KULLIYYAH OF INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

SEMESTER 2, 2021/2022

SEM1 INFO 4311 DATA WAREHOUSING

SECTION 01

TITLE: FINAL INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT 2
(REPORT PRESENTATION)

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DUE
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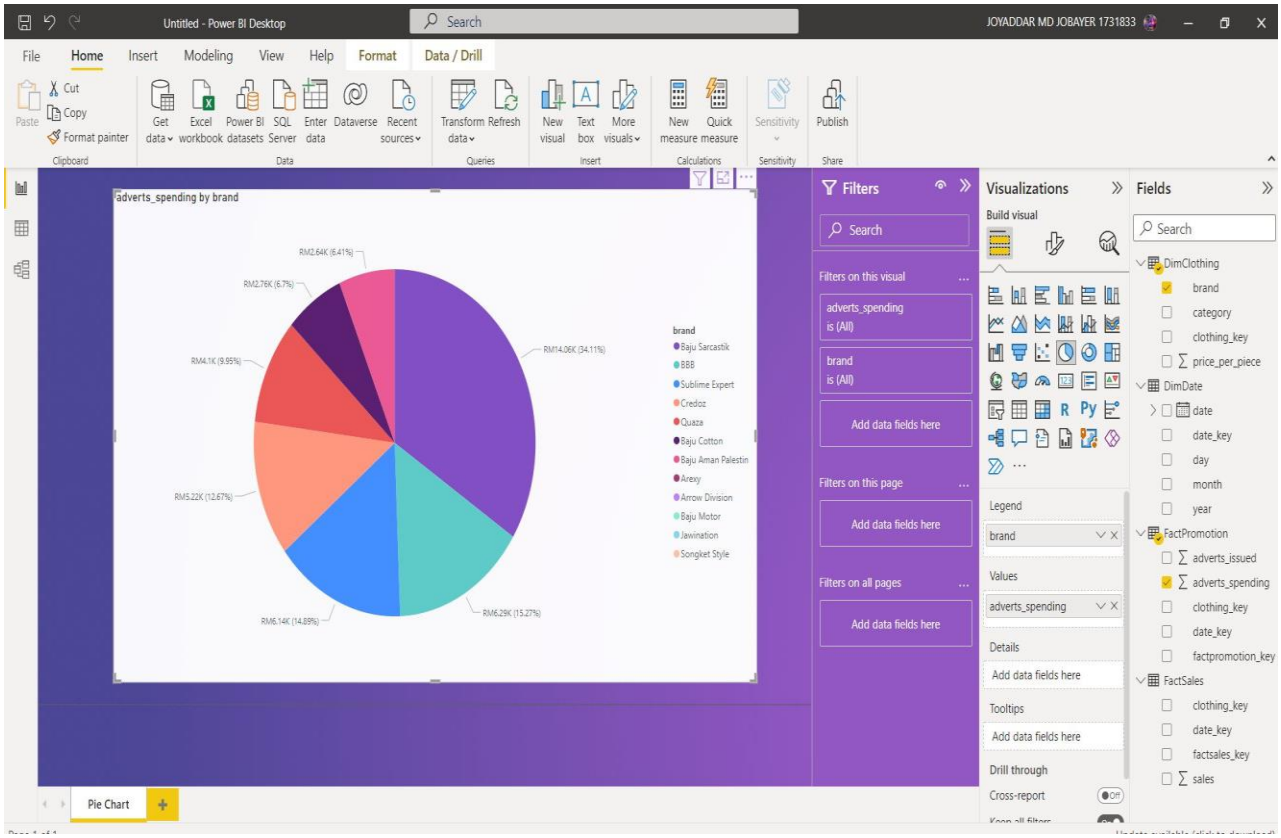
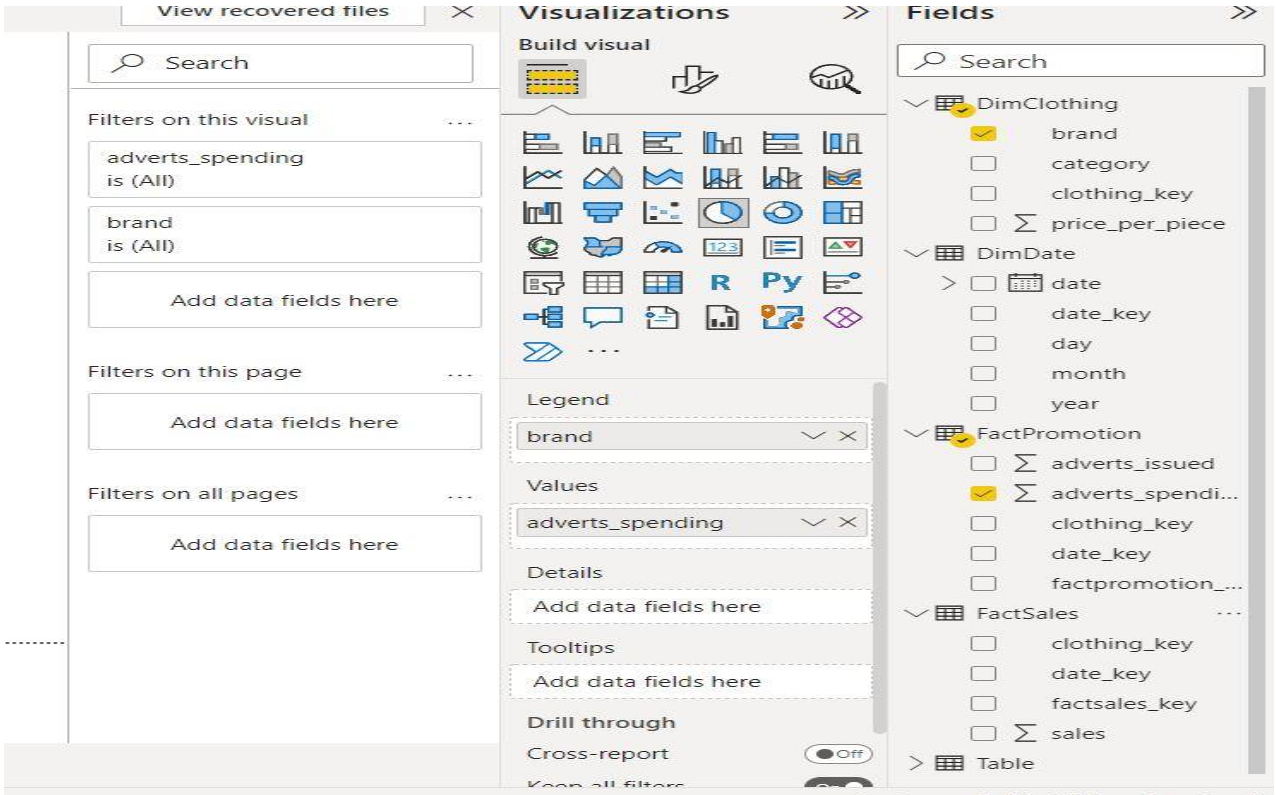
1. **Query 1: Finding adverts spending by using brand.**



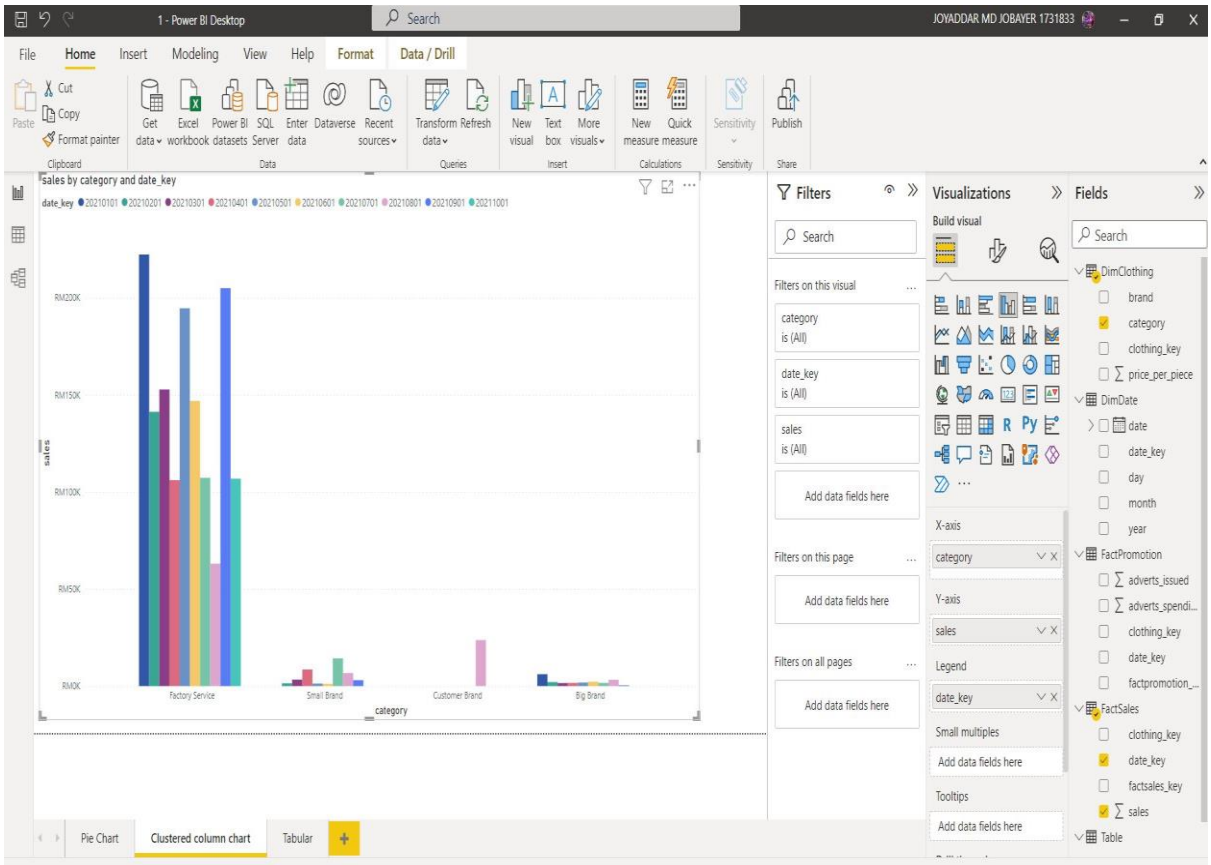


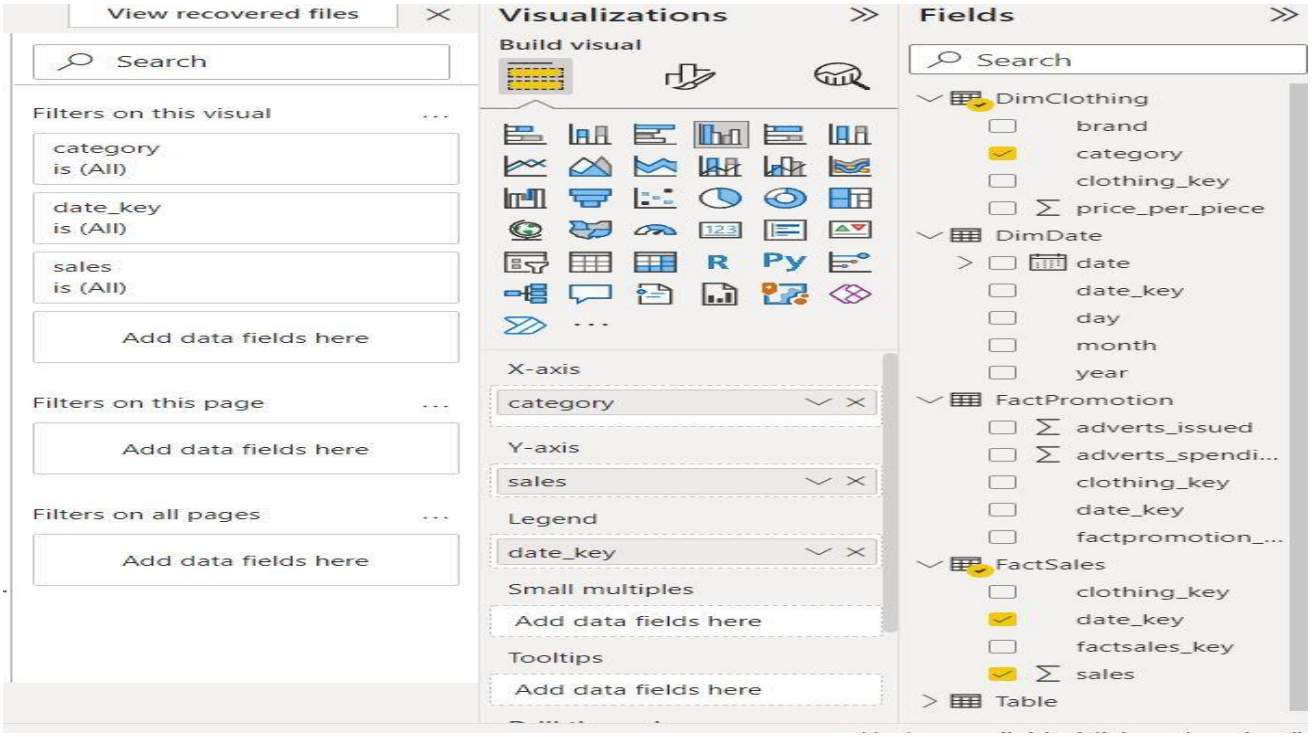
*** The Pie chart shows, adverts_spending according to the brand. The pie chart made using **fields** (DimClothing, FactPromotion) and **values** (adverts_spending). As we can see in the pie chart the highest adverts_spending by brand (Baju Sarcastic) which was (14.06K RM) about 34.11%. The second highest adverts_spending by brand (BBB) which was (6.29K RM) about 15.27%. Rest of the brand were Sublime Expert 14.89% , Credoz 12.67%,Quaza 9.95% and Baju Cotton were 6.7% .The lowest adverts_spending by brand was in Baju Aman Palestin.

Advantage:

Advantage: In Power BI, pie charts are frequently used to illustrate the percentage contributions of different products, processes, and categories in order to assess their performance. As a result, The Pie chart shows, adverts_spending according to the brand. According to the brand name such as (Baju Sarcastic, BBB, Sublime Expert, Credoz, Quaza, Baju Cotton and Baju Aman Palestin). The KP company will be able to quickly determine the total adverts_spending that have occurred throughout their organisation based on their brand.

Query 2: Total amount of sales according to Category and Date key.





***Clustered column chart. column chart with clusters. The X axis shows what value is specified over here will appear on the X axis. Following that, the legend will work on the visualisation and spit out the values in accordance with the legend (date key) on the columns. The value by which the aggregation is desired will then be included in the value. So, in this chart as we can see, in the x- axis have used Category data from the DimClothing. y- axis have used Sales data from the Fact Sales. For visualization, Factory service Category sales were highest in 1st month 2021 which were total 222316 RM where small brand, big brand, customer brand were lowest compared to factory service category. It is continuously up and down month by month from January (1) to October (10). Also, as we can see in the graph, the lowest amount is in service category sales the month of the August which was 63000 RM.

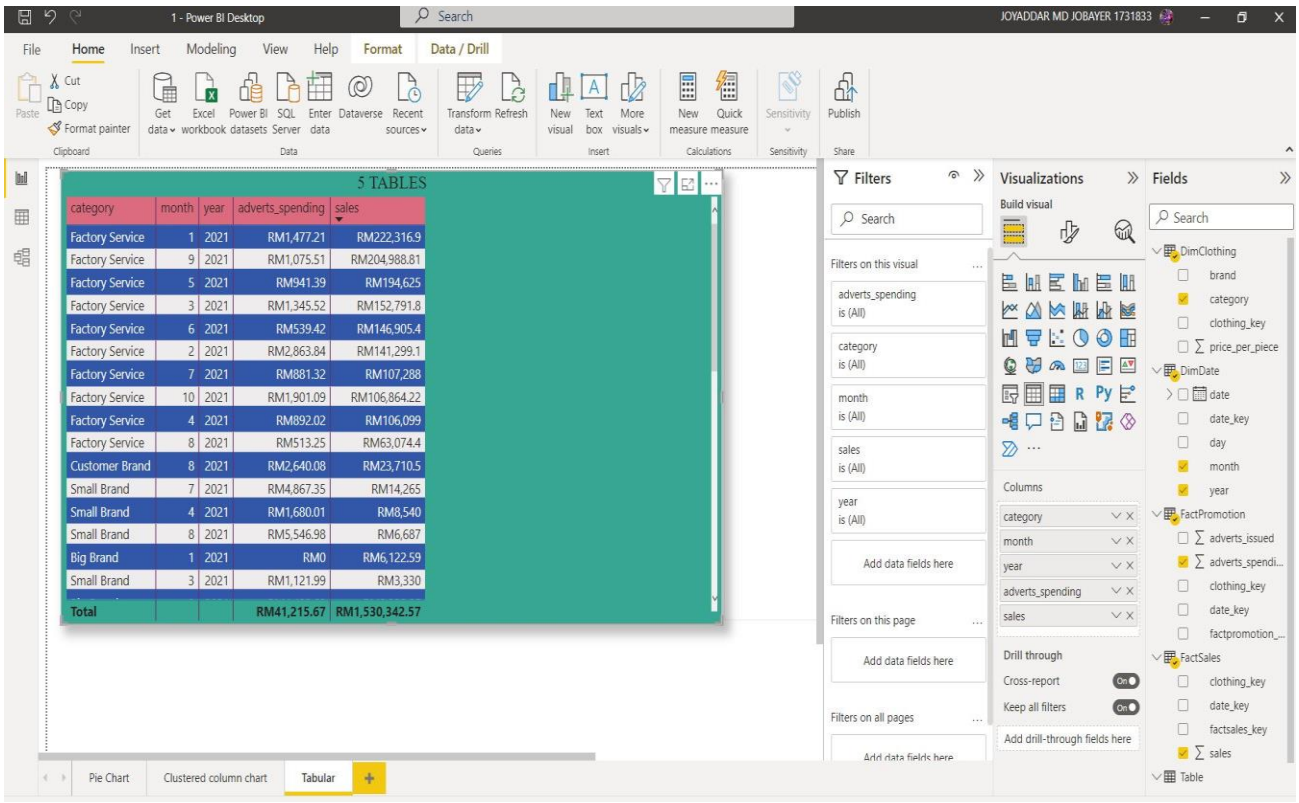
Advantage: The industry standard for comparing a single statistic across numerous categories is a bar chart. Unquestionably, bar charts are among the most often used. KP may show trends and outliers, emphasise differences between Cloth Category, and show historical highs and lows in an instant. Bar chart display a frequency distribution for each data category. Show proportions or relative counts for several categories. Present a visual summary of a sizable data set. Tables don't adequately explain trends. Then estimate important values.

X AXIS-Category

Y AXIS-Sales

LEGEND: Data Key

Query 3. Total sales and adverts spending based on the month and category.



category	month	year	adverts_spending	sales
Factory Service	1	2021	RM1,477.21	RM222,316.9
Factory Service	9	2021	RM1,075.51	RM204,988.81
Factory Service	5	2021	RM941.39	RM194,625
Factory Service	3	2021	RM1,345.52	RM152,791.8
Factory Service	6	2021	RM539.42	RM146,905.4
Factory Service	2	2021	RM2,863.84	RM141,299.1
Factory Service	7	2021	RM881.32	RM107,288
Factory Service	10	2021	RM1,901.09	RM106,864.22
Factory Service	4	2021	RM892.02	RM106,099
Factory Service	8	2021	RM513.25	RM63,074.4
Customer Brand	8	2021	RM2,640.08	RM23,710.5
Small Brand	7	2021	RM4,867.35	RM14,265
Small Brand	4	2021	RM1,680.01	RM8,540
Small Brand	8	2021	RM5,546.98	RM6,687
Big Brand	1	2021	RM0	RM6,122.59
Small Brand	3	2021	RM1,121.99	RM3,330
Total			RM41,215.67	RM1,530,342.57

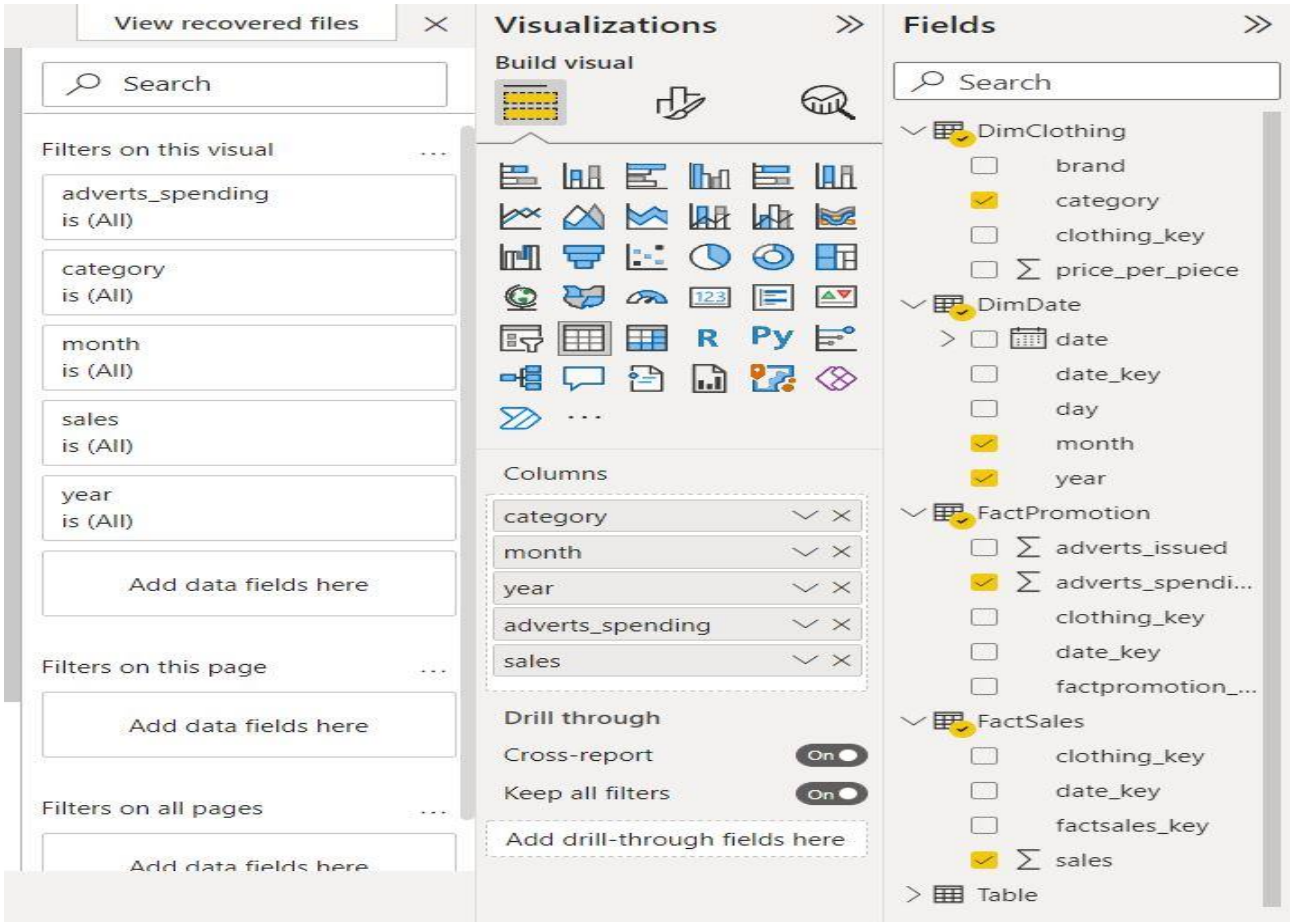


***Table that contains KP related data in a logical series of rows and columns. This table works well with total sales and adverts_spending based on the month and cloth category This table displays different different things. To view precise KP values and detailed data in a tabular format, this table was produced. In this table 1 to 10 months showed as well as 4 category showed which were factory service, small, big and custom . This table will help to find total adverts_spending and sales amount based on Cloth Category and month of the year. For example, KP company wants to see Factory service the month of September the amount of sales and the amount of adverts_spending, then the company can see easily this record in the table .

ALL VALUES:CATEGORY, MONTH,YEAR, ADVERTS SPENDING AND SALES.

Tabular Advantage: The organisation KP will benefit from employing this tabular approach because it will make their data modelling simple and flexible. Tabulated data is simple to comprehend and interpret. Due of the data's organised and condensed presentation, tabulation makes comparison easier. It conserves time and space.

AXES: The various sections of the axis are identified by axis labels, which might be words or numbers. Based on the information shown in the chart, value axis labels are calculated. The category headings entered in the chart's data range are used as the basis for the category axis labels. The words or phrases used as axis titles serve to sum up the entire axis.

LEGEND: The information shown on a graph's Y-axis, also known as the graph series, is reflected in the legend. This information, which typically refers to metrics, is derived from the columns of the appropriate grid report. A box to the right or left of your graph typically contains a legend.

FIELDS: You may make visualisations using the tables, folders, and fields in your data, which are displayed in the Fields pane. To begin a new visualisation, drag a field onto the page. A field can also be added to an already-existing visualisation by dragging it there.

VALUES: The distinct values from the provided table or column are returned in a one-column table by the VALUES function (DAX). In other words, only unique values are returned once duplicate values have been eliminated.