DATA VISUALIZATION ASSIGNMENT-2

PLAYLIST NAME & DURATION:

The Tableau chart illustrates the distribution of track artists across different playlists, with each column representing a specific artist and each row indicating the count of playlists featuring their tracks. The labels on the chart convey the total sum of track occurrences across all playlists. This visualization provides a clear insight into the prevalence and distribution of artists within the playlist ecosystem.

SUBGENERE AND THEIR DANCEABILITY:

The Tableau chart displays the sum of danceability for various subgenres, revealing the comparative danceability levels across different music categories. The vertical axis represents the total danceability scores, providing insights into which subgenres generally have higher or lower danceability. This visualization allows quick identification of trends or patterns in the danceability of different music subgenres.

TOTAL VALUES OF DATASET:

The arrangement of Measure Values along columns and Measure Names along rows suggests a dynamic visualization with multiple measures. Each cell likely represents a specific combination of measures, allowing for a comprehensive view of their relationships.

YEAR AND POPULARITY:

Pie chart in Tableau uses color to represent the year of release date, while the angle, size, and label are determined by the sum of track popularity. This visualization likely conveys the distribution of track popularity across different years, with the size of each slice indicating the cumulative popularity of tracks released in a specific year. The color distinction helps identify trends or concentration of popular tracks over time, offering a visually intuitive way to explore the relationships between release years and track popularity in our dataset.

TRACK ARTIST AND THEIR POPULARITY:

The chart likely shows a breakdown of the count of popularity levels for each artist, with the label representing the sum of popularity scores. This visualization allows you to quickly identify which artists have a higher cumulative popularity and observe the distribution of popularity levels across the dataset.

