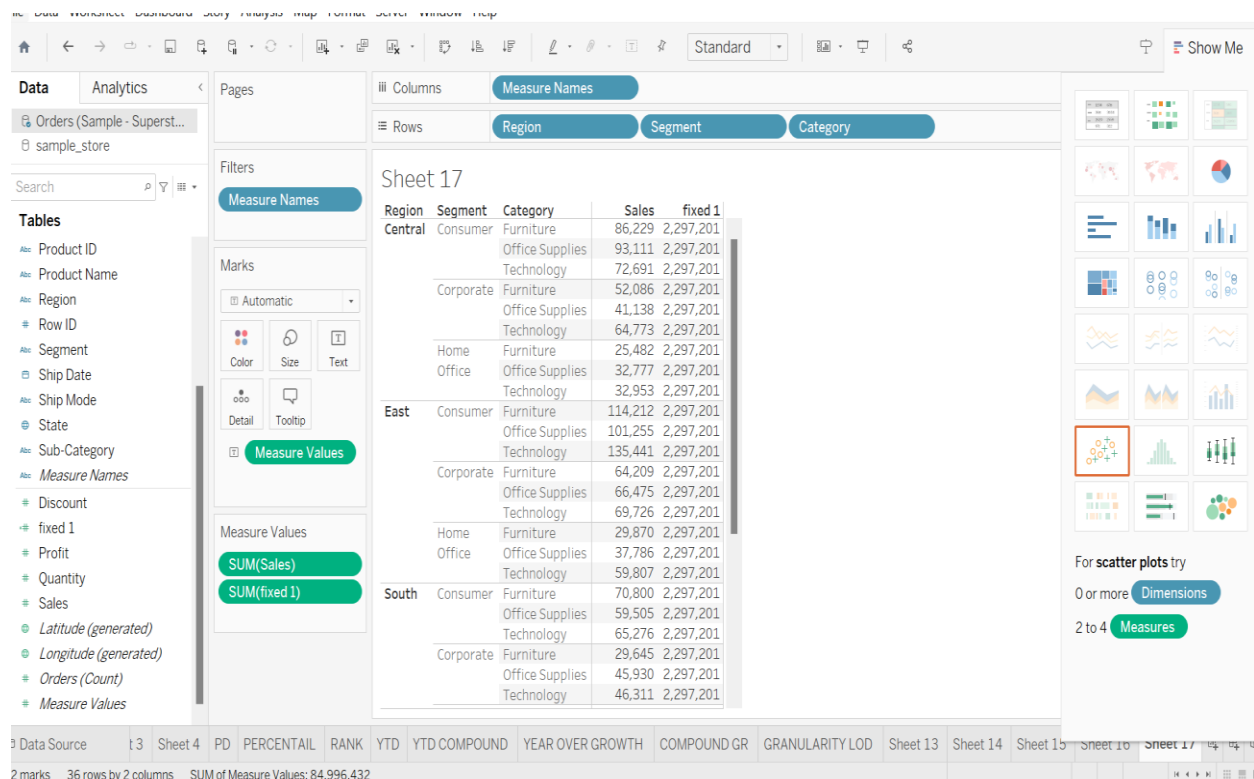


DA Assignment 4

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20KH1A0593

Creating Fixed LOD expression:



A fixed LOD (Level of Detail) expression in data analysis is a calculation that maintains a specific level of detail regardless of other dimensions or filters applied to the data. It provides a consistent reference point for aggregation.

Fixed LOD maintains a specific level of detail.

{fixed:sum(sales)}:Sales distribution by fixed level of detail: calculates the sum of sales at a fixed level of granularity, independent of visualization's dimensions.

Creating exclude LOD expression

The screenshot shows the Tableau Desktop interface. The 'Columns' shelf contains 'Measure Names' and 'Measure Values'. The 'Rows' shelf contains 'Segment' and 'Sub-Category'. The 'Marks' shelf is set to 'Automatic'. The 'Filters' shelf is empty. The 'Measure Values' shelf contains 'SUM(Profit)' and 'ATTR(exclude1)'. The 'Table Names' list on the left includes 'Orders (Sample - Superst...)' and 'sample_store'. The 'Tables' list on the right includes 'Region', 'Row ID', 'Segment', 'Ship Date', 'Ship Mode', 'State', 'Sub-Category', 'Measure Names', 'Discount', 'exclude1', 'fixed 1', 'Fixed 2', 'Profit', 'Quantity', 'Sales', 'Latitude (generated)', 'Longitude (generated)', 'Orders (Count)', and 'Measure Values'. The 'exclude lod2' view is displayed, showing a table with columns 'Segment', 'Sub-Category', 'Profit', and 'exclude1'. The data is filtered by 'Consumer' and 'Accessories'.

Segment	Sub-Category	Profit	exclude1
Consumer	Accessories	20,736	20,736
		20,736	134,119
	Appliances	6,982	6,982
		6,982	134,119
	Art	3,454	3,454
		3,454	134,119
	Binders	17,996	17,996
		17,996	134,119
	Bookcases	-4,436	-4,436
		-4,436	134,119
	Chairs	13,235	13,235
		13,235	134,119
	Copiers	24,084	24,084
		24,084	134,119
	Envelopes	3,264	3,264
		3,264	134,119
	Fasteners	577	577
		577	134,119
	Furnishings	7,919	7,919
		7,919	134,119
	Labels	3,076	3,076
		3,076	134,119
	Machines	2,141	2,141
		2,141	134,119

Exclude LOD expression calculates a value excluding certain dimensions from consideration. It allows for aggregations that ignore specific dimensions, offering a different perspective on the data.

Exclude LOD disregards certain dimensions in the calculations

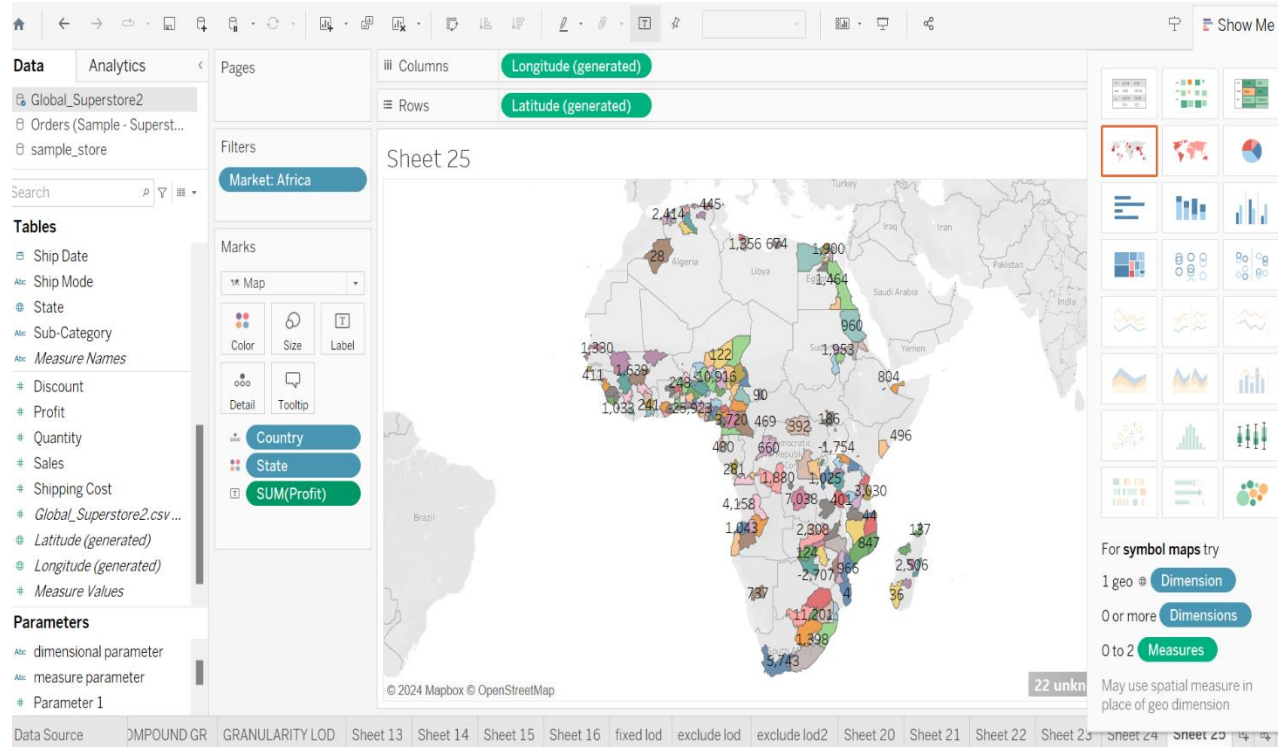
{Exclude[sub-category]: sum([profit])}

Exclude [sub category]: This is designed to exclude the “sub-category” dimensions.

SUM [Profit]: The aggregation function “sum ()” is applied to “profit” values. It sums up all the profit values.

Creating 2 map visualizations using geographical data.

FILLED MAP:

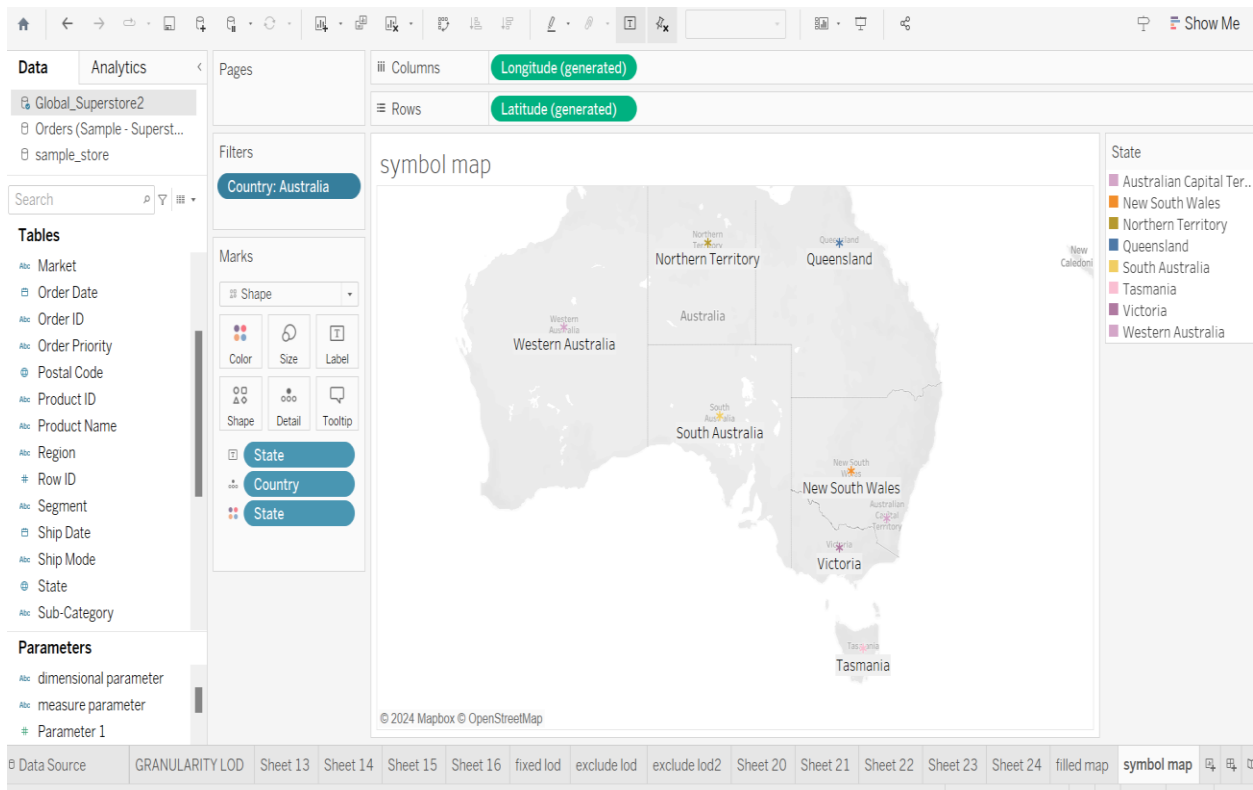


Here I have created a filled map visualization first fall I have taken a global store data set which likely contains information about sales, profits, and other metrics across different countries and regions.

I have drag a column as longitude and row as latitude .I have drag the country, state ,profit to mark I gave a colour to states and and I have drag a market to filter I have selected Africa as country .

Finally filled map visualization that effectively communicates information about profits across different states within the selected African market. This visualization can help stakeholders gain insights into regional profitability trends and make informed decisions based on the data.

SYMBOL MAP:

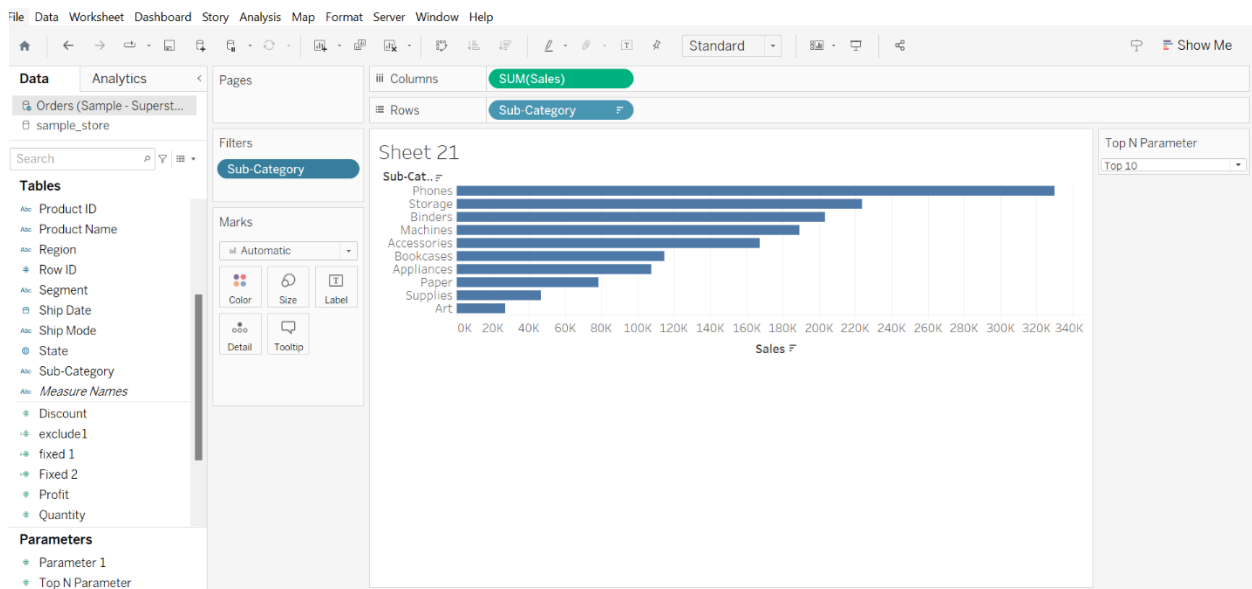
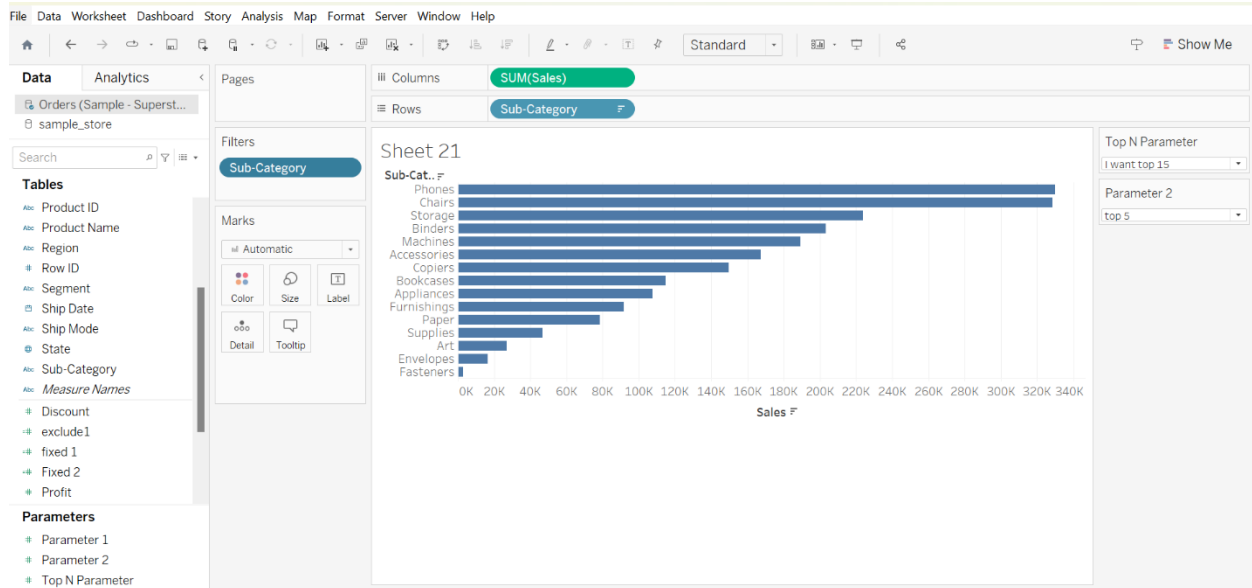


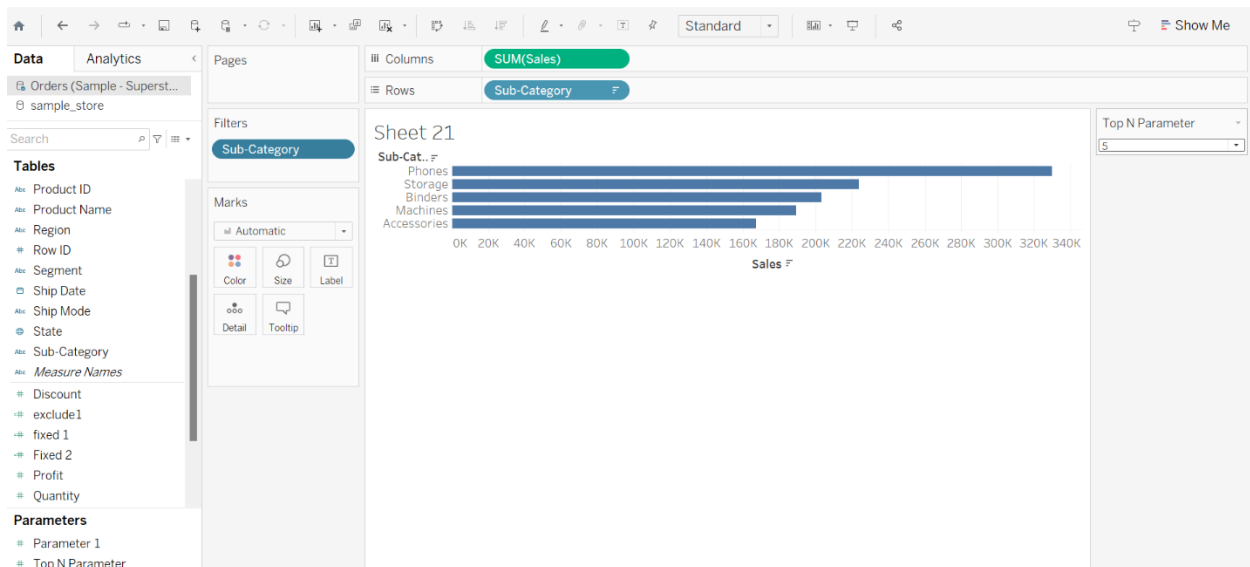
Here I have created a symbol map visualization first I have taken a global store data set which likely contains information about sales, profits, and other metrics across different countries and regions.

I have drag a column as longitude and row as latitude. I have drag the country, state ,profit to mark I gave a colour to states and and I have drag a market to filter I have selected Australia as country .And I have enter a shapes in search bar of marks and selected * symbol to create a symbol map.

Symbol map visualization for Australia power full tool for strategic decision making,market analysis and operational opitimization.

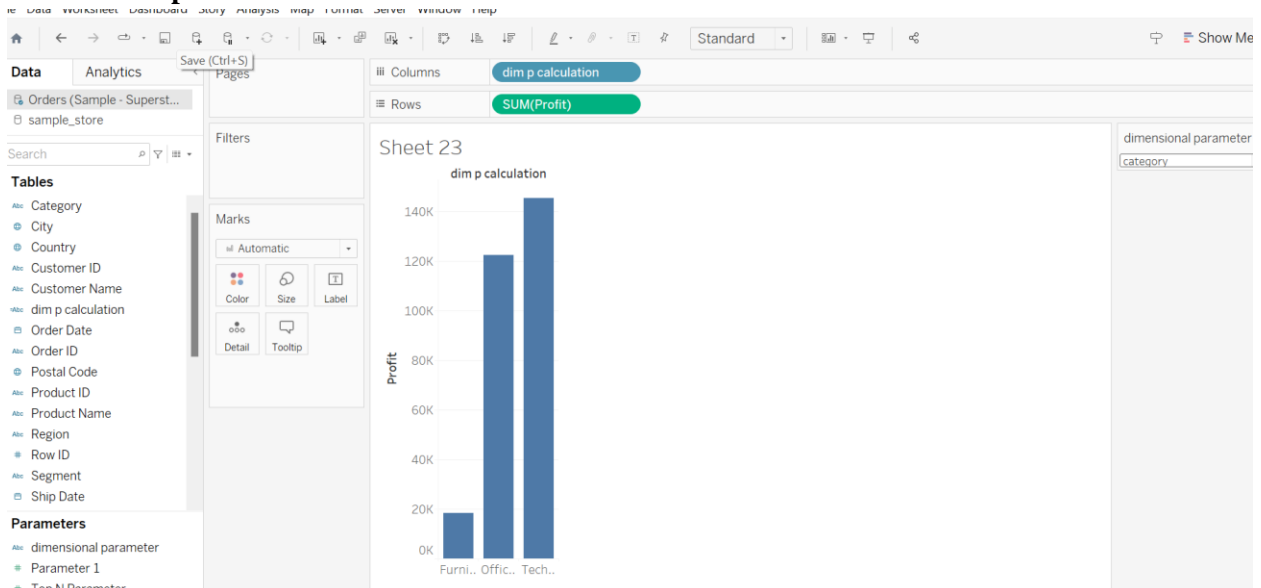
Creating Top N Parameters

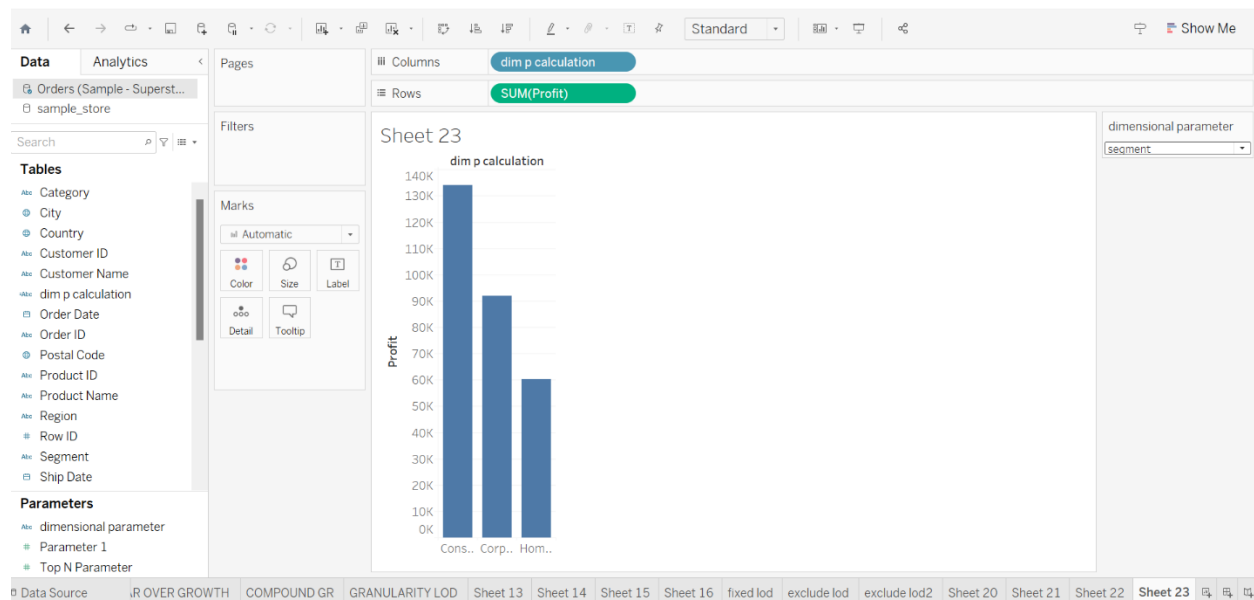
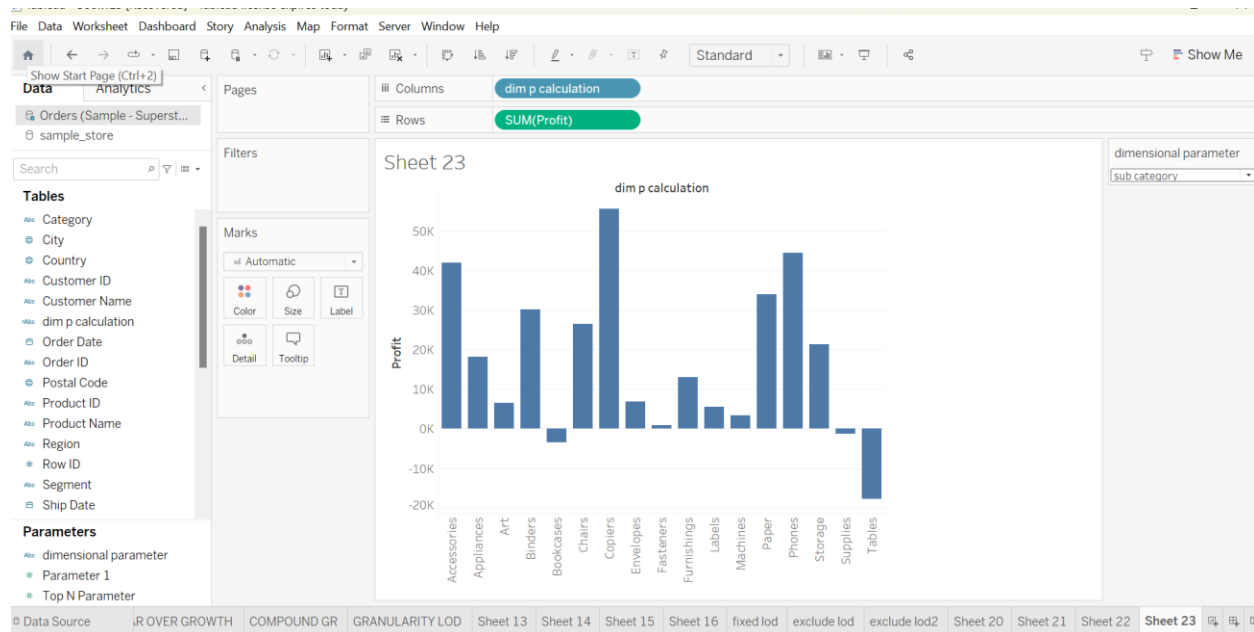




First of all I have to select the sample store data set. And drag the sales to column and row to sub category. Drop down the creating a parameters and select the integer in the field and select the list option and add the data like I want top 5 and top 10 and top 5 in that place. Click on ok and I have created finally top n parameter. Now we have to click on that and go to show parameters and we have options we can click on that we get Top 15, Top 10, Top 5 subcategories. Focus on most significant data points and gain insights.

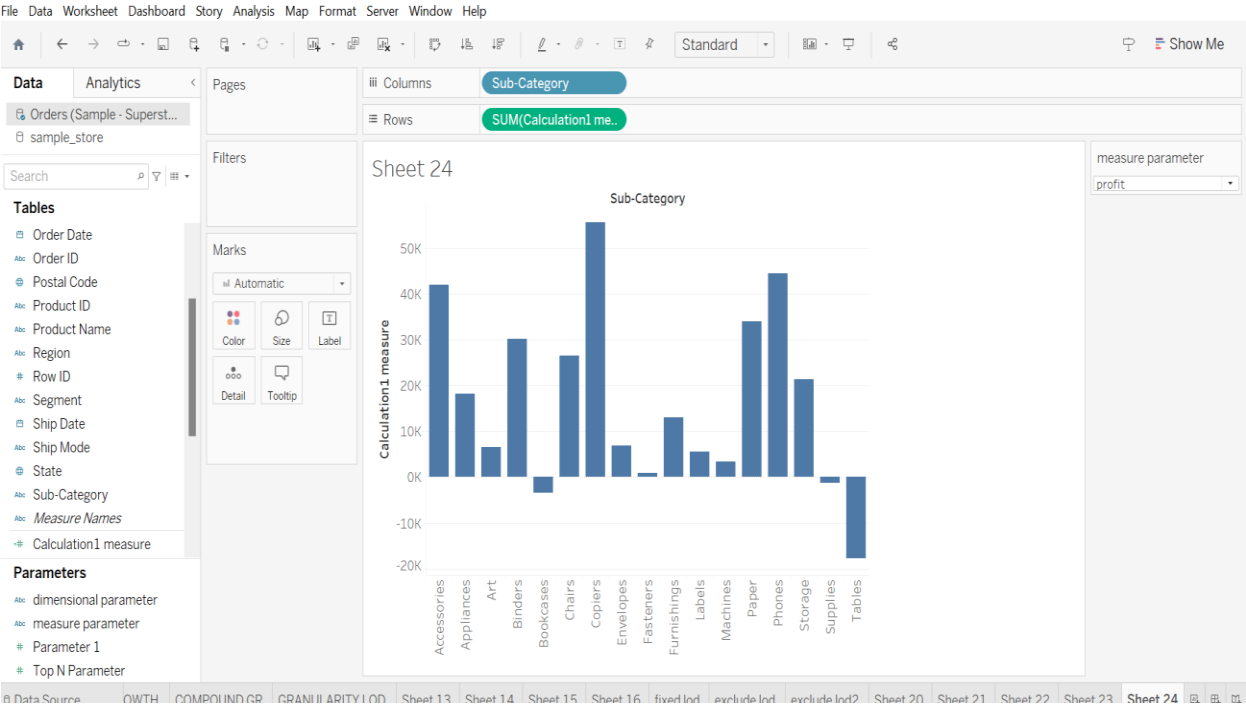
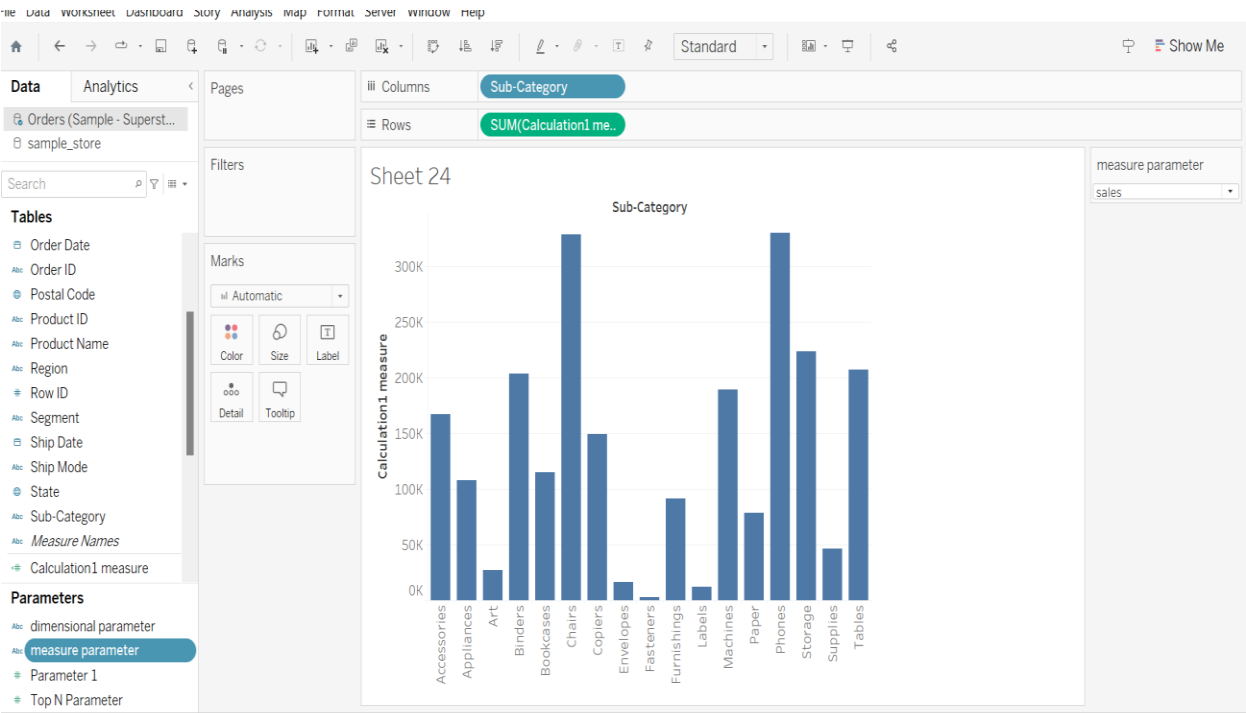
Dimensional parameters

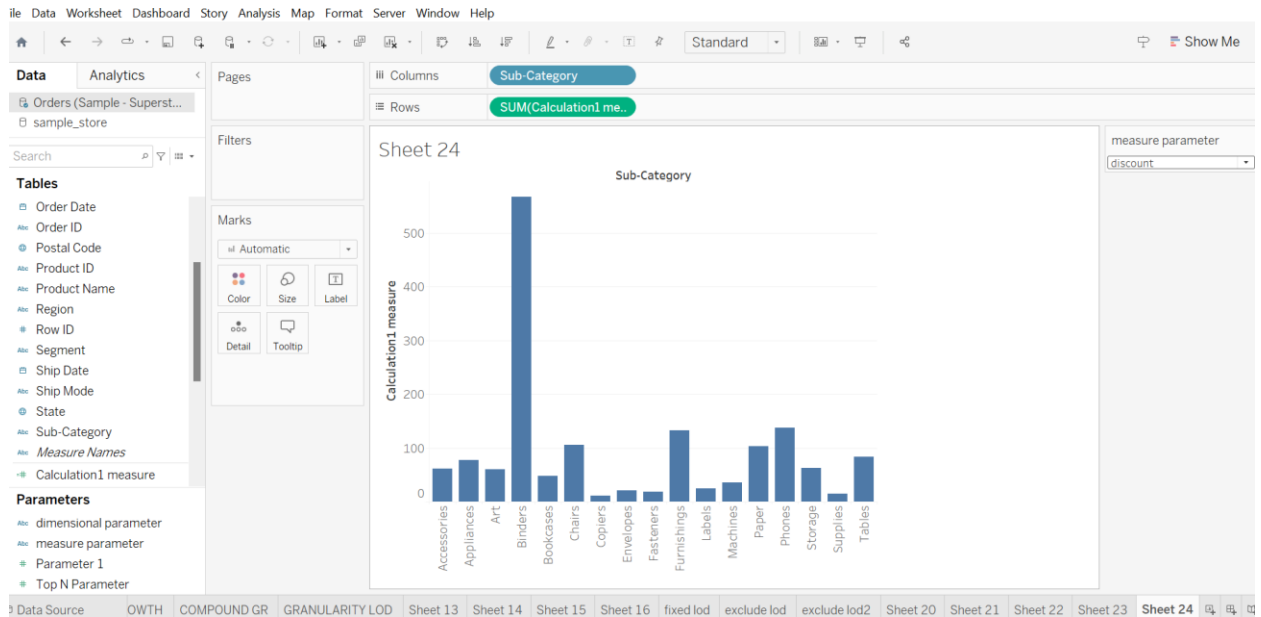




calculated field formula: IF [dimension parameter]="category" THEN[category]
ELSEIF[dimension parameter]="subcategory" THEN [sub category] ELSEIF[dimension
parameter]="segment" THEN[segment]END #Dimensional parameters we have choosen the
category,subcategory,segment.

MEASURE PARAMETERS:





Calculated field: IF [measure parameter]="sales" THEN[sales] ELSEIF[measure parameter]="profit" THEN [profit] ELSEIF[measure parameter]="discount" THEN[discount]END #Measure parameters we have choosen the sales,discount,profit.