Tableau Lecture 5: Level of Detail calculation

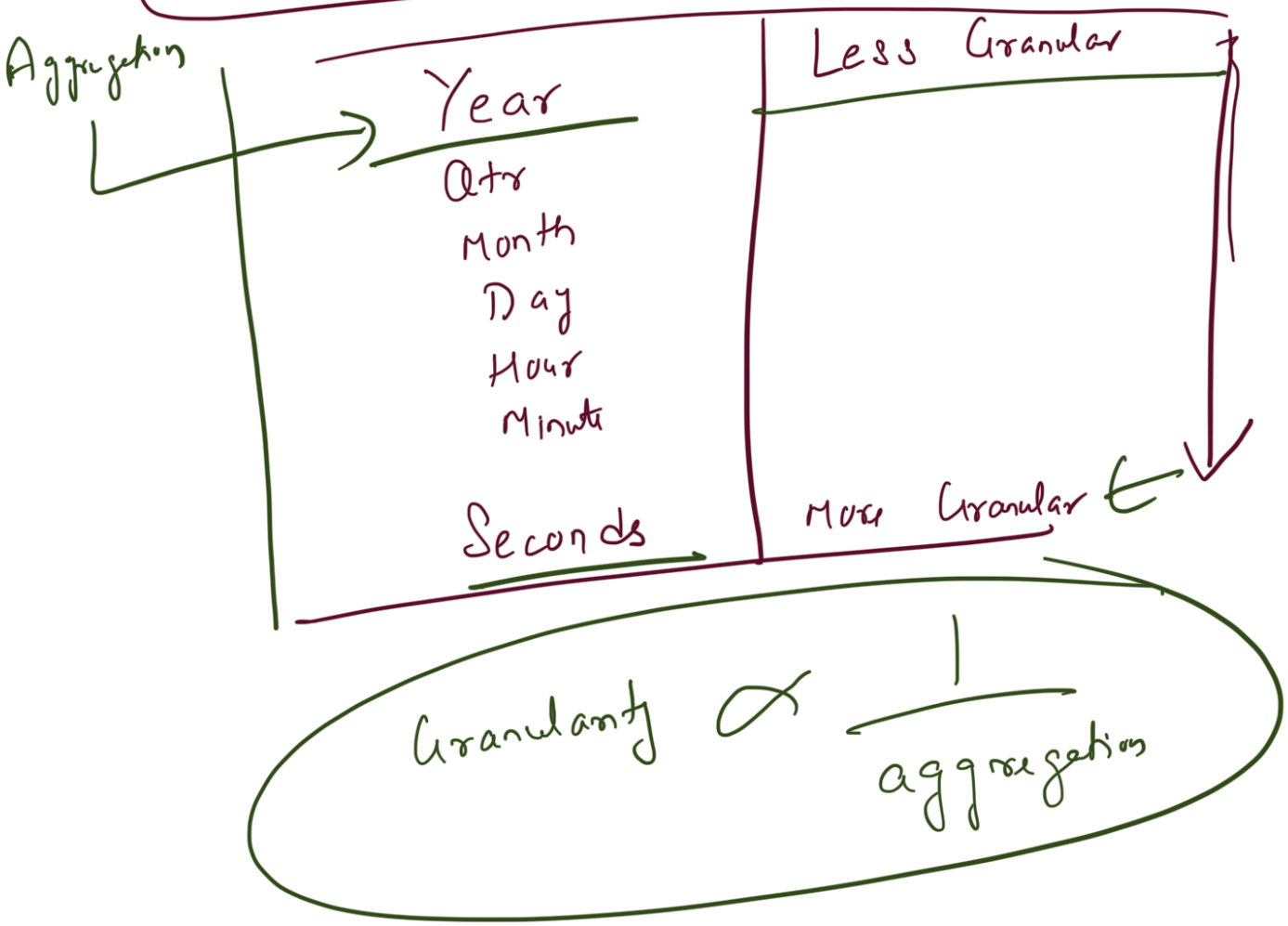
- Adding interactivity to visuals using Parameters
- Data Aggregation and Granularity
- Level of Detail calculation
    - FIXED LOD
    - INCLUDE LOD
    - EXCLUDE LOD

Data Granularity

↳ is a measure of level of detail in a data structure

More detail → higher the granularity

Less detail → lower the granularity



$$\text{Granularity} \propto \frac{1}{\text{aggregation}}$$

Which of these features gives the most granular result?
4 options
Active Duration(Most preferred: 30 seconds)

A Country
B State
C City

Which of these features gives the most aggregated result?

A Category
B Sub-Category
C Product ID

→ Aggregated Result

Level of Details

↳ Fixed

↳ Include

↳ Exclude

↓ *

Qn.1 what is the % Contribution of Sub Category to its parent?

$\frac{20}{20+30+40} \times 100 \Rightarrow \frac{20}{90} \times 100 \approx 22.2$

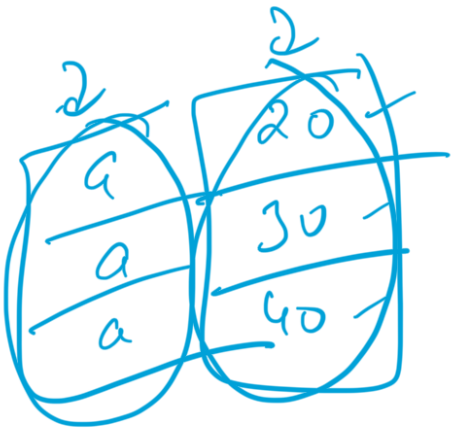
Select *, (Sales / total) * 100 as row_wise_data

Q2)

Select *,
Sum(Sales) over (Partition by Category)
as total

From Superstore

LOD :- Fixed



Category

Syntax = { LOD type : Aggregation }

Fixed (90%)	Include (8%)	Exclude (2%)
→ Computes a value, using the specified dimension, without regard to the dimension in view. → It allows you to create a calculation that is independent of the view level of detail.	→ It computes a value using the specified dimension, but include the dimension in view. → It allows you to add additional dimensions to the computation while maintaining the original level of detail.	→ It computes a value using the specified dimension but exclude those dimension from the view. → It allows you to remove dimension from the computation while maintaining the original level of detail.

to replace specific

Fixed : use when you need ... dimensions for calculation. (category)

Include : use when you want to factor in additional dimension dynamically along with view.

Exclude : use when you want to calculate values without the influence of a particular dimension

Find the difference between the total sales for each region and average sales per customer for each region.

Ans. 2

M = Sales → Total - avg = Y

D = Region, Customer = X