Team Detail: Team ID: LTVIP2025TMID52658

Team Leader :chikkala durga malleswari (durgamalleswarichikkala68@gmail.com) SBAP0052658



Team Members:

Sidda Lakshmi tejaswi(<u>tejaswisidda999@gmail.com</u>) SBAP0052662



Ulusu naga varalakshmi (ulusunagavaralakshmi@gmail.com) SBAP0052660



Gella Sravani (<u>sravanigella19@gmail.com</u>) SBAP0052656



ToyCraft Tales: Tableau's Vision Into Toy Manufacturer Data

Category: Data Analytics with Tableau

skills Required:Tableau

ToyCraft Tales: Tableau's Vision into Toy Manufacturer Data

In the toy industry—where demand can be seasonal and quality is critical—Tableau enables quick and clear analysis of every stage in the manufacturing process. From factory output to market feedback, Tableau helps ensure toys are made efficiently and reach the right customers at the right time.

1. Real-Time Data Visualization

Instantly see production status, sales performance, and inventory levels through dynamic dashboards.

2. Setter Decision-Making

Helps managers identify issues quickly (e.g., defects, delays) and act based on data, not guesswork.

3. Improved Supply Chain Efficiency

Tracks supplier performance, lead times, and raw material availability to avoid production bottlenecks.

4. Sales & Demand Forecasting

Analyzes seasonal trends and customer preferences to plan production and marketing effectively.

5. Quality Control Monitoring

Visualizes defect rates, product testing results, and compliance metrics to maintain high standards.

6. Cross-Department Collaboration

Teams in production, sales, and logistics can access the same dashboards for unified decision-making.

7. Mobile Accessibility

Dashboards can be viewed on tablets and phones, allowing on-the-go insights for managers.

8. Tableau can integrate with machine learning tools to predict demand and maintenance need

Tableau toy craft refers to a project showcasing eco-friendly wooden toys from Andhra Pradesh's Etikoppaka village. The craft, known as Etikoppaka Bommalu, features vibrant, intricately designed toys made from natural materials like wood from the Ankudu tree and non-toxic dyes derived from plants.

- 1.Eco-friendly: Made from natural materials, ensuring sustainability and non-toxicity Traditional Craftsmanship: Utilizes a 400-year-old lacquer-turning technique for a lustrous finish
- Cultural Significance: Depicts mythological characters, animals, and musical instruments, reflecting India's rich cultural heritage

- •Unique Designs: Inspired by nature, with motifs like flowers, animals, and geometric patterns
- Recognition and Significance:
- Geographical Indication (GI) Tag: Received in 2017, ensuring authenticity and preserving cultural significance
- International Recognition: Admired by collectors and eco-conscious enthusiasts worldwide
- •Promotion: Featured in Andhra Pradesh's tableau during India's Republic Day celebrations, promoting eco-friendly crafts and local industries ^{1 2}

Tableau empowers toy manufacturers to make smarter, faster decisions by turning complex data into clear, actionable insights. From tracking production and quality to forecasting demand and managing inventory, Tableau helps improve efficiency, reduce costs, and deliver better products to market. By using data visually and effectively, toy companies can stay competitive and responsive in a fast-changing industry.

Toycraft, in this context, likely refers to the Etikoppaka wooden toys from Andhra Pradesh, India, which were featured in a tableau at the Republic Day parade. The tableau showcased the traditional craft of making these toys, which are known for their vibrant colors and intricate designs. The related story is about the cultural significance of these toys and the artisans who create them, highlighting their role in preserving Andhra Pradesh's heritage.

Here's a more detailed explanation:

Etikoppaka Toys:

These are handcrafted wooden toys made in the village of Etikoppaka, located near Visakhapatnam.

Toycraft Tableau:

The tableau at the Republic Day parade was a visual representation of the Etikoppaka toy-making tradition, featuring Lord Venkateswara and other elements like Haridasu and Bommala Koluvu.

Cultural Significance:

The toys are a living testament to Andhra Pradesh's cultural heritage, known for their vibrant colors derived from natural dyes and their intricate designs that harken back to ancient civilizations.

Artisans' Role:

Many families in Etikoppaka have been making these toys for generations, using techniques passed down through families. The toys are crafted from Ankudu tree wood and colored with natural dyes.

Republic Day Feature:

The tableau's participation in the Republic Day parade brought national and international recognition to the craft and its artisans.

GI Tag:

The Etikoppaka toys were also recognized with a Geographical Indication (GI) tag in 2017, further solidifying their authenticity and cultural significance.

The term "Toy Village" refers to places known for traditional toy-making, particularly wooden toys. Channapatna in Karnataka and Kondapalli in Andhra Pradesh are famous examples of such villages. These villages have a rich history of crafting toys using indigenous techniques and materials, often involving lacquering and wood carving.

Traditional Toy Making:

The process of crafting toys, including wood selection, shaping, lacquering, and painting. Artisans and Craftsmanship:

The skills and knowledge passed down through generations, often involving family-based workshops.

Materials and Techniques:

The use of local wood (like Wrightia tinctoria in Channapatna), natural dyes, and lacquering techniques.

Cultural Significance:

The role of toys in storytelling, religious traditions, and local customs. Economic Importance:

The contribution of toy-making to local livelihoods and the economy.

Challenges and Threats:

The impact of mass-produced plastic toys, economic pressures, and the need for preservation and support.

Preservation Efforts:

Initiatives to promote and protect traditional toy-making, including GI (Geographical Indication) tags and support for artisans.

Modern Interpretations:

How traditional crafts are being adapted to contemporary designs and markets.

Tourism and Souvenirs:

The role of toy villages as tourist destinations and sources of unique handicrafts.







Pie charts are used to visually represent data as slices of a circle, where each slice's size corresponds to its proportion of the whole. In the context of piecraft manufacturing, pie charts could be used to display various aspects of the business, such as the percentage of revenue from different products, the distribution of manufacturing costs, or the proportion of different materials used.

Here's how pie charts could be applied in piecraft manufacturing:

- 1. Product Sales Distribution: A pie chart could show the percentage of total revenue generated by each type of pie (e.g., apple pie, cherry pie, pecan pie). This helps identify which pies are the most popular and profitable.
- 2. Cost Breakdown: A pie chart can illustrate the proportion of total manufacturing costs attributed to different categories, such as ingredients, labor, packaging, and utilities. This helps pinpoint areas where cost reduction efforts may be most effective.
- 3. Material Usage: A pie chart can visualize the percentage of different ingredients or materials used in pie production (e.g., flour, sugar, butter, fruit). This can be useful for inventory management and sourcing decisions.
- 4. Production Efficiency: A pie chart could show the percentage of time spent on different production activities (e.g., mixing, baking, cooling, packaging). This can help identify bottlenecks and improve overall production efficiency.
- 5. Sales by Region: A pie chart can display the distribution of pie sales across different geographic locations, helping to understand regional demand patterns.
- 6. Ingredient Sourcing: A pie chart could illustrate the percentage of ingredients sourced from different suppliers. This is useful for ensuring supply chain diversity and managing potential risks.

Steps to Create a Pie Chart:

1. Gather Data:

Collect the relevant data for the aspect of the business you want to visualize (e.g., sales figures, cost breakdowns, material quantities).

2. Calculate Percentages:

Determine the percentage of each category by dividing its value by the total value and multiplying by 100.

3. Calculate Degrees:

Convert percentages into degrees by multiplying each percentage by 360 (since a circle has 360 degrees).

4. Draw the Circle:

Use a compass to draw a circle.

5. Divide into Sectors:

Use a protractor to divide the circle into sectors based on the calculated degrees.

6. Label and Color:

Label each sector with its category and corresponding percentage, and assign a distinct color to each sector for clarity.

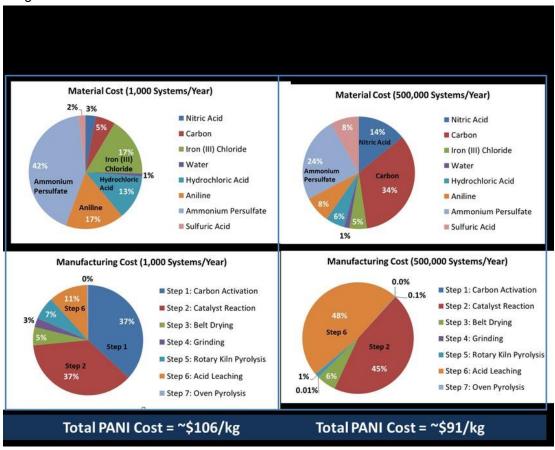
Example:

Let's say a piecraft company sells three types of pies: Apple, Cherry, and Blueberry. The total sales for a month are \$10,000. Apple Pie sales: \$4,000 (40%), Cherry Pie sales: \$3,000 (30%), and Blueberry Pie sales: \$3,000 (30%).

A pie chart would visually represent these figures, showing the Apple pie slice taking up 40% of the circle, while Cherry and Blueberry each take up 30%.

Al responses may include mistakes. Learn more





Performance testing of toy crafts involves evaluating the durability, functionality, and safety of the toys to ensure they meet established standards and are suitable for their intended use. This includes assessing aspects like strength, impact resistance, and potential hazards like sharp edges or small parts.

Here's a breakdown of common performance tests for toys:

1. Mechanical/Physical Testing:

Impact Testing:

Simulates drops and impacts to assess the toy's ability to withstand falls and prevent breakage, sharp edges, or loose parts.

Drop/Impact Testing:

Evaluates the durability and safety of toys by simulating drops from a specific height onto various surfaces.

Compression Testing:

Assesses the toy's resistance to being crushed or deformed under pressure.

Torque Testing:

Measures the resistance of the toy's components to twisting or rotational forces, ensuring they don't easily break or detach.

Tensile Testing:

Evaluates the strength of the toy's materials and connections by pulling them apart.

Fatigue Testing:

Determines how well the toy withstands repeated stress and strain over time.

Sharp Point and Edge Testing:

Checks for sharp points or edges on the toy that could injure a child.

Small Parts Testing:

Ensures that small parts on the toy cannot be easily detached and pose a choking hazard.

2. Safety Testing:

Flammability Testing: Assesses the toy's flammability and burning rate to minimize fire hazards.

Chemical Testing: Checks for the presence of harmful chemicals like lead and other heavy metals in the toy's materials.

Toxicity Testing: Ensures that the materials used in the toy are non-toxic and safe for children.

3. Functional Testing:

Functionality Assessment: Verifies that the toy performs as intended and that all its features work correctly.

Ease of Use: Evaluates how easily a child can operate and interact with the toy.

Engagement: Assesses the toy's appeal and ability to hold a child's attention.

4. Other Considerations:

Packaging and Labeling: Ensuring packaging is clear, accurate, and meets legal requirements.

Age Appropriateness: Confirming the toy is suitable for the intended age group. Durability and Reliability: Assessing the toy's ability to withstand normal use and play.

By conducting these tests, toy manufacturers can identify potential safety issues, improve product quality, and ensure that toys are fun, engaging, and safe for children

Toy graphs can help children develop early math skills like counting, sorting, and representing data with pictures or symbols. They can also enhance focus, fine motor skills, and spatial awareness through activities like drawing on a graph or sorting objects. Furthermore, using toys to create graphs can make learning more engaging and fun, promoting a deeper understanding of mathematical concepts.

Here's a more detailed look at the benefits:

Developing Math Skills:

Counting and Sorting:

Toys like blocks, beads, or even everyday objects can be used to create simple graphs, allowing children to count and sort items based on different criteria.

Early Number Sense:

Creating graphs with toys can introduce concepts like quantity, comparison (more/less), and basic addition and subtraction.

Data Representation:

Children can learn to represent data visually, understanding how to use symbols or pictures to show quantities and relationships.

Enhancing Cognitive and Motor Skills:

Focus and Concentration:

Working with toys to create graphs can improve a child's ability to focus and concentrate on a task.

Fine Motor Skills:

Drawing, manipulating small objects, and placing them on a graph helps develop fine motor skills.

Spatial Awareness:

Understanding the relationship between objects on a graph and their position in space can enhance spatial reasoning.

Making Learning Fun and Engaging:

Playful Learning:

Using toys to learn about graphs makes the process more enjoyable and less intimidating for young children.

Active Engagement:

Toy-based activities encourage children to be actively involved in the learning process, rather than passively receiving information.

Real-World Connections:

Graphing with toys can help children see how math is used in everyday situations, making it more relevant and meaningful.

Examples of Toy-Based Graph Activities:

Sorting toys by color:

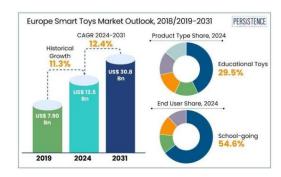
Children can sort blocks, beads, or toy cars by color and then create a bar graph to show how many of each color they have.

Creating a picture graph:

Children can use stickers or drawings to represent different types of food, animals, or objects, creating a picture graph to display their collection.

Using building blocks to represent data:

Children can use blocks to create towers of different heights to represent the number of books read, the number of siblings, or other data points.



In toy craft manufacturing, calculation fields are used for various purposes, including cost analysis, production tracking, and quality control. These fields help in determining the cost of materials, labor, and overhead, as well as tracking production efficiency and identifying defective items.

Here's a breakdown of common calculation fields:

1. Cost Calculation:

Raw Material Costs:

Calculating the cost of wood, plastic, fabric, or other materials used in production. This involves considering factors like material type, quantity, and supplier costs.

Direct Labor Costs:

Calculating the cost of labor directly involved in the manufacturing process, including wages and benefits for machine operators, assemblers, and other production staff.

Indirect Labor Costs:

Calculating the cost of labor not directly involved in production, such as supervisors, quality control personnel, and maintenance staff.

Overhead Costs:

Calculating the cost of indirect expenses like rent, utilities, equipment maintenance, and depreciation.

Total Production Cost:

Summing up all direct and indirect costs to determine the total cost of producing a batch of toys.

Cost per Toy:

Dividing the total production cost by the number of toys produced to determine the cost of each individual toy.

Selling Price Calculation:

Using cost information to determine the selling price of toys, potentially adding a profit margin.

2. Production Tracking:

Units Produced:

Tracking the number of toys completed per production run or per machine.

Production Time:

Measuring the time taken to complete each stage of production, identifying bottlenecks and optimizing workflow.

Defect Rate:

Calculating the percentage of defective toys produced, which helps in identifying areas for quality improvement.

Efficiency Rate:

Measuring the efficiency of production lines and individual workers based on output and time.

3. Quality Control:

Defect Rate:

Calculating the percentage of defective toys produced, which helps in identifying areas for quality improvement.

Pass/Fail Criteria:

Establishing criteria for acceptable quality and tracking the number of toys that meet these standards.

4. Other Calculations:

Material Usage: Tracking the amount of raw materials used per toy or per production run. Waste Calculation: Measuring the amount of scrap or waste generated during production, which can be used to optimize material usage and reduce waste.

Machine Utilization: Tracking the amount of time machines are in operation, identifying potential underutilization or downtime.

Examples:

KVIC (Khadi and Village Industries Commission)

provides project profiles for toy manufacturing, including cost calculations for raw materials, labor, and other expenses.

123FormBuilder

offers templates for toy manufacturing calculation forms, which can be used to track various cost and production metrics.

By utilizing these calculation fields, toy craft manufacturers can gain valuable insights into their operations, optimize their processes, and improve their overall profitability.

To create a dashboard and story embed with UI using Flask for ToyCraft manufacturing, you'll need to integrate Tableau's APIs and tools. Here's a high-level overview:

Requirements

- *Tableau Server or Online*: Host your dashboards and stories.
- *Tableau APIs*: Use REST API or JavaScript API to embed dashboards and stories.
- *Flask*: Build a web application to integrate with Tableau.

Steps

- 1. *Create Dashboards and Stories*: Design and publish dashboards and stories in Tableau.
- 2. *Get Dashboard and Story URLs*: Retrieve the URLs for embedding.
- 3. *Use Tableau JavaScript API*: Embed dashboards and stories in your Flask web application using the JavaScript API.
- 4. *Customize UI*: Design a user-friendly interface for your application.

Example Code (Flask and Tableau JavaScript API)

from flask import Flask, render template

```
app = Flask(_name_)
@app.route("/")
def index():
  return render_template("index.html")
if _name____== "_main_":
  app.run(debug=True)
<!-- index.html -->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>ToyCraft Manufacturing Dashboard</title>
  <script src="https://public.tableau.com/javascripts/api/tableau-2.min.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
  <div id="tableauViz" style="width: 800px; height: 600px;"></div>
  <script>
    function initViz() {
       var viz = new tableau.Viz(
         document.getElementById("tableauViz"),
          "https://your-tableau-server.com/views/ToyCraftManufacturing/Dashboard"
       );
    }
    initViz();
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

Benefits

- *Real-time Insights*: Embed dashboards and stories for real-time data visualization.
- *Customizable UI*: Design a tailored interface for your application.
- *Seamless Integration*: Use Tableau's APIs for a smooth integration experience.

By following these steps and using the example code, you can create a powerful dashboard and story embed with UI for ToyCraft manufacturing using Flask and Tableau.



Output for the execution:

Clean Data from Excel, CSV, PDF, and Google Sheets with Data Interpreter

Applies to: Tableau Cloud, Tableau Desktop, Tableau Server

When you track data in Excel spreadsheets, you create them with the human interface in mind. To make your spreadsheets easy to read, you might include things like titles, stacked headers, notes, maybe empty rows and columns to add white space, and you probably have multiple tabs of data too.

When you want to analyze this data in Tableau, these aesthetically pleasing attributes make it very difficult for Tableau to interpret your data. That's where Data Interpreter can help.

Tip: Though Tableau's Excel add-in is no longer supported, Data Interpreter can help

you reshape your data for analysis in Tableau.

What does Data Interpreter do?

Data Interpreter can give you a head start when cleaning your data. It can detect things like titles, notes, footers, empty cells, and so on and bypass them to identify the actual fields and values in your data set.

It can even detect additional tables and sub-tables so that you can work with a subset of your data independently of the other data.

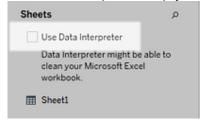
After Data Interpreter has done its magic, you can check its work to make sure it captured the data that you wanted and identified it correctly. Then, you can make any necessary adjustments.

After you select the data that you want to work with, you might also need to do some additional cleaning steps like pivoting your data, splitting fields, or adding filters to get the data in the shape you want before starting your analysis.

Note: If your data needs more cleaning than what Data Interpreter can help you with, try Tableau Prep(Link opens in a new window).

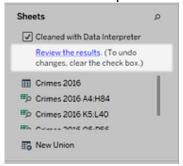
Turn on Data Interpreter and review results

- From the Connect pane, connect to an Excel spreadsheet or other connector that supports Data Interpreter such as Text (.csv) files, PDF files or Google sheets.
- Drag a table to the canvas (if needed), then on the **Data Source** page, in the left pane, select the **Use Data Interpreter** check box to see if Data Interpreter can help clean up your data.

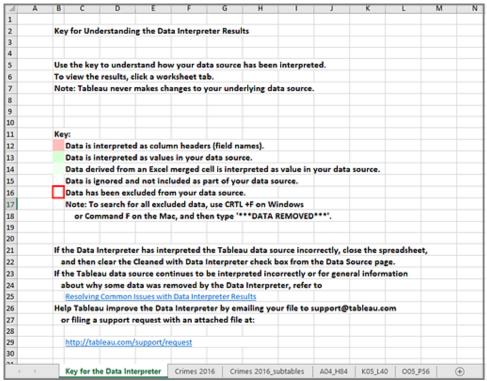


Note: When you clean your data with Data Interpreter, Data Interpreter cleans all the data associated with a connection in the data source. Data Interpreter does not change the underlying data.

3. In the Data pane, click the **Review the results** link to review the results of the Data Interpreter.



A copy of your data source opens in Excel on the **Key for the Data Interpreter** tab. Review the key to find out how to read the results.



4. Click each tab to review how Data Interpreter interpreted the data source. If Data Interpreter found additional tables, also called found tables or sub-tables, they are identified in the <sheet name>_subtables tab by outlining their cell ranges. A separate tab is also included for each sub-table, color coded to identify the header and data rows.

If Data Interpreter does not provide the expected results, clear the **Cleaned with Data Interpreter** check box to use the original data source.



5. To replace the current table with any of the found tables, drag the current table off the canvas and then drag the found table that you want to use to the canvas

If Data interpreter has misidentified the range of the found table, after you drag the found table to the canvas, click the drop-down arrow on that table, and then select **Edit Found Table** to adjust the corners of the found table (the top-left cell and bottom-right cell of the table).

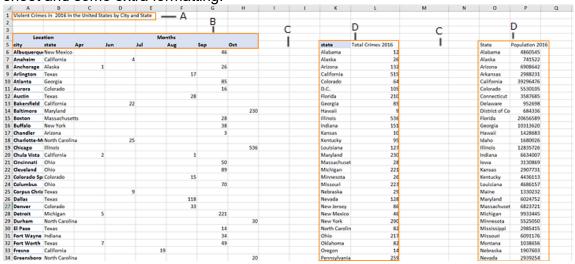


6. After you have the data that you want to work with, you can apply any

additional cleaning operations to your data so that you can analyze it.

Data Interpreter Example

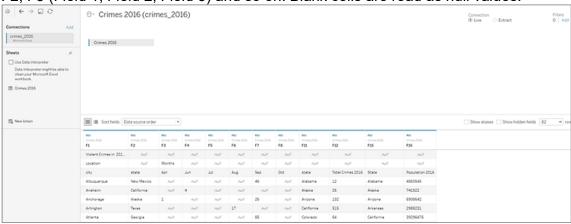
In this example we are connecting to an Excel spreadsheet with violent crime data by city and state for the year 2016. This spreadsheet includes multiple tables on one sheet and some extra formatting.



- A. Title
- B. Merged header cells
- C. Extra white space
- D. Sub-tables

The extra formatting in this spreadsheet makes it difficult for Tableau to determine what the field headers and values are.

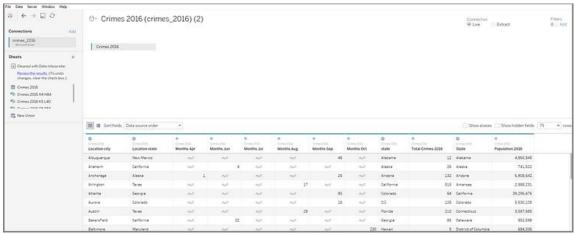
Instead, it reads the data vertically and assigns each column the default value F1, F2, F3 (Field 1, Field 2, Field 3) and so on. Blank cells are read as null values.



To see if Data Interpreter can help clean this data set, we select **Use Data Interpreter**.

Data Interpreter detected the proper headings for the fields, removed the extra formatting and found several sub-tables. The sub-tables are listed in the **Sheets** section in the Data pane and are named using the original sheet name and the cell ranges for each sub-table.

In this example there are three sub-tables: Crimes 2016 A4:H84, Crimes 2016 K5:L40, and Crimes 2016 O5:P56.



To examine the results of the Data Interpreter more closely, we click the **Review the results** link in the Data pane to view an annotated copy of the spreadsheet. Here we see a copy of the original data, color coded to identify which data was identified as header data and which data was identified as field values.



The next tab shows us the sub-tables that Data Interpreter found, outlined by the cell ranges.

4 .	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	H	- 1	J	K	L	M	N	0	P	Q
Viol	ent Crim	nes in 20	16 In the l	Jnited Stat	es by City	and State											
2																	
Loca	tion Lo	ocation	Months	Months	Months	Months	Months	Months									
city	st	ate	Apr	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct			state	Total Crim	es 2016		State	Population	2016
Albu	quer N	ew Mexi	co				46				Alabama	12			Alabama	4860545	
Anal	heim Ca	alifornia		4							Alaska	26			Alaska	741522	
Anci	horagi Al	laska	1				26				Arizona	132			Arizona	6908642	
Arlin	ngton Te	exas				17					California	515			Arkansas	2988231	
Atla	nta G	eorgia					85				Colorado	64			California	39296476	
Auro	ora Co	olorado					16				D.C.	105			Colorado	5530105	
2 Aust	tin Te	exas				28					Florida	210			Connectic	3587685	
Bake	ersfiel Ca	alifornia		22							Georgia	85			Delaware	952698	
Balti	imore M	laryland						230			Hawaii	9			District of	684336	
Bost	on M	lassachus	setts				28				Illinois	536			Florida	20656589	
Buff	alo N	ew York					38				Indiana	151			Georgia	10313620	
Char	ndler A	rizona					3				Kansas	10			Hawaii	1428683	
Char	rlotte-N	orth Card	olina	25							Kentucky	95			Idaho	1680026	
Chic	ago III	linois						536			Louisiana	127			Illinois	12835726	
Chul	la Vist Ca	alifornia	2			1					Maryland	230			Indiana	6634007	
Cinc	innati O	hio					50				Massachu	28			Iowa	3130869	
Clev	eland O	hio					89				Michigan	221			Kansas	2907731	
Colo	orado : Co	olorado				15					Minnesot	26			Kentucky	4436113	
Colu	ımbus O	hio					70				Missouri	223			Louisiana	4686157	
Corp	ous Ch Te	exas		9							Nebraska	29			Maine	1330232	
Dalla	as Te	exas				118					Nevada	128			Maryland	6024752	
Den	ver Co	olorado				33					New Jerse	86			Massachu	6823721	
Detr	roit M	lichigan	5				221				New Mex	46			Michigan	9933445	
Durh	ham N	orth Care	olina					30			New York	290			Minnesot	5525050	
El Pa	aso Te	exas					14				North Car	82			Mississipp	2985415	
Fort	WaynIn	diana					34				Ohio	217			Missouri	6091176	
٠	بعشس			Interpreter		es 2016		6 subtables	A04 F		5 L40 O	05 P56	(+)			4000000	

In this example the first sub-table, **Crimes 2016 A4:H84**, has the main data that we want to work with. To use this table as our data table, we can simply drag the original table off the canvas and then drag the new table to the canvas.



Once we have the data that we want to work with in the canvas, we can do some additional clean up on the data. For example we can:

- Change the field names so that they represent city, state, and month names.
- Pivot the months fields.
- Drag in the third sub-table Crimes 2016 o5:P56 and join it to our first sub-table on the State field to include state populations for our analysis.
- Hide any duplicate fields that were added as a result of the join.

The results might look something like this:

■ Sort fields Data source order ▼										
© Crimes 2016 A4:H84 City	Crimes 2016 A4:H84 State	# Crimes 2016 05:P56 Population 2016	Abc Pivot Months	# Pivot Crimes						
Phoenix	Arizona	6,908,642	August	111						
Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	12,787,085	August	null						
Plano	Texas	27,904,862	August	5						
Portland	Oregon	4,085,989	August	nul/						
Raleigh	North Carolina	10,156,689	August	null						
Riverside	California	39,296,476	August	7						
Sacramento	California	39,296,476	August	null						
San Antonio	Texas	27,904,862	August	null						
San Diego	California	39,296,476	August	30						
San Francisco	California	39,296,476	August	nul/						
San Jose	California	39,296,476	August	35						
Santa Ana	California	39,296,476	August	null						
Seattle	Washington	7,280,934	August	14						
St. Louis	Missouri	6,091,176	August	133						
St. Petersburg	Florida	20,656,589	August	14						

Now we are ready to start analyzing our data in Tableau.

When Data Interpreter is not available

The Data Interpreter option might not be available for the following reasons:

- The data source is already in a format that Tableau can interpret: If Tableau Desktop doesn't need extra help from Data Interpreter to handle unique formatting or extraneous information, the Data Interpreter option is not available.
- **Many rows or many columns:** The Data Interpreter option is not be available when your data has the following attributes:
 - o Data contains more than 2000 columns.
 - o Data contains more than 3000 rows and more than 150 columns.
- The data source is not supported: Data Interpreter is only available for Microsoft Excel, Text (.csv) files, PDF files and Google Sheets. For Excel, your data must be in the .xls or .xlsx format.