

# CSE3020 Lab 8

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19BCE1525

Using the Sample-Superstore dataset do the visual analytics with respect to the following points and show your prediction results:

What is the percent of total Sales for Home office in July of 2013?

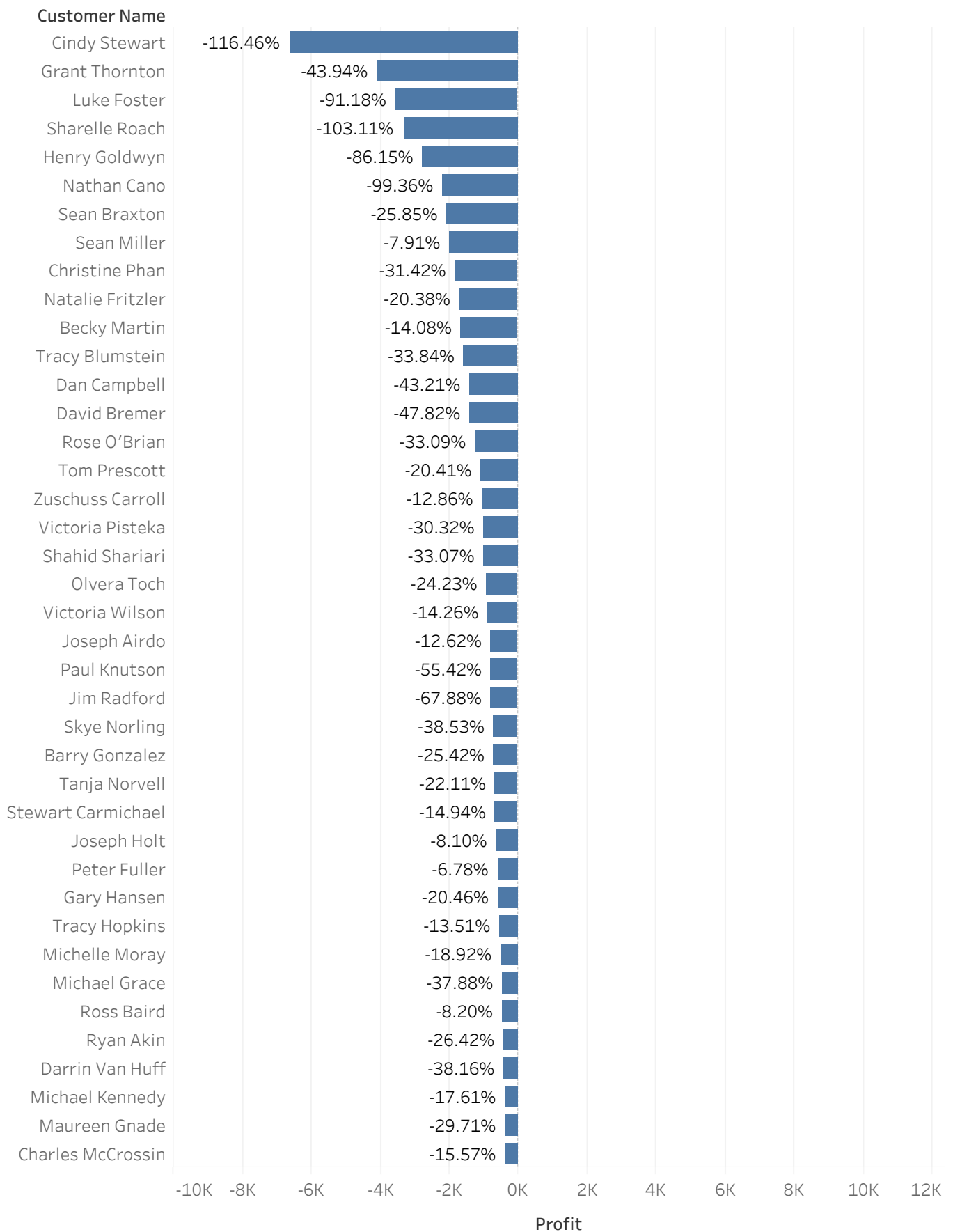
Ans : 10.95%

Segment	
Consumer	59.50%
Corporate	29.56%
Home Office	10.95%

% of Total Sales broken down by Segment. The data is filtered on Order Date (MY), which keeps July 2014.

Find the customer with the lowest overall profit. What is his/her profit ratio?

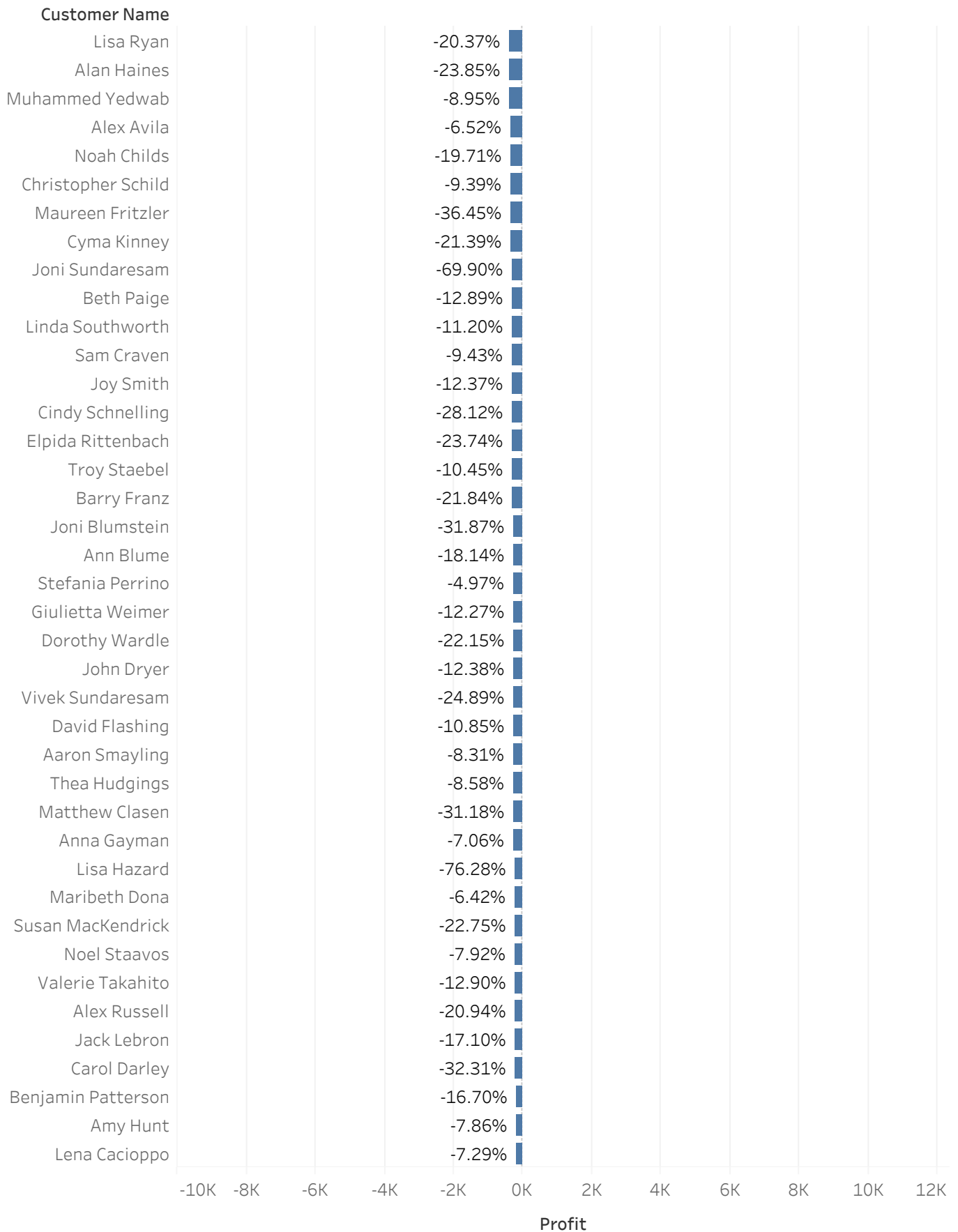
**Ans :** The customer with the lowest overall profit is "Cindy Stewart".  
Her profit ratio is -116.46%.



Sum of Profit for each Customer Name. The marks are labeled by  $\text{SUM}([\text{Profit}])/\text{SUM}([\text{Sales}])$ .

Find the customer with the lowest overall profit. What is his/her profit ratio?

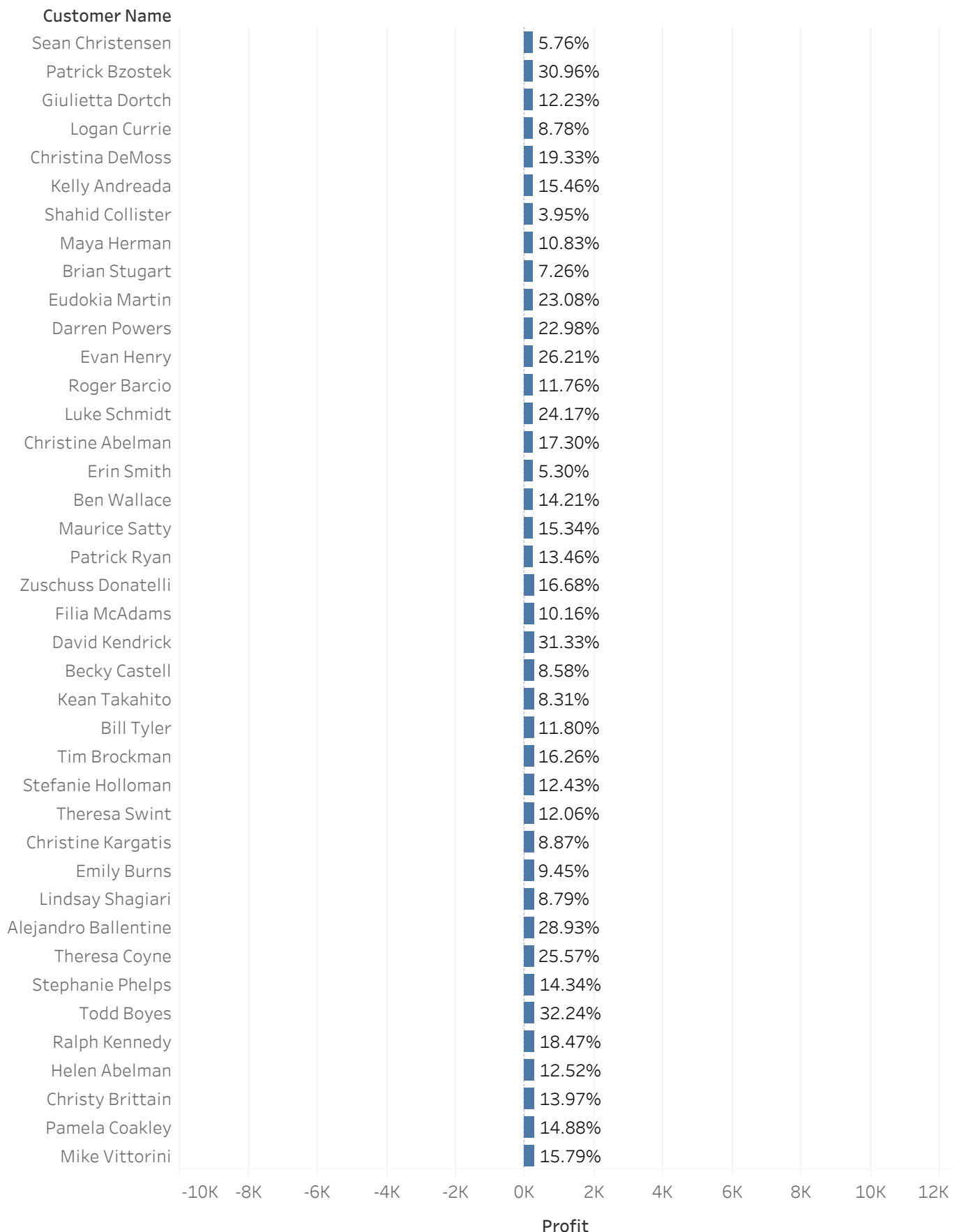
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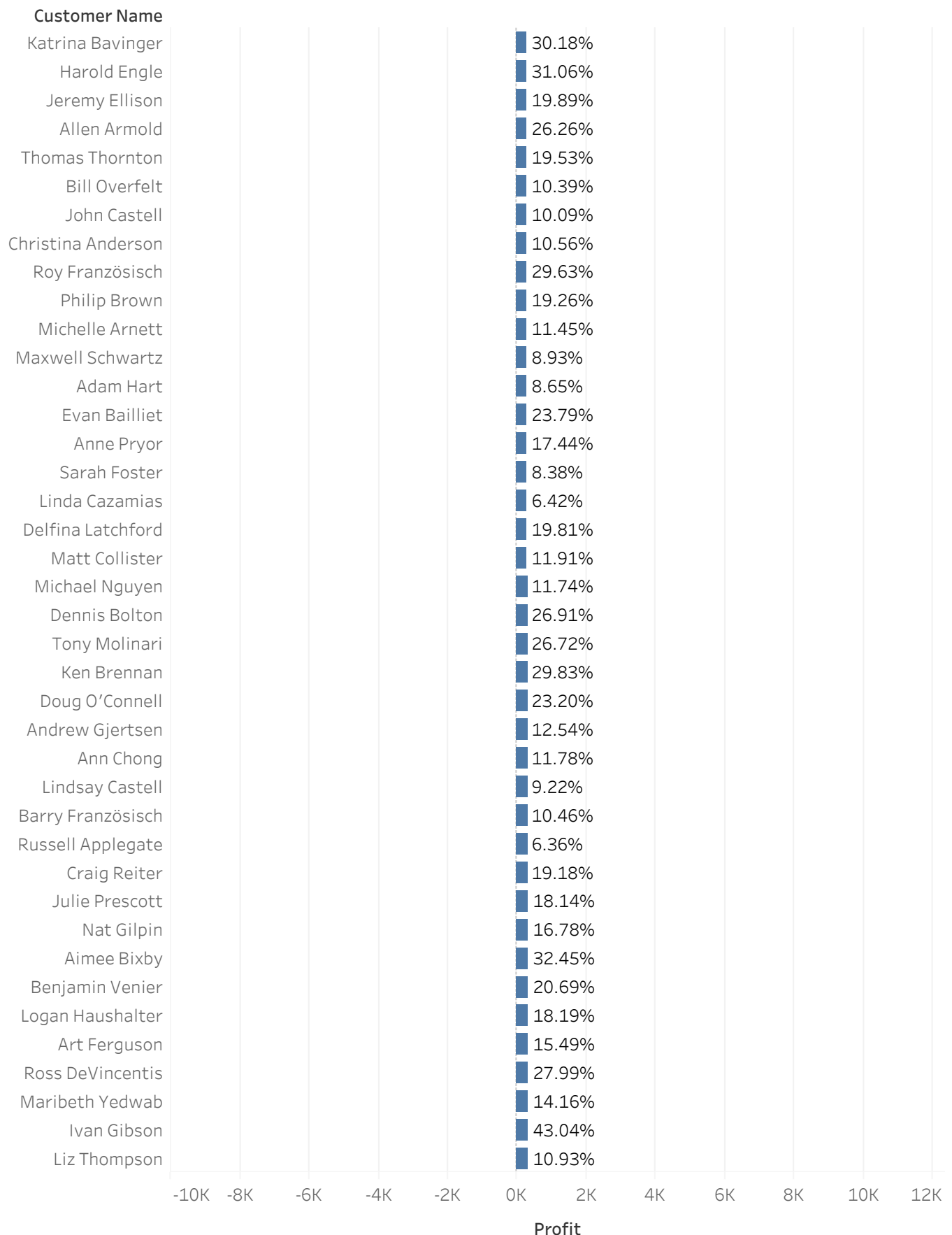
**Ans :** The customer with the lowest overall profit is "Cindy Stewart".  
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Sum of Profit for each Customer Name. The marks are labeled by SUM([Profit])/SUM([Sales]).

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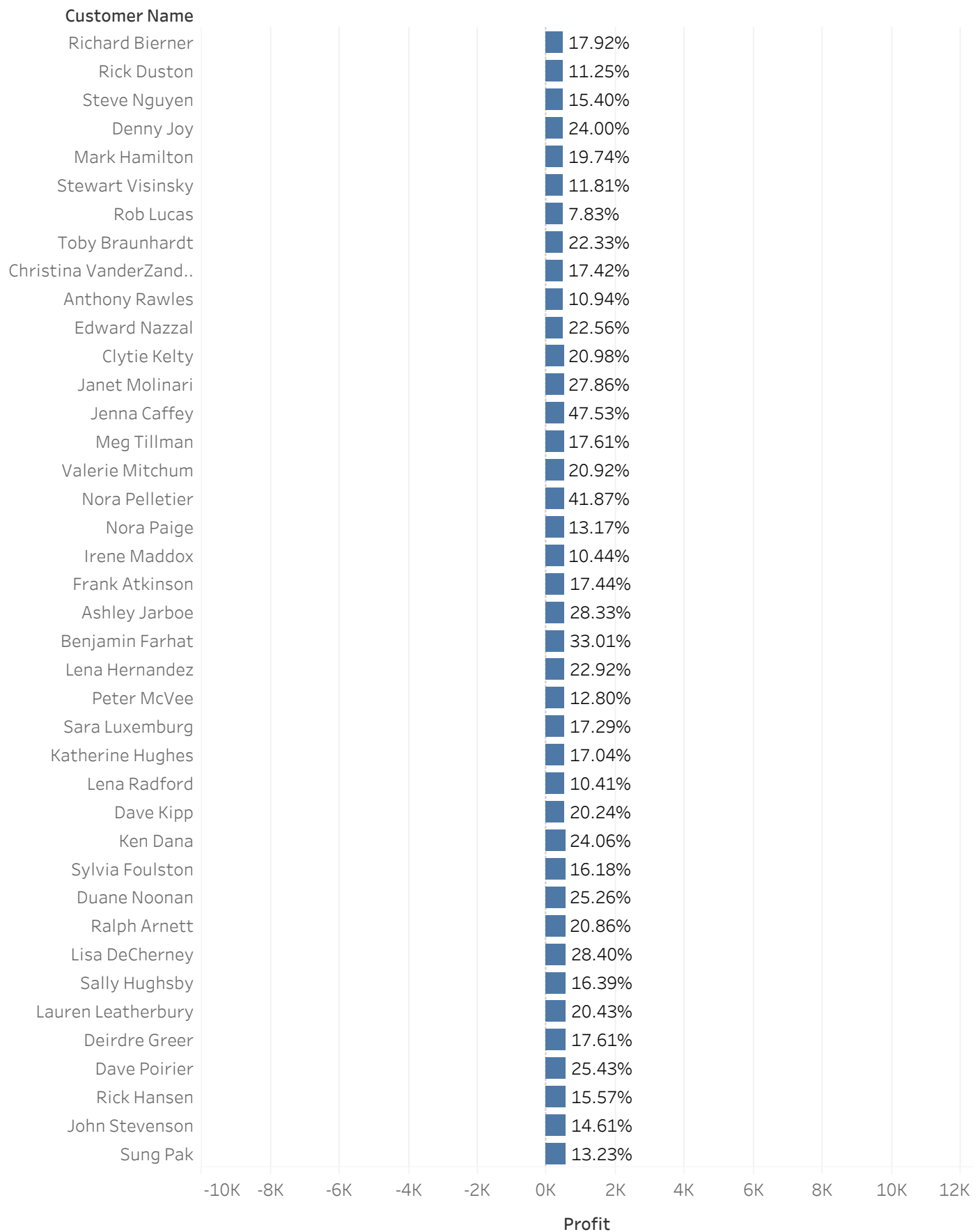
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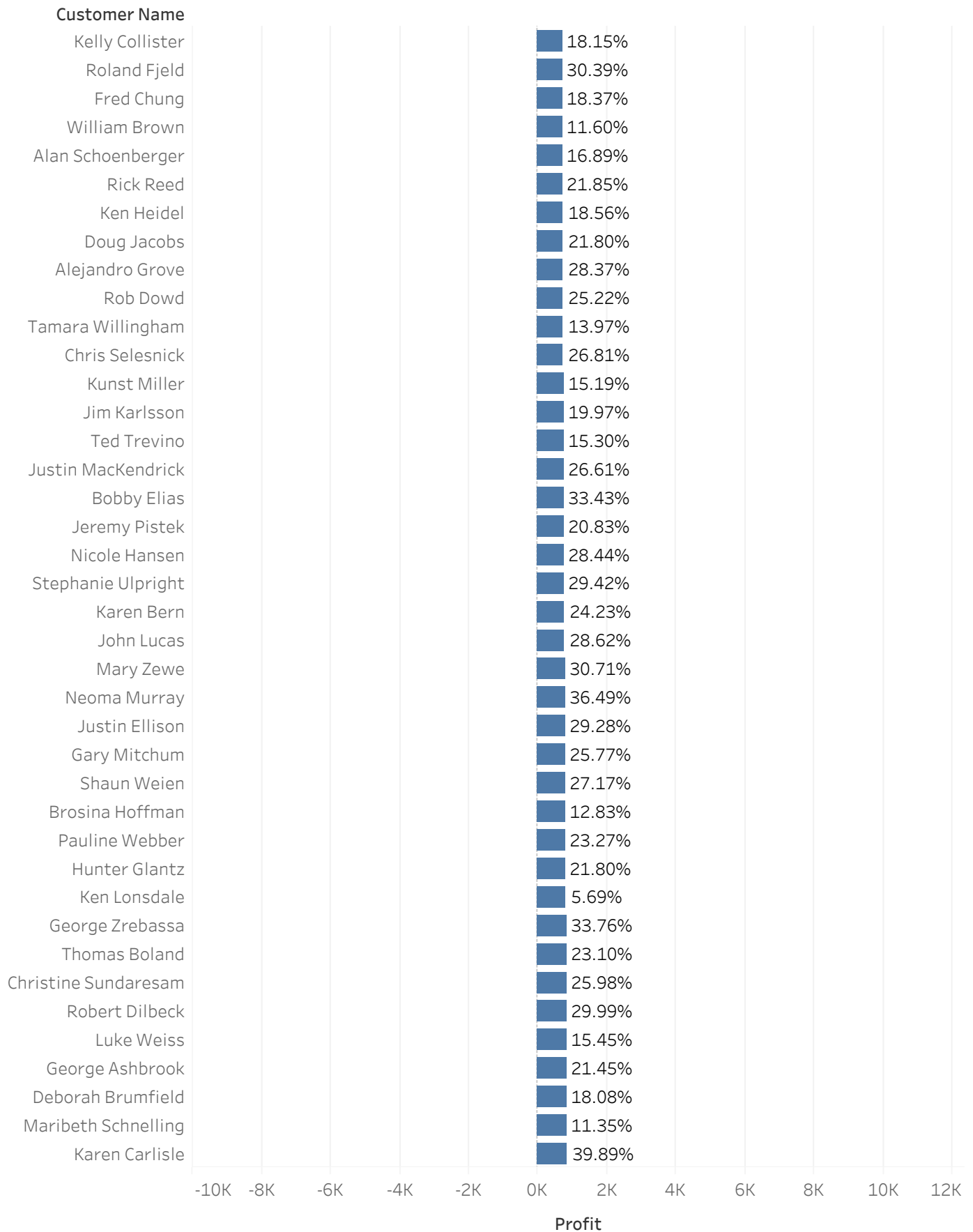
**Ans :** The customer with the lowest overall profit is "Cindy Stewart".  
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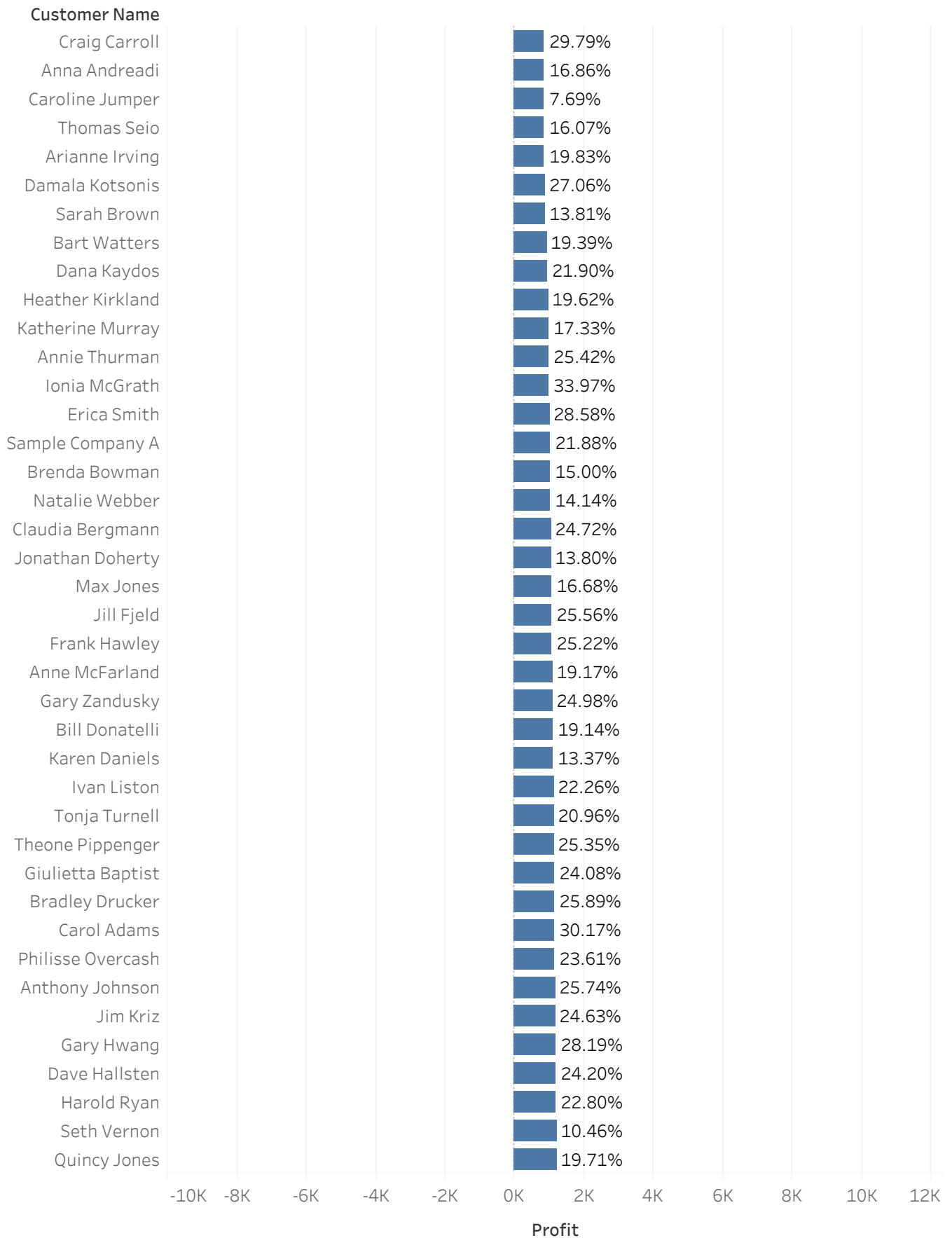
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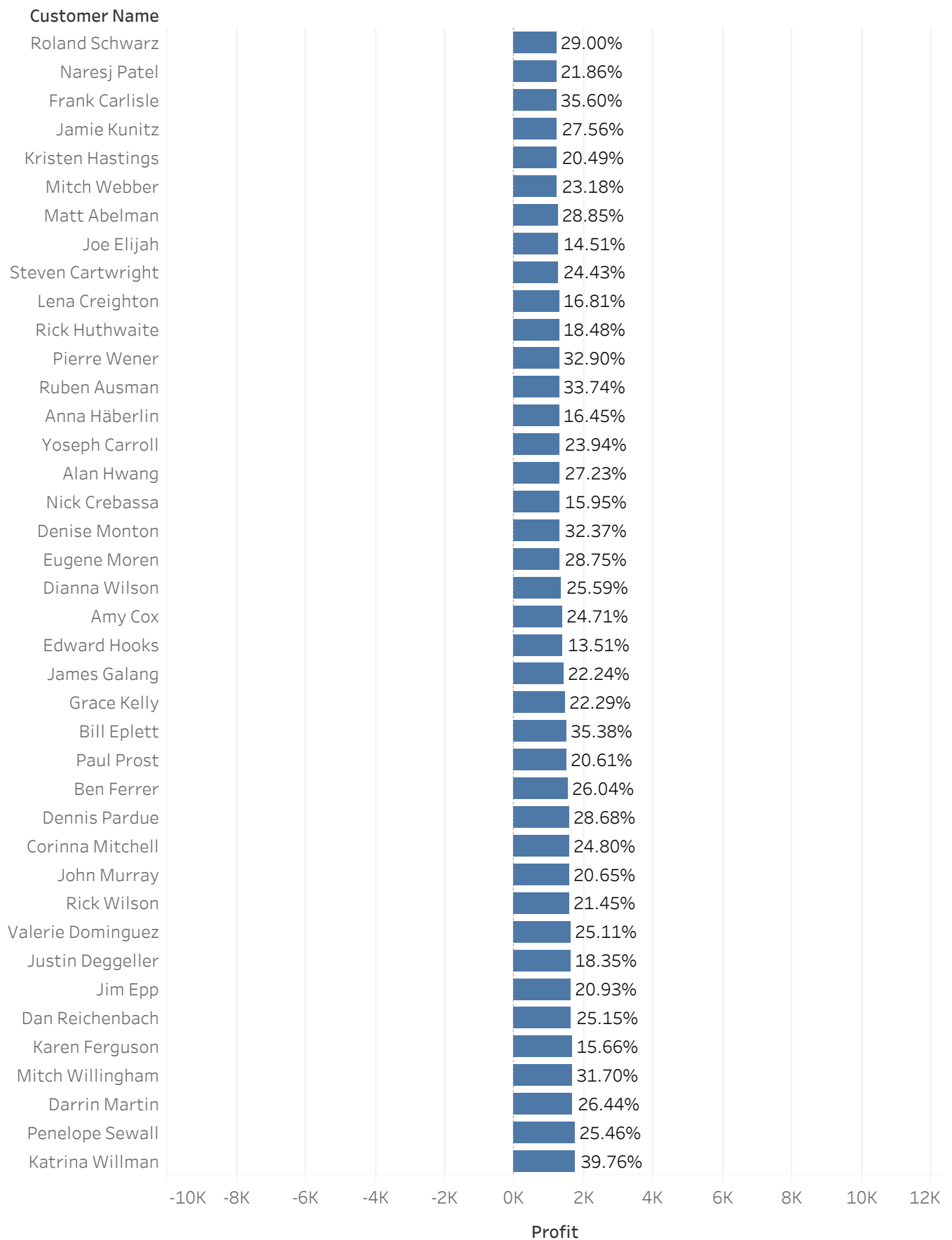


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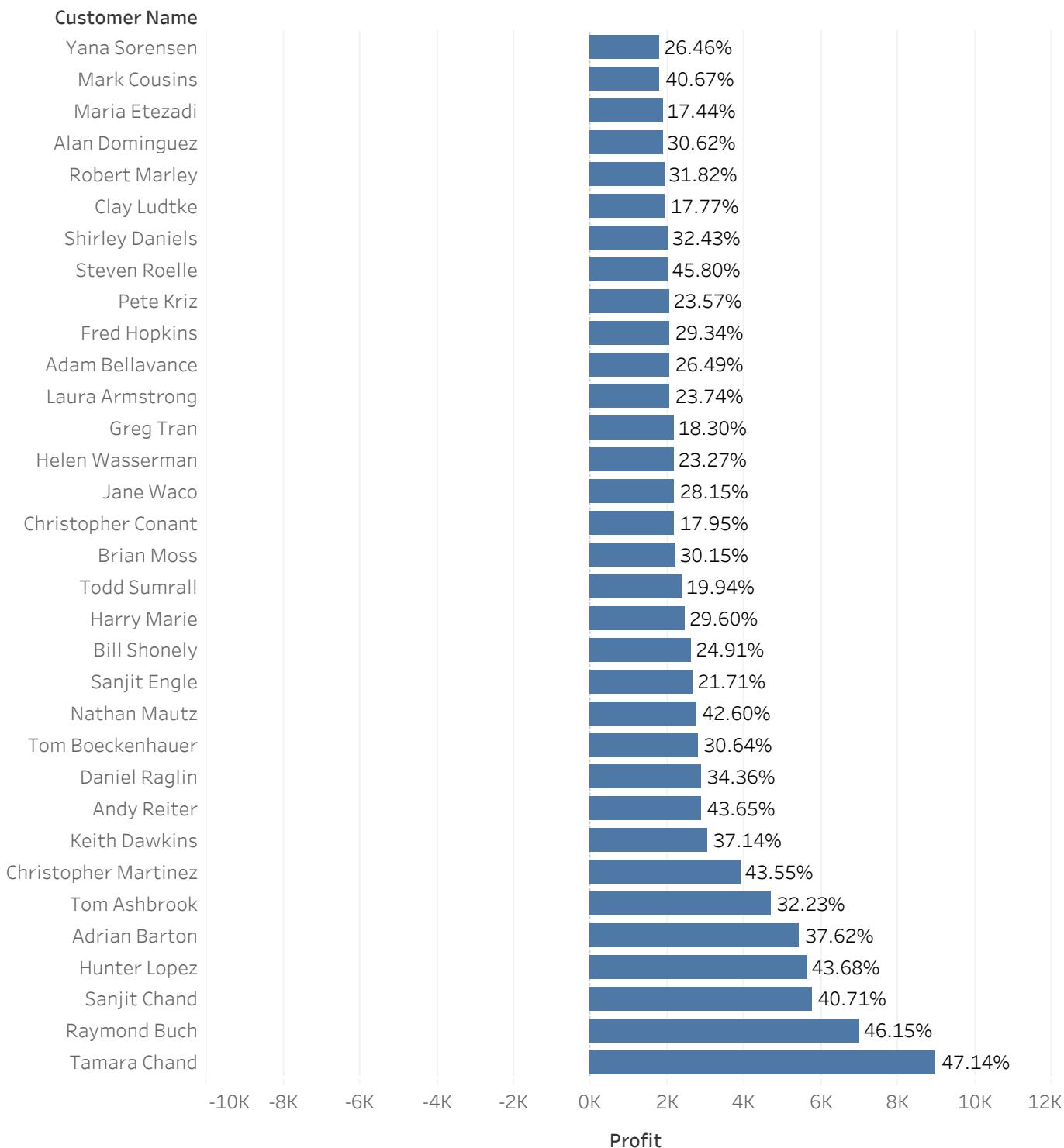
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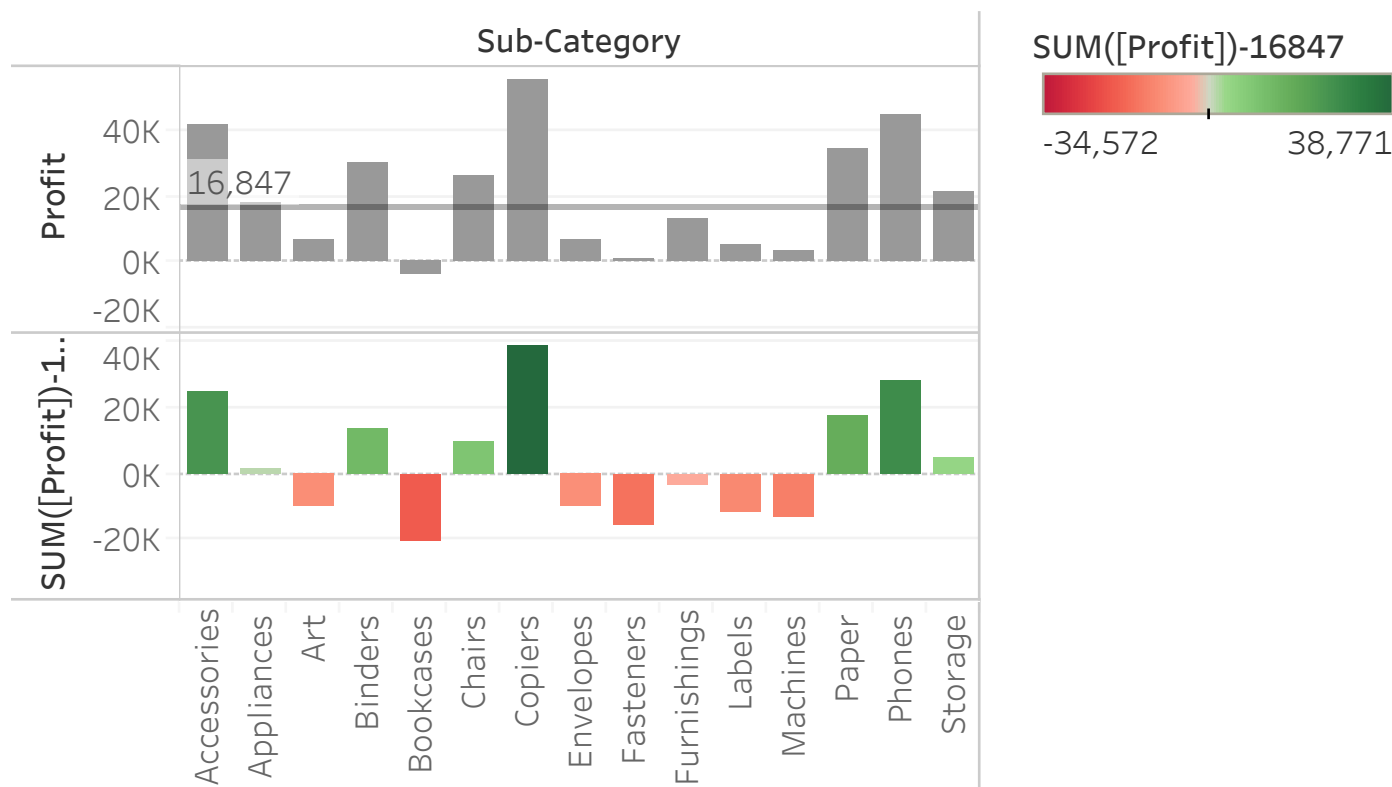
**Ans :** The customer with the lowest overall profit is "Cindy Stewart".  
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Sum of Profit for each Customer Name. The marks are labeled by  $\text{SUM}([\text{Profit}])/\text{SUM}([\text{Sales}])$ .

Look at the sum of profits for each category. Which category is -\$31,069 below the average profit across all categories?

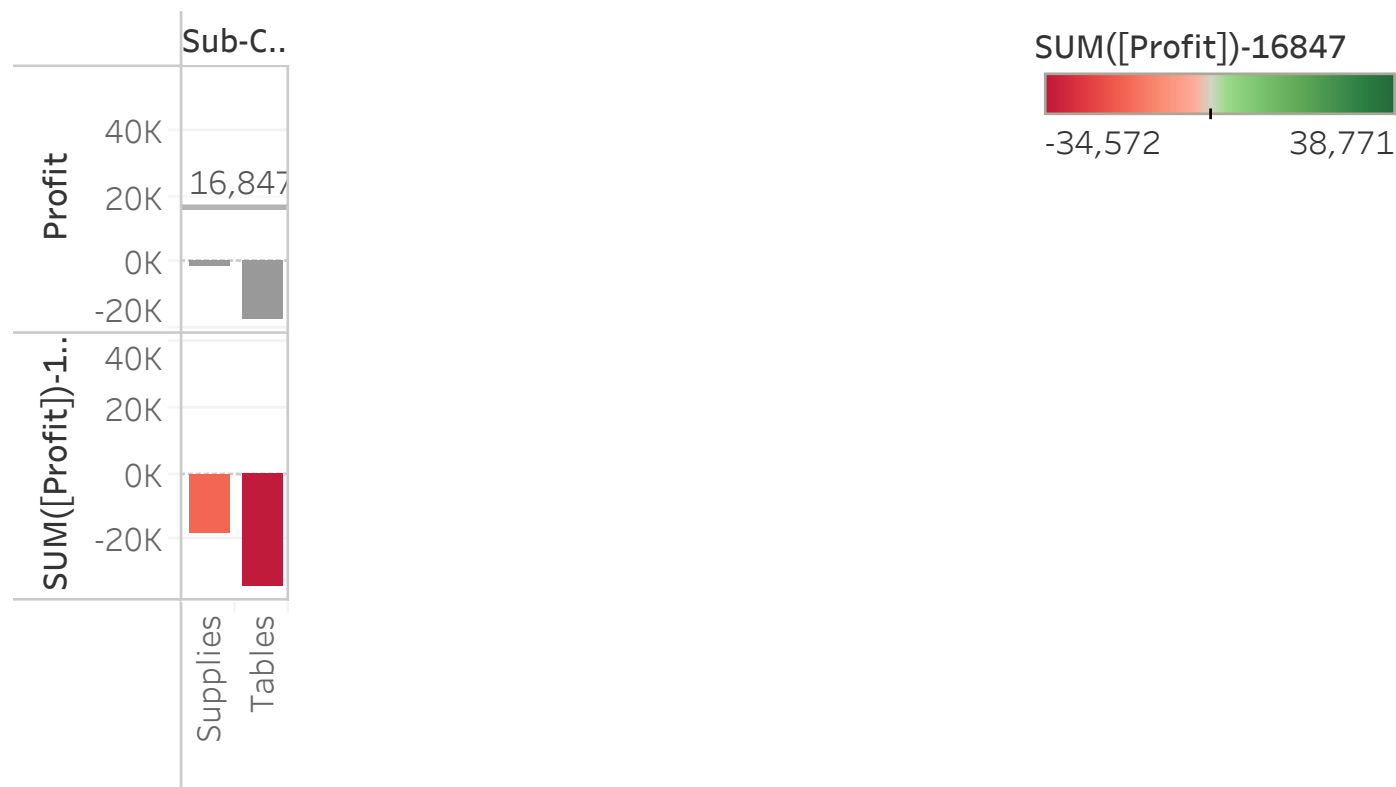
Ans : "Table" with \$34,572 below the average profit across all categories.



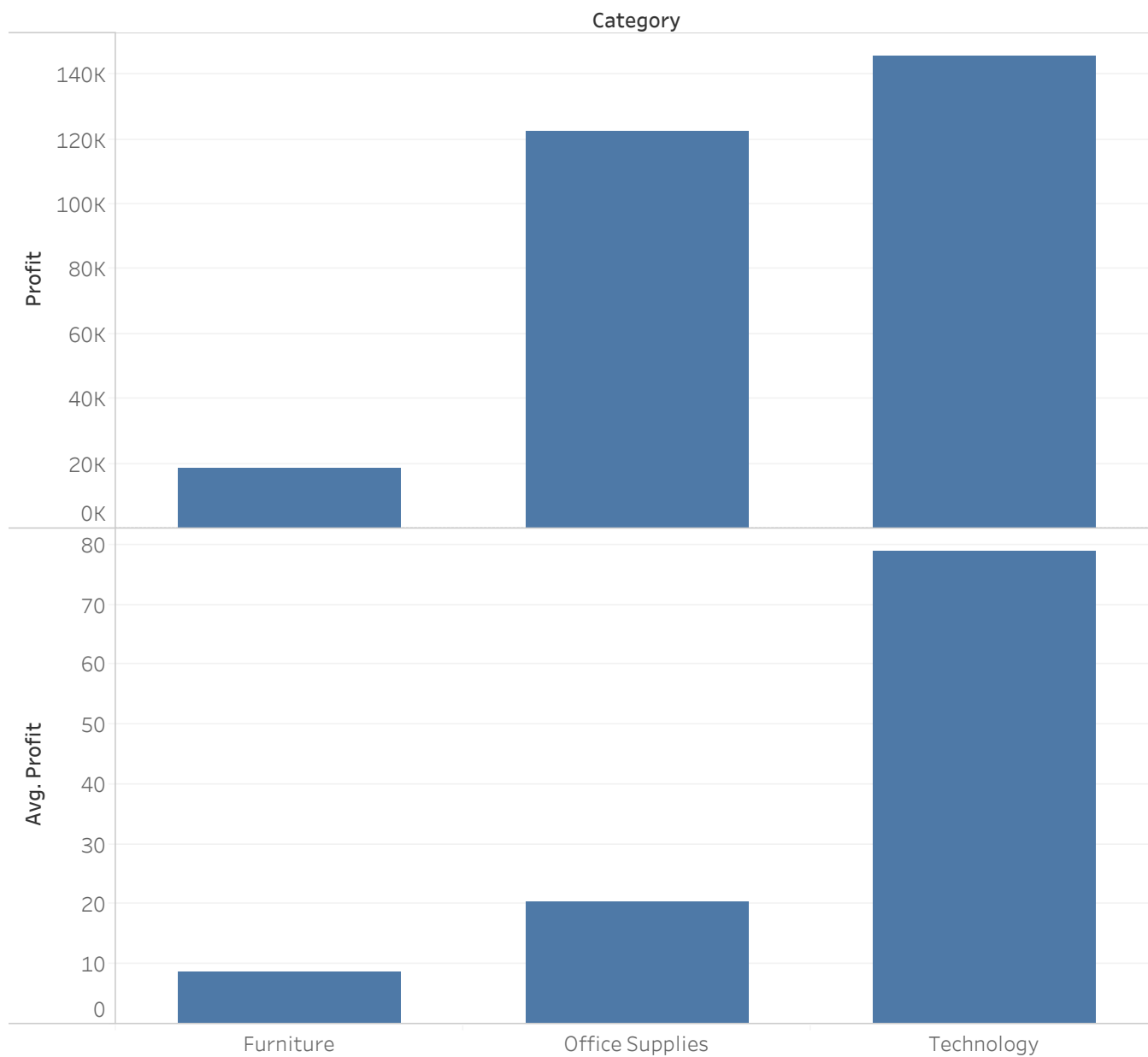
Sum of Profit and SUM([Profit])-16847 for each Sub-Category.  
For pane SUM([Profit])-16847: Color shows SUM([Profit])-16847.

Look at the sum of profits for each category. Which category is -\$31,069 below the average profit across all categories?

**Ans :** "Table" with \$34,572 below the average profit across all categories.



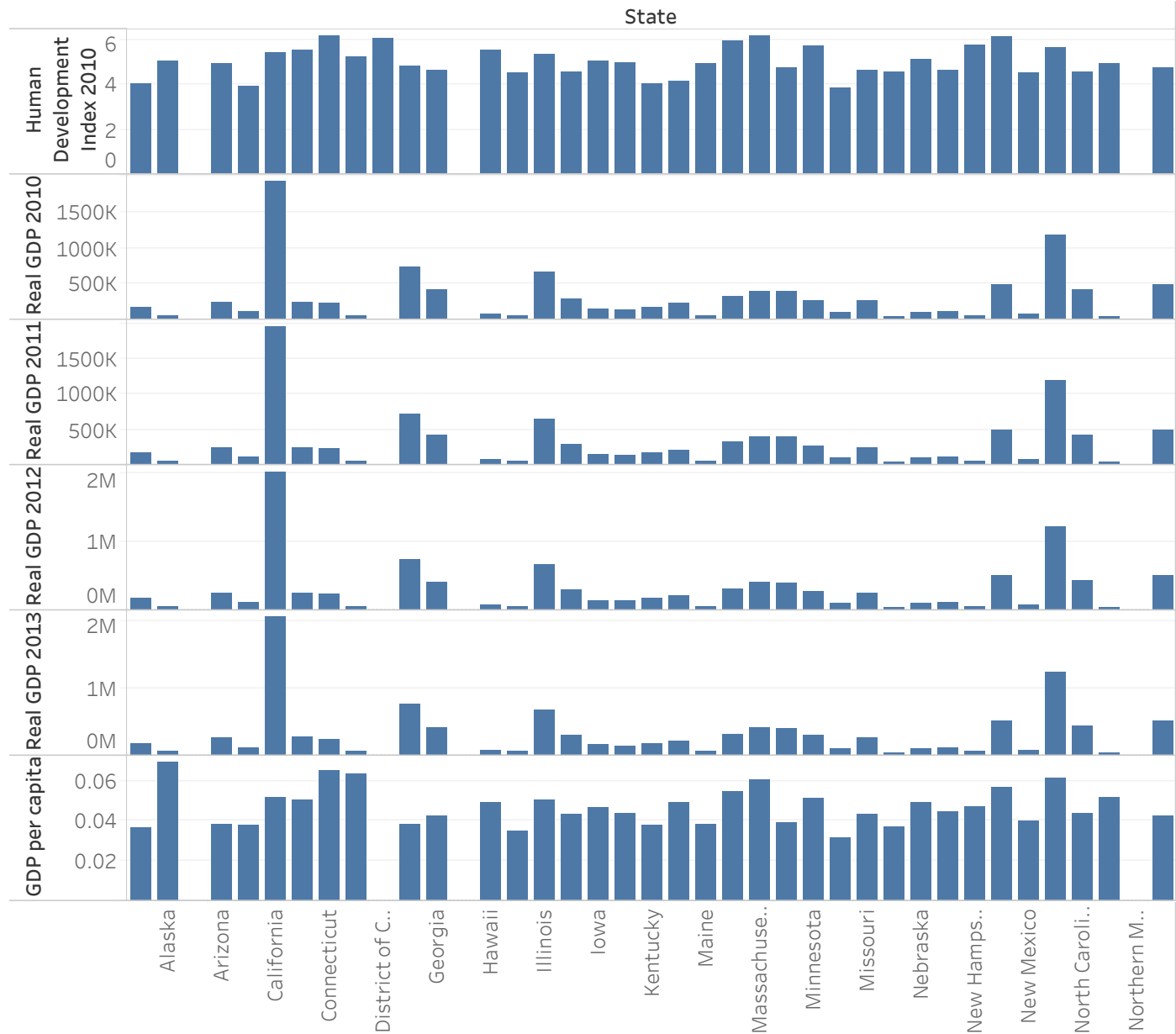
Sum of Profit and SUM([Profit])-16847 for each Sub-Category.  
For pane SUM([Profit])-16847: Color shows SUM([Profit])-16847.



Sum of Profit and average of Profit for each Category.

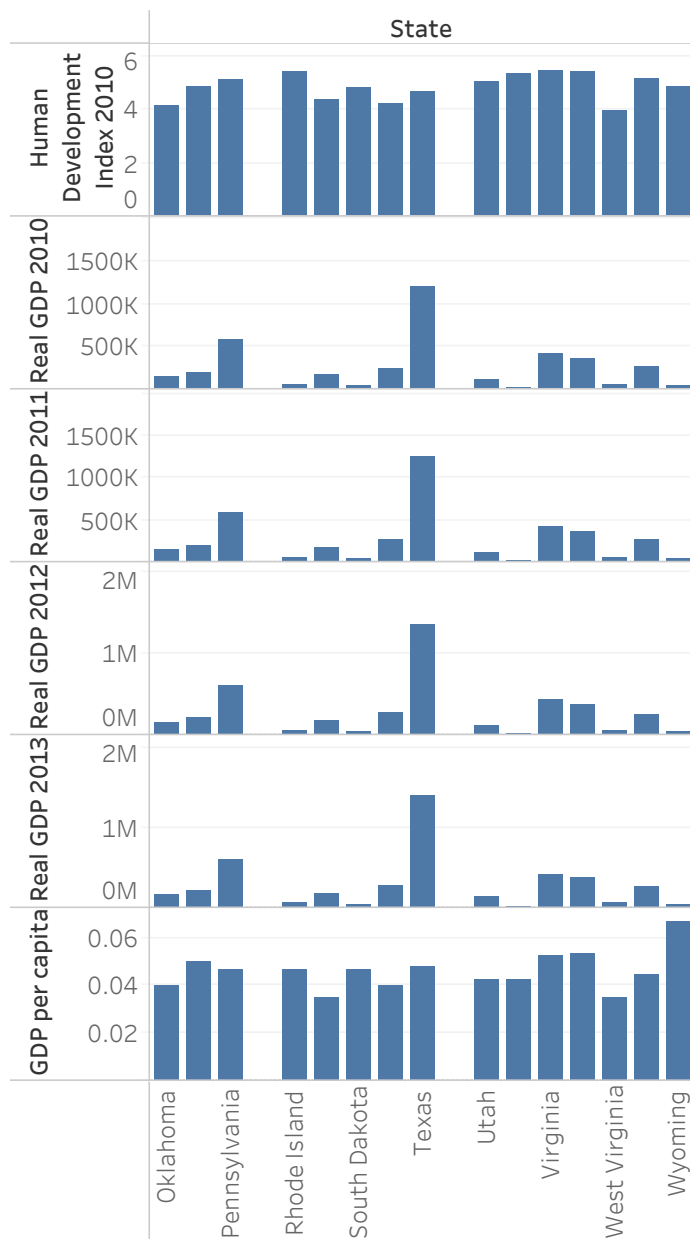
Assume the given US State dataset, using this dataset do the visual analytics with respect to the following points and show your prediction results.

1. Do states with higher GDPs have higher Human Development Indexes?



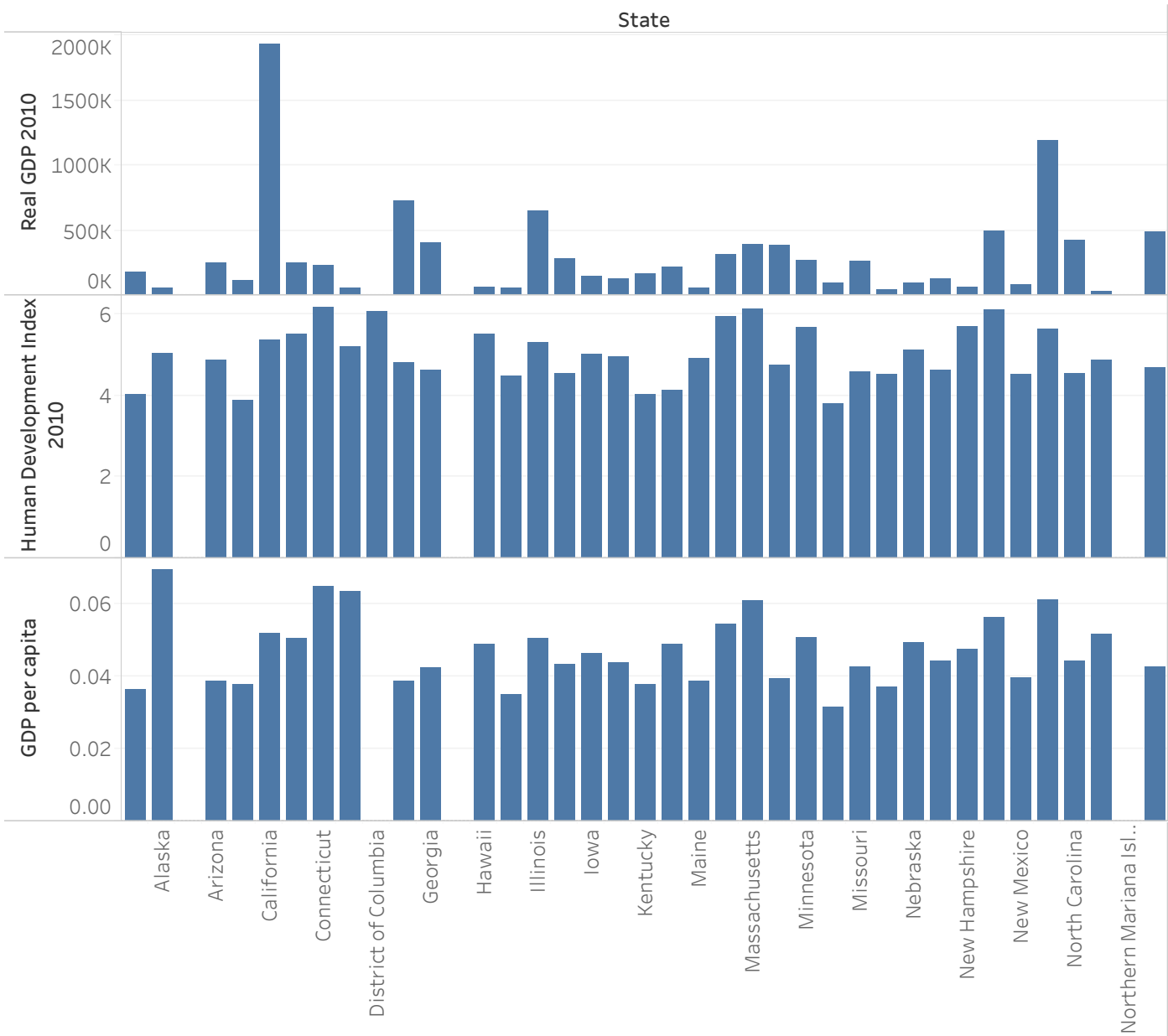
Sum of Human Development Index 2010, sum of Real GDP 2010, sum of Real GDP 2011, sum of Real GDP 2012, sum of Real GDP 2013 and sum of GDP per capita for each State.

Do states with higher GDPs have higher Human Development Indexes?  
This graph shows that California has the highest real GDP, but not the highest GDP per capita.  
This distinction makes a difference.



Sum of Human Development Index 2010, sum of Real GDP 2010, sum of Real GDP 2011, sum of Real GDP 2012, sum of Real GDP 2013 and sum of GDP per capita for each State.

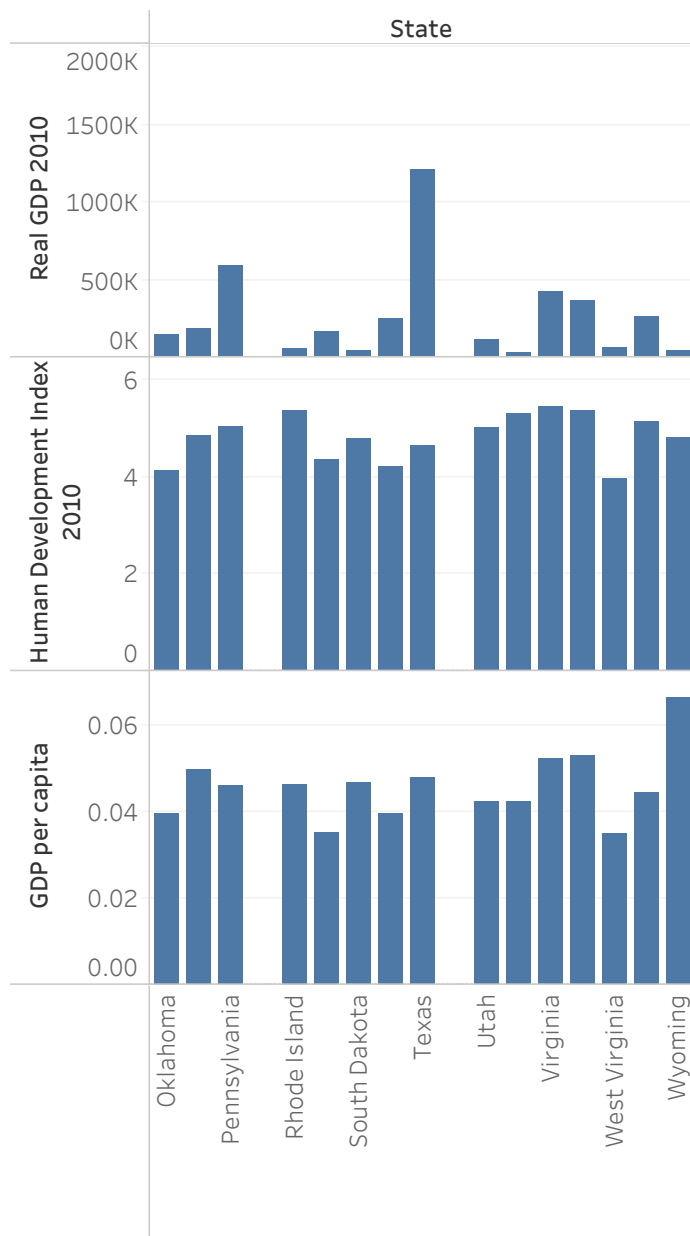
Let's compare the 2010 real GDP with the Human Development Index for each state.



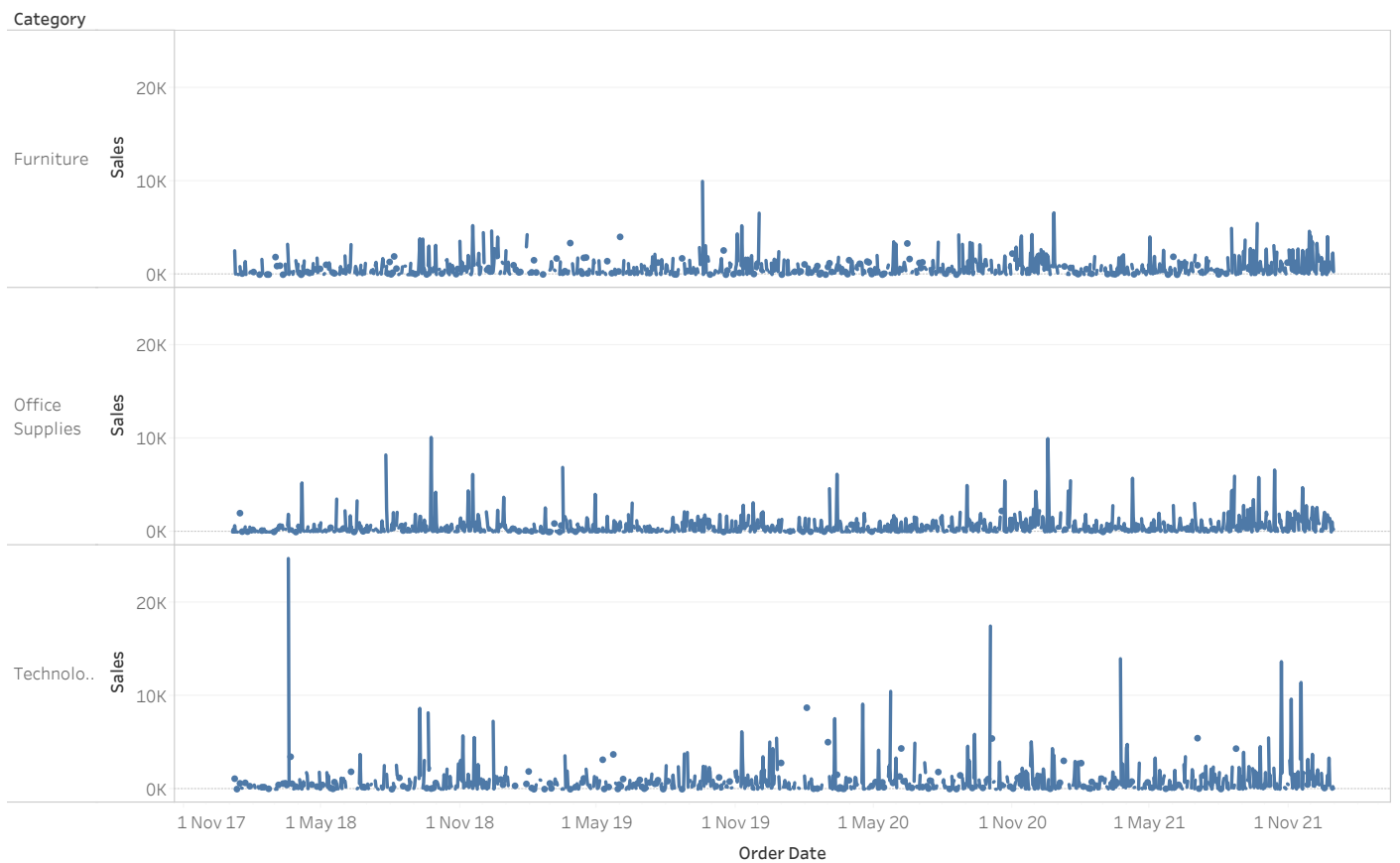
Sum of Real GDP 2010, sum of Human Development Index 2010 and sum of GDP per capita for each State.

It is instantly clear that CA has the highest GDP, but not the highest HDI. Connecticut and Massachusettes have the highest HDIs, but not the highest GDPs. They both have GDPs that are higher than the median GDP. California, which had the highest overall GDP in 2010 actually comes in 11th when comparing GDP per capita.





Sum of Real GDP 2010, sum of Human Development Index 2010 and sum of GDP per capita for each State.



The trend of sum of Sales for Order Date broken down by Category. The data is filtered on Order Date Year, which ranges from 2013 to 2021. The view is filtered on Order Date, which includes dates on or before 30-12-2021.