

Highlight table

Columns-region

Rows-subcategory

Sales in colors

Sales in text

Marks-square

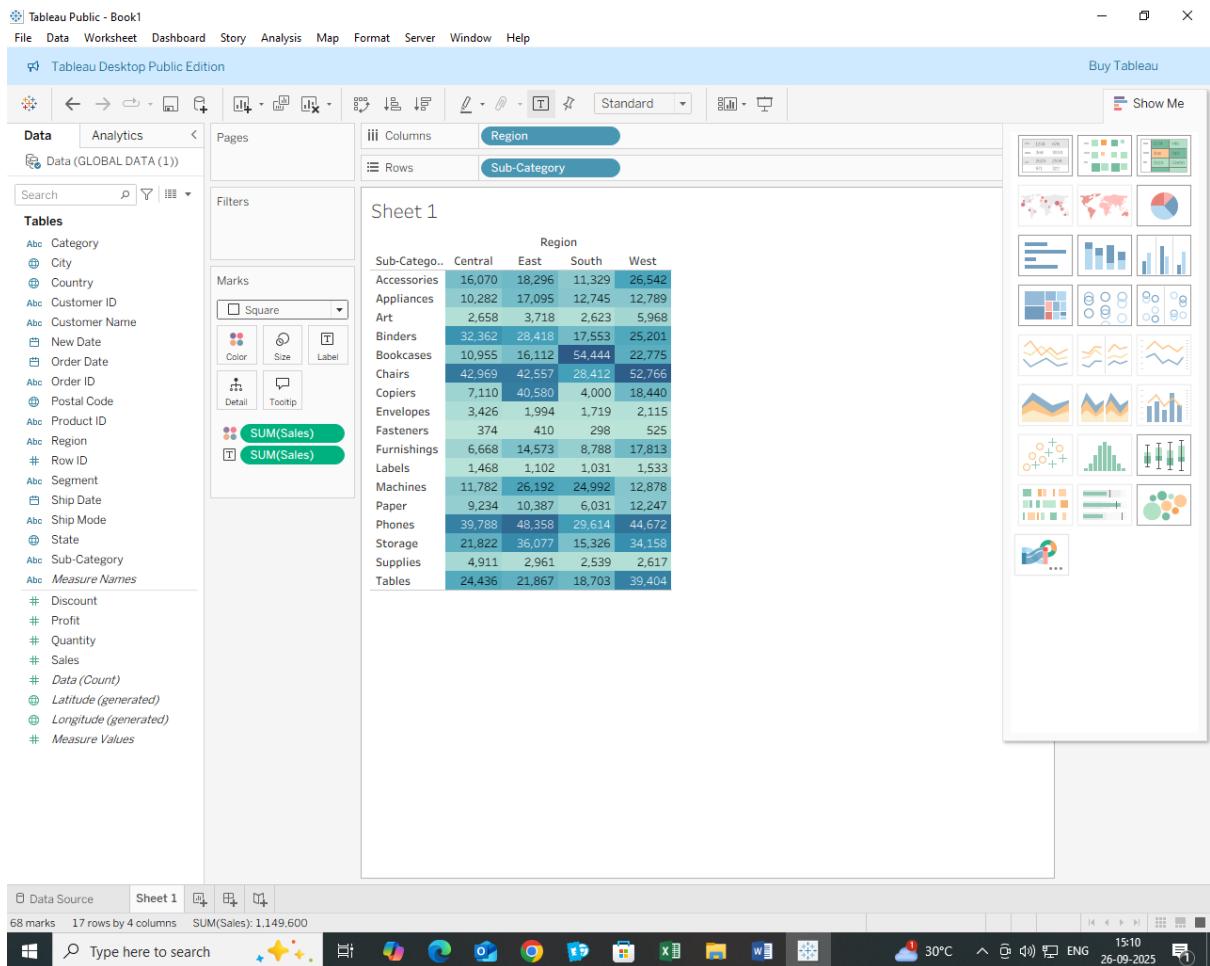
H/W

Segment-wise year sales.

Discrete- Discrete fields are for grouping, comparing, and filtering specific items, whereas continuous fields are for measuring, analyzing trends, and creating aggregations. You can convert a field's type by right-clicking it in the data pane or on a shelf and selecting "Convert to Discrete" or "Convert to Continuous"

Continuous Fields (Green Pills)

- **Appearance:** Appear as green icons or pills.
- **Data Type:** Represent a connected, unbroken chain of numerical or quantitative data that can take on any value within a range.
- **Visualization:** Create axes with a continuous range of values.
- **Examples:** Sales revenue, temperature, profit, or a continuous timeline.
- **Use Cases:** Ideal for precise measurement, trend analysis, and analyzing data over a continuum.
- **Date Fields:** Continuous dates provide a smooth, constant flow of time, which is useful for visualizing trends.



Heat map

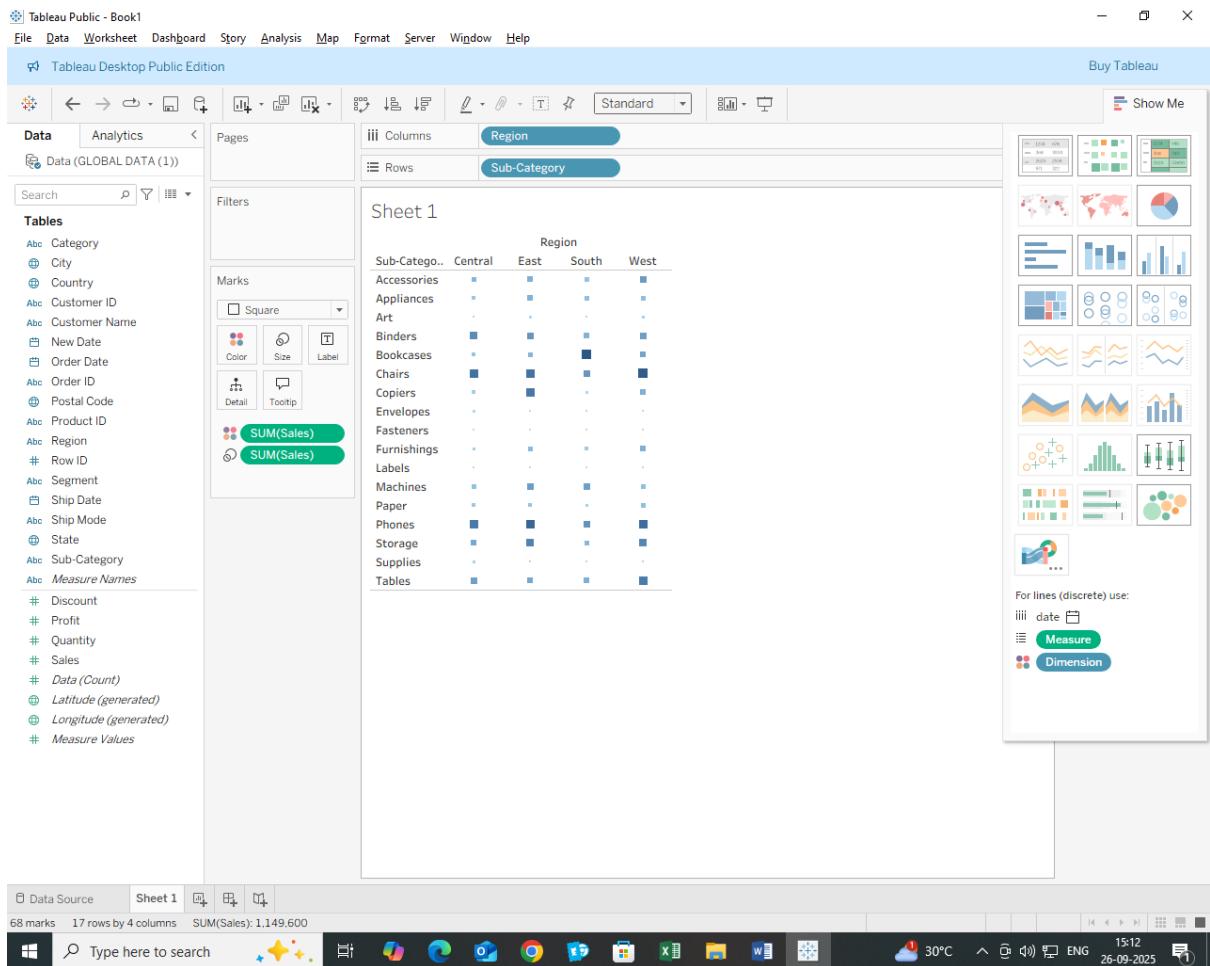
Columns – region

Rows-subcategory

Sales in colors

Sales in size

Marks-square



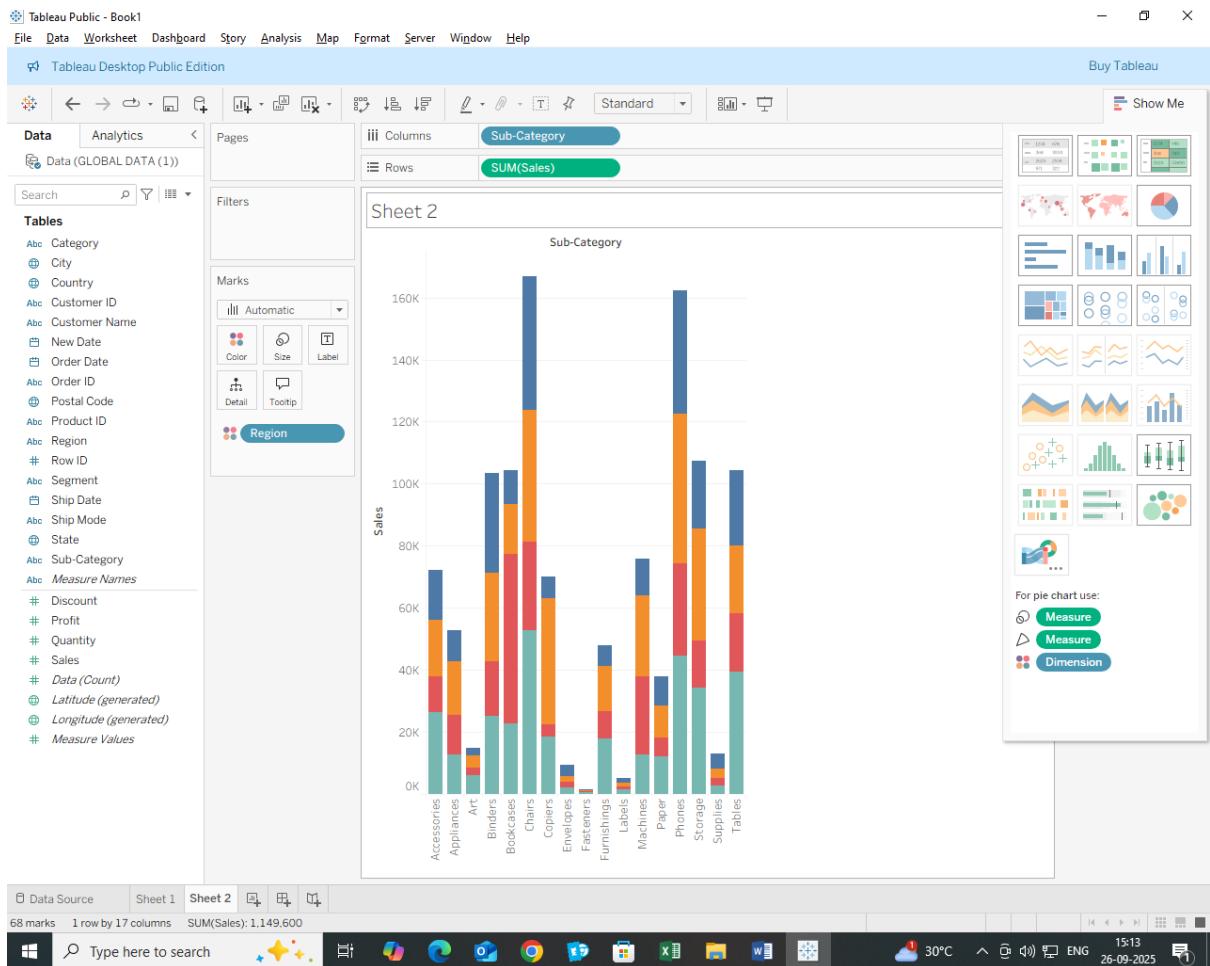
Stacked bar chart

Column-sub category

Rows-sales

Marks-automatic

Region in colors

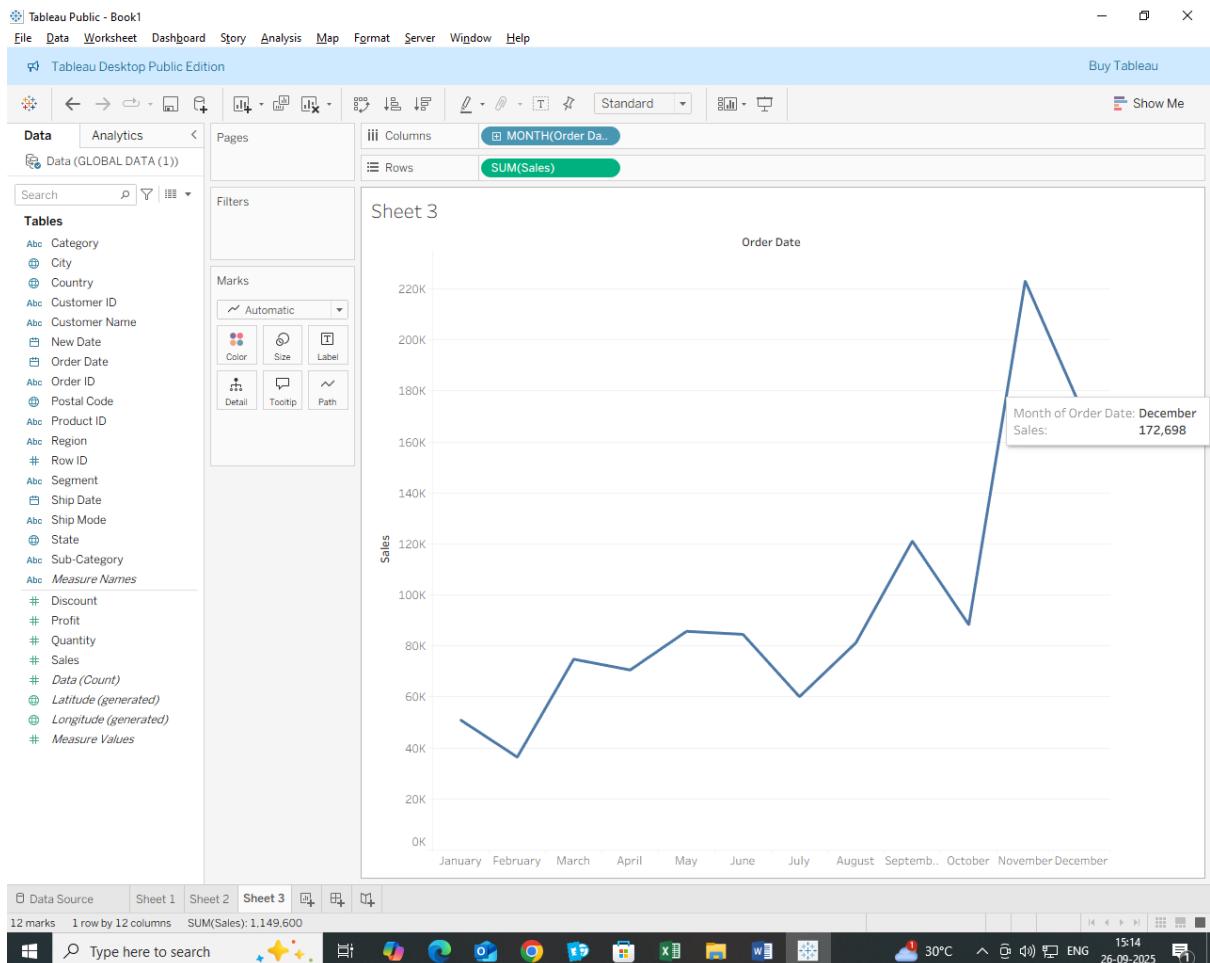


Line chart

Column-month(order date)

Rows-sales

Marks-automatic

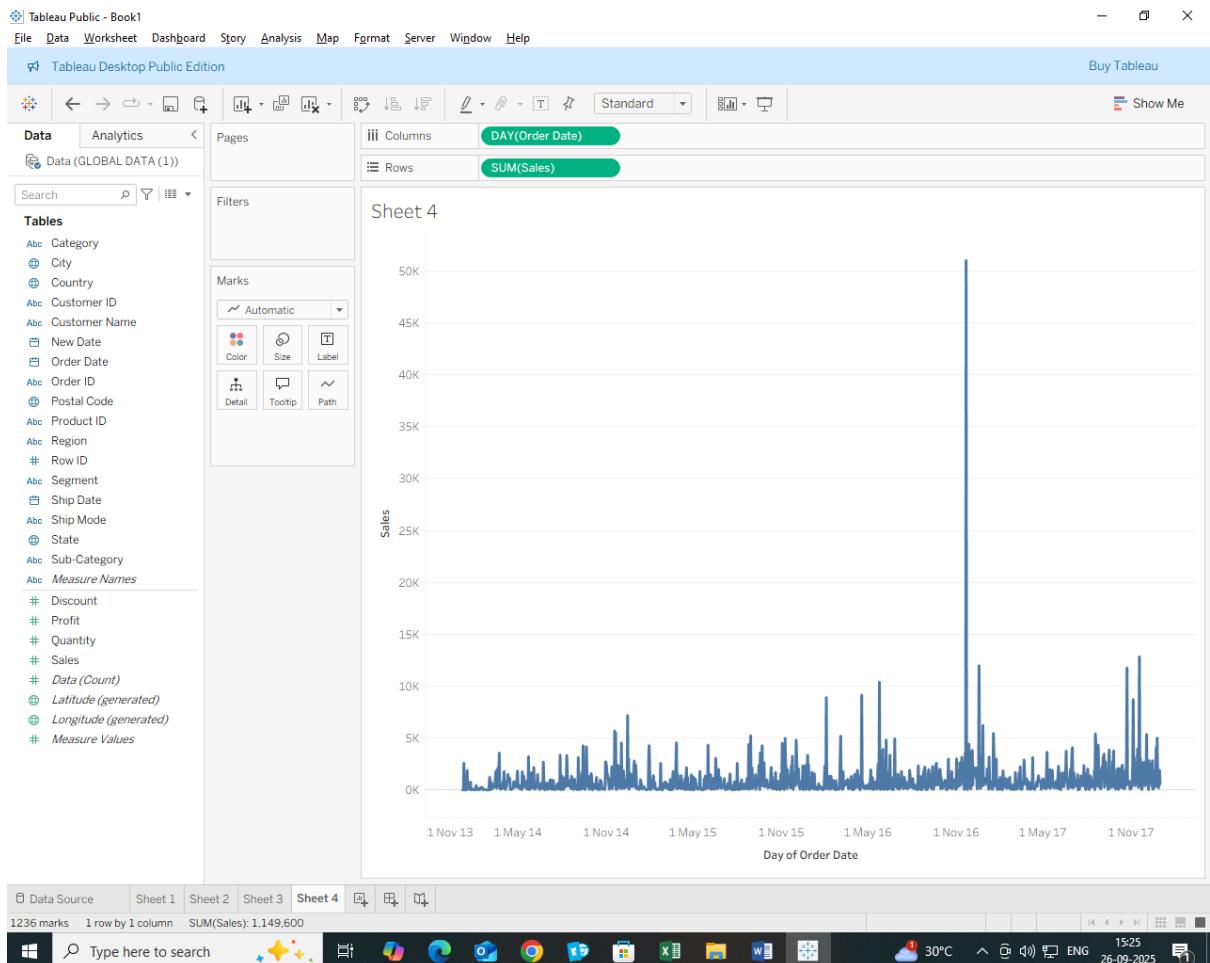


Sparkline chart

Column-day(order date) – right click continues

Rows-sales

Marks-automatic



Scatter pot

Columns – sales

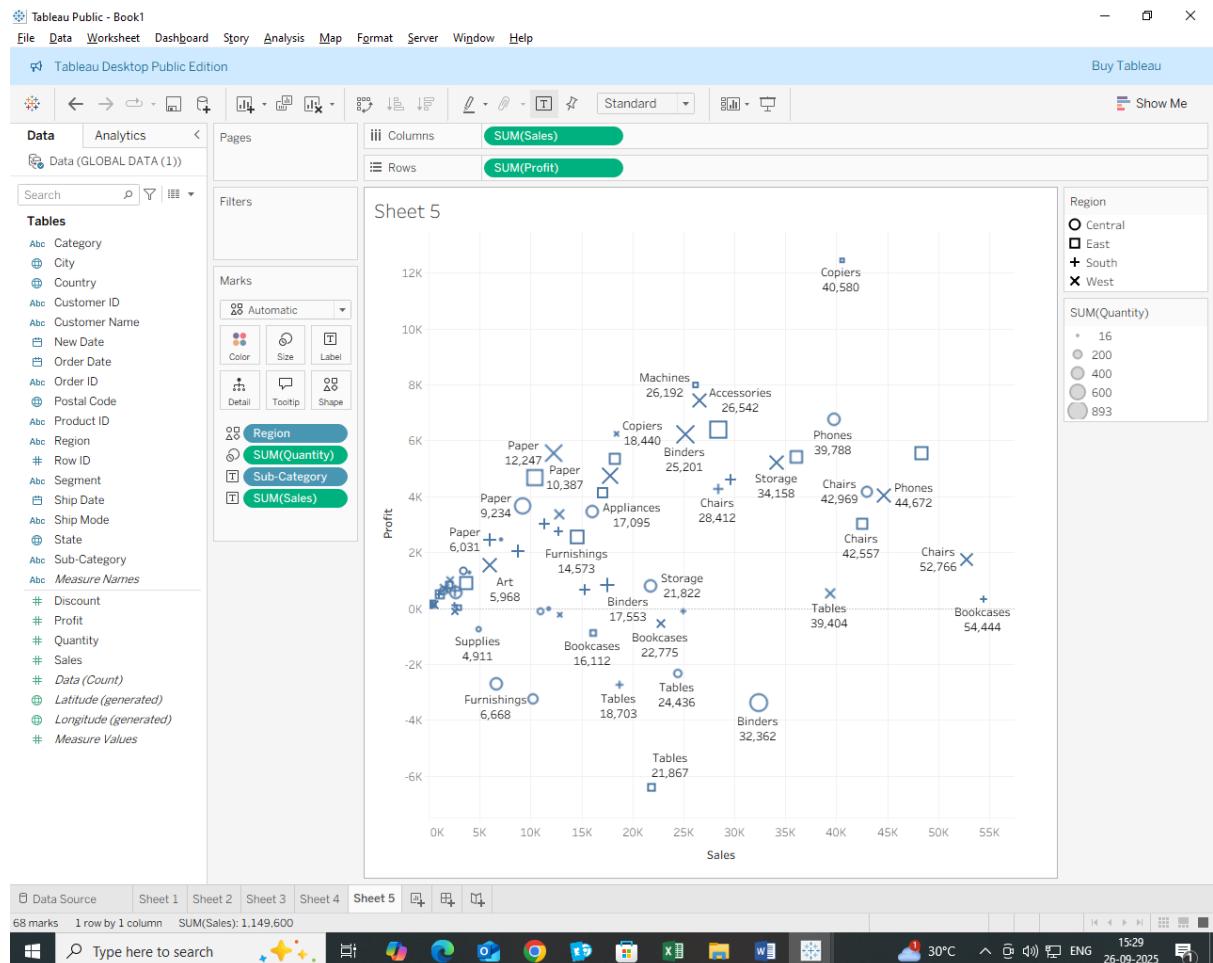
Rows-profit

Region-in shapes x and square

Quantity in size

Subcategory in text label

Sales in text label



Tree map

Nothing in column and row

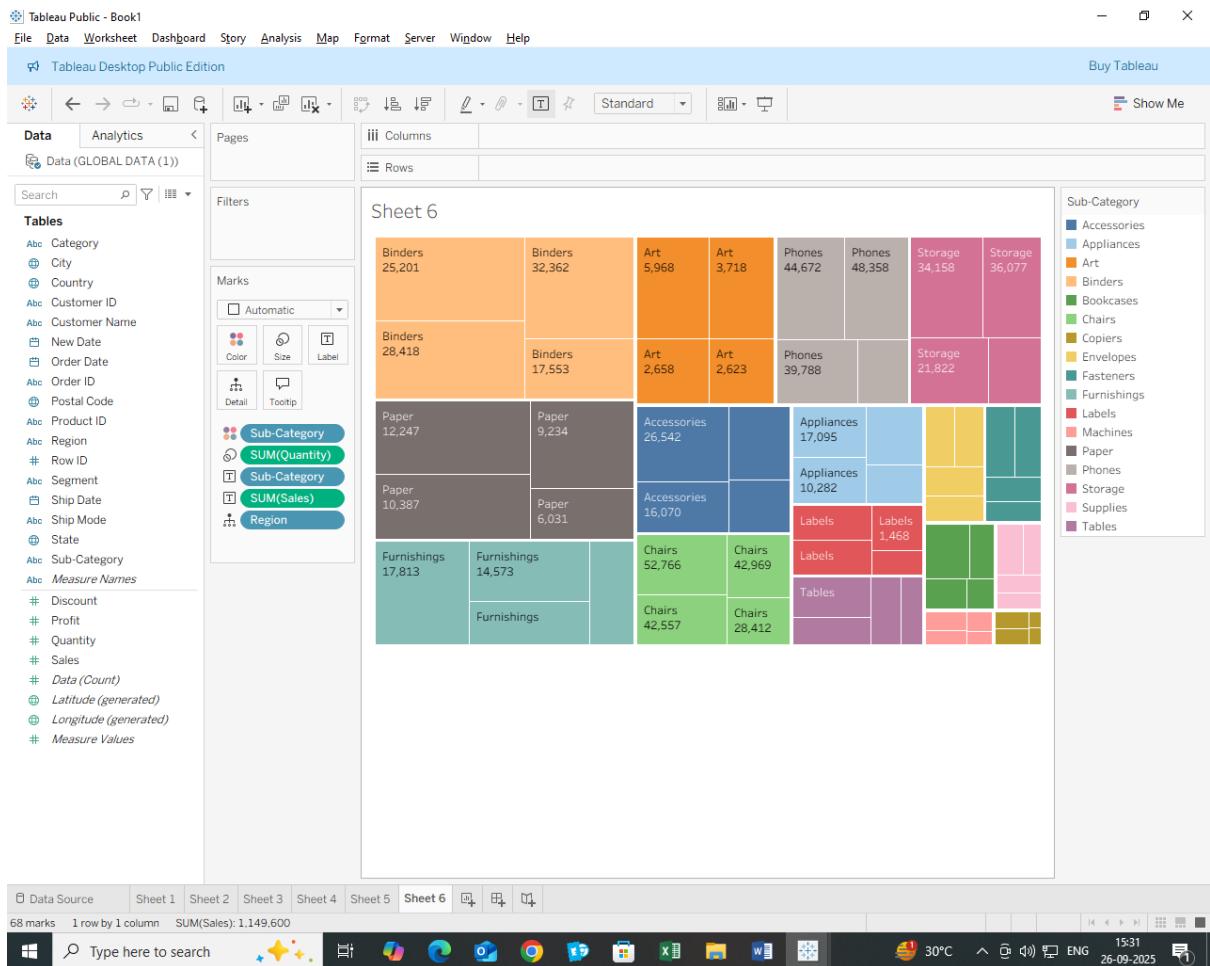
Subcategory in colors

Quantity in size

Region in details

Sub category in text label

Sales in text label



Bubble chart-nothing in column and rows

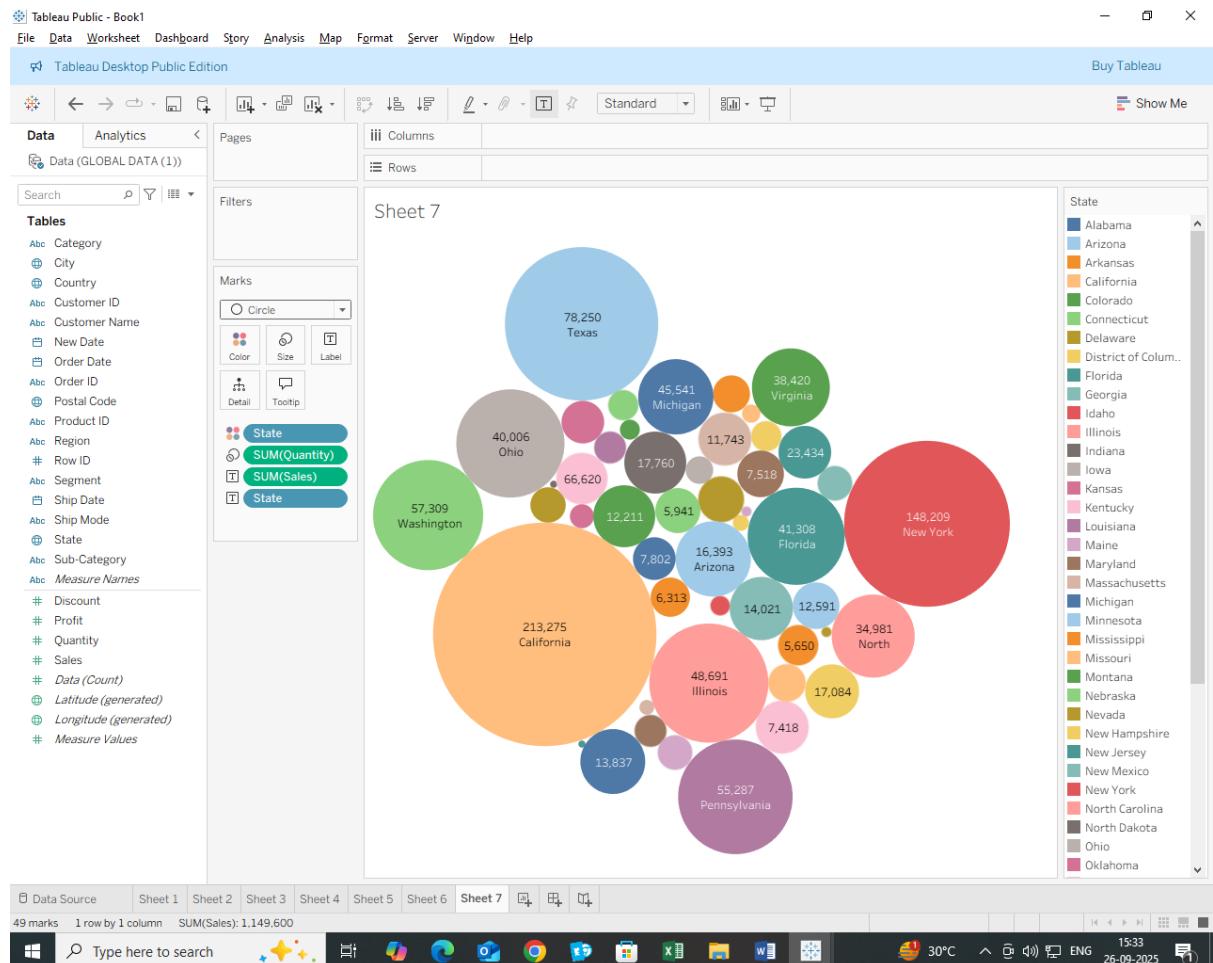
State in colors

Quantity in size

Sales in text label

State in text label

Mark circle



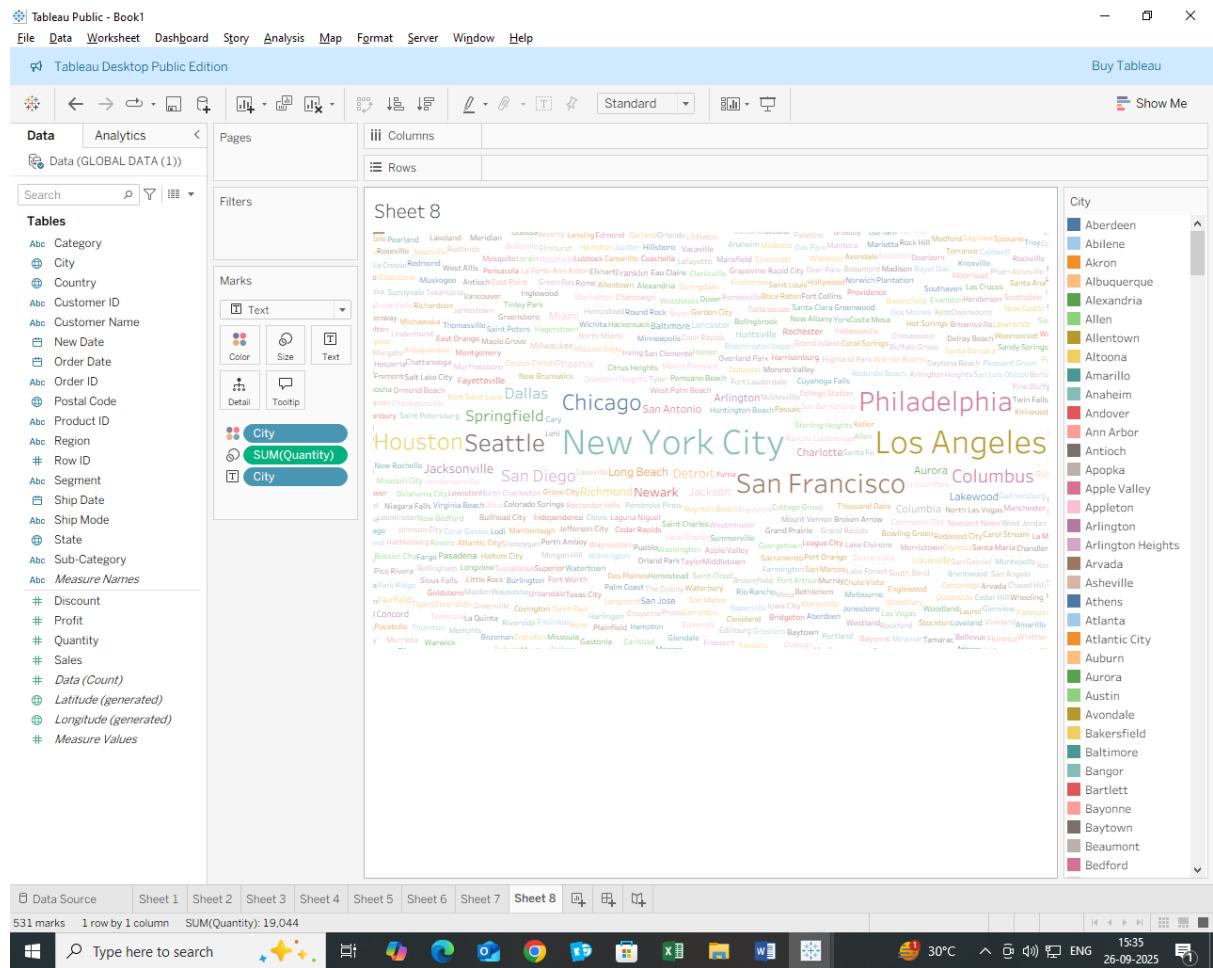
Word cloud

City in colors

Mark – text

Qty in size

City in text label



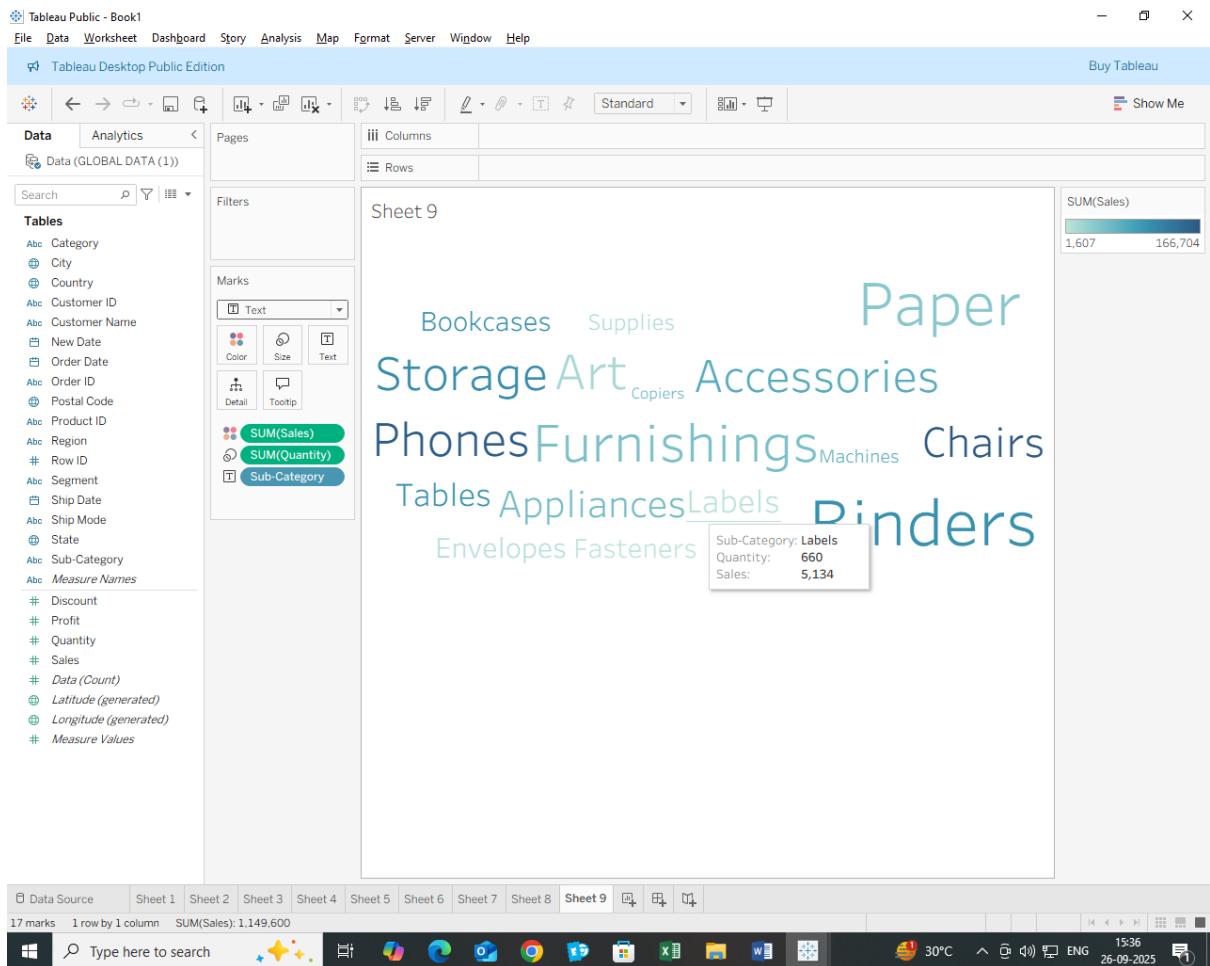
Word cloud 2

Sales in colors

Qty in size

Sub category in text label

Mark-text

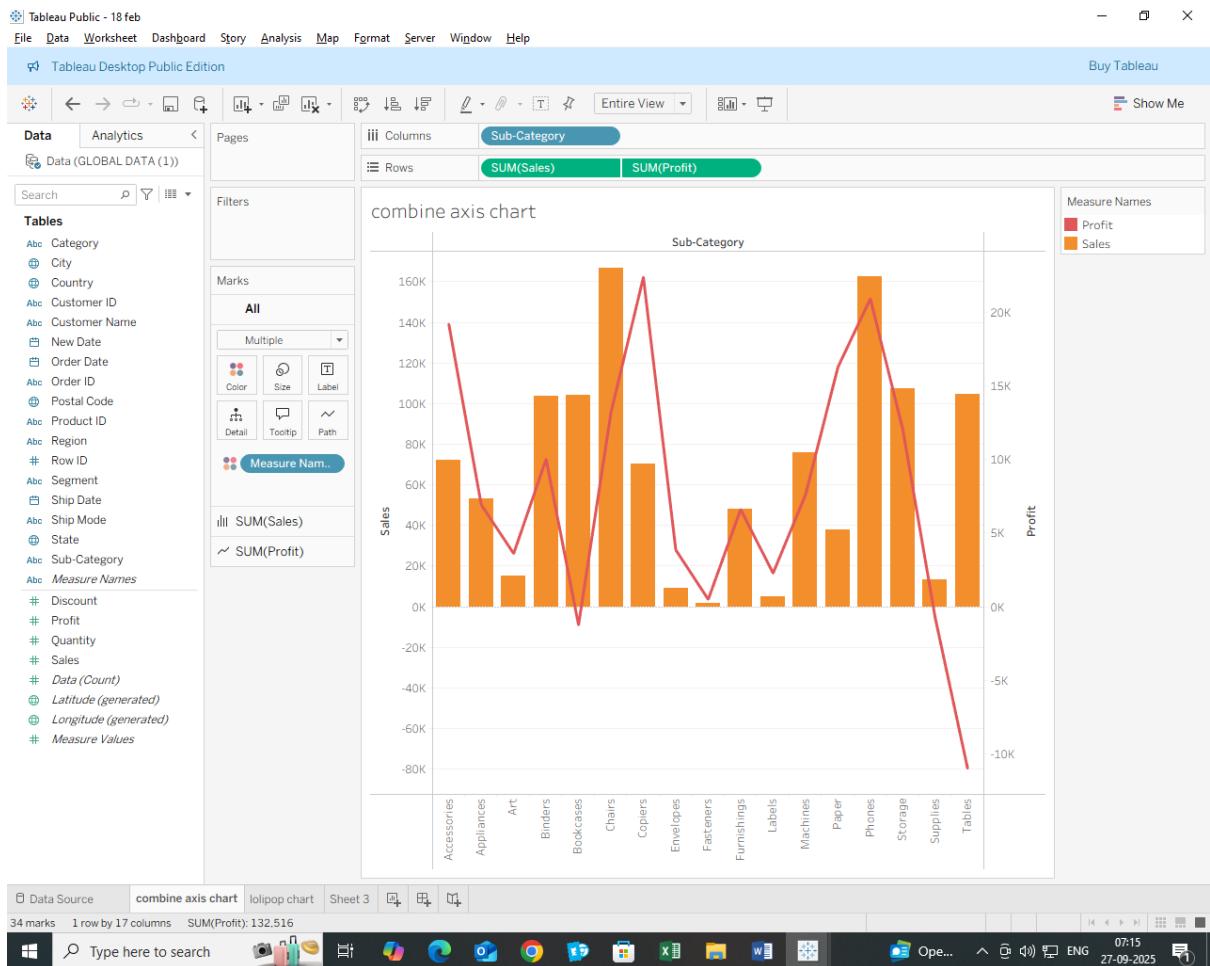


Combine axis chart

Columns-subcategory

Rows-sales (mark Bar), profit (right click dual axis) Mark-line

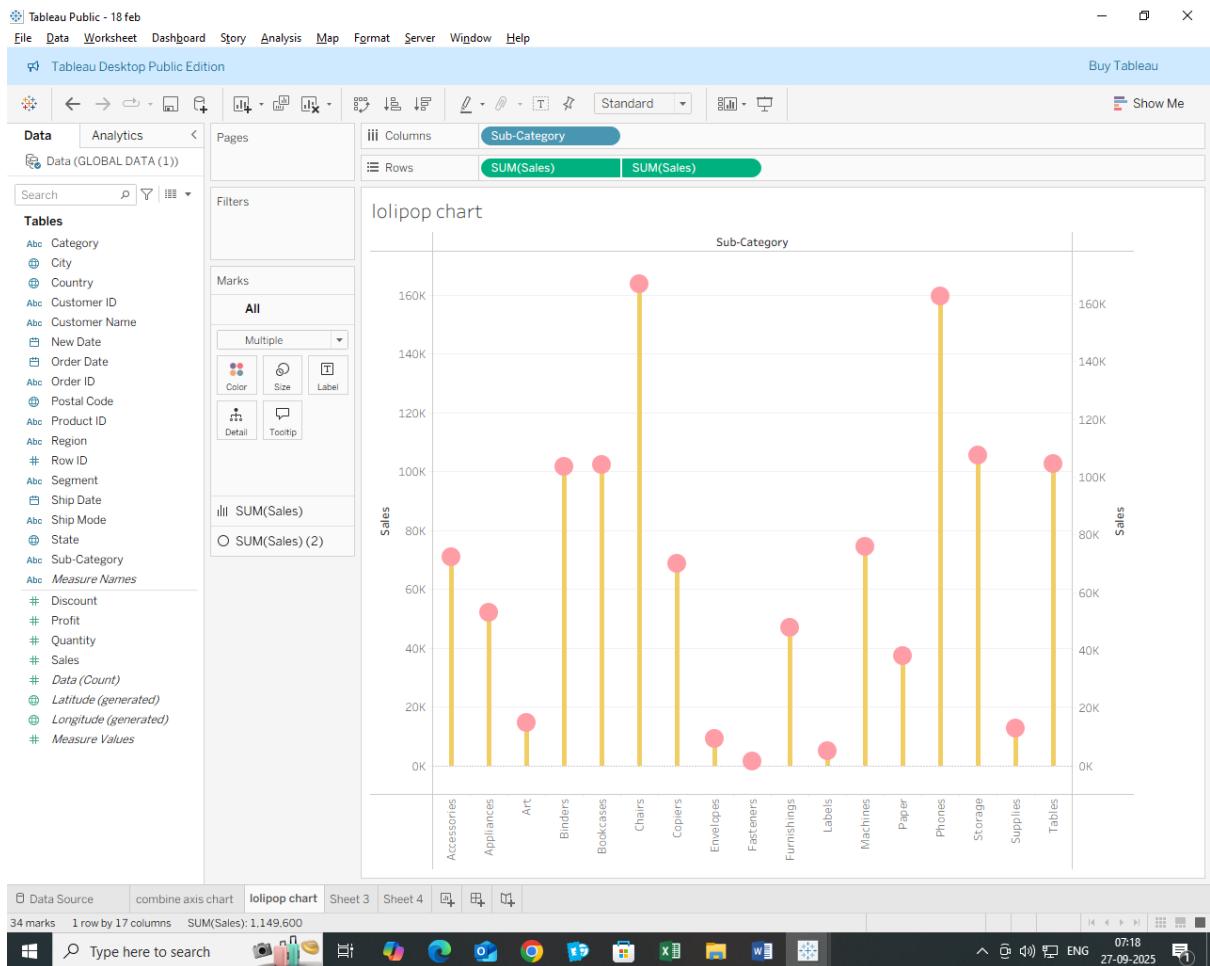
Measure name in colors



Lollipop chart

Column -subcategory

Rows-sum sale(mark bar), sum sale(dual axis & mark circle)



Funnel – it is used in marketing & sales

Single measure funnel

Column – nothing

Rows – sales

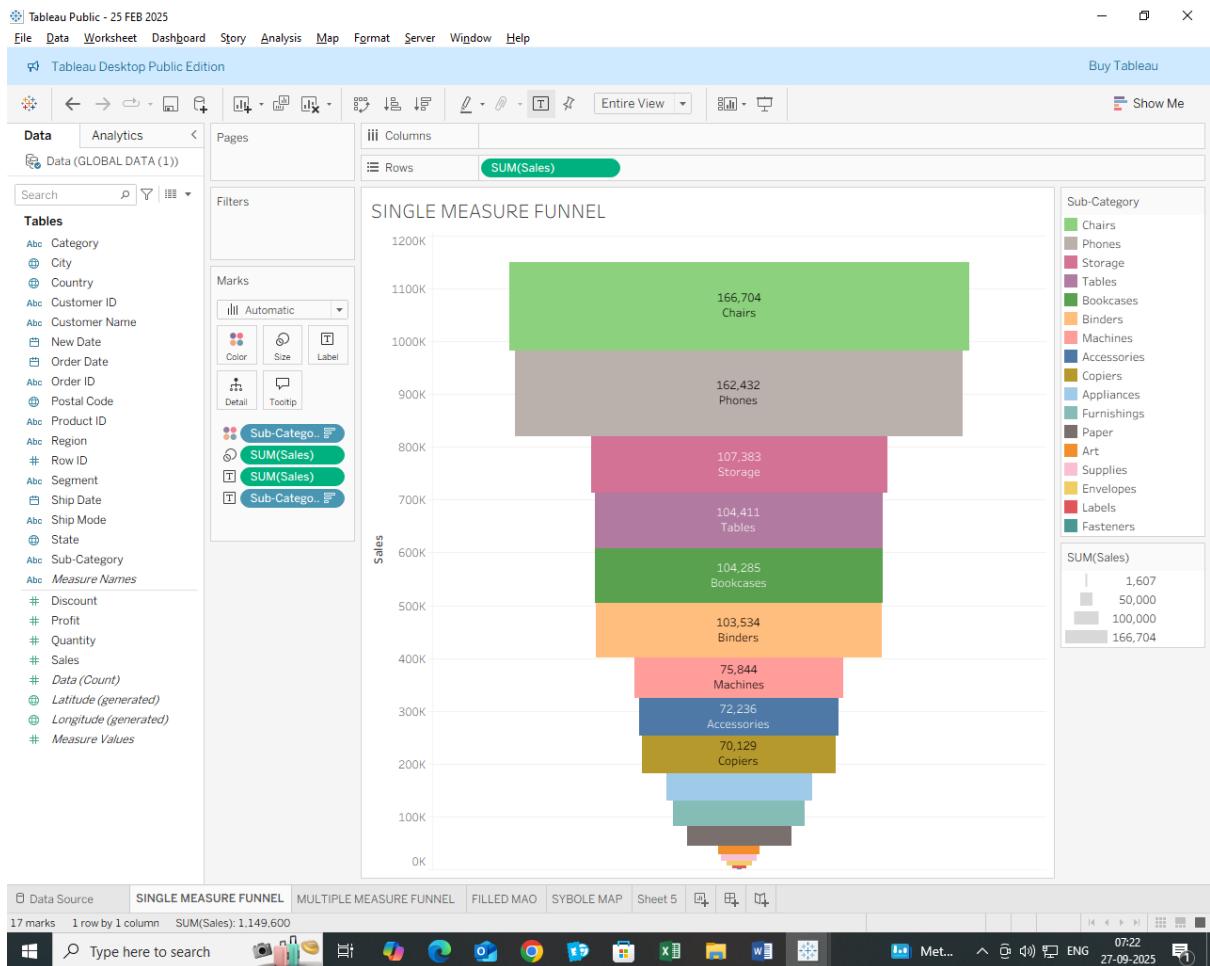
Sub category in colors

Sales in size

Sales in labels

Sub category in labels

Do ascending descending and entire view.



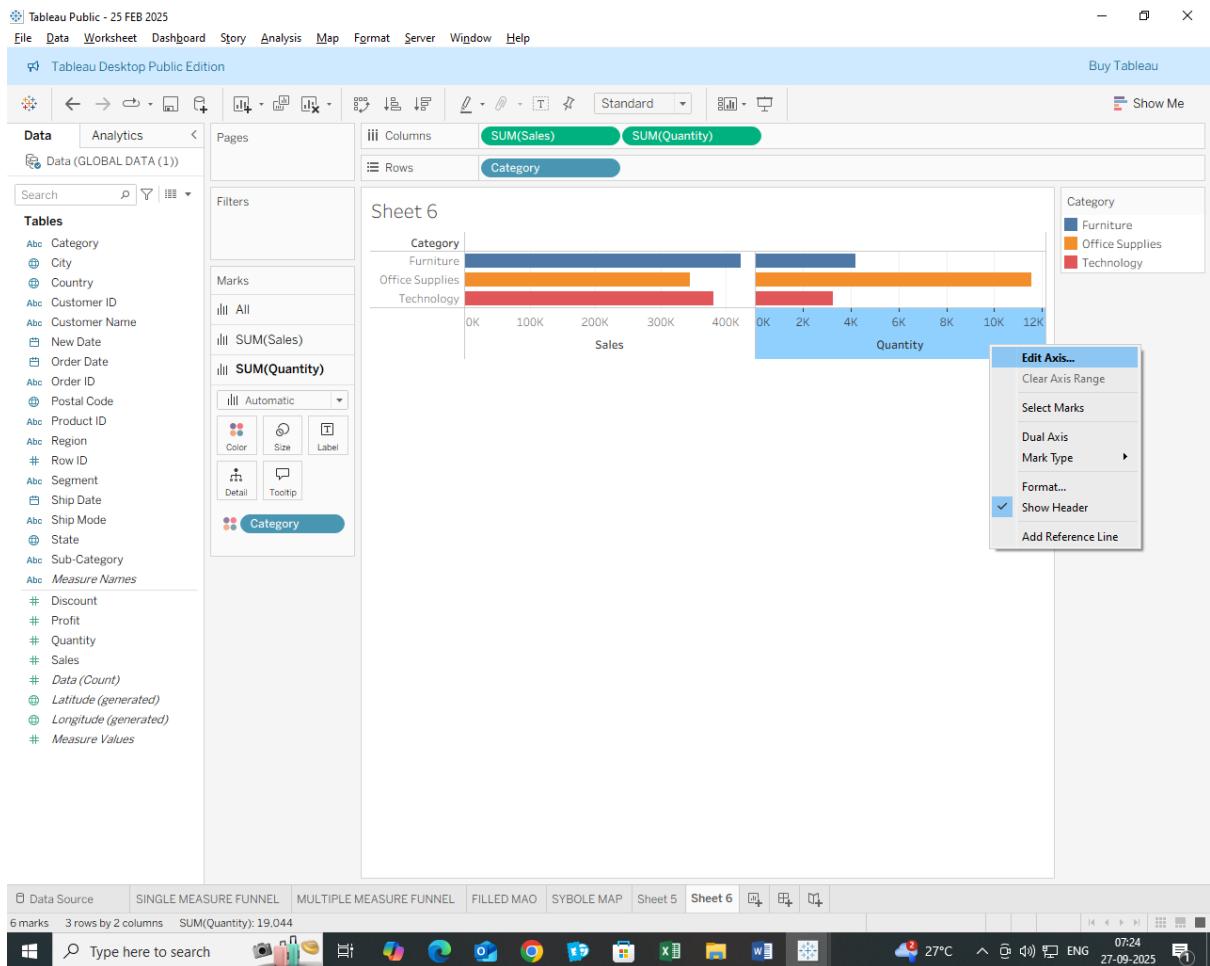
Multiple measure funnel

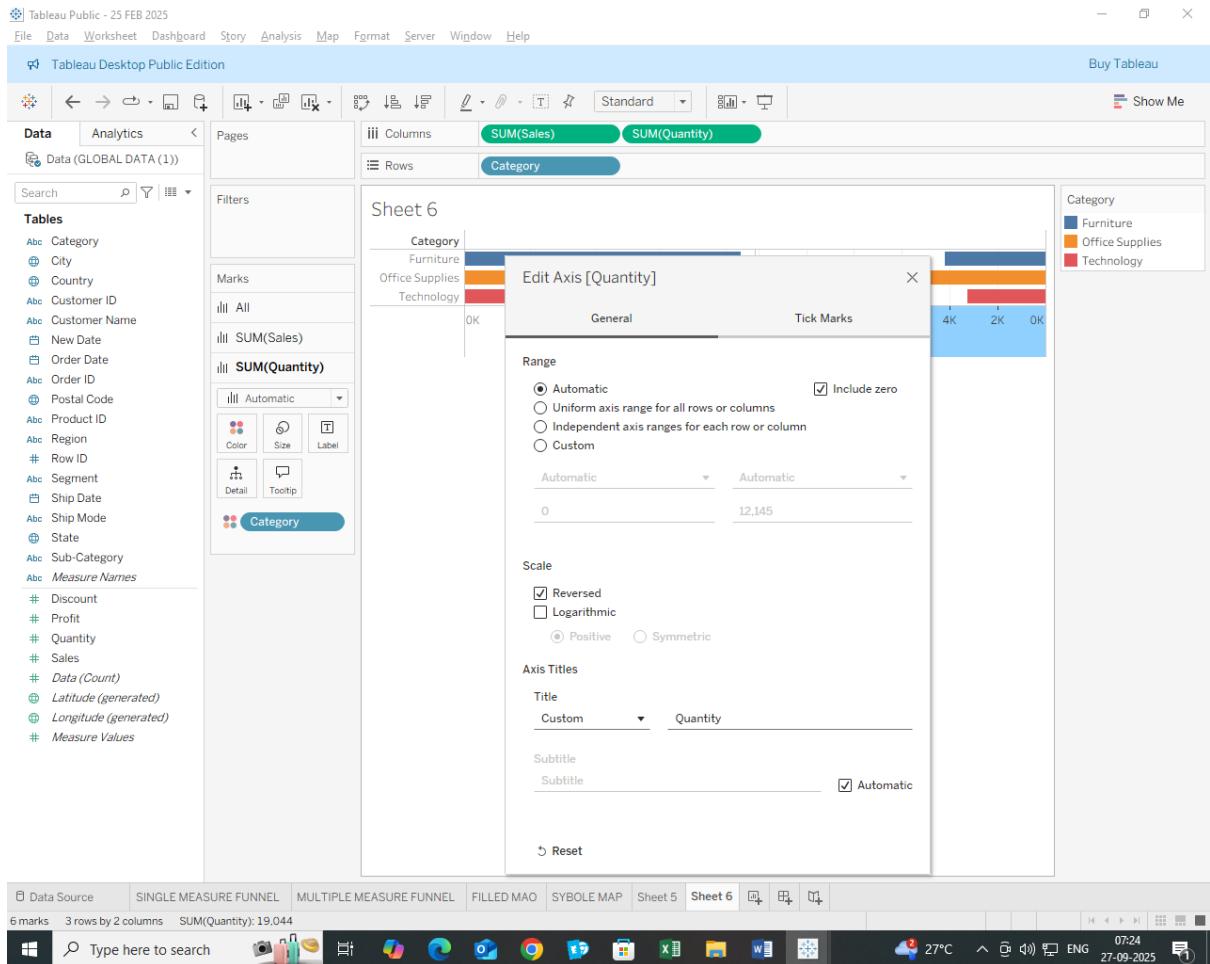
Columns -sales, quantity

Rows- category

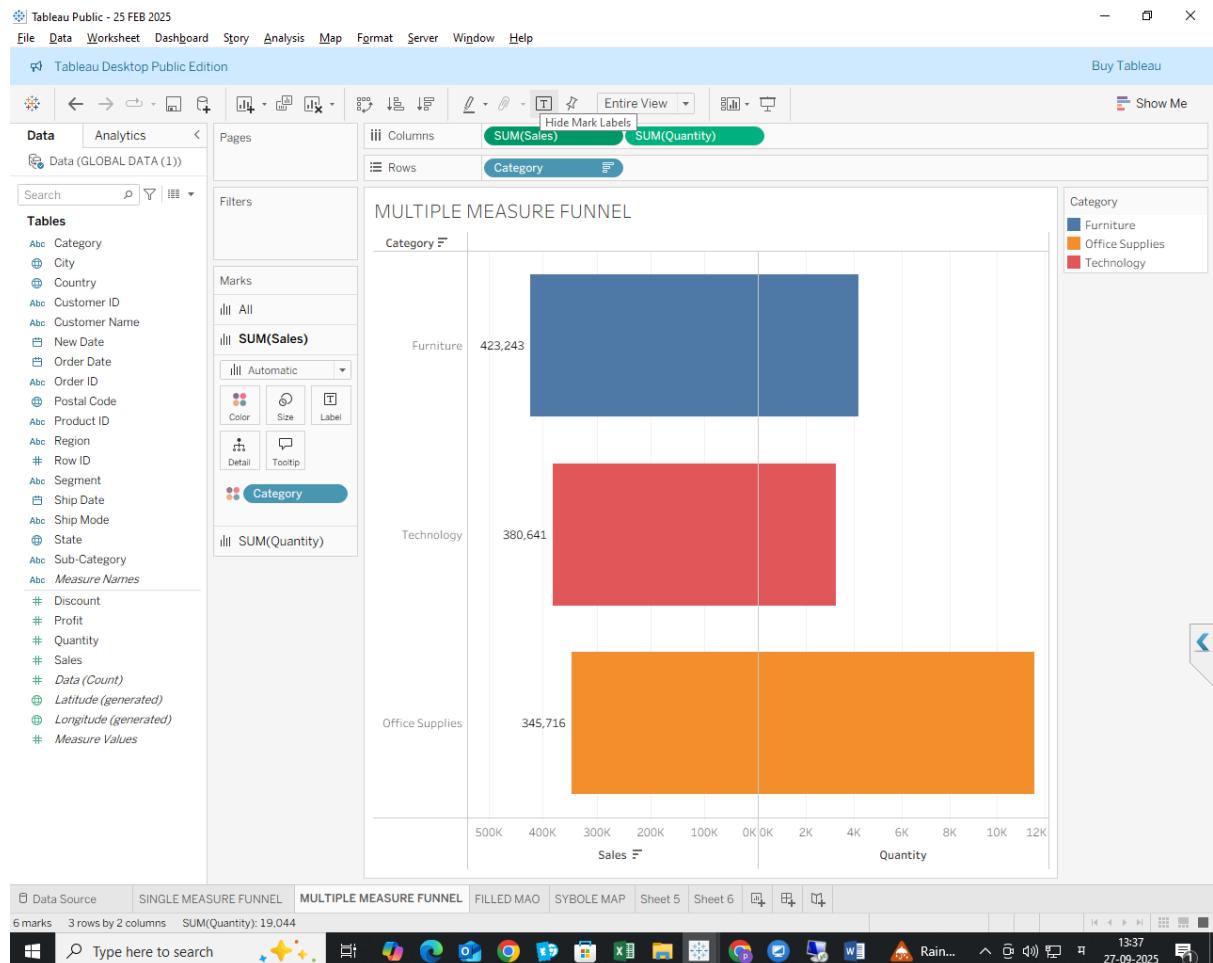
Category in colors

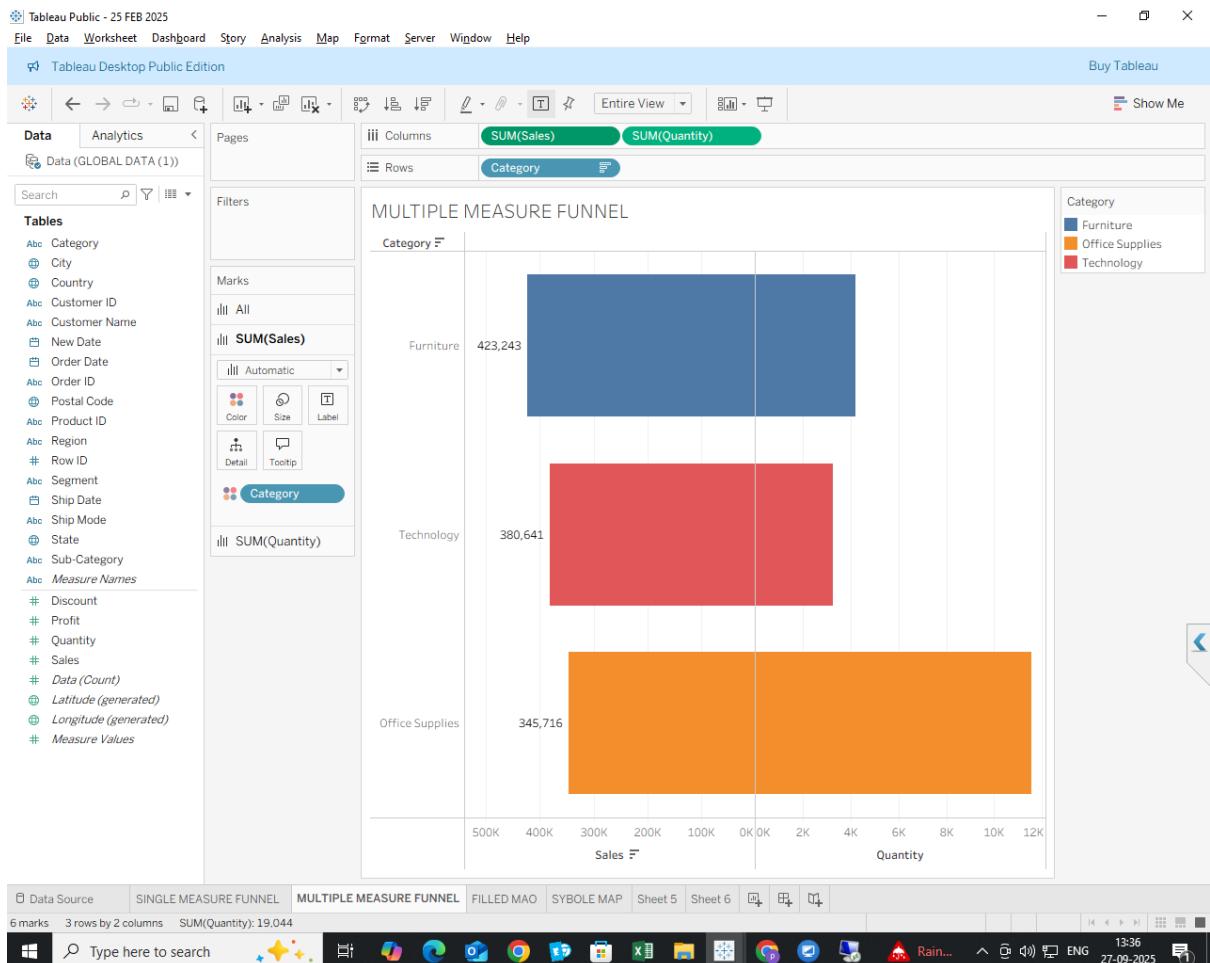
Right click on bottom of qty edit axis-reversed





HIDE mark label





FILLED MAP

COLOMS- Longitude

Rows – latitude

Sales in colours

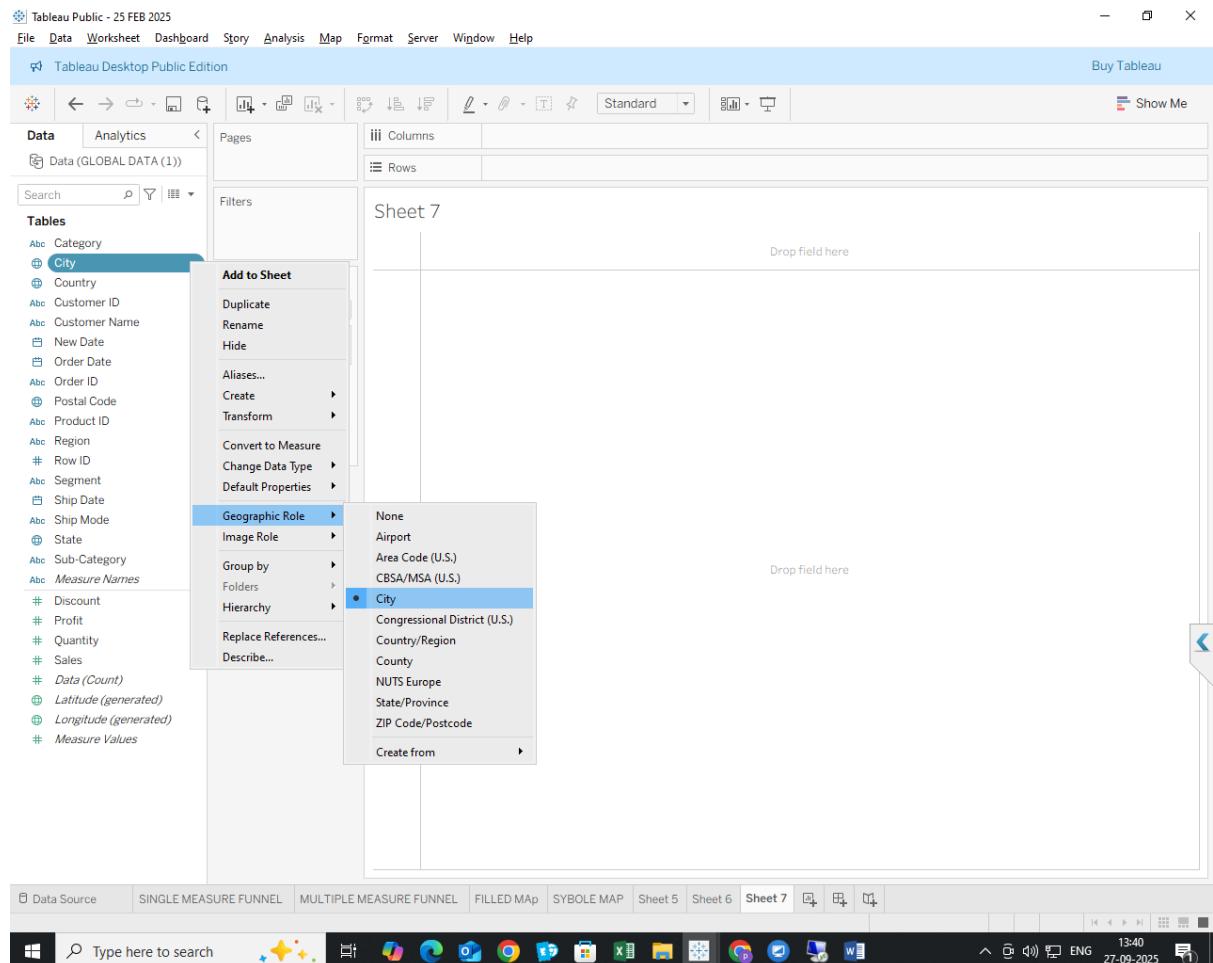
State in labels

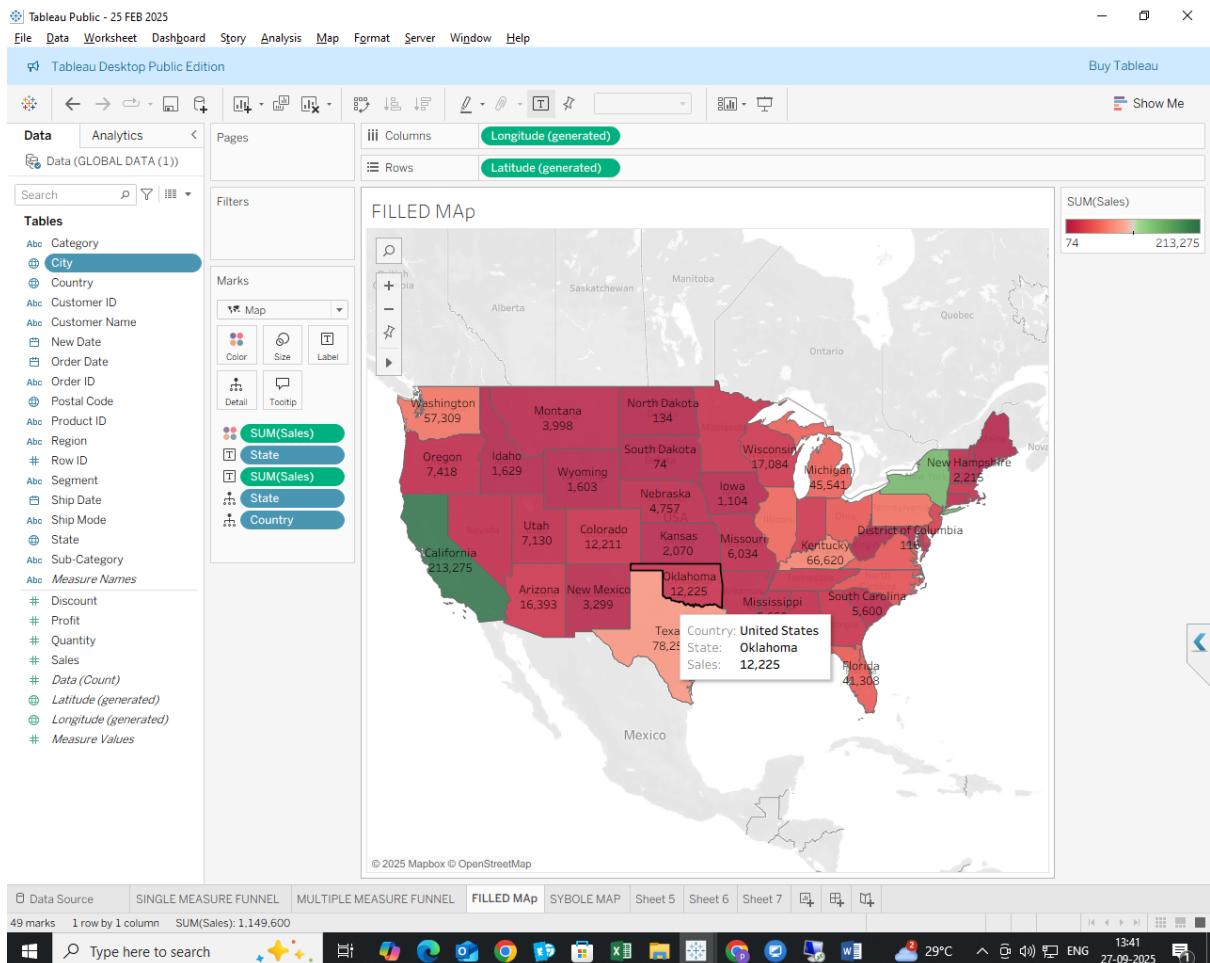
Sales in labels

State in details

Country in details

If longitude & latitude not visible in measures





Symbol map

Column – longitude

Rows – latitude

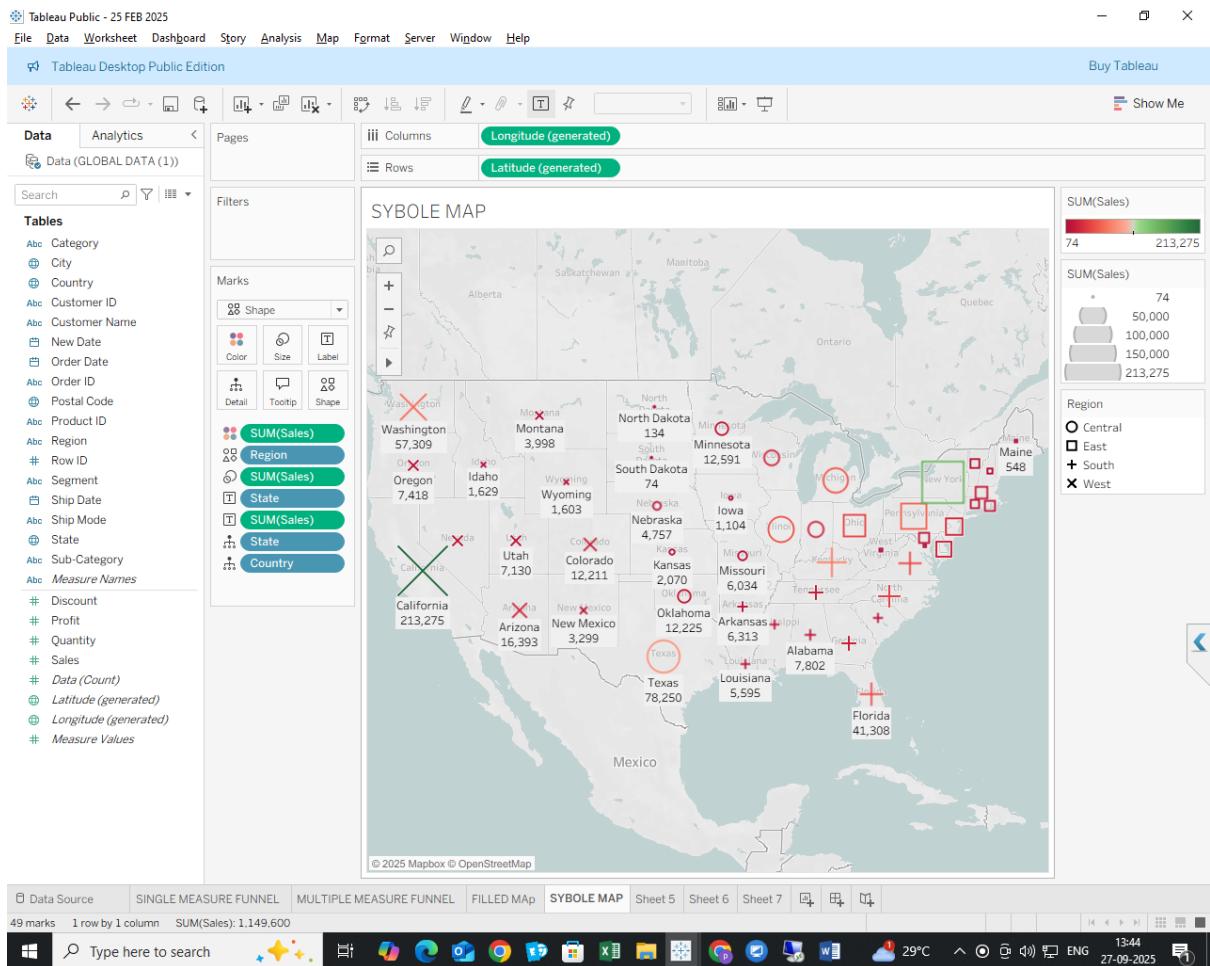
Sales in colours

Region in shapes

Sales in size

State and sales in labels

State & country in details



Pie chart & donut chart

Take placement data excel file

Create calculated field

Total no student

Count([student id])

Make copy of total no student and give name % of placement

No of not placed

If[placement status]= 'not placed' then 1 else 0 end

No of placed

If[Placement status]= 'placed' then 1 else 0 end

Mark pie

Placement status in colours

Total no of student In angles

Placement status in labels

% of placement in labels (right click quick table calculation – percentage of total)

Columns Agg(Avg(0) ctrl and drag right Agg(Avg(0))

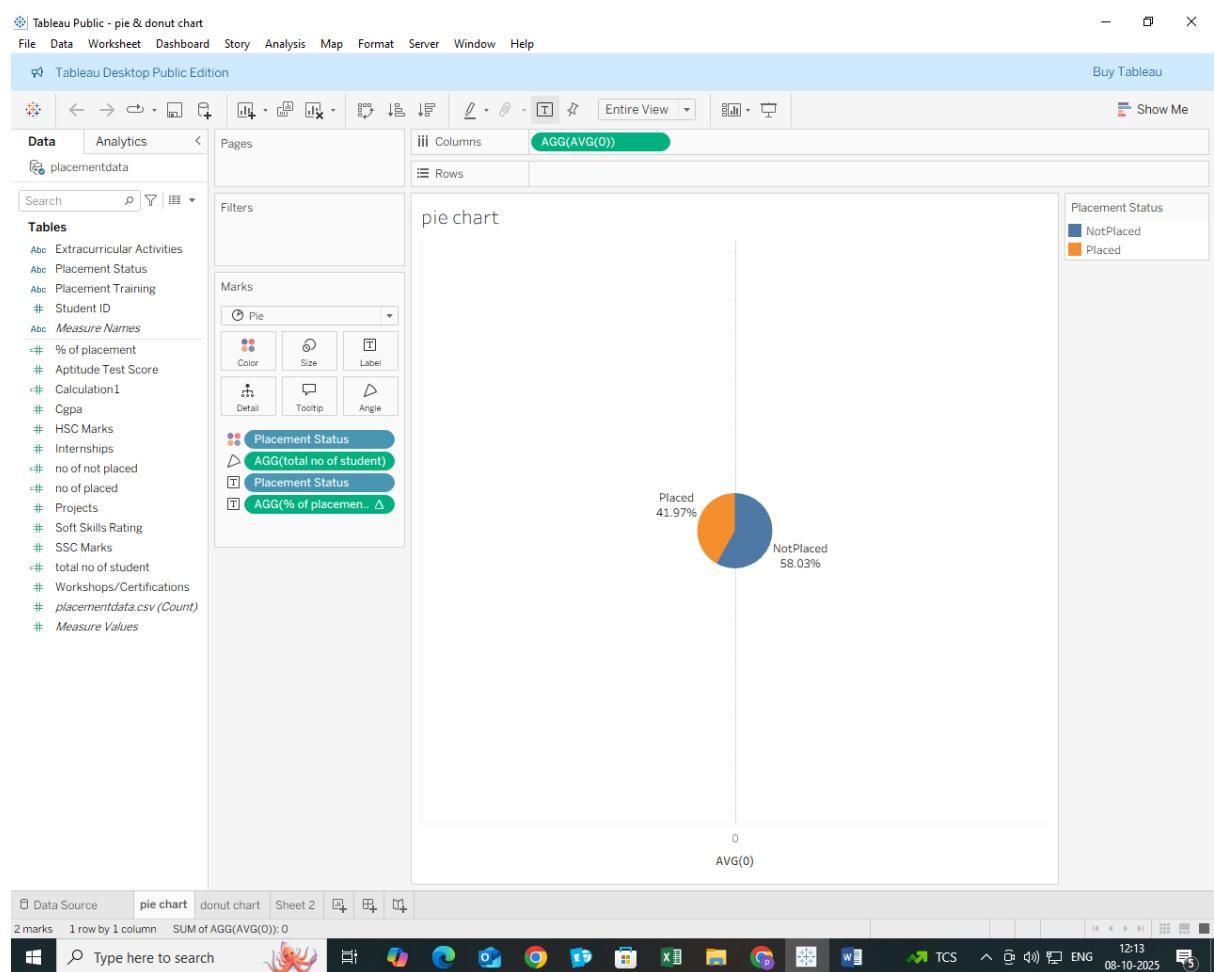
Mark pie for 2nd avg

Total no of student in lables

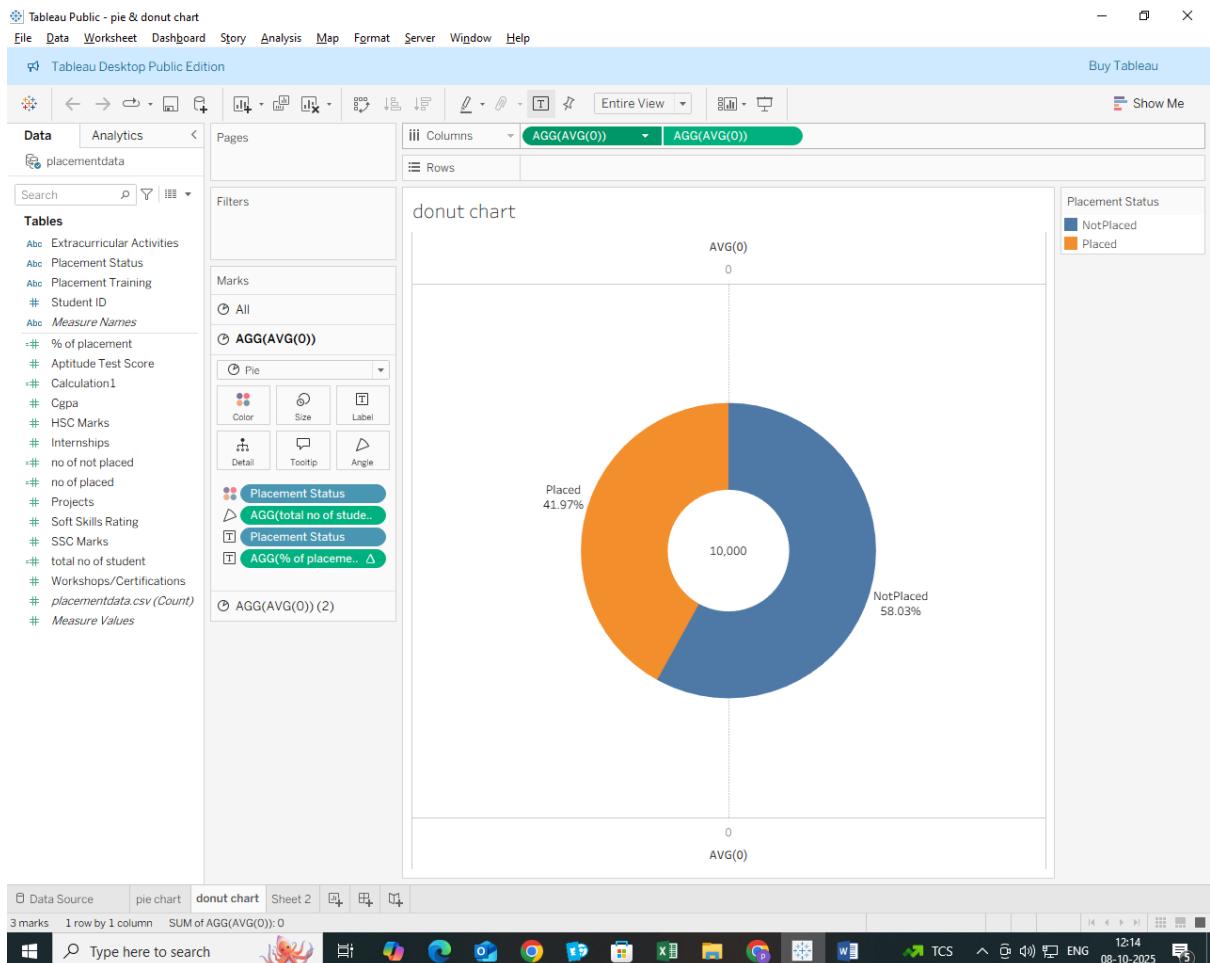
Make Avg(0) size bigger

Then second Agg(Avg(0)) right click Dual Axis

Pie chart



Donut chart



Hierarchy chart

Colum-Make hierarchy of country, state, region, city

Rows-profit

Entire view

Bins

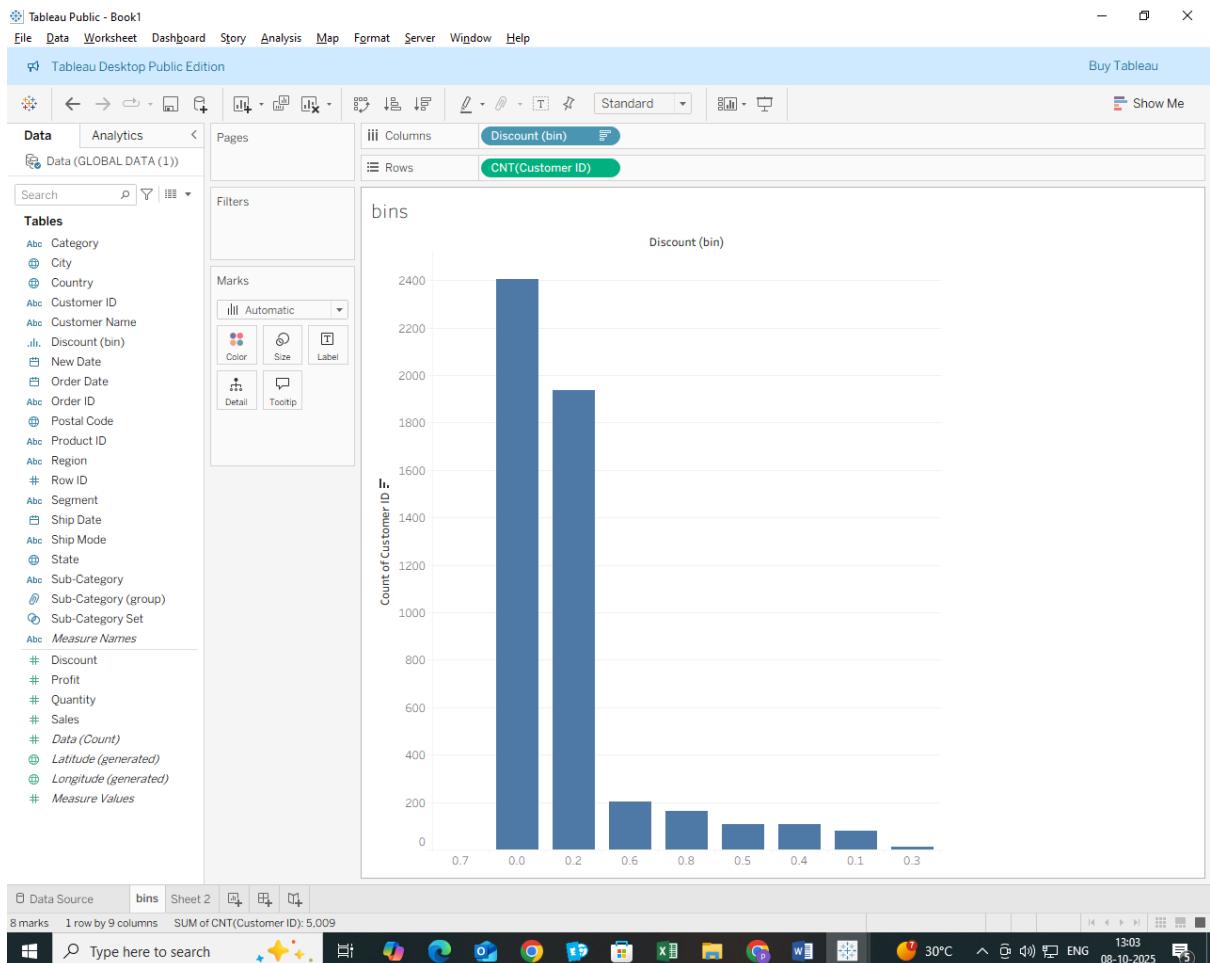
Bins are used to group continues data into equal size range

Tableau Bins are equal-sized containers that store data values that correspond to or fit within the Bin Size. Tableau Bins divide a set of data into groups of equal intervals or sizes, resulting in a systematic distribution of data

Right click on discount-create-bins-0.1

Columns – discount(bin)

Rows-cnt(count)customer ID



Sets

Sets are a custom field that allows you to define specific subsets of the database based on certain conditions. It also acts as a dynamic filter.

CUSTOM SETS

Column-sub category

Rows- sales

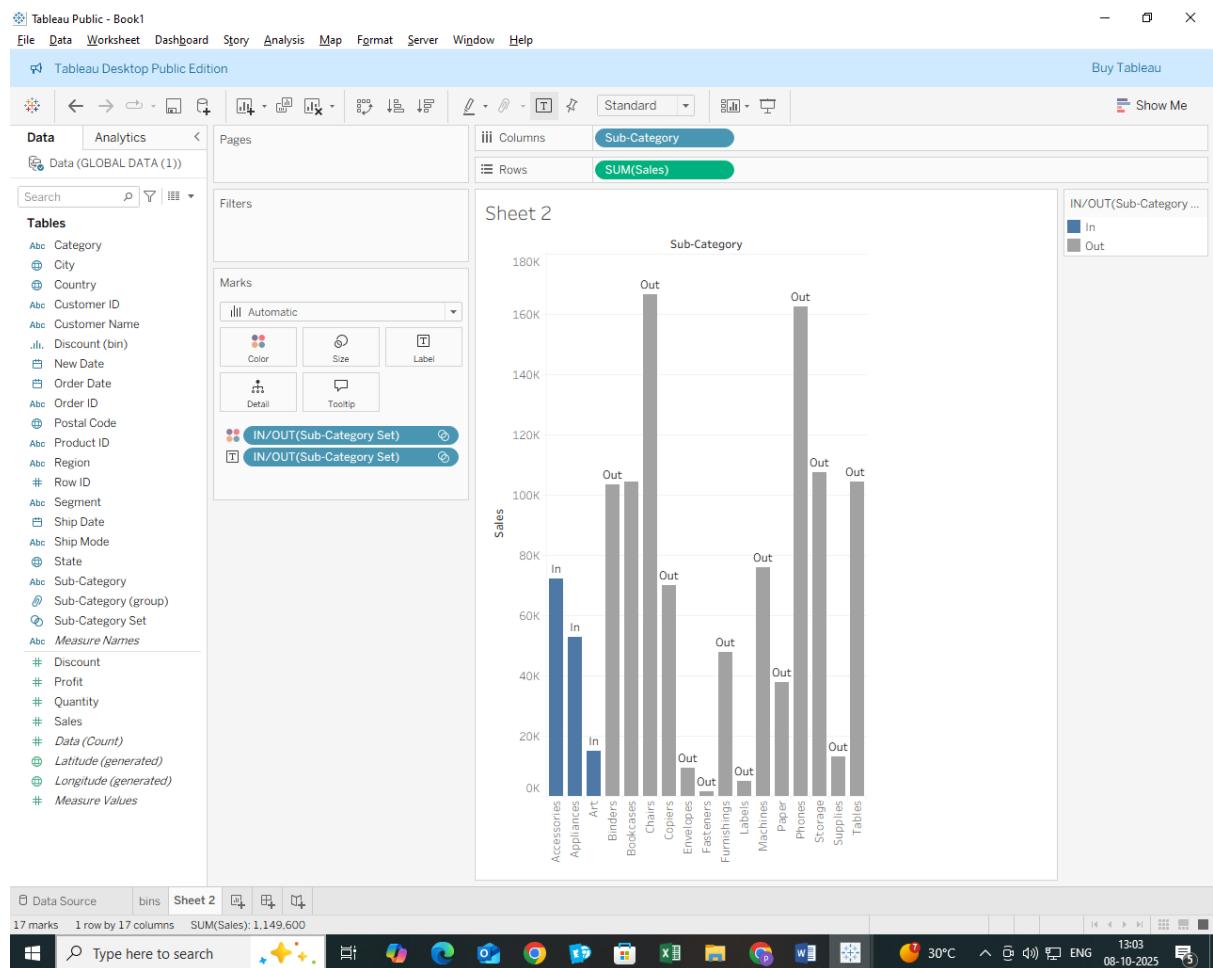
Subcategory-create-group

Subcategory -create-set-accessories, appliances , art ok

Subcategory set in colors

Subcategory set in labels

Show in/out sets



Conditional set

Create set-top name- top 5 sub category sets

By field

Top 5

Sales sum ok

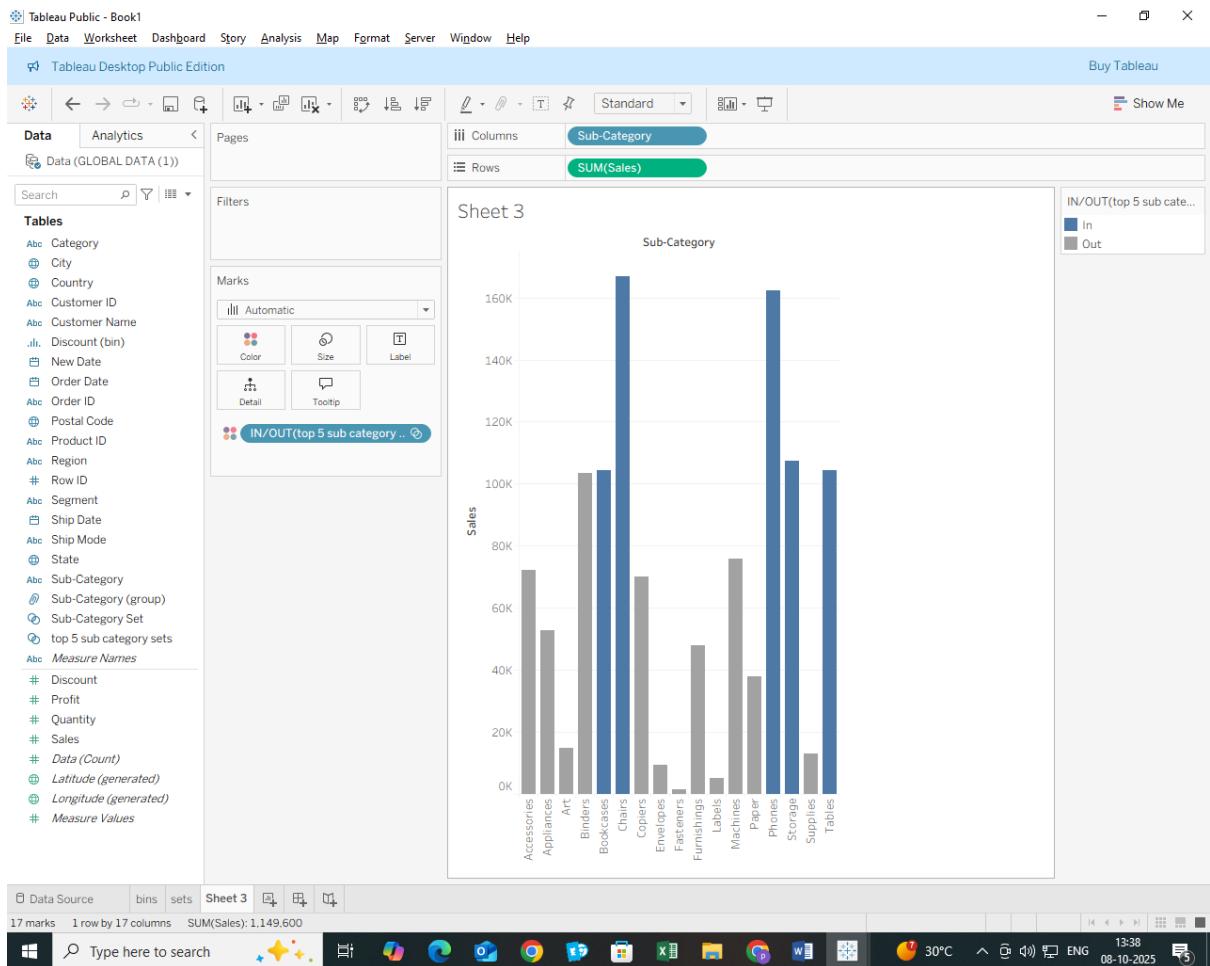
Columns-sub category

Rows-sales

Top 5 sub category sets in colors

Top 5 subcategory sets in labels

Show members in set



Parameters

Parameters dynamically change values within the calculation. Filters or reference line within a visualisation.

Top n set with parameter

Columns – sub category

Rows-sales

Create set on sub category

Top – top n set with parameter

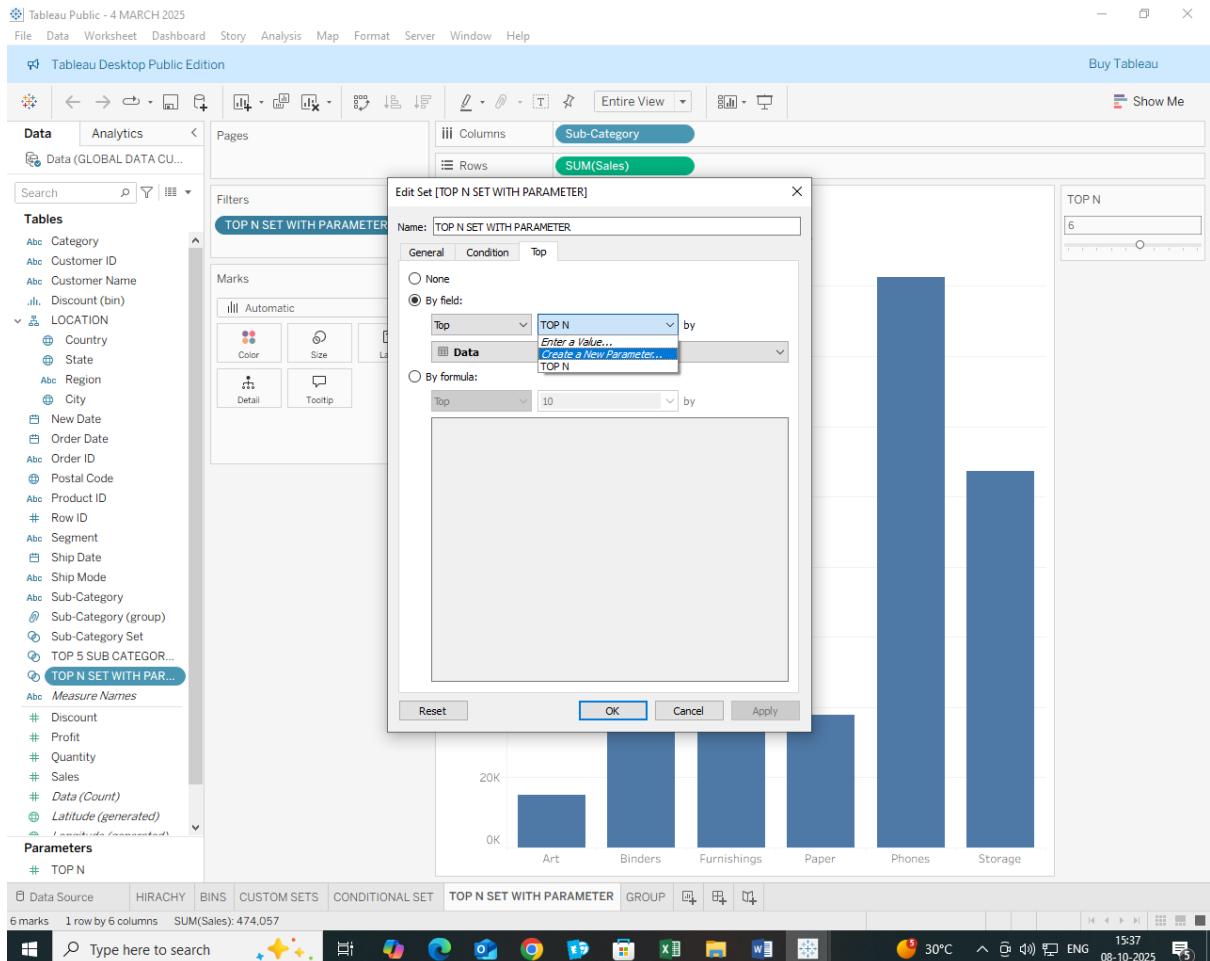
By field

Top-top n (create a new parameter)

Category count

Ok

Take top n set in filter.



Groups allow you to combine related members within a dimension into a single category

Bump chart

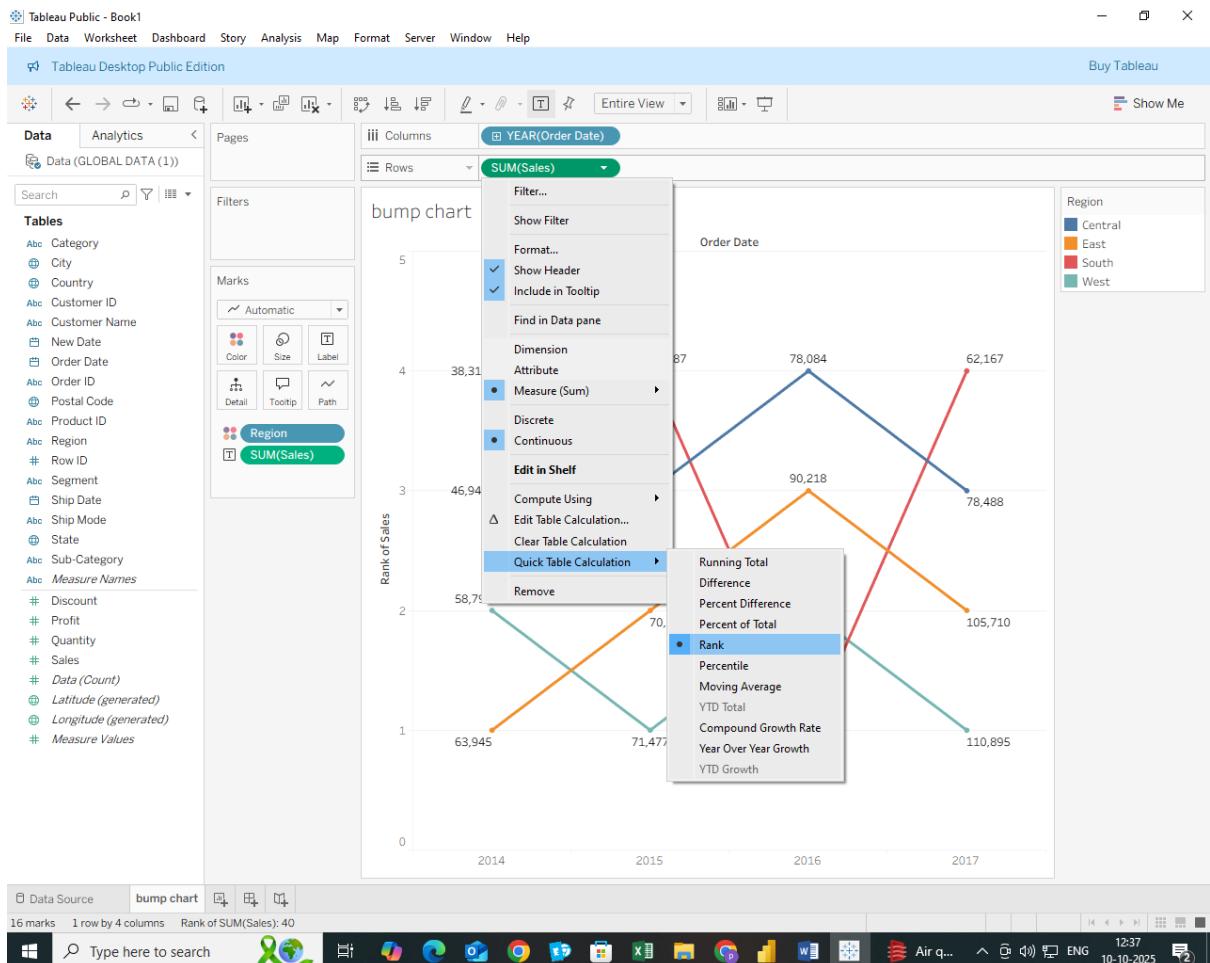
Columns – year (order date)

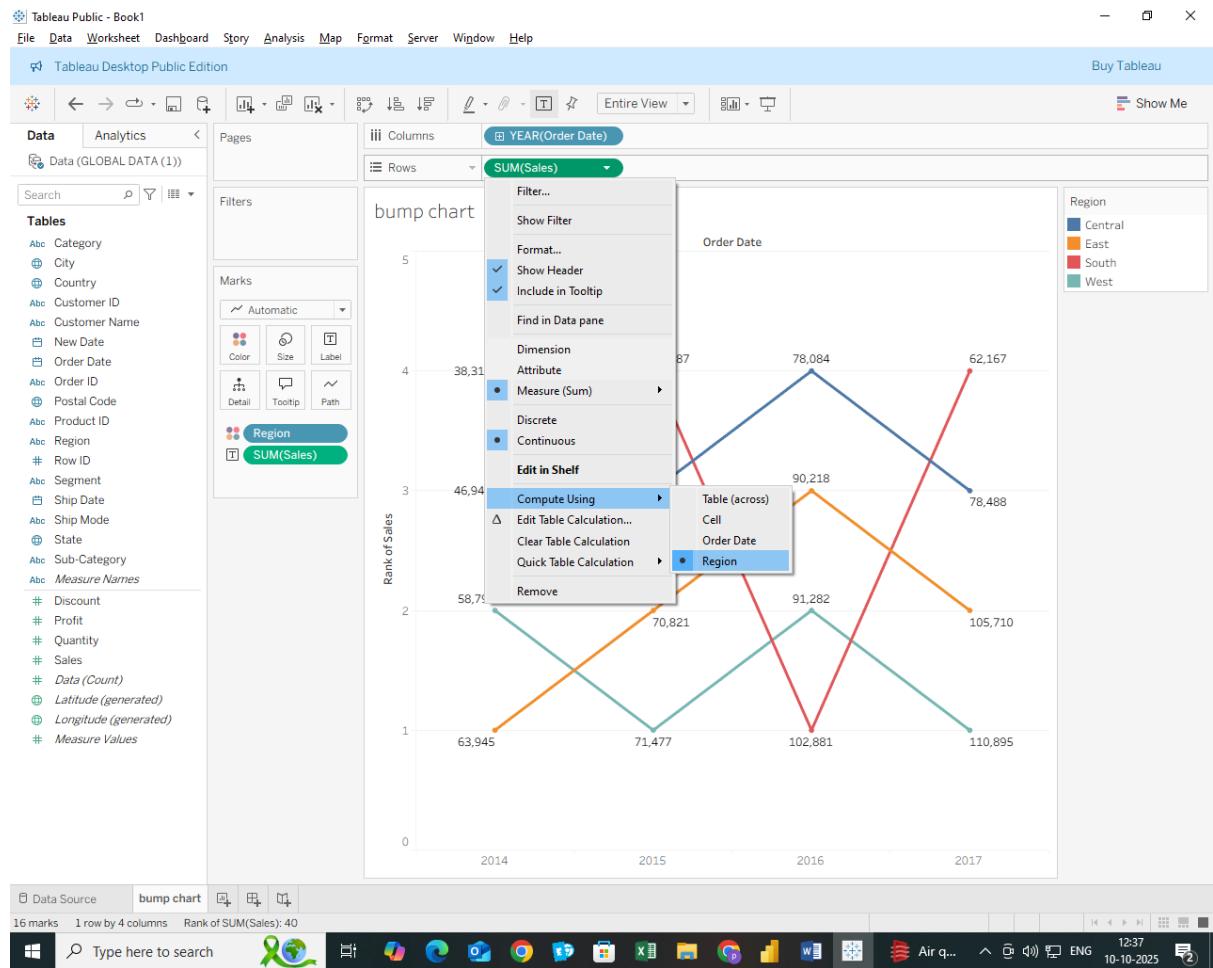
Rows-sales (click quick table calculation-rank)

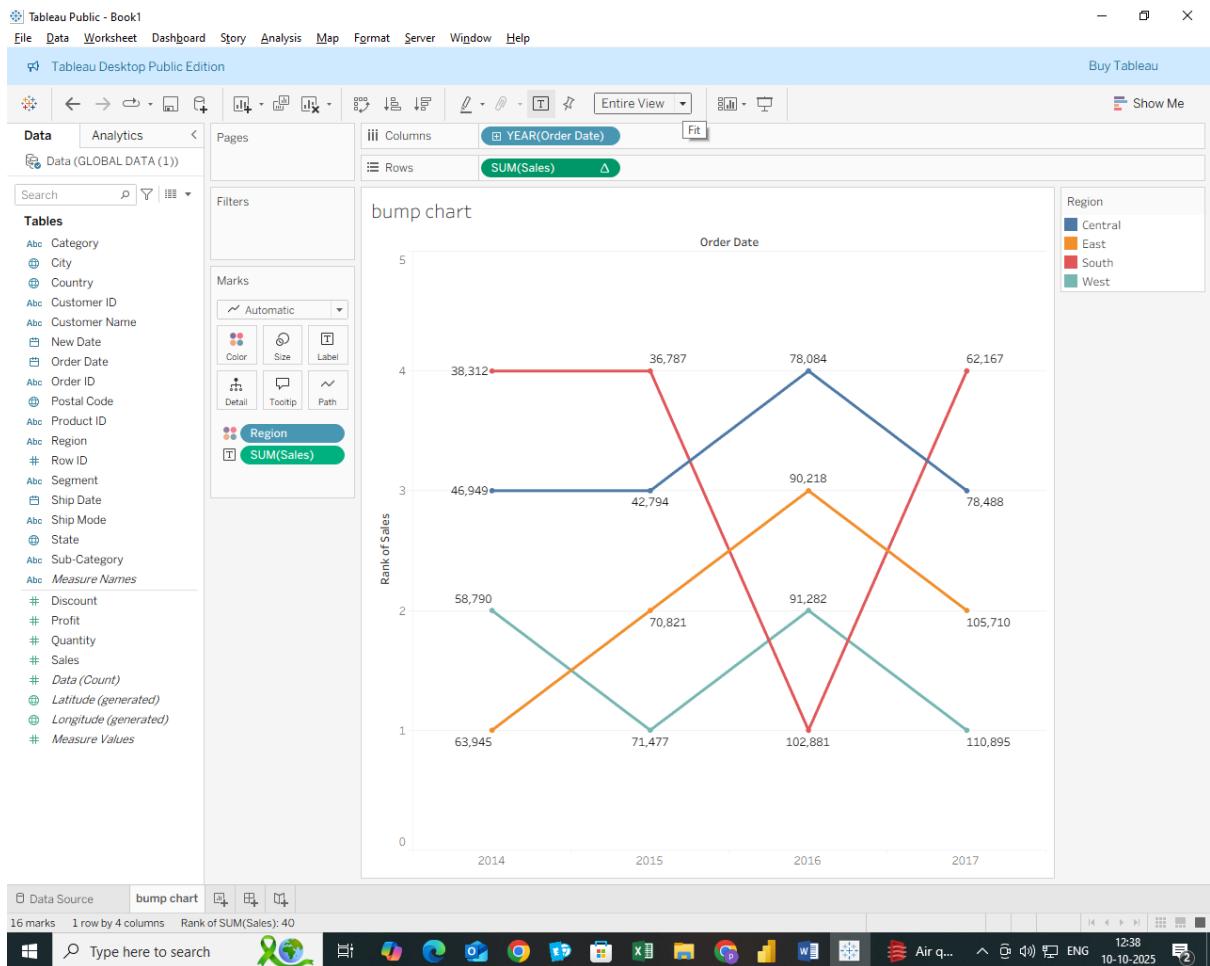
Click compute using-region

Region in colors

Sales in labels



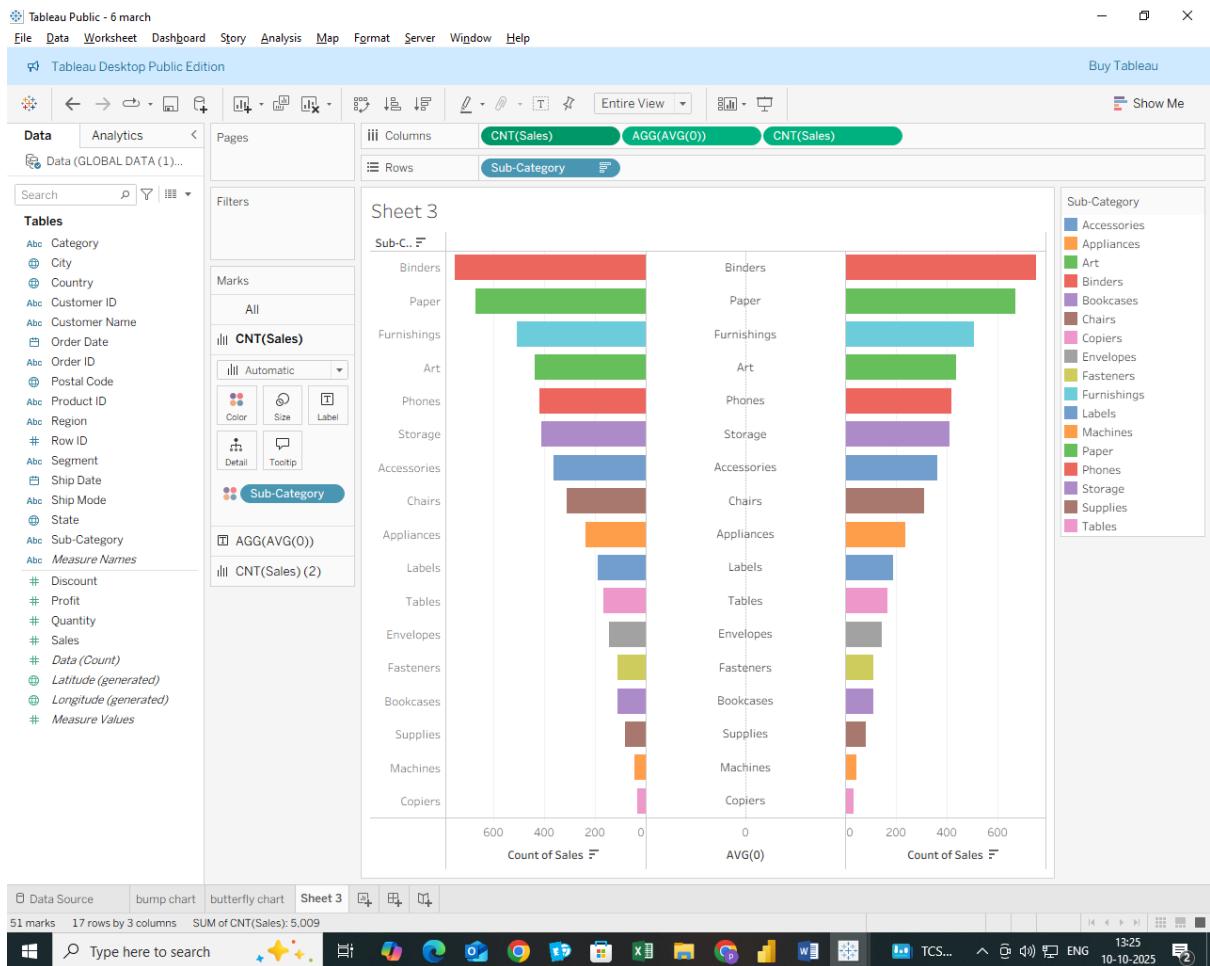


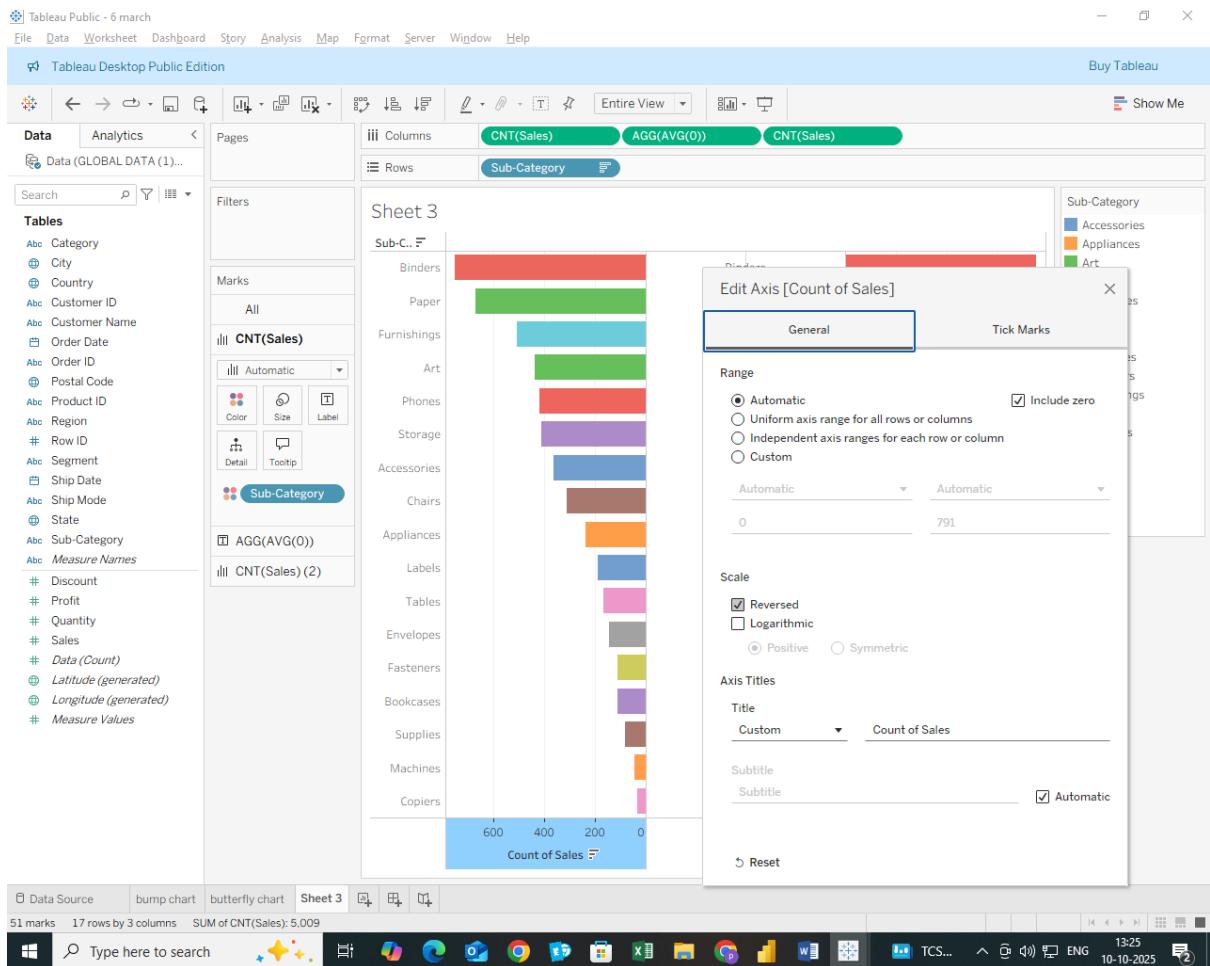


Butterfly chart

Columns-sales,avg(0), sales

Rows-subcategory





FILTERS

Dimension filter or text filter

Measure filter

Date filter

Interactive filter

Data source filter

Context filter

Visual filter

Dimension filter or text filter

Columns -sales

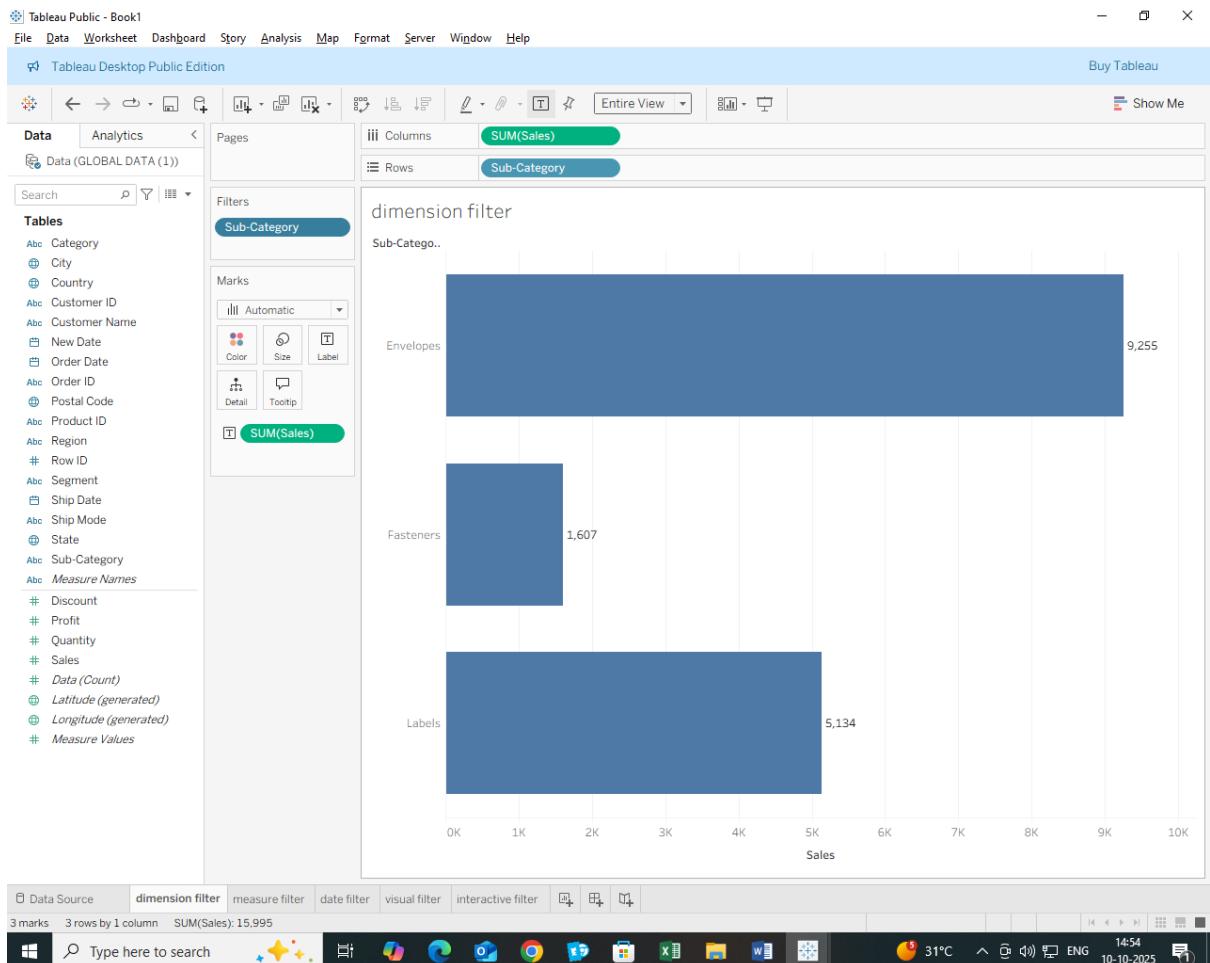
Rows-sub category

Sales in labels

Sub category in filter – edit filter – condition by filed<10000 sum sales

The screenshot shows the Tableau Desktop Public Edition interface. In the top navigation bar, 'Worksheet' is selected. The main area displays a 'dimension filter' for 'Sub-Categories'. The filter pane shows three categories: Envelopes (9,255), Fasteners (1,607), and Labels (5,134). A modal dialog titled 'Filter [Sub-Category]' is open, showing the 'Condition' tab. Under 'By field:', a dropdown menu for 'Sales' is set to 'Sum' and has a value of '< 10,000'. Below this, there are 'Range of Values' input fields for 'Min:' and 'Max:'. The dialog also includes 'General', 'Wildcard', and 'Top' tabs, and buttons for 'Reset', 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Apply'.

Entire view



Measure filter

Nothing in column

Rows-sub category

Sales in labels

Average sales in filters-edit filter-range of values 475 – 2003.68657

The screenshot shows the Tableau Desktop Public Edition interface. In the top navigation bar, the 'Data' tab is selected. The main workspace displays a 'measure filter' for 'Avg(Sales)'. The filter is set to 'Range of values' with the range from 475 to 2,003.68657143. The 'OK' button is highlighted in blue. The bottom status bar shows the system tray with icons for battery, network, and date/time.

Date filter

Column-year (order date)

Rows- qtr (order date), month (order date)

Sales in labels

Order date in filters

Tableau Public - Book1

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Columns YEAR(Order Date)

Rows QUARTER(Order Date) MONTH(Order Date)

Tables

Abc Category
Abc City
Abc Country
Abc Customer ID
Abc Customer Name
Abc New Date
Abc Order Date
Abc Order ID
Abc Postal Code
Abc Product ID
Abc Region
Row ID
Abc Segment
Ship Date
Abc Ship Mode
Abc State
Abc Sub-Category
Abc Measure Names

Discount
Profit
Quantity
Sales
Data (Count)
Latitude (generated)
Longitude (generated)
Measure Values

Marks Automatic

Color Size Text Detail Tooltip

SUM(Sales)

date filter

Quarter of... Month of Order Date 2014 2015 2016 2017

Quarter of...	Month of Order Date	2014	2015	2016	2017
Q1	January	6,417	10,876	10,871	22,750
	February	1,861	7,178	17,603	9,770
	March	19,024	16,186	19,517	20,082
Q2	April	12,416	13,874	26,869	17,424
	May	15,939	14,107	35,450	20,244
	June	13,838	13,282	24,496	32,929
Q3	July	13,563	11,818	16,088	18,629
	August	14,667	18,997	14,750	32,833
	September	26,682	27,162	30,724	36,547
Q4	October	13,501	16,834	19,640	38,364
	November	33,183	39,155	87,851	62,912
	December	36,906	32,411	58,606	44,775

Filter [Quarter of Order Date]

General Condition Top

Select from list Custom value list Use all

Enter search text

Q1
 Q2
 Q3
 Q4

All None Exclude

Summary

Field: Quarter of Order Date
Selection: Selected 4 of 4 values
Wildcard: All
Condition: None
Limit: None

Filter to latest date value when workbook is opened

Reset OK Cancel Apply

Data Source dimension filter measure filter date filter

48 marks 12 rows by 4 columns SUM(Sales): 1,149,600

31°C ENG 14:46 10-10-2025

Visual filter

Column- longitude

Rows-latitude

Region in colours

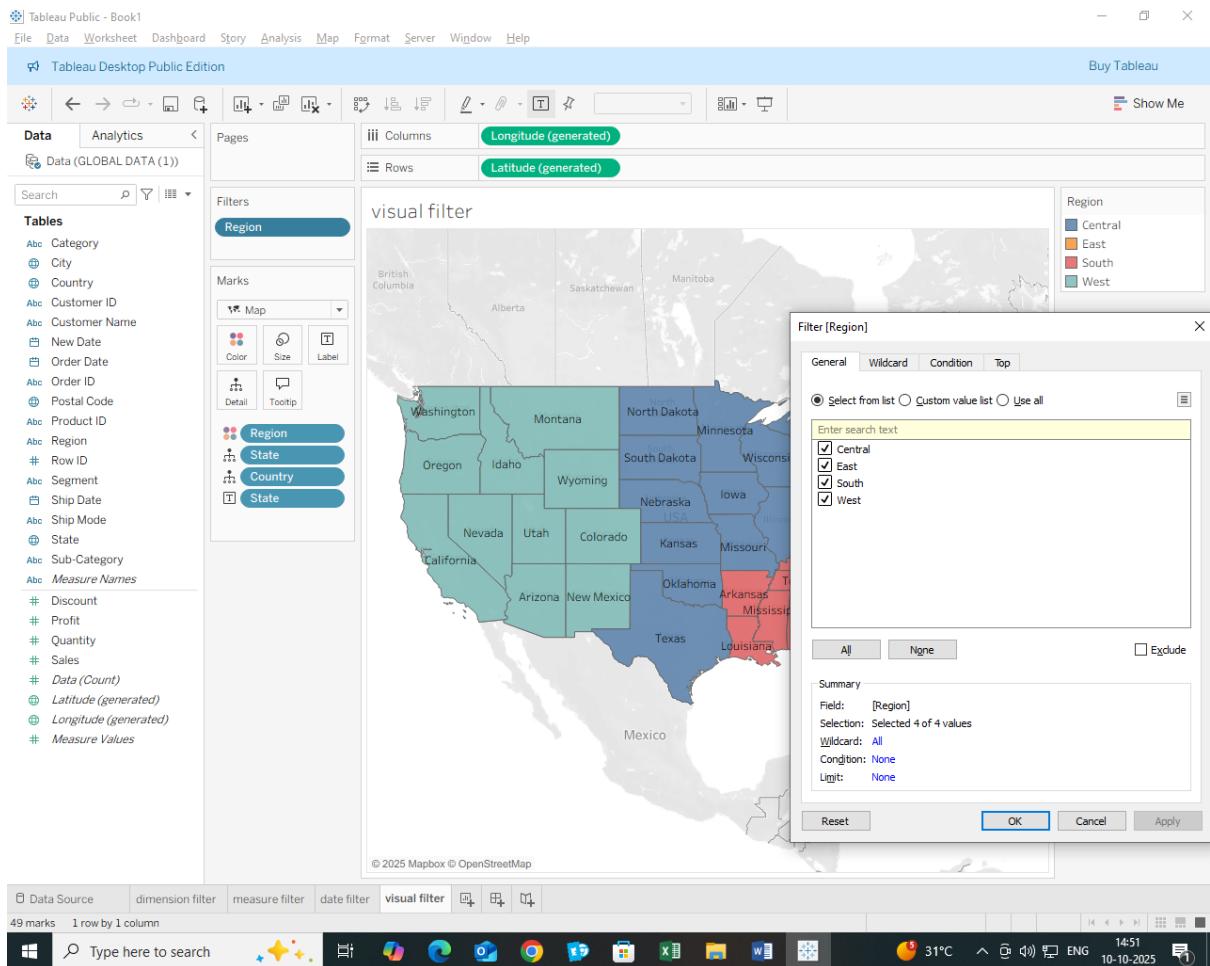
State in labels

State in details

Country in details

Region in file

Mark-map



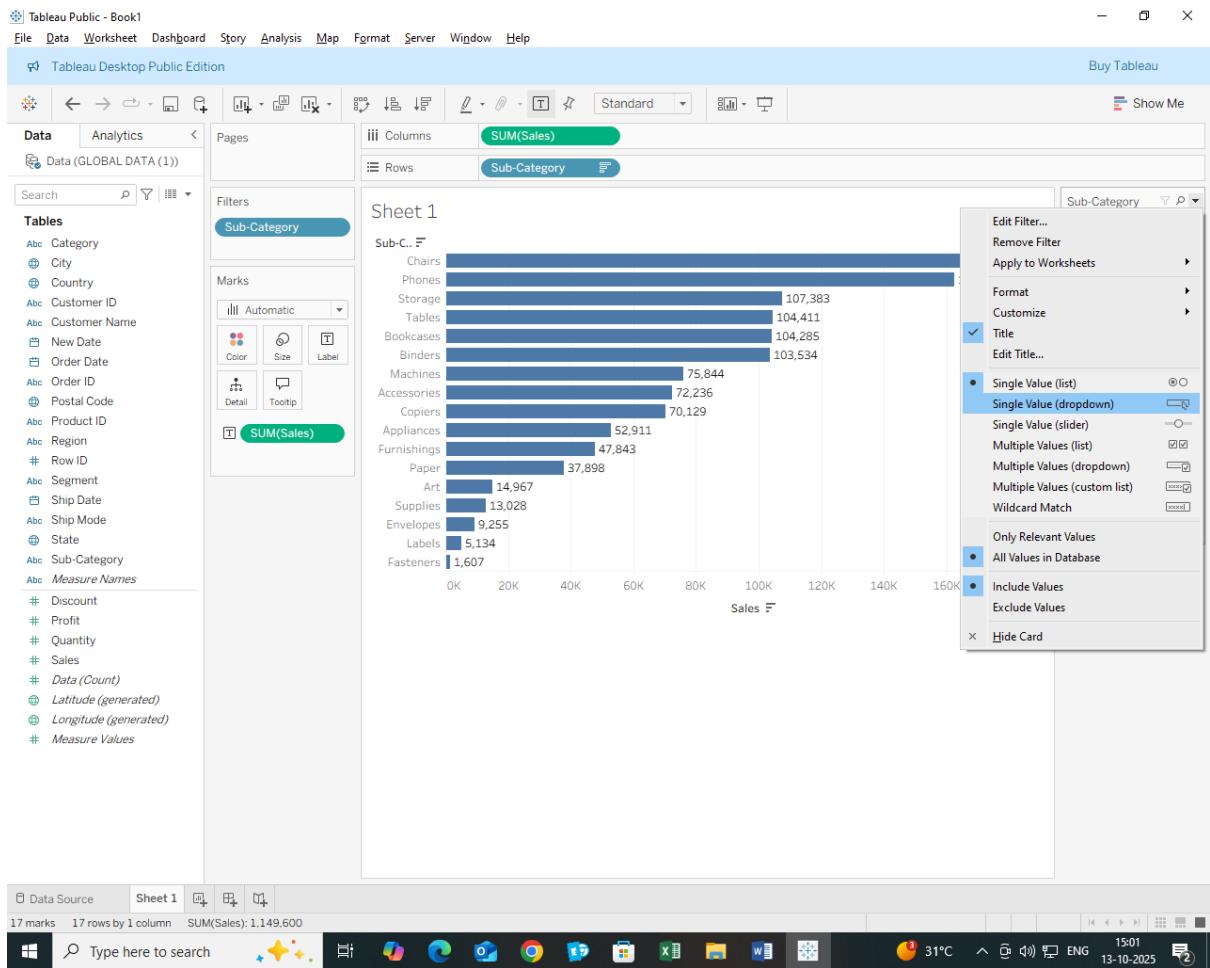
Interactive filter

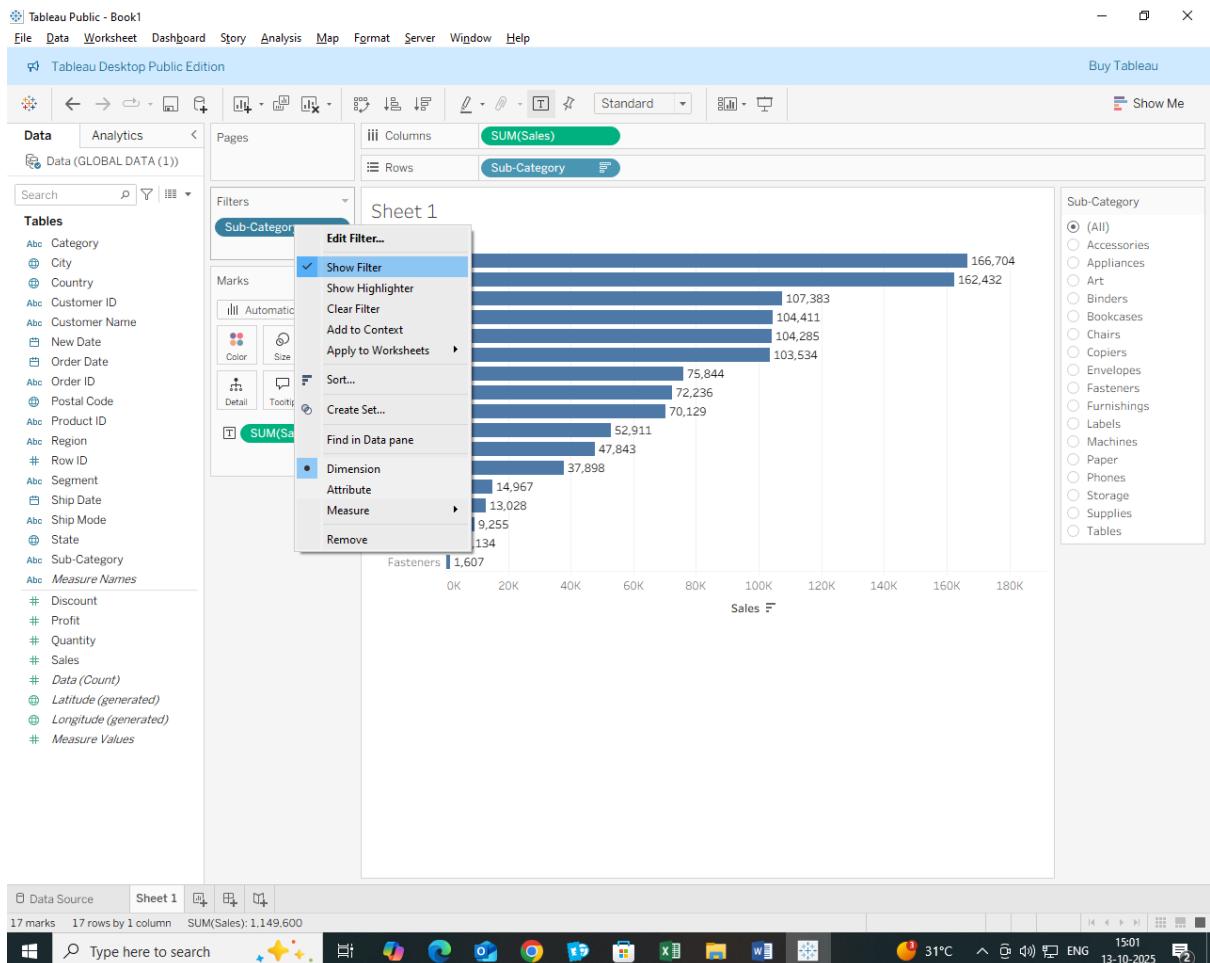
Column-sales

Rows-subcategory

Sales in labels

Sub category in filters – ascending order





Data source filter

Columns- sales

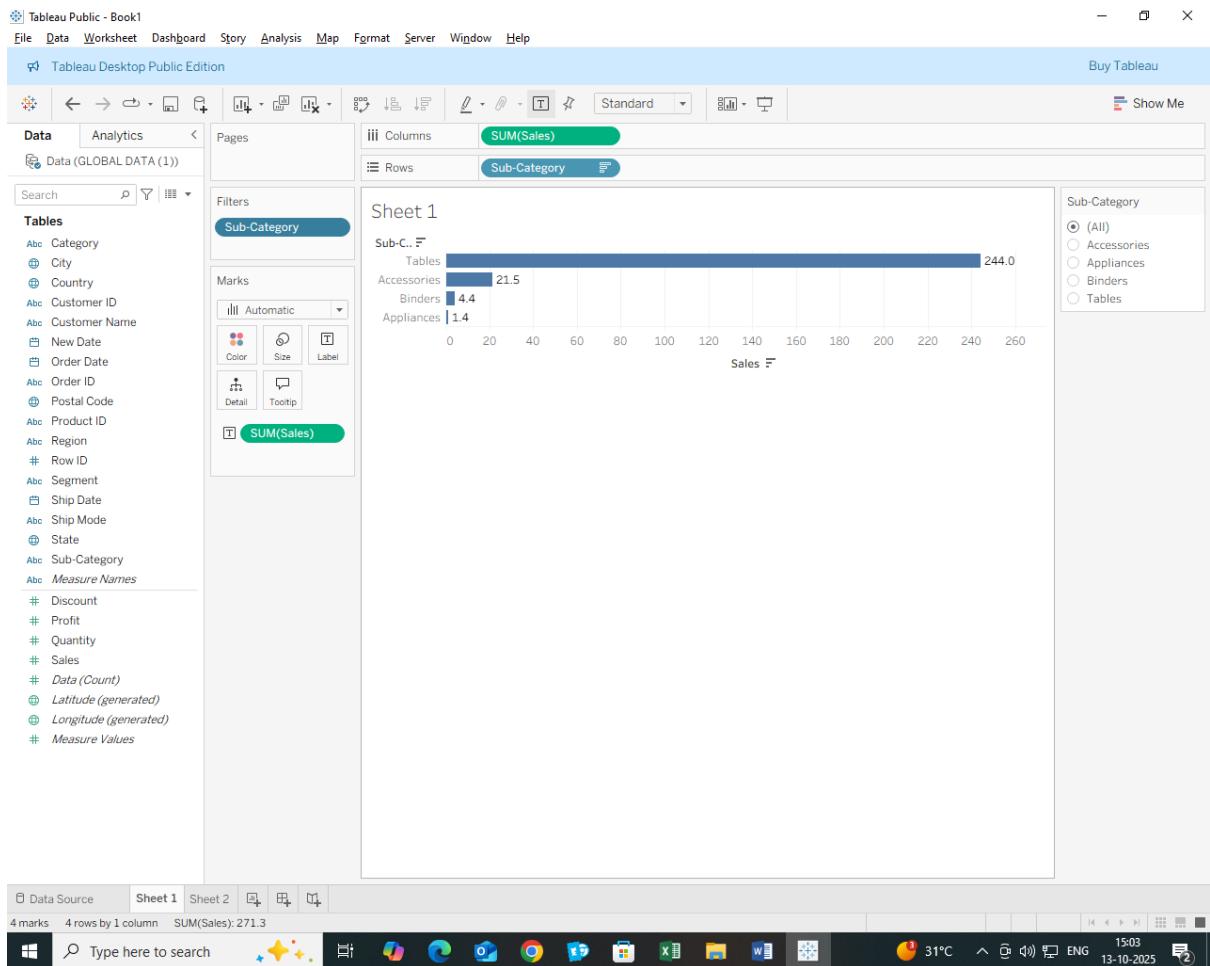
Rows- sub category

Region in colours

Sales in labels

Sum sales in filters ascending order

Go to data source and change



Context filter

Columns- sales

Rows- sub category

Sales in labels

Sub category in filter

Book case

Chair

Furnishing

Tables

Then ascending order

Bullet chart

Add 2 files 2016 global file

2017 global files

Make relation

Columns-sales 2017

Rows-sub category 2016

Details – sales 2016

On 10k 20k 30k 40k

Right click add reference line

Percell

Value-sales 2016

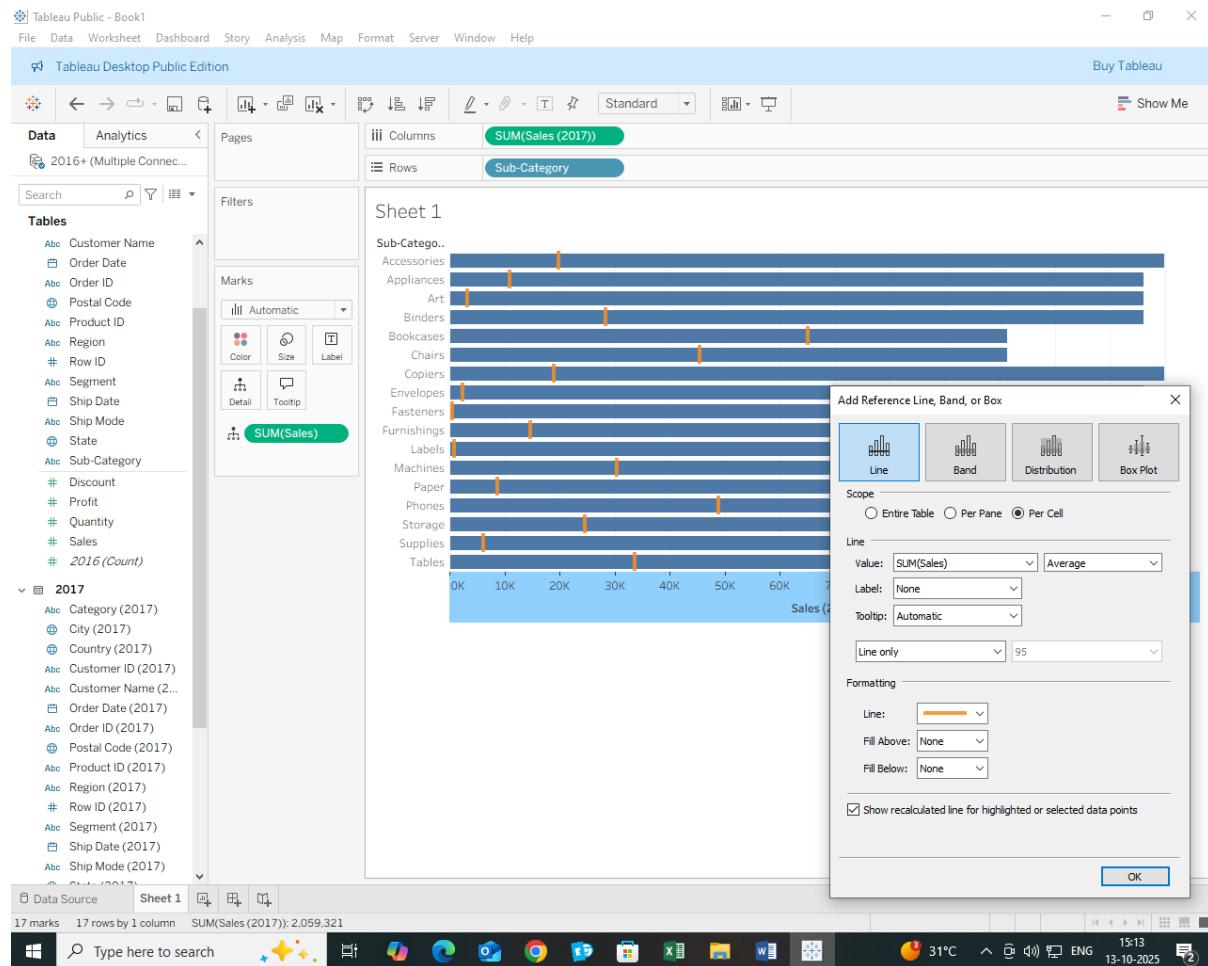
Label-value

Tooltip-automatic

Line only 95

Formatting line – orange color

Ok



Pareto chart

20% customer gives you 80% profit

Pareto principles – states that roughly 80% of effects come from 20% of the cause