

### Sharing Insights

Tableau Day 3



### **Sharing Insights: Content**

- Format view for presentation
  - Use color
  - Use bolding
  - Use shapes
  - Change size of marks
  - Select fonts

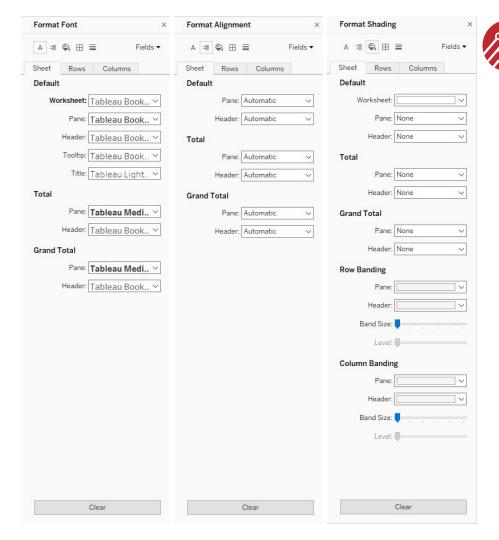
All content here is covered in the <u>Getting</u> <u>Started</u> video.

- Create and modify a dashboard
  - Create a dashboard layout
  - Add interactive or explanatory elements
  - Add dashboard actions
  - Modify existing dashboard layout for mobile devices
  - Create a story using dashboards or views
  - Share a twbx as a PDF
  - Share a twbx as an image



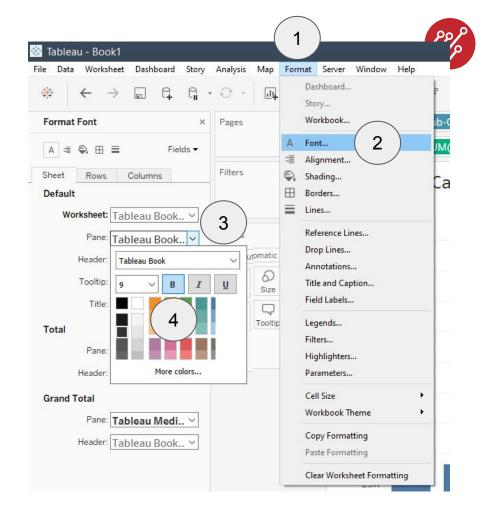


### Formatting



### Bolding, Color, and Fonts

- Select Format
- 2. Click Font
- Select dropdown for the text you want to change
- 4. Make your desired changes



Changing Axis Marks

- 1. Right Click the Axis
- 2. Select Edit Axis
- 3. Select Tick Marks
- Make your desired changes





### Tableau Dashboard

We use dashboards to pull our worksheets together in one place

#### Used to:

- Monitor
- Explore
- Inform





Which of the following are reasons to build a dashboard? Select all that apply.

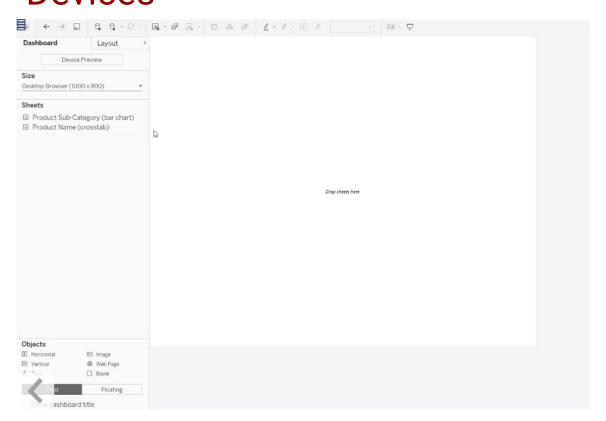


- Explore relationships in data.
- Inform a user about an analysis.
- Reduce questions asked of data.
- Monitor the status of data.

Submit

### Modify Existing Dashboard Layout for Mobile Devices



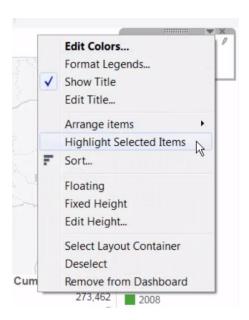


- Sheets
- Size what device will your user be viewing your work on?



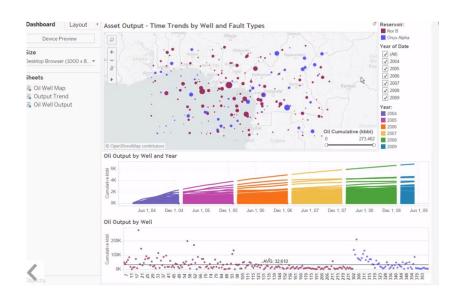
# Interactive or Explanatory Elements: Legend Highlights

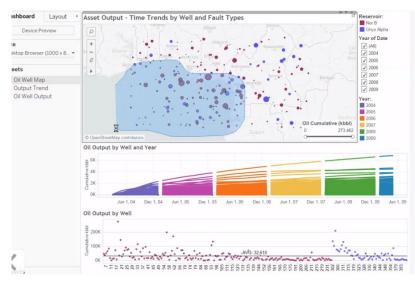
Legend highlights help data to stand out from other marks



### Interactive or Explanatory Elements: Use a View As A Filter

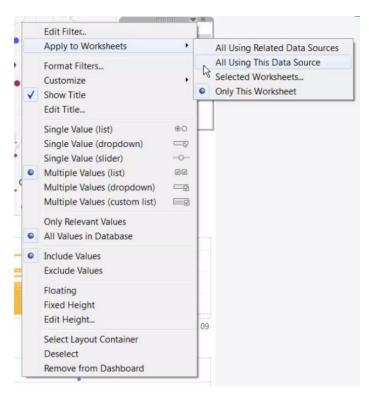
The marks you select in one view will filter results of other views in your dashboard







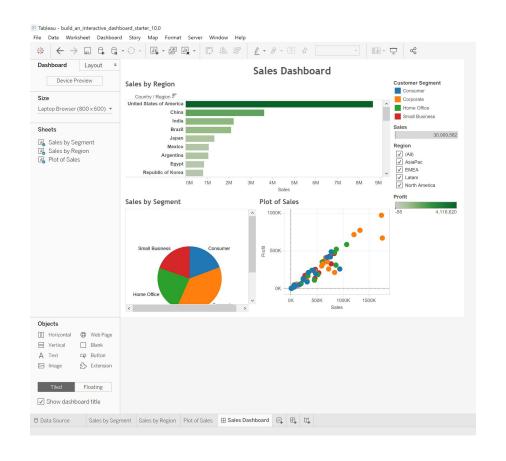
### Interactive or Explanatory Elements: Apply Filter to All Worksheets





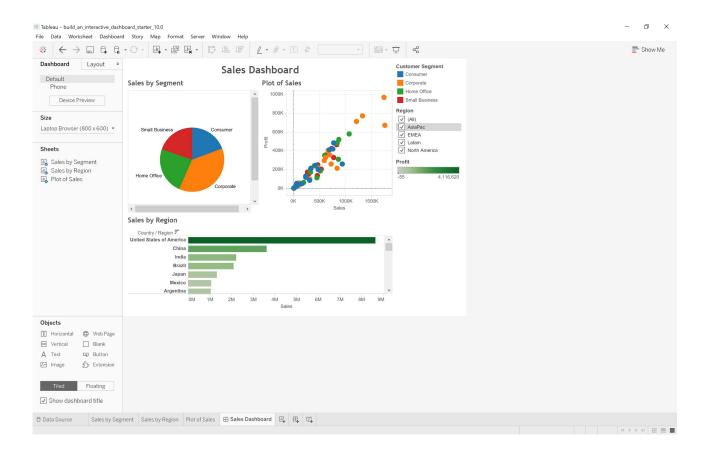
Create a new Laptop Browser-sized dashboard titled "Sales Dashboard" that shows the title. Bring in all three views. Adjust Sales by Segment and Plot of Sales to fit the Entire View. Remove the Sales legend, adjust the title position, and make the legends and filter visible. Set up the Region quick filter and the Sales by Segment view to filter the entire dashboard.

Preview your final view and test your filters.



Part 1 & 2 Answer

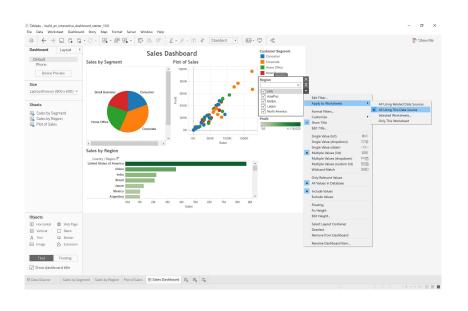


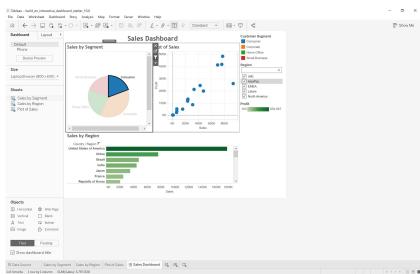


Part 3 Answer



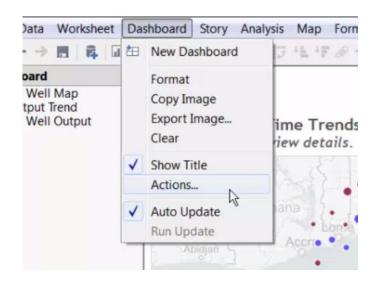


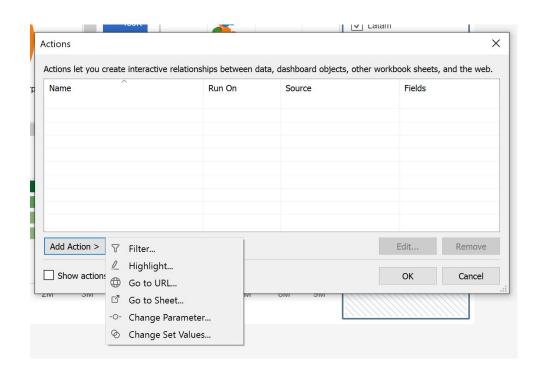






### **Dashboard Actions**







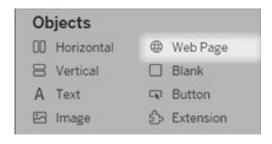
### **Highlight Actions**

Add Highlight Action	×
Name: Highlight!  Source Sheets  Bales Dashboard  Plot of Sales Sales by Region Sales by Segment	Run action on:
Target Sheets  Sales Dashboard  Plot of Sales Sales by Region Sales by Segment	
Target Highlighting  Selected Fields Dates and Times  All Fields  Category Country / Regic Customer Segm	



### Add Dashboard Actions: URL

 Drag a Web Page object onto your dashboard, and enter a URL.



- 2. In the Actions dialog box, click **Add Action** and then select **Go to URL**.
- 3. Specify a name for the link.



- 4. Enter URL; needs http:// prefix
- 5. For URL Target, select **Web Page Object**, and select the object you created in step 1.

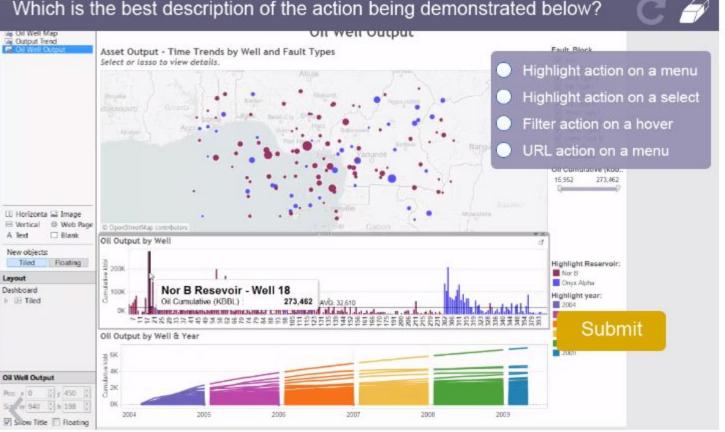




#### Which is the best description of the action being demonstrated below?









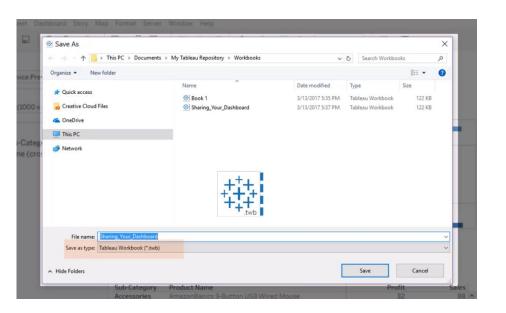
### Create a Story Using Dashboard or Views

- 1. Create Story
- 2. Drag Dashboard into story

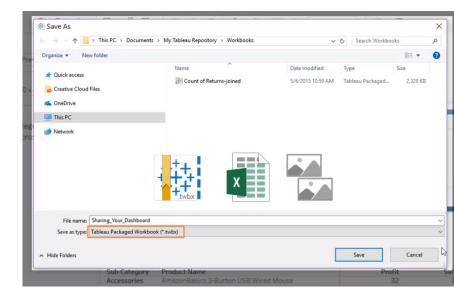
# Tableau Workbook (twb) vs Tableau Packaged Workbook (twbx)



**Twb**: Saves connection to file, but not the data source file (default)



**Twbx**: Packaged workbook has data file and any other data you've used in your views





### Share twbx as an image

#### To export the file in Tableau Desktop:

- 1. Select Worksheet > Export > Image.
- 2. In the Copy Image dialog box, select the contents you want to include in the image and the legend layout (if the view contains a legend).
- 3. Click Save.
- 4. In the Save Image dialog box, navigate to where you want to save the image file and type a file name into the text box. Select a file format from the Save as type drop-down menu.
- 5. Click **Save**



### Share a twbx as a PDF

File > Print to PDF

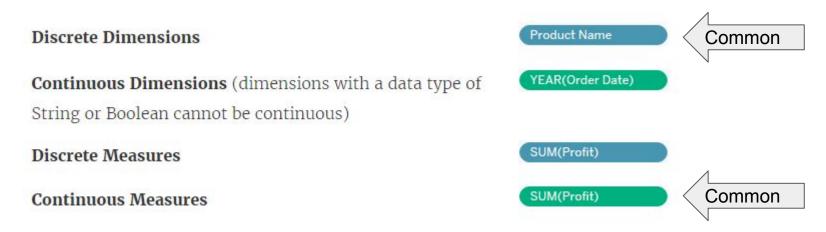


# Understanding Tableau Concepts



### **Data Fields**

- Data fields are made from the columns in your data source
- Each field is automatically assigned a...
  - Data **Type**: (such as integer, string, date)
  - Data **Role**: Discrete Dimension or Continuous Measure (more common) ... or Continuous Dimension or Discrete Measure (less common)



#### **Dimensions**

- Contain *qualitative* values (such as names, dates, or geographical data)
- You can use dimensions to categorize, segment, and reveal the details in your data
- Dimensions affect the level of detail in the view





#### Measures

- contain numeric, quantitative values that you can measure
- Measures can be aggregated
- When you drag a measure into the view, Tableau applies an aggregation to that measure

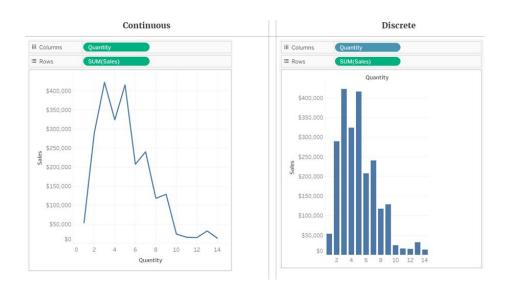
### Continuous

- Means "forming an unbroken whole, without interruption"
- Treated as an infinite range
- Generally add axes to the view

### Discrete



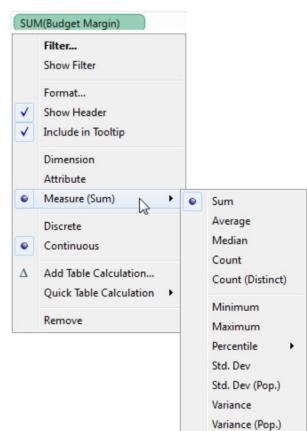
- Means "individually separate and distinct"
- Discrete values are treated as finite
- Generally add headers to the view





### Aggregation

- When you add a measure to the view, Tableau automatically aggregates its values
- Aggregations include:
  - Sum
  - Average
  - Count
  - Etc
- Usually for Measures, but can be used on Dimensions
- Dimensions can be Minimum,
   Maximum, or Count





### **Attributes**

- Another way to view a Dimension
- Returns the value of the given expression if it only has a single value for all rows in the group, otherwise it displays an asterisk (\*) character
- Particularly useful when aggregating a dimension

ATTR(Sales)



### Summary: Understanding Tableau Concepts

- Dimensions and measures
  - Explain what kind of information dimensions usually contain
  - Explain what kind of information measures usually contain
- Discrete and continuous fields
  - Explain how discrete fields are displayed in Tableau
  - Explain how continuous fields are displayed in Tableau
  - Explain the difference between discrete date parts and continuous date values in Tableau
- Aggregation
  - Explain why Tableau aggregations measures
  - Describe how an aggregated measure changes when dimensions are added to the view