

Superstore_Reduce

- Category
- City
- Country
- Customer Name
- Days to Ship Actual
- Days to Ship Sche...
- Discount
- Number of Records
- Order Date
- Order ID
- Order Profitable?
- Postal Code
- Product Name
- Profit
- Profit Ratio
- Profit per Order
- Quantity

Rows

T

Category

Category

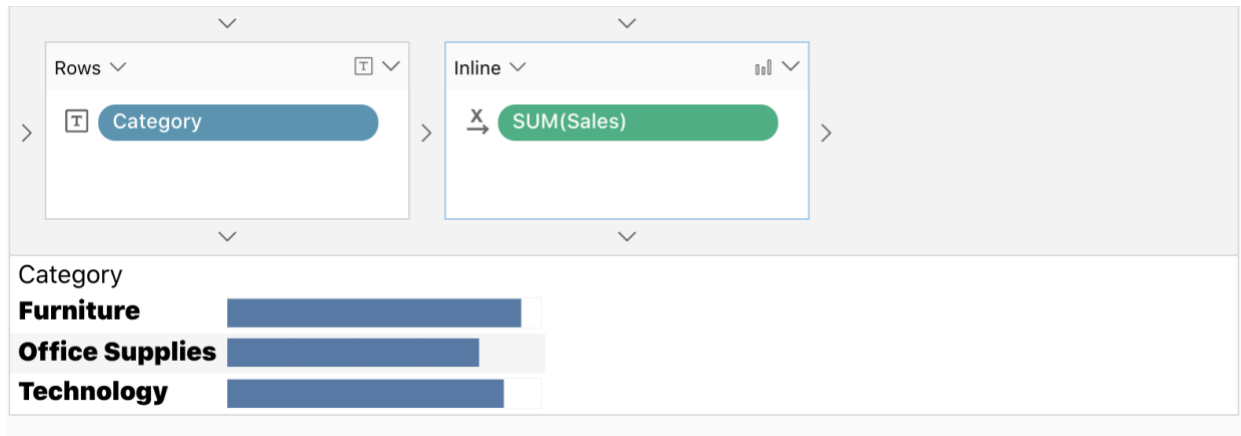
Furniture

Office Supplies

Technology

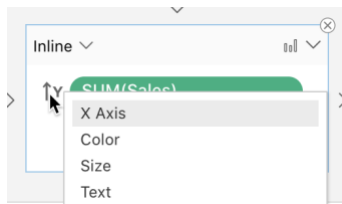
This data is at the row level - analytics needs the standard higher temporal levels

[illegible]

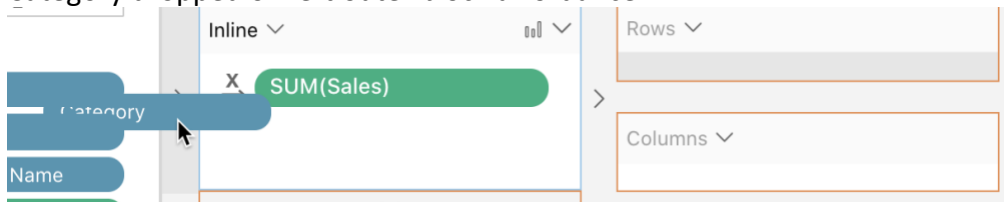


Sales dropped on the canvas - see above

Sales move to x-axis

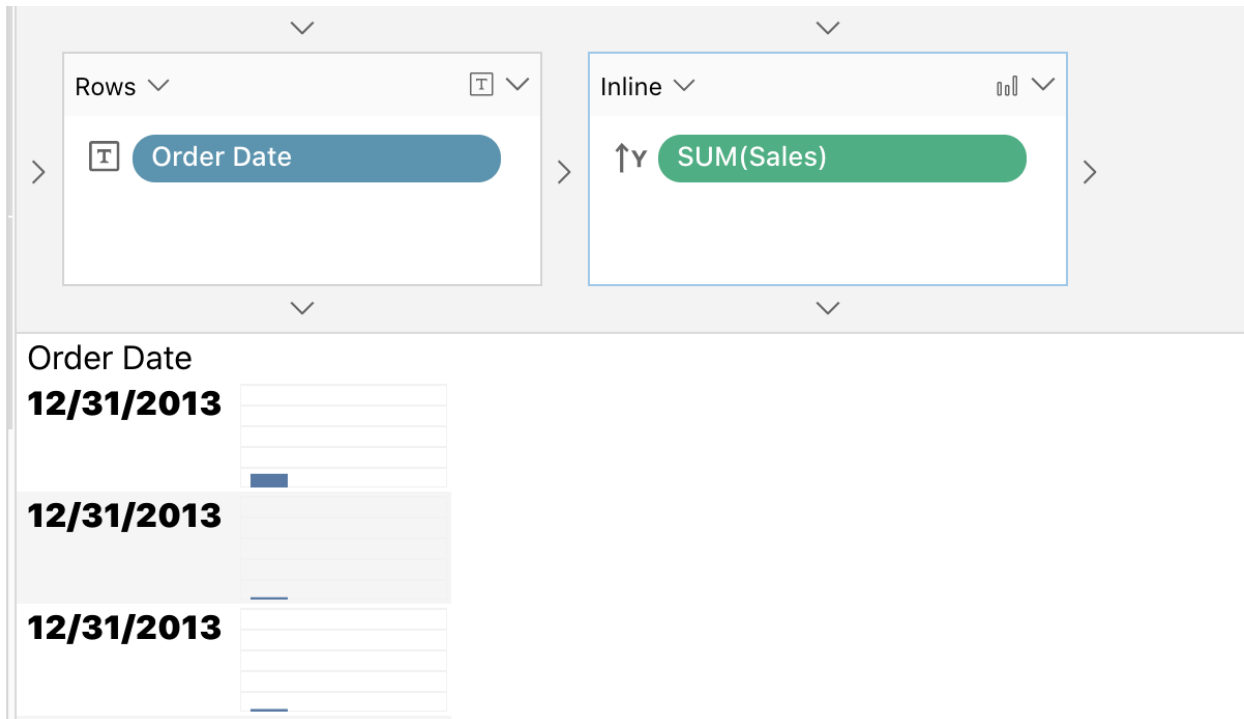


Category dropped on left outer block affordance



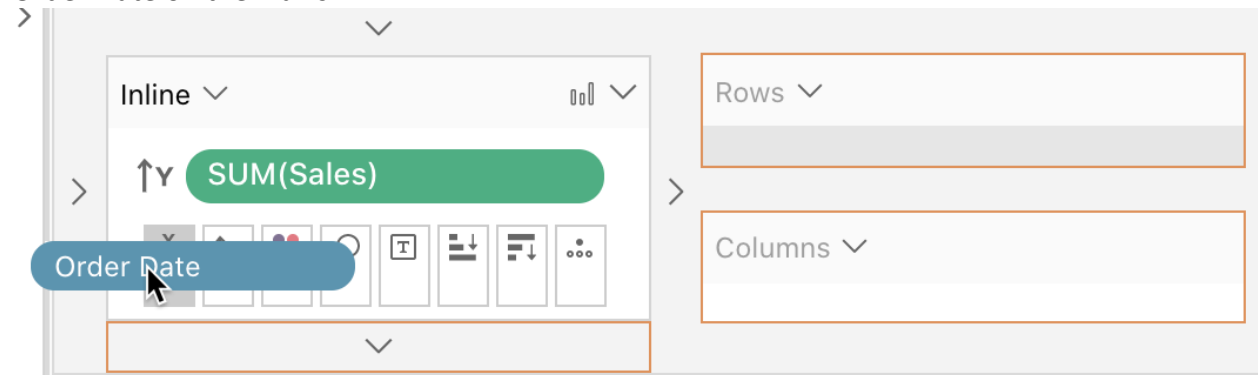
Order Date dropped on the canvas (see above)

Sales dropped on either axis - shown on y-axis, which Tableau uses

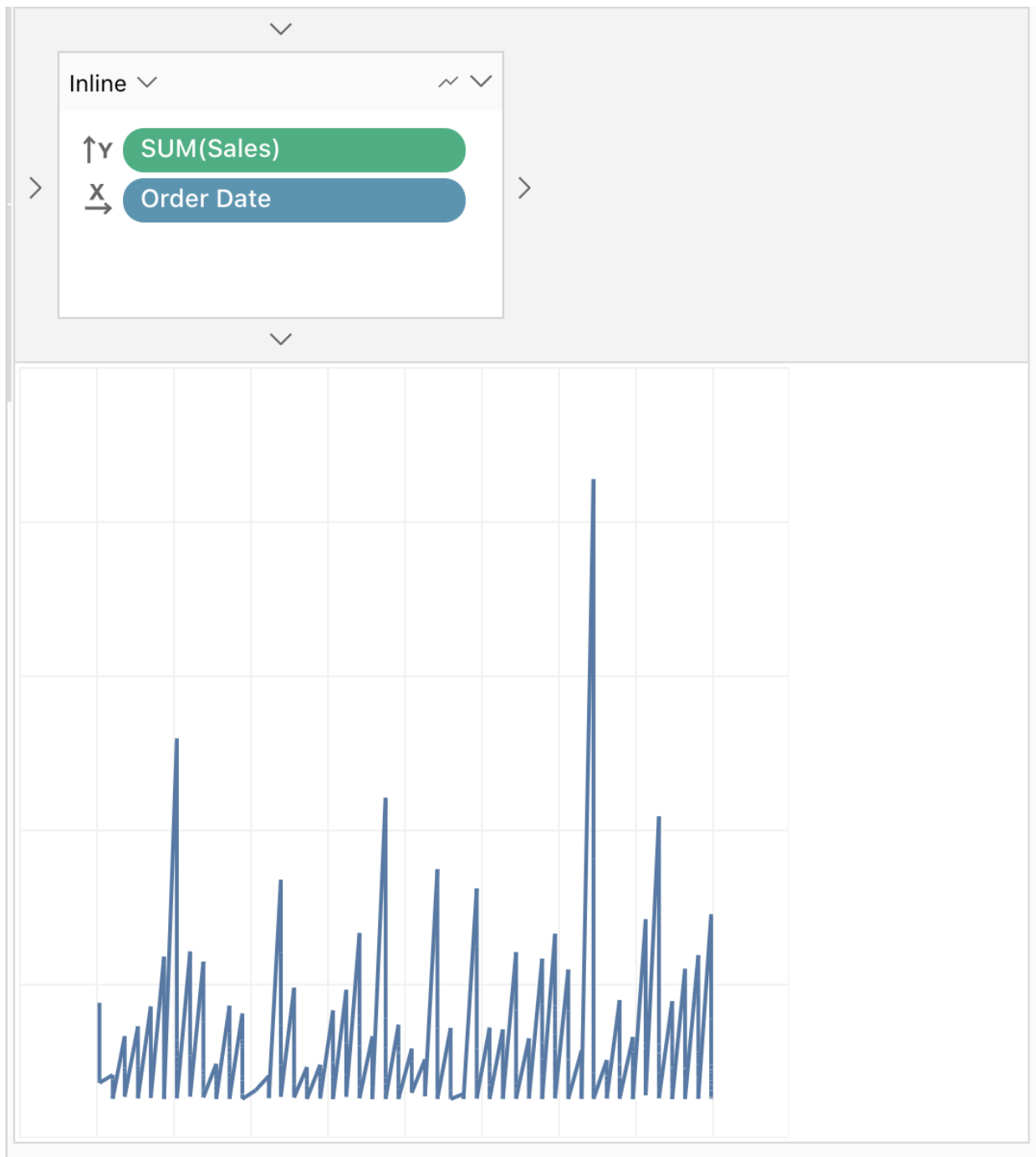


Sales dropped on the canvas - see above

Order Date on the x-axis



- Result



Profit dropped on canvas - similar to above

Sales on x-axis in current block, which is hard to build given the affordances

The diagram illustrates the transformation of a DAX formula into a visual expression. On the left, a DAX formula bar shows the formula `SUM(Sales)` with a green highlight. Below it, the 'Sales' field is highlighted in green. On the right, the resulting visual expression is shown as a sequence of three boxes: a measure box containing 'SUM', a field box containing 'Sales', and a filter box containing 'T'.

The image displays a data visualization interface. At the top, a pivot table is shown with the following structure:

Sales	SUM(Sales)
1	1

Below the pivot table, a pivot chart is displayed. The chart is a scatter plot with 'Sales' on the x-axis and 'SUM(Sales)' on the y-axis. A single data point is visible at the coordinates (1, 1).