Heritage Treasures: An In-depth Analysis of UNESCO World Heritage sites in Tableau

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Heritage Treasures: An In-Depth Analysis of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Tableau

Category: Data Analytics with Tableau

skills Required: Tableau

Project Description:

Scenario 1: **Heritage sites by country**

Scenario to the number of heritage sites it contains. This visualization will quickly identify which countries have the most UNESCO World Heritage Sites, offering a clear and comprehensive view of heritage site distribution. The key columns used for this visualization are Country and Name_en. Heritage **Scenario 2: Sites at risk**

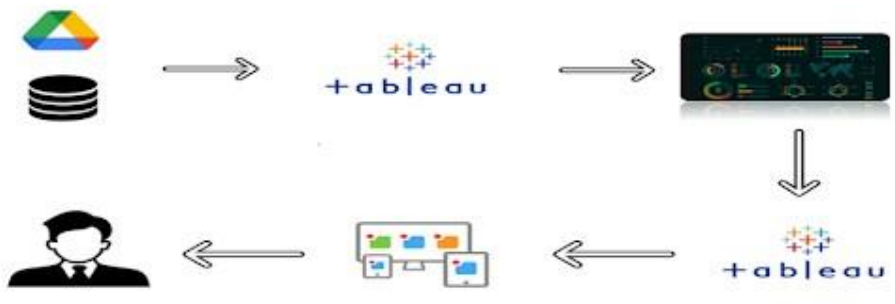
for This pie chart will display the proportion of UNESCO World Heritage Sites listed as being in danger, segmenting the sites into 'In Danger' and 'Not in Danger' categories. This visual aids in understanding the severity of threats to world heritage sites, allowing stakeholders to focus their preservation efforts on the most vulnerable sites. The columns Danger and Name_en will be used this visualization.

Scenario 3: Regional Inscription Trends

Regional Inscription Trends" will be included using a Line Chart. This chart will show the trend of new site inscriptions over the years, segmented by region, providing insights into which regions have seen the most growth in terms of heritage site inscriptions. By visualizing the columns Date_inscribed and Region, this chart will help identify regions with increasing heritage conservation efforts and highlight historical trends Regional Inscription Trends" will be included using a Line Chart. This chart will show the trend of new site inscriptions over the years, segmented by region, providing insights into which regions have seen the most growth in terms of heritage site inscriptions. By visualizing the columns Date_inscribed and Region, this chart will help identify regions with increasing heritage conservation efforts and highlight historical trends.

Technical Architecture

Technical Architecture:



Project Flow

To accomplish this, we have to complete all the activities listed below,

? Data Collection & Extraction from Database

o Collect the dataset, o Connect data with

Tableau ? Data Preparation o Prepare the

Data for Visualization

? Data Visualizations o No of

Unique Visualizations

? Dashboard

o Responsive and Design of Dashboard

? Story o No of Scenes of

Story ? Performance

Testing o Amount of

Data Loaded

o Utilization of Data Filters o No of Calculation Fields o No of Visualizations/ Graphs ? Web

Integration o Dashboard and Story embed with UI With Flask

? Project Demonstration & Documentation

? Projeo Record explanation Video for project end to end solution

o Project Documentation-Step by step project development procedure **c**

Data collection & Extraction from Database

Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, evaluate outcomes and generate insights from the Data

Downloading the dataset

Skill Tags:

Dataset: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/ujwalkandi/unesco-world-heritagesites/data?select=whc-sites-2019.csv

Data contains all the meta information regarding the columns described in the CSV files

Column Description of the Dataset:

1.ID No.: Unique identifier for each UNESCO World Heritage Site.

2.Name_en: English name of the World Heritage Site.

3.Region: Geographical region where the site is located.

4.Country: Country in which the site is situated.

5.Location: Specific location of the site within the country.

6.Date_inscribed: Year the site was added to the UNESCO list.

7.Danger: Indicator of whether the site is listed as being in danger.

8.Endangered Year: Year in which the site was listed endangered 9.Date_end:The

end date for the site's status as a World Heritage.

10.Category:Type of site (Cultural, Natural, Mixed).

11.Criterion 1-10: specific creteria under which the site qualifies world heritage status.

Data Preparation

Preparing the data for visualization involves cleaning the data to remove irrelevant or missing data, transforming the data into a format that can be easily visualized exploring the preparing the data for visualization software, and ensuring the data is accurate and complete. This process helps to make the data easily understandable and ready for creating visualizations to gain insights into the performance and efficiency. Since the data is already cleaned, we can move to visualization.

Explanation video links

Skill Tags:

Explanation video link 1: Data Loading:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Y941JkukrTiOOAJS4WohiqTVDcMSP29v/view?usp=sharing

Explanation video link 2: Data Cleaning:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/16Cx2C1XpatahNAHbNNVQ-4l3NgKJxJBv/view?usp=sharing

Data Visualization

Data visualization is the process of creating graphical representations of data to help people understand and explore the information. The goal of data visualization is to make complex data sets more accessible, intuitive, and easier to interpret. By using visual elements such as charts, graphs, and maps, data visualizations can help people quickly identify patterns, trends, and outliers in the data.

No.of Unique Visualizations

Skill Tags:

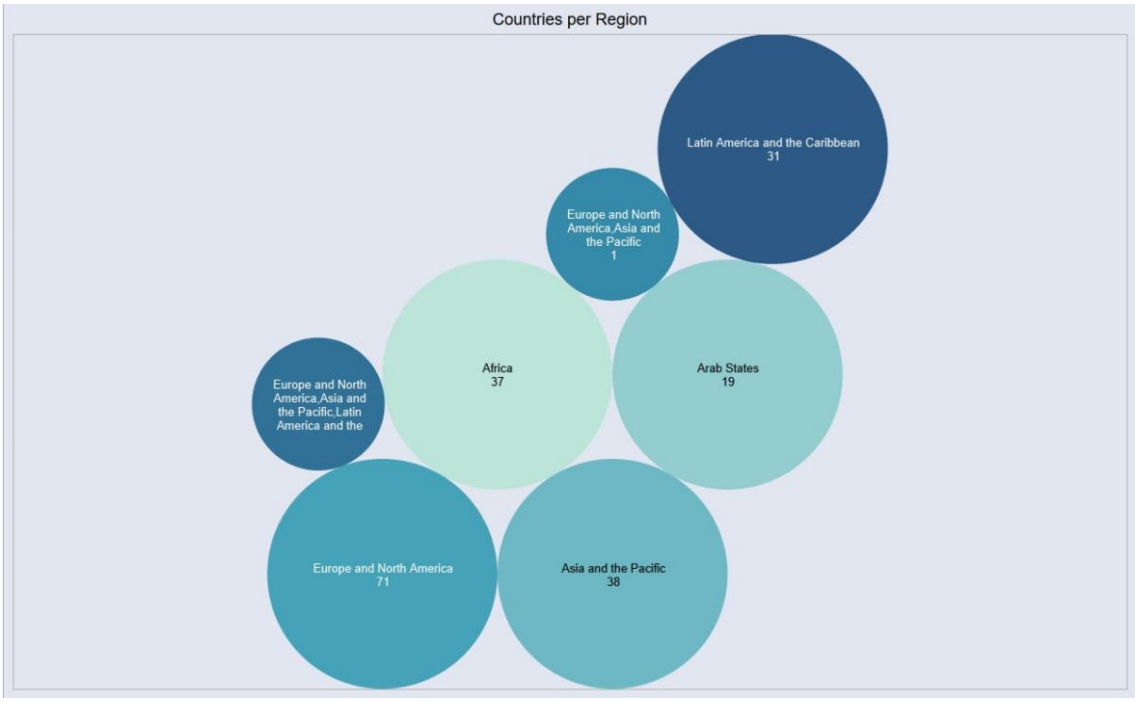
Using the given dataset, several unique visualizations can be created to analyze the dietary habits, nutritional intake, and health outcomes of college students. These visualizations include bar charts, line charts, heat maps, scatter plots, pie charts, and maps. These can be used to compare performance, track changes over time, show distribution, identify relationships, breakdown nutritional intake, provide demographic insights, inform resource allocation, and conduct geographical analysis. By leveraging these diverse visualizations, stakeholders can gain comprehensive insights into the dietary choices and health of college students, enabling data-driven decisions to promote better nutrition and overall well-being.

visualizations

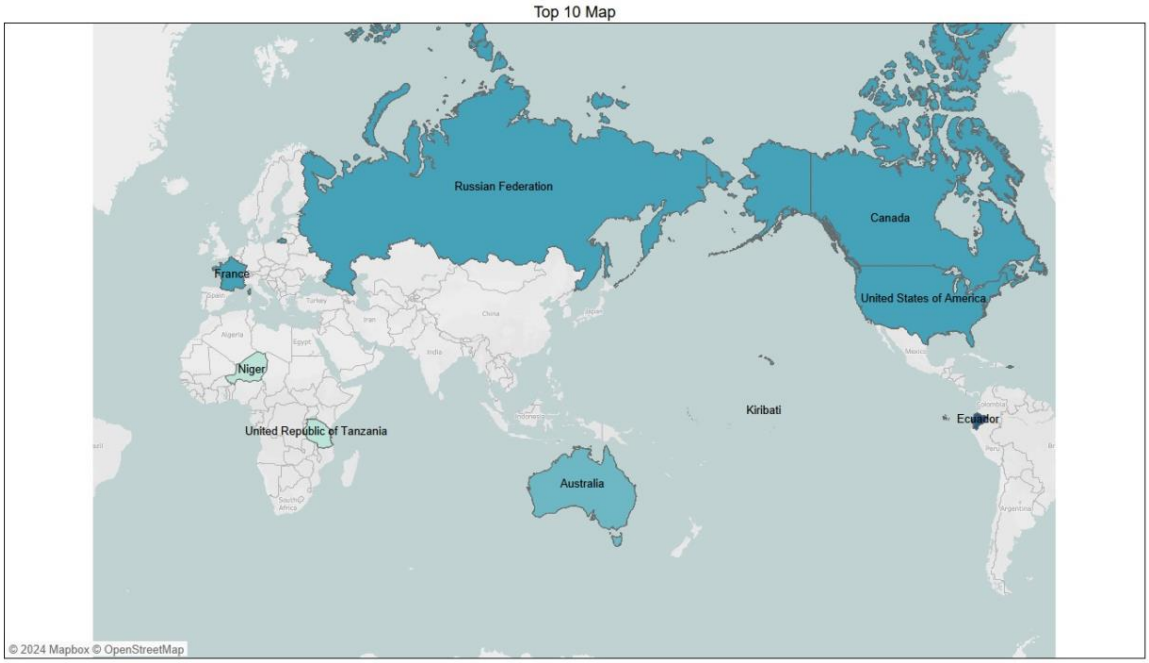
Skill Tags:

Explanation link for all visualizations: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wZSY11xLTglUn50D9Isc6NU2CkEiBSQz/view?usp=sharing

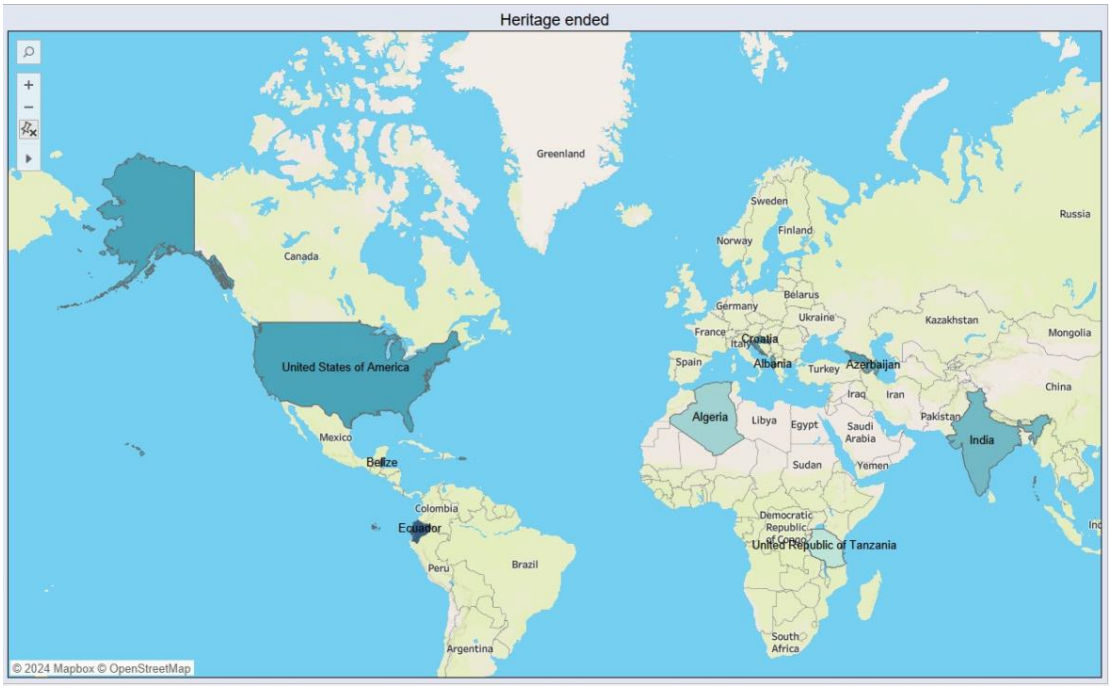
Activity 1.1: Countries per Region



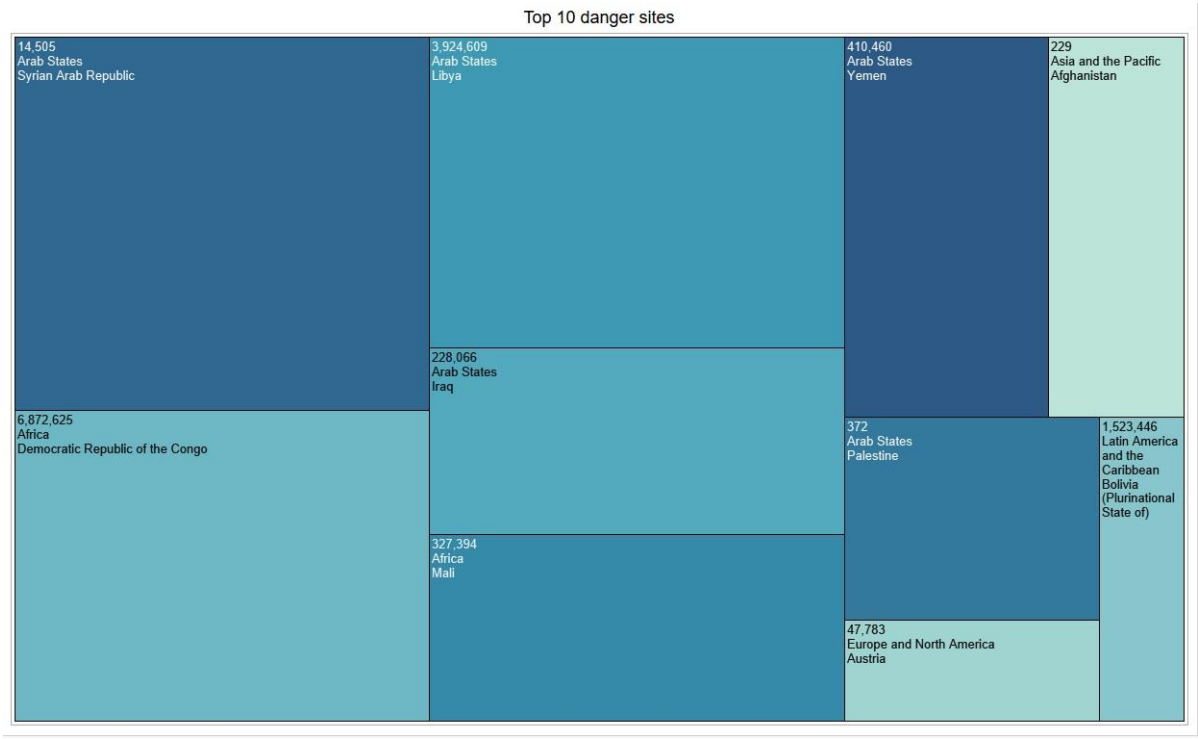
Activity 1.2: Top 10 regions by area



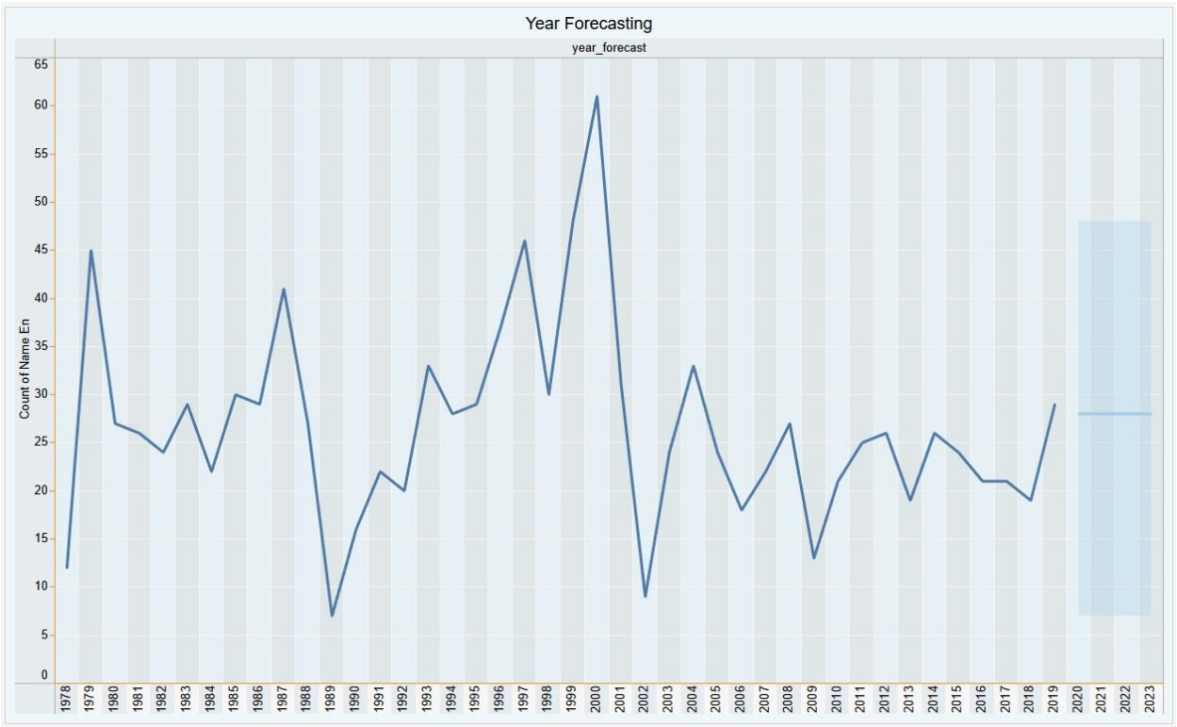
Activity 1.3: Regions by Heritage ended



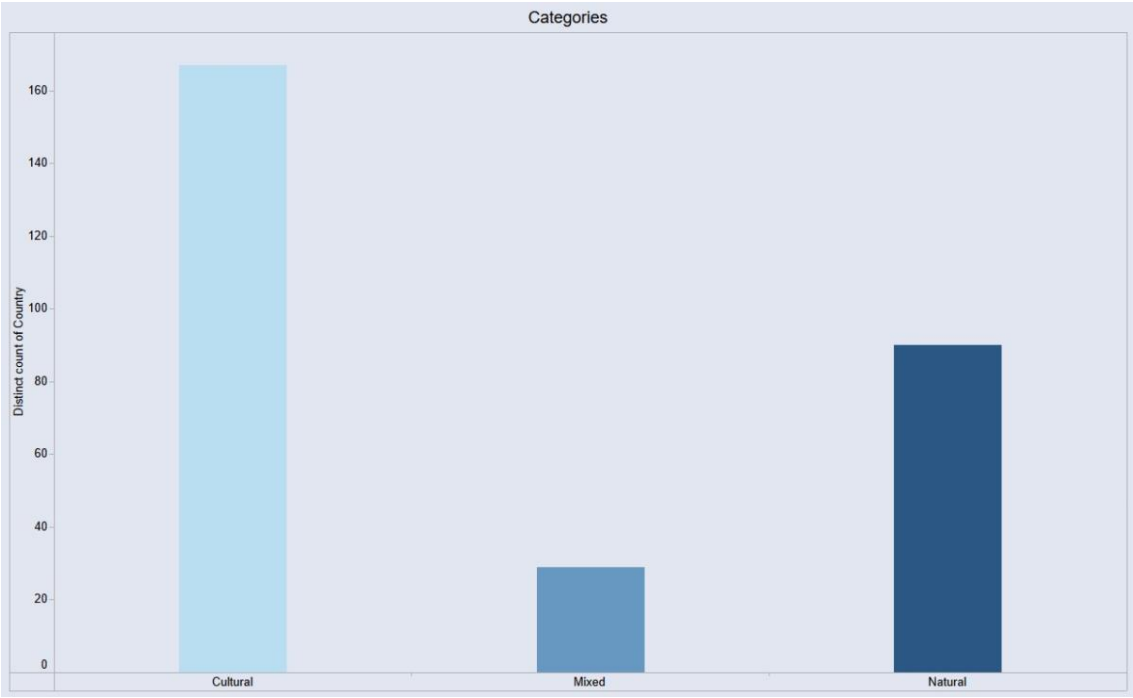
Activity 1.4 : Top 10 Danger Sites prone to Extinction



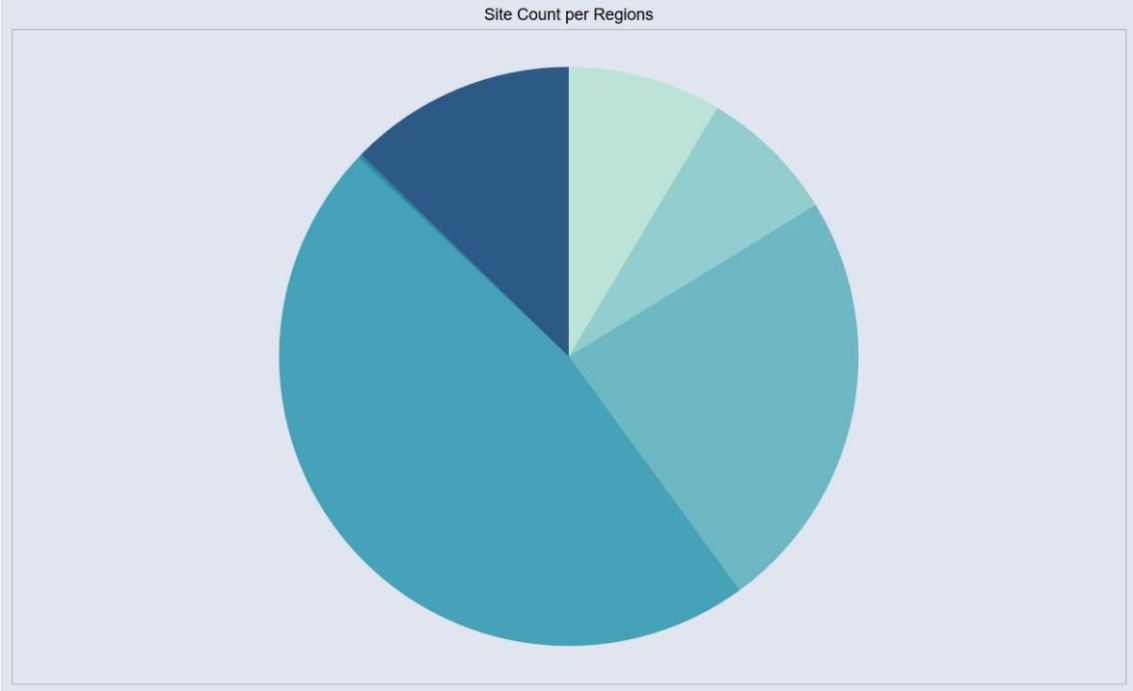
Activity 1.5 : Year Forecasting of Heritages



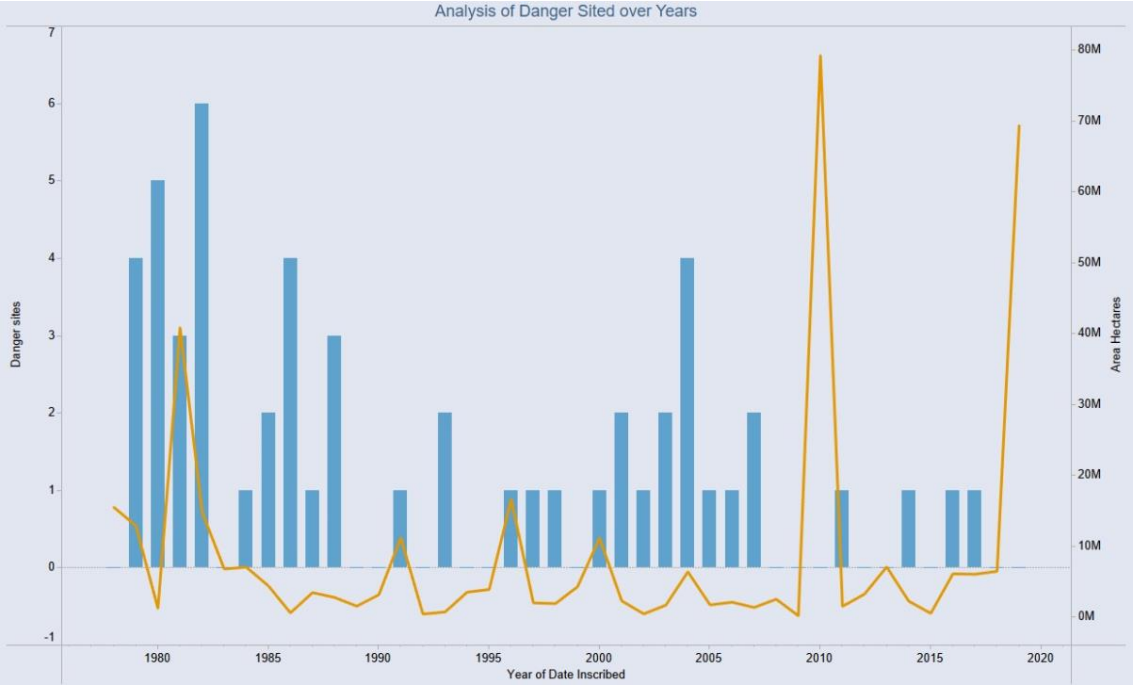
Activity 1.6 : Categories by sites count



Activity 1.7 : Site Count per Region



Activity 1.8 : Analysis of Danger sites and Area of heritages



Note:All the above visualizations were explained in the link mentioned above.

Dashboard

A dashboard is a graphical user interface (GUI) that displays information and data in an organized, easy-to-read format. Dashboards are often used to provide real-time monitoring

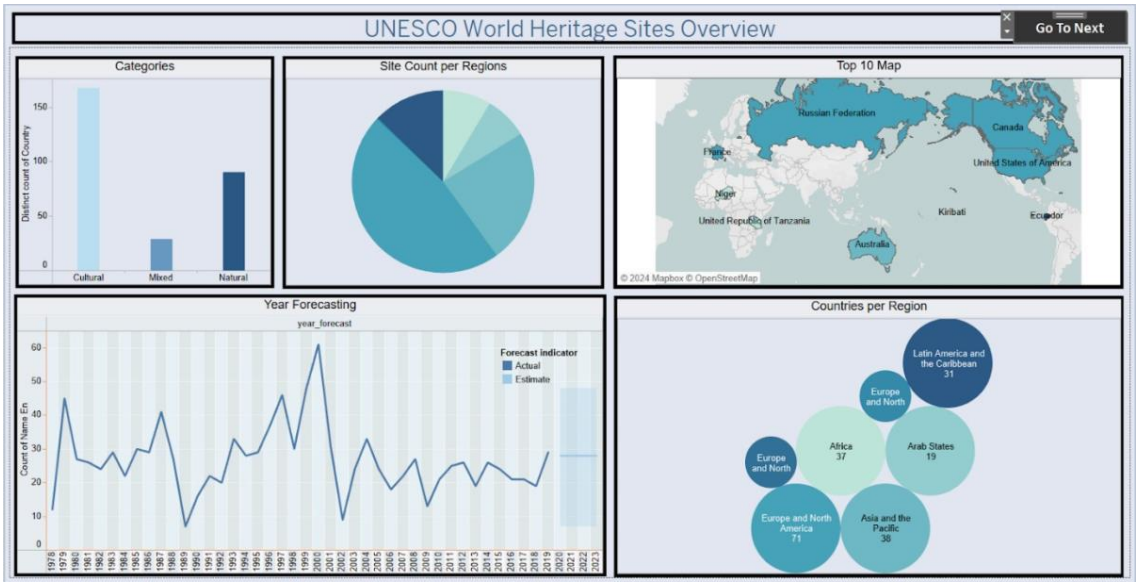
and analysis of data and are typically designed for a specific purpose or use case. Dashboards can be used in a variety of settings, such as business, finance, manufacturing, healthcare, and many other industries. They can be used to track key performance indicators (KPIs), monitor performance metrics, and display data in the form of charts, graphs, and tables.

Dashboard 1

Skill Tags:

Dashboard 1:UNESCO World Heritage Site Overview

Link: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wjQb6BoHlfT3wyKEEBcMeSTBEzoHAmjk/view?usp=sharing

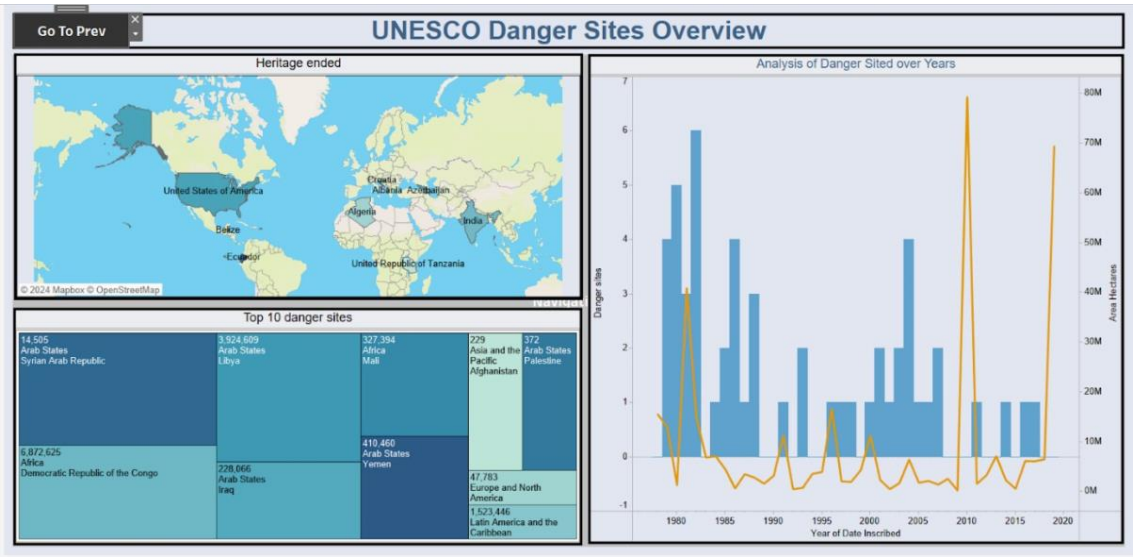


Dashboard 2:

Duration: 1 Hrs Skill

Tags:

Dashboard 2:
Link: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PS7vZLeCV52n7hruFeN1IAHBJ8fTssUr/view?usp=sharing



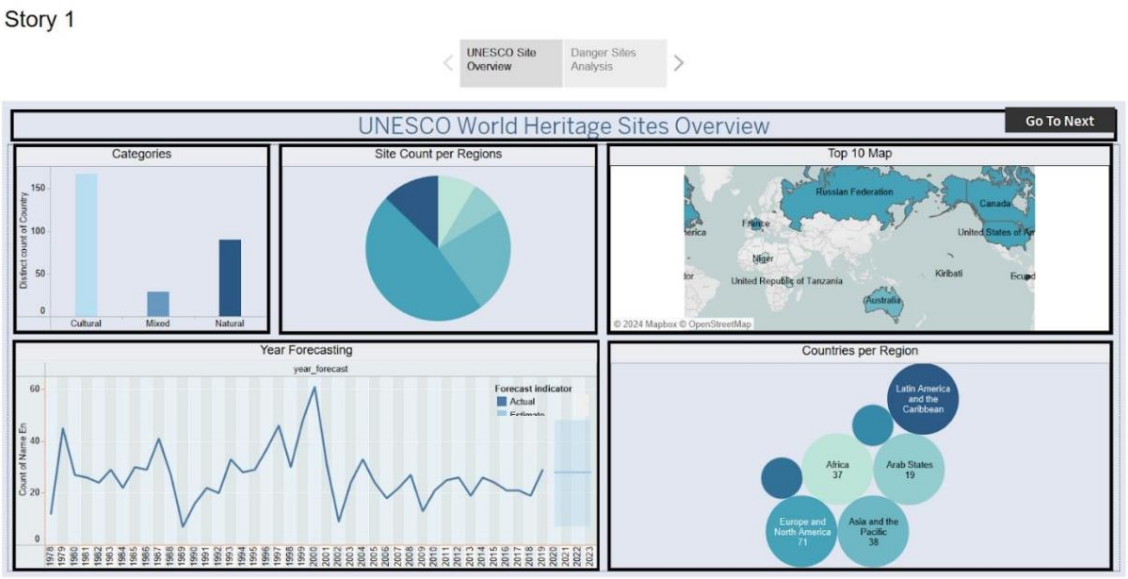
Story

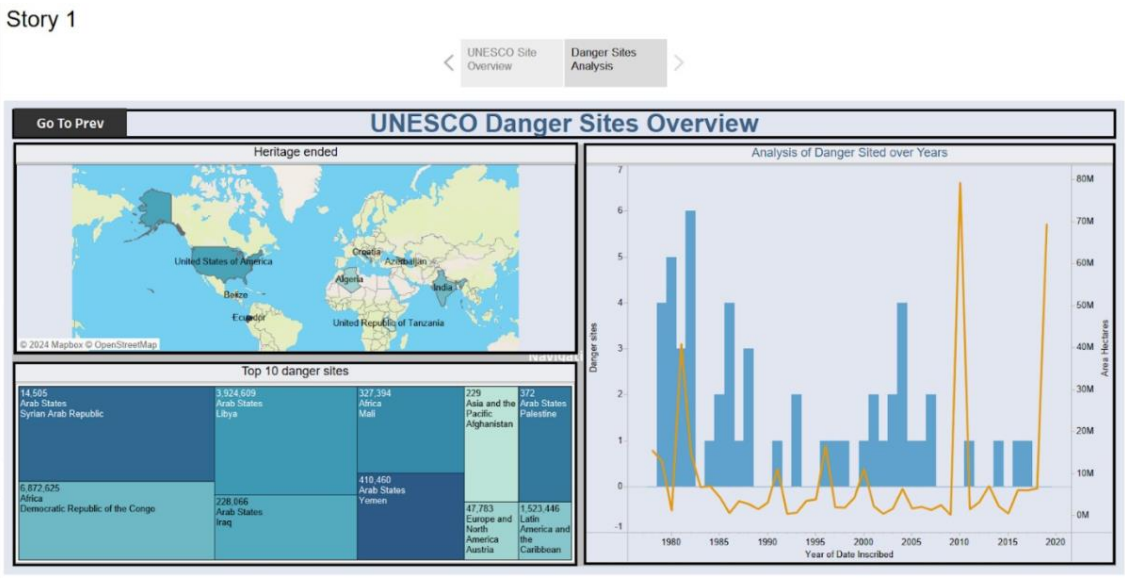
A data story is a way of presenting data and analysis in a narrative format, with the goal of making the information more engaging and easier to understand. A data story typically includes a clear introduction that sets the stage and explains the context for the data, a body that presents the data and analysis in a logical and systematic way, and a conclusion that summarizes the key findings and highlights their implications. Data stories can be told using a variety of mediums, such as reports, presentations, interactive visualizations, and videos.

No of Scenes of Story

Skill Tags:

No of Scenes of Story https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Y-iJ6gEo3B9TWWrGIZhxA_yWScEnSBdj/view?usp=sharing





Performance Testing

Amount of Data Loaded

"Amount of Data Loaded" refers to the quantity or volume of data that has been imported, retrieved, or loaded into a system, software application, database, or any other data storage or processing environment. It's a measure of how much data has been successfully processed and made available for analysis, manipulation, or use within the system.

Fields

Type	Field Name	Physical Table	Remote Field Name
Abc	Category	sites inscribed properties XLS	category
🌐	Country	sites inscribed properties XLS	states_name_en
🌐	Region En	sites inscribed properties XLS	region_en
#	Unique Number	sites inscribed properties XLS	unique_number
#	Id No	sites inscribed properties XLS	id_no
Abc	Rev Bis	sites inscribed properties XLS	rev_bis
Abc	Name En	sites inscribed properties XLS	name_en
Abc	Short Description En	sites inscribed properties XLS	short_description_en
Abc	Justification En	sites inscribed properties XLS	justification_en
📅	Date Inscribed	sites inscribed properties XLS	date_inscribed
Abc	Secondary Dates	sites inscribed properties XLS	secondary_dates
#	Danger	sites inscribed properties XLS	danger
=#	Danger sites	Calculation	Calculation_2525956472081383427

Fields

Type	Field Name	Physical Table	Remote Field Name
	Date End	sites inscribed properties XLS	date_end
	Calculation1	Calculation	Calculation_2525956472255877134
Abc	Danger List	sites inscribed properties XLS	danger_list
	Longitude	sites inscribed properties XLS	longitude
	Latitude	sites inscribed properties XLS	latitude
#	Area Hectares	sites inscribed properties XLS	area_hectares
Abc	Criteria Txt	sites inscribed properties XLS	criteria_txt
Abc	Category Short	sites inscribed properties XLS	category_short
Abc	Iso Code	sites inscribed properties XLS	iso_code
Abc	Udnp Code	sites inscribed properties XLS	udnp_code
#	Transboundary	sites inscribed properties XLS	transboundary
	year_forecast	Calculation	Calculation_2525956472123355148
	Area Hectares (bin)	Bin	Area Hectares (bin)

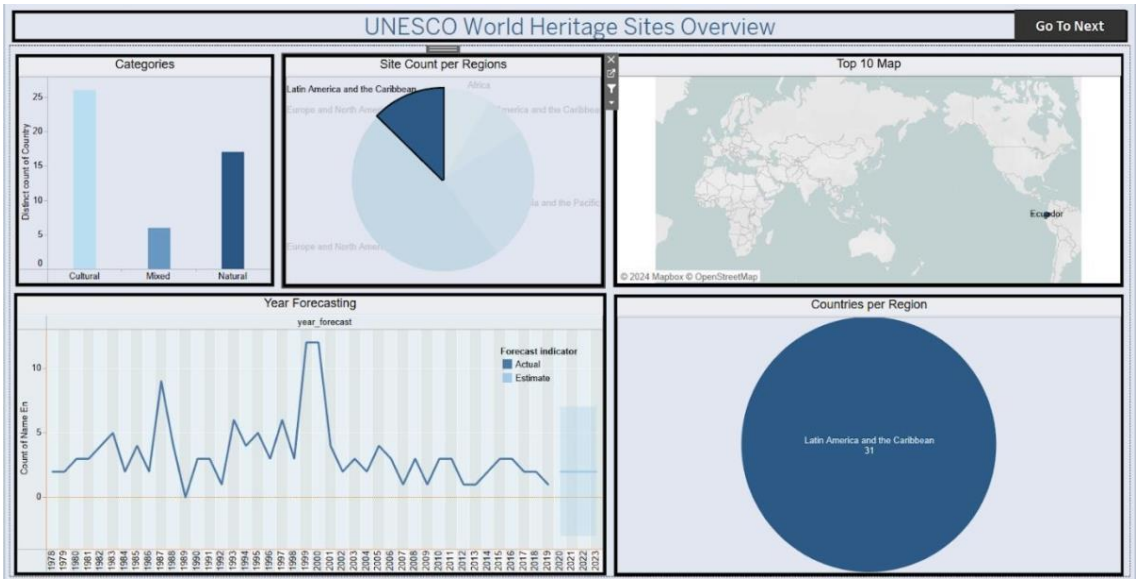
Utilization of Data Filters

Duration: 1 Hrs Skill

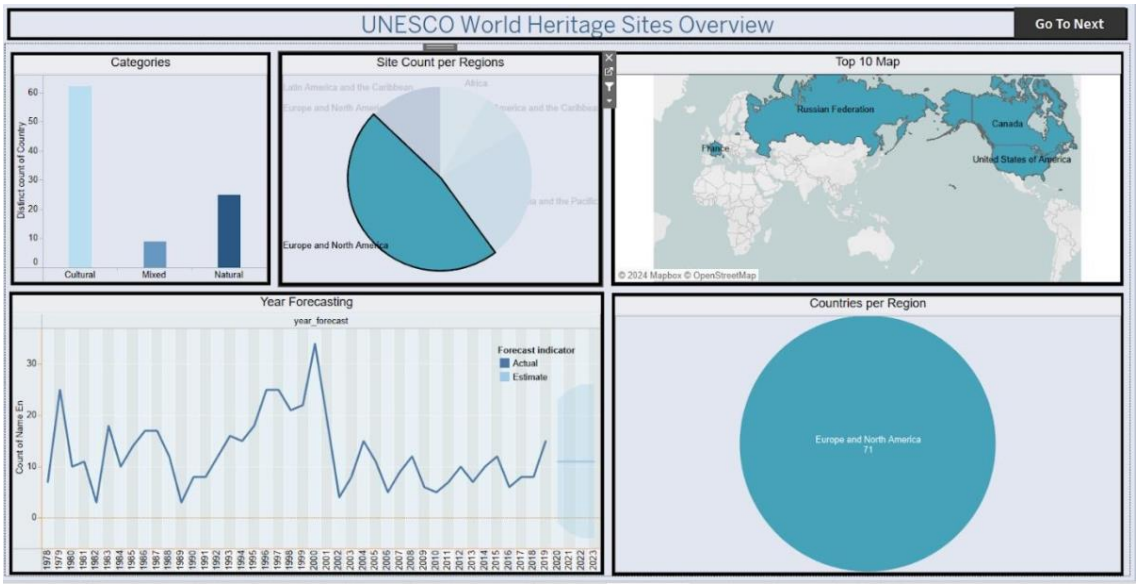
Tags:

"Utilization of Filters" refers to the application or use of filters within a system,software application, or data processing pipeline to selectively extract, manipulate, oranalyze data based on specified criteria or conditions

Activity 2.1: Selected “Latin America” as a filter.



Activity 2.2:Selected "Europe and North America" as a filter



No of Visualizations/ Graphs

Skill Tags:

Top 10 regions by area

- Countries per Regions
- Sites Count per Region
- Analysis of Danger sites and Areas
- Heritage ended Regions
- Year Forecasting
- Categories by site count
- Top 10 danger sites

Web integration

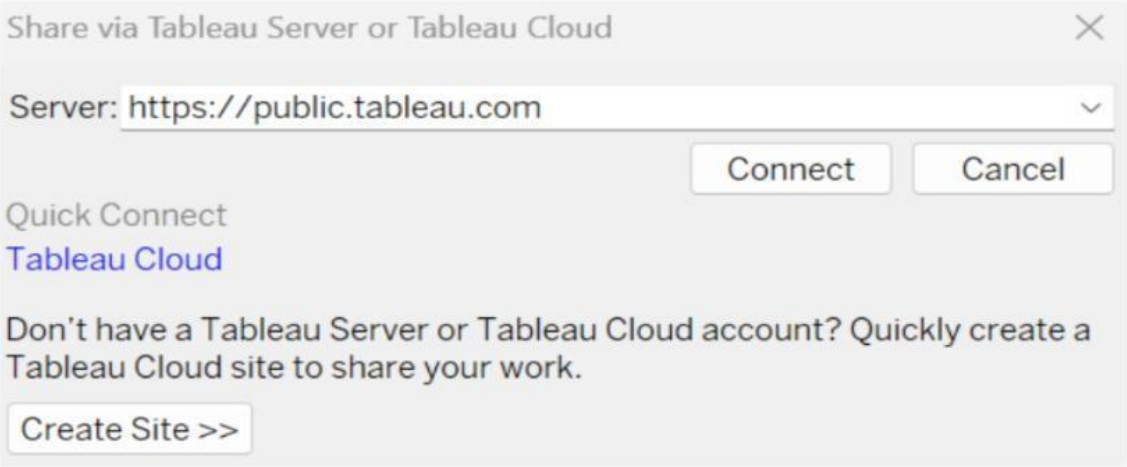
Publishing helps us to track and progress. help a publisher stay informed, make better decisions, and communicate their performance to Publishing helps us to track and monitor key performance metrics, to communicate results others. Publishing dashboard and reports to tableau public

Go to Dashboard/story, click on share button on the top ribbon

Skill Tags:

Note:This process is also explained in the flask part mentioned below

Give the server address of your tableau public account and click on connect.



Step 2: Once you click on connect it will ask you for tableau public user name and password.

Once you login into your tableau public using the credentials, the particular visualization will be published into tableau public.

Note: While publishing the visualization to the public, the respective sheet will get published when you click on share option.

Dashboard and Story embed with UI With Flask

Skill Tags:

Explanation video link:TableauFlask.mp4

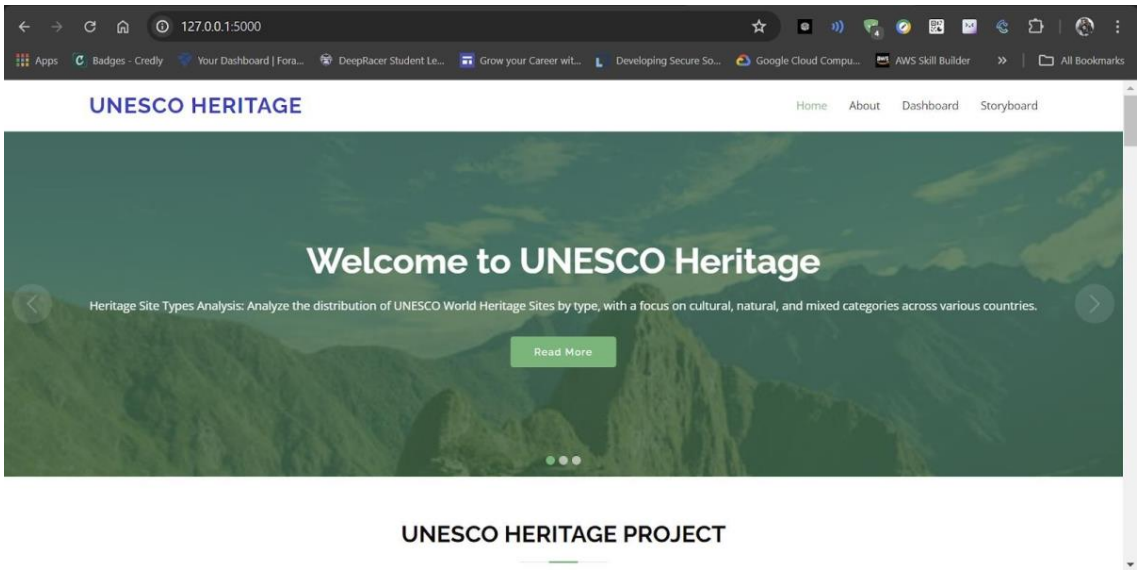
index.html app.py

```python
from flask import *

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/")
def home():
    return render_template("index.html")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(debug = True,port = 1212)
```



UNESCO HERITAGE

Home About Dashboard Storyboard

UNESCO HERITAGE PROJECT

The UNESCO Heritage Project is dedicated to identifying, protecting, and preserving cultural and natural heritage around the world. Established in 1972, our project aims to promote international collaboration and provide support for the conservation of World Heritage sites.

The project covers a diverse range of sites, including ancient monuments, natural parks, historic cities, and intangible cultural heritage. Our efforts are guided by the principles of sustainable development, ensuring that the preservation of heritage sites contributes to the well-being of surrounding communities.

Our mission is to safeguard the world's cultural and natural treasures for future generations. We work closely with governments, local communities, and various organizations to ensure that these sites are maintained and protected in accordance with the highest standards.

Join us in our mission to preserve the world's heritage. Together, we can ensure that the beauty, history, and cultural significance of these sites continue to inspire and educate future generations.

UNESCO HERITAGE

Home About Dashboard Storyboard

CONTACT

We value your feedback inquiries and collaboration opportunities as we shape the future of education in the region Whether youre an educator a policymaker or simply curious about our work we invite you to get in...

Location:

Email:
visits@unesco.org

Call:
+33 (0)1 45 68 10 00

Your Name

Your Email

Subject

Message

Send Message

UNESCO Heritage

Building peace in the minds of men and women.

Designed by BootstrapMade

Output:

Clean Data from Excel, CSV, PDF, and Google Sheets with Data Interpreter

Applies to: Tableau Cloud, Tableau Desktop, Tableau Server

When you track data in Excel spreadsheets, you create them with the human interface in mind. To make your spreadsheets easy to read, you might include things like titles, stacked headers, notes, maybe empty rows and columns to add white space, and you probably have multiple tabs of data too.

When you want to analyze this data in Tableau, these aesthetically pleasing attributes make it very difficult for Tableau to interpret your data. That's where Data Interpreter can help.

Tip: Though Tableau's Excel add-in is no longer supported, Data Interpreter can help you reshape your data for analysis in Tableau.

What does Data Interpreter do?

Data Interpreter can give you a head start when cleaning your data. It can detect things like titles, notes, footers, empty cells, and so on and bypass them to identify the actual fields and values in your data set.

It can even detect additional tables and sub-tables so that you can work with a subset of your data independently of the other data.

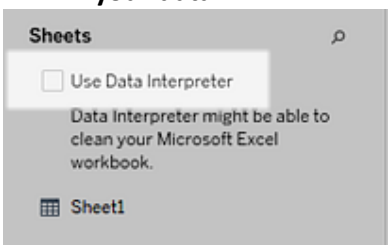
After Data Interpreter has done its magic, you can check its work to make sure it captured the data that you wanted and identified it correctly. Then, you can make any necessary adjustments.

After you select the data that you want to work with, you might also need to do some additional cleaning steps like pivoting your data, splitting fields, or adding filters to get the data in the shape you want before starting your analysis.

Note: If your data needs more cleaning than what Data Interpreter can help you with, try Tableau Prep(Link opens in a new window).

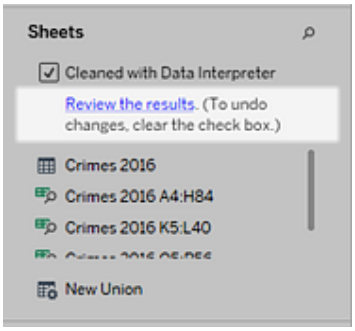
Turn on Data Interpreter and review results

1. **From the Connect pane, connect to an Excel spreadsheet or other connector that supports Data Interpreter such as Text (.csv) files, PDF files or Google sheets.**
2. **Drag a table to the canvas (if needed), then on the Data Source page, in the left pane, select the Use Data Interpreter check box to see if Data Interpreter can help clean up your data.**

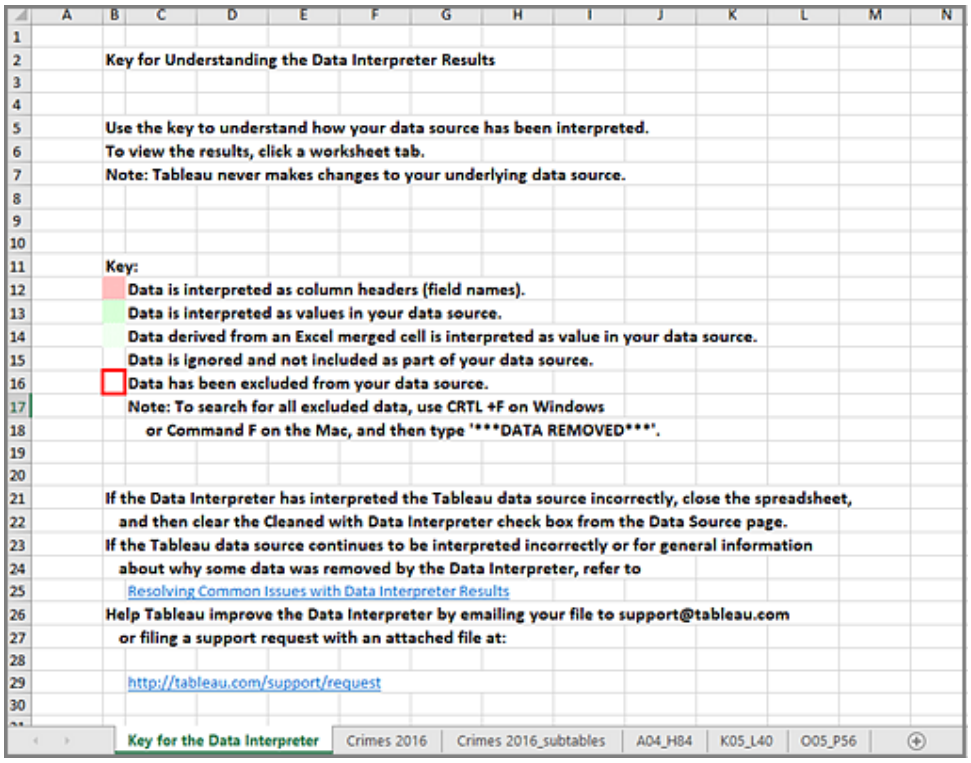


Note: When you clean your data with Data Interpreter, Data Interpreter cleans all the data associated with a connection in the data source. Data Interpreter does not change the underlying data.

3. **In the Data pane, click the Review the results link to review the results of the Data Interpreter.**



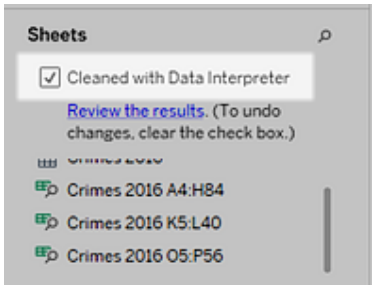
A copy of your data source opens in Excel on the Key for the Data Interpreter tab. Review the key to find out how to read the results.



4. **Click each tab to review how Data Interpreter interpreted the data source.**

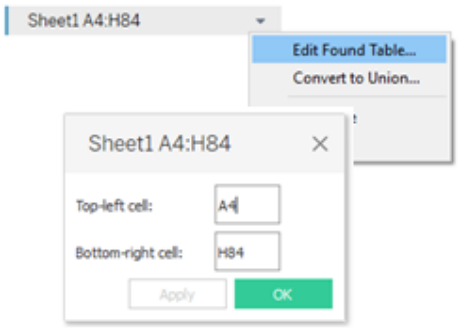
If Data Interpreter found additional tables, also called found tables or sub-tables, they are identified in the <sheet name>_subtables tab by outlining their cell ranges. A separate tab is also included for each sub-table, color coded to identify the header and data rows.

If Data Interpreter does not provide the expected results, clear the Cleaned with Data Interpreter check box to use the original data source.



5. **To replace the current table with any of the found tables, drag the current table off the canvas and then drag the found table that you want to use to the canvas.**

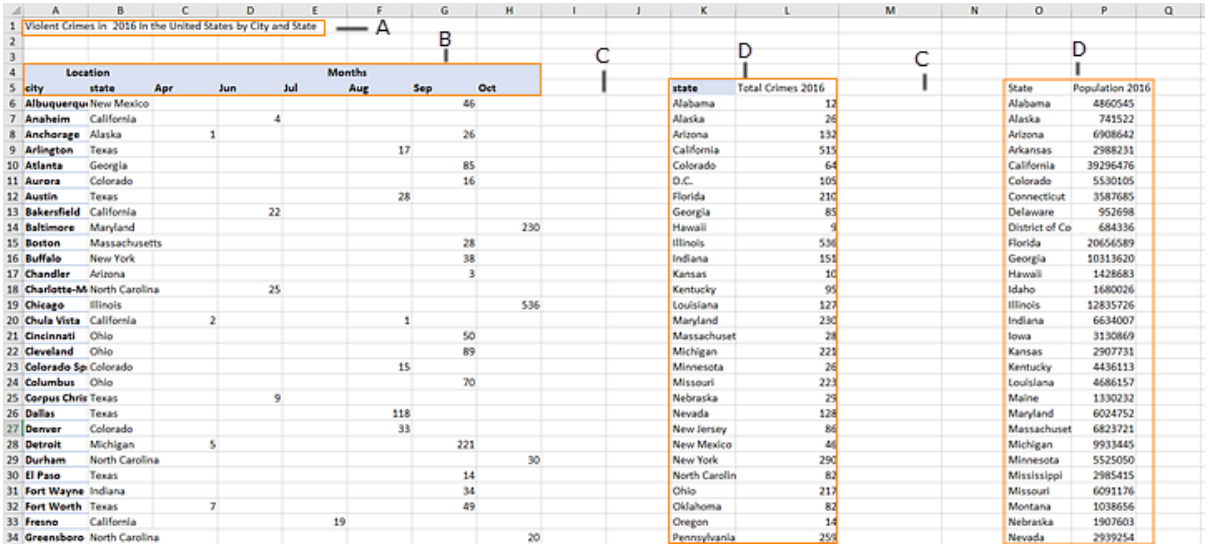
If Data interpreter has misidentified the range of the found table, after you drag the found table to the canvas, click the drop-down arrow on that table, and then select Edit Found Table to adjust the corners of the found table (the top-left cell and bottom-right cell of the table).



6. **After you have the data that you want to work with, you can apply any additional cleaning operations to your data so that you can analyze it.**

Data Interpreter Example

In this example we are connecting to an Excel spreadsheet with violent crime data by city and state for the year 2016. This spreadsheet includes multiple tables on one sheet and some extra formatting.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Violent Crimes in 2016 In the United States by City and State							
2								
3								
4	Location		Months					
5	city	state	Apr	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
6	Albuquerqu	New Mexico						46
7	Anaheim	California			4			
8	Anchorage	Alaska		1				26
9	Arlington	Texas					17	
10	Atlanta	Georgia						85
11	Aurora	Colorado						16
12	Austin	Texas					28	
13	Bakersfield	California			22			
14	Baltimore	Maryland						230
15	Boston	Massachusetts						28
16	Buffalo	New York						38
17	Chandler	Arizona						3
18	Charlotte-M	North Carolina			25			
19	Chicago	Illinois						536
20	Chula Vista	California		2			1	
21	Cincinnati	Ohio						50
22	Cleveland	Ohio						89
23	Colorado Sp	Colorado					15	
24	Columbus	Ohio						70
25	Corpus Chris	Texas			9			
26	Dallas	Texas					118	
27	Denver	Colorado					33	
28	Detroit	Michigan		5				221
29	Durham	North Carolina						30
30	El Paso	Texas						14
31	Fort Wayne	Indiana						34
32	Fort Worth	Texas		7				49
33	Fresno	California				19		
34	Greensboro	North Carolina						20

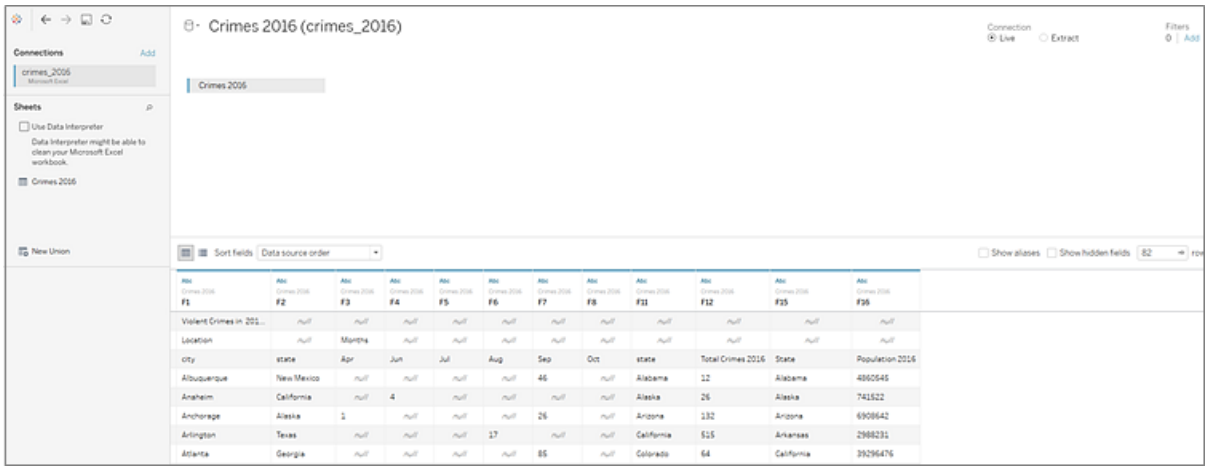
	K	L
4		
5	state	Total Crimes 2016
6	Alabama	12
7	Alaska	26
8	Arizona	132
9	California	515
10	Colorado	64
11	D.C.	105
12	Florida	210
13	Georgia	85
14	Hawaii	9
15	Illinois	536
16	Indiana	151
17	Kansas	10
18	Kentucky	95
19	Louisiana	127
20	Maryland	230
21	Massachuset	28
22	Michigan	221
23	Minnesota	26
24	Missouri	223
25	Nebraska	25
26	Nevada	128
27	New Jersey	86
28	New Mexico	46
29	New York	290
30	North Carolin	82
31	Ohio	217
32	Oklahoma	82
33	Oregon	14
34	Pennsylvania	259

	O	P
4		
5	State	Population 2016
6	Alabama	4860545
7	Alaska	741522
8	Arizona	6908642
9	Arkansas	2988231
10	California	39296476
11	Colorado	5530105
12	Connecticut	3587685
13	Delaware	952698
14	District of Co	684336
15	Florida	20656589
16	Georgia	10313620
17	Hawaii	1428683
18	Idaho	1680026
19	Illinois	12835726
20	Indiana	6634007
21	Iowa	3130869
22	Kansas	2907731
23	Kentucky	4436113
24	Louisiana	4686157
25	Maine	1330232
26	Maryland	6024752
27	Massachuset	6823721
28	Michigan	9933445
29	Minnesota	5525050
30	Mississippi	2985415
31	Missouri	6091176
32	Montana	1038656
33	Nebraska	1907603
34	Nevada	2939254

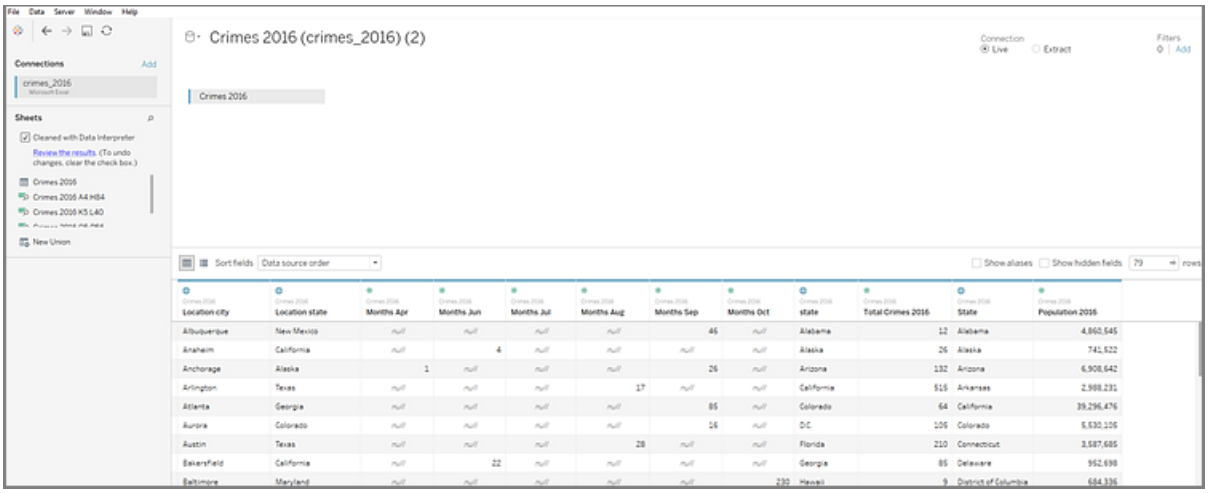
A. **Title**
B. **Merged header cells**
C. **Extra white space**
D. **Sub-tables**

The extra formatting in this spreadsheet makes it difficult for Tableau to determine what the field headers and values are.

Instead, it reads the data vertically and assigns each column the default value F1, F2, F3 (Field 1, Field 2, Field 3) and so on. Blank cells are read as null values.



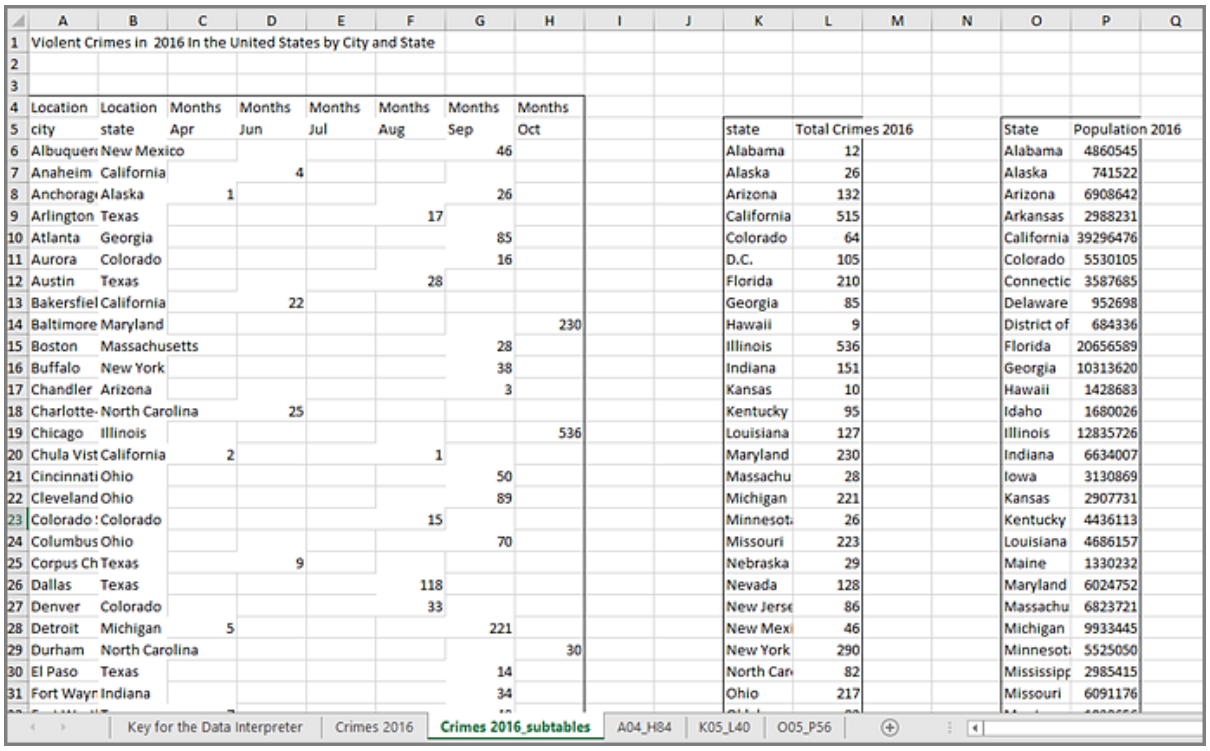
To see if Data Interpreter can help clean this data set, we select Use Data Interpreter.
Data Interpreter detected the proper headings for the fields, removed the extra formatting and found several sub-tables. The sub-tables are listed in the Sheets section in the Data pane and are named using the original sheet name and the cell ranges for each sub-table.
In this example there are three sub-tables: Crimes 2016 A4:H84, Crimes 2016 K5:L40, and Crimes 2016 O5:P56.



To examine the results of the Data Interpreter more closely, we click the Review the results link in the Data pane to view an annotated copy of the spreadsheet.
Here we see a copy of the original data, color coded to identify which data was identified as header data and which data was identified as field values.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1	Violent Crimes in 2016 In the United States by City and State																
2																	
3																	
4	Location	Location	Months	Months	Months	Months	Months	Months									Header
5	city	state	Apr	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct			state	Total Crimes 2016			State	Populatio	Header
6	Albuquer	New Mexico					46				Alabama	12			Alabama	4860545	Data
7	Anaheim	California			4						Alaska	26			Alaska	741522	Data
8	Anchorag	Alaska		1			26				Arizona	132			Arizona	6908642	Data
9	Arlington	Texas				17					California	515			Arkansas	2988231	Data
10	Atlanta	Georgia					85				Colorado	64			California	39296476	Data
11	Aurora	Colorado					16				D.C.	105			Colorado	5530105	Data
12	Austin	Texas				28					Florida	210			Connectic	3587685	Data
13	Bakersfiel	California			22						Georgia	85			Delaware	952698	Data
14	Baltimore	Maryland						230			Hawaii	9			District of	684336	Data
15	Boston	Massachusetts					28				Illinois	536			Florida	20656589	Data
16	Buffalo	New York					38				Indiana	151			Georgia	10313620	Data
17	Chandler	Arizona					3				Kansas	10			Hawaii	1428683	Data

The next tab shows us the sub-tables that Data Interpreter found, outlined by the cell ranges.



Violent Crimes in 2016 In the United States by City and State

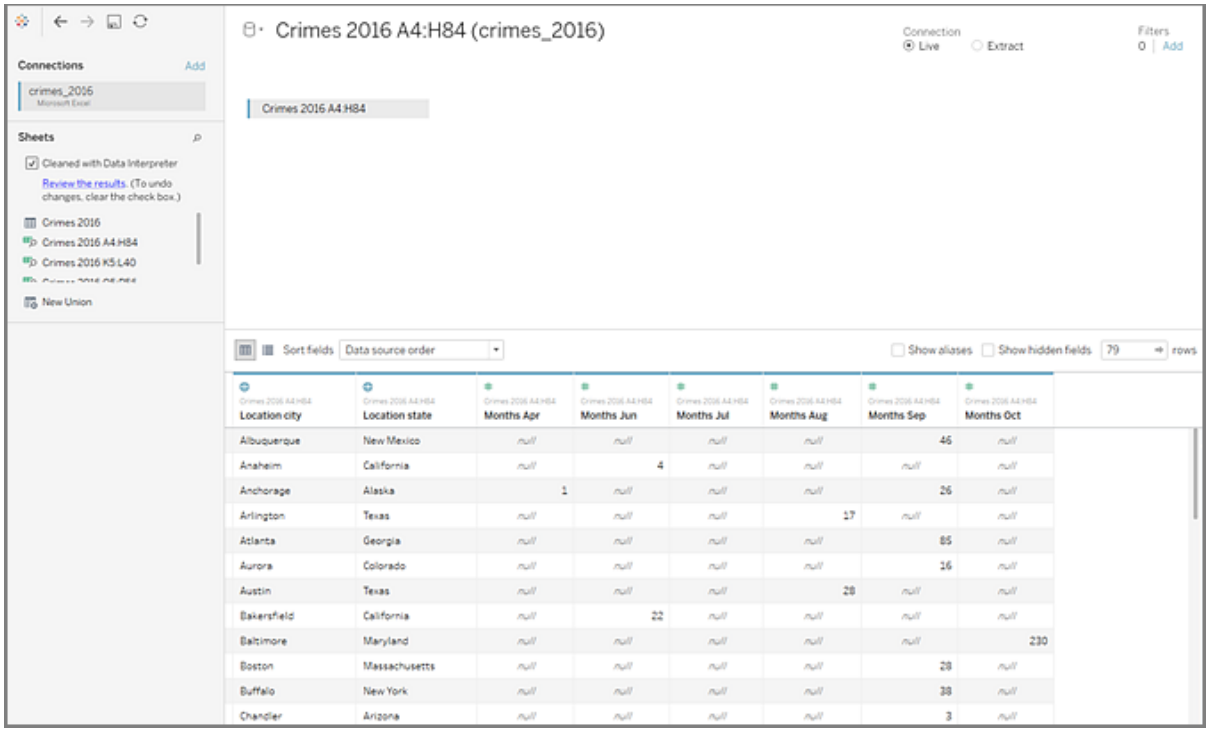
Location city	Location state	Months Apr	Months Jun	Months Jul	Months Aug	Months Sep	Months Oct
Albuquer	New Mexico					46	
Anaheim	California		4				
Anchorag	Alaska	1				26	
Arlington	Texas				17		
Atlanta	Georgia					85	
Aurora	Colorado					16	
Austin	Texas				28		
Bakersfiel	California		22				
Baltimore	Maryland						230
Boston	Massachusetts					28	
Buffalo	New York					38	
Chandler	Arizona					3	
Charlotte-	North Carolina		25				
Chicago	Illinois						536
Chula Vist	California	2			1		
Cincinnati	Ohio					50	
Cleveland	Ohio					89	
Colorado :	Colorado				15		
Columbus	Ohio					70	
Corpus Ch	Texas		9				
Dallas	Texas				118		
Denver	Colorado				33		
Detroit	Michigan	5				221	
Durham	North Carolina						30
El Paso	Texas					14	
Fort Wayr	Indiana					34	

state	Total Crimes 2016
Alabama	12
Alaska	26
Arizona	132
California	515
Colorado	64
D.C.	105
Florida	210
Georgia	85
Hawaii	9
Illinois	536
Indiana	151
Kansas	10
Kentucky	95
Louisiana	127
Maryland	230
Massachu	28
Michigan	221
Minnesot	26
Missouri	223
Nebraska	29
Nevada	128
New Jerse	86
New Mexi	46
New York	290
North Car	82
Ohio	217

State	Population 2016
Alabama	4860545
Alaska	741522
Arizona	6908642
Arkansas	2988231
California	39296476
Colorado	5530105
Connectic	3587685
Delaware	952698
District of	684336
Florida	20656589
Georgia	10313620
Hawaii	1428683
Idaho	1680026
Illinois	12835726
Indiana	6634007
Iowa	3130869
Kansas	2907731
Kentucky	4436113
Louisiana	4686157
Maine	1330232
Maryland	6024752
Massachu	6823721
Michigan	9933445
Minnesot	5525050
Mississipp	2985415
Missouri	6091176

Key for the Data Interpreter | Crimes 2016 | Crimes 2016_subtables | A04_H84 | K05_L40 | O05_P56

In this example the first sub-table, Crimes 2016 A4:H84, has the main data that we want to work with. To use this table as our data table, we can simply drag the original table off the canvas and then drag the new table to the canvas.



Once we have the data that we want to work with in the canvas, we can do some additional clean up on the data. For example we can:

- **Change the field names so that they represent city, state, and month names.**

- **Pivot the months fields.**
- **Drag in the third sub-table Crimes 2016 o5:P56 and join it to our first sub-table on the State field to include state populations for our analysis.**
- **Hide any duplicate fields that were added as a result of the join.**

The results might look something like this:

Sort fields: Data source order

Crimes 2016 A4:H84 City	Crimes 2016 A4:H84 State	Crimes 2016 O5:P56 Population 2016	Abc Pivot Months	# Pivot Crimes
Phoenix	Arizona	6,908,642	August	111
Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	12,787,085	August	*null*
Plano	Texas	27,904,862	August	5
Portland	Oregon	4,085,989	August	*null*
Raleigh	North Carolina	10,156,689	August	*null*
Riverside	California	39,296,476	August	7
Sacramento	California	39,296,476	August	*null*
San Antonio	Texas	27,904,862	August	*null*
San Diego	California	39,296,476	August	30
San Francisco	California	39,296,476	August	*null*
San Jose	California	39,296,476	August	35
Santa Ana	California	39,296,476	August	*null*
Seattle	Washington	7,280,934	August	14
St. Louis	Missouri	6,091,176	August	133
St. Petersburg	Florida	20,656,589	August	14

Now we are ready to start analyzing our data in Tableau.

When Data Interpreter is not available

The Data Interpreter option might not be available for the following reasons:

- **The data source is already in a format that Tableau can interpret: If Tableau Desktop doesn't need extra help from Data Interpreter to handle unique formatting or extraneous information, the Data Interpreter option is not available.**
- **Many rows or many columns: The Data Interpreter option is not be available when your data has the following attributes:**
  - **Data contains more than 2000 columns.**
  - **Data contains more than 3000 rows and more than 150 columns.**
- **The data source is not supported: Data Interpreter is only available for Microsoft Excel, Text (.csv) files, PDF files and Google Sheets. For Excel, your data must be in the .xls or .xlsx format.**