

Links:

[book1 | Tableau Public](#)

[book2 | Tableau Public](#)

[dashbord1 | Tableau Public](#)

Summary:

**1-Income Across America:** it is circles and colors mean average income per cap for each state and display average poverty for it else, and conclusion that district of Columbia has high average income per cap and average poverty equal 1800.

**2-transportion ranking:** it is arranging every state on sum of mean commute over sum of transit and that mean that district of Columbia has little amount of commute per transit, so it is best state with transportation.

**3-dashbord:** it is show two visualization the first one show sum of each type of work in each state and the second show the number of people of each type in each state and on the right there is filter bar can chose from it the state that you want to see details in two visualizations.

Design:

1- A symbol map leverages our ability to interpret information by overlaying quantitative values onto geographical locations using symbols.

2- I find horizontal bar charts useful to display a list of categories (usually 4 - 20) that have long names; the category names on the left-hand side make this horizontal bar chart easy to read and interpret.

3- The tree map functions as a visualization composed of nested rectangles. These rectangles represent certain categories within a selected dimension and are ordered in a hierarchy, or "tree." Quantities and patterns can be compared and displayed in a limited chart space. Tree maps represent part to whole relationships.

References:

[Understanding and Using Symbol Maps | Tableau](#)

[When to Use Horizontal Bar Charts - Data Visualizations \(dfrieds.com\)](#)

[Understanding and Using Tree Maps | Tableau](#)