

# Lesson 04: Harnessing Tableau for Dynamic Data Decisions

## Overview

In this exercise, you will learn to use the box plot and trend lines. Using real-world scenarios, the lesson emphasizes practical application. You will explore how joins, box plot, and trend lines can effectively summarize data. The hands-on approach aims to develop proficiency in using them for efficient decision-making.

## Instructions

- Use **monthly\_sales\_data** and **total\_sales\_data\_month\_over\_month** for your reference
- Work through all questions individually or within your group
- Divide your time evenly among the questions to ensure comprehensive understanding
- Utilize tableau official documentation and online resources to enhance your problem-solving abilities

## Task

You work as a data analyst and you employ box plots in tableau to examine the variability and central tendency of monthly sales across different product categories, identifying outliers and trends. Simultaneously, you use trend lines to track and forecast sales performance over several years, distinguishing seasonal patterns and growth trajectories.

**1. Sales distribution analysis using Box plots:** To identify which product categories exhibit the most variability in monthly sales and to spot any outliers that may indicate unusual sales activity:

- Connect the **monthly\_sales\_data** to the data source using Text file
- Open a new sheet
- Drag the Product Category to rows and Sales to columns
- Choose the box-and-whisker-plot from the show me area

**2. Sales performance analysis using Reference lines:** To assess the consistency of sales across different product categories and identify significant deviations from the average sales performance:

**Note:** Connect the total\_sales\_data\_month\_over\_month to the data source using Text file

- Open a new sheet
- Change the graph type to Line graph and drag the Sales to rows and Month to column
- Click on Analytics
- Double click on Reference line
- Choose the Reference as Line, Value as SUM(Total Sales), Label as Computation, Tooltip as Automatic and click OK

## Discussion Questions (Optional)

If time permits, discuss the following questions:

- How do Box plots and Trend lines complement each other in providing a holistic view of sales performance across different product categories in an e-commerce context?
- What challenges might an analyst face when interpreting Box plots and Trend lines together in Tableau, and how can these challenges be addressed to make data-driven decisions for inventory planning and promotional strategies?

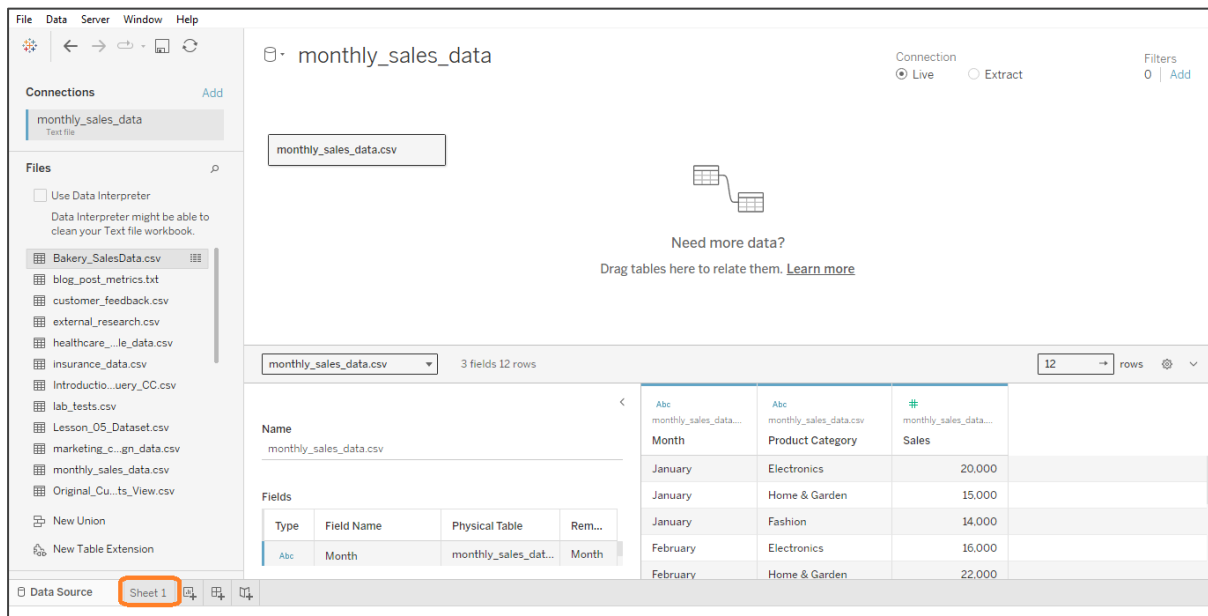
# Answer Key

## Task 1

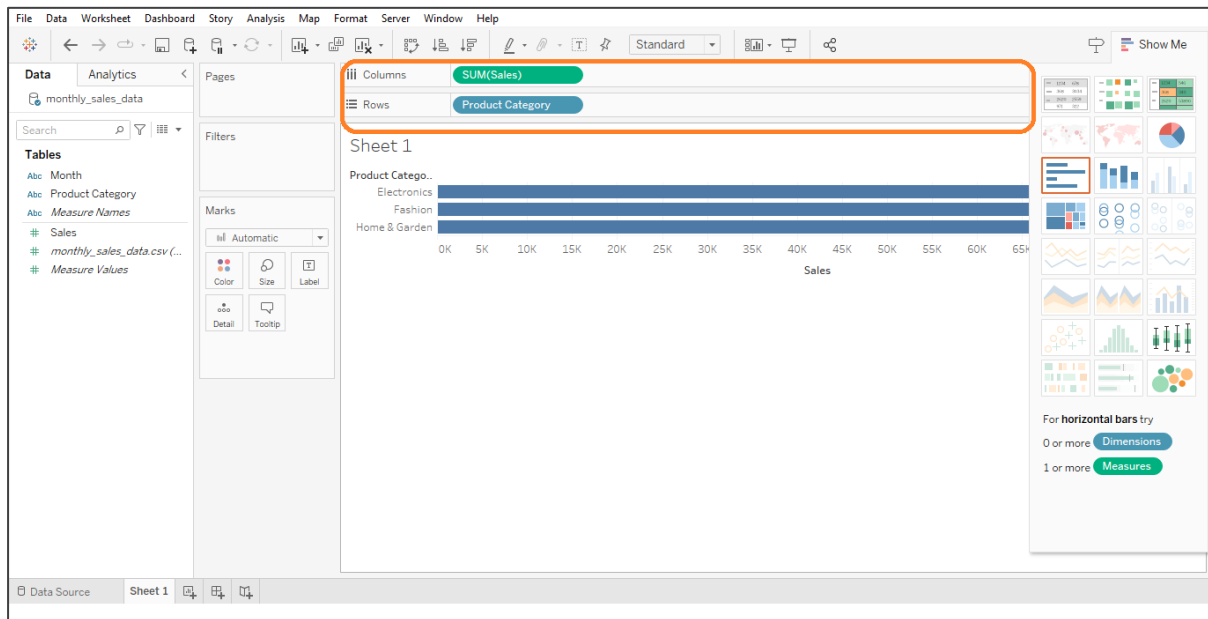
- Connect the **monthly\_sales\_data** to the data source using **Text file**



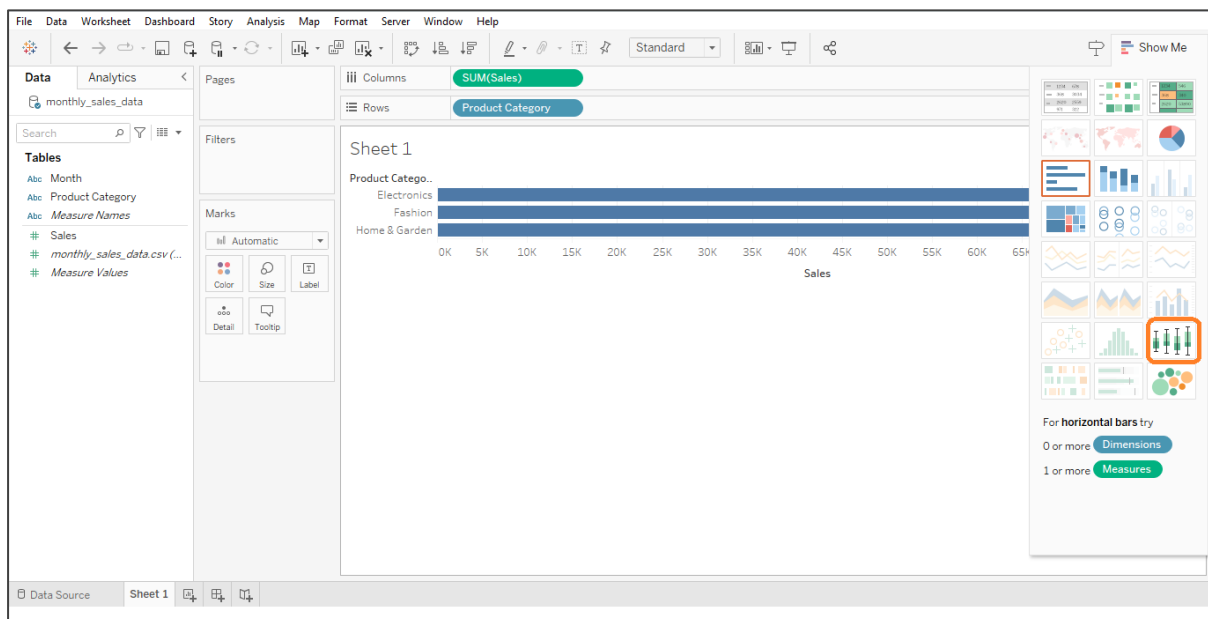
- Open a new sheet



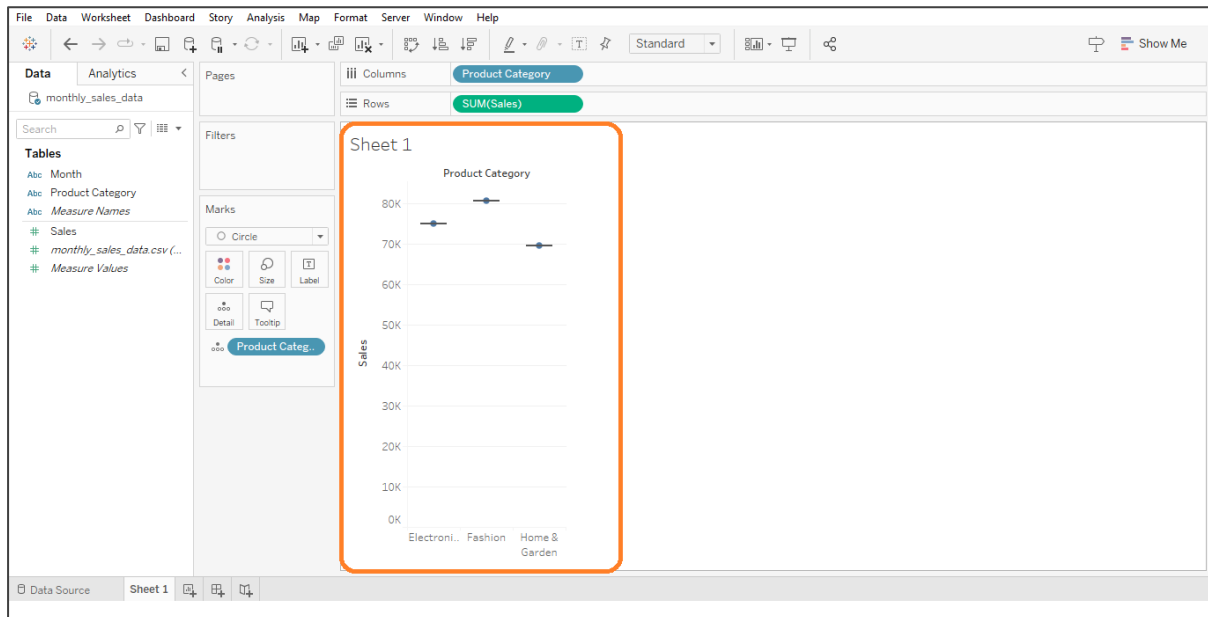
- Drag the **Product Category** to rows and **Sales** to columns



- Choose the **box-and-whisker-plot** from the show me area



The final output appears as shown below:



## Task 2

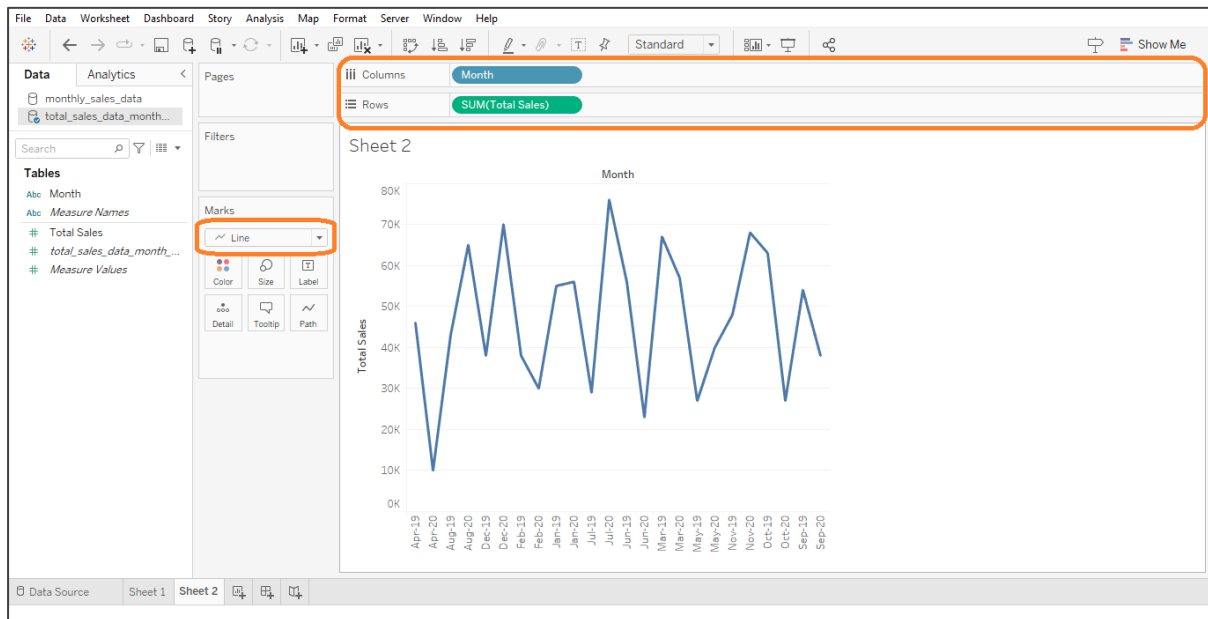
**Note:** Connect the **total\_sales\_data\_month\_over\_month** to the data source using **Text file**

- Open a new sheet

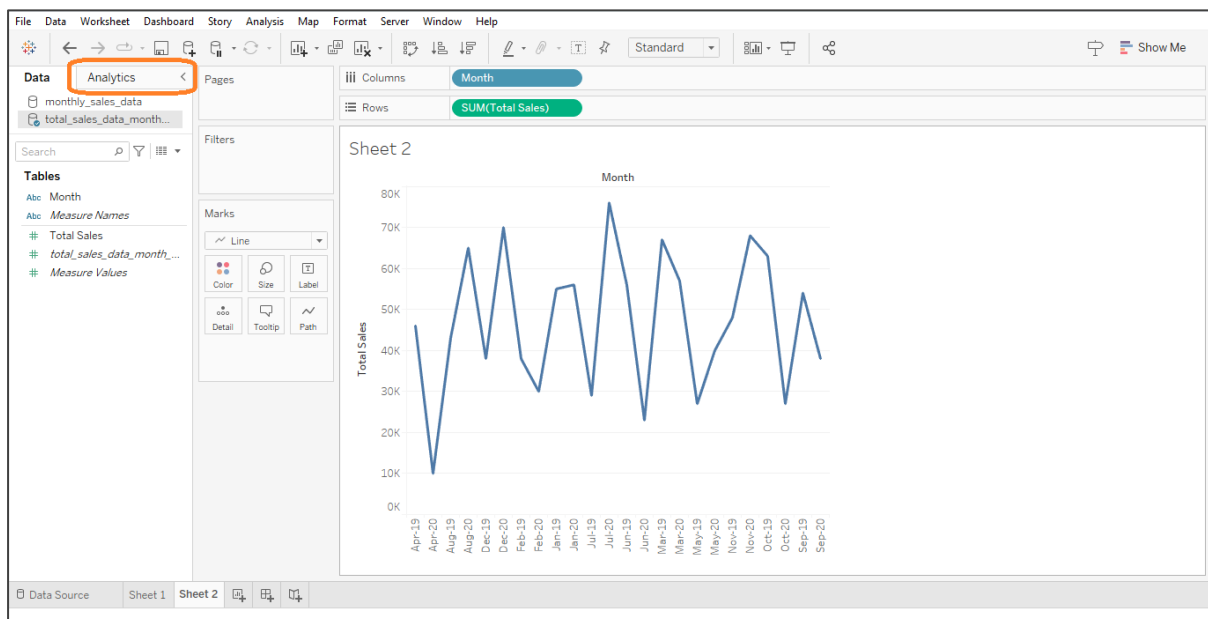
The screenshot shows a data source connection interface. The 'Connections' pane on the left lists several files, including 'monthly\_sales\_data.csv'. The 'Files' pane shows a list of files with checkboxes for 'Use Data Interpreter' and 'Data Interpreter might be able to clean your Text file workbook'. The main area displays a table view of the 'monthly\_sales\_data.csv' file. The table has 3 fields and 12 rows. The fields are 'Month', 'Product Category', and 'Sales'. The rows show data for January and February across three product categories: Electronics, Home & Garden, and Fashion.

Month	Product Category	Sales
January	Electronics	20,000
January	Home & Garden	15,000
January	Fashion	14,000
February	Electronics	16,000
February	Home & Garden	22,000

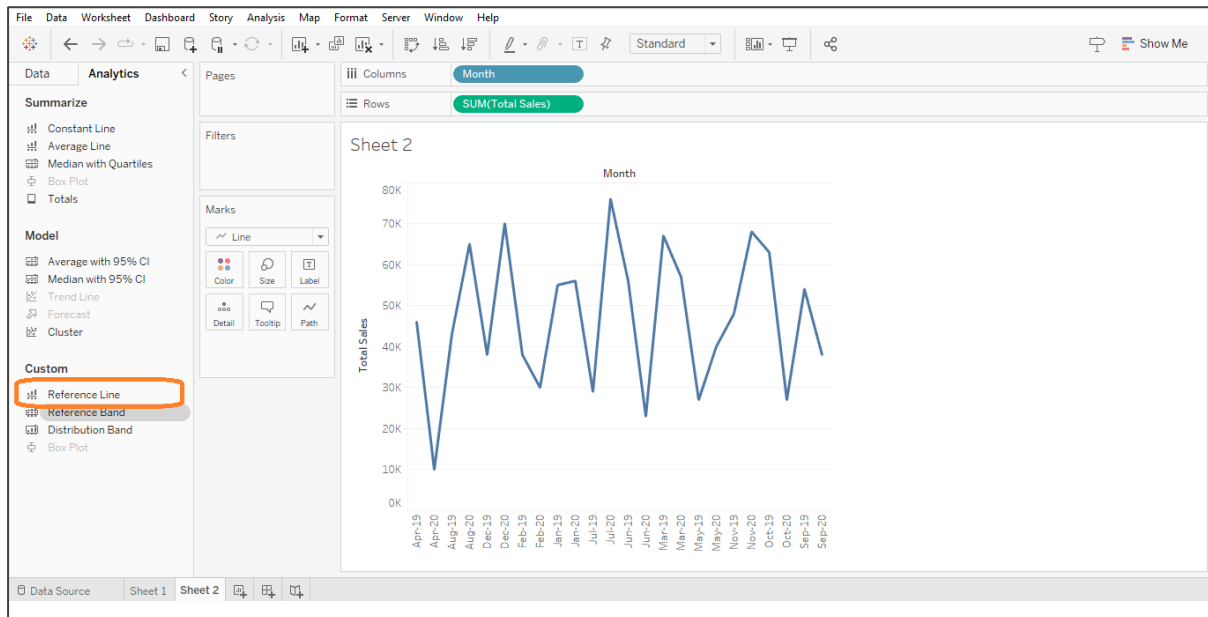
- Change the graph type to Line graph and drag the Sales to rows and Month to column



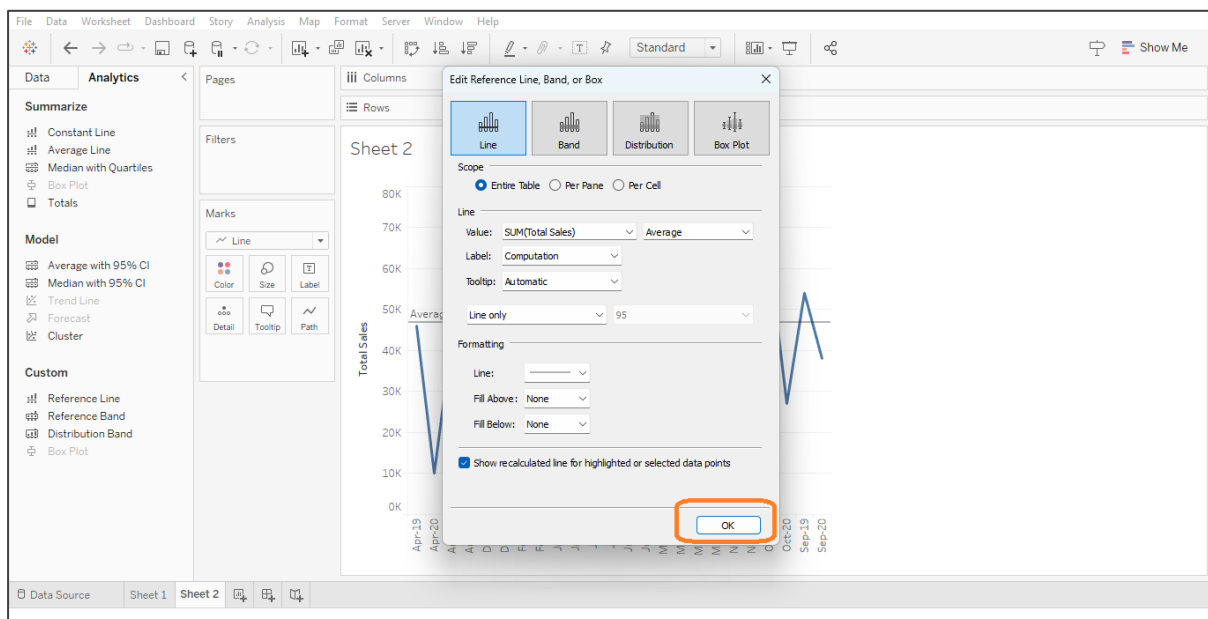
- Click on **Analytics**



- Double click on **Reference line**



- Choose the **Reference** as **Line**, **Value** as **SUM(Total Sales)**, **Label** as **Computation**, **Tooltip** as **Automatic** and click **OK**



**Note:** Hover over the reference line to see the numerical value of average

The final output appears as shown below:

