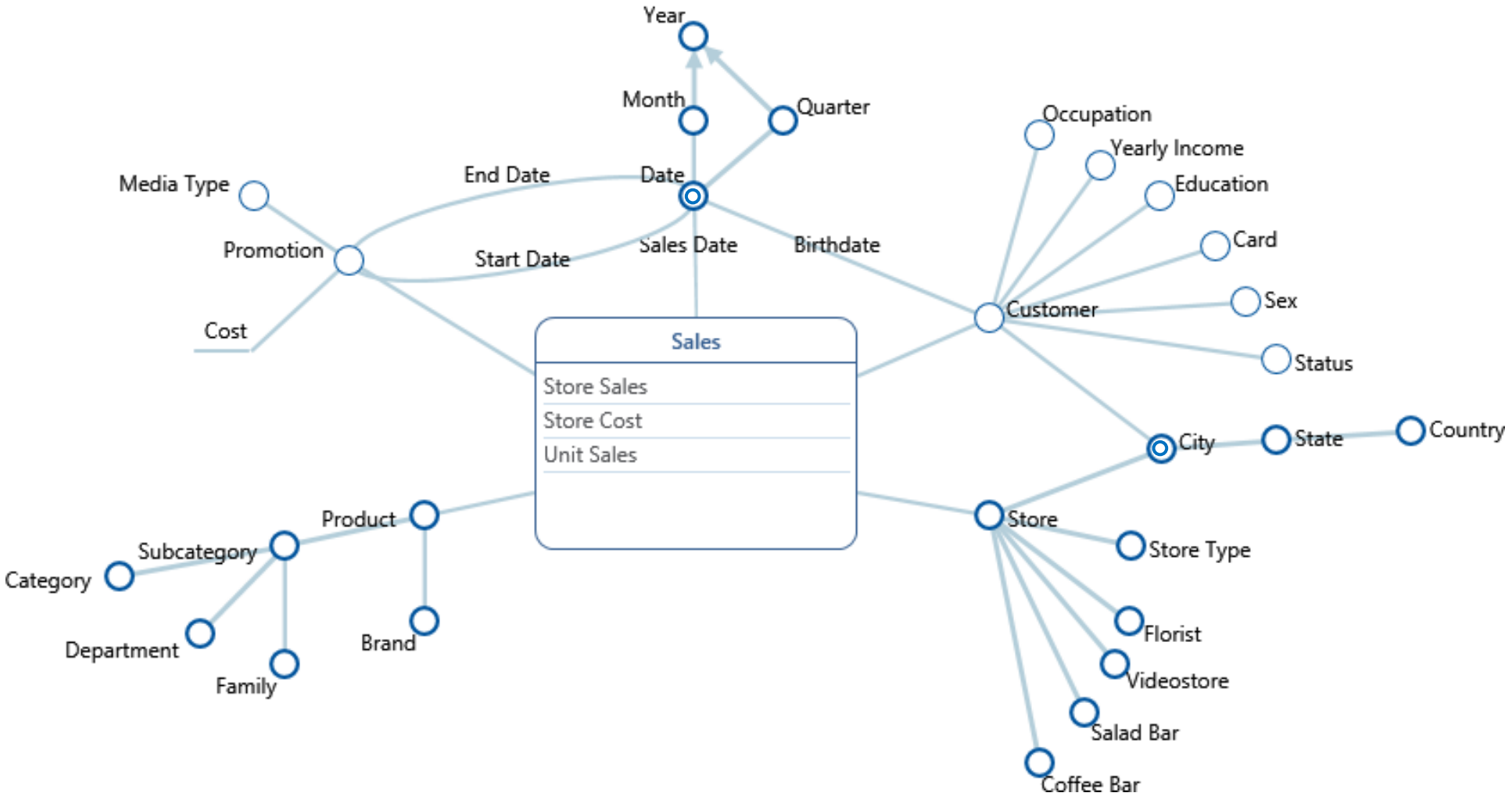
Self-service BI

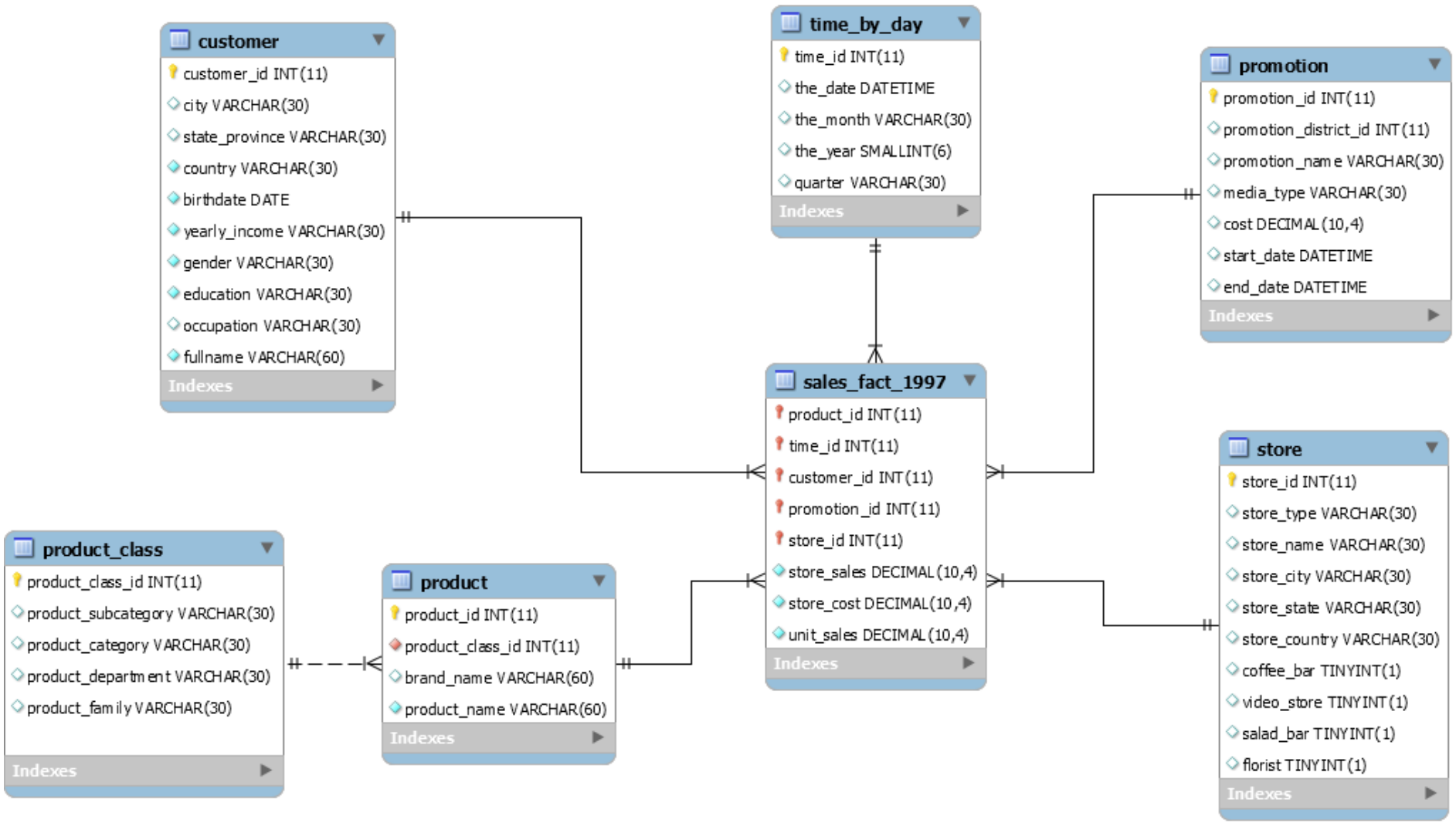
Hands on Tableau

A Brief Recap

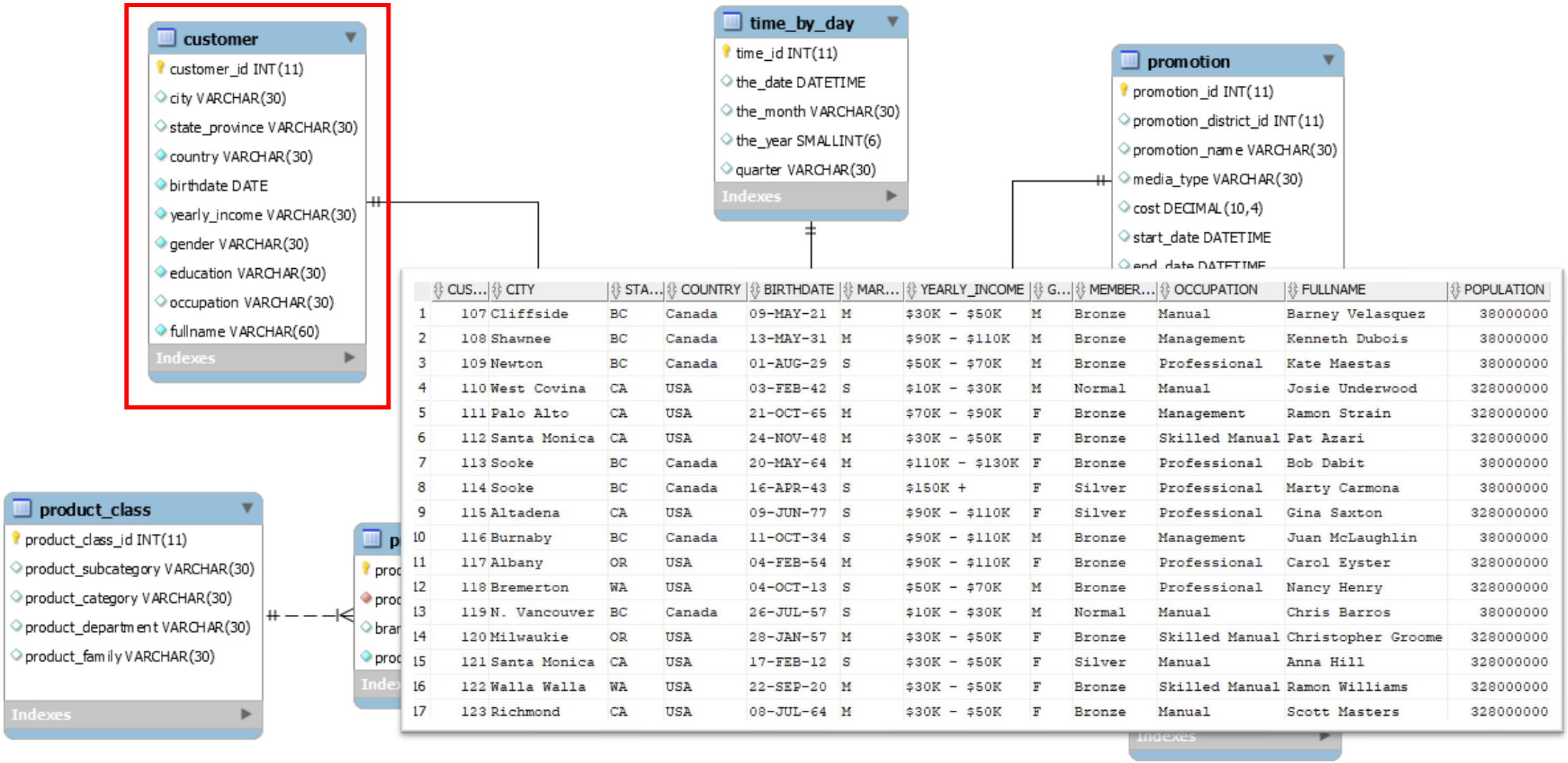
DFM - Foodmart



Database Structure – Foodmart (Sales)

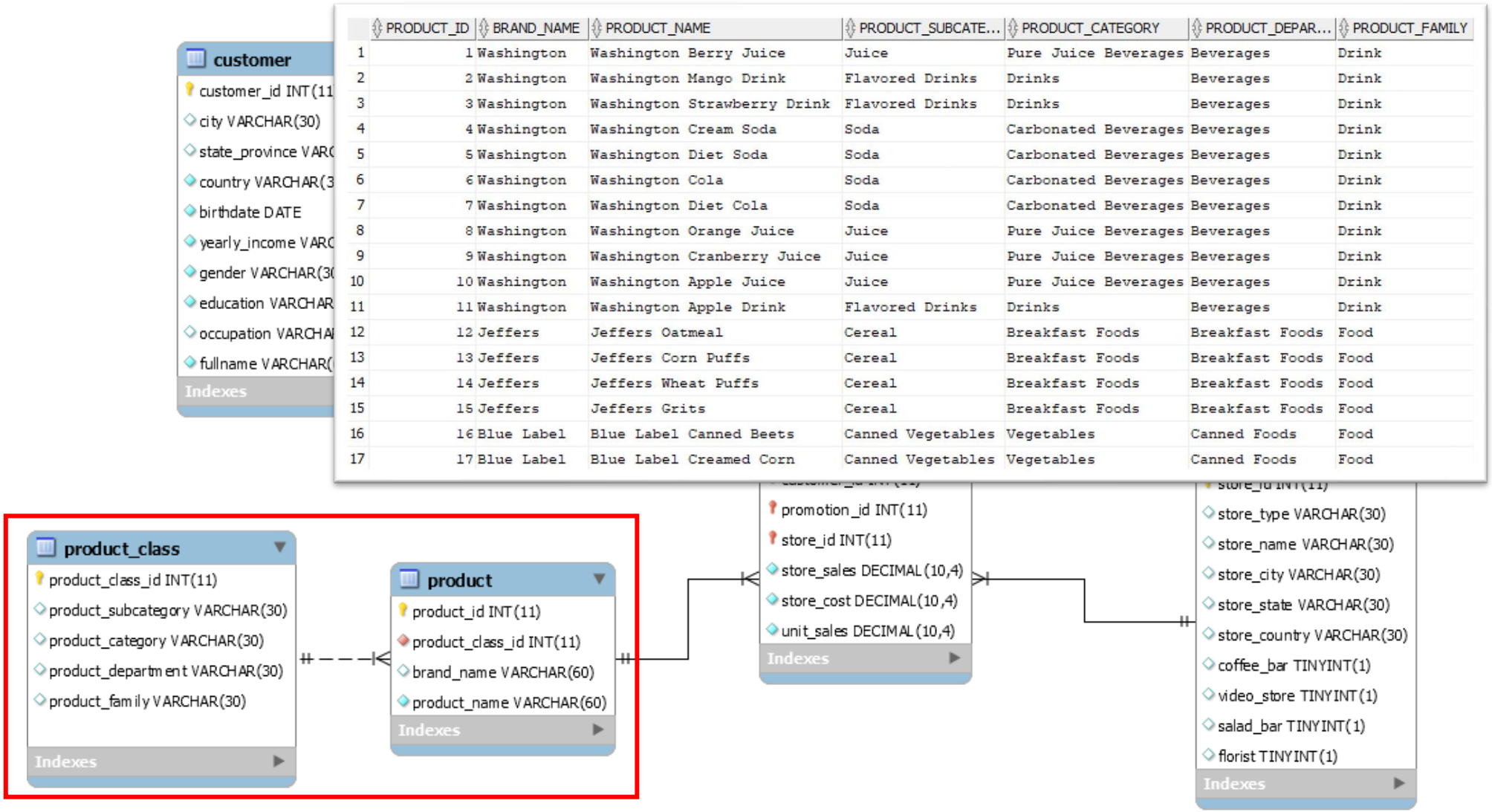


Database Structure – Foodmart (Sales)



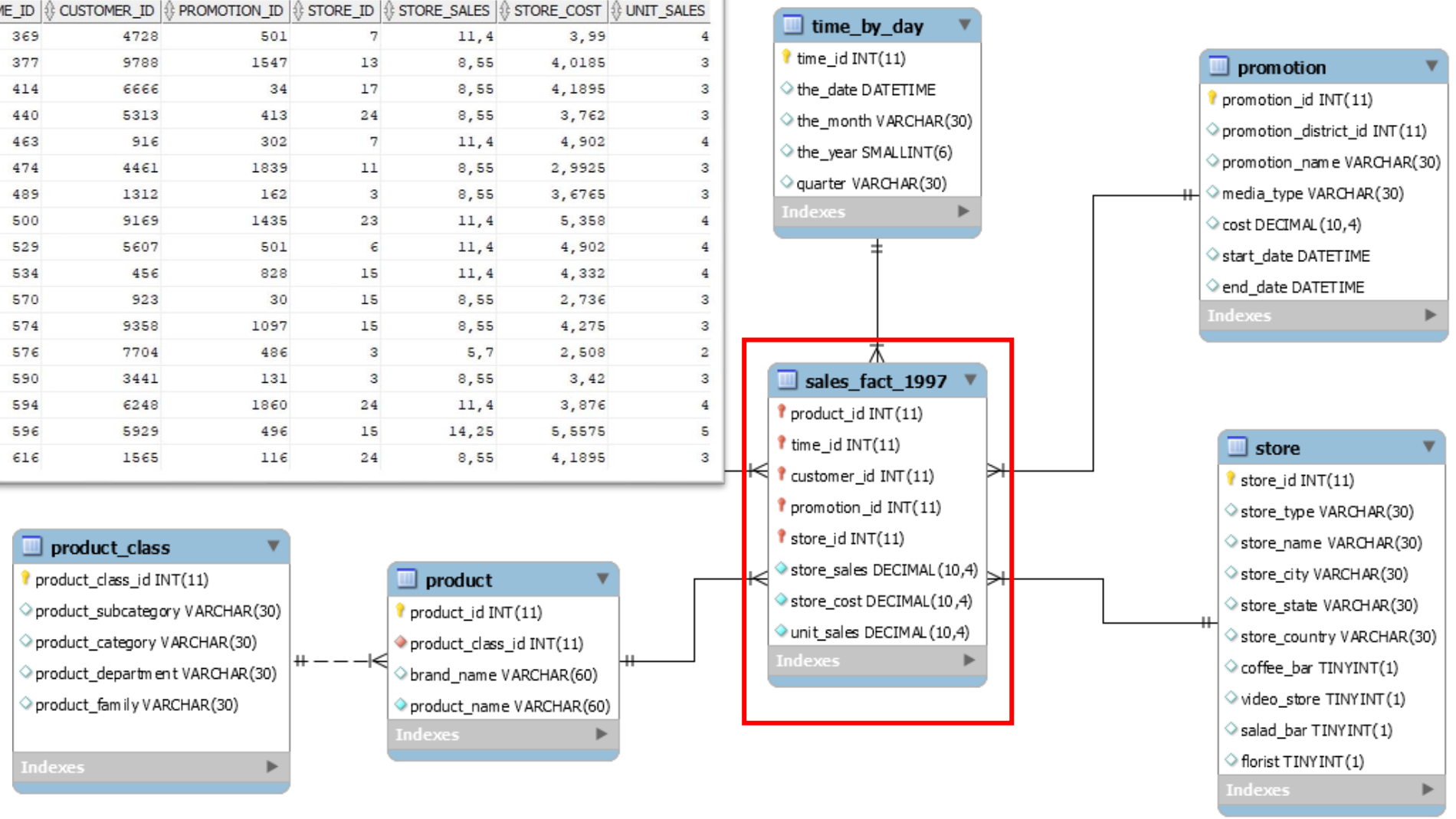
	CUS...	CITY	STA...	COUNTRY	BIRTHDATE	MAR...	YEARLY_INCOME	G...	MEMBER...	OCCUPATION	FULLNAME	POPULATION
1	107	Cliffside	BC	Canada	09-MAY-21	M	$30K - $50K	M	Bronze	Manual	Barney Velasquez	38000000
2	108	Shawnee	BC	Canada	13-MAY-31	M	$90K - $110K	M	Bronze	Management	Kenneth Dubois	38000000
3	109	Newton	BC	Canada	01-AUG-29	S	$50K - $70K	M	Bronze	Professional	Kate Maestas	38000000
4	110	West Covina	CA	USA	03-FEB-42	S	$10K - $30K	M	Normal	Manual	Josie Underwood	328000000
5	111	Palo Alto	CA	USA	21-OCT-65	M	$70K - $90K	F	Bronze	Management	Ramon Strain	328000000
6	112	Santa Monica	CA	USA	24-NOV-48	M	$30K - $50K	F	Bronze	Skilled Manual	Pat Azari	328000000
7	113	Sooke	BC	Canada	20-MAY-64	M	$110K - $130K	F	Bronze	Professional	Bob Dabit	38000000
8	114	Sooke	BC	Canada	16-APR-43	S	$150K +	F	Silver	Professional	Marty Carmona	38000000
9	115	Altadena	CA	USA	09-JUN-77	S	$90K - $110K	F	Silver	Professional	Gina Saxton	328000000
10	116	Burnaby	BC	Canada	11-OCT-34	S	$90K - $110K	M	Bronze	Management	Juan McLaughlin	38000000
11	117	Albany	OR	USA	04-FEB-54	M	$90K - $110K	F	Bronze	Professional	Carol Eyster	328000000
12	118	Bremerton	WA	USA	04-OCT-13	S	$50K - $70K	M	Bronze	Professional	Nancy Henry	328000000
13	119	N. Vancouver	BC	Canada	26-JUL-57	S	$10K - $30K	M	Normal	Manual	Chris Barros	38000000
14	120	Milwaukie	OR	USA	28-JAN-57	M	$30K - $50K	F	Bronze	Skilled Manual	Christopher Groome	328000000
15	121	Santa Monica	CA	USA	17-FEB-12	S	$30K - $50K	F	Silver	Manual	Anna Hill	328000000
16	122	Walla Walla	WA	USA	22-SEP-20	M	$30K - $50K	F	Bronze	Skilled Manual	Ramon Williams	328000000
17	123	Richmond	CA	USA	08-JUL-64	M	$30K - $50K	F	Bronze	Manual	Scott Masters	328000000

Database Structure – Foodmart (Sales)



Database Structure – Foodmart (Sales)

	PRODUCT_ID	TIME_ID	CUSTOMER_ID	PROMOTION_ID	STORE_ID	STORE_SALES	STORE_COST	UNIT_SALES
1	1	369	4728	501	7	11,4	3,99	4
2	1	377	9788	1547	13	8,55	4,0185	3
3	1	414	6666	34	17	8,55	4,1895	3
4	1	440	5313	413	24	8,55	3,762	3
5	1	463	916	302	7	11,4	4,902	4
6	1	474	4461	1839	11	8,55	2,9925	3
7	1	489	1312	162	3	8,55	3,6765	3
8	1	500	9169	1435	23	11,4	5,358	4
9	1	529	5607	501	6	11,4	4,902	4
10	1	534	456	828	15	11,4	4,332	4
11	1	570	923	30	15	8,55	2,736	3
12	1	574	9358	1097	15	8,55	4,275	3
13	1	576	7704	486	3	5,7	2,508	2
14	1	590	3441	131	3	8,55	3,42	3
15	1	594	6248	1860	24	11,4	3,876	4
16	1	596	5929	496	15	14,25	5,5575	5
17	1	616	1565	116	24	8,55	4,1895	3



OLAP query

Family	CA	OR	WA
Drink	14.203	12.137	22.496
Food	115.193	102.565	191.278
Non-Consumable	29.771	27.575	50.020

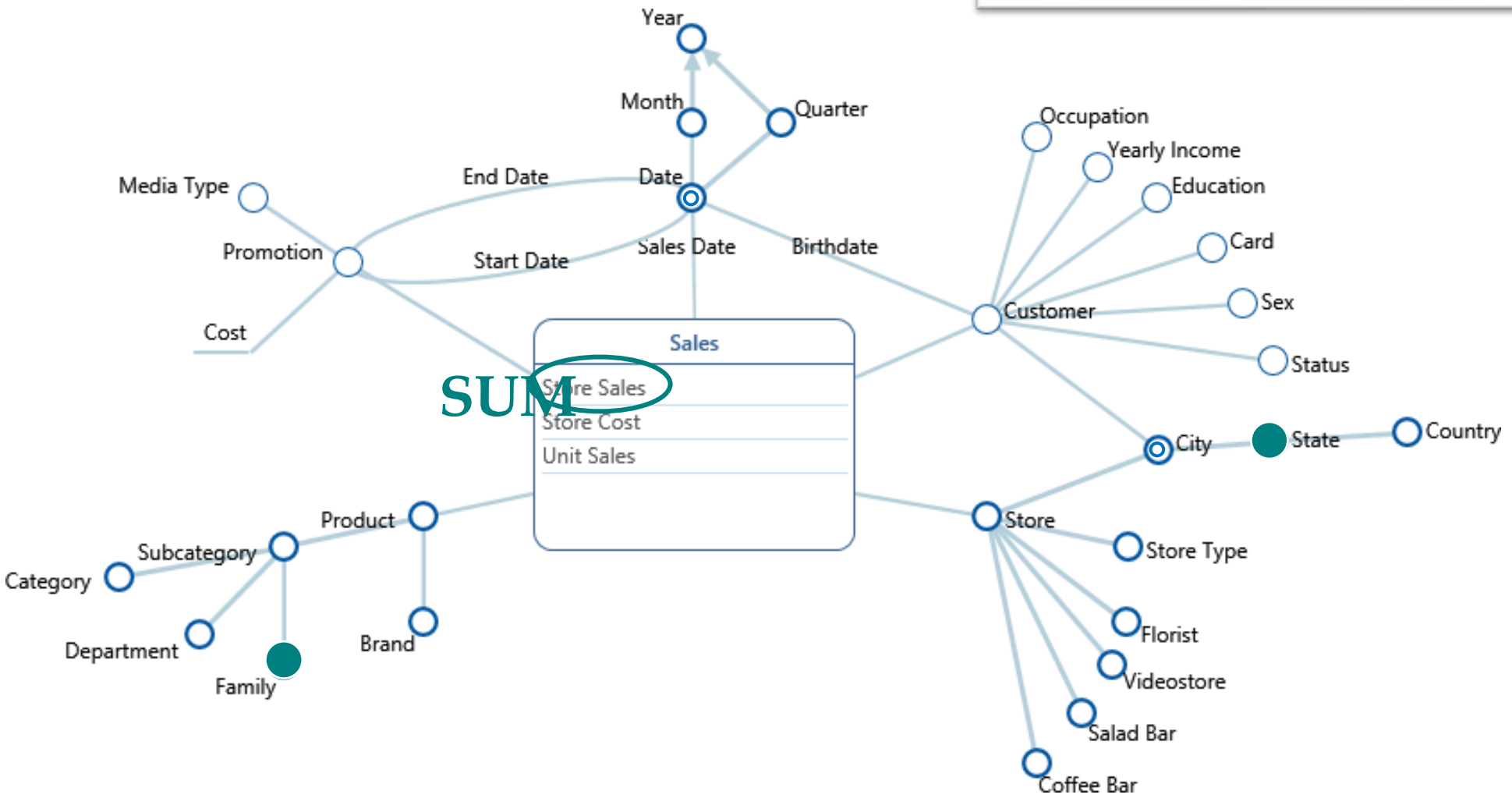
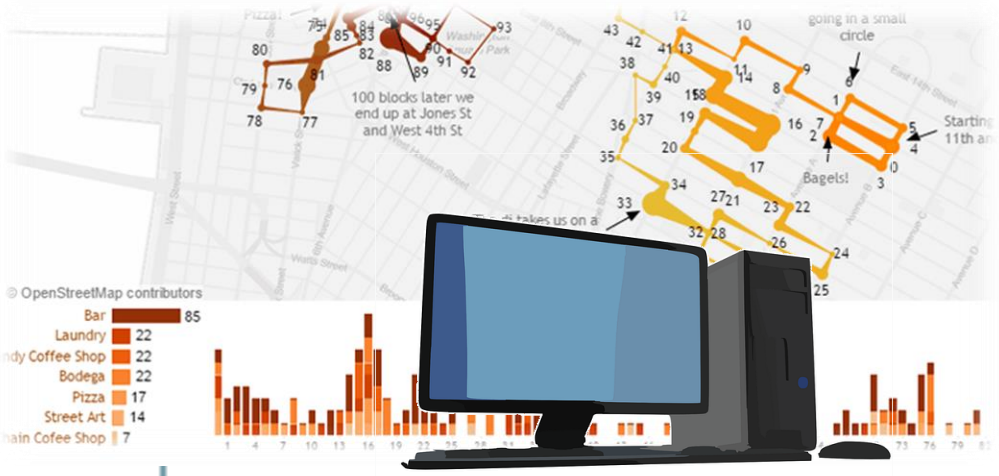


Tableau: Visual Analytics

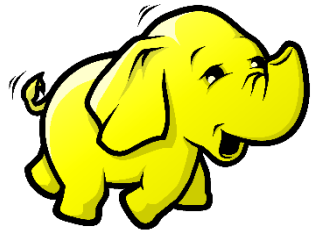

100 blocks later we end up at Jones St and West 4th St
Bagels!
OpenStreetMap contributors
Bar 85
Laundry 22
Coffee Shop 22
Bodega 22
Pizza 17
Street Art 14
Coffee Shop 7


tableau

Data

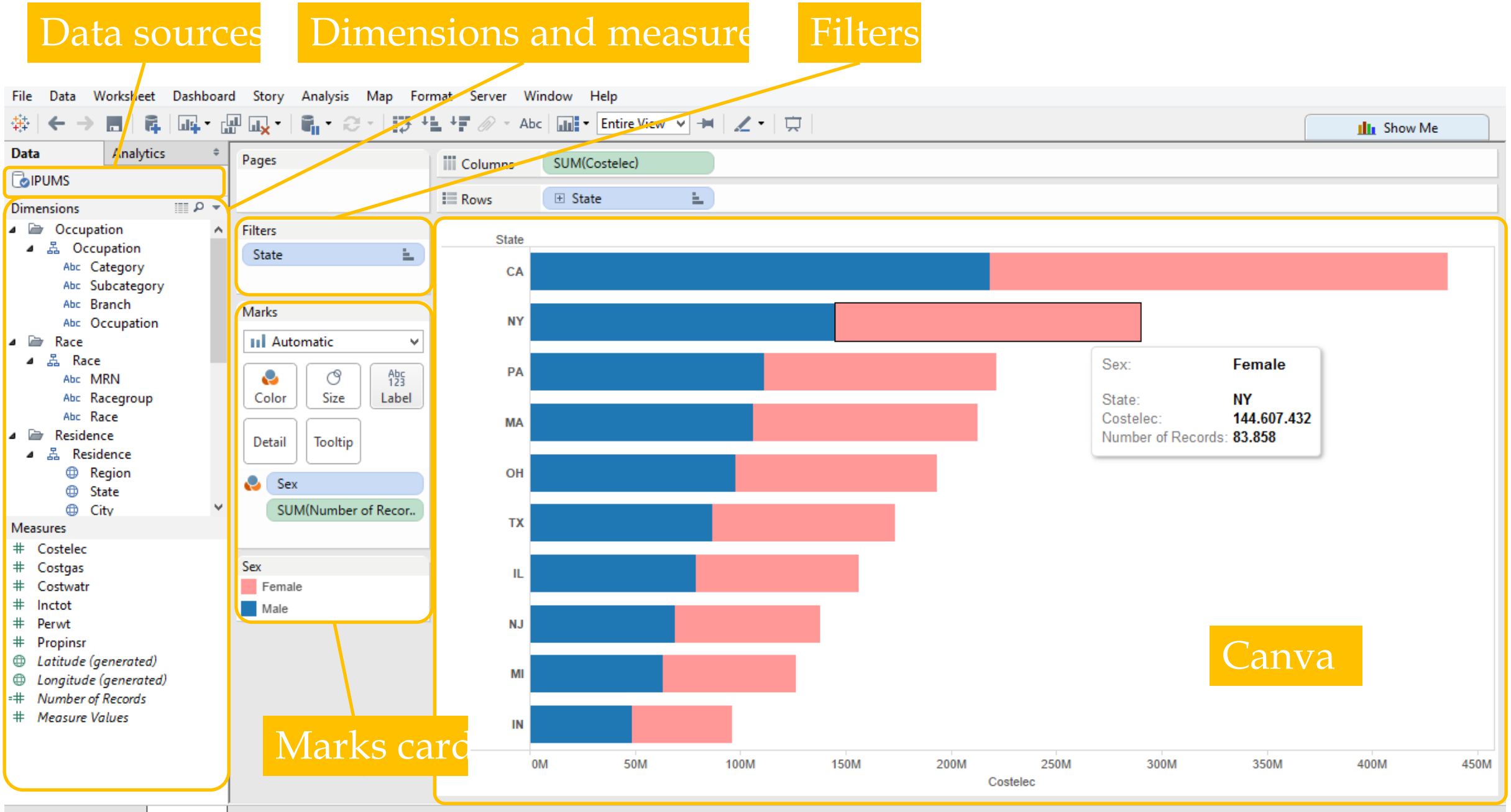
Query

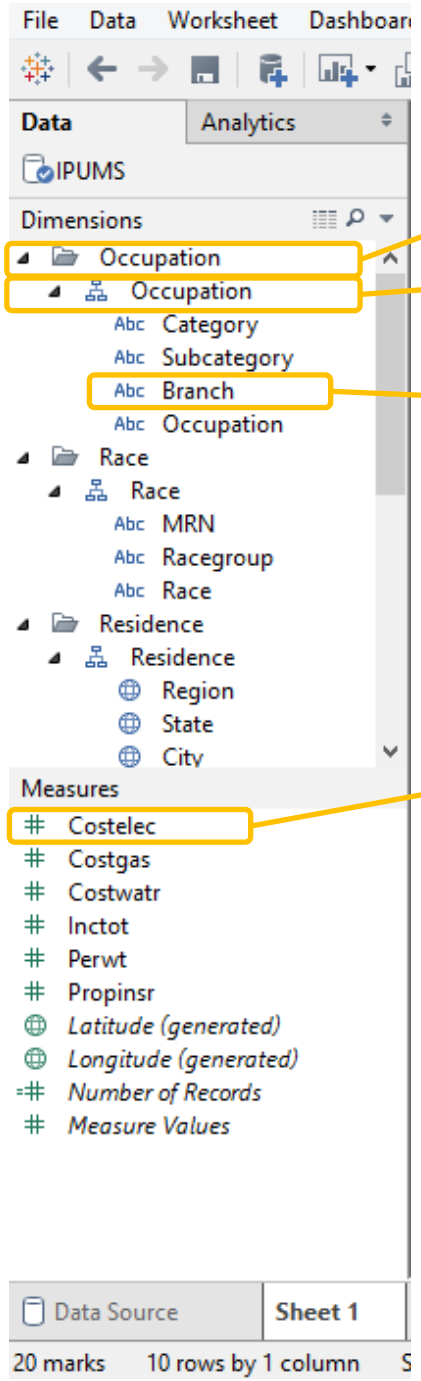

MySQL




TXT


ODBC


Data sources
Dimensions and measure
Filters
File Data Worksheet Dashboard Story Analysis Map Format Server Window Help
Show Me
Data
Analytics
IPUMS
Dimensions
Occupation
Occupation
Category
Subcategory
Branch
Occupation
Race
Race
MRN
Racegroup
Race
Residence
Residence
Region
State
City
Measures
Costelec
Costgas
Costwatr
Inctot
Perwt
Propinsr
Latitude (generated)
Longitude (generated)
Number of Records
Measure Values
Pages
Columns
SUM(Costelec)
Rows
State
Filters
State
Marks
Automatic
Color
Size
Label
Detail
Tooltip
Sex
SUM(Number of Recor..
Sex
Female
Male
State
CA
NY
PA
MA
OH
TX
IL
NJ
MI
IN
0M
50M
100M
150M
200M
250M
300M
350M
400M
450M
Costelec
Sex: Female
State: NY
Costelec: 144.607.432
Number of Records: 83.858
Canva
Marks card
Data Source
Sheet 1
20 marks
10 rows by 1 column
SUM(Costelec): 2.043.964.564



Dimension

Hierarchy

Dimensional attribut

Measure

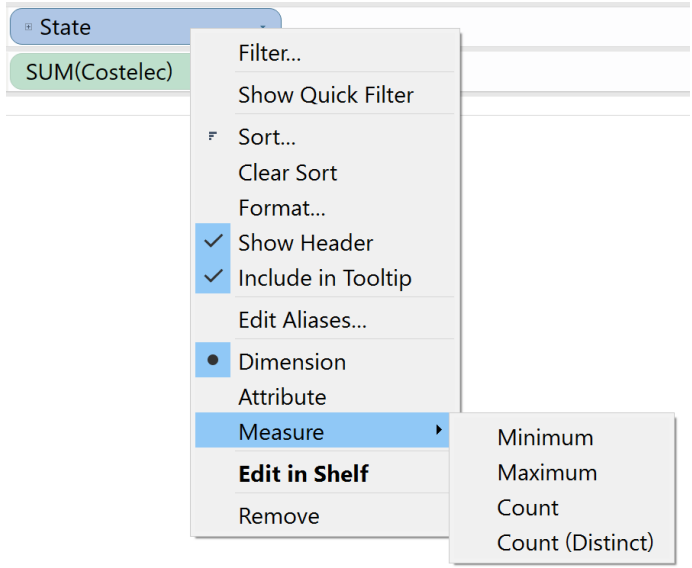
- Conventionally, folders are used to represent dimensions; in general they are simply a way to group elements

Dimension VS Measure

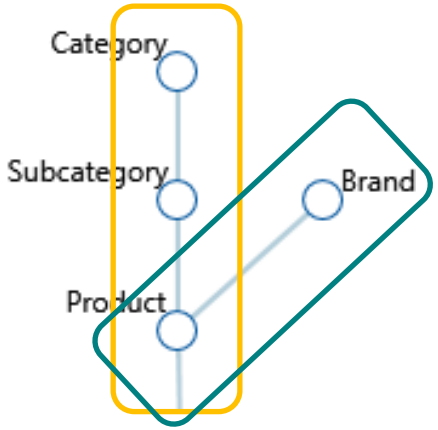
With Tableau the definitions of dimension and measure are quite loose. Indeed, every field can be used both as a dimension and as a measure

Regardless, it is a good idea to give an initial classification to the available fields by following these guidelines

- A dimension is any *independent* field, such as *city*, *product*, etc.
- A measure is any field that is *dependent* on other fields, such as *profit*
- Usually measures are numerical while dimensions are categorical (but not always!)

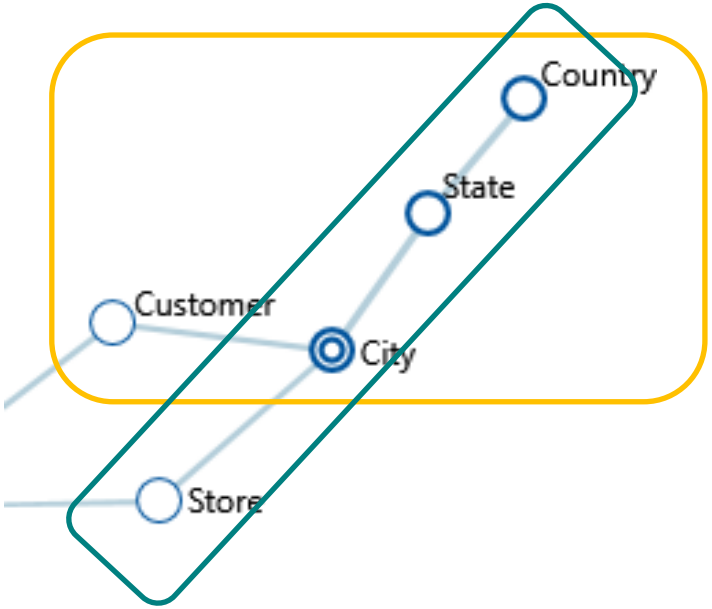


Hierarchies



- Each path from leaves to root becomes a different hierarchy; shared attributes are duplicated

- Shared hierarchies are duplicated



Green VS Blue

With Tableau, the greed colour is associated to *continuous* fields, while the blue colour refers to *discrete* ones

Often (but not always) measures are continuous fields, while dimensions are discrete

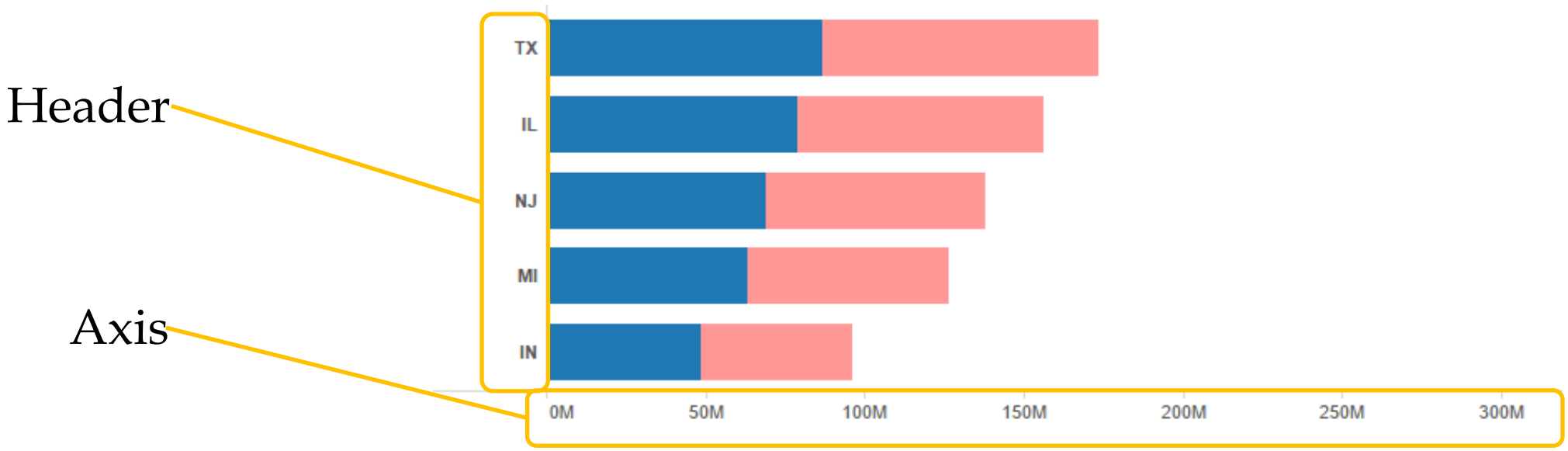
Continuous and discrete fields behave in different ways

- When they are used on rows and columns
- When a filter is applied on them
- When they are associated to colours (i.e., with a colour marker)

Green VS Blue (Rows and Columns)

When they are used on rows and columns

- A discrete field generates a *header* where each value has a its own label
- A *continuous* field generates an *axis*



Self-service BI

Connectors

Tableau is able to connect to different data sources

- Text files (DSV) and Excel
- Relational DBMSs (e.g., MySQL, Oracle and SQL Server)
- Big Data (e.g., Hive, Spark SQL and Impala)
- Etc.

Tableau needs a *tabular view* of the data (i.e., a set of tables)

- Different tables from the same source can be linked through joins
- A special exception arises when using JSON data; in this case Tableau (with the help of the user) converts the JSON structure into a table

Join

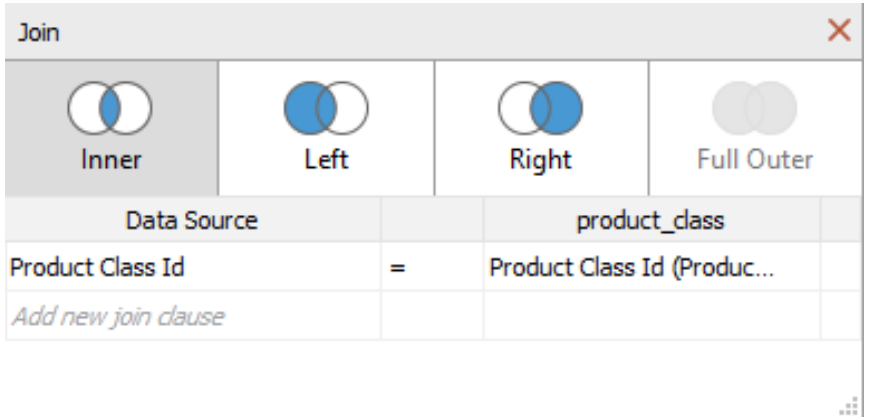
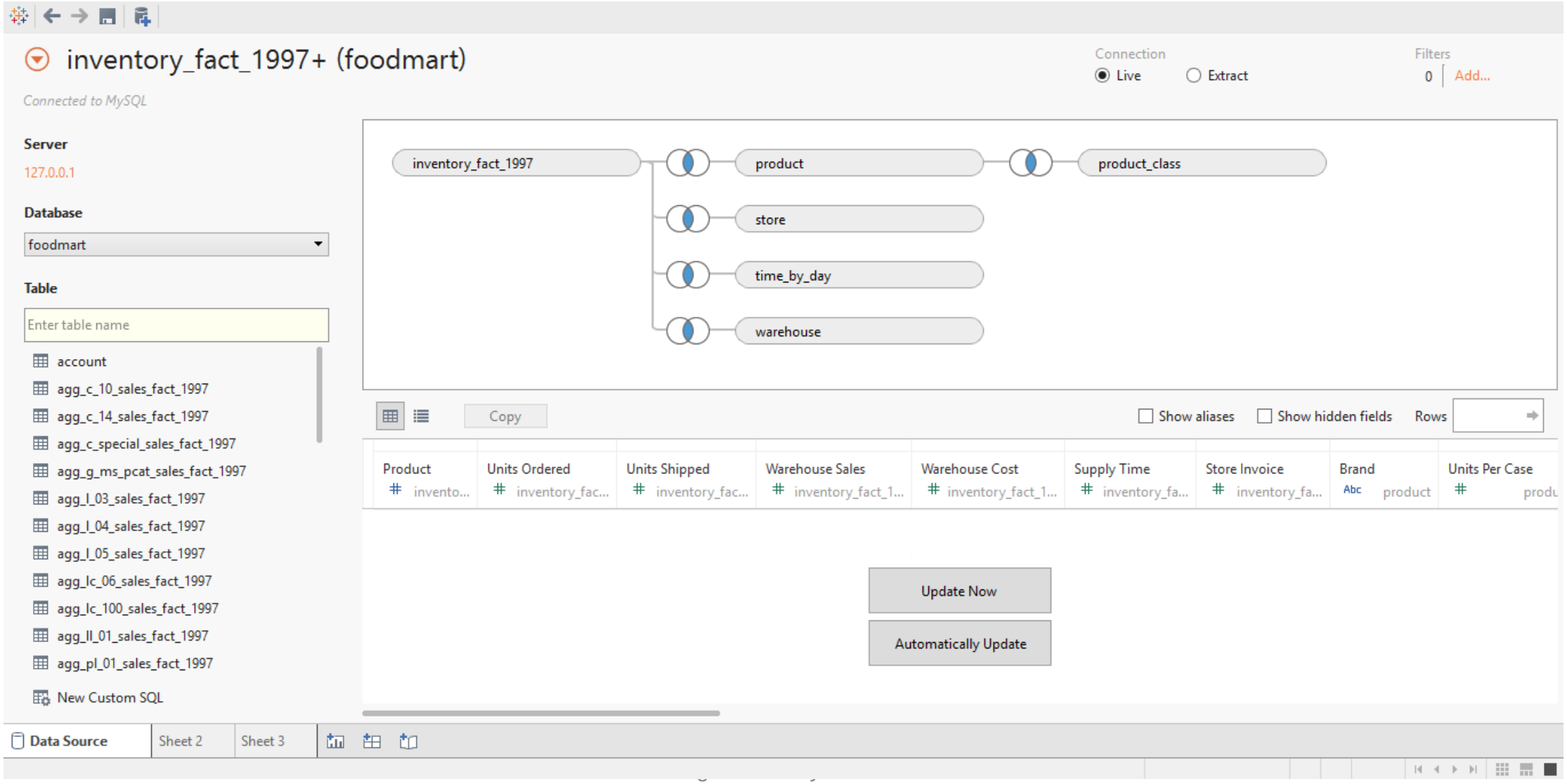


Tableau supports different types of join

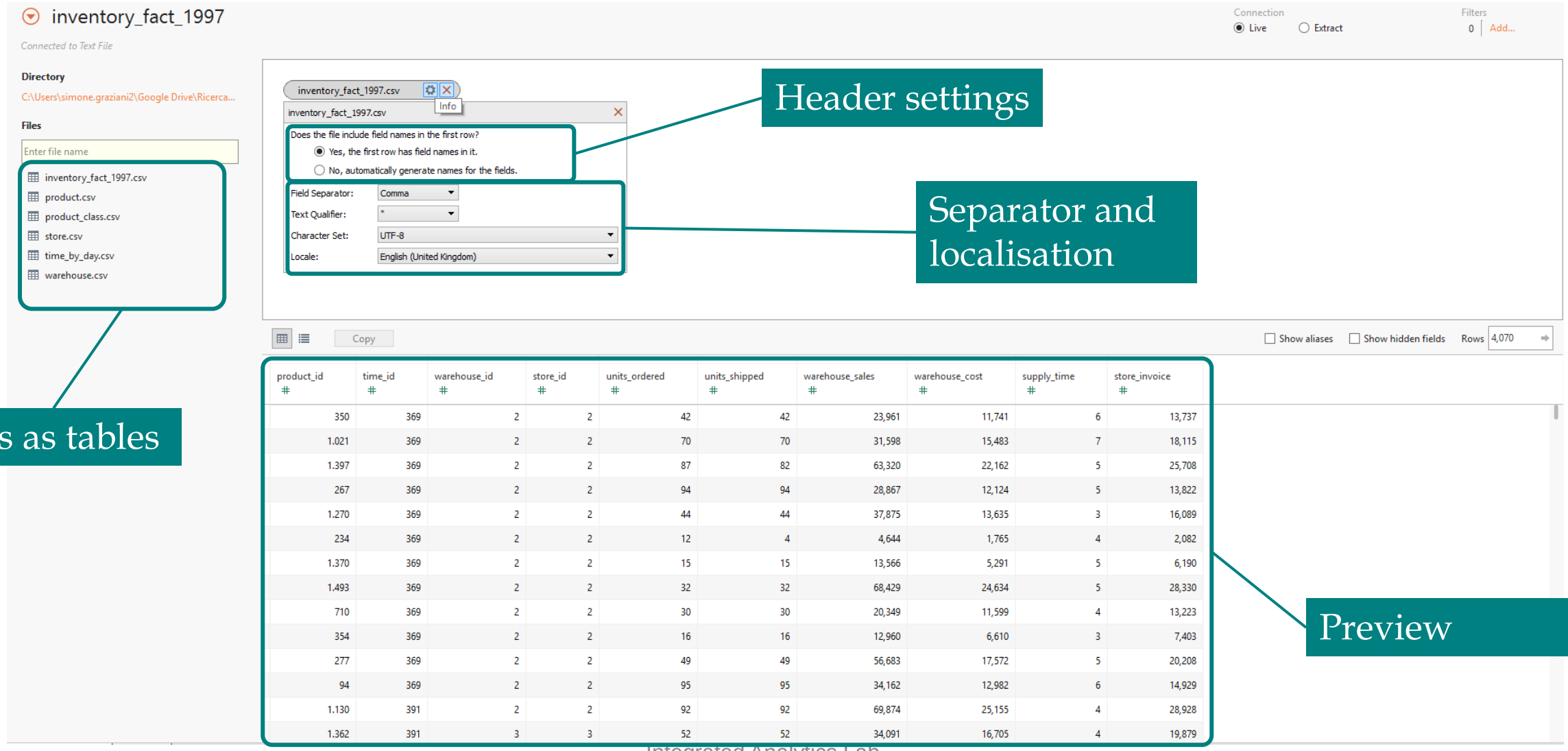
- *Inner*: only the records that satisfy the given condition are returned
- *Left* (*Right*): corresponds to an inner join where there are also the tuples belonging to the left (right) table that do not satisfy the given condition
- *Full Outer*: corresponds to the union between the results of left and right joins

The join condition can also be specified (*theta*-join)

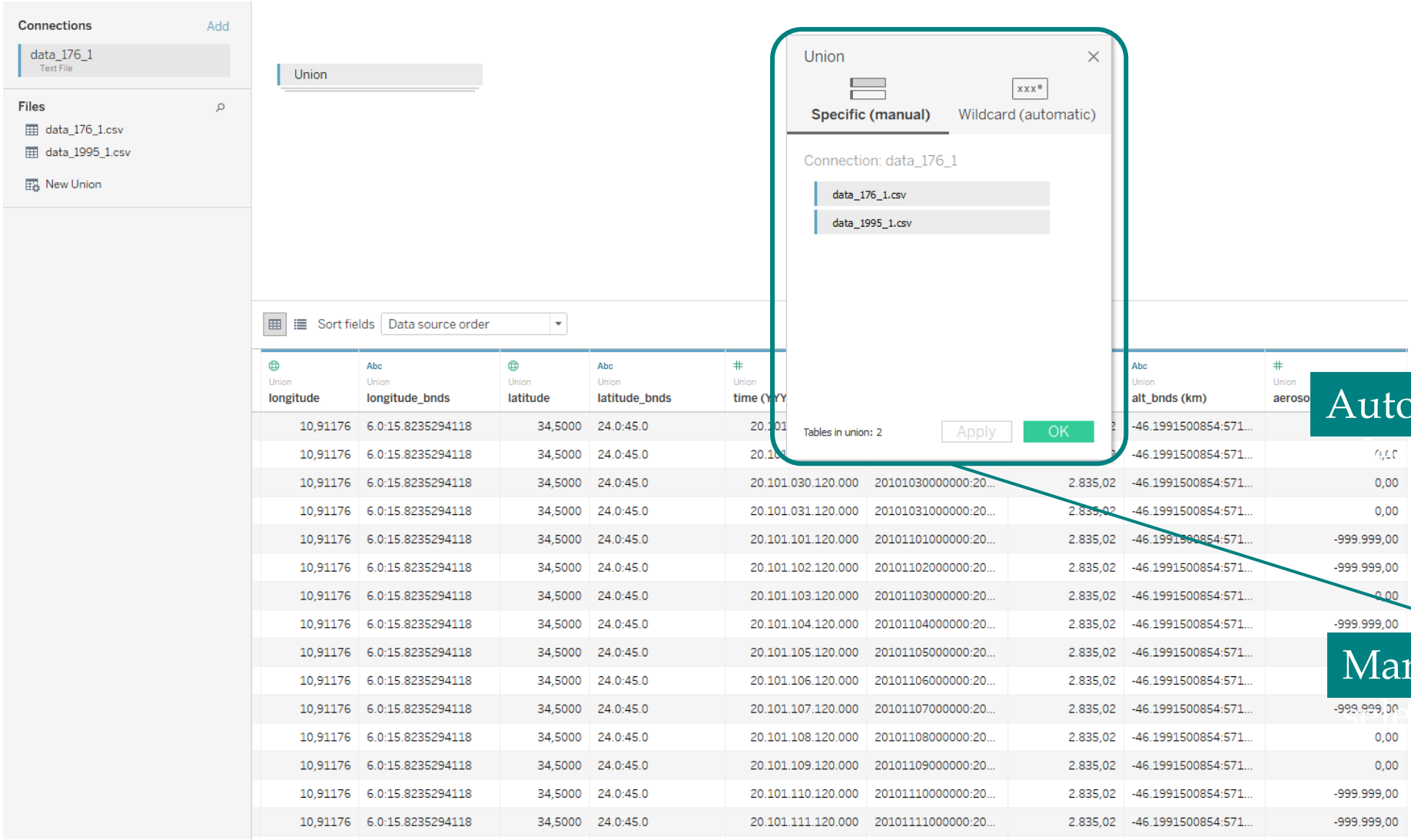
Example – MySQL

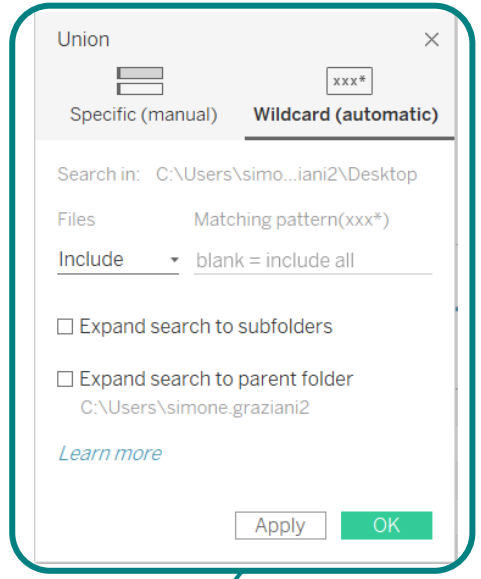


Example – Text File (CSV)



Example – Union of Text Files





Automatic

Manual

Custom SQL

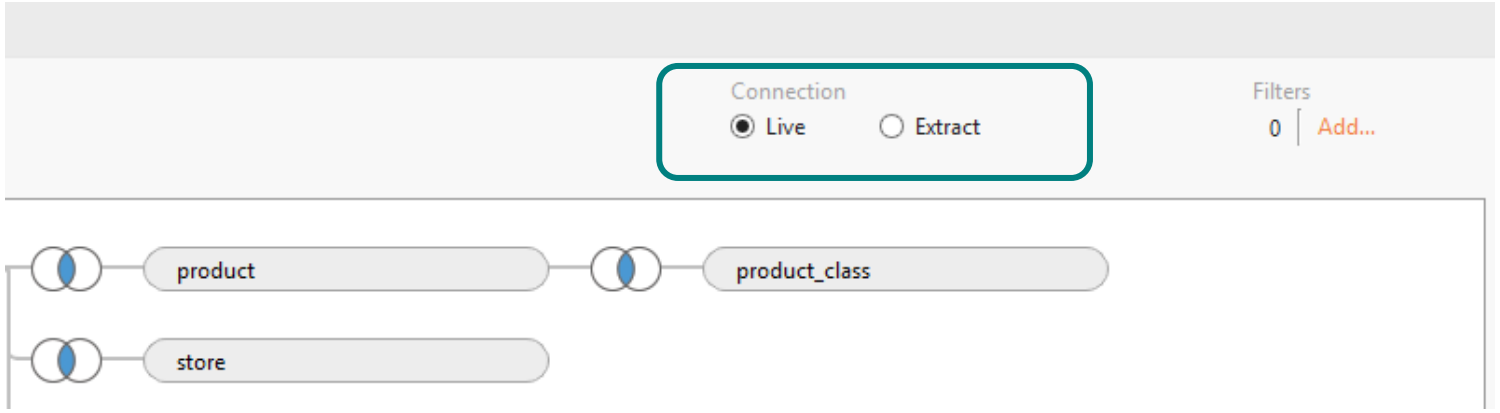
With data sources that support SQL it is also possible to define a table through a *custom query*

Tables created through custom query can also be joined with other tables

Live VS Extract

There are two different types of connection

- *Live*: each time that a visualisation is created (or edited) Tableau performs a query to the data source
- *Extract*: Tableau performs a single (big) query at the beginning to pull all the required data locally; by exploiting the (locally) stored data, there is no need to issue additional queries the data source



Live VS Extract (2)

A live connection is advised when

- The data source offers high performances (e.g., a typical DW)
- Data freshness is a must
- The amount of data to be analysed is too high to be stored in local

An extract connection is instead advised when

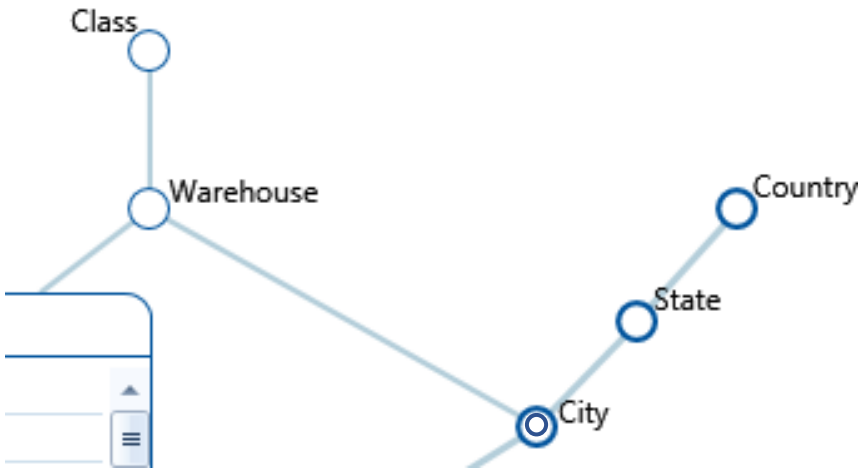
- The data source does not offer fast responses to analytical queries
- The data source must not be overloaded with analytical queries (e.g., an operational data store)
- Off-line data is needed (e.g., performing analyses without a connection to the data source)

From the DFM to Tableau

Tableau offers limited support to directly represent DFM structures. Specifically, Tableau cannot directly represent

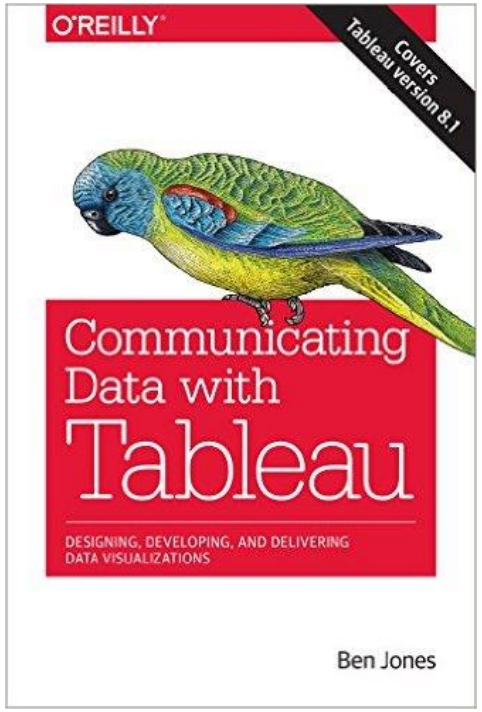
- Hierarchies with branches, shared hierarchies and convergences
  - *Workaround*: linearise with attributes duplication
- Descriptive attributes
  - *Workaround*: use a standard field placed outside of hierarchies
- Multiple edges and cross-dimensional attributes
  - *Workaround*: calculated fields (complex and ad-hoc solutions that are often difficult to use)
- Aggregation constraints
  - It is not possible to force the user to only use sensible aggregation operations (however, proper documentation is usually enough to guide the user)

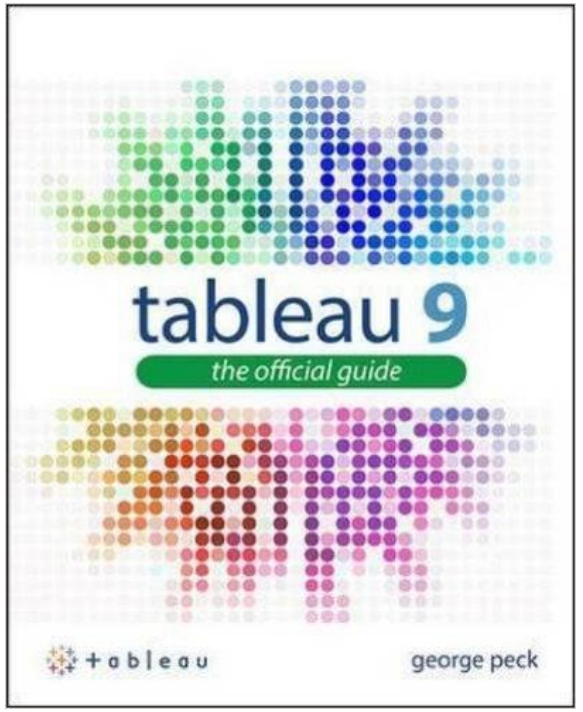
From the DFM to Tableau – Example



- Warehouse
  - W. Class
    - Class
    - Warehouse (Class)
  - W. Location
    - W. Country
    - W. State
    - W. City
    - Warehouse (Loc)

References





Tutorial: http://www.tableau.com/learn/training

Knowledge Base: http://kb.tableau.com/