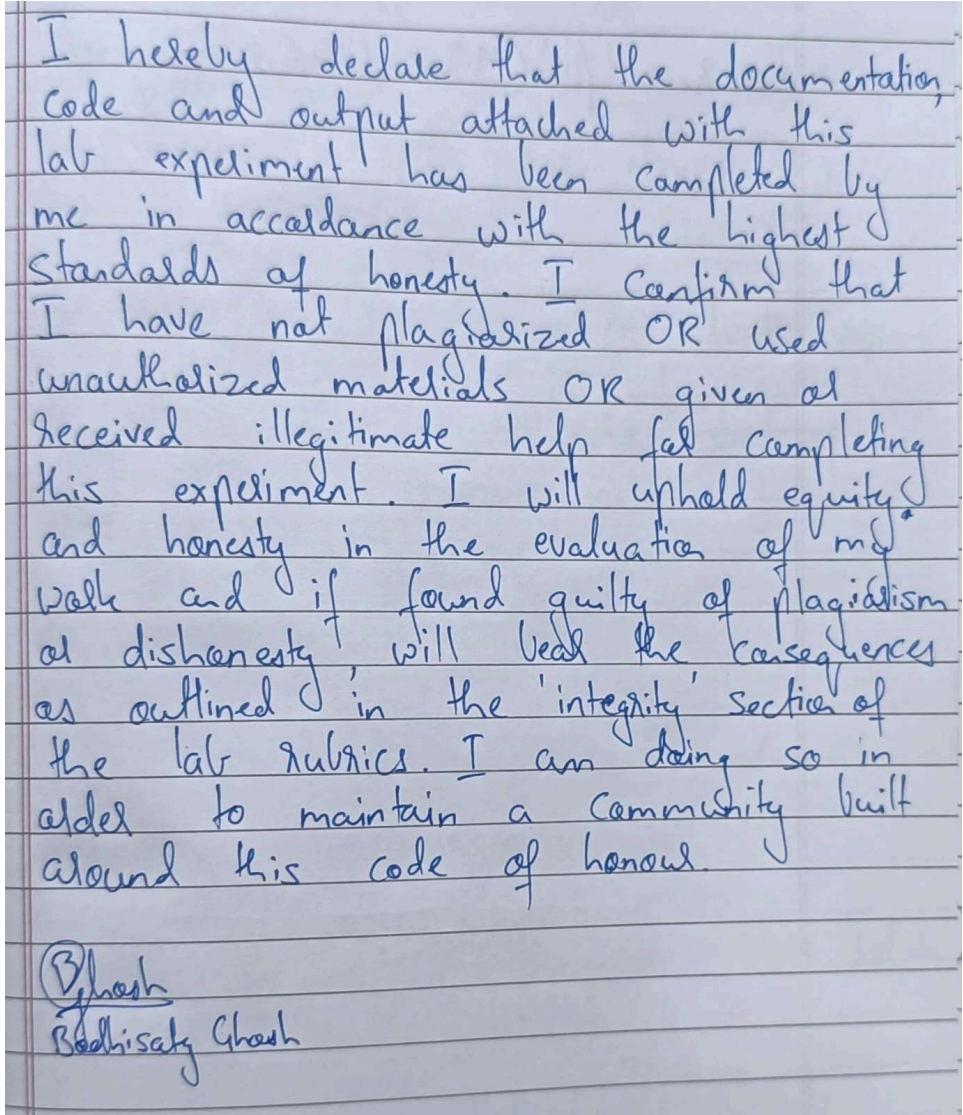


Name	Bodhisatya Ghosh
UID no.	2021700026

Experiment 6	
HONOUR PLEDGE	 <p>I hereby declare that the documentation, code and output attached with this lab experiment has been completed by me in accordance with the highest standards of honesty. I confirm that I have not plagiarized OR used unauthorized materials OR given or received illegitimate help for completing this experiment. I will uphold equity and honesty in the evaluation of my work and if found guilty of plagiarism or dishonesty, will bear the consequences as outlined in the 'integrity' section of the lab rubrics. I am doing so in order to maintain a community built around this code of honour.</p> <p><u>B Ghosh</u> Bodhisatya Ghosh</p>
PROBLEM STATEMENT :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EDA and visualization using Tableau <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Form a group of 3 people Install Tableau and Tableau Public Using a reference of Visual Vocabulary, analyze a case study

	<p>(unique for every batch)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Review the assigned dataset Create a Dashboard for assigned dataset(unique for every batch) on Tableau public using at least 3 visualization styles from the visual vocabulary Tell a story
THEORY:	<p>EDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) serves as a fundamental stage in the data analysis process. It entails scrutinizing and visually representing data to comprehend its underlying structures, patterns, and correlations. EDA facilitates analysts in acquiring insights, detecting anomalies, and formulating hypotheses for further investigation. Tableau emerges as a potent tool for EDA and visualization, offering an intuitive interface and an extensive array of visualization choices. <p>Stages of EDA Using Tableau</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Data Understanding: Prior to commencing analysis, comprehending the dataset is imperative. This includes understanding its source, format, and characteristics such as size, variable types, and potential data quality issues. Data Cleaning and Preparation: Data must be cleaned and prepared for analysis, involving tasks like handling missing values, addressing outliers, and transforming variables. While Tableau facilitates basic data cleaning operations, more intricate transformations may necessitate preprocessing with tools like Python or R. Connecting to Data: In Tableau, various data sources such as Excel files, databases, and cloud services can be connected. Once connected, visual exploration of the data can commence. Exploratory Data Analysis: Utilizing Tableau's drag-and-drop interface, visualizations can be created to explore different data facets. Common visualization types for EDA include scatter plots, histograms, bar charts, box plots, heatmaps, and time series plots. Interactive Analysis: Tableau permits interactive data exploration by enabling data filtering, drilling down into specific subsets, and dynamically altering visualizations to uncover deeper insights. Pattern Discovery: Analysts should seek patterns, trends, outliers, and correlations within the data. Tableau's interactive functionalities facilitate the identification of these patterns and enable deeper exploration into specific areas of interest. Hypothesis Generation: Observations from visualizations aid in

formulating hypotheses regarding underlying data patterns and relationships. These hypotheses can subsequently be tested using statistical methods or further analysis.

8. **Communication of Insights:** Tableau can be leveraged to craft interactive dashboards and storyboards for effectively conveying findings to stakeholders. Its publishing and sharing features facilitate the dissemination of visualizations and insights to a broader audience.

9. **Iteration:** EDA typically involves an iterative process. As insights are gained and hypotheses refined, revisiting earlier steps may be necessary to further clean and prepare the data or generate new visualizations for exploring different data aspects.

RESULT:

Chart 1: Demonstrating Ranking and Distribution

Pokemon Types and their Population

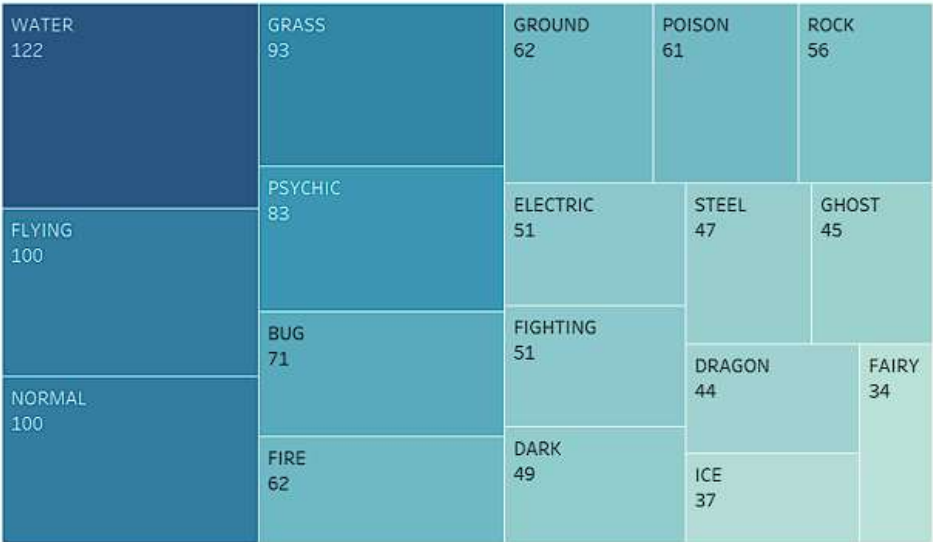


Chart 2: Demonstrating Ranking

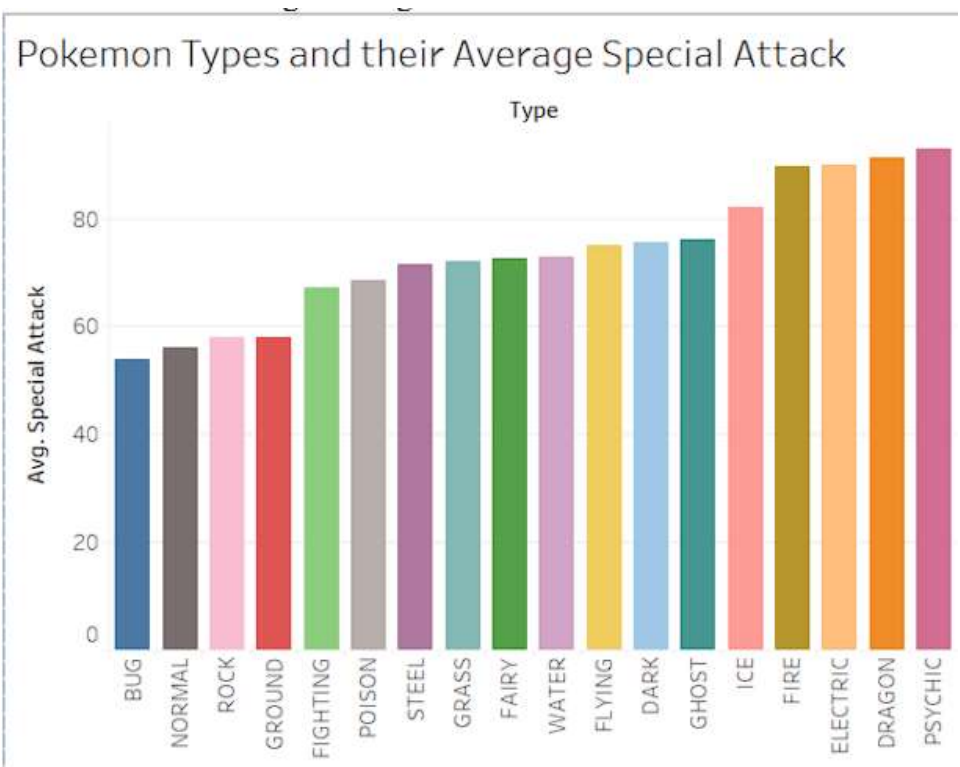


Chart 3: Demonstrating Magnitude

Top 3 Types of Moves and their Average Power



Chart 4: Demonstrating Part-to-Whole

Number of Moves for Each Category

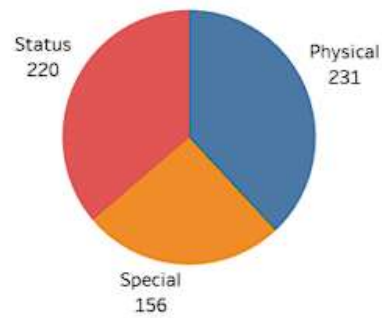
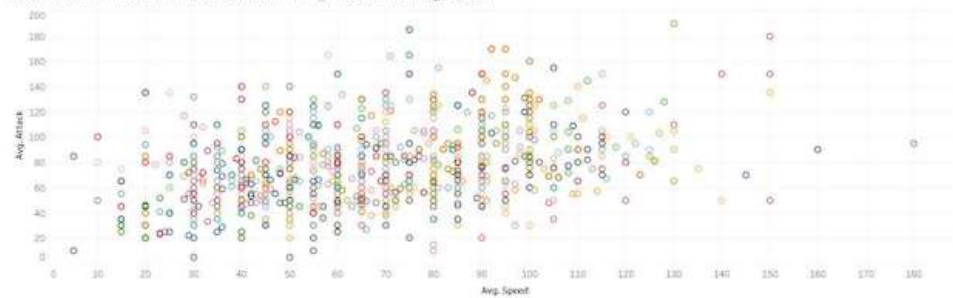


Chart 5: Demonstrating Distribution

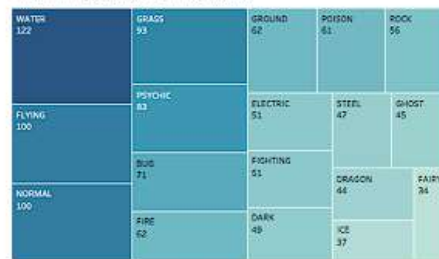
Distribution of Pokemons based on their Avg. Attack and Avg. Speed



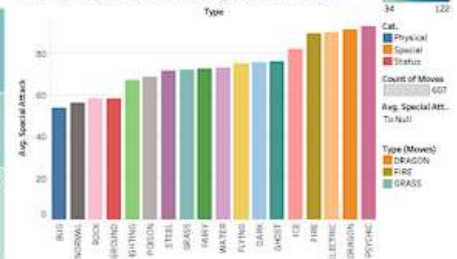
Final Dashboard:

Dashboard

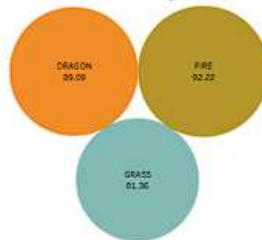
Pokemon Types and their Population



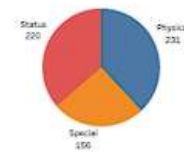
Pokemon Types and their Average Special Attack



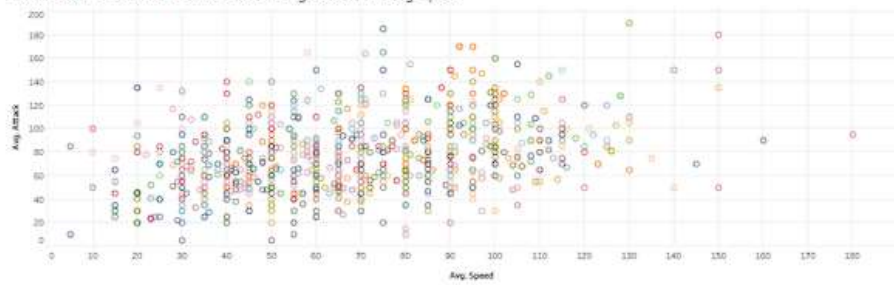
Top 3 Types of Moves and their Average Power



Number of Moves for Each Category



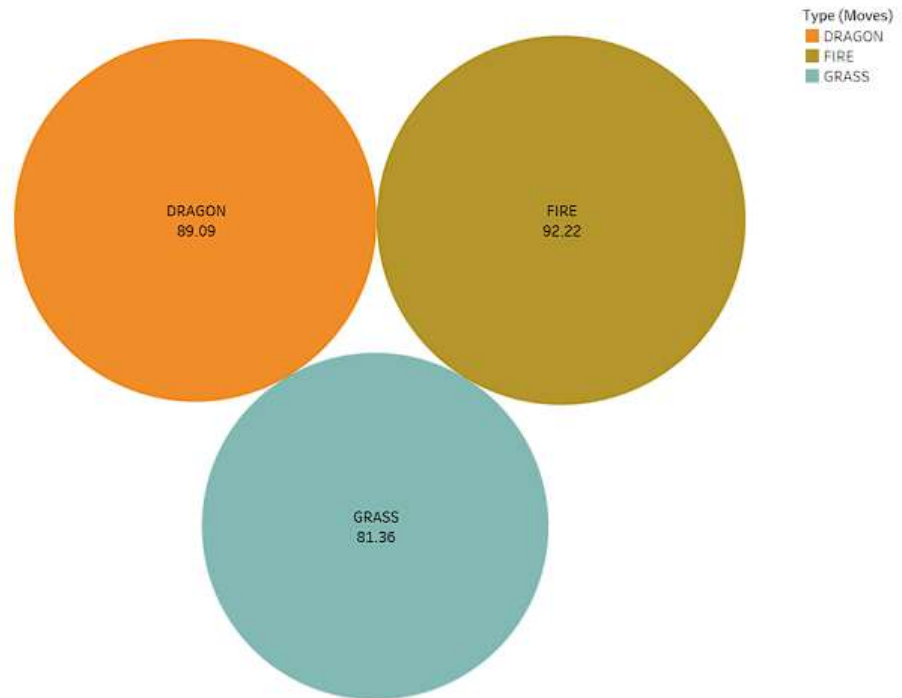
Distribution of Pokemons based on their Avg. Attack and Avg. Speed



Story 1:

Top 3 types of Moves based on Avg. Power Delivered

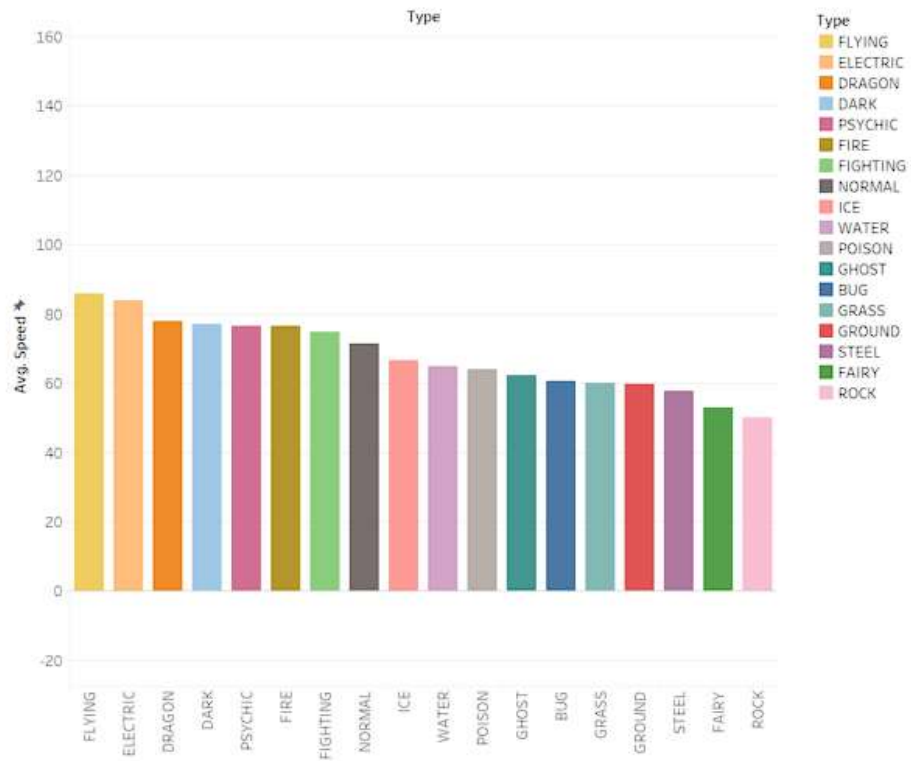
The below packed bubbled chart shows us that out 18 different types of moves, based on their Avg. Power delivered, the Fire, the Dragon and the Grass types ranks among the Top 3 with an Avg. Power of 92.33, 89.09 and 81.36 respectively.



Story 2:

Ranking of Types of Pokemons based on their Avg. Speed

The below bar chart shows us the ranking of all types of pokemons on the basis of their Avg. Speed. Among all other types, the Flying Type of Pokemons have the maximum Avg. Speed of 85.91.



References:

<https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/tableau-tutorial/what-is-tableau>
<https://www.tableau.com/solutions/gallery/visual-vocabulary>
<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tableau-tutorial/>

CONCLUSION:

Through this experiment, we gained insights into Tableau and its utilization. We acquired knowledge on importing datasets into a notebook and integrating multiple sheets from a dataset by employing common keys for joining. Our understanding extended to analyzing diverse attributes and their interrelations, thereby enhancing our proficiency in data visualization and extracting insights from datasets.