

# Tableau Public Hands-On: Traffic Accident Geospatial Hotspot Analysis

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## Objective

To use Tableau Public's web authoring features to create an interactive geospatial dashboard showing where traffic accidents occur most often, with filters by weather, road type, and time.

## You Will Need

- A Google Account
- Access to Tableau Public website: <https://public.tableau.com/app/discover>
- A Google Sheet with your accident data (we'll create it together)

## STEP 1 – Prepare Your Google Sheet

### 1. Open Google Sheets

- Go to <https://sheets.google.com>
- Click Blank Spreadsheet

### 2. Add headers in row 1:

AccidentID | Date | Time | Latitude | Longitude | RoadType | Weather | Severity

### 3. Enter 20-25 sample rows.

Example data: [Use Excel Sheet or Google sheets]

### 4. Rename the sheet tab (bottom-left corner) to "Accidents"

### 5. Click File -> Share -> Share with others

- Click "Copy link"
- Make sure access is "Anyone with the link" -> "Viewer"

Done! Your dataset is ready.

## STEP 2 – Open Tableau Public (Web Authoring)

- Go to <https://public.tableau.com>
- Click Sign In (top-right corner)
- Sign in with your Google account
- Once inside, click Create -> Web Authoring (top-right button)
- A new blank Tableau web workbook opens.

## STEP 3 – Connect Tableau to Google Sheets

- On the left side panel, click Google Sheets
- If prompted, click Sign in with Google
- Choose the account where your sheet is saved
- A list of your Google Sheets will appear
- Select your Traffic Accident sheet
- It will show a list of sheets/tabs - click the one named "Accidents"

Tableau loads the data in a preview grid. No need to do anything else here - Tableau auto-detects your columns.

## STEP 4 – Create Your Geospatial Map

1. Go to the bottom and click "Sheet 1" (This opens a new worksheet.)

2. From the left-side Data panel:

- Drag Longitude to the Columns shelf (top area)
- Drag Latitude to the Rows shelf
- You'll see a world map appear.

3. If you only see one point:

- On top menu -> Analysis -> Uncheck Aggregate Measures
- Now each row (accident) becomes its own point.

4. On the left panel:

- Drag AccidentID to Marks -> Detail
- Drag Severity to Color

You should now see multiple colored points on the map.

5. Change from points to heatmap:

- On the Marks dropdown (small dropdown that says "Automatic" or "Circle"), click it -> choose Density
- Now you'll see red/orange heat zones where accidents cluster.

This is your geospatial hotspot visualization.

## STEP 5 - Add Filters for Interactivity

You'll make the map filterable by RoadType, Weather, and Time.

1. Drag these fields one by one to the Filters shelf (top-right):
  - RoadType
  - Weather
  - Time
2. For each:
  - When filter window pops up -> select All -> click OK
3. Now, right-click each filter on the Filters shelf -> click Show Filter

Filters will appear on the right side of the map.

You can now select "Highway" or "Rain" and the map updates.

## STEP 6 - Create Supporting Sheets

### Sheet: "Accidents by RoadType"

- Click the New Sheet (+) at the bottom.
- From left side:
  - Drag RoadType -> Rows
  - Drag AccidentID -> Columns
  - Click dropdown on SUM(AccidentID) -> choose Measure -> Count
  - Click Show Me (top-right) -> choose Bar Chart
  - Drag Severity -> Color (in Marks card)
  - Click Sort icon (toolbar) to sort bars descending.

Shows most dangerous road types.

### Sheet: "Accidents Over Time"

- Click New Sheet (+) again.
- Drag Date -> Columns
- Drag AccidentID -> Rows
- Convert AccidentID to Count
- In Show Me -> choose Line Chart

You now have a timeline of accidents.

## Sheet: "Summary"

We'll create simple KPIs.

- New Sheet -> rename to Total Accidents
- Drag AccidentID -> Text (Marks card)
- Change aggregation to Count
- Click title and type: Total Accidents

Repeat this by duplicating:

- Right-click tab -> Duplicate Sheet
- Change data field to:
- AVG(Severity) -> rename title "Average Severity"
- Weather (most frequent) -> rename "Common Weather"

These will be your KPI cards.

## STEP 7 – Build the Dashboard

- Click New Dashboard (+) at bottom.
- From left panel, drag:
  - Total Accidents
  - Average Severity
  - Common Weather
 -> Place them at the top row horizontally.
- Drag your Map sheet below the KPIs (center).
- On right side of dashboard -> drag filters for RoadType, Weather, and Time.
- Below map, drag:
  - Accidents Over Time
  - Accidents by RoadType
- Arrange neatly.
- Add a Text box (left panel -> Objects -> Text) at the top: "Traffic Accident Geospatial Hotspot Analysis"

You now have a full, interactive dashboard.

# STEP 8 – Apply Filters to All Sheets

So every chart updates together:

- On dashboard -> click small dropdown on each filter (triangle icon)
- Choose Apply to Worksheets -> All Using This Data Source

When you select "Rain," all visuals update - map, bars, line chart, KPIs.

# STEP 9 – Format the Dashboard

- Click Map -> Map Layers -> enable:
  - Street Names
  - Country Borders
- From top -> Map -> Background -> Dark (for contrast)
- Format:
  - Titles in bold
  - Center text for KPIs
  - Resize sheets to fit nicely

# STEP 10 – Publish Your Dashboard

- Top-left corner -> File -> Save to Tableau Public
- Give name: "Traffic Accident Geospatial Hotspot Analysis Dashboard"
- Click Save
- It will open in your browser -> shareable link generated.

You now have a publicly hosted, fully interactive geospatial dashboard.

# What You've Learned

Concept	What You Did
Tableau Architecture	Used Tableau Public (Server + Data Engine on cloud)
Connecting Data	Linked Google Sheets as live data source
Geospatial Visualization	Plotted lat/long points on an interactive map
Hotspot Analysis	Used Density map for accident clusters

Concept	What You Did
Filtering & Interaction	Added multi-sheet filters, highlights, tooltips
Dashboarding	Combined map, charts, and KPIs
Publishing	Shared interactive dashboard via Tableau Public

## Key Insights You Can Derive

- Hotspot Zones: Red clusters on map show accident-prone regions.
- Weather Impact: More severe accidents in rain/fog.
- Road Type: City streets see frequent but less severe accidents.
- Time Patterns: Morning and evening peaks.