# Low Level Design

# **Expenditure Data Analysis**

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### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 What is Low-Level design document?

The goal of the LDD or Low-level design document (LLDD) is to give the internal logic design of the actual program code for the Expenditure Data Analysis dashboard. LDD describes the class diagrams with the methods and relations between classes and programs specs. It describes the modules so that the programmer can directly code the program from the document.

#### 1.2 Scope

Low-level design (LLD) is a component-level design process that follows a step-by step refinement process. The process can be used for designing data structures, required software architecture, source code and ultimately, performance algorithms. Overall, the data organization may be defined during requirement analysis and then refined during data design work.

#### 2. Architecture

# **Power BI Desktop Architecture**

#### 1. Get Power BI Desktop

With Power BI Desktop, you can build advanced queries, models, and reports that visualize data. You can also build data models, create reports, and share your work by publishing to the Power BI service. Power BI Desktop is a free download.

#### 2. BI solution architecture in the Centre of Excellence

BI solution architecture can consist of:

- Data sources
- Data ingestion
- Big data / data preparation
- Data warehouse
- BI semantic models
- Reports

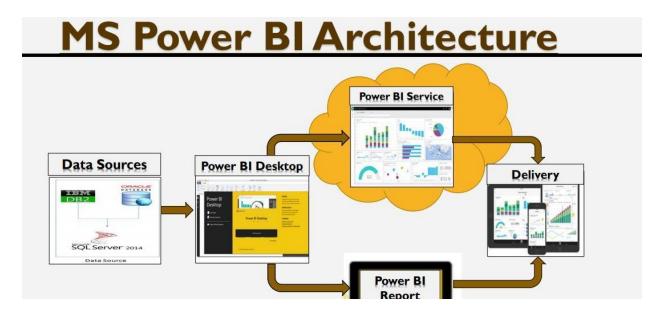


Fig: Power BI Architecture diagram

## Microsoft Power BI Desktop is a companion desktop application to Power BI.

With Power BI Desktop, you can:

#### 1. Get data:

The Power BI Desktop makes discovering data easy. You can import data from a wide variety of data sources. After you connect to a data source, you can shape the data to match your analysis and reporting needs.

# 2. Create relationships and enrich your data model with new measures and data formats:

When you import two or more tables, oftentimes you'll need to create relationships between those tables. The Power BI Desktop includes the Manage Relationships dialog and the Relationships view, where you can use Autodetect to let the Power BI Desktop find and create any relationships, or you can create them yourself. You can also very easily create your own measures and calculations or customize data formats and categories to enrich your data for additional insights.

#### 3. Create reports:

The Power BI Desktop includes the Report View. Select the fields you want, add filters, choose from dozens of visualizations, format your reports with custom colours, gradients and several other options. The Report View gives you the same great report and visualizations tools just like when creating a report on PowerBI.com.

#### 4. Save your reports:

With the Power BI Desktop, you can save your work as a Power BI Desktop file. Power BI Desktop files have a .pbix extension.

#### 5. Upload or Publish your reports:

You can upload the reports you created and saved in the Desktop to your Power BI site. You can also publish them to Power BI right from Power BI Desktop.

# 3. Architecture Description

**3.1. Data Description:** The Dataset contains year wise distribution of all the states of India for the following parameters:

#### 1) Aggregate Expenditure:

Aggregate expenditure is a measure of national income. Aggregate expenditure is defined as the current value of all the finished goods and services in the economy. The Aggregate expenditure is thus the sum of total of all the expenditures undertaken in the economy by the factors during a given time period

#### 2) Capital Expenditure:

Capital expenditure or capital expense is the money an organization or corporate entity spends to buy, maintain, or improve its fixed assets, such as buildings, vehicles, equipment, or land.

#### 3) Gross Fiscal Deficits:

The gross fiscal deficit (GFD) is the excess of total expenditure including loans net of recovery over revenue receipts (including external grants) and non-debt capital receipts. Generally fiscal deficit takes place either due to revenue deficit or a major hike in capital expenditure.

#### 4) Nominal GDP Series:

Nominal GDP is an assessment of economic production in an economy that includes current prices in its calculation. In other words, it doesn't strip out inflation or the pace of rising prices, which can inflate the growth figure.

#### 5) Own Tax Revenues:

The income generated by states for various activities include revenue receipts like taxes & grants and capital receipts like loans. States which are able to generate more revenue on their own are less dependent on the devolution & central grants.

#### 6) Revenue Deficits:

A revenue deficit occurs when realized net income is less than the projected net income. This happens when the actual amount of revenue and/or the actual number of expenditures do not correspond with budgeted revenue and expenditures.

#### 7) Revenue Expenditure:

Revenue expenditures are short-term expenses used in the current period or typically within one year. Revenue expenditures include the expenses required to meet the ongoing operational costs of running a business, and thus are essentially the same as operating expenses (OPEX).

#### 8) Social Sector Expenditure:

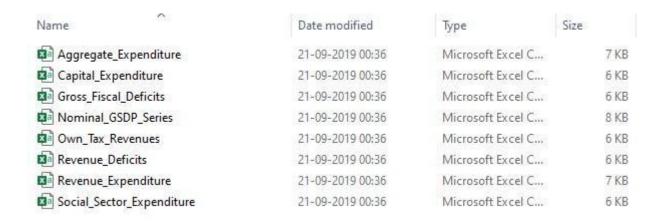
Social sector expenditure has been defined as the total of all expenditures incurred by the central and the state governments on promotional and protective measures.

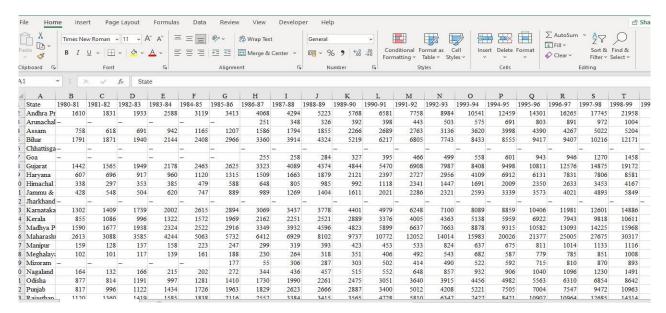
#### 3.2. Web Scrapping:

Web scraping is a technique to automatically extract content and data from websites using bots. It is also known as web data extraction or web harvesting. Web scrapping is made simple now days, many tools are used for web scrapping. Some of python libraries used for web scrapping are Beautiful Soup, Scrapy, Selenium, etc.

#### 3.3. Data Preparation:

- In the Preparation Process, we will convert our original datasets with other necessary attributes format. And will merge it with the Scrapped dataset.
- All the 8 datasets are of same format as shown below: Original dataset.



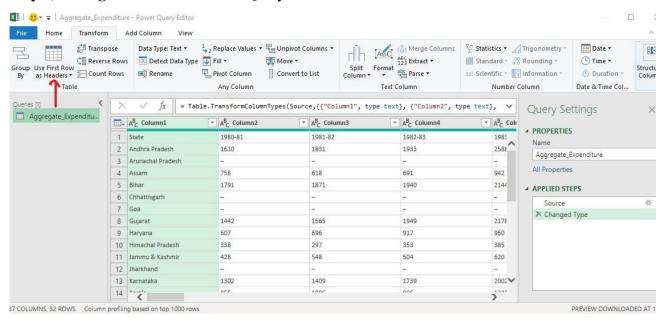


- As you all can notice that format of the data, we have is not good to analyse and visualize. So, we need to reconstruct the structure of the dataset.
- As this is a pivoted data set, we need to unpivot it. That's the only way by which we can
  make meaningful insights from it. This process is known as converting wide data to long
  data.

#### We will be using only MS Excel with power query for data restructuring and cleaning purpose.

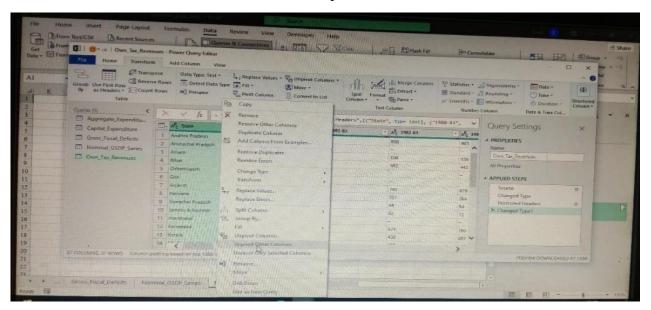
- Also We can upload csv data from Home section, click on Data tab, click on get data ,then from text or csv and upload dataset into Power query editor.
- Power Query Editor window will get popped up.
- Then Click on transform data.

#### **Step 1**) **Change Headers:** In Power Query Editor in transform section Use first row as headers.



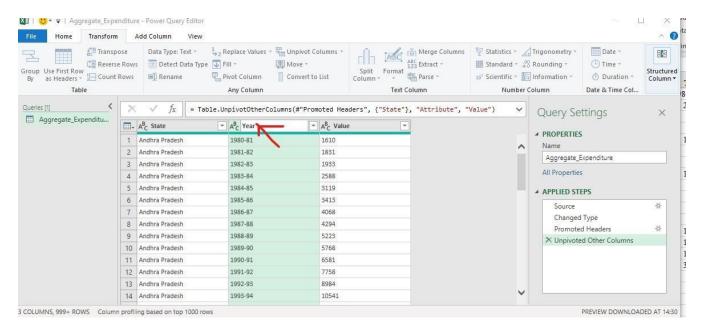
#### **Step 2) Unpivot Dataset:**

- In Transform section Select all year's columns that we have to unpivot and unpivot columns.
- Go to transform section and click unpivot columns. (Or)
- GO to transform section select first row and unpivot others columns.



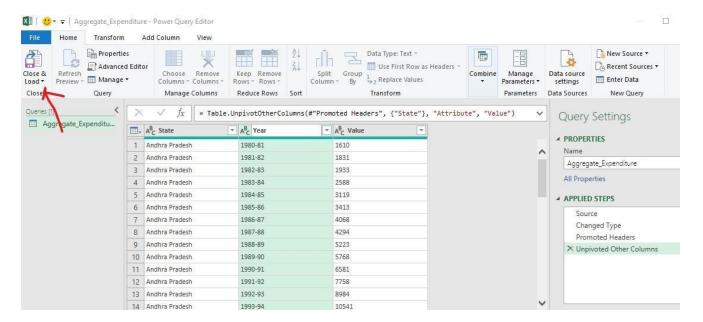
#### **Step 3) Change attributes Name:**

• Now an unpivoted dataset will be shown, change column name of attribute to "Year".



#### **Step 3) Close and save:**

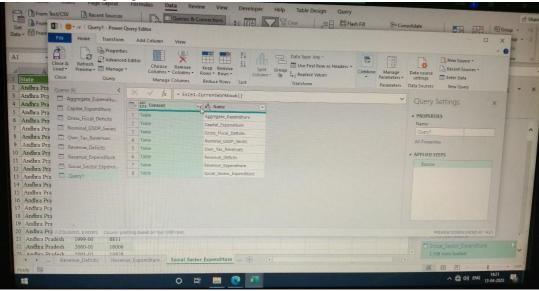
Now go to Home section and click close and load.



- Now another table has been created with unpivoted columns.
- In such a way we preparing dataset and now we need to all these steps for all the others datasets we have.
- And save it into new folder as prepared data.

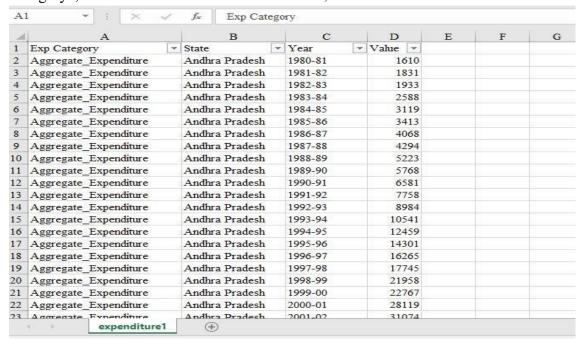
#### **Step 4) Combine dataset:**

- We can even combine all the datasets by having a column which specifies the datasets name.
- Open folder prepared data in Ms excels by query editor from Data section, click on get data→ from file→from folder→select folder we want to load→ then click on transform data
- Then In query editor home section in Formula bar write "=Excel.CurrentWorkbook()" for converting large data into one sheet.



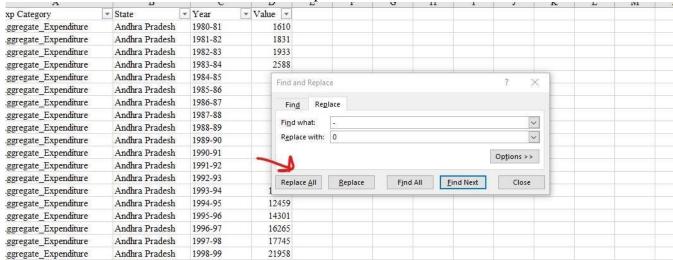
#### **Step 5) Final dataset:**

- Thus, we have restructured and combined all the datasets into one file save in csv as a name "Final dataset".
- In this way we can visualize using filters. And Rename of Expenditure column as "Exp Category", and rest columns are as it is like State, Year and Value.



# 3.4Data Cleaning.

- Filter data, looking for blanks and empty data.
- Set all Title as one place for this go into view section  $\rightarrow$  freeze panes  $\rightarrow$  select freeze top row.
- The data we have contains blank, "p" or "-" values. We have to fill them with Zeros (0) to make values column a proper numerical column.
- In Excel we can do that by selecting the whole Value column.
- 1. Click on "Find and select" and then "Find" to replace all "-" values with "0".



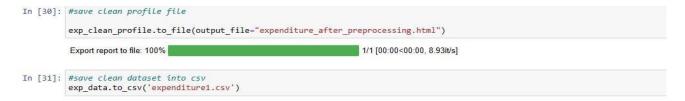
2. Click on "Find and select" and then "Find" to replace all "p" values with "0".

A		В		C		D	E		F	G	H	I	J	
Category	*	State	¥	Year	•	Value 💌								
regate_Expenditure		Andhra Pradesh		1980-81		1610								
regate_Expenditure		Andhra Pradesh		1981-82		1831								
regate_Expenditure		Andhra Pradesh		1982-83		1933								
regate_Expenditure		Andhra Pradesh		1983-84		2588								
regate_Expenditure		Andhra Pradesh		1984-85		3119								
regate_Expenditure		Andhra Pradesh		1985-86					2 ×					
regate_Expenditure		Andhra Pradesh		1986-87		Find and Replace ?						· r	×	
regate_Expenditure		Andhra Pradesh		1987-88		Find Replace								
regate_Expenditure		Andhra Pradesh		1988-89										
regate_Expenditure		Andhra Pradesh		1989-90		Find what: p		p						~
regate_Expenditure		Andhra Pradesh		1990-91	\	R <u>e</u> p	lace with:	0						~
regate_Expenditure		Andhra Pradesh		1991-92		1						Ontions	Options >>	
regate_Expenditure		Andhra Pradesh		1992-93		3							Options	
regate_Expenditure		Andhra Pradesh		1993-94		1 Replace All		Parter	mlaca	Find A	LAIL	Find Mark	CI	ose
regate_Expenditure		Andhra Pradesh		1994-95		1	iace All	<u>K</u> e	place	Find	All	Find Next	Cic	)SE
regate_Expenditure		Andhra Pradesh		1995-96		14301								
ragata Evanaditura		Andhea Deadach		1006 07		16265								

- Next, In the years column some data points have extra text. To remove them, we can create a new column with formula "=Left (C2,7)" and apply it for whole column, this this creating new column with same name.
- Now we copy and paste with past special as values with again new column and delete existing columns.
- After deleting swap new column Year in C cell. Now over Final dataset is ready. And save it into csv format.
- I am keeping all banks and null values I will cleaning it by using Python programming language.
- Now performing Exploratory Data Analysis with over Final dataset.

# 3.4 Export Data from Python Perform Exploratory Data Analysis Using Python:

- 1. Import Python Modules
- 2. Load Dataset
- 3. Data Preparation
- 4. EDA: Data Visualization
- After performing Pre-processing and cleaning dataset.
- Data analyse by using Pandas-profiling.
- After cleaned data, its exported into csv as a expenditure1.csv.
- Now this cleaned dataset uses for creating dashboard in Power BI.



#### 5. Data Visualization:

Data visualization is concerned with visually presenting sets of primarily quantitative raw data in a schematic form. The visual formats used in data visualization include tables, charts and graphs.

. In this project we use matplotlib and seaborn python libraries.

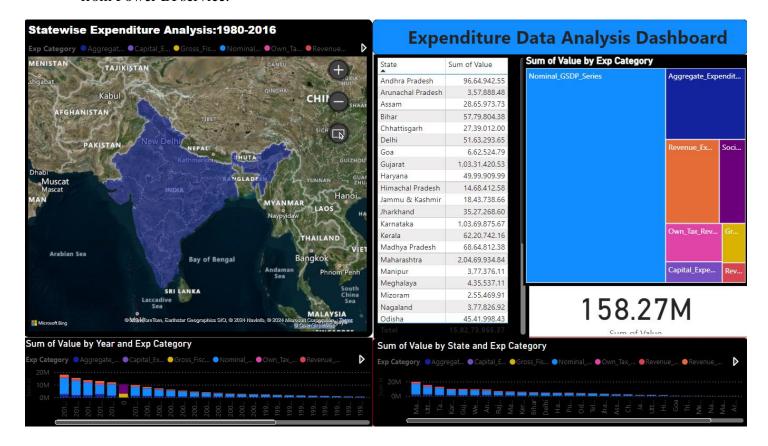
# 4. Deployment

# For Development I used Power BI and NovyPro

Once you've completed your dashboard, follow these steps:

- 1. Load dataset on Power BI in csv formats and creates visuals for dashboard.
  - 2. After creating all visual, create insightful dashboard.
  - 3. Then Login into Power BI Service by using Microsoft developer account.
  - 4. Then create new project workspace for uploading dashboard and reports into this workspace.
  - 5. Then login into NovyPro Power BI account.

- 6. Then share dashboard as embedded link as a web into NovyPro portfolio.
- 7. Here in the below screenshot, we can see that dashboard has been published to NovyPro from Power BI service.



## 5. Unit Test Cases

TEST CASE DESCRIPTION	EXPECTED RESULTS
Expenditure Category slicer	When click on dropdown of slicer should occur which has various category of the Expenditure.
Select state as a slicer on map	When click on state of map it gives all distribution of expenditure category on tree map, state wise analysis and annual progress and value spending in card
Relation between expenditure category and value	As we select expenditure category corresponding values and state and years will change accordingly.