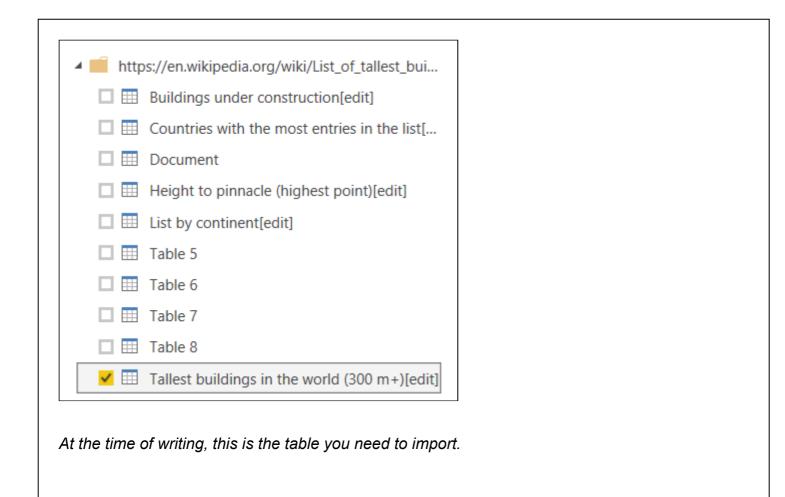
Create a new Power BI Desktop file, and import tables from the Wikipedia list of skyscrapers (you can find the link you need at this page).



If you haven't got Internet access or the data above has changed, you can instead load the CSV file from the above folder.

Using Query Editor, tidy up the data to look something like this:

Rank	Building	City	Country	Metres	Floors	Built
1	Burj Khalifa	Dubai	UAE	828	163	2010
2	Shanghai Tower	Shanghai	China	632	128	2015
3	Abraj Al-Bait Clock Tower	Mecca	Saudi Arabia	601	120	2012
4	Ping An Finance Centre	Shenzhen	China	600	115	2016
5	Lotte World Tower	Seoul	South Korea	555	123	2016
6	One World Trade Center	New York City	United States	541	104	2014
7	CTF Finance Centre	Guangzhou	China	530	111	2016
8	Taipei 101	Taipei	Taiwan	509	101	2004
9	Shanghai World Financial C	Shanghai	China	492	101	2008

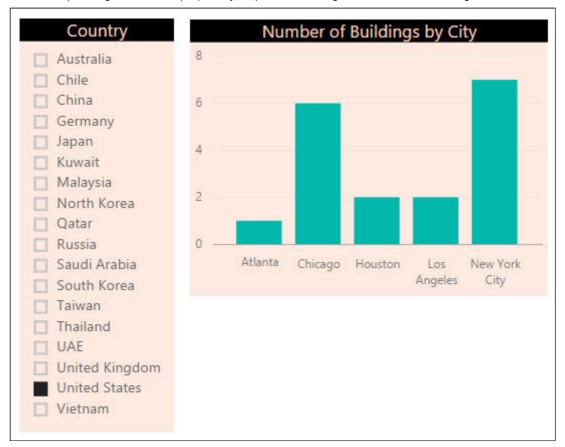
The list of buildings after tidying up. You'll need to do a fair amount of column renaming and data type changing, among other things!

Now go back to Query Editor and add a custom column called **Floor Height** which divides the height in metres of each building by the number of floors. Use this to create the following table:

Country	Count of Building	Average of Floor Height
Qatar	1	8.33
Germany	1	5.36
Malaysia	3	5.30
Saudi Arabia	5	5.29
Kuwait	2	5.08
Japan	1	5.00
Vietnam	1	4.86
Chile	1	4.84
China	60	4.73
United States	18	4.65
UAE	25	4.60
Taiwan	2	4.56
South Korea	3	4.25
United Kingdom	1	4.19
Russia	5	4.18
Australia		4.04
Thailand	2	3.88
North Korea	1	3.14
Total	133	4.70

The buildings in floor height order. Qatar may have only one building in the list, but it has mighty high floors.

Finally (!), create on a separate page of your report a slicer and chart so that you can see for any country the number of buildings per city:



What you should see if you choose United States. Your slicer should not allow multiple selections.

Save your file as **Size is not everything**, then close down the instance of Power BI Desktop.