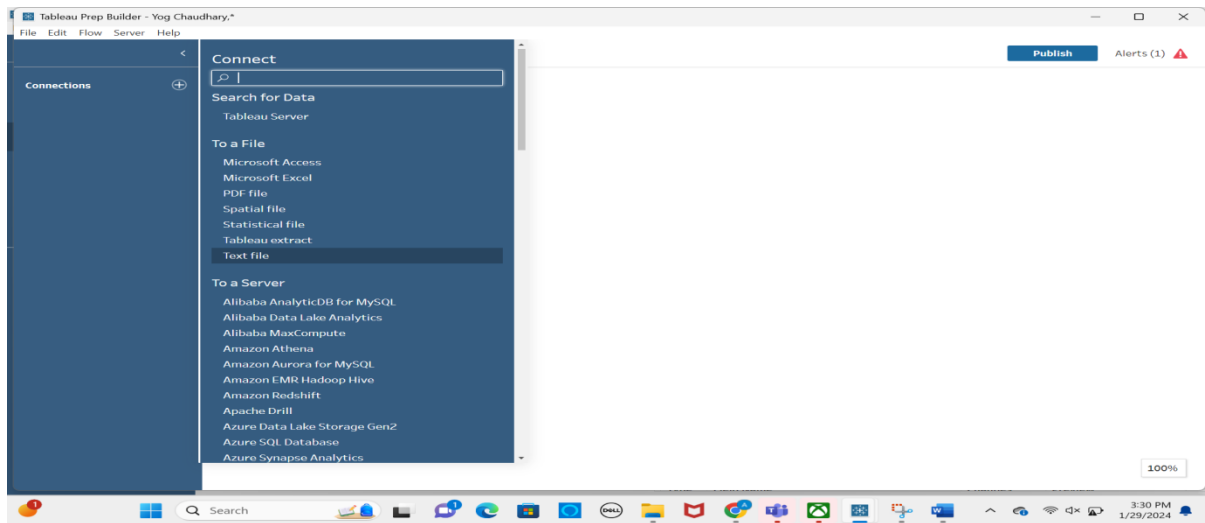


Assignment: Working in Tableau's Data Prep and Why Data Visualizations

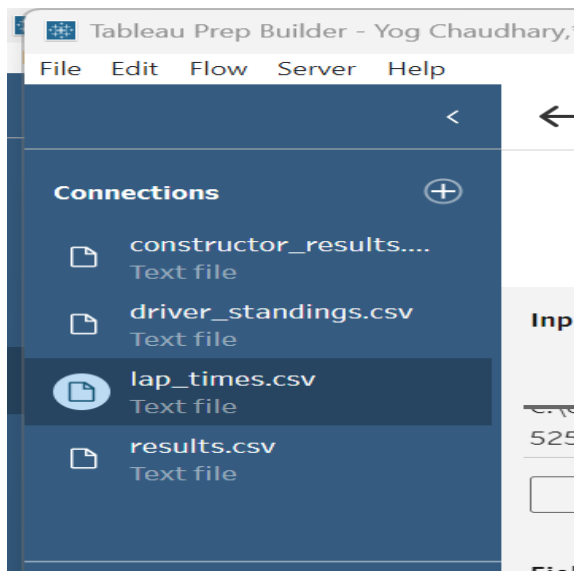
PART I: Working with Data Prep:

Step 1: Uploading the data.

A. Once I've downloaded the Tableau Prep Builder, I've clicked on connection and selected Text file. Since The Dataset, which I'll be working on is Formula_1_Racing which is a Comma Separated File(.csv)



B) I've successfully uploaded four csv files as shown below in the Screenshot.



Step 2: Clean the Data

A) From the suggestion, I found a remove fields recommendation for the Lap_times.csv file and I've clicked on the add a clean step to clean the dataset.

The screenshot shows the Tableau Prep Builder interface. On the left, the 'Connections' pane lists several text files, including 'lap_times.csv'. The main workspace displays the 'lap_times 2' step, which is currently in the 'Settings' tab. The 'Input' section shows the file path '5250\Formula_1_Racing\Formula_1_Racing\lap_times.csv'. The 'Field Names and Start Row' section is configured with 'Header row' starting at 1 and 'Data start row' starting at 2. The 'Text Options' section shows 'Field Separator' as 'Comma' and 'Text Qualifier' as 'Automatic'. On the right, a preview of the data is shown, including a table with columns: Type, Field Name, Changes, and Preview. The fields listed are Source Row Number, raceId, driverId, lap, position, time, and milliseconds.

Type	Field Name	Changes	Preview
#	Source Row Number		1, 2, 3
#	raceId		841
#	driverId		20
#	lap		1, 2, 3
#	position		1
#	time		12/30/1999, 12:01:3...
#	milliseconds		98,109, 93,006, 92,...

The results are shown below,

The screenshot shows the Tableau Prep Builder interface after the 'Clean 2' step. The main workspace displays the 'Clean 2' step, which is currently in the 'Preview' tab. The 'Input' section shows the file path '5250\Formula_1_Racing\Formula_1_Racing\lap_times.csv'. The 'Field Names and Start Row' section is configured with 'Header row' starting at 1 and 'Data start row' starting at 2. The 'Text Options' section shows 'Field Separator' as 'Comma' and 'Text Qualifier' as 'Automatic'. On the right, a preview of the data is shown, including a table with columns: raceId, driverId, lap, position, time, and milliseconds. The table shows data for the raceId 18, driverId 18, lap 28, position 13, time 12/30/1999, 12:01:45 AM, and milliseconds 105,472.

raceId	driverId	lap	position	time	milliseconds
894	18	28	13	12/30/1999, 12:01:45 AM	105,472
894	18	29	11	12/30/1999, 12:01:45 AM	105,717
894	18	30	10	12/30/1999, 12:01:44 AM	104,864
894	18	31	7	12/30/1999, 12:02:06 AM	126,448

B) In the constructor_results dataset, below were the following recommendations by tableau.

Tableau Prep Builder - Yog Chaudhary

File Edit Flow Server Help

Connections

- constructor_results... Text file
- driver_standings.csv Text file
- lap_times.csv Text file
- results.csv Text file

Tables

- constructor_results

Input 6 fields Filter Values...

Settings

5250Formula_1_Racing(Formula_1_Racing)constructor_results.csv

Browse

Field Names and Start Row

☐ Generate header (ex. F1, F2, F3)

☒ Set header

Field Names and Start Row

Header row

1

Data start row

2

Text Options

Field Separator

Comma

Text Qualifier

Automatic

constructor_results 2

Remove fields you don't need and add filters to limit the data included in your flow. This can improve performance. For more cleaning options or to view your data, [add a Clean Step](#).

Fields included: 5 of 6

Type	Field Name	Changes	Preview
#	Source Row Number		1-2-3
#	constructorResultsId		1, 2, 3
#	raceId		18
#	constructorId		1, 2, 3
#	points		14, 8, 9
Abc	status		\N

Result:

Tableau Prep Builder - Yog Chaudhary

File Edit Flow Server Help

Connections

- constructor_results... Text file
- driver_standings.csv Text file
- lap_times.csv Text file
- results.csv Text file

Tables

- constructor_results

Clean 3 5 fields 12K rows Filter Values... Rename Fields...

Changes (0)

constructorResultsId 12K

raceId 985

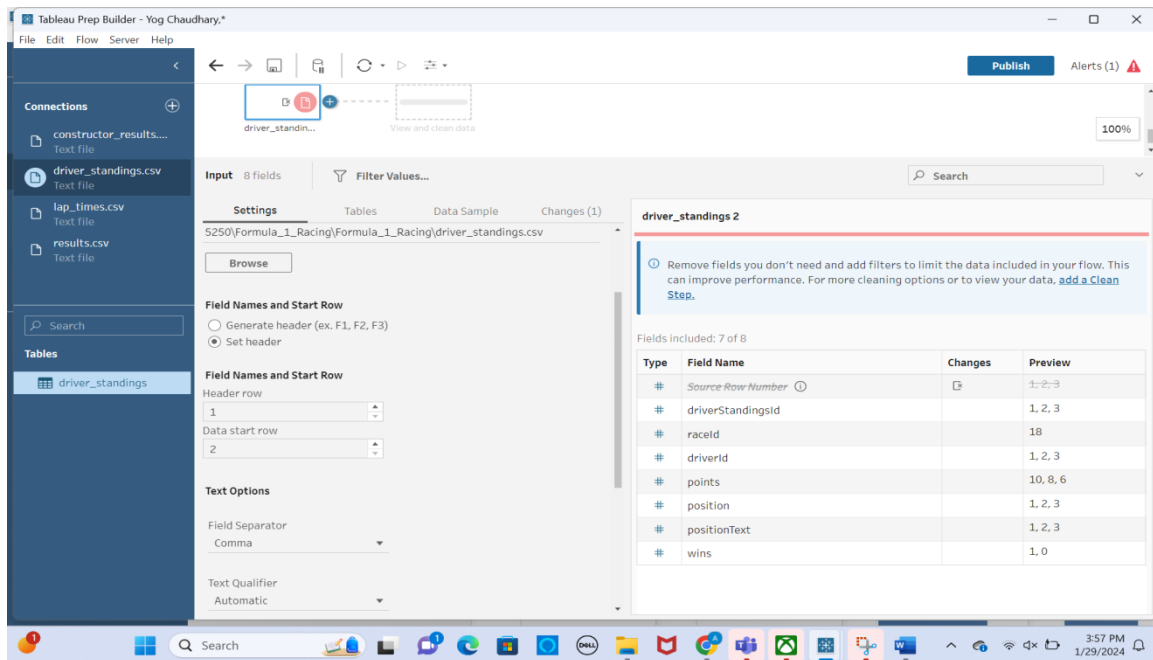
constructorId 175

points 45

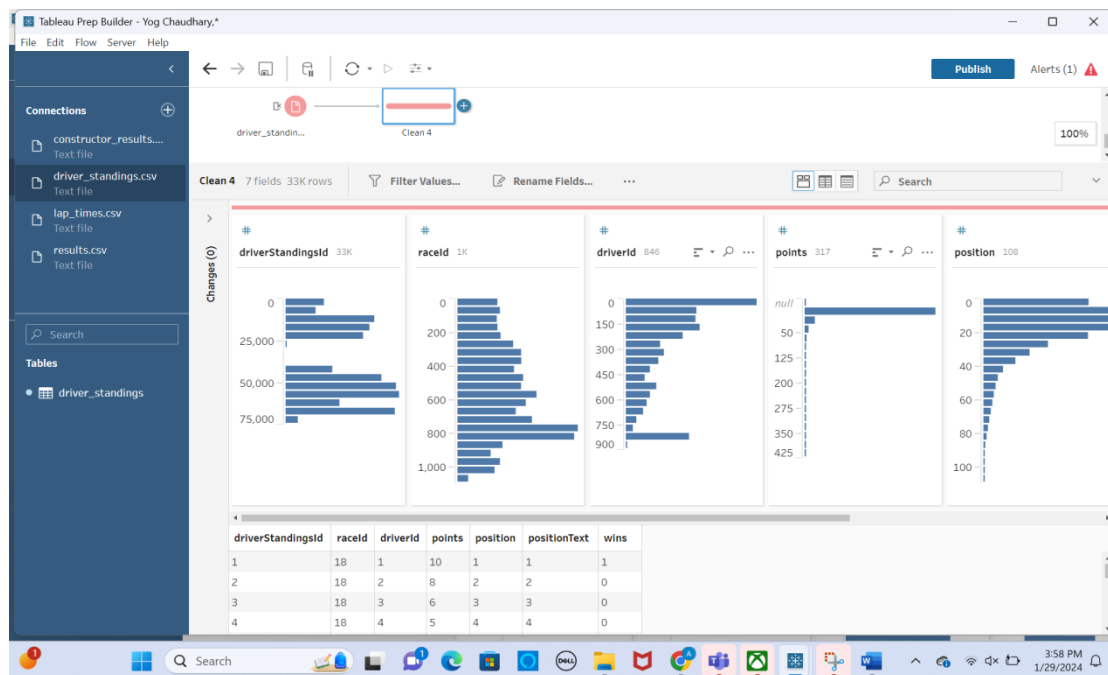
status 2

constructorResultsId	raceId	constructorId	points	status
1	18	1	14	\N
2	18	2	8	\N
3	18	3	9	\N
4	18	4	5	\N

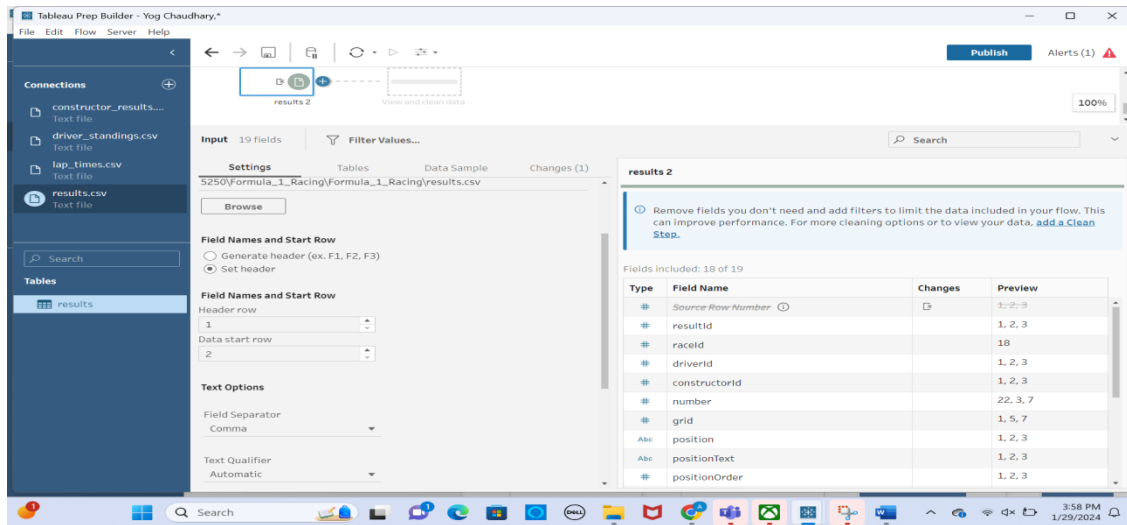
C) In the Drivers_standing csv file,



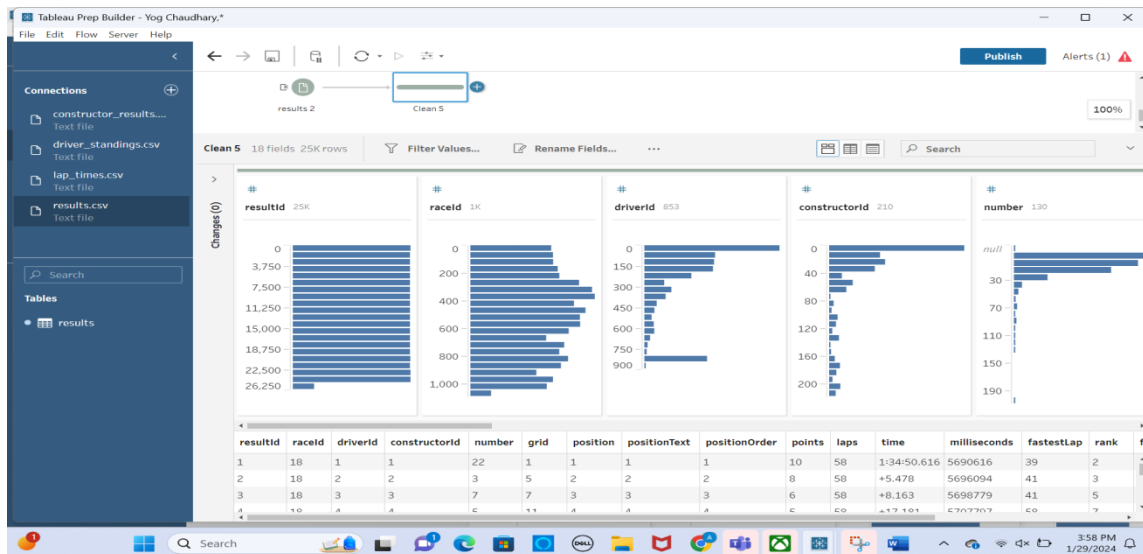
Result:



D) Below is the results csv file with the changes.

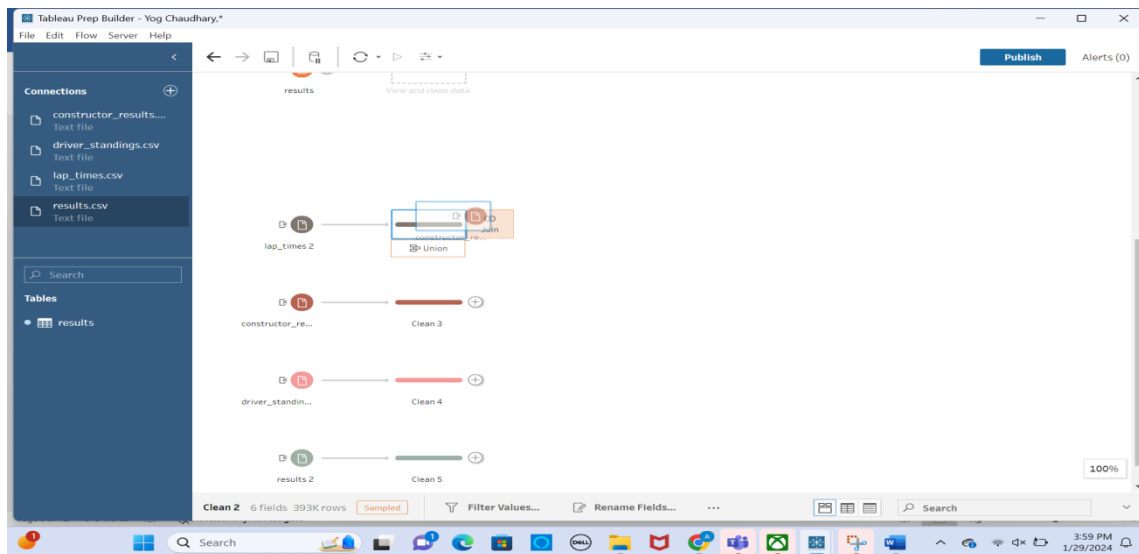


Result:

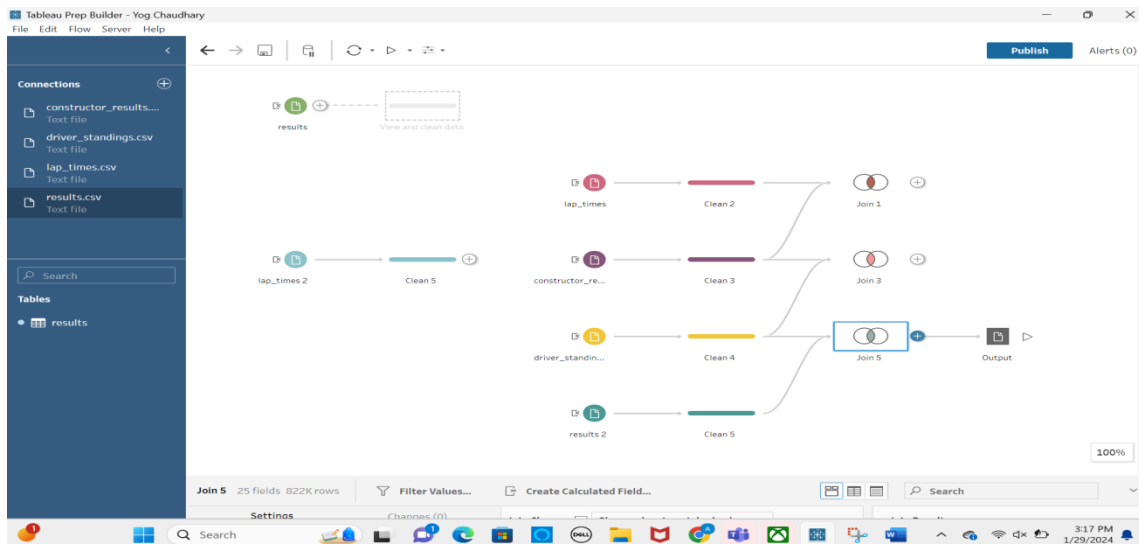


Step 3: Join Data Sets

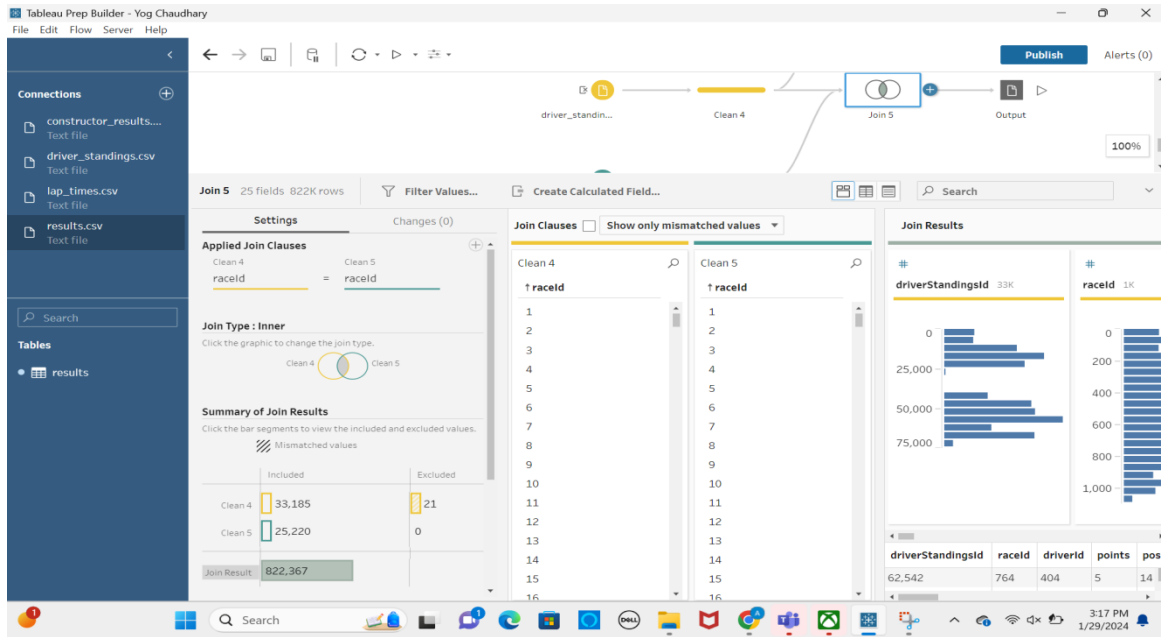
With the help of dragging and dropping.



I've joined all four tables by dragging and dropping. The results are shown below.

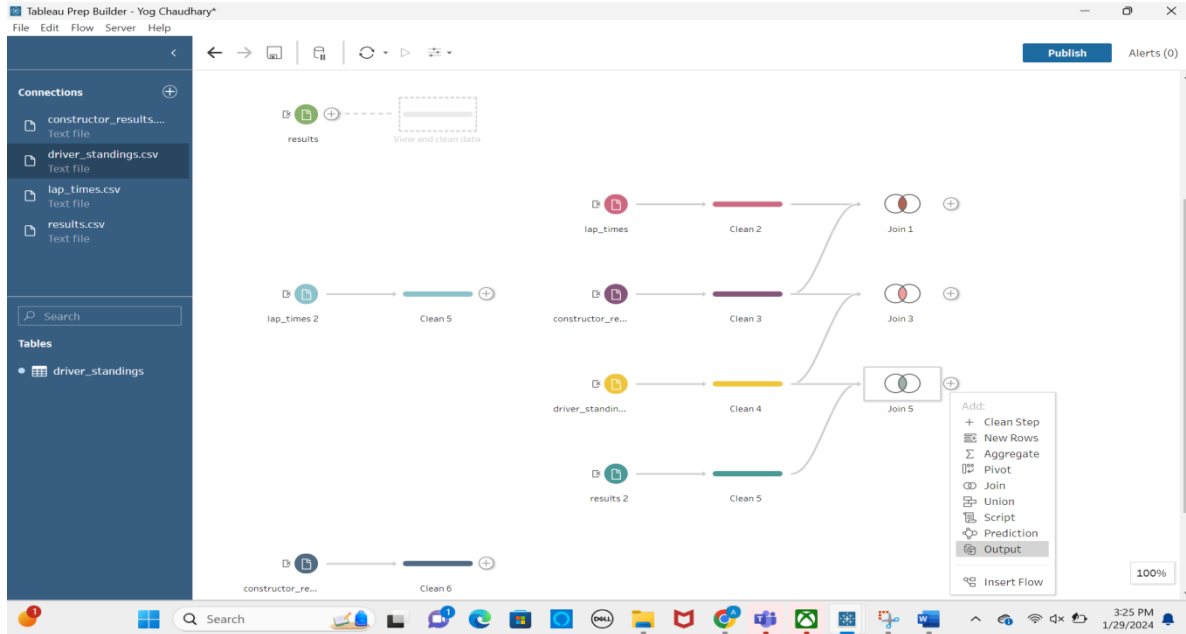


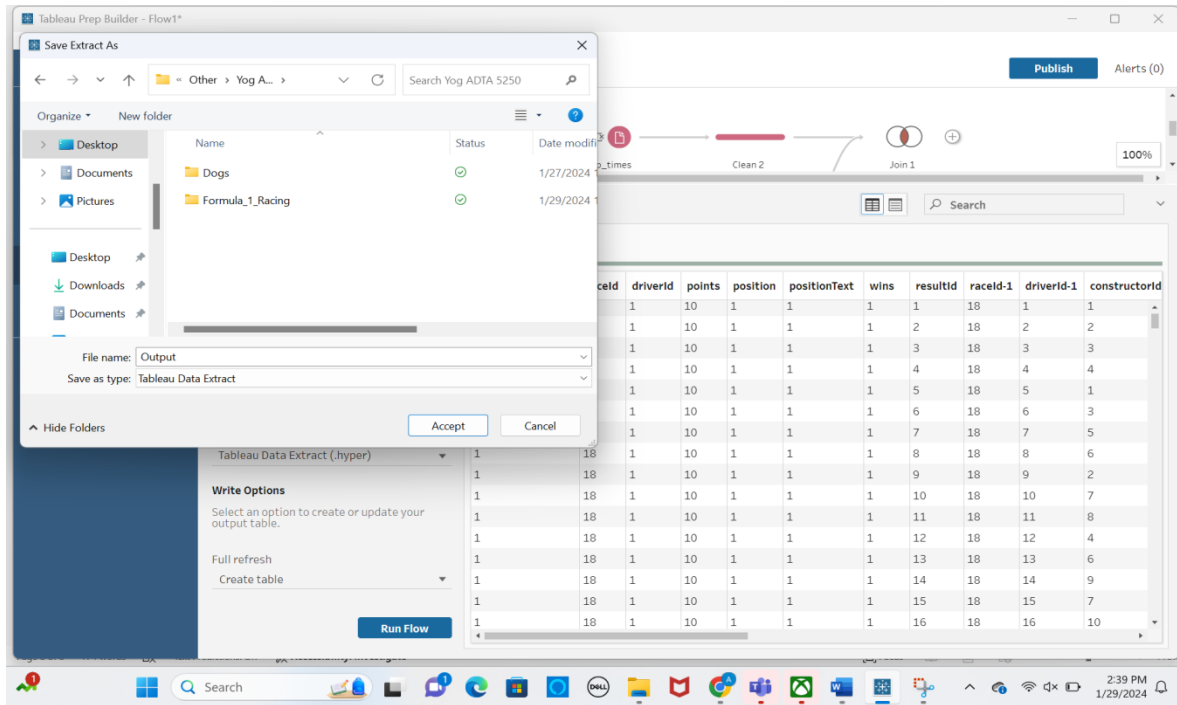
Total join results: 822.367



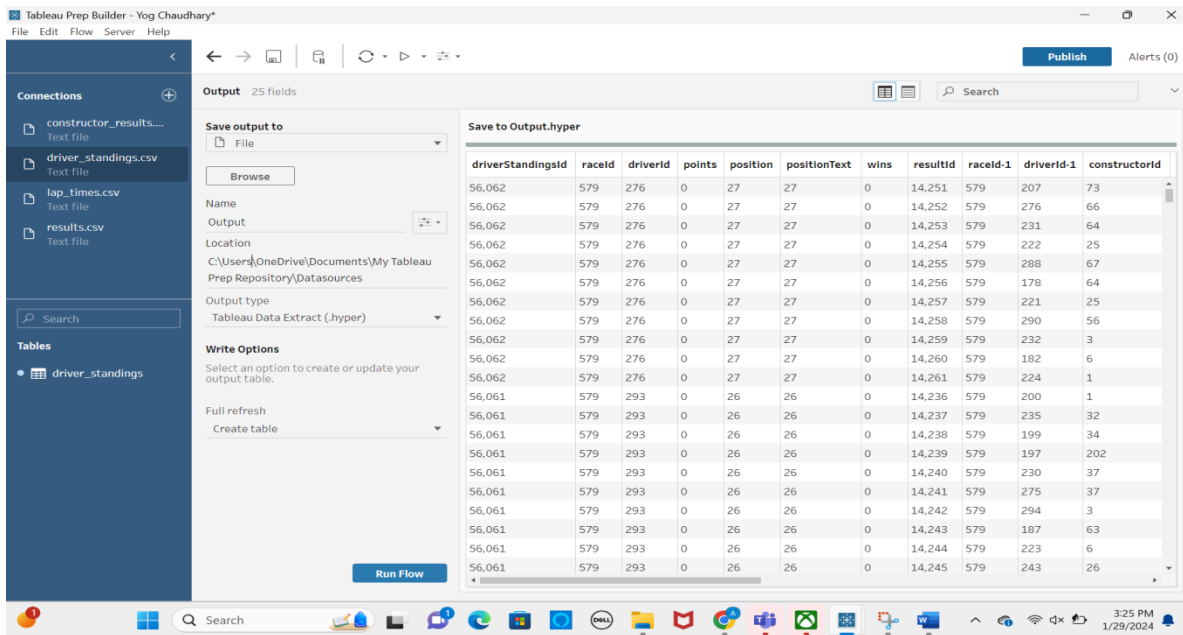
Step 4: Output

In this step, I've created an output. By clicking on the Plus sign and then I've saved the csv file in the desired folder.



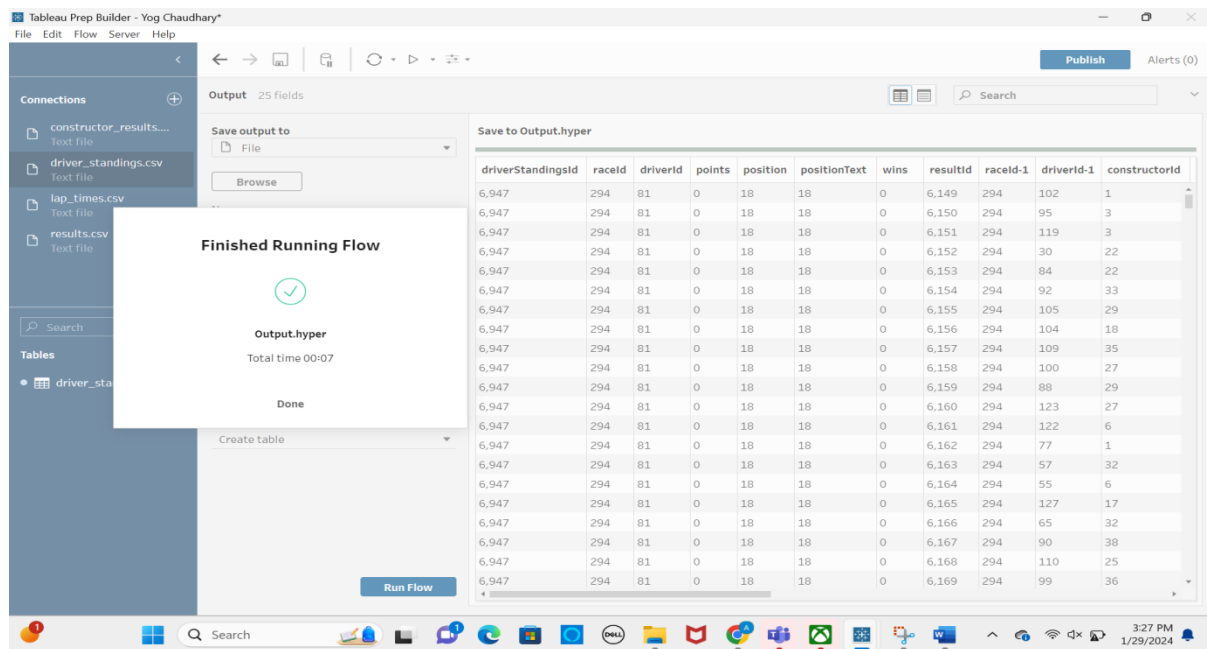


Step 5: Run Flow.



Step 6: Finished Running Flow

Successfully Finished Running Flow,



PART 2: Data Visualization:

1) Discuss the significance of visualizing data.

Imagine diving into a world of information without feeling overwhelmed by raw data. Data visualization, from your perspective, is like having a friendly guide—charts and graphs effortlessly reveal patterns, turning complexity into a visual story that speaks to you. It's not just about numbers; it's about making informed decisions with confidence. Visuals are your exploration playground, offering interactive experiences tailored to your interests. They add a splash of color to your data world, keeping you engaged and inspired. These visualizations aren't just memory aids; they transform data points into memorable insights. With them, you're not just interpreting data; you're embarking on an adventure, where understanding isn't a task but an enjoyable journey, making data uniquely human and relatable.

Below I've included the significance of visualizing data related to my Dataset.

Race Insights at a Glance: Visualizations offer a quick overview of race outcomes, highlighting key statistics for each Grand Prix.

Driver Performance Spotlight: Charts and graphs put the spotlight on driver performances, showing lap times, pit stop durations, and qualifying positions.

Team Standings Visualized: Visual representations make it easy to track constructor standings over the course of the season, offering insights into team performance.

Historical Trends Unveiled: Explore historical data visually to uncover trends, milestones, and comparisons between different seasons.

Qualifying Dynamics: Visual insights into qualifying sessions, showcasing driver positions and lap times in an interactive format.

Pit Stop Strategies Mapped: Charts illustrate pit stop strategies, allowing for a quick comparison of team decisions and their impact on race outcomes.

Driver Standings Over Time: Track driver stands dynamically, seeing how positions change throughout the season with easy-to-read visualizations.

Constructor Results Overview: Visuals summarize constructor results, giving a comprehensive view of team achievements and standings.

Fantasy F1 Decision Support: Visual insights aid Fantasy F1 players, offering statistics on driver and team performance for strategic decision-making.

Interactive Data Exploration: Dive into the details with interactive features, allowing users to customize their exploration of the dataset based on specific interests.

2)

Introduction:

Data visualization has emerged as a crucial aspect in various fields, with its significance particularly pronounced in the realm of data science. This analysis will delve into the reasons why data visualization is indispensable, with a focus on its application in the field of Data Science. Drawing on both lectures and independent research, this discussion aims to provide a nuanced understanding of the importance of data visualization and its real-world applications.

Importance of Data Visualization:

Enhanced Comprehension and Communication:

Data visualization transforms complex datasets into visual representations, making it easier for both experts and non-experts to comprehend intricate patterns and insights. This aids in effective communication of findings within a team or to stakeholders.

Identification of Patterns and Trends:

Visualization enables data scientists to identify hidden patterns and trends that may not be immediately apparent in raw data. This ability to uncover insights is crucial for making informed decisions and formulating effective strategies.

Quick Decision-Making:

Visualizing data accelerates the decision-making process by presenting information in a digestible format. Decision-makers can grasp key insights rapidly, facilitating timely responses to changing scenarios.

Storytelling with Data:

Data visualization allows for the creation of compelling narratives by weaving data into a story. This storytelling aspect is instrumental in presenting findings to a non-technical audience, fostering a deeper understanding and engagement.

Error Detection and Quality Assurance:

Visualization aids in spotting anomalies and errors in data, contributing to data quality assurance. By visualizing data distributions, outliers, and trends, data scientists can ensure the reliability of their analyses.

Applications in Data Science:

In the field of Data Science, data visualization is extensively employed across various stages of the data lifecycle:

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):

During EDA, data scientists use visualizations to gain initial insights into the dataset, identifying patterns and outliers that inform subsequent analytical steps. This phase lays the foundation for the entire data analysis process.

Model Evaluation and Validation:

Visualization is crucial for assessing the performance of machine learning models. ROC curves, confusion matrices, and precision-recall curves are common visualizations used to evaluate model accuracy and reliability.

Dashboard Development:

Data scientists often create interactive dashboards for presenting key performance indicators and insights. These dashboards provide a user-friendly interface for stakeholders to interact with and understand complex data.

Time Series Analysis:

Visualizing time-series data helps in understanding temporal patterns, identifying seasonality, and making predictions. Line charts, heat maps, and calendar charts are frequently used to represent temporal trends effectively.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, data visualization is a cornerstone of effective data science. Its ability to simplify complex information, facilitate communication, and uncover meaningful insights makes it indispensable.

Embracing advanced visualization techniques empowers data scientists to extract actionable knowledge from data, ultimately driving informed decision-making and innovation.

Citations:

Few, S. (2013). Data Visualization for Human Perception. IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics.

Tufte, E. R. (2001). The Visual Display of Quantitative Information. Graphics Press