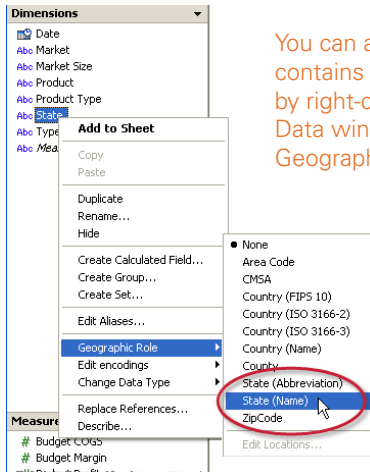


# Mapping

Easily overlay data on a dynamic map with no need to understand latitude and longitude or find your own map images. When you connect to a data source, Tableau automatically identifies fields that are appropriate for mapping such as state, area code, and zip code. You can then use these geographic fields to start analyzing your data on a map.

## 1 Assign Geographic Roles

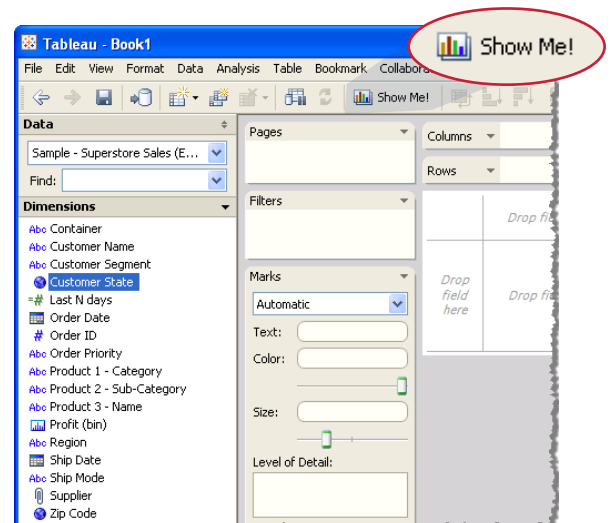
Tableau automatically detects geographic fields such as state, country, zip code and so on.



You can also specify that a field contains geographic information by right-clicking the field in the Data window and selecting Geographic Role.

## 2 Select your Geographic Fields

Select one or more geographic fields in the Data window and then click the **Show Me!** button on the toolbar.



## 3 Select the Map Type of View

In the Show Me! dialog box, select the **Map** type of view and click **OK**.

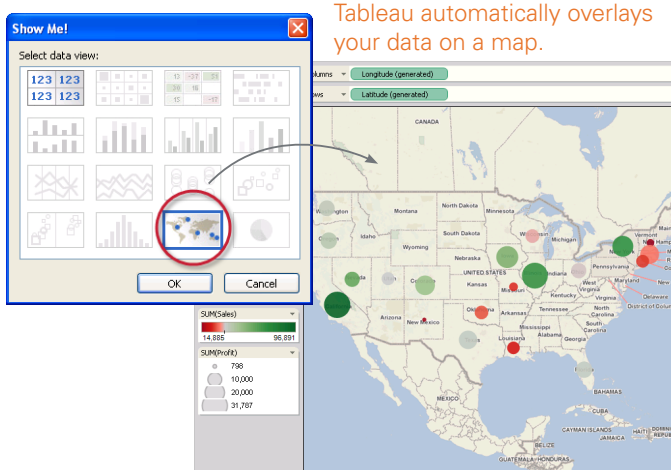
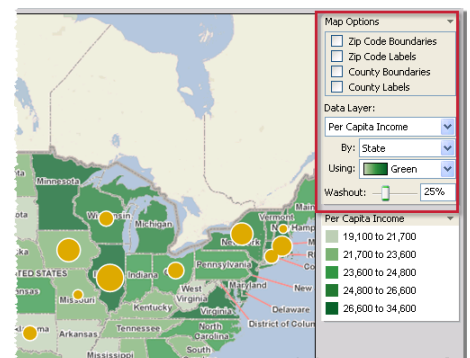


Tableau automatically overlays your data on a map.

## 4 Map Options

The Map Options card lets you define various characteristics of the map. You can show boundaries and labels or increase the washout.

You can also overlay a data layer with census information such as population and per capita income.



Open this card by selecting **View > Other Cards > Map Options**

## Editing Locations

Sometimes Tableau won't recognize a location in your data. For example, a field containing state names may have the value "Mass" instead of "Massachusetts." You can edit the location assigned to each value by right-clicking the field in the Data window and selecting **Geographic Role > Edit Location**. In addition, some location names may exist in multiple countries and states. You can set the default location to provide the context needed to correctly map your data by selecting **Data > Set Default Location**.