

**La Guardia Community College**

# **DATA 203 DATA VISUALIZATION USING TABLEAU**

## **Class 5**

# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

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1. Filters
2. Calculations
3. Parameters
4. Sets



# PARAMETERS

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## PARAMETERS

- User generated values that are not attached to a dataset.
- Allows you to provide your audience with the power of limiting whatever data they want to aid in slicing and dicing data sets.
- Improves audience engagement with the dashboard
- Improves retention and sharing of insights.

# PARAMETERS

## HOW DO PARAMETERS WORK?

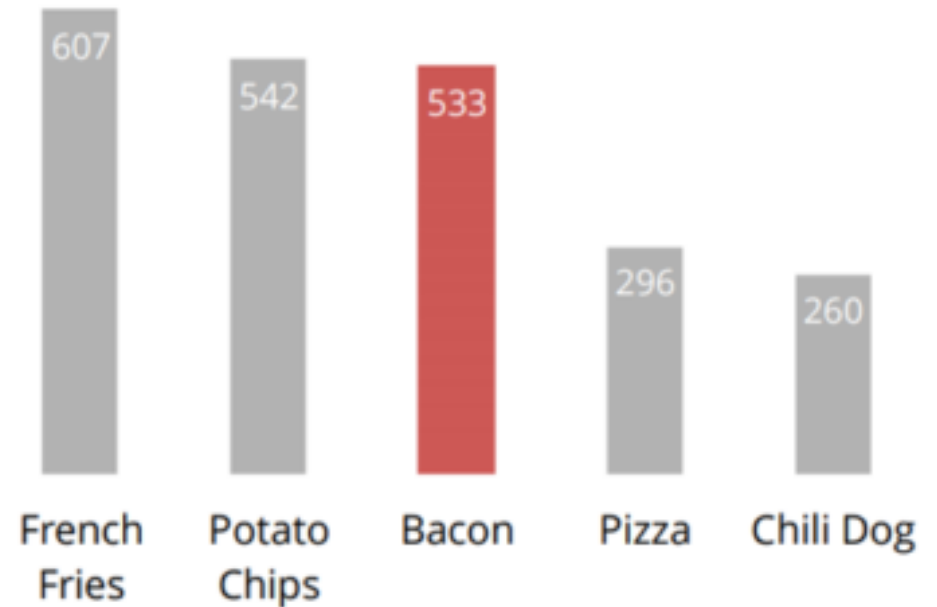
1. Dataset consist of Food Items, Weight and Calories

### Q1- How many calories are in 100g of a food item

1. Parameter = @FoodItem - let your users select the Food Item.
2. Calories = 100 \* @FoodItem

- @FoodItem = French Fries  
Calories = 100 \* French Fries = 607 Calories
- @FoodItem = Bacon  
Calories = 100 \* Bacon = 533 Calories

Calories per 100g



# PARAMETERS

## Create A Parameter

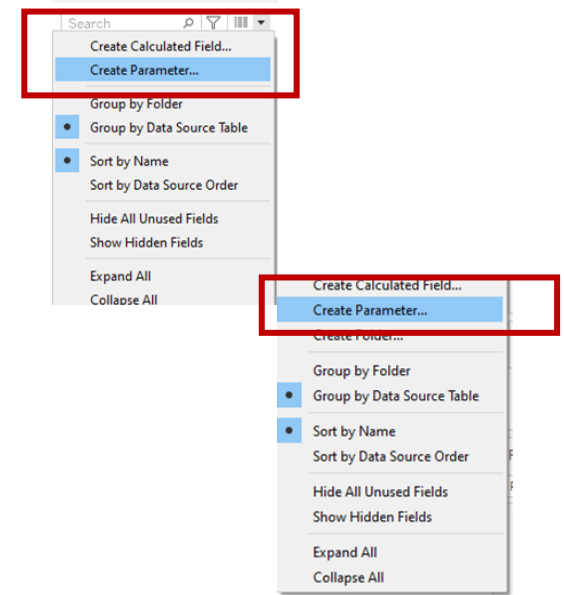
### HOW TO CREATE A PARAMETER?

There are three ways to create a parameter:

Click on the down arrow in the Data Pane

Click right in the empty space in the Data Pane

Right click on a field and select Create > Parameter



# PARAMETERS

## Create A Parameter

1. Create Parameter for the following Data Types
  1. Float - numbers with decimals
  2. Integer - whole number (no decimals)
  3. String - text
  4. Boolean - True or False
  5. Date - date without a timestamp
  6. Date Time - date with a timestamp
2. Allowable Values
  1. All
  2. List - Select **ALL** values for the selected field or **Define** values
  3. Range - Define a Max and Min

# PARAMETERS Create A Parameter

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## HOW TO CREATE A PARAMETER?

1. Open a new worksheet and name it Parameter 1.
1. We will create a Parameter with two values: Region and Rep
  - Region - your chart will show corresponding data for the Regions
  - Rep – your chart will show corresponding data for the Reps

# PARAMETERS

## Create A Parameter 1

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### CREATE A PARAMETER

Right Click on Region > Create > Parameter  
Name it "Pick Dimension"  
Under the section **List of All Values**  
Click on Clear All  
Type in two values: Region, Rep

These values will be shown to your user as parameters

Create Parameter

Name:  [Comment >>](#)

Properties

Data type:

Current value:

Value when workbook opens:

Display format:

Allowable values: ☐ All ☒ List ☐ Range

List of values

Value	Display As
Region	Region
Rep	Rep
Add	

☒ Fixed ☐ When workbook opens

[Add values from](#)

[Clear All](#)

[OK](#) [Cancel](#)



# PARAMETERS Create A Parameter 1

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## CREATE A PARAMETER

- Parameters they are dependent.
- On their own, they cannot do much
- You have to provide Tableau with instructions on what each of the parameter inputs should do
- This is accomplished through a Calculated Field.

# PARAMETERS      Create A Parameter

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## 2. CREATE A CALCULATED FIELD

We will create a Calculated Field that will tell Tableau which values to display based on the parameter value selected.

1. Create a Calculated Field called Show Dimension.
2. Click on Create Calculation under Analysis.
3. We will add an **“IF ELSE END”** statement

# PARAMETERS Create A Parameter 1

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## 2. CREATE A CALCULATED FIELD

What is an “IF/ELSE” statement?

1. They are a series of IF Statements.
2. The IF Statement get evaluated in order until one of the expression is true or the END of the IF/ELSE statement is reached
3. If the end of the IF/ELSE statement is reached without a true expression, then that code block is not executed.

# PARAMETERS

## Create A Parameter 1

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- CREATE A CALCULATED FIELD
- What is an “IF/ELSE” statement?
  - When you have more than 2 IF Statements
    - IF X = 1 THEN ACTION A ELSE
    - IF X = 2 THEN ACTION B ELSE
    - IF X = 3 THEN ACTION C
    - END
  - When you have only 2 IF Statements
    - IF X = 1 THEN ACTION A ELSE
    - ACTION B
    - END

# PARAMETERS

## Create A Parameter 1

### 2. CREATE A CALCULATED FIELD

**IF** ([Pick Dimension] = 'Region') **THEN**  
([Region])  
**ELSE**  
([Rep])  
**END**

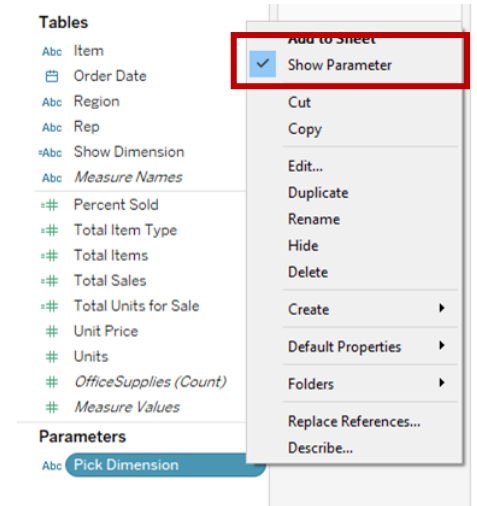


# PARAMETERS

## Create A Parameter 1

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3. **Provide Access to the Parameter**
  1. Right Click on the Pick Dimension Parameter
  2. Select Show Parameter.
  3. Move the Parameter Selector from the Upper Right corner to below the Marks Card.



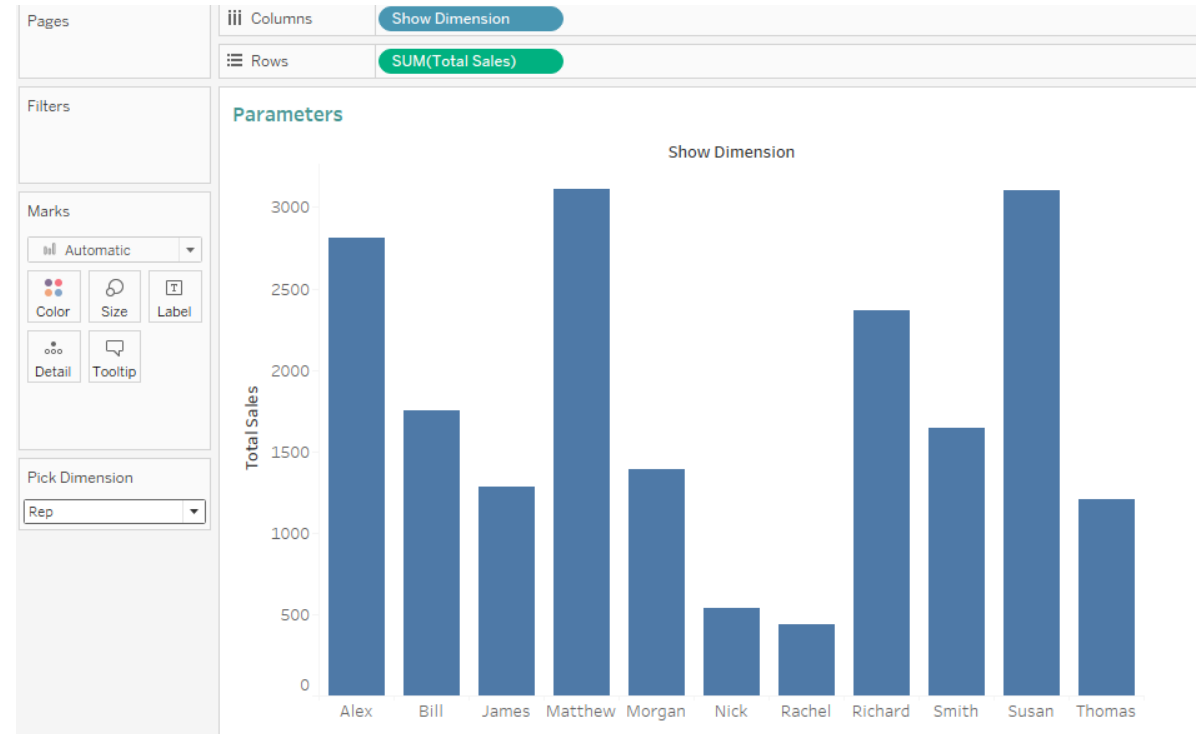
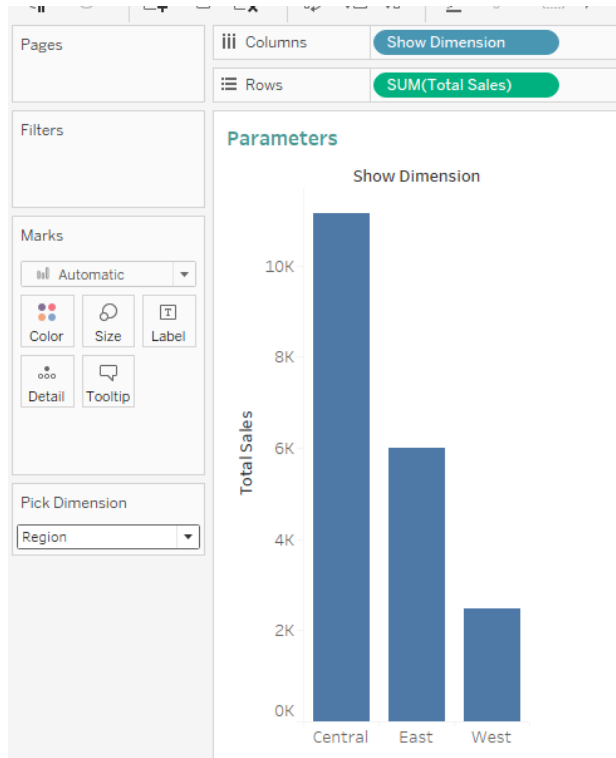
# PARAMETERS Create A Parameter 1

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## 4. CREATE A CHART

1. Column Shelf - Add Show Dimension
2. Row Shelf - Add Total Sales
3. Select Region from the Pick Dimension parameter
4. Select Rep from the Pick Dimension parameter

# PARAMETERS Create A Parameter 1





# PARAMETERS Create A Parameter 2

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## 1. CREATE A PARAMETER TO CHOOSE BETWEEN DIMENSION & MEASURES

1. Use Parameter to decide which Dimension or Measures are displayed on your views.
2. Allow you to keep your analyses focused
3. Helps save real estate on the Dashboard

# PARAMETERS

## Create A Parameter 2

### 1. CREATE A MEASURES PARAMETER

1. Open a new Worksheet and name it Parameter2
2. Open a Create Parameter window and name it Measures Parameter
3. Parameter
  1. String
  2. List
  3. Measures - Sales, Cost, Quantity

Create Parameter

Name: Measures Parameter Comment >>

Properties

Data type: String

Current value: Sales

Value when workbook opens: Current value

Display format:

Allowable values: ☐ All ☒ List ☐ Range

List of values

Value	Display As
Sales	Sales
Cost	Cost
Quantity	Quantity
Add	

☒ Fixed

Add values from

☐ When workbook opens

None

Clear All

OK Cancel

# PARAMETERS Create A Parameter 2

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## 2. CREATE A CALCULATE MEASURE

1. The parameter allows users to choose one of the three measures.
1. We need to tell Tableau which measure out of the three measures to display based on the parameter value selected.
1. Use a **CASE Statement**

# PARAMETERS

## Create A Parameter 2

### 2. CREATE A CALCULATE MEASURE

#### 1. What is a **CASE Statement**?

- CASE Statement goes through the conditions and returns a value when the first condition is met.
- Once a condition is true, it will stop reading and return the results.
- If no conditions are true, then it will return the value in the ELSE statement.
- If there is no ELSE statement and no conditions are true, then it returns NULL

```
CASE
  WHEN condition1 THEN result1
  WHEN condition2 THEN result2
  ...
  ...
  ...
  WHEN conditionN THEN resultN
  ELSE result
END;
```

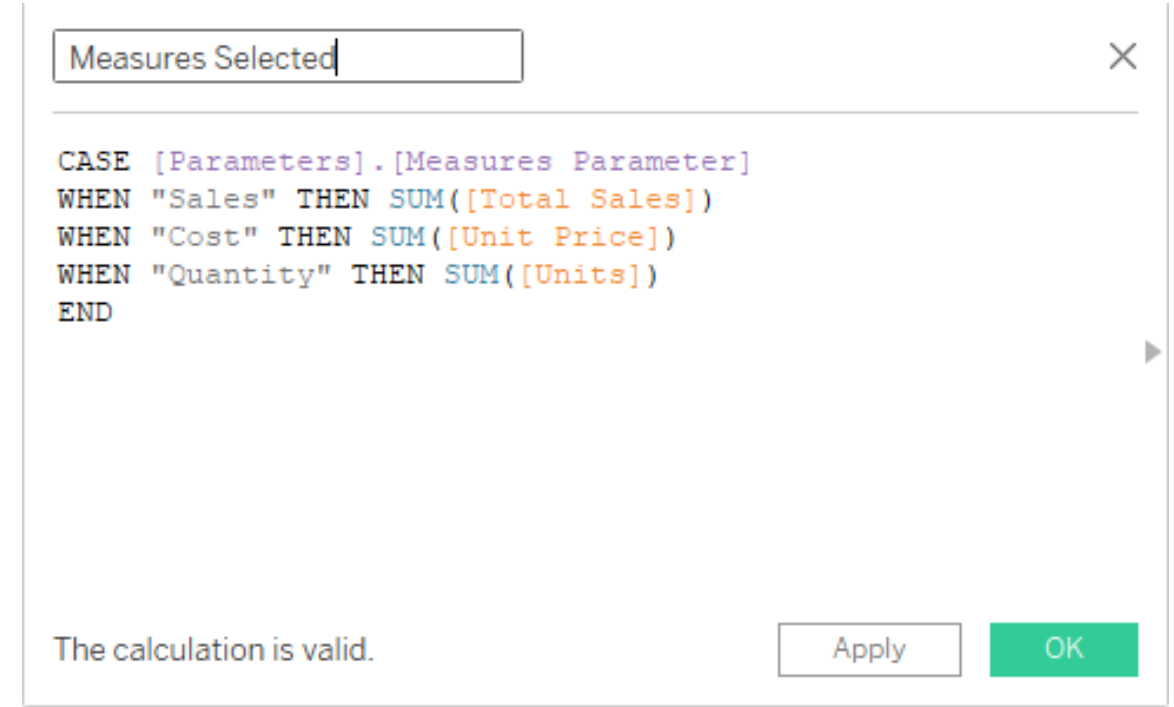
# PARAMETERS

## Create A Parameter 2

### 2. CREATE A CALCULATE MEASURE

1. Create a calculated measure called Measures Selected.
2. Case Statement will be

```
CASE [Measures Parameter]
WHEN "Sales" THEN SUM([Total Sales])
WHEN "Cost" THEN SUM([Unit Price])
WHEN "Quantity" THEN SUM([Units])
END
```



# PARAMETERS Create A Parameter 2

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## 3. Provide Access to the Parameter

1. Right Click on Measures Parameter
1. Select Show Parameter
1. Move the Parameter Selector window below the Marks Cards

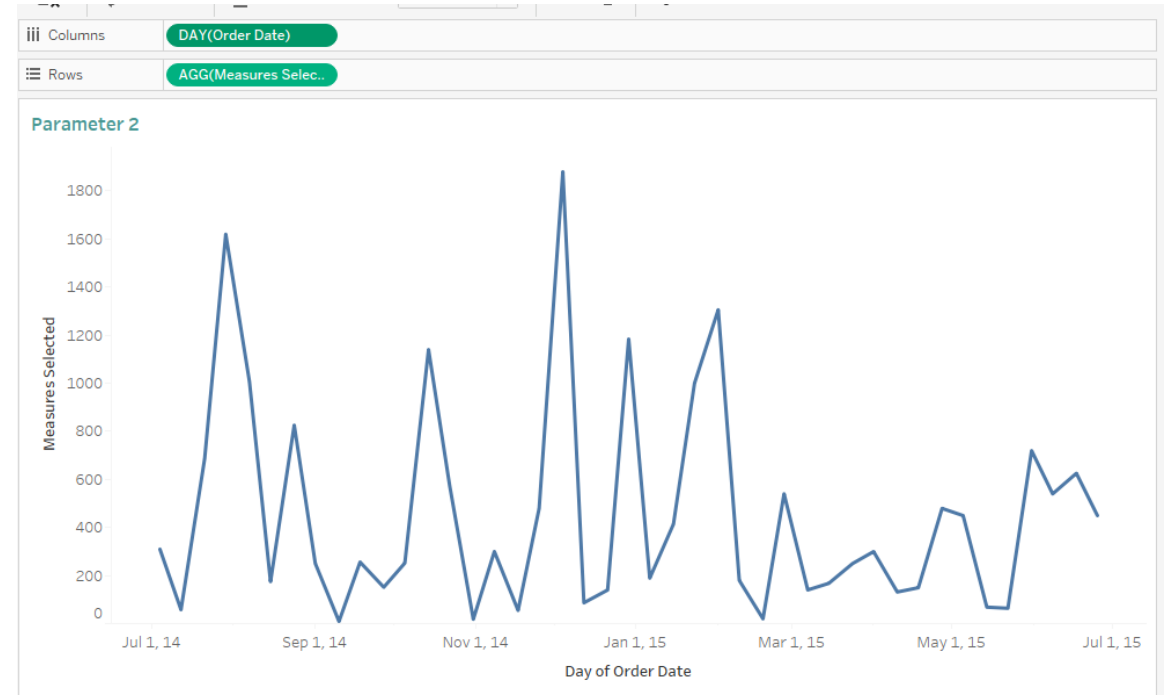
# PARAMETERS

## Create A Parameter 2

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### 4. CREATE A CHART

1. Column Shelf - Order Date
  - Go Granular to the Day Level
  - Change the Chart to Continuous Lines
2. Row Shelf - Measures Selected
3. Trend Line for whatever measure is showing



# PARAMETERS Create A Parameter 2

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## CLASS HANDS ON EXERCISE

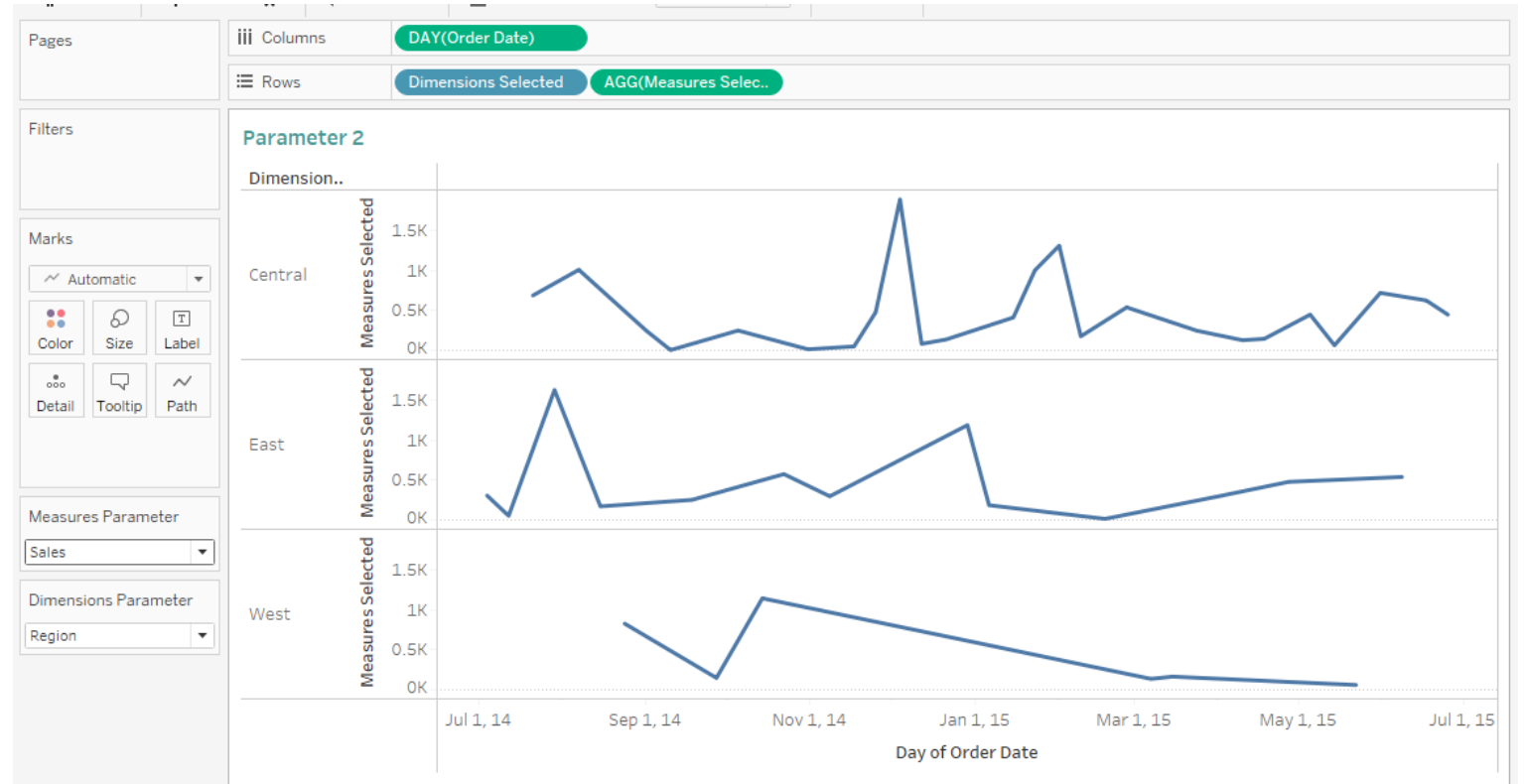
1. Create a Parameter called Dimension Parameter
  1. Set it to String, List and Dimensions: Region, Rep, Item
2. Create a Calculated Field Called Dimension Selected
  1. The CASE Statement will be similar to Measure Selected except there will be no aggregation.
3. Provide Access to the Dimension Parameter
4. To the Chart add Dimension Measure in the Row Shelf (Parameter2 worksheet)



# PARAMETERS

## Create A Parameter 2

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# SETS

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1. Custom fields used to hold the subset of data based on a given condition.
2. For example, a set can be created for having a subset data of top 10 customers with the highest sales
3. Fixed and Dynamic Sets
  1. Fixed Set - One or multi dimensions.

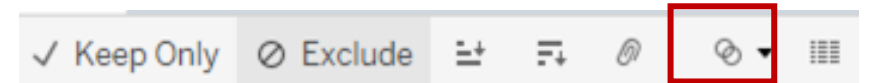
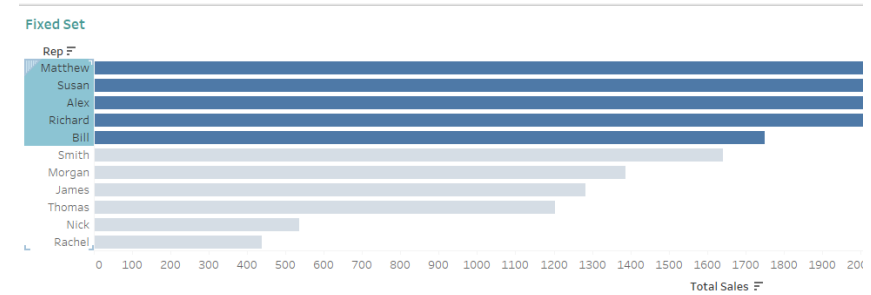
They **will not change** unless you edit the set and either add or remove dimension members
  2. Dynamic Set - Single dimension only

The values change when the underlying value change.

# SETS - CREATE A SET

## Create a FIXED SET

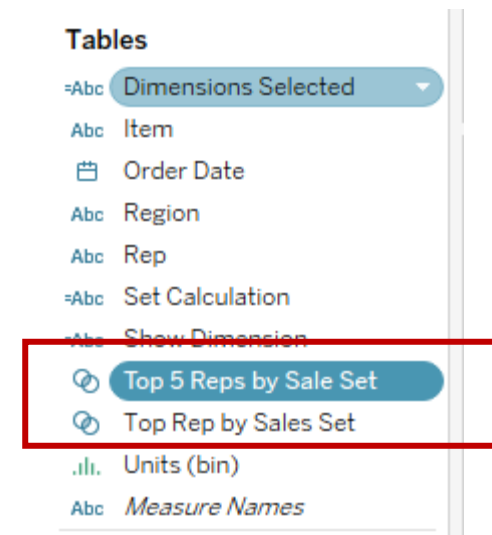
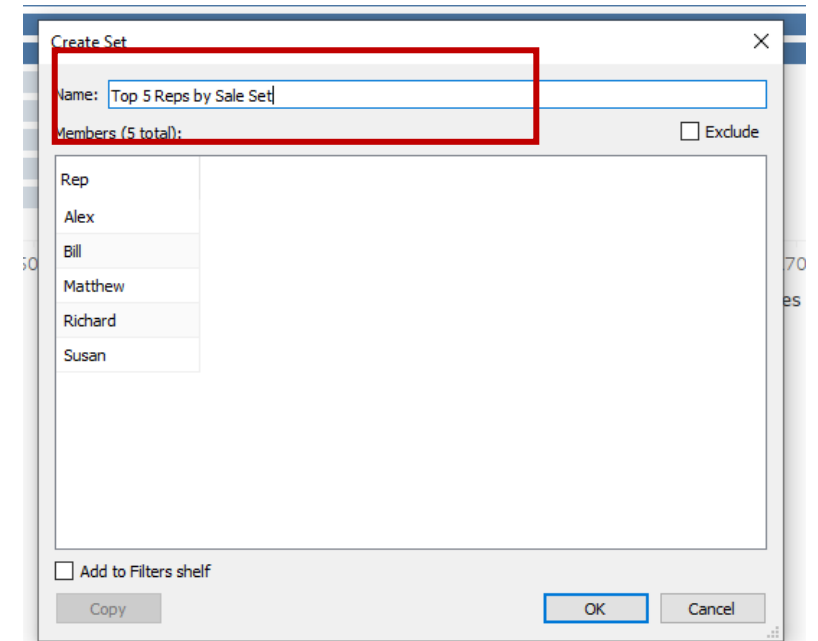
1. Open a new worksheet and name it Fixed Set
2. Create a Chart for Total Sales by Rep, horizontal and sorted descending
3. Select the first five Rep (use the SELECT KEY and highlight row 1 to 5).
4. Click on Venn Diagram and select Create Set



# SETS - CREATE A SET

## Create a FIXED SET

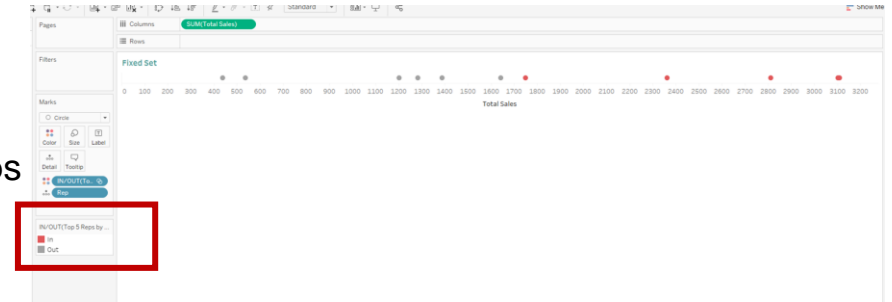
1. Name: Top 5 Reps by Sales Set
2. Select the first five Rep (use the SELECT KEY and highlight row 1 to 5).
3. Select the Venn Diagram in the popup window
4. You see the new set appear under the Dimensions area of the Data pane.



# SETS - CREATE A SET

## Create a FIXED SET

1. Columns : Total Sales
2. Marks Detail Card: Reps
3. Marks Color Card: Top 5 Reps by Sale set
4. Marks Chart Type: Circles



What you See-

**In - Reps in** the Top 5 Rep by Sales set

**Out - Reps not in** the Top 5 Rep by Sales Set

# SETS - CREATE A SET

## Create a Dynamic Set

1. Duplicate the Fixed Set worksheet and name it Dynamic Set
2. Select dimension Rep > Create > Set
3. Name : **Top Rep by Sales Set**
4. Click on the tab Top > By Field
5. Select Top . Enter 5
6. Select Total Sales and Sum
7. You see the new set appear under the Dimensions area of the Data pane.

Edit Set [Top Rep by Sales Set]

Name: Top Rep by Sales Set

General Condition Top

☐ None

☒ By field:

Top 5 by

Total Sales Sum

☐ By formula:

Top 10 by

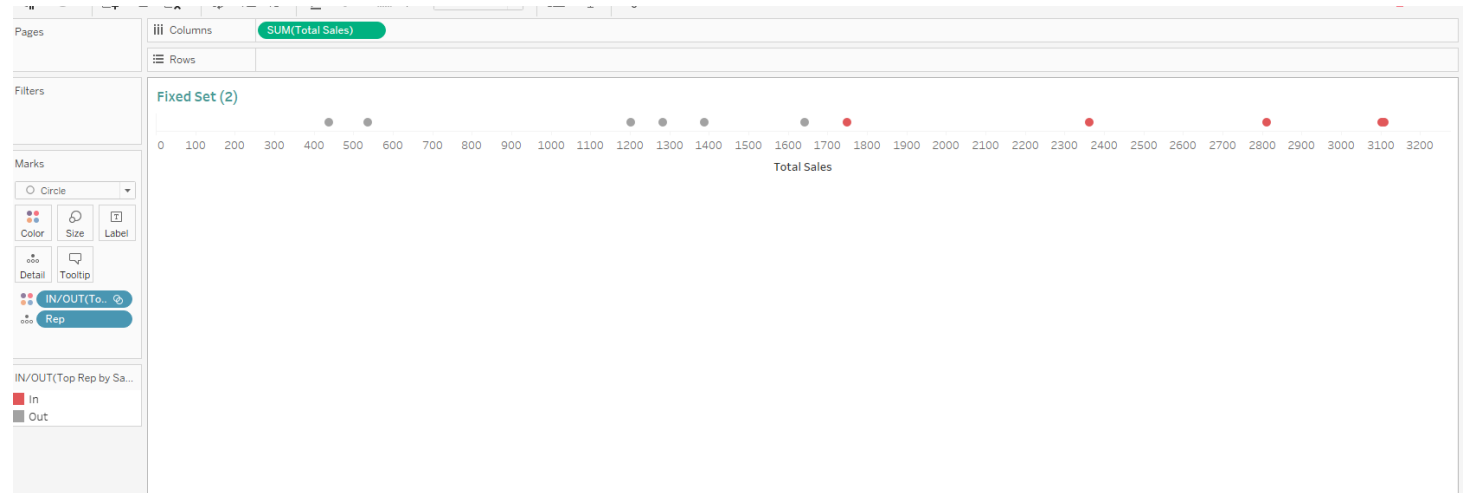
Dimensions	
Abc	Dimensions Selected
Abc	Item
Abc	Order Date
Abc	Region
Abc	Rep
Abc	Set Calculation
Abc	Show Dimension
Abc	Top 5 Reps by Sale Set
Abc	Top Rep by Sales Set
Abc	Units (bin)
Abc	Measure Name

# SETS - CREATE A SET

## Create a DYNAMIC SET

1. Replace the set in the Mark Color Card
2. Add the Top Rep by Sales Set

The Chart for the Dynamic Set is the same as the Fixed Set since both sets are the same – Top 5 Rep



# SETS - CREATE A SET

Difference between Fixed Set and Dynamic Sets

## Dynamic Sets

1. Set: Top Reps for Sales
2. Add Order Date to the Filter
3. Select Month > April & September
4. From the Month Filter, Add Context

Add Context – that is the first filter that is applied to the dataset.

1. Filtering Sales for April and September
2. Selects Top Reps for Sales

## Fixed Sets

1. Set: Top 5 Reps for Sales
2. Add Order Date to the Filter
3. Select Month > April & September
4. From the Month Filter, Add Context

Add Context – that is the first filter that is applied to the dataset.

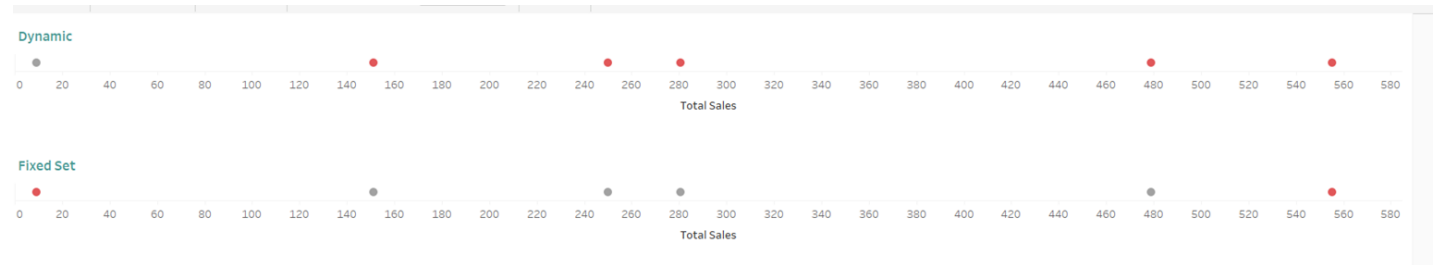
1. Filtering Sales for April and September
2. Selects Top Reps for Sales from the fixed list that was predefined.



# SETS - CREATE A SET

## Difference between Fixed Set and Dynamic Sets

1. Create a Dashboard and name it Fixed vs Dynamic
2. Add the Dynamic worksheet on the top and the Fixed Worksheet on the bottom.



Fixed worksheet did not update because it is still looking for the same dimension members that we set before.

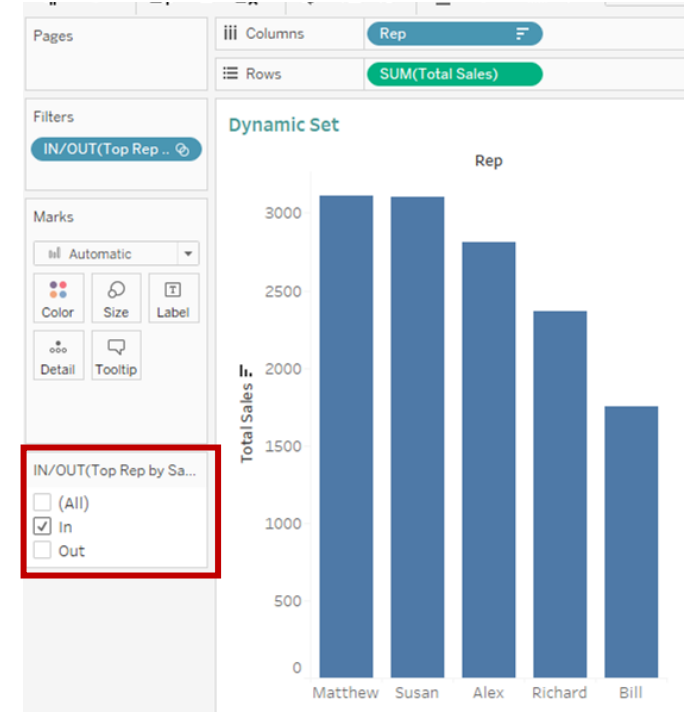
# SETS

## Create A SET - HOW TO USE

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### 1. AS A FILTER

1. Open a new worksheet and name it Dynamic as Filter
2. Right Click the Top Rep by Sales set. Choose Show as Filter.
3. Move Filter Selector below Marks Card.
4. Create a Chart showing Totals Sales by Rep. Sort Descending.
5. Play with the Set Filter
  1. In - Top 5 Reps by Sales
  2. Out – not Top 5 Reps by Sales



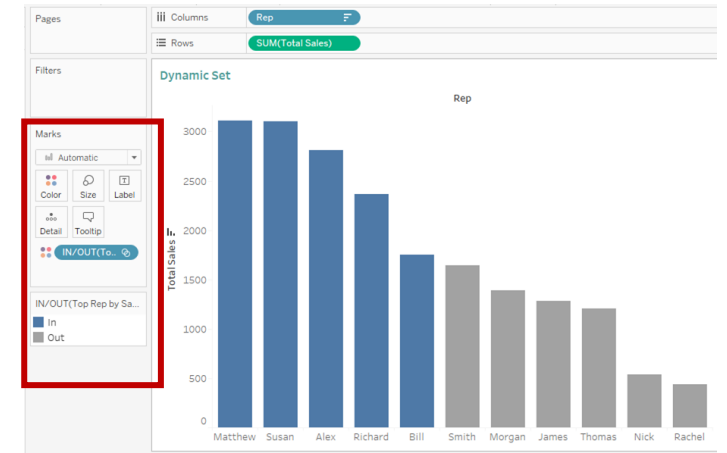
# SETS

## Create A SET - HOW TO USE

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### 2. To Encode Marks

1. Duplicate Dynamic as Filter worksheet.
2. Rename it Dynamic as Mark Color
3. Move the Set into the Color Marks Card
4. Move Color Selector below Marks Card.
5. Set Color
  1. In - Top 5 Reps
  2. Out – not the Top 5 Reps

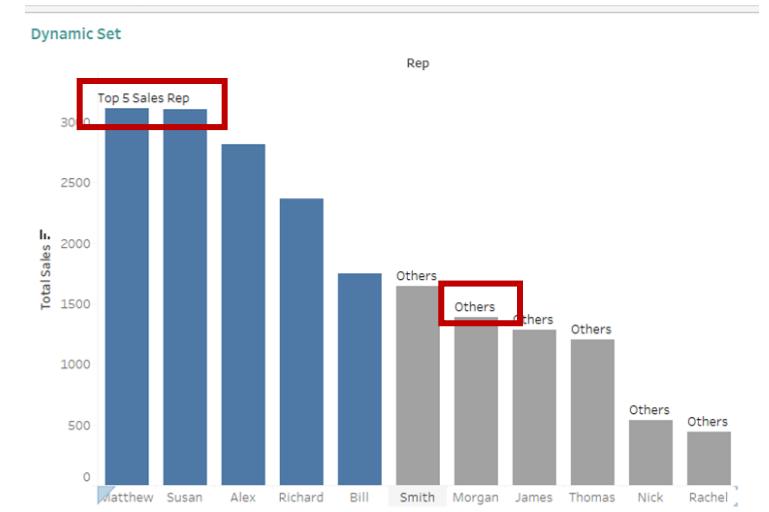


# SETS

## Create A SET - HOW TO USE

3. As a Calculations
  1. Duplicate Dynamic as Filter worksheet.
  2. Rename it Dynamic as Calc
  3. Sets can be used in a calculated fields just as Dimensions or Measures
  4. Create a Calculated Field called Set Calculation

```
IF [Top Rep by Sales Set] THEN
    "Top 5 Sales Rep"
ELSE "Others"
END
```
  5. Add Set Calculations in the Labels Mark Card



# CLASS HANDS ON

## Dataset: TFL Bus Safety

1. Create one Parameter to Choose between Dimension and Measure to address a question
2. Create one Set to address a question
3. Provide a short data analysis for each of the above

# MID TERM PROJECT

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1. Use a dataset that is not used in class
2. Address a simple idea or problem for your analysis.
3. Ask 4 to 6 questions to help address your simple idea.
4. Create a worksheet to address each question
5. Create an Interactive Dashboard using all the worksheets
6. Include an element of Calculated Field, Filter, Parameter and Set.
7. Submit your project as a Tableau workbook along with your dataset on the Midterm Project Folder in Google Classroom.

Points: 100

Due Date: mm/dd/yyyy