

# Lab 8

TabPy

Spring 2019 DS-1001

# TabPy

- <https://github.com/tableau/TabPy>
- Download the latest version from: <https://github.com/tableau/TabPy/releases>
- Unzip

# Starting up TabPy

## Mac

---

1. Open a terminal.
2. Navigate to the folder in which you downloaded your source code.
  - This folder should contain the file: `startup.sh`
3. Run the following command from the terminal:

```
./startup.sh
```

## Windows

---

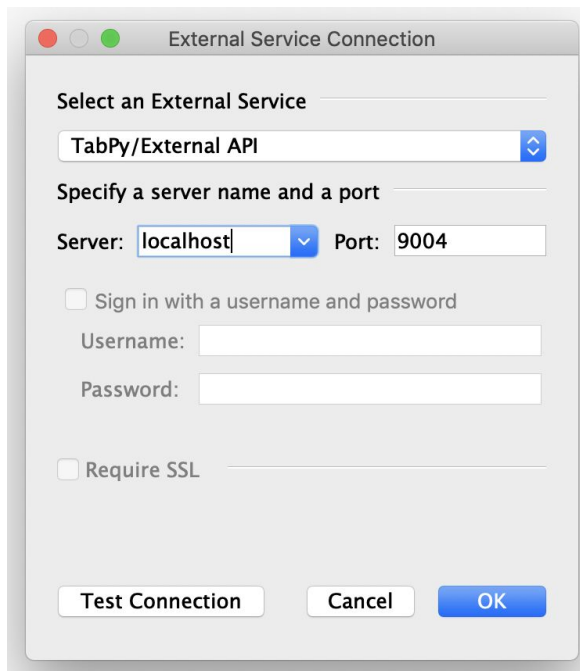
1. Open a command prompt.
2. Navigate to the folder in which you downloaded your source code.
  - This folder should contain the file: `startup.cmd`
3. Run the following command from the command prompt:

```
startup.cmd
```

<https://github.com/tableau/TabPy/blob/master/docs/server-startup.md>

# Connect Tableau Desktop to TabPy server

1. Open Tableau Desktop
2. Help -> Settings and Performance->Manage External Service Connection
- 3.



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "External Service Connection". It contains the following elements:

- A section "Select an External Service" with a dropdown menu showing "TabPy/External API".
- A section "Specify a server name and a port" with a "Server:" dropdown set to "localhost" and a "Port:" text field set to "9004".
- A checkbox labeled "Sign in with a username and password" which is unchecked. Below it are "Username:" and "Password:" text fields.
- A checkbox labeled "Require SSL" which is unchecked.
- At the bottom are three buttons: "Test Connection", "Cancel", and "OK".

# Create Calculated Fields with Python code

The calculated field accept returns as a **single number** or a **list** of values, which can be Boolean, Integers, Real numbers or String. Specify the output data types by SCRIPT\_XXXX

Calculation1 Orders (superstore) ×

SCRIPT

- f SCRIPT\_BOOL
- f SCRIPT\_INT
- f SCRIPT\_REAL
- f SCRIPT\_STR

All

Enter search text

ABS  
ACOS  
AND  
ASCII  
ASIN  
ATAN  
ATAN2  
ATTR  
AVG  
CASE  
CEILING  
CHAR  
COLLECT  
CONTAINS  
CORR  
COS  
COT  
COUNT  
COUNTD  
COVAR  
COVARP

**ABS(number)**

Returns the absolute value of the given number.

Example:  $ABS(-7) = 7$

The calculation contains errors ▼

Apply OK

# Basic Structure of Calculated Field with Python

Tableau TabPy:

```
SCRIPT_BOOL("
```

```
profitable = []
```

```
for x in _arg1:
```

```
    profitable.append(x>0)
```

```
return profitable",
```

```
SUM([Profit]))
```

Must be an  
aggregated measure.

Python

```
profitable = []
```

```
For x in profit:
```

```
    profitable.append(x>0)
```

# Compute Correlation Coefficients

Python

```
superstore = pd.read_excel('superstore.xlsx', sheet_name='Orders')  
import numpy as np  
np.corrcoef(superstore['Sales'], superstore['Profit'])[0,1]
```

TabPy

?

# Plot





# PCA with TabPy

Things to keep in mind:

1. TabPy takes into 'aggregate measure' as input (eg. sum, average, ...), hence, we need to **create an unique index** for every row and make the calculated fields calculate along the unique index (Edit Table Calculation).
2. TabPy Calculated Fields output only 1 list, hence for each principal component, we need to create a different calculated fields.
3. Create Parameter to point out which principal component we are looking at.

# PCA in Python and TabPy

```
SCRIPT_REAL("
```

```
| import pandas as pd; from sklearn.decomposition import PCA; from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

```
| // df = pd.read_csv('seedsdataset.csv'); df = df.drop('wheat_variety', axis = 1)
```

```
| df = pd.DataFrame({'ar': _arg1, 'perm': _arg2, 'compact': _arg3, 'kernel_leng': _arg4, 'kernel_width': _arg5, 'asym':  
| _arg6, 'kernel_groove_leng': _arg7})
```

```
| n_comp = len(df.columns)
```

```
| scaler = StandardScaler()
```

```
| scaled_df = scaler.fit_transform(df)
```

```
| pca = PCA(n_components=n_comp)
```

```
| pca_comp = pca.fit_transform(scaled_df)
```

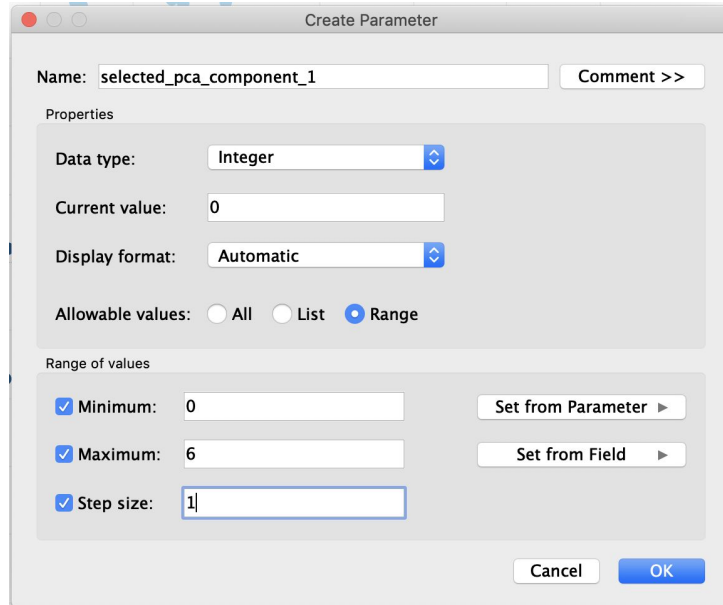
```
| return list(pca_comp[:, _arg8[0]]),
```

```
| SUM([Area]), SUM([Perimeter]), SUM([Compactness]), SUM([Length Of Kernel]), SUM([Width Of Kernel]),
```

```
| SUM([Asymmetry Coefficient]),SUM([Length Of Kernel Groove]),[selected_pca_component_1])
```

# Create parameter [selected\_pca\_component\_1]

1. Right click at Dimensions -> create parameter
- 2.

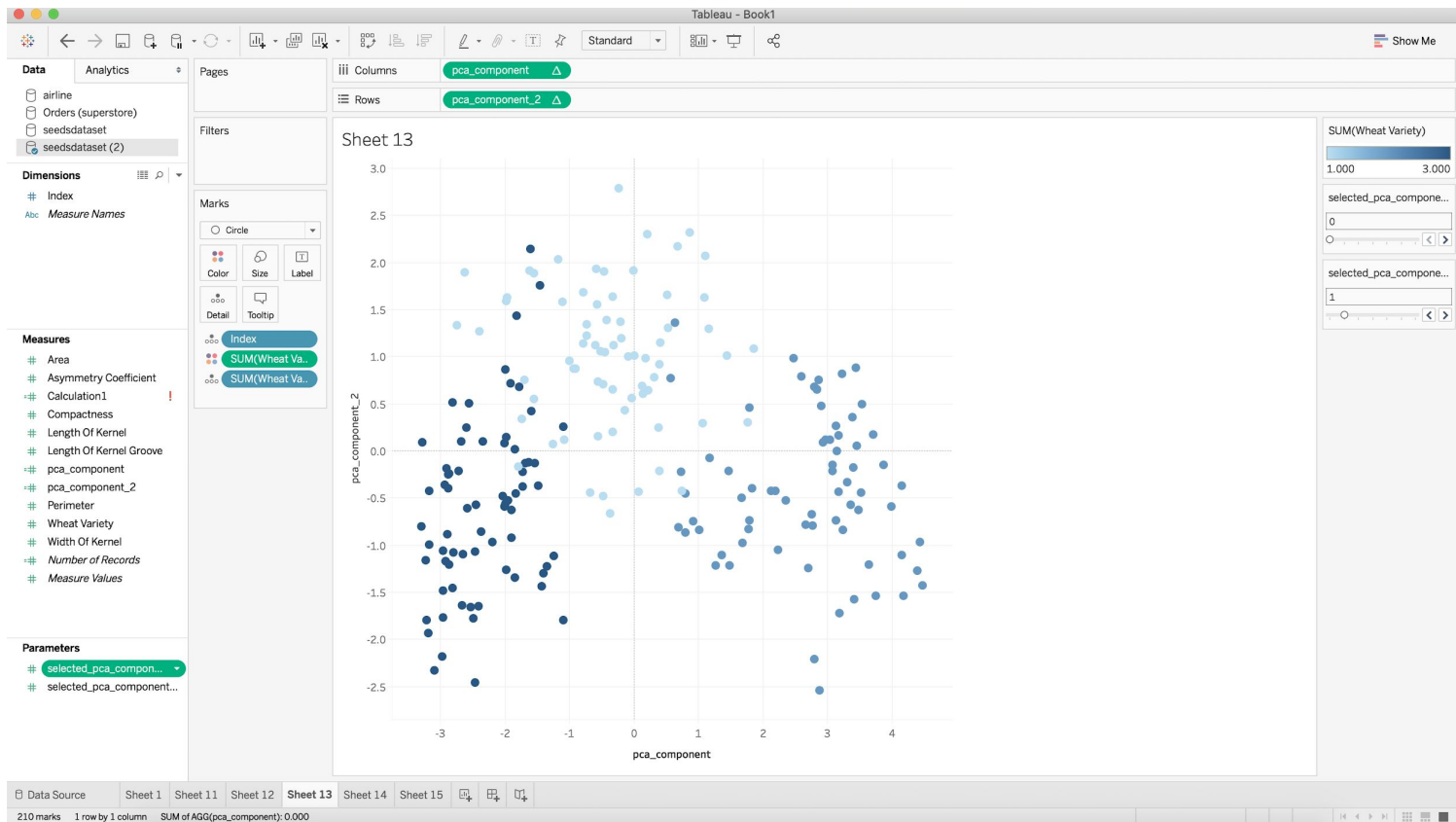


The screenshot shows a 'Create Parameter' dialog box with the following fields and options:

- Name:** selected\_pca\_component\_1
- Comment >>** (button)
- Properties**
  - Data type:** Integer (dropdown menu)
  - Current value:** 0 (text input)
  - Display format:** Automatic (dropdown menu)
  - Allowable values:** ☐ All ☐ List ☒ Range
- Range of values**
  - ☒ **Minimum:** 0 (text input) **Set from Parameter** (button)
  - ☒ **Maximum:** 6 (text input) **Set from Field** (button)
  - ☒ **Step size:** 1 (text input)
- Buttons:** Cancel, OK

3. Click on the parameter -> Show parameter control

# Plot



# Sentiment Analysis with TabPy - billboard.csv

1. First, download necessary nltk package  
(IN PYTHON): `import nltk; nltk.download('vader_lexicon')`  
(In Command Line): `pip install twython`
2. <https://gist.github.com/andrea-w-wang/b2b34e6d3a8d1fe513ecde6dc303d06b>

# Reference and Additional Resources

- Reference

- <http://alexloth.com/2016/11/06/tabpy-tutorial-integrating-python-tableau-advanced-analytics/>
- [https://tc18.tableau.com/sites/default/files/session/assets/18BI-009\\_Building\\_Data\\_Science\\_Applications\\_in\\_Tableau.pdf](https://tc18.tableau.com/sites/default/files/session/assets/18BI-009_Building_Data_Science_Applications_in_Tableau.pdf)
- VADER:  
Hutto, C.J. & Gilbert, E.E. (2014). VADER: A Parsimonious Rule-based Model for Sentiment Analysis of Social Media Text. Eighth International Conference on Weblogs and Social Media (ICWSM-14). Ann Arbor, MI, June 2014.
- <http://www.nltk.org/howto/sentiment.html>
- <https://boraberan.wordpress.com/2013/12/24/sentiment-analysis-in-tableau-with-r/>
- <https://gist.github.com/databrit>
- [Billboard dataset](#); [seedsdataset](#); [superstore dataset](#)

- Additional Exercise/Examples of TabPy

- [Forecasting with TabPy](#), [Machine Learning in TabPy](#)