**Power BI Assignment 1**

1. What do you mean by BI? Explain.

**Ans:** I(Business Intelligence) is a set of processes, architectures, and technologies that convert raw data into meaningful information that drives profitable business actions. It is a suite of software and services to transform data into actionable intelligence and knowledge.

BI has a direct impact on organization’s strategic, tactical and operational business decisions. BI supports fact-based decision making using historical data rather than assumptions and gut feeling.

BI tools perform data analysis and create reports, summaries, dashboards, maps, graphs, and charts to provide users with detailed intelligence about the nature of the business.

## Why is BI important?

* Measurement: creating KPI (Key Performance Indicators) based on historic data
* Identify and set benchmarks for varied processes.
* With BI systems organizations can identify market trends and spot business problems that need to be addressed.
* BI helps on data visualization that enhances the data quality and thereby the quality of decision making.
* BI systems can be used not just by enterprises but SME (Small and Medium Enterprises)

### BI systems drive decisions based on historical, current and potential future data.

**Descriptive analytics:**

These analytics reveal what has happened or is happening and are part of dashboards, business reporting, data warehousing and scorecards. When managed well, you’ll have a better understanding of problem areas in your business and can find opportunities to improve.

**Predictive analytics:**

These advanced analytics use data mining, predictive modeling, and machine learning to help make projections of future events and assess the likelihood that something will happen.

**Prescriptive analytics:**

These analytics reveal why you should take a particular action. Prescriptive analytics enable optimization, simulation, decision modeling and provide the best possible analysis for business decisions and actions.

## Some of Examples of Business Intelligence System used in Practice

In an Online Transaction Processing ([OLTP](https://www.guru99.com/what-is-oltp.html)) system

A hotel owner uses BI analytical applications to gather statistical information regarding average occupancy and room rate. It helps to find aggregate revenue generated per room.

A bank gives branch managers access to BI applications. It helps branch manager to determine who are the most profitable customers and which customers they should work on.

## Advantages of Business Intelligence

1. **Boost productivity**

With a BI program, It is possible for businesses to create reports with a single click thus saves lots of time and resources. It also allows employees to be more productive on their tasks.

1. **To improve visibility**

BI also helps to improve the visibility of these processes and make it possible to identify any areas which need attention.

1. **Fix Accountability**

BI system assigns accountability in the organization as there must be someone who should own accountability and ownership for the organization’s performance against its set goals.

1. **It gives a bird’s eye view:**

BI system also helps organizations as decision makers get an overall bird’s eye view through typical BI features like dashboards and scorecards.

1. **It streamlines business processes:**

BI takes out all complexity associated with business processes. It also automates analytics by offering predictive analysis, computer modeling, benchmarking and other methodologies.

1. **It allows for easy analytics.**

BI software has democratized its usage, allowing even nontechnical or non-analysts users to collect and process data quickly. This also allows putting the power of analytics from the hand’s many people.

## BI System Disadvantages

1. **Cost:**

Business intelligence can prove costly for small as well as for medium-sized enterprises. The use of such type of system may be expensive for routine business transactions.

1. **Complexity:**

Another drawback of BI is its complexity in implementation of datawarehouse. It can be so complex that it can make business techniques rigid to deal with.

1. **Limited use**

Like all improved technologies, BI was first established keeping in consideration the buying competence of rich firms. Therefore, BI system is yet not affordable for many small and medium size companies.

1. **Time Consuming Implementation**

It takes almost one and half year for data warehousing system to be completely implemented. Therefore, it is a time-consuming process.

## Trends in Business Intelligence

The following are some business intelligence and analytics trends that we should be aware of.

**Artificial Intelligence:**Gartner’ report indicates that AI and machine learning now take on complex tasks done by human intelligence. This capability is being leveraged to come up with real-time data analysis and dashboard reporting.

**Collaborative BI:**BI software combined with collaboration tools, including social media, and other latest technologies enhance the working and sharing by teams for collaborative decision making.

**Embedded BI:**Embedded BI allows the integration of BI software or some of its features into another business application for enhancing and extending it’s reporting functionality.

**Cloud Analytics:**BI applications will be soon offered in the cloud, and more businesses will be shifting to this technology. As per their predictions within a couple of years, the spending on cloud-based analytics will grow 4.5 times faster.

1. How Power-BI helps in BI, and how does it help Analysts? Explain.

Ans: Power BI is a new cloud-based Business Intelligence service provided by Microsoft and derived from its years of experience in relational databases like Access, SQL server etc. It is a business intelligence platform that allows businesses to clean and completely transform data into meaningful data. It thoroughly analyzes data and shares powerful insights.

Below are the top 6 reasons why Power BI is best BI Platform currently in the market.

##### **Ease of Use**

Power BI has very simple and easy to use Interface. No programming experience is required to use Power BI.It has inbuilt intelligence which helps you to select attributes for your reports by suggesting the best reporting element.

##### **Easy to Learn**

Power BI is developed on the founding platform of Excel and it follows a similar approach to design a report. Microsoft Excelis globally accepted and widely used software which makes Power BI easy to learn.

Data modeling is purely derived on the fundamentals of Microsoft SQL Server and Microsoft Access

database. Hence users/programmers can very easily adopt the data modeling of Power BI.

##### **Easy to Collaborate**

Power BI comes with easy to collaborate options. The user can collaborate with co-workers to create interactive reports and dashboards in “app” workspaces. The user can compile dashboards and reports into apps and can publish them to a larger audience. Sharing dashboards or reports with a small audience is facilitated even over the Mobile App with Power BI.

The user can print the report and can export it in the form of PowerPoint Presentation. They can even publish reports and dashboards to public websites where anyone in the world can view and interact with it.

##### **Cost Effective**

Power BI desktop is free and the user can develop reports and dashboards that are easy and complex. The pro licenses of Power BI are within the affordable range. For a larger audience, Power BI has a premium option which allows you to customize costing based on your audience usage.

##### **Wide Coverage of Data Sources**

Power BI comes with a wide range of connectors for data sources like Microsoft Excel, SQL Server database, MySQL database, Oracle database, IBM DB2 database, IBM Netezza, IBM Informix, PostgreSQL database, Sybase database, SAP Hana, Amazon Redshift, Azure SQL Database, Azure SQL Data warehouse, Azure Analysis services database, Azure Blob Storage, MailChimp, Facebook, GitHub, Salesforce and many more.

##### **Powerful Tool**

Visualization

Microsoft has opened up the visualization SDK in Power BI. It has a huge library for custom visualization. Use this functionality, the users can customize the UI as per their need.

Data Shaping

Power BI offers a tool called Query Editor which is very flexible and powerful with tons of features. The most important aspect is that it is self-documenting. It also offers you an opportunity to go deeper inside the DAX language.

Data Modeling

Any BI solution is strong if the BI model is well-developed. Power BI comes with very efficient data modeling options based on their experience of SQL database and Cube technology.

**Some of the other reasons why users choose Power BI over other similar tools are:**

* Power BI insights and Office 365 integrate seamlessly with Excel and Microsoft Teams
* The ability to connect to data anywhere with a large number of built-in connectors with the help of Power Query
* The ability to quickly develop systems of intelligence with Power BI + Microsoft Azure Synapse Analytics
* The transformation of insights to action using Microsoft Power Platform
* Built-in data loss prevention through Microsoft Information Protection and Microsoft Cloud App security
* Industry-leading [AI](https://intellipaat.com/blog/what-is-artificial-intelligence/) that helps in finding solutions quickly
* Best mobile experiences with Power BI Mobile
* Cloud maturity—one of the fastest-growing and largest BI clouds
* User-driven innovation—weekly release of new features based on user feedback
* Driving a data culture that everyone can access

1. Explain Descriptive analytics?

## **Ans:** Of all [data analytics techniques](https://careerfoundry.com/en/blog/data-analytics/different-types-of-data-analysis/), descriptive analytics is perhaps the most straightforward. It involves parsing (or breaking down) data and summarizing its main features and characteristics. In this way, descriptive analytics presents what has happened in the past without exploring why or how.

Because it is merely explanatory, descriptive analytics uses basic descriptive statistics. This includes measures of distribution (frequency or count), central tendency (mean, mode, and median), and variability (such as variance and standard deviation). Where relevant, it also measures the position of various data points, including the interquartile or percentile range.

Descriptive analytics often presents its findings using reports, pivot tables, and visualizations like histograms, line graphs, pie charts, and[box and whisker plots](https://careerfoundry.com/en/blog/data-analytics/box-and-whisker-plot-in-excel/). We won’t explore these further here, but you can [learn more about descriptive statistics in this post](https://careerfoundry.com/en/blog/data-analytics/inferential-vs-descriptive-statistics/#:~:text=3.%20What%20is%20descriptive%20statistics%3F).

## **How is descriptive analytics used?**

Data analysts can use descriptive statistics to summarize more or less any type of data, although it helps to think of it as the first step in a more protracted process. That’s because while descriptive statistics may describe trends or patterns, it won’t dig deeper. For this, we need tools like [diagnostic](https://careerfoundry.com/en/blog/data-analytics/diagnostic-analytics/) and [predictive](https://careerfoundry.com/en/blog/data-analytics/predictive-analytics-examples/) analytics. Nevertheless, descriptive analytics is exceptionally useful for introducing yourself to unknown data.

The following kinds of data can all be summarized using descriptive analytics:

* Financial statements
* Surveys
* Social media engagement
* Website traffic
* Scientific findings
* Weather reports
* Traffic data

The list goes on! Essentially, any data set can be summarized in one way or another, meaning descriptive analytics has an almost endless number of applications.Let’s look at some of the benefits and drawbacks of descriptive analytics.

## **Advantages of descriptive analytics**

Although relatively simplistic as analytical approaches go, descriptive analytics nevertheless has many advantages. Descriptive analytics:

* Presents otherwise complex data in an easily digestible format.
* Provides a direct measure of the incidence of key data points.
* Is inexpensive and only requires basic mathematical skills to carry out.
* Is faster to carry out, especially with help from tools like [Python](https://careerfoundry.com/en/blog/data-analytics/what-is-python/) or MS Excel.
* Relies on data that organizations already have access to, meaning there’s no need to source additional data.
* Looks at a complete population (rather than data sampling), making it considerably more accurate than [inferential statistics](https://careerfoundry.com/en/blog/data-analytics/inferential-vs-descriptive-statistics/#:~:text=4.%20What%20is%20inferential%20statistics%3F).

## **Disadvantages of descriptive analytics**

* You can summarize data sets you have access to, but these may not tell a complete story.
* You cannot use descriptive analytics to test a hypothesis or understand why data present the way they do.
* You cannot use descriptive analytics to predict what may happen in the future.
* You cannot generalize your findings to a broader population.
* Descriptive analytics tells you nothing about the data collection methodology, meaning the data set may include errors.

## **Descriptive analytics use cases**

### **Tracking social media engagement**

Social media is a key touchpoint along the sales journey. The ability to measure and present engagement metrics across a complex constellation of campaigns and social networks is, therefore, vital for determining the most successful approaches to digital marketing. Fortunately, marketing reports on social media engagement will include descriptive analytics by default. Clicks, likes, shares, detail expands, bounce rates, and so on are all measures of social media engagement that can be easily summarized using descriptive techniques.

For instance, perhaps a company is interested in knowing which social media account is driving the most traffic to their website. Using descriptive statistics, [visualizations](https://careerfoundry.com/en/blog/data-analytics/what-is-data-visualization/), and dashboards, they can easily compare information about different channels. Similarly, marketing teams can look at specific shareable content, perhaps comparing videos with blog posts, to see which results in the most clicks.

While none of this information draws direct conclusions (in that it doesn’t measure cause and effect) it’s still valuable. It helps teams to devise hypotheses or make informed guesses about where to invest their time and budget.

### **Streaming and e-commerce**

Subscription streaming services like Spotify and Netflix, and e-commerce sites like Amazon and eBay all use descriptive analytics to identify trends. Descriptive measures help determine what’s currently most popular with users and buyers. [Spotify](https://www.analyticssteps.com/blogs/how-spotify-using-big-data), for example, uses descriptive analytics to learn which albums or artists subscribers are listening to. Meanwhile, [Amazon uses descriptive analytics to compare customer purchases](https://www.analyticssteps.com/blogs/how-amazon-uses-big-data). In both cases, these insights inform their recommendation engines.

Netflix, meanwhile, takes this use of descriptive analytics even further. A highly data-driven company, [Netflix uses descriptive analytics to see what genres and TV shows interest their subscribers most](https://neilpatel.com/blog/how-netflix-uses-analytics/). These insights inform decision-making in areas from new content creation to marketing campaigns, and even which production companies they work with.

### Learning management systems

From traditional education to corporate training, many organizations and schools now use online/offline hybrid learning. [Learning management systems](https://www.shareknowledge.com/blog/what-learning-management-system-and-why-do-i-need-one) (or LMSs for those in the know!) are a ubiquitous part of this. LMS platforms track everything from user participation and attendance to test scores, and—in the case of e-learning courses—even how long it takes learners to complete. Summarizing this information, descriptive-analytical reports offer a high-level overview of what’s working and what’s not.

Using these data, teachers and training providers can track both individual and organization-level targets. They can analyze grade curves, or see which teaching resources are most popular. And while they won’t necessarily know why, it may be possible to infer from the data that videos, for example, are more popular than, say, written documents. Presenting this information is the first step towards improving course design and creating better learner outcomes.

1. Explain Predictive analytics?

Ans: Predictive Analytics: Predictive analytics is the branch of the advanced analytics which is used to make predictions about unknown future events. Predictive analytics uses many techniques from data mining, statistics, modeling, machine learning, and artificial intelligence to analyze current data to make predictions about future.

It uses a number of data mining, [predictive modeling](https://www.predictiveanalyticstoday.com/predictive-modeling/) and analytical techniques to bring together the management, information technology, and modeling business process to make predictions about future. The patterns found in historical and transactional data can be used to identify risks and opportunities for future.

Predictive analytics models capture relationships among many factors to assess risk with a particular set of conditions to assign a score, or weightage. By successfully applying predictive analytics the businesses can effectively interpret big data for their benefit.

The [data mining](https://www.predictiveanalyticstoday.com/what-is-data-mining/) and [text analytics](https://www.predictiveanalyticstoday.com/text-analytics/) along with [statistics](https://www.predictiveanalyticstoday.com/statistical-analysis/), allows the business users to create predictive intelligence by uncovering patterns and relationships in both the structured and unstructured data. The data which can be used readily for analysis are structured data, examples like age, gender, marital status, income, sales. Unstructured data are textual data in call center notes, social media content, or other type of open text which need to be extracted from the text, along with the sentiment, and then used in the model building process.

Predictive analytics allows organizations to become proactive, forward looking, anticipating outcomes and behaviors based upon the data and not on a hunch or assumptions. Prescriptive analytics, goes further and suggest actions to benefit from the prediction and also provide decision options to benefit from the predictions and its implications.

## **Predictive Analytics Process**

### Define Project:

Define the project outcomes, deliverables, scoping of the effort, business objectives, identify the data sets which are going to be used.

### Data Collection:

[Data Mining for predictive analytics](https://www.predictiveanalyticstoday.com/what-is-data-mining/) prepares data from multiple sources for analysis. This provides a complete view of the customer interactions.

### Data Analysis:

[Data Analysis](https://www.predictiveanalyticstoday.com/data-analysis/) is the process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming, and modeling data with the objective of discovering useful information, arriving at conclusions.

### Statistics:

[Statistical Analysis](https://www.predictiveanalyticstoday.com/statistical-analysis/) enables to validate the assumptions, hypotheses and test them with using standard statistical models.

### Modeling:

[Predictive Modeling](https://www.predictiveanalyticstoday.com/predictive-modeling/) provides the ability to automatically create accurate predictive models about future. There are also options to choose the best solution with multi model evaluation.

### Deployment:

[Predictive Model Deployment](https://www.predictiveanalyticstoday.com/deployment-predictive-models/) provides the option to deploy the analytical results in to the every day decision making process to get results, reports and output by automating the decisions based on the modeling.

### Model Monitoring:

Models are managed and monitored to review the model performance to ensure that it is providing the results expected.

## **Applications of Predictive Analytics**

### Customer relationship management (CRM)

Predictive analysis applications are used to achieve CRM objectives such as marketing campaigns, sales, and customer services. Analytical customer relationship management can be applied throughout the customers life cycle, right from acquisition, relationship growth, retention, and win back.

### Health Care

Predictive analysis applications in health care can determine the patients who are at the risk of developing certain conditions such as diabetes, asthma and other lifetime illnesses. The clinical decision support systems incorporate predictive analytics to support medical decision making at the point of care.

### Collection Analytics

Predictive analytics applications optimize the allocation of collection resources by identifying the effective collection agencies, contact strategies, legal actions to increase the recovery and also reducing the collection costs.

### Cross Sell

Predictive analytics applications analyze customers spending, usage and other behavior, leading to efficient cross sales, or selling additional products to current customers for an organization that offers multiple products

### Fraud detection

Predictive analytics applications can find inaccurate credit applications, fraudulent transactions both done offline and online, identity thefts and false insurance claims.

### Risk management

Predictive analytics applications predicts the best portfolio to maximize return in capital asset pricing model and probabilistic risk assessment to yield accurate forecasts.

### Direct Marketing

Predictive analytics can also help to identify the most effective combination of product versions, marketing material, communication channels and timing that should be used to target a given consumer.

### Underwriting

Predictive analytics can help underwrite the quantities by predicting the chances of illness, default, bankruptcy. Predictive analytics can streamline the process of customer acquisition by predicting the future risk behavior of a customer using application level data.

**Industry Applications**

Predictive analytics is used in [insurance](https://www.predictiveanalyticstoday.com/predictive-analytics-insurance/), [banking](https://www.predictiveanalyticstoday.com/predictive-analytics-banking/), marketing, financial services, telecommunications, retail, travel, healthcare, pharmaceuticals, [oil and gas](https://www.predictiveanalyticstoday.com/predictive-analytics-oil-gas/) and other industries.

1. Explain perspective analytics?

Ans: **Prescriptive analytics** is a statistical method that focuses on finding the ideal way forward or action necessary for a particular scenario, based on data. Prescriptive analytics uses both descriptive and [predictive analytics](https://www.tibco.com/reference-center/what-is-predictive-analytics) but the focus here remains on actionable insights rather than data monitoring. The input of prescriptive analytics is the outcome of predictive analytics algorithms. You not only predict what the future holds, but you leverage that prediction to take the best course of action for the future. A more formal definition is that prescriptive analytics is a statistical approach utilized to generate recommendations and aid decision-making based on the computational outcomes of algorithmic models.

Prescriptive analytics have the power to help companies make better decisions by optimizing results of future events or risks involved, by creating an algorithmic model to analyze them. The process works on data that is collected from a wide range of both descriptive and predictive sources, and then creates models that can be applied to decision-making. It considers existing conditions and the results of each possible decision to make predictions that are impactful. It can even measure the consequences of any decision in multiple future scenarios.

Prescriptive analytics rely heavily on mathematics and computer science and utilize a range of statistical methods. The process continuously recreates every possible decision pattern and the various outcomes possible. Prescriptive analytics is considered the final step of business analytics and is usually accepted as an extension of predictive analytics.

## **How Do Prescriptive Analytics Work?**

To generate any automated recommendation or a decision, there needs to be a specific algorithm-based model and a clear path in mind for those using this form of analytics. Unless you know what the problem is and what you are looking to solve, you cannot generate a recommendation. The first step to prescriptive analytics therefore is a problem to work with.

Let’s take an example – a human resources manager is tasked with up-skilling a team under his care. However, he realizes that team members who lack a particular skill set may not be able to take the upgrade course he has in mind. Prescriptive analytics can come into play here to determine how he can move forward. An algorithm can identify team members who do not possess the necessary skills and send them an automated recommendation that they acquire the skill set with another course before they come to this one.

You have to remember that the recommendation generated is completely based on the accuracy of the information provided and the model developed to get an answer. The recommendation does not become a standard for all human resource personnel that are faced with a similar situation. Each algorithmic model created is uniquely customized to the particular situation and need.

## **What are the Benefits of Prescriptive Analytics?**

### Revenue Generation

Prescriptive analytics can help a business understand what their customers want to buy and why. These outcomes can be arrived at with detailed and timely information on customers and their purchasing journeys. This will help managers accelerate their sales cycles and be able to find and open up new avenues for cross and up-selling.

### Gross Margin Management

The prescriptive analytics models provide insights into the optimal mix of products that an organization should focus its attention on. The model for this can be created based on current as well as anticipated market conditions and customer purchase patterns. It will ensure higher business productivity and profitability.

### Expense Reduction

With the right algorithmic model, a company will be able to ensure that they have better inventory management systems in place. This will help in reduction of costs for long term stock storage. It also brings down the number of manual processes and costs involved. An organization will also have better control over their expenses and transparency across the board.

## **Uses for Prescriptive Analytics**

The uses of prescriptive analytics are still in the nascent stages, but it has managed to impact quite a few key industries. Below are several use cases that one can learn from.

### Optimizing the Travel and Transportation Sector

In the travel industry, a lot depends on pricing and sales for travel and transportation. Considering the large amounts of data that are available, prescriptive analytics as an approach works ideally for the sector. Everything from online travel and hotel websites to ticket buying services, hotel bookings and more can make use of prescriptive analytics and determine their pricing and sales pitches based on customer perspectives, their choices, route optimization, as well as a categorization of the different kinds of travelers and their needs. All this can be derived from data sets that the sector already has in their database. This has encouraged a good degree of competition and helped travel businesses stay on top of their game.

### Fracking and Oil Production

Fracking for oil production has been on the rise in recent years, catering to demand. Knowing where to frack, how to make the process a safer one and optimizing it for best use has been done with the help of prescriptive analytics and this has led to the substantial growth of the use of the process.

### Healthcare Industry

This is perhaps the largest sector to have employed prescriptive analytics to its benefit. The healthcare sector in general has employed a wide range of technologies to make itself more efficient.

It works hand in hand with predictive analytics in the case of healthcare. Predictive analytics help with the identification of specific patient populations and disease categories that may affect them. This can be further micro-classified on a range of parameters. With prescriptive analytics, one can determine the best action plan and even measure the efficacy of interventions.

With the advances in technology and the speed at which the medical sector employs it, there are several opportunities for effective collection and analyses of a wide range of data. All of this helps create actionable insight.

Prescriptive analytics also work well in assessing quality risk in the medical sector, especially in identifying a variation in practice. It will be able to determine, for example, the best practices for specific kinds of interventions - a knee replacement surgery versus a repair procedure.

Prescriptive analytics makes use of patient and clinical data to help enhance performance and promote wellness and the management of diseases in a more effective manner.

## **Challenges with Prescriptive Analytics**

Prescriptive analytics is powerful but it does present unique challenges. Here is a look at the top five issues you may encounter:

### Difficult to Define a Fitness Function

To optimize results, every prescriptive analytical model requires a fitness function (how ‘fit’ the solution is for the problem) to be well defined. A fitness function forms the base to help obtain the ideal set of solutions. However, arriving at this function can be difficult because it requires an in-depth understanding of the business from multiple angles. The best approach to handling this is to involve business partners early on to ensure that the algorithms you create are accurate to business outcomes.

### Human bias in models

Unfortunately, one of the biggest inhibitors to the growth of prescriptive analytics is that most models are human written meaning they have an inherent bias. In fact, most discussions on prescriptive analytics talk about this unfortunate fact. What this means is that the algorithms are set up in a certain way, not based on data but based on a domain expert’s opinions. One of the future fixes for this would be to generate models using [machine learning](https://www.tibco.com/reference-center/what-is-machine-learning) based on the data that is flowing in. That would be an ideal way to cross out any potential human bias.

### Complex Constraints

Parameters need to be in place to be able to build a prescriptive analytical model that functions towards finding a range of solutions. Often there are constraints on these parameters. This happens when the solution it arrives at cannot be achieved. This could happen because of a negative length or because of a business rule that doesn’t allow a price change beyond a certain amount. There are two ways to handle this – make sure the optimizer knows of these rules or have them coded into the fitness function.

Prescriptive analytics, although very underutilized today, can improve decision making by helping analysts get closer to tying outcomes to specific situations. However, capturing business value from data requires insight into real-time events to capture the value when it matters. Plus, it's not just knowing the future but to take intelligent actions quickly you need to know exactly what to do and when to do it. Prescriptive analytics fills this critical need for businesses.

The future of prescriptive analytics will rely on event processing technology as well as distributed, pervasive computing infrastructure along with machine learning algorithms to facilitate actionability. Distributed processing and data management in conjunction with advanced algorithms, should enable prescriptive analytics solutions to identify risks and potential problems in business situations, but also recommend mitigating actions. All of these enabling technologies will enable next generation prescriptive analytics to deliver real-time decision support to business users. Prescriptive analytics are a great tool if utilized well. It is still the least used type of analytics but the potential for organizations is immense.

1. Write five real-life questions that PowerBi can solve.

Ans: i) Health Expenditure Analysis

ii) Investment Analysis

iii) Energy utlization Analysis

iv ) Startup business oppurtinities analysis

v ) Total Expenditure Analysis