

Data Engineering Academy

Data Visualisation
Packages - Tableau

Session Content



What are data
visualisation
packages?



Tableau



Importing and
Preparing Data



Visualisation

Data Visualisation Packages

Many companies offer downloadable tools that enable you to import data and to create reports and data visualisations from this data using a dedicated environment.

These software packages help users to manipulate their data at the click of a button, rather than forcing the user to write complicated code.

Pros

- Mostly no code needed
- Simple user interface
- Easier to learn

Cons

- Limited functionality
- Usually available at a cost
- Less powerful

What's out there?



Power BI



Qlik[®] Sense

alteryx

TTA |



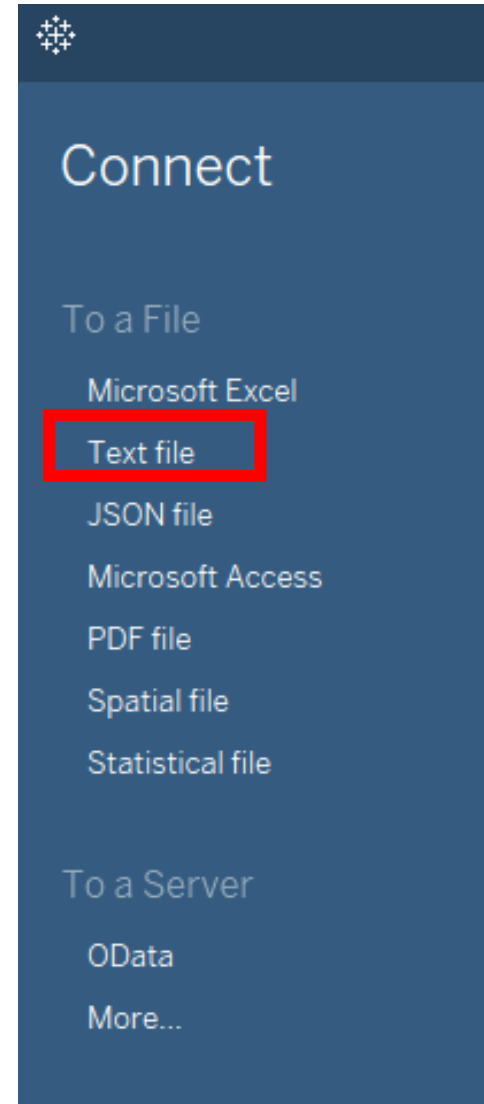
A public version that is free to run is available, this will enable you to practice with the software for free. Please do note that some of the features are limited to premium/paid for versions.

<https://public.tableau.com/en-us/s/>

TTA |

Importing data in Tableau

- From the desktop public version of Tableau, you are able to import data from multiple locations.
- In this example we want to import our data from a CSV flat file.
- Select Text file and find the location of the saved CSV .



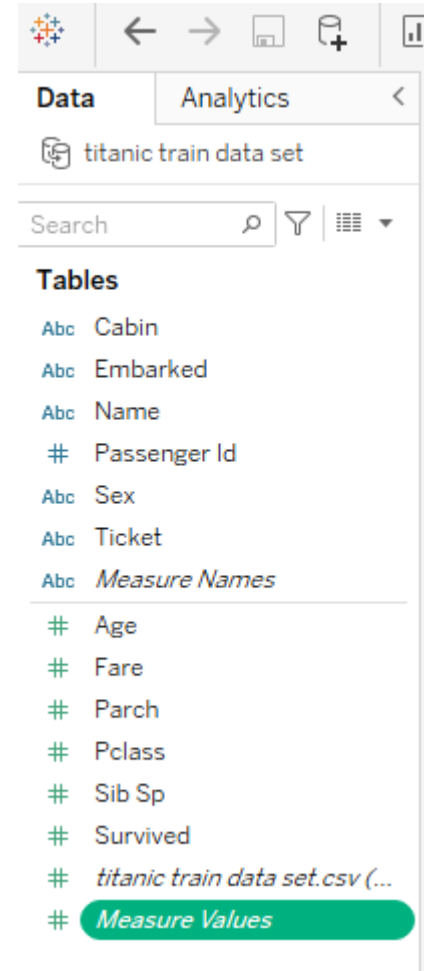
Importing data in Tableau

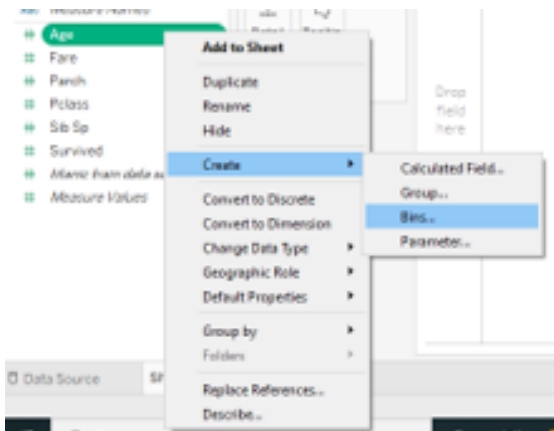
When data is imported, Tableau will automatically decide if the variables are dimension or measures.

Dimensions = categories e.g. race, sex, and educational level.

Measures = data type expressed in numbers e.g. Age, height, and length.

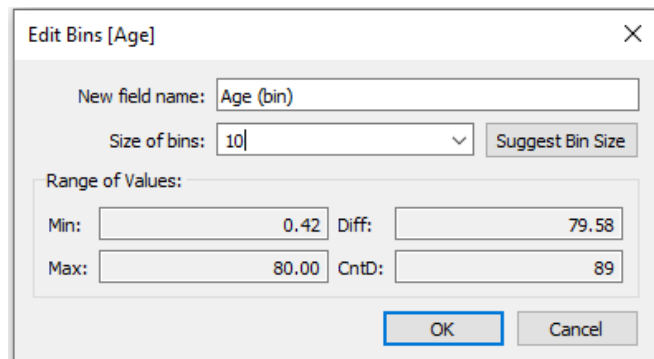
A variable can be converted into a dimension or measure if necessary.





Converting a measure into a dimension

Right click on the variable name > create > bins



Change the name and the size of the bin if necessary

Tables

.ili. Age (bin)
 Abc Cabin
 Abc Embarked
 Abc Name
 # Passenger Id
 Abc Sex
 Abc Ticket

It has now been converted

Sum of Records



You can create a calculated field which will automatically calculate the SUM of Records by right clicking in the space under the measure names > create calculated field.

Number of records

×

1

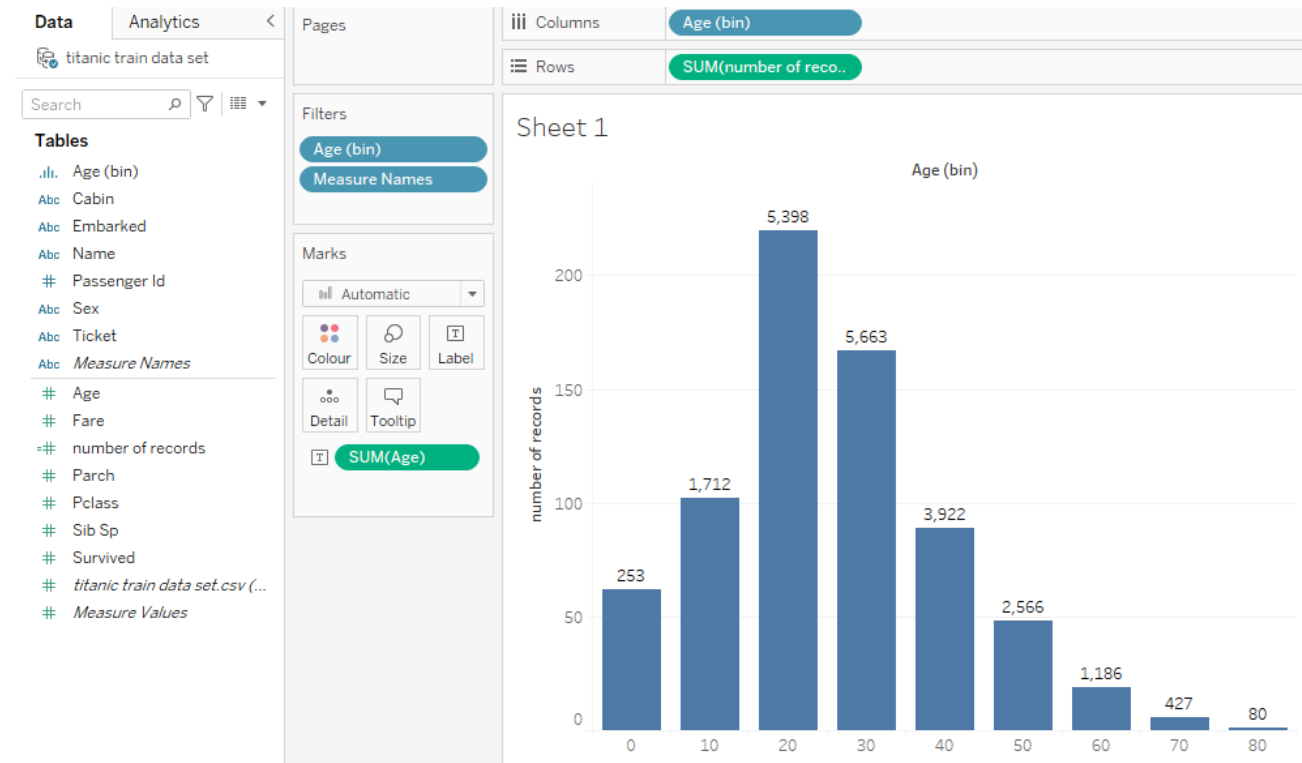
▶

Change the name of the calculated field.

In the text box right the number 1 > click apply > click ok.

Selecting variables

Select the variables by drag and drop into the columns and rows section to create a basic visualisation.

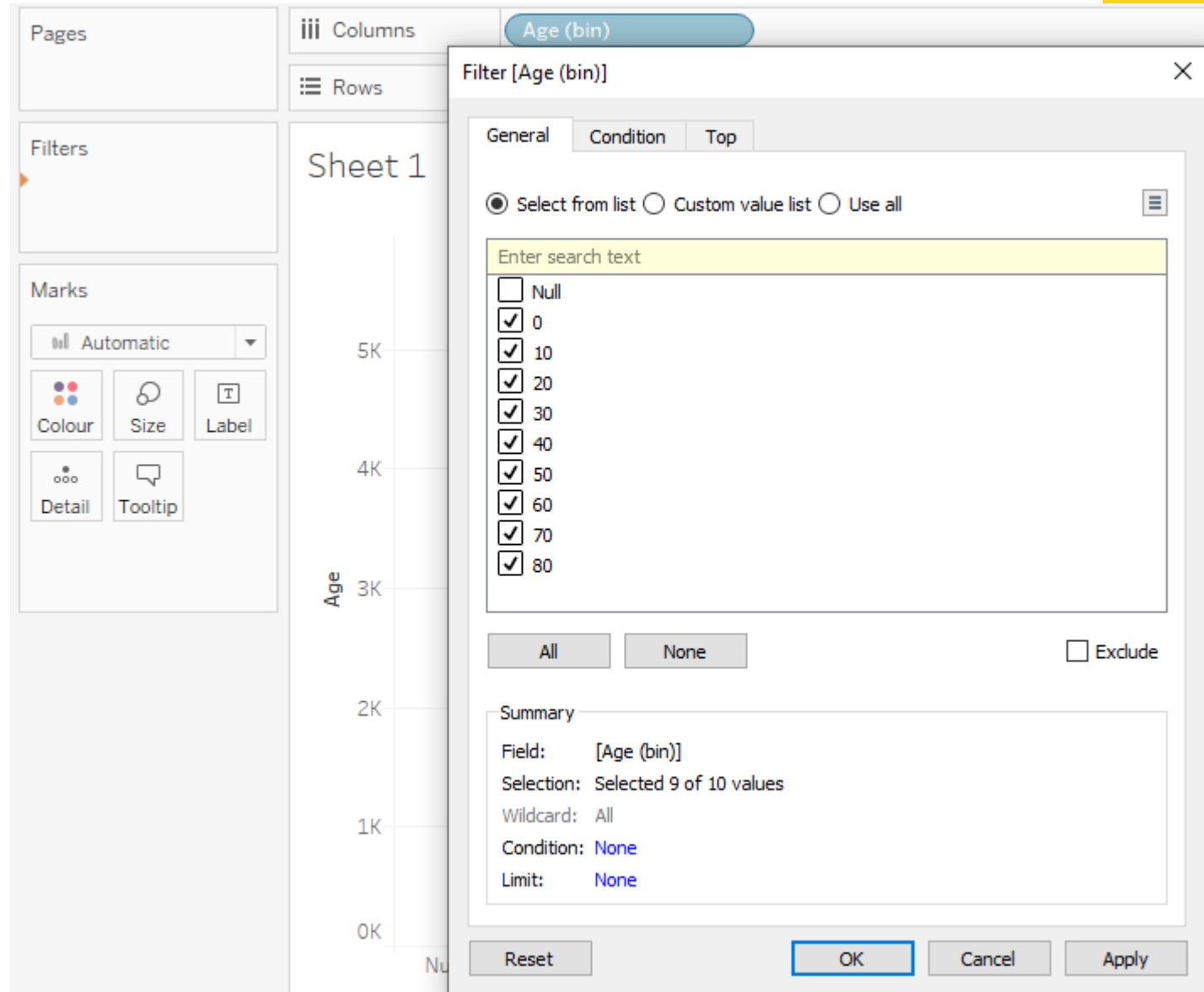


Null values

CRT and left click to drag and drop the variable name into the filter box.

From the list of variable values make sure the Null box is NOT selected.

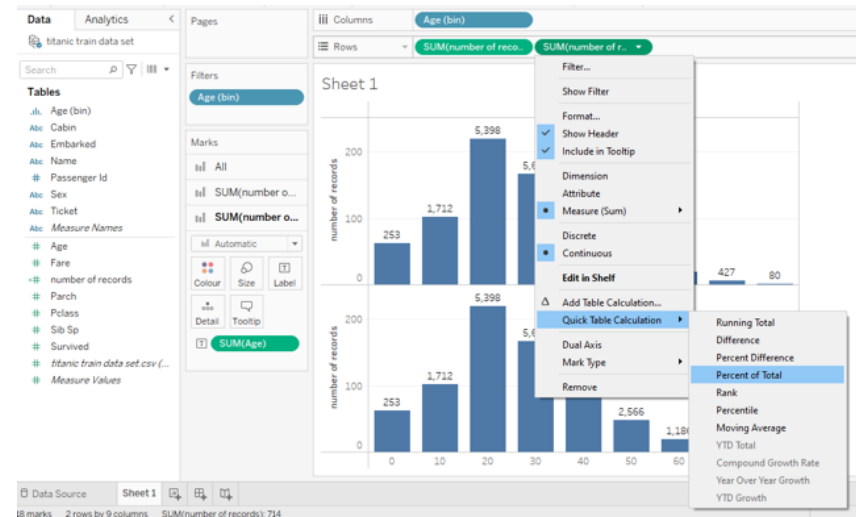
This is will ensure Null values from this bin will not be included.



Adding percentages

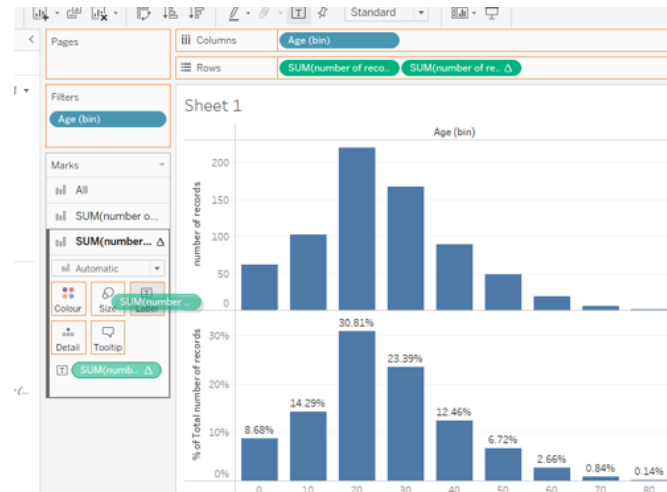
CTRL > left click > drag and drop
SUM(number of records) into
the rows section

Click on the drop down box >
quick table calculation > percent
total



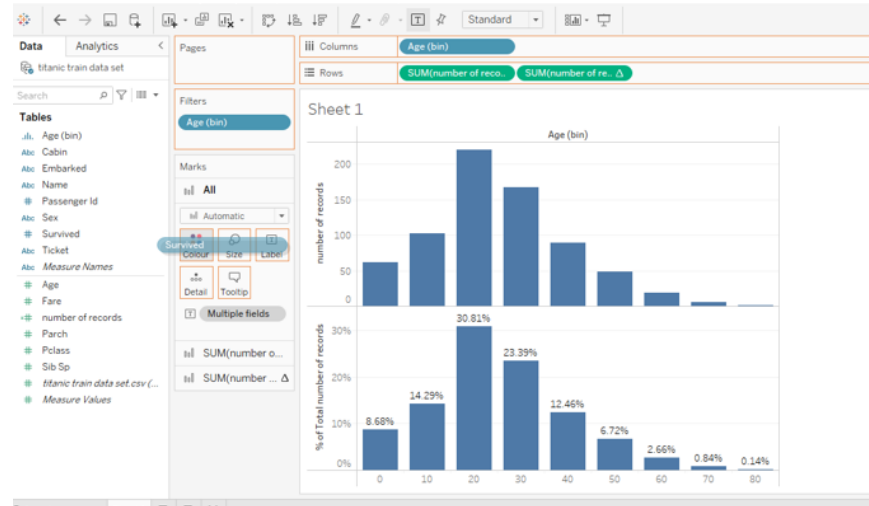
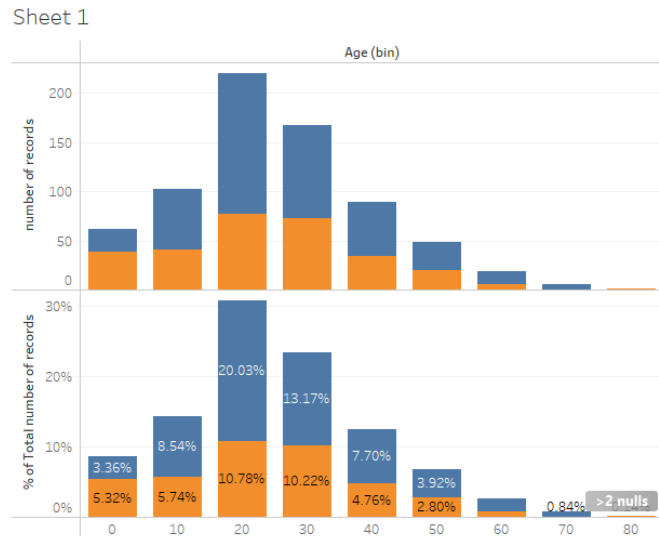
CTRL > left click > drag and drop
SUM(number of records) into
labels

Percentage will now above each
bin



Adding in a second variable

CRTL > left click > drag and drop survived into colour

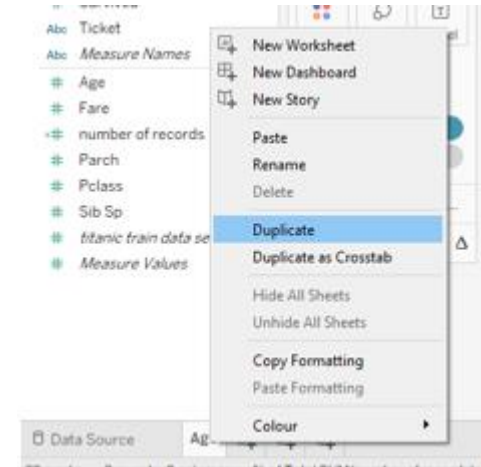


A key will appear in the top right hand corner to indicate whether a person survived

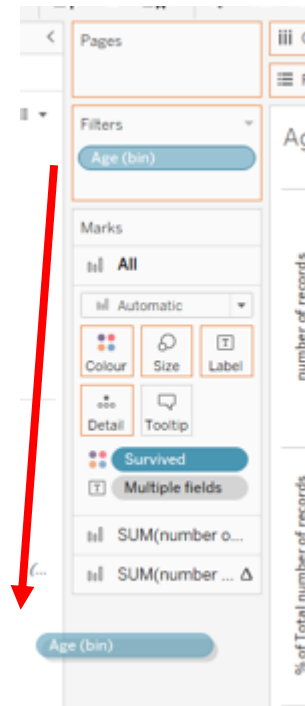
0 = No, 1 = Yes

Reusing worksheets

Right click on the worksheet name > duplicate

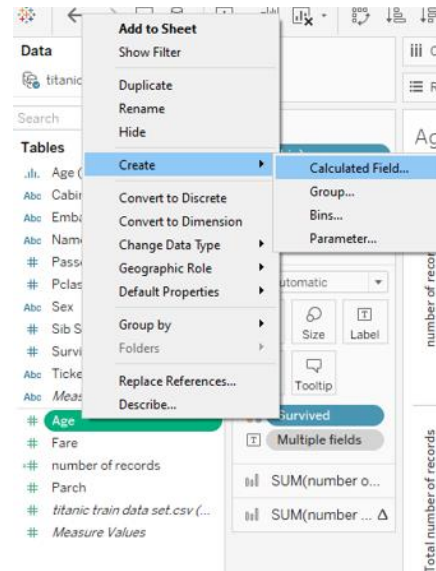


Drag out the bins you no longer need from the filter and column and replace with a new variable



Custom bins

Right click on bin name > create > calculated field



Custom age bin

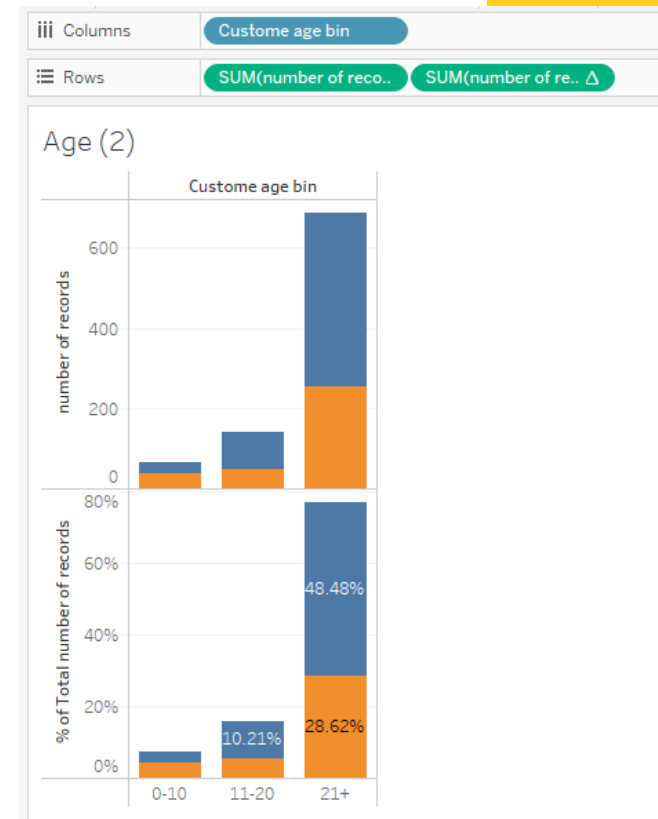
```
if [Age] <= 10 then '0-10' ELSEIF  
[Age] > 10 and [Age] <=21 then '11-20' ELSE '21+'  
END
```

The calculation is valid.

Apply OK

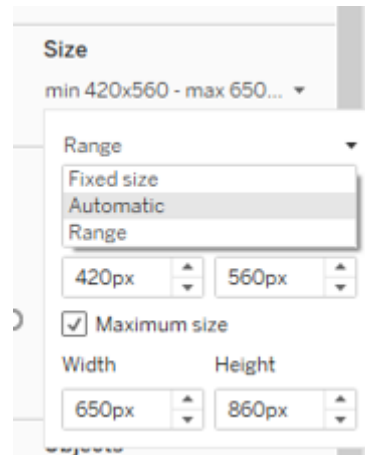
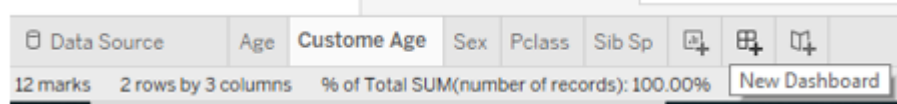
Write an IF statement to set the parameters

Drag and drop the new customised bin into the column section



Creating a Dashboard

Select New Dashboard tab at the bottom of the page

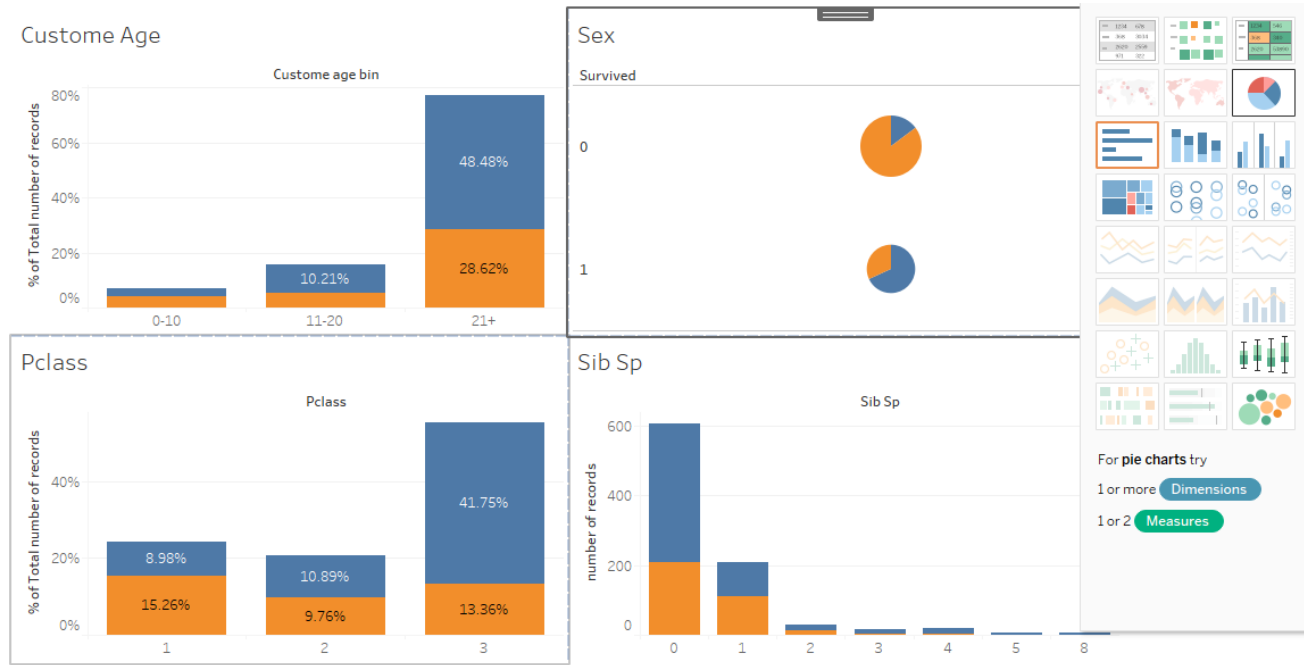


Change size to automatic

Double click on the sheets you want to view on your dashboard



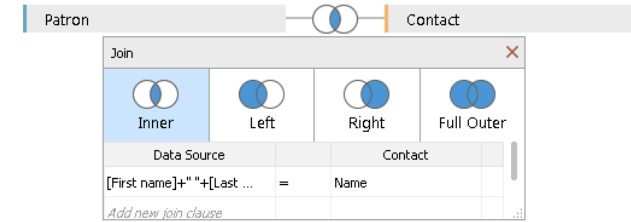
Creating a Dashboard



Here you can change the size of each individual graphs by dragging the corners of each graph and change the type of individual graphs.

Joins, Relationships and Blends

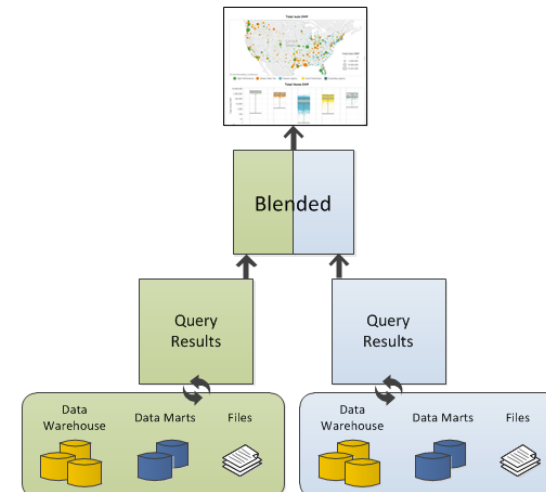
Joins - join data from multiple sources or join data from different tables in a single source.



Relationships connecting lines created between the logical tables in your data source. Some people affectionately call relationships "noodles", but we usually refer to them as "relationships" in our help documentation.



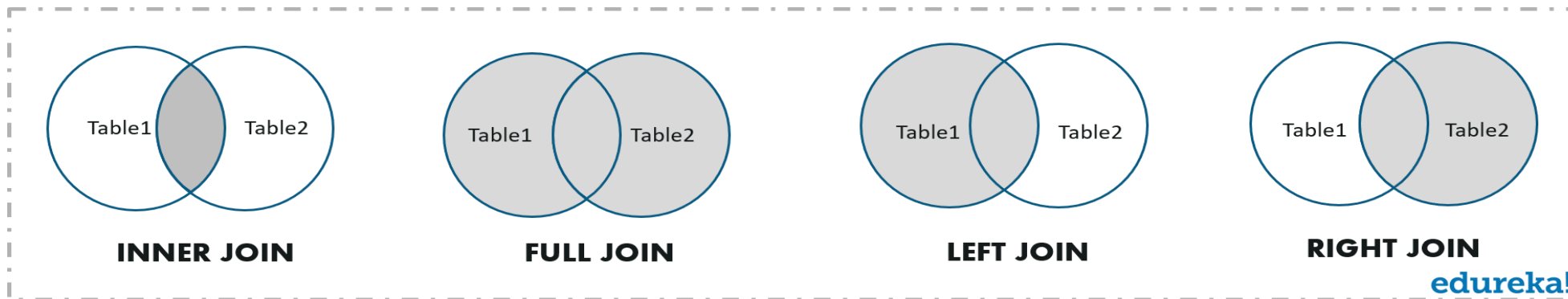
Blends - unlike relationships or joins, never truly combine the data. Instead, blends query each data source independently, the results are aggregated to the appropriate level.



Types of Joins

JOINS in Tableau are commands which are used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between those tables. They are predominantly used when a user is trying to extract data from tables which have one-to-many or many-to-many relationships between them.

- **(INNER) JOIN:** Returns records that have matching values in both tables
- **FULL (OUTER) JOIN:** Returns all records when there is a match in either left or right table
- **LEFT (OUTER) JOIN:** Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table
- **RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN:** Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table



Creating a Relationship

Drag and drop the tables. Tableau will automatically detect the relationship or you can choose the relationship if necessary.



country_v... — countries ... 100 rows

How do relationships differ from joins? [Learn more](#)

country_vaccinatio... Operator countries economic...

Abc Country = Abc Country1

+ Add more fields

> Performance Options

country_vaccinatio...	Operator	countries economic...
Country1	=	Country1

Country1	Area(sq km)	Birth rate(births/1000 ...)	Current account balan...
String	null	null	null
Afghanistan	647,500	47.0200	null
Akrotiri	123	null	null
Albania	28,748	15.0800	-504.00
Algeria	2,381,740	17.1300	11,900.00



countries_economics.csv 45 fields 264 rows

Name: countries_economics.csv

Fields:

Type	Field Name	Phys...	Rem...
Country1	Country1	count...	Country
Area(sq km)	Area(sq km)	count...	Area(s...
Birth rate(births/1000 popu...	Birth rate(births/1000 popu...	count...	Birth r...
Current account balance	Current account balance	count...	Curre...

Country1	Area(sq km)	Birth rate(births/1000 ...)
String	null	null
Afghanistan	647,500	47.0200
Akrotiri	123	null
Albania	28,748	15.0800
Algeria	2,381,740	17.1300
American Samoa	199	23.1300
Andorra	468	9.0000
Angola	1,246,700	44.6400

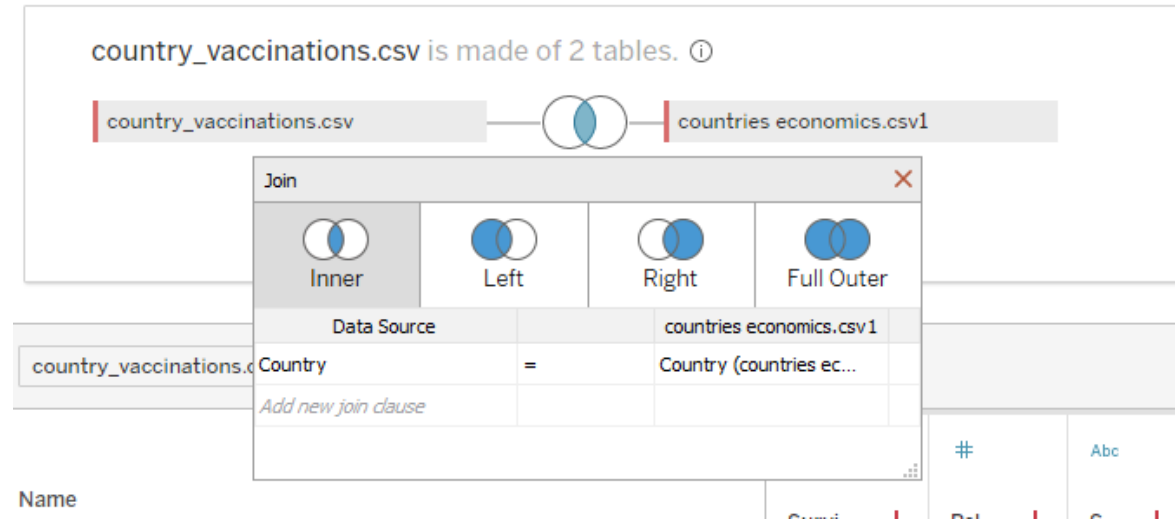
Double click on the name of the table to view the data is just in that table

Joining tables

Double click on the name of first table
> drag out the second table

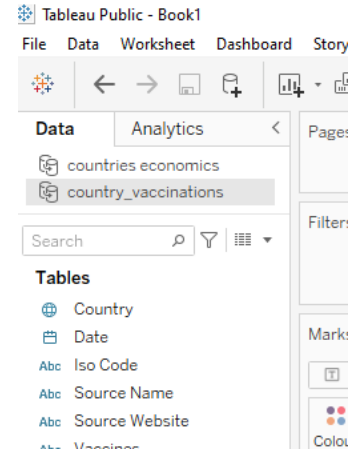
Select the name of the columns on
which you would like to join

Click on the picture to specify what
type of join you would like

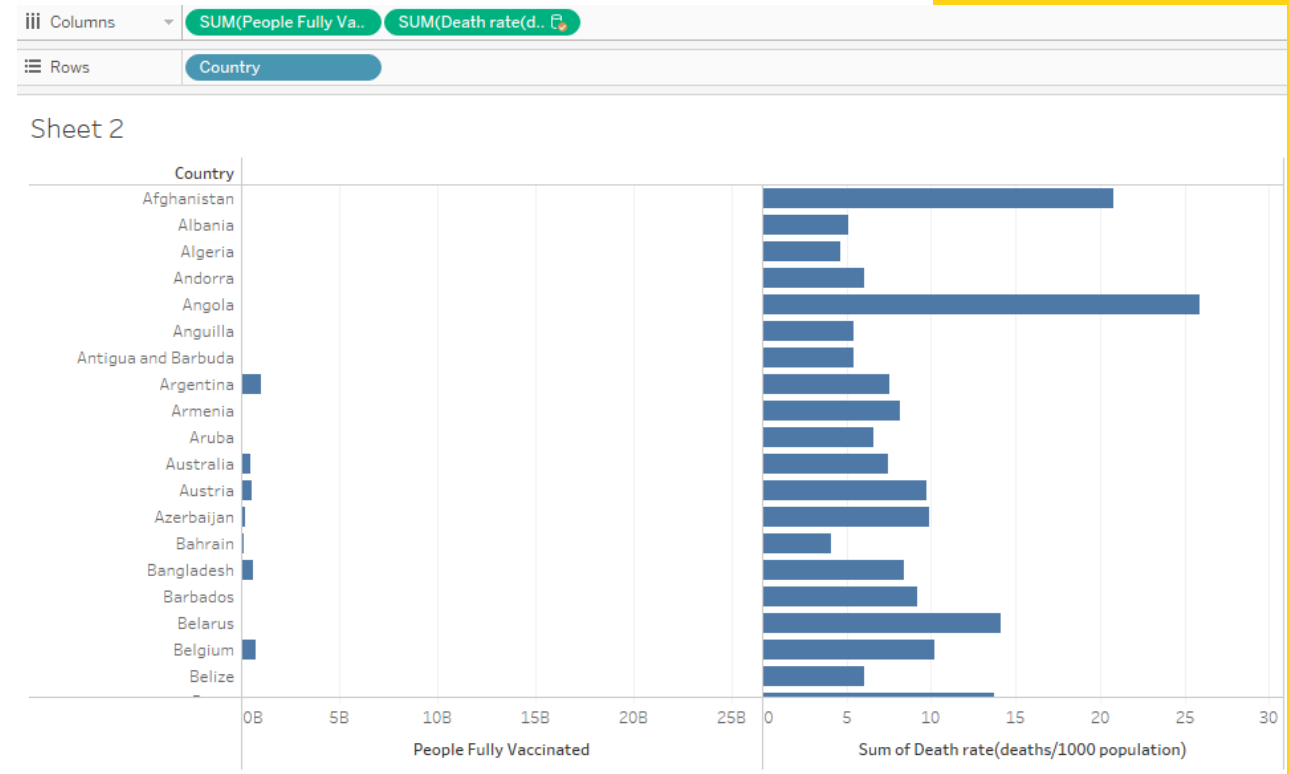
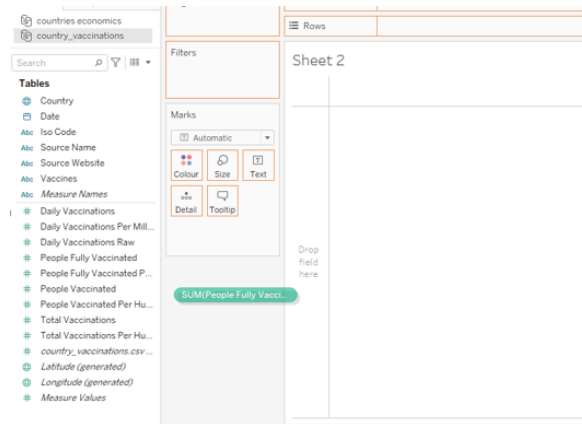


Blending data

Connect to a data source in a new worksheet, add in a second data source CTRL D > Text file > select name of data source



From the data sources, drag and drop chosen variables onto the worksheet



Home Learning Tasks



Create Your Own Dashboard on Tableau

Download Tableau and create a dashboard of your own!

Tableau – <https://public.tableau.com/en-us/s/>

Feel free to use a dataset of your choosing. You might have your own or you are welcome to search Kaggle for appropriate datasets:

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets>



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