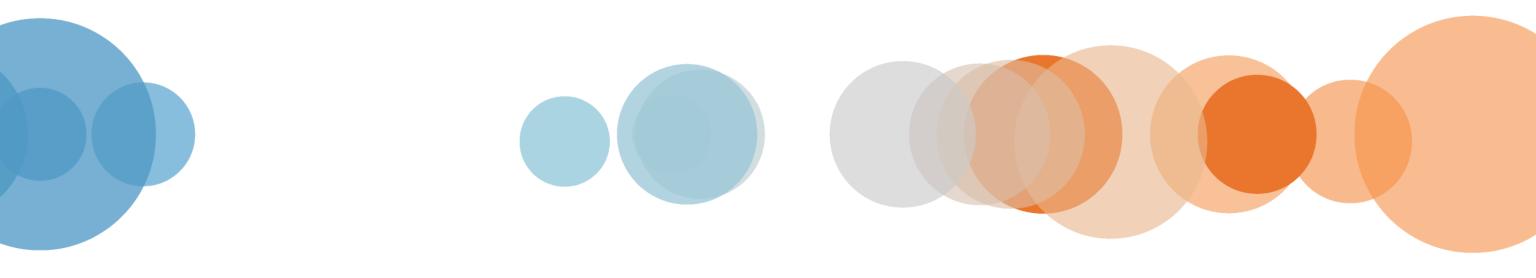


Connecting to Data in Tableau

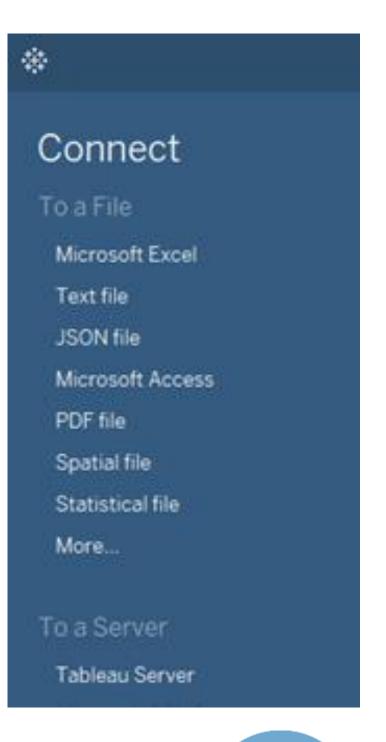


Connect to Data



Connect to Data Screen

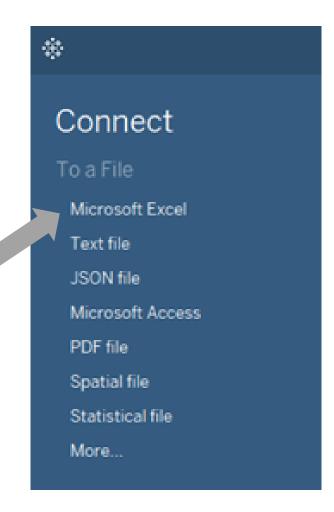
- Tableau can connect to many file types
 - Excel
 - Delimited text files (*.txt, *.csv, *.tab, *.tsv)
 - PDF
 - Many more

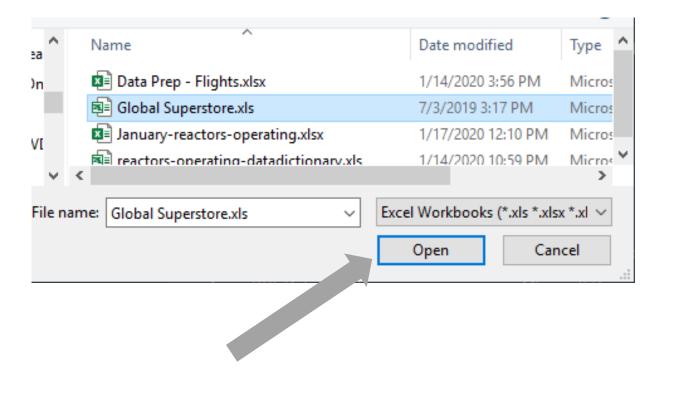




Connect to Global Superstore file

- Click on Excel
- Navigate to saved file
- Click open

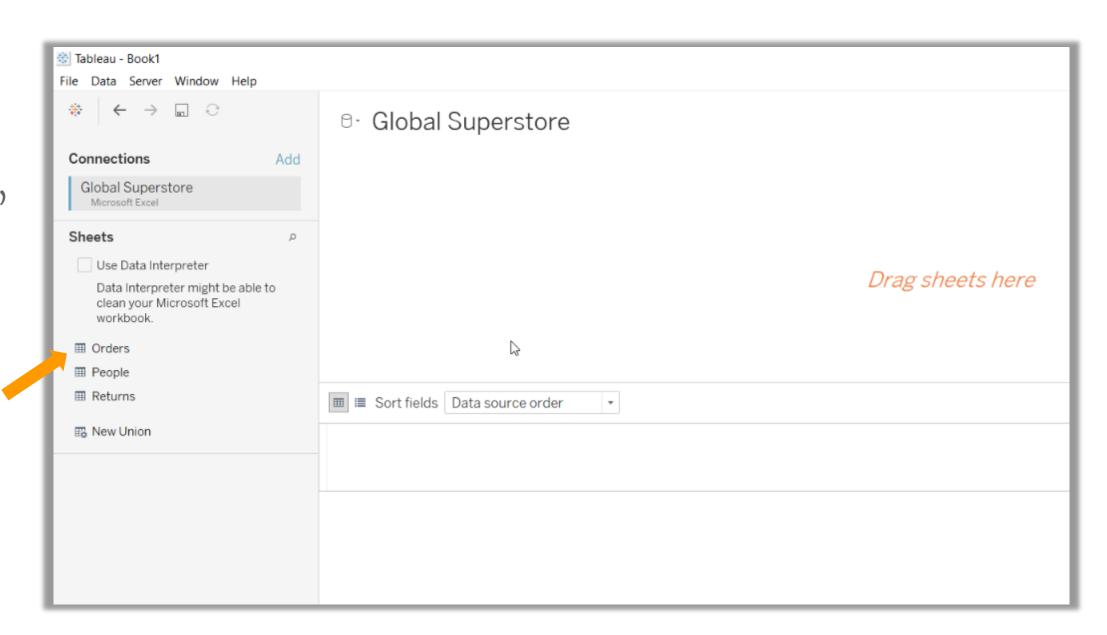






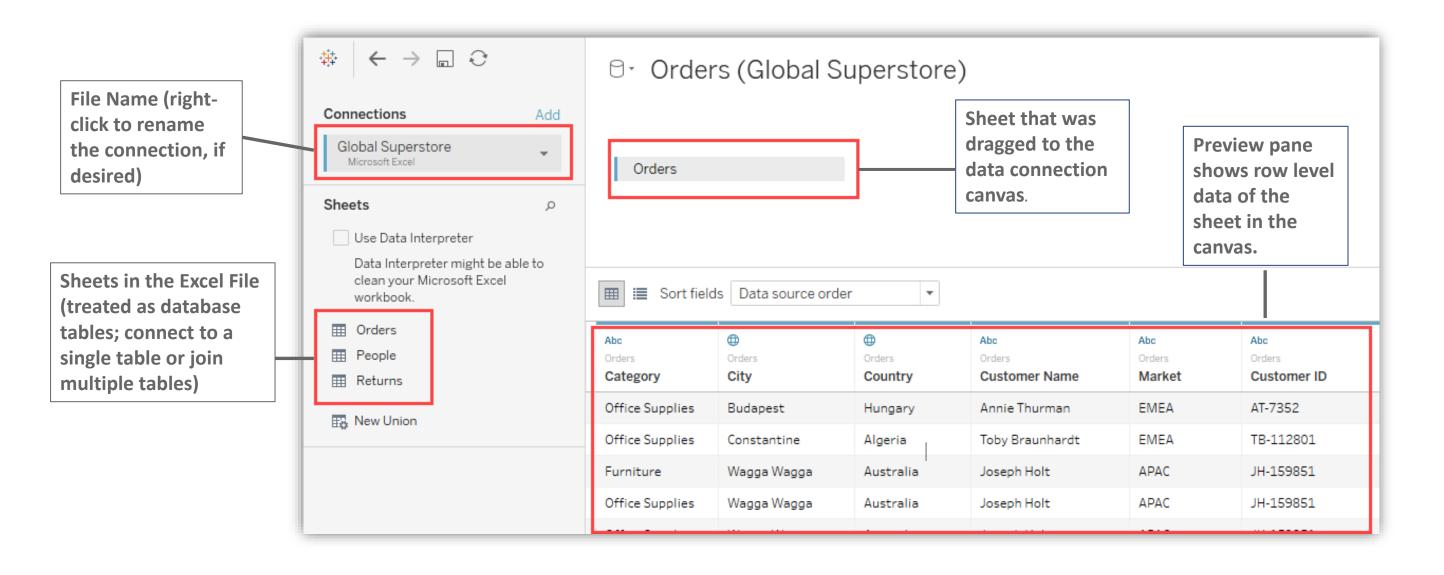
The Data Source Window

Drag Orders to "Drag sheets here" space



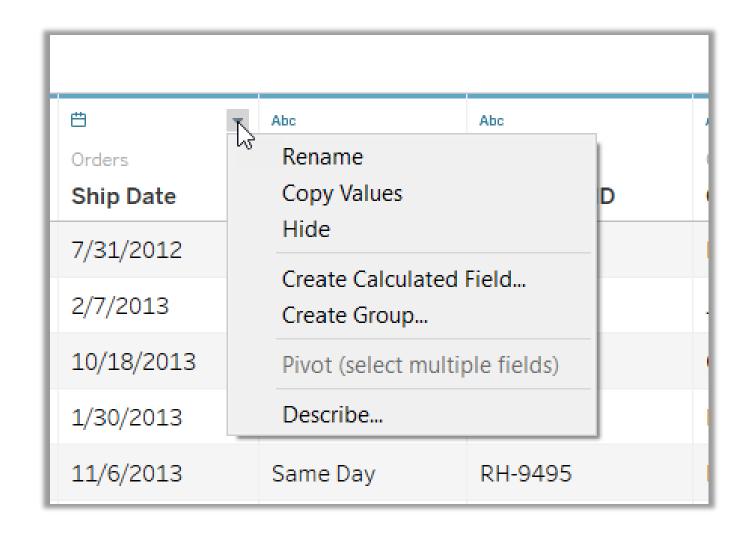


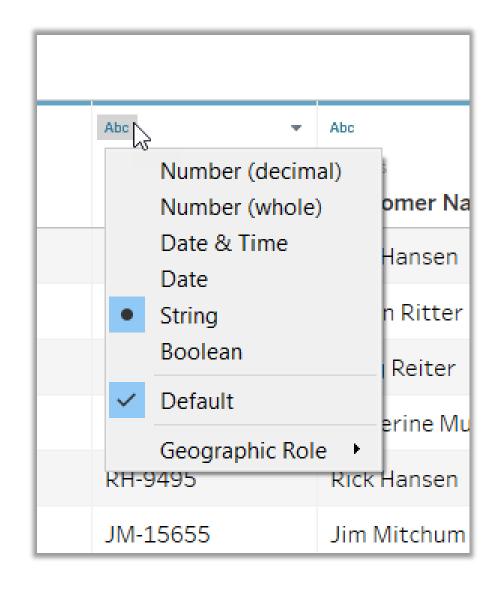
The Data Source Window





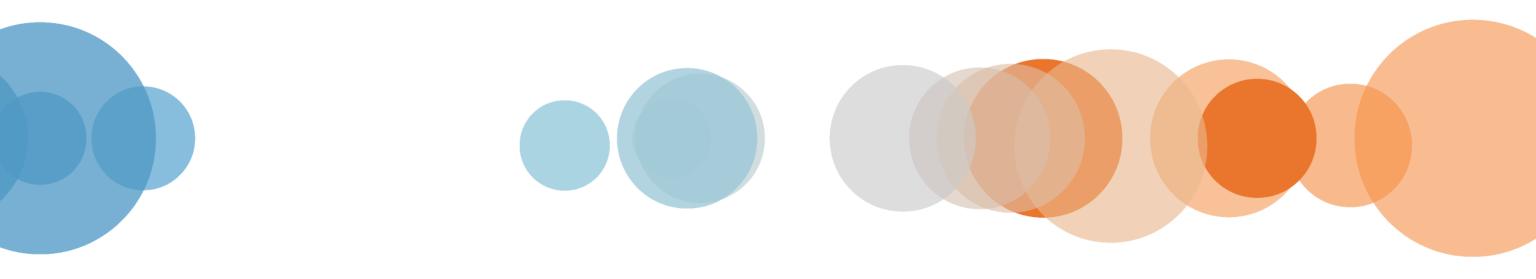
Editing Field Name and Data Type







Live versus Extract



Live versus Extract

Before analyzing data consider connecting live or extracting data.

- Connecting live leaves the data in the database or source file.
 - This is best when leveraging a high performance database's capabilities, or to get up-to-the-second changes in data visualized in Tableau.
- Sometimes connecting live can result in a slow experience, depending on the database.



Live versus Extract

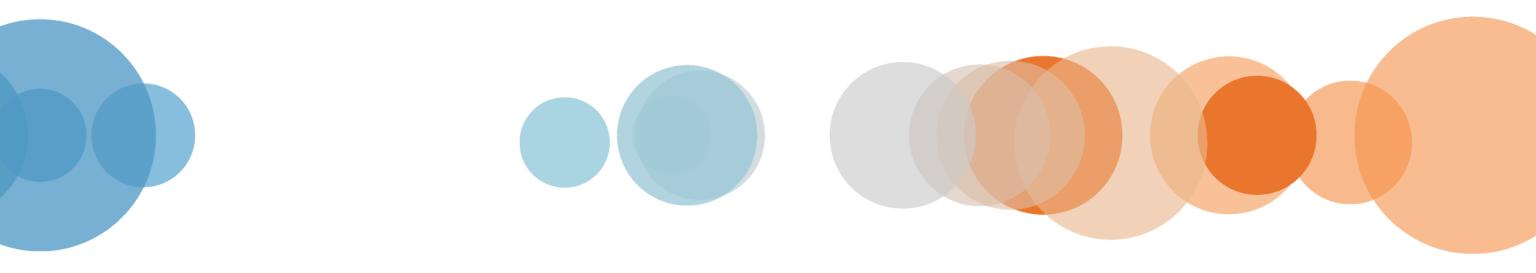
Alternatively, you can extract the data into Tableau's high performance inmemory data engine.

- Helps when connecting to a slow database or to take query load off critical systems.
- Can import only some of the data and bring in specific elements (to access those options, click Edit)

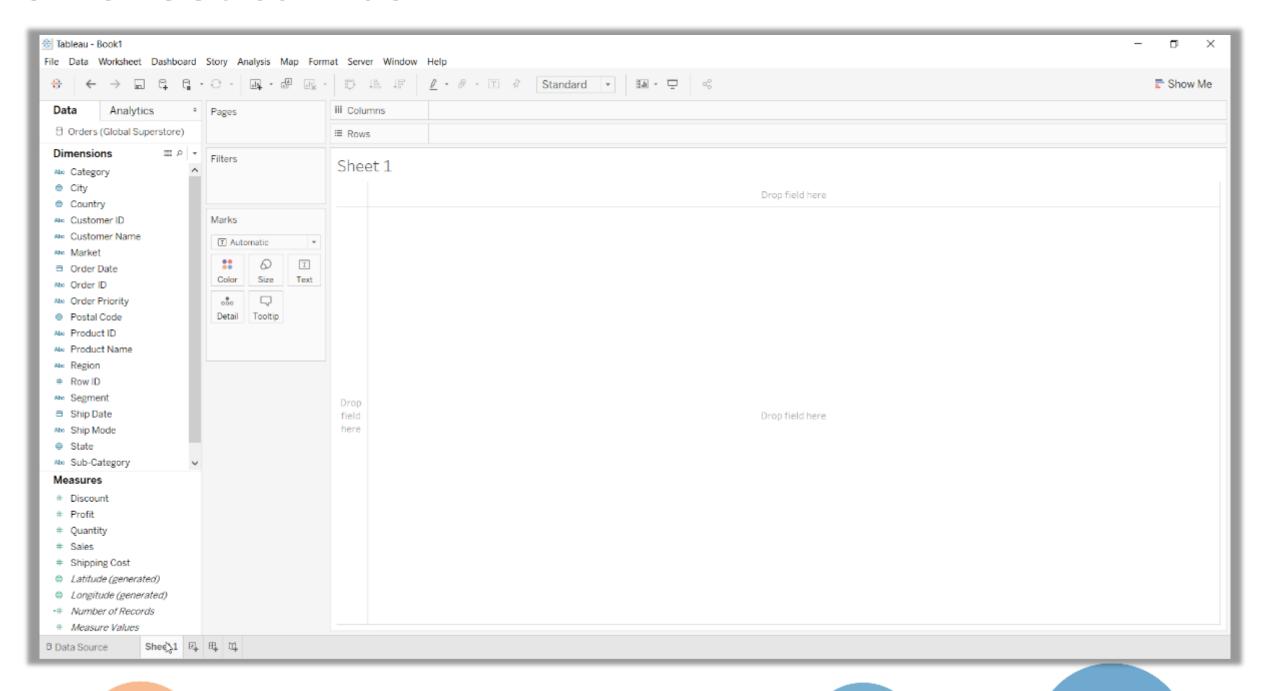
For now, we'll connect live.



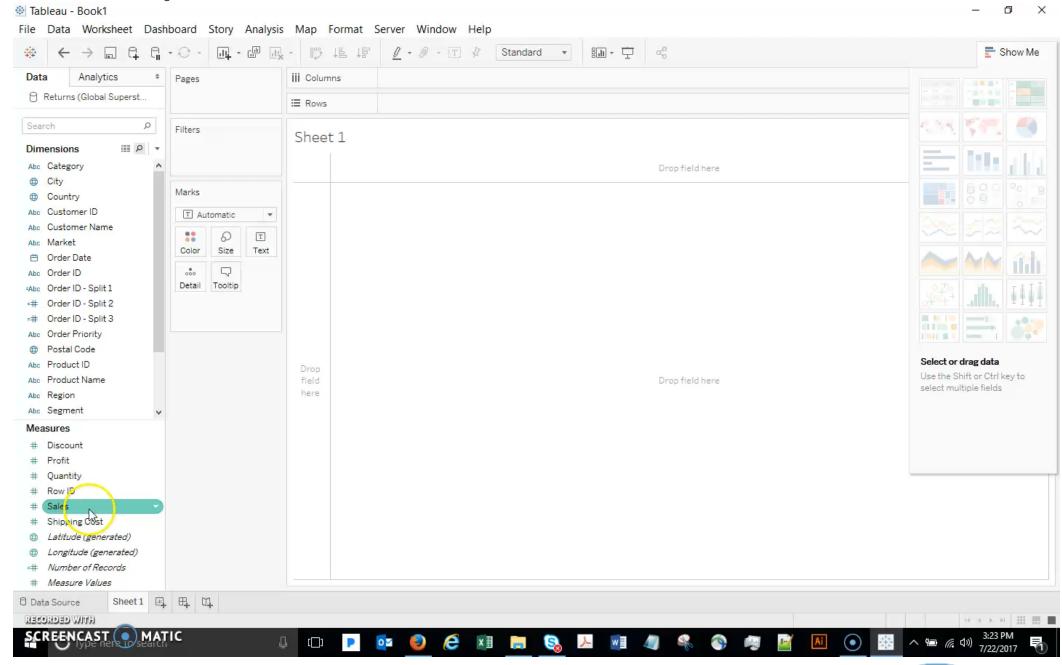
Quick Viz Example



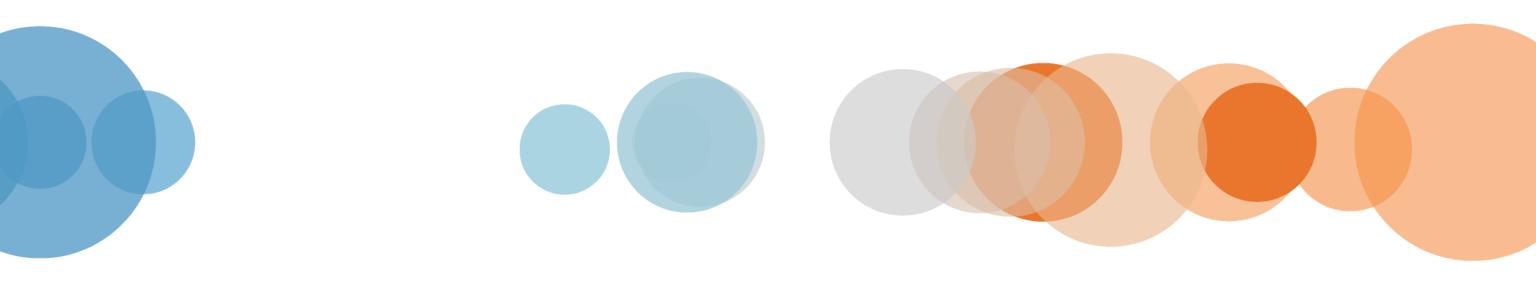
Worksheet canvas



Quick Viz Example



Connecting to Multiple Tables



Joins

Joins relate two or more tables from one database into a single result set

- Tables require a common field to define the relationship between the rows
- Usually a key field or indexed field

In the tables below, **Product** is the common field:

Product Table

Sales Table							
Product	Customer	Sales					
1	А	\$5					
2	В	\$10					
3	С	\$15					

Product lable						
Product	Detail					
1	Binder Clips					
2	Rubber Bands					
4	Colored Pencils					

Changing the join logic changes the results.



Inner Join

Returns only transactions that occur in both tables

• Inner join is the default join in Tableau

In the example (Sales Table and Product Table), only matches for Product numbers that appear in **both** tables are returned

INNER JOIN

Product	Customer	Sales	Detail
1	Α	\$5	Binder Clips
2	В	\$10	Rubber Bands

Not returned:

- Unsold products (no corresponding row in Sales table)
- Sales transactions with no matching records in Product table (for example, Product 3 to Customer C doesn't exist in the Product table)



Left and Right Joins

Left join returns all rows from the left table and only matching rows from the right table

- In the example, the left join relationship more accurately reflects the actual sales transactions that have occurred
- The sale of Product 3 to Customer C is included in the result because the record was in the table on the left

LEFT JOIN										
Product	Customer	Sales	Detail							
1	Α	\$5	Binder Clips							
2	В	\$10	Rubber Bands							
3	С	\$15								

Right join changes the direction of the join

In the example, a right join could help identify products that have not sold



Full Outer Join

Full outer join returns all records from both tables

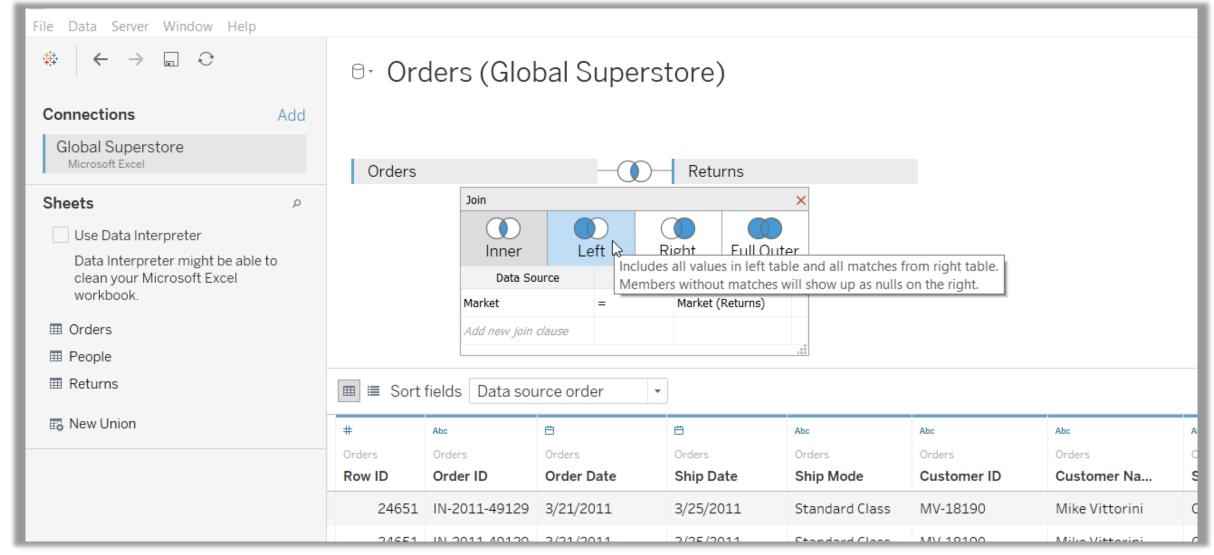
- Leaves nulls where no matches exist
- In the example, a full outer join could help discover where details are missing about a transaction, or where products are not being sold

OUTER JOIN

Product	Customer	Sales	Detail
1	Α	\$5	Binder Clips
2	В	\$10	Rubber Bands
3	С	\$15	
4			Colored Pencils



Connecting to Multiple Tables

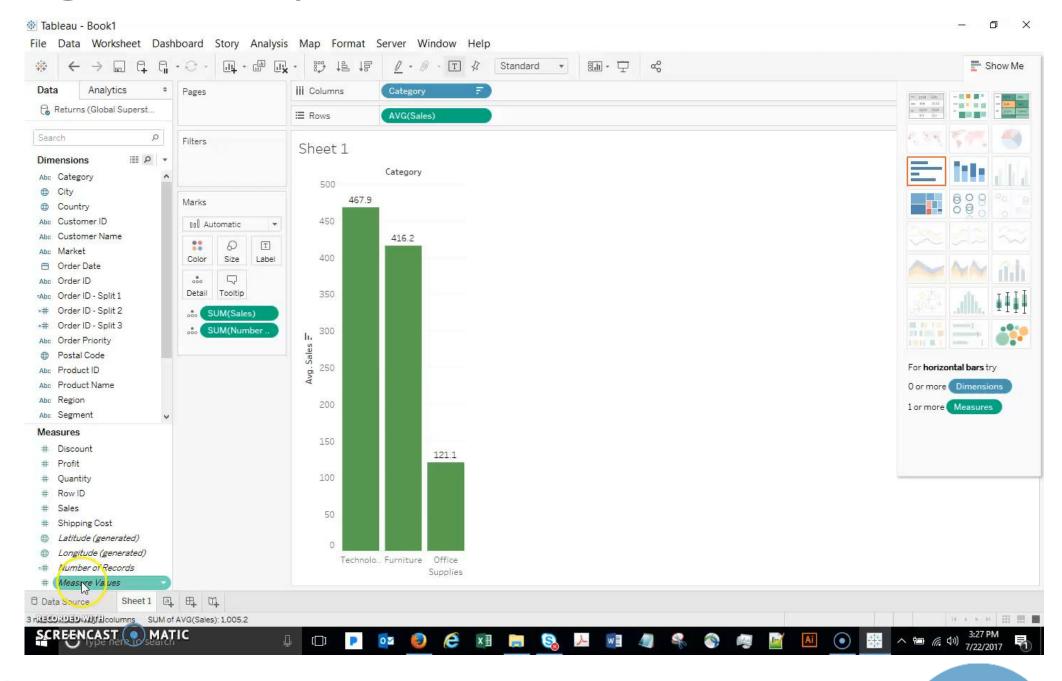


Note: for Tableau versions after 2020.2, Tableau will perform relationships instead of joins.

To perform joins, double-click on the Orders table before beginning.

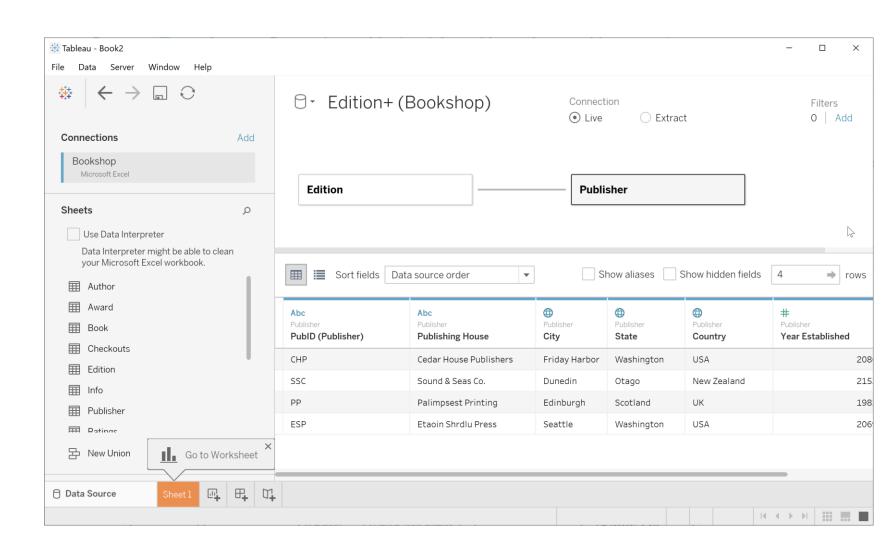


Connecting to Multiple Tables



Connecting to Multiple Tables Relationships (introduced in Tableau 2020.2)

- Related tables remain separate and distinct; they are not merged into a single table
- Relationships use joins, but they are automatic
- https://help.tableau.com/cu rrent/pro/desktop/enus/relate_tables.htm

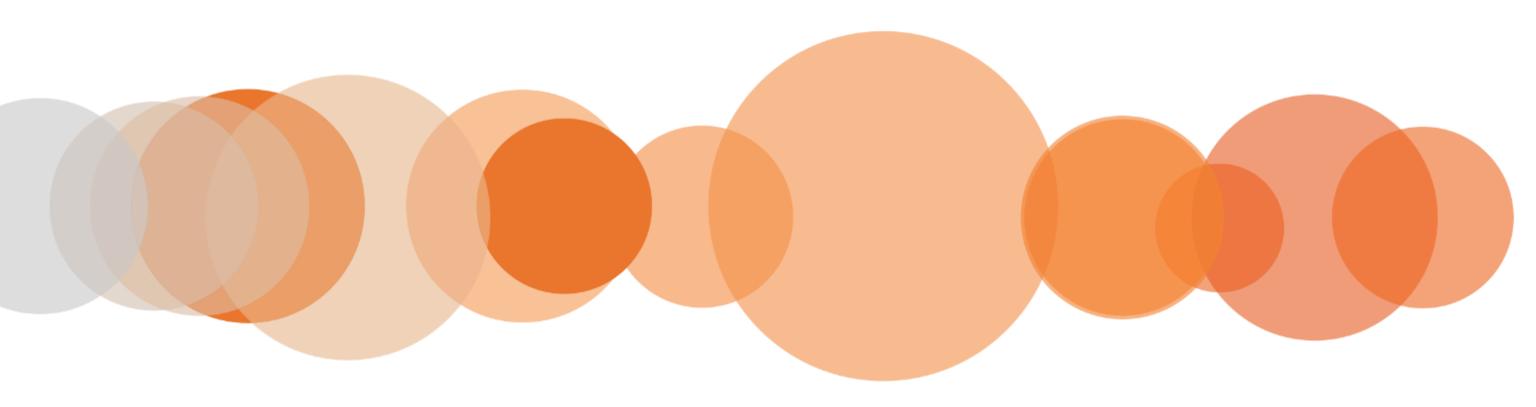






Preparing Data in Tableau





• Use "Data Prep – Flights" Excel file

4	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J	K
1		Flights Data S	Summary								
2		This report was generated on 1-1-15									
3											
4		Employee	1/1/2014	2/1/2014	3/1/2014	4/1/2014	5/1/2014	6/1/2014	7/1/2014	8/1/2014	9/1/20
5		B-002	4	1	5	2	3	0	3	1	
6		E-055	1	2	1	3	4	1	4	0	
7		E-075	14	17	16	15	18	16	14	17	
8		B-066	4	4	5	2	5	0	0	2	
4	· F	Resolved In	rcidents Tie	rs Ideal	Irregular D	elimiter		4			



- Click on the "Ideal" tab
- Example of proper format

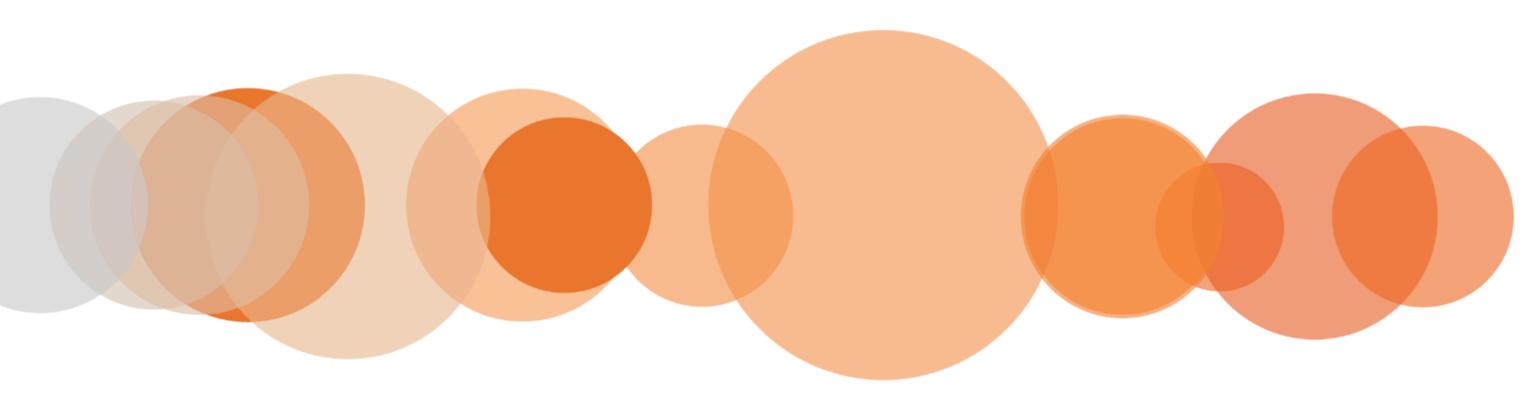
- 4	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н
1	Date	Employee	Resolved Incidents					
2	1/1/2014	B-002	4					
3	1/1/2014	E-055	1					
4	1/1/2014	E-075	14					
5	1/1/2014	B-066	4					
6	1/1/2014	C-025	17					
7	1/1/2014	E-030	2					
8	1/1/2014	C-001	14					
9	1/1/2014	E-038	4					
10	1/1/2014	C-054	2					
4.4	1/1/2014	A 004	7					
	Resolved Incidents Tiers Ideal Irregular Delimiter							



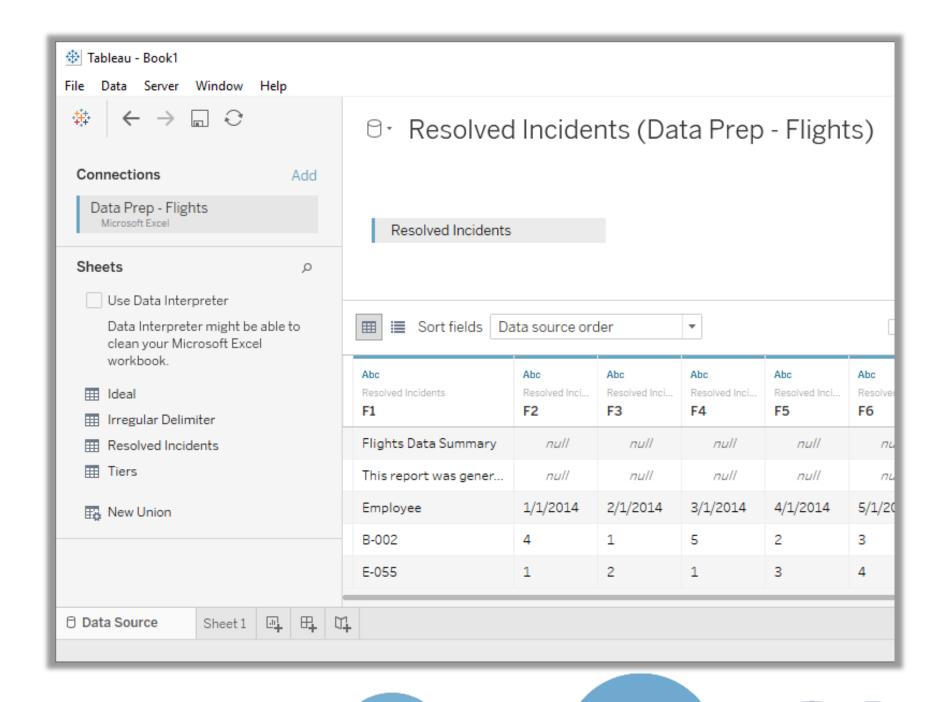
• Use "Data Prep – Flights" Excel file

4	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J	K
1		Flights Data S	Summary								
2		This report was generated on 1-1-15									
3											
4		Employee	1/1/2014	2/1/2014	3/1/2014	4/1/2014	5/1/2014	6/1/2014	7/1/2014	8/1/2014	9/1/20
5		B-002	4	1	5	2	3	0	3	1	
6		E-055	1	2	1	3	4	1	4	0	
7		E-075	14	17	16	15	18	16	14	17	
8		B-066	4	4	5	2	5	0	0	2	
4	· F	Resolved In	rcidents Tie	rs Ideal	Irregular D	elimiter		4			



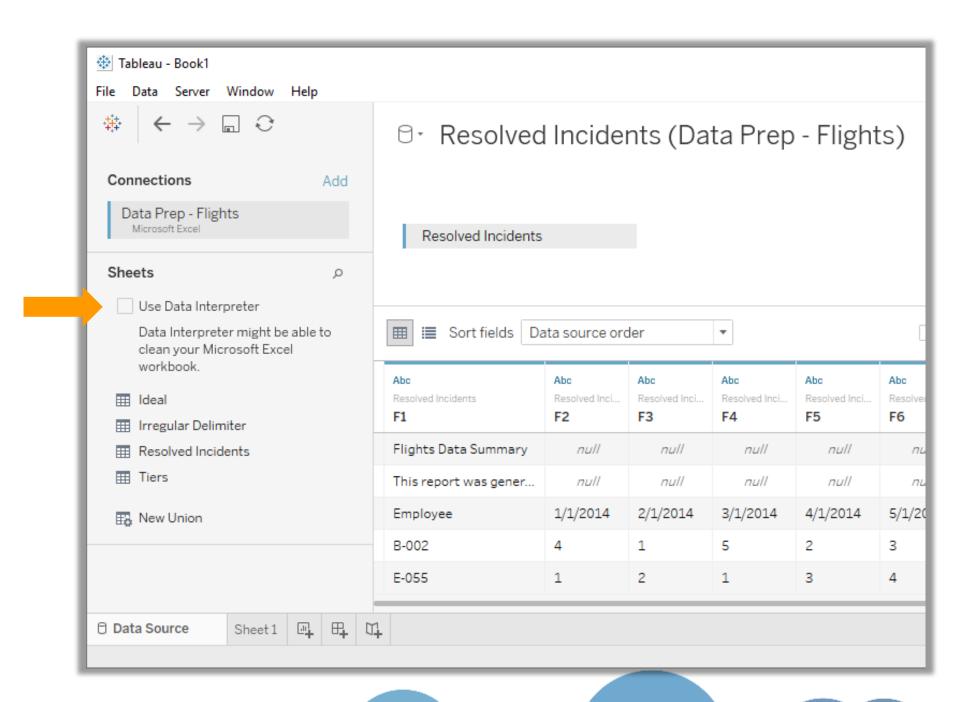


- Open TableauDesktop
- Click on Excel
- Navigate to saved file
- Click open
- Drag "Resolved Incidents" to the canvas



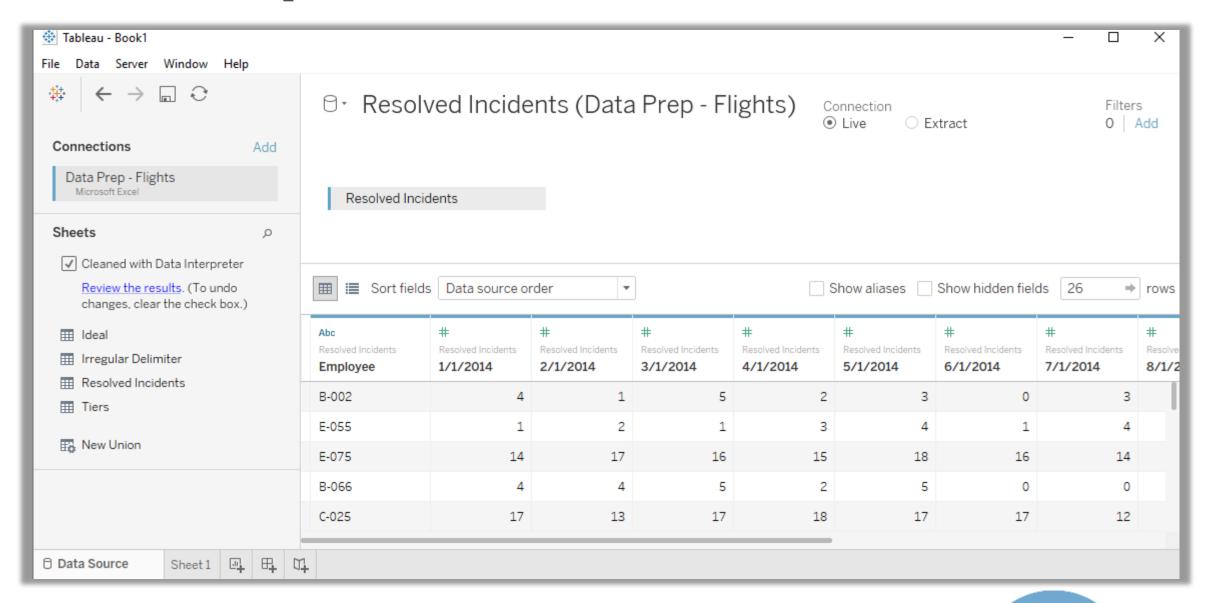


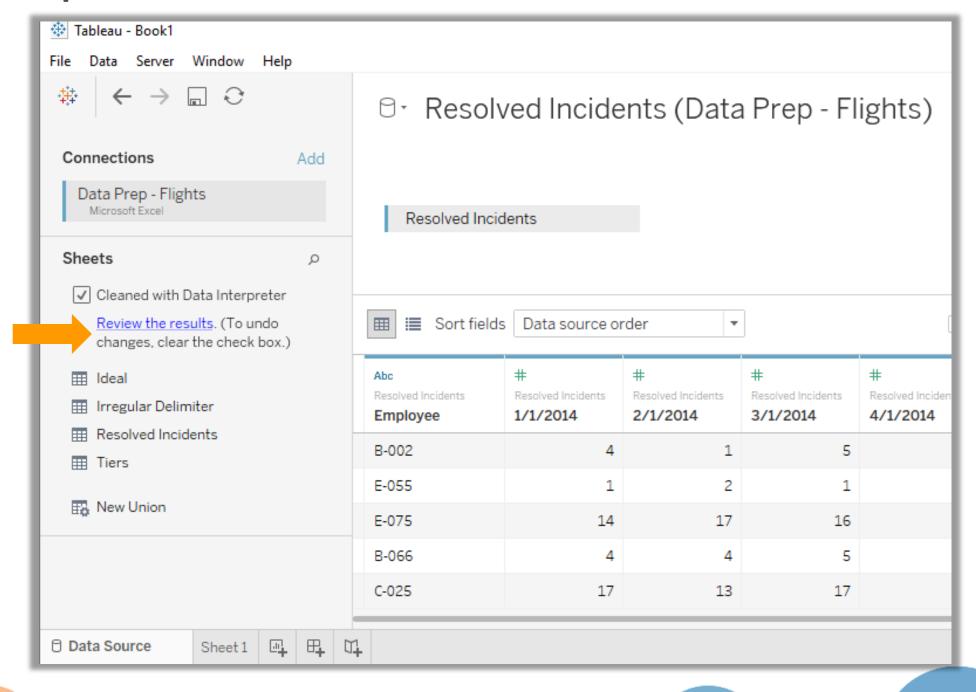
- Open TableauDesktop
- Click on Excel
- Navigate to saved file
- Click open
- Drag "Resolved Incidents" to the canvas



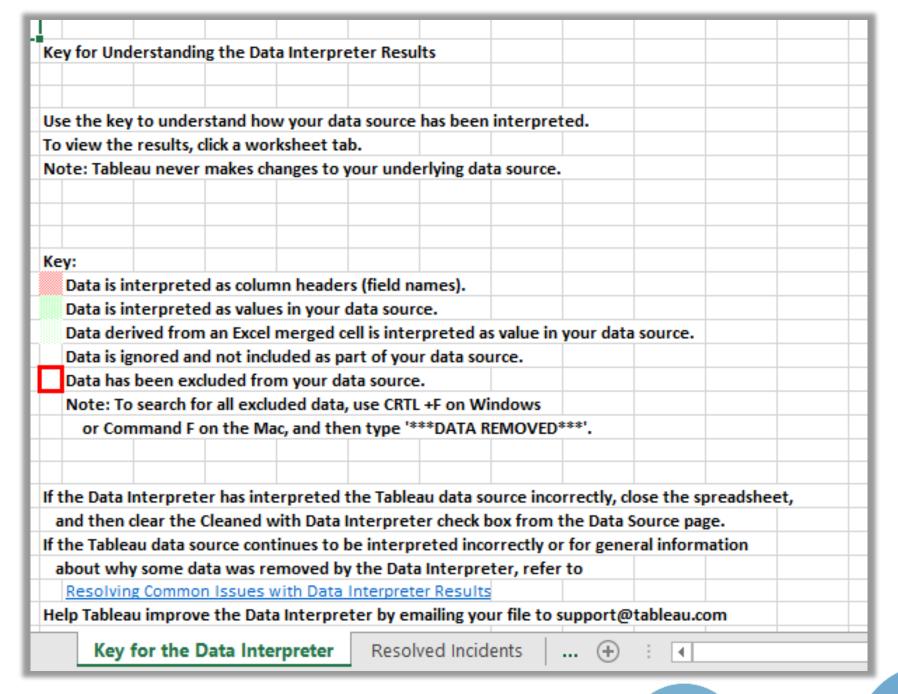


• Click the Run Interpreter Box





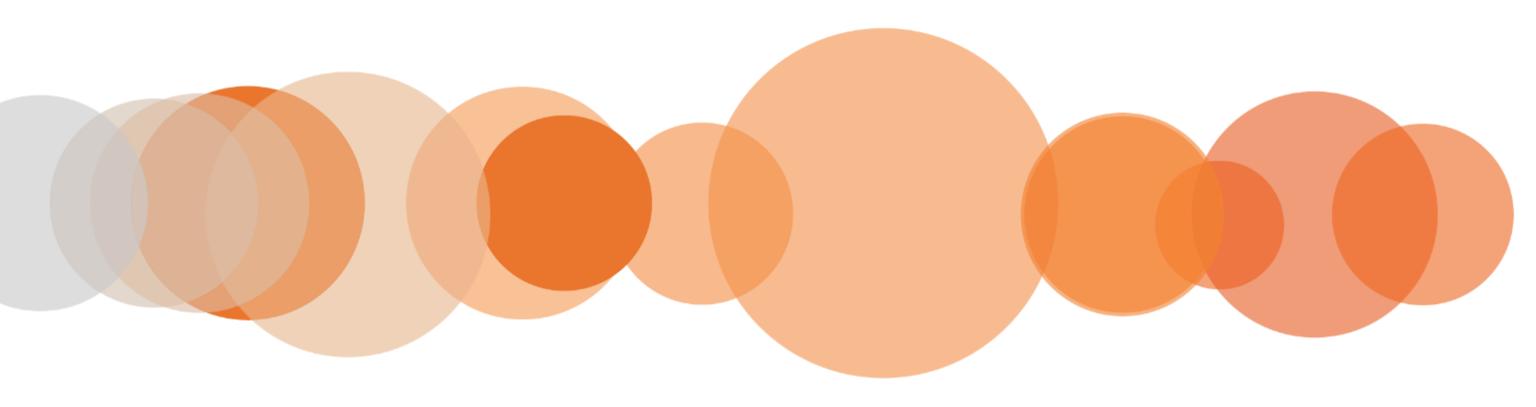
Data Interpreter Results Key



Data Interpreter Results

	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	1	J	K	L	М	N
1	Flights Dat	a Summar	у											
2	This report	was gene	rated on 1	-1-15										
3														
4	Employee	1/1/2014	2/1/2014	3/1/2014	4/1/2014	5/1/2014	6/1/2014	7/1/2014	8/1/2014	9/1/2014	***************************************	***************************************	**********	Header
5	B-002	4	1	5	2	3	0	3	1	2	0	2	5	Data
6	E-055	1	2	1	3	4	1	4	0	2	1	4	0	Data
7	E-075	14	17	16	15	18	16	14	17	12	13	14	12	Data
8	B-066	4	4	5	2	5	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	Data
9	C-025	17	13	17	18	17	17	12	15	17	17	14	15	Data
10	E-030	2	2	1	1	0	3	5	5	0	2	4	1	Data
11	C-001	14	14	14	14	13	18	17	14	13	18	15	14	Data
12	E-038	4	1	0	4	0	2	5	0	2	2	2	2	Data
13	C-054	2	5	4	4	2	3	0	5	5	5	3	5	Data
	+	Key fo	r the Data I	nterpreter	Resolv	ed Inciden	ts Res	olved Incide	ents_su		4			



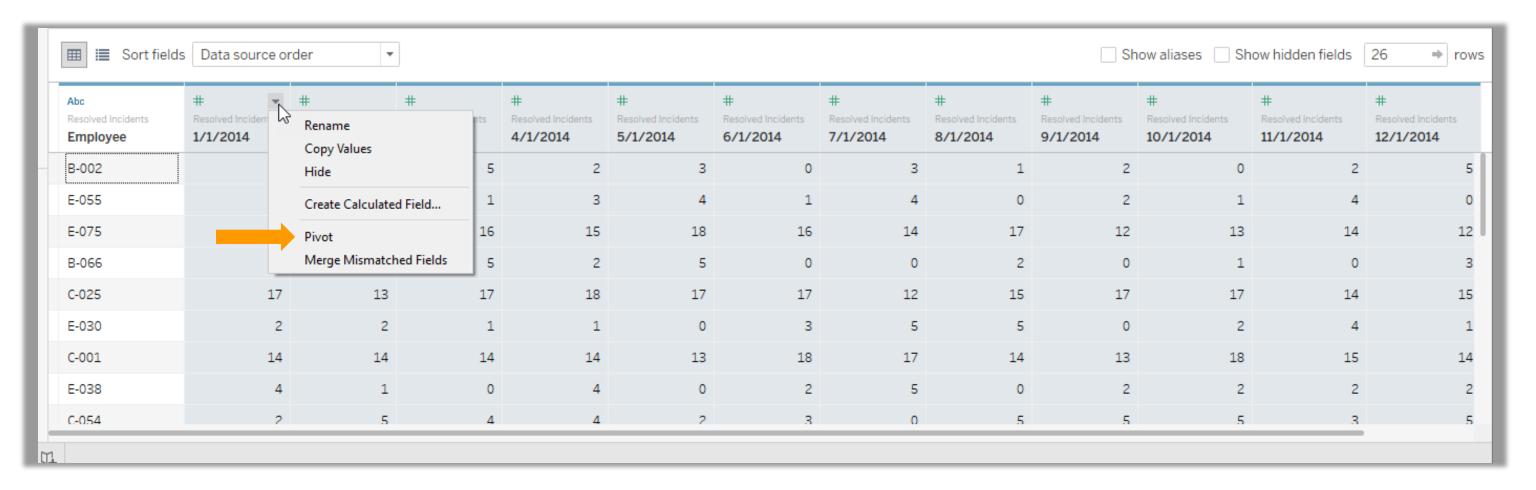


Review Ideal Data

4	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	
1	Date	Employee	Resolved Incidents						
2	1/1/2014	B-002	4						
3	1/1/2014	E-055	1						
4	1/1/2014	E-075	14						
5	1/1/2014	B-066	4						
6	1/1/2014	C-025	17						
7	1/1/2014	E-030	2						
8	1/1/2014	C-001	14						
9	1/1/2014	E-038	4						
10	1/1/2014	C-054	2						
4.4	4/4/2044	A 004	٦.						
	Resolved Incidents Tiers Ideal Irregular Delimiter								

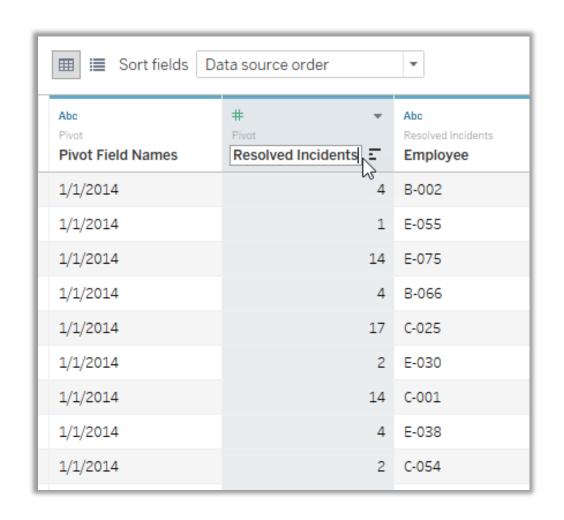


- Select all date columns
- Click carat and select Pivot



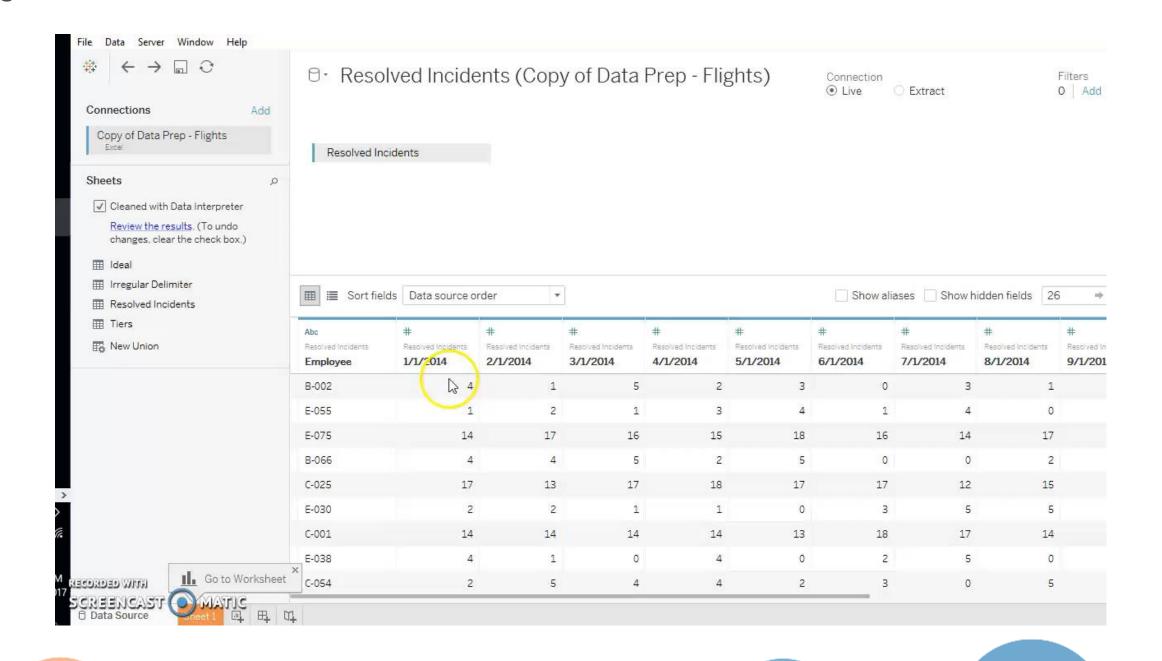


- Click on Pivot Field Values and rename to Resolved Incidents
- Click on Pivot Field Names and rename to Date

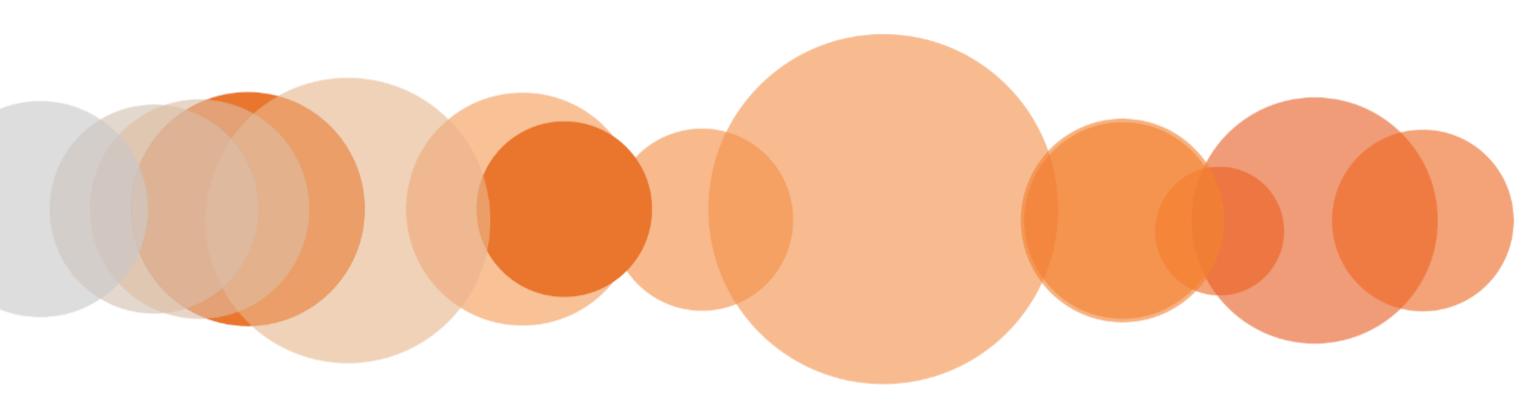


Abc Pivot Date	E	# Pivot Resolved Incidents	Abc Resolved Incidents Employee
1/1/2014	N.	4	B-002
1/1/2014		1	E-055
1/1/2014		14	E-075
1/1/2014		4	B-066
1/1/2014		17	C-025
1/1/2014		2	E-030
1/1/2014		14	C-001
1/1/2014		4	E-038
1/1/2014		2	C-054



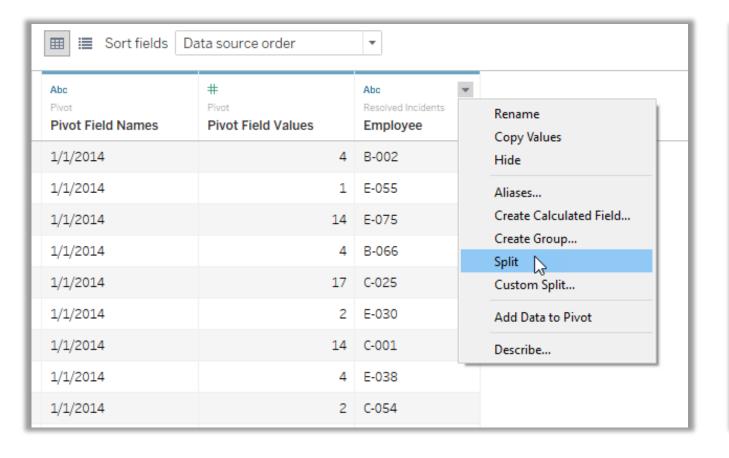


Split



Split

- Click carat and open menu of Employee field
- Select Split



■ Sort fields Da										
Abc Pivot Pivot Field Names	# Pivot Field Values	Abc Resolved Incidents Employee	=Abc Calculation Employee - Split 1	=# Calculation Employee - Split 2						
1/1/2014	4	B-002	В	2						
1/1/2014	1	E-055	Е	55						
1/1/2014	14	E-075	Е	75						
1/1/2014	4	B-066	В	66						
1/1/2014	17	C-025	С	25						
1/1/2014	2	E-030	Е	30						
1/1/2014	14	C-001	С	1						
1/1/2014	4	E-038	Е	38						
1/1/2014	2	C-054	С	54						



Split

• Rename fields as Location and Employee ID

■ Sort fields Data source order				
Abc Pivot Pivot Field Names	# Pivot Pivot Field Values	Abc Resolved Incidents Employee	=Abc Calculation Location	=# ▼ Calculation Employee ID
1/1/2014	4	B-002	В	₩2
1/1/2014	1	E-055	Е	55
1/1/2014	14	E-075	Е	75
1/1/2014	4	B-066	В	66
1/1/2014	17	C-025	С	25
1/1/2014	2	E-030	Е	30
1/1/2014	14	C-001	С	1
1/1/2014	4	E-038	Е	38
1/1/2014	2	C-054	С	54



#