

Data Literacy, Data Analysis, and Data Visualization Skills Matter a Great Deal for Today's Undergraduate and Graduate Students: **Let's explore a hands-on data visualization practice!**

Given that data are being created and stored on an unprecedented scale, a strong data analytical skillset would be a notable plus for career-oriented students in the “Era of Data Ubiquity” (quotes Mitchell Stevens). Having strong skills in data literacy, data analysis, and data visualization can help both undergraduate and graduate students (who will be tomorrow's business practitioners and business leaders) make informed decisions using data. These skills can give them the ability to make “data-based decisions.”

Tableau is a data visualization software tool that allows users to create interactive charts, graphs, and dashboards from their data. It is meant to help people understand and analyze their data more effectively. Tableau is used by many types of organizations to make better decisions using their data. It can be connected to various data sources (e.g., Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Access, PDF files, Statistical files) and enables users to easily create visualizations by dragging and dropping elements. The insights generated by Tableau can be shared with others. Please **watch a 2:19 minute Tableau Introduction video** if you have little idea about the power of Tableau: https://www.tableau.com/why-tableau/what-is-tableau?creative=&cq_cmp=1695532942&cq_net=g&cq_plac=#video

Who can benefit from data literacy training? According to a Tableau blog, anyone can benefit from data literacy training, especially (1) business professionals, (2) organizations, (3) informed citizens, and (4) students. Feel free to check the details on a 2022 blog by Sue Kraemer (<https://tabsoft.co/3imKLY>).

The screenshot shows the Tableau website at tableau.com/blog/build-your-data-skills-data-literacy-trail-trailhead. The page title is "Build Your Data Skills with the Data Literacy Trail on Trailhead". The header includes navigation links for "Why Tableau", "Products", "Solutions", "Resources", and "Partners". A "BUY NOW" button is visible on the right. The main content area features a bio for Sue Kraemer, Senior Data Skills Curriculum Strategy Manager, Tableau, posted on August 4, 2022. Below the bio is a quote from her: "The future speaks data—do you? Despite data skills being the most in-demand skill in today's (and tomorrow's) job market, there's still a data literacy gap." Further down, there is a section about the Trailhead training available in multiple languages.

Build Your Data Skills with the Data Literacy Trail on Trailhead

Get the data skills you need to ask the right questions, make better decisions, and grow your career with this free training, available in 8 languages.



Sue Kraemer
Senior Data Skills Curriculum Strategy Manager, Tableau
August 4, 2022

SHARE:



The future speaks data—do you? Despite data skills being the most in-demand skill in today's (and tomorrow's) job market, there's still a data literacy gap.

Get the training you need to ask the right questions, make better decisions, and grow your career. Start building your data skills—for free—with the [Build Your Data Literacy Trail on Trailhead](#). In support of our ongoing mission to help people everywhere see and understand data, the Trail is now available in [Japanese](#), [German](#), [French](#), [Spanish](#) (Mexico), [Portuguese](#) (Brazil), [Simplified Chinese](#), and [Korean](#).

In this hands-on data visualization practice, let's **use Tableau to visualize the moving relationship between income and life expectancy across over 150 nations in the past two hundred years** (from year 1800 up to year 2023).

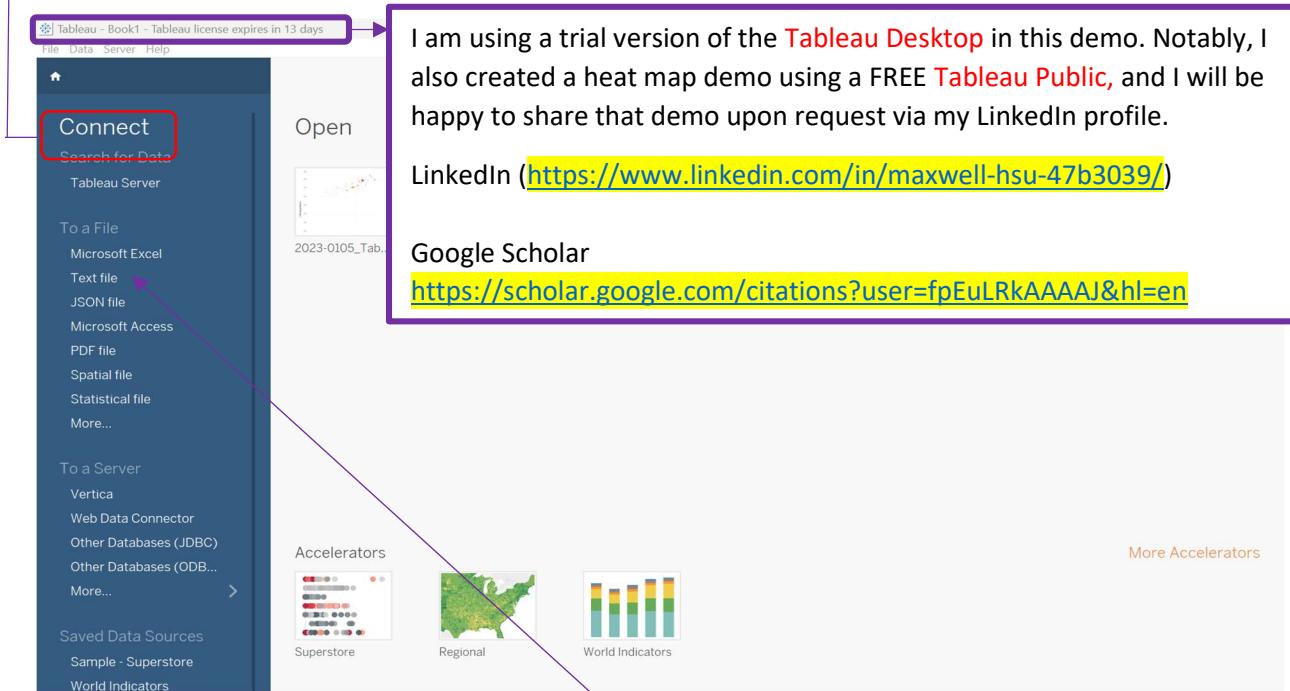
1. We will download four relevant datasets from **data.world** (<https://data.world/missdataviz-wow2021-w11>). Pls click the underlined link to find the data sets online, and then save the files in your hard drive.

The screenshot shows the data.world website with the URL <https://data.world/missdataviz-wow2021-w11> highlighted in a yellow box. The page displays the 'WOW2021 W11' dataset, which includes a 'DESCRIPTION' section for 'Gap Minder Data' and a 'SUMMARY' section stating 'No summary added'. On the right, there is an 'About this dataset' panel and a 'Recent updates' section. A large yellow box contains the text: 'If you do not have a [data.world](#) account, you need to complete a free online registration first.' Below it, another message says 'Otherwise, ask your instructor for his/her guidance.'

2. Please visit Tableau's official website and then download a 14-day free trial version of the **Tableau Desktop** (<https://www.tableau.com/products/desktop/download>).

The screenshot shows the Tableau website with the URL <https://www.tableau.com/products/desktop/download> highlighted in a yellow box. The page features a large heading 'Tableau Desktop: Start your free 14-day trial'. Below it, a message says 'Almost there!' and 'It only takes 15 seconds to fill out. If you're already registered, [sign in](#)'. There are five input fields for 'First Name', 'Last Name', 'Business E-mail', 'Organization', and a dropdown for 'Company Size'.

3. We will enable **Tableau Desktop** and then “connect” the datasets to the Tableau canvas [FYI, under **Connect**, select the relevant file types (e.g., a Microsoft Excel file or a .csv text file). In the **Open** dialog box, navigate to and select a file. Select **Open...**]



Let's start with the income per person data set. As the "*income_per-person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted*" is a .CSV file, we need to connect this file by clicking the "Text File" option. By default, the "Use Data Interpreter" option is not enabled. When we find that the first row (i.e., **country, 1800**) corresponds to the variable names, we will check mark the "Use Data Interpreter" box to fix this issue (see Step #4).

4. Let's check mark the "Cleaned with Data Interpreter" box (see the circled red rectangle box and the red circle).

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Source interface. In the 'Connections' section, there is a connection named 'income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted'. Below it, under 'Files', there is a checked checkbox labeled 'Cleaned with Data Interpreter' with a circled red box around it. To the right, there is a preview of the data with a small table showing country names and their corresponding values. A purple arrow points from the circled checkbox to the preview area.

| Name | income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted.csv | | |
|---------|---|----------------|--------|
| Fields | | | |
| Type | Field Name | Physical Table | Rem... |
| country | income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted.csv | country | |
| 1800 | income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted.csv | 1800 | 1800 |

5. We will re-organize the data structure using the Pivot function (i.e., Pivot the income data).

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Source interface, similar to the previous one. It includes the 'Cleaned with Data Interpreter' checkbox, a preview of the data, and a table view. A large tooltip box is overlaid on the right side of the interface, containing instructions about using the Shift and Ctrl keys to highlight all variables except the 'country' variable, and then clicking the dropdown arrow next to the column name to find the 'Pivot' option in the context menu. A red circle highlights the 'Pivot' option in the tooltip's dropdown menu.

| Name | income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted.csv | | |
|---------|---|----------------|------------------|
| Fields | | | |
| Type | Field Name | Physical Table | Remote Field ... |
| country | income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted.csv | country | |
| 1800 | income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted.csv | 1800 | 1800 |

Hint: if you are not familiar with the power of the Pivot function, please check relevant information on this Tableau webpage: https://help.tableau.com/current/prep/en-us/prep_pivot.htm or this Microsoft webpage: <https://bit.ly/3vMzVkd>

help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/pivot.htm

As the Tableau site reveals, once we select multiple columns (FYI, one variable occupies one column), we will “click the drop-down arrow next to the column name, and then select **Pivot**. New columns called Pivot field names and Pivot field values are created and added to the data source.”

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What's New in Tableau

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› Connect to and Prepare Data

› Connect to Your Data

› Set Up Data Sources

› Plan the Data Source

› Relate Your Data

› Join Your Data

If you encounter any challenges when you attempt to select multiple columns in Tableau, please consider Google searching the answers on your own or consulting your data analytics or marketing instructors.

After you have set up the data source, in the grid, select two or more columns. Click the drop-down arrow next to the column name, and then select **Pivot**. New columns called "Pivot field names" and "Pivot field values" are created and added to the data source. The new columns replace the original columns that you selected to create the pivot.

| Abc | # | # | # |
|---------|---------|----------|-------|
| Quarter | Samsung | Nokia | Apple |
| Q4 '11 | 93.8300 | 111.7000 | 35.46 |
| Q1 '12 | 89.2800 | 83.1600 | 33.12 |
| Q2 '12 | 90.4300 | 83.4200 | 28.94 |
| Q3 '12 | 97.9600 | 82.3000 | 24.62 |

6. Double click "Pivot Field Name" and change it to **Year**. Change "Pivot Field Values" to **Income**. FYI, we should also click the data type icon and change variable **Year**'s data type from ABC (string) to Number (whole) here, but I failed to do so in Step #6 → Check Step #24 to see the consequence & how to fix it.

income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted.csv

income_per_person_gdpp...

Need more data?
Drag tables here to relate them. [Learn more](#)

income_per_person_gdpp... 3 fields 46513 rows

| Name | income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted.csv | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|------------------|----------------|----------------|---|---|------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| Fields | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type</th> <th>Field Name</th> <th>Physical Table</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>country</td> <td>income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted.csv</td> <td>income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted.csv</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year</td> <td>Pivot.</td> <td>Pivot Field Names</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Income</td> <td>Pivot.</td> <td>Pivot Field Values</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Type | Field Name | Physical Table | country | income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted.csv | income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted.csv | Year | Pivot. | Pivot Field Names | Income | Pivot. | Pivot Field Values |
| Type | Field Name | Physical Table | | | | | | | | | | | |
| country | income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted.csv | income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted.csv | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year | Pivot. | Pivot Field Names | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income | Pivot. | Pivot Field Values | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Abc</th> <th>Number (decimal)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Year</td> <td>Number (whole)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Afghanistan</td> <td>Date & Time</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1804</td> <td>Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>603</td> <td>String</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Abc | Number (decimal) | Year | Number (whole) | Afghanistan | Date & Time | 1804 | Date | 603 | String | | |
| Abc | Number (decimal) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year | Number (whole) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | Date & Time | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1804 | Date | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 603 | String | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Change the newly created Pivot Field Names to **Year** and **Income**.

7. We will connect the second data set (i.e., population total) to the Tableau canvas with the Drag and Drop trick.

Tableau - Book1

File Data Server Window Help

Connections Add

income_per_person... Text file

Files

- Cleaned with Data Interpreter
- [Review the results](#). (To undo changes, clear the check box.)
- income_per_person_gdppercv.csv
- life_expectancy_years.csv
- population_total.csv**
- New Union
- New Table Extension

income_p... — populatio... ▾

How do relationships differ from joins? [Learn more](#)

income_per_person... Operator population_total.csv

Abc country = Abc Country (Popula ▾

+ Add more fields

> Performance Options

| population_total.csv | # population_total.csv | # population_total.csv | # population_total.csv |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Country (Population Tot... | 1800 | 1801 | 1802 |
| Afghanistan | 3,280,000 | 3,280,000 | 3,280,000 |
| Albania | 400,000 | 402,000 | 404,000 |
| Algeria | 2,500,000 | 2,510,000 | 2,520,000 |
| Andorra | 2,650 | 2,650 | 2,650 |
| Angola | 1,570,000 | 1,570,000 | 1,570,000 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 37,000 | 37,000 | 37,000 |

8. Please highlight all variables but the **country** variable. Likewise, we will re-organize the data structure using the Pivot table function. Change the variables names to "**Year 1**" and "**Population**" (like Step #6). Also, please change **Year 1**'s data type from ABC (a string) to Number(Whole).

Tableau - Book1

File Data Server Window Help

Connections Add

income_per_person... Text file

Files

- Cleaned with Data Interpreter
- [Review the results](#). (To undo changes, clear the check box.)
- income_per_person_gdppercv.csv
- life_expectancy_years.csv
- population_total.csv
- New Union
- New Table Extension

income_p... — populatio... ▾

How do relationships differ from joins? [Learn more](#)

income_per_person... Operator population_total.csv

Abc country = Abc Country (Popula ▾

+ Add more fields

> Performance Options

In the highlighted area, click the arrow to find this dropdown menu.

population_total.csv

| population_total.csv | # population_total.csv | # population_total.csv | # population_total.csv |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Country (Population Tot... | 2097 | 2098 | 2098 |
| 75,800,000 | 75,600,000 | 75,400,000 | 75,200,000 |
| 1,190,000 | 1,170,000 | 1,140,000 | 1,120,000 |
| 70,700,000 | 70,700,000 | 70,700,000 | 70,700,000 |
| 62,700 | 62,600 | 62,500 | 62,400 |
| 179,000,000 | 178,800,000 | 178,600,000 | 178,400,000 |
| 103,000 | 102,800 | 102,600 | 102,400 |
| 57,200,000 | 57,000,000 | 56,800,000 | 56,600,000 |

Hint: Do NOT highlight the **country** variable when we attempt to generate a Pivot variable ... Also, please change the newly created variable name to **Year 1** (or any variable name but "**Year**" because this variable name has been used and the **Year** variable could be found in the income per person data file).

9. We will recognize the relationship between variable **Year** (in the income per person data set) and variable **Year 1** (in the population data set). Remember to edit variable **Year 1**'s data type (to Number).

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with two data sources connected by a relationship. The top data source is 'income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted' and the bottom data source is 'population_total.csv'. A blue arrow points from the 'Year' field in the top source to the 'Year 1' field in the bottom source. A context menu is open over the 'Year 1' field in the bottom source, with the 'Number (decimal)' option highlighted and circled.

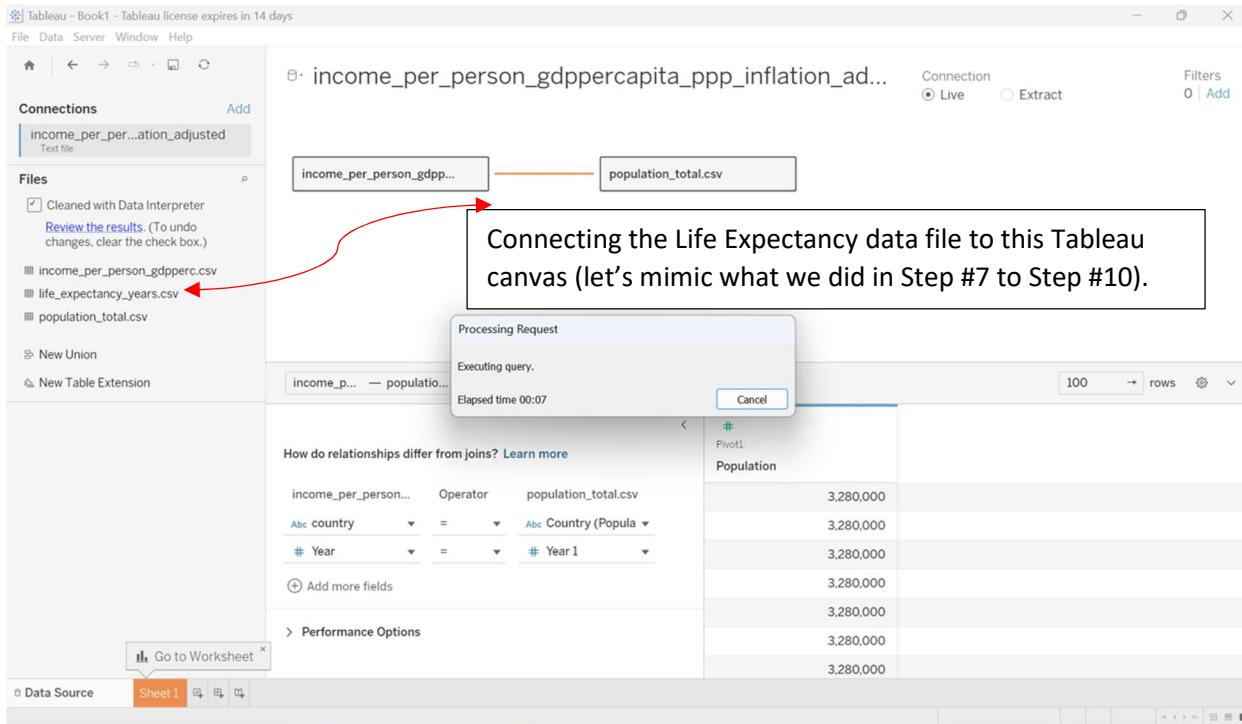
| Country (Population Total) | Year 1 | Population |
|----------------------------|--------|------------|
| Afghanistan | 1800 | 1800 |
| Afghanistan | 1801 | 1801 |
| Afghanistan | 1802 | 1803 |
| Afghanistan | 1803 | 1804 |
| Afghanistan | 1804 | 1805 |
| Afghanistan | 1805 | 1806 |

10. We will hide all variables but the **Population** variable (Hint: it's okay if you skip the hiding step, as not hiding other variables won't cause any issues when we create a bubble chart).

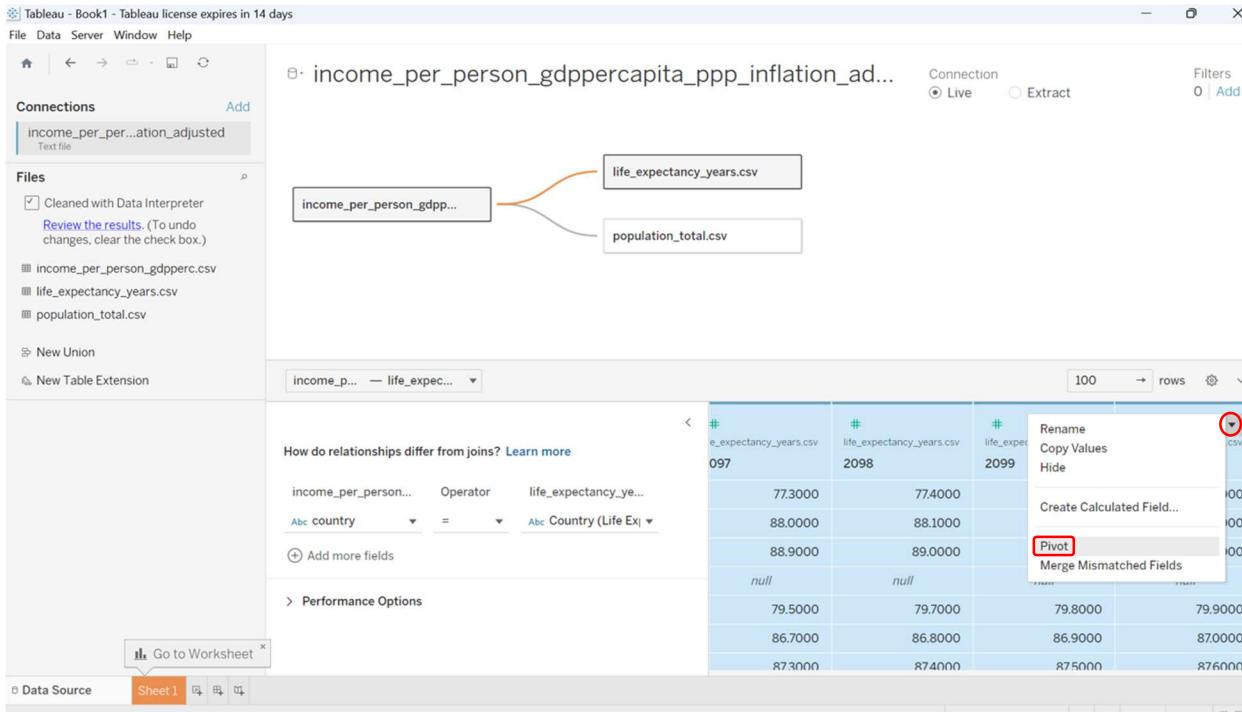
The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with the same two data sources and relationship as the previous screenshot. A context menu is open over the 'Year 1' field in the 'population_total.csv' source, with the 'Hide' option highlighted and circled.

| Pivot1 | Population |
|--------|------------|
| 1800 | 3,280,000 |
| 1801 | 3,280,000 |
| 1802 | 3,280,000 |
| 1803 | 3,280,000 |
| 1804 | 3,280,000 |
| 1805 | 3,280,000 |
| 1806 | 3,280,000 |

11. Now, we will connect the third data set (i.e., life expectancy) to this Tableau project.



12. Similarly, we will Pivot the data.



Hint: Leave the **country** variable intact (i.e., the **country** variable should not be included in the Pivoting task). As a reminder, hold both the **Ctrl** and **Shift** keys when you attempt to highlight multiple columns.

13. Change/update the Pivot variable names.

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Source interface. On the left, under 'Connections', there is a single connection to 'income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted'. Under 'Files', several CSV files are listed: 'income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted' (selected), 'life_expectancy_years.csv', and 'population_total.csv'. In the center, a relationship diagram shows 'income_per_person_gdpp...' connected to both 'life_expectancy_years.csv' and 'population_total.csv'. On the right, a preview pane displays data from 'life_expectancy_years.csv' for Afghanistan, with columns 'Year 2' and 'Life Expectancy'. A red arrow points from the 'Pivot2' column header to the 'Life Expectancy' field, highlighting the need for renaming.

14. It's about time to instruct Tableau to recognize the additional relationships between the data sets.

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Source interface with a red box highlighting the 'Relationship Calculation...' dropdown menu in the relationship editor. The relationship editor is open between 'income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted' and 'life_expectancy_years.csv'. The 'Year' field from the first connection is being related to the 'Year 2' field from the second connection. A tooltip 'Create Relationship Calculation...' is visible over the dropdown menu. The preview pane on the right shows data for Afghanistan with columns 'Year 2' and 'Life Expectancy'.

15. After we hide variables **country** and **Year 2**, the only “visible” variable in the life expectancy data set will be “Life Expectancy”. Check the red box between Step #14 and Step #15 (a relationship between **Year** in the income data set and **Year 2** in the life expectancy data set has been established).

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Source interface. On the left, there are connections to three CSV files: 'income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted', 'life_expectancy_years.csv', and 'population_total.csv'. The 'life_expectancy_years.csv' file is currently selected. In the middle, a 'Relationships' section shows a connection between 'Year' in the first file and 'Year 2' in the second file. A red box highlights this relationship. On the right, a preview of the 'Pivot2' worksheet shows a single data row: Life Expectancy with a value of 28.20000.

16. We will connect the last data set (i.e., the Geographies) to the current Tableau project. Since this data file is an Excel type, click "Microsoft Excel" and Open "Data Geographies-v1-by Gapminder." Notably, I use Microsoft Windows 11's File Explorer function to reveal all four data sets' filenames.

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Source interface with an 'Add a Connection' dialog box overlaid. The 'Add a Connection' dialog has a red box around the 'To a File' option under 'Search for Data'. A red arrow points from this option to a Windows File Explorer window in the background, which displays four CSV files: 'Data Geographies - v1 - by Gapminder', 'income_per_person_gdppercapita_ppp_inflation_adjusted', 'life_expectancy_years', and 'population_total'. A red box highlights the 'Data Geographies - v1 - by Gapminder' file. A text box in the foreground says 'Adding the Geographies data to the Tableau database'.

17. Now, let's connect the "list-of-countries-etc" sheet to the income per person data set shown on the Tableau canvas. Establish the relationship between two data sets (i.e., income & list of countries), and the exclamation mark (see the purple circle) will disappear. Note that we need to connect Income data set's **country** variable with list-of-countries-etc data set's **Name** variable.

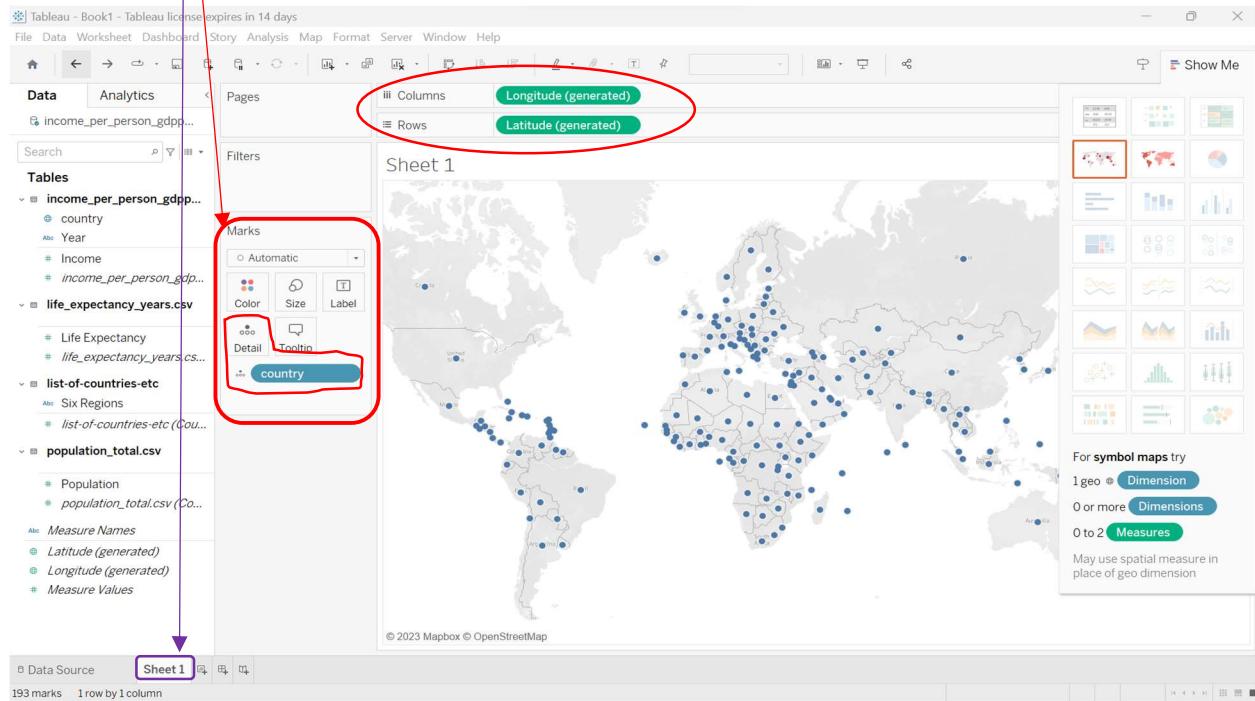
The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Source interface. On the left, under 'Connections', there is a connection to 'income_per_person_gdpperc.csv'. Under 'Sheets', the 'list-of-countries-etc' sheet is selected. In the center, a 'Drag and Drop' area shows a relationship being established between 'income_per_person_gdpperc.csv' and 'list-of-countries-etc'. A purple circle highlights the path from the first sheet to the second. A red box highlights the 'Name' field in the dropdown menu for the relationship calculation. A tooltip says 'Select matching fields to create this relationship.' At the bottom, a red box highlights the 'Name' field in the list of available fields.

18. Again, we will hide all variables but the "**Six Regions**" variable in the list of countries data set.

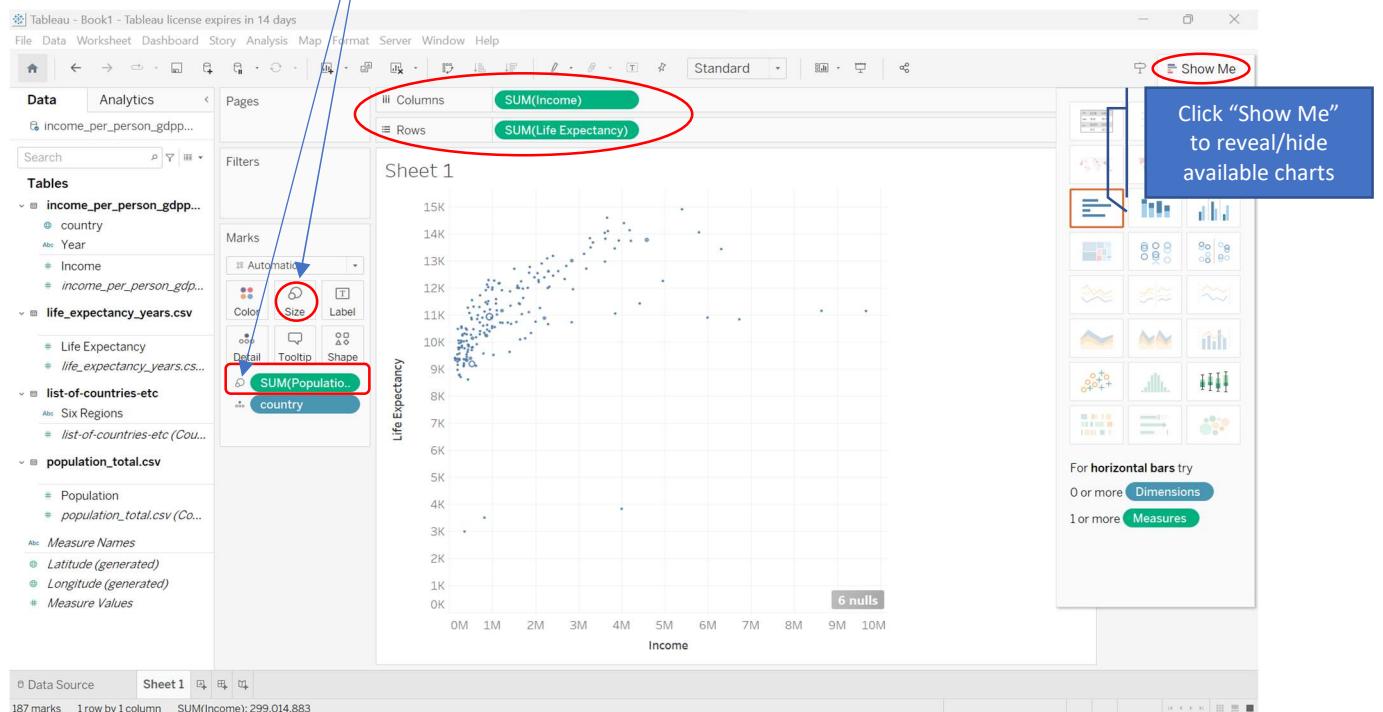
The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Source interface. On the left, under 'Connections', there is a connection to 'income_per_person_gdpperc.csv'. Under 'Sheets', the 'list-of-countries-etc' sheet is selected. A checkbox labeled 'Cleaned with Data Interpreter' is checked. In the center, the 'list-of-countries-etc' sheet is displayed with 197 rows. The 'Fields' section shows a table with one row, 'Six Regions', which is highlighted with a red box. The rest of the fields are listed below it.

| Type | Field Name | Phys... | Rem... |
|------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Abc | Six Regions | list-of... | six_re... |

19. We are now ready to build a “static” bubble chart. Specifically, please click “Sheet1” at the bottom. After clicking “**Sheet 1**” (on the bottom of the Tableau window), we will need to drag the **country** variable to the **Marks** card (i.e., the Detail).



20. Let's remove the Longitude and Latitude information from the chart. Next, let's associate the **income** variable with the X-axis (i.e., columns) and associate the **life expectancy** variable with the Y-axis (i.e., rows). Notably, the darkness of the dot's color corresponds to each country's population.



21. We will drag the **Year** variable to the “Pages” box (as a dimension). In addition, we will drag the same **Year** variable to the “Filter” box and then exclude the missing data (i.e., Null) from the data visualization task. More details about Tableau’s filtering function could be found online (see p. 14).

A “null” value is a field that is blank, and signifies missing or unknown values. We will instruct Tableau to “exclude” the Null values from the chart.

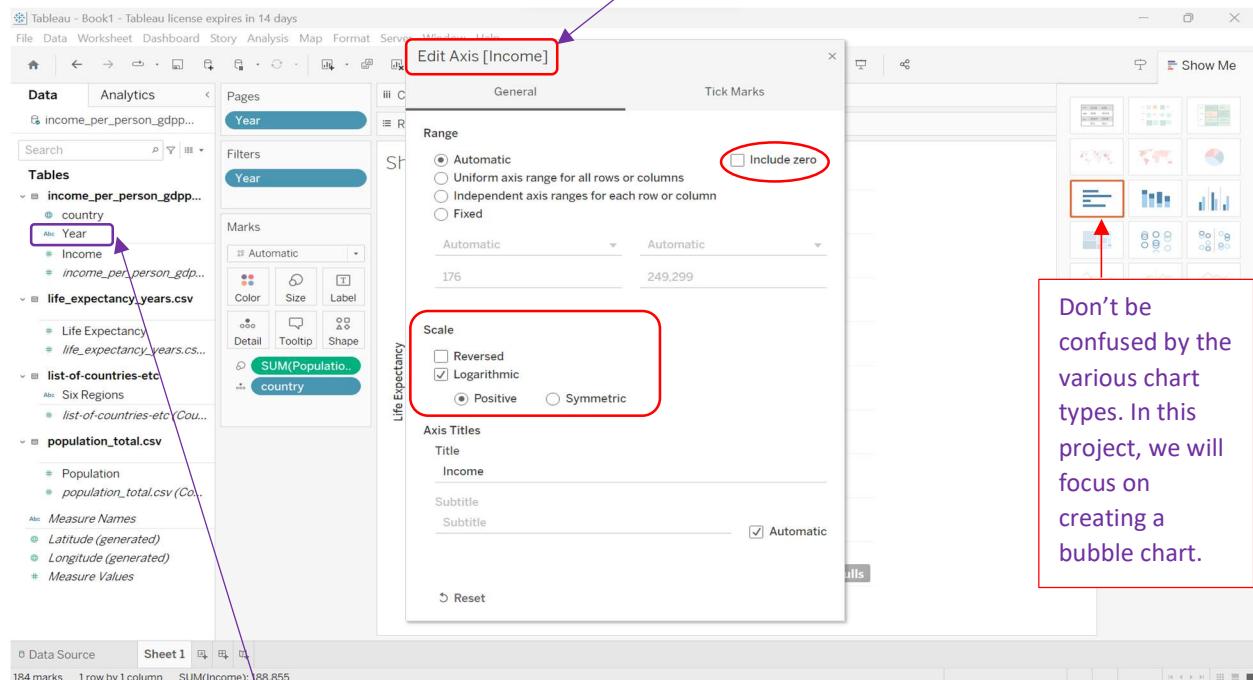
Filter Data from Your Views

Applies to: Tableau Cloud, Tableau Desktop, Tableau Server

Filtering is an essential part of analyzing data. This article describes the many ways you can filter data from your view. It also describes how you can display interactive filters in the view, and format filters in the view.

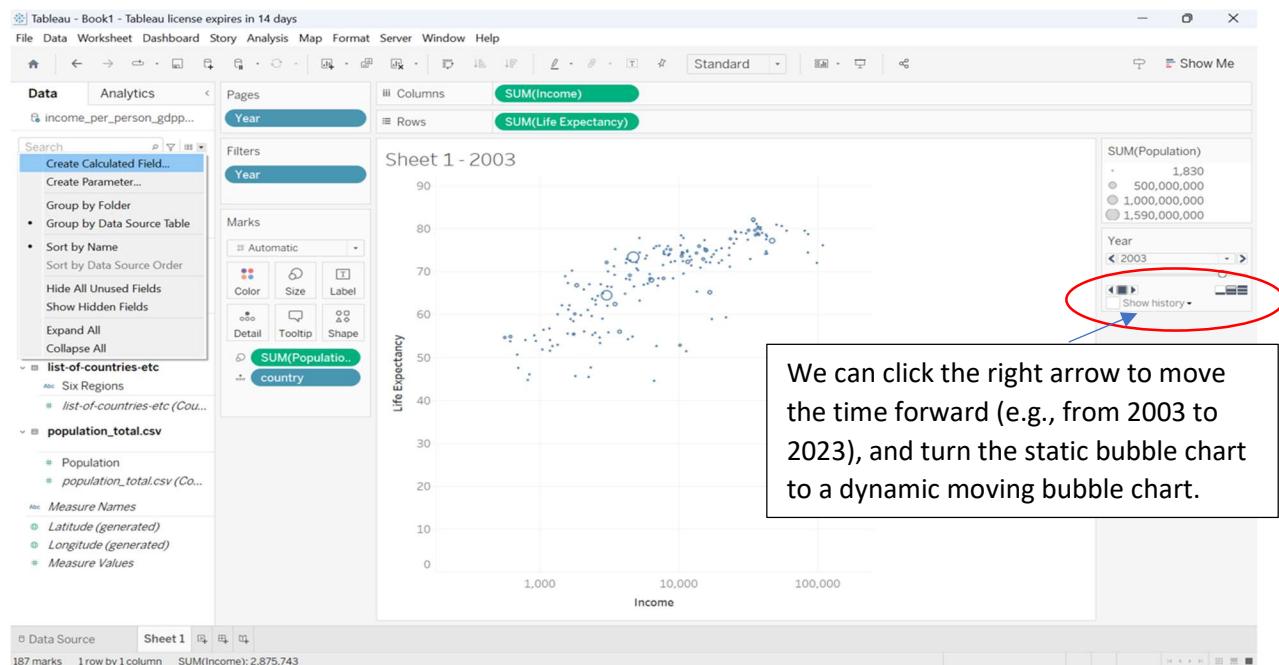
Watch a Video: To see related concepts demonstrated in Tableau, watch these free training videos: Ways to Filter (2 minutes), Where Tableau Filters (4 minutes), Using the Filter Shelf (7 minutes), Interactive Filters (4 minutes), and Additional filtering topics (7 minutes). Use your [tableau.com](#) account to sign in.

22. We will modify the scale. The way to show the "Edit Axis [income]" is to double click **income** at the bottom of the chart. Once we are in the Edit Axis [Income] pop-up window, check mark "Logarithmic" and uncheck "Include zero."



Hint: The variable "**year**" could be an issue (as it appears the data type is ABC, or a string)... and we will deal with this issue in the next step (i.e., Step #23).

23. The data sets include income and life expectancy information all the way to year 2040.



24. We will create a functional filter to reveal the moving bubble charts to the current year (i.e., 2023). Specifically, we will create a calculated field to set the time ceiling to be the current year (e.g., 2023). FYI, the to-be-typed formula in the calculated field box is [Year] <= YEAR(TODAY())

Click the triangle to create a calculated field.

Year

Up to current year

[Year] <=YEAR(TODAY())

The calculation is valid.

OK

Sheet 1 - 1800

Income

Population

country

Year

Sum(Population)

1,830
500,000,000
1,000,000,000
1,590,000,000

Year
< 1800

Show history

Hint: Check the variable **Year**'s data type. If we do not update variable **Year**'s data type (from ABC to Whole #), we won't be able to adequately create a "calculated field." Thus, we should double click the **Year** variable and then change its data type from ABC (string) to Number (whole).

Filter [Up to current year]

General Condition Top

Select from list Custom value list Use all

Enter search text

Null
 False
 True

All None Exclude

Summary

Field: [Up to current year]
Selection: Selected 1 of 3 values
Wildcard: All
Condition: None
Limit: None

Reset OK Cancel Apply

Sheet 1

Income

Population

country

Year

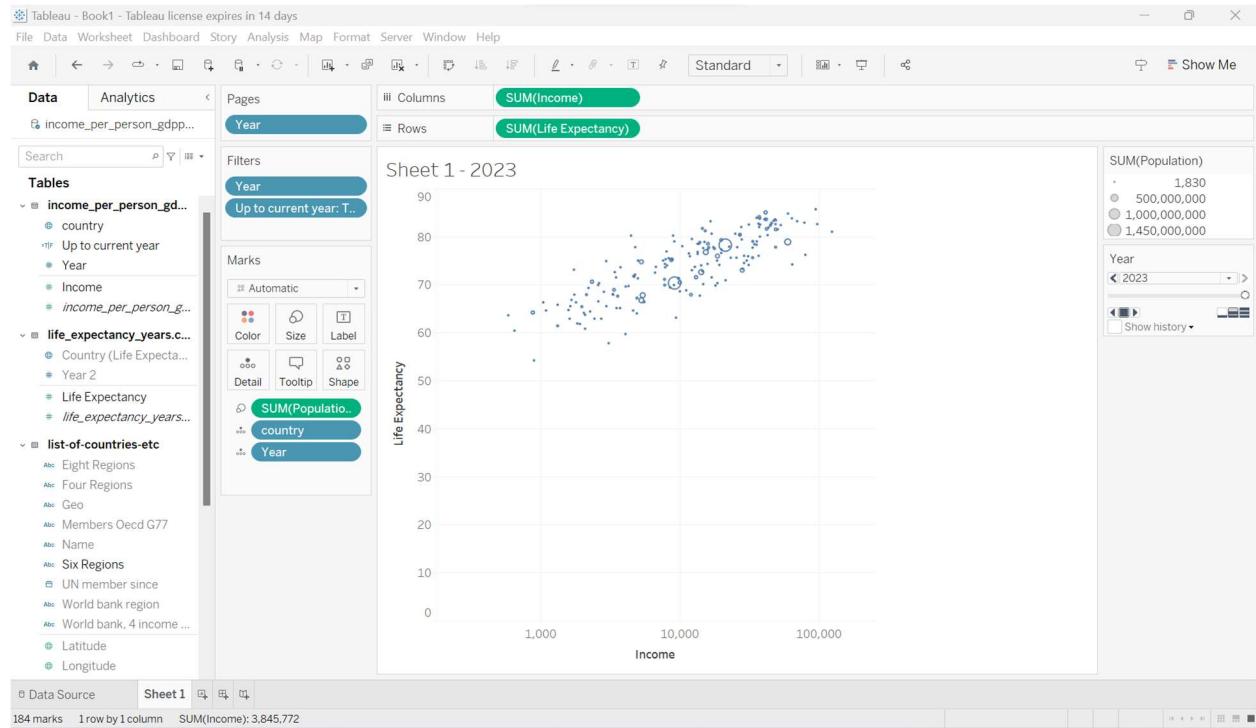
Sum(Population)

1,830
500,000,000
1,000,000,000
1,590,000,000

Year
< 2010

Show history

25. The current year shown on this revised bubble chart is year 2023.



26. We will bring the “region” information to the chart. FYI, check the Appendix (p. 20) for Tableau’s Replacement function; the **to-be-typed** formula is **UPPER(REPLACE([Six Regions], ‘_’, ‘’))** → It’s not recommended to copy and paste the formula onto the following box... or you might encounter errors.

Click the triangle to call out a calculated field again.

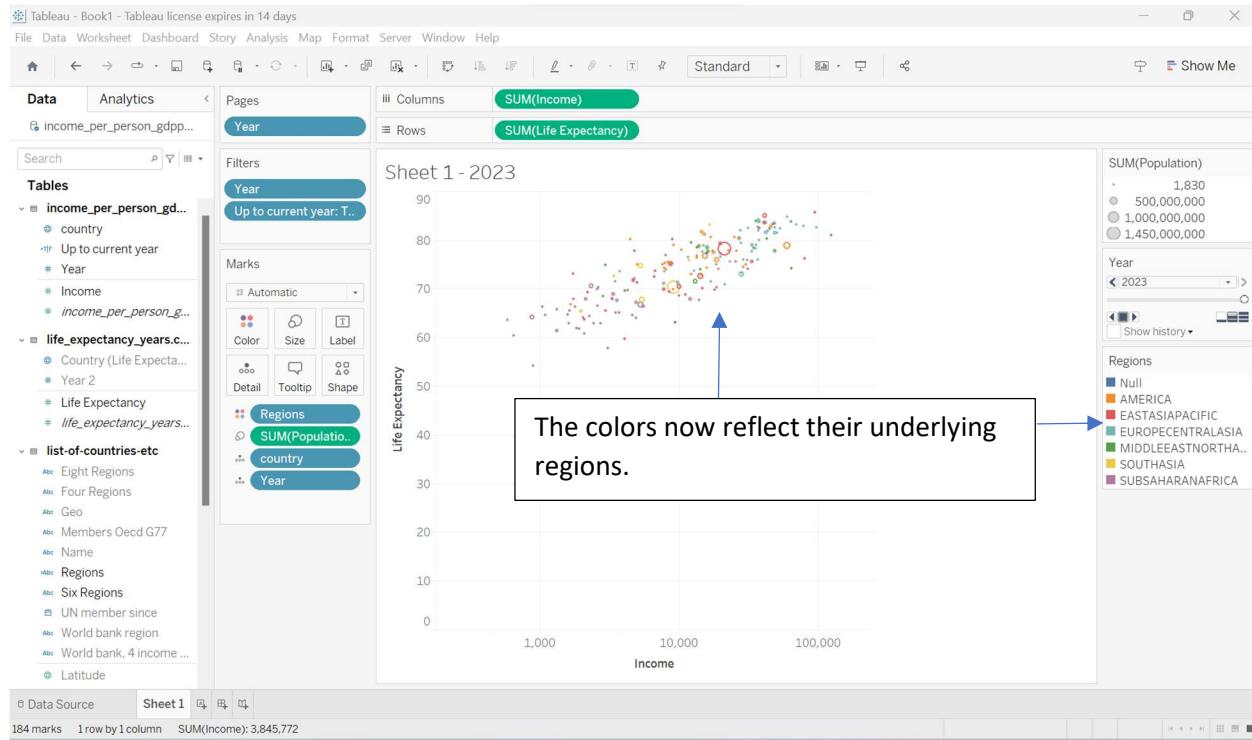
upper(Replace(([Six Regions], '_', ''))

The calculation is valid.

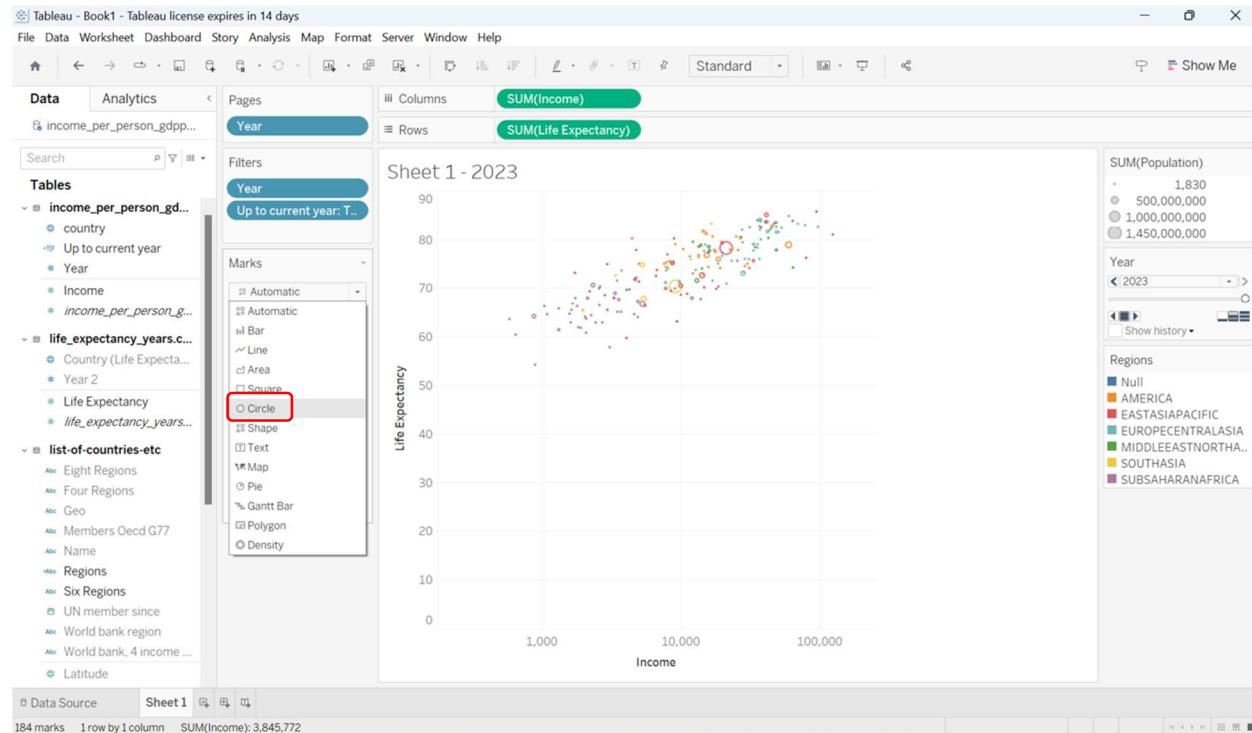
Asiyah Fox (Customer) asked a question.
January 12, 2022 at 7:53 PM

Trouble with basic copy/pasting on Tableau Desktop for Mac.

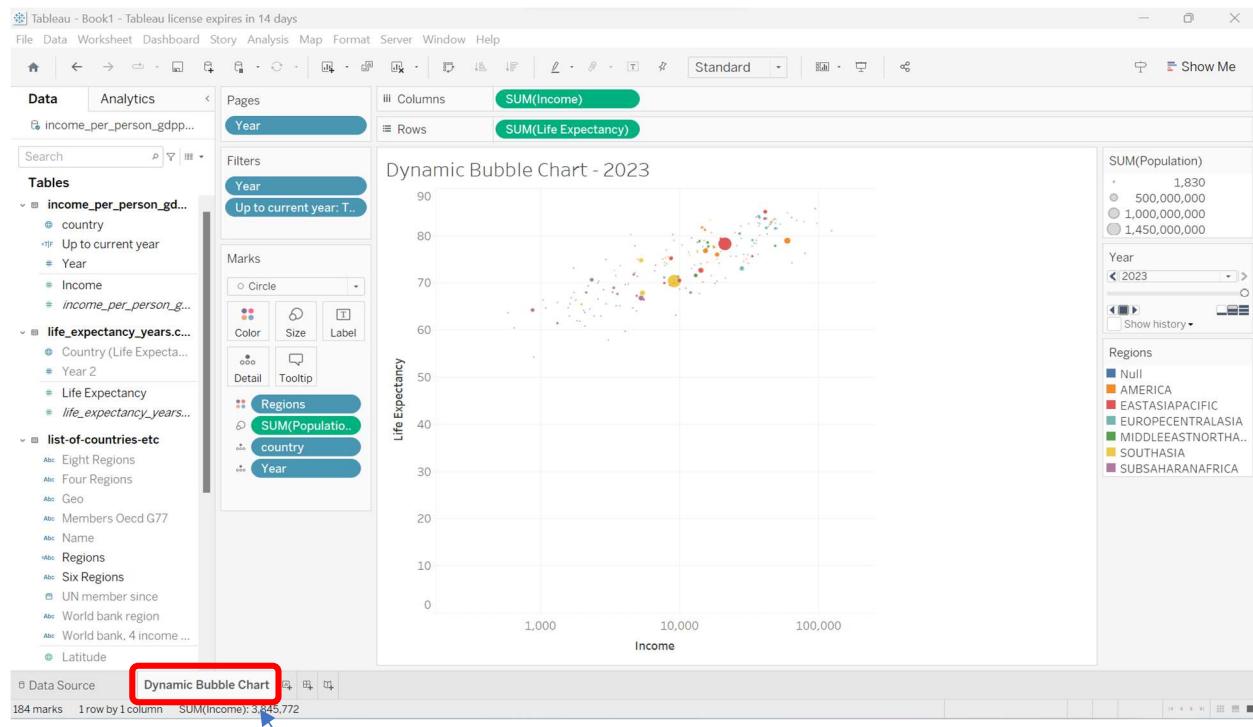
I've worked with Tableau for years at other companies, and I've never experienced this issue previously. However, over the last few years at my current company where we use Macs, several coworkers and I experience an issue when copy/pasting on Tableau Desktop.



27. We will replace the dots with circles.

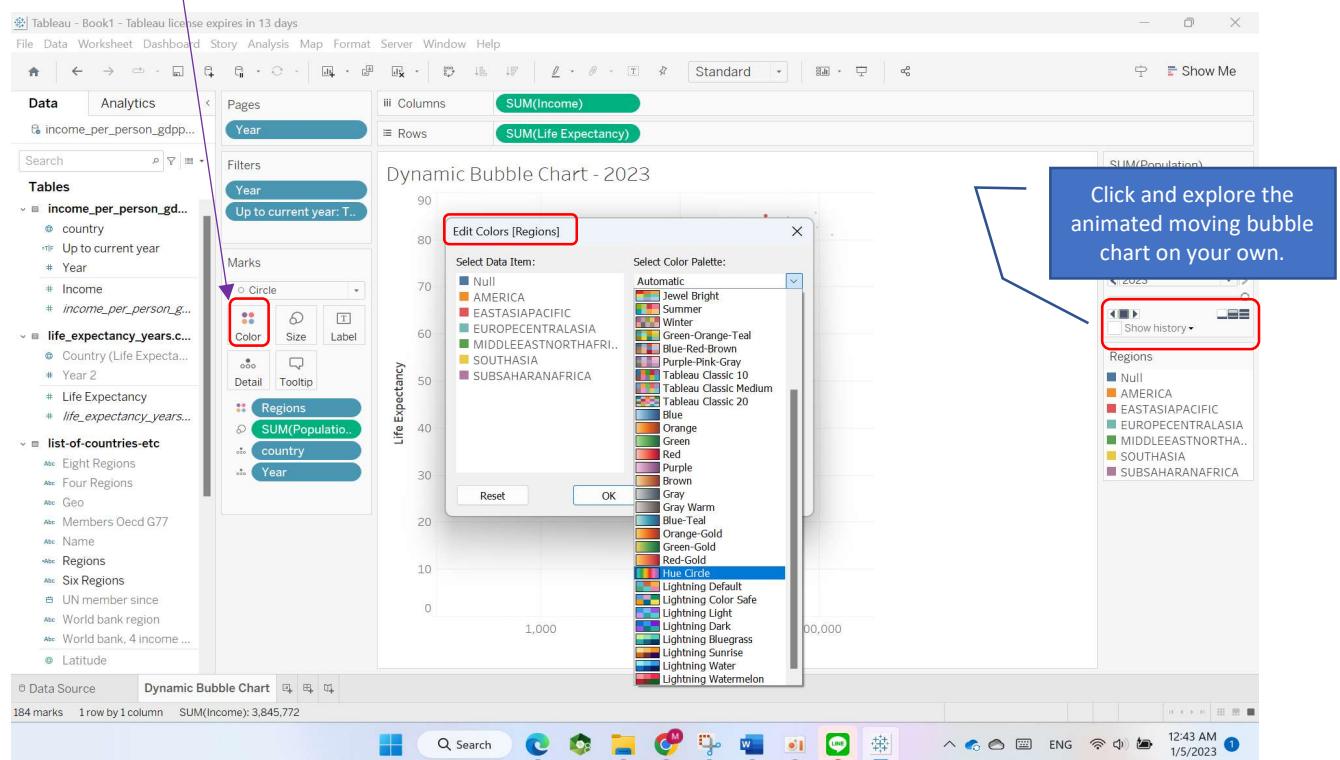


28. We will update the chart name (from “Sheet 1” to “Dynamic Bubble Chart”).

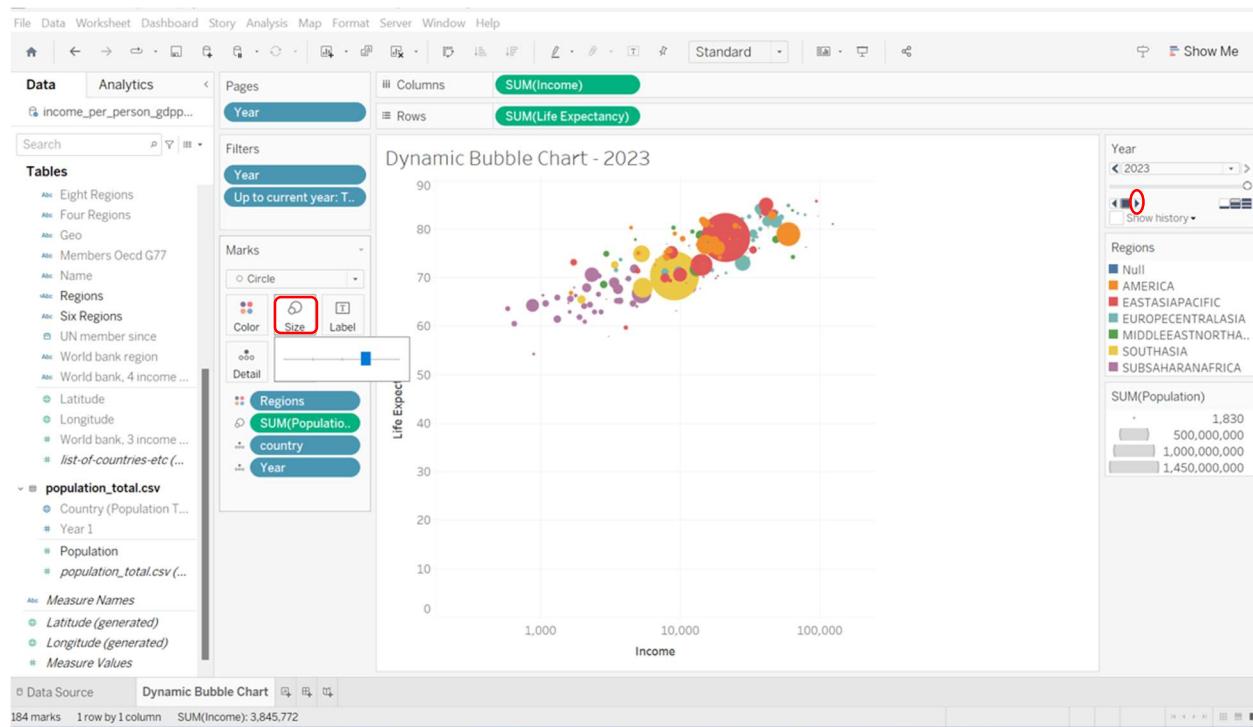


Hint: just click the name of the sheet and we can change its name.

29. We can modify the colors for the aesthetic purposes. Just click Color to Edit colors.

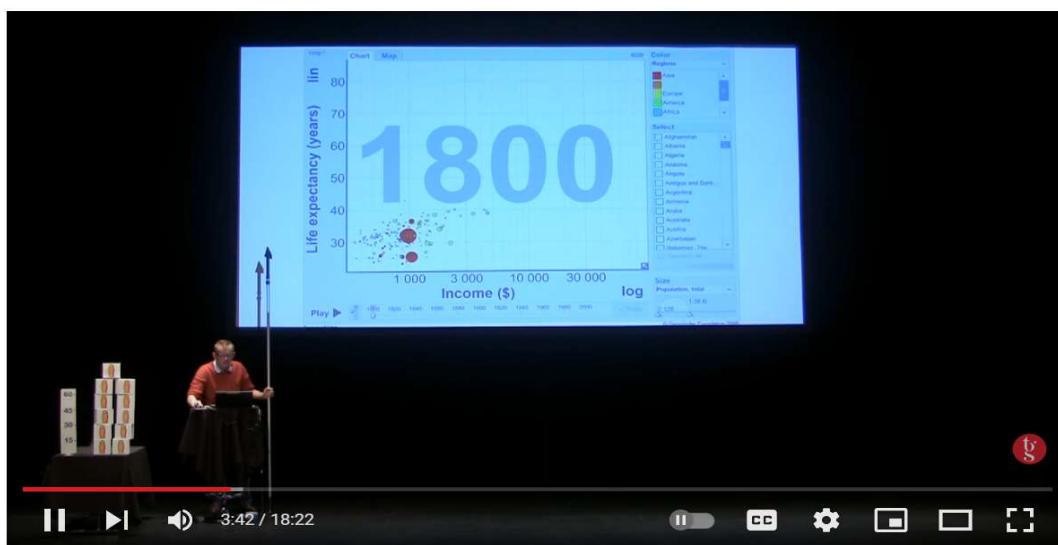


30. We can also click the Size icon to further modify the size of the circles in this bubble chart.



Finally, we are ready to demonstrate an animated moving bubble chart and tell our story by clicking a forward triangle button (see a red circle shown on the previous page). If you wonder how to give an impressive live presentation using the dynamic charts, you might find **Prof. Hans Rosling's** presentation of relevance. Please click the underlined link for a MUST SEE presentation: Please do watch the first four-minute video, and then feel free to briefly scan through the rest of this YouTube video.

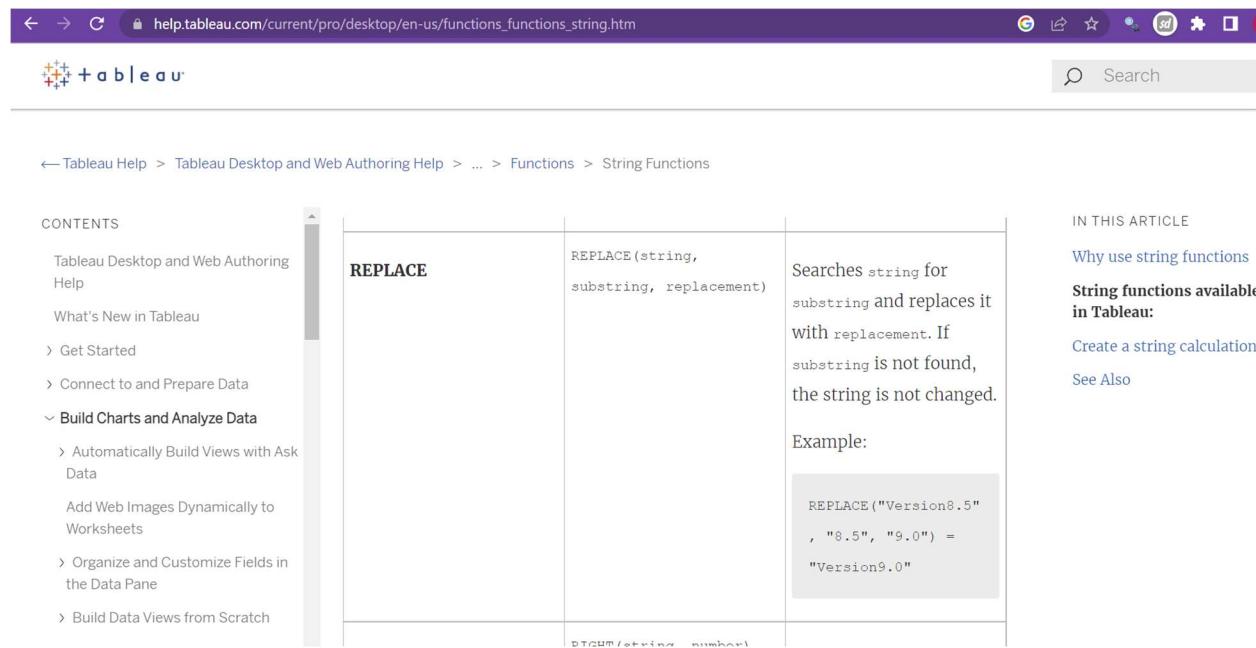
https://www.ted.com/talks/hans_rosling_new_insights_on_poverty?referrer=playlist-the_best_hans_rosling_talks_yo&autoplay=true



Correlating income and life expectancy throughout history | Hans Rosling | TGS.ORG

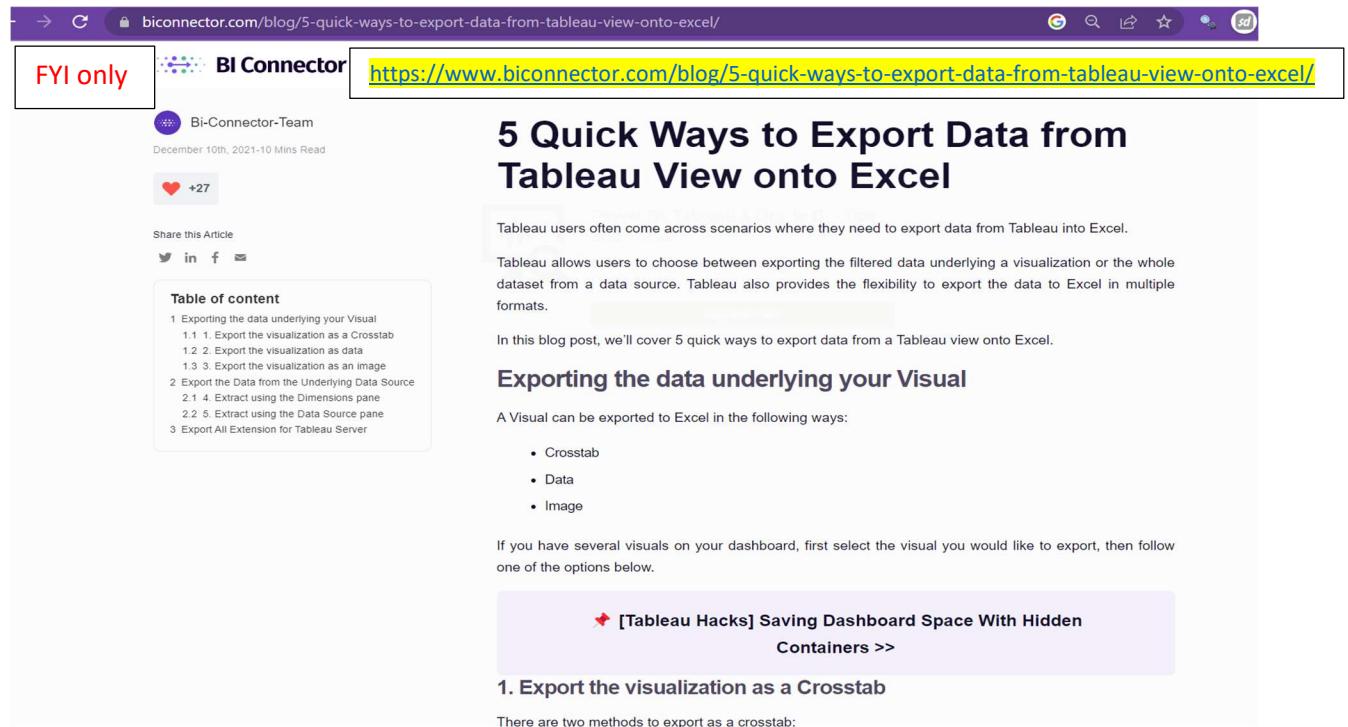
Appendix:

1. Tableau's main functions (e.g., Replacement) could be found online:
<https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions.htm>

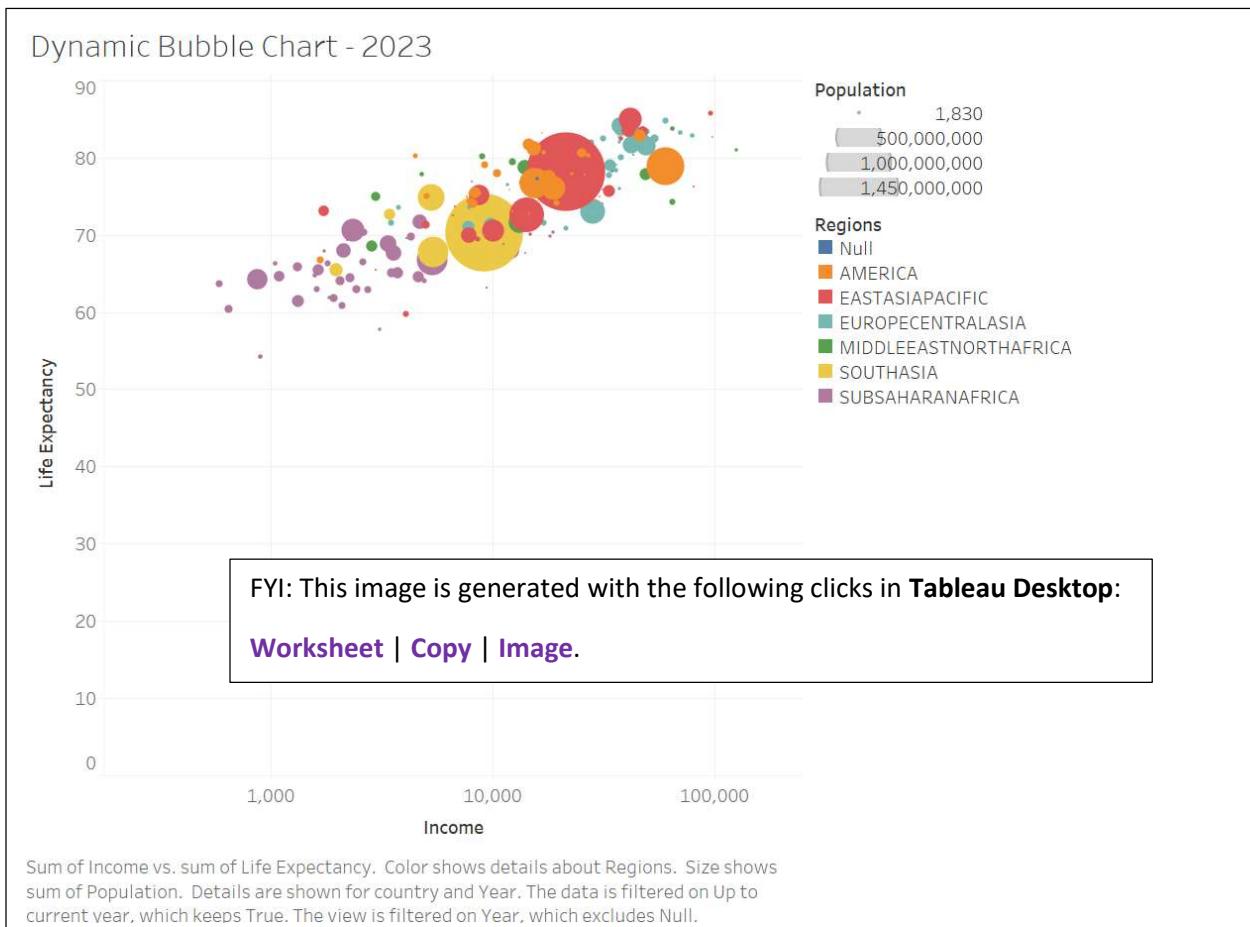
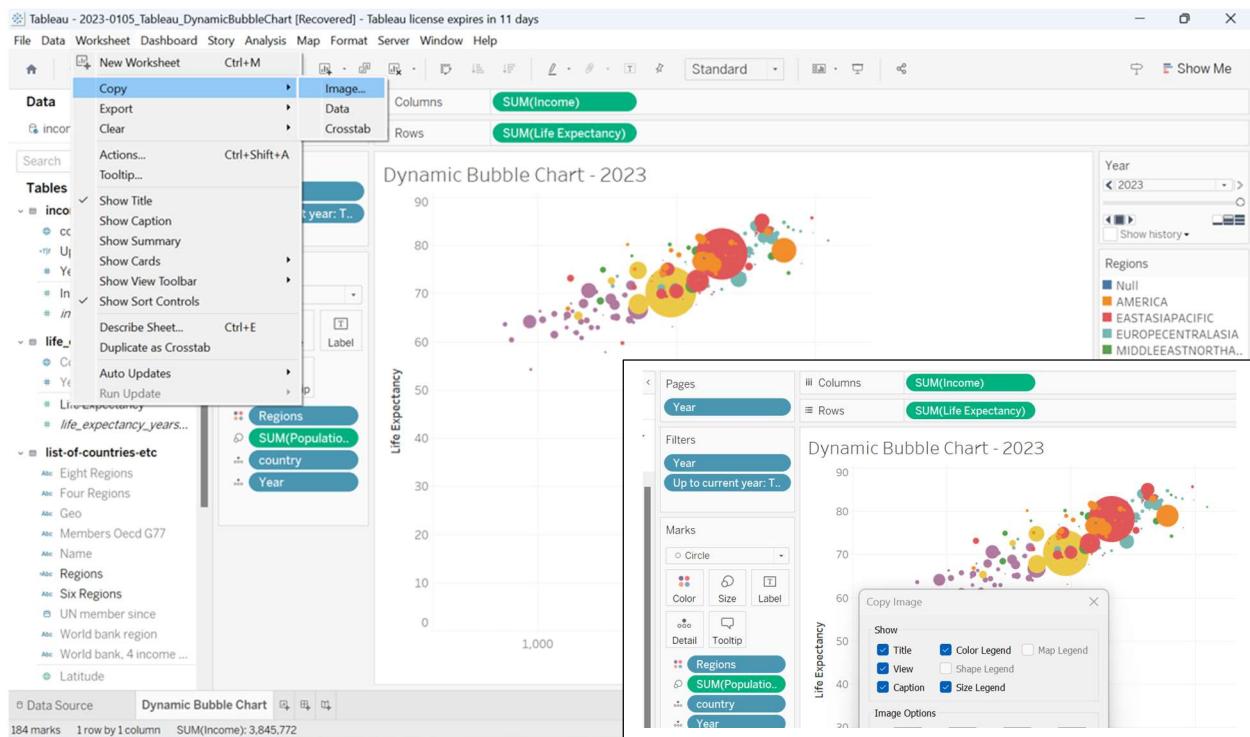


The screenshot shows the Tableau Help website with the URL https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_string.htm in the address bar. The page title is "String Functions". On the left, there is a navigation sidebar with "CONTENTS" and a list of topics under "Tableau Desktop and Web Authoring Help". The main content area displays a table for the "REPLACE" function, which includes the syntax `REPLACE(string, substring, replacement)`, a description of how it searches for a substring and replaces it with a replacement, and an example code block showing `REPLACE("Version8.5", "8.5", "9.0") = "Version9.0"`. To the right, there is a "IN THIS ARTICLE" sidebar with links to "Why use string functions", "String functions available in Tableau:", "Create a string calculation", and "See Also".

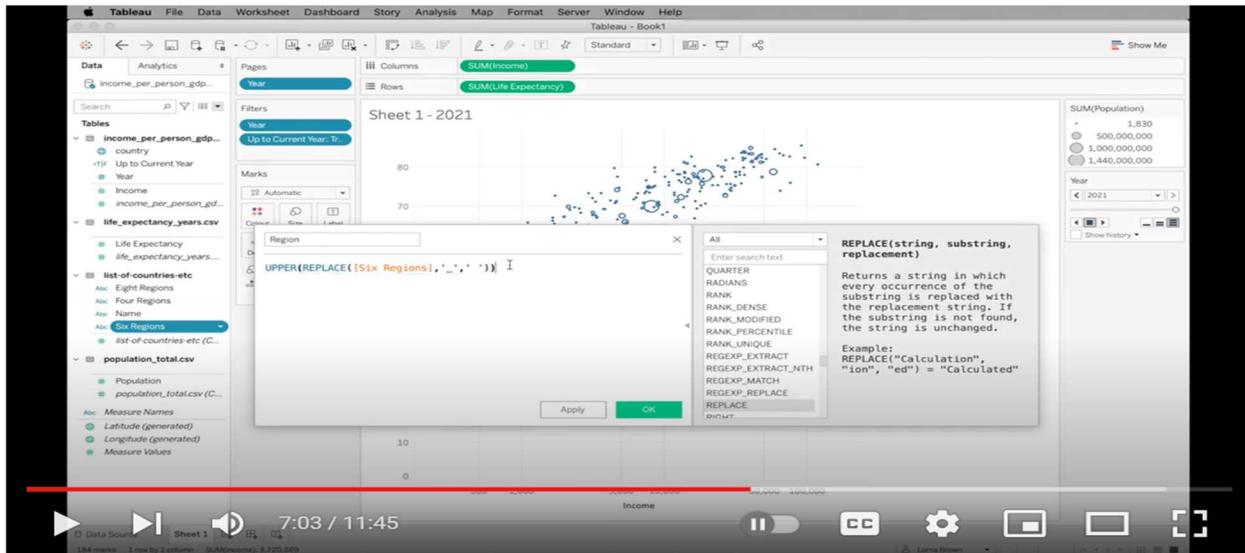
2. Feel free to Google search for additional Tableau tips (e.g., how to export data from Tableau View onto Excel or a relational database).



The screenshot shows a blog post titled "5 Quick Ways to Export Data from Tableau View onto Excel" by Bi-Connector Team. The post has a red "FYI only" box at the top left. It includes a table of contents with five items: 1. Exporting the data underlying your Visual, 2. Export the visualization as a Crosstab, 3. Export the visualization as data, 4. Extract using the Dimensions pane, 5. Extract using the Data Source pane, and 3. Export All Extension for Tableau Server. The main content discusses exporting data from Tableau into Excel and provides five quick ways to do so. A callout box at the bottom right points to "[Tableau Hacks] Saving Dashboard Space With Hidden Containers >>".



3. If you (the audience) prefer to watch a Tableau bubble chart creation video, you may find the following two YouTube videos of help.



#WOW2021 Week 11 | Tableau : Can you recreate the work of Hans Rosling?



Workout Wednesday

1.93K subscribers

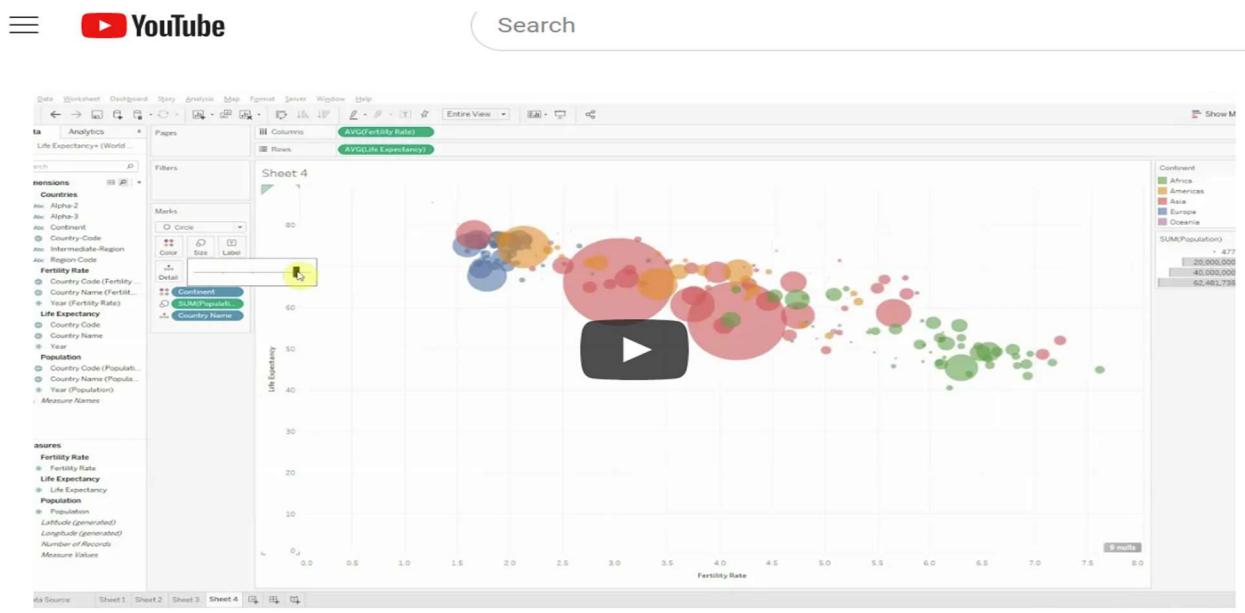
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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LaCprFuwmHk>



How to track data evolution over time with Tableau Desktop – Animated Bubble Chart – Skill Pill

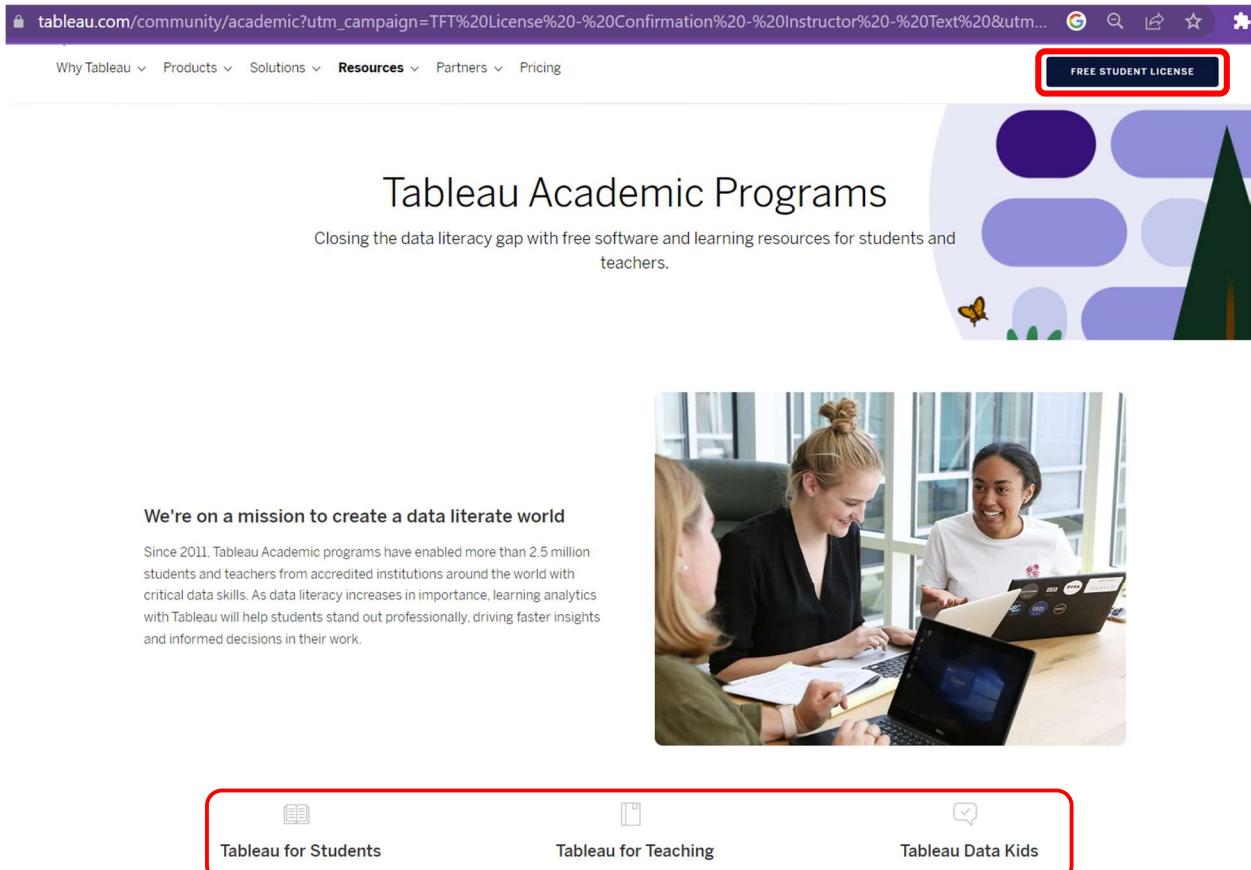
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lK6AE3u6LGs>

4. Tableau also offers quite a few training videos (<https://tabsoft.co/3QuMLGp>). Happy learning!

The screenshot shows the Tableau Learning page for 2022.2. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Why Tableau, Products, Solutions, Resources, Partners, and Pricing. On the right, there are buttons for SIGN IN, BUY NOW, and TRY NOW. Below the navigation, a search bar is present. The main content area is titled "Free Training Videos" and "2022.2". A section titled "Creator" describes responsibilities for deep data prep and analysis. It lists three video categories: "Getting Started" (9 videos, 20 min), "Tableau Prep" (2 videos, 10 min), and "1 VIDEO". To the right, a sidebar titled "More ways to learn and connect" includes a link to "What's New in Tableau 2022.4" which features short demos of new functionalities.

The screenshot shows a specific video titled "Getting Started: Web Authoring in Tableau Online" by James Pollard, a Learning Experience Designer. The video player interface includes a play button, volume control, and a progress bar showing 0.01 / 0.22. To the right of the video, a sidebar titled "CURRENT TOPIC: Getting Started" lists several related topics with their durations: "Getting Started" (1 MIN), "Tableau Cloud" (1 MIN), "Connecting to Data" (2 MIN), "The Workspace Area" (2 MIN), "Map: Profit Ratio by Geography" (2 MIN), "Area Charts: Sales by Category; Sales by Segment" (5 MIN), and "Text Table: Key Performance Indicators" (2 MIN).

5. To learn more about available Tableau programs, check out its Academic Community page:
<https://tabsoft.co/3vOkq4m>



Why Tableau Products Solutions Resources Partners Pricing

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Tableau Academic Programs

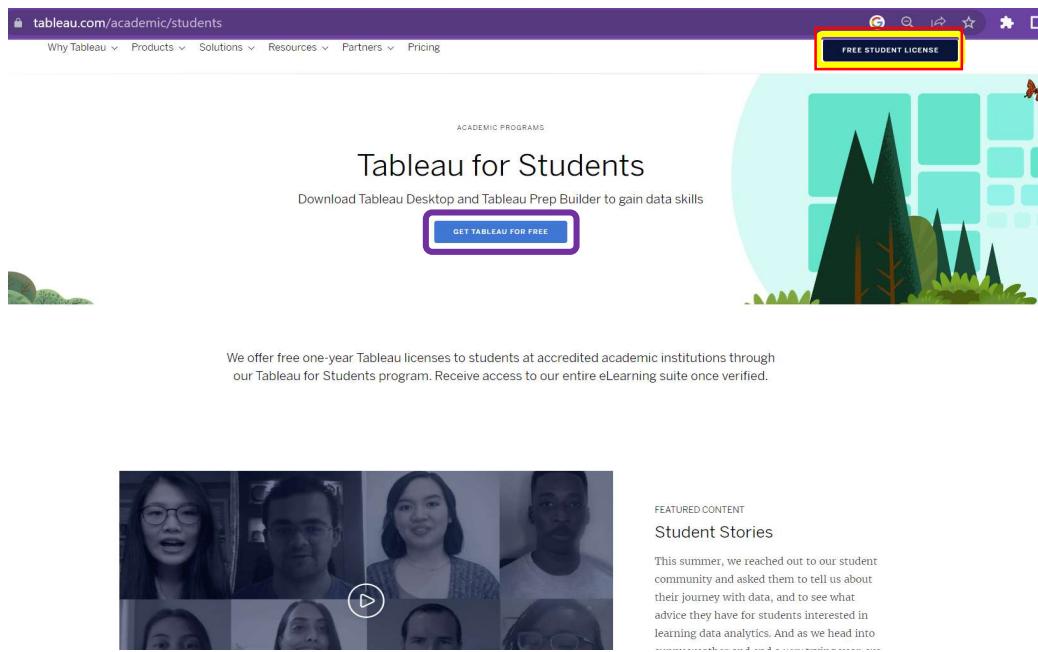
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FEATURED CONTENT

Student Stories

This summer, we reached out to our student community and asked them to tell us about their journey with data, and to see what advice they have for students interested in learning data analytics. And as we head into

Acknowledgement: Special thanks to Prof. Gary H.T. Chao for his constructive comments toward a draft version of this 30-step Tableau Bubble chart learning tutorial.

Hsu 24