



Data Visualization Lab

The Tableau Workspace

Nov. 28, 2022

Is there anything you want to ask
about Lecture 2?



Before we start

Mon 14/11 - 9:00-11:15

Mon 21/11 - 9:00-11:15

Mon 28/11 - 9:00-11:15

~~Mon 5/12 - 9:00-11:15~~

Mon 12/12 - 9:00-11:15

Fri 16/12 - 9:00-10:30

Mon 19/12 - 9:00-11:15

Tue 20/12 - 16:45-18:15

Mon 09/01 - 9:00-11:15

Tue 10/01 - 16:45-18:15

Wed 11/01 - 11:45-14:15

→ **Next lecture (5/12) is replaced by the Data Management Lab (prof. Avogadro)**

The Tableau Workspace

Tableau Sheets



Recap

During the previous lectures we have obtained three charts (you should have them saved on TP):

1. A chart representing sales divided by category of product sold (**Category**), type of customer (**Segment**) and market (**Market**), in terms of absolute number of items sold (**Quantity**);
2. A chart representing sales (**Sales**) trends (in \$) over the months of the year (**MONTH(Order Date)**) comparing, on different lines, the years (**YEARS(Order Date)**) in the dataset;
3. A chart that details the preceding by dividing sales by product category;
4. A crosstab./table

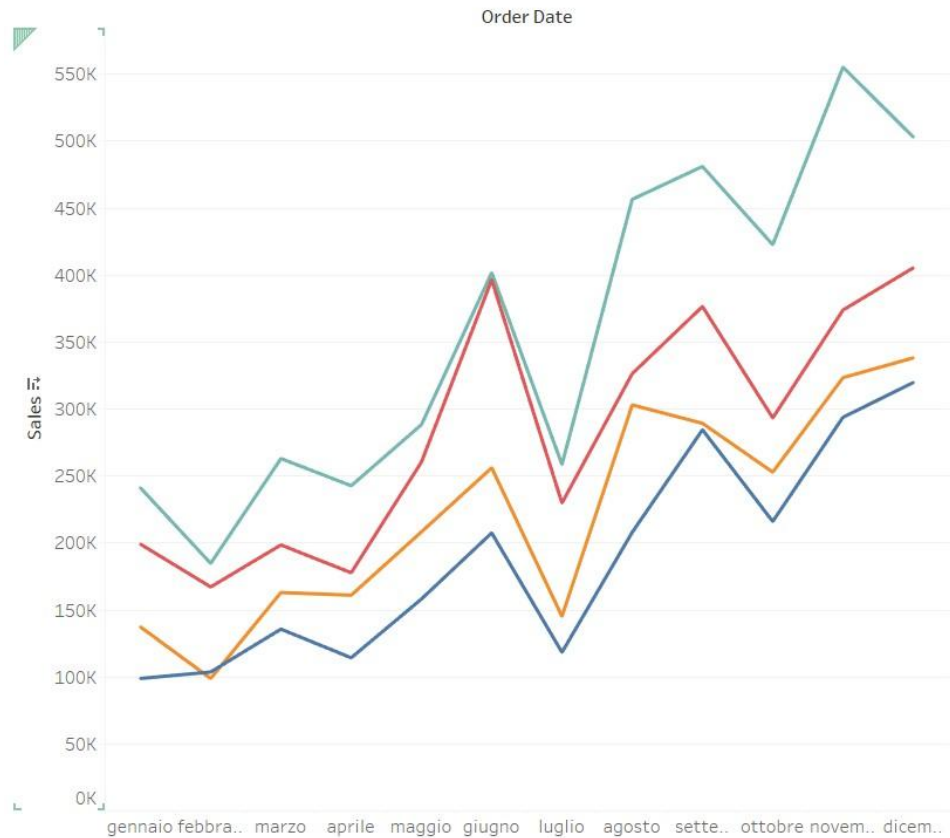




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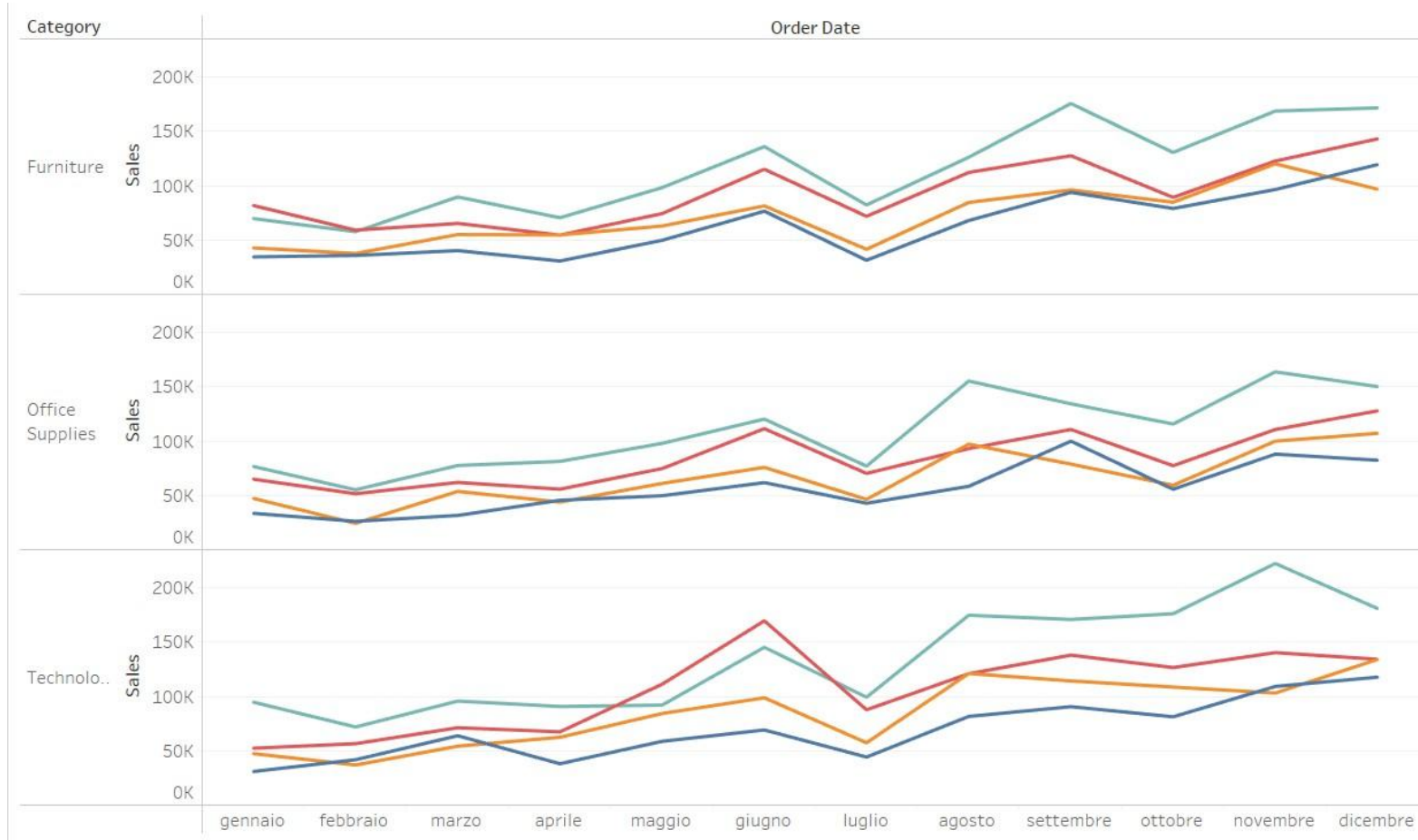




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3. A chart that details the preceding by dividing sales by product category.
4. **A crosstab./table**



Working with crosstabs

Now imagine that we want to analyze the **profit trend** on the Crosstab we just created.

What is the easiest way to do this?



Working with crosstabs

Now imagine that we want to analyze the **profit trend** on the Crosstab we just created.

What is the easiest way to do this?

- Swap the **MONTH** and **YEAR(Order Date)** pills so that the **YEAR** one is on the Columns and the **MONTH** one on the Rows;

Note that the order in which you put the Category and the MONTH pills on the Rows shelf matters!

Pages

Orders (Global Superstor...

Filters

Tables

Abc *Measure Names*

Measure Values

iii Columns

Measure Names

Category

MONTH(Order Da

Order Date

		Order Date							
		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Category	Month of..	% Differ..	Sales	% Differ..	Sales	% Differ..	Sales	% Differ..	Sales
Furniture	gennaio		34.464	24,08%	42.761	91,31%	81.805	-14,68%	69.799
	febbraio		35.799	5,13%	37.635	57,08%	59.118	-2,39%	57.703
	marzo		40.277	36,76%	55.082	18,59%	65.323	37,33%	89.705
	aprile		30.690	78,24%	54.702	-0,21%	54.587	29,24%	70.551
	maggio		49.769	26,46%	62.939	18,16%	74.371	32,19%	98.312
	giugno		76.585	6,39%	81.481	41,45%	115.251	18,11%	136.123
	luglio		31.383	32,21%	41.491	73,18%	71.854	14,60%	82.344
	agosto		68.000	24,48%	84.644	32,67%	112.296	12,46%	126.284
	settembre		93.934	2,38%	96.166	32,79%	127.701	37,65%	175.777
	ottobre		79.094	7,24%	84.824	5,30%	89.319	46,33%	130.701
	novembre		96.558	24,57%	120.279	2,10%	122.803	37,50%	168.849
	dicembre		119.531	-19,00%	96.817	47,91%	143.203	19,95%	171.768
Office Supplies	gennaio		33.527	40,97%	47.264	37,49%	64.984	17,96%	76.654
	febbraio		26.135	-7,03%	24.297	112,17%	51.553	7,04%	55.184
	marzo		31.579	70,12%	53.721	15,43%	62.008	25,11%	77.576
	aprile		45.563	-3,68%	43.886	27,07%	55.766	45,92%	81.372
	maggio		49.731	22,79%	61.063	22,42%	74.756	31,06%	97.975
	giugno		61.793	22,74%	75.846	46,99%	111.489	7,94%	120.340
	luglio		42.807	8,27%	46.346	51,66%	70.291	9,50%	76.971
	agosto		58.390	66,57%	97.260	-4,23%	93.150	66,86%	155.431
	settembre		99.987	-21,15%	78.844	40,48%	110.762	21,33%	134.387
	ottobre		55.700	6,61%	59.383	30,33%	77.393	49,59%	115.771
	novembre		88.080	13,56%	100.020	10,71%	110.736	47,97%	163.851
	dicembre		82.424	30,11%	107.244	19,28%	127.926	17,47%	150.279
Technology	gennaio		30.908	53,39%	47.411	10,52%	52.398	80,95%	94.815
	febbraio		41.784	-11,63%	36.922	53,21%	56.569	27,19%	71.951
	marzo		63.891	-15,05%	54.273	31,30%	71.263	34,46%	95.819
	aprile		38.081	64,03%	62.464	8,01%	67.469	34,65%	90.849
	maggio		58.728	43,65%	84.363	32,02%	111.372	-17,29%	92.114
	giugno		69.194	42,86%	98.849	71,76%	169.780	-14,39%	145.351
	luglio		44.245	29,73%	57.399	52,94%	87.784	13,22%	99.390
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SUM(Sales)

SUM(Sales)

🔍 Data Source
 ex 1
ex 2
ex 3
ex 3 crosstab
ex 4 crosstab
Sheet 5
📊
📈
📄

Data Analytics

Global Superstore Return...
Orders (Global Superstor...

Search

Tables

- Market
- Order Date
- Order ID
- Order Priority
- Postal Code
- Product ID
- Product Name
- Region
- Row ID
- Segment
- Ship Date
- Ship Mode
- State
- Sub-Category
- Distribution center
- Measure Names

- Orders
- Discount
- Profit
- Quantity
- Sales
- Shipping Cost
- Latitude (generated)
- Longitude (generated)
- Orders (Count)
- Measure Values

Pages

Columns

YEAR(Order Date)

Measure Names

Rows

MONTH(Order Da..

Category

Filters

Measure Names

Marks

Automatic

Color Size Text

Detail Tooltip

Measure Values

Measure Values

SUM(Sales)

SUM(Sales)

ex_4_crosstab

		Order Date							
		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Month of..	Category	% Differ..	Sales	% Differ..	Sales	% Differ..	Sales	% Differ..	Sales
gennaio	Furniture		34.464	24,08%	42.761	91,31%	81.805	-14,68%	69.799
	Office Supplies		33.527	40,97%	47.264	37,49%	64.984	17,96%	76.654
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	Technology		81.673	48,44%	121.239	-0,16%	121.043	44,50%	174.905
settembre	Furniture		93.934	2,38%	96.166	32,79%	127.701	37,65%	175.777
	Office Supplies		99.987	-21,15%	78.844	40,48%	110.762	21,33%	134.387
	Technology		90.667	26,15%	114.379	20,79%	138.157	23,77%	170.994
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	Technology		81.320	33,71%	108.733	16,52%	126.695	39,15%	176.295
novembre	Furniture		96.558	24,57%	120.279	2,10%	122.803	37,50%	168.849

Month of Order Date: marzo
Category: Technology
Year of Order Date: 2015
Sales: 95.819



Working with crosstabs

Now imagine that we want to analyze the **profit trend** on the Crosstab we just created.

- Swap the **MONTH** and **YEAR(Order Date)** pills so that the **YEAR** one is on the Columns and the **MONTH** one on the Rows;

Which of the two versions seems to make more sense to you?



Working with crosstabs

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- Swap the **MONTH** and **YEAR(Order Date)** pills so that the **YEAR** one is on the Columns and the **MONTH** one on the Rows;
- Put the **MONTH(Order Date)** pill before the **Category** one on the Rows shelf.

Remember we wanted to analyze a trend in profits.

How can we do that? (spoiler: 🎨)

💡 Go back to Lecture 2 if you have any doubts on how to use colors in TP



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- Put the **MONTH(Order Date)** pill before the **Category** one on the Rows shelf;
- Drag and drop the **Profit** field onto the Color shelf in the Marks Pane

Pages

iii Columns

YEAR(Order Date)

Measure Names

Rows

MONTH(Order Date)

Category

Filters

Measure Names

Marks

Automatic



Color



Size



Text



Detail



Tooltip



SUM(Profit)



Measure Values

Measure Values

SUM(Sales)



SUM(Sales)

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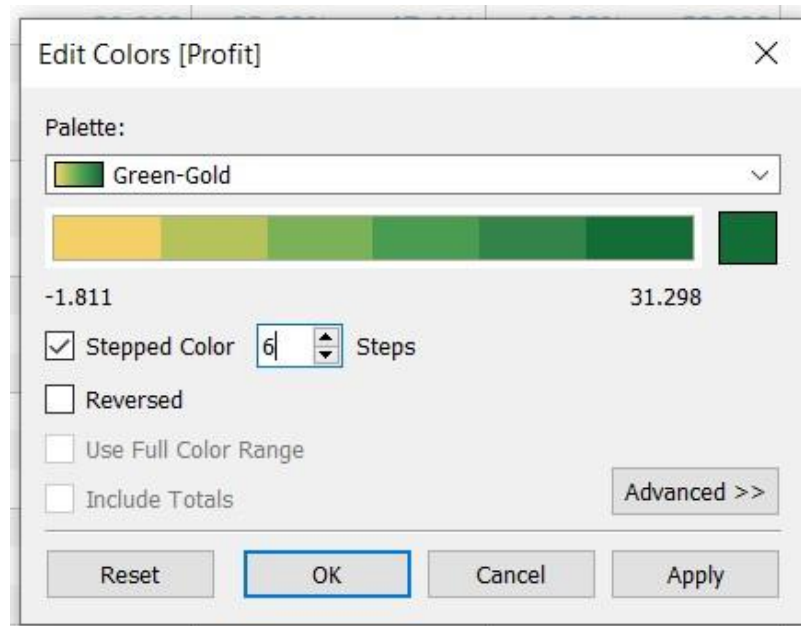
Working with crosstabs

Adding **Profit** to color gives us a clearer understanding of overall trends.

These colors are a bit pale, though, so let's edit how we display this. We'll click on **Color>Edit Colors**.

Let's use:

- Green-gold palette
- Stepped color (6 steps)



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Working with crosstabs

The colors in this table are much clearer, but we can achieve something more impactful.

How can we do that?

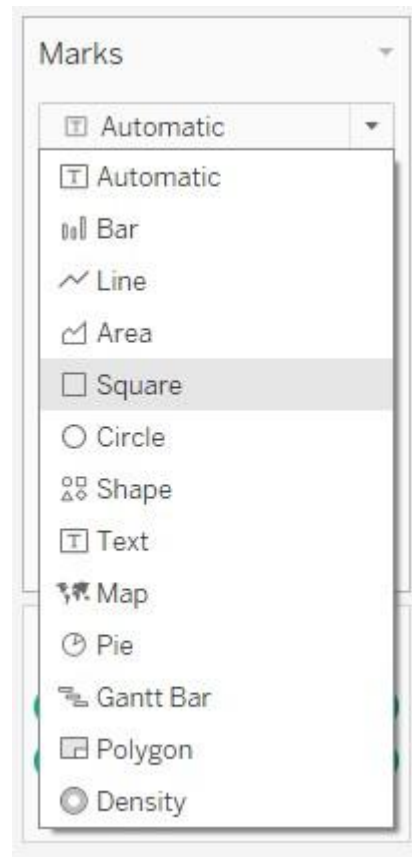
An easy way to do so would be to fill the cells in our table, instead of having the value displayed.

Working with crosstabs

The colors in this table are much clearer, but we can achieve something more impactful.

How can we do that?

- Change the mark type to square by clicking on the **Automatic** dropdown menu in the Marks Pane and select **Square**;

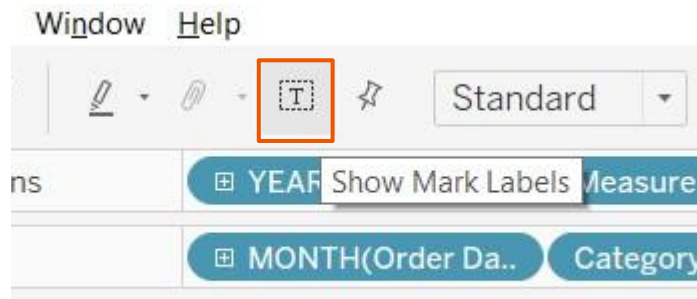


Working with crosstabs

The colors in this table are much clearer, but we can achieve something more impactful.

How can we do that?

- Change the mark type to square by clicking on the **Automatic** dropdown menu in the Marks Pane and select **Square**;
- Turn on mark labels by using the **Show Mark Labels** button on the toolbar.



Pages

Columns

YEAR(Order Date)

Measure Names

Rows

MONTH(Order Da..

Category

Filters

Measure Names

Marks

Square

Color

Size

Label

Detail

Tooltip

SUM(Profit)

Measure Values

SUM(Sales)

SUM(Sales)

Measure Values

SUM(Sales)

SUM(Sales)

ex_4_crosstab

Order Date

2012

2013

2014

2015

Month of..

Category

% Difference in ..

Sales

% Difference in ..

Sales

% Difference in ..

Sales

% Difference in ..

Sales

gennaio

Furniture

34.464

24,08%

42.761

91,31%

81.805

-14,68%

69.799

Office Supplies

33.527

40,97%

47.264

37,49%

64.984

17,96%

76.654

Technology

30.908

53,39%

47.411

10,52%

52.398

80,95%

94.815

febbraio

Furniture

35.799

5,13%

37.635

57,08%

59.118

-2,39%

57.703

Office Supplies

26.135

-7,03%

24.297

112,17%

51.553

7,04%

55.184

Technology

41.784

-11,63%

36.922

53,21%

56.569

27,19%

71.951

marzo

Furniture

40.277

36,76%

55.082

18,59%

65.323

37,33%

89.705

Office Supplies

31.579

70,12%

53.721

15,43%

62.008

25,11%

77.576

Technology

63.891

-15,05%

54.273

31,30%

71.263

34,46%

95.819

aprile

Furniture

30.690

78,24%

54.702

-0,21%

54.587

29,24%

70.551

Office Supplies

45.563

-3,68%

43.886

27,07%

55.766

45,92%

81.372

Technology

38.081

64,03%

62.464

8,01%

67.469

34,65%

90.849

maggio

Furniture

49.769

26,46%

62.939

18,16%

74.371

32,19%

98.312

Office Supplies

49.731

22,79%

61.063

22,42%

74.756

31,06%

97.975

Technology

58.728

43,65%

84.363

32,02%

111.372

-17,29%

92.114

giugno

Furniture

76.585

6,39%

81.481

41,45%

115.251

18,11%

136.123

Office Supplies

61.793

22,74%

75.846

46,99%

111.489

7,94%

120.340

Technology

69.194

42,86%

98.849

71,76%

169.780

-14,39%

145.351

luglio

Furniture

31.383

32,21%

41.491

73,18%

71.854

14,60%

82.344

Office Supplies

42.807

8,27%

46.346

51,66%

70.291

9,50%

76.971

Technology

44.245

29,73%

57.399

52,94%

87.784

13,22%

99.390

agosto

Furniture

68.000

24,48%

84.644

32,67%

112.296

12,46%

126.284

Office Supplies

58.390

66,57%

97.260

-4,23%

93.150

66,86%

155.431

Technology

81.673

48,44%

121.239

-0,16%

121.043

44,50%

174.905

settembre

Furniture

93.934

2,38%

96.166

32,79%

127.701

37,65%

175.777

Office Supplies

99.987

-21,15%

78.844

40,48%

110.762

21,33%

134.387

Technology

90.667

26,15%

114.379

20,79%

138.157

23,77%

170.994

ottobre

Furniture

79.094

7,24%

84.824

5,30%

89.319

46,33%

130.701

Office Supplies

55.700

6,61%

59.383

30,33%

77.393

49,59%

115.771

Technology

81.320

33,71%

108.733

16,52%

126.695

39,15%

176.295

novembre

Furniture

96.558

24,57%

120.279

2,10%

122.803

37,50%

168.849



Dynamic highlighting

What we have here is a comprehensive outlook of profits throughout the years and months in our dataset.

Suppose we want to compare the trends within the same **Category** without modifying the current view.

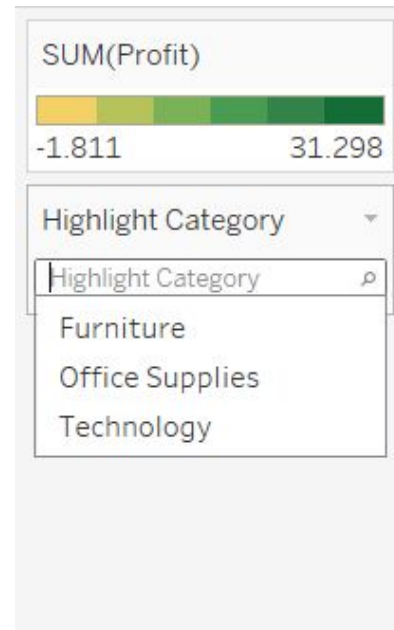
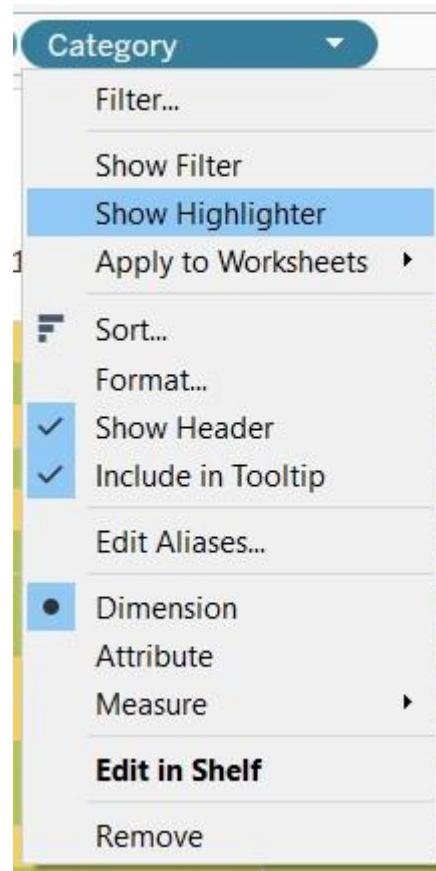
How do we do that?

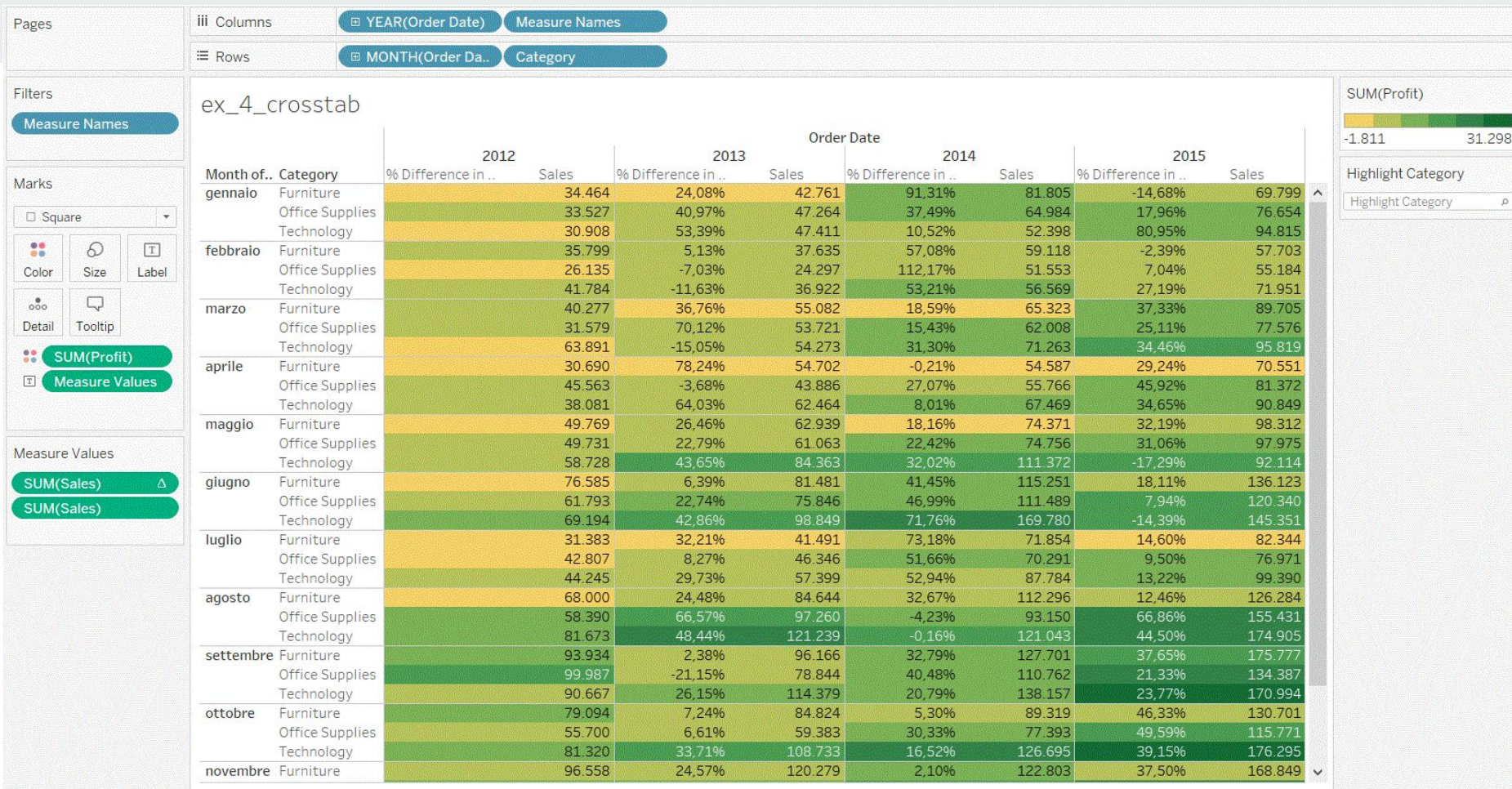
Dynamic highlighting

Go over to the Column shelf, open the dropdown menu on the **Category** pill and click on **Show Highlighter**.

A small window (**Highlight Category**) will pop up on the rightmost side of the view displaying a filter.

Now hovering over the categories in the **Highlight Category** box can be a quick way of assessing profits and comparing them category-by-category.







A point on data

Why is dynamic highlighting useful?

Remember that we noticed some sort of sales seasonality in the previous charts, so now we are interested in understanding whether different categories lead to different profits in different times of the year.

If you only consider one year, let's say 2015, and hover over the categories in the **Highlight Category** pane, you can clearly compare sales and profits in different months and categories.



💡 Remember that:

- Color denotes **Profits**
- Numbers denote **Sales**

		2015		2015		2015	
Month of..	Category	% Difference in ..	Sales	% Difference in ..	Sales	% Difference in ..	Sales
febbraio	Technology	27,19%	71.951	27,19%	71.951	27,19%	71.951
marzo	Furniture	37,33%	89.705	37,33%	89.705	37,33%	89.705
	Office Supplies	25,11%	77.576	25,11%	77.576	25,11%	77.576
	Technology	34,46%	95.819	34,46%	95.819	34,46%	95.819
aprile	Furniture	29,24%	70.551	29,24%	70.551	29,24%	70.551
	Office Supplies	45,92%	81.372	45,92%	81.372	45,92%	81.372
	Technology	34,65%	90.849	34,65%	90.849	34,65%	90.849
maggio	Furniture	32,19%	98.312	32,19%	98.312	32,19%	98.312
	Office Supplies	31,06%	97.975	31,06%	97.975	31,06%	97.975
	Technology	-17,29%	92.114	-17,29%	92.114	-17,29%	92.114
giugno	Furniture	18,11%	136.123	18,11%	136.123	18,11%	136.123
	Office Supplies	7,94%	120.340	7,94%	120.340	7,94%	120.340
	Technology	-14,39%	145.351	-14,39%	145.351	-14,39%	145.351
luglio	Furniture	14,60%	82.344	14,60%	82.344	14,60%	82.344
	Office Supplies	9,50%	76.971	9,50%	76.971	9,50%	76.971
	Technology	13,22%	99.390	13,22%	99.390	13,22%	99.390
agosto	Furniture	12,46%	126.284	12,46%	126.284	12,46%	126.284
	Office Supplies	66,86%	155.431	66,86%	155.431	66,86%	155.431
	Technology	44,50%	174.905	44,50%	174.905	44,50%	174.905
settembre	Furniture	37,65%	175.777	37,65%	175.777	37,65%	175.777
	Office Supplies	21,33%	134.387	21,33%	134.387	21,33%	134.387
	Technology	23,77%	170.994	23,77%	170.994	23,77%	170.994
ottobre	Furniture	46,33%	130.701	46,33%	130.701	46,33%	130.701
	Office Supplies	49,59%	115.771	49,59%	115.771	49,59%	115.771
	Technology	39,15%	176.295	39,15%	176.295	39,15%	176.295
novembre	Furniture	37,50%	168.849	37,50%	168.849	37,50%	168.849
	Office Supplies	47,97%	163.851	47,97%	163.851	47,97%	163.851
	Technology	58,47%	222.579	58,47%	222.579	58,47%	222.579
dicembre	Furniture	19,95%	171.768	19,95%	171.768	19,95%	171.768
	Office Supplies	17,47%	150.279	17,47%	150.279	17,47%	150.279
	Technology	34,82%	181.097	34,82%	181.097	34,82%	181.097

Furniture

Office supplies

Technology

The Show me tool



Know what you want, don't know how to do it

Now that we have explored all the data about profits and we have noticed that furniture profits are apparently bad during fall, we can start to make hypotheses about the reason why this happened.

For example, we may wonder *is this happening across all stores?*. We can therefore analyze this phenomenon from many perspectives, one of which is regionality.

→ How can we do that? (hint: 🌐)



Know what you want, don't know how to do it

Now that we have explored all the data about profits and we have noticed that furniture profits are apparently bad during fall, we can start to make hypotheses about the reason why this happened.

For example, we may wonder *is this happening across all stores?*. We can therefore analyze this phenomenon from many perspectives, one of which is regionality.

→ How can we do that? (hint: 🌐)

Feel lost? I feel you 😞


The Show Me tool

TP provides you with a one-click option to identify a proper chart type for your data. It comes on handy when you know what you want to do but you don't know how to do it.

The **Show Me** on the rightmost part of the screen contains a list of common chart types that can help you start your analysis.

💡 The chart suggestions in Show Me are not necessarily the best ones, still they represent a great starting point


Show Me



Select or drag data

Use the Shift or Ctrl key to select multiple fields

Show Me



For symbol maps try

1 geo 🌐 **Dimension**

0 or more **Dimensions**

0 to 2 **Measures**

May use spatial measure in place of geo dimension



The Show Me tool

Which dimensions and measures do we need in order to visualize sales regionality? 🤔



The Show Me tool

Which dimensions and measures do we need in order to visualize sales regionalty? 🤔

- Sales;
- Country.

Hold the **Ctrl** button on your keyboard and select the two data fields in the Data Pane.

You will see that the Show Me tab is populated with chart types to choose among.
We will pick **symbol maps** to start off.

Pages

iii Columns

Longitude (generate..)

Rows

Latitude (generated)

Filters

Marks

Automatic

Color

Size

Label

Detail

Tooltip

Country

SUM(Sales)





Symbol maps

Symbol maps are fully customizable; we will perform the following operations:

- Refine the visualization with additional dimensions;
- Adjust dot size;
- Adjust transparency;
- Adjust borders;
- Change color palette.



Symbol maps

Before we start, have a look at the Rows/Columns shelves.

Notice that neither the **Longitude** nor the **Latitude** measures are present in the dataset. TP automatically creates them based on:

- Measures/dimensions you select;
- Type of chart you choose.

Columns	Longitude (generate..)
Rows	Latitude (generated)



Symbol maps

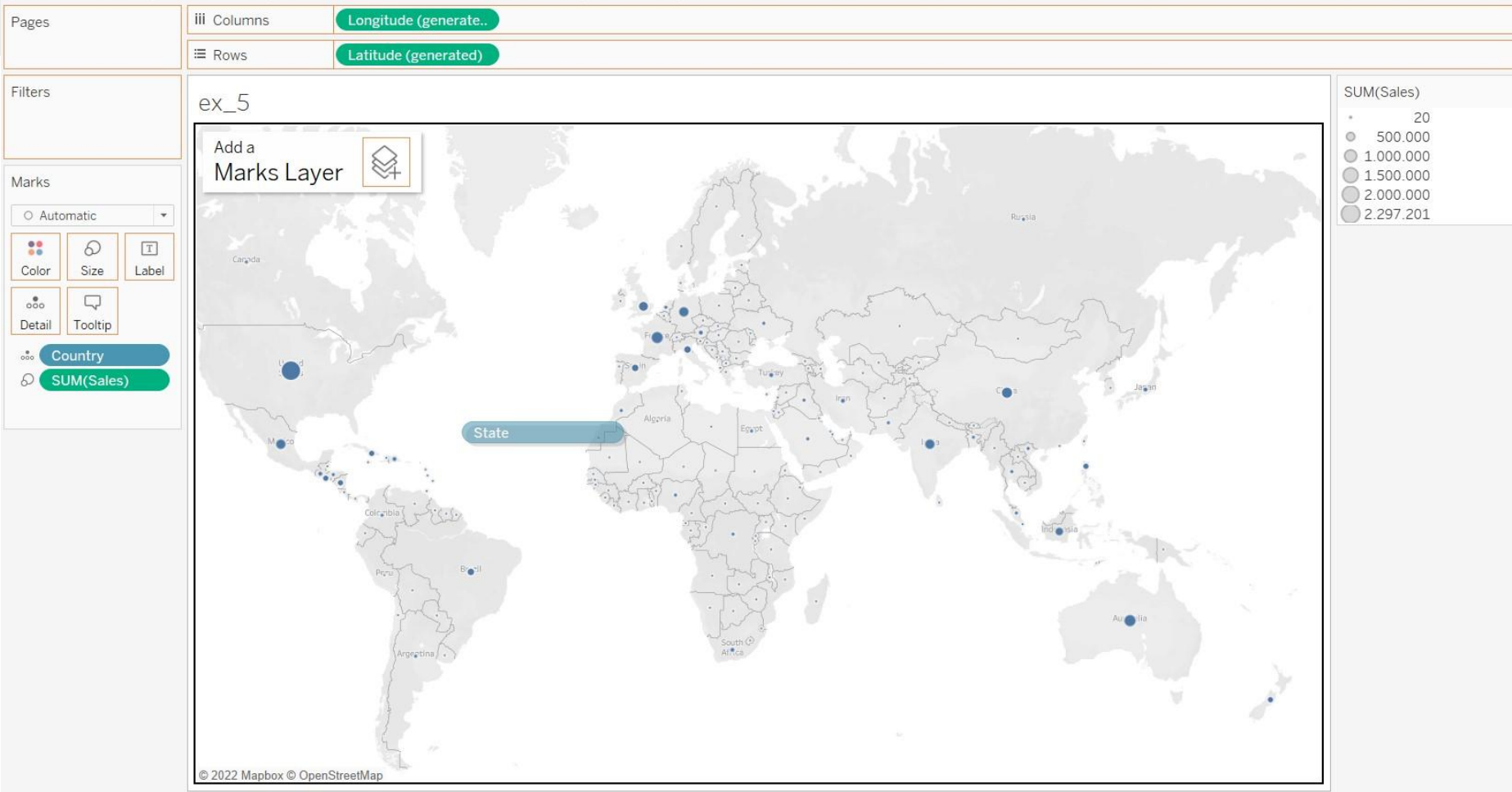
Refine the visualization with additional dimensions:

What does the symbol map show? What is the chart representing?

- It shows **Sales** in each country over a global map;
- The size of the dots represents the **total amount of sales**, bigger dots simply mean higher sales.

We know that we have much more precise information on the origin of sales than the **Country**. For example, we know the **State** and the **City** in which they were made.

Let's start with the **State** data field; drag and drop in onto the canvas!

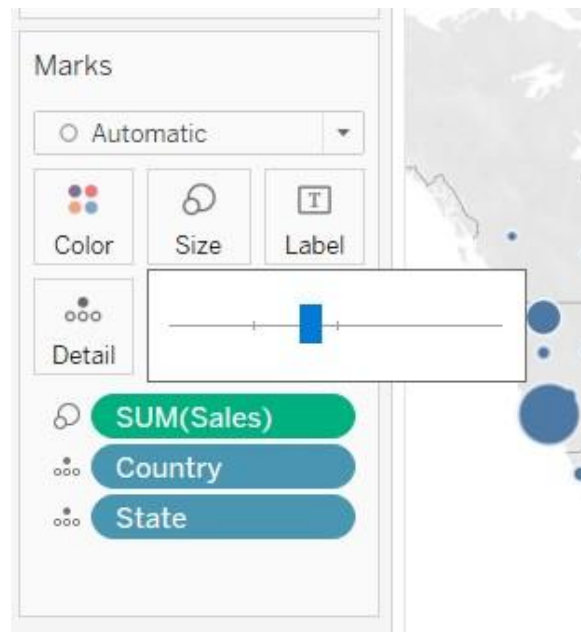


Symbol maps

Adjust dot size:

Increasing the size is useful when you want to display quantities that are really small in a dataset with huge variance in data or datasets in which the highest and the lowest values belong to different orders of magnitude.

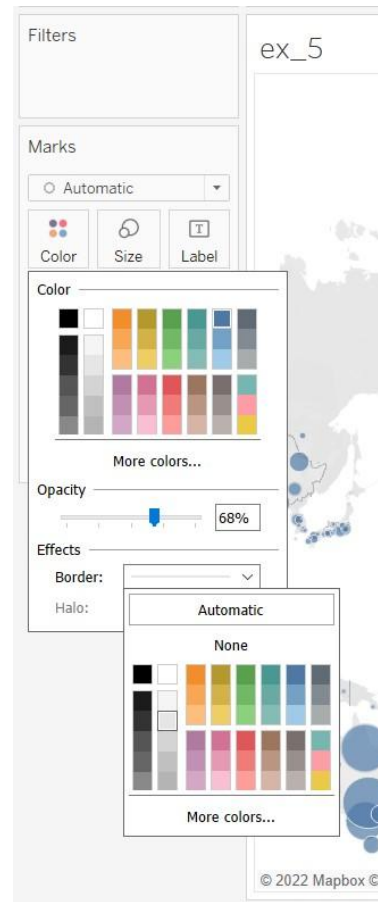
To increase the dot size, head over to the **Size** shelf in the Marks pane and use the slider to set the proper size for your dots.



Symbol maps

Adjust transparency, add borders:

Move to the **Color** shelf in the Marks Pane and adjust dot opacity (or transparency) and add some border to the dots so that they stand out better in the overall visualization.





Symbol maps

Change color palette:

Now, let's bring back the **Profits** measure.

How can we do that?



Symbol maps

Change color palette:

Now, let's bring back the **Profits** measure.

How can we do that?

Similar to what we did earlier, we can use color. In this case:

- The color will denote the sum of **Profits** in each State;
- The size of the dot will represent the total **Sales** in each State.

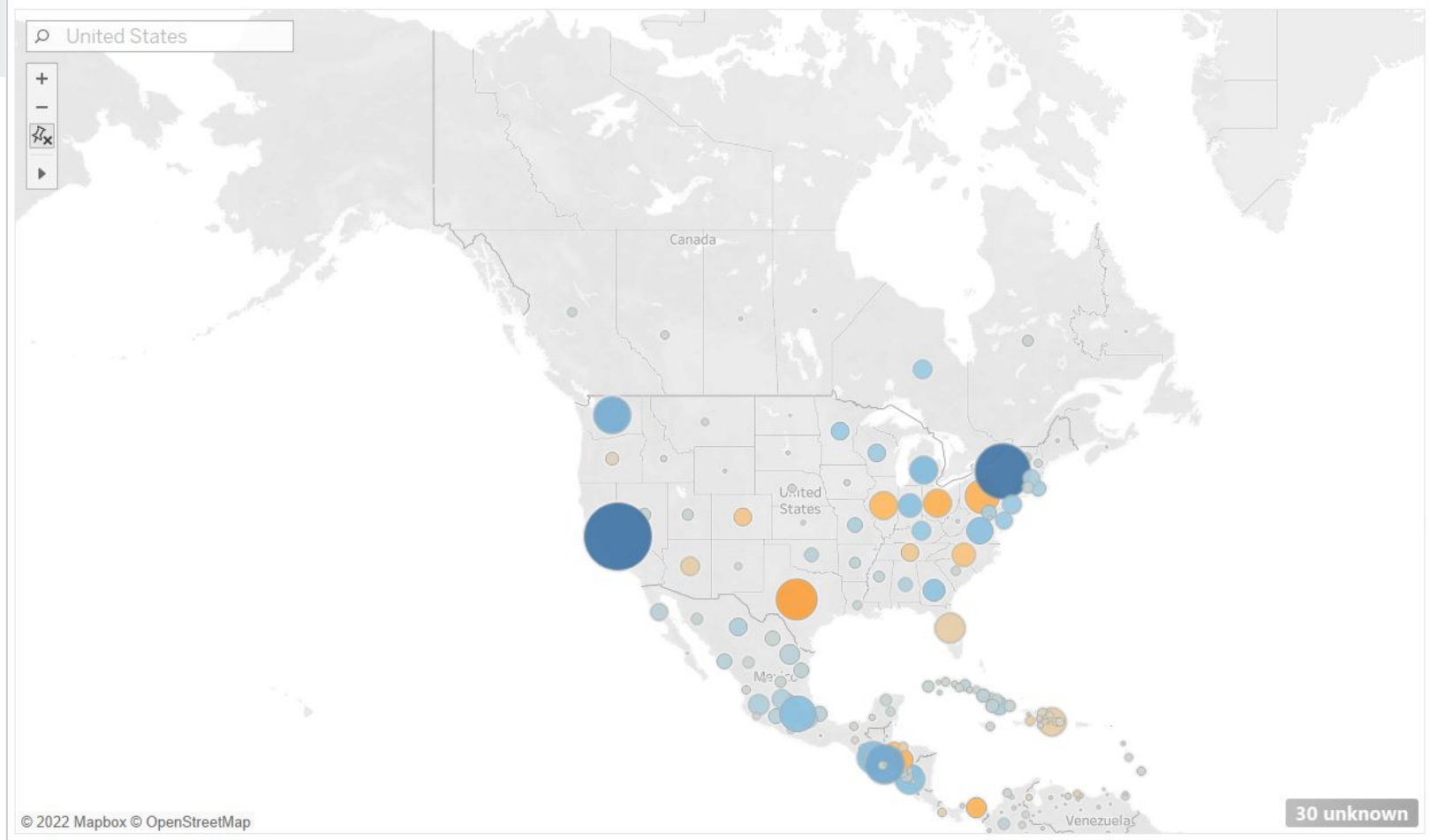
Let's drag and drop the **Profit** field onto the **Color** shelf in the Marks Pane.

Custom territories

Maps on Tableau have some tools that allow you to interact with them during data analysis.

The **Search tool**, for example, allows you to perform geographic search, by simply typing the name of the State or city that you want to look for (whether they are present in the dataset or not). TP will zoom in to highlight the area you searched for.





💡 To zoom out click on the pin (📌) followed by an ✖ on the toolbar that floats over the map in the canvas



Custom territories

Now imagine that we are a big company and we have just witnessed a dip in sales in July; we may want to investigate the reasons behind this dip in sales and we have two hypotheses:

- The fall in sales is due to our actions as a company;
- The fall in sales is due to seasonality.

We know from previous analyses that seasonality is a factor that impacts on our sales and profits.

How can we use the symbol map to test whether there is a seasonality effect in sales?

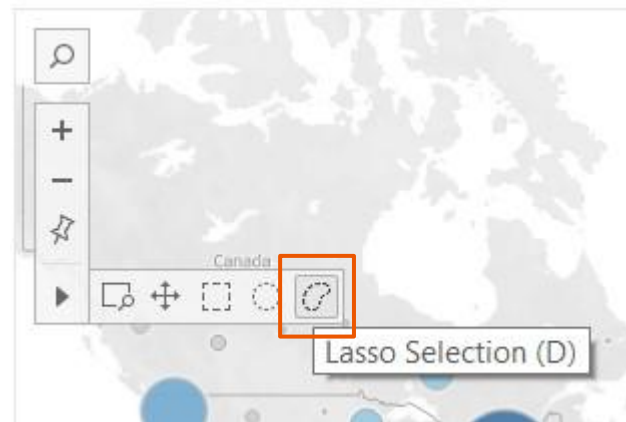
Custom territories

We might want to divide the globe, thus the data, by hemispheres, but we do not have this in our dataset.


We can use the **Lasso Selection tool** to select data directly on the map and create a new group of data. It will be a rough division of data, but it can give you useful insights on your data.

Remove everything from the Marks pane except for the **Country** dimension to make the view clearer.

💡 If you are familiar with Photoshop, the lasso tool works exactly the same




Custom territories

Drag the Lasso tool over the southern region of the map and create a new group of data by clicking on the paper clip  icon on the tooltip.





Custom territories

Drag the Lasso tool over the southern region of the map and create a new group of data by clicking on the paper clip  icon on the tooltip.

A new data field (**Country (group)**) will appear in the Data pane.

The new data field is automatically added to the **Color** shelf in the Marks pane.

Filters

ex_6

Marks

☐ Automatic

Color

9

Size

T

Label

Detail

Tooltip



Country

Country (group)

Country (group)

■ Angola, Argentina, Au...

■ Other

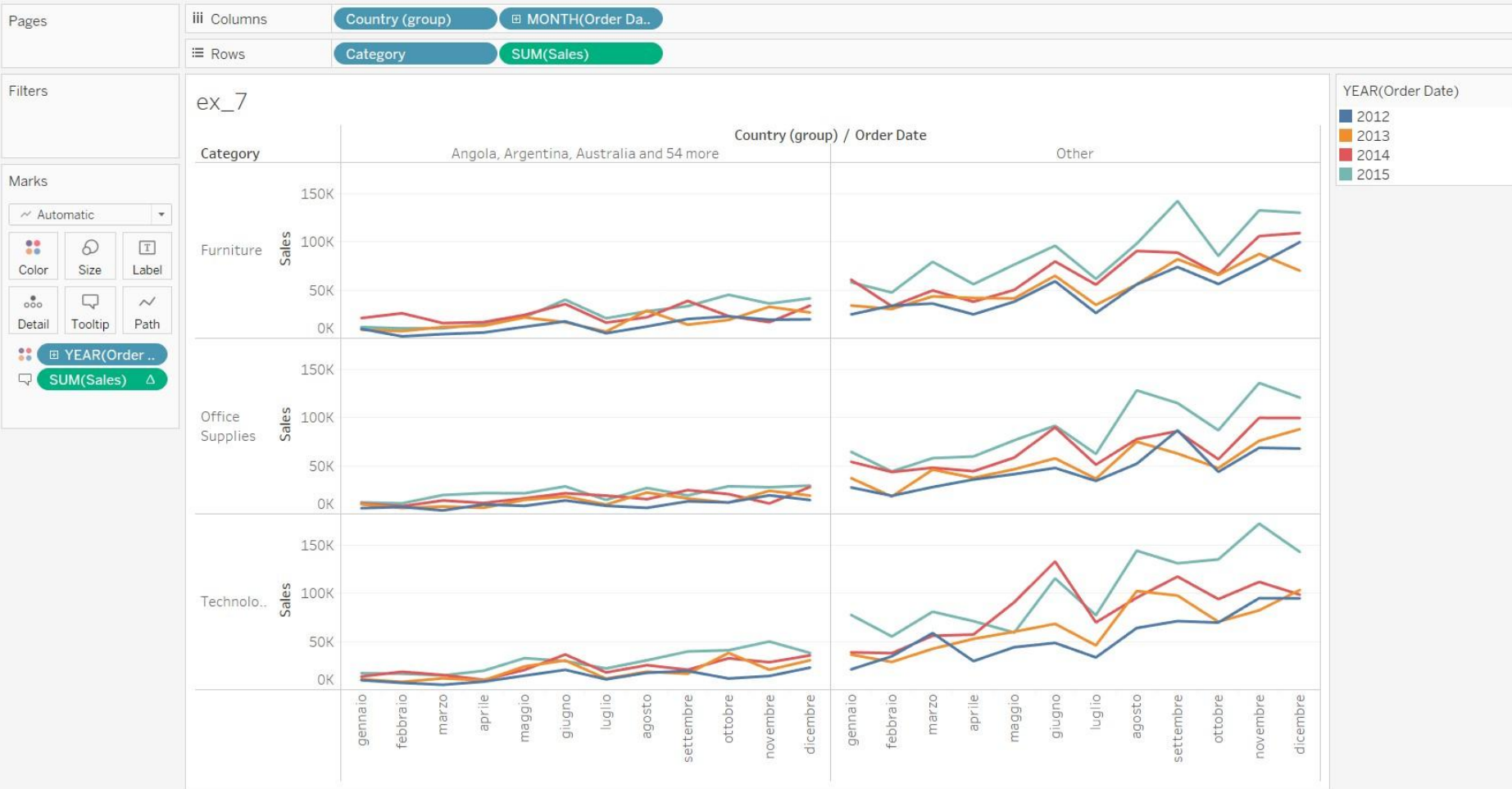
© 2022 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



Working with filters

We have just isolated data about **Sales** and **Profits** in the southern hemisphere, we can compare the sales seasonality chart we have done before to an equivalent chart with our new data.

Let's duplicate the sales seasonality chart sheet and drag and drop the **Country (group)** data field onto the columns shelf (before **MONTH(Order date)**)





Working with filters

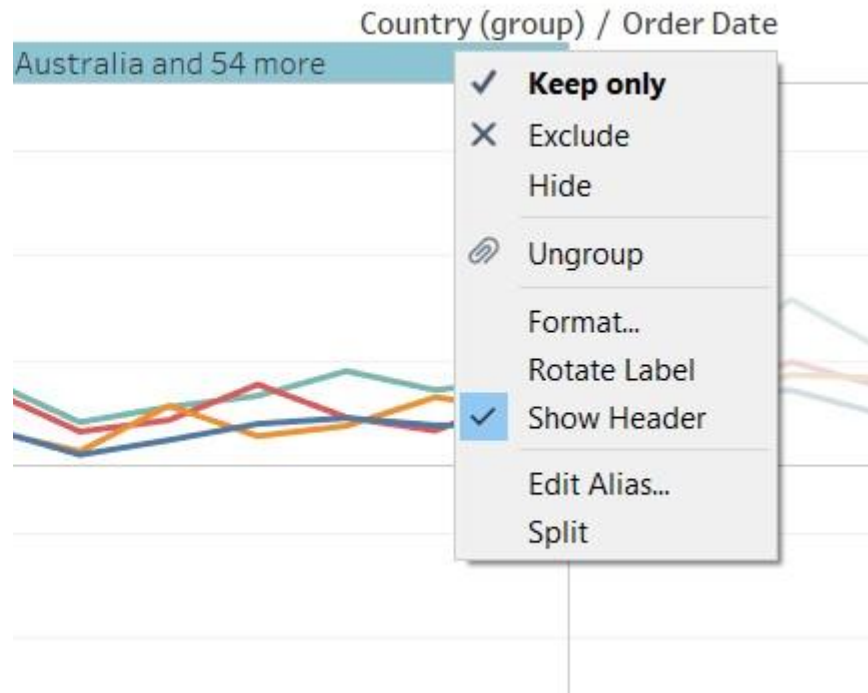
What can we conclude about the seasonality effect from the chart we just created? Is the sales seasonality hypothesis true?

Working with filters

What can we conclude about the seasonality effect from the chart we just created? Is the sales seasonality hypothesis true?

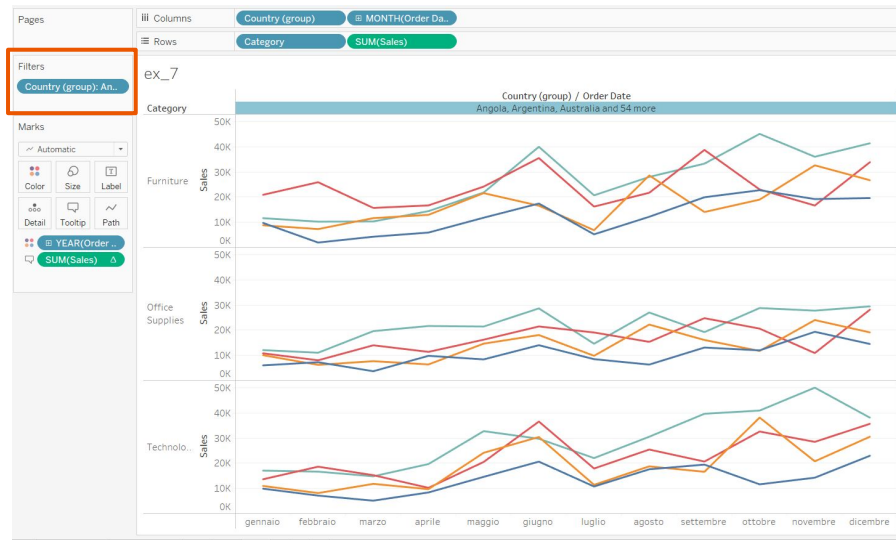
Actually we don't know yet ...

If we want to see how sales go only in the southern hemisphere, we can right click on the new group column title, and select **Keep only** from the dropdown menu.



Working with filters

Notice that when you choose to **Keep only** one dimension/measure on either Row or Column shelves, the dimension on which you operate (which is **Country (group)** in this case) appears on the **Filters** shelf above the Mark pane.





Working with filters

What can we conclude about the seasonality effect from the chart we just created? Is the sales seasonality hypothesis true?

Actually, *no*, the sales seasonality effect doesn't seem to hold in this case.

Why?

Pages

Columns

Country (group)

MONTH(Order Da..

Rows

Category

SUM(Sales)

Filters

Country (group): An..

Marks

Automatic

Color

Size

Label

Detail

Tooltip

Path

YEAR(Order ..

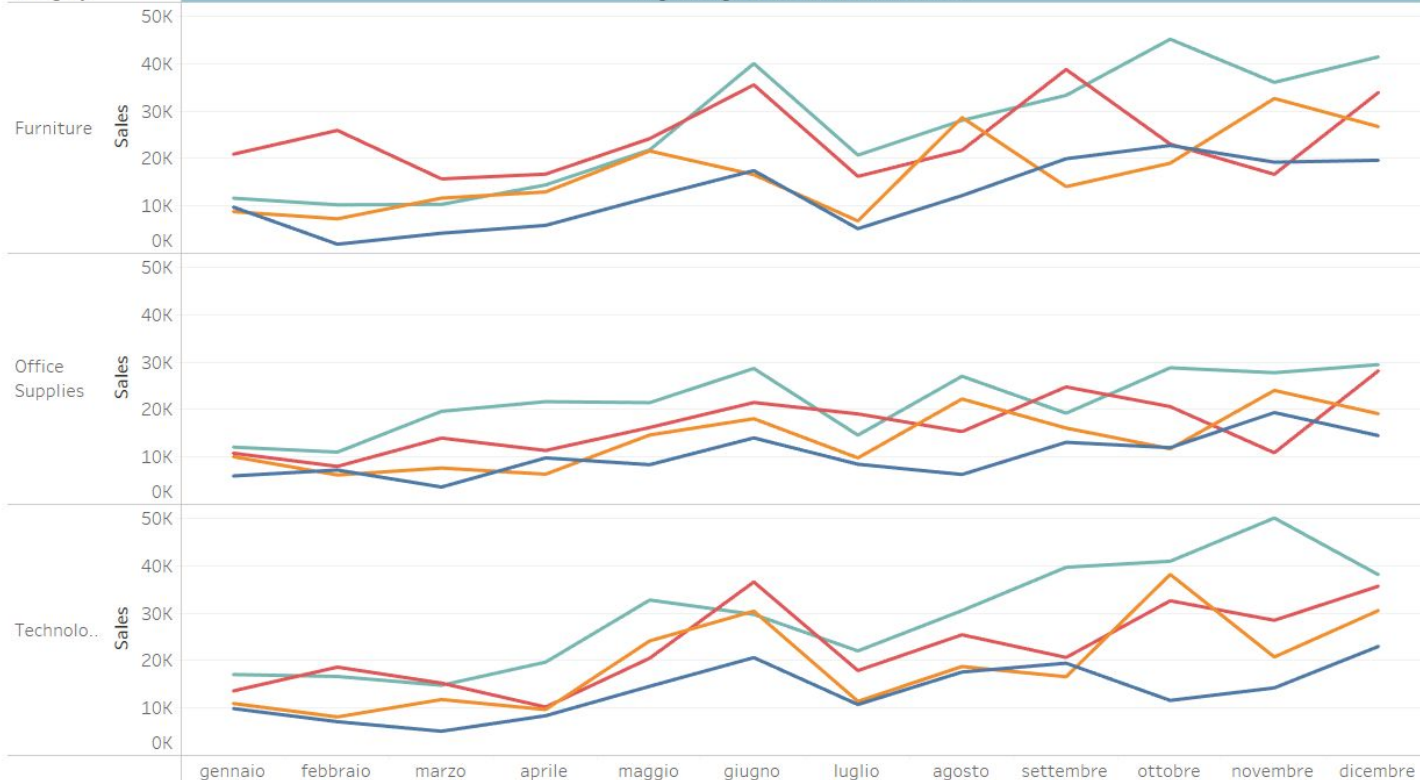
SUM(Sales)

ex_7

Category

Country (group) / Order Date

Angola, Argentina, Australia and 54 more





Working with filters

Now, remember the initial hypotheses in our analysis?

- The fall in sales is due to our actions as a company;
- ~~→ The fall in sales is due to seasonality.~~

Also, we had concluded that *Furniture* was the worst performing category in terms of profits.

Now, we want to see how *Furniture* sales and profits go over the entire globe on the symbol map we created before.

How can we do that? (hint: look at the slide title)

Working with filters

We need to:

- Duplicate the symbol map without hemisphere subdivision;
- Add **Category** to the **Filters** shelf;
- Select *Furniture* in the popup window.

💡 You can play around with all the Filter options in this window

(generated)

Filter [Category]

General Wildcard Condition Top

☒ Select from list ☐ Custom value list ☐ Use all

Enter search text

- ☒ Furniture
- ☐ Office Supplies
- ☐ Technology

All None ☐ Exclude

Summary

Field: [Category]
Selection: Selected 1 of 3 values
Wildcard: All
Condition: None
Limit: None

Reset OK Cancel Apply

Filters

Category: Furniture

Marks

Automatic



Color



Size



Label



Detail



Tooltip



SUM(Profit)



SUM(Sales)

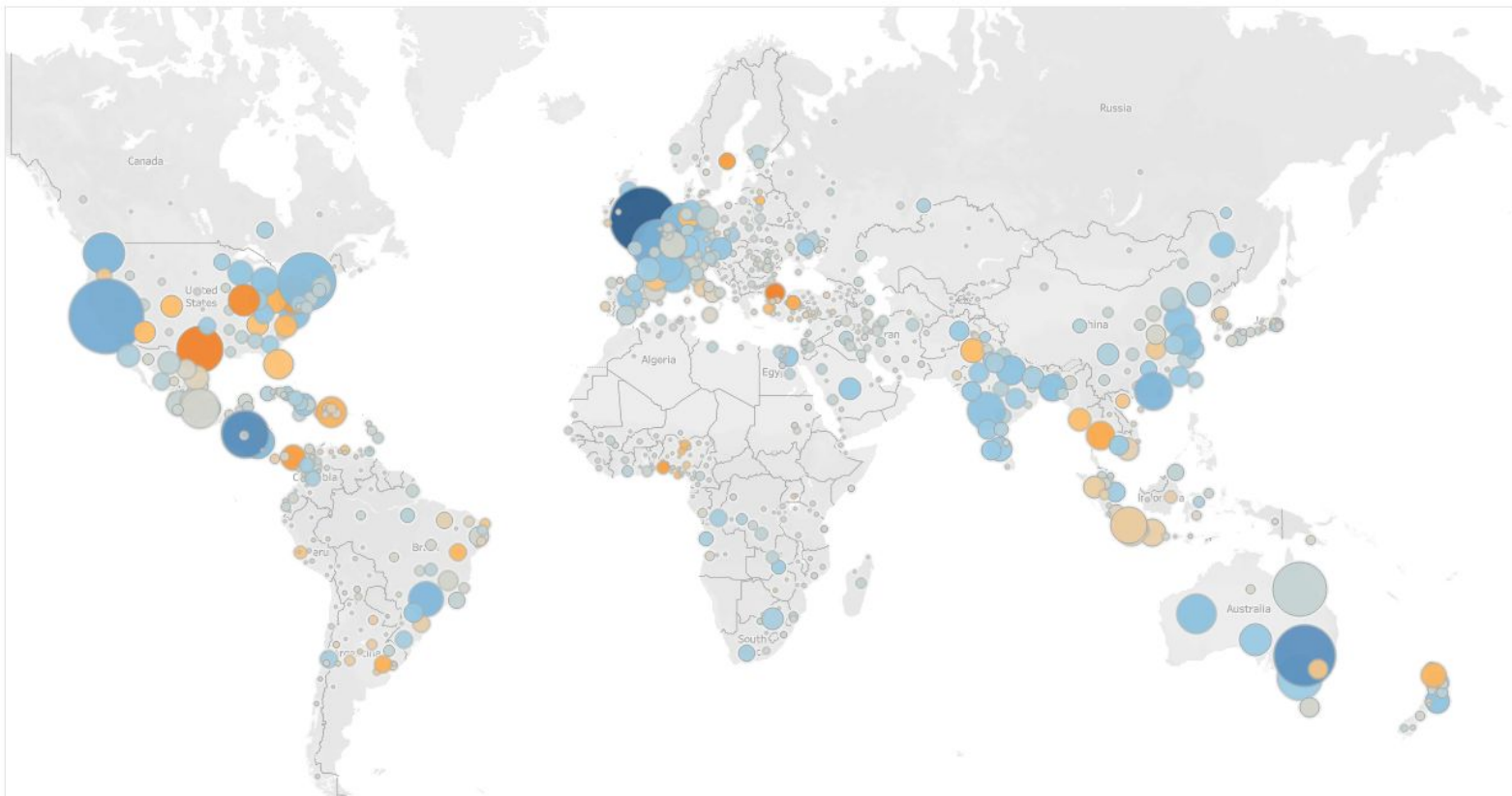


Country



State

ex_8





Working with filters

The resulting chart is not very different from the previous; you'll notice that:

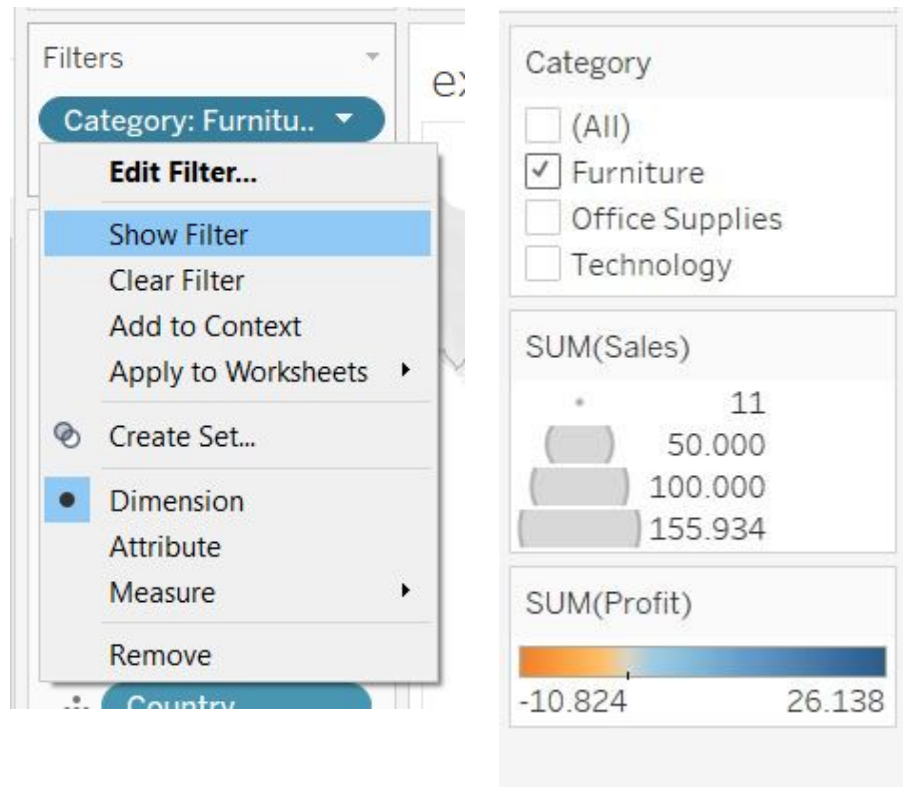
- The colors of the dots have slightly changed to adapt to the *Furniture* **profits**;
- The size of the dots has slightly changed to adapt to the *Furniture* **sales**.

💡 Notice that if you add continuous numerical measures (e.g. **Sales**) to the Filters pane, you will also be able to dynamically select the range of data to display

Working with filters

Filters in TP are not static; in fact, you can manipulate your filters by simply **right clicking** onto the **Category: Furniture** pill in the **Filters** pane and select **Show Filter**.

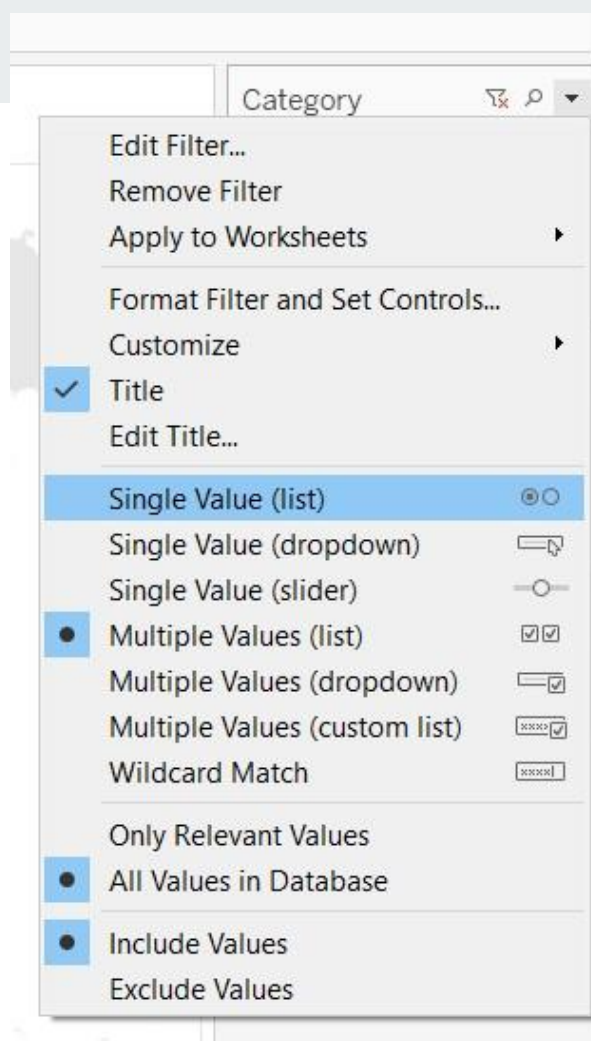
A new pane will appear on the right of your canvas, showing the dynamic **Category** filter.



Working with filters

You can edit the type of filter to show; the default setting is **Multiple Values (list)**, which allows you to choose to display either a single category at a time or a combination of categories together.

Change the filter type to **Single Value (list)**, which enables you to either display one category at a time or all the categories aggregated.





15 minute break

Answer the Wooclap when you come back:




[Wooclap here!](#)

Up next:

- 10 minutes to answer the Wooclap
- Lessons learned and recap
- 15-minute Q&A at the end of the lesson

Play around with what we've seen today with different data sources (or start working on your projects)

Additional free data sources are available  [here](#)

Recap and lessons learned



Recap

- Working with crosstabs:
 - ◆ Table formatting;
 - ◆ Dynamic highlighting.
- Show me tool;
- Symbol maps:
 - ◆ Customization;
 - ◆ Data grouping
 - ◆ Filtering.



Takeaway

Link to the solution workbook for the lesson:  TBD