

TUTORIAL

Get Started with Tableau Desktop

Learn how to connect to data, create data visualizations, present your findings, and share your insights with others.

This tutorial walks you through features and functions of Tableau Desktop. As you work through this tutorial, you will create three views in a Tableau workbook. The steps you'll take is based on a SAM's Club data set from the University of Arkansas Enterprise System group in the Information Systems Department.

Dataset Overview:

Table Name	Time Frame	Rows	Attributes	Size (GB)
STORE_INFO	12/15/1982 to 12/31/2049	1,304	34	0.001
TENDER	1/1/2007 to 4/30/2014	10,226,711,544	6	1,082.298
VISIT	1/1/2007 to 4/30/2014	5,049,399,530	13	526.105
<i>3 TABLES</i>			<i>53</i>	<i>1,608.405</i>
Platform data is currently available: Yes				

This tutorial shows you how to:

1. Connect directly to the WCOB_SAMS_STOREVISITS dataset residing on the TERADATA system.
2. Prepare the dataset before working on it.
3. Create three visualizations based on an investigation of transaction amounts.

NOTE: This tutorial assumes you have been granted access to the University of Arkansas VMWare platform. Requesting access can be done from the Enterprise Systems website at the University of Arkansas (<https://walton.uark.edu/enterprise/>). The data used should not be downloaded to your personal drives. All files should remain on the Remote Desktop S: drive provided by the University of Arkansas. This is due to our agreement with the data providers. Questions can be directed to Ron Freeze at rfreeze@walton.uark.edu.

<http://onlinehelp.tableau.com/current/guides/get-started-tutorial/en-us/get-started-tutorial-home.html>

ESTIMATED COMPLETION TIME: 20-40 minutes

The Story

Suppose you are an employee for a large retail chain. You have just been hired as an area sales manager and are interested in understanding the total transaction amount spent per visit for your area as well as other areas of the company.

Initially, you are interested in visualizing the total transaction amount value by all different subdivisions in the company. Next, you want to take the insights gained in the first visualization and break it down to a state level. At this point you should know which subdivision and state generated the highest. Likewise, you should have an idea of which states belong to which subdivision. Finally, once you have both the subdivision and state-level visualizations, you want to look at the top 10 zip codes per transaction amount in the state in which you found the highest transaction amount.

In order to reach the desired visualizations, the following are the steps we will follow:

1. CONNECTING TO THE DATA ([here](#))

- Connect to **Teradata**
- Connect to **WCOB_SAMS_STOREVISITS** database
- Connect to the two tables: **VISIT** and **STORE_INFO**.

2. PREPARING THE DATA ([here](#))

- The dataset has a total of 15,276,112,378 records and 53 attributes distributed among three tables:
 - STORE_INFO
 - TENDER
 - VISIT
- Use hide and filter tools to reach this list of attributes:
 - Store Name (Table: STORE_INFO)
 - Store Type (filter/Tran type = 'S') (Table: STORE_INFO)
 - Align Sub Division Nbr (Table: STORE_INFO)
 - City (Table: STORE_INFO)
 - State (Table: STORE_INFO)
 - Zip Code (Table: STORE_INFO)
 - Mdse Major Zone (Table: STORE_INFO)
 - Tot Visit Amnt (Table: VISIT)
 - Visit Date (Table: VISIT)
 - Tot Scan Cnt (Table: VISIT)

* For further understanding of the attributes listed above, please refer to the [data dictionary](#) appended at the end of the document.

3. CREATE THE VISUALIZATIONS ([here](#))

1. A packed bubbles and column chart for transaction amount per Subdivision
2. A geographic view by state
3. A geographic view by top Zip Code of Texas area.


Open Tableau Desktop and begin

This tutorial assumes that you have logged in to University of Arkansas VMWare platform. Select the **Start Windows** icon, look for **Tableau 2019.2** and click on it. Wait 10 seconds until the application opens. If an update Tableau window pops up, exit this window.



The first thing you see after you open Tableau Desktop is the **start PAGE**. Here, you select the connection that you want to use - how you will connect to your data

The start page gives you several options to choose from:

a. Click the Tableau icon in the  upper left-hand corner of any page to visit the start page at any time.

b. Under **Connect**, you can:

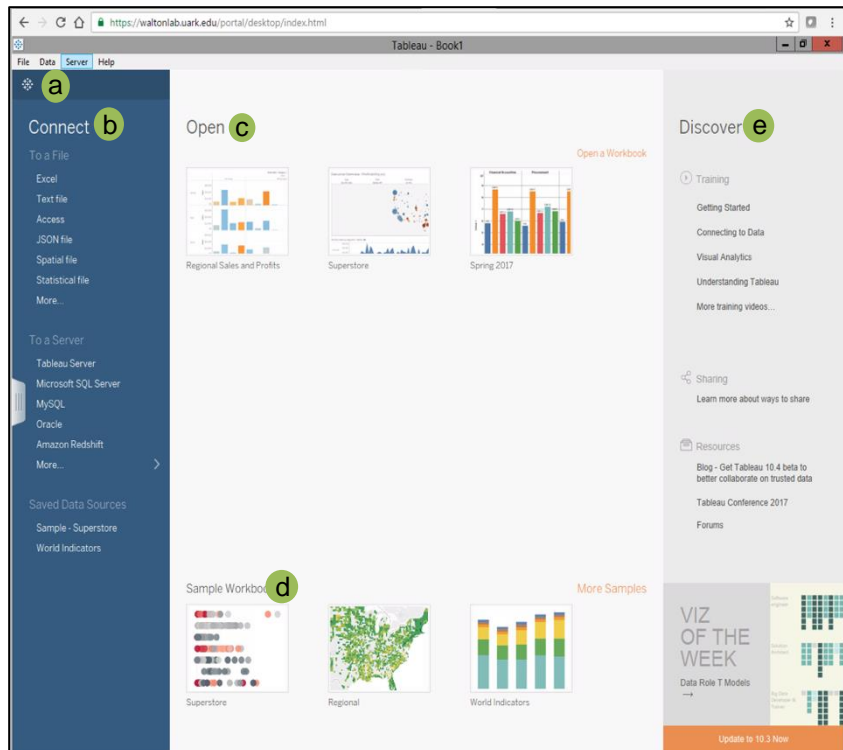
- Connect to data that is stored in a file, such as Microsoft Excel or Access.
- Connect to data that is stored on a server, such as Tableau Server, Microsoft SQL Server, or Google Analytics.
- Connect to a data source that you've connected to before.

*Tableau supports the ability to connect to a wide variety of data stored in a wide variety of places. The **Connect** pane lists the most common places that you might want to connect to, or click the **More...** link to see more options. **More on connecting to data sources in the Learning Library (in the top menu).***

c. Under **Open**, you can open workbooks that you have already created.

d. Under **Sample Workbooks**, view sample dashboards and worksheets that come with Tableau Desktop.

e. Under **Discover**, find additional resources like video tutorials, forums, or the “Viz of the week” to get ideas about what you can build.



Connect to Teradata

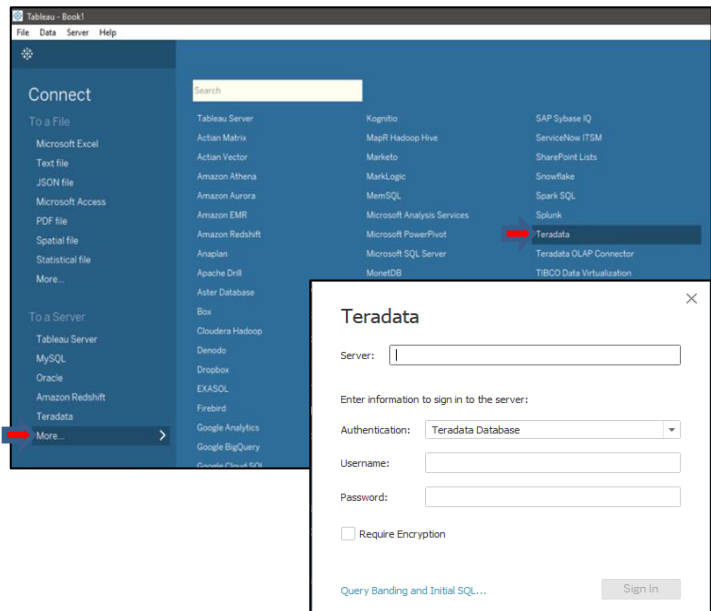
Under **Connect > To a Server**, select **More**. A new window will open, click on **Teradata** as shown in the figure alongside.

A window will ask you to enter the following information:

Server: 130.184.26.161

Username: *given to you by instructor*

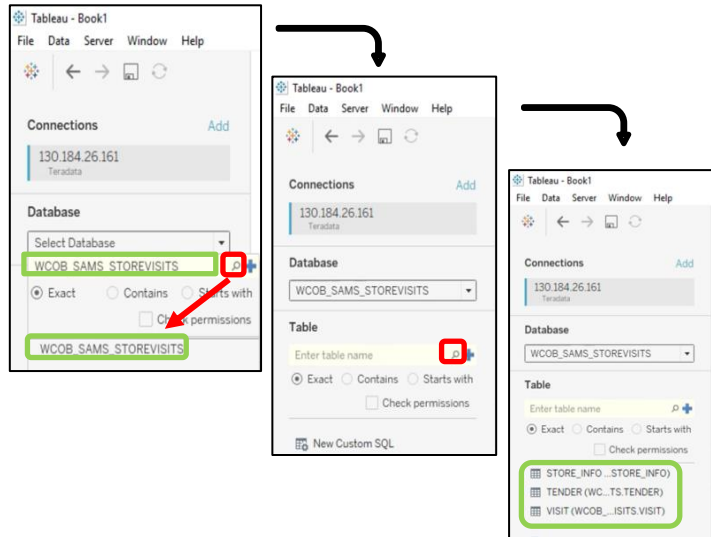
Password: *given to you by instructor*



Connect to WCOB_SAMS_STOREVISITS

Now we have to access the **WCOB_SAMS_STOREVISITS** database through the panel to the left:

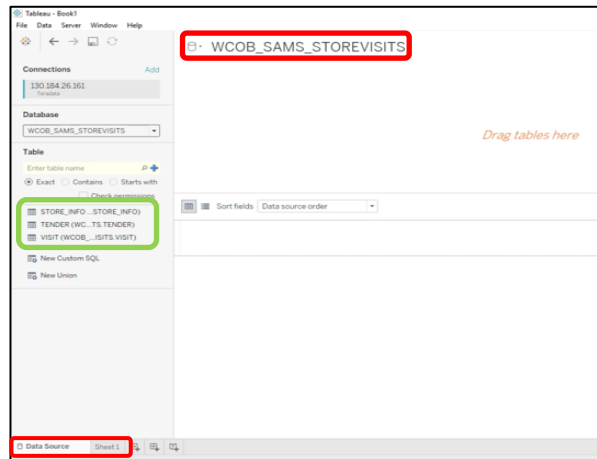
1. Type "WCOB_SAMS_STOREVISITS", click on the search icon. A new "WCOB_SAMS_STOREVISITS" will appear below, click on it.
2. Once on the database, click on the search icon.
3. Finally, tables from the database should appear on the panel to the left.



Your window should look like the picture on the right. You are connected to **WCOB_SAMS_STOREVISITS** database (circled in red). The left panel shows the tables (circled in green) in the database.

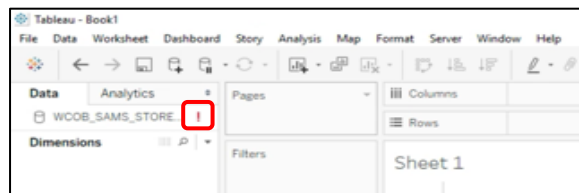
At the bottom left corner, there are two tabs named **Data Source** and **Sheet 1**. Click on **Sheet 1** and a window similar to the picture below will appear.

Sheet 1 does not currently have data. This is indicated by an exclamation point next to the



database name (circled in red).

Click on the **Data Source** tab on the bottom left corner. This will take you to the previous window where you connected to the Database and displayed the tables.

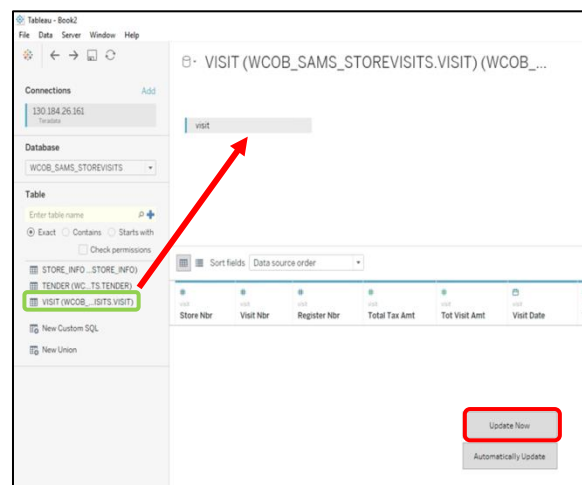


Connect to VISIT table

On the Data Source window:

4. Drag and drop the **VISIT** table on the left panel to the blank space at the top where it says “*Drag tables here*”.
5. Click on **Update Now** (circled in red) and Tableau will fill the columns with data.
6. Click on **Sheet 1**.

You will now note that you can see the table attributes assigned to **Dimensions** and **Measures**.



As a recap:

After you connect to your data, Tableau does the following:

- Opens a new worksheet. This is a blank slate where you create your first view.
- Automatically assigns data types (such as date, number, string, etc.) and roles (dimension or measures) to your data. (We'll talk more about these terms later.)
- Adds columns from your data source to the Data pane on the left-hand side. Columns are added as fields.

If you want to review details of your data, you can select the Data Source tab in the bottom left-hand corner. Here, you can view the first 1,000 rows of your data. What happens in Tableau stays in Tableau; the data is safe.

When you connect to your own data, you might need to do some prep work before connecting to it in Tableau. This is because Tableau makes assumptions about your data so that it can display it properly. With the VISIT table added, we have the first three variables needed for our analysis: Tot Visit Amnt, Visit Date, and Tot Scan Cnt.

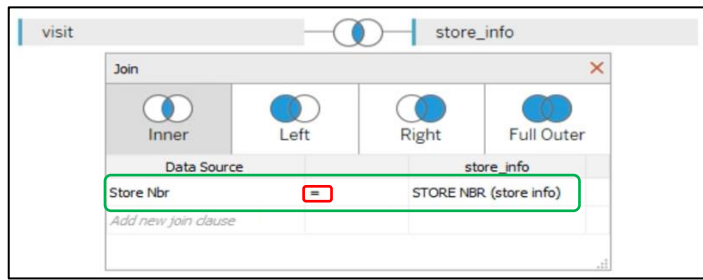
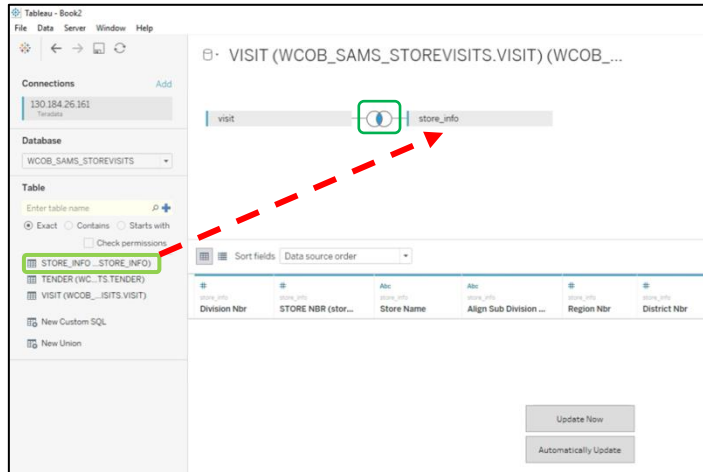
Note: If you navigated to Data Source to check out the details, just click on the tab for **Sheet 1** to get back to where you started.

Add the STORE_INFO table

To obtain the variables for the remainder of the analysis, we need to add and connect the **STORE_INFO** table to the **VISIT** table. The connection is possible since both tables share a single variable attribute: **Store NBR**.

7. Return to the Data Source page.
8. Drag and drop **STORE_INFO** to the blank space like you did with **VISIT**.
9. The two intersecting circles (circled in green) mean that they were successfully connected. This is considered an inner join.

Right click on the join symbol. The popup shows all the different joins Tableau allows you to do. Here **VISIT** table is taken as 'Data Source' inner joining **STORE_INFO** table. Both have **Store NBR** as the common attribute joined by an equal sign (circled in red).



10. Click on the **Update Now** button and you should see your attributes listed.

Now we have the attributes from both the **VISIT** table and the **STORE_INFO** table.

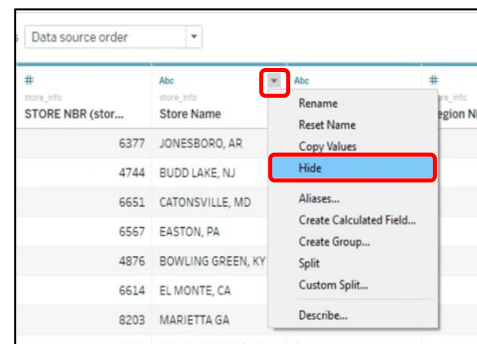
Preparing the Data

Hide Unneeded Fields

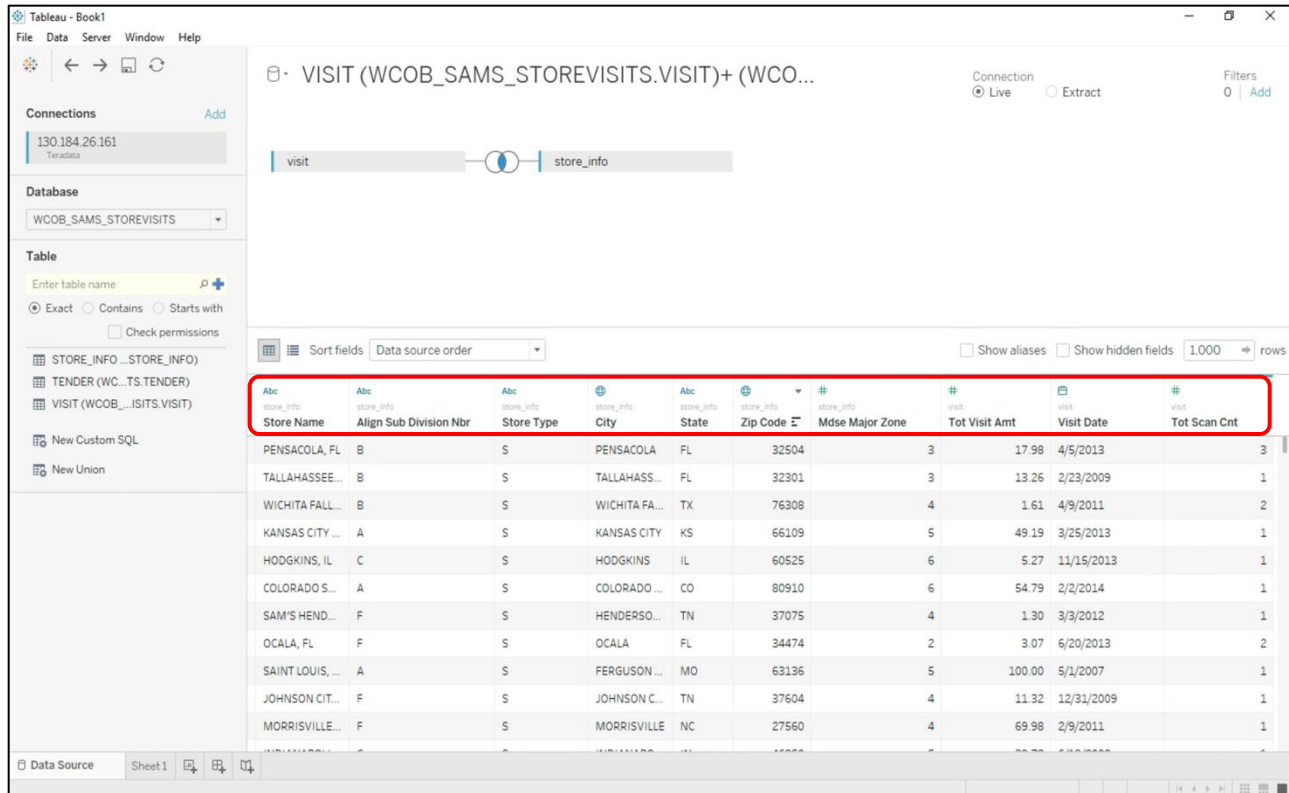
To get the list of attributes stated in [The Story](#), we need to hide the ones we don't need:

11. Click the down arrow at the top right corner of each attribute not needed in the analysis.
12. Click on Hide and the attribute will no longer appear in the data.

To undo this, click the 'Show hidden fields' box at the far right of the window and manually unhide the attribute.



After hiding all the unnecessary attributes and keeping only the ones mentioned (**Store Name, Store Type, Align Sub Division Nbr, City, State, Zip Code, Mdse Major Zone, Tot Visit Amnt, Visit Date, Tot Scan Cnt**) your screen should look like the following:



Store Name	Align Sub Division Nbr	Store Type	City	State	Zip Code	Mdse Major Zone	Tot Visit Amnt	Visit Date	Tot Scan Cnt
PENSACOLA, FL	B	S	PENSACOLA	FL	32504	3	17.98	4/5/2013	3
TALLAHASSEE...	B	S	TALLAHASS...	FL	32301	3	13.26	2/23/2009	1
WICHITA FALL...	B	S	WICHITA FA...	TX	76308	4	1.61	4/9/2011	2
KANSAS CITY ...	A	S	KANSAS CITY	KS	66109	5	49.19	3/25/2013	1
HODGKINS, IL	C	S	HODGKINS	IL	60525	6	5.27	11/15/2013	1
COLORADO S...	A	S	COLORADO ...	CO	80910	6	54.79	2/2/2014	1
SAM'S HEND...	F	S	HENDERSO...	TN	37075	4	1.30	3/3/2012	1
OCALA, FL	F	S	OCALA	FL	34474	2	3.07	6/20/2013	2
SAINT LOUIS, ...	A	S	FERGUSON ...	MO	63136	5	100.00	5/1/2007	1
JOHNSON CIT...	F	S	JOHNSON C...	TN	37604	4	11.32	12/31/2009	1
MORRISVILLE...	F	S	MORRISVILLE	NC	27560	4	69.98	2/9/2011	1

One more tool that can help you visualize your data before working with it is to order your data in ascending or descending order. For instance:

- Click on the bar figure next to the name of the attribute (circled in red) and this will organize your column. The two figures below show how to do this.

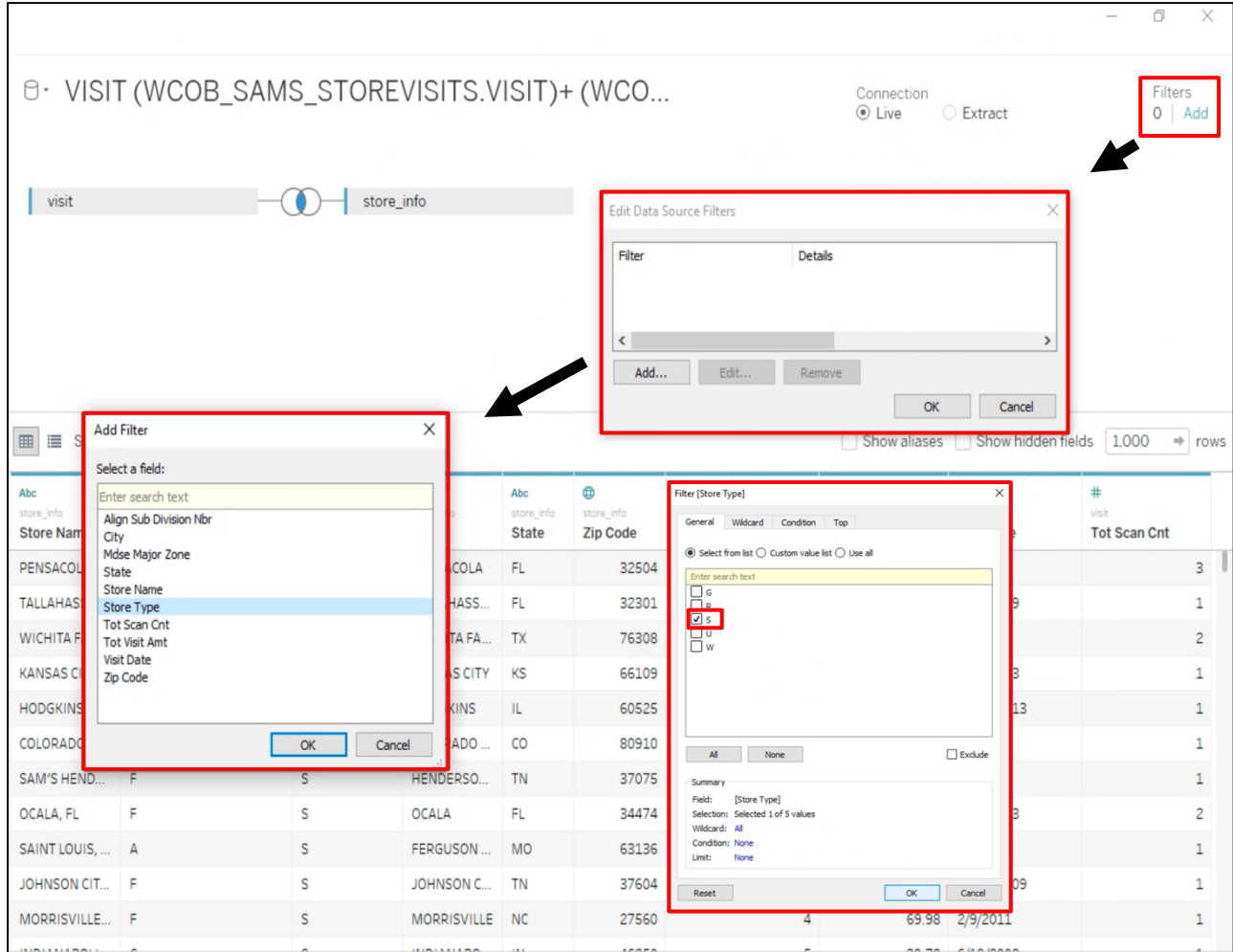
Mdse Major Zone	Tot Visit Amnt	Visit Date	Tot Scan Cnt
5	77.31	4/9/2011	8
6	1.00	6/30/2008	1
3	78.79	2/24/2009	13
6	86.00	4/17/2014	1
6	73.64	4/18/2007	15



Mdse Major Zone	Tot Visit Amnt	Visit Date	Tot Scan Cnt
3	58.20	1/4/2007	5
2	131.84	1/19/2007	11
6	90.40	1/29/2007	5
5	138.57	2/2/2007	16
6	174.60	2/3/2007	8
5	123.48	2/8/2007	4

Filter Fields

Due to the size of the VISIT table (5 billion records), we need to reduce our focus in order to display the results more efficiently.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Access interface with a table named 'VISIT (WCOB_SAMS_STOREVISITS.VISIT)'. The table has columns for 'store_info' (State, Zip Code) and 'visit' (Tot Scan). Three dialog boxes are open:

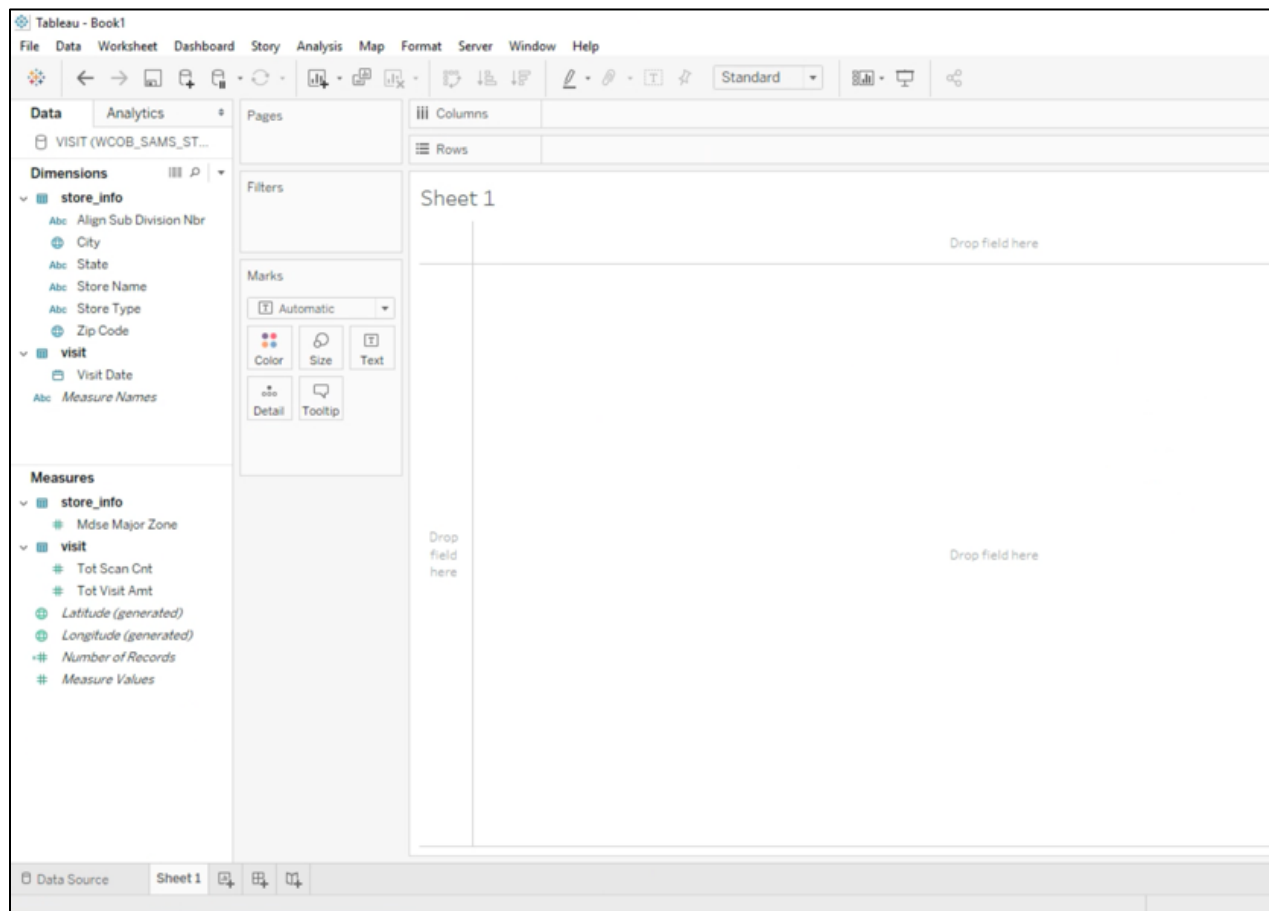
- Add Filter:** A list of fields is shown, with 'Store Type' selected.
- Edit Data Source Filters:** The 'Filter' tab is active, showing a list of values for the selected field.
- Filter [Store Type]:** A list of values (G, S, U, W) is shown, with 'S' selected and circled in red.

On the picture above, at the top right corner, you can find a **Filters** subtitle:

14. Click on **Add**. A new window will open, click on **Add..** again.
15. You are now in the 'Add Filter' window. Click on **Store Type** and then **click OK**. A window will 'Filter [Store Type]' will pop-up stating the five different values present in that field.
16. Click on the **S box** (circled in red) to only work with **Store Type = S** and **click OK**. The data now is updated for only **Store Type = S**.

We have finished organizing our data:

17. Click on **Sheet 1**, your window should look like the picture below:



Create the Visualizations

Transaction Amounts per Subdivision

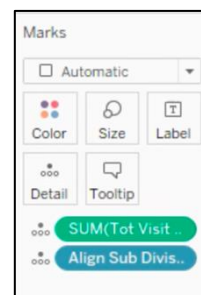
Create a visualization of packed bubbles for the total transaction amount per Subdivision in the United States.

The following are the parameters you want for the exploration of the transaction value in your packed bubbles.

- Sum of Total transaction amount (Measure: **Tot Visit Amt**).
- For the year 2014.
- Show each Subdivision with separate colors (Dimension: **Align Sub Division Nbr**).
- Properly format the packed bubbles' labels.

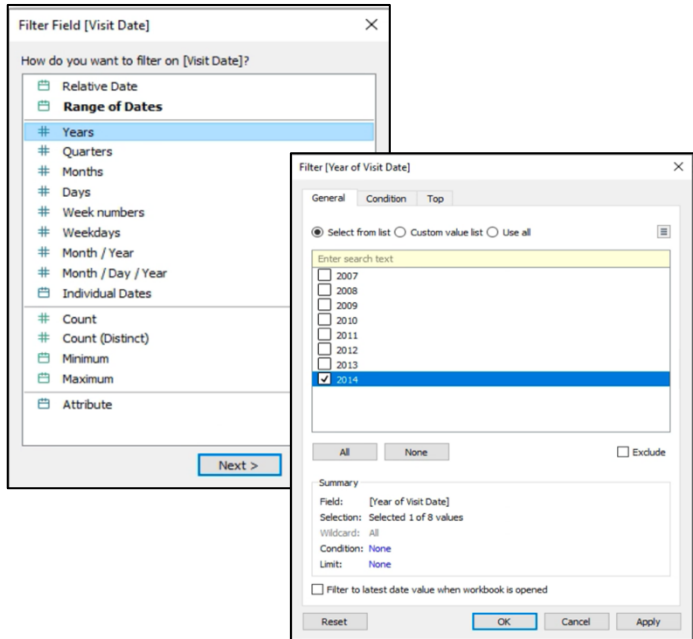
The parameters help set which dimensions and measures you are interested in using. Tableau will assume certain things for you as you create your visualization.

1. Start by dragging and dropping the **Tot Visit Amt** measure and the **Align Sub Division Nbr** dimension to the blank space under the **Mark** palette.



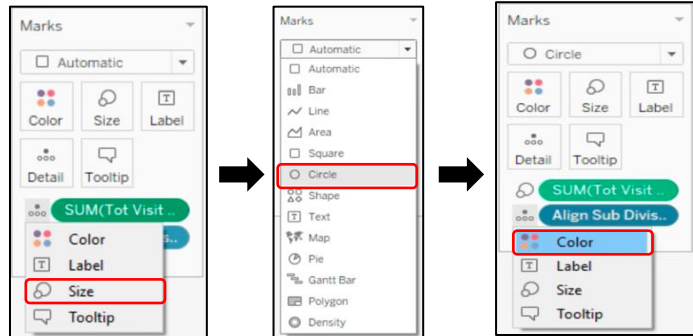
Since we only want the transaction amounts for the year 2014, we need to drag and drop the **Visit Date** dimension to the Filters cell. A Filter [] pop-up will appear to select what is to be filtered.

2. Drag **Visit Date** to *Filters*.
3. Select **Years** in Filter Field (highlighted in blue) and click Next.
4. You will notice that you have multiple years to choose from. Select **2014**, Click **OK**.

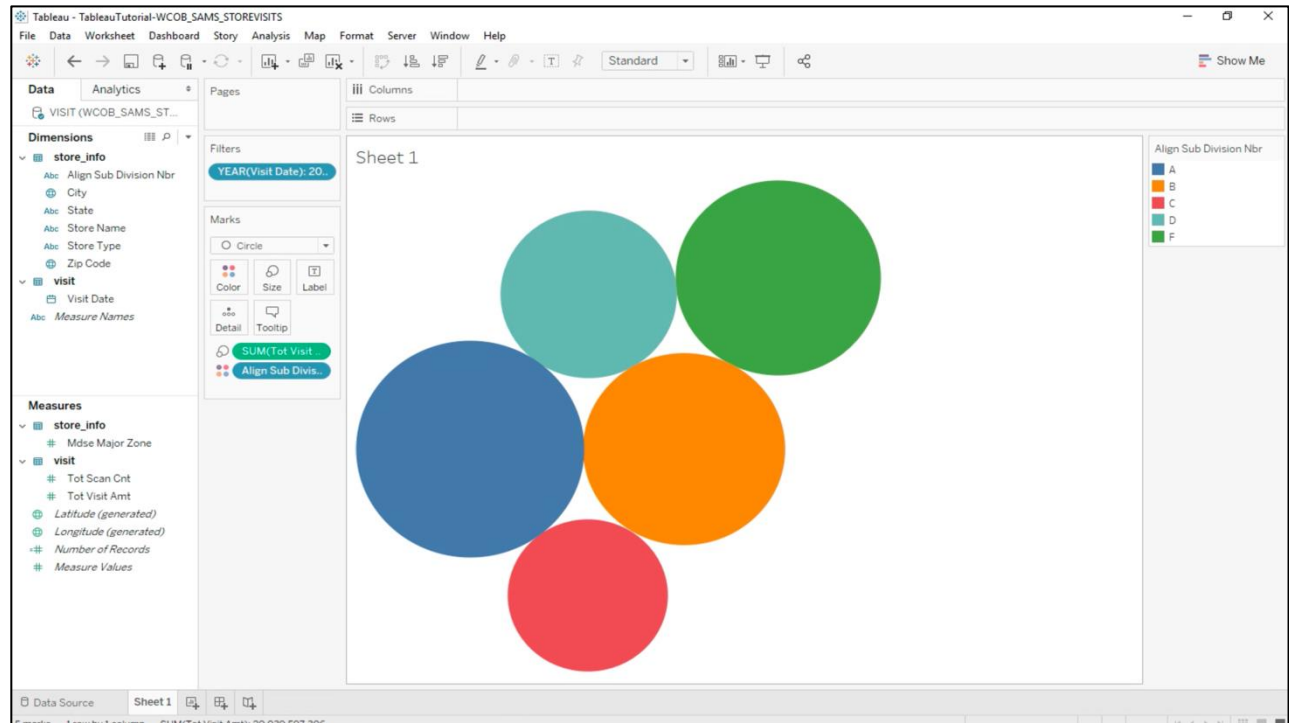


At this point, we want to create the packed bubbles and show the difference in Subdivisions by colors.

5. Click on the drop-down menu next to **SUM (Tot Visit Amt)** and click on **Size**.
6. Then, select the drop down menu under Marks and select **Circle**.
7. Finally, click on the drop down menu next to **Align Sub Division Nbr** and click on **Color**.

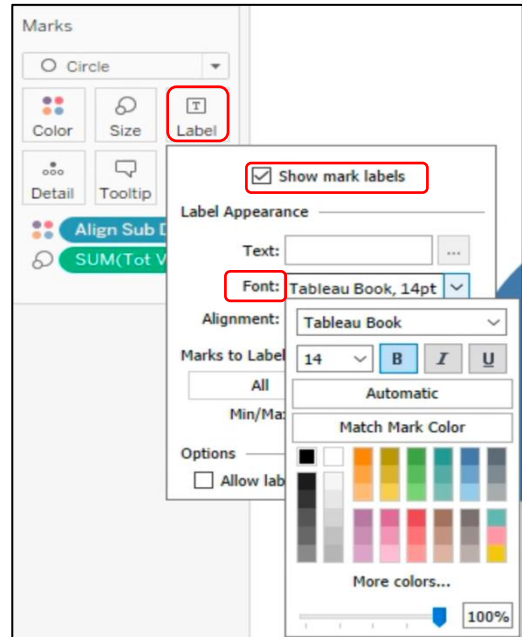


Your screen should now look like this:



At this point, we have our visualization but need to adjust the Title and the labels to show the values for each bubble:

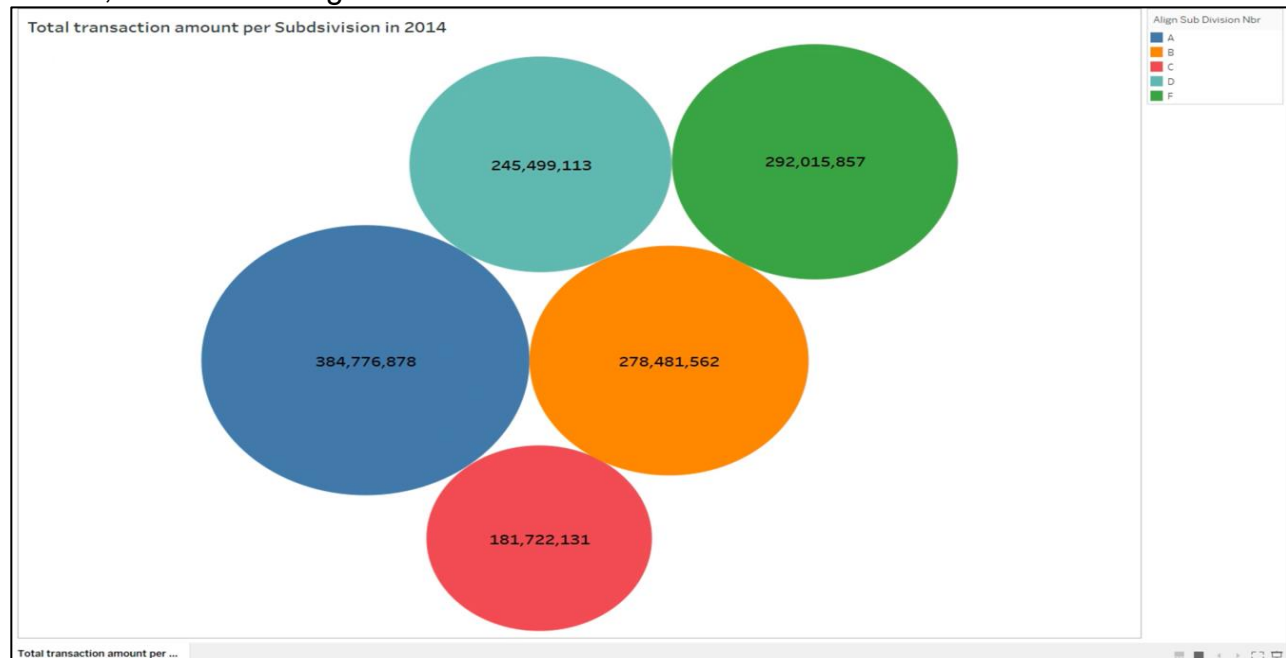
8. To adjust the Title, double click on the *Sheet 1* tab at the bottom
9. Rename *Sheet 1* to **Total transaction amount per Subdivision in 2014**.
10. Hit *enter* to complete.
11. To adjust the labels, click on the **Label** box under Marks. Click on **Show mark labels** and then adjust the font as shown in the picture alongside.
12. To adjust the visualization's width before looking at it in the presentation mode, click on the drop-down menu that says **Standard** and change it to **Entire View** (circled in red). This will center your visualization.
13. Finally, to view your final product, click on Presentation Mode (F7) on the top tool bar (circled in red).



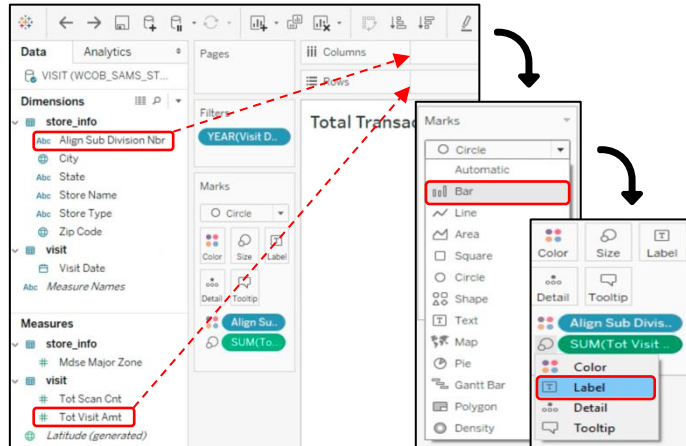
Your visualization should look similar to the following visualization:



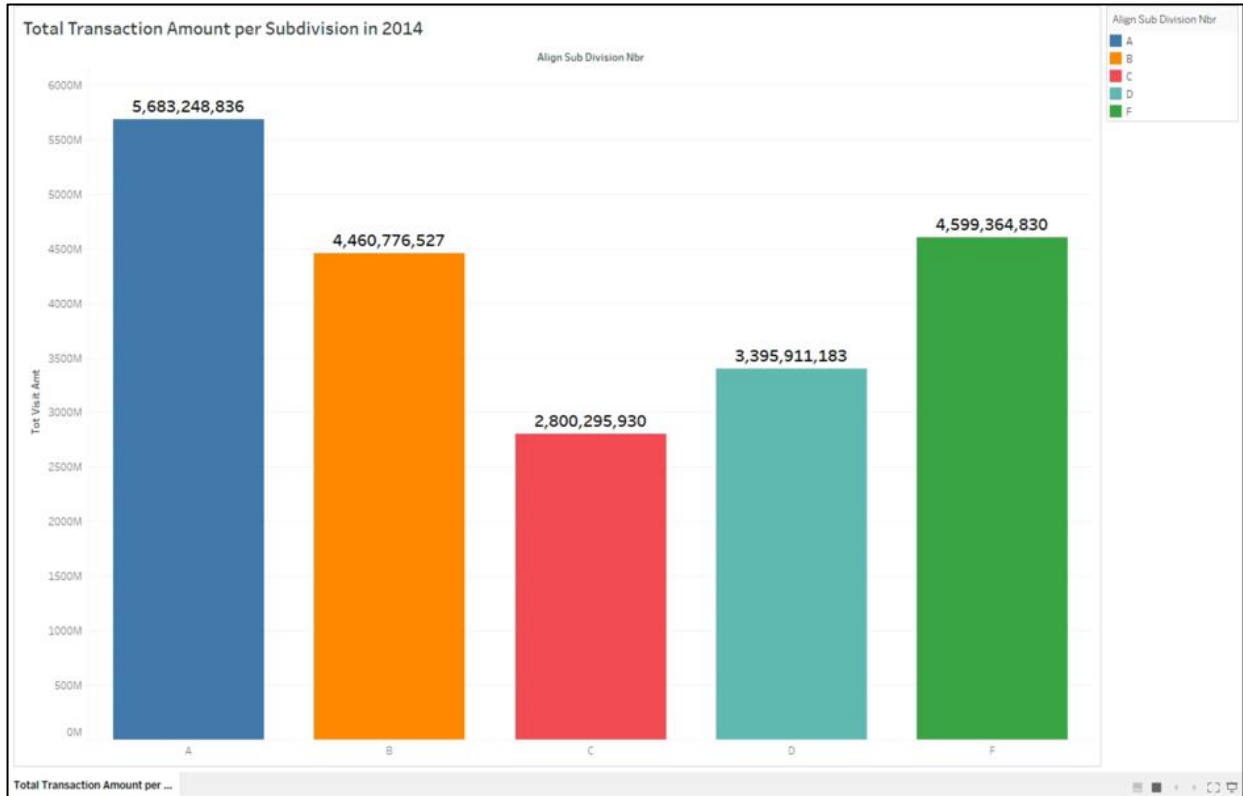
You note that **Subdivision "A"** (blue circle) reached the highest aggregate transaction amount in 2014. Alternatively, you might want to compare this insight in a column chart in an x-axis and y-axis instead of bubbles. To do this, do the following:



14. Drag **Tot Visit Amt** and drop it in *Rows*.
15. Drag **Align Sub Division Nbr** and drop it in *Columns*.
16. Right under **Marks** palette, click on the drop-down menu and select **Bar**.
17. Finally, click on the box to the left of **SUM (Tot Visit Amt)** under the **Marks** palette section and click on **Label**.



Your visualization should look similar to the visualization alongside:



Geographic View by State

Now you would like to see a comparison by state in terms of total transaction amount in 2014. We will need to create a new visualization.

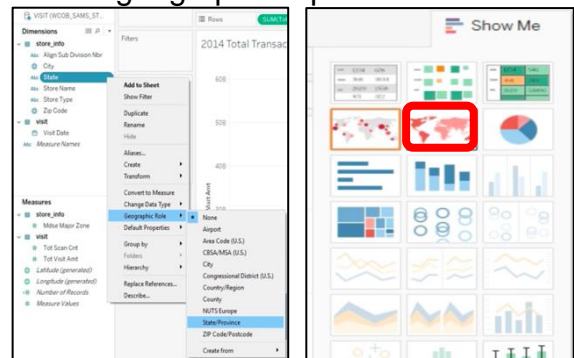
1. Click on the tab to the right of your **Total transaction amount by Subdivision in 2014** tab to create a *New Worksheet*.
2. Tableau creates a new *Sheet 2*.
3. Double click on *Sheet 2* and rename it to **2014 Total Transaction Amount by State**.

Tableau allows multiple ways to create visualizations. For each Dimension and Measure, you can double click on your selected variables and allow Tableau to place and create your visualization.

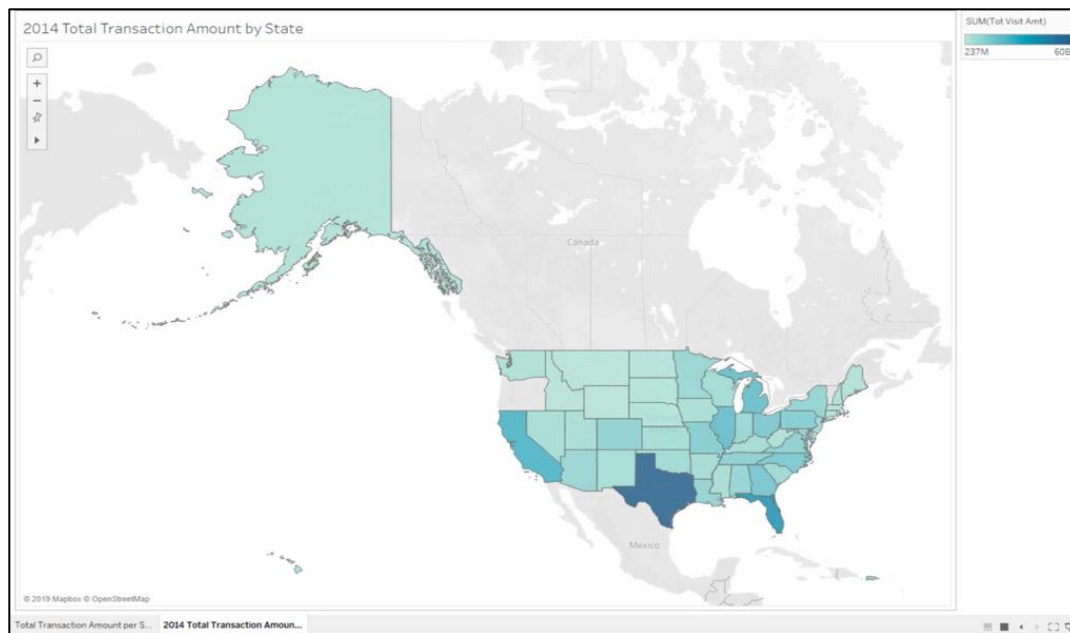
4. Double click on **Tot Visit Amt**, and Double click on **State**.
5. Filter **Visit Date** to 2014 as we did above.

Tableau automatically created a column chart and our filter shows Texas as the highest total transaction amount. However, we are interested in a geographic visualization to show each state. To do this, we need to change the visualization to a geographic representation.

6. Right Click on **State** under Dimensions and look for **Geographic Role** and then click on **State/Province**. (Path shown in figure alongside).
7. Now, locate **Show Me** at the top right of the page and select the indicated visualization.
8. Go to Presentation Mode (F7).

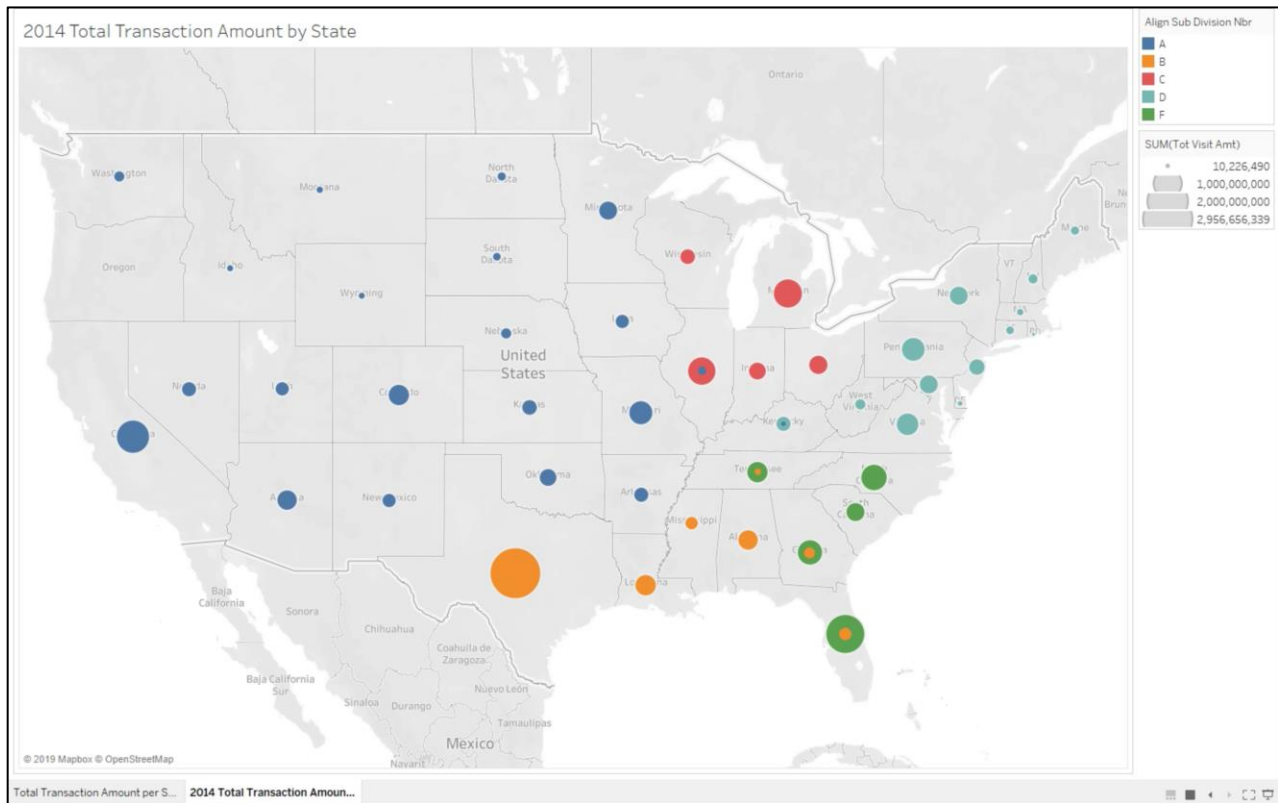
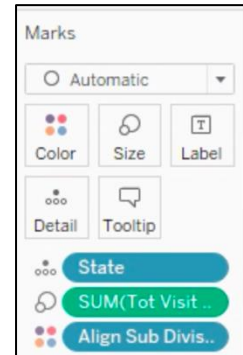


Move the mouse over Texas and you will note that is consistent with the indication in the Legend that the highest total transaction amount is \$59.9 Billion.



Nevertheless, we are interested in knowing what state belongs to which Sub Division and what state within a subdivision has the highest total transaction amount for the year 2014. To visualize this, do the following:

9. Exit the presentation mode, drag **Align Sub Division Nbr** and drop it under the **Marks** palette.
10. Change the **SUM (Tot Visit Amt)** to **Size** and **Align Sub Division Nbr** to **Color** in the Marks palette section like shown alongside.
11. Drag **Visit Date** to *Filters* and choose the year 2014 as you did above. Do the same for **State** and deselect the states of **AK** (Alaska), **HI** (Hawaii), and **PR** (Puerto Rico). Click Ok.
12. Adjust the size of the circles and go to presentation Mode (F7).



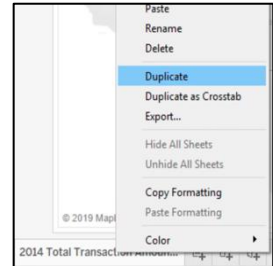
You can now better visualize the environment and tell your boss what states belong to which Subdivision and which state is leading in their respective Subdivision.

Note that some states have two circles of different colors within. This might require you to come up with an explanation or look more in depth in the data to answer the questions of why this happens and does this affect the results we found above?

Texas State view by Top Zip Code

Now we are ready to drill down to the area of responsibility by zip code.

1. Right Click on the tab of the current worksheet with title **2014 Total Transaction Amount by State** and click on **Duplicate**. You just duplicated the current worksheet you were working on.
2. Name this new worksheet **Texas 2014 Transaction Amount for Top Zip codes**.



Since we duplicated our previous worksheet, we don't need to recreate a new geographic map. We now work on top of what we previously did:

3. Filter **State** and click on **None**. Then, look for **TX** (Texas) and click on the box. Click OK.
4. Drag **Zip Code** from Measure and drop it in the **Marks** palette.
5. Remove **Align Sub Division Nbr** from the **Marks** palette and change **SUM(Tot Visit Amt)** to **Colors**.
6. Go to presentation Mode (F7).

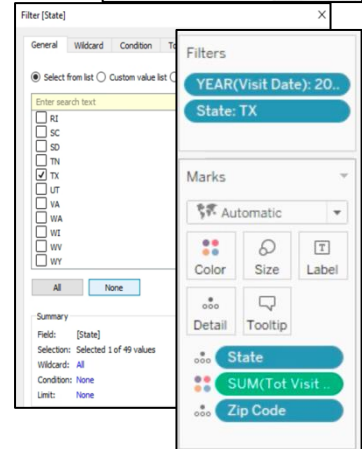
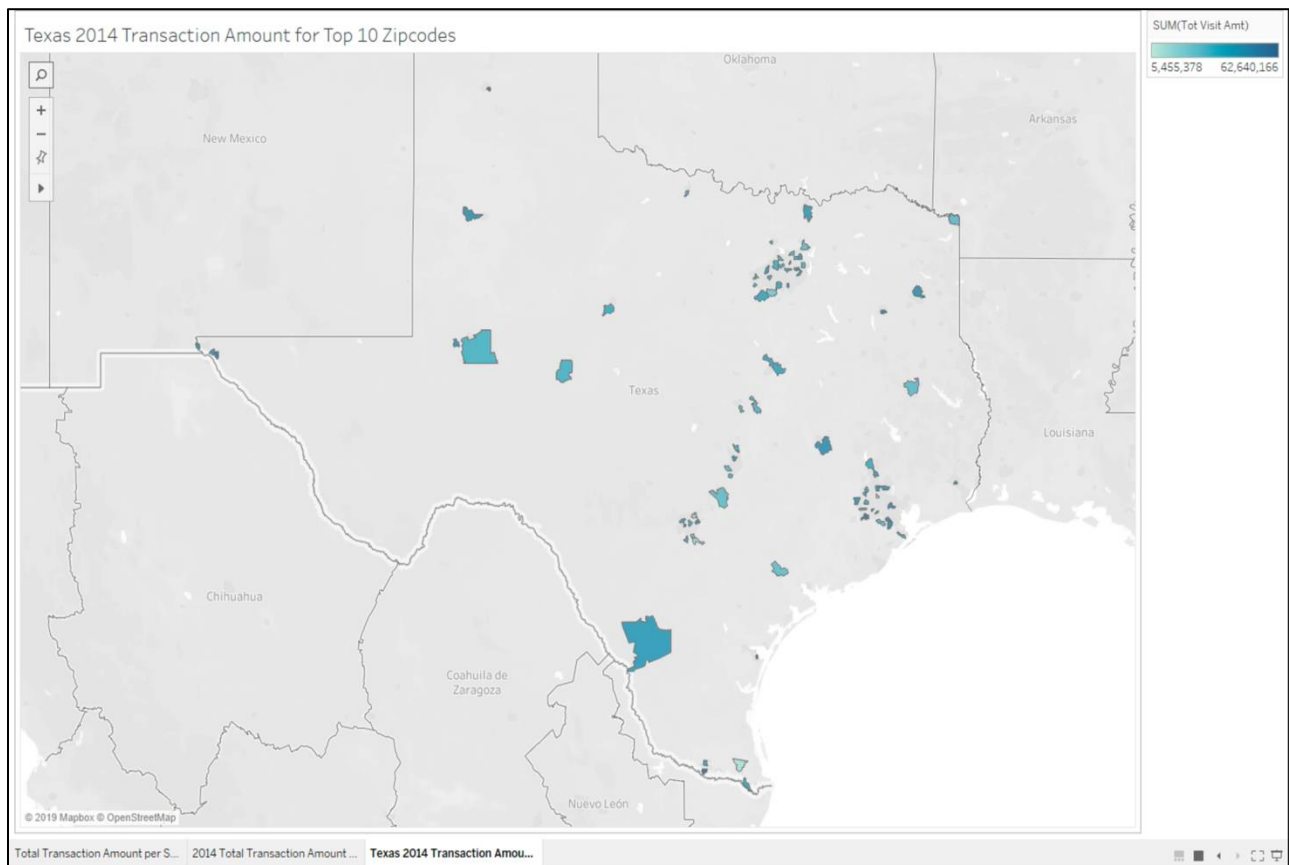
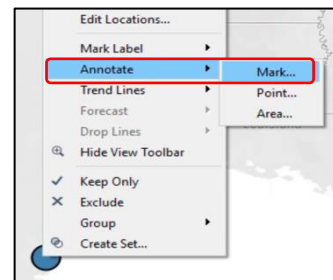
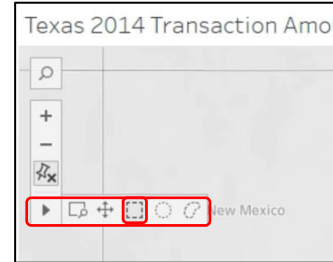
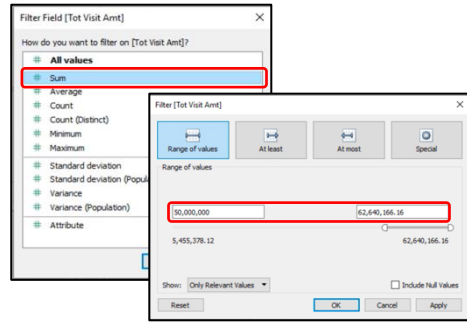


Tableau automatically created a visualization where you can see each zip code in terms of surface and no longer circles.

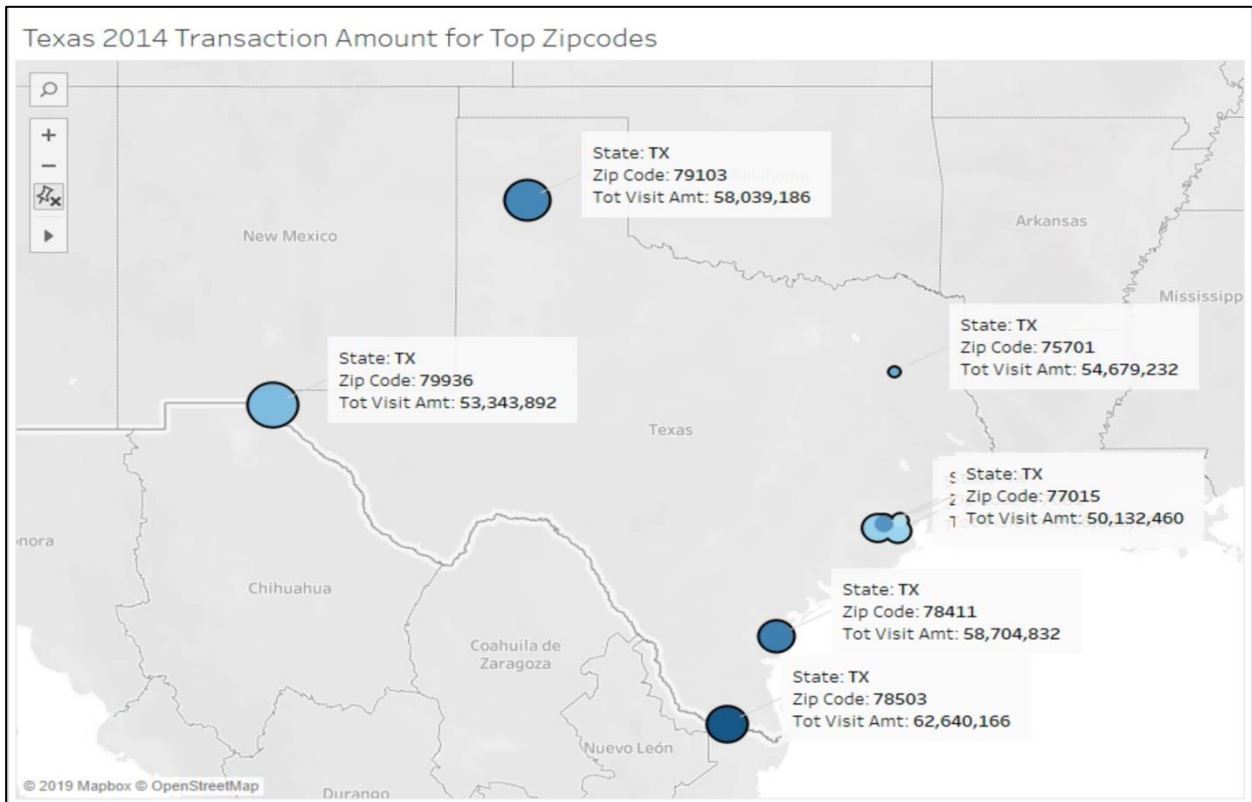


Now we want to filter our Transaction Amount to be greater than 50 Million by Zip Code and show to which cities those zip codes belong. To do this, do the following:

7. Drag **Tot Visit Amt** in Dimensions to the **Filters** palette. Click on **Sum**, and then set the range of values from **50,000,000** to the maximum.
8. Drag **City** from Measure and drop it in the **Marks** palette.
9. Under the **Marks** palette, change Zip Code to **Size**. Adjust the size of the circles.
10. Right under the title on the figure, you will see a **tool menu** with different options like to zoom-in and zoom-out. Click on the arrow and then click on the **dotted square icon**.
11. With your mouse, draw a square including all the points in the map. This will highlight all the circles.
12. Right click on any circle. Click on **Annotate** and then click on **Mark...**



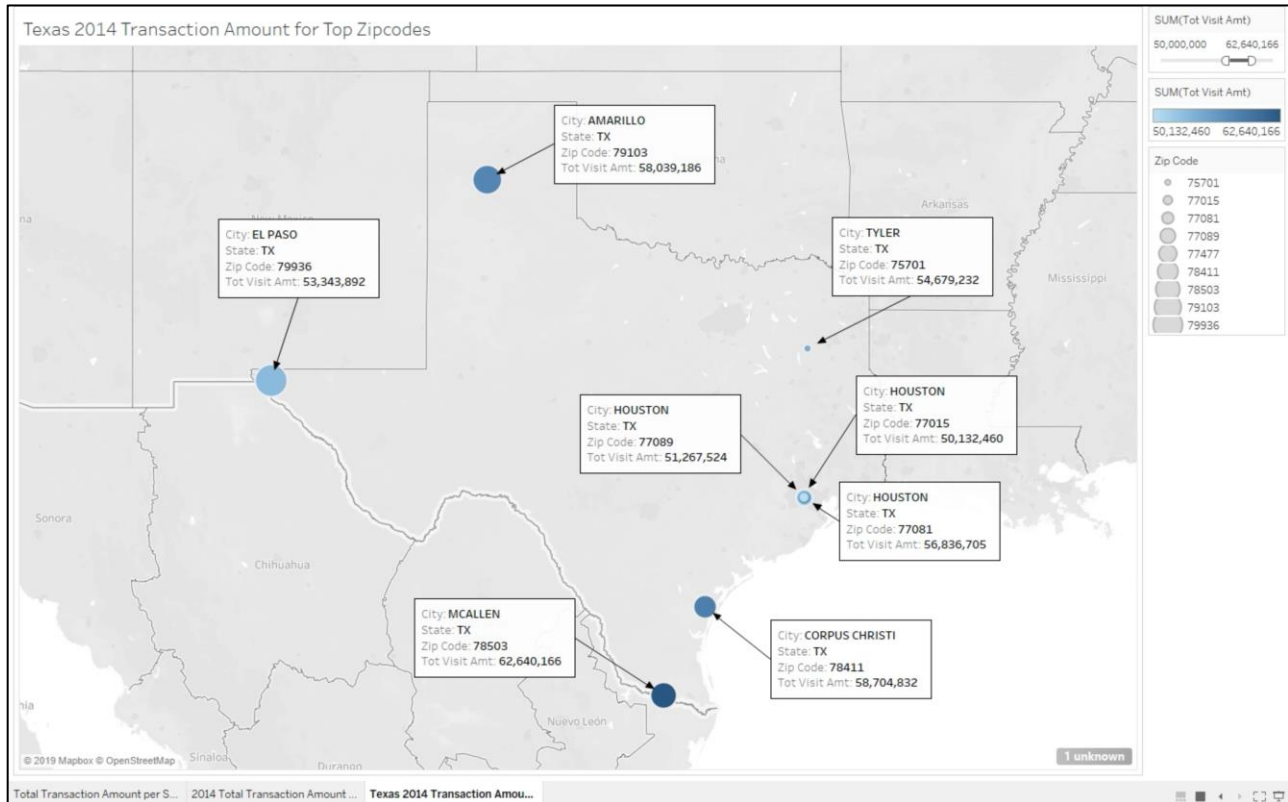
An **Edit Annotation** window will appear for you to adjust how you want your marks to look like. If you just click Ok, you will have the following visualization:



Now on your own and to finish practicing, manage to change the format of all the annotations you just created by right clicking on any of them and then choosing **Format**.

*Hint: If you select all the annotations at the same time (Top menu under Format tab → **Annotations...**) you will be able to change the format of all of them at once.*

After doing so, you might want to have a visualization that looks like the following to present to your boss:



What is your opinion about the highest transaction amount registered in a city and zip code that shares border with Mexico? This could be an important insight to present to your boss.



Data Dictionary

STORE_INFO Table

Column/Field Name	Key Type	Datatype	Short Description	Long Description	Sample Values Or Format
DIVISION_NBR		BYTEINT	Division Number	Number 18 denotes Sam's Club	18 ONLY
STORE_NBR	PK	INTEGER	Store Number	Any 4-digit number	6,670
STORE_NAME		CHAR	Store Name	Name given to store	SEARCY SAMS DC
ALIGN_SUB_DIVISION_NBR		CHAR	Subdivision Number	Denotes subdivison	A thru Z
REGION_NBR		SMALLINT	Region Number	Number assigned to region	0 thru 99
DISTRICT_NBR		SMALLINT	District Number	Number assigned to district	0 thru 998
SIZE_SQFT		INTEGER	Store Size	Store size in square feet	144,601
OPEN_DATE		DATE	Opening Date	Date store opened	MM/DD/YYYY
OPEN_STATUS		CHAR	Open Status	Denotes operating hours	0 thru 7
EXPANSION_SIZE_SQFT		INTEGER	Expansion size	Size of expansion in square feet, if applicable	130,595
EXPANSION_OPEN_DATE		DATE	Expansion Opening Date	Date expansion opened, if applicable	MM/DD/YYYY
DRY_RUN_DATE		DATE	"Dry Run" Date	Date store began normal operations, usually the day before grand opening	MM/DD/YYYY
STORE_TYPE		CHAR	Store Type	Denotes if store is a regular Sam's, Distribution Center, etc.	G, W, S, R
STREET_ADDR		CHAR	Street Address	1 st line of mailing address	280 WALMART RD
CITY		CHAR	City	City of mailing address	YPSILANTI, TUPELO
STATE		CHAR	State	State of mailing address	AR, WA
ZIP_CODE		INTEGER	ZIP code	ZIP code of mailing address	72,716
PHONE_NBR		CHAR	Phone number	Phone number for store	007149656666
MANAGER_NAME		VARCHAR	Store Manager Name	First three letters of manager's first name	JEF, LIS
OPEN_SUNDAY_FLAG		CHAR	Open Sunday Flag	Denotes if store is open on Sundays	Y or N ONLY
*_WHSE		CHAR	Warehouse	Warehousing Information	null
GEOGRAPHIC_ZONE		DECIMAL	Geographic zone	Zone as determined by Sam's Club	0 thru 8

WCOB SAMS STOREVISITS Data Connection



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APPAREL_ZONE		SMALLINT	Apparel Zone	Denotes zone per apparel	invariant
SIZECLASS		SMALLINT	Size Class	Denotes size class	invariant
SALESCONV		SMALLINT	Sales Class	Denotes sales class	invariant
STORE_CODE		CHAR	Store Code	Denotes type of store	N, A, C, T ONLY
DELIVERY_TYPE		CHAR	Delivery Type	How merchandise is delivered	WPM, 7NT
MDSE_MAJOR_ZONE		SMALLINT	Merchandise Major Zone	Corresponds to geographic zone	0 thru 8
MDSE_SUB_ZONE		SMALLINT	Merchandise Sub Zone	Denotes subzone for merchandise	invariant

VISIT Table

Column Name	Key Type	Datatype	Short Description	Long Description	Sample Values or Format
STORE_NBR	PK, FK for STORE_INFO	INTEGER	Store Number	Store Number	6,620
VISIT_NBR	PK	INTEGER	Visit Number	Sequential visit number	301,303,484
REGISTER_NBR		SMALLINT	Register Number	Number of register	5
TOTAL_TAX_AMOUNT		DECIMAL	Total Tax Amount	Amount of tax	7.27
TOT_VISIT_AMT		DECIMAL	Total Visit Amount	Transaction total	27.49
VISIT_DATE		DATE	Visit Date	Date of visit	MM/DD/YYYY
VISIT_TIME		SMALLINT	Visit Time	Time of visit	Given in 24-hour time
NEW_RFND_PROC_IND		BYTEINT	New Refund Procedure Indication	Indicates if new refund procedure used	0 or 1
RFND_NO_RECPT_IND		BYTEINT	Refund No Receipt Indication	Denotes if refund performed without an original receipt	0 or 1
REFUND_RECEIPT_IND		BYTEINT	Refund Receipt Indication	Denotes if receipt given for refund transaction	0 or 1
TOT_UNIQUE_ITM_CNT		SMALLINT	Total Unique Item Count	Number of unique items in transaction	1, 14, 27
TOT_SCAN_CNT		SMALLINT	Total Scan Count	Number of items scanned	1, 14, 27
OPERATOR_NBR		SMALLINT	Operator Number	Employee who conducted transaction	52, 2530

TENDER Table

Column Name	Key Type	Datatype	Short Description	Long Description	Sample Values or Format
STORE_NBR	PK, FK for VISIT, FK for STORE_INFO	INTEGER	Store Number	Number of store	6,605
VISIT_NBR	PK, FK for VISIT	INTEGER	Visit Number	Sequential visit number	104,605,375
VISIT_DATE		DATE	Visit Date	Date of visit	MM/DD/YYYY
TENDER_TYPE		BYTEINT	Tender Type	Payment Method	0 thru 99
TENDER_AMT		DECIMAL	Tender Amount	Amount tendered	46.85, 103.73
CASH_BACK_AMT		DECIMAL	Cashback Amount	Amount given as cashback	0.00, 60.00