Communicating with Data – Intro to Tableau

Dr. Ab Mosca (they/them)

Plan for Today

- Introduction to Tableau
- Lab pt. 1 Getting started:
 - Connecting to a data file
 - Creating views
 - Using "Show Me": a recommender system for views
- Lab pt. 2 Exploring other datasets
- Discussion (time permitting)

Reminder

- hwo1 is released today!
 (https://amoscao1.github.io/SDS-CS109/ >
 Homework > hwo1)
- Due next Thursday (09/19) at midnight
 - You have extensions if you need them, but you MUST tell me if you're taking one
 - Revise and resubmit also exists!
- Work alone or with a partner (you choose!)

**I won't always remind you there is a homework released/due, make sure you stay up to date with the course schedule! **

Introduction to Tableau



- A drag-and-drop tool for mapping data dimensions onto visual dimensions
- Today we will learn:
 - How to load data into Tableau
 - A little bit about how Tableau organizes data
 - How to tell Tableau which facets of the data to display, and how

What is the au ?

- Visualization and business analytics software with a strong focus on relational data
- Idea originally developed at Stanford University
- Now owned by Salesforce

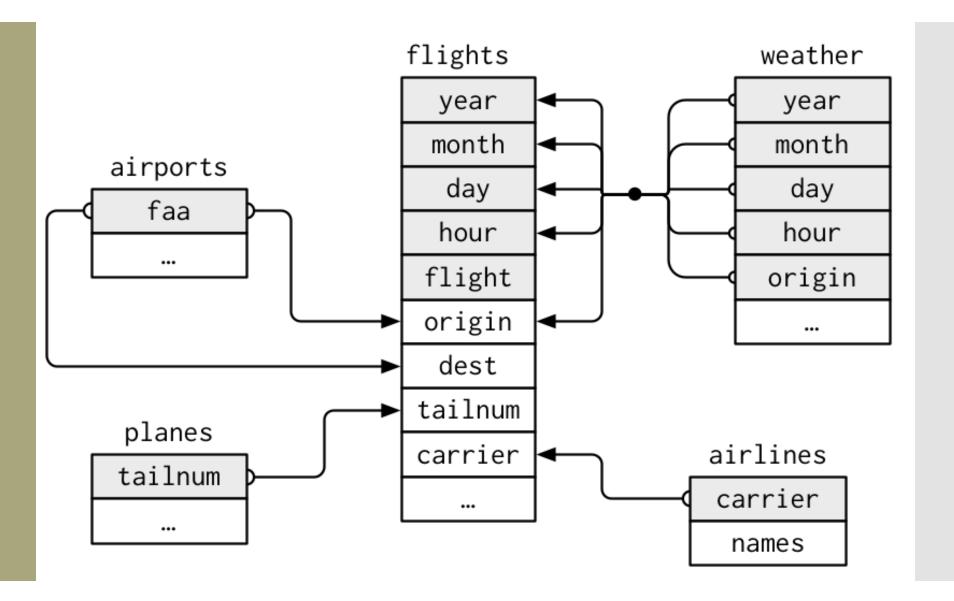
What is + a b | e a u ?

- Visualization and business analytics software with a strong focus on **relational data**
- Idea originally developed at Stanford University
- Now owned by Salesforce

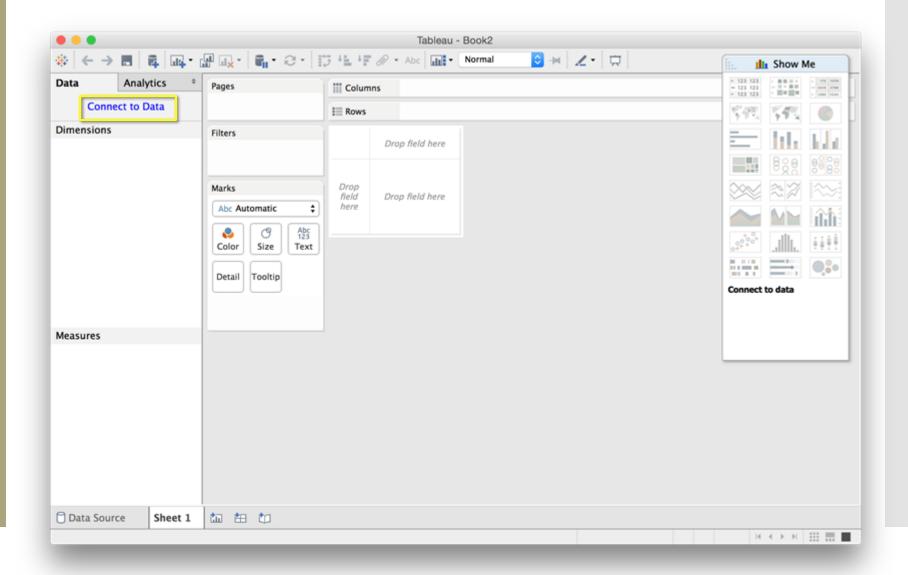
What's relational data?

```
airlines
                        #> # A tibble: 16 × 2
                        #>
                            carrier name
                        #>
                            <chr> <chr>
  airports
  \#>\# A tibble: 1,458 × 8
  #>
      faa
                                            lat
                                                  lon
                                                       alt
                                                           tz dst
            name
                                                                       tzone
                                          <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <chr> <chr>
  #> <chr> <chr>
planes
\#>\# A tibble: 3,322 × 9
#>
     tailnum year type
                                     manufacturer model engines seats speed engine
#>
     <chr> <int> <chr>
                                     <chr>
                                                 <chr>
                                                         <int> <int> <int> <chr>
weather
#> # A tibble: 26,115 × 15
    origin year month day hour temp dewp humid wind dir wind speed wind gust
#>
    <chr> <int> <int> <int> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl><</pre>
#>
                                                      <dbl>
                                                                 <dbl>
                                                                          <dbl>
            2013
                                   39.0
                                         26.1
                                                        270
#> 1 EWR
                                              59.4
                                                                 10.4
                                                                             NA
#> 2 EWR
            2013
                                2 39.0
                                         27.0
                                              61.6
                                                        250
                                                                 8.06
                                                                             NA
#> 3 EWR
            2013
                                3 39.0
                                         28.0
                                              64.4
                                                        240
                                                                 11.5
                                                                             NA
            2013
                                              62.2
#> 4 EWR
                                4 39.9
                                         28.0
                                                        250
                                                                 12.7
                                                                             NA
#> 5 EWR
            2013
                                5 39.0
                                         28.0
                                             64.4
                                                        260
                                                                 12.7
                                                                             NA
                                6 37.9
            2013
                                         28.0
                                              67.2
                                                        240
                                                                 11.5
#> 6 EWR
                                                                             NA
\#> \# i 26.109 \text{ more rows}
```

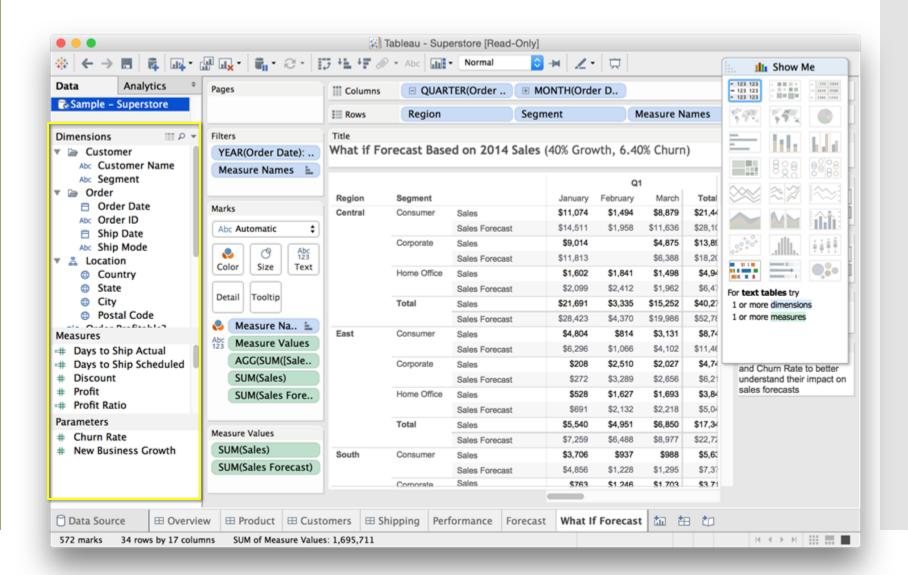
Relational Data



Main Window: New Workbook



Main Window: with Data and Views



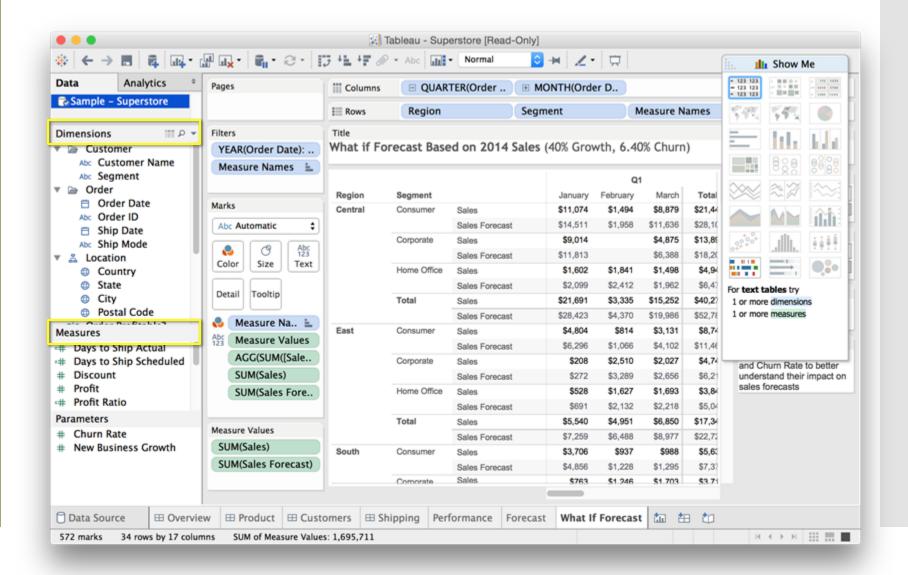
Data Types

• All data fields are assigned one of the following types:

lcon	Description
Abc	Text values
	Date values
≅	Date & Time values
#	Numerical values
T / _F	Boolean values (relational only)
•	Geographic values (used with maps)

• Occasionally the auto-detected type is wrong; this can be manually overridden using the menu

Main Window: with Data and Views



Data Roles: Dimensions

- In general, any field containing qualitative or categorical information is treated as a dimension (e.g. text, dates)
- In relational data, dimensions are the independent variables
- Data can be aggregated using the values of a dimension
- When added as rows/columns, dimensions produce headers

Data Roles: Measures

- In general, any field containing quantitative information is treated as a measure (e.g. numerical data, etc.)
- In relational data, measures are the dependent variables
- The values of a measure are a function of one or more dimensions
- When added as rows/columns, measures produce axes

Tableau basics

Data Roles: Dimensions vs. Measures

measure

Which is which?

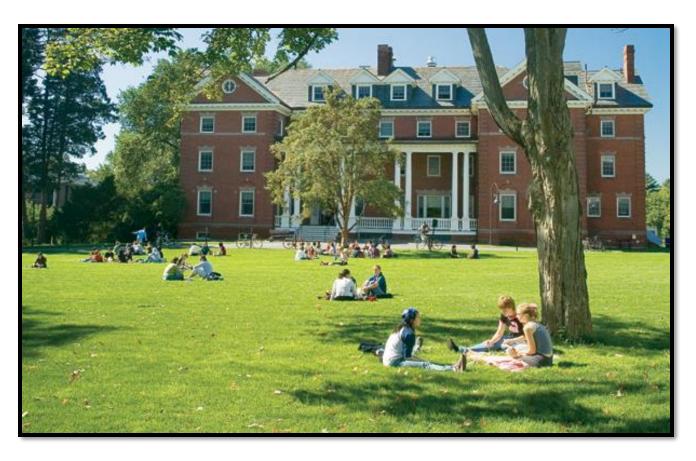
dimension



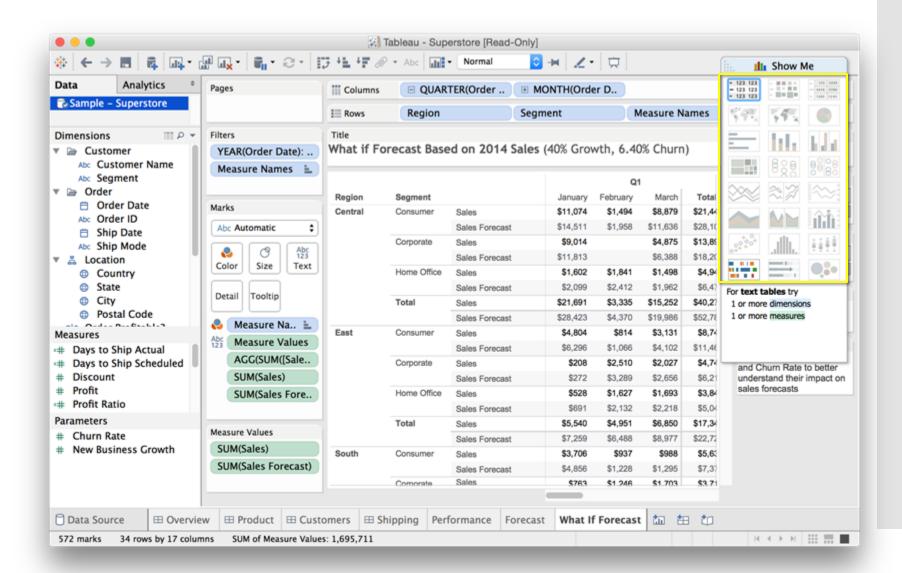
total number of students in each house







Main Window: with Data and Views



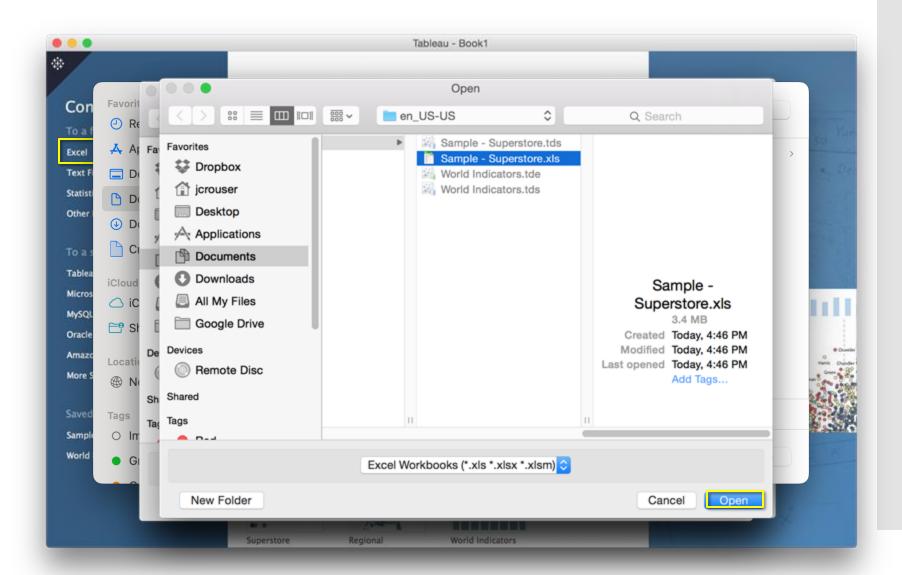
21 Available Views

Tableau basics

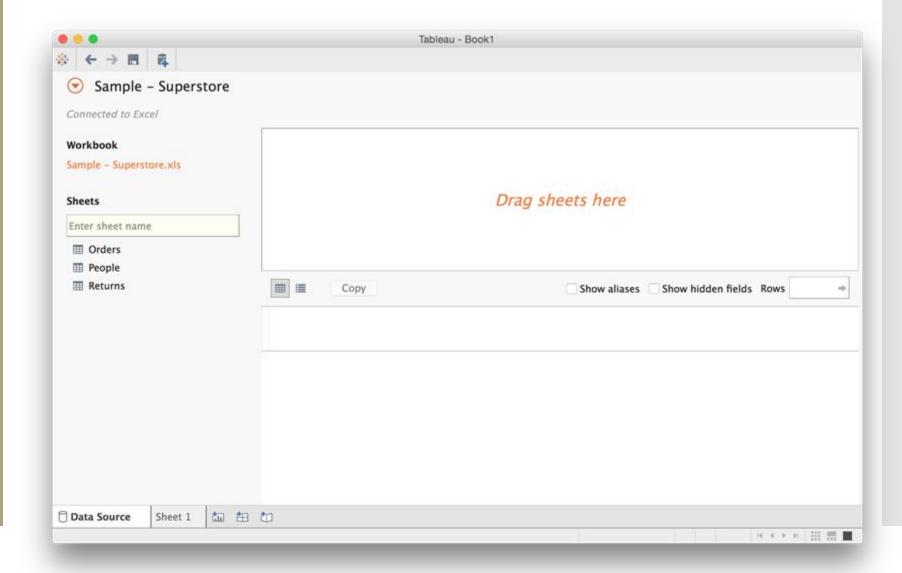


- Tables
- Maps
- Pie charts
- Bar charts
- Treemaps
- Circle views
- Line charts
- Area charts
- Combination charts
- Scatterplots
- Histograms
- Box-and-whisker plots
- Gantt
- Bullet plots
- Packed circles

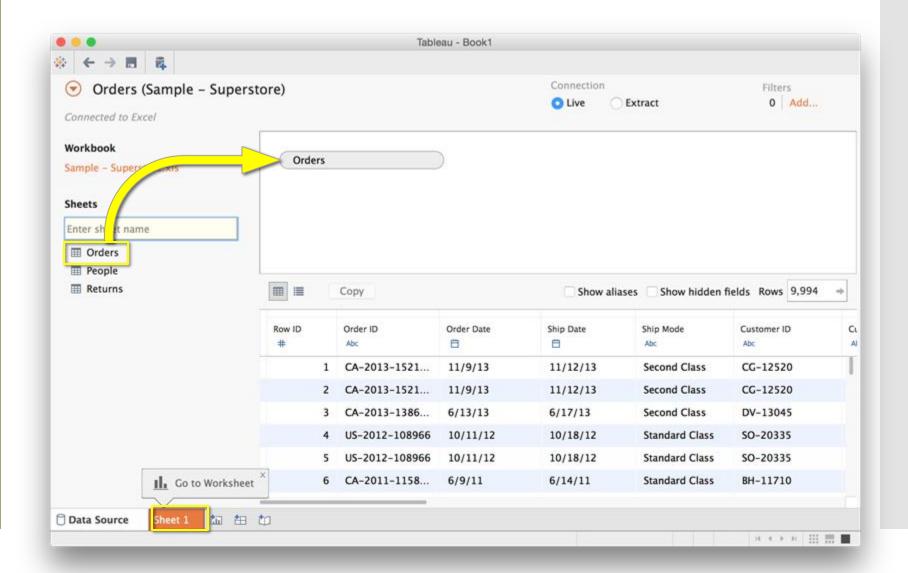
Lab pt. 1: Getting Started



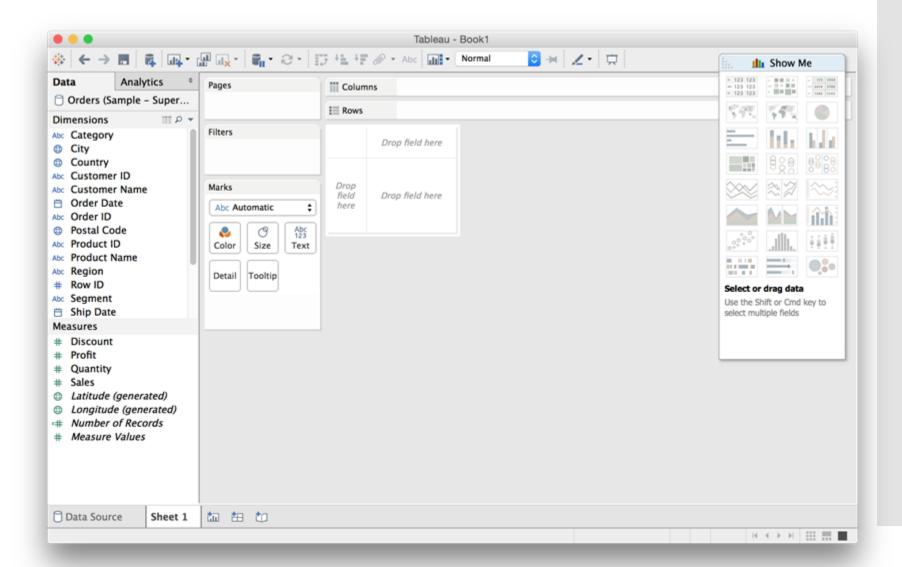
Connecting to a Data File



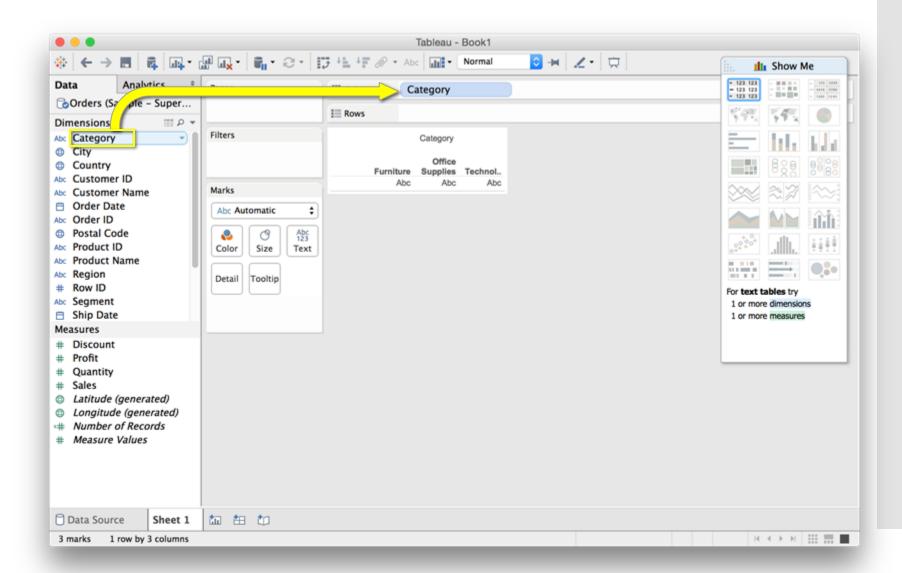
Connecting to a Data File



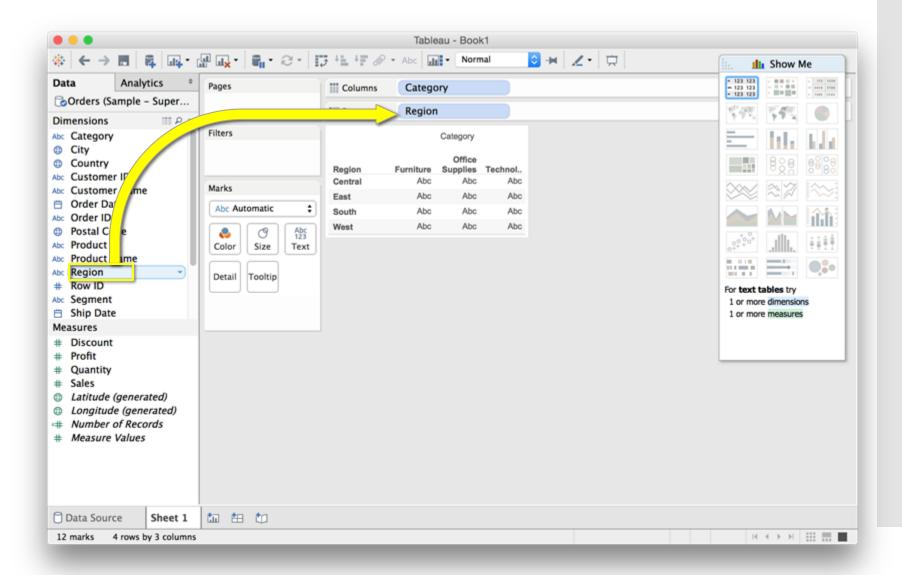
Creating Views



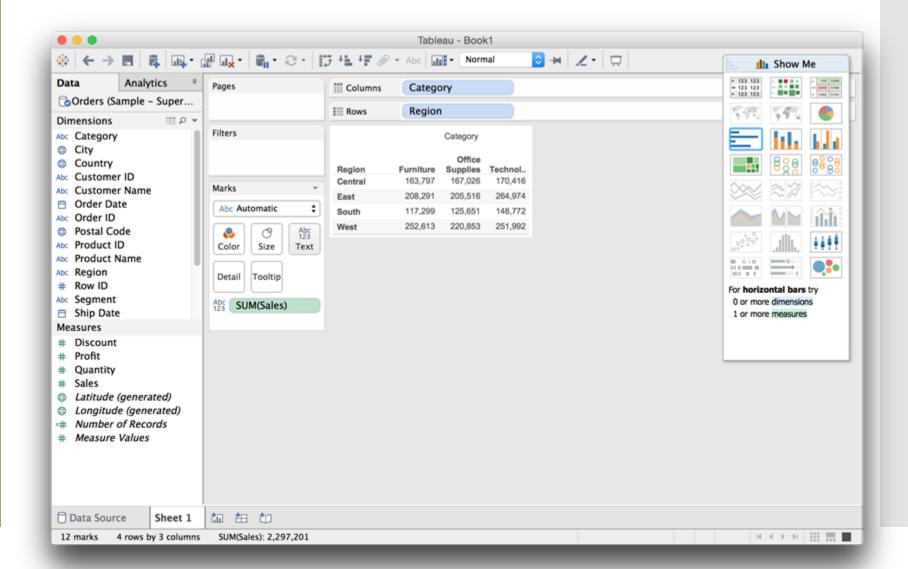
Drag a dimension to "Columns"



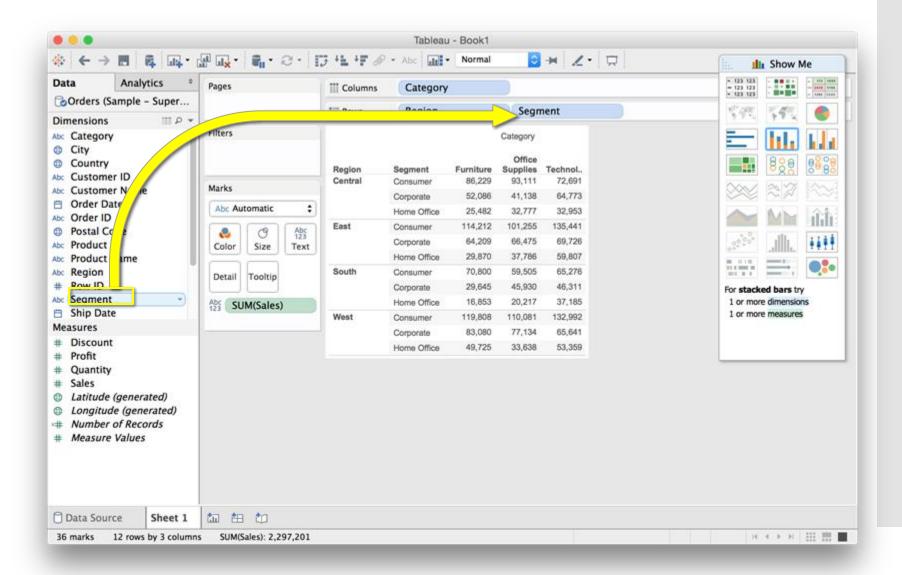
Drag a dimension to "Rows"



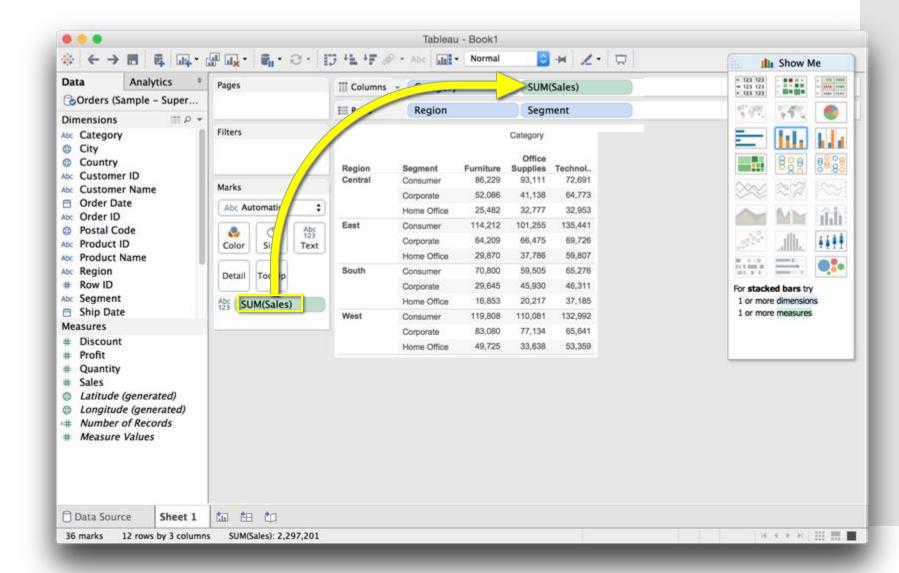
Drag a measure onto "Text"



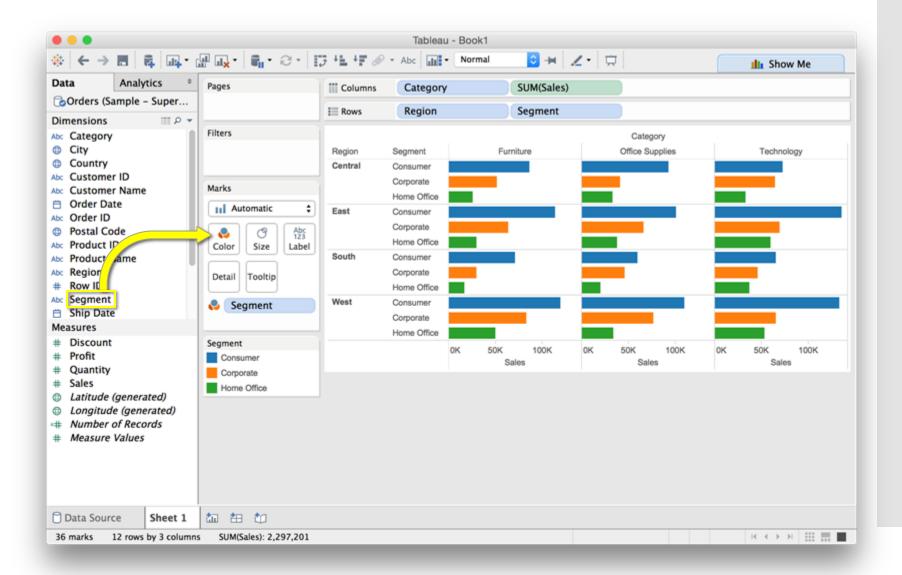
Further refine by subdividing



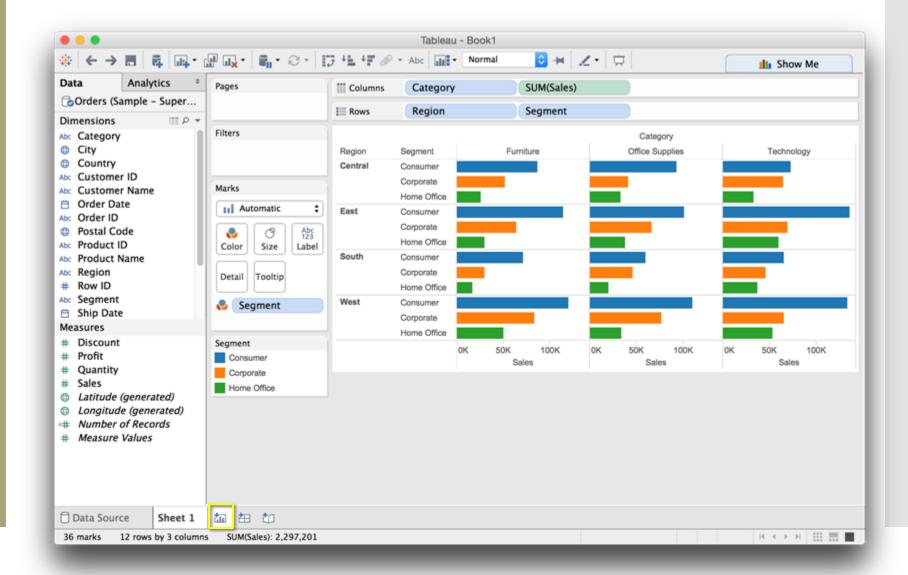
From Text Table to Bar Chart



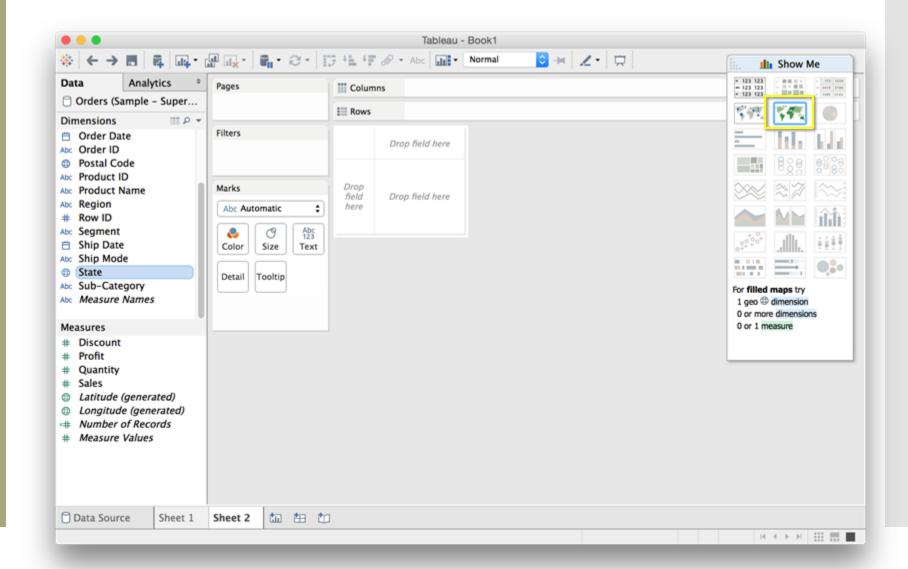
Dual encoding using color



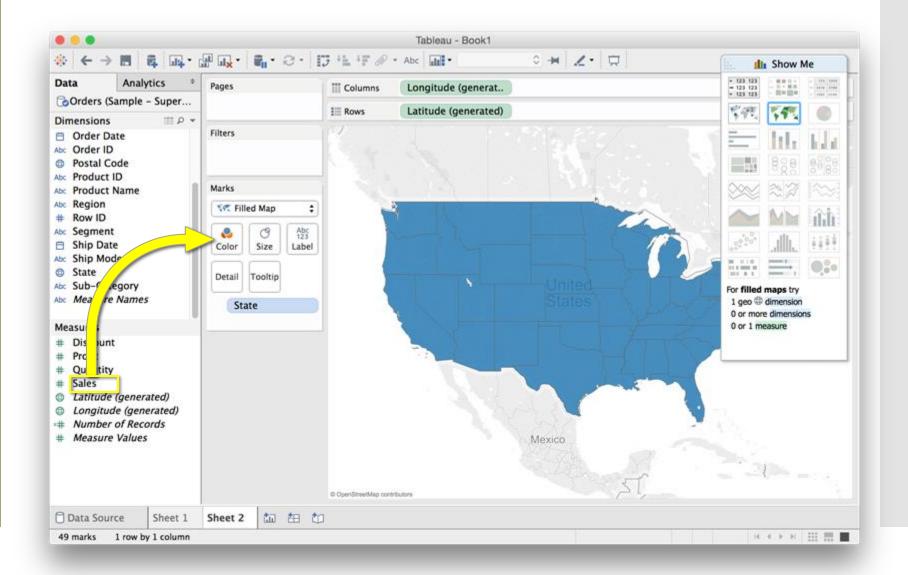
Creating a new sheet



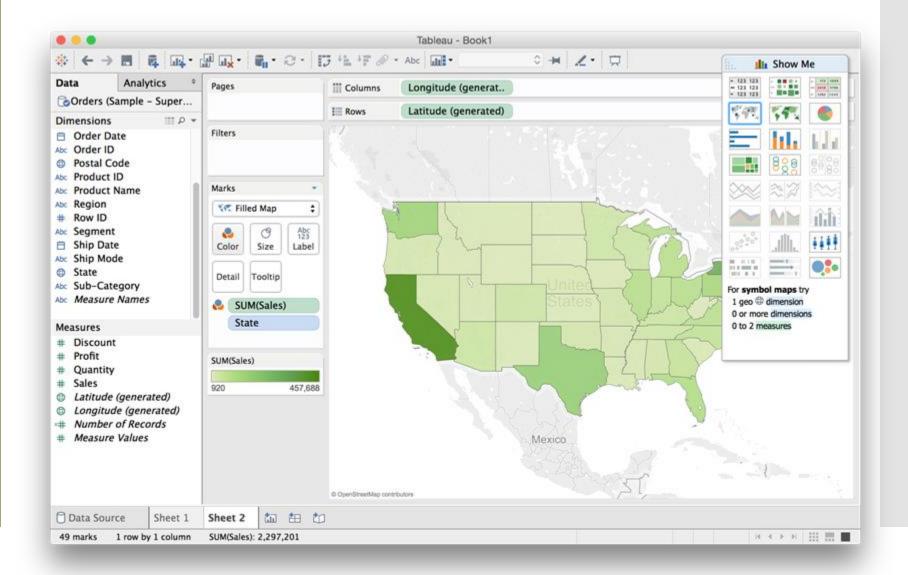
Using "Show Me": a VIS recommender

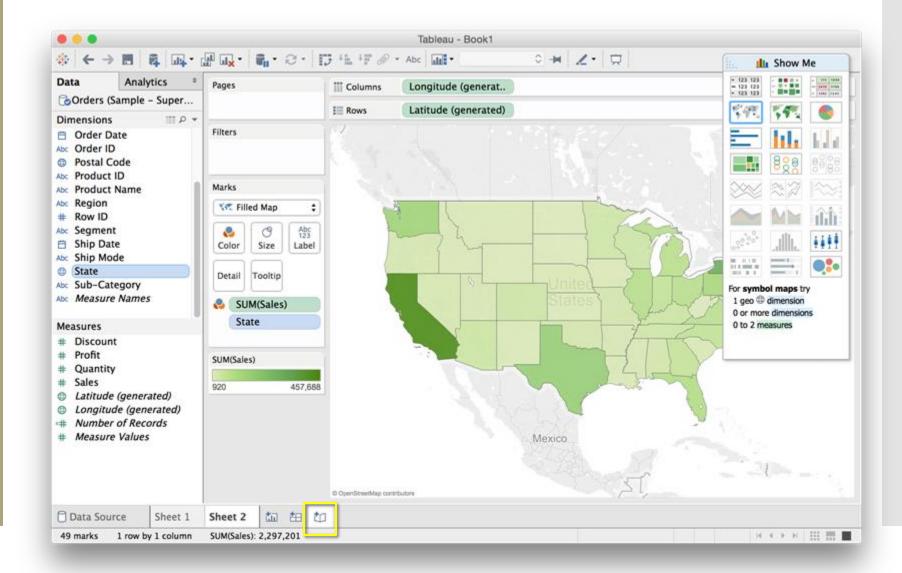


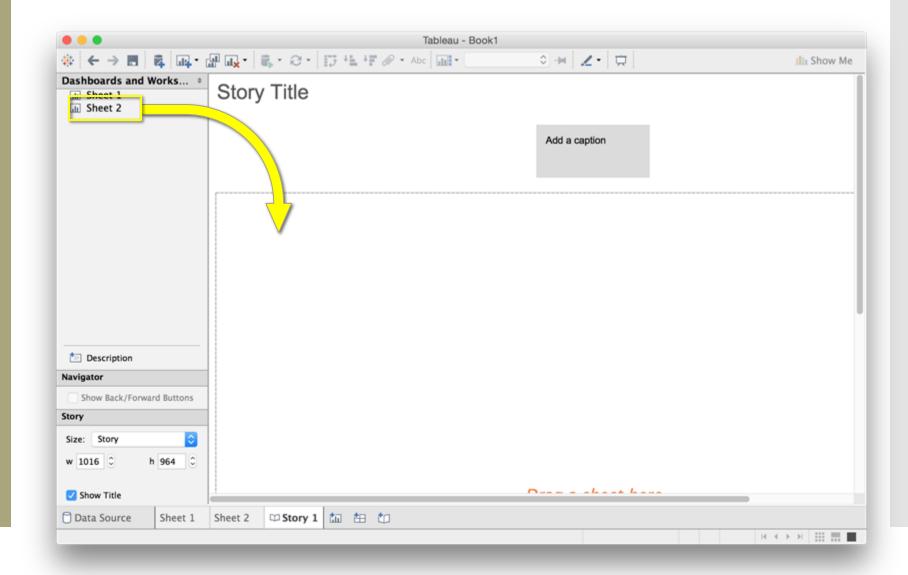
Using "Show Me": a VIS recommender

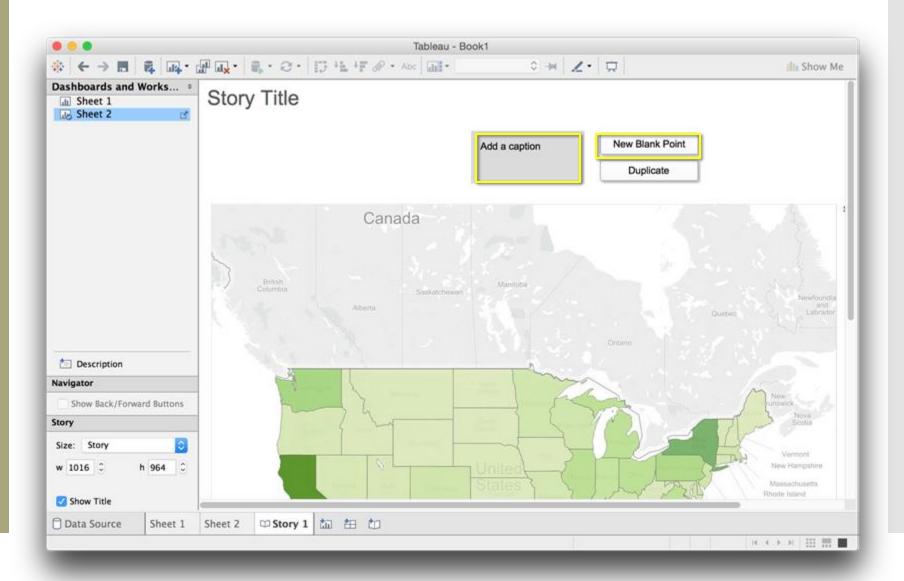


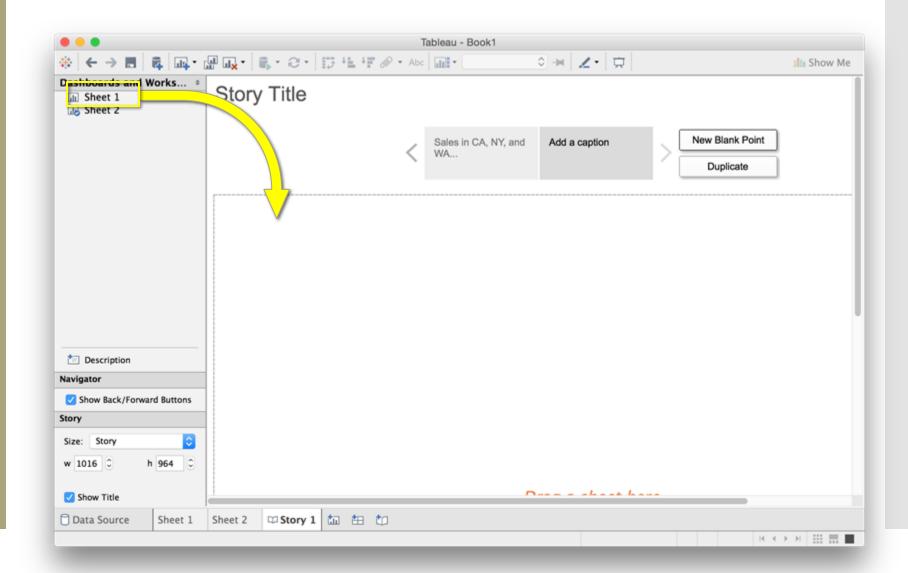
Using "Show Me": a VIS recommender

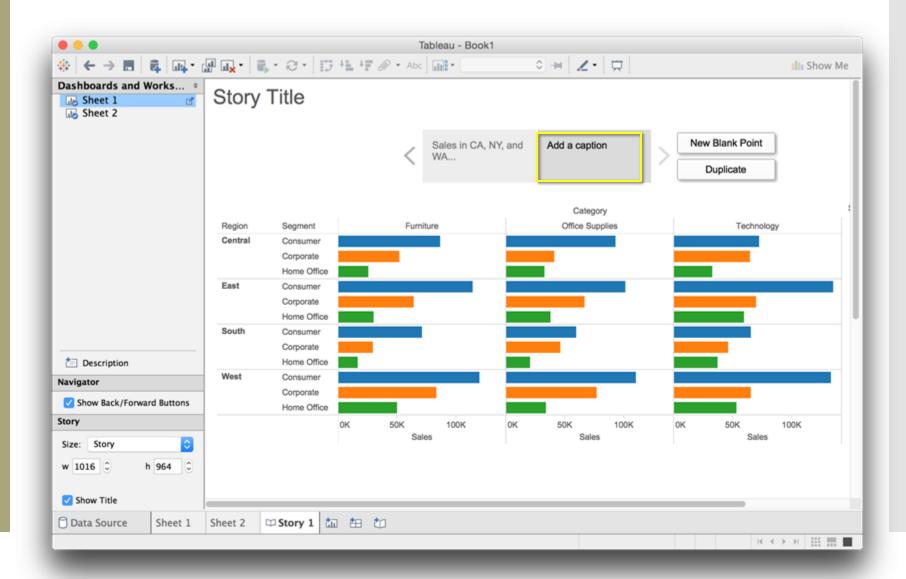








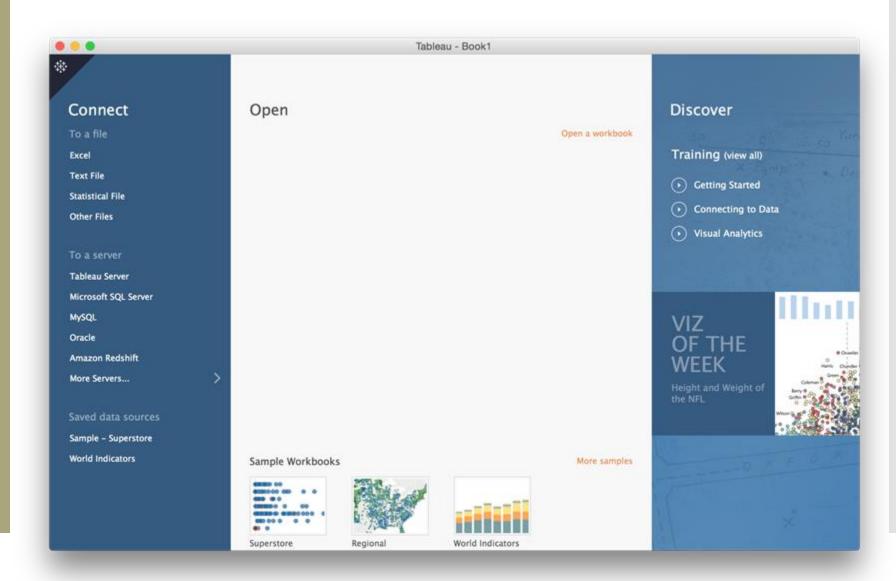




Questions?

Tableau basics

Lab pt. 2: Exploring Other Datasets



Lab pt. 2: Pair with another person, pick a new dataset, and *create a story* about the data

goo.gl/kcbqfc

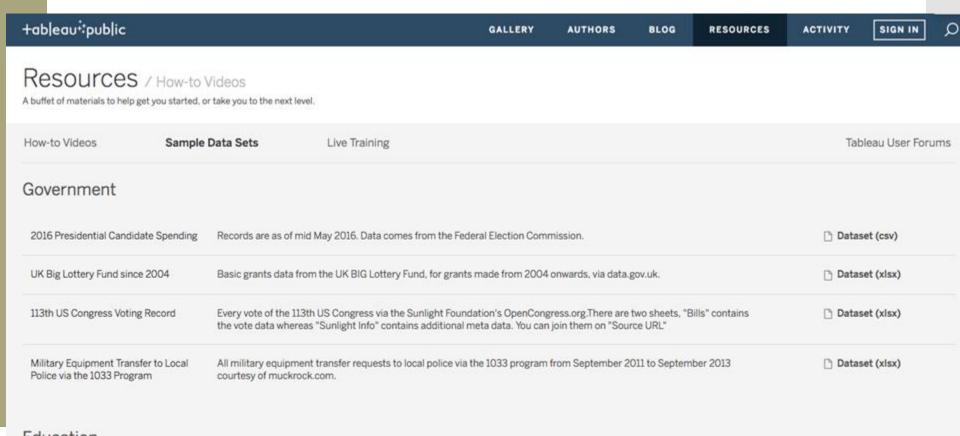


Tableau basics

Education

UK University Research Excellence Framework Ratings 2014 The UK 2014 University results via Research For Excellence. REF is the new system for assessing the quality of research in UK higher education institutions.

Dataset (xlsx)

Discussion

- What are some of Tableau's strengths? Weaknesses?
- Was there anything you couldn't figure out?

Tableau basics