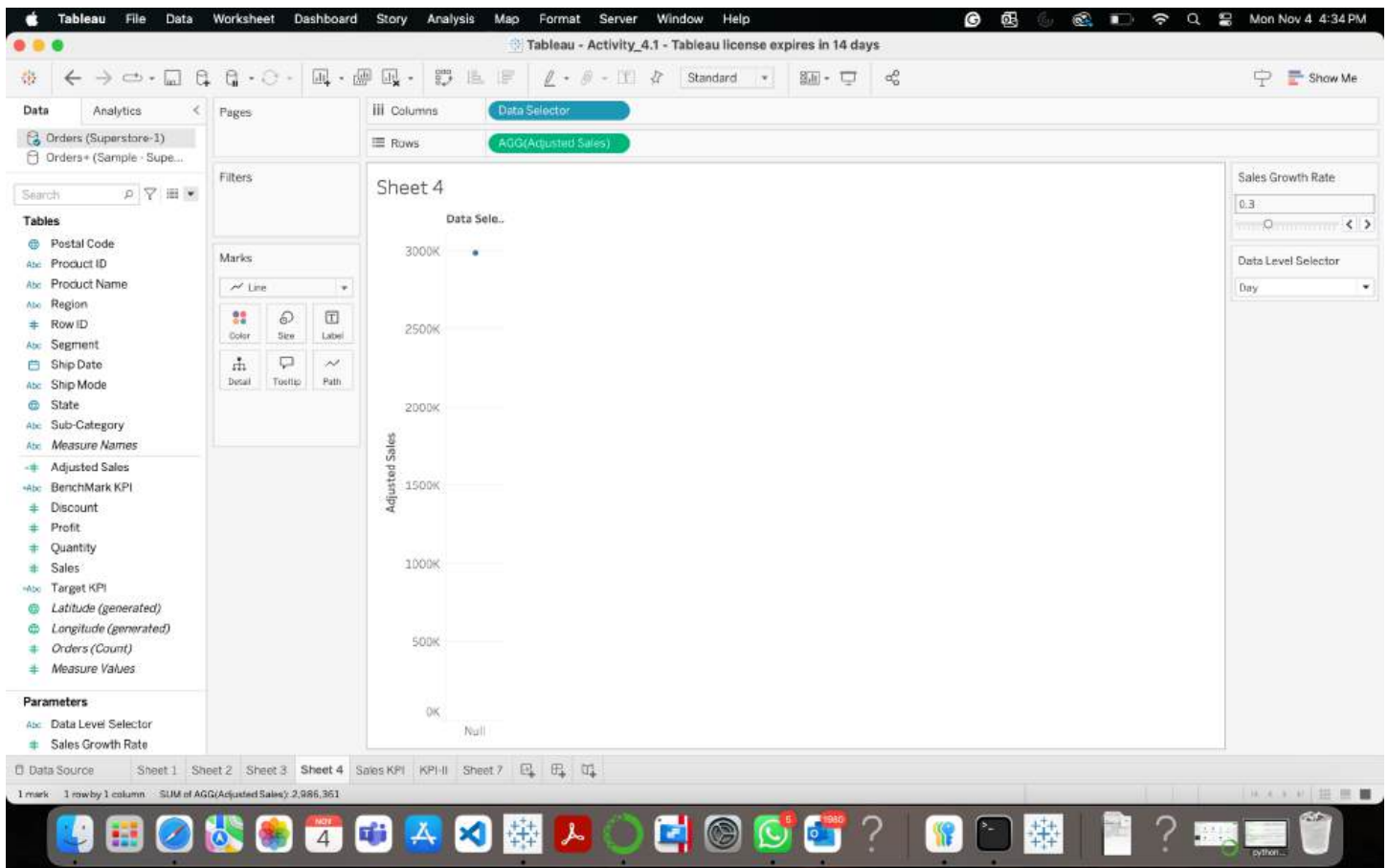


2) Create a new calculated field named Adjusted Sales using the formula:
$$\text{SUM}([\text{Sales}]) * (1 + [\text{Sales Growth Rate}])$$

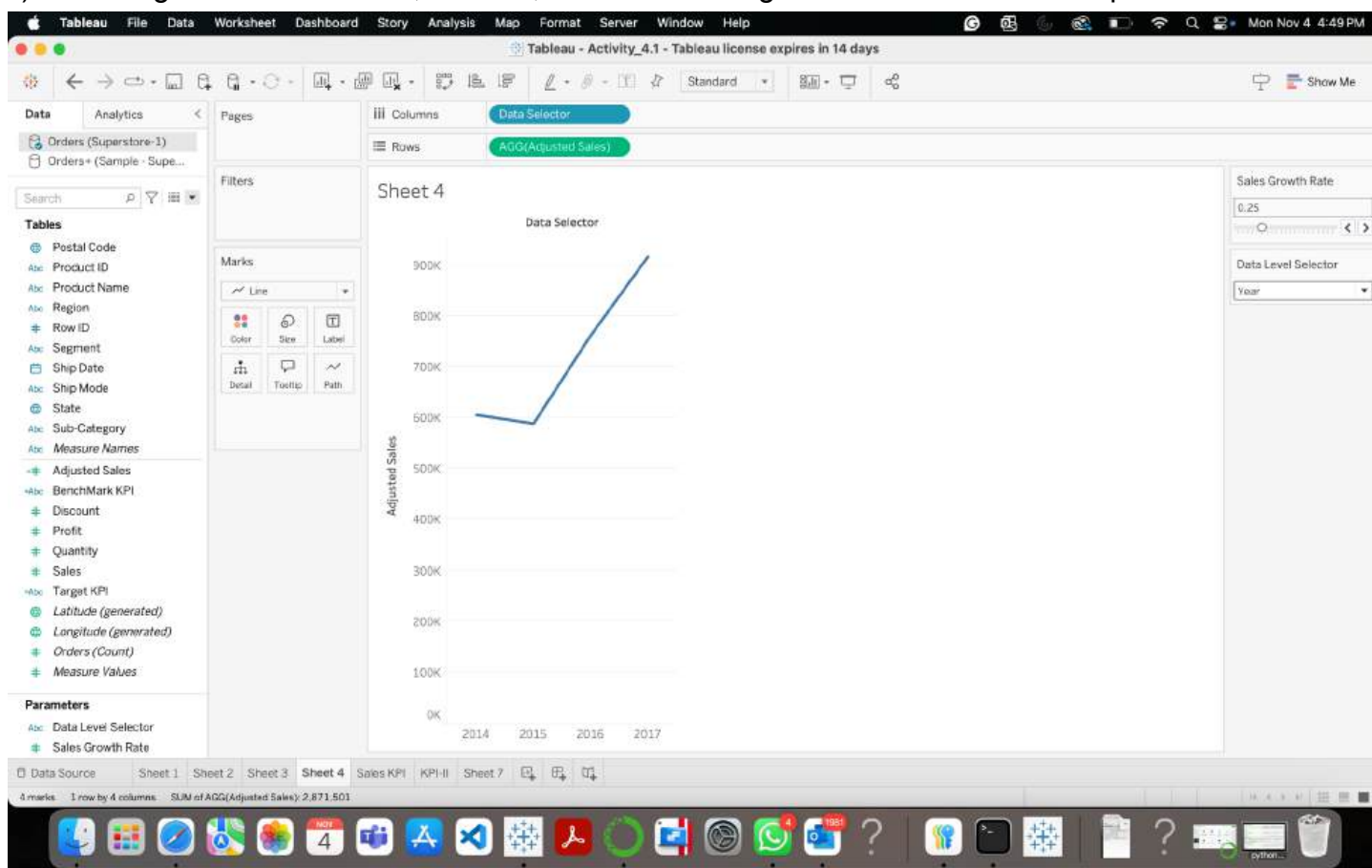


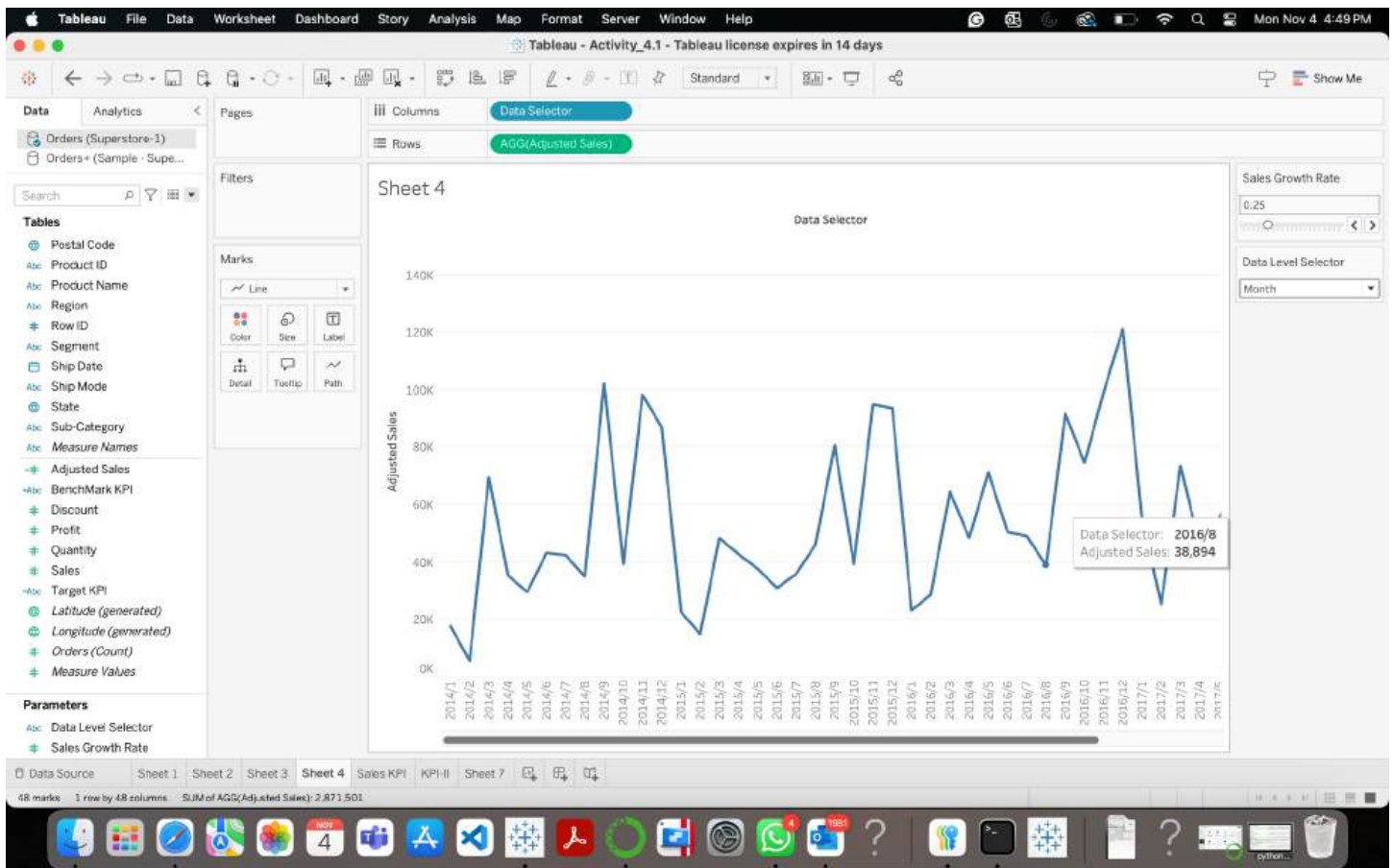
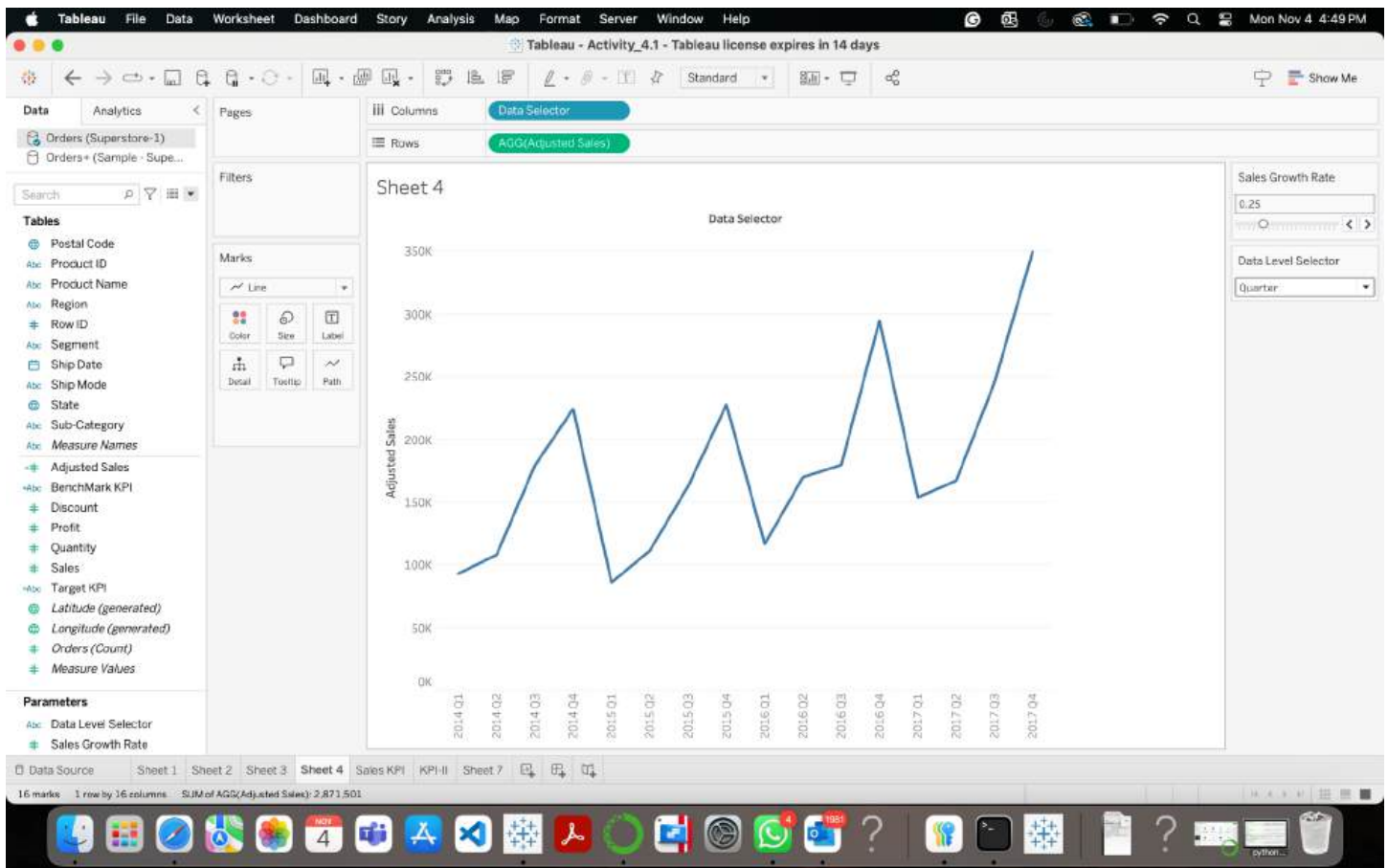
3) Using the Adjusted Sales in the line chart to compare sales with different growth rates by modifying the Sales Growth Rate parameter.

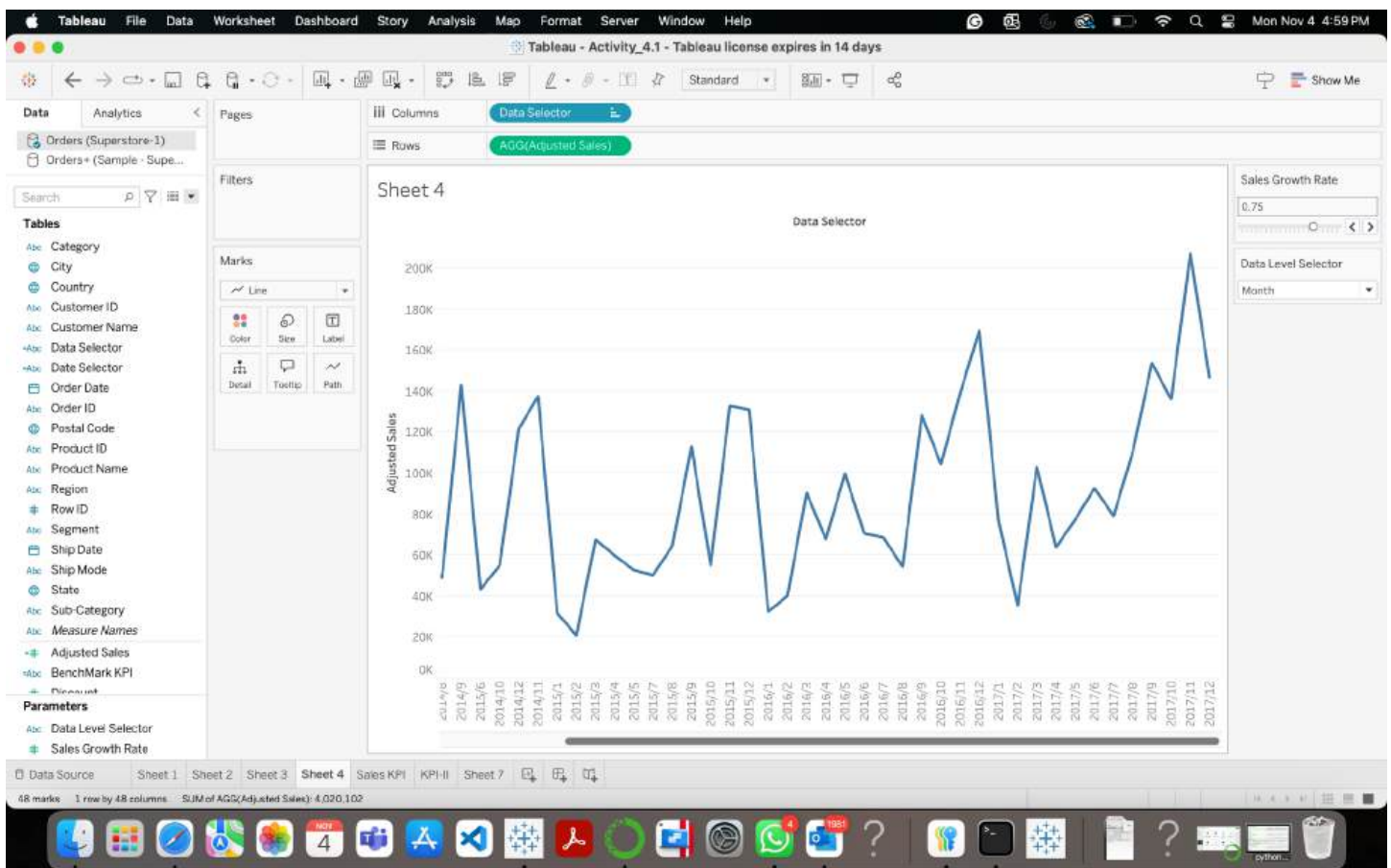
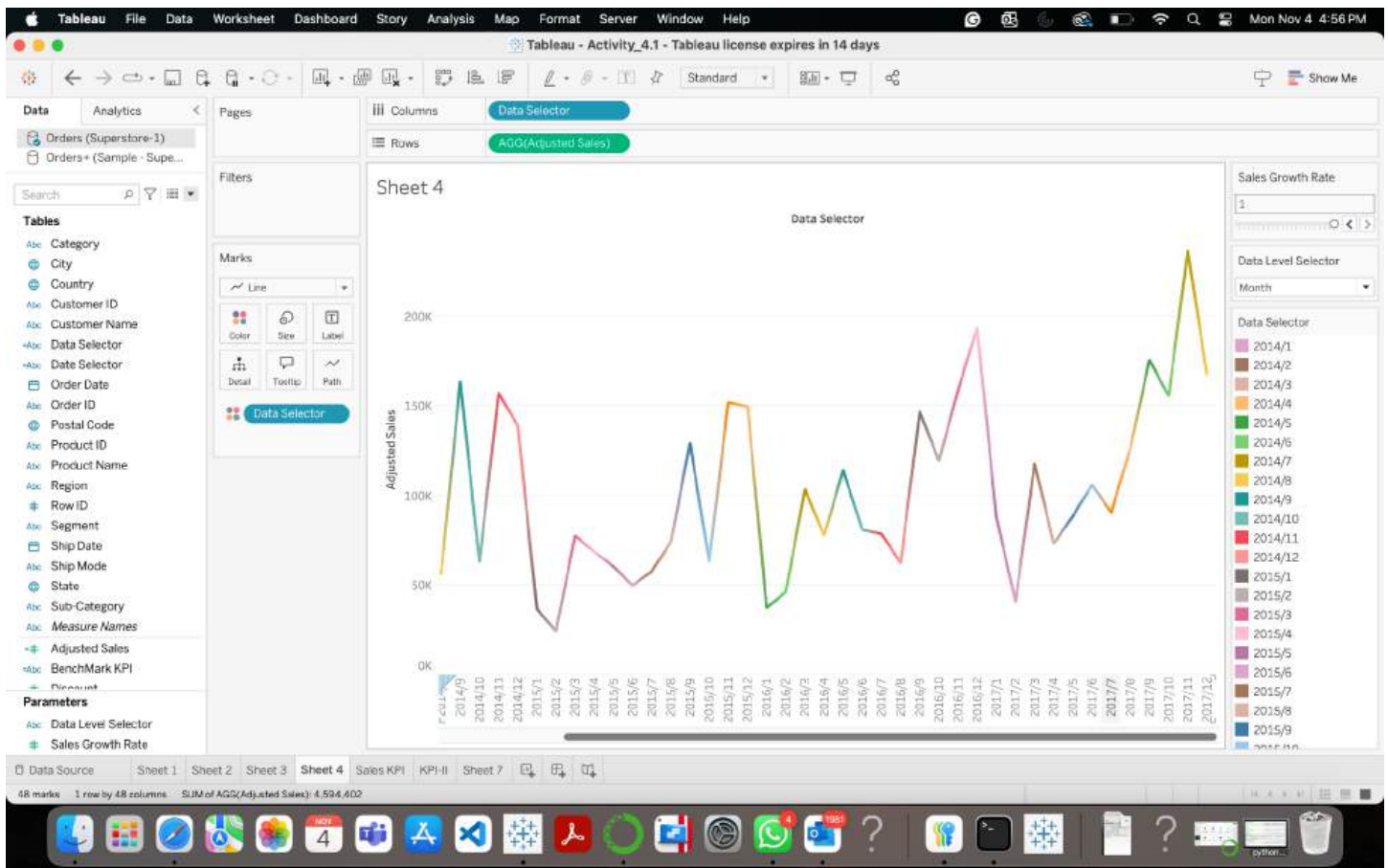




4) Switching between the Year, Quarter, and Month using the Data Level Selector parameter.







5) When designs are implemented, according to the defined jurisdiction, it will create free space in respect to the different datatypes in the databases used- the most pertinent ones and leave others remaining as is although appending them is not mandatory. Let us consider some of the popular applications of Joins.

- Inner Join: Uses each feature from two tables (like for example Orders and Products, Tables are referring to tables) and merges them based on their intersection/ two common columns, these are by pillars and rows. They merge all the records from both tables but only based on what both tables contain. Consider there to be a big 100 records file and two columns. Cat and Dog columns, The Dog column represents things that are outside both sides of the occupies of the Dog as represented by the 100th row and the diagram below (15, 10).

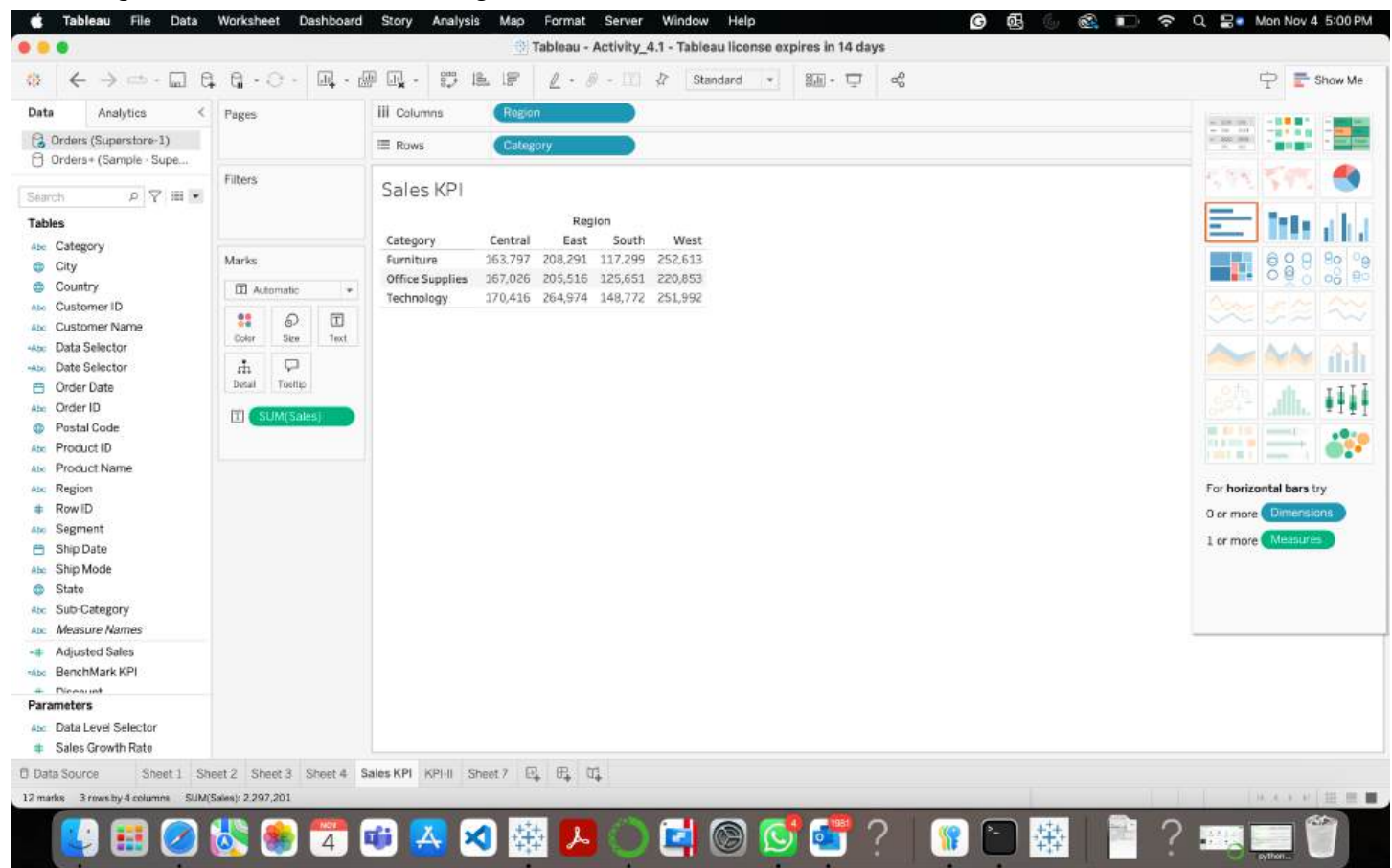
- Left Join: In this type of join, every record from the live is picked, and all the corresponding records are also joined to it from the table on the right.

- Right Join: In this kind of join, it is very easy to get every record from the plane as well as the health most appropriate record to the requested one.

- Full Outer Join: When we sum up all the records from the two tables together, we include all of them, irrespective of whether there is a match or not a match. All the elements are not corner valid, meaning that join can work even if individual attribute variables of tables have missing values.

TASK - 3

Step 1: Using the Superstore dataset and creating a new worksheet named Sales KPI and placing the categories in rows shelf and region in column and sales in text shelf.



Step 2: Creating the calculated field and named as BenchMark KPI and giving the below function and clicking ok.

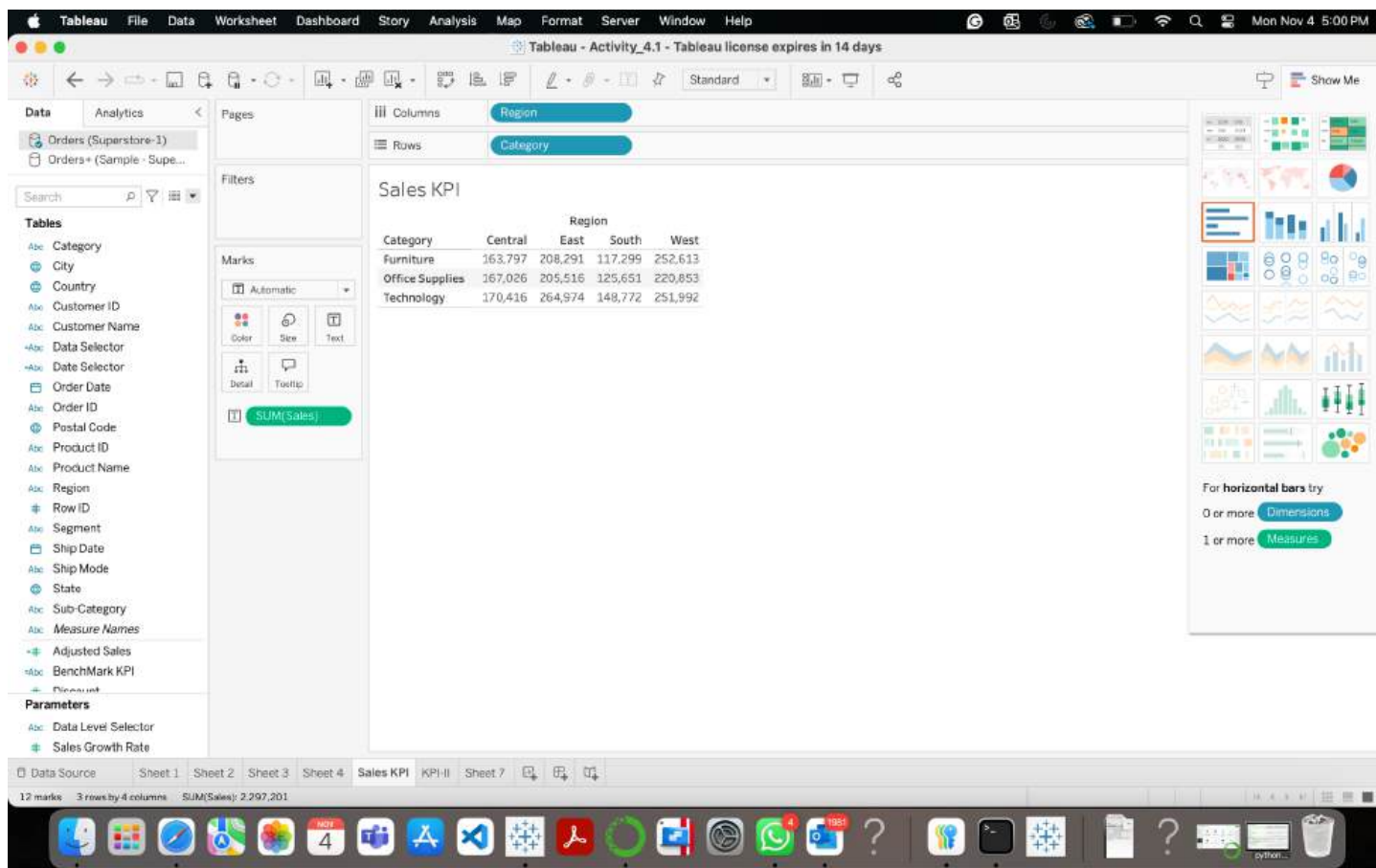
```
IF SUM([Sales]) > 50000 THEN
```

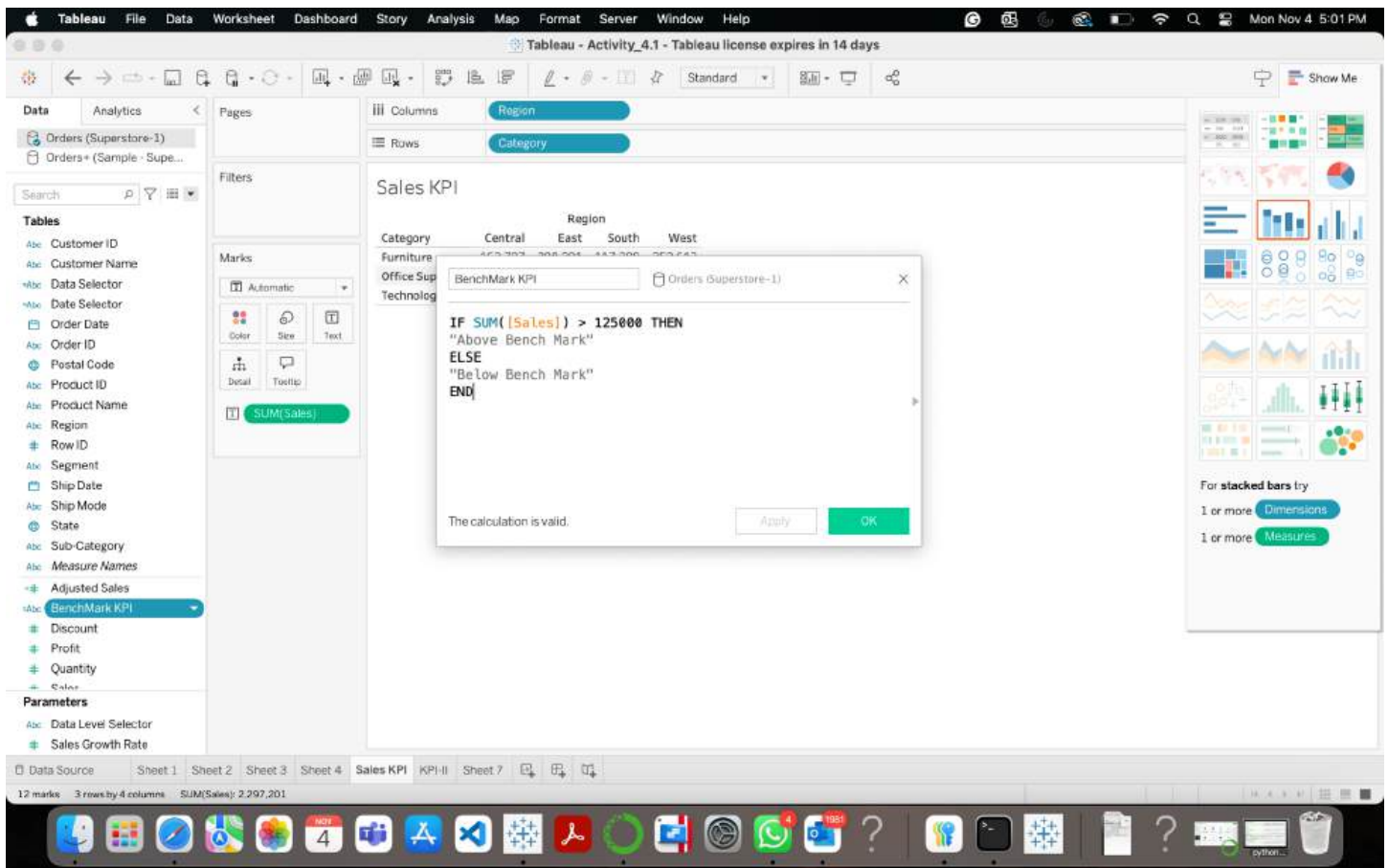
```
"Above Benchmark"
```

```
ELSE
```

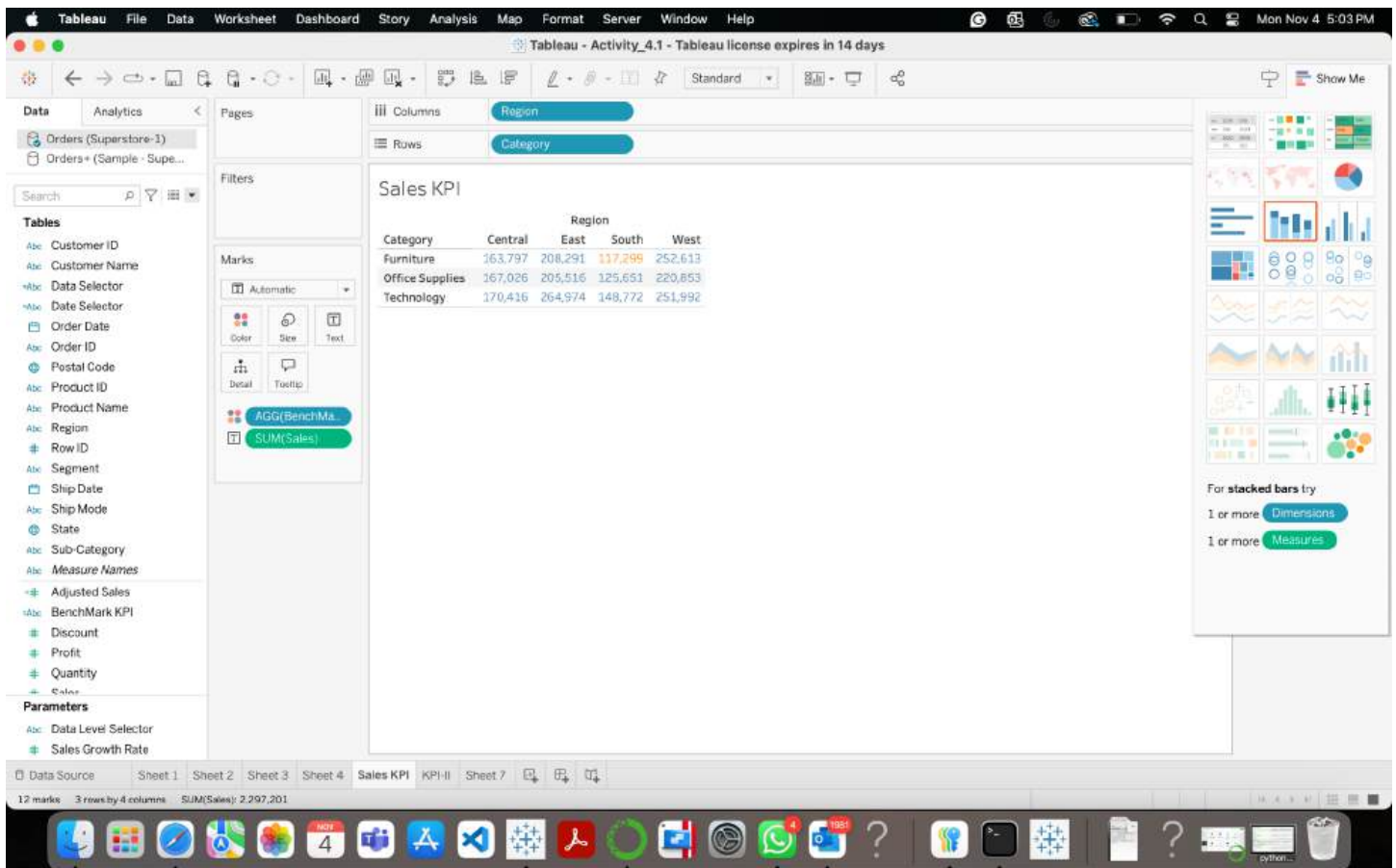
```
"Below Benchmark"
```

```
END
```

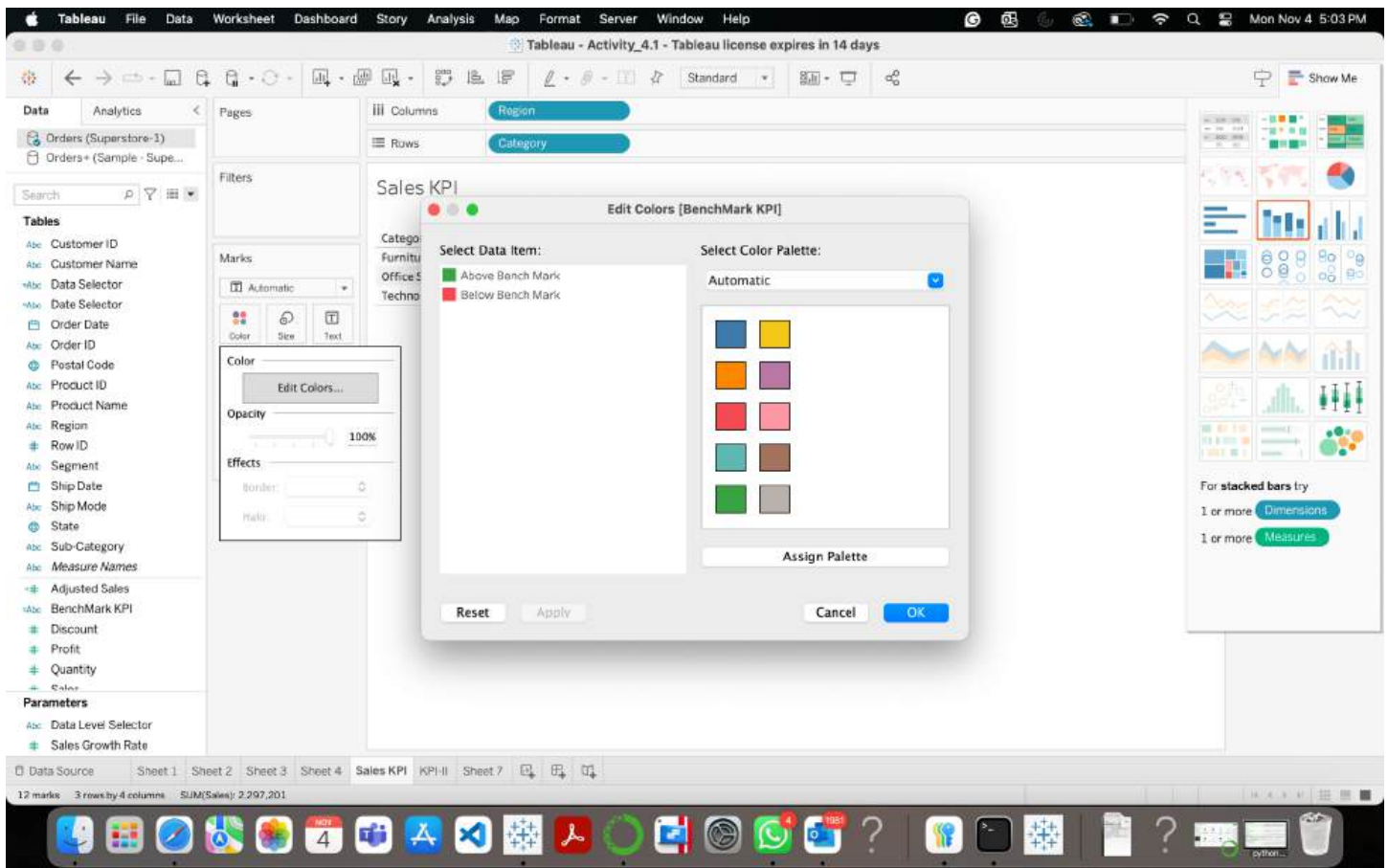


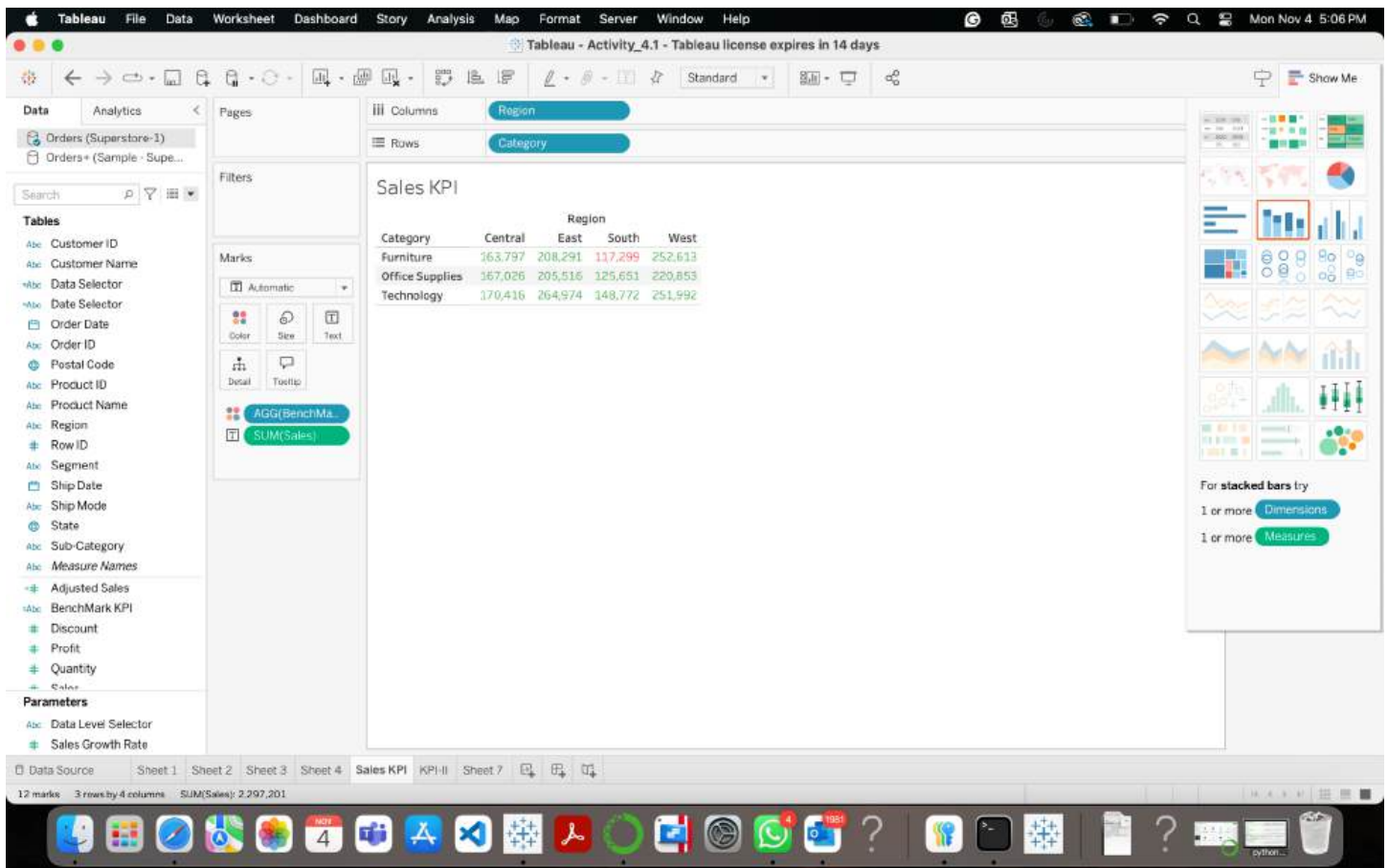


Step 3: Dragging the BenckMark KPI into Color shelf.

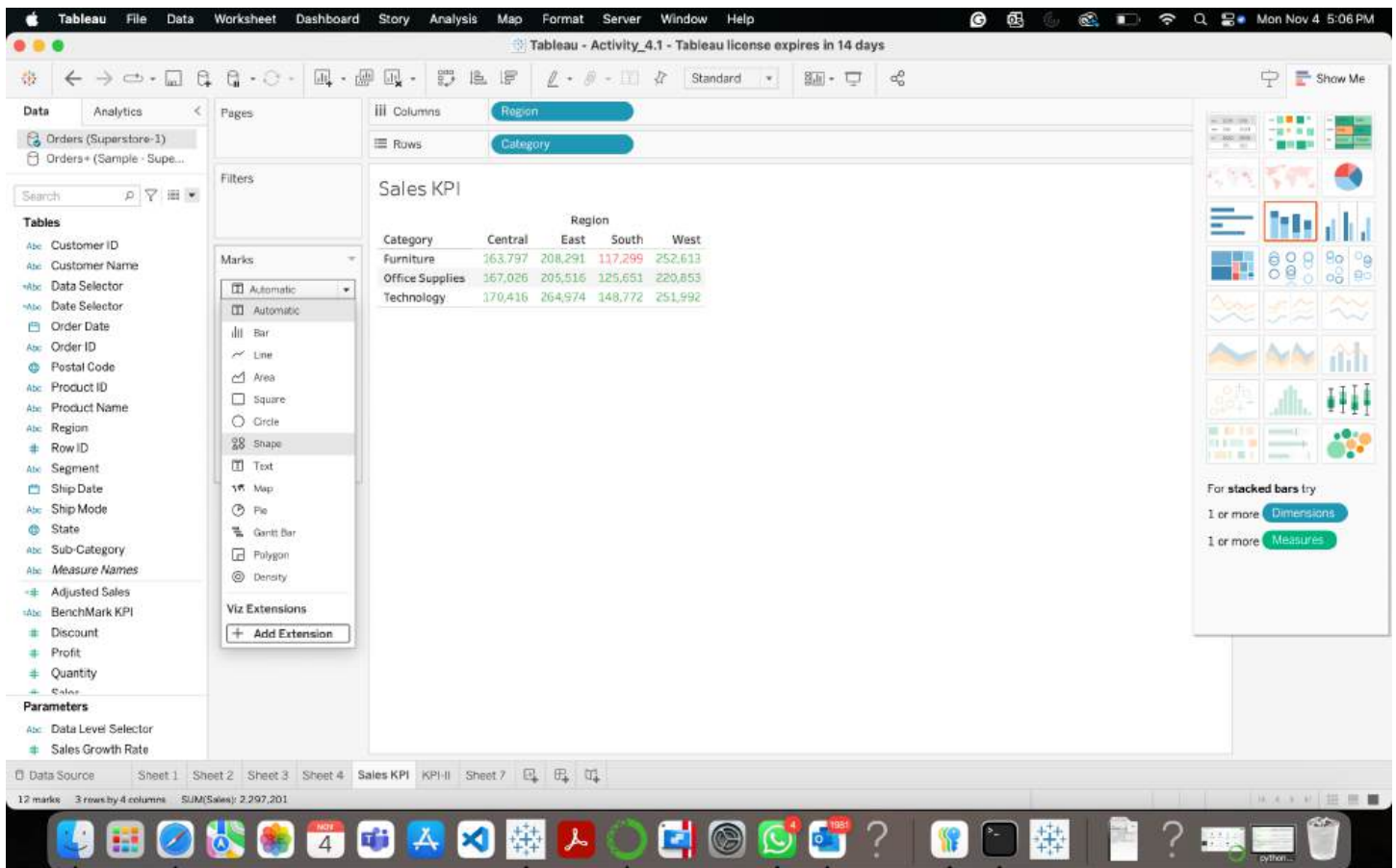


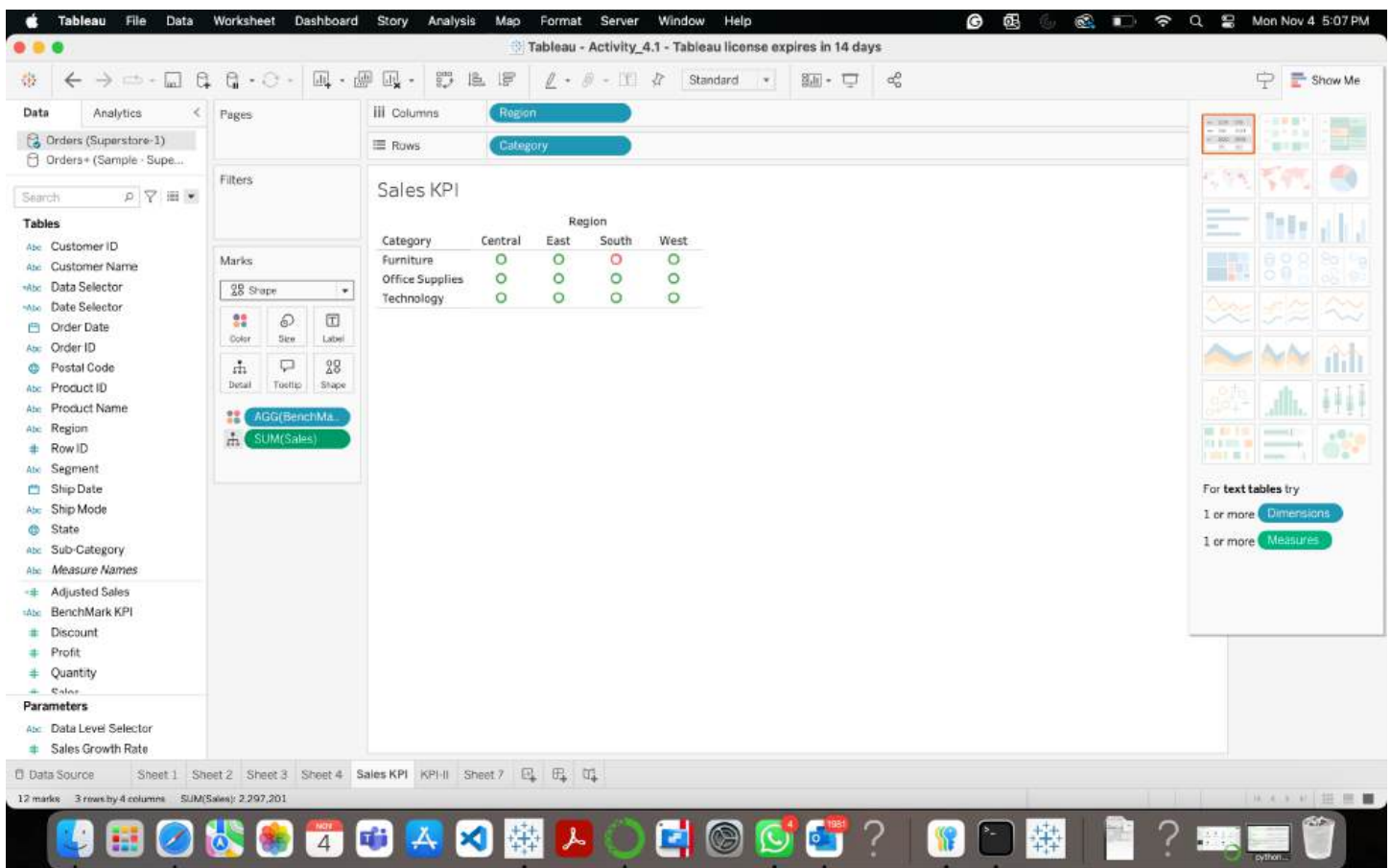
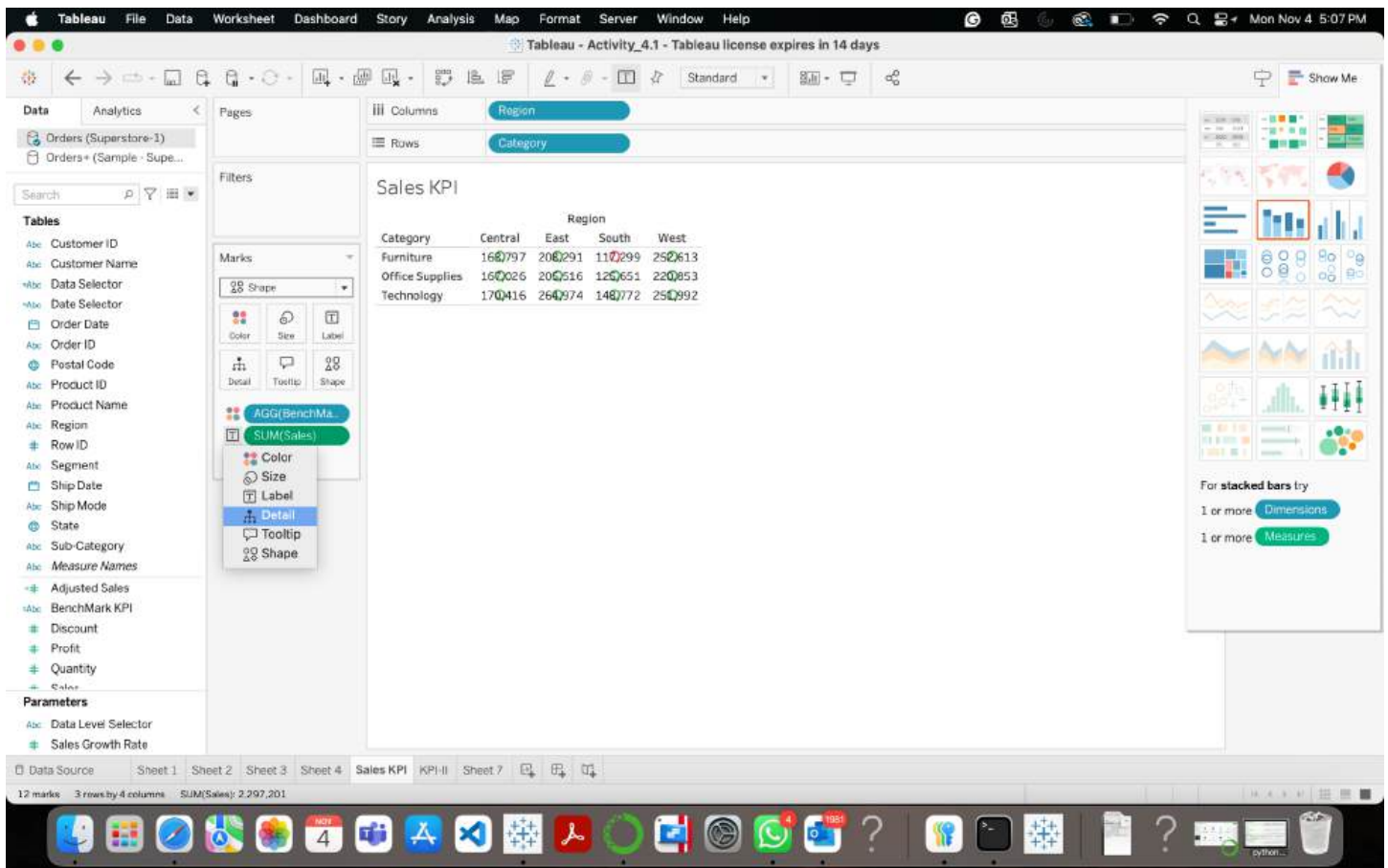
Step 4: Customizing the colors by editing them and assigning the green for values above them and red for values below them.



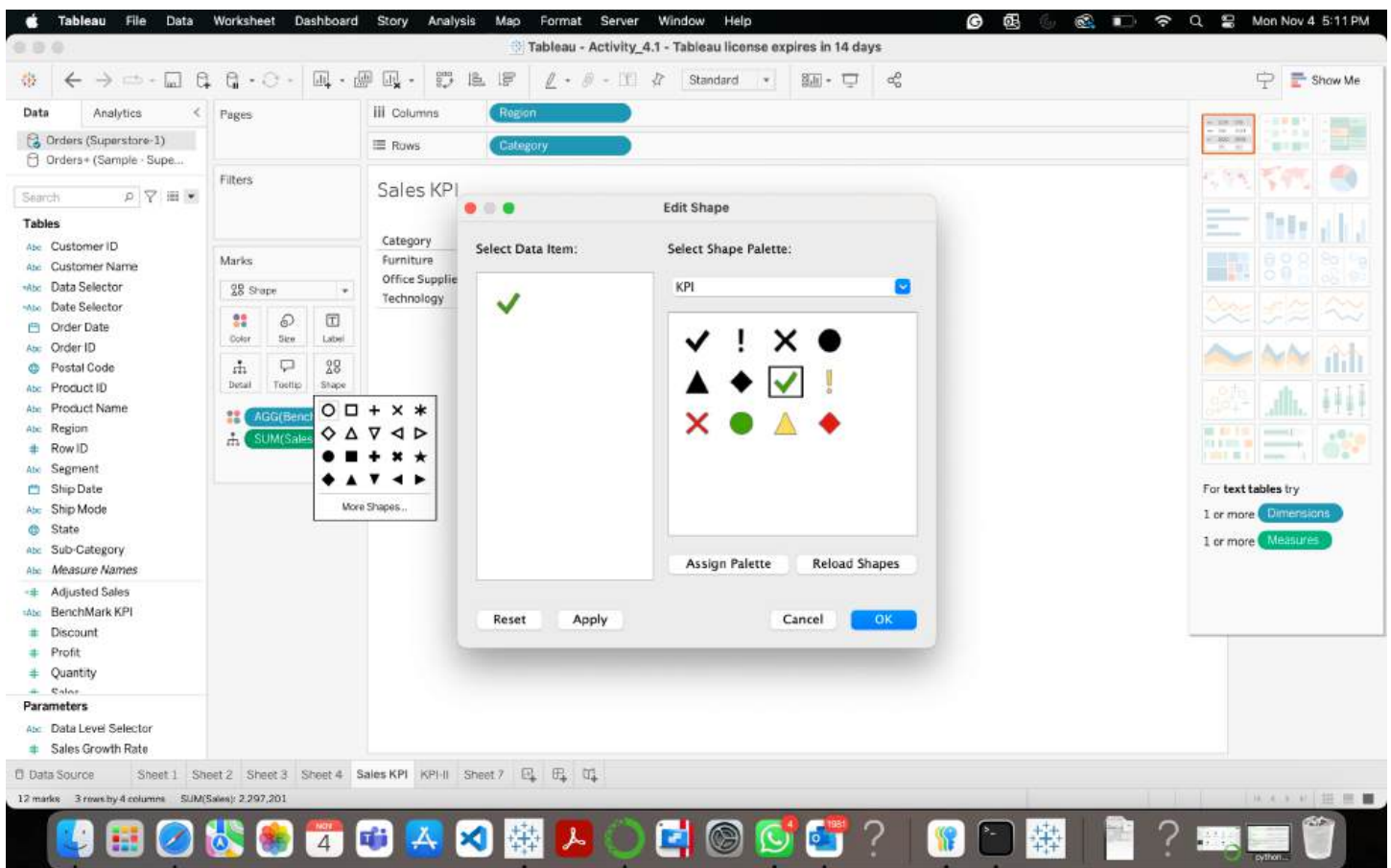
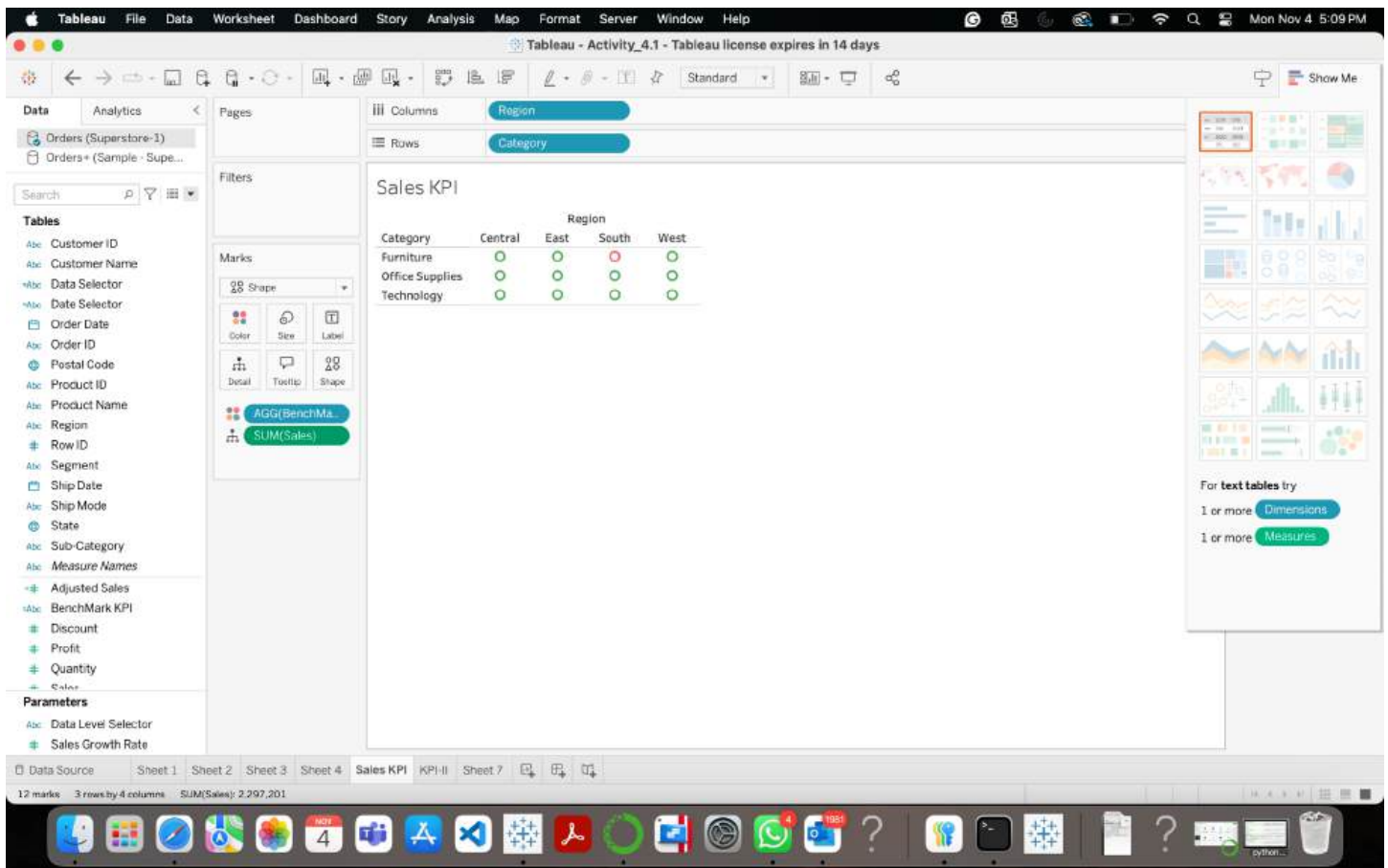


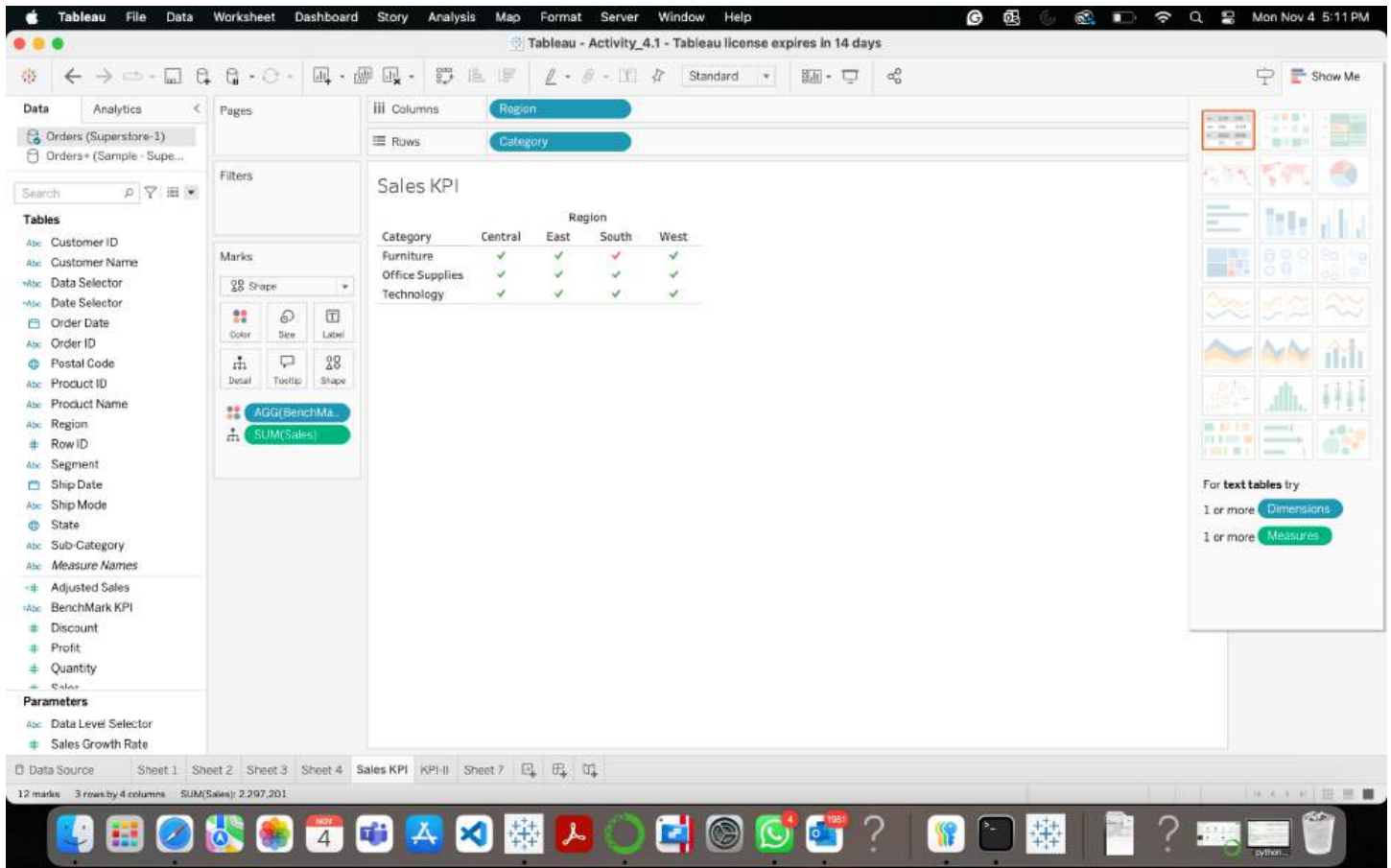
Step 5: changing the shape in Mark Type





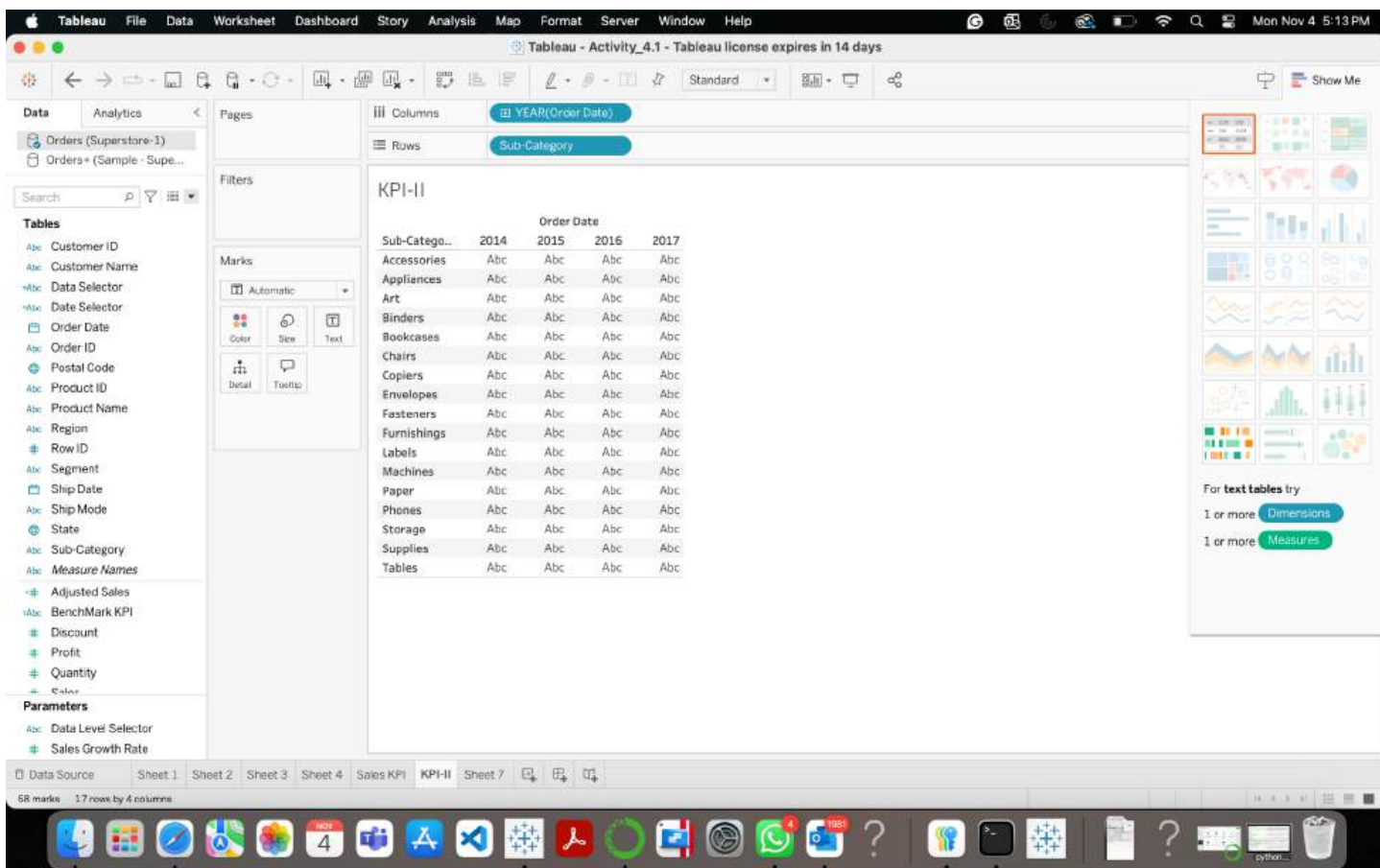
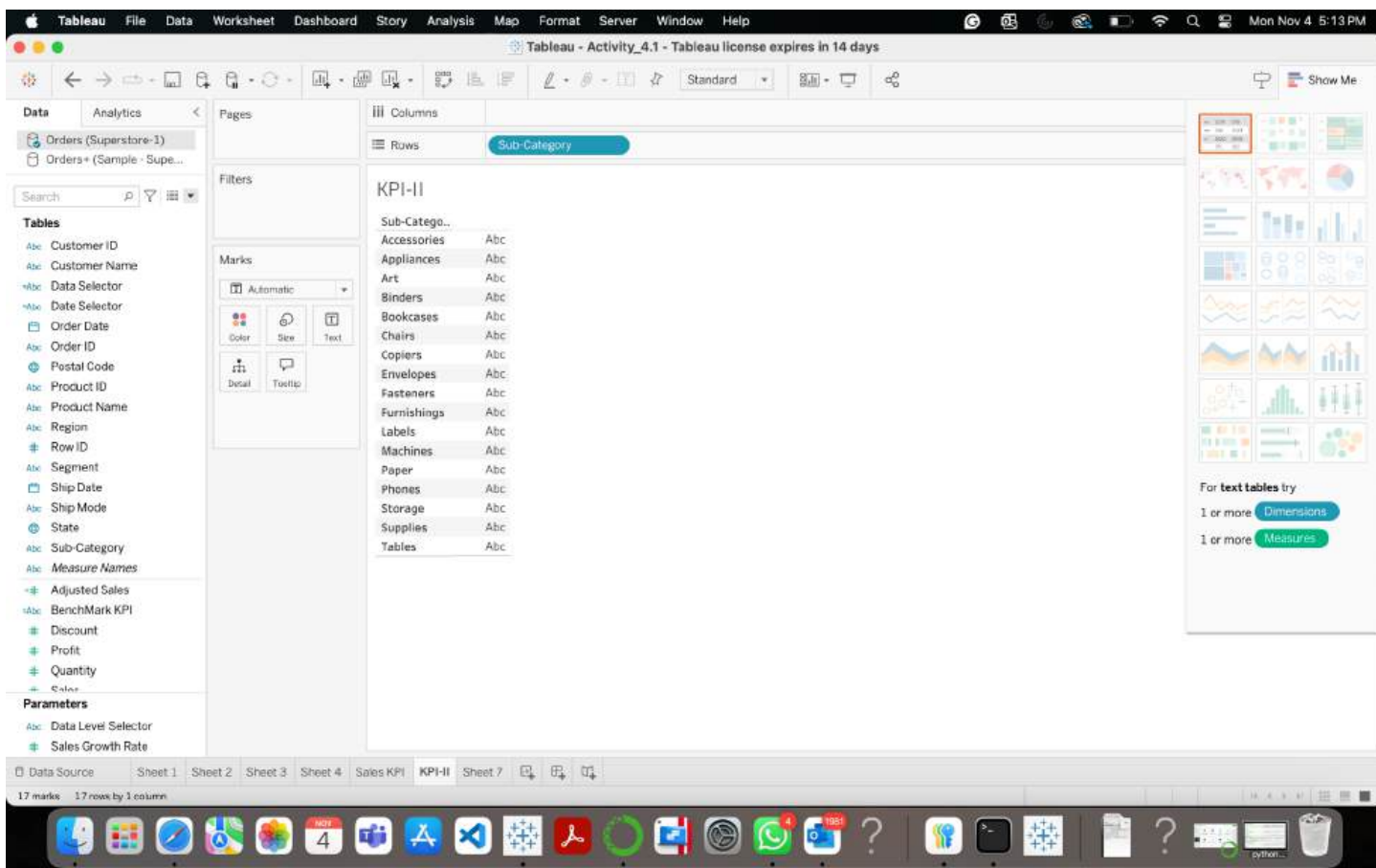
Step 7: We are changing the shape by clicking on the shape shelf >> More shapes>> KPI in shape palette >> selecting the desired shape >> click on done >> click ok and apply changes.



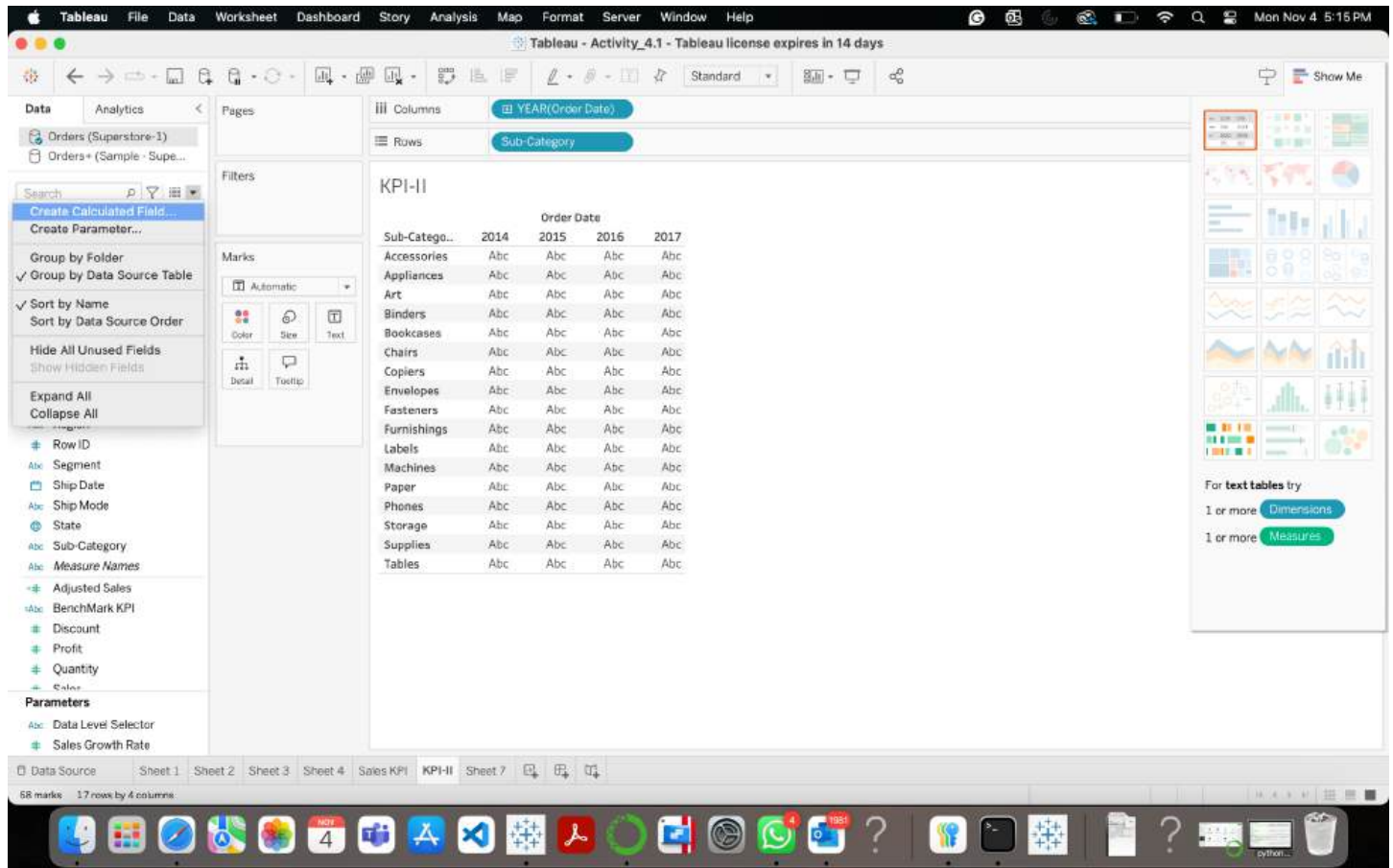


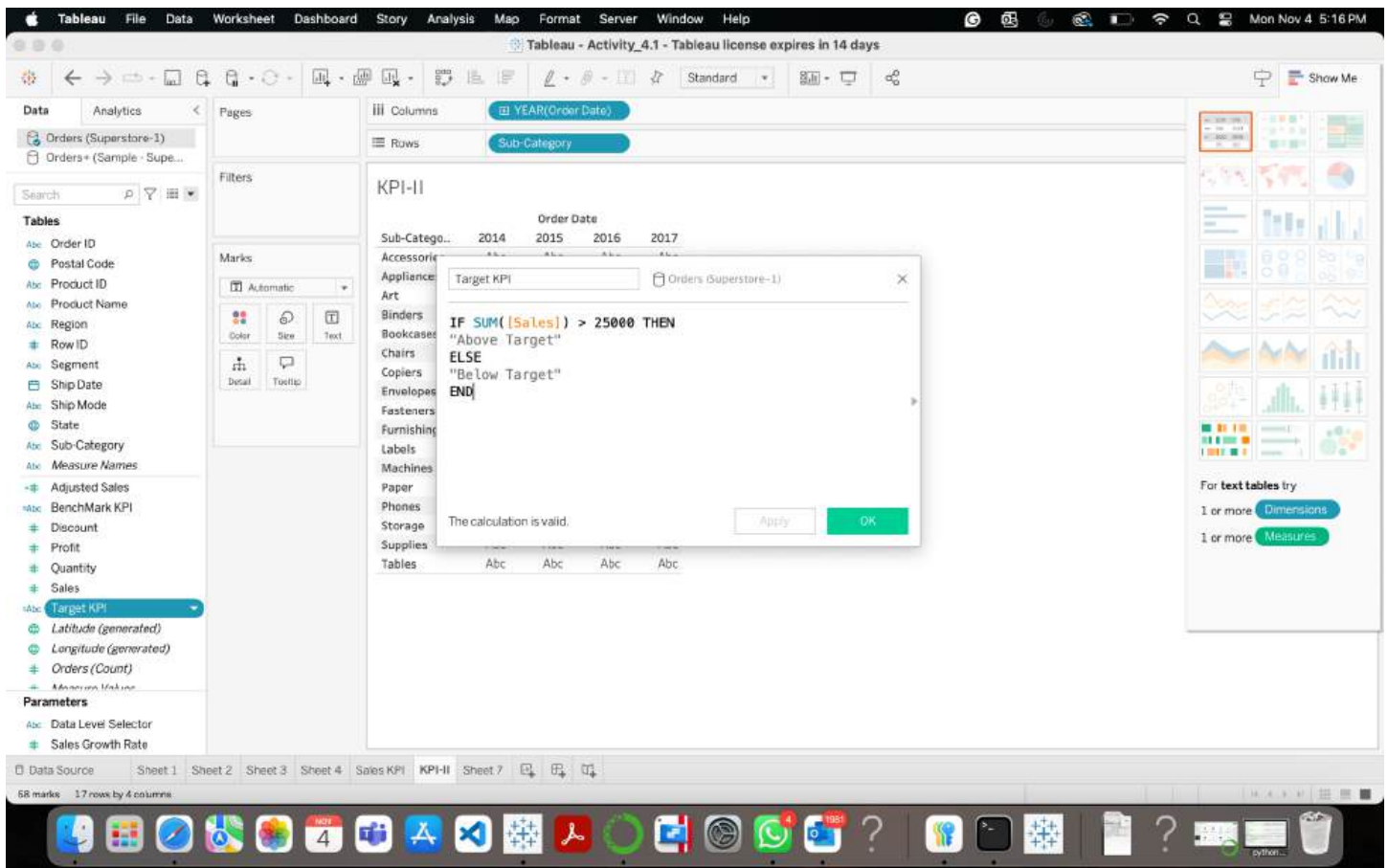
Question - 3

- 1) Create a new worksheet named Sales KPI-II. And Setting up the visualization: Drag Sub-category to the Rows shelf. Drag Order Date to the Columns shelf. Drag Sales to the Text shelf.

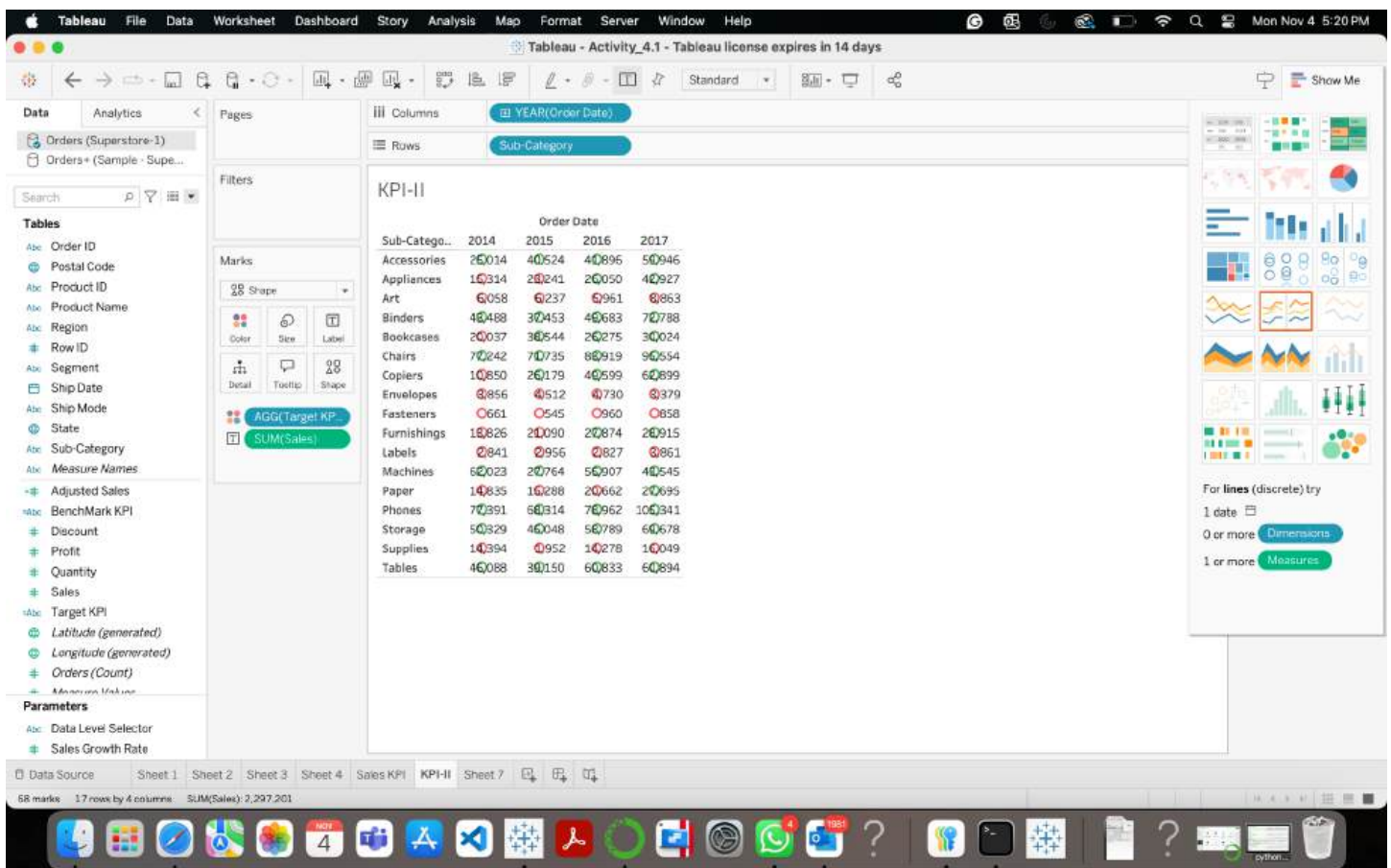
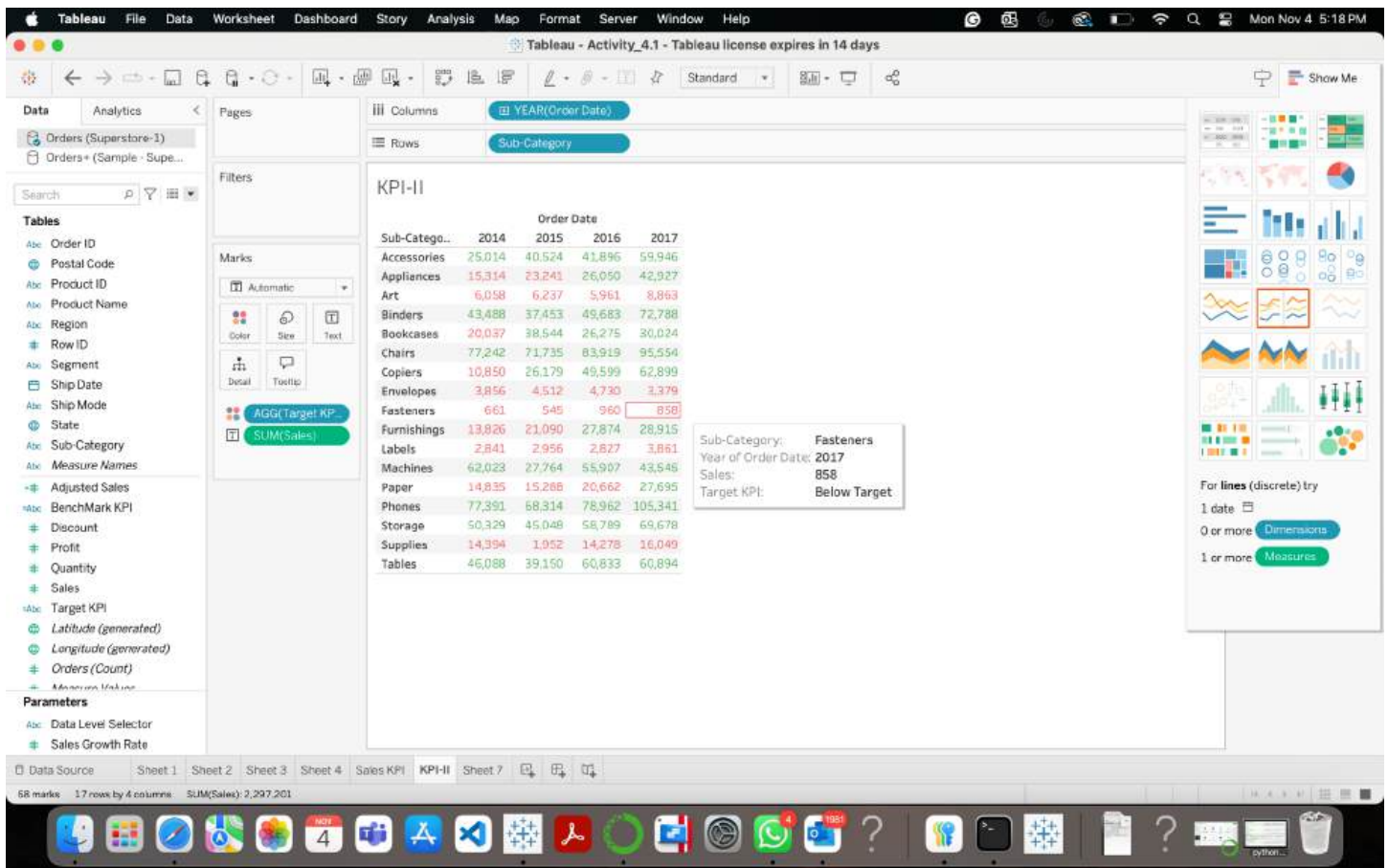


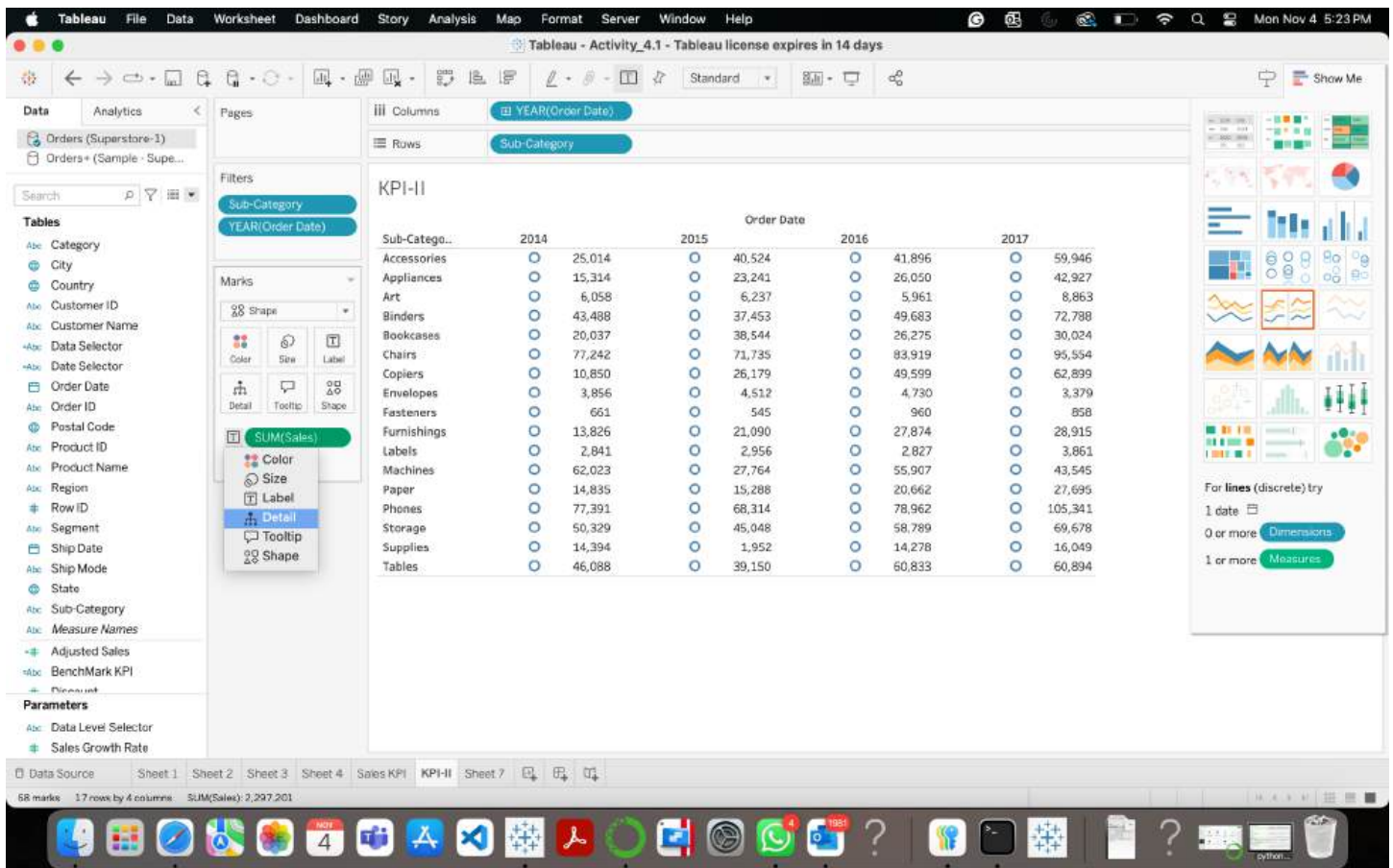
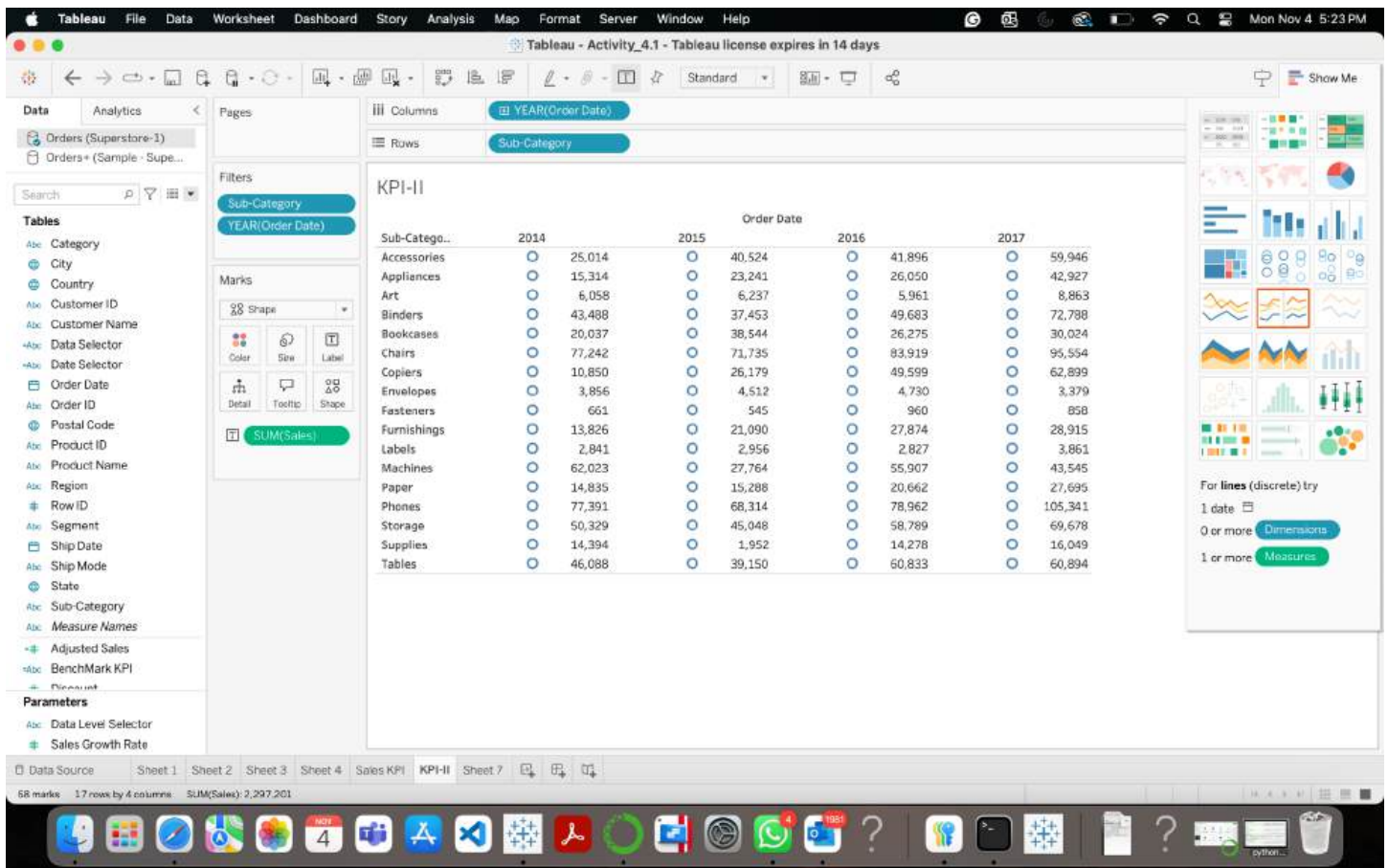
2) Creating a new calculated field named Target KPI using the formula:
 IF SUM([Sales]) > 25000 THEN
 "Above Target"
 ELSE
 "Below Target"
 END

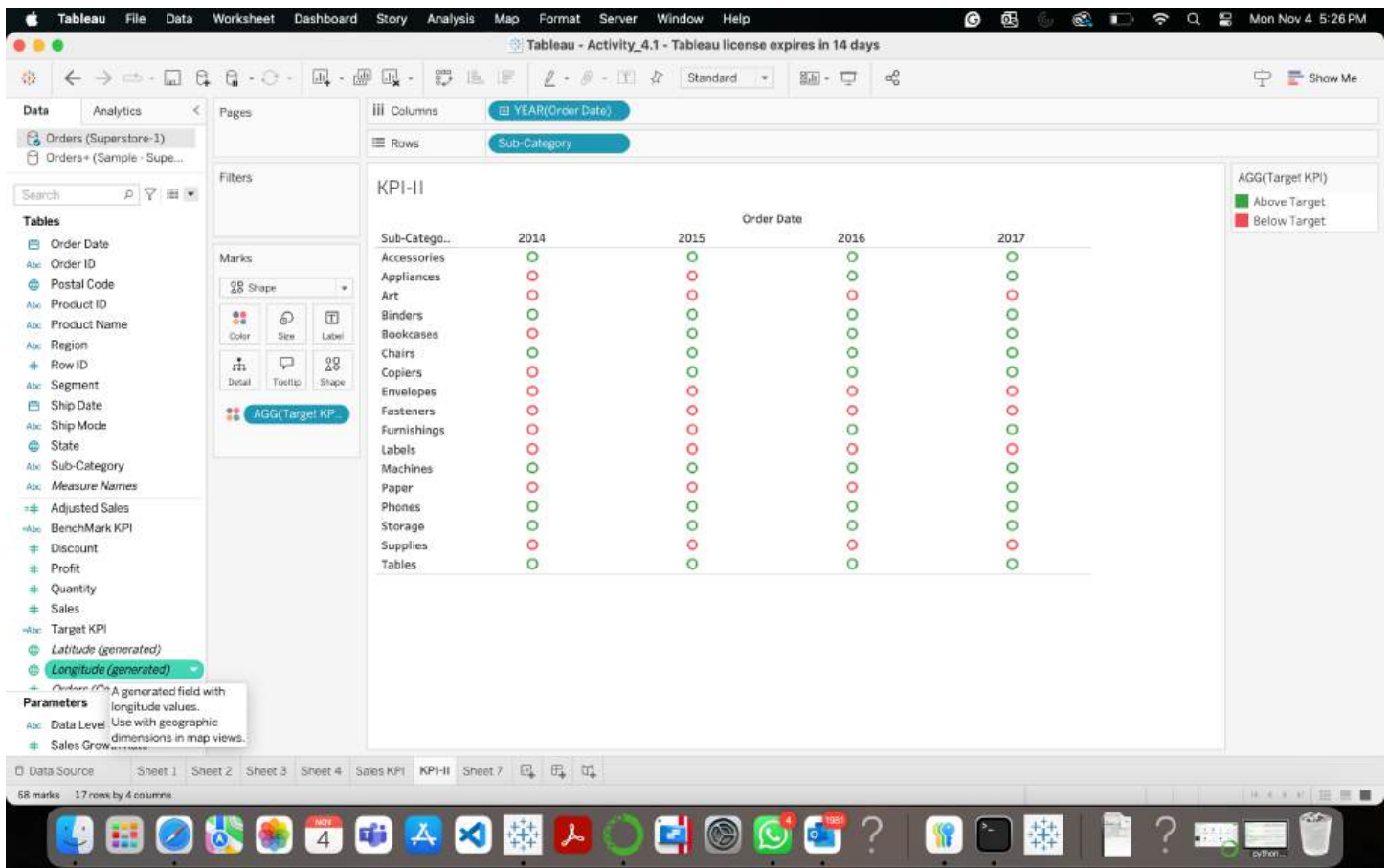




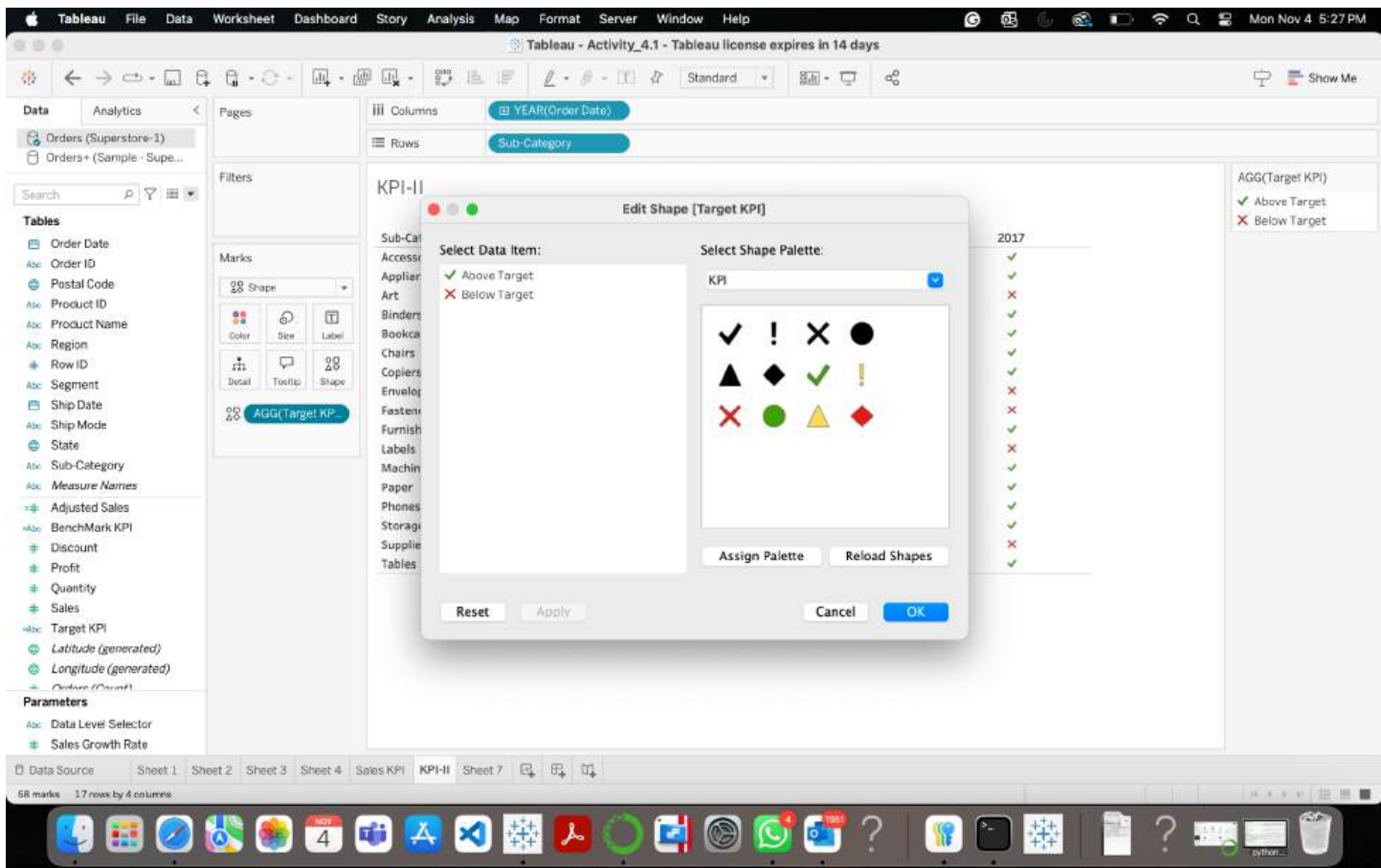
3) Changing the default shapes to tick marks and assign colors accordingly. Analyze the results to identify which subcategories are performing above or below target levels.

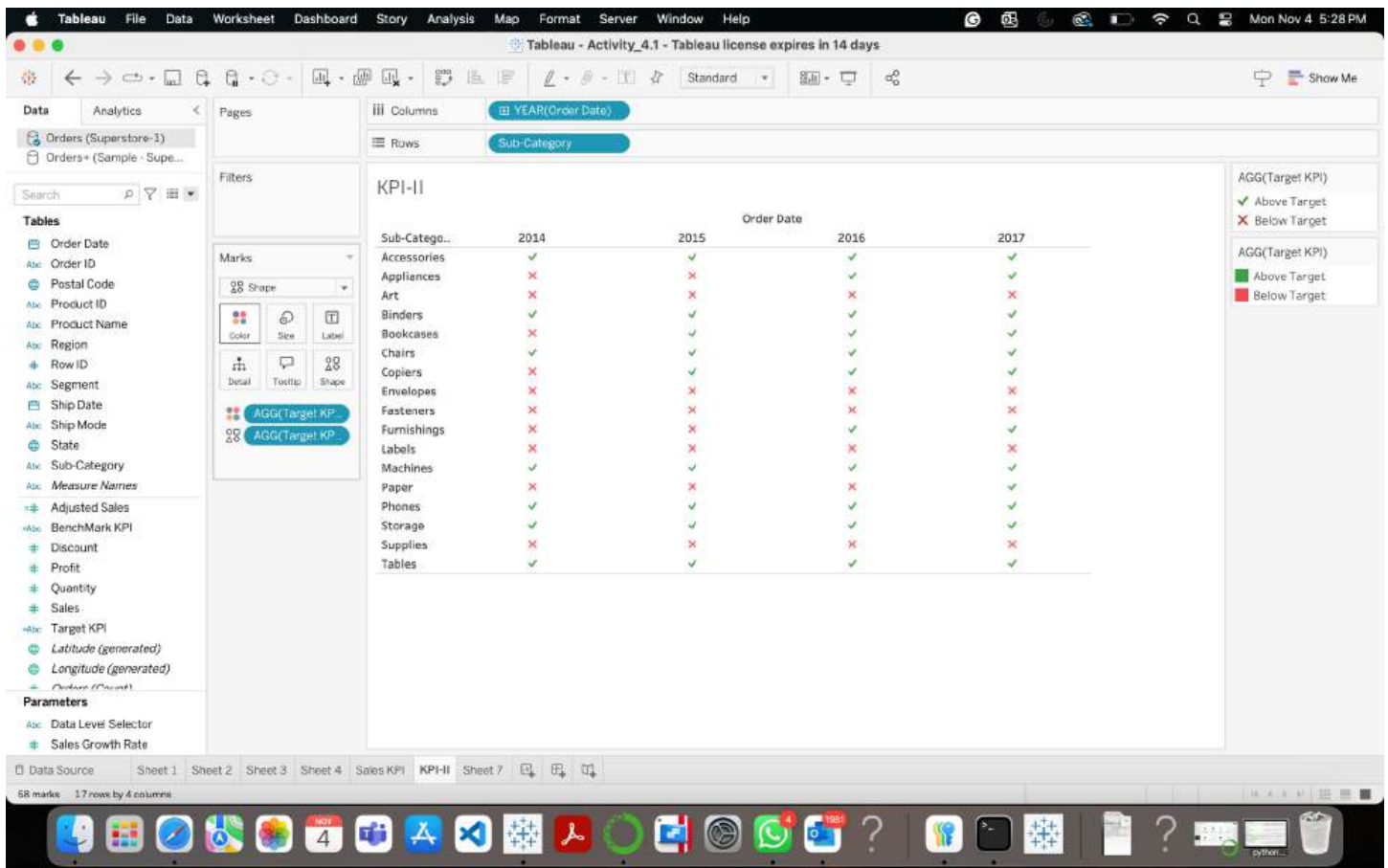






4) Change the mark type to Shape, move Sales from the Text shelf to the Detail shelf, and drag Target KPI to the Color shelf.





5) I performed in this section was an attempt to come forth with a series of very constructive indicators or key performance indicators. A determination was reached commercially that “target” would be any sale over \$25,000 and ‘nontarget’ would be any sale less than or equal to \$25,000. This was indeed necessary to further understand how individual subcategories performed in sales during different periods. Representation of these categories using geometrical figures with extreme specificity allowed one to see graphically clusters of excellent and poor performance subcategories. Design of superior and inferior performance subcategories for specified time intervals was easy to distinguish using color in a way particularly check marks show above target in green and below target in red thus resource and strategy allocation needs of marketing.