

Using Tableau to Visualize COVID-19 Data

To repeat the old cliché' seeing is believing. Sometimes we must see a pattern before believing there is something worth reporting.

A pivot table that groups countries, sums the number of deaths by month and sub-divides the totals by month, may not reveal spikes or dips as apparently as a line graph or bar chart.

Interactive COVID-19 dashboards such as [this one](#) from [Tableau Public](#) have allowed users to process more information at a glance than would be the case if they were reading a print or online story.

While there are many easy-to-use visualization programs, some are clearly better than others. Tableau Public falls into the superior category, which is why we are taking the time for this introduction.

Though it may have a steeper learning curve than a popular tool such as [Datawrapper](#) or [infogram](#), Tableau Public packs more visual and analytical power in its ability to create a greater variety of visualizations, the calculated fields that we learned in our previous pivot table tutorial, and interactive dashboards.

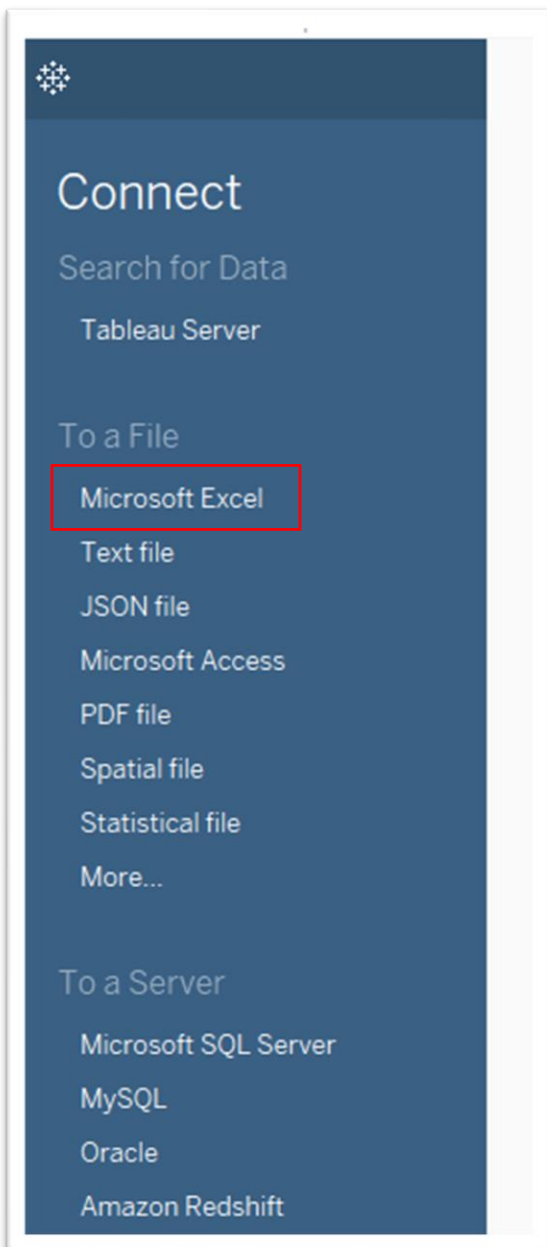
In this tutorial, we will work the most recent COVID-19 data from the [European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control](#) website that was the subject of our first two Excel tutorials.

What we will learn:

1. Import tables into Tableau and format columns
2. Create worksheets (a map, and two bar charts for deaths and infections)
3. Create an interactive dashboard
4. Export and embed your graphic

1. Import tables into Tableau and format columns

Open Tableau Public.

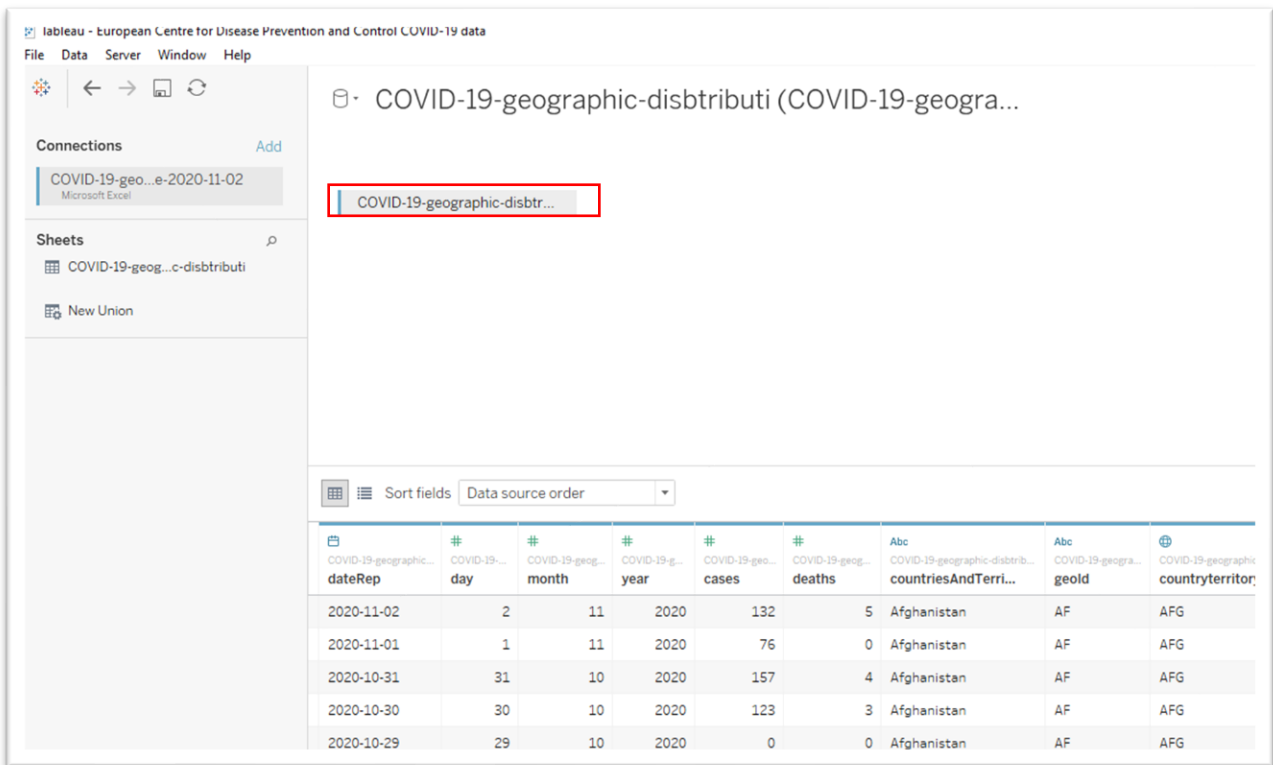
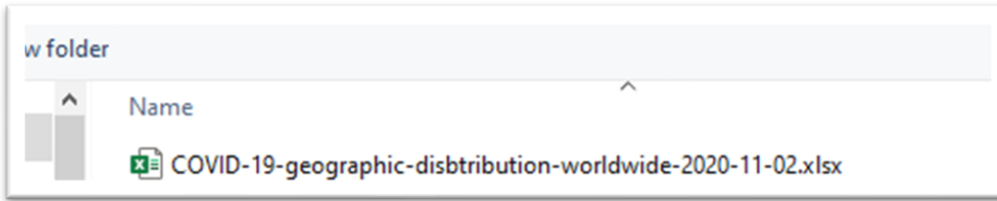


You will see this menu on the left-hand side.

Select “Microsoft Excel.”

Browse to your folder that contains the COVID-19 Excel workbook from the first two exercises and select. Or you can download the most recent version from the European Centre for Disease Prevention and

Control [website](#). If you choose the latter, your numbers will differ slightly from the ones in the screen grabs that accompany this tutorial, which is working with COVID-19 data downloaded on Nov. 2.



Hover your cursor over the COVID-19 tab above the table until a caret appears on the right-hand side.

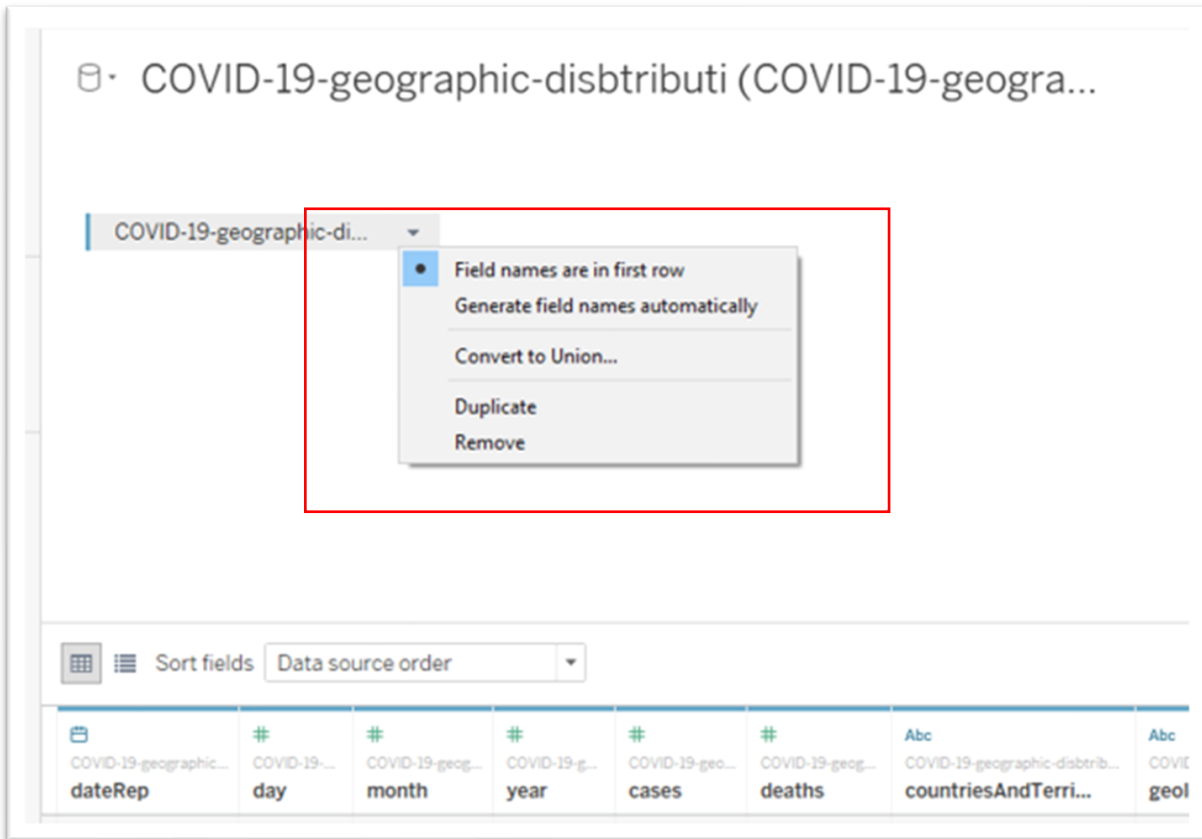
COVID-19-geographic-disbtributi (COVID-19-geogra...

COVID-19-geographic-di... ▾

Sort fields Data source order ▾

COVID-19-geographic- dateRep	COVID-19-... day	COVID-19-geog... month	COVID-19-g... year	COVID-19-geo... cases	COVID-19-geog... deaths	Abc COVID-19-geographic-disbtrib... countriesAndTerri...	Abc COVID-19-geogra... geoid	COVID-19-geographic-disbtrib... countryterritoryC...	COVID-19-geog popData20
2020-11-02	2	11	2020	132	5	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	38,
2020-11-01	1	11	2020	76	0	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	38,

Select the caret on the right side of the “COVID-19-geographic-disbtr” tab to obtain choices from a drop-down menu.



As you can see in the titles in the table, Tableau has correctly guessed that you want the first cell in each row to contain the “field names” or titles. Because this is a clean dataset, the first row does, indeed, contain the column heads. Such would not be the case if we imported a dirty dataset, a no-no when working with data-visualization tools. The cleaner the data, the less work you have to do, though Tableau is equipped more than many of its competitors to do quite a bit of data cleaning.

You can rename the column names by double-clicking the titles and typing.

Date	COVID-19- day	COVID-19-geog month
2020-11-02	2	1
2020-11-01	1	1
2020-10-31	31	1
2020-10-30	30	1

Sort fields	Data source order
COVID-19-geogr... Date	COVID-19-geogr... day
COVID-19-geogr... month	COVID-19-geogr... year
COVID-19-geo... cases	COVID-19-geo... deaths
Abc COVID-19-geographic-disbtrib... countriesAndTerri...	Abc COVID-19-geogra... geoid
COVID-19-geographic-disbtrib... countryterritoryC...	COVID-19-geographic-d... popData2019
Abc COVID-19-geographic-disbtr...	

Save the Tableau file in the same folder that contains your data.

Now, let's look at the column headings.

A closer examination reveals icons across the very top.

Sort fields	Data source order
COVID-19-geogr... Date	COVID-19-geogr... day
COVID-19-geogr... month	COVID-19-geogr... year
COVID-19-geo... cases	COVID-19-geo... deaths
Abc COVID-19-geographic-disbtrib... countriesAndTerri...	Abc COVID-19-geogra... geoid
COVID-19-geographic-disbtrib... countryterritoryC...	COVID-19-geographic-d... popData2019
Abc COVID-19-geographic-disbtr...	

The icons tell you how the information in each column is formatted. As we learned in the previous Excel tutorials, formatting numbers is a constant task.

Let's begin with the first column. Selecting the calendar-shaped icon above the date field produces a drop-down menu (much like in Excel)

that reveals the formatting options.

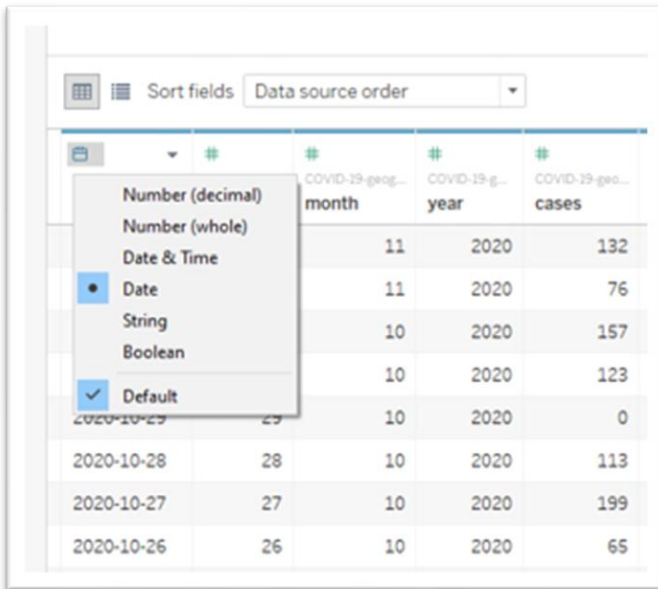


Tableau recognizes the data in the first columns as dates, which is what we want. So, let's keep moving to the right.

The hashtag icons (“#”) stand for a number, important because we’ll want to perform math on the numbers just like we did in Excel.

The “abc” icon above countries is a problem. Click the icon to find out why.

geo...	#	Abc	Abc	COVID-19-geogra...	COVID-19-geographic-disbtrib
COVID-19-geog...	deaths		old	countryterritoryC...	
132	5			AFG	
76	0			AFG	
157	4			AFG	
123	3			AFG	
0	0			AFG	
113	7	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	
199	8	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	
65	3	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	
81	4	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	

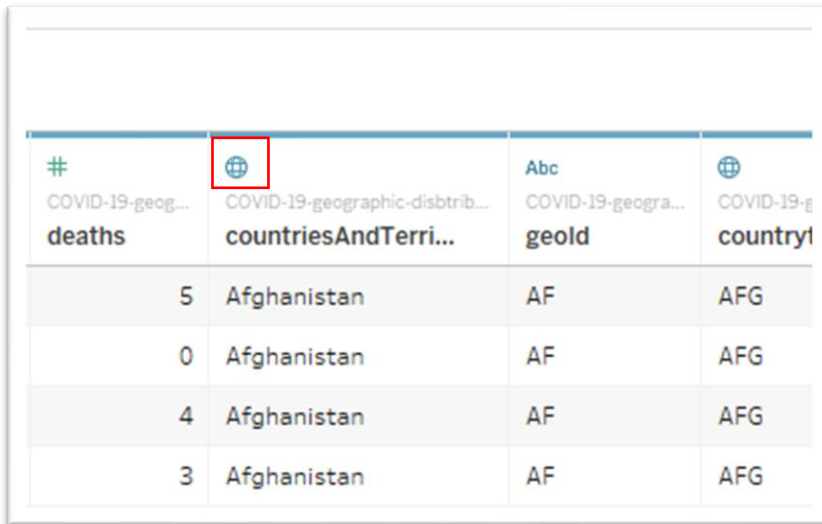
Tableau is interpreting the country names as a “String”, or text.

To allow Tableau to map the countries, we must change the formatting to a geographic marker.

Click the arrow to the right of “Geographic Role”.

COVID-19-geographic-disbtrib...	#	#	#	#	#	Abc	Abc	COVID-19-geogra...	COVID-19-geographic-disbtrib...	COVID-19-geographic-disbtrib...
Date	day	month	year	cases	deaths		old	countryterritoryC...	popD...	
2020-11-02	2	11	2020	132	5			AFG		
2020-11-01	1	11	2020	76	0			AFG		
2020-10-31	31	10	2020	157	4			AFG		
2020-10-30	30	10	2020	123	3			AFG		
2020-10-29	29	10	2020	0	0			AFG		
2020-10-28	28	10	2020	113	7			AFG		
2020-10-27	27	10	2020	199	8	Afghanistan		AFG		
2020-10-26	26	10	2020	65	3	Afghanistan		AFG		
2020-10-25	25	10	2020	81	4	Afghanistan		AFG		
2020-10-24	24	10	2020	61	2	Afghanistan		AFG		
2020-10-23	23	10	2020	116	4	Afghanistan		AFG		
2020-10-22	22	10	2020	135	2	Afghanistan		AFG		
2020-10-21	21	10	2020	88	2	Afghanistan		AFG		
2020-10-20	20	10	2020	87	5	Afghanistan		AFG		
2020-10-19	19	10	2020	59	4	Afghanistan	AF	AFG		

Select “Country/Region.”



#	COVID-19-geographic-disbtrib...	Abc	COVID-19-g
deaths	countriesAndTerri...	geold	country!
5	Afghanistan	AF	AFG
0	Afghanistan	AF	AFG
4	Afghanistan	AF	AFG
3	Afghanistan	AF	AFG

The icon has changed to a globe. Exactly what we want.

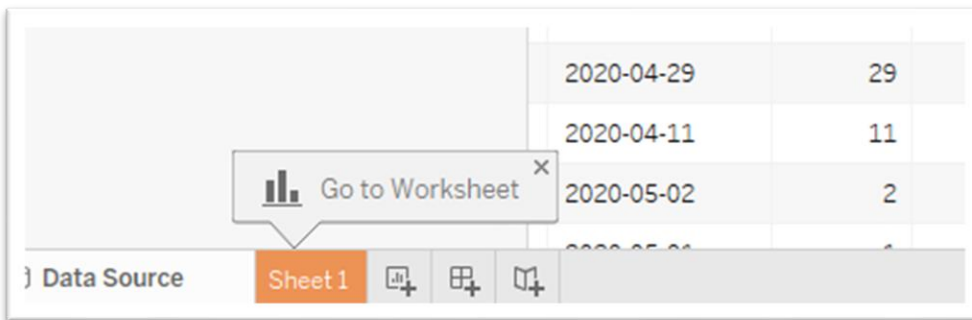
Since we don't want Tableau to do math on the numbers in the “year” column, let's reformat them as a “string” or text.

	#	#	#	🌐	Abc
D-19-geog...	COVID-19-geog...	COVID-19-geog...	COVID-19-geog...	COVID-19-geographic-disbtrib...	COVID-1
nth		deaths		countriesAndTerri...	geold
11			5	Afghanistan	AF
11			0	Afghanistan	AF
10			4	Afghanistan	AF
10			3	Afghanistan	AF
10			0	Afghanistan	AF
10			7	Afghanistan	AF
10	2020	199	8	Afghanistan	AF
10	2020	65	3	Afghanistan	AF

	Abc	#	#	🌐	Abc
geog...	COVID-19-geogr...	COVID-19-geo...	COVID-19-geog...	COVID-19-geographic-disbtrib...	COVI
	year	cases	deaths	countriesAndTerri...	geo
11	2020	132	5	Afghanistan	AF
11	2020	76	0	Afghanistan	AF
10	2020	157	4	Afghanistan	AF
10	2020	123	3	Afghanistan	AF
10	2020	0	0	Afghanistan	AF
10	2020	113	7	Afghanistan	AF

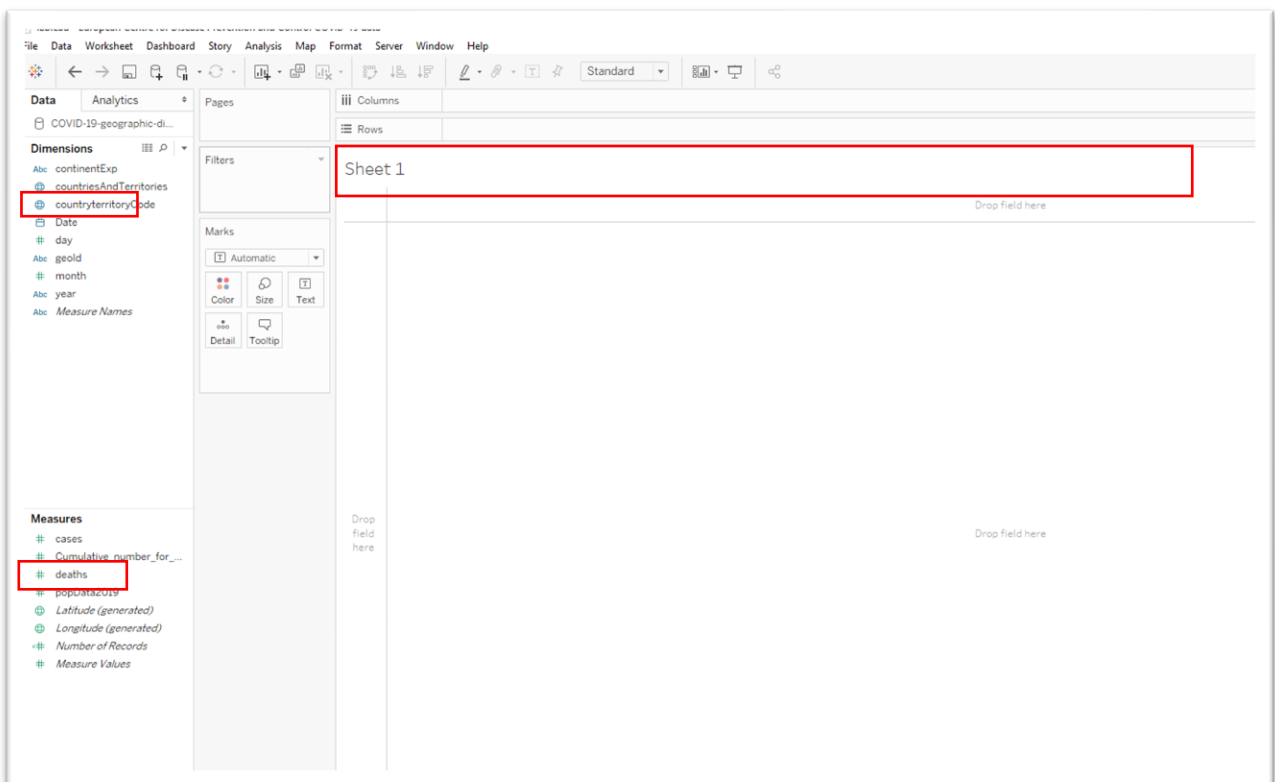
Formating for the other columns is fine. With all the columns properly formatted, we're ready to begin creating visualizations.

At the bottom, you'll notice the first sheet ("Sheet 1") – similar to what you see in Excel -- is highlighted with a prompt.



Clicking "Sheet 1" produces a new worksheet.

2. Create worksheets (a map, and two bar charts for deaths and infections)



This interface looks similar to a pivot table in reverse, with a large area for the table itself on the right side (instead of the left in Excel or Google

Sheets) and a smaller, narrower space for the column names on the left (instead of the right side in Excel or Google Sheets).

Measures – at the bottom left – is for columns that contain numbers.

Dimensions is for columns that contain text. If anything is out of place – such as a number in the “Dimensions” section, you can simply drag the icon and drop it to the correct location.

Drag “CountriesAndTerritories” and drop the column header into the largest space to your right.

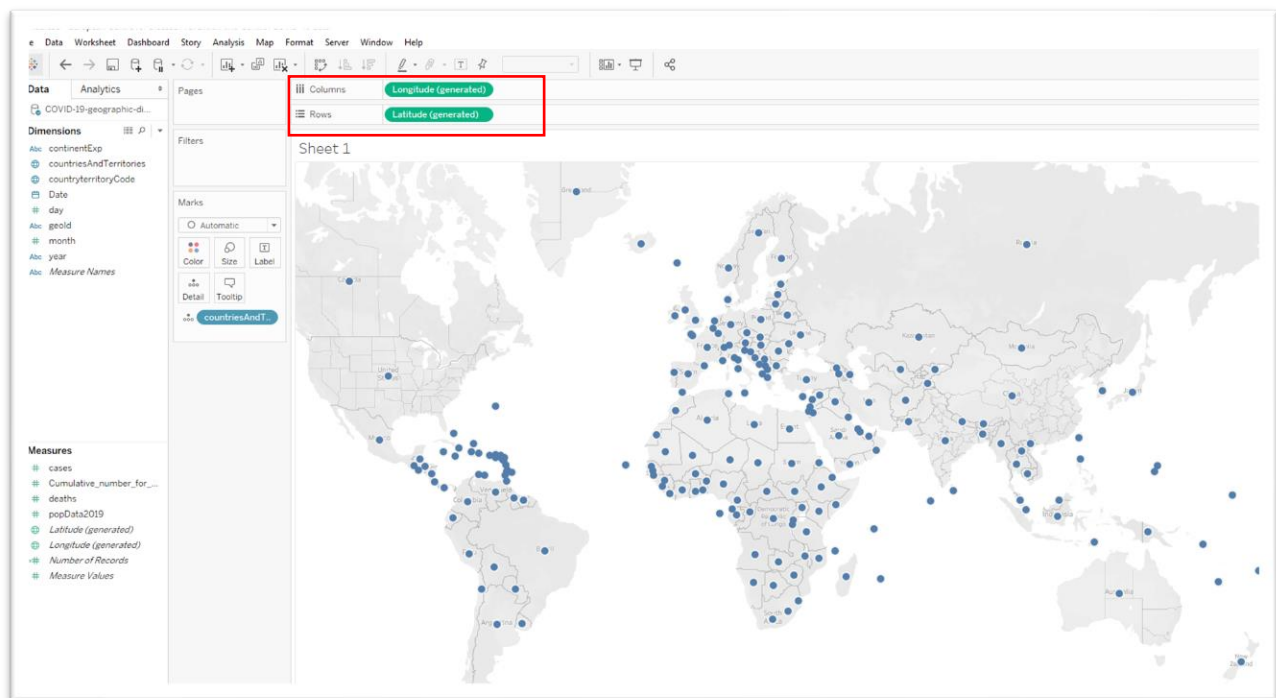
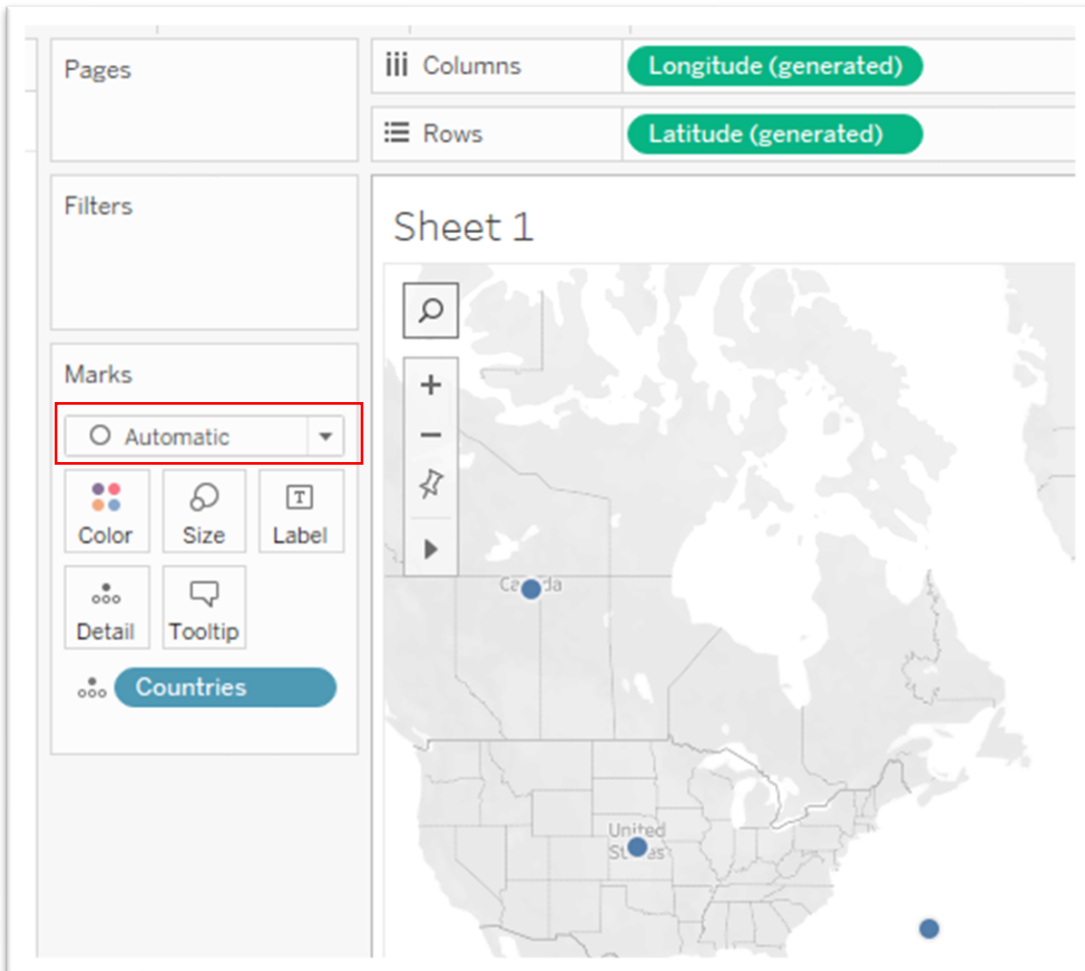


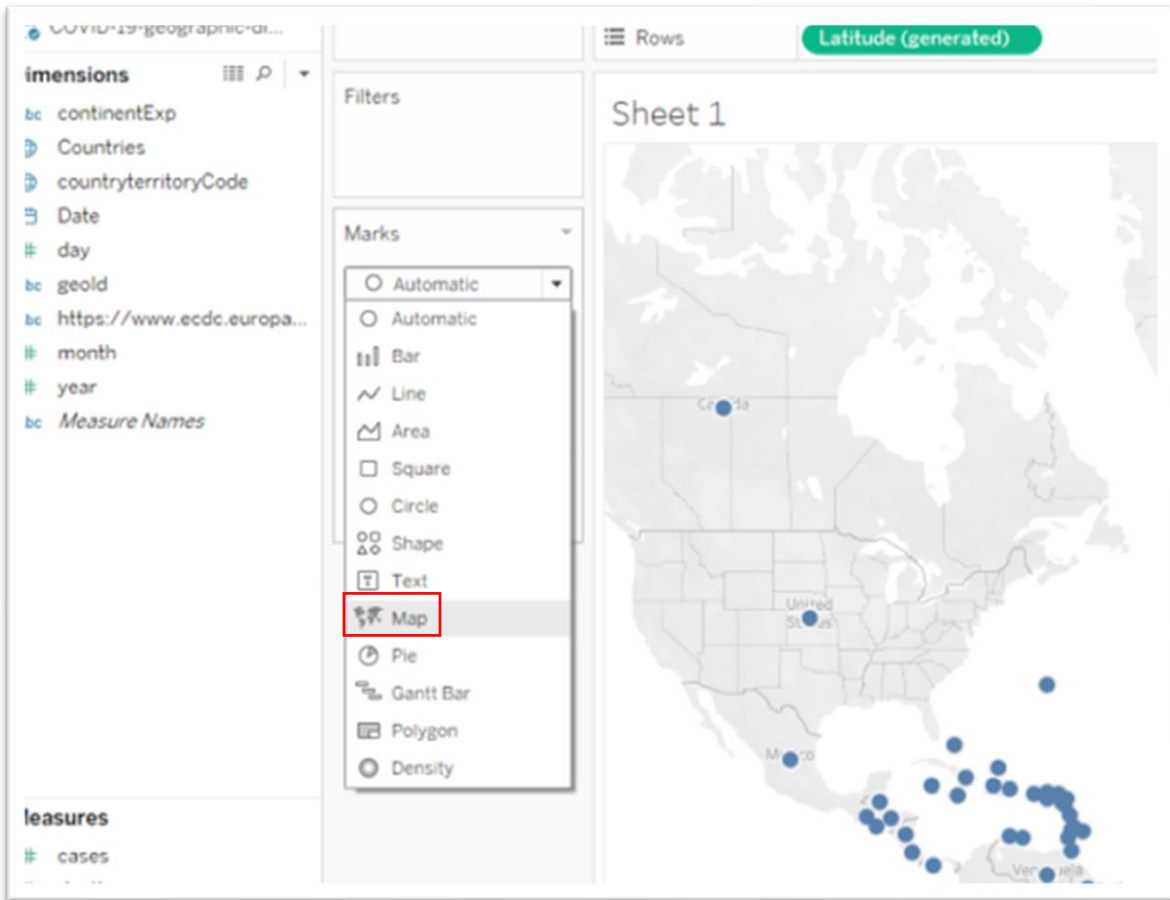
Tableau has placed the longitude and latitude coordinates in the columns and rows, respectively, resulting in the displayed map.

Instead of large dots, we may want a better visualization.

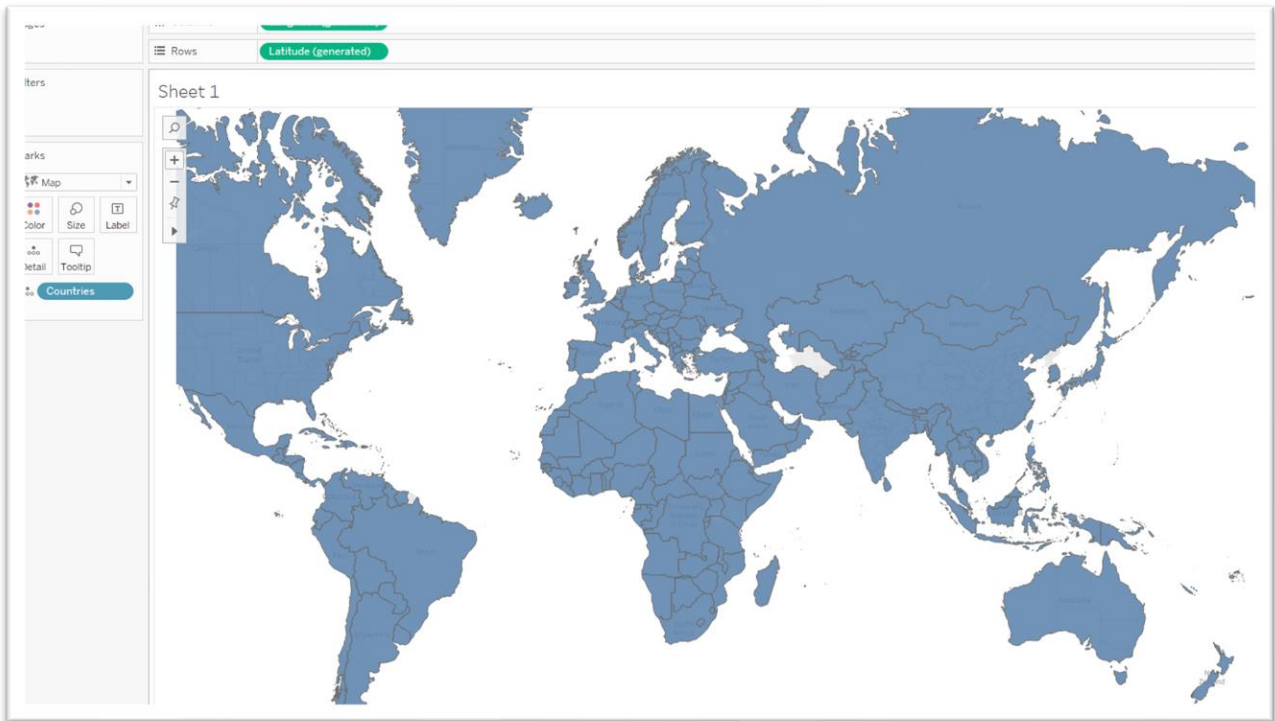
The heavy lifting is done in the menus to the immediate left of the large pane containing the map.



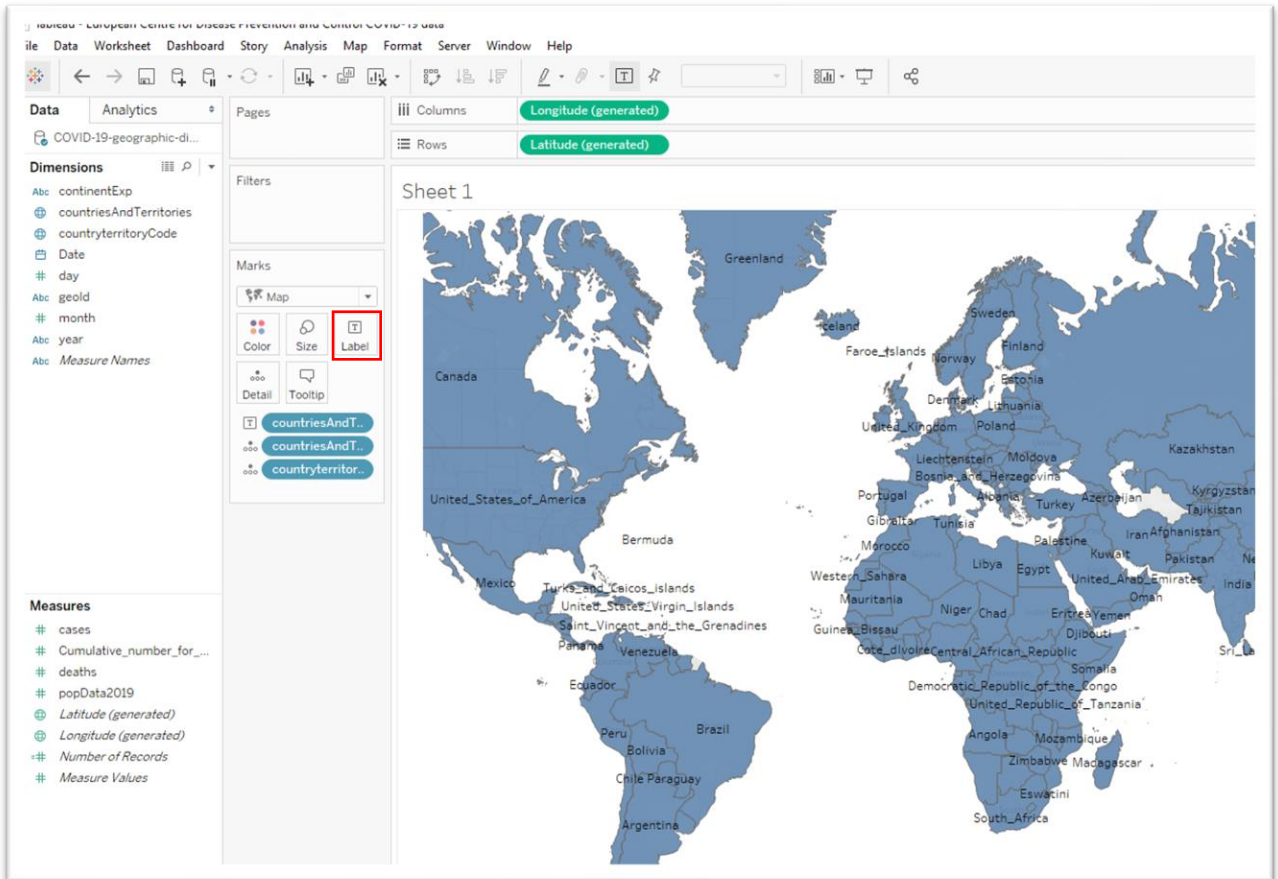
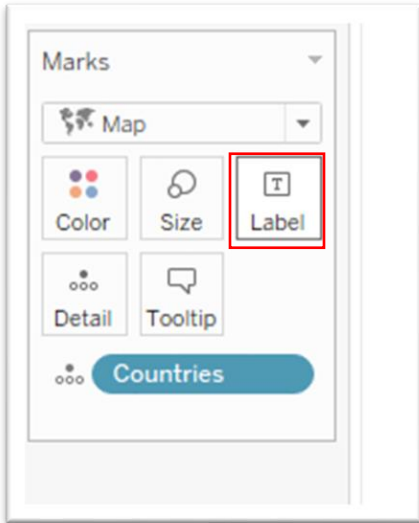
Click the arrow to the right of the “Automatic” tab under Marks.



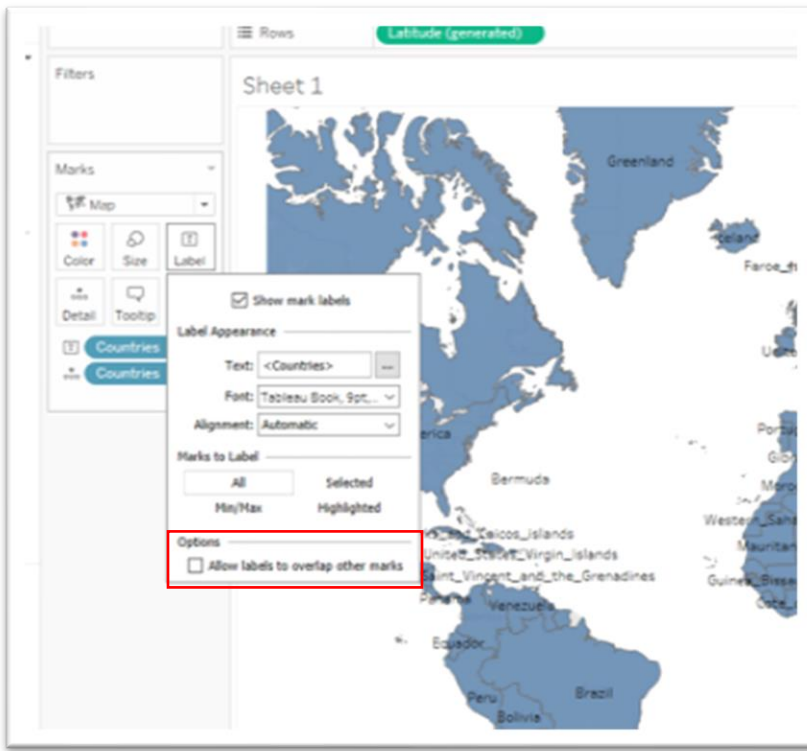
Select “Map”.



That looks better. To make the country labels appear, return to “Dimensions” and drag “CountriesAndTerritories” into the “Label” section under “Marks.”



If you want to make sure that the country labels do not overlap, as is the case in this visualization, click the same icon to obtain a menu.



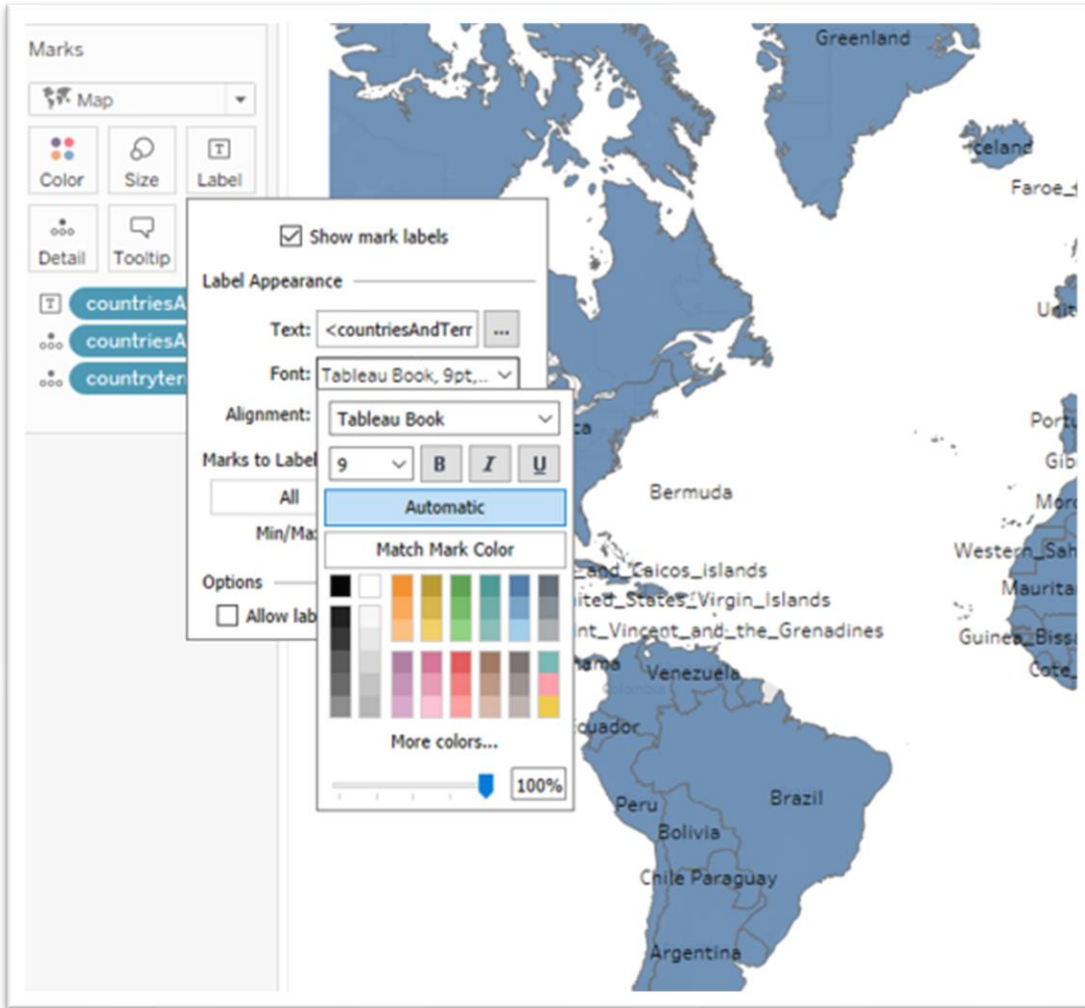
You'll notice that the box under "Options" allowing the labels to overlap is unchecked. Checking it produces a mess that looks like this.



Needless to say, this is an unappealing look.

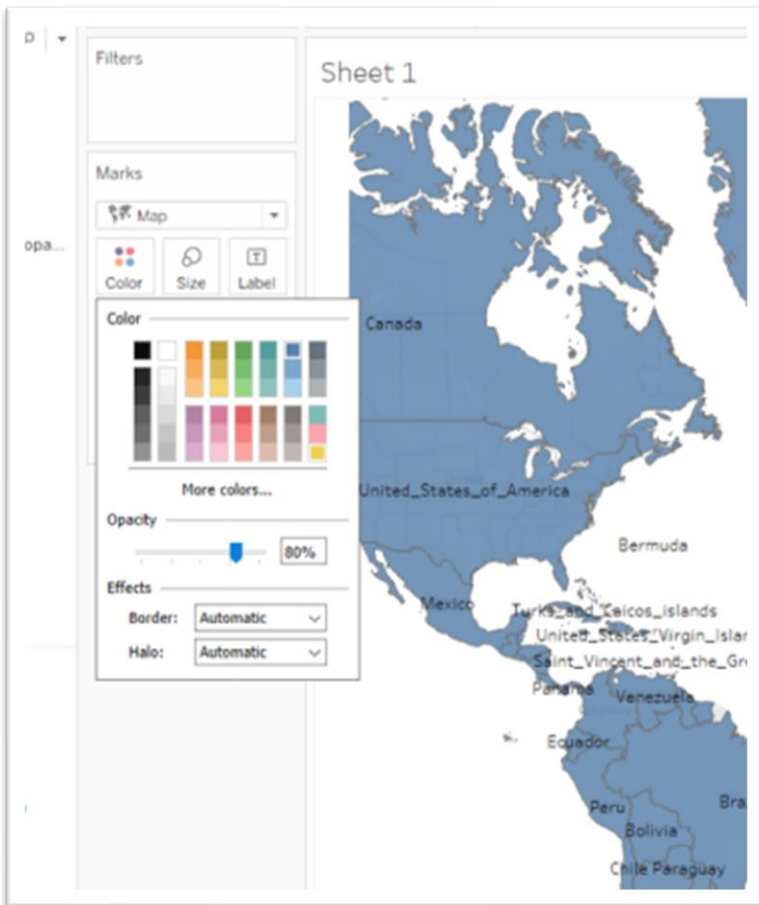
Uncheck the box.

You can also change the font size and colour from the same drop-down menu.



Let's leave the font size and font colour.

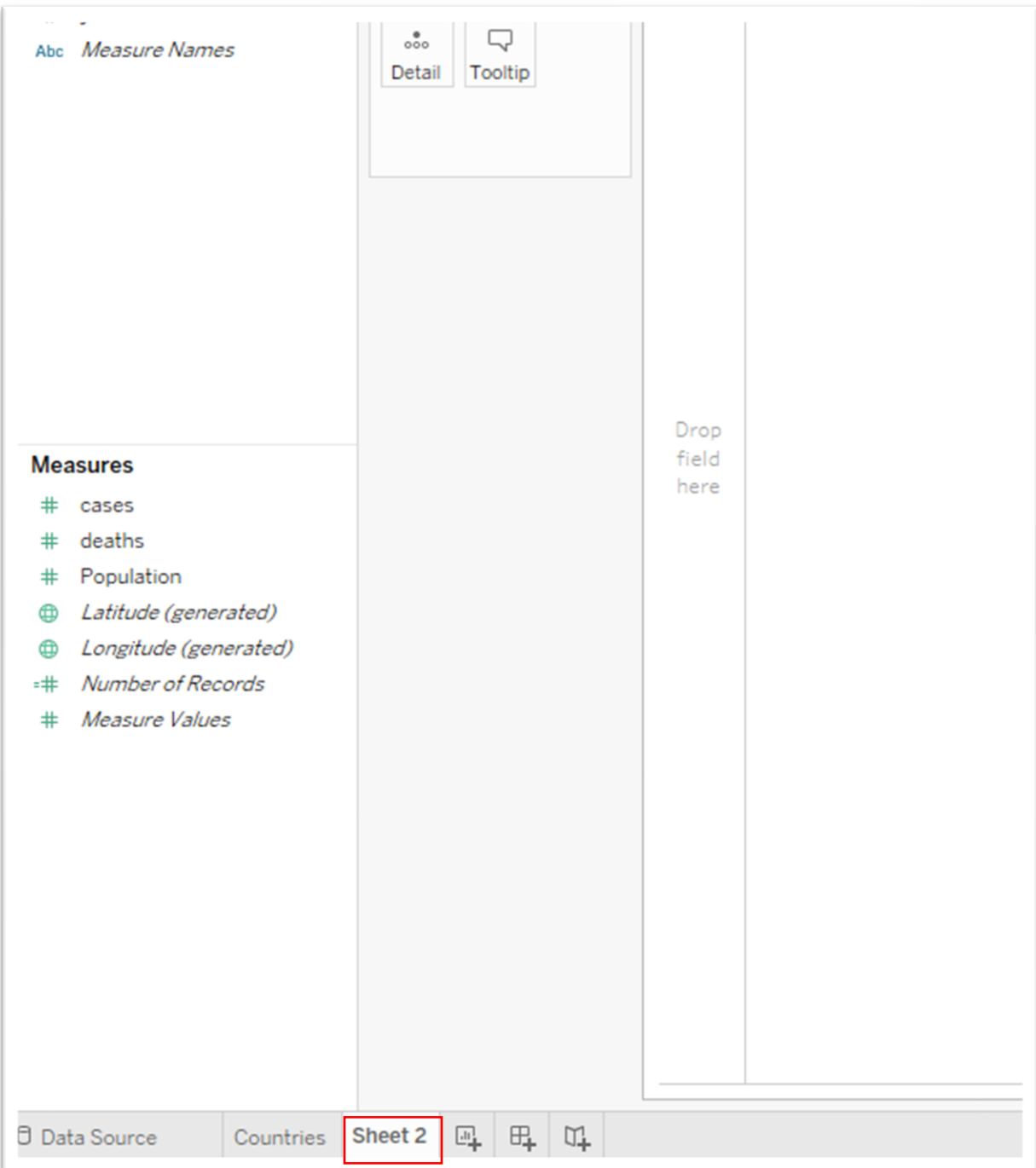
You can also change the map's colour from blue to something else by clicking the "Color" icon in the same section.



Let's leave the colour as is.

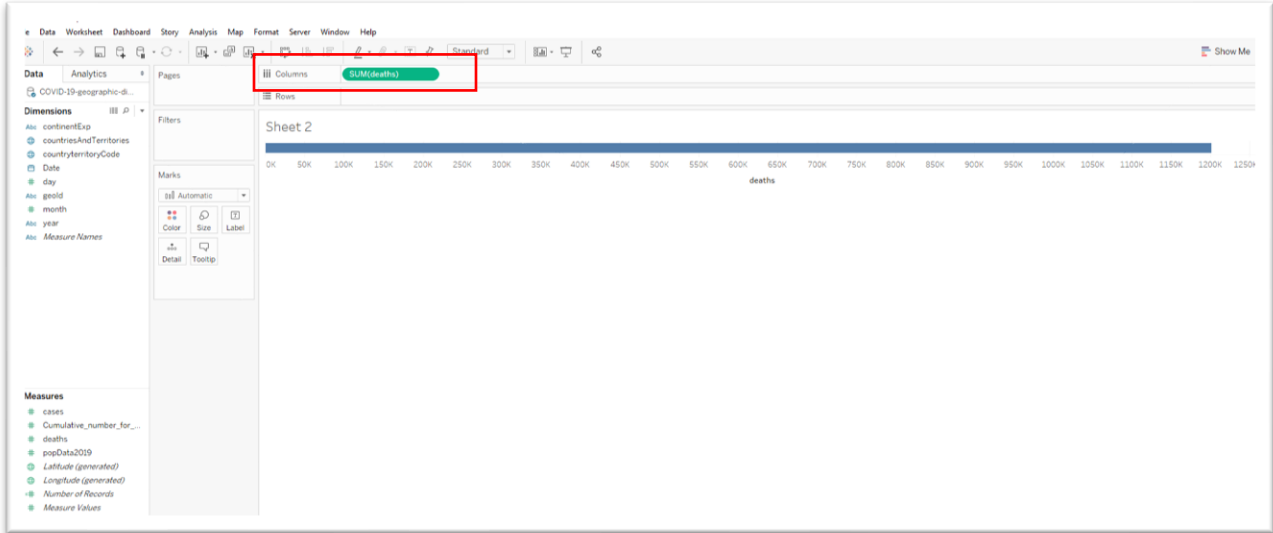
Label the worksheet "Countries."

Open a second worksheet.

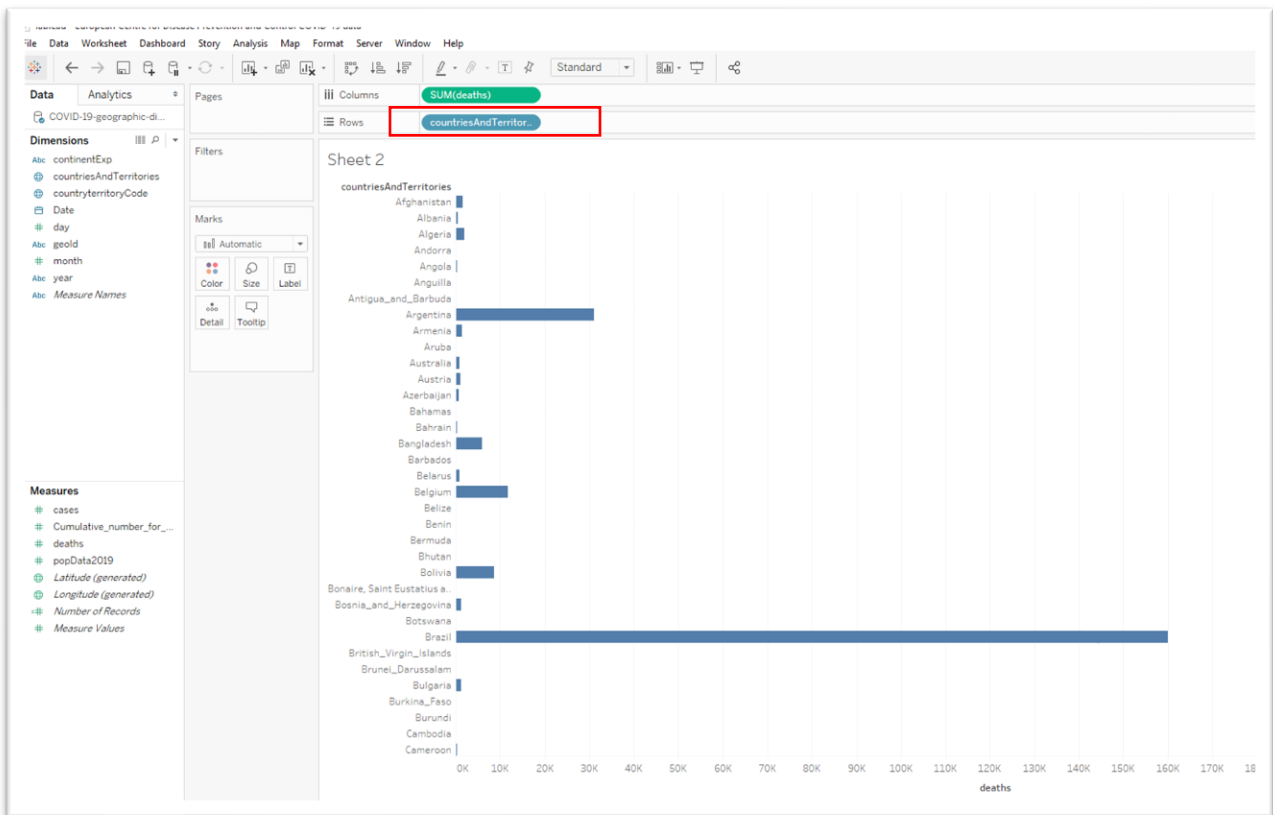


We'll create a vertical bar chart tracking deaths per country.

Drag “#deaths” from the measures section and drop it into the “Columns” section in the pane to the right.

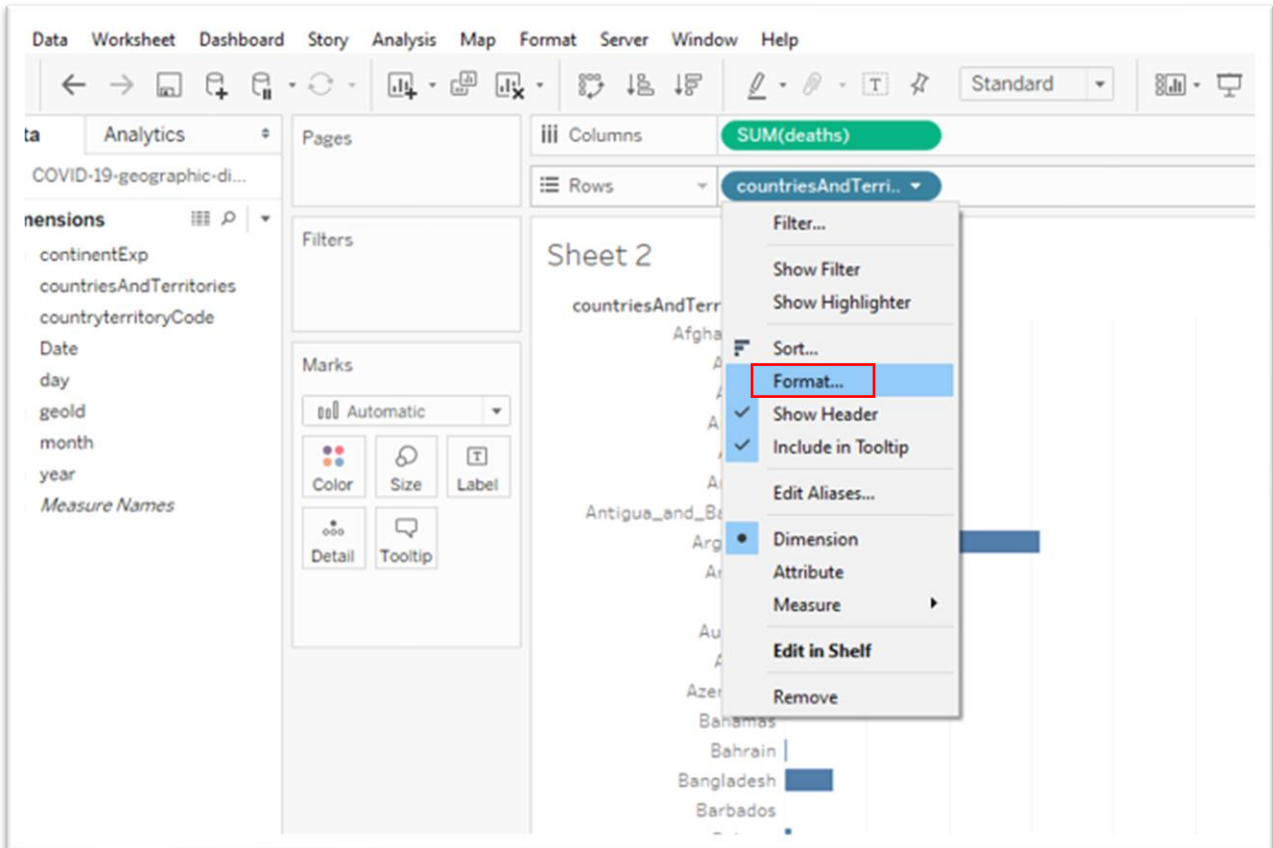


Drop “CountriesAndTerritories” into “Rows.”

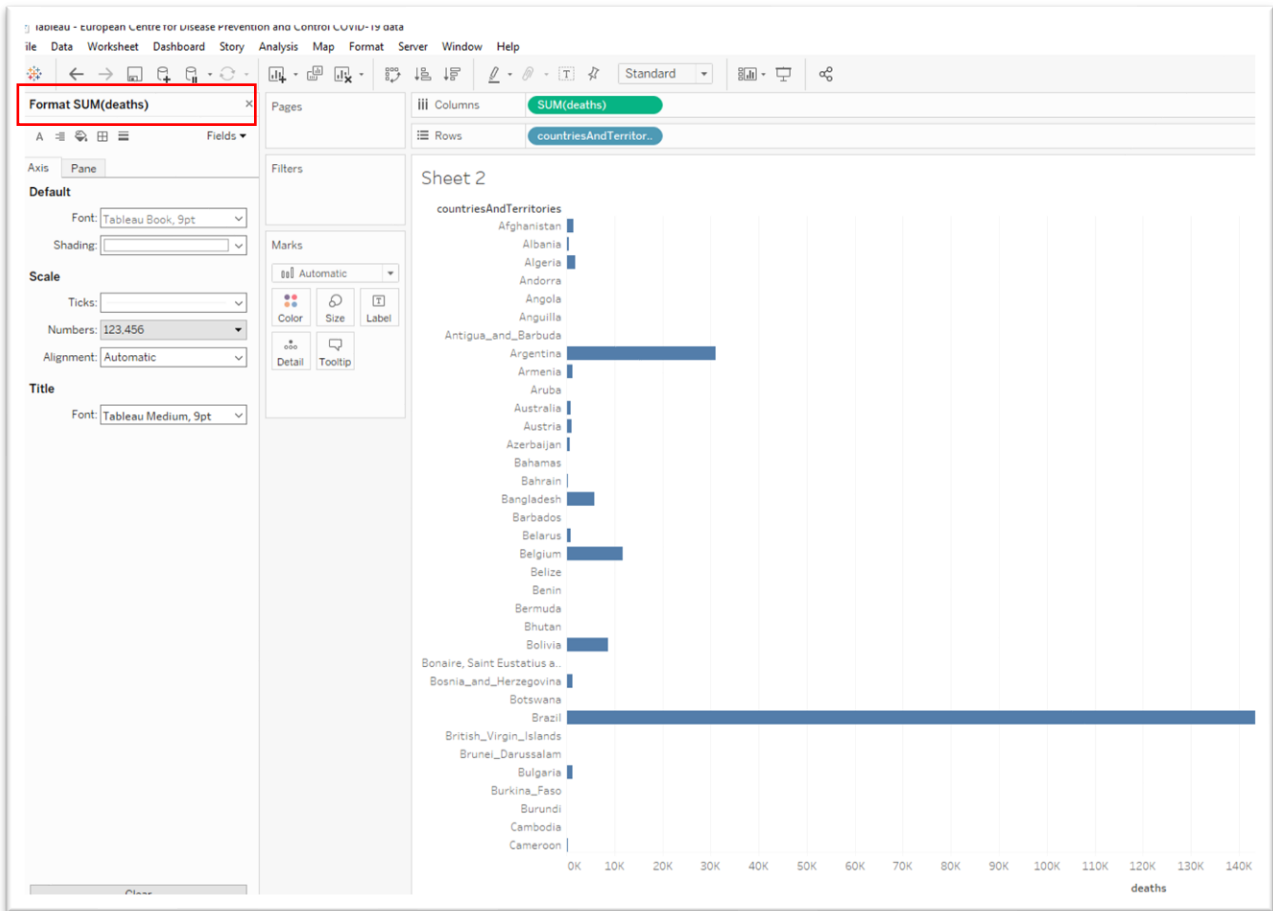


Reformat the death numbers by hovering your cursor over the “SUM(deaths)” tab next to “Columns”, click on the downward arrow that will appear on the right.

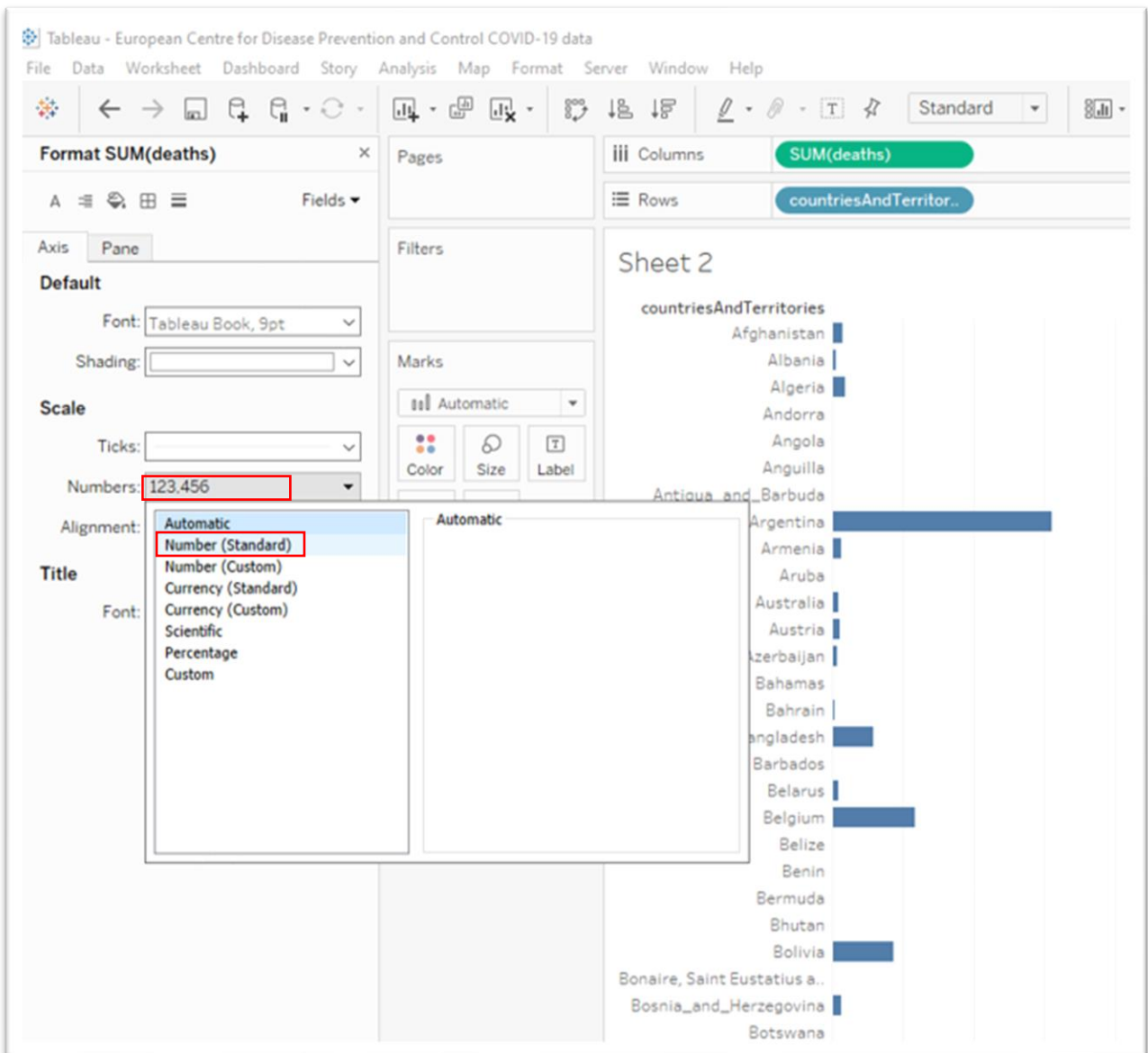
Select “Format” from the shortcut menu.



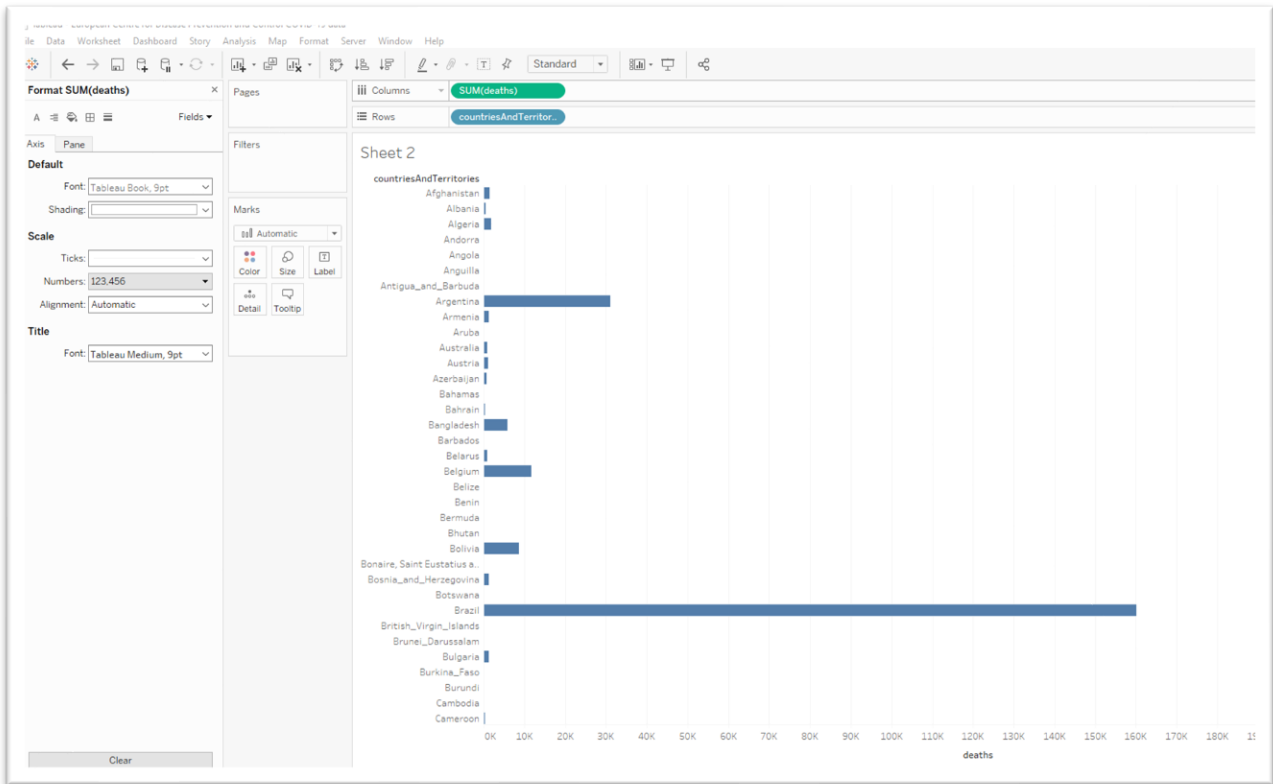
A new “Format” menu will appear on the left.



Click the arrow to the left of numbers highlighted in the screen grab above.



Choose “Number (Standard)” from the shortcut menu.



If you're happy with the result, close the format menu by clicking the “X”.

Tableau - COVID-19 infections and deaths_for tutorial

File Data Worksheet Dashboard Story Analysis Map Format Server Window Help

Format SUM(deaths) X Pages Columns SUM(deaths) Rows Countries

Axis Pane Fields

Default
Font: Tableau Boo..
Shading:

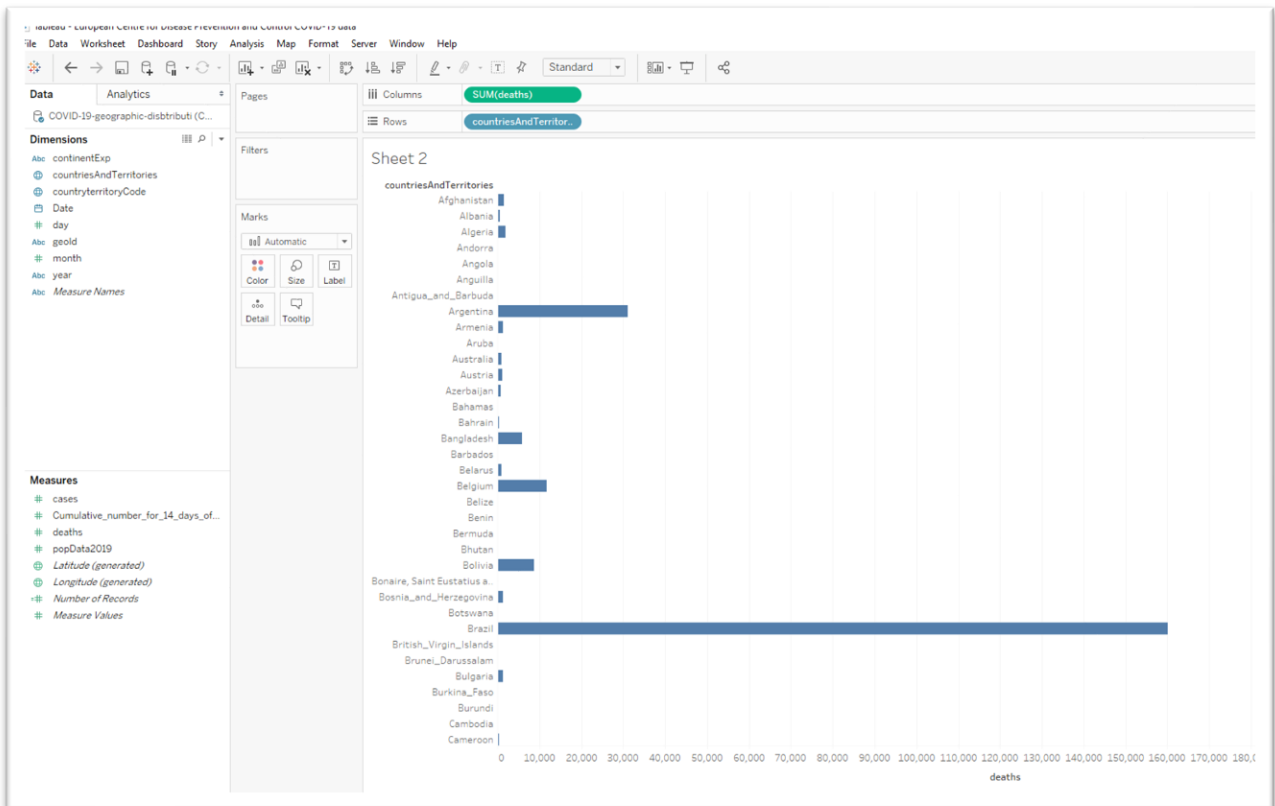
Scale
Ticks:
Numbers: 123,456

Filters

Marks
Automatic
Color Size Label

Sheet 2

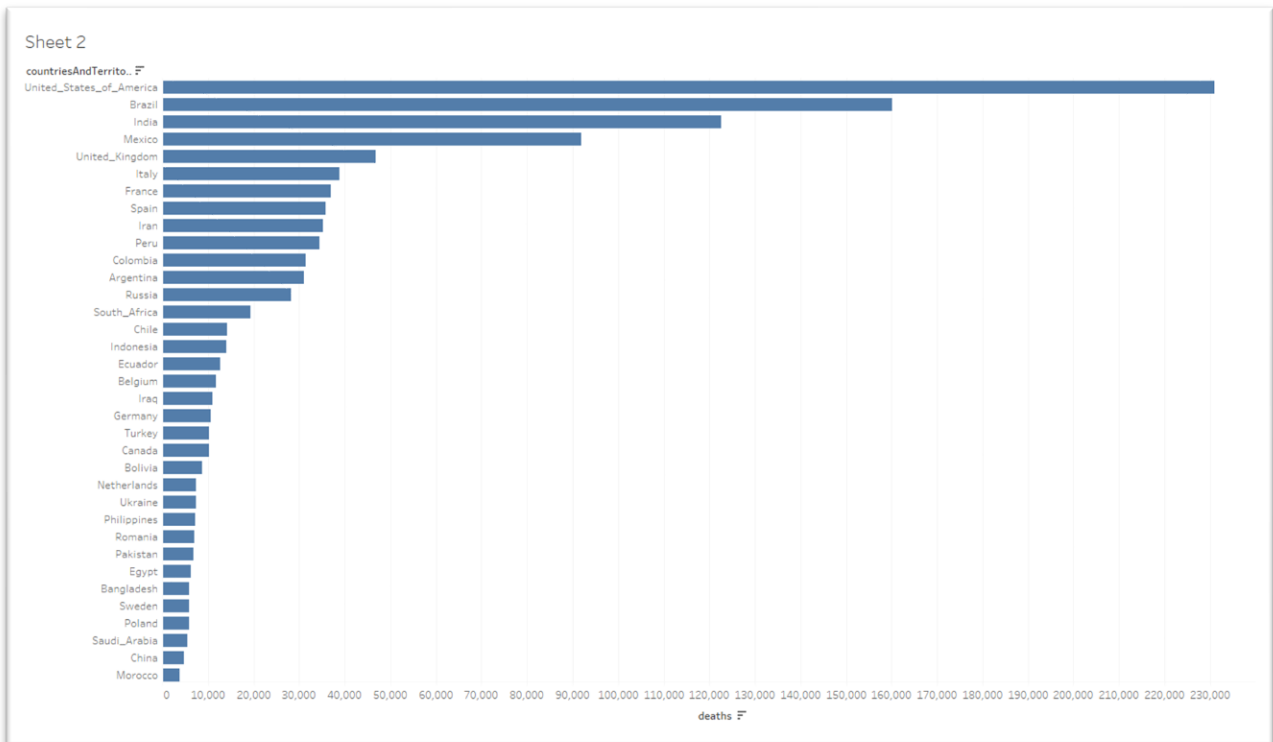
Countries
Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Andorra
Angola
Anguilla
Antigua_and_Barbuda
Argentina



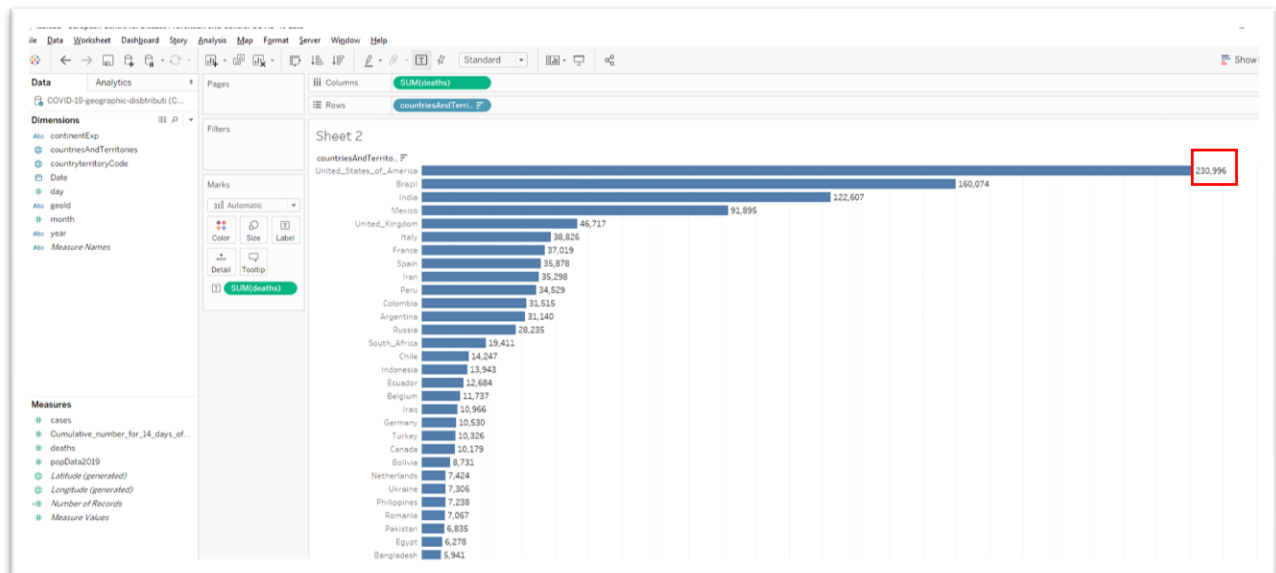
Hover your cursor over the “deaths” label below the table’s X-axis below the number “120,000”



Sort in descending order.



If you want the labels to appear at the end of each bar, drag “#deaths” into the “Label” tab under “Marks”.



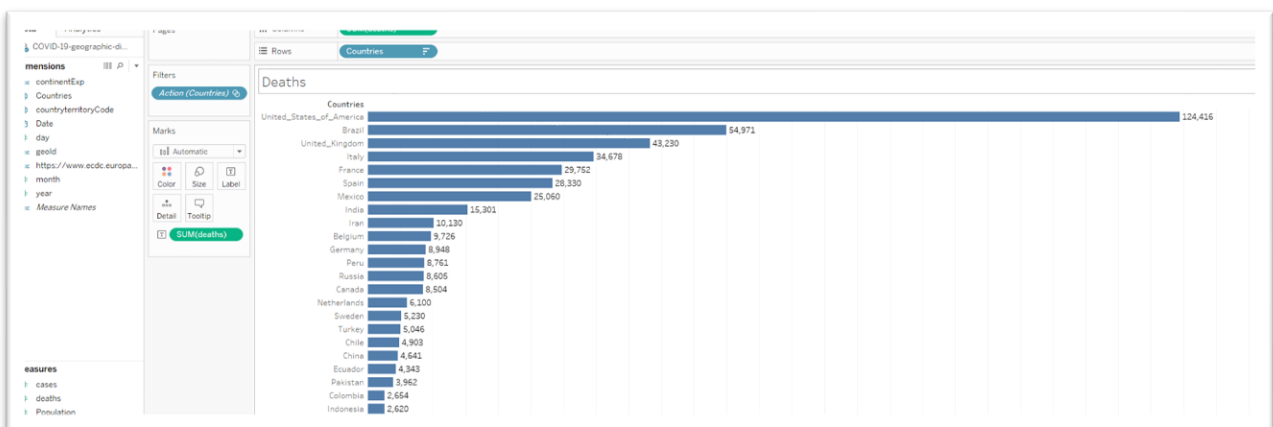
You can also play around with the colour, just like we did for the map.

If you're happy with this result, name the worksheet “Deaths.”

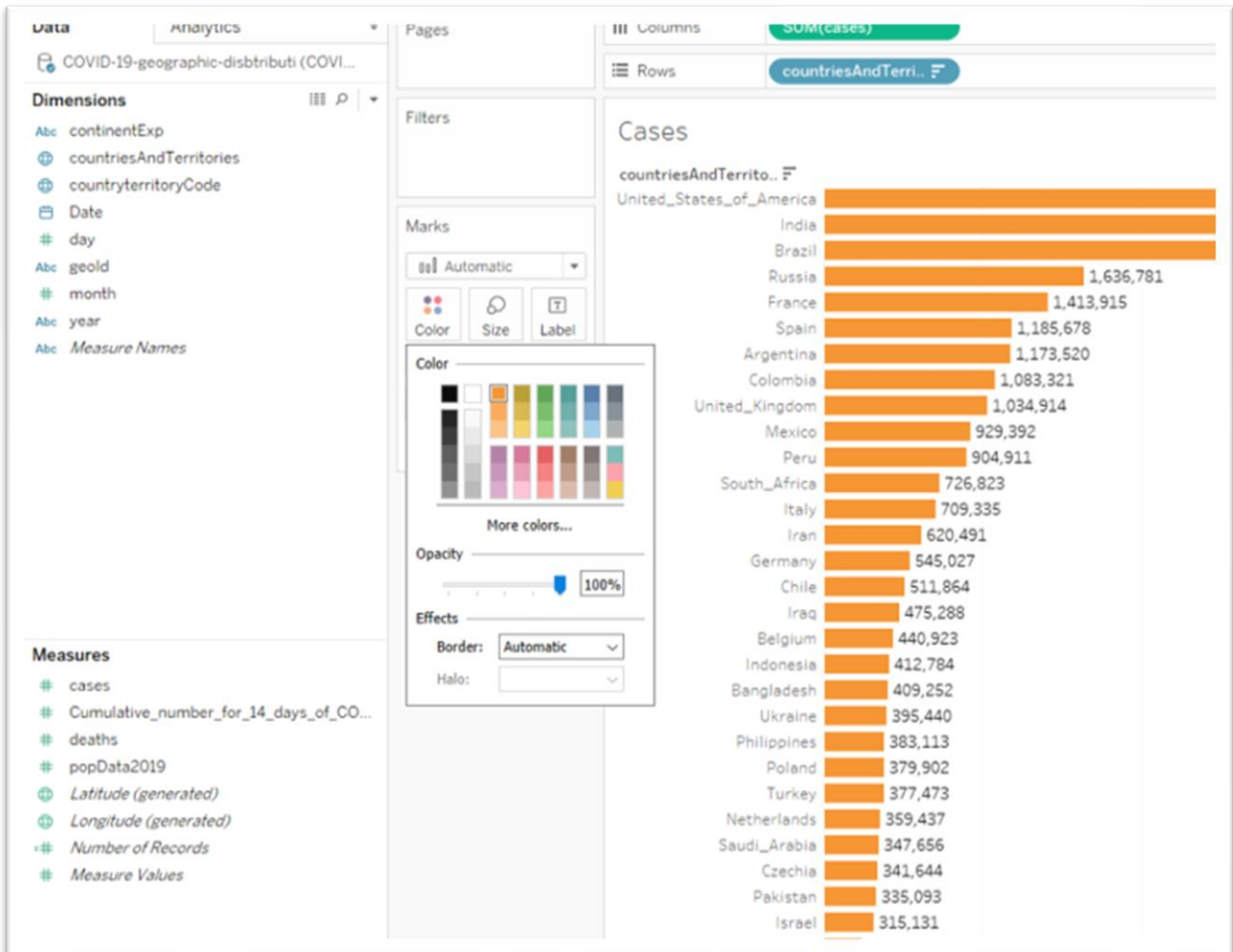
Be sure to save your work as you go.

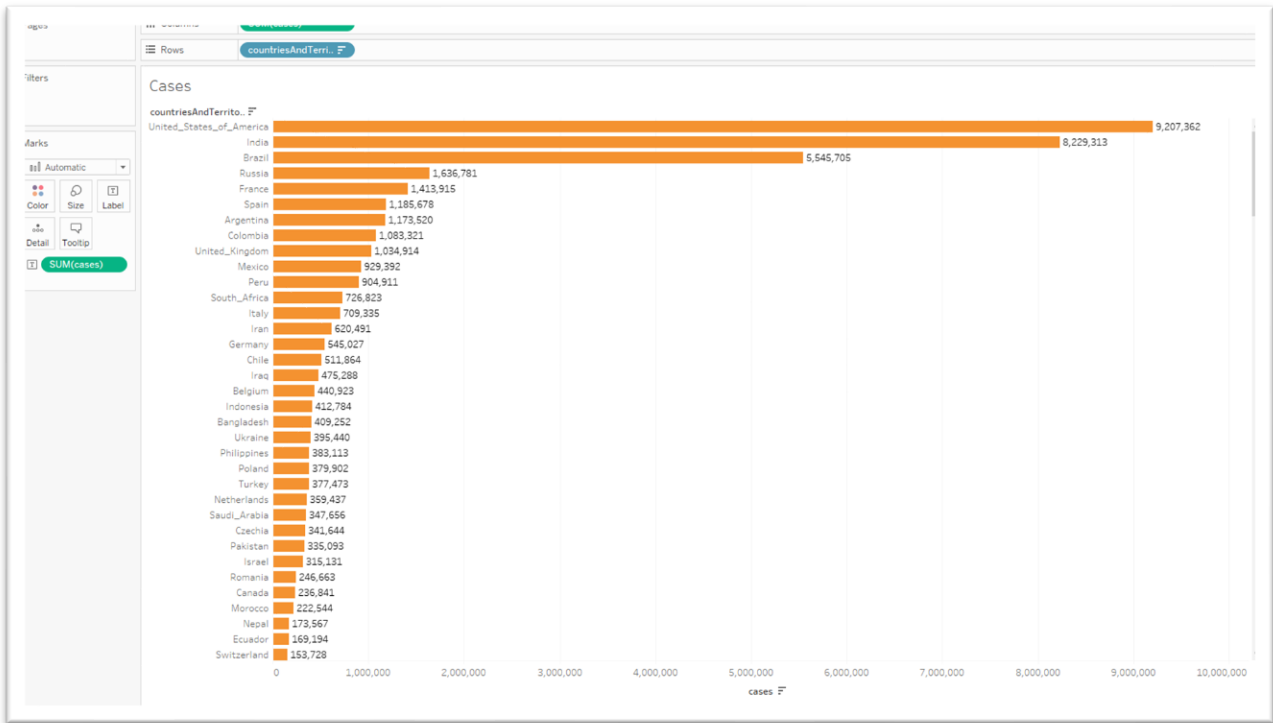
Create a new worksheet for the “cases” or infections.

Repeat the steps we used to create the previous deaths table.



We can also change the colour.



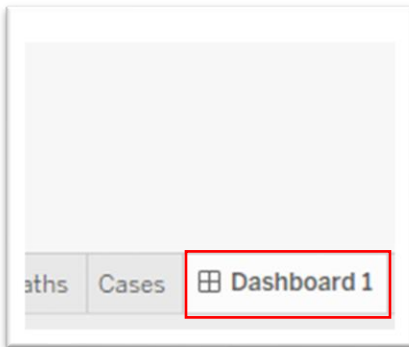
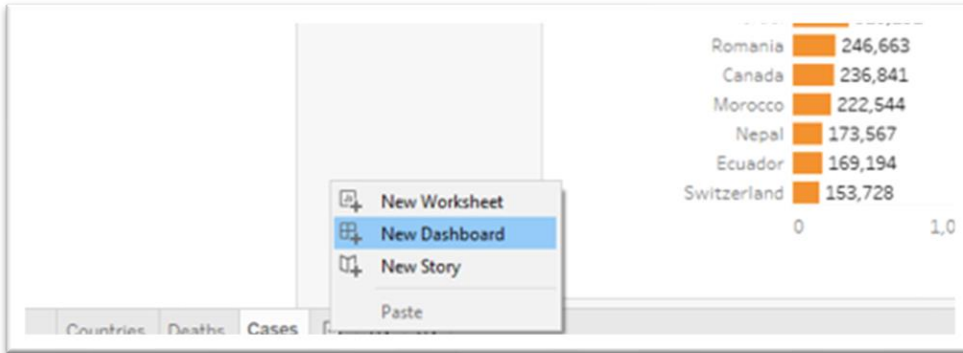


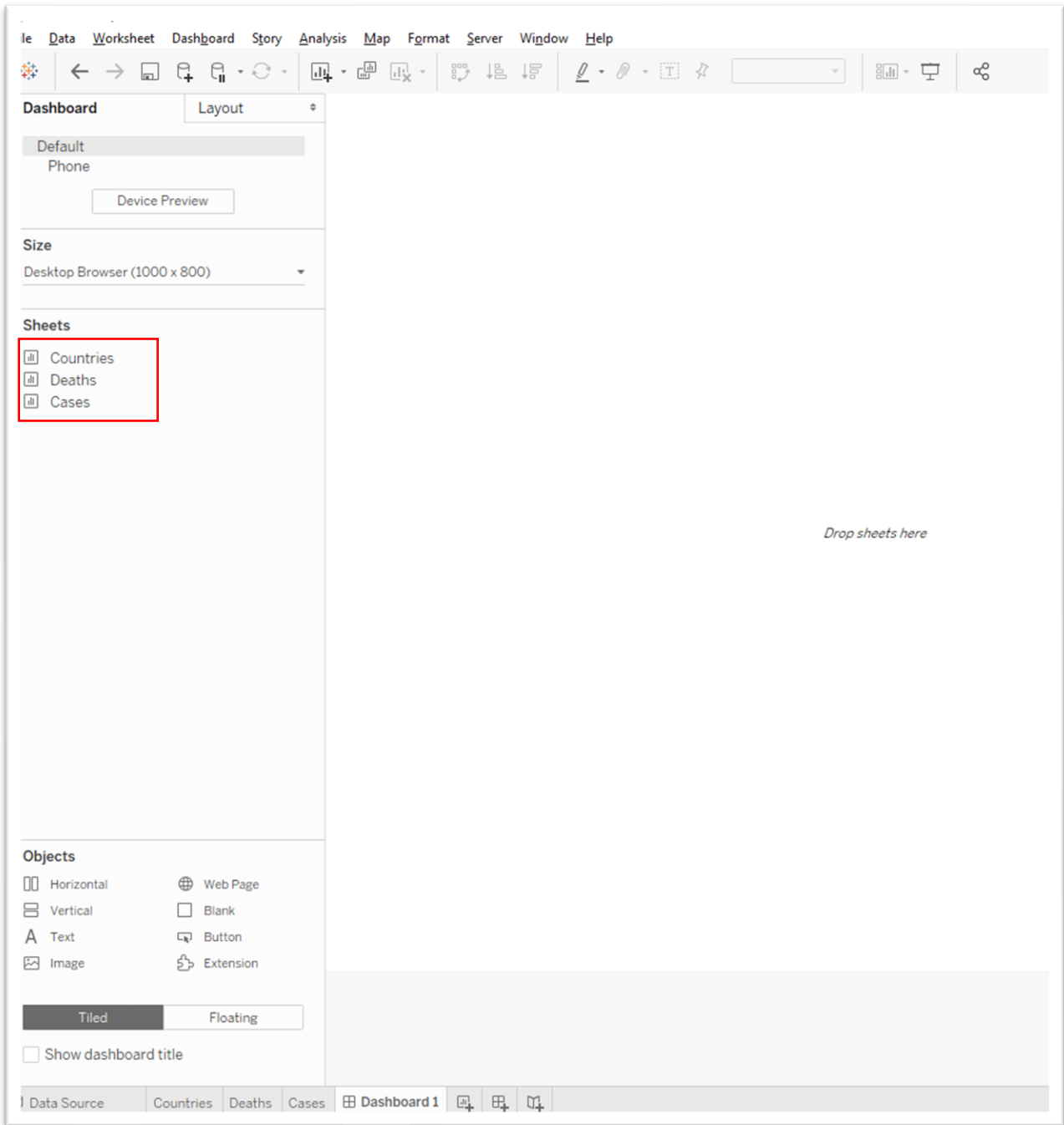
3. Create an interactive dashboard

Now it's time to create our interactive dashboard, the place where the real visualization happens.

The dashboard will combine our three visuals: map, death graph and cases graph.

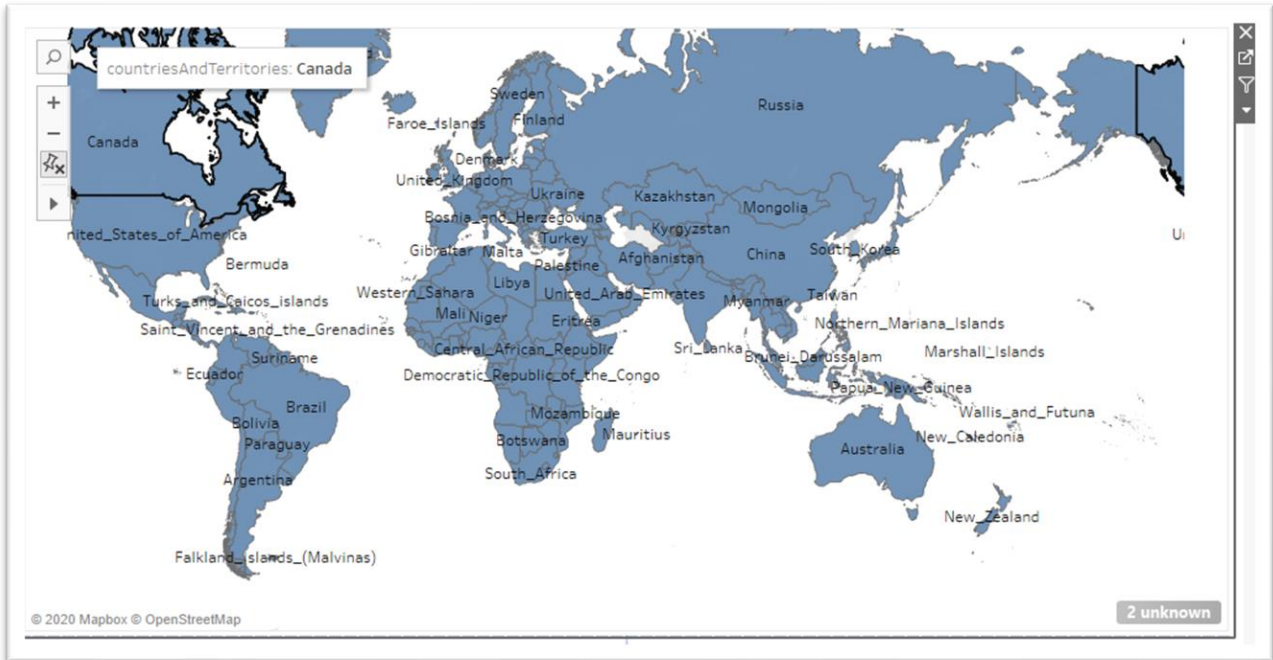
Instead of a worksheet, we'll add a dashboard.





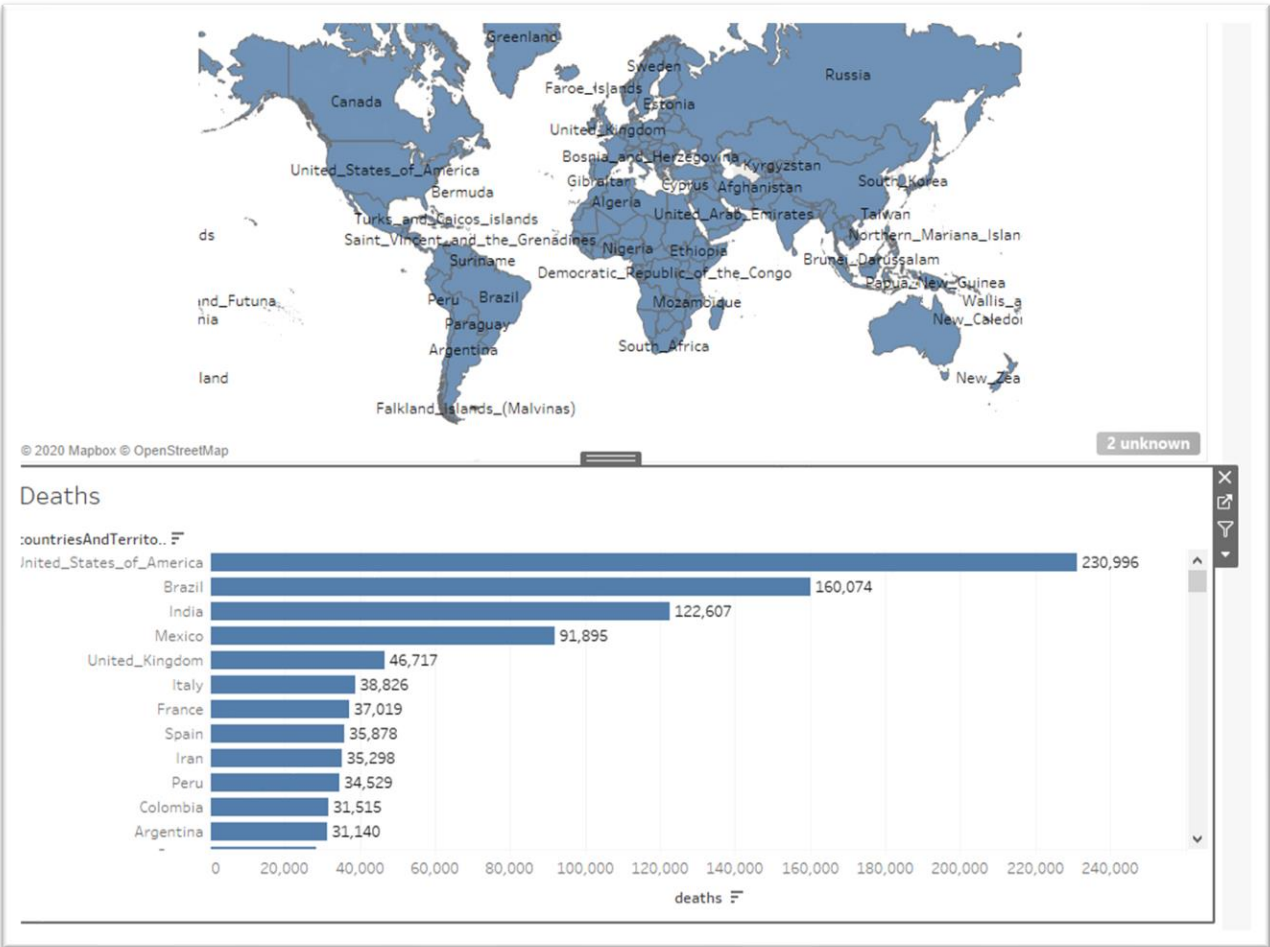
Our three worksheets are highlighted on the left.

Drag “Countries into the drop area to the right.



Drag “Deaths” into the same pane until the grey area covers the lower half of the space, and release your finger from the cursor.





Drag “Cases” and drop it into the area to the bottom right of the pane.

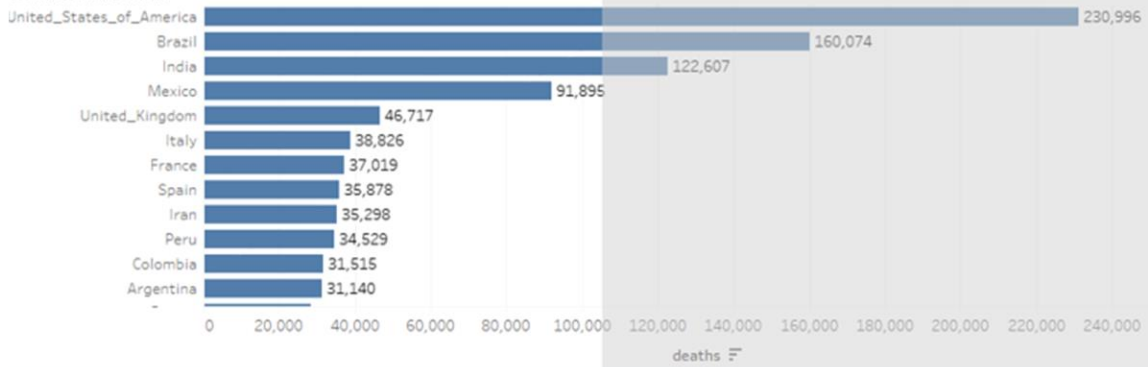


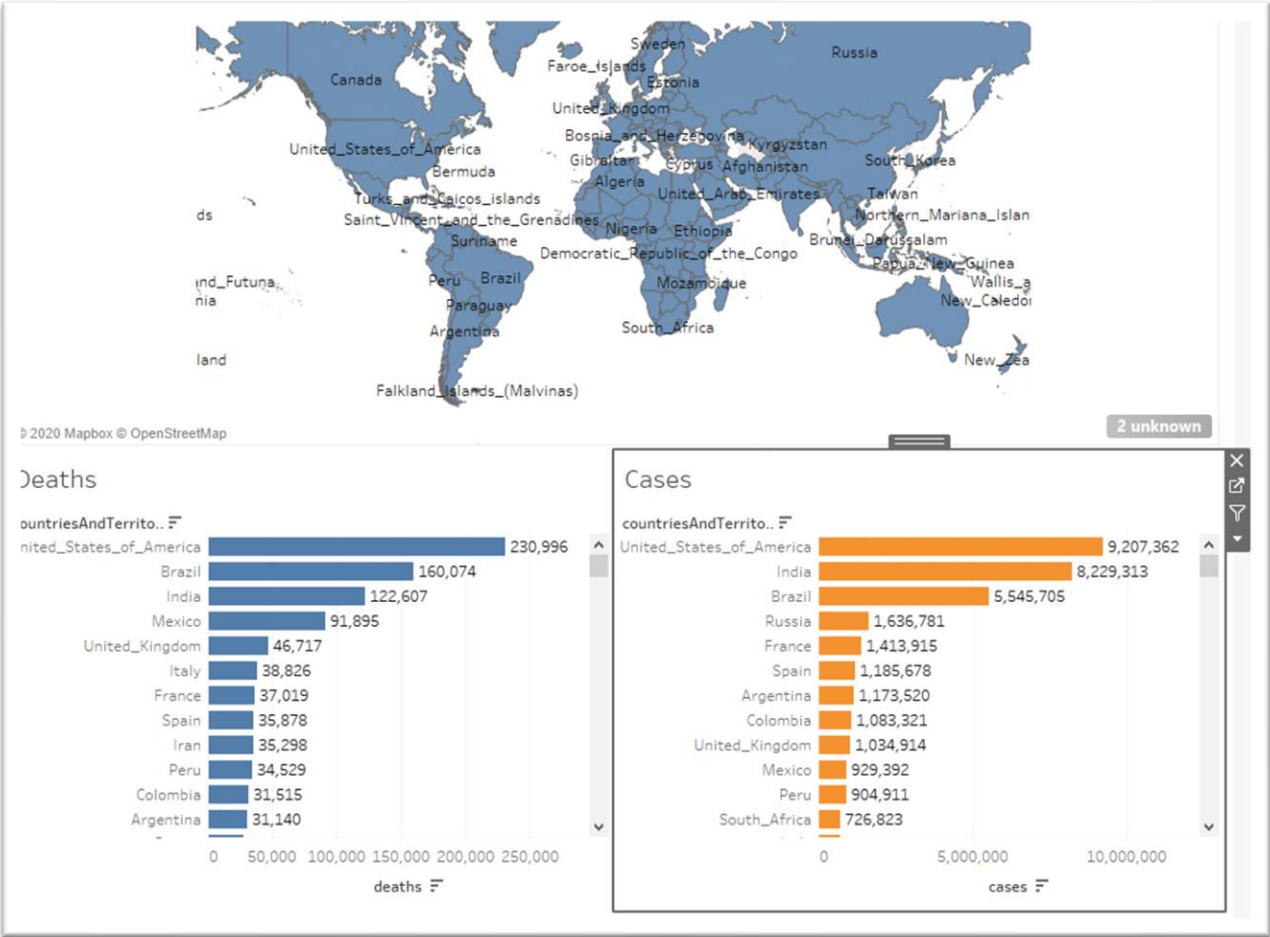
© 2020 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

2 unknown

Deaths

countriesAndTerrito...





You can adjust the map's depth by clicking on the map until the grey boundary appears and dragging the edge downwards.

To give the dashboard a title, check the box to the left of the “Show dashboard title” prompt at the bottom left of your screen.

The screenshot displays a dashboard configuration interface. On the right side, there is a horizontal bar chart showing data for various countries. The x-axis represents a numerical value, with markers at 0, 50,000, and 1. The y-axis lists countries. The data points are as follows:

Country	Value
United_States_of_America	46,710
Brazil	38,826
India	37,019
Mexico	35,878
United_Kingdom	35,298
Italy	34,529
France	31,515
Spain	31,140
Iran	-
Peru	-
Colombia	-
Argentina	-

On the left side, there is a control panel titled "Objects". It contains several options with icons: Horizontal, Vertical, Text, Image, Web Page, Blank, Button, and Extension. Below these options are two tabs: "Tiled" (which is selected) and "Floating". At the bottom left of the control panel, there is a checkbox labeled "Show dashboard title" which is checked. The bottom of the interface shows a navigation bar with tabs for "Data Source", "Countries", "Deaths", "Cases", and "Dashboard 1".

Double click on “Dashboard 1” at the top of the map to produce a dialog box.

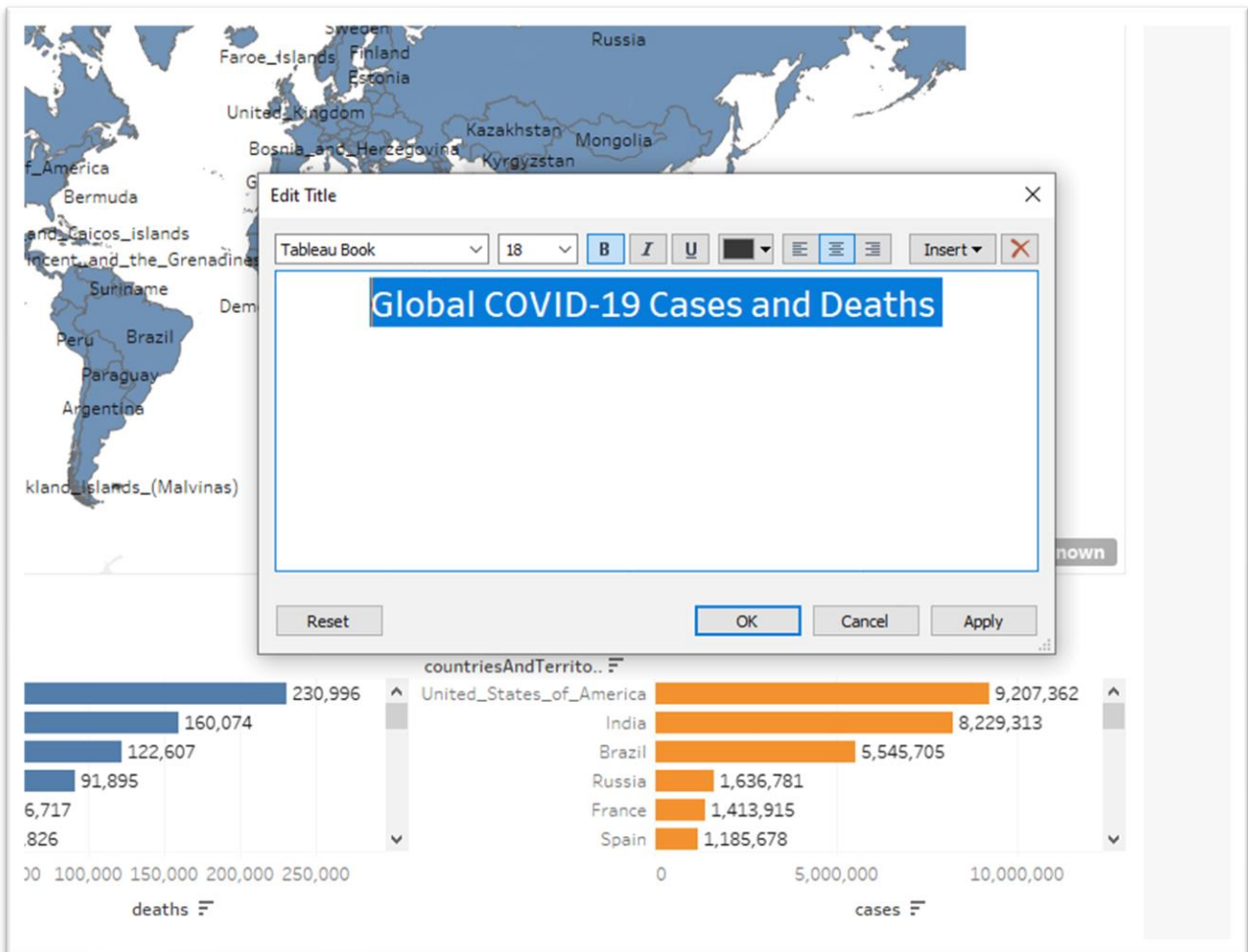
The screenshot displays the Tableau Desktop interface. On the left, the 'Dashboard' pane shows 'Default' and 'Phone' views, a 'Device Preview' button, and 'Size' set to 'Desktop Browser (1000 x 800)'. The 'Sheets' pane lists 'Countries', 'Deaths', and 'Cases'. The 'Objects' pane shows options for 'Horizontal', 'Vertical', 'Text', 'Image', 'Web Page', 'Blank', 'Button', and 'Extension', with 'Tiled' and 'Floating' layout options and a checked 'Show dashboard title' option.

The main view shows a dashboard with a world map and a bar chart titled 'Deaths'. The map is titled 'Dashboard 1' (highlighted with a red box). The bar chart shows the number of deaths for various countries. The x-axis is labeled 'deaths' and ranges from 0 to 250,000. The y-axis lists countries and territories.

Country/Territory	Deaths
United_States_of_America	46,710
Brazil	38,826
India	37,019
Mexico	35,298
United_Kingdom	34,529
Italy	31,515
France	31,140
Spain	1,173
Iran	1,083
Peru	1,034
Colombia	929.39
Argentina	904.91
South_Africa	726.82

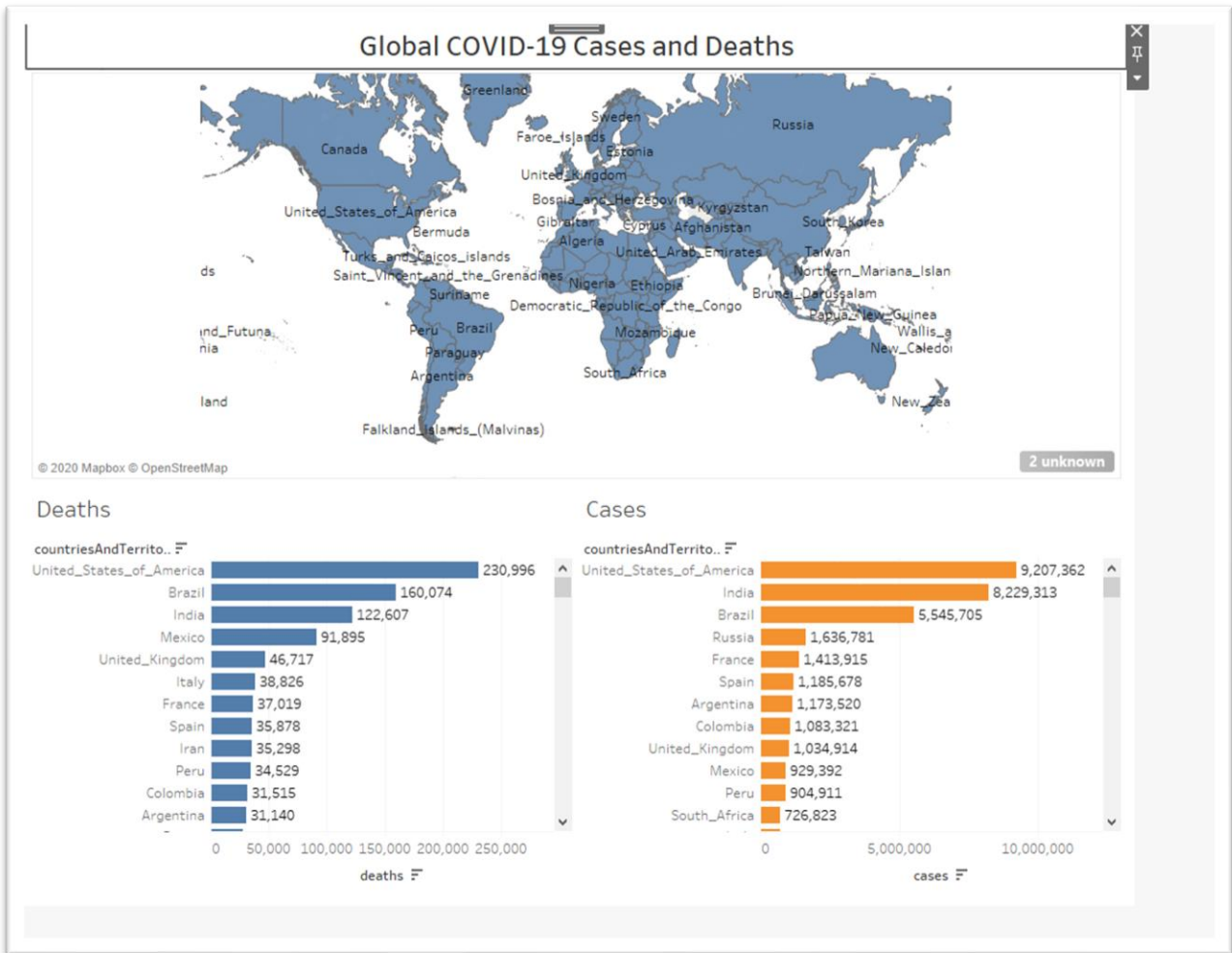
An 'Edit Title' dialog box is open over the map, showing the text '<Sheet Name>'.

We can call the dashboard something like “Global COVID-19 Cases and Deaths.”



You can also select a different font type, point size, colour, etc. from the menu across the top, and choose alignment, in this case centre. Once

you're happy with the result, select the OK tab.



Now a bit of clean-up.

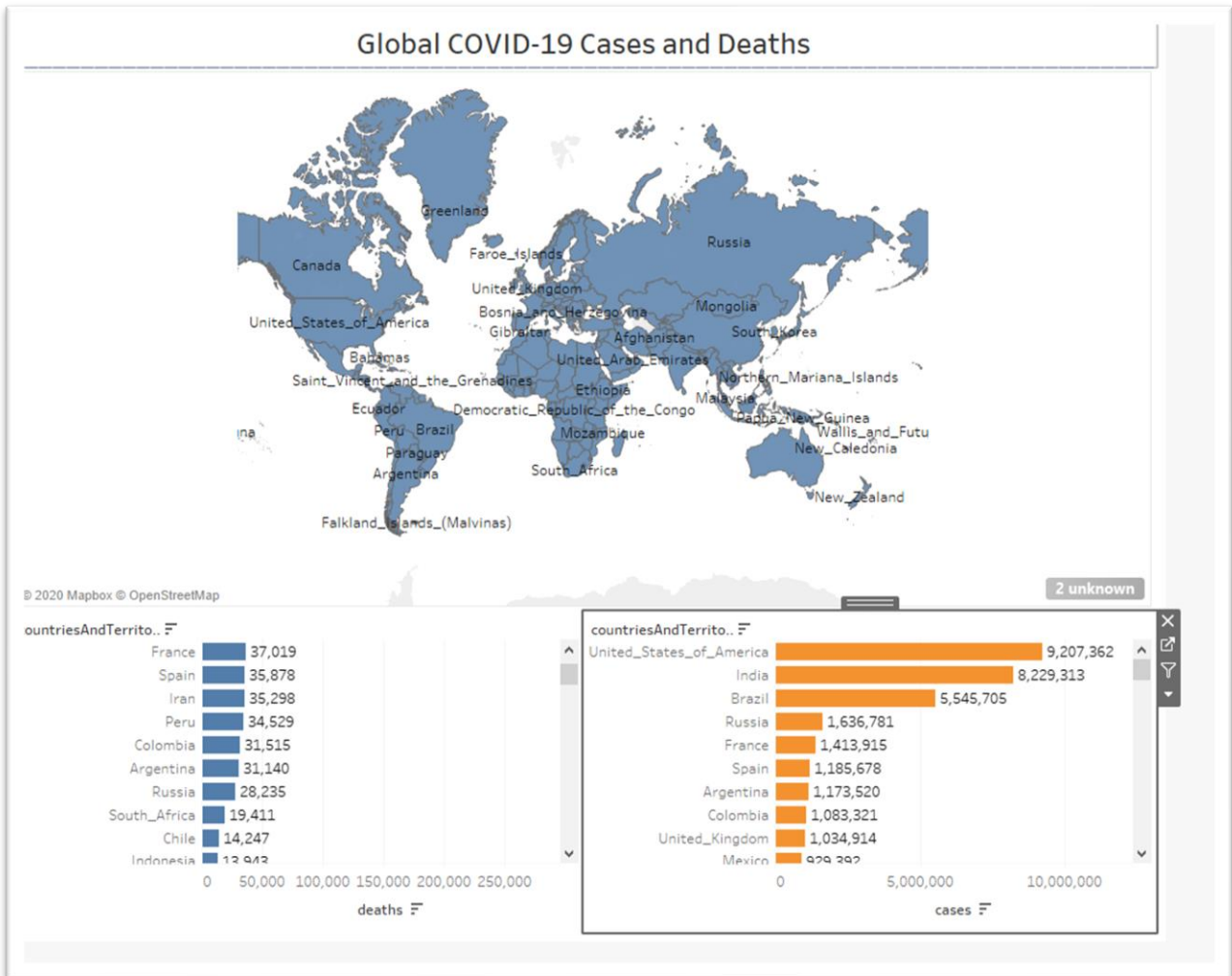
We will hide the labels for the map and two tables.

First the “Countries” label above the map. Right click over the name to obtain a short-cut menu.



Hide the title.

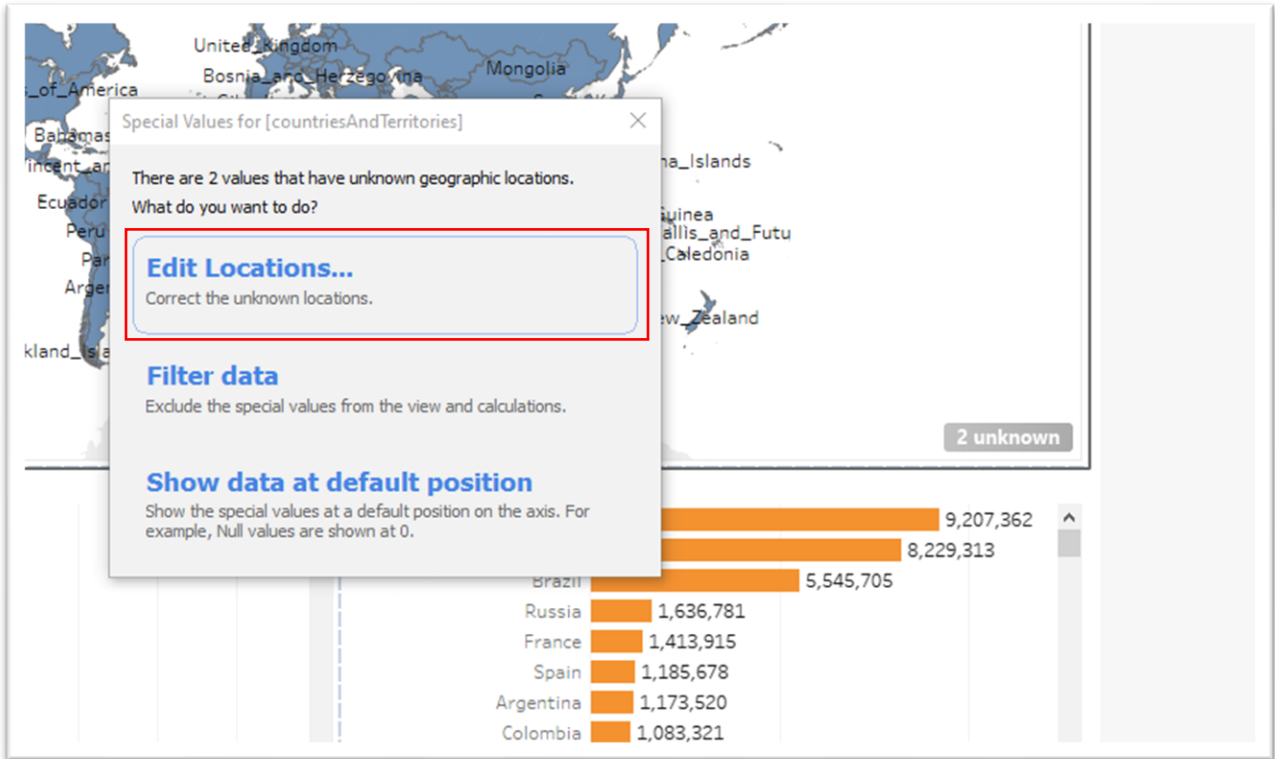
Repeat the steps for the bar graphs.



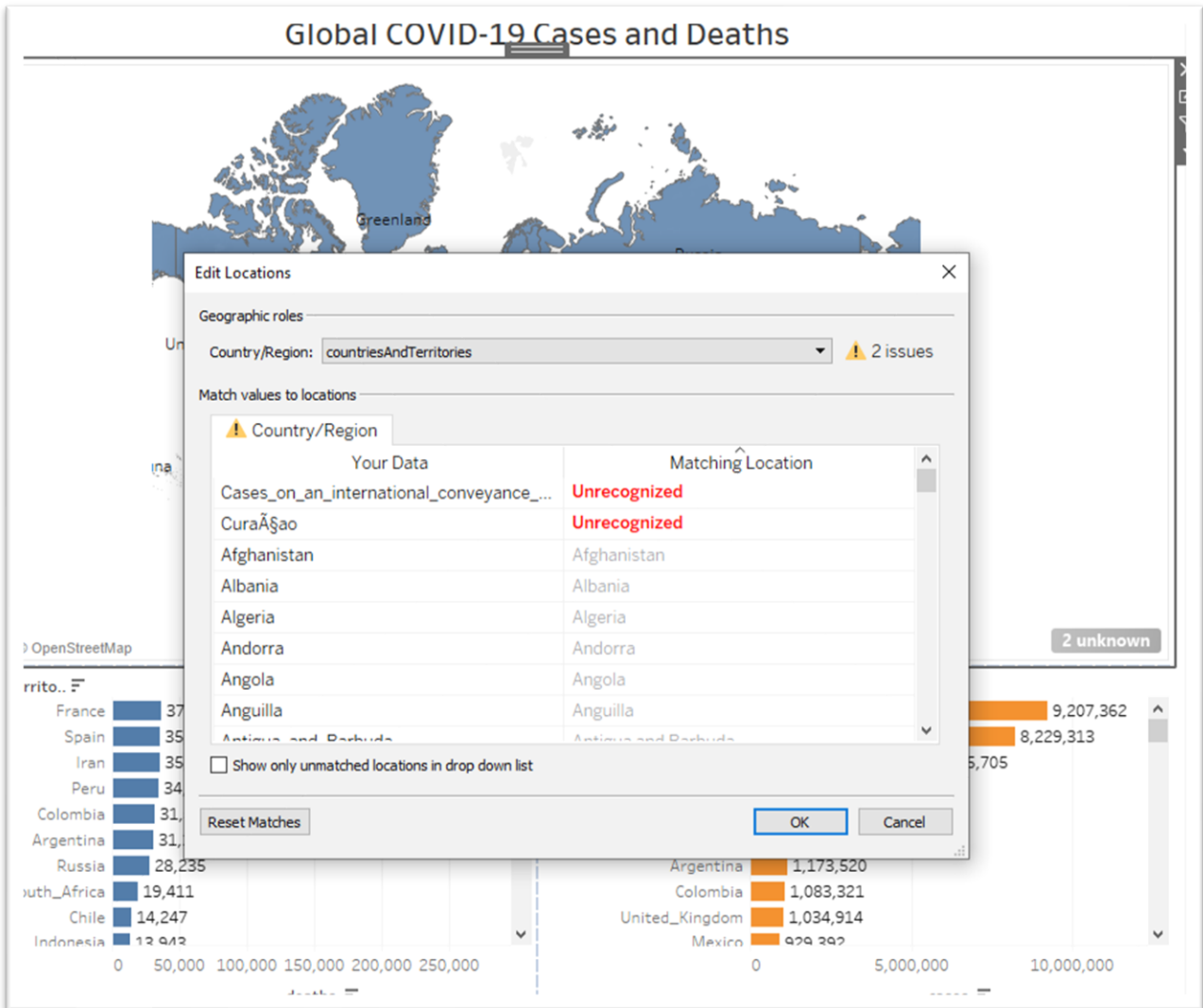
We're getting there. Much tider.

The "2 unknown" tab at the bottom right of the map means there are two locations Tableau is unable to map. Click on the tab to produce a pop-up

box.



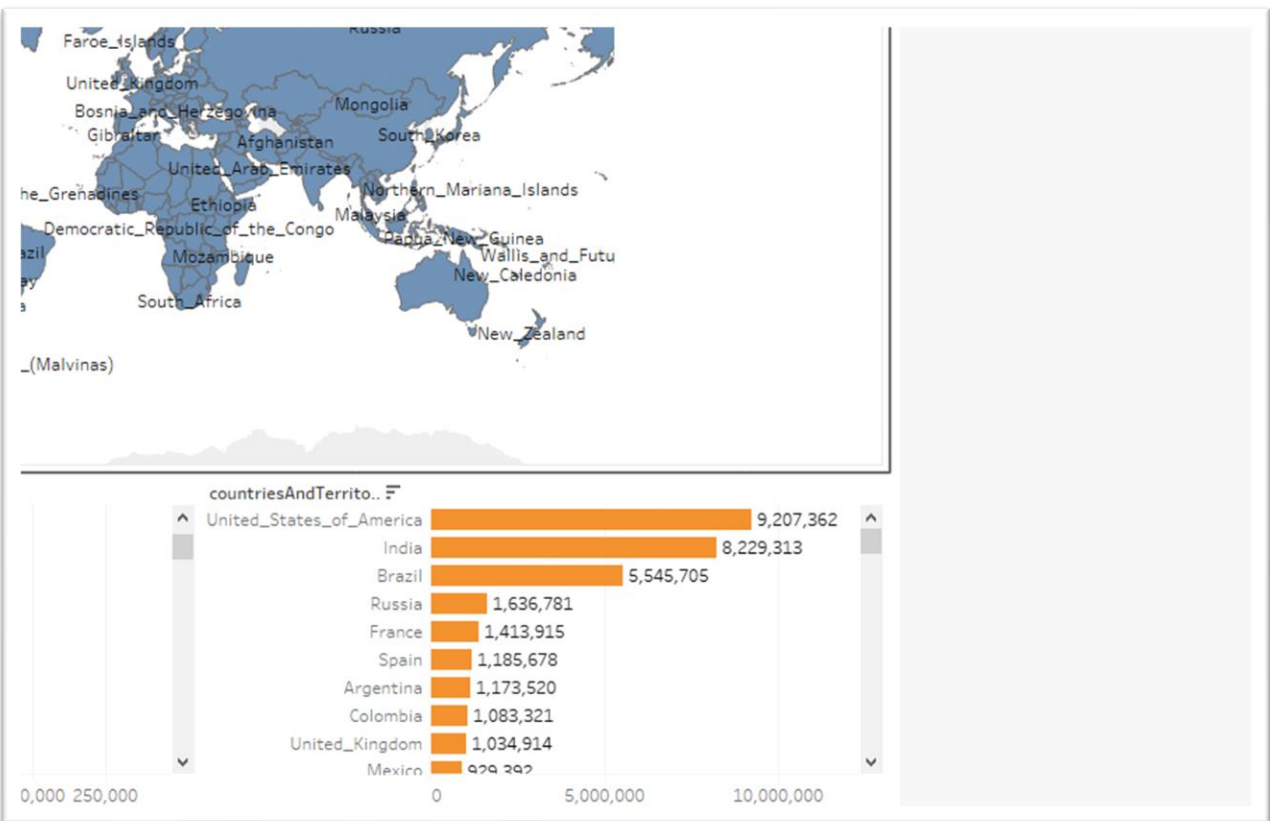
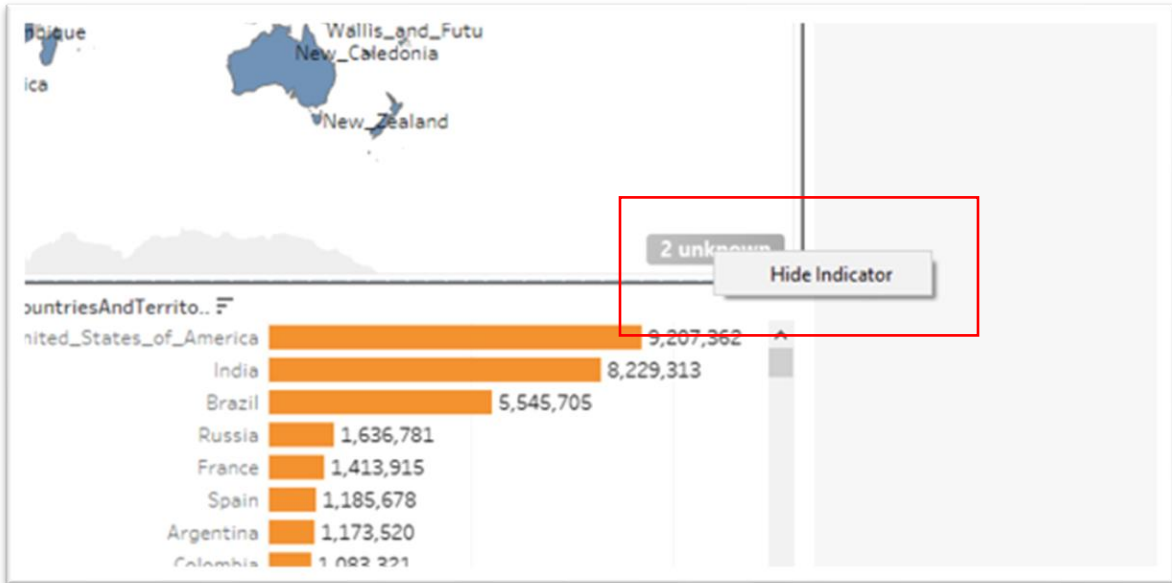
And then “Edit Locations.”



The locations it doesn't recognize are unimportant to us. If they were, we could type in the correct spelling or geographic coordinates (longitude and latitude) of the country in question.

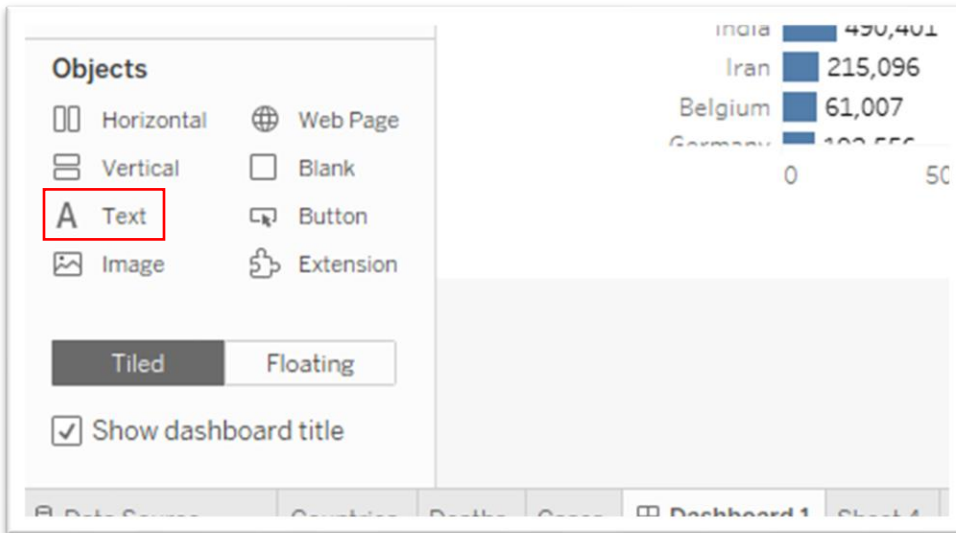
Close the edit box.

Right-click on the tab and hide it.



We need to cite the source of the graphic, along with the URL and the name of the brilliant individual who created the visualization.

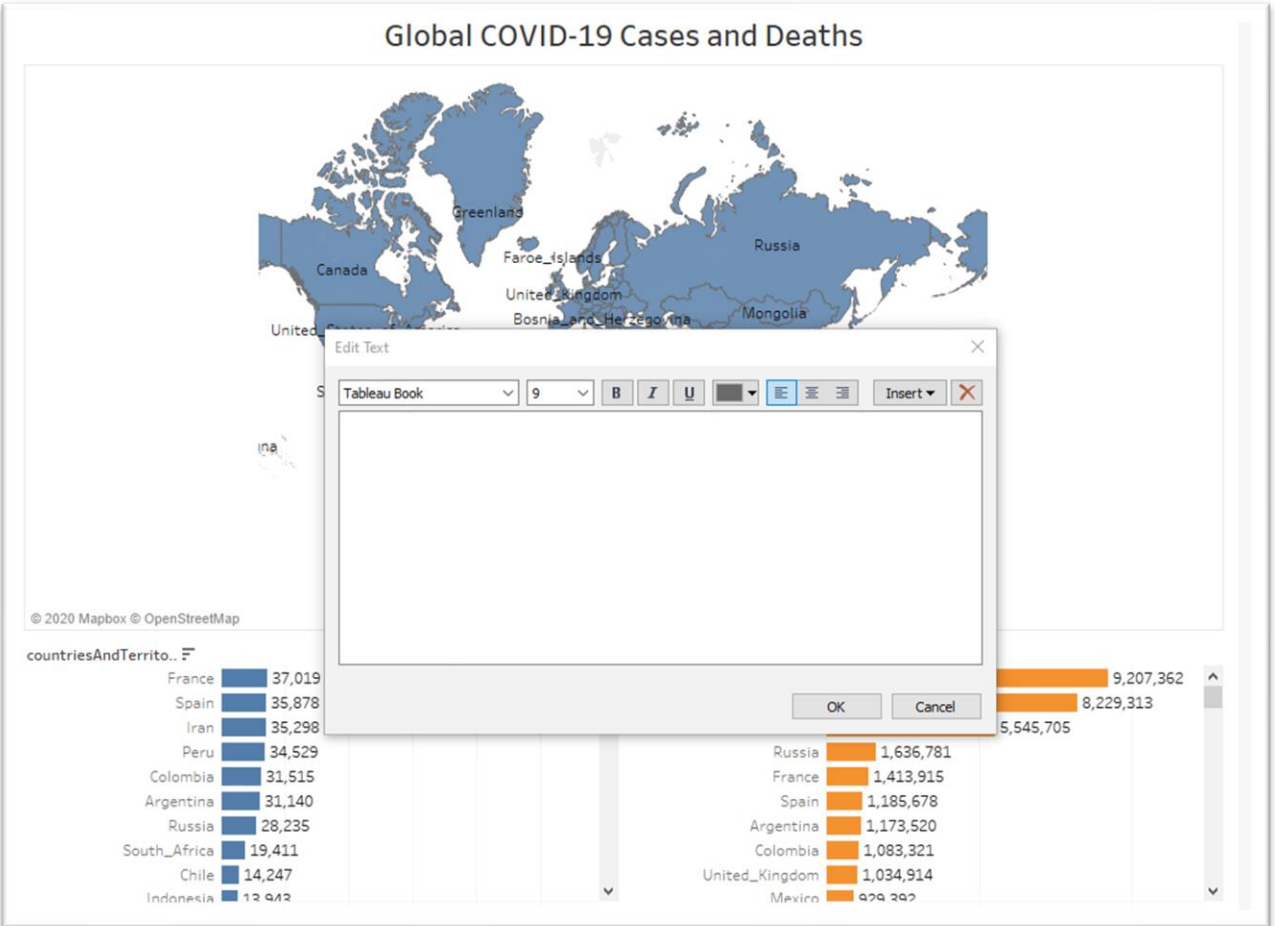
Select “A Text” under “Objects” at the bottom left .



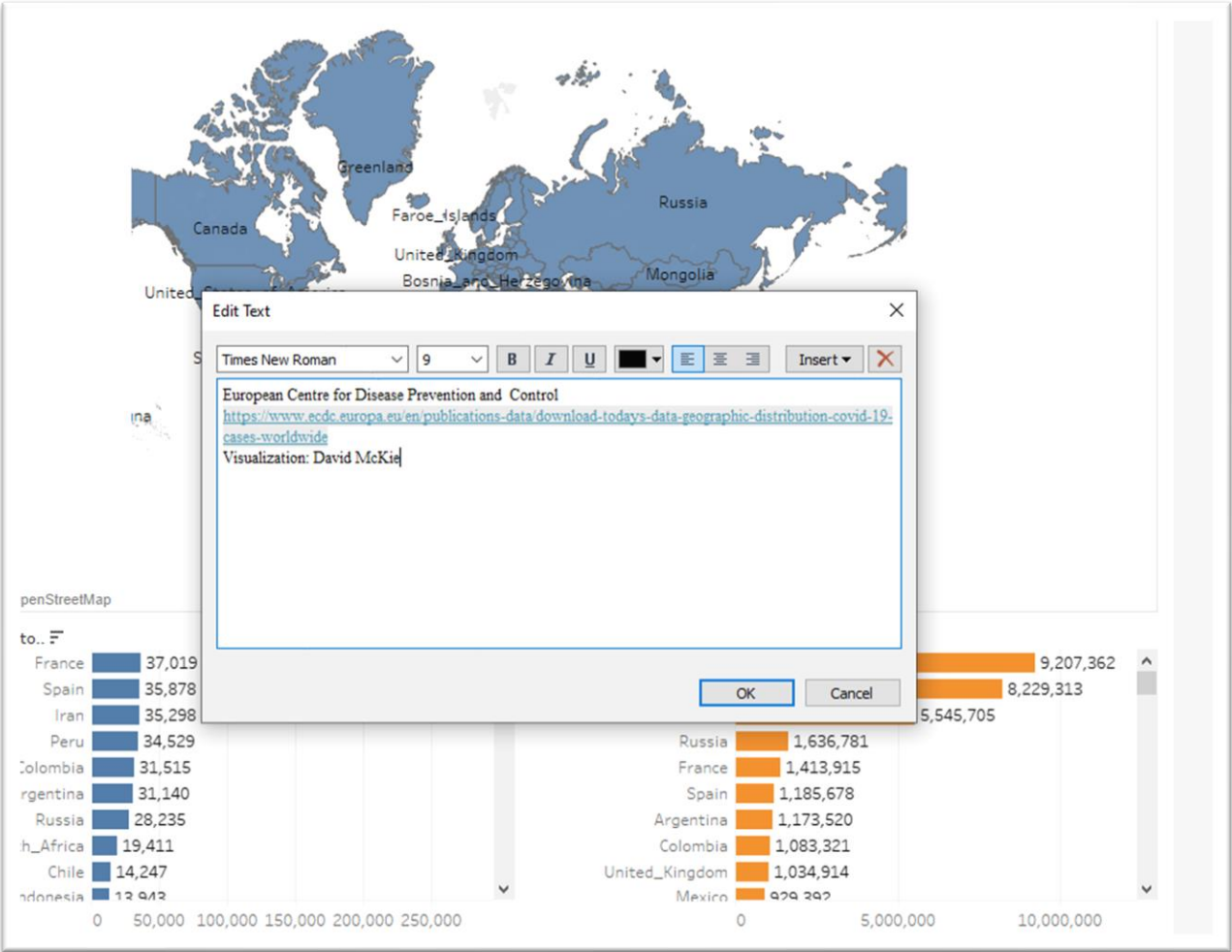
This is a bit tricky. So, you may have to attempt it a few times.

Drag the icon to the bottom edge of the visualization until the grey area covers the width of your screen area that contains the visualization.

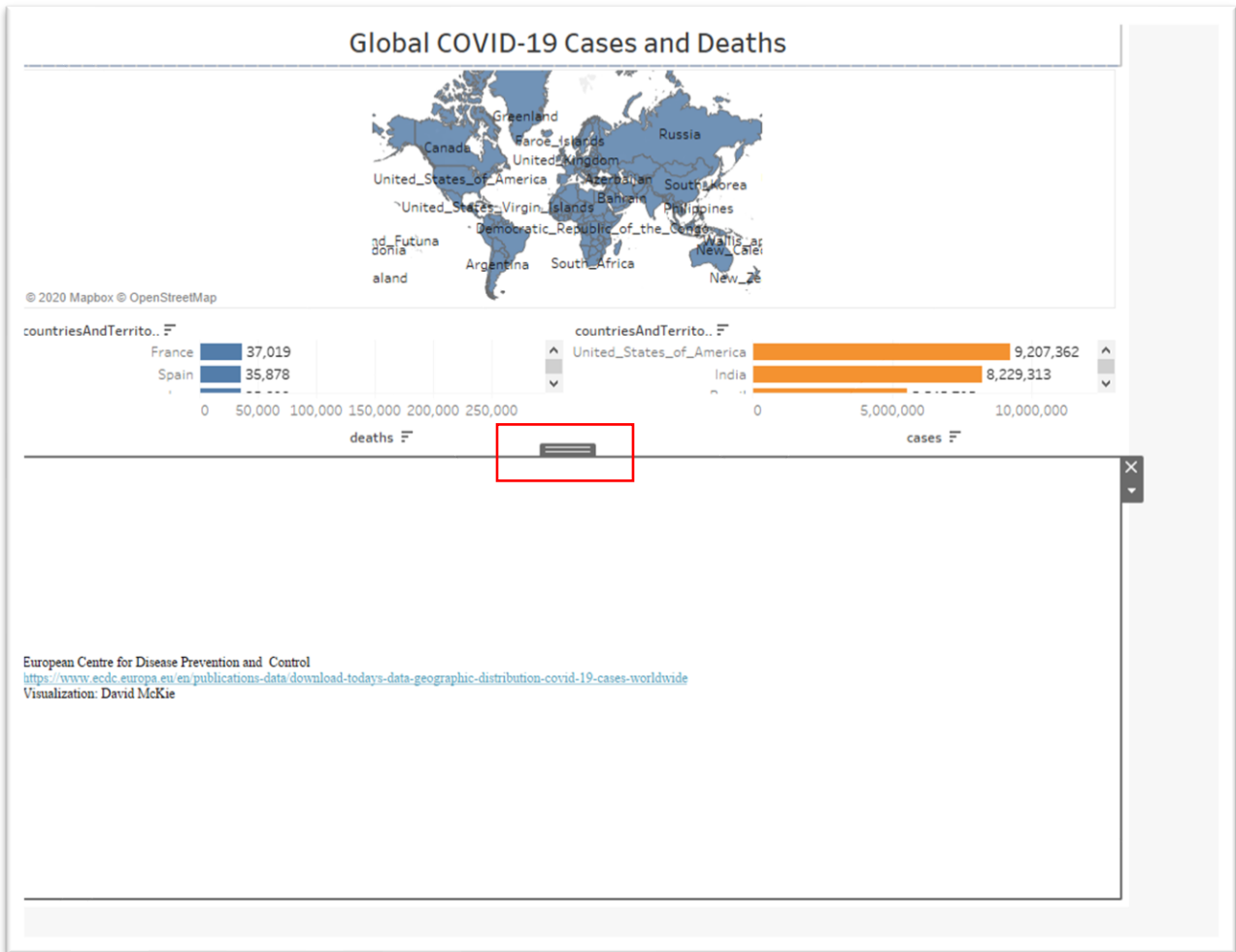
Release your finger from the mouse to produce the same edit dialog box we used to give the dashboard a title.



We'll need the source, URL and name of the individual who created the visualization.



If you're happy with the result, select OK. Be sure to save as you go.



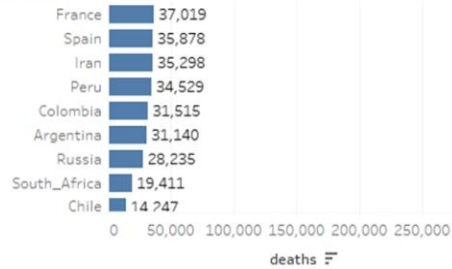
Re-adjust the height by placing your cursor above the black tab in the middle of the upper border and scrolling down until you reach the desired location.

Global COVID-19 Cases and Deaths



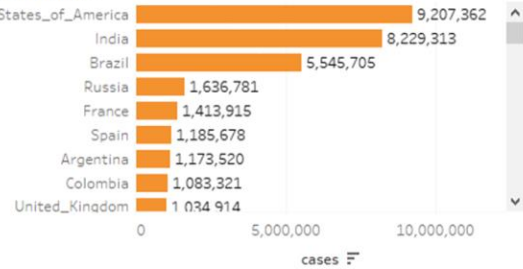
© 2020 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

countriesAndTerrito..



deaths

countriesAndTerrito..



cases

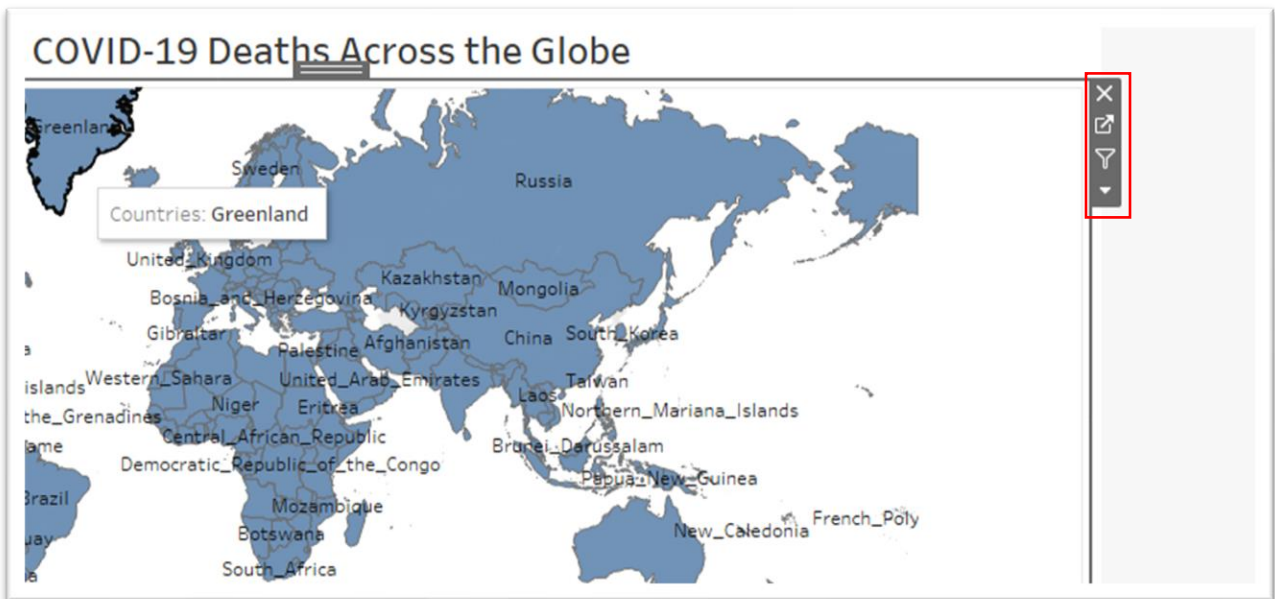
European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/download-todays-data-geographic-distribution-covid-19-cases-worldwide>

Visualization: David McKie

Now for the really cool part, making the dashboard interactive.

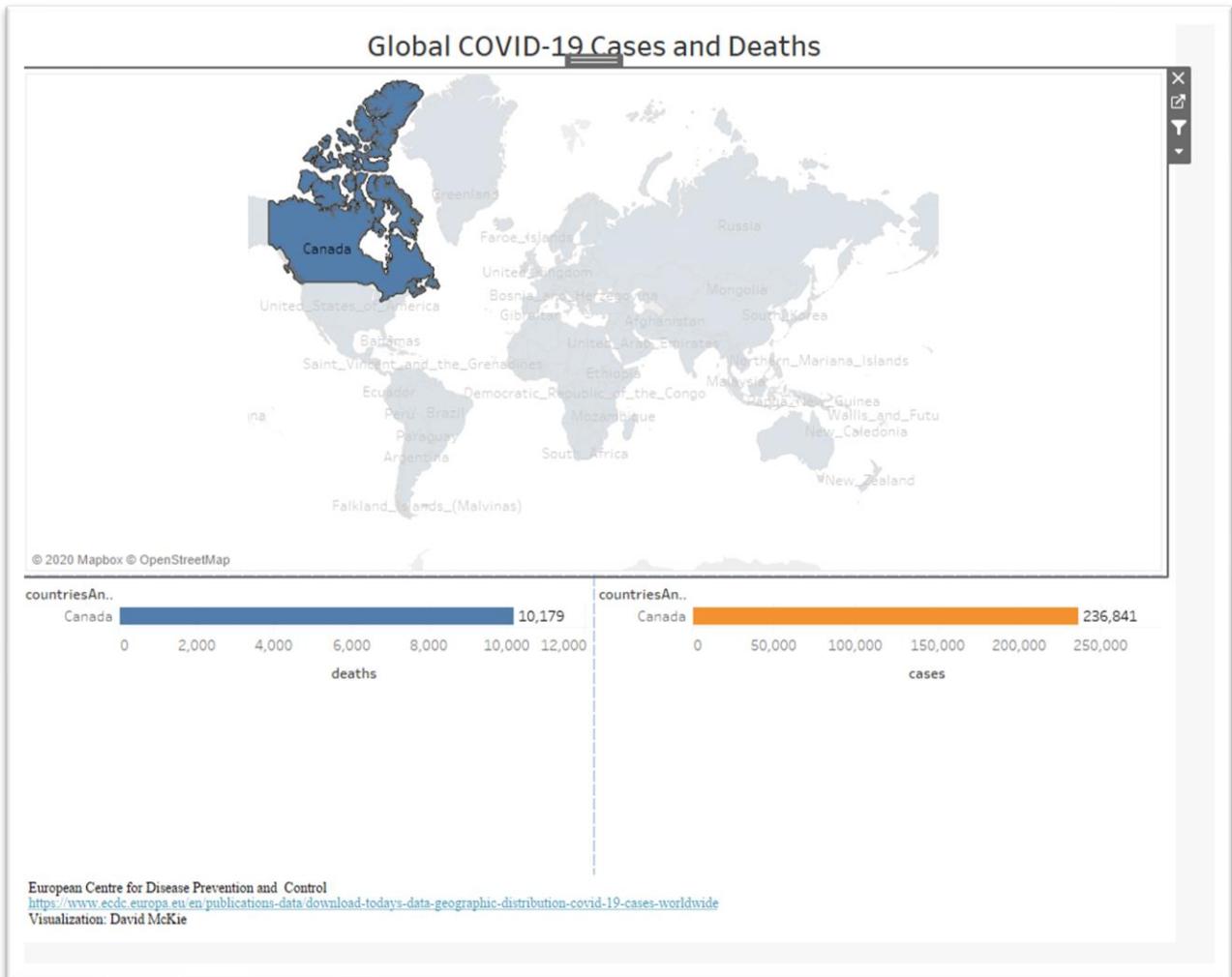
Click inside the map to make icons appear on the edge of the border to the top right.



Selecting the funnel icon, will allow the map to act as the filter for the two tables. In other words, clicking on a country produces the corresponding values in the deaths and cases bar graphs below.



Click Canada and see what happens.



Return to all countries by clicking anywhere inside the map.

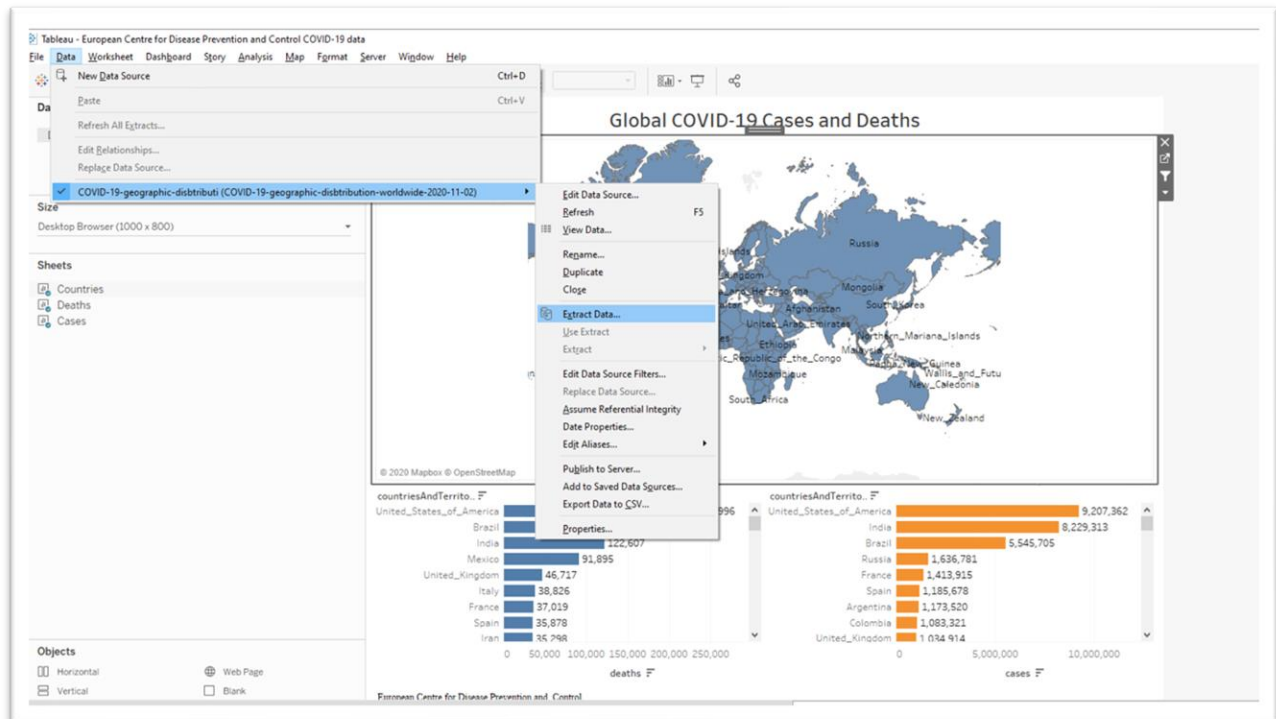
If you're happy with the result, you can publish the visualization, assuming that you have registered for Tableau Public. Make sure that the default visualization is all the countries displayed on the map. If we were to leave it as "Canada", then that's the visualization that people would initially see.

When you save to Tableau Public, it **MUST** be done from the dashboard.

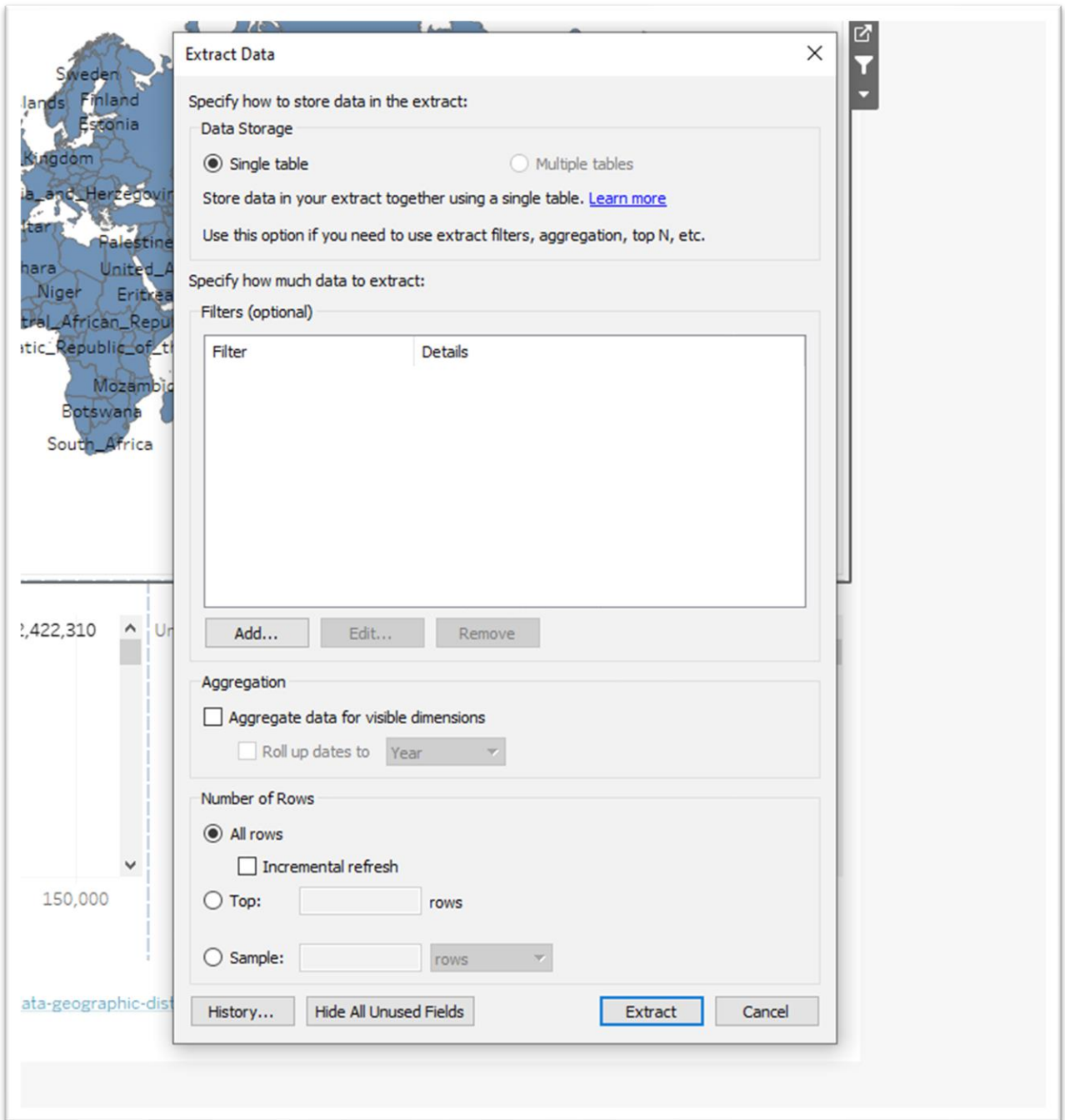
Saving Tableau Public produces an error message that we will only see once. It will say: "The Tableau server you are publishing to does not permit external database connections. Use the Data menu to create an

extract for the following data sources.” An extract is a set of the data that Tableau stores in its own format.

Go to the “Data” section on the horizontal menu at the top and select the “Extract Data” option from the drop-down menu.

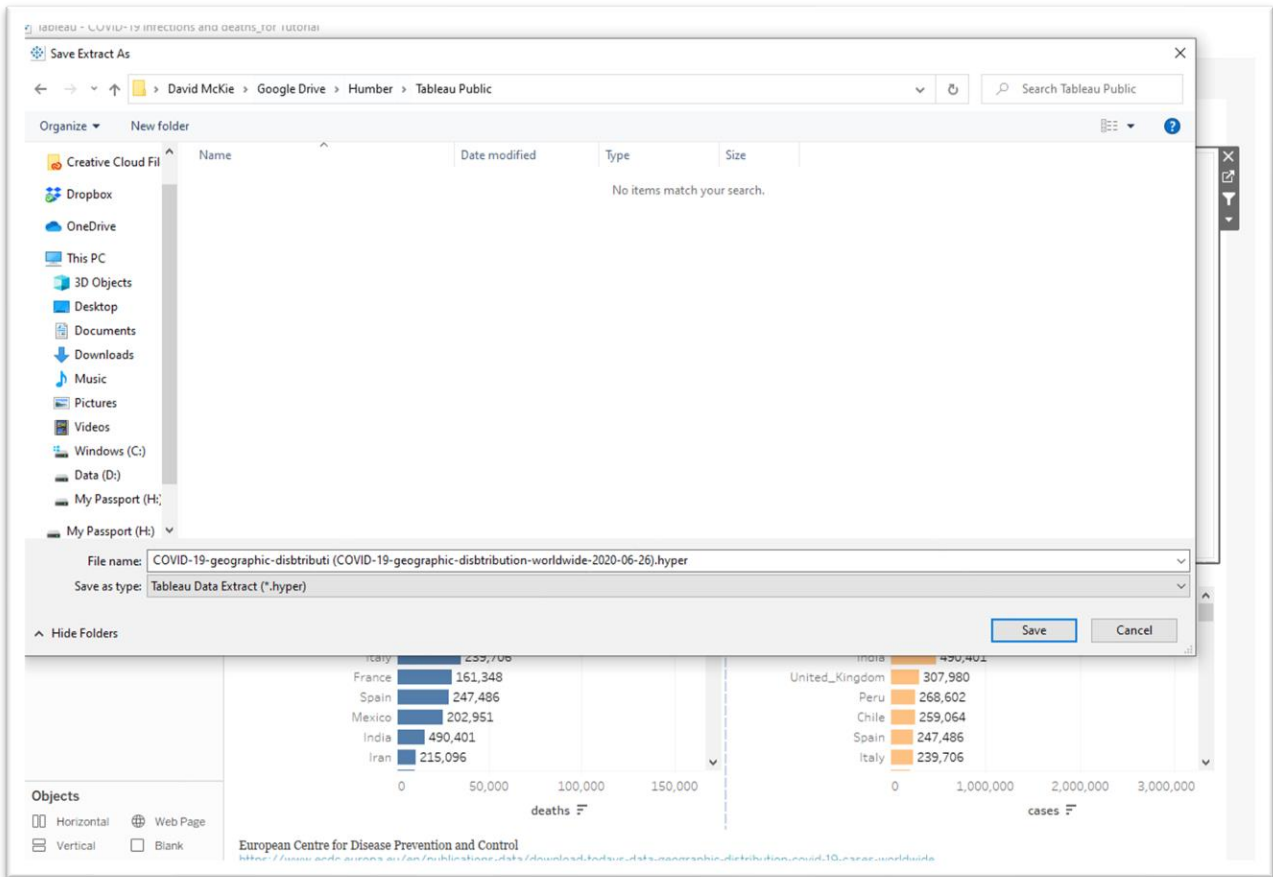


Your interface may look slightly different, but the key is the “Extract Data” option, which produces an “Extract Data” box.



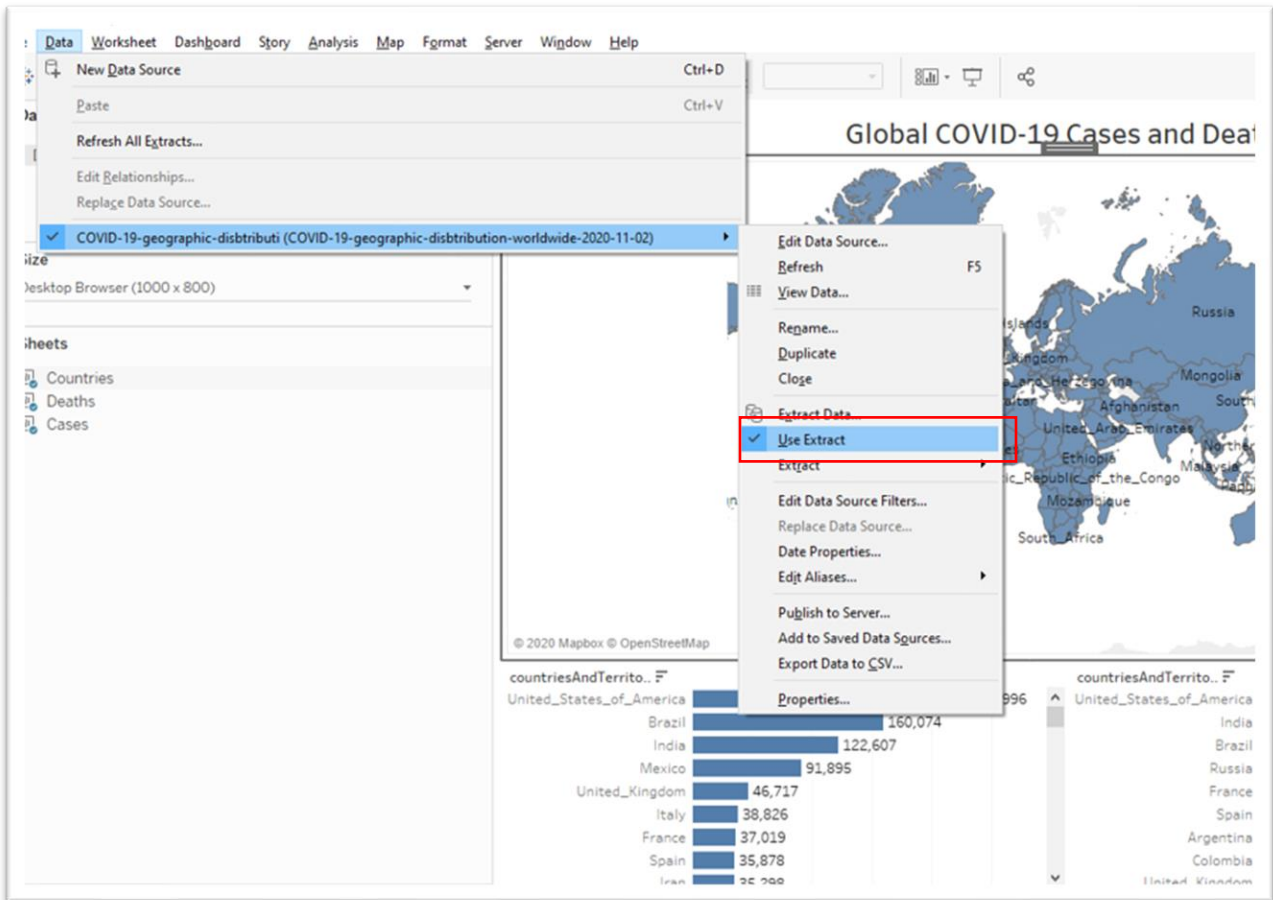
Select “All rows” and the “Extract” tab.

Save the extract to the same folder that contains your Tableau files.



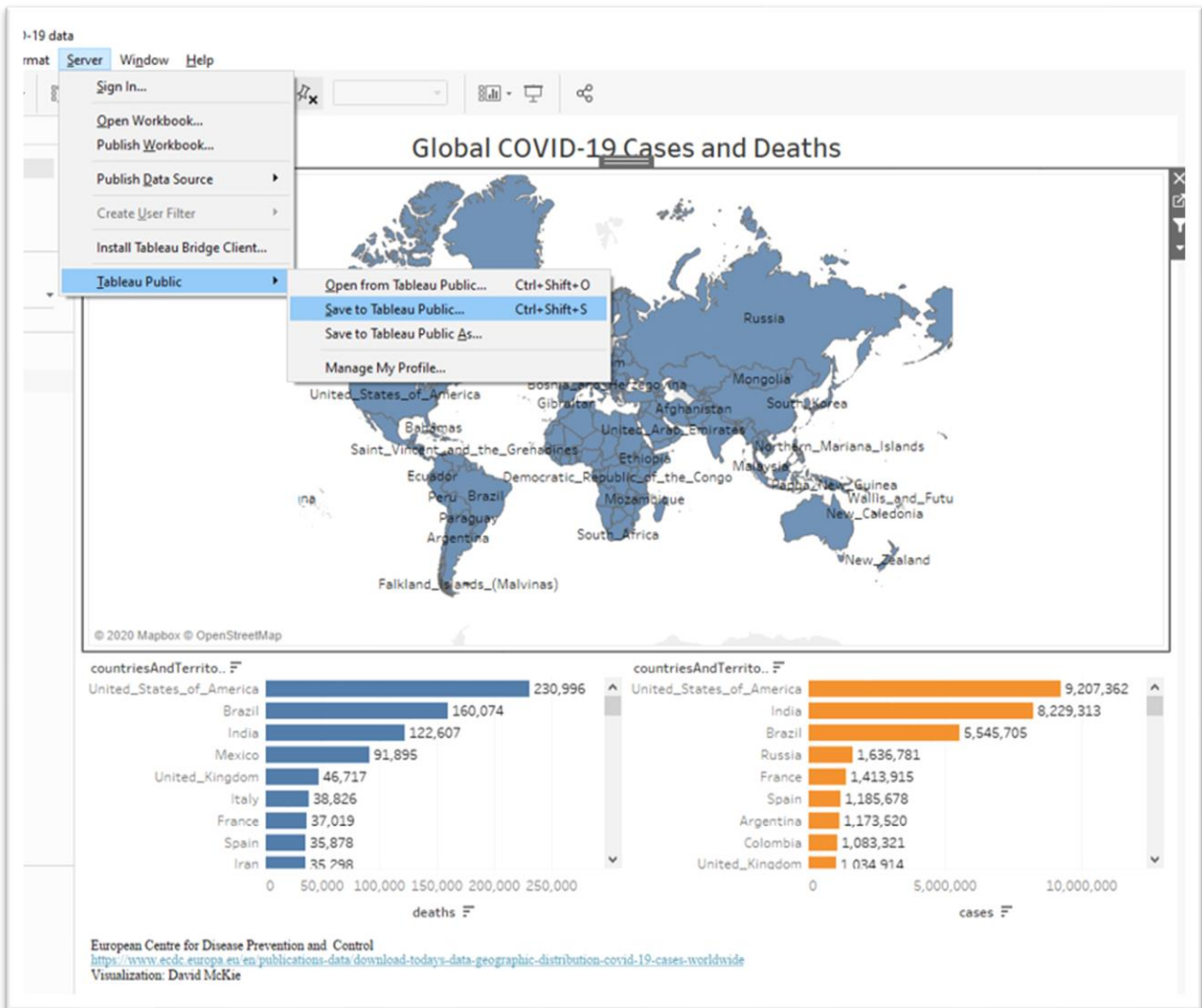
If you return to “Data” in the menu above, you’ll see that the “Use

Extract” option has now been selected.

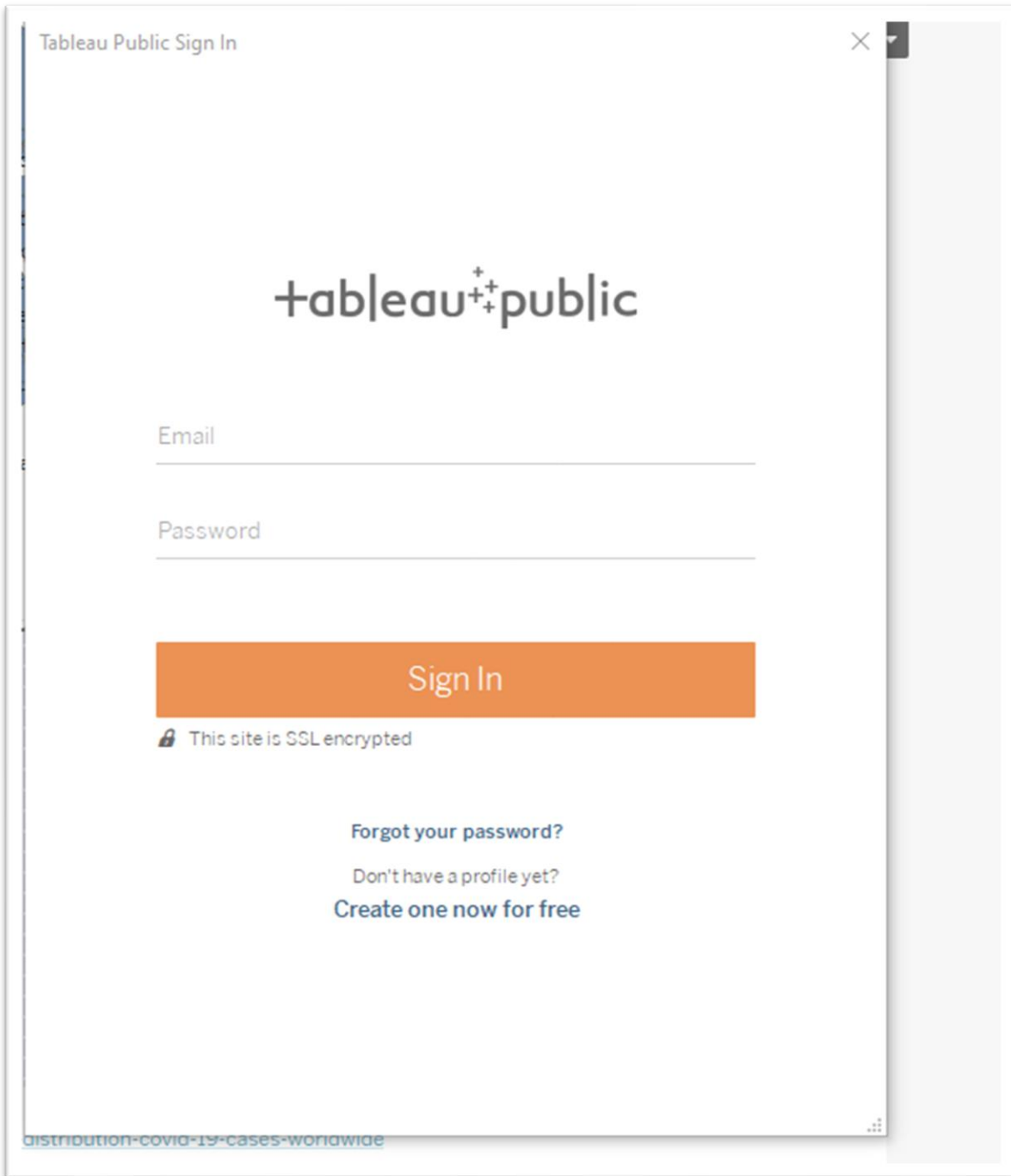


Now you can upload the dashboard to the server.

Go to “Server” and select “Save to Tableau Public...” from the shortcut menu.



This prompt will appear.

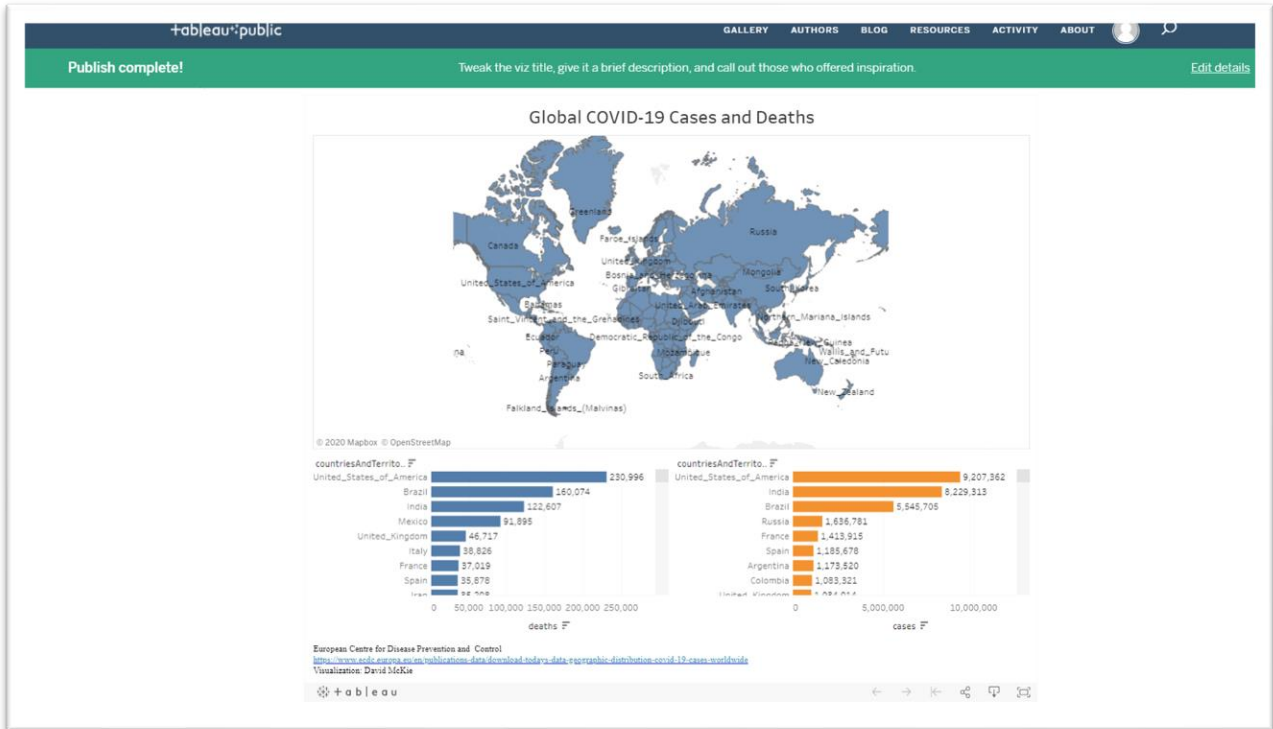


The image shows a 'Tableau Public Sign In' dialog box. At the top left, it says 'Tableau Public Sign In' and at the top right, there is a close button (X) and a small dark square. The main content area features the Tableau Public logo, which consists of the word 'tableau' followed by three small '+' signs and the word 'public'. Below the logo are two input fields: 'Email' and 'Password'. Underneath these fields is a large orange button with the text 'Sign In'. Below the button, there is a lock icon followed by the text 'This site is SSL encrypted'. At the bottom of the dialog, there are three links: 'Forgot your password?', 'Don't have a profile yet?', and 'Create one now for free'. In the bottom left corner, there is a small blue link that reads 'distribution-covid-19-cases-worldwide'. In the bottom right corner, there is a small grid icon.

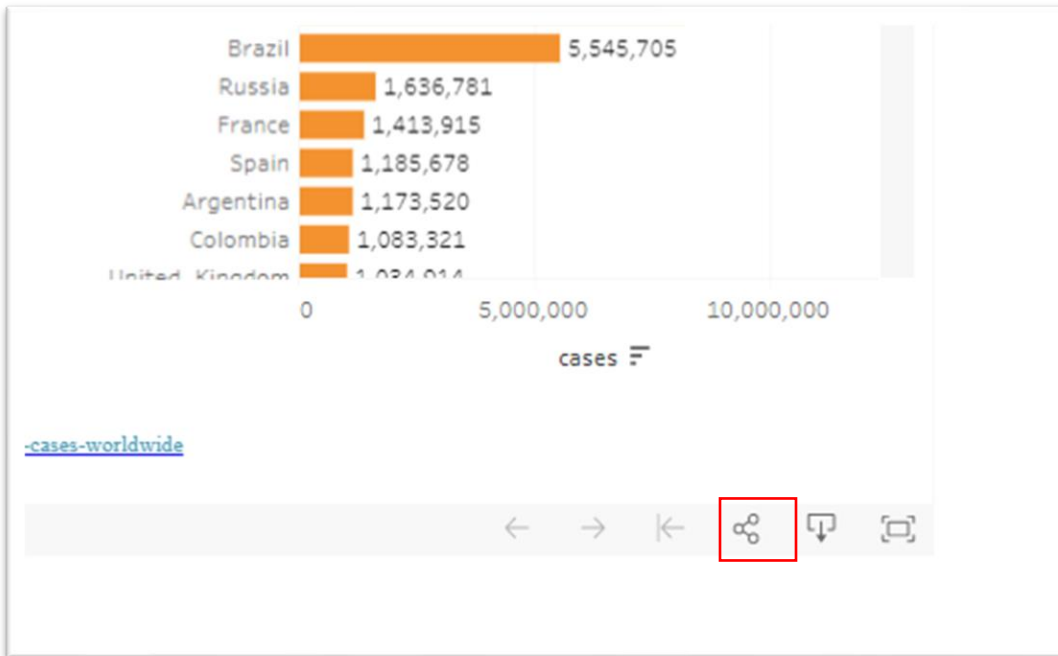
Enter your email address and the password used to set up your Tableau Public account.

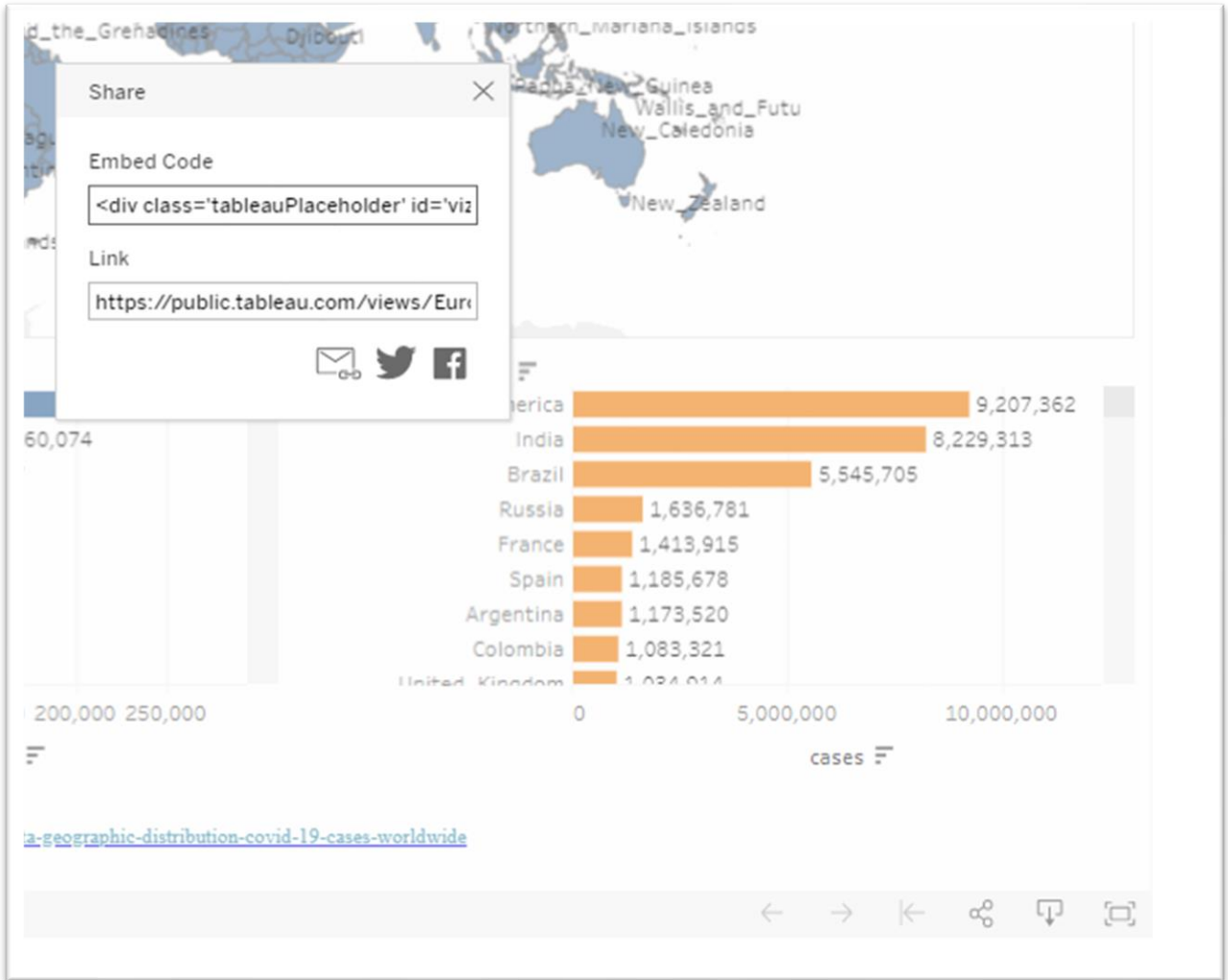
Your visualization will appear in your browser. Once you've signed, in you can always make adjustments to the dashboard, save the result and

paste the new embed code.



Select the share icon to obtain the embed code.

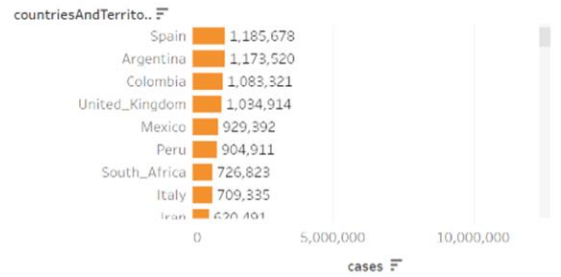
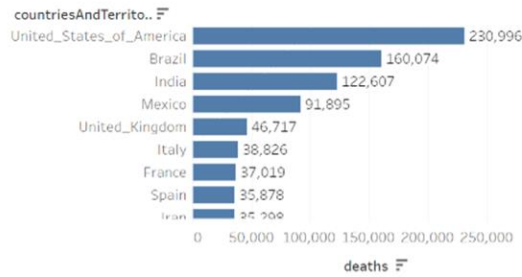




Paste the embed code into the content management system that contains your story.

<http://www.davidmckie.com/30805-2/>

Global COVID-19 Cases and Deaths



European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/download-todays-data-geographic-distribution-covid-19-cases-worldwide>
 Visualization: David McKie

