# How to Map a Sequential Path or anything else.

Sleeper Ch. 33, 34

**Sequential Path** is about displaying multiple destinations in sequential order, such as a viz to document travel between stops: https://playfairdata.com/practical-tableau-3-creative-ways-use-dashboard-actions/

The world's biggest connect the dots: https://ideas.ted.com/how-do-you-make-the-worlds-biggest-connect-the-dots/

# Connect the Dots Pokemon

# Data Source for the Map

This example is connecting to the following data source:

| Trip Name | Stop | Latitude | Longitude | City | Country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. DeVos SBM Reunion in Orlando - October 2011 | 1 | 39.0997 | -94.5783 | Kansas City | United States |
| A. DeVos SBM Reunion in Orlando - October 2011 | 2 | 28.538 | -81.379 | Orlando | United States |
| A. DeVos SBM Reunion in Orlando - October 2011 | 3 | 29.8947 | -81.3144 | St. Augustine | United States |
| A. DeVos SBM Reunion in Orlando - October 2011 | 4 | 30.3369 | -81.6614 | Jacksonville | United States |
| A. DeVos SBM Reunion in Orlando - October 2011 | 5 | 28.538 | -81.379 | Orlando | United States |
| A. DeVos SBM Reunion in Orlando - October 2011 | 6 | 39.0997 | -94.5783 | Kansas City | United States |

# How to Map a Sequential Path

Change your **Stop** field from a Measure to a Metric:

- Right-click on the **Stop** field > **Convert to Dimension**

Drag the following measures to create a map:

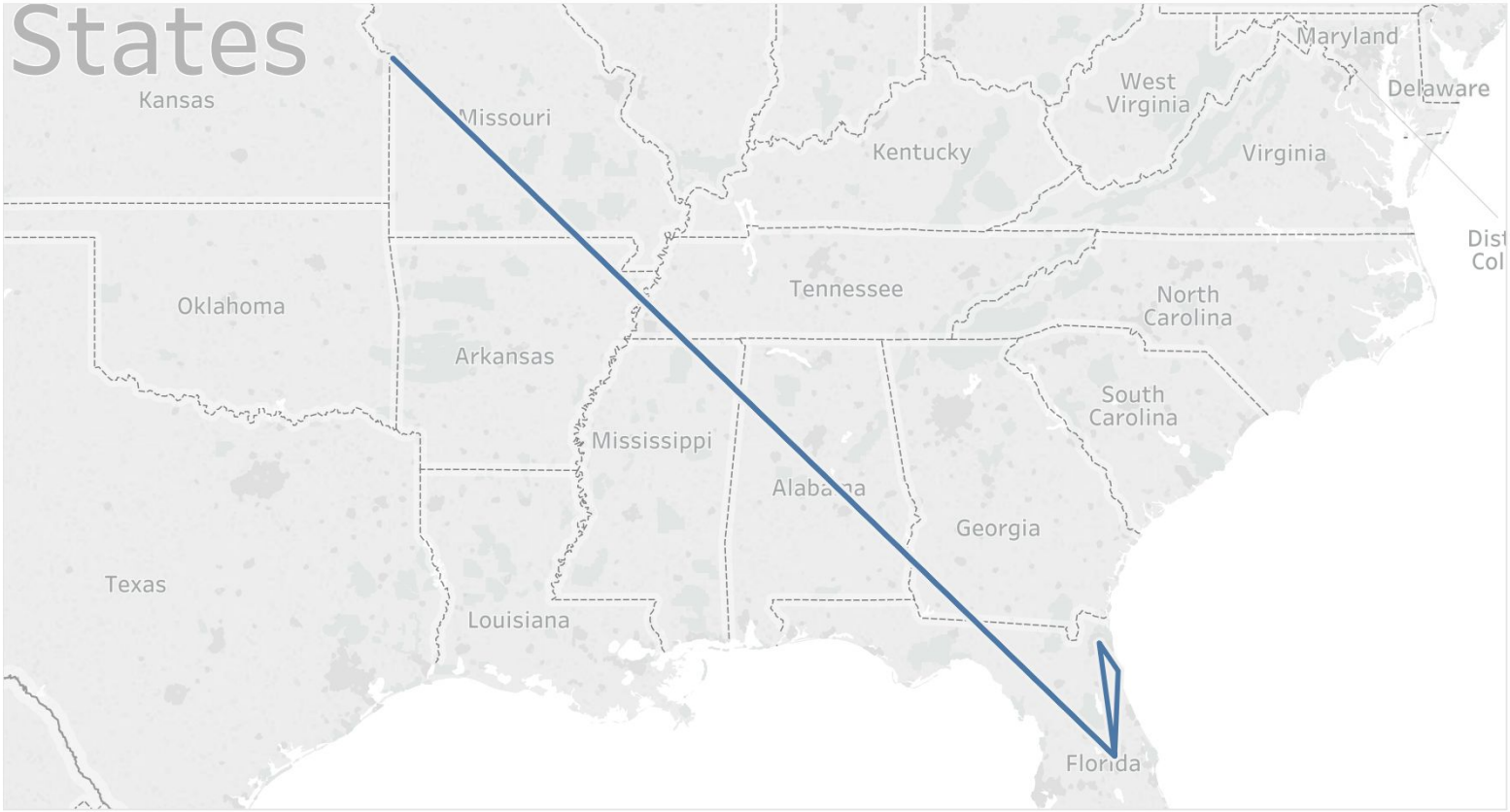
- Columns: AVG(Longitude)
- Rows: AVG(Latitude)

Change the Marks Type from **Automatic** to **Line.**

Display the path:

- Path Marks Card: Stop

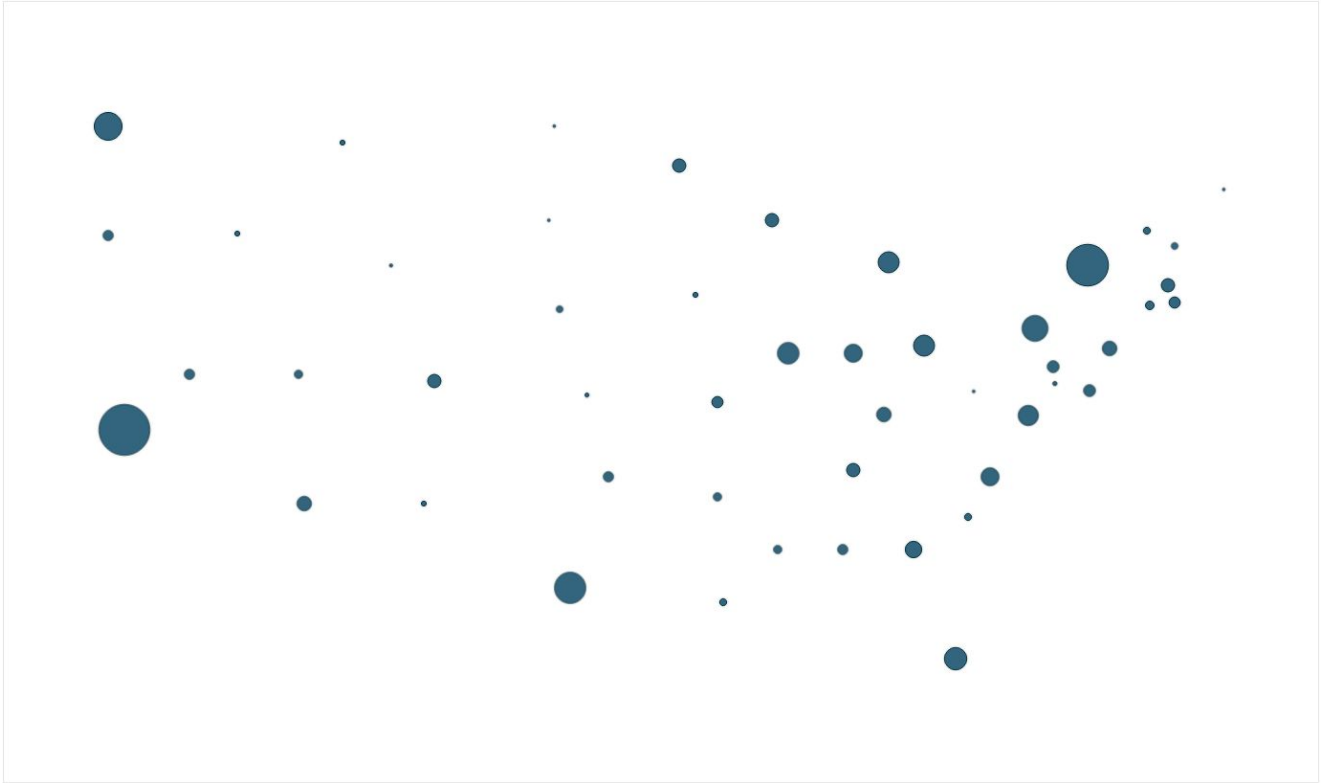
A Sequential Path Map



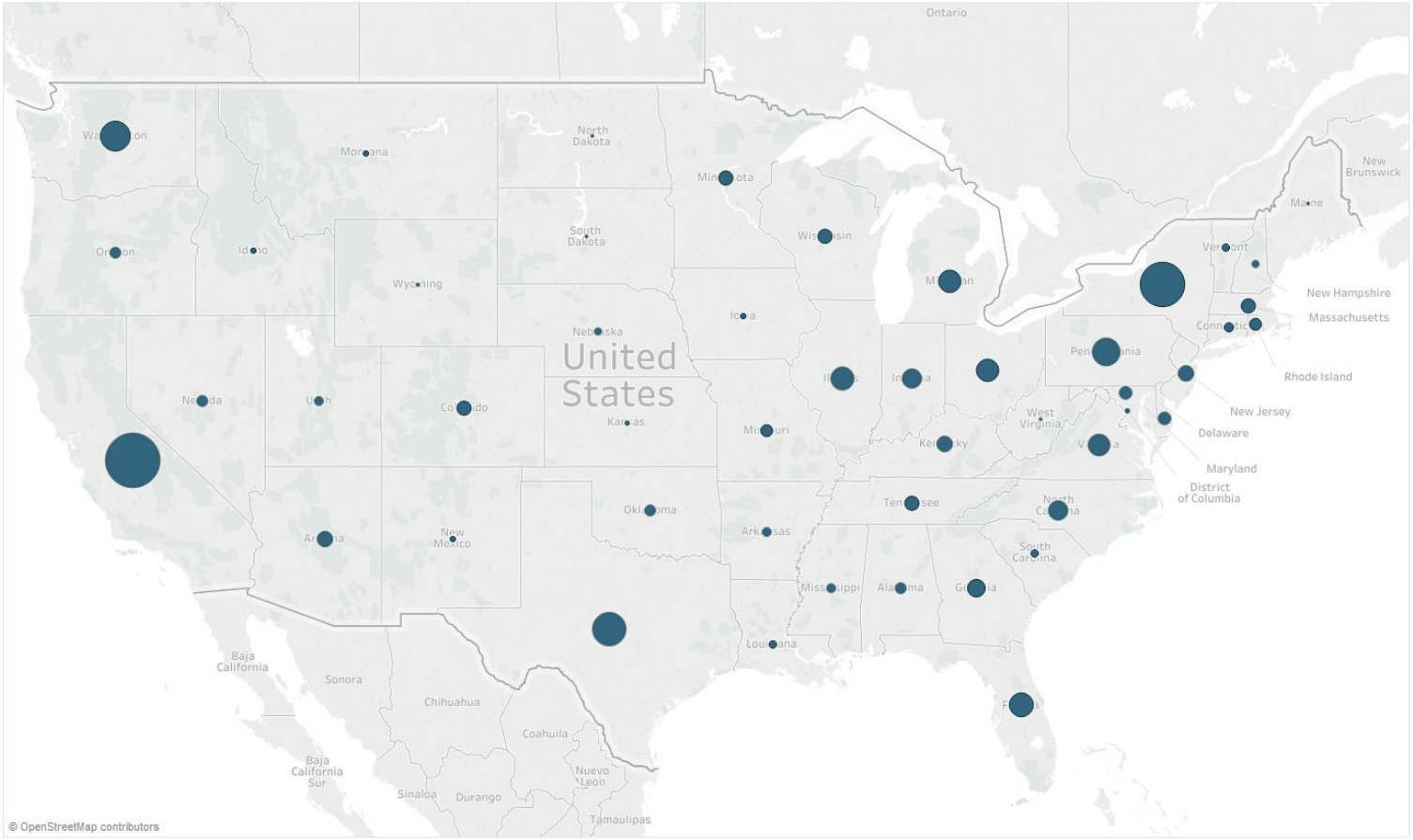

Map based on average of Longitude and average of Latitude.

https://learning.oreilly.com/library/view/practical-tableau/9781491977309/ch33.html

Tableau maps are technically scatter plots on top of a background image.



Same scatterplot with the background image of the United States.



# A Background Image and A Datasource

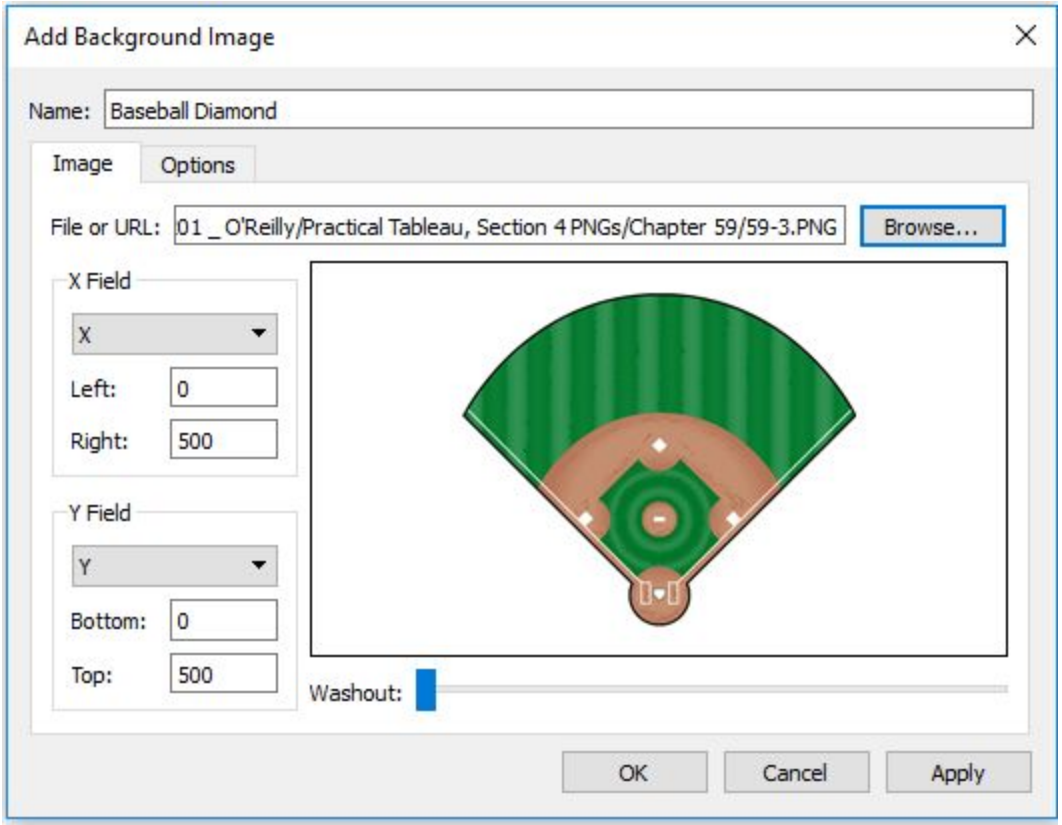
You can download an image of a baseball diamond here:
https://playfairdata.com/how-to-map-any-background-image-in-tableau/

Your datasource:

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Position | X | Y |
| 2 | Lookup | 500 | 500 |
| 3 | Pitcher | | |
| 4 | Catcher | | |
| 5 | First Base | | |
| 6 | Second Base | | |
| 7 | Shortstop | | |
| 8 | Third Base | | |
| 9 | Left Field | | |
| 10 | Center Field | | |
| 11 | Right Field | | |

# Add the Background Image

Navigate to **Map** > **Background Images** > **Add Image...**



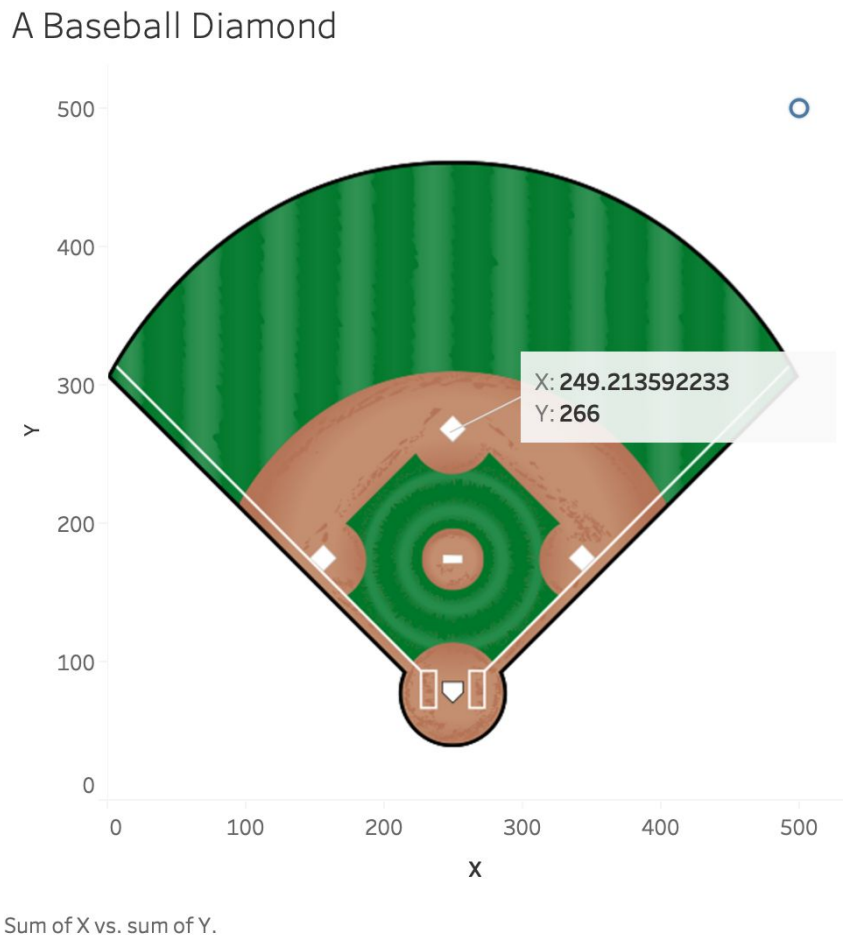
# Lookup X and Y positions for each coordinate

Drag:

- Columns: Sum(X)
- Rows: Sum(Y)

Edit X-Axis and Y-Axis if you must to display a range from 0 to 500 for both axis.

In order to look up the x and y coordinates for each position player, right-click the view, hover over **Annotate**, and click **Point**.




https://learning.oreilly.com/library/view/practical-tableau/9781491977309/ch34.html

# X and Y Coordinates for Each Player Position

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Position | X | Y |
| 2 | Lookup | 500 | 500 |
| 3 | Pitcher | 249 | 173 |
| 4 | Catcher | 250 | 79 |
| 5 | First Base | 344 | 173 |
| 6 | Second Base | 250 | 268 |
| 7 | Shortstop | 180 | 256 |
| 8 | Third Base | 155 | 173 |
| 9 | Left Field | 113 | 344 |
| 10 | Center Field | 250 | 400 |
| 11 | Right Field | 380 | 344 |

# Create a New Workbook

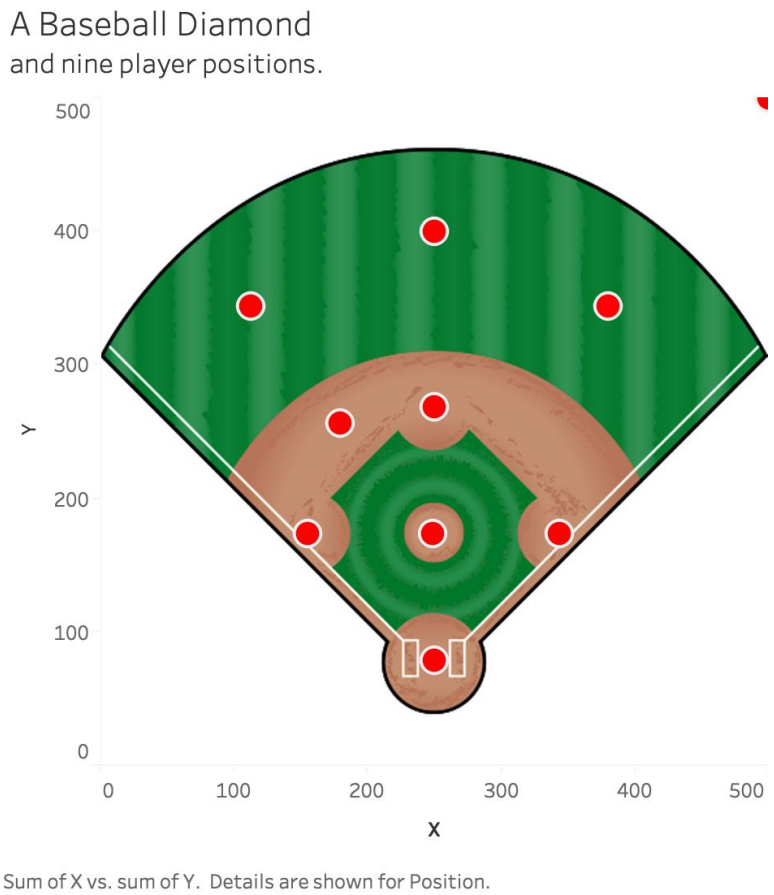
You have the option to either refresh the map you have just created or create a new workbook.  If creating a new workbook, the steps to recreate will be the same:

Drag:

- Columns: Sum(X)
- Rows: Sum(Y)

Edit X-Axis and Y-Axis if you must to display a range from 0 to 500 for both axis.

Drag **Position** to the **Detail Marks Card**

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