

If you haven't already done so, run the SQL script in the above folder in SQL Server Management Studio to generate a database (not for commercial use or copying) called **MAM**.

Import from this database the following tables:

<input type="checkbox"/>	tblCalendar	dbo	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tblCentre	dbo	Centre
<input type="checkbox"/>	tblCentreType	dbo	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tblPos	dbo	Pos
<input type="checkbox"/>	tblProduct	dbo	
<input type="checkbox"/>	tblQuadrant	dbo	
<input type="checkbox"/>	tblQuadrantTarget	dbo	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tblRegion	dbo	Region
<input type="checkbox"/>	tblRegionTarget	dbo	
<input type="checkbox"/>	tblSpecies	dbo	
<input type="checkbox"/>	tblStaff	dbo	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tblStore	dbo	Store
<input type="checkbox"/>	tblTargetGender	dbo	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tblTown	dbo	Town
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tblTransaction	dbo	Transaction

The tables to import, so we can look at regions, towns, etc.

If you haven't already chosen only to import the columns you need, delete columns from your data model and hide others from client tools to get this pivot table field list:

▲	Centre	<input type="checkbox"/> CentreName
▲	Region	<input type="checkbox"/> RegionName
▲	Store	<input type="checkbox"/> StoreName
▲	Town	<input type="checkbox"/> TownName
▲	Transaction	<input type="checkbox"/> Price
		<input type="checkbox"/> Quantity

Your data model should only expose these fields.

In PowerPivot **Diagram View**, you should have only 17 columns included, and many of these will be hidden from client tools.

Now create this simple pivot table:

Row Labels	Sum of Quantity
East Anglia	442
East Midlands	1205
London	1984
North	1539
North West	3506
South East	4838
South West	1348
West Midlands	1984
Yorkshire & Humberside	2170
Grand Total	19016

A pivot table showing the total quantity of items sold, by region.

The figure of 1984 for London looks suspiciously Orwellian. Use **Quick Explore** (right-click on the cell for the menu option) to drill down to show that this is made up of these figures:

RegionName	London	
Row Labels		Sum of Quantity
Barking		98
Bexleyheath		101
Bromley		84
Croydon		167
Edgware		47

The first few towns for this region.

Repeat this process to show:

- the 773 figure for **London** town broken down by centre; then
- the 122 figure for **Leyton Mills** broken down by store.

You should now see this:

RegionName	London	
TownName	London	
CentreName	Leyton Mills	
Row Labels	Sum of Quantity	
Leyton Mills - store A	122	
Grand Total	122	

You can use **CTRL** + **Z** to undo what you've done until you're back at the original pivot table.

Impressive stuff! Now add a slicer to your pivot table, and use it to show only towns for regions in the East and/or West Midlands:

RegionName		
East Anglia	East Midlands	London
North	North West	South East
South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire & H...
Row Labels	Sum of Quantity	
Birmingham	375	
Burton On Trent	86	
Chesterfield	82	
Corby	31	

You don't have to apply the hideous style shown here, but you should make your slicer have 3 columns.

Finally, create another pivot table showing the average price of transactions by shopping centre, and get this to be controlled by the slicer shown above also:

Row Labels	Average of Price
Ankerside Shopping Centre	8.49
Beaumont Shopping Centre	7.35
Broadmarsh Shopping Centre	7.47
Bullring	7.39
Cannon Park Shopping Centre	7.74
Castle Meadow Retail Park	8.30
Castle Vale Retail Park	8.49

Here's what this pivot table should show when you have the same regions (East and West Midlands) selected on the slicer on the other worksheet.

Save this workbook as **Best thing since slicer bread**, and close it down.