ASSIGNMENT- 4

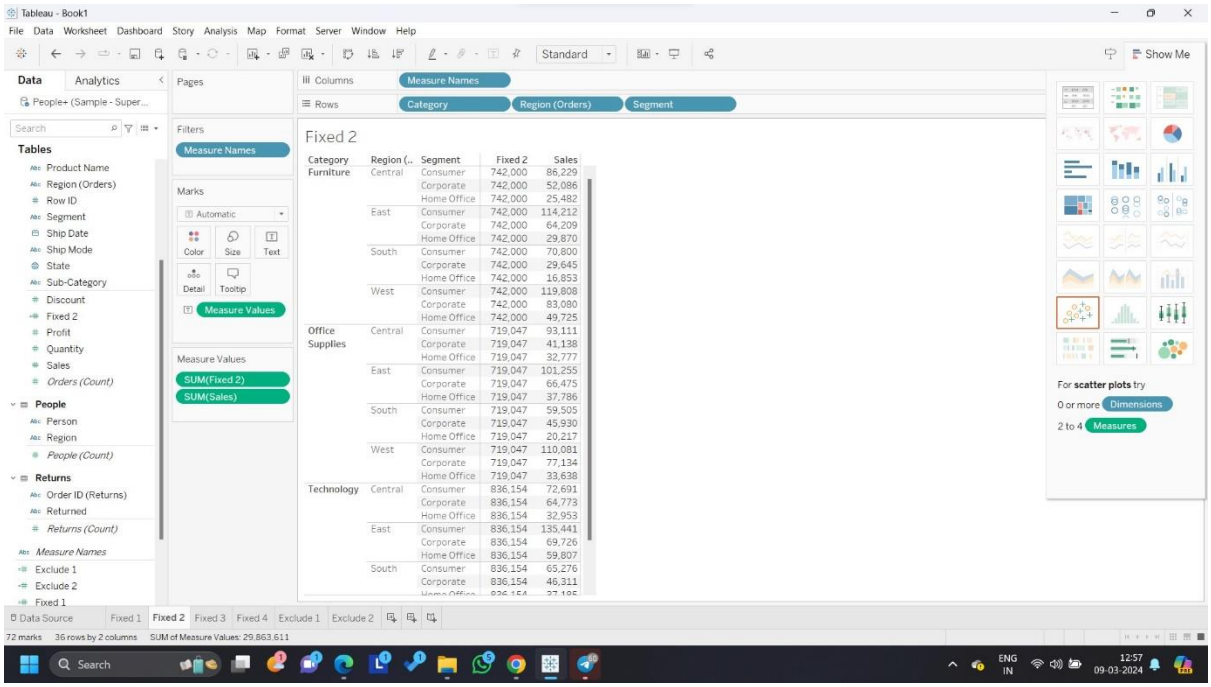
Create one fixed and one exclude LOD expression

In Tableau, LOD (Level of Detail) expressions are used to compute aggregations that are not at the level of detail of the visualization. They allow you to control the level of granularity at which your calculations are performed.

- A fixed expression with LOD expressions in Tableau typically looks like this:

  {FIXED : SUM([Sales])}

  By using this expression created a LOD Expression.

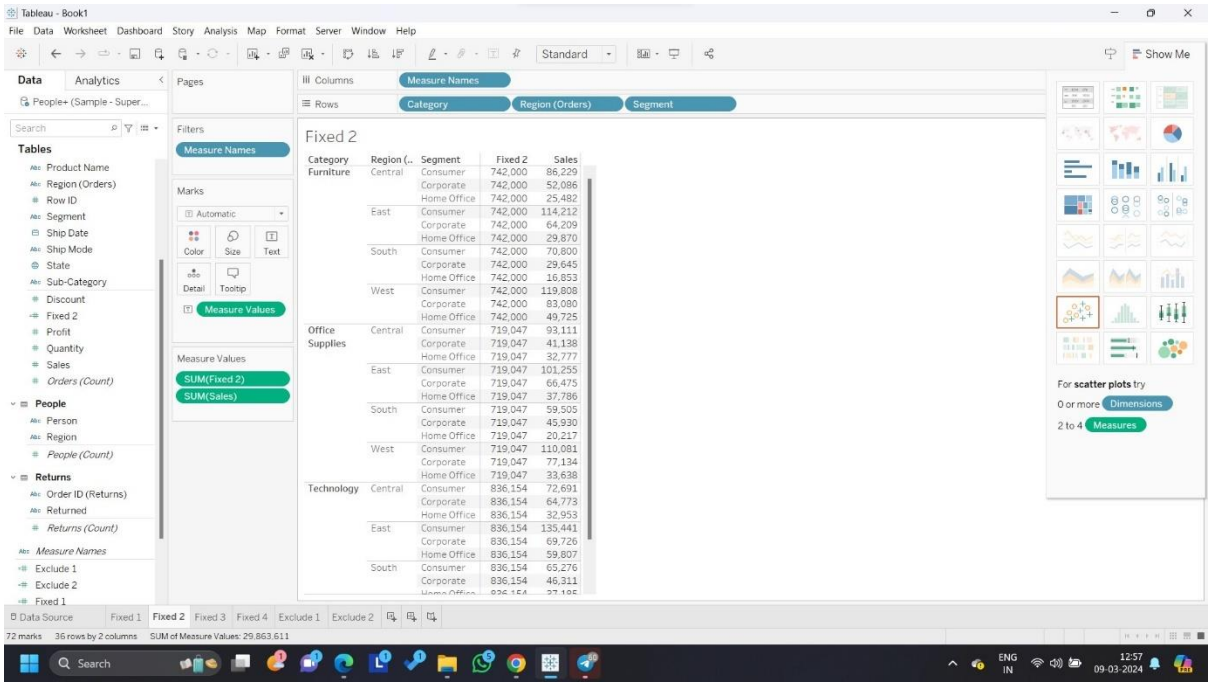


EXCLUDE

In Tableau, the EXCLUDE LOD expression allows you to exclude specific dimensions from the level of detail of your calculation. This can be useful when you want to perform an aggregation but exclude certain dimensions from affecting the calculation.

- The syntax for an EXCLUDE LOD expression in Tableau is:

  {EXCLUDE [Category]:SUM([Sales])}



TOP N

In Tableau, you can easily create a Top N visualization to show the top N items based on a certain measure. This is commonly used to display the top N products by sales, top N customers by profit, etc.

Here's how you can create a Top N visualization in Tableau:

Start a new sheet: Open Tableau Desktop and connect to your data source.

Drag dimension and measure: Drag the dimension you want to rank (e.g., Product Name, Customer Name) to the Rows shelf, and the measure you want to rank by (e.g., Sales, Profit) to the Columns shelf.

Sort the data: Right-click on the measure on the Columns shelf and choose "Sort" > "Descending" (or "Ascending" if you want to show the bottom N).

Filter the data: Drag the dimension you want to rank by (e.g., Sales, Profit) to the Filters shelf. Then select "Top" and specify the number of items you want to display.

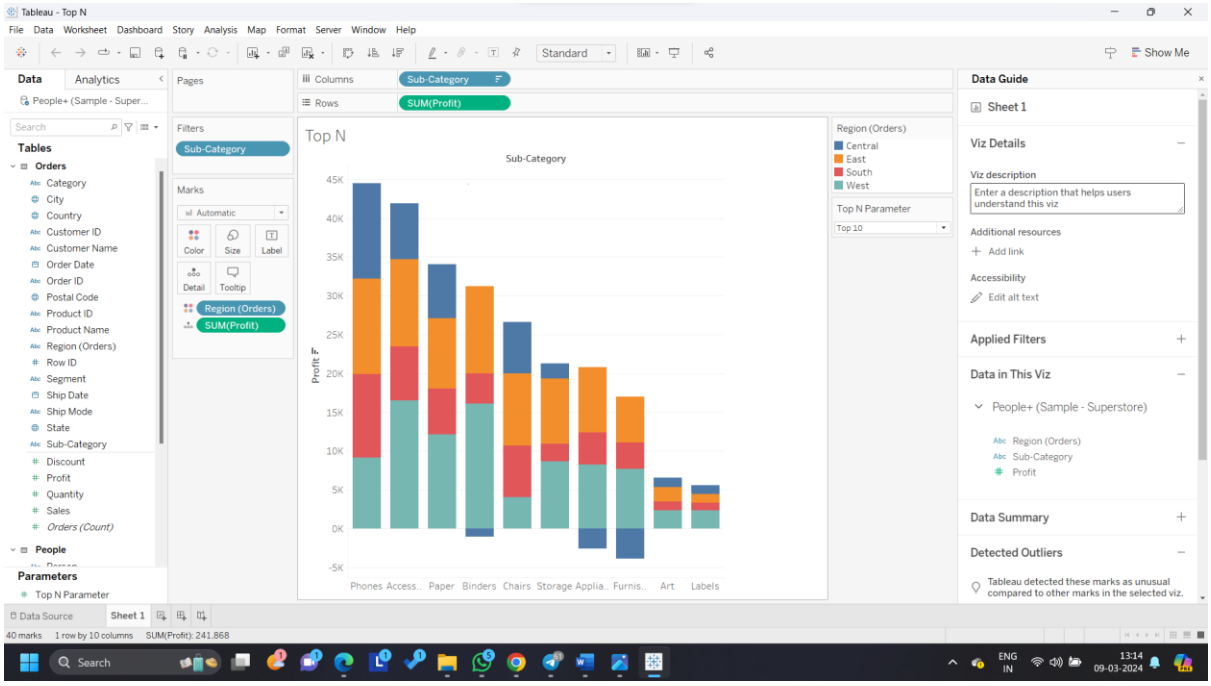
Create the visualization: Choose the appropriate visualization type (e.g., bar chart, line chart, etc.) based on your preference and the nature of your data.

Adjust the visualization: Customize the visualization as needed by adding labels, formatting, etc.

(Optional): You can further refine the visualization by adding additional dimensions or measures to the Rows or Columns shelves, or by using color, size, or shape encoding.

This will create a visualization that displays the top N items based on the chosen measure. You can

also make the number of items dynamic by using a parameter in Tableau. This allows users to interactively change the value of N directly from the visualization.



Create any 2 map visualizations using geographical data.

- Obtain a dataset that includes population data by country. You can find such data from sources like the World Bank or United Nations.
  Open Tableau and connect to your dataset.
  Drag the appropriate geographical field (e.g., Country, ISO code) to the "Rows" or "Columns" shelf, depending on how you want to visualize the data.
  Drag the "Population" field to the "Color" shelf.
  Tableau should automatically recognize geographical fields and plot them on the map. If not, ensure that your data contains geographical information that Tableau can understand.
  Change the mark type to "Map."
  Customize the colour scale to represent population density. You can do this by editing the "Colour" legend and choosing an appropriate color palette.
  You may also want to add tooltips to display additional information about each country's population when hovering over the map.

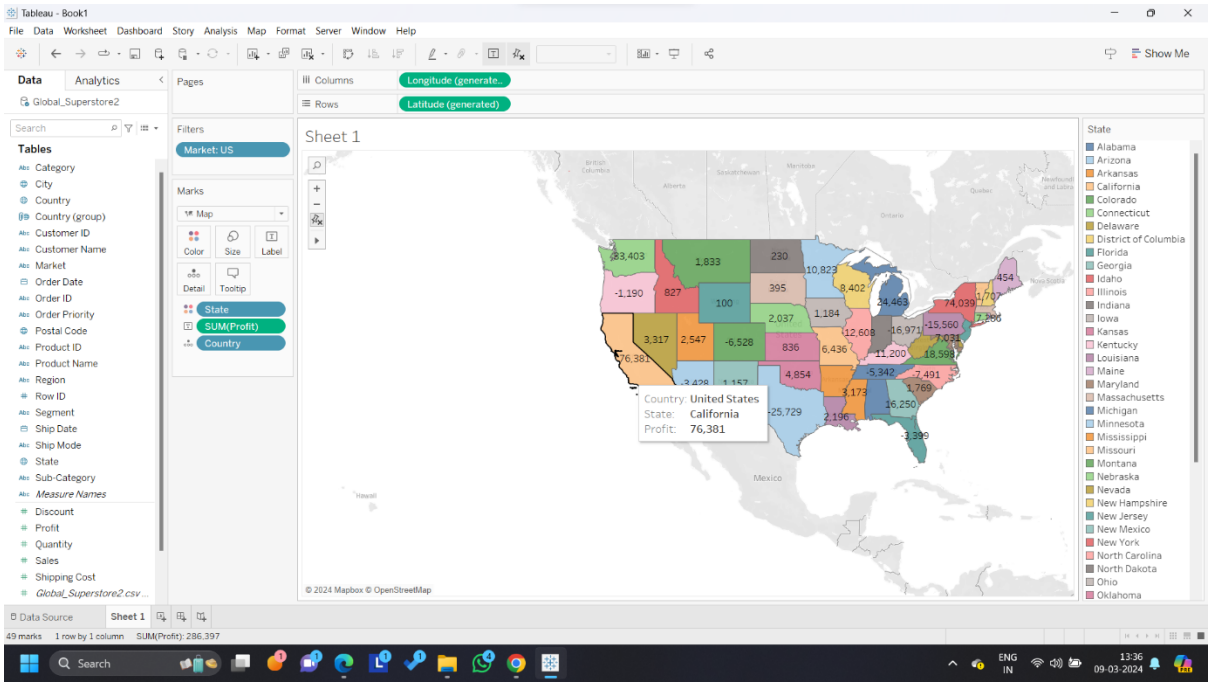


Fig-1 map

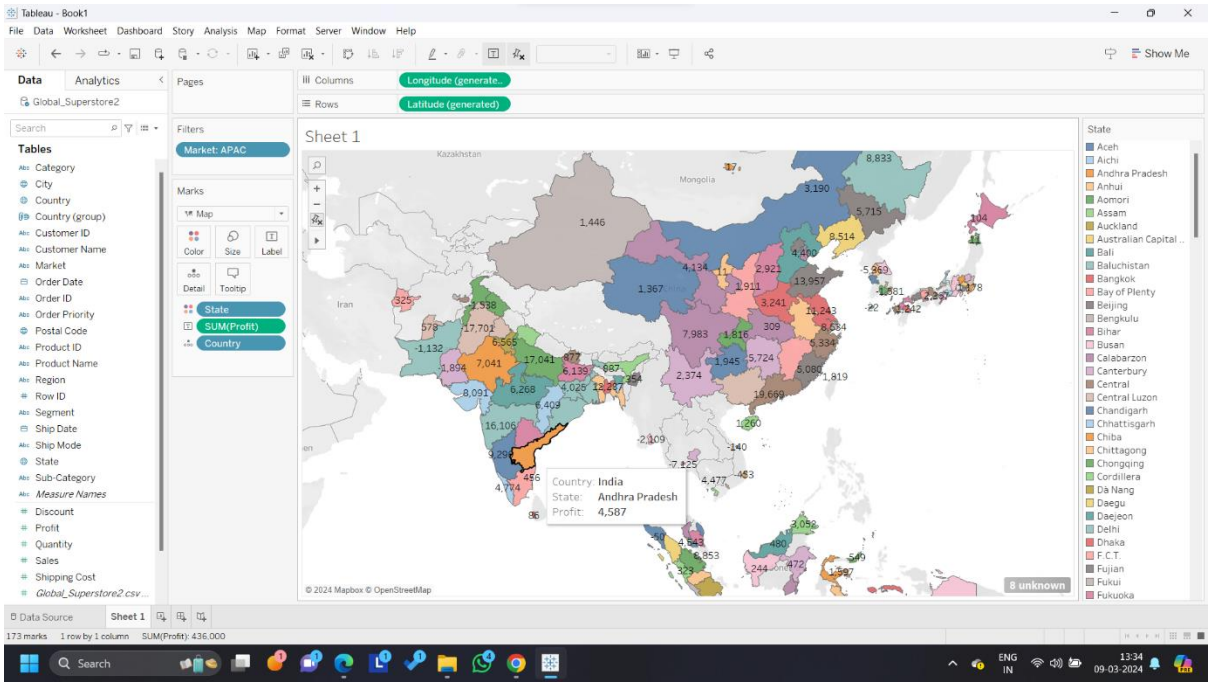


Fig :2 map