Case study six: data joining & blending using different data sources

Dataset description: Sales in retail and e-commerce domains

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Names of the datasets: sample superstore sales and coffee chain.mdb

Source: Tableau

Scenario: As a data analyst you work with data from different sources. In this case study identify the common fields in the datasheets or tables to join them. We will use joining and blending methods to connect datasets and analyze data.

Information reference:

SQL Joins

https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_join.asp

- Load coffee chain (MS Access database) and sample superstore (Excel data file)
- 2. Within the coffee chain database, how would you connect different data tables?
- 3. Identify the primary keys which could be used for joining data tables?
- 4. Create a data blend between **sample superstore** and **coffee chain** database
- 5. Explain the revenue trends from **coffee chain** and **sample superstore** datasets and write down insights

Case study seven: creating dual axis charts and performing data blending

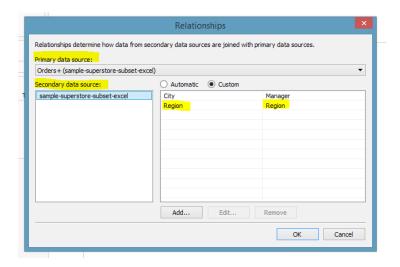
Dataset description: Amazing market EU

Data Source: superdatascience

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Scenario: Perform exploratory analysis to derive insights on the target revenues and the actual revenues generated by a store. The data comes from different worksheets hence level of detailed information which exists under each variable is different. We will use data blending and data joining methods for connecting various data sheets.

- 6. First create an inner join to connect data sheets "list of orders" and "orders break down" in the **Amazing Market EU** dataset
- 7. Secondly create a data blend between data sheets "list of orders", "orders break down" and "sales targets"
- 8. You can use the edit relationships option in tableau to map dimensions in the two data sheets



- 9. What is the reason to blend dimensions with data sheet "sales targets"?
- 10. Create a bar graph with year wise revenues for different category of products
- 11. Now integrate target revenue measure into a dual axis chart
- 12. **Advanced concept**: create a calculated field, name it as "difference in revenue" for calculating the difference in actual revenues obtained and revenue targets
- 13. Use the newly calculated "difference in revenue" measure, try to see if the sales targets have been met for each product category
- 14. Prepare a summary of your observations

Hint how the final visualization of part six should look like

