(作者:尚硅谷大数据研发部)

版本:V1.0

第1章 Superset 入门

1.1 Superset 概述

Apache Superset 是一个开源的、现代的、轻量级 BI 分析工具,能够对接多种数据源、 拥有丰富的图标展示形式、支持自定义仪表盘,且拥有友好的用户界面,十分易用。

1.2 Superset 应用场景

由于 Superset 能够对接常用的大数据分析工具,如 Hive、Kylin、Druid 等,且支持自定 义仪表盘,故可作为数仓的可视化工具。

Superset			⊎尚硅谷
	Kylin Hive Impal	a MySQL MySQL	
	05 Speech of house , J House , B House , B Unit & House & Hild -	*****	
	Works Bank Data =		
	Superset	让天下没有	难学的技术

第2章 Superset 安装及使用

Superset 官网地址: http://superset.apache.org/

2.1 安装 Python 环境

Superset 是由 Python 语言编写的 Web 应用,要求 Python3.6 的环境。

2.1.1 安装 Miniconda

conda 是一个开源的包、环境管理器,可以用于在同一个机器上安装不同 Python 版本的



软件包及其依赖,并能够在不同的 Python 环境之间切换, Anaconda 包括 Conda、Python 以

及一大堆安装好的工具包,比如: numpy、pandas 等, Miniconda 包括 Conda、Python。

此处,我们不需要如此多的工具包,故选择 MiniConda。

1) 下载 Miniconda (Python3 版本)

下载地址: https://repo.anaconda.com/miniconda/Miniconda3-latest-Linux-x86_64.sh

2) 安装 Miniconda

(1)执行以下命令进行安装,并按照提示操作,直到安装完成。

[atguigu@hadoop102 lib]\$ bash Miniconda3-latest-Linux-x86 64.sh

(2) 在安装过程中,出现以下提示时,可以指定安装路径

Miniconda3 will now be installed into this location: /home/atguigu/miniconda3

```
Press ENTER to confirm the location
Press CTRL-C to abort the installation
Or specify a different location below
```

[/home/atguigu/miniconda3] >>> /opt/module/miniconda3

(3) 出现以下字样,即为安装完成

Thank you for installing Miniconda3!

3) 加载环境变量配置文件, 使之生效

[atguigu@hadoop102 lib]\$ source ~/.bashrc

4) 取消激活 base 环境

Miniconda 安装完成后,每次打开终端都会激活其默认的 base 环境,我们可通过以下命

令,禁止激活默认 base 环境。

```
[atguigu@hadoop102 lib]$ conda config --set auto_activate_base
false
```

2.1.2 创建 Python3.6 环境

1) 配置 conda 国内镜像

```
(base) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]$ conda config --add channels
https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/free
(base) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]$ conda config --add channels
https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/main
(base) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]$ conda config --set
show_channel_urls yes
```

2) 创建 Python3.6 环境

```
(base) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]$ conda create --name superset
python=3.6
```

说明: conda 环境管理常用命令

创建环境: conda create -n env_name



查看所有环境: conda info --envs

删除一个环境: conda remove -n env_name --all

3) 激活 superset 环境

(base) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]\$ conda activate superset

激活后效果如下图所示

(superset) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]\$

说明:退出当前环境

(superset) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]\$ conda deactivate

4) 执行 python 命令查看 python 版本

```
(superset) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]$ python
Python 3.6.10 |Anaconda, Inc.| (default, Jan 7 2020, 21:14:29)
[GCC 7.3.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> quit();
```

2.2 Superset 部署

2.2.1 安装依赖

安装 Superset 之前,需安装以下所需依赖

```
(superset) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]$ sudo yum install -y python-
setuptools
(superset) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]$ sudo yum install -y gcc gcc-
c++ libffi-devel python-devel python-pip python-wheel openssl-
devel cyrus-sasl-devel openldap-devel
```

2.2.2 安装 Superset

1) 安装(更新) setuptools 和 pip

(superset) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]\$ pip install --upgrade setuptools pip -i https://pypi.douban.com/simple/

说明: pip 是 python 的包管理工具,可以和 centos 中的 yum 类比

2) 安装 Supetset

(superset) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]\$ pip install apache-superset i https://pypi.douban.com/simple/

说明: -i的作用是指定镜像,这里选择国内镜像

3) 初始化 Supetset 数据库

(superset) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]\$ superset db upgrade

4) 创建管理员用户

(superset) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]\$ export FLASK_APP=superset (superset) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]\$ flask fab create-admin

说明: flask 是一个 python web 框架, Superset 使用的就是 flask



5) Superset 初始化

(superset) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]\$ superset init

2.2.3 启动 Supterset

1) 安装 gunicorn

(superset) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]\$ pip install gunicorn -i https://pypi.douban.com/simple/

说明: gunicorn 是一个 Python Web Server,可以和 java 中的 TomCat 类比

2) 启动 Superset

第一步:确保当前 conda 环境为 superset,及下图所示

(superset) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]\$

第二步: 启动

```
(superset) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]$ gunicorn --workers 5 --timeout
120 --bind hadoop102:8787 "superset.app:create_app()" --daemon
```

说明:

--workers: 指定进程个数

--timeout: worker 进程超时时间,超时会自动重启

--bind: 绑定本机地址,即为 Superset 访问地址

--daemon: 后台运行

3) 停止 superset

停掉 gunicorn 进程

```
(superset) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]$ ps -ef | awk '/superset/
&& !/awk/{print $2}' | xargs kill -9
```

退出 superset 环境

(superset) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]\$ conda deactivate

4) superset 启停脚本

(1) 创建 superset.sh 文件

[atguigu@hadoop102 bin]\$ vim superset.sh

内容如下

```
#!/bin/bash
superset_status(){
    result=`ps -ef | awk '/gunicorn/ && !/awk/{print $2}' | wc
-1`
    if [[ $result -eq 0 ]]; then
        return 0
    else
        return 1
    fi
}
```



```
superset start() {
      # 该段内容取自~/.bashrc,所用是进行 conda 初始化
      # >>> conda initialize >>>
      # !! Contents within this block are managed by 'conda
init' !!
       _conda_setup="$('/opt/module/miniconda3/bin/conda'
'shell.bash' 'hook' 2> /dev/null)"
      if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
         eval "$ conda setup"
      else
         if
                                                         -f
                                  Γ
"/opt/module/miniconda3/etc/profile.d/conda.sh" ]; then
            . "/opt/module/miniconda3/etc/profile.d/conda.sh"
         else
            export PATH="/opt/module/miniconda3/bin:$PATH"
         fi
      fi
      unset conda setup
      # <<< conda initialize <<<</pre>
      superset status >/dev/null 2>&1
      timeout
           120 --bind hadoop102:8787 --daemon
'superset.app:create app()'
      else
         echo "superset 正在运行"
      fi
}
superset stop() {
   superset_status >/dev/null 2>&1
   if [[ $? -eq 0 ]]; then
      echo "superset 未在运行"
   else
     ps -ef | awk '/gunicorn/ && !/awk/{print $2}' | xargs
kill -9
   fi
}
case $1 in
   start )
      echo "启动 Superset"
      superset_start
   ;;
   stop )
      echo "停止 Superset"
      superset stop
   ;;
   restart )
      echo "重启 Superset"
      superset stop
     superset start
   ;;
   status )
      superset status >/dev/null 2>&1
```



```
if [[$? -eq 0]]; then
    echo "superset 未在运行"
else
    echo "superset 正在运行"
fi
```

esac

(2) 加执行权限

[atguigu@hadoop102 bin]\$ chmod +x superset.sh

(3) 测试

启动 superset

[atguigu@hadoop102 bin]\$ superset.sh start

停止 superset

[atguigu@hadoop102 bin]\$ superset.sh stop

4) 登录 Superset

访问 http://hadoop102:8787,并使用 2.2.2 节中第 4 步创建的管理员账号进行登录。

) Superset
Sign In
Enter your login and password below:
Username:
Password:
۹,
Sign In

第3章 Superset 使用

3.1 对接 MySQL 数据源

3.1.1 安装依赖

(superset) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]\$ conda install mysqlclient

说明:对接不同的数据源,需安装不同的依赖,以下地址为官网说明

http://superset.apache.org/installation.html#database-dependencies

3.1.2 重启 Superset

(superset) [atguigu@hadoop102 ~]\$ superset.sh restart

3.1.3 数据源配置

1) Database 配置



Step1: 点击 Sources/Databases

👀 Superset	Ø6 Security ↓ Manage ↓	Sources V M Charts & Dashboards 🕹 SQL Lab V	+ New	≡ - 4	~
	admin user 合 atguigu				
	⊘ joined 3 days ago ⊠ admin@fab.org ● Admin & id: 1				

Step2: 点击十

Superset 📽	Security 🗸 Manage	🗸 🖽 Sour	ces 🗸 🖬	🖞 Charts 🛛 🖓 Dashboards 👗	SQL Lab 🗸					+ New	■ •	
	Databases								▼ Filter List	0		
	Refresh 2											
		Database I	Backend	Asynchronous Query Execution 1	Allow DML	Allow Csv Upload I	Expose in SQL Lab 1	Creator	Modified	I		
	Q 8 8	examples	sqlite	False	False	False	True		41 minutes a	go		
	Actions 🗸								Record Co	unt: 1		

Step3: 点击填写 Database 及 SQL Alchemy URI

注: SQL Alchemy URI 编写规范: mysql://账号:密码@IP/数据库名称

Edit Database		
Database *	gmalLreport	
SQLAIchemy URI	mysql://tootAtguigu.123456@hadoop102/gmail_report?charset=utf8	
	Refer to the SqlAlchemy docs for more information on how to structure your URI.	
Chart Cache Timeout	Chart Cache Timeout	
	Duration (in seconds) of the caching timeout for charts of this database. A timeout of 0 indicates that the cache never expires. Note this defaults to the global timeout if undefined.	
Expose in SQL Lab	Expose this DB in SQL Lab	
Asynchronous Query Execution	Operate the database in asynchronous mode, meaning that the queries are executed on remote workers as opposed to on the web server itself. This assumes that you have a Celery worker setup as well as a results backend. Refer to the installation docs for more information.	
Allow Csv Upload		

Step4: 点击 Test Connection,出现"Seems Ok!"提示即表示连接成功



← → C ▲ 不安全	È hadoop102:8787/databasi	eview/edit/1 🛛 🖓 🕸 🛊		🖬 🔊		•	
🏥 应用 🔛 百度一下,你就	优知题 🜀 Google 📕 java 丨	IT bwh dw hadoon1028787 @m				其他书	盔
Superset 🕫	Security 🗸 Manage 🗸	Sources y Lai Chi	+ New	•	• •	4	Â
	Edit Database						1
	Database *	gmall_report					l
	SQLAIchemy URI *	mysqt://root.Atguigu.123456@hadoop102/gmail_report?charset=utf8					I
		Refer to the SqlAchemy docs for more information on how to structure your URI. Test Convection					l
	Chart Cache Timeout	Chart Cache Timeout Duration (in seconds) of the caching timeout for charts of this database. A timeout of 0 indicates that the cache never expires. Note this defaults to the global timeout If undefined.					
	Expose in SQL Lab	el Expose this DB in SQL Lab					
	Asynchronous Query Execution	Operate the database in asynchronous mode, meaning that the queries are executed on remote workers as opposed to on the web server itself. This assumes that you have a Celery worker setup as well as a results backend. Refer to the installation docs for more information.					
	Allow Csv Upload	If selected, please set the schemas allowed for csv upload in Extra.					
	Allow CREATE TABLE AS	Allow CREATE TABLE AS option in SQL Lab					Ŧ
Step5:保	存配置						

Extra	*metadata_params*: (), * *engine_params*: 0, * "metadata_cache_timeout*: (), * "schemas_alowed_for_csv_upload*: [] >
	LSON string containing extra configuration elements. The segling_parametry object gets unpacked into the splatchemy-create_engine call, while the metalata_paramst gets unpacked into the splatchemy-create_engine call, while the metalata_paramst gets unpacked into the splatchemy-create_engine call, while the splatchemy-create_engine call, while the metalata_cache_timeout*: 6 (%) is a string object of this database. Specify it as "metadata_cache_timeout*: 6 (%) if uncertainta_cache_timeout*: 6 (%) if uncertainta, a line of the splatchemy-create will not be enabled for the functionality. A timeout of indicates that the cache never expires. The species_lineed_for_cov_upload*: ["public", "exv_upload*]. If database flavor does not support schema is allowed to be accessed, juit seve the list empty4. He version, field is a string specifying the this db's version. This should be used with Presto DBs so that the syntax is correct.
Save 🖹 🗧	

2) Table 配置

Step1: 点击 Sources/Tables

Superset of Security -	Manage 🗸 🔳 Sources 🗸 🕍 Charts	🙆 Dashboards 🛛 👗	SQL Lab 🗸				+ New	■ • ▲ •
Database	Tables						🕇 Filter List 🕚	
Refresh	Databases Lupload a CSV							
	 B Druid Clusters Druid Datasources 	nous Query Execution	Allow DML	Allow Csv Upload	Expose in SQL Lab	Creator	Modified 1	
	gr C Scan New Datasources Refresh Druid Metadata		False	False	True	admin user	6 minutes ago	
			False	False	True		49 minutes ago	
Actions	~						Record Count: 2	
hadoop102:8787/tablemodelview/list/?_flt_1_is	_sqllab_view=y							

Step2: 点击 Sources/Tables



👀 Superset	🛇 Security 🗸 Manage 🗸 🖽 Sources 🗸 Mat Charts 🛛 Bashboards 👗 SOL Lab 🗸	+ New	≡ - ▲ -
	Tables	▼ Filter List	
	* SOL Lab View Not Equal to •		
	Search Q		
	No records found		

Step3: 配置 Table

Import a table defin	ition	
Database *	gmail +	
Schema	Schema Schema, as used only in some databases like Postgres, Redshift and DB2	
Table Name *	ads_uv_count Name of the table that exists in the source database	

3.2 制作仪表盘

3.2.1 创建空白仪表盘

1) 点击 Dashboards/+

🗙 Superset 🛛 🛇	🖁 Security 🗸 Manage 🗸 🎟 Sources 🗸	Lel Charts 🏙 Dashboards 👗 SQL Lab 🗸	+ Now 🔤 🗸 d	• •
	Dashboards		▼ Filter List	
	Refresh C			
	No records found			

2) 配置仪表盘

Superset o	Security 🗸 Manage 🗸 🗉	e Sources y Mait Charts and Dashooards AL SULLab y		• •	•
	Add Dashboard				
	Title	gnali			
	Slug	Sug			
		To get a readable URL for your dashboard			
	Owners	Select Value Owners is a list of users who can alter the dashboard.			
	Position JSON	Position JSON			
		This json object describes the positioning of the widgets in the dashboard. It is dynamically generated when adjusting the widgets size and positions by using diag & drop in the dashboard view			
	CSS	CSS			
		The CSS for individual dashboards can be altered here, or in the dashboard view where changes are immediately visible			
	JSON Metadata	JSCN Metadata			



3)保存仪表盘

JSON Metadata	JSON Metadata
	This JSON object is generated dynamically when clicking the save or overwrite button in the dashboard view. It is exposed here for reference and for power users who may want to alter specific parameters.
Published	Determines whether or not this dashboard is visible in the list of all dashboards
Save 🖹 🗲	

3.2.2 创建图表

1)	点击	Charts/+
----	----	----------

🗙 Superset	og Security 🗸 Manage 🗸	I Sources 🗸 🕍 Charts	Dashboards	🛓 SQL Lab 🗸			+ New	■ •	▲
	Charts					▼ Filter List	0		
	Refresh 2								
	No records found								

2) 选则数据源及图表类型

🗙 Superset 😋	Security 🗸 Manage 🗸 🎟 Sources 🗸 🕍 Charts 🚓 Dashboards 👗 SOL Lab 🗸	+ New	≣ • ≜ •
	Create a new chart Choose a datasource ads_uv_count If the datasource you are looking for is not available in the list, follow the instructions on the how to add it on the Superset tutorial Choose a visualization type Taking		
	Create new chart		

3)选择何使的图表类型

	Search							
Choose	a dataso	045		The second	a ter bei den se			
ads_u If the da	v_count tasource	215 +7.0% Wolw			llu.			
Choose	a visuali.	1mmm						
Big No.	Line Chart	Big Number with Trendline	Table	Filter Box	Bar Chart	Area Chart		
Crea	te new cr	1						ľ
	Time-series Bar Chart	deck.gl Polygon	Ple Chart	Time-series Table	Pivot Table	Histogram		
	80.7M				- A	¢		
	Big Number	deck.gl Scatterplot	deck.gl 3D Hexagon	Time-series Period Pivot	deck.gl Arc	Heatmap		

4) 创建图表



Create a new chart	
Choose a datasource	
ads_uv_count *	
If the datasource you are looking for is not available in the list, follow the instructions on the now to add it on the Superset tutorial	
Choose a visualization type	
Big Number with Trendline	
Create new chart	

5) 可修改语言为中文, 方便配置

CO Superset 《 用户权限 、 Manage 、 囲 Sources 、	Lat Charts #a Dashboards Å SQL Lab ↓	+New 🖬 🗸 🕹 🗸
PRun Query O Save	- 无标题	0 rown 00000.00.05 % ∅ json @.csv Ξ
Data Customize	No data	
数据源 & 图表类型 数据源 ▲ & w.comf ▼		
B5/III) B7/III)97502 D7/III D7/III)97502 D7/III D7/III)97502 D7/IIIII D7/III D7/III D7/III D7/III D7/IIII D7/III D7/IIII D7/III D7/III D7/IIII D7/III D7/IIII D7/III D7/III D7/IIIII D7/IIII D7/IIII D7/IIIII D7/IIII D7/IIII D7/IIIII D7/IIII D7/IIII D7/IIIII D7/IIII D7/IIII D7/IIIII D7/IIIII D7/IIIII D7/IIIII D7/IIIII D7/IIIII D7/IIIIIII D7/IIIIII D7/IIIII D7/IIIII D7/IIII		
描版 COUNT(*) ① × ▼ 辺線 注目的版計量的版		

6) 按照说明配置图表



Data Customize			
数据源 & 图表类型		^	
数据源 ads_uv_count ✔ ❶			
图表类型 ① 数字和趋势线 图标类型可更改			
时间 🕕 要求MySQL中时间字段为date或c	datetime类型	^	
时间字段	时间的粒度		
dt 👻	day	× 💌	
Time range No filter 图表显示数据的时间范围,可	可选最近一周/最近一月		
Time range No filter 图表显示数据的时间范围,可 查询	可选最近一周/最近一月	^	
Time range No filter 图表显示数据的时间范围,章 查询 指标 day_count ▶	可选最近一周/最近一月	× •	
Time range No filter 國表最示數機的时间范围,i 查询 指标 	可选最近一周/最近一月	× •	
Time range No filter 副表显示数据的时间范围,非 查询 指标 day_count ▶ 过速 选择列或计量指标	可选最近一周/最近一月	× •	
Time range No filter _{图表显示数据的时间范围,} ; 查询 指标 	可选最近一周/最近一月	× •	
Time range No filter 副表显示数据的时间范围, ; 查询 指标 day_count ▶ 过滤 选择列或计量指标 先项 比较期延迟	可选最近一周/最近一月	× •	
Time range No filter 图表显示数据的时间范围, ī 查询 指标 day_count ▶ 过速 选译列或计量指标 先项 比较期延迟	丁选最近一周/最近一月 比较后缀 ↓ </td <td>× *</td> <td></td>	× *	
Time range No filter 副表显示数限的时间范围, ; 查询 指标 day_count > 过速 选择列或计量指标 选择列或计量指标 比较期延迟 1 载字格式	□法最近一周/最近一月 比较后缀 蚊前一天	× •	
Time range No filter 館表显示数限的时间范围, i 首询 指标 day_count > 过速 选择列或计量指标 先项 比较期延迟 1 数字格式 Adaptative formating × ▼	可选最近一周/最近一月 比较后缀 蚊前-天	× •	

i.

7) 点击"Run Query"

👀 Superset of 用户权限 🗸 Manage 🗸 🖩 Sources 🗸	Lat Charts 🔹 Dashboards 👗 SQL Lab 🗸	+ New 📕 🗸 🛓 🗸
Run Query Save	日活趋势图☆♂	31 rows 00:00:00.11 % ↔ 🗟 json 🗟 .csv 🗏
bf间字段 bf间的独度 dt v day × v		
Time range No filter		
查询 ^	40	
指标 day_count > × マ	43	
过滤 选择列或计量指标 ▼	-43.4% 较前一天	
选项 ^		
比较期延迟 1		
数字格式 Adaptative formating × ▼		
Show Trend Line		

8)保存图表,并将其添加到仪表盘



CO Superset 4% 用户权限 → Manage → ■ Sources →	La Churte & On Fash 図表保存 X	+ New 🗮 🗸 🔺 🗸
♦ Run Ouery O Sare Bfill)949 at • day × •	 ● 覆面間表日活動時間 ● 另存为 [四表名称] 	Street Christian & o Dipon Dicaw E
The range in the r	 ○ 予想読む的時報 ● 特徴表示加9時報 (mmail × *) ○ 法加發酵分類板 (新松名称) 	
1338 28393900011-001845	(1277 617777146.046786	
Bill H3000650 H3000650 H302510 1 6000		

3.2.3 编辑仪表盘

1) 点击"Edit dashboard"

👀 Superset	Ø。用户权限 ✔	Manage 🗸 🛙	🗄 Sources 🗸	Lill Charts	B Dashboard	is 👗 SQL	Lab 🗸			+ New	-		~
gmall Publ	ished 🕁									[Edit dashboa	rd	۲
日活趋势图				:									
43 -43.4% 较	前一天												
~~													

2) 调整图表大小以及图表盘布局

🍋 Superset 😋 用户权限 🗸 Manage 🗸 🗐 Sources 🗸 Lat Charts 🍰 Dashboards 👗 SOL Lab 🗸		+ New 🔳 🗸 🛔	• ~
gmall Published \$	r* It	nsert components Colors Save changes	1
日活動時間	Insert	t components	×
		Your charts & filters	>
43	ø	Tabs	
■ -43.4% 较前一天 ● -43.4% 较前一天	→	Row	
	Ļ	<i>ত</i> া	
	Η	Header	
		Markdown	
		Divider	

3) 点击下图中箭头,可调整仪表盘自动刷新时间



Superset of 用中积限 、 Manage 、 画 Sources 、 nall Published ☆	🕍 Charts 🏘 Dashboards 👗 SOL Lab 🗸	+ New Edit dashboard
日活趋势圈	:	另存为 Force refresh dashbo Auto-refresh dashbo Share dashboord
43 -43.4% 较前一天		
	\	

第4章 Superset 实战

4.1 制作地图

4.1.1 配置 Table

👀 Superset 🗠 Security 🗸 Manage 🗸	Sources ↓ Lat Charts 🏤 Dashboards 👗 SQL Lab ↓	+ New	• •	▲ ~
Import a table definition	n			
Database *	gmail_report *			
Schema	Schema Schema, as used only in some databases like Postgres, Redshift and DB2			
Table Name •	ads_area_topic Name of the table that exists in the source database			
Save El				
4.1.2 配置 Chart				
Superset Security - Manage -	Sources y LaL Charts nat Dashboards 🛆 SQLLab y	+ New	5 v	▲ ~

Create a new chart	
Choose a datasource	
ads_area_topic If the datasource you are looking for is not available in the list, follow the instructions on the how to add it on the Superset tutorial	
Choose a visualization type Country Map	
Create new chart	



🗭 Superset	🗱 Security 🗸	Manage 🗸	🛢 Sources 🗸	Lill Charts	B Dashboards	👗 SQL Lab 🗸
					+ New	■
					_	
Y Run Query O Save		全国名	又省份订单	≣ ,		
Data			그 티 (1) (J 수급 34	rows 00:00:00.14	% > ⓓ.json	∎.csv ≡
Datasource & Cha	art Type \land					
Datasource ads_area_topic 🗸	0	-	━━━━━━━━━=1.数据源:选	择地区主题表		
Visualization Type Country Map	e		2.固称关望: 3.时间字段: 4.时间范围: 5.ISO 3166-2	选择dt 应选择最近一天 故此处选择具体 2地区编码:选择	-/周/月,由于数据是 某天 圣iso_code字段	模拟出来的,
Time 📵	^		6.统计指标:	选择要展示的结	课,地图指标,默认 诱函数	按照省份分组,
Time Column dt Time Range	•		7.国家:选择	China		
Query	(usive) : 2020-05-		/			
ISO 3166-2 codes region/province/c iso_code	s of department x 💌					
Metric SUM(order_da	ay_count) ▶ ▼	/ / ,			ا حتى	
Filters				12		
choose a colum	n or metric 🔻			- A		
Options	^ /			1		
Country Name China	× •			and the	And and	
Number format					my grade	
Adaptative form	nating × 💌					
Linear Color Sche	eme				•	
	•					

4.2 制作饼状图

4.2.1 配置 Table

此处使用地区主题表——ads_user_topic

4.2.2 配置 Chart



Create a new chart Choose a datasource ads_area_topic If the datasource you are looking for is not available in the list, follow the instructions on the how to add it on the Superset tutorial Choose a visualization type Pie chart Create new chart	
Superset Security V Manage V Sources V Lul Charts A Dashboards A SQL La	ib 🗸
<pre>f Run Overy • Sare • untitled</pre>	