

# Welcome to the course!

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES IN TABLEAU



**Maarten Van den Broeck**

Content Developer at DataCamp

# Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- Main characteristics of your data
- Spot extreme values
- Suggest hypotheses
- Assess assumptions

**General goal: get an idea of the overall structure of your data**

## Univariate EDA

- Summary table
- Bar plot
- Histogram
- Box plot

# Tables & bar plots

Visualize the distribution of a single, categorical variable

Category

A

B

A

B

B

C

A

B

C

Category

A 3

B 4

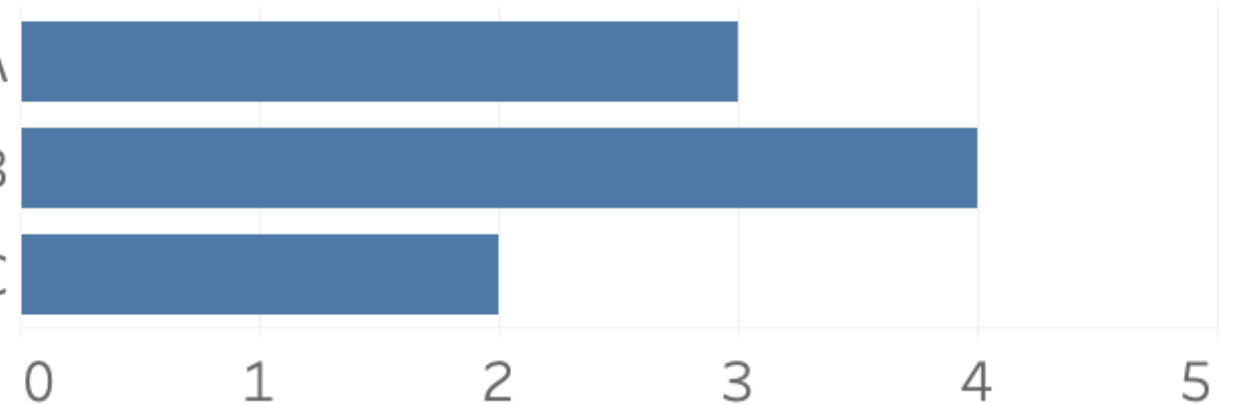
C 2

Category

A

B

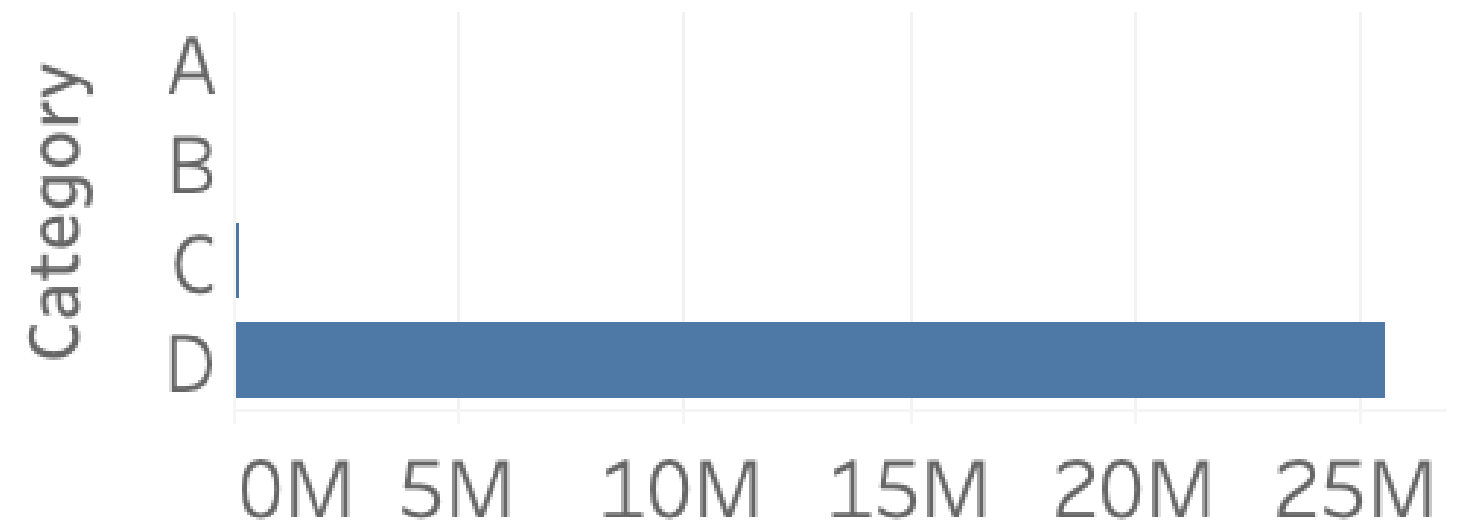
C



# When to use a table vs. a plot

- Focus is on individual values (snapshot) and not on trends
- Dataset contains few values
- Small difference between values is crucial
- Data is presented in a non-interactive way

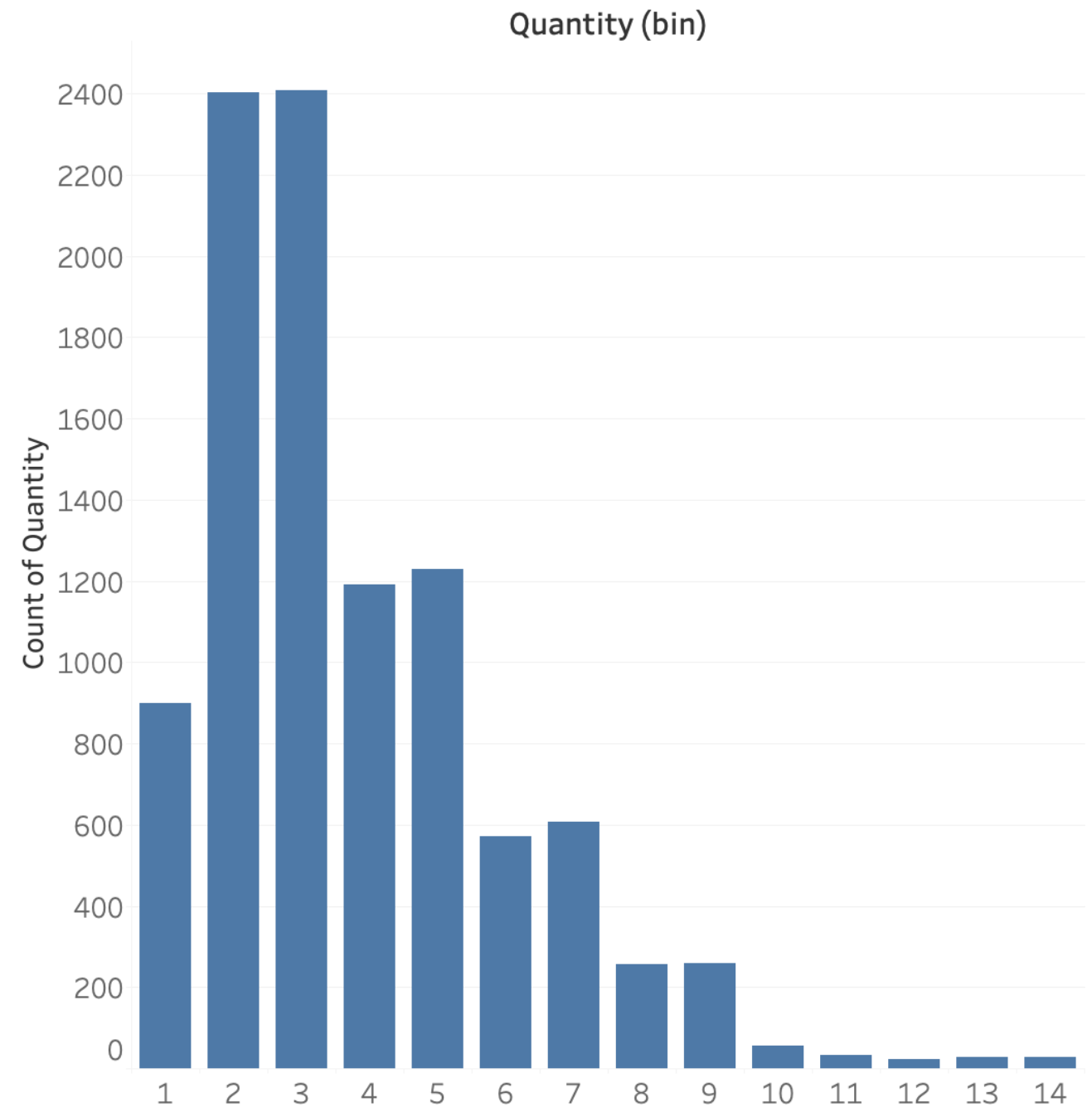
Category	
A	20
B	400
C	160.000
D	25.600.000



# Histograms

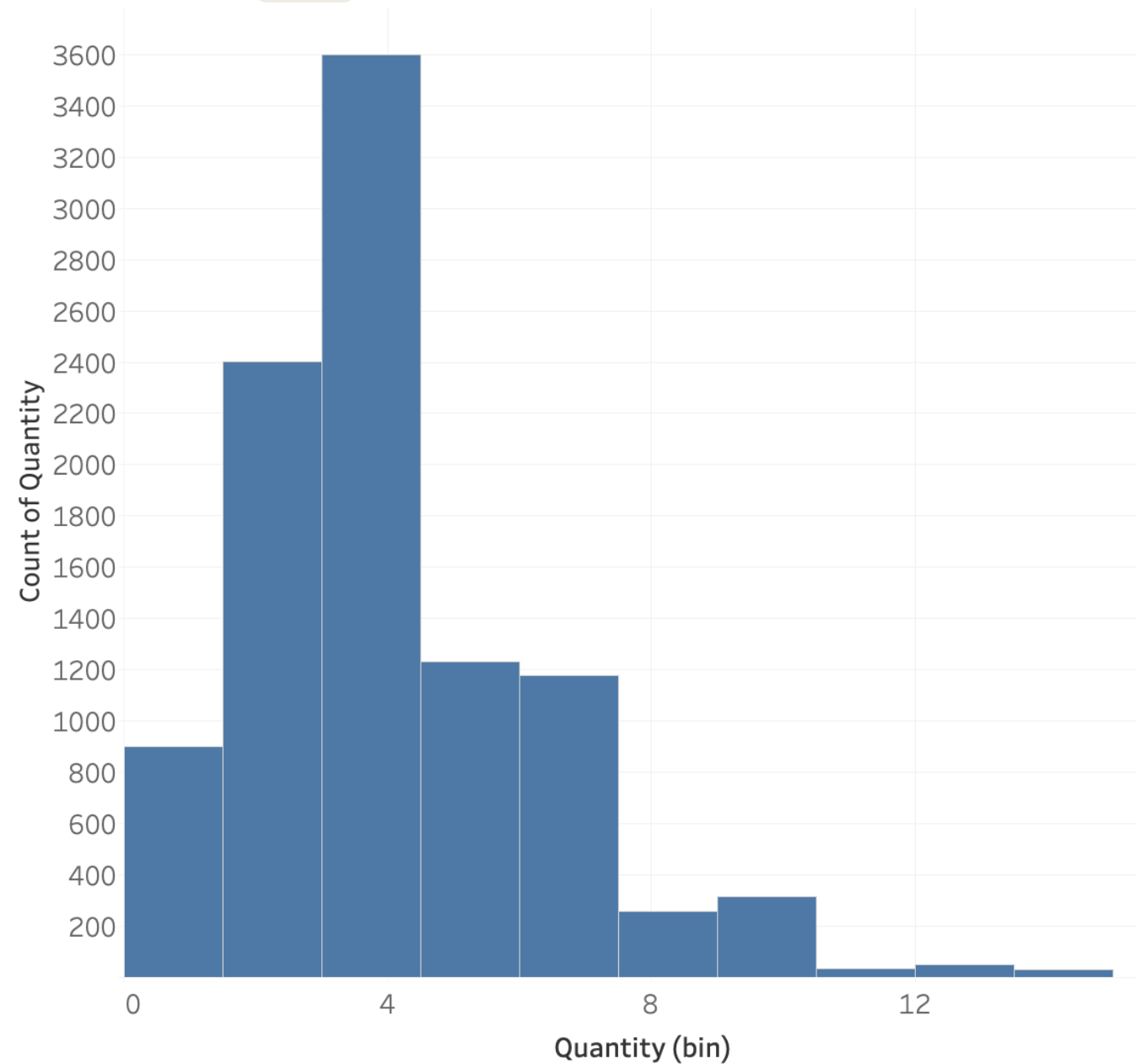
Visualize the distribution of a single, continuous variable

- Lowest/highest value
- Most common value(s)
- Splitting variable in bins

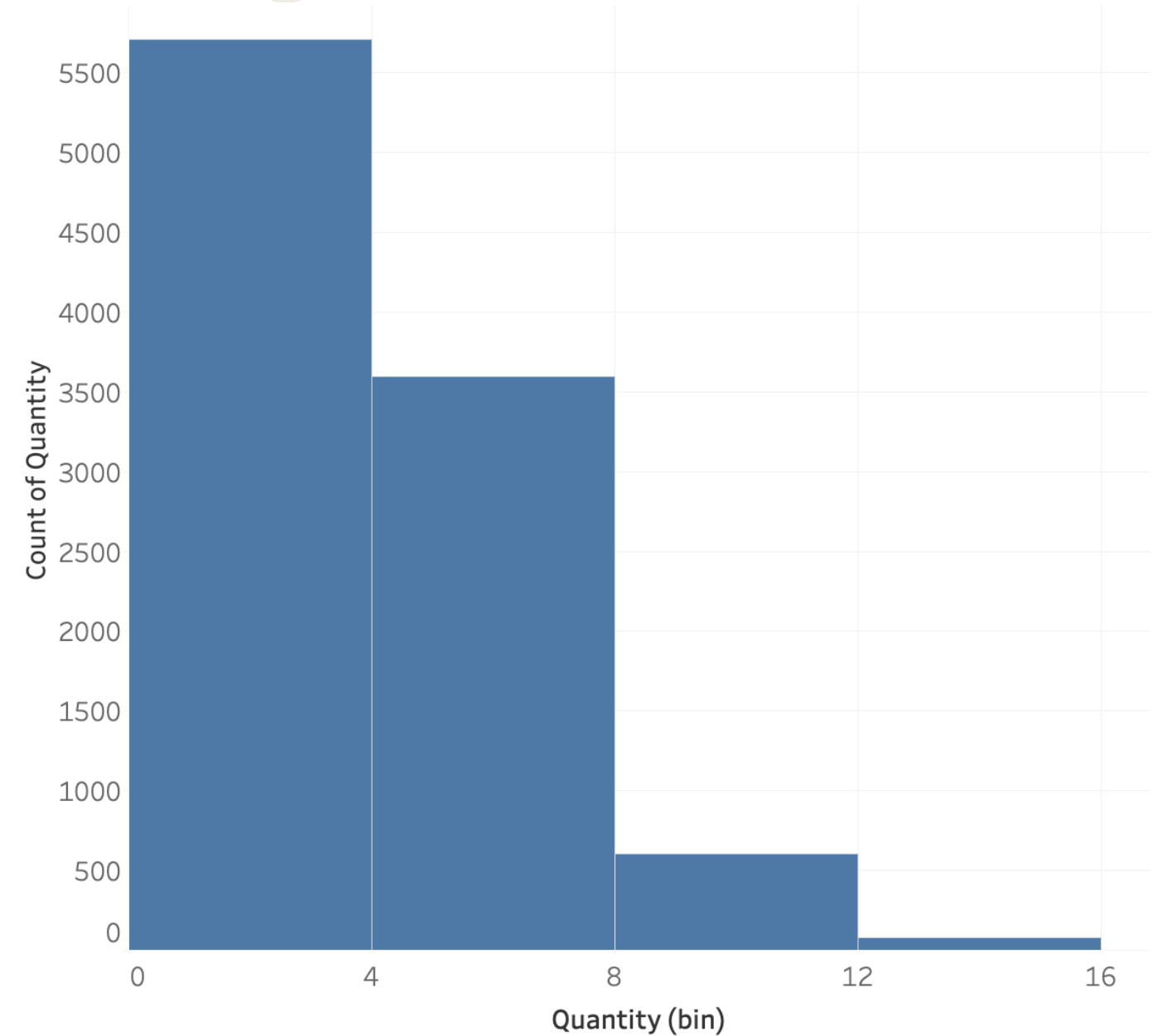


# Size of bins

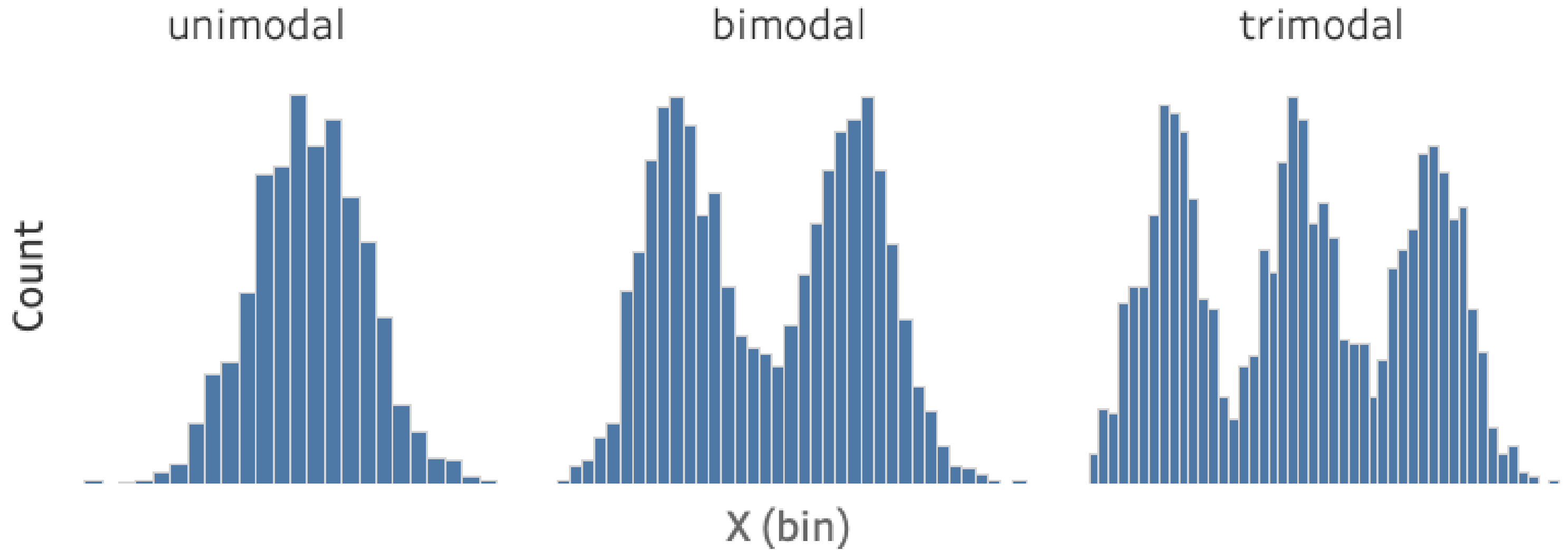
Binwidth = 1.5



Binwidth = 4



# Modality



**Mode:** most occurring value

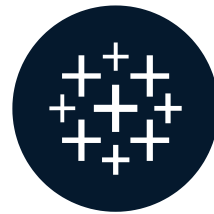
# Let's practice!

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES IN TABLEAU



# EDA in Tableau: tables and bar plots

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# Tableau Time!

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# EDA in Tableau: histograms

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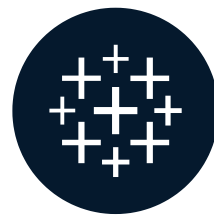
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# Let's practice!

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES IN TABLEAU

# Box plots and distribution characteristics

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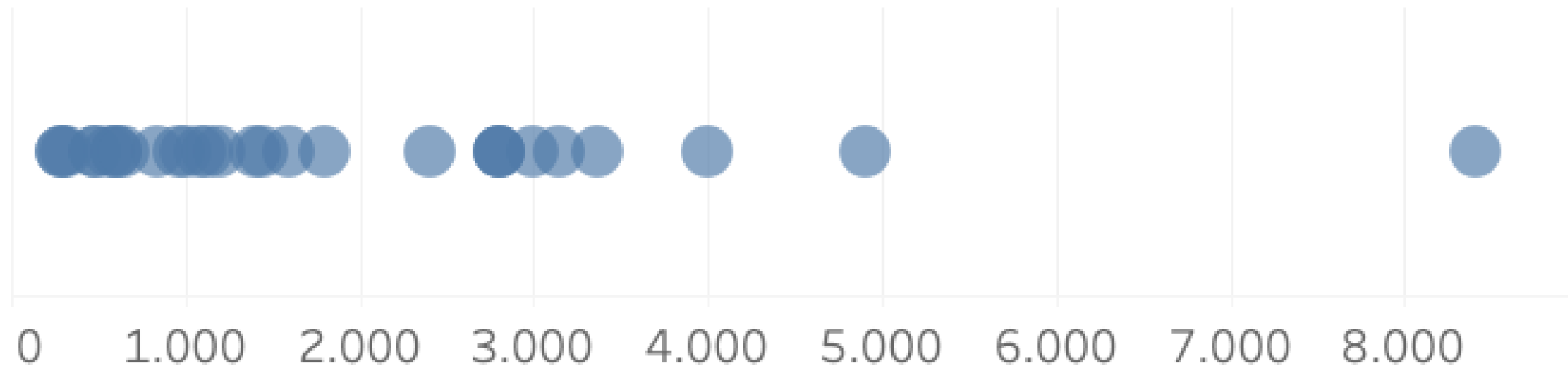


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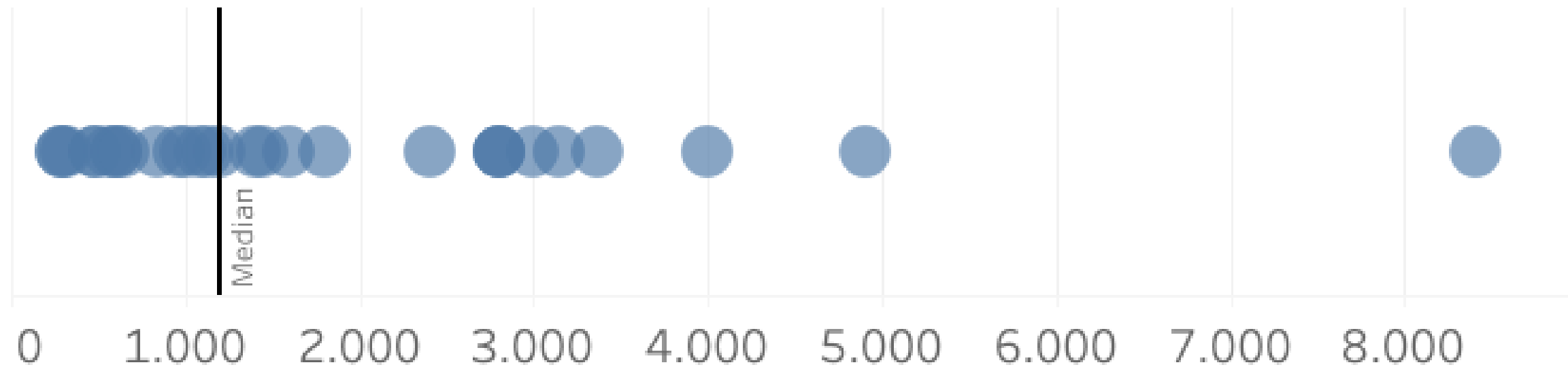
# Box plots

Visualize the distribution of a single, continuous variable



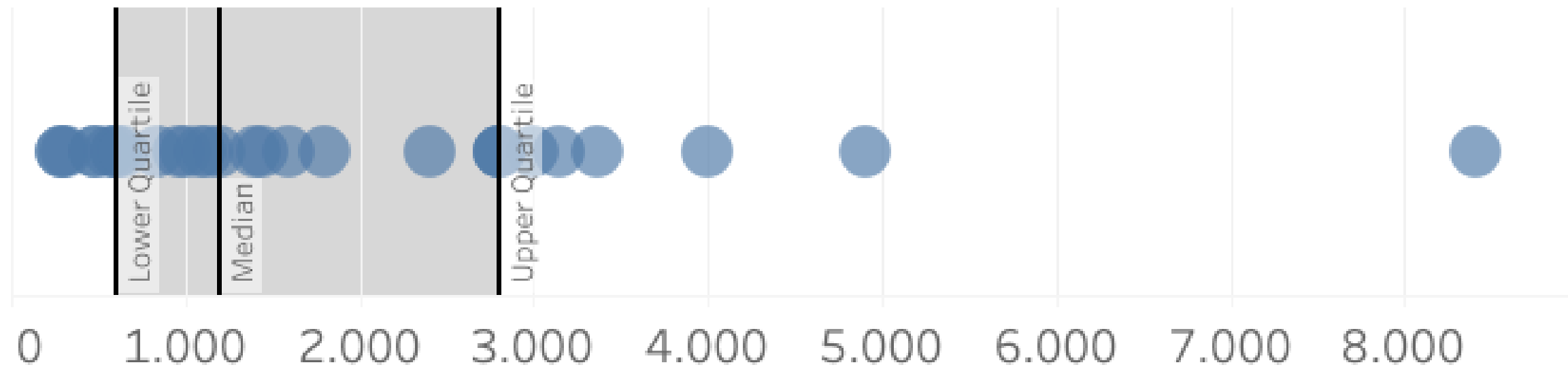
# Box plots

Visualize the distribution of a single, continuous variable



# Box plots

Visualize the distribution of a single, continuous variable

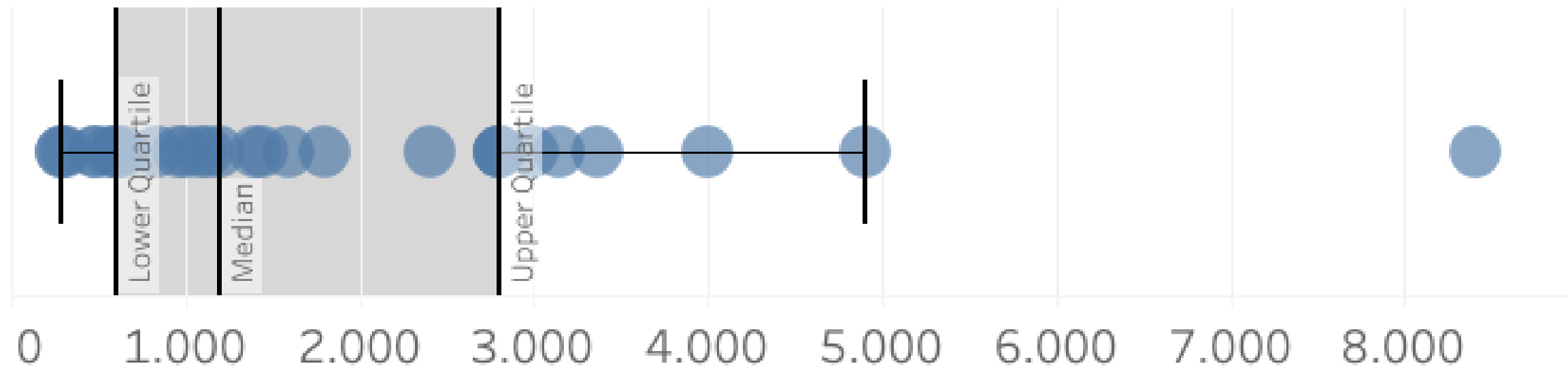


- Distance between lower quartile and upper quartile is the interquartile range (IQR)



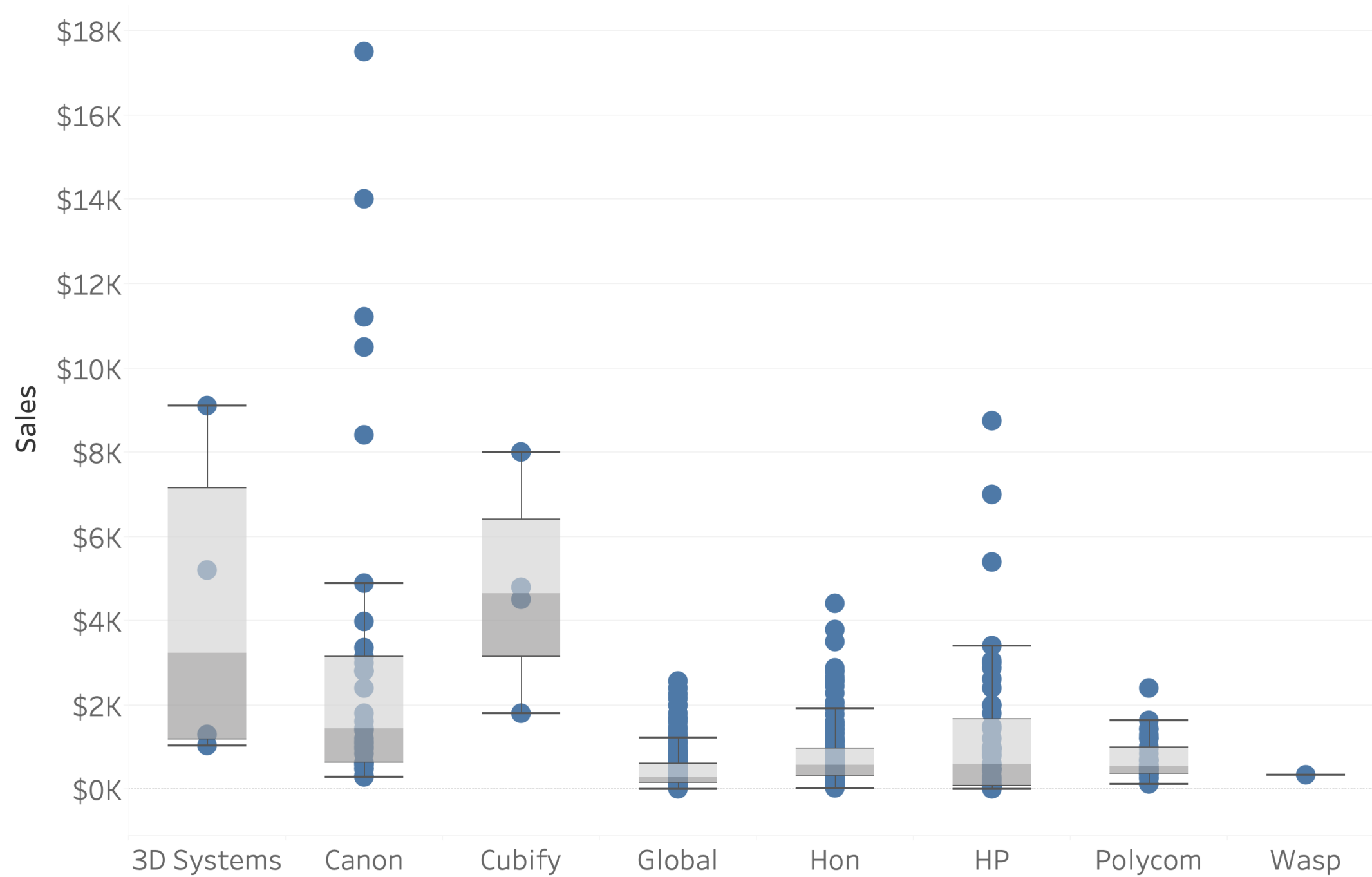
# Box plots

Visualize the distribution of a single, continuous variable



- Distance between lower quartile and upper quartile is the interquartile range (IQR)
- Whiskers: length of  $1.5 \times \text{IQR}$
- Outlier: extreme value outside whiskers

# When to use a box plot

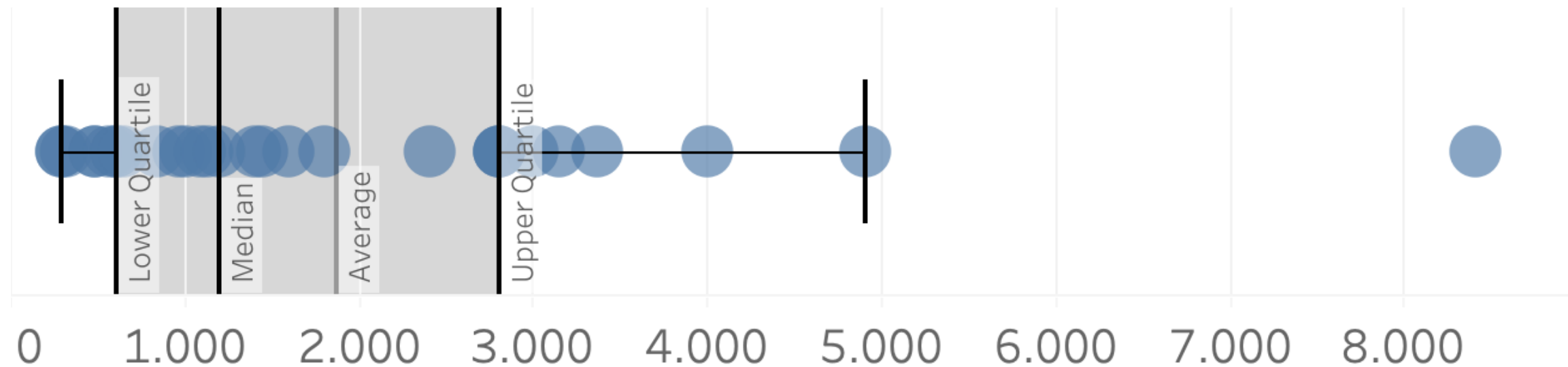


# When to use a box plot

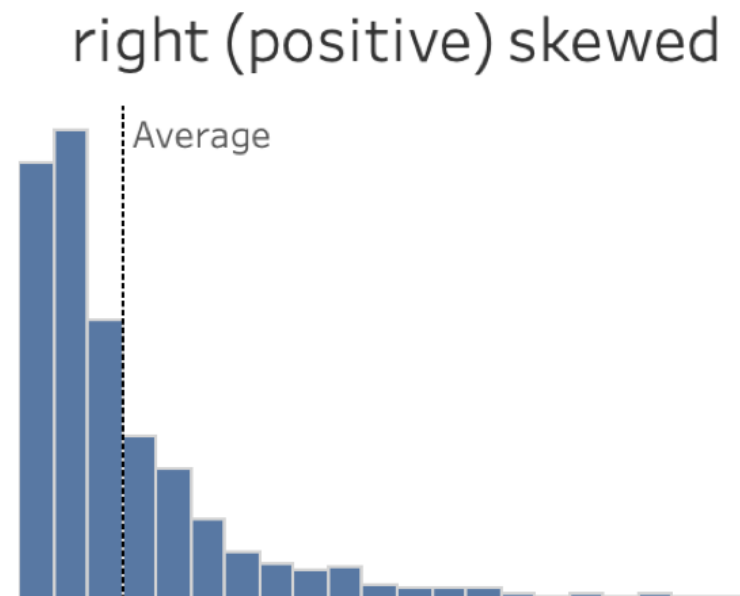
- Compare distributions among multiple categories
- Spot trends and differences between categories

# What about the mean?

- Average = arithmetic mean
- $\frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n}{n}$
- Average and mean are often used interchangeably

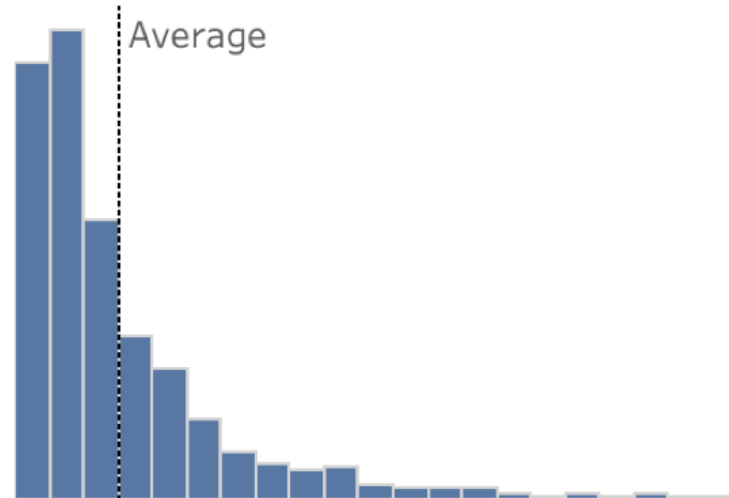


# Skewness

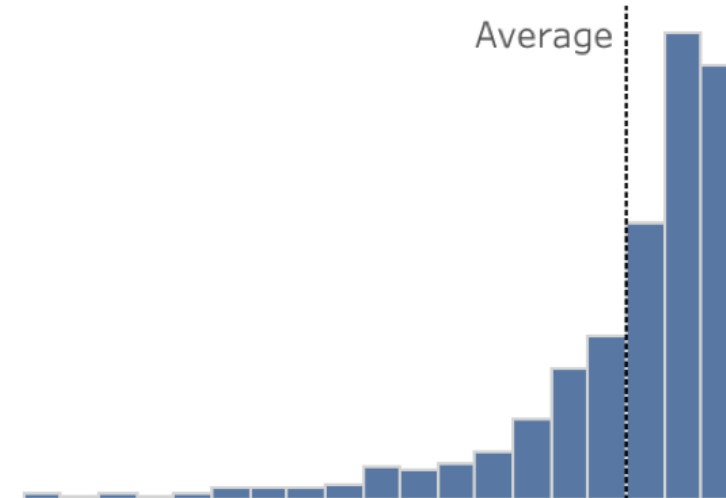


# Skewness

right (positive) skewed

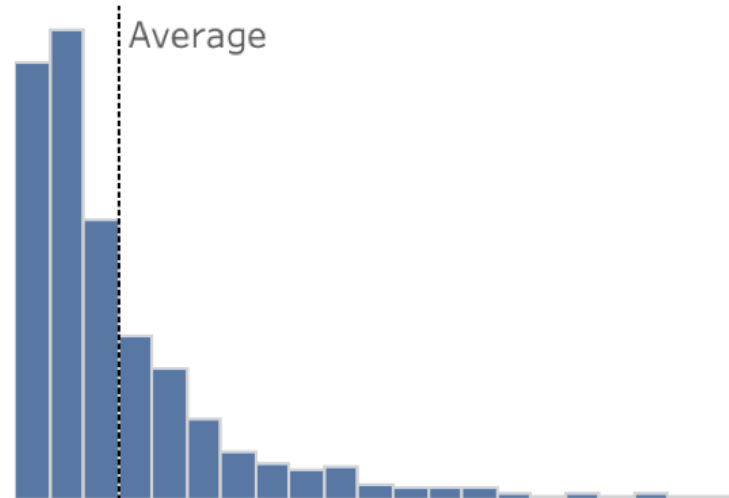


left (negative) skewed

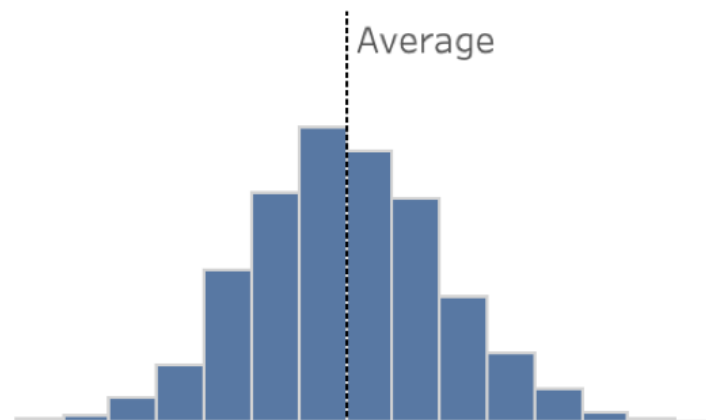


# Skewness

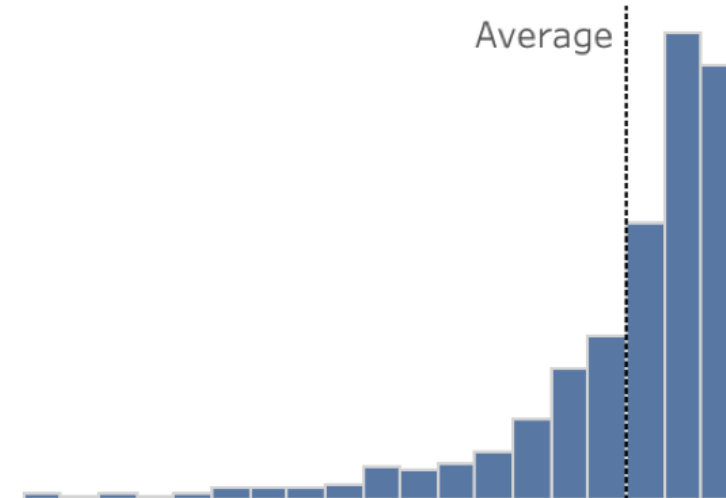
right (positive) skewed



symmetric  
(zero skewness)

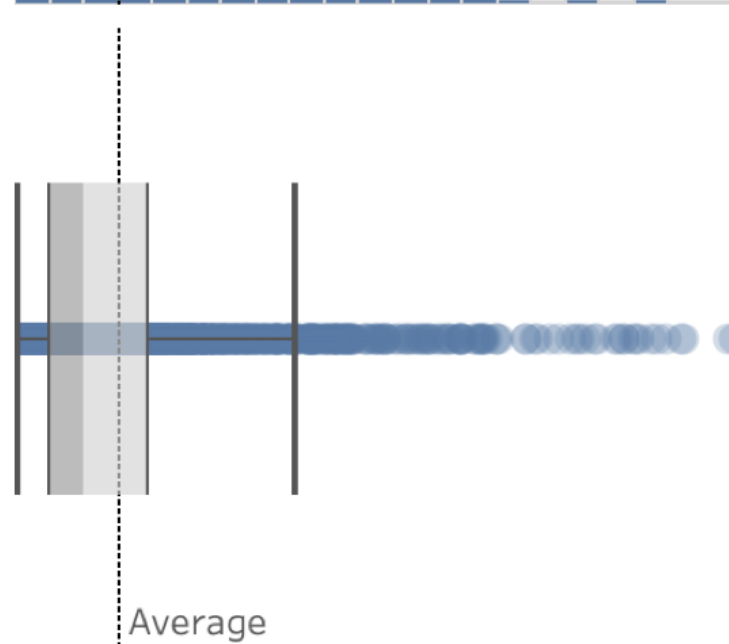
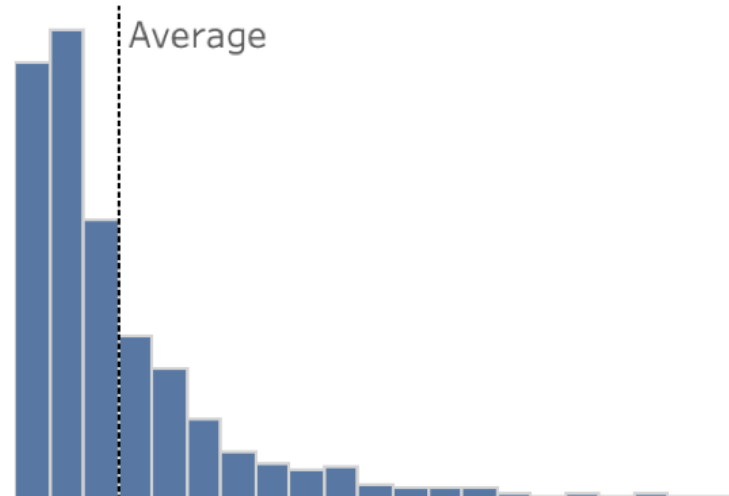


left (negative) skewed

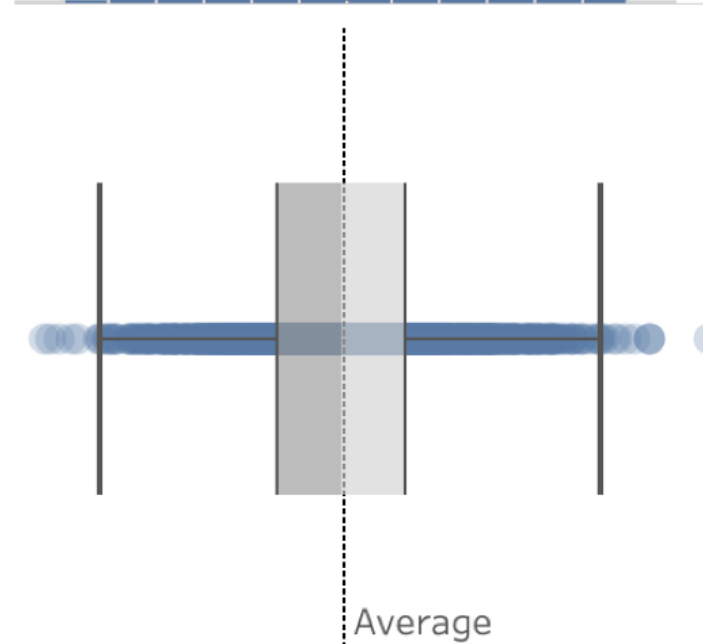
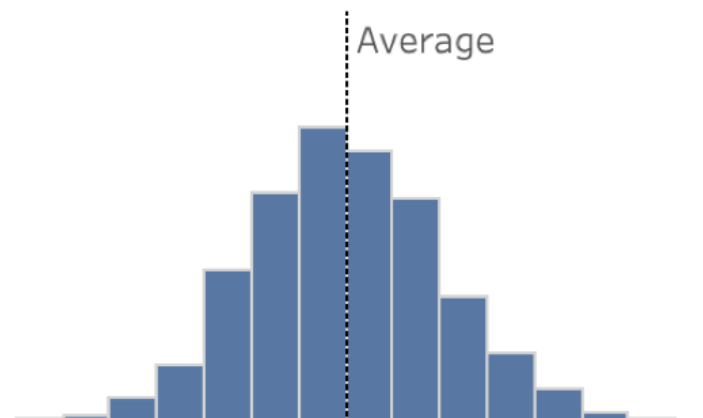


# Skewness

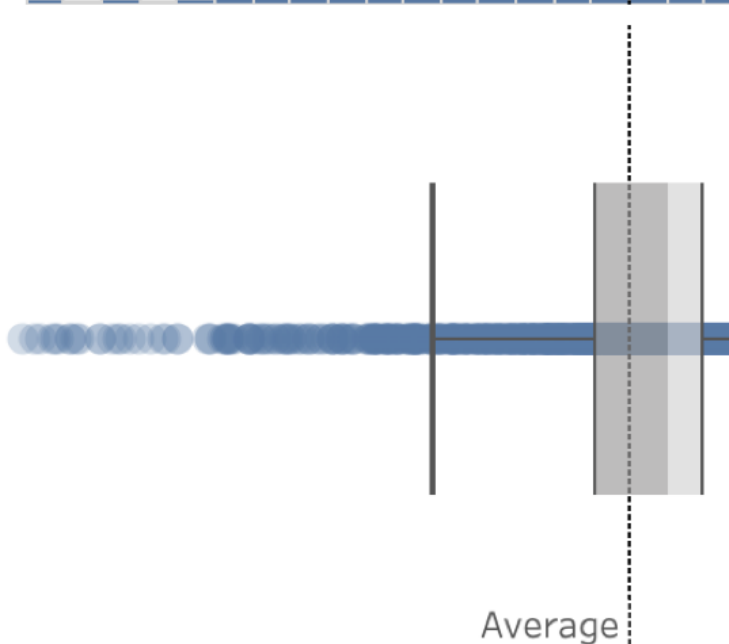
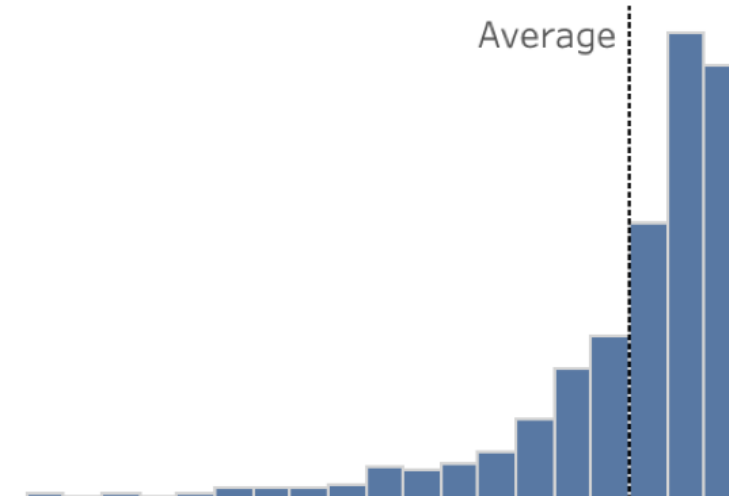
right (positive) skewed



symmetric  
(zero skewness)



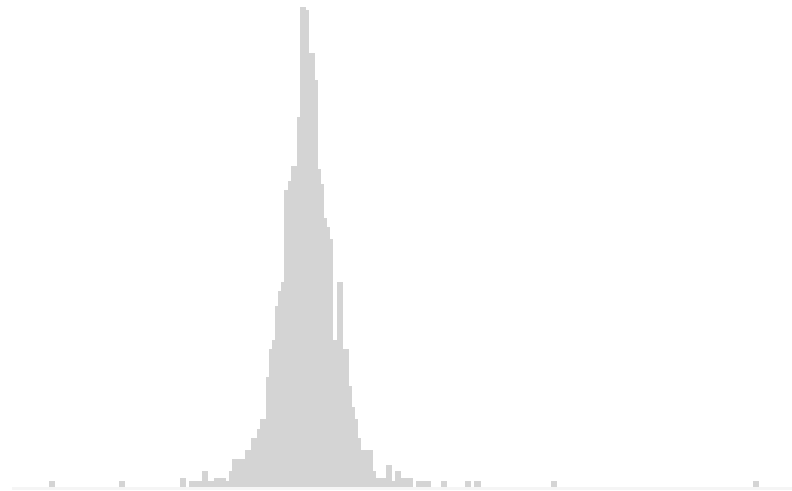
left (negative) skewed



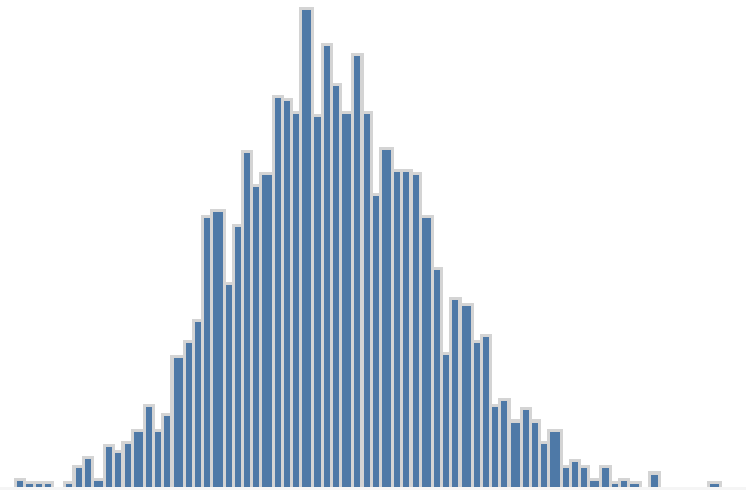


# Excess kurtosis

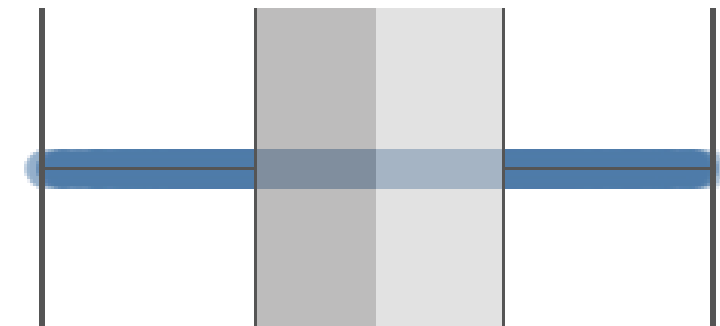
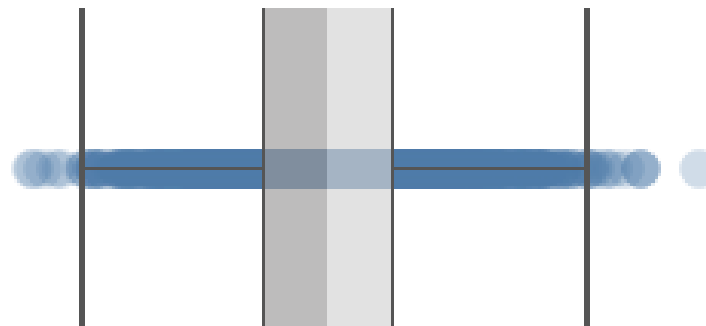
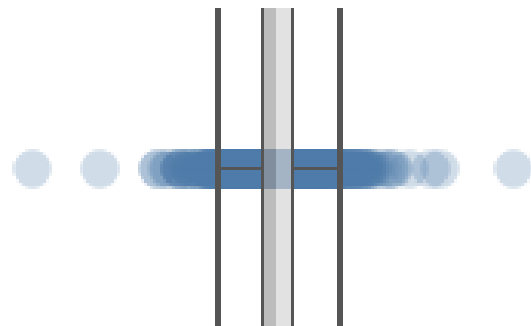
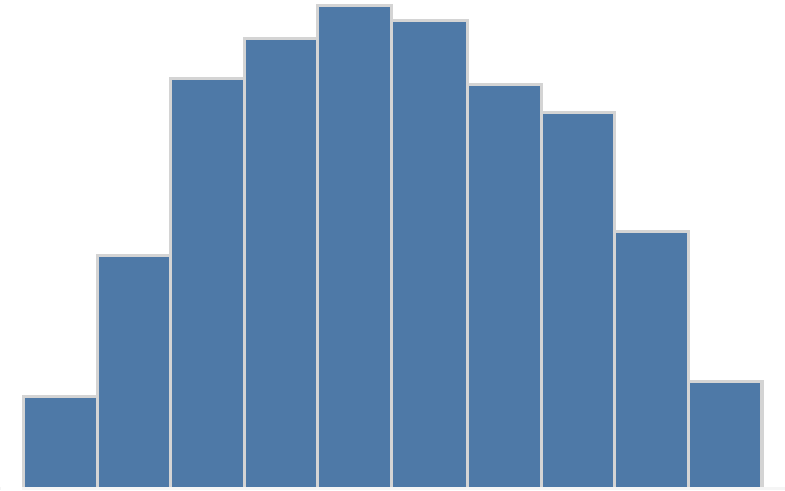
leptokurtic (positive)



mesokurtic



platykurtic (negative)



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# EDA in Tableau: box plots and distribution characteristics

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