# Tableau Desktop Specialist – Understanding Dimensions vs. Measures and Discrete vs. Continuous

Dimensions vs. Measures & Discrete vs. Continuous

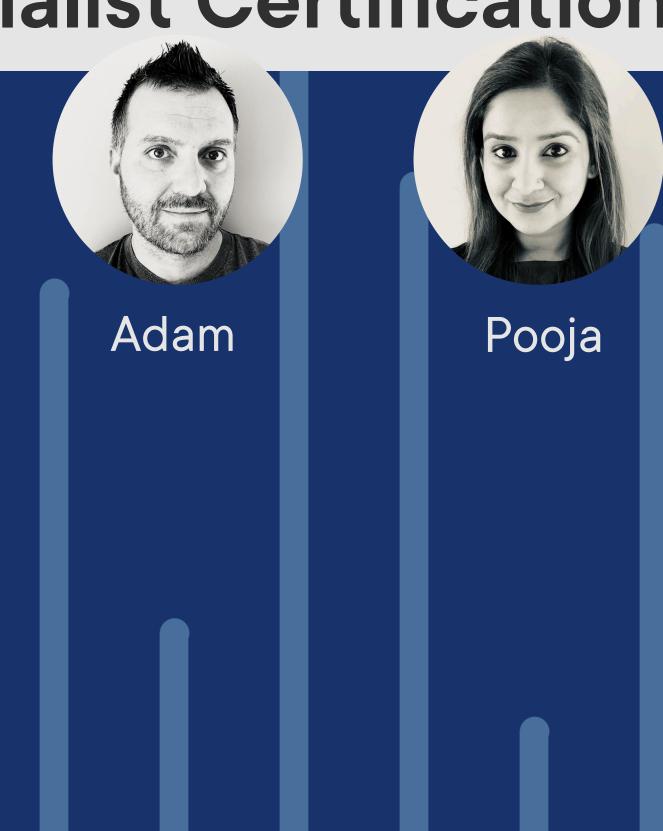


#### **Adam Crahen**

Director of Analytics Practices and Enablement | Pluralsight Former Tableau Zen Master

@acrahen

# Tableau Desktop Specialist Certification



#### Overview



# Understanding Dimensions vs. Measures & Discrete vs. Continuous

- Data field roles
- Date parts vs. date values
- Discrete vs. continuous filters
- Discrete vs. continuous legends
- Demos

## Course Information



Prerequisite: Familiarity with the Tableau interface



Prerequisite: Tableau Desktop Specialist - Creating and Modifying a Dashboard



Software: Tableau Desktop 2021.1



Download the exercise files

# Data Field Roles

# Dimensions

Contain qualitative values (such as names, dates, or geographical data).



# Measures

Contain numeric, quantitative values that you can measure.



## What's the Difference?

**Dimensions** 

Qualitative

Categorize

Segment

Reveal details in your data

Change the level of detail in a view

Measures

Quantitative

Can be aggregated across rows

**Examples:** 

- SUM
- AVG
- MIN
- MAX



# Data Pane Organization

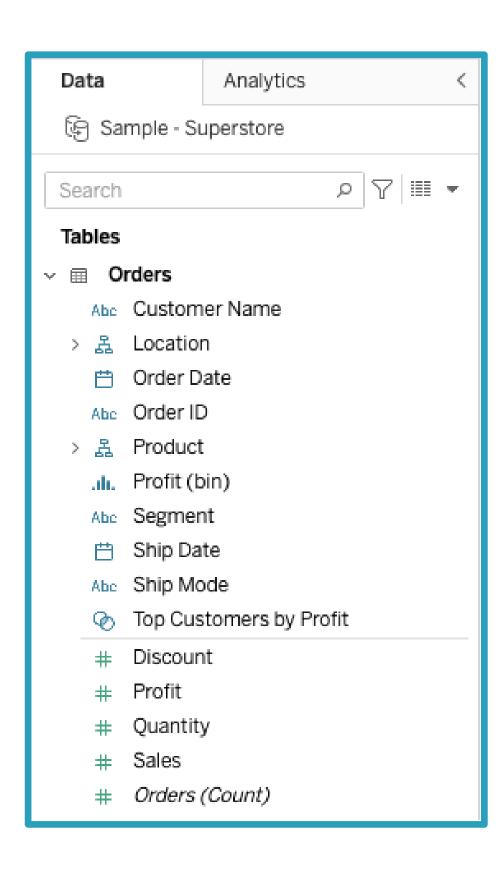


Tableau analyzes data source

Assigns each field to dimensions or measures

Based on the type of data

## Data Roles

individually separate and distinct

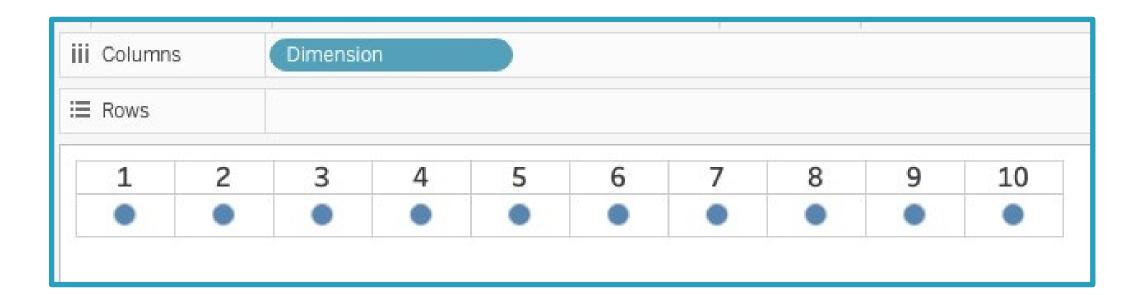
forming an unbroken whole, without interruption

### Discrete Fields

**Blue Pills** 

#### Values treated as finite

#### Adds headers to the view





#### Continuous Fields

**Green Pills** 

#### Values treated as an infinite range

#### Adds axes to the view





## Remember This

**Discrete Continuous Product Name Year(Order Date) Dimensions** SUM(Sales) SUM(Sales) Measures



# Discrete vs. Continuous

The key to understanding what Tableau is going to draw is to understand the difference between discrete and continuous pills.

Discrete pills draw headers while continuous pills draw axes.



# Date Parts vs. Date Values

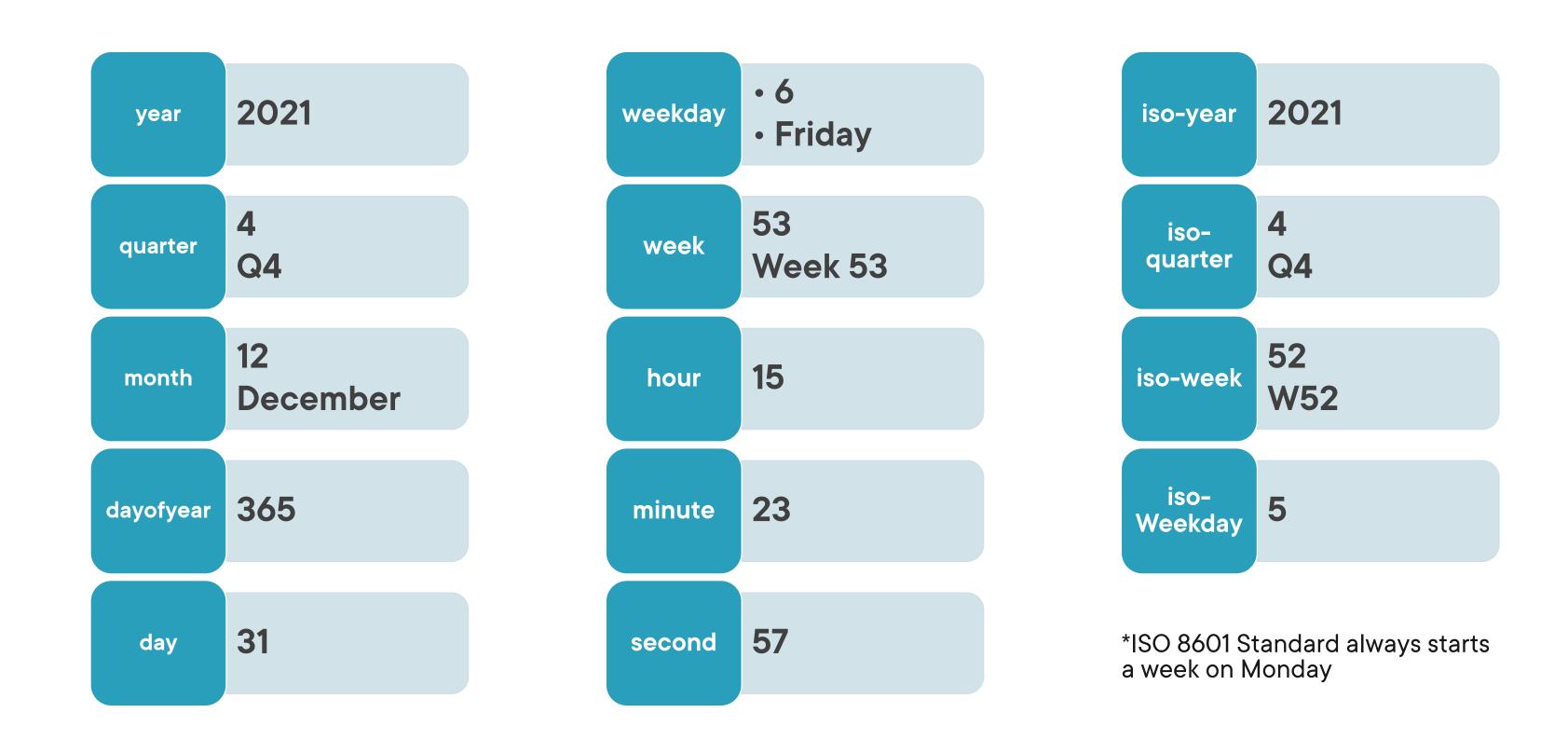
Date Parts

Part of a date (i.e., day, month or year)

Numeric or string data types



## Date Parts of 2021-12-31 15:23:57

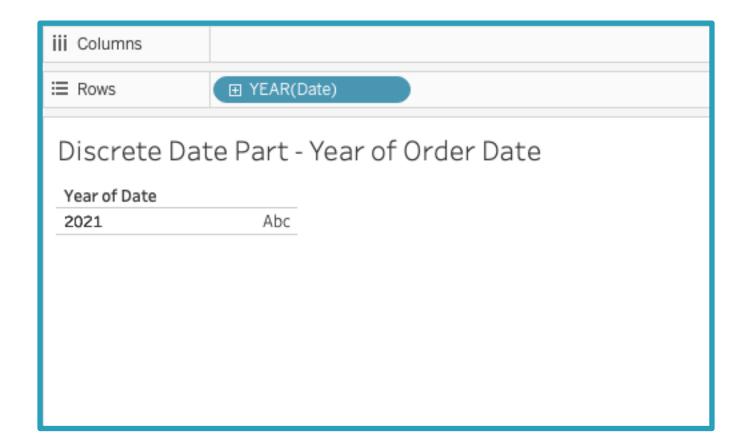




## Date Parts and Data Roles

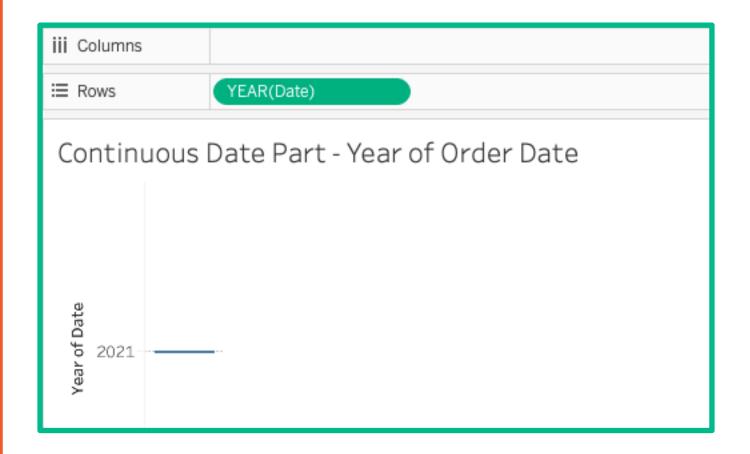
#### **Discrete**

DATEPART('year',[Date])



#### **Continuous**

DATEPART('year',[Date])



Date Values

Return an actual date

Truncated to a specific level



## Date Values of 2021-12-31 15:23:57

hour year 2021-01-01 12:00:00AM minute quarter 2021-10-01 12:00:00AM month second 2021-12-01 12:00:00AM week 2021-12-26 12:00:00 AM day 2021-12-31 12:00:00 AM

hour 2021-12-31 03:00:00 PM

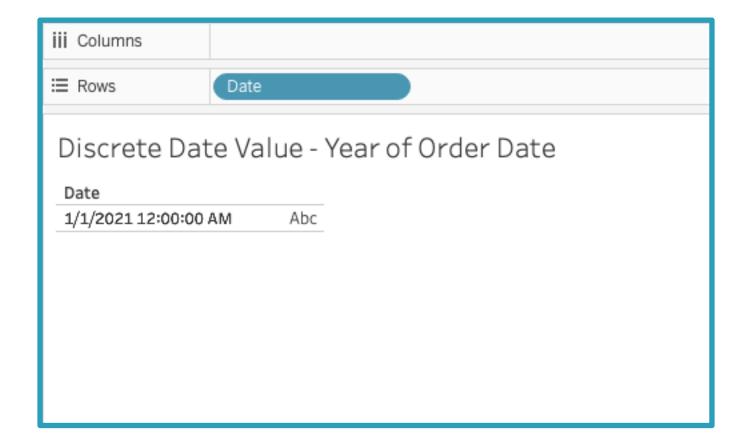
minute 2021-12-31 03:23:00 PM

second 2021-12-31 03:23:57 PM

## Date Values and Data Roles

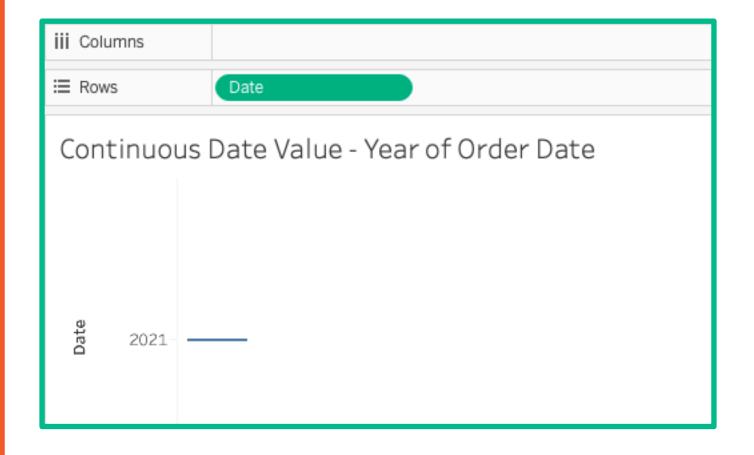
#### **Discrete**

DATETRUNC('year',[Date])



#### Continuous

DATETRUNC('year',[Date])





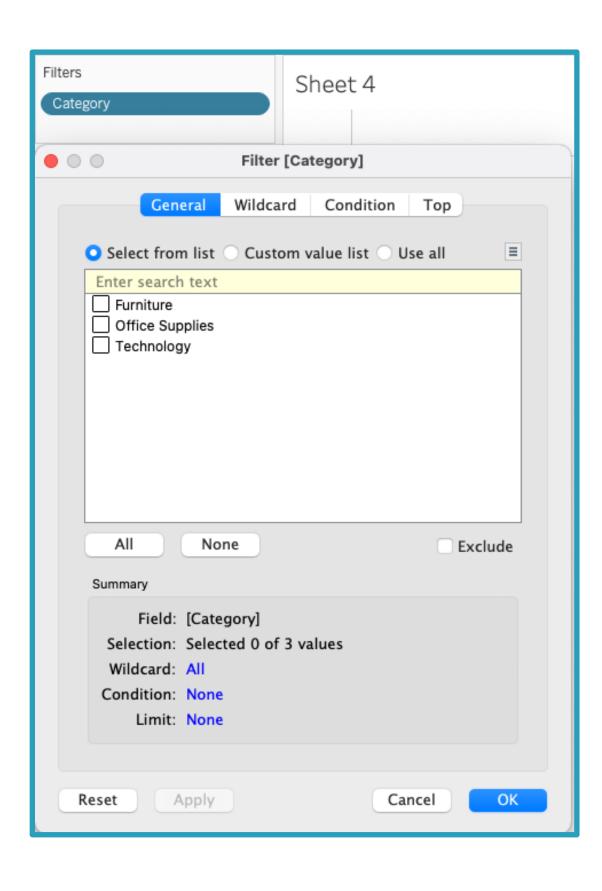
# Date Part vs. Date Value

Date parts return part of a date as a numeric or string data type. Date Values return an actual date truncated to a specified level. They can be either discrete or continuous.



## Discrete vs. Continuous Filters

### Discrete Dimension Filters



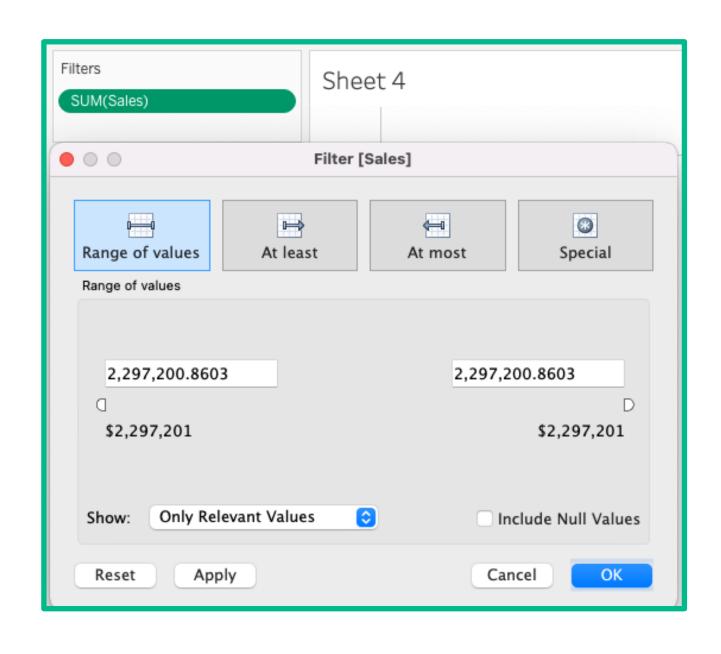
Discrete members available in list

Deselecting a member will remove all of those rows from the view

Select from list or dropdown interactions



## Continuous Measure Filters



#### Select an aggregation

- Aggregates all rows for each mark
- Filter based on the aggregated value

#### Use all values

- Filter based on row value
- Continuous dimension

#### **Slider interactions**



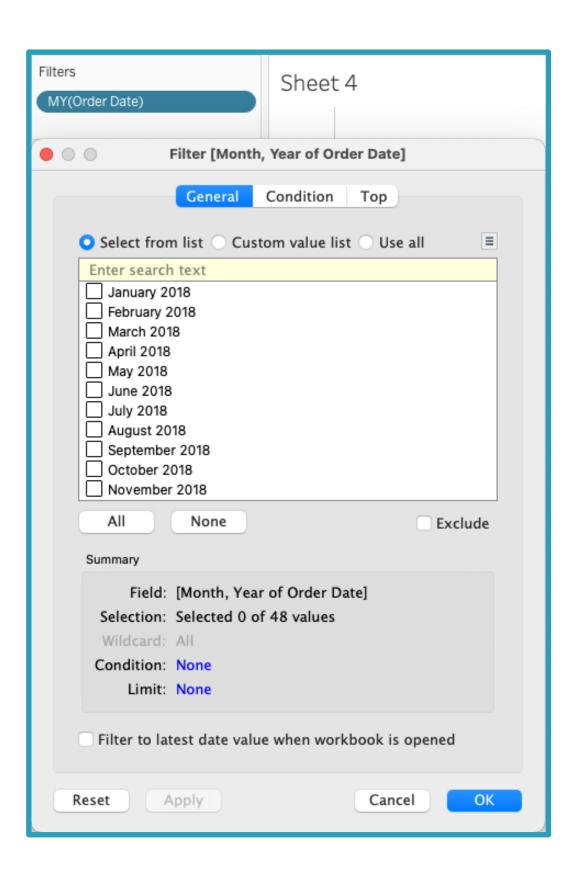


# Date Filters

Date filters can be either discrete or continuous.



## Discrete Date Filters



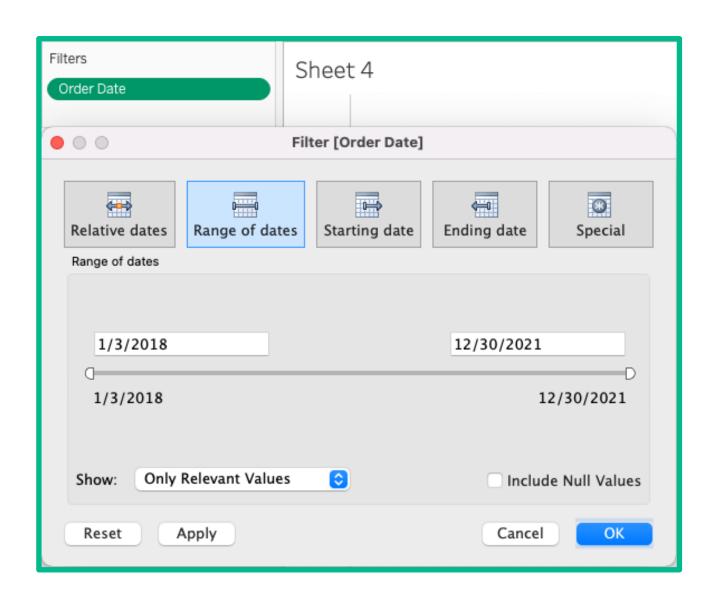
Discrete dimension filter

Deselecting a member will remove all of those rows from the view

Select from list, dropdown or slider interactions



# Continuous Range of Dates Filters



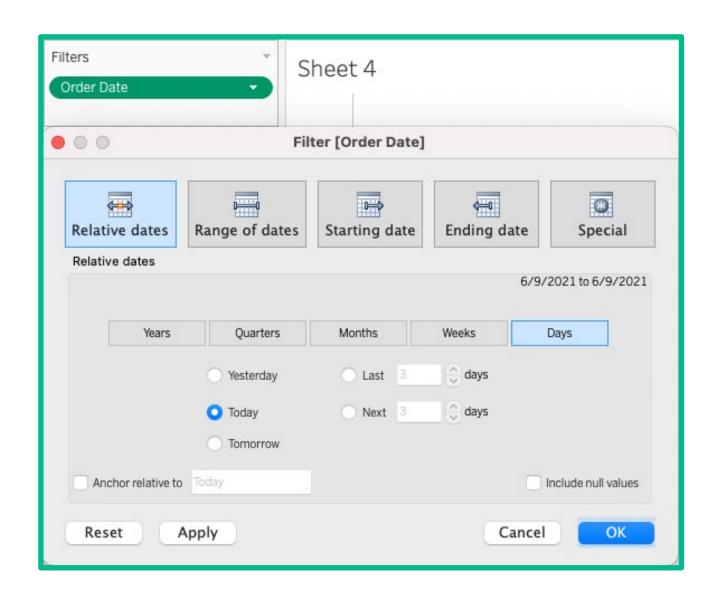
#### Use all values

- Filter based on row value
- Continuous dimension

#### **Slider interactions**



## Continuous Relative Date Filters



Filters based on an anchor date

Anchor defaults to today, but can be hardcoded

Many filter options





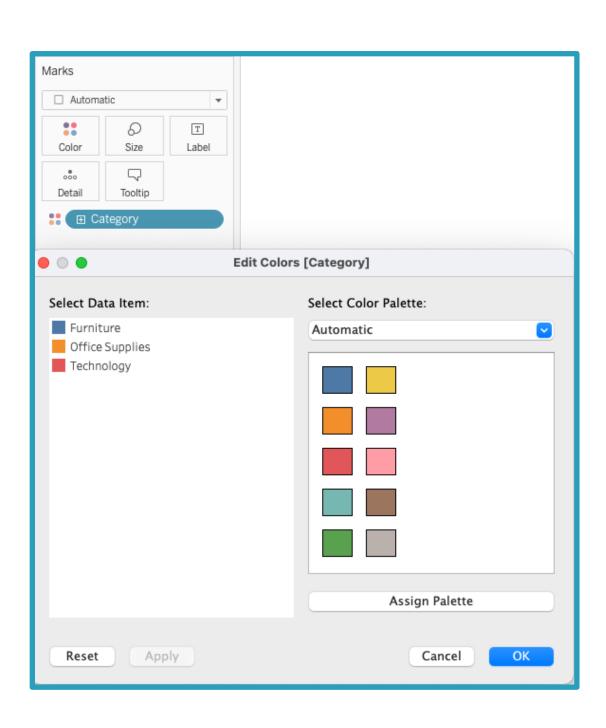
# Data Roles

The key to understanding what Tableau is going to filter and how the filter interaction will be configured is based on understanding the data role on the filter shelf.



# Discrete vs. Continuous Color Legends

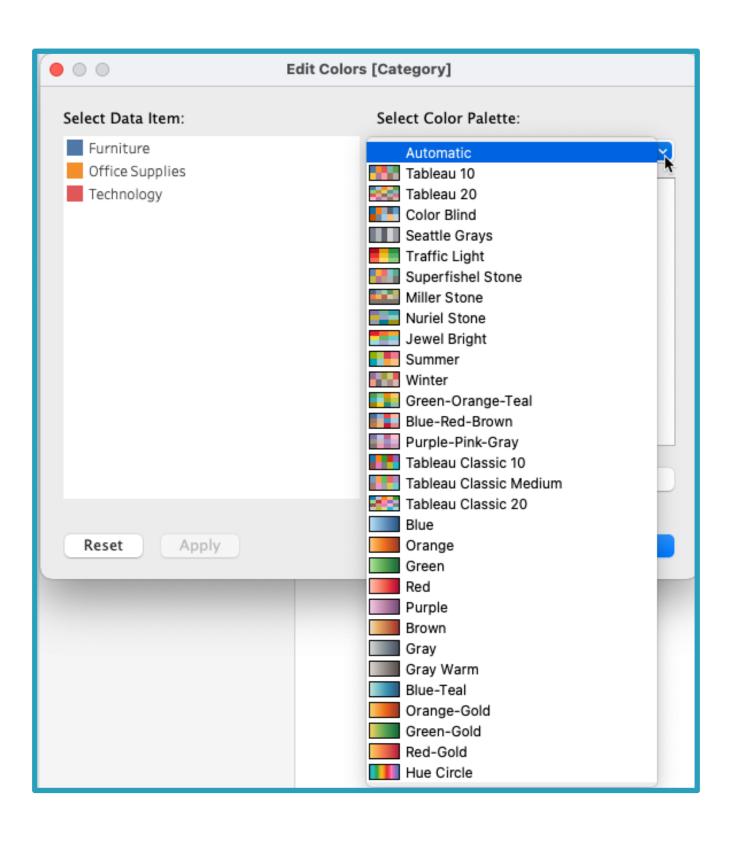
# Discrete Color Legends



Each member is assigned a discrete color from the selected palette



# Discrete Color Legends

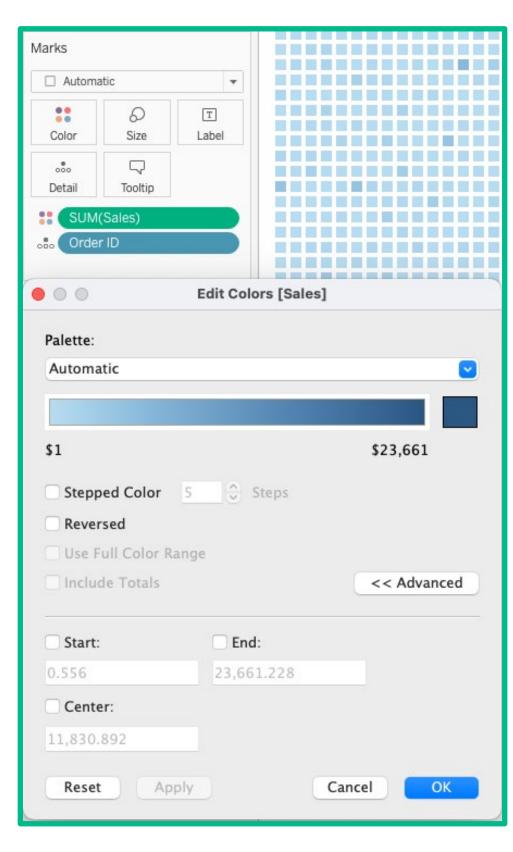


Choose from many palettes, but all of these will have a finite selection of colors

You can also add new palettes by modifying the preferences.tps



# Continuous Color Legends



Each mark is colored by the aggregated value

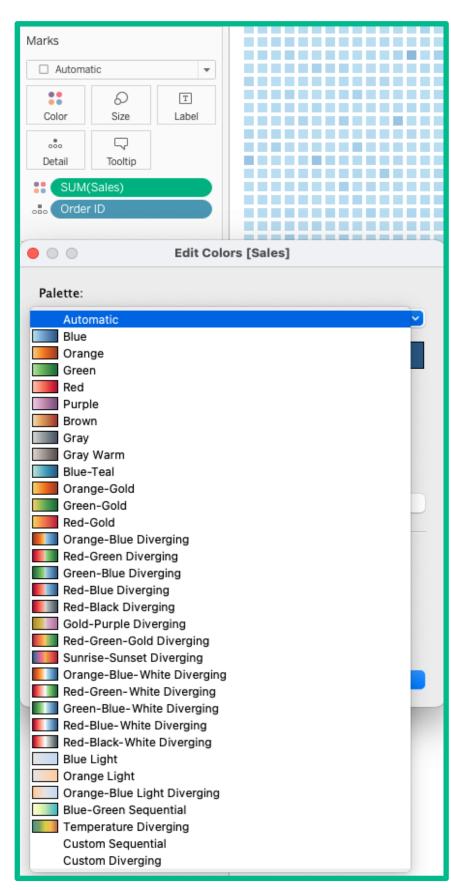
Stepped color creates a discrete number of color shades

Reverse the color palette

Specify the start, center and end of the value range



# Continuous Color Legends



**Choose from many palettes** 

Infinite selection of colors along the continuous range

You can also add new palettes by modifying the preferences.tps





# Data Roles

The key to understanding how Tableau is going to color marks in a view is based on understanding the data role on the marks card.

