DATA VISUALIZATION: INTRODUCTION TO TABLEAU

D-VELOP WORKSHOP SERIES – Summer 2021 Trevor Bonjour



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Jun 9

• Data Visualization: ggplot2

Jun 16

Data Visualization using Python: Matplotlib and Seaborn

Jun 23

Exploratory Data Analysis in R

July 7

Data Visualization using Python: Bokeh (Interactive Plots)

July 14

Exploring and Visualizing Time Series Data

July 21

Data Visualization: Introduction to Tableau



What will we cover today?

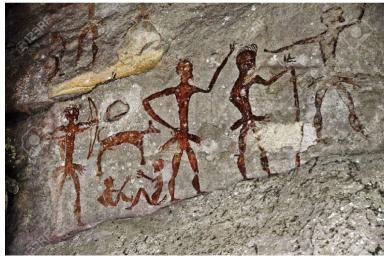
- Motivation
- What is Tableau?
- Tableau Workflow
- **Important Components**
- Learn by Doing

Visualization Objectives

- Record information
- Analyze data to support reasoning
- Confirm hypotheses
- Communicate ideas to others

To record information







To point out interesting things

MTHIVLWYADCEQGHKILKMTWYN ARDCAIREQGHLVKMFPSTWYARN GFPSVCEILQGKMFPSNDRCEQDIFP SGHLMFHKMVPSTWYACEQTWRN



To point out interesting things

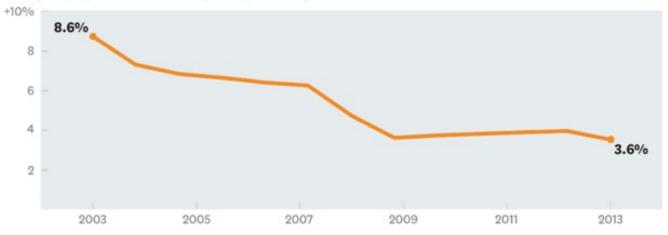
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To communicate information

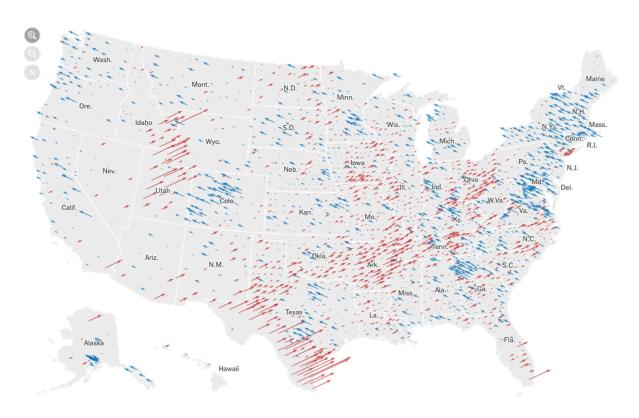
Annual Growth is Declining

ANNUAL GROWTH IN HEALTH CARE SPENDING





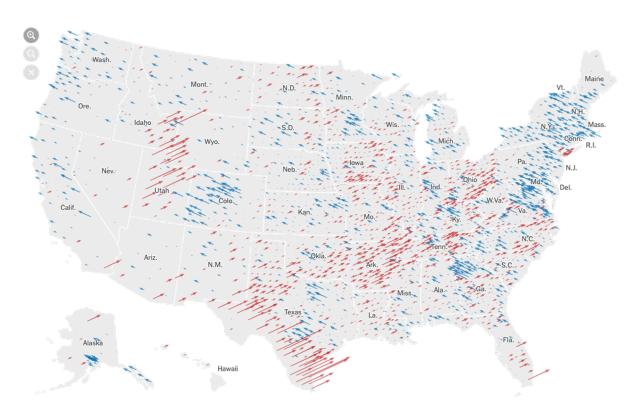
To analyze data







To analyze data





2020 US Elections (NYTimes)

Tableau Workflow

Connect

Analyze

Share

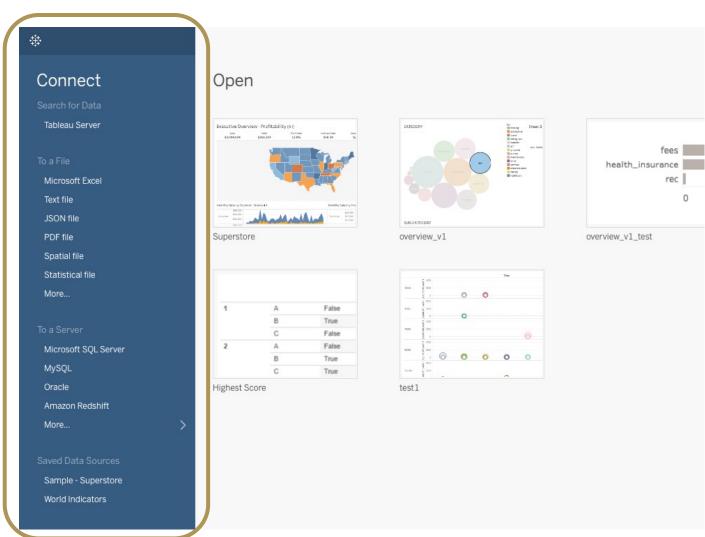
Data source

- Visualize data in Workspace
- Dashboard or Story

Connect



Connect





Data Sources Types

Spreadsheets

 Excel or csv file

Relational Databases

 MySQL or Oracle

Cloud Data

 AWS or Microsoft Azure

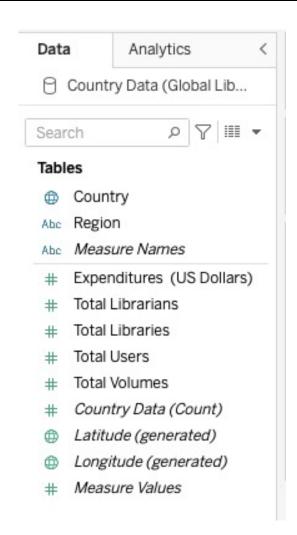
Other Sources

 Spatial Files or R

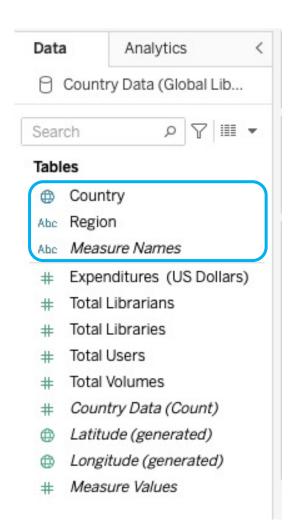
A field, also known as a column, is a single piece of information from a record in a data set.

- Qualitative Field (Dimensions)
 - Describes or Categorizes Data
 - What, when or who
 - Slices the quantitative data
- Quantitative Field (Measures)
 - Numerical Data
 - Provides measurement for qualitative category
 - Can be used in calculations



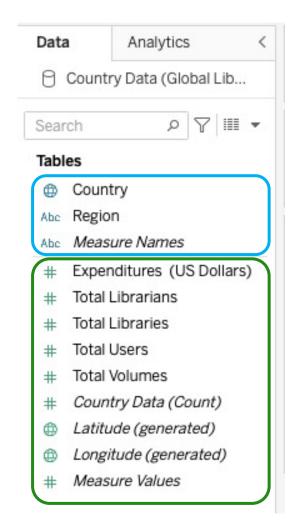






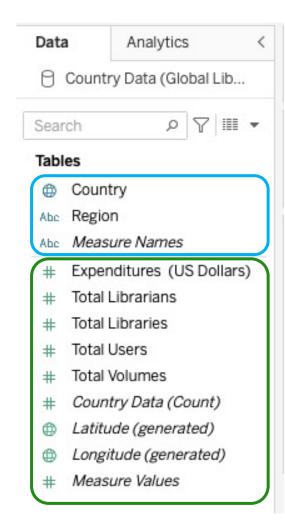
Dimensions





Dimensions

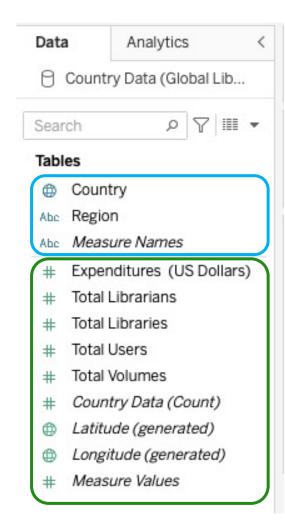
Measures



Dimensions

Measures

- By default, aggregated by SUM
- Can be aggregated as average, median, count, or count distinct.



Dimensions

Break down the aggregated total into smaller totals by category.

Measures

- By default, aggregated by SUM
- Can be aggregated as average, median, count, or count distinct.

Data Types



Text or String Values



Discrete Date/Time



Continuous Numeric Value



Discrete Date



Calculated Field



Geographic field -State or Zip Code







Examples: Stock price change over a five-year period or website page views during a month.



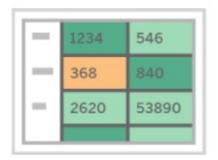
Bar — Compare data across categories.

Examples: Volume of shirts in different sizes, or percent of spending by department.



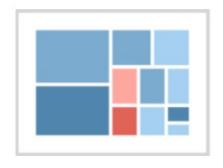
Heat Map — Show the relationship between two factors.

Examples: Segment analysis of target market, or sales leads by individual rep.



Highlight Table — Shows detailed information on heat maps.

Examples: The percent of a market for different segments, or sales numbers in a region.



Treemap — Show hierarchical data as a proportion of a whole.

Examples: Storage usage across computer machines, comparing fiscal budgets between years.



Gantt — Show duration over time.

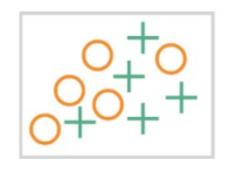
Examples: Project timeline, duration of a machine's use, availability of players on a team.





Bullet — Evaluate performance of a metric against a goal.

Examples: Sales quota assessment, performan ce spectrum (great/good/poor).



Scatterplot — Investigate relationships between quantitative values.

Examples: Male versus female likelihood of having lung cancer at different ages



Histogram — Understand the distribution of your data.

Examples: Number of customers by company size, student performance on an exam, frequency of a product defect.





Symbol maps — Use for totals rather than rates. Be careful, as small differences will be hard to see.

Examples: Number of customers in different geographies.



Area maps — Use for rates rather than totals. Use sensible base geography.

Examples: Rates of internet-usage in certain geographies, house prices in different neighborhoods.

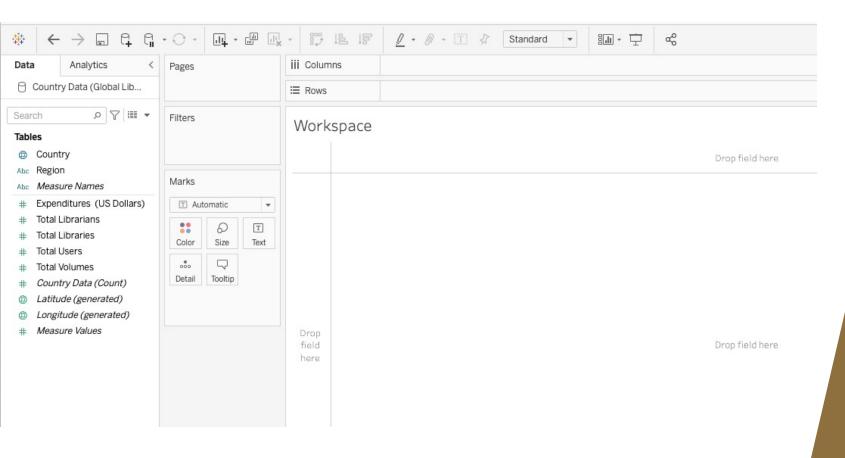


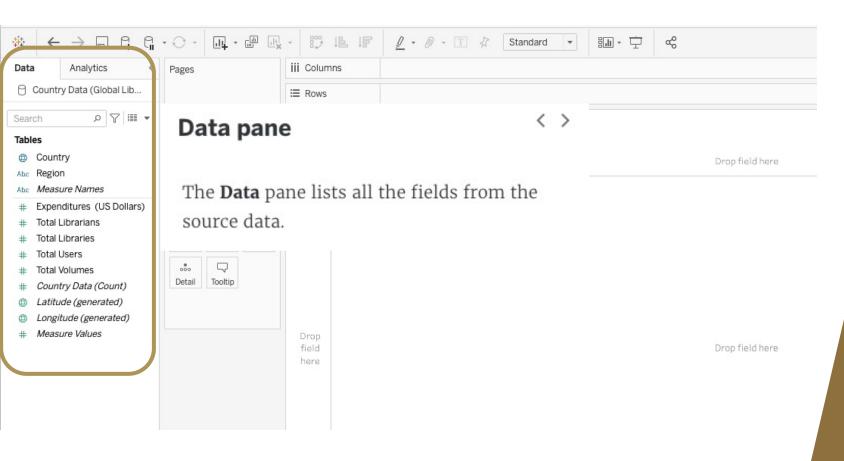
Box-and-Whisker — Show the distribution of a set of a data.

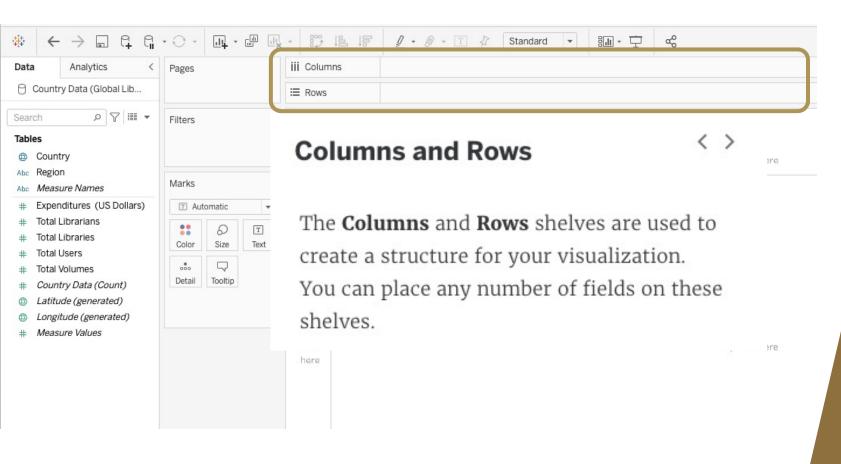
Examples: Understand ing your data briefly, seeing how data is skewed towards one end, identifying outliers in your data.

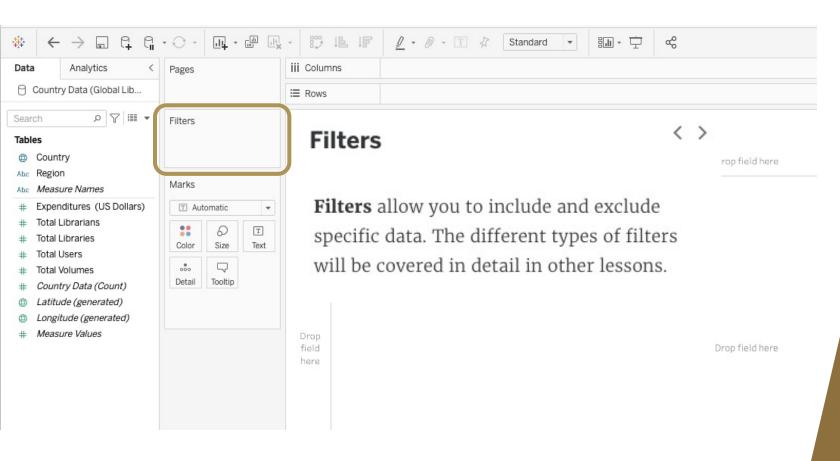


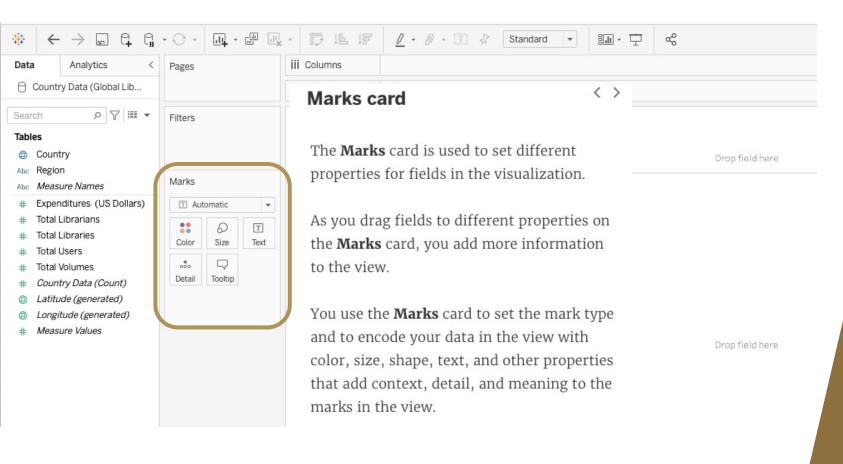
Libraries and School of Information Studies

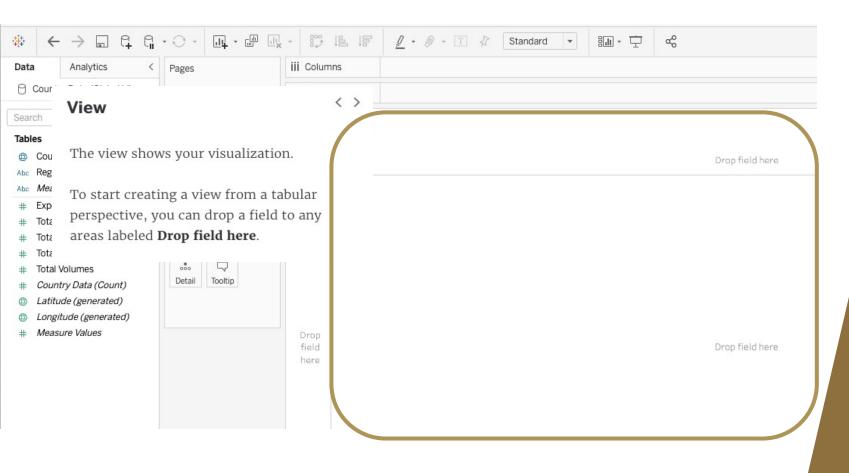


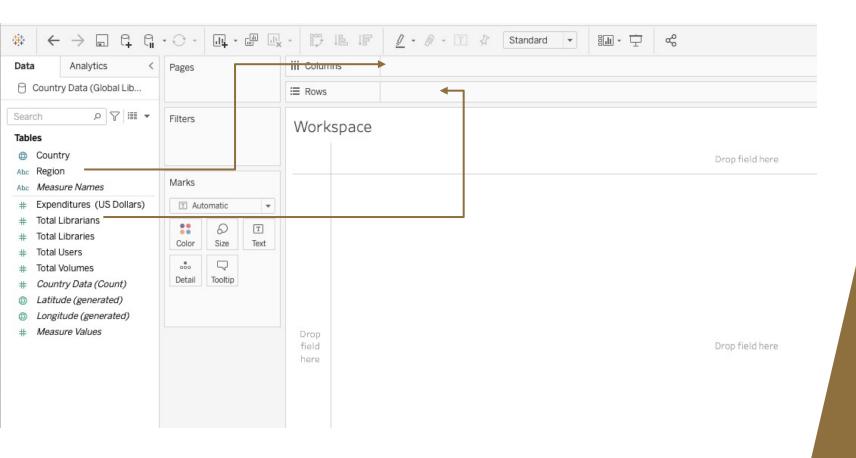


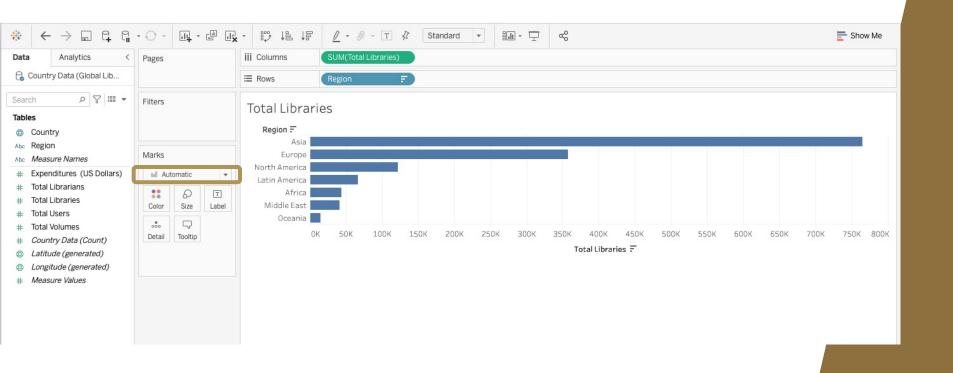


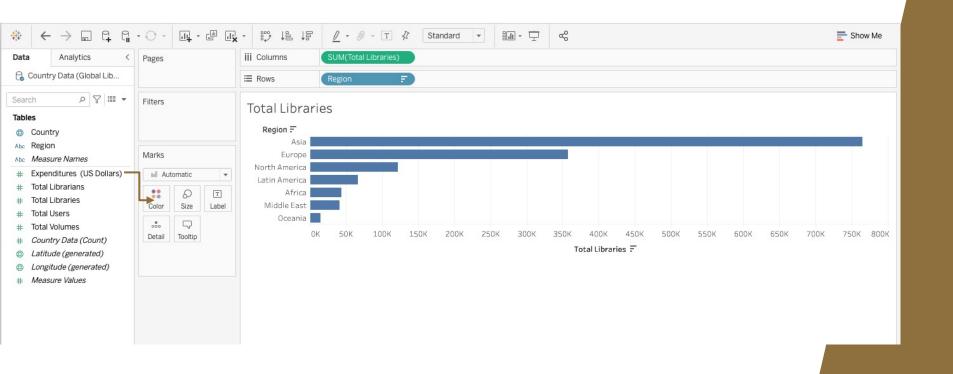


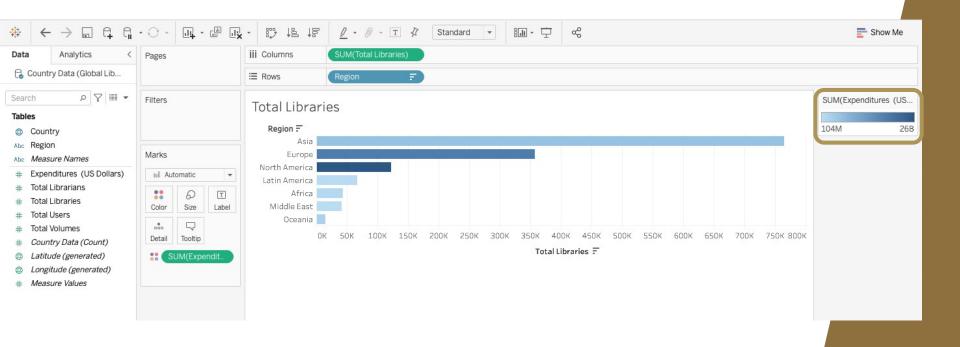


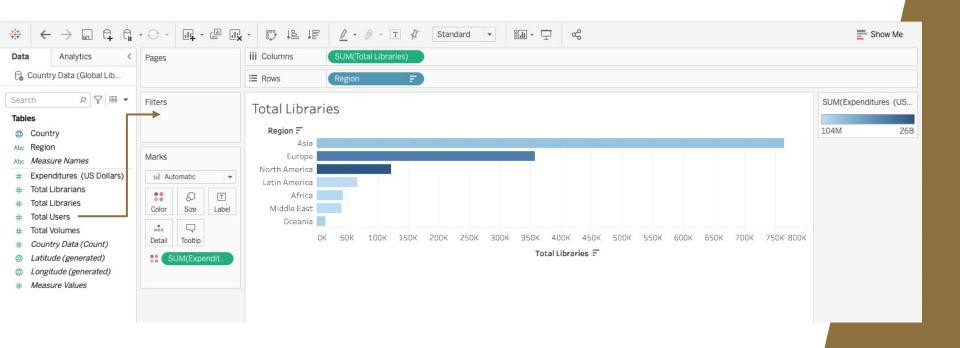


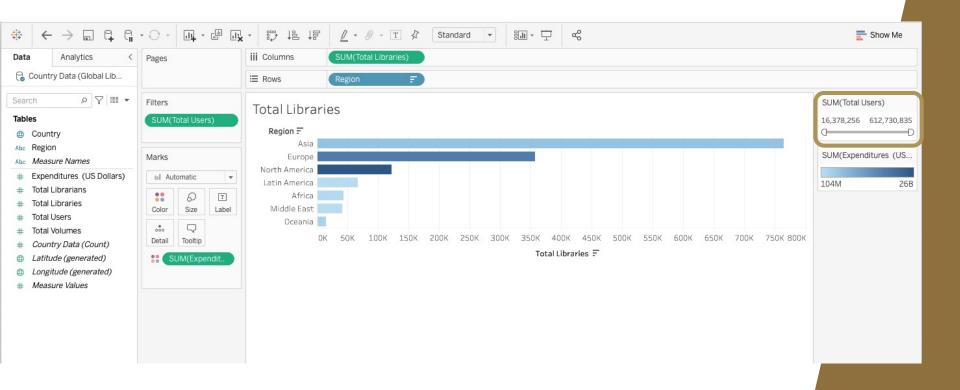


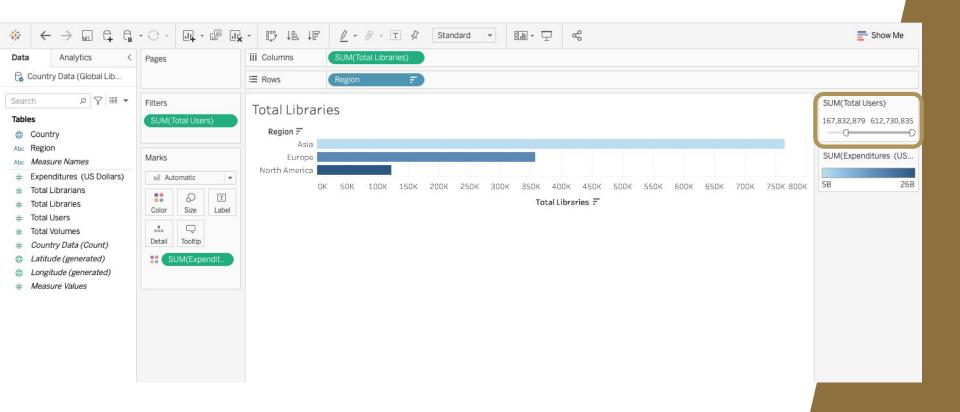


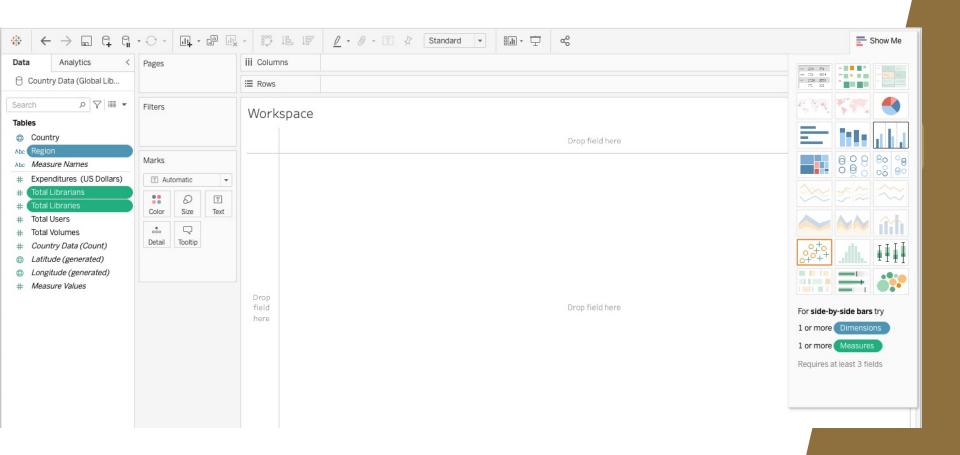


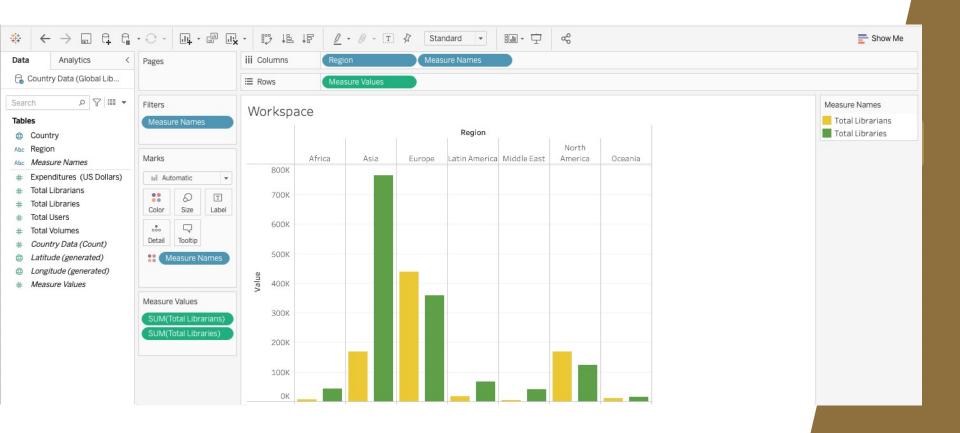




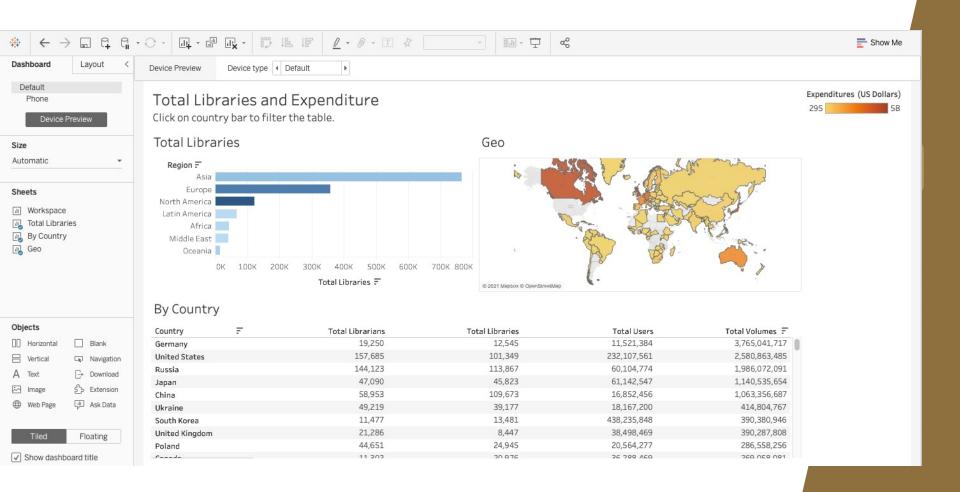


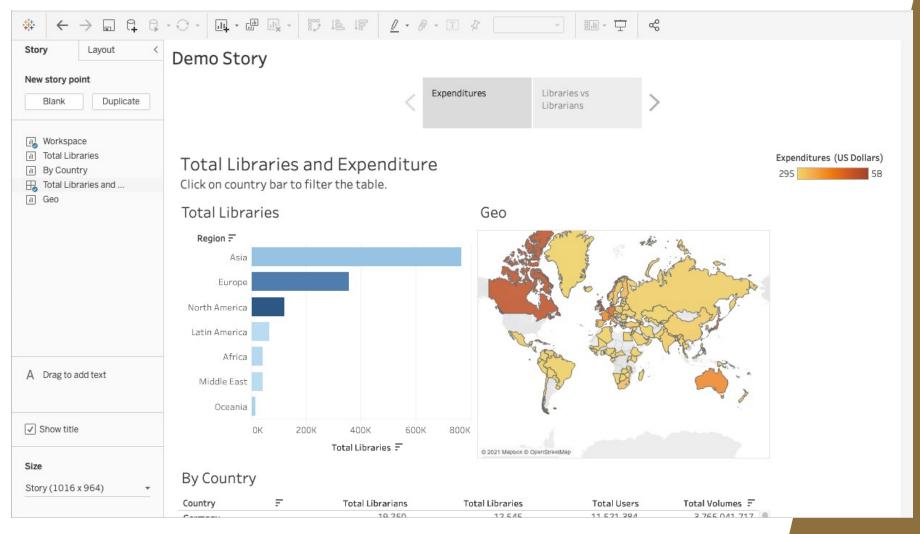


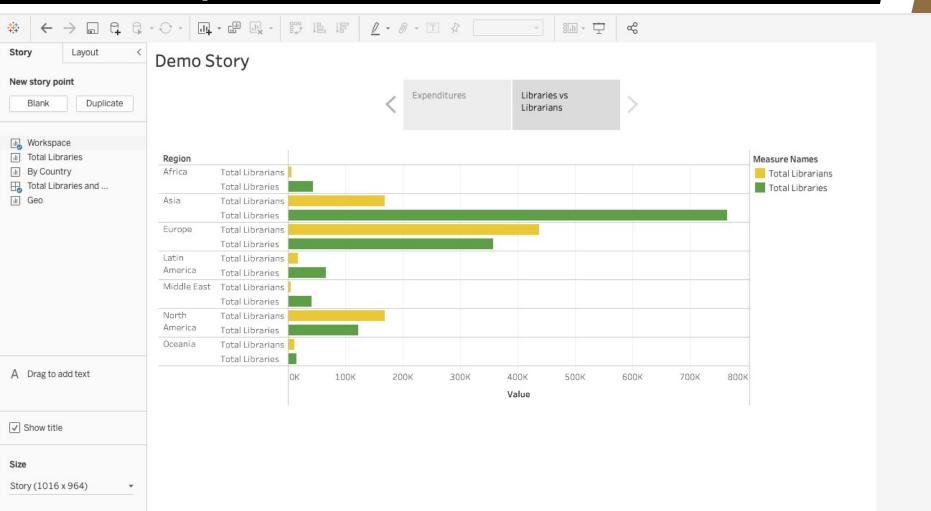




Dashboard







Share

- Saved File
 - .twb or .twbx
- Publish to Tableau Server (Secure)
- Publish to Tableau Public (Unsecure)

LEARN BY DOING

To access the videos and material from the workshop series please visit: https://guides.lib.purdue.edu/d-velop

