

Data Visualization II

MSBA7001 Business Intelligence and Analytics

HKU Business School

The University of Hong Kong

Instructor: Dr. DING Chao





Agenda

- Maps
- Flow Maps
- Spider Maps






Maps

Working with Maps

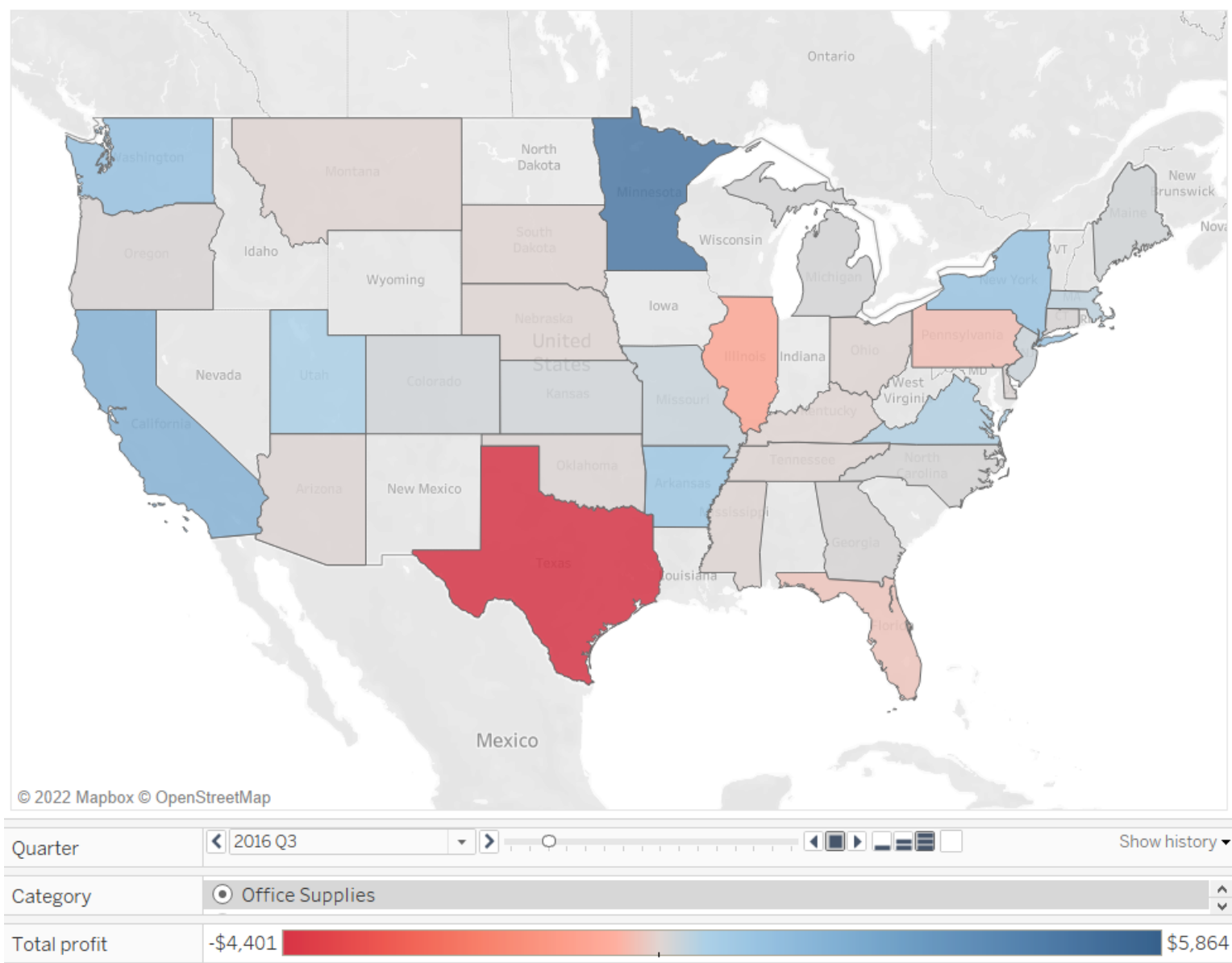
- Tableau comes prepackaged with thousands of geographic coordinates all over the world.
- When spatial data is loaded, Tableau searches in its database and generates latitude and longitude.

 *Latitude (generated)*
 *Longitude (generated)*
 *Number of Records*
 *Measure Values*

- Nested geolocations help show details of the map.

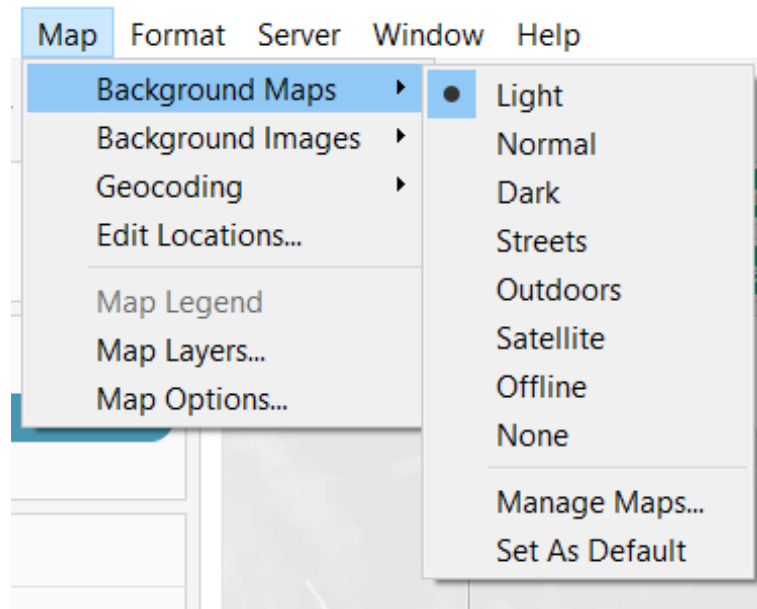
 Location
 Country/Region
 State
 City
 Postal Code

1. Quarterly Profit Across Category & State



Map Options

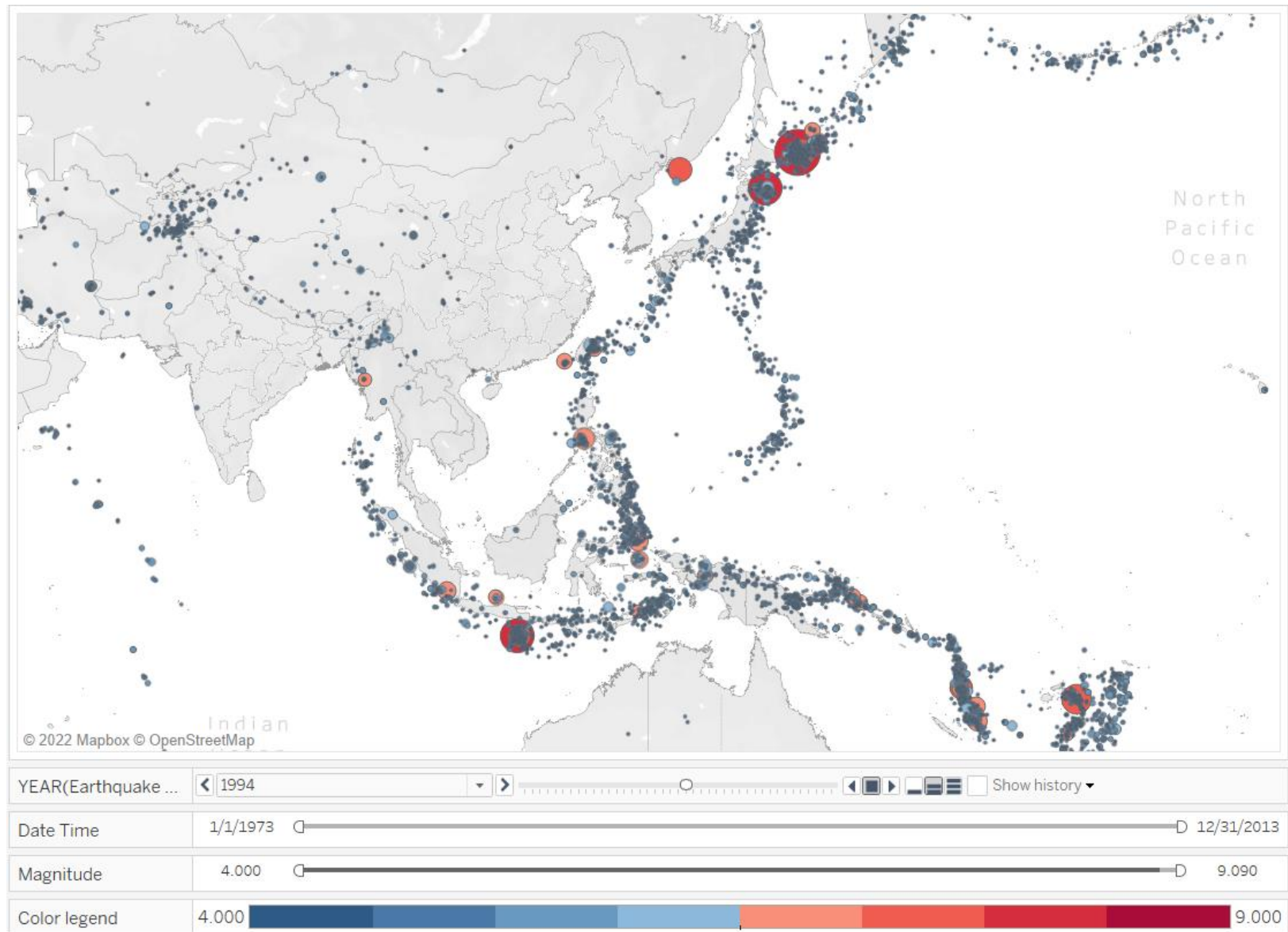
- When working with maps, there are map-specific formatting options available including:
 - Background
 - Layers
 - Options



Using Map Services

- Mapbox enables a Tableau user to incorporate a very wide variety of background maps.
- This can be useful when you want landmarks to appear on your map, or when a specific map feature not included with Tableau is relevant to your analysis.

2. Historical Earthquakes

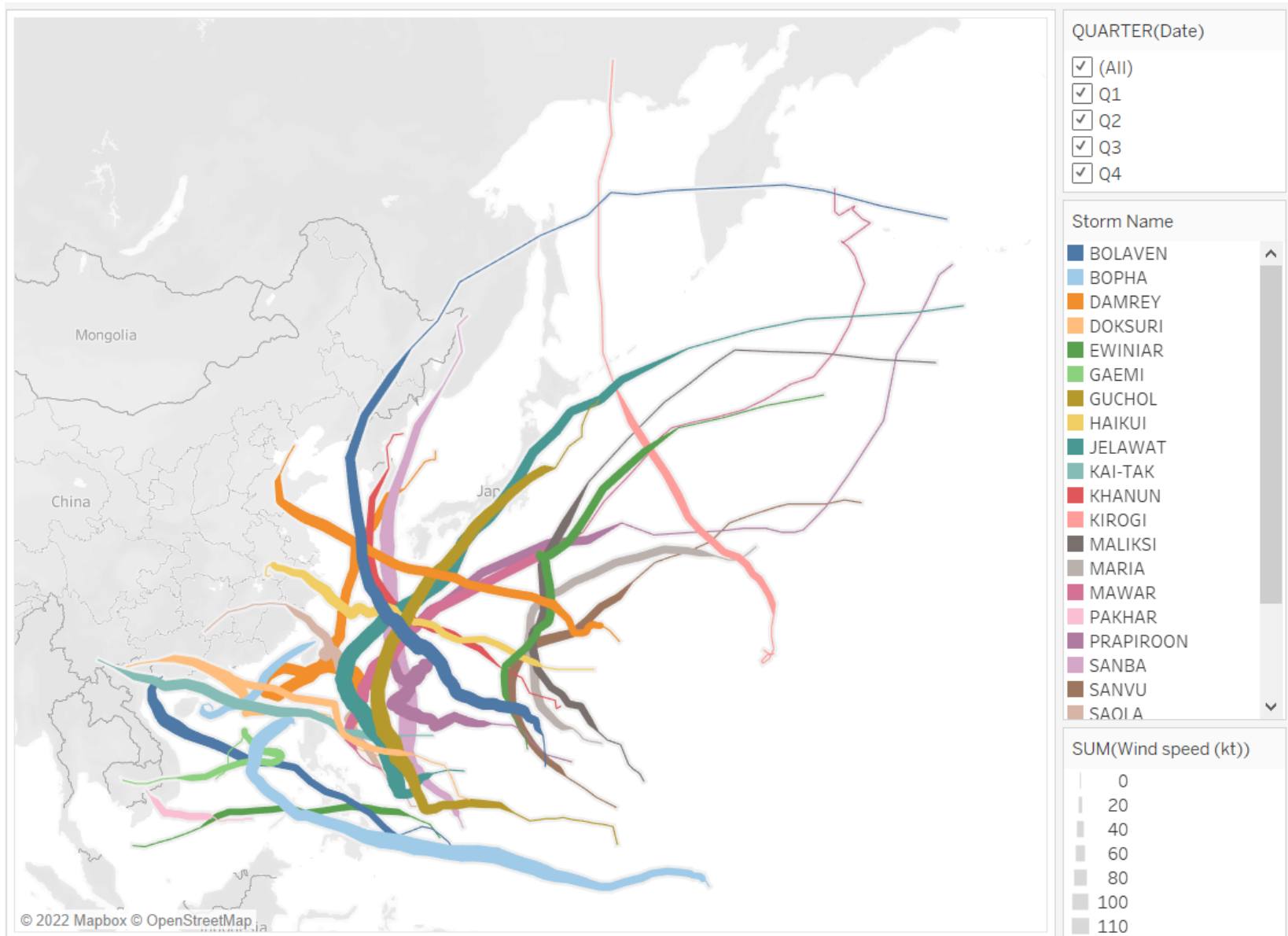


Flow Maps & Spider Maps

Flow Maps

- Flow maps (or path maps) are great for when you want to show where something went over time.
- For example
 - Path of a storm
 - Flow of traffic
 - Migration of people

3. Storm Path



Spider Maps

- We can create maps that show paths **between origins and destinations**
- These types of maps are called **spider maps**, or **origin-destination maps**.
- Spider maps are great for when you're working with hubs that connect to many surrounding points.
- For example:
 - Flight route
 - Travel route
 - Jogging path
 - Shipment path

4. Paris Metro Traffic

