🙀 Combining Data in Tableau

Why Combine Data?

- Real-world data is stored across multiple sources (Excel, CSV, databases, etc.).
- Business analysis often requires merged or appended data from all these sources.
- Tableau allows data combination using four main methods.

• 4 Ways to Combine Data in Tableau:

- 1. Joins
- 2. Relationships
- 3. Blending
- 4. Union

Doins

- Combines tables with common columns.
- Performed in physical layer (Right-click table in logical layer → Open).
- Requirements:
 - o At least one common column.
 - o Matching datatypes for joining columns.

* Types of Joins:

Type Description

Inner Join Only matching data from both tables.

Left Join All data from left table, matched data from right.

Right Join All data from right table, matched data from left.

Full Outer All data from both tables.

2Relationships

- More flexible and efficient than joins.
- Performed in the **logical layer**.
- Tableau automatically handles aggregation, nulls, and joins.

Key Concepts:

- Cardinality (Row mapping types):
 - o One-to-One
 - o One-to-Many
 - o Many-to-One
 - o Many-to-Many
- Referential Integrity (Matching rows in both tables):
 - o "All records match" (✓ integrity)
 - o "Some records match" (default)
- Performance Options help optimize queries but must be set correctly to avoid data issues.

3 Blending

- Combines data from multiple sources.
- Done in worksheet, not in data source pane.
- Works like a **left join** by default.

⊘ Blending Features:

- Data from the primary source (blue check) is matched with the secondary (orange check).
- Aggregated data is combined after retrieval.
- Can blend on multiple columns using Edit Blend Relationship.
- Remove NULLs to simulate inner join.

4□Union

- Used when **same schema** data is spread across multiple tables (e.g., monthly sales data).
- Appends rows (like stacking files).
- No common column needed.
- Must be from the same data source.
- Cannot union across multiple connections.