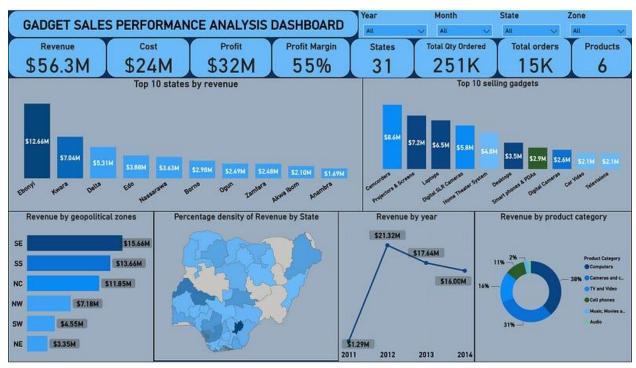
Data analysis: wrangling, cleaning, analysis and visualization of gadget stores' sales performance data using power query and power BI



Gadget sales analysis dashboard

Background

The term "data cleaning" simply means making data more accurate for analysis. It entails identifying data errors and then correcting them by changing, updating, or removing data. The opposite of clean data is dirty data. Dirty data is data that is incomplete, incorrect, or irrelevant to the problem you are trying to solve. Various kinds of dirty data may include duplicate data (which may skew or inflate the analysis), outdated data, incomplete data (missing several important fields), inaccurate data, or even inconsistent data (which may contain different formats in the same field, especially the date format). To be considered clean, data must be complete, consistent (all columns must have the correct data type and format), and accurate.



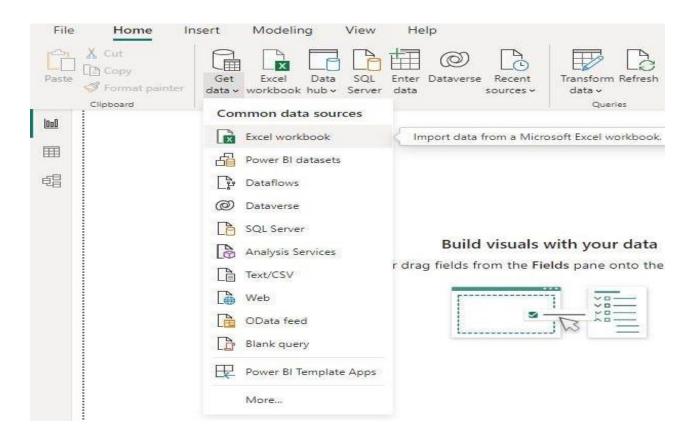
Data wrangling, on the other hand, is simply transforming data from one "raw" data form into another format with the intent of making it more *accessible and easier to analyze*. During this process, the simple **ETL** (*Extract, Transform, Load*) method was used to extract the data from a CSV format (comma-separated value), transform it from the Navigator field into the power query in order to clean the data, and then finally load it into power BI to visualize.

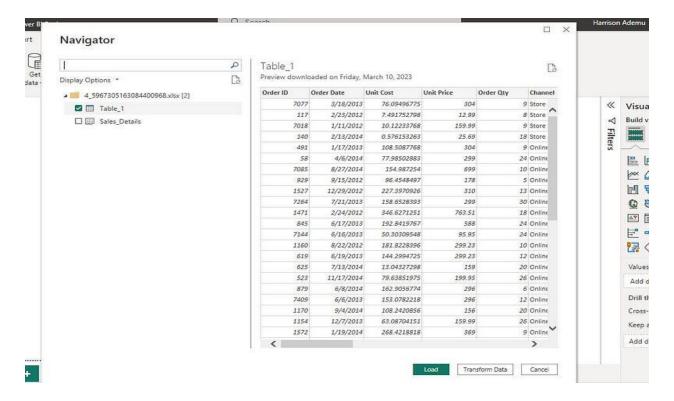
About the dataset

The dataset contains details about gadget stores under the same company located in 31 states in Nigeria, including the Federal Capital Territory, and the sales performance of each individual store from 2011–2014 in terms of the gadgets (products and their subcategories) sold during that time. The dataset initially had 15000 rows and 12 columns, but during the analysis, a few more columns were added to contain calculations that were relevant to the analysis. The dataset can be obtained here.

Data cleaning steps:

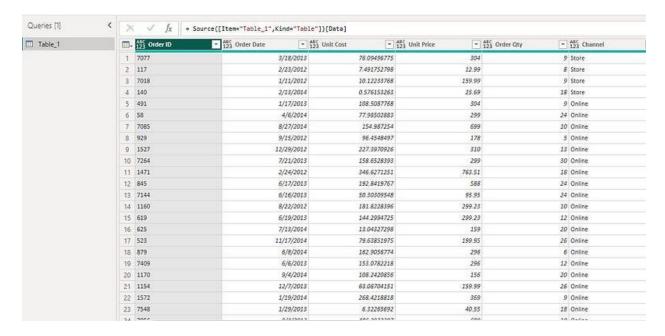
The dataset was imported into the navigator field and transformed into the power query, where the cleaning was done.



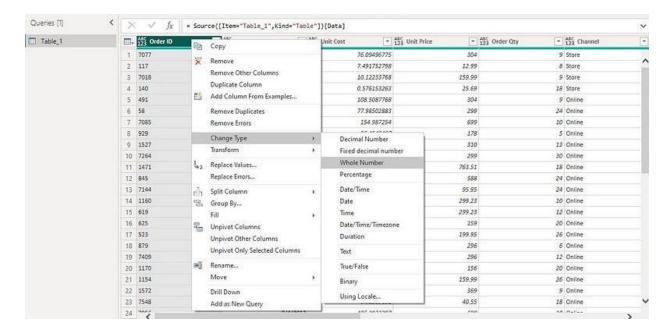


Upon transforming into the power query editor, it was observed that the dataset was dirty and needed to be cleaned before loading into power BI. Don't worry, stick with me, and I'll show you every step taken to transform this dirty data into a more appealing dataset.

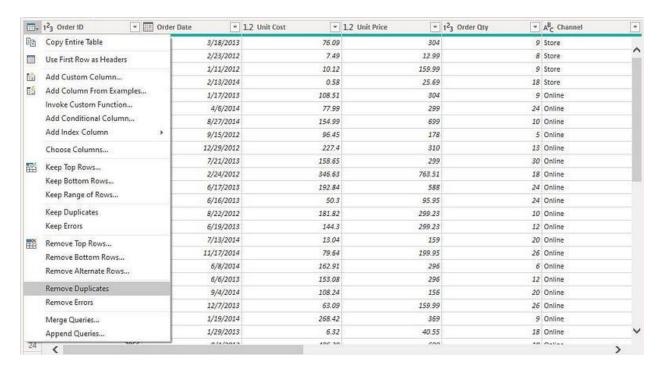
Notice how the data type of every column is a string and a numerical (*ABC123*); each column needed to be changed into the right data type.



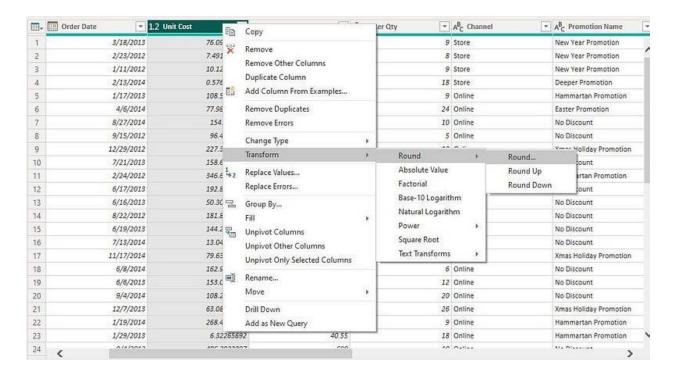
Each column's data type was changed to the right data type to make it more consistent.



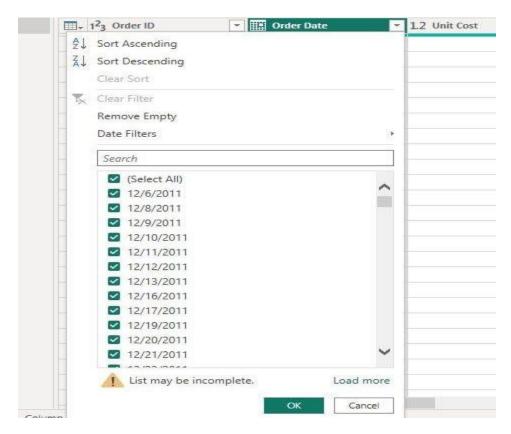
The dataset was then checked for **duplicates**, which were removed to avoid a skewed or inflated analysis.



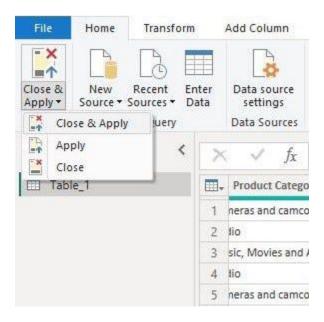
Next, the unit cost had a few more decimals than needed, so for accurate calculations and better visualization, the unit cost was rounded to two decimal places.



The *order date* column was checked by clicking the dropdown icon to filter any inconsistencies in the date format. After investigating, it was found that the date formats were all in unison with the format: 'mm/dd/yyyy'.



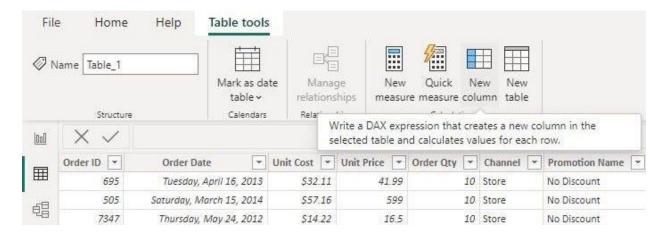
Finally, once I was satisfied that the data was clean and ready for visualization, I loaded the dataset into power BI by applying all of the cleaning steps to it by clicking 'close and apply'.



Once inside the power BI platform, I visualized a few insights by comparing different columns from my dataset in order to build a dashboard, analyzing the sales performance of different stores in different states in Nigeria.

In order to provide a more accurate analysis of the sales performances of these stores, I created three new columns and performed some mathematical calculations to show the revenue, gross profit, and gross profit margin generated from different stores in various states.

I created these columns by clicking on the data field and then clicking 'New column'. Calculating the revenue, gross profit, and gross profit margin was possible using DAX (*data analysis expressions*) to input the formulas.

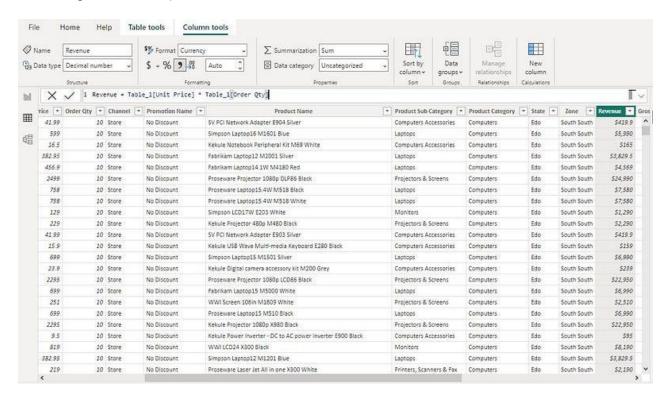


Next, click 'New column' to add a new column for the revenue calculations.

For revenue, input the formula:

Revenue = Table_1[Unit Price] * Table_1[Order Qty]

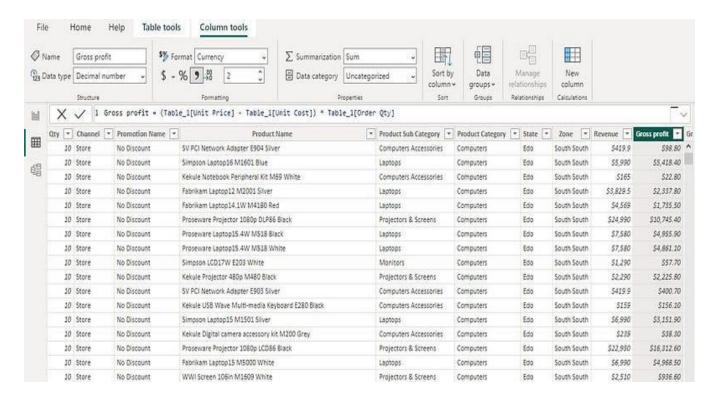
A new column was created automatically, calculating the revenue by multiplying the *unit price* by the *order quantity* for each row and filling up the new column. The format for the revenue column was changed to *currency*.



This step was repeated for the gross profit column, by using the formula:

Gross profit = (Table_1[Unit Price]—Table_1[Unit Cost]) * Table_1[Order Qty]

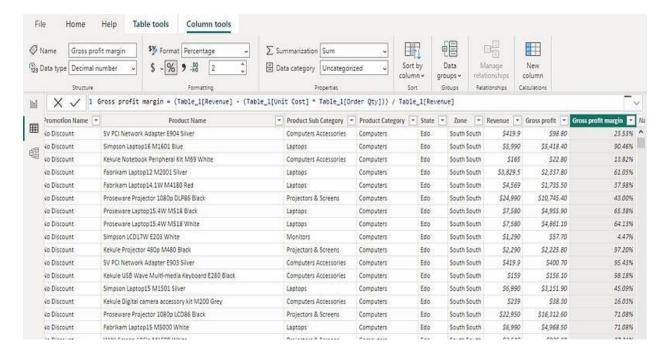
The format for the gross profit was changed to *currency*.



The same step was repeated for the gross profit margin, by using the formula:

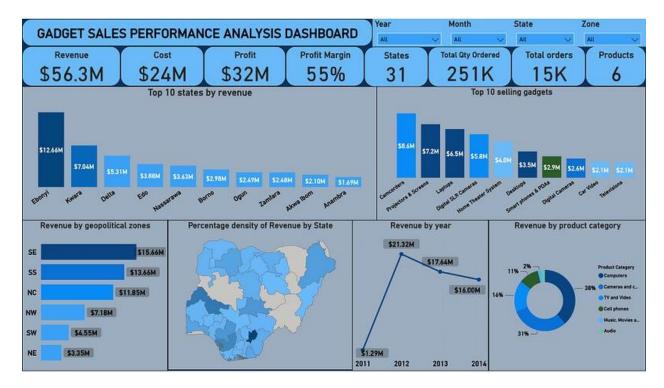
Gross profit margin = (Table_1[Revenue] - (Table_1[Unit Cost] * Table_1[Order Qty])) / Table_1[Revenue]

The format of the gross profit margin column was changed to *percentage*.



Data visualization:

After cleaning and analyzing the data, it was finally time to create some visualizations from the insights discovered in the dataset in order to make the gathered data easier for stakeholders to comprehend.



Stick around a little more, and I'll show you how I built this amazing dashboard.

Data visualization Steps:

Visualizing data is important because it passes a comprehendible message across to stakeholders in the form of pictures; it helps them gain meaningful insight from vast amounts of data. "A picture truly is worth more than a thousand words!".

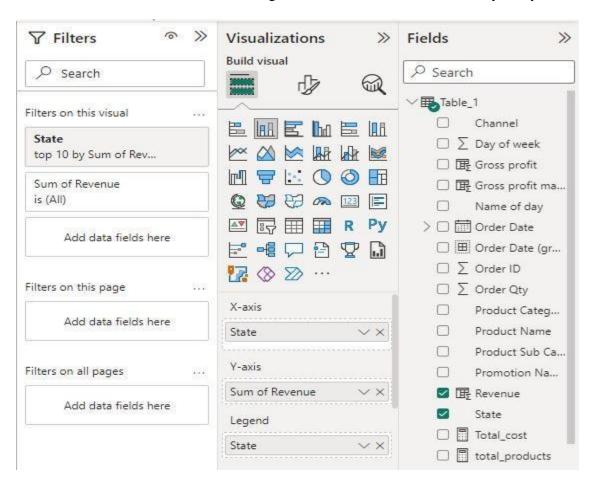
It is important to give some quality time studying the dataset to be able to generate meaningful insights from it.

Here are some of the insights I got from the dataset:

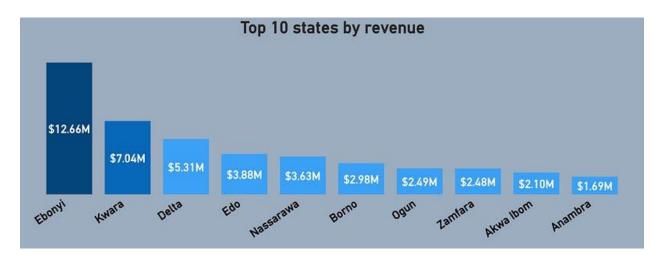
1. The revenue generated by stores in each state, I also narrowed it down to the top 10 states with the highest revenue:

I created this visual by comparing each state (x-axis) with the total revenue generated by each state (y-axis), By simply checking each box in the fields pane, the intellisense of power BI sometimes allows it to automatically figure out what axis each field should belong to. On the visualization pane, I selected the 'stacked column chart' to be used to visualize my comparison. Knowing what

chart to use and when to use it is an important skill set every data analyst should have. Next, on the filters pane, I filtered the *state* to only show the top 10 states with the highest revenue because there were 31 states in total and showing all of them was not relevant to my analysis dashboard.

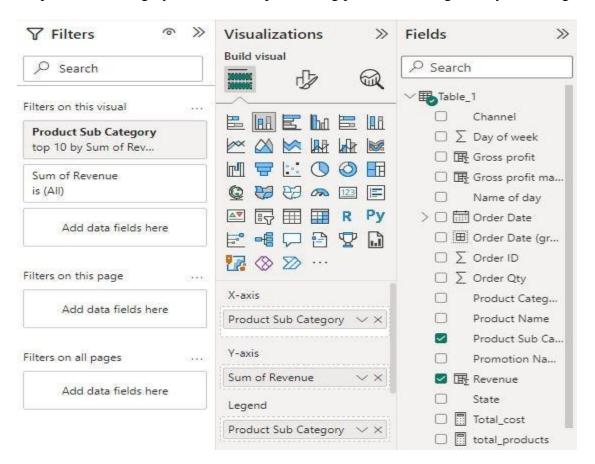


The result of my visualization:

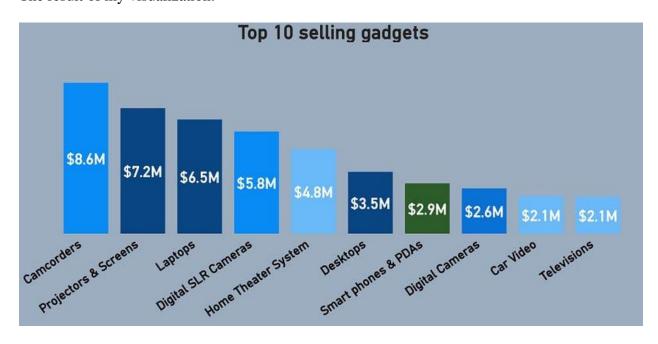


2. The revenue generated by the top 10 highest-selling gadgets (product subcategory):

Similar to my first visual, I created this by comparing the product subcategories (x-axis) with the total revenue generated by each of them (y-axis). I also used a 'stacked column chart' and I filtered the product subcategory to show the top 10 selling product subcategories by revenue generated.

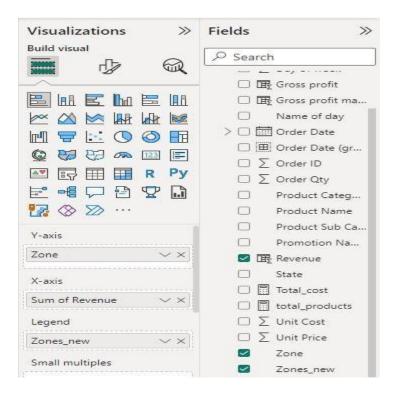


The result of my visualization:

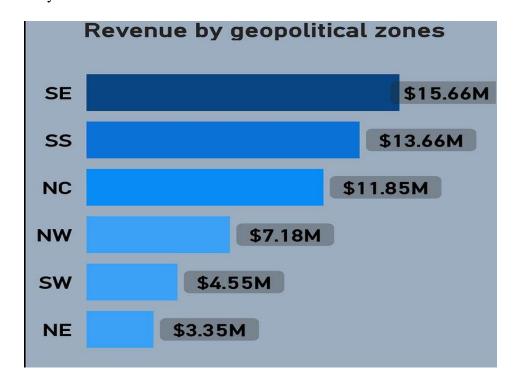


3. The revenue generated by each geopolitical zones in Nigeria:

I created this visual by comparing the geopolitical zones (y-axis) with the revenue generated by each (x-axis). A 'stacked bar chart' was used for the visualization.



The result of my visualization:

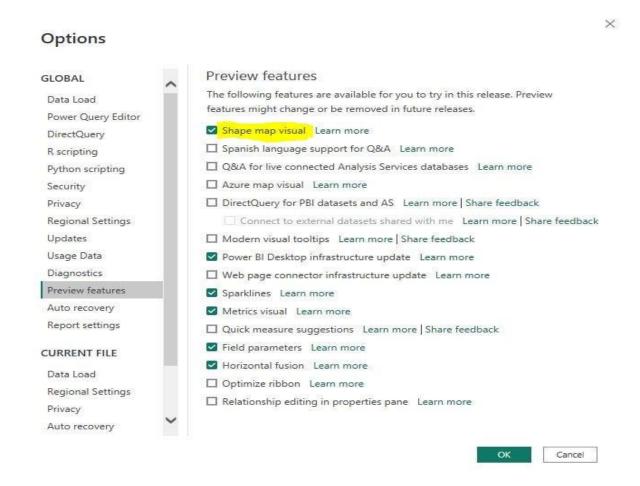


4. The percentage density of revenue by states:

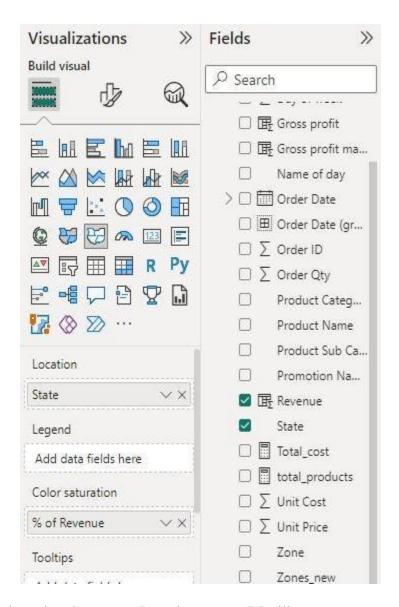
The percentage density shape map shows the concentration by states in terms of revenue generated, 'the higher the revenue the darker the gradient, the lower the revenue the lighter the gradient'.

Shape maps are used to specifically narrow down the map of a country, region or state, rather than the entire continent.

Creating a shape map takes a few extra steps because the shape map is not automatically enabled in your power BI features. In order to add the shape map, follow these steps: Sign in to the power BI service, click file >> option and settings >> options >> preview features >> **enable** shape map visual >> **click OK**.



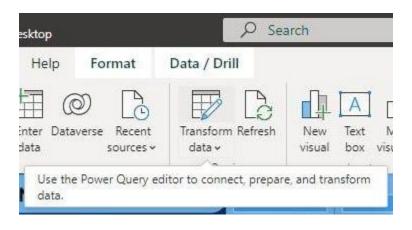
After the shape map was added to my visualization pane, I inserted the shape map into my dashboard and used the state as **Location** and the revenue generated as the **saturation** to show the concentration of the states in terms of revenue (*in percentage*).



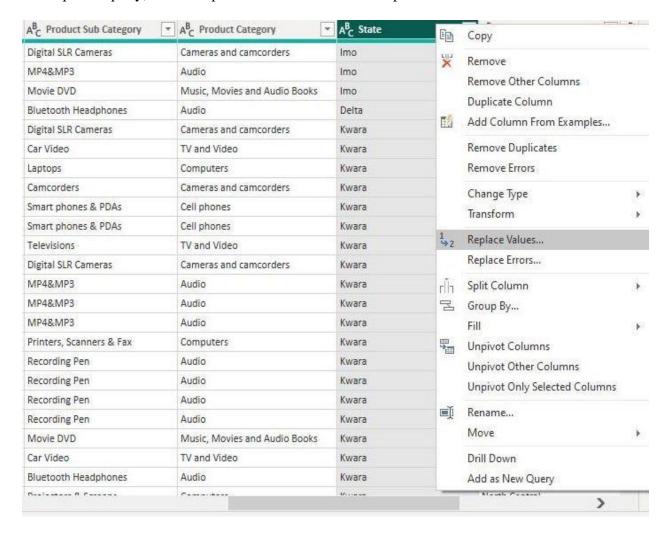
I noticed that after inserting the state as Location, power BI still gave me a map of America instead of a map of Nigeria, this was normal as power BI uses the map of America as the default map. In order to rectify this, I clicked on format visual >> Map settings >> clicked the 'map type' dropdown and selected 'Custom map' >> then I clicked 'add map type' by browsing through my file directory >> selected a shape map (.JSON) file (which is a Nigerian states custom shape map in JSON format). Download the custom Nigerian states shape map file here. As soon as I added the custom shape map, the Nigerian map was inserted with all 36 states of Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory.



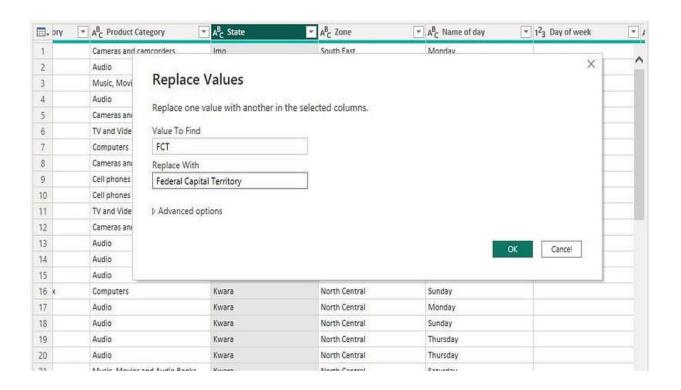
But there was a problem with my map, the FCT and nasarawa state were both blank on the map even though they were a part of the 31 states in which the gadgets store were located. So I made some investigations and I found that 'FCT' was named 'Federal Capital Territory' and nasarawa was named 'nassarawa' on the custom shape map file. In order to rectify this, I transformed my dataset to return back to power query to further clean the data.

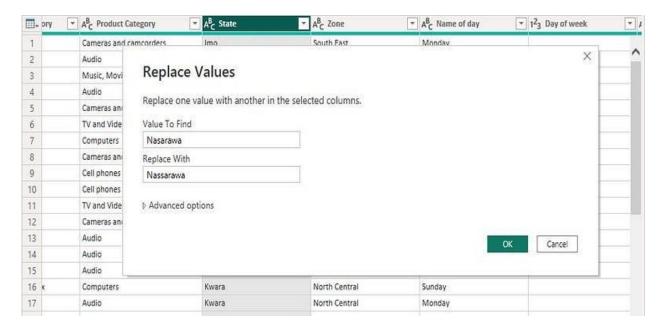


In the power query, I used 'replaced values' to find and replace the names of the states.

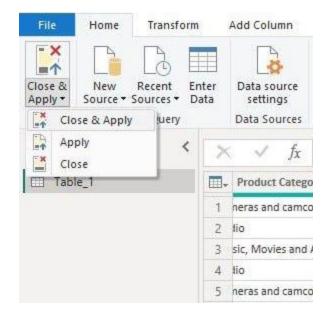


Then I replaced the names of the states with the corresponding names in the shape map file.

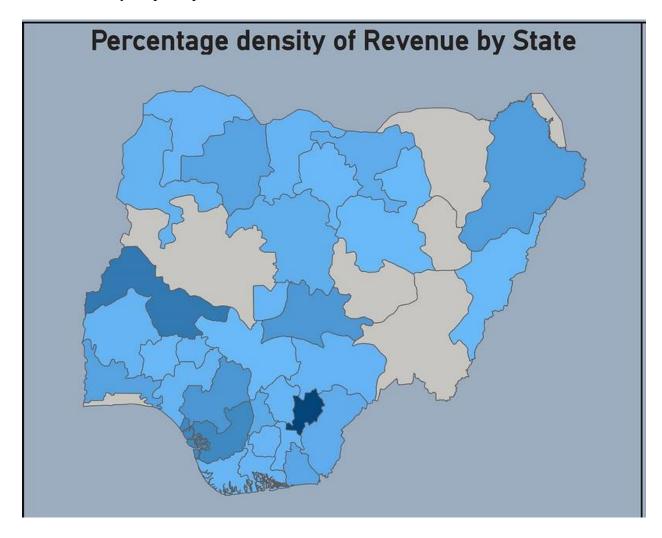




Finally, I clicked on 'close and apply' in order to return back to power BI. The changes were effected and all 31 Nigerian states were inserted into the custom shape map.

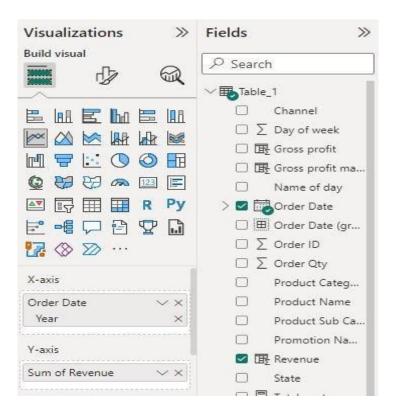


The result of my shape map visualization:

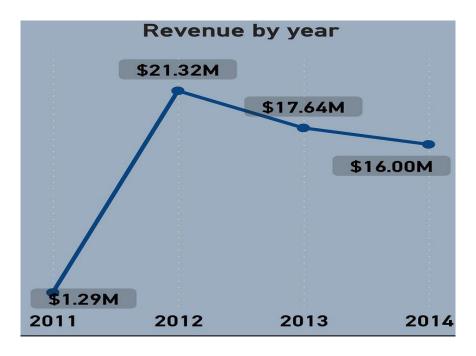


5. The revenue generated in each year from 2011–2014:

I created this visual by comparing the years (x-axis) with the revenue generated in each year (y-axis). A line chart was used to show this comparison because line charts are the perfect visual chart to show changes over time.



The result of the visualization:

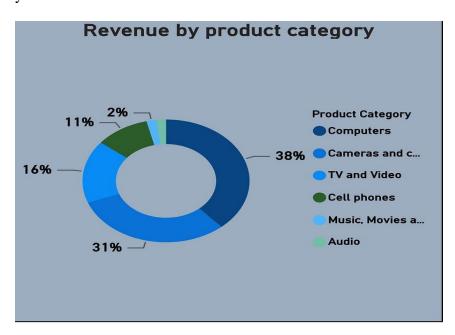


6. The revenue generated by each product category:

Finally, I created this visual using a doughnut chart to compare the product categories based on the revenue generated by each product category. The doughnut was used because doughnut charts are perfect for calculating the percentage composition between multiple items, the doughnut and the pie chart perform the same function, but I chose to use the doughnut chart this time simply out of preference.



The result of my visualization:

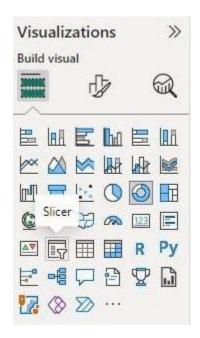


SLICERS:

slicers enable a user to sort and filter a packed report and view only the information they want based on certain criteria. I added 4 slicers to filter my analysis based on the year, month, state, and geopolitical zone.



Slicers can be added from the visualization pane



CARDS:

Cards are used to display KPIs (*key performance indicators*), which are aggregated information of a single numeric measure value. Cards are useful because they highlight key values that interest stakeholders at first glance.



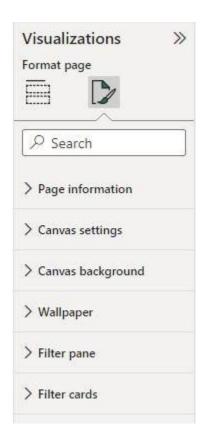
A few of these cards added show the revenue and profit, these are key values that catch the attention of stakeholders, wouldn't you agree?

Cards can be added from the visualization pane



USING FORMAT VISUAL:

A format visual pane contains settings to format the entire dashboard area and each individual chart.





Findings:

- 1. The gadget store has a total of 6 products, which are further divided into 22 sub-product categories for sale.
- 2. The gadget store is located in 31 states in Nigeria.
- 3. Ebonyi state in the southeast region of Nigeria sold the most products thereby generating the highest revenue from 2011 to 2014.
- 4. Computers are the highest selling products with over 38% of the products ordered in the last 4 years, and the camcorders are the highest selling gadgets in the *cameras and camcorders* products sub-category.
- 5. The highest revenue was generated in 2012 having profit worth \$12 million, with Ebonyi state selling over \$4.7 million worth of products.
- 6. The total number of orders all over the country was 15,000 orders and 251,000 quantities with those orders.
- 7. There was a decline in revenue generated from 2012 to 2013 and a further decline from 2013 to 2014. The decline was a result of the reduction in total orders.

Recommendation:

1. With the progressive sales performance of the gadget stores, more stores should be created in the remaining 6 states in Nigeria, especially in Lagos state which is a cosmopolitan city.

CONCLUSION

Cleaning the gadget sales dataset was a bit challenging, but having clean data is always encouraged in order to obtain accurate analysis and the best visualization possible.