

# Automated Financial Reports and Business Intelligence

(Using Google Sheets and Looker Studio)



Sectors Financial Data Platform  
<https://sectors.app/>



Supertype Fully Cycle Consultancy  
<https://supertype.ai>

# Supertype



Developers of Sectors, authors of the enterprise-analytics framework, and consultants to 500+ companies along with sister company, Algoritma



Trusted consultants to Adaro Group of 5+ companies, 2020 - 2024 (present)





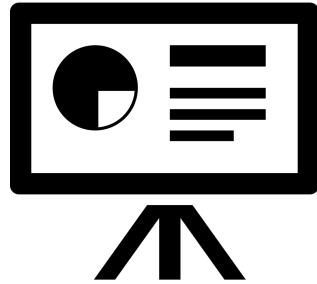
# What is Sectors.app?

# Looker Dashboard Reports Example



Looker Example

# Visual Representation



## Data Presentation

Uses visuals to communicate information and ideas to an audience



## Data Visualization

Uses visuals to aid in thinking, understanding, and analyzing information

# Data Presentation

## Focus and Purpose

Centers around **communicating insights** derived from the data to an audience in a clear, concise, and engaging way. Its goal is to make the findings easily understandable and impactful, focusing on storytelling with data. Tailored to a broader or less technical audience, including stakeholders, executives, or clients.

## Complexity and Detail

Simplifies information, often using **summarized visuals** that highlight key takeaways rather than every data detail. The **focus is on clarity**, not necessarily the depth of data. Comes as part of reporting or decision-making.

## Tools and Techniques

Often utilizes PowerPoint, Google Slides, Prezi, or infographic tools like Canva. Visuals are often static or minimally interactive, with more emphasis on layout, design, and readability.



# Data Visualization

## Focus and Purpose

Primarily focuses on **exploring** and **analyzing** data through visual representation. It helps identify patterns, trends, and insights within complex datasets, often as part of the analytical process. Often intended for **analysts, data scientists**, or teams who need to dig deeper into the data.

## Complexity and Detail

Can include **detailed, complex visuals** that allow for detailed data exploration. Visualizations may show raw or partially processed data to support analysis. Visualization here is about understanding, not yet about communicating.

## Tools and Techniques

Commonly uses tools like Tableau, Power BI, R, Python (Matplotlib, Seaborn, Plotly) for creating exploratory visuals and dashboards, often with interactive elements to allow for deeper exploration.



# Key Principles of Data Visualization



## *Know your Audience*



- **Definition:** Tailoring your data visualization to the specific background, expertise and expectations of your audience.
- **Why It Matters:** Different audiences have varying levels of familiarity with the data and its context. A well-designed visualization considers these differences.
- **How to Achieve It:** Research and analyze your audience's background and requirements. Customize the level of detail, complexity, and focus of your visualization to cater content that is valuable to them.

- **Definition:** Simplicity in data visualization means avoiding unnecessary complexity and focusing on presenting only the essential information.
- **Why It Matters:** Overly complex visuals can overwhelm viewers and obscure the main points. Stripping away extraneous details and visual elements can help to maintain focus on the crucial aspects of the data.
- **How to Achieve It:** Prioritize the most important data points and insights, using a clean design with minimalist elements.

## *Keep Things Simple*



# Key Principles of Data Visualization



## *Use the Right Chart Type*



- **Definition:** By choosing the right chart, you ensure that the visualization helps viewers understand the data's key features effectively.
- **Why It Matters:** Using the right type ensures that the visualization effectively illustrates the relationships, trends, or comparisons you want to highlight, making it easier for viewers to grasp the data's significance.
- **How to Achieve It:** Choose a chart type that best represents the data's characteristics, such as using bar charts for comparisons, line charts for trends, or pie charts for proportions.

- **Definition:** Colors can differentiate data series, highlight important data points, and improve the overall visual appeal.
- **Why It Matters:** The strategic use of colors enhances readability and emphasizes key information, drawing attention to critical insights.
- **How to Achieve It:** Select a color palette that provides clear contrast and supports the visualization's goals. Be mindful of color blindness and ensure that the color scheme is accessible to all viewers.

## *Use Colors Wisely*



# Key Principles of Data Visualization



## *Highlight Important Information*



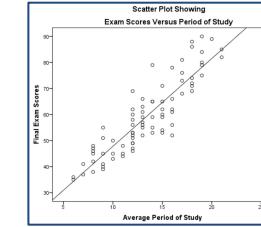
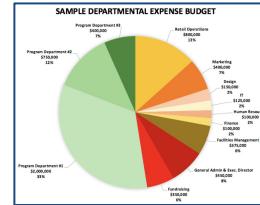
- **Definition:** Emphasizing the most critical data points and insights in a visualization for the audience to grasp the essential insights and take actionable steps based on the information presented.
- **Why It Matters:** Directs the audience focus to the core message, facilitating quicker comprehension and more effective decision-making.
- **How to Achieve It:** Use visual techniques such as size, color, or positioning to make key data points stand out.

## *Avoid Clutter*

- **Definition:** Avoiding clutter means keeping the design of the visualization clean and focused.
- **Why It Matters:** Maintaining a clean design enhances the effectiveness of the visualization. Prevent being overwhelmed by extraneous details.
- **How to Achieve It:** Remove non-essential elements, simplify data presentation, and use white space effectively to create a visually appealing and focused design.



# Matching Data to Visualization Type



# Bar Chart

**Function:** Comparing different categories or groups.

**Purpose:** Used for comparing values across categories.

## Line Chart

**Function:** Showing trends over time.

**Purpose:** Ideal for illustrating trends and changes over time.

## Pie Chart

**Function:** Showing proportions and percentages of a whole.

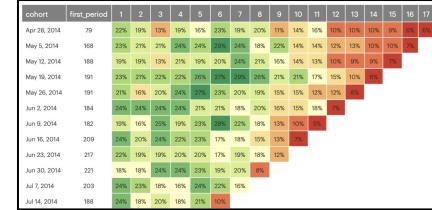
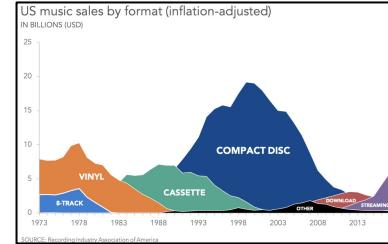
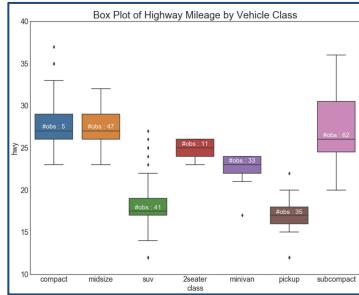
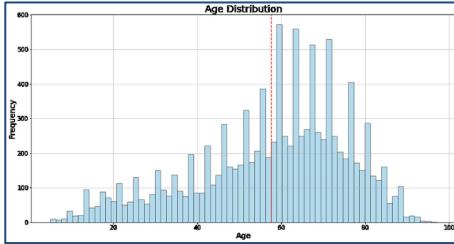
**Purpose:** Used to illustrate the parts of a whole, showing percentages and proportional data.

## Scatter Plot

**Function:** Showing relationships between two numerical variables.

**Purpose:** Useful for identifying correlations and patterns between two variables.

# Matching Data to Visualization Type



## Histogram

**Function:** Displaying the distribution of a continuous data set.

**Purpose:** Shows the frequency distribution of a continuous dataset, helping to identify patterns and outliers.

## Box Plot

**Function:** Showing the distribution of a dataset based on a five-number summary.

**Purpose:** Displays the spread and central tendency of a dataset, highlighting the median, quartiles, and potential outliers.

## Area Chart

**Function:** Showing cumulative data trends over time.

**Purpose:** Similar to line charts but with the area under the line filled, useful for emphasizing the magnitude of changes over time.

## Heat Map

**Function:** Showing intensity of data across a spectrum.

**Purpose:** Displays data where individual values are represented by colors, useful for showing the intensity of data and identifying patterns.

# Common Pitfall in Data Visualization



1. **Scale Issues:** Manipulating the scale of axes can distort the data. For instance, truncating the y-axis in a bar chart can exaggerate differences between bars.  
**Solution:** Always use a consistent scale or start the axis at zero to avoid misleading viewers.
2. **Inappropriate Chart Types:** Using a pie chart for data with too many categories can be confusing. Pie charts work best with a small number of categories.  
**Solution:** For more categories, consider a bar chart instead.
3. **Cherry-Picking Data:** Selecting only a subset of data to support a specific narrative can be misleading.  
**Solution:** Ensure your visualization represents the full dataset to provide an accurate picture.

# Common Pitfall in Data Visualization



4. **Cluttered Visuals:** Including too many data series or categories in a single chart can make it hard to interpret. Keep your visualizations focused and use additional charts if necessary to break down complex data.
5. **Excessive Details:** Adding too many details (e.g., excessive grid lines or labels) can overwhelm the viewer. Use clean, simple designs and only include essential information to ensure clarity.
6. **Complexity Over Clarity:** Sometimes, a simple chart (like a basic bar or line chart) can be more effective than a complex visualization (like a 3D chart or interactive dashboard). Prioritize clarity over complexity to ensure your audience can easily understand the data.

# Data Storytelling



Data storytelling involves merging solid data with compelling narratives to present insights in a way that resonates with audiences. This approach relies on three essential components: data, narrative, and visuals.

1. **Data:** The raw numbers and facts that provide the foundation of the story.
2. **Narrative:** The context and interpretation that give meaning to the data.
3. **Visuals:** The charts, graphs, and other visual aids that illustrate the data and narrative.

By integrating these elements, data storytelling transforms complex data sets into understandable, memorable, and actionable insights. The goal is to make the data not just accessible, but also engaging and persuasive, turning dry statistics into a compelling story that drives home key points.

# Creating Data Storytelling



## Crafting a data Story

### Understanding your Audience

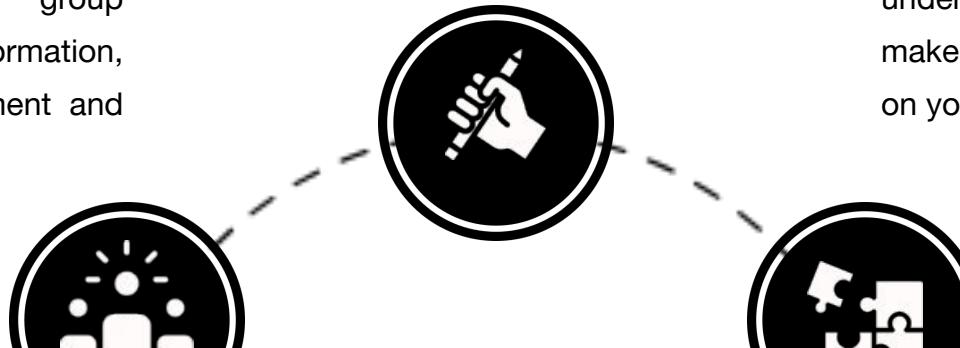
Different audiences need tailored approaches: executives may prefer high-level insights with business impacts, while technical teams might value detailed data and methodology. Customizing your message ensures each group receives relevant information, leading to better engagement and informed decisions.

### Building the Narrative

Focusing on a central theme keeps your story coherent and impactful. Aligning your narrative with organizational goals—whether to highlight metrics, uncover opportunities, or address challenges—helps secure stakeholder buy-in and reinforce the strategic value of your insights.

### Identifying Key Insights

A key step in crafting a compelling data story is analyzing the data to extract relevant, actionable insights. The aim is to interpret the data clearly, helping your audience understand implications and make informed decisions based on your findings.



# Creating Data Storytelling

## Building the Narratives



### Highlighting Key Insight

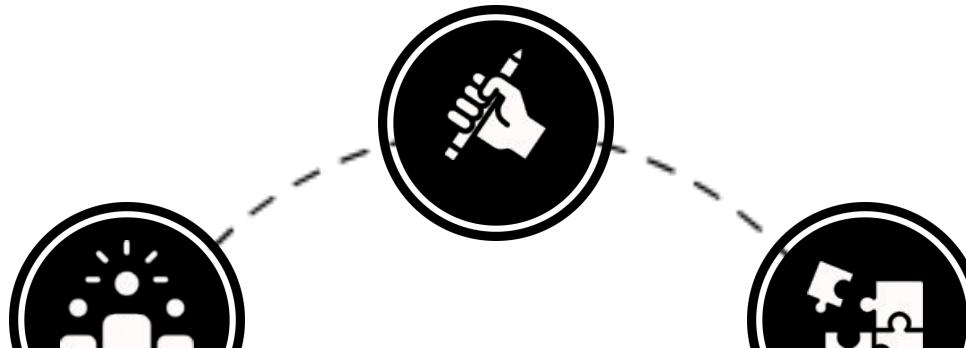
This means pinpointing the data points that have the greatest significance and potential impact, and then using narrative elements such as anecdotes, analogies, or visual highlights to draw attention to these insights.

### Setting the Context

This involves providing background information and context for the data, helping your audience grasp why the data matters and how it fits into the larger picture.

### Creating a Flow

This involves structuring your narrative with clear transitions and logical sequencing, making it easy for the audience to follow along.



# Creating Data Storytelling



## Delivering the Stories

### Presentation Techniques

Presentation techniques play a crucial role in effectively delivering your data story. Best practices for presenting data stories include clear articulation of key points, maintaining a logical structure, and using visuals to enhance understanding. Engaging the audience involves not just presenting the data, but also connecting with them through confident delivery, interactive elements, and storytelling techniques that keep their interest. Effective delivery ensures that your audience remains attentive, understands the insights, and is motivated to take action based on your findings.

**\*NB. You must also learn about design best practice, such as Visual Hierarchies, Color Theory, Typography, etc.**



# Transforming Data in Looker Studio

# Data Source



There are 4 types of fields in a data source:

- Dimension (describes or categorize data):
  - Types: text, date & time, boolean, geo, number, currency
- Metrics (numbers that measure dimensions):
  - Types: number, currency
- Custom field (fx icon)
- Parameter (@ icon)

Field	Type
DIMENSIONS (2)	
Calculated Field	RBC Text
Dimension	RBC Text
METRICS (1)	
Metric	123 Number
PARAMETERS (1)	
Parameter	RBC Text

# Transforming Data



**Aggregation**  
Simplifying and summarizing data

A screenshot of a chart configuration interface. It shows a sidebar with 'Chart' and 'Style' tabs, and a main area with 'SET-UP' and 'STYLE' tabs. Under 'SET-UP', there are sections for 'Metric' (with 'SUM' selected) and 'Comparison calculation' (set to 'None'). Under 'STYLE', there is a 'Color' section.

A screenshot of a 'SUM Metric' configuration dialog. It includes fields for 'Name' (Metric), 'Data type' (Number), 'Display format' (Default), 'Aggregation' (Sum selected), and various statistical calculation options like Average, Count, etc.

**Calculated Fields**  
Deriving new fields from existing data fields

A screenshot of a 'Untitled spreadsheet - Sheet1' dialog for creating a calculated field. It shows an 'Available Fields' list with 'Calculated Field', 'Dimension', and 'Metric' selected. A 'Field Name' input field contains 'e.g. New calculated field', a 'Field ID' input field contains 'calc\_kwdtvkfmmnd', and a 'Formula' input field contains '1'. A 'FORMAT FORMULA' button is at the bottom right.

A screenshot of a 'Data' panel. It includes a search bar, an 'Add a field' button, and a list of options: 'Add calculated field' (which is highlighted with a red box), 'Add group', and 'Add bin'.

# Transforming Data



## Parameters

Incorporating user-input values into a calculated field

### Use cases

- User provided goals
- Calculations with user provided values
- Custom calculators
- etc.

The screenshot shows the Supertype Data interface. At the top, there's a sidebar with a 'Data' icon and a search bar. Below the search bar are four categories: 'Untitled spreadsheet - Sheet1' (document icon), 'Calculated Field' (blue square icon), 'Dimension' (green circle icon), and 'Metric' (blue numbers icon). At the bottom of this sidebar are two buttons: '+ Add a field' and '+ Add a parameter'. The '+ Add a parameter' button is highlighted with a red rectangle. The main area is titled 'Untitled spreadsheet - Sheet1'. It has tabs for 'ALL FIELDS' and 'Parameter'. Under 'Parameter', there are fields for 'Parameter name' and 'Parameter ID\*', and a dropdown for 'Data type' set to 'Text'. Below this is a section for 'Permitted values' with two radio buttons: 'Any value' (selected) and 'List of values'. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons.

**How to use?**

- Define parameter in Data Source
- Let user define the value using **Controls**
- Use the value in calculations
- Show the value on charts



# Filtering Data in Looker Studio

# Filters are for The Editor



Can be applied to an individual chart, page, the entire report, or even a control element



Report viewers cannot modify filter details



Filters do not alter the underlying data



Used to include or exclude specific dimension values



A filter can contain multiple conditions



A chart can apply several filters simultaneously



Filters are connected to a particular data source

# Dimension & Metric Filters



A screenshot of a software interface titled 'Chart'. The 'SET-UP' tab is selected, indicated by a blue underline. Below it, there are sections for 'Sort', 'Secondary sort', and 'Filter'. In the 'Sort' section, 'Metric' is selected under 'AUT'. In the 'Secondary sort' section, 'Descending' is selected. In the 'Filter' section, there is a button labeled '+ ADD A FILTER' which is highlighted with a red border.

A screenshot of a 'Create Filter' dialog box. At the top, there is a 'Name' field containing 'Untitled spreadsheet - Sheet1'. Below it is a dropdown menu set to 'Include' and a 'Select a field' input field. There are 'AND' and 'OR' buttons for creating clauses. A note at the bottom states 'This filter has 1 clause'. On the right side, there is a 'SAVE' button.

1. Click **Add a filter** menu on the set-up panel.
2. Add conditions to the filter (in the case of adding multiple filters, choose “OR” or “AND” wisely based on your needs).
3. Assign a clear and descriptive name to the filter.
4. Click **Save**.

**Note:** Metric filters will not work when summary row is enabled or auto aggregation is applied to the metric.

# Filters Scope & Inheritance



Filter is a part of a data source & can not be applied to other data sources even though the field name is the same.

## Report-level Filters:

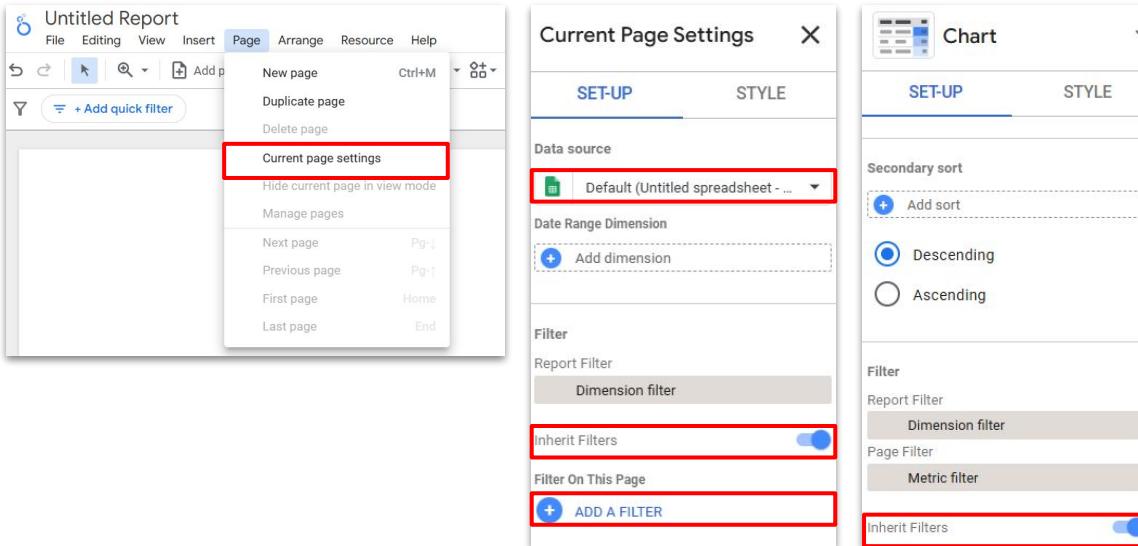
The image shows three screenshots of the 'Report Settings' interface in a reporting tool:

- Screenshot 1 (Left):** Shows the top navigation bar with 'File' selected. Below it, the 'Report settings' option is highlighted with a red box.
- Screenshot 2 (Middle):** Shows the 'Data source' section. A red box highlights the 'Select a data source' dropdown menu.
- Screenshot 3 (Right):** Shows the 'SET-UP' tab of the chart configuration. At the bottom, there is a 'Filter' section with a 'Dimension filter' button and an 'Inherit Filters' toggle switch, which is also highlighted with a red box.

1. Click **File - Report settings** menu on the top navigation bar.
2. Select data source and setup the filter.
3. Filter will be applied to all charts in the report that use the specific data source.
4. To disable the filter from a specific chart, turn off the **Inherit Filters** menu.

# Filters Scope & Inheritance

## Page-level Filters:



The screenshot shows the Sectors interface with the following elements highlighted:

- Page - Current page settings menu:** Shows options like New page, Duplicate page, Delete page, and Current page settings (which is selected).
- Current Page Settings panel:** Shows the Data source set to "Default (Untitled spreadsheet - ...)" and the Inherit Filters toggle turned on.
- Chart settings panel:** Shows the Secondary sort set to Descending and the Inherit Filters toggle turned on.
- Report Filter section:** Shows Dimension filter, Inherit Filters (turned on), and ADD A FILTER button.
- Page Filter section:** Shows Metric filter and Inherit Filters (turned on).

1. Click **Page - Current page settings** menu on the top navigation bar.
2. Select data source and setup the filter.
3. Filter will be applied to all charts in the current page that use the specific data source.
4. To disable the filter from a specific chart, turn off the **Inherit Filters** menu.

## Note:

When the **Inherit Filters** menu is turned off in a specific chart, both the report and page filters will not be inherited. Thus, if you want only disable the report-level filters, turn it off from the Current Page Settings menu.

# Filters Scope & Inheritance



## Chart-level Filters:

The screenshot shows a user interface for managing chart filters. At the top, there's a 'Chart' icon and a dropdown menu. Below that, a 'SET-UP' tab is active, showing a 'Secondary sort' section with an 'Add sort' button and a radio button for 'Descending' sort order. Under the 'Filter' section, there are three categories: 'Report Filter' (with 'Dimension filter' selected), 'Page Filter', and 'Metric filter'. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Inherit Filters' with a toggle switch (which is checked and highlighted with a red box), and 'Filter On This Chart'. The 'ADD A FILTER' button is also highlighted with a red box.

1. Click a specific chart.
2. Click the **Add a filter** menu and setup the filter.
3. Filter will be applied to only that specific chart.

### Note:

Chart-level filters are useful if you have multiple data sources because the report-level and page-level filter can only be applied to a single data source. The effects of those filters will only be applied to charts that use the specific data source.

So, to apply filters to the other charts, the chart-level filters might be needed.

# Managing Filters



Untitled Report

File Editing View Insert Page Arrange **Resource** Help

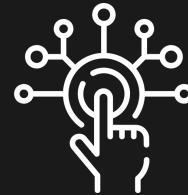
Add page Add data

+ Add quick filter

- Manage added data sources
- Manage blends
- Manage segments
- Manage filters**
- Manage dimension value colours
- Manage report URL parameters
- Manage community visualisations

Filters				...	X CLOSE
Name	Used in report	Description	Actions		
Dimension filter	1 chart	Include Dimension Equal to (=) A	<a href="#">EDIT</a>	<a href="#">DUPLICATE</a>	<a href="#">REMOVE</a>
Metric filter	1 chart	Include Metric Equal to (=) 1	<a href="#">EDIT</a>	<a href="#">DUPLICATE</a>	<a href="#">REMOVE</a>
<a href="#">+ ADD A FILTER</a>					

1. Click **Resource - Manage filters** menu on the top navigation bar.
2. Add, edit, duplicate, or remove filters.
  - Duplicating a filter is helpful when you need to apply nearly identical filters, differing only by a single field.
3. Click **Close**.



# Adding Controls for Interactive Report

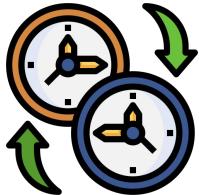
# Controls are for The Viewer



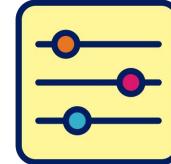
Allows modification of the underlying dataset



Filter data by selecting specific dimension values



Define the time frame of the report



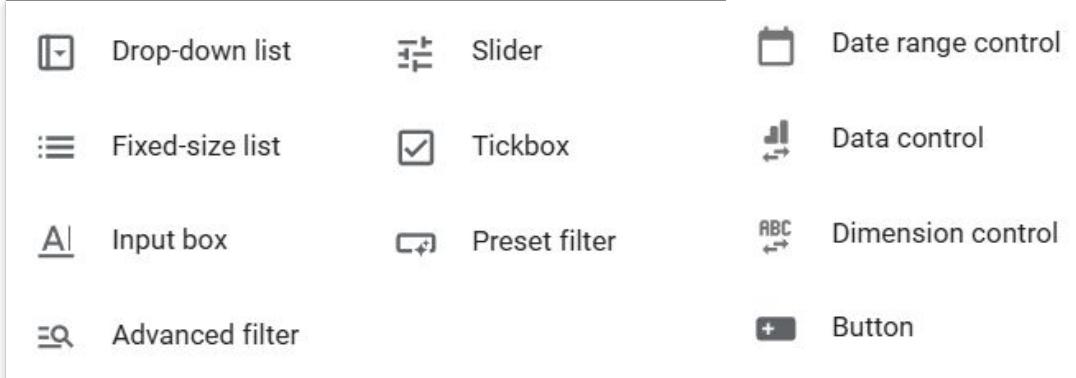
Collect user input through parameters and incorporate it into calculated fields

# Add Controls to Report

Untitled Report

File Editing View Insert Page Arrange Resource Help

↶ ↷ ⌂ ↕ Add page | ⏪ Add data | ⚊ Add a chart | ☰ Add a control

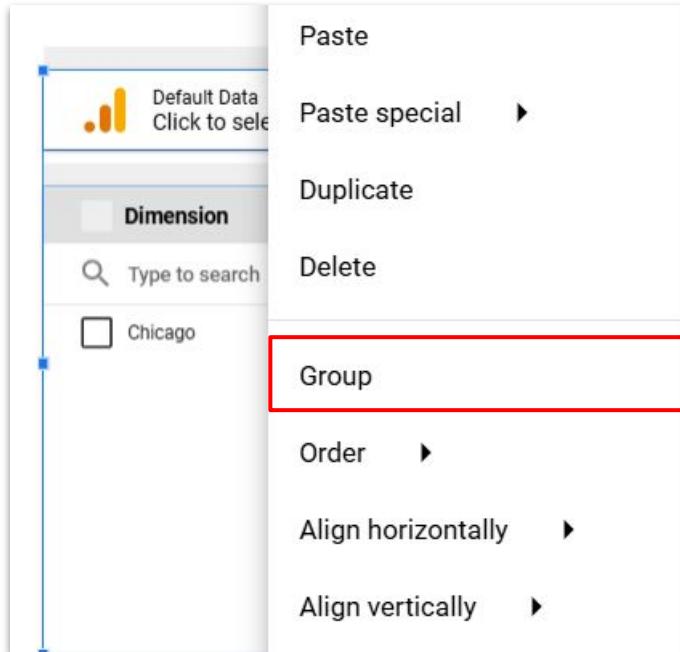


The screenshot shows a report editor window titled "Untitled Report". At the top is a navigation bar with "File", "Editing", "View", "Insert", "Page", "Arrange", "Resource", and "Help" menus. Below the navigation bar is a toolbar with icons for back, forward, search, and various actions like "Add page", "Add data", "Add a chart", and "Add a control". The "Add a control" button is highlighted with a red box. A dropdown menu below the toolbar lists ten control types, each with an icon and a label: "Drop-down list", "Slider", "Date range control", "Fixed-size list", "Tickbox", "Data control", "Input box", "Preset filter", "Dimension control", and "Advanced filter".

1. Click **Add a control** menu on the top navigation bar.
2. Select a control that suits your need.
3. Place it on your report canvas.
4. Finish the set-up.

# Scope of Controls

By default, when we select a value in controls, all components on the page will be filtered as well. Looker lets us limit the effect of controls or chart cross-filters to only a selected group of components on the page:



Other benefits of grouping:

- Easier to move them as a unit and to preserve their arrangement
- Can edit the DATA tab options of grouped components as a unit.



# **Advanced Filters & Controls**

# Filtering Across Data Sources



By default, filtering only works across the same data source. It does not affect charts that are based on other data sources, even though the name of the fields are the same.

## Bridge Fields

Controls can be applied across multiple data sources **only** if the control field exists in both sources with the **same internal Field ID** (Calculated Field).

The screenshot shows a user interface for creating a new calculated field named "Dimension - Bridge". The "Field ID" is explicitly set to "dimension\_bridge", which is highlighted with a red box. This demonstrates how to ensure consistency in field IDs across different data sources.

Untitled spreadsheet - Sheet1

Scope: Reusable | Data credentials: Aurelia Christie | Data freshness: 15 minutes | Community visualisations access: On | Field editing in reports: On | FINISHED

ALL FIELDS

Available Fields

Calculated Field

Dimension

Metric

Is Active

Field Name: Dimension - Bridge

Field ID: dimension\_bridge

Formula: 1 Dimension

FORMAT FORMULA

Cancel Save

# Parameters



## Bridge Parameters

Parameters with the **same Parameter ID** allow users to pass values across multiple data sources.

Parameter [?](#)

Parameter name

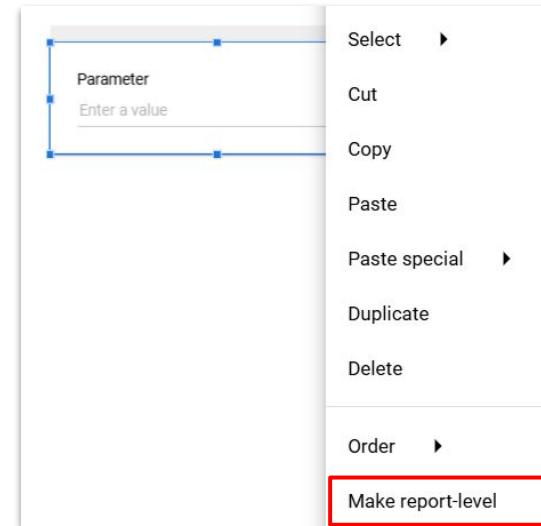
Parameter ID\*

Data type

Default Value  Is Active

## Report-level Parameters

Global variables set at the report level that allow users to input values, which can then be used across pages.



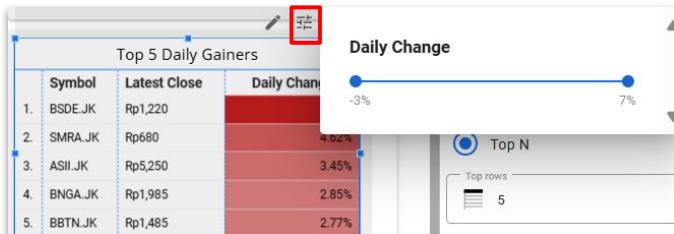
# Metrics



## Metrics Slider

Filter metric values on a specific chart.

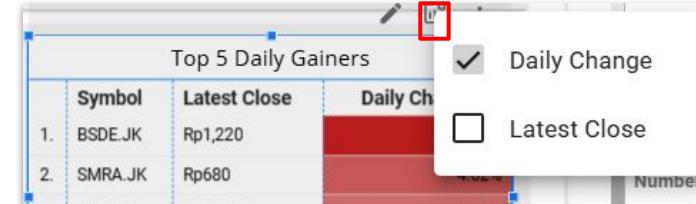
The screenshot shows two interface panels. The left panel is the 'SET-UP' tab of a 'Chart' configuration, with a red box highlighting the 'Metric sliders' section where a blue toggle switch is shown. The right panel shows a 'Chart Header' with a dropdown menu set to 'Show on hover', also highlighted with a red box.



## Optional Metrics

Allow viewers to select and toggle additional metrics in a report.

The screenshot shows two interface panels. The left panel is the 'SET-UP' tab of a 'Chart' configuration, with a red box highlighting the 'Optional metrics' section where a blue toggle switch is shown. The right panel shows a 'Chart Header' with a dropdown menu set to 'Show on hover', also highlighted with a red box.



# Drill Down



Enables users to explore data in greater detail by clicking through hierarchical levels, such as moving from a high-level summary to specific data points within categories or time periods.

The screenshot illustrates the 'Drill down' feature in a data visualization tool. It consists of three panels: a left sidebar, a middle chart area, and a right expanded view area.

**Left Sidebar:** Titled 'Chart' with a 'SET-UP' tab selected. Under 'Dimension', it lists 'Sector', 'Sub Sector', and 'Company Name'. A 'Drill down' section is highlighted with a red border, containing a toggle switch and dropdown menus for 'Default drill down level' (set to 'Sector') and 'Levels to show' (set to '2').

**Middle Panel:** Titled 'IDXV30 Index Composition'. It shows a treemap visualization of index composition at a high level. The main categories are 'All', 'Industrials', 'Energy', 'Financials', 'Basic Mat...', 'Banks', 'Oil, Gas & Coal', 'Insurance', 'Consumer Goods', 'Properties & Real Estate', 'Food & Beverage', 'Infrastructure', 'Consumer Staples', 'Tobacco', 'Transportation', 'Automotive', and 'Retail'. A red box highlights the 'Up' and 'Down' navigation arrows at the top of the panel.

**Right Panel:** An arrow points from the middle panel to this expanded view of the 'Basic Materials Properties & Real Estate' category. The expanded view shows sub-categories like 'Oil, Gas & Coal', 'Banks', 'Industrial Goods', 'Adaro Ener...', 'PT Peru...', 'Bukit...', 'PT Ban...', 'United Tractor...', 'PT Ban...', 'Haru...', 'PT... Ind...', 'I... E...', 'E...', 'Seme...', 'PT Bu...', 'Ciput...', 'P...', 'Indah...', 'Tra...', 'Pabrik...', 'Tobacco', 'Food & Bever...', 'PT...', 'A... Insura...', 'Indofood Suks...', 'A...', 'Ret...', 'G...', 'Astra International Tbk', 'Transp...', 'Auto...', 'Auto...', 'Ret...', and 'Ret...'. This demonstrates how the user can click through the hierarchy to reach specific data points.

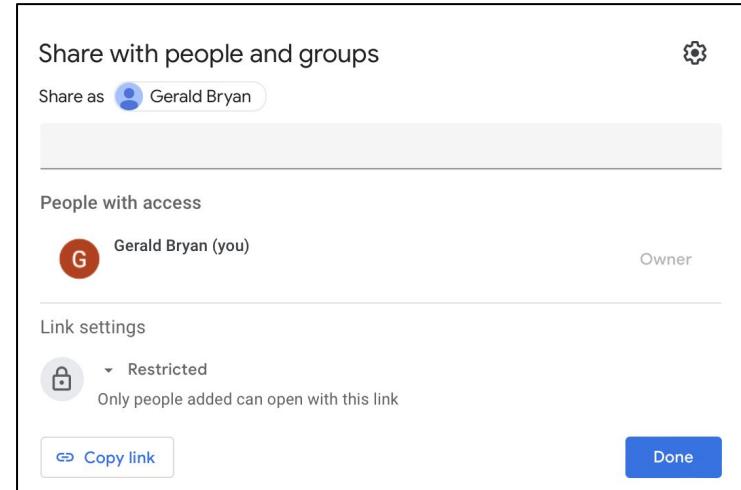


# Sharing Looker Reports

# Report Sharing

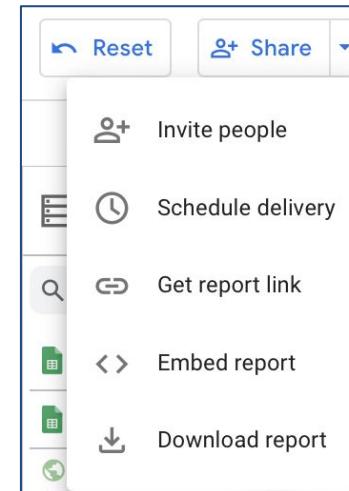
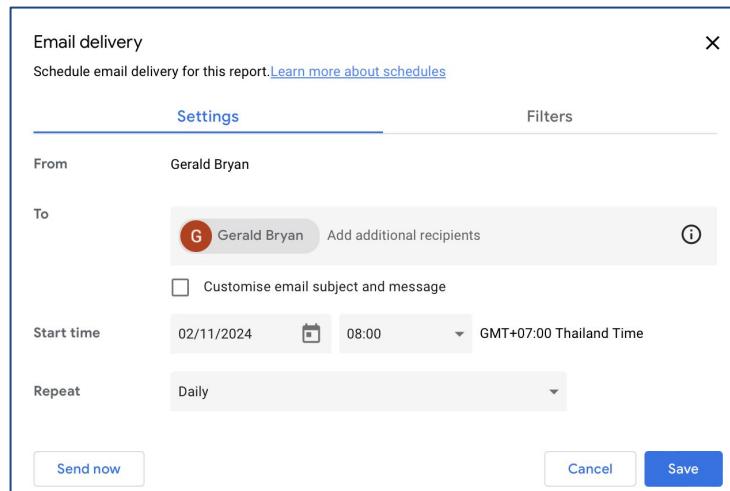


Since Looker Studio is inside the Google Ecosystem, the sharing system is similar like how we usually share google docs, google sheets, and google slide. We can simply copy and share the link to the person we want to share the report with or invite them by email. We can also set the link setting to be “**Restricted**”, “**Unlisted**”, and “**Public**”, also we can set the permission as “**viewer**” or “**editor**”



# Report Sharing

In the Looker, the sharing options is not only using the link sharing. We can also share it using email. We can directly send it or scheduled it.



# Report Sharing

Another options is to embed the report in your website or web application.

There are two options that Looker studio provide, which are “**Embed Code**” and “**Embed URL**”. But, before you use this function, you must enable the embed feature

**Embed Report**

Enable embedding

Show report navigation in embedded mode. [Learn more](#)

Embed Code  Embed URL

Paste the following into your site:

```
<iframe width="600" height="450"
src="https://lookerstudio.google.com/embed/reporting/fd09ec15-ec2d-4a10-a753-bce343d0bb4b/page/xUnlE"
frameborder="0" style="border:0" allowfullscreen>
```

Width (px) 600 Height (px) 450

**FINISHED** **COPY TO CLIPBOARD**

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Embed Code  Embed URL

Paste the following into your site:

```
https://lookerstudio.google.com/embed/reporting/fd09ec15-ec2d-4a10-a753-bce343d0bb4b/page/xUnlE
```

**FINISHED** **COPY TO CLIPBOARD**



## Claim your Certificate!

Create a Looker Dashboard:

- Data source: Sectors API (at least **3 endpoints**)
- Data connected from Google Sheets
- Consist of at least **one page**
- Have at least **one filter, one calculated field, one bridge field, and one parameter**
- Please make sure your dashboard is available to public before submitting!

[Submission Link](#)

**Submission Deadline:** January 10, 2025

All certificates will be shared via a Google Drive link, which will be posted on Discord by **January 31, 2025** at the latest.



# Thank You