

</talentlabs>

CHAPTER 4

Data Visualisation with Tableau

Learning Objectives

- Introduce Tableau
- Understand the core concepts of data visualisation
- Learn how to create popular charts as well as dashboards in Tableau





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AGENDA

- Introduction to Tableau
- Getting started with Tableau Public
- Your first Viz!
- The art of data visualisation
- Dashboards
- Dashboards advanced
- Sharing your dashboards
- Conclusion

Introduction to Tableau

- What is Tableau?
- > Tableau software breakdown



What is Tableau?

- > Analytics platform and data visualisation tool
- > Fast and easy to use
- > No coding!
- > Unique charts



Why are data visualisation tools important?

- Can be the difference between grasping the problem and utter confusion
- Data visualisation is not easy good tools simplify the process





- Tableau Prep
 - Builder

- Tableau Desktop > Tableau Public



- Tableau Prep
 - Builder

- Tableau Desktop > Tableau Public
 - Requires license
- - > Free

Limitations of Tableau Public

- > Can only share reports publicly
- > Number of importable file types is limited



Getting started with Tableau Public

Setting up your Tableau Public account



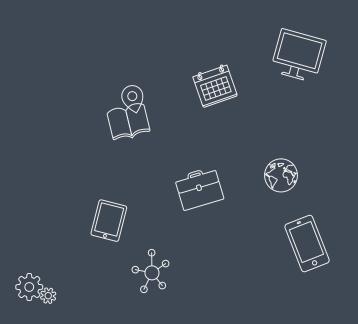
Setting up your account

- > Go to: public.tableau.com
 - Sign up
 - Create a Profile
- > Check out the Discover page



Your first viz!

- Connecting a data source
- Navigating the interface
- Making your first chart



Basics

- > To make a viz:
 - Go to your profile > Create a Viz
- > To add a data source either:
 - > Upload as you open the Viz
 - Go to Data > New Data Source
- > To make a new sheet:
 - Press New Worksheet (bottom left)
 - Drag and drop your Rows and Columns



Dimensions – categorical variables Measures – numeric variables

The art of data visualisation

- Introduce popular visualisations in Tableau
- Understand best practices for good visualisations





Excellent chart options in Tableau

- > Bar Charts: for comparing categorical data
- Bubble Charts: for comparing quantity
- Maps: for presenting geocoded data
 - (also heatmaps: for showing relationships between two factors)
- > Highlight Tables: for tabular presentation
- > Bullet Graphs: to compare goals with performance
- > Line Graphs: to investigate trend over time
- Scatter Plots: to understand relationships and trend



Choosing appropriate visualisations

- What relationship am I trying to establish?
- > What question am I trying to answer?

Sometimes a simple table will do!

Best Visualisation Practices

- > Story!
- Leverage visual elements:
 - Shape (mark shape, shape representation)
 - Colours (mark colour, colour palettes, colour representation, clarity)
 - Size (mark size, proximity)
 - Data to ink ratio (focus on essential visuals)
 - Labels (present, easy to read, clear)
 - Annotations (for additional detail)
 - Axes (multiple if needed, axis range)
 - Headlines (engaging?)

Dashboards

- Why dashboards are useful
- Making dashboards in Tableau



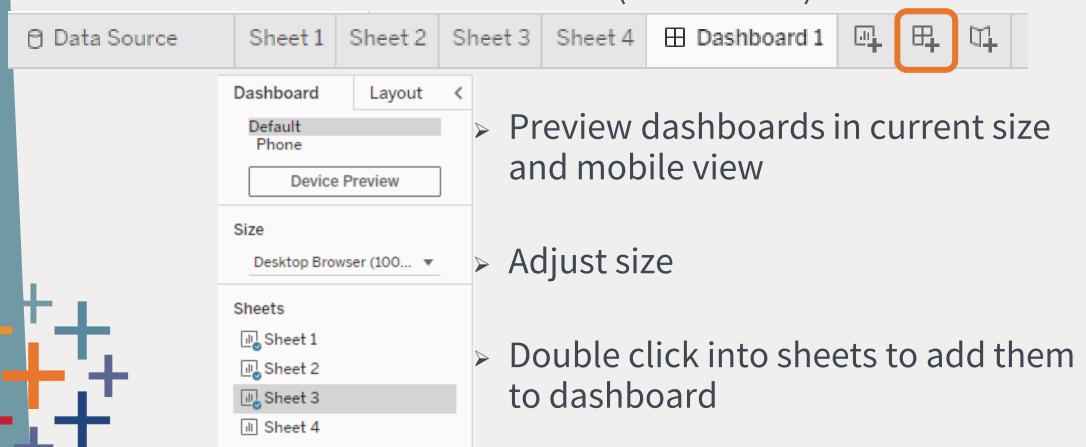
Dashboards

- > Think of them as a data visualisation poster
- > All key information in one place
- > Easy to interpret



Create a Dashboard

> Press New Dashboard (bottom left)



Dashboards advanced

Useful tips to keep dashboards clear and powerful



Dashboard Tips

- ➤ Think about the dimensions (mobile vs desktop)
- > Add a title
- > Add logo
- Utilize containers
- Update sheet specific tool tips
- ➤ Add Actions to make it interactive! (Dashboard > Actions...)
- ➤ Float filters (shift + left click to drag away from rigid format)
- Adjust filters (dropdown, multi-select, etc)
- > Fill out the space (but think about the data-to-ink ratio)



Sharing your Dashboards

How to share you work on Tableau Public



Publishing Dashboard

- > File > Publish as...
 - > Give the file a name
 - > Publish

- > Go to Profile to view or adjust public visibility
 - > Can still share and embed if not visible to public



Conclusion



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Assignment

> Create multiple charts in Tableau using the 1000 games dataset

