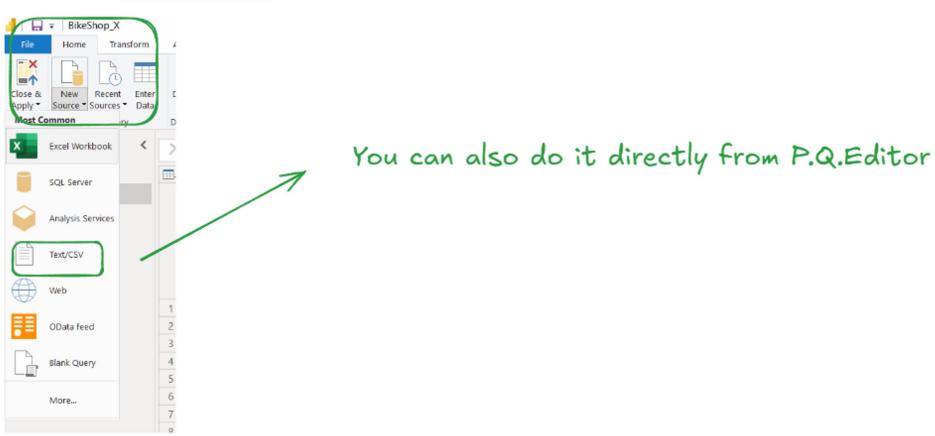


Power BI - Data Transformation - p2

We are trying to transform other dataset as well.

Step 1 . Power BI Front End > Get Data > Import Data "Customer Lookup" >
Transform data to Power Query Editor.

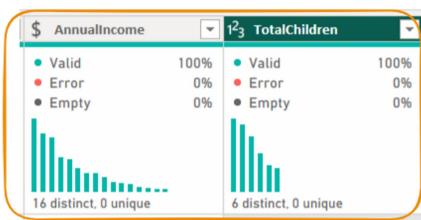
Step 2 Rename it to customer Lookup.

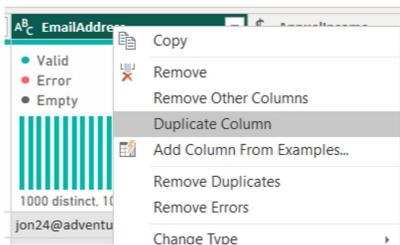
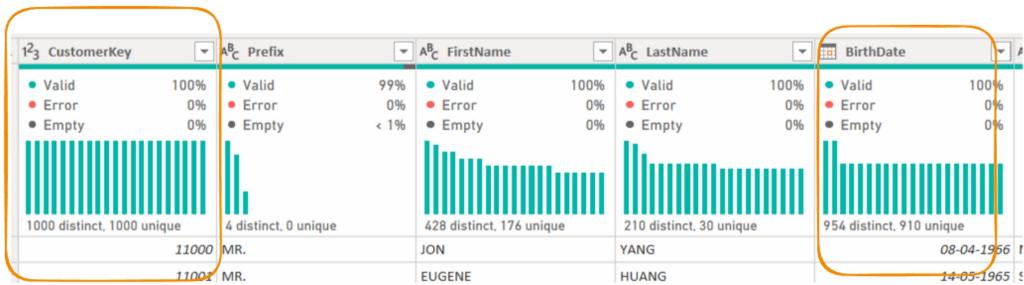


You can also do it directly from P.Q.Editor

Step 3 : Promote The Headers .

Step 4 : Change the data type of each columns





BirthDate	MaritalStatus	Gender	EmailAddress	AnnualIncome	domainName(CFE)
08-04-1966	M	M	jon24@adventure-works.com	90,0	adventure-works.com
14-05-1965	S	M	eugene10@adventure-works.com	60,0	adventure-works.com
12-08-1965	M	M	ruben35@adventure-works.com	60,0	adventure-works.com
15-02-1968	S	F	christy12@adventure-works.com	70,0	adventure-works.com
08-08-1968	S	F	elizabeth5@adventure-works.com	80,0	adventure-works.com
05-08-1965	S	M	julio1@adventure-works.com	70,0	adventure-works.com
09-05-1964	M	M	marco14@adventure-works.com	60,0	adventure-works.com
07-07-1964	S	F	rob4@adventure-works.com	60,0	adventure-works.com

Text Before Delimiter: **Text After Delimiter**

inName(CFE), each.Text.AfterDelimiter([EmailAddress], "@")

HomeOwner	Domain Name
Professional	adventure-works.com
Professional	adventure-works.com
Professional	adventure-works.com

adventure-works.com
- : space
": Delimiter

(i.e. "Adventure Works")

Replace Values

Replace one value with another in the selected columns.

Value To Find:

Replace With:

OK Cancel

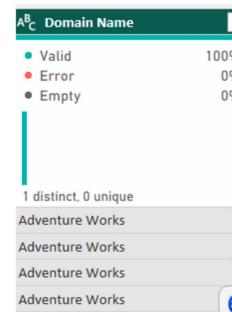
Text Before Delimiter

Enter the delimiter that marks the end of what you would like to extract.

Delimiter:

Advanced options

OK Cancel



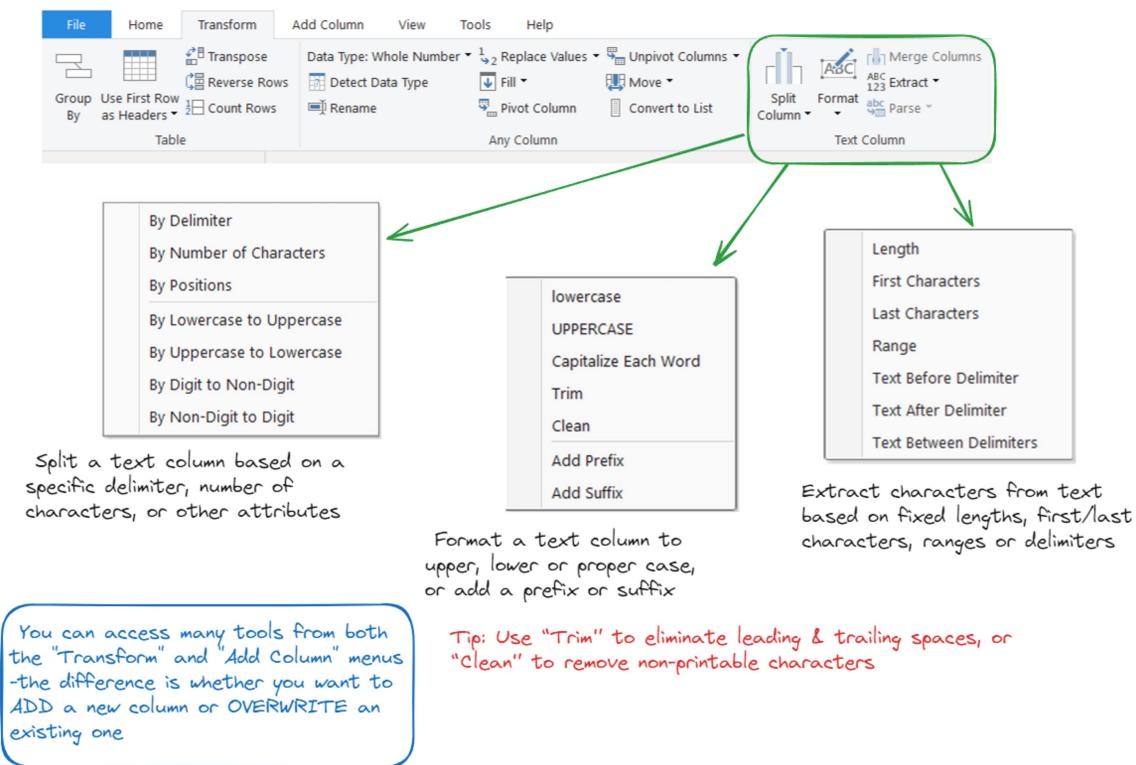
Columns ▾

o List

Split Column ▾

- lowercase
- UPPERCASE
- Capitalize Each Word**
- Trim
- Clean
- Add Prefix
- Add Suffix

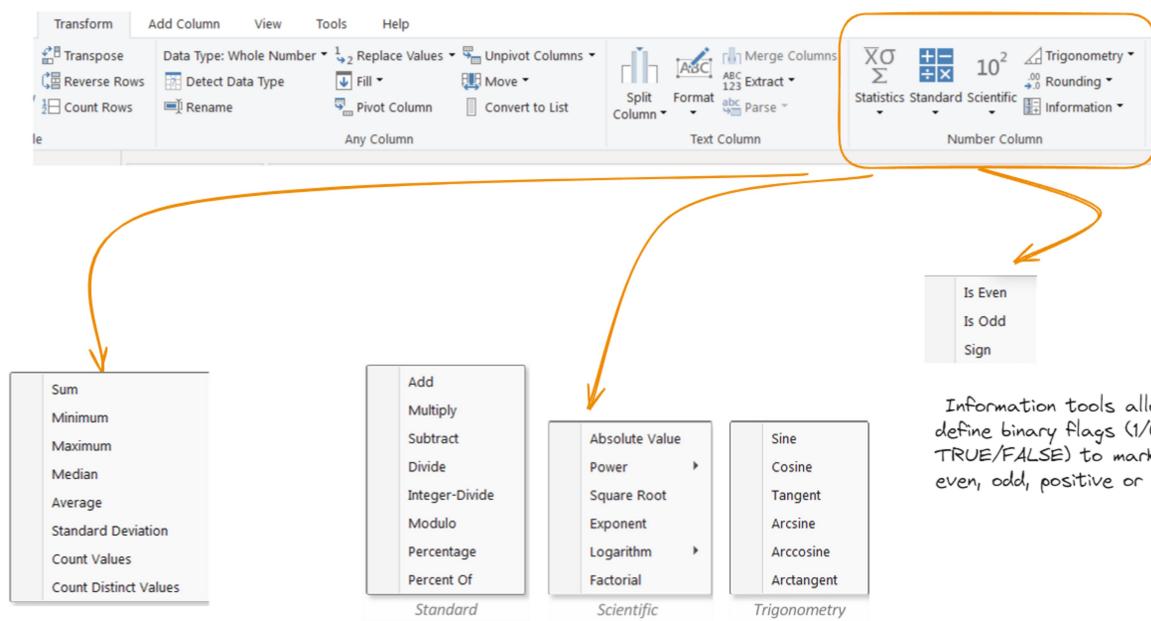
TEXT TOOLS



Text Tool : Assignment

1. Duplicate the email address column and name it "Domain Name"
2. In the new column, remove all text/characters except for the domain name
3. Use transformation steps to clean up and capitalize the domain names (i.e. "Adventure Works")
4. Save & Apply changes

NUMERICAL TOOLS



Information tools allow you to define binary flags (1/0 or TRUE/FALSE) to mark rows as even, odd, positive or negative

Is Even
Is Odd
Sign

Note: These tools return a SINGLE value, and are commonly used to explore a table rather than prepare it for loading

Note: Unlike the Statistics tools, these are applied to each row in the table

Standard, Scientific and Trigonometry tools allow you to apply standard operations (addition, multiplication, division, etc.) or more advanced calculations (power, logarithm, sine, tangent, etc.) to each value in a column

NUMERICAL TOOLS : Assignment

413.66

1. What is our average product cost?

10

2. How many colors do we sell our products in?

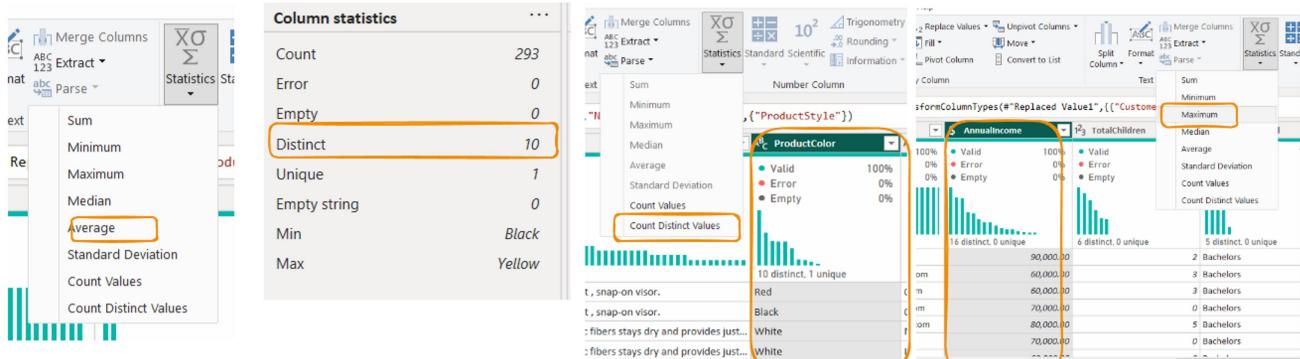
18018

3. How many distinct customers do we have? 18021

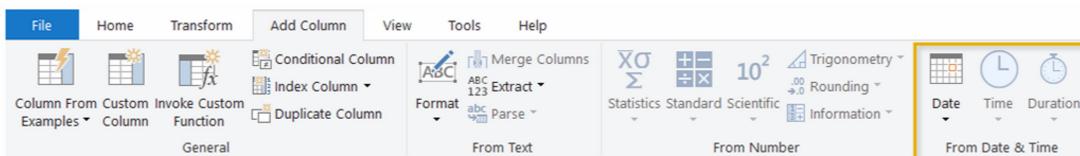
170000

4. What is the maximum annual customer income?

5. Return the tables to their original state



DATE & TIME TOOLS



Date & Time tools are relatively straight-forward, and include the following options:

- Age: Difference between the current date and the date in each row
- Date Only: Removes the time component from a date/time field
- Year/Month/Quarter/Week/Day: Extracts individual components from a date field (time specific options include Hour, Minute, Second, etc.)
- Earliest/Latest: Evaluates the earliest or latest date from a column as a single value (can only be accessed from the "Transform" menu)

Age
Date Only
Parse
Year
Month
Quarter
Week
Day
Subtract Days
Combine Date and Time
Earliest
Latest

Note: You will almost always want to perform these operations from the "Add Column" menu to build out new fields, rather than transforming an individual date/time column

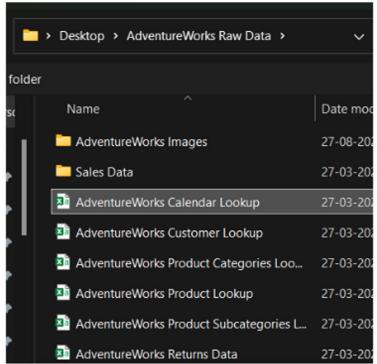
PRO TIP: Load up a table containing a single date column and use Date tools to build out an entire calendar table

CREATING A CALENDAR TABLE

Use the Date options in the Add Column menu to quickly build out an entire calendar table from a list of dates

	Date	Day Name	Start of Week	Start of Month	Month Name
1	1/1/2020	Wednesday	12/29/2019	1/1/2020	January
2	1/2/2020	Thursday	12/29/2019	1/1/2020	January
3	1/3/2020	Friday	12/29/2019	1/1/2020	January
4	1/4/2020	Saturday	12/29/2019	1/1/2020	January
5	1/5/2020	Sunday	1/5/2020	1/1/2020	January
6	1/6/2020	Monday	1/5/2020	1/1/2020	January
7	1/7/2020	Tuesday	1/5/2020	1/1/2020	January
8	1/8/2020	Wednesday	1/5/2020	1/1/2020	January
9	1/9/2020	Thursday	1/5/2020	1/1/2020	January
10	1/10/2020	Friday	1/5/2020	1/1/2020	January
11	1/11/2020	Saturday	1/5/2020	1/1/2020	January
12	1/12/2020	Sunday	1/12/2020	1/1/2020	January
13	1/13/2020	Monday	1/12/2020	1/1/2020	January
14	1/14/2020	Tuesday	1/12/2020	1/1/2020	January
15	1/15/2020	Wednesday	1/12/2020	1/1/2020	January
16	1/16/2020	Thursday	1/12/2020	1/1/2020	January
17	1/17/2020	Friday	1/12/2020	1/1/2020	January
18	1/18/2020	Saturday	1/12/2020	1/1/2020	January
19	1/19/2020	Sunday	1/19/2020	1/1/2020	January
20	1/20/2020	Monday	1/19/2020	1/1/2020	January
21	1/21/2020	Tuesday	1/19/2020	1/1/2020	January
22	1/22/2020	Wednesday	1/19/2020	1/1/2020	January
23	1/23/2020	Thursday	1/19/2020	1/1/2020	January
24	1/24/2020	Friday	1/19/2020	1/1/2020	January
25	1/25/2020	Saturday	1/19/2020	1/1/2020	January
26	1/26/2020	Sunday	1/26/2020	1/1/2020	January
27	1/27/2020	Monday	1/26/2020	1/1/2020	January
28	1/28/2020	Tuesday	1/26/2020	1/1/2020	January

Now, we are trying to transform calendar lookup



Step 1 : If you are in P.Q.Editor itself , try to click on New Source, Add the csv file name "Calendar Lookup" ..

Data

- Valid: 100%
- Error: 0%
- Empty: 0%

912 distinct, 912 unique

01-01-2020
02-01-2020
03-01-2020
04-01-2020
05-01-2020
06-01-2020

PROPERTIES

Name: Calendar Lookup

All Properties

APPLIED STEPS

Source: Promoted Headers: Changed Type

Add Column View Tools Help

Conditional Column Merge Columns Date Trigonometry Statistics Standard Scientific Rounding Information

Index Column Extract From Text Date Time Duration Text Analytics Vision Azure Machine Learning

Duplicate Column Parse From Number From Date & Time AI Insights

- Table.AddColumn#"Inserted Start of Month", "Month Name", each Date.MonthName([Date]), type text

	Date	Day Name	Start of Week	Start of Month	Month Name
1	01-01-2020	Wednesday	29-12-2019	01-01-2020	January
2	02-01-2020	Thursday	29-12-2019	01-01-2020	January
3	03-01-2020	Friday	29-12-2019	01-01-2020	January
4	04-01-2020	Saturday	29-12-2019	01-01-2020	January

From: "Changed Type", "Day"

Age: Date Only

Parse:

- Year
- Month
- Quarter
- Week
- Day
- Day of Week
- Day of Year
- Start of Day
- End of Day
- Name of Day

From: "Changed Type", "Week"

Age: Date Only

Parse:

- Year
- Month
- Quarter
- Week
- Day
- Start of Week
- End of Week

From: "Changed Type", "Month"

Age: Date Only

Parse:

- Year
- Month
- Quarter
- Start of Month
- End of Month
- Days in Month
- Name of Month

From: "Changed Type", "Month"

Age: Date Only

Parse:

- Year
- Month
- Quarter
- Week
- Day
- Start of Month
- End of Month
- Days in Month
- Name of Month

CHANGE TYPE WITH LOCALE

mm/dd/yyyy [USA Format]
dd/mm/yyyy [India / UK Format]

	Date
1	1.2 Decimal Number
2	\$ Fixed decimal number
3	% Whole Number
4	% Percentage
5	Date/Time
6	Date
7	Time
8	Date/Time/Timezone
9	Duration
10	Text
11	True/False
12	Binary
13	Using Locale...
14	

Change Type with Locale

Change the data type and select the locale of origin.

Data Type	Date
Locale	English (United States)

Sample input values:

3/29/2016
Tuesday, March 29, 2016
March 29
March 2016

	Date
1	1/1/2023
2	2/1/2023
3	3/1/2023
4	4/1/2023
5	5/1/2023
6	6/1/2023
7	7/1/2023
8	8/1/2023
9	9/1/2023
10	10/1/2023
11	11/1/2023
12	12/1/2023
13	Error
14	Error

- 1) Left click the data type icon in the column header and select the Using Locale option
- 2) Select Date as the data type and English (United States) as the locale for all datasets in this course (regardless of your actual location)
- 3) Confirm that the data type is correctly recognized.
You should see a calendar icon next to the column name in the header and no errors in the column

Change Type with Locale

Change the data type and select the locale of origin.

Data Type	Date
Locale	English (United States)

Sample input values:

3/29/2016
Tuesday, March 29, 2016
March 29
March 2016

Change Type with Locale

Change the data type and select the locale

Data Type	Date
Locale	English (United Kingdom)

Sample input values:

29/03/2016
29 March 2016
29 March
March 2016



Sales 2020

Sales 2021

Sales 2022

Sales Record 2020-2022

Appended with All the sales record from 2020 till 2022, in a single table.

The screenshot shows the Power BI Query Editor with a table named "Table.TransformColumnTypes(#'Promoted Headers', {{"OrderDate", type date}, {"StockDate", type date}, {"ProductKey", Int64.Type}})". The table has 14 rows and 7 columns. The columns are: OrderDate, StockDate, OrderNumber, ProductKey, CustomerKey, TerritoryKey, and OrderLineItem. Each column has a data type and a distribution summary (e.g., 8 distinct, 9 unique for OrderDate). The data includes dates from 01-01-2022 to 01-10-2022 and product keys from S061285 to S061310.

Add 3 Sales Record ---- And do some basic Transformation like :
Promoted Headers , Changing the data type.

→ Try to add index column to all the 3 sales record and move it to the beginning

INDEX COLUMNS

The screenshot shows the Power BI Query Editor with a table having an "Index" column. The table has 20 rows and 5 columns: Index, Order Date, Stock Date, Order Number, and Product Key. The "Index" column contains values from 1 to 20, representing sequential identifiers for each row.

Index Columns contain a list of sequential values that can be used to identify each unique row in a table (typically starting from 0 or 1)

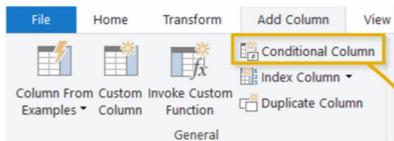
These are often used to create unique IDs that can be used to form relationships between tables (more on that later!)



where you start with it put the next value as an auto_incremnet.

1112110

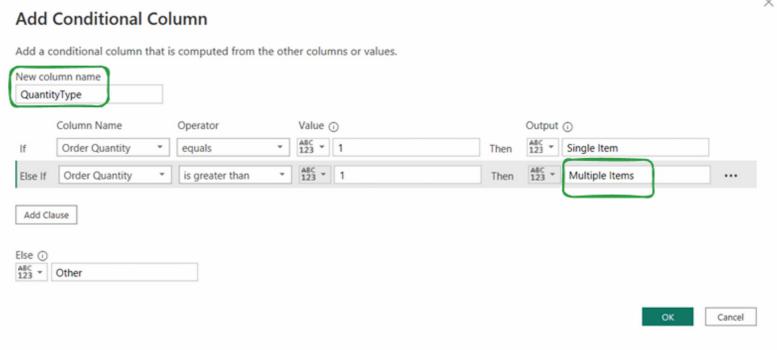
CONDITIONAL COLUMNS



Conditional Columns allow you to define new fields based on logical rules and conditions (IF/THEN statements)

Here we're creating a conditional column named Quantity Type, which is based on Order Quantity:

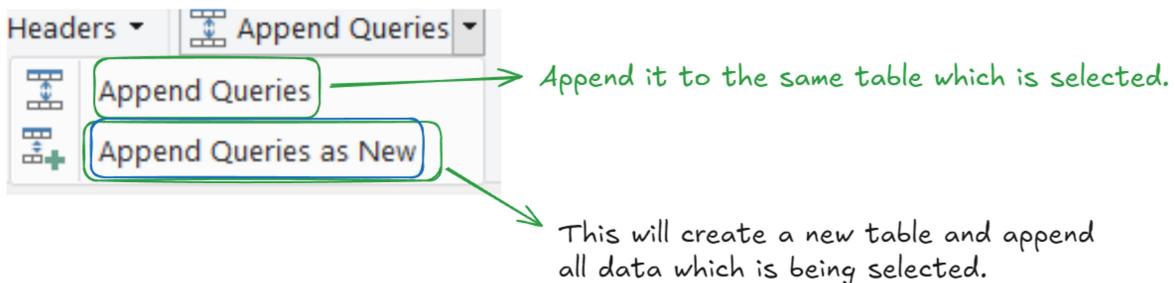
- If Order Quantity = 1, Quantity Type = "Single Item"
- Else If Order Quantity > 1, Quantity Type = "Multiple Items"
- Else; Quantity Type = "Other"



A	B	C
Quantity Type		
Valid	100%	
Error	0%	
Empty	0%	
1 distinct, 0 unique		
Single item		
Single item		
Single item		

Appending Queries :

1. Sales Data - 2020 , 2021 , 2022 - They should follow the same format.



Append

Concatenate rows from two tables into a single table.

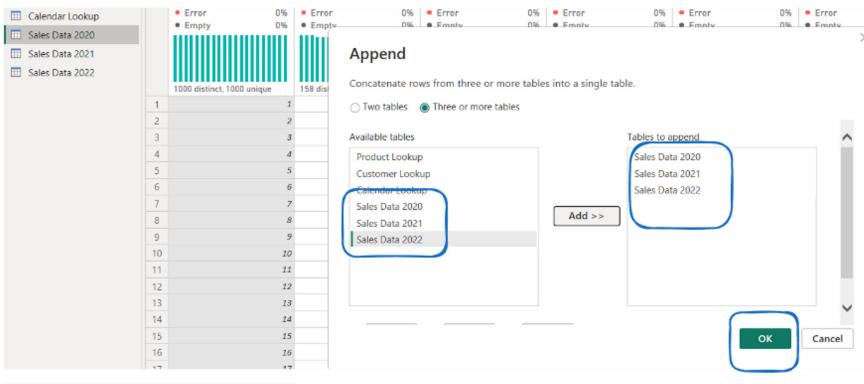
Two tables Three or more tables

First table

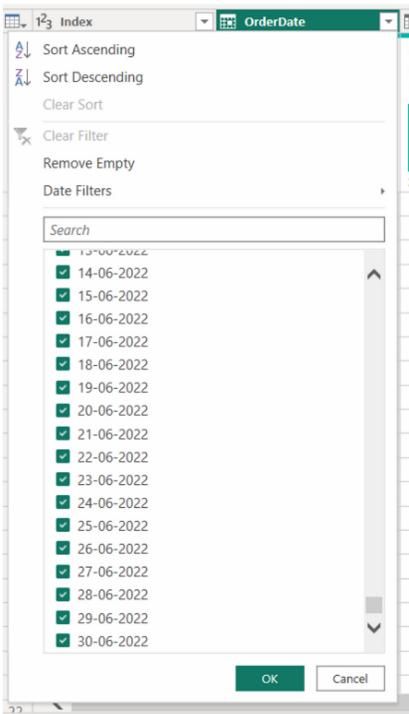
Sales Data 2020

Second table

We have 3 table , so we go with 2 option

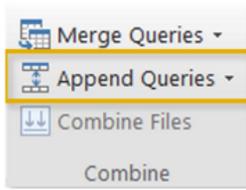


Change its name to "Sales Record 2020-2022"



APPENDING QUERIES

Appending queries allows you to combine or stack tables sharing the exact same column structure and data types



Append

Concatenate rows from two tables into a single table.

Two tables Three or more tables

First table
AdventureWorks Sales Data 2020

Second table
AdventureWorks Sales Data 2021

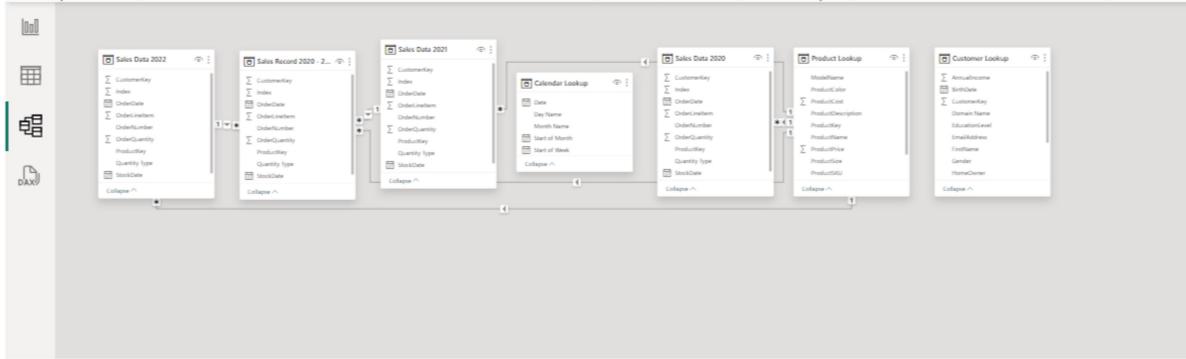
Here we're appending the Adventure Works Sales 2020 table to the Adventure Works Sales 2021 table, which is valid since they share identical table structures.

NOTE: Appending adds rows to an existing table/query

Sales Data 2020
Sales Data 2021
Sales Data 2022
Product Category Sales (...)
Sales Data 2020 - 2022

que		i distinct, u unique	i distinct			
18019	Error	m				01-01-1900
18020	Error	m				01-01-1900
18021	Error	m				01-01-1900

The screenshot shows the Power BI Data Editor interface. On the left, there's a context menu for a column named 'CustomerKey'. The menu includes options like 'Copy', 'Remove', 'Add Column From Examples...', 'Replace Value...', 'Replace Errors...', and 'Group By...'. The 'Replace Errors...' option is highlighted with a blue box. To the right, a preview pane shows the 'CustomerKey' column with three rows: 9, 0, and 1. The status bar indicates '1 distinct, 0 unique' and '32000 m'. At the bottom, there's a 'Data' section with a search bar and a list of tables: 'Calendar Lookup', 'Customer Lookup', 'Product Lookup', 'Sales Data 2020', 'Sales Data 2021', 'Sales Data 2022', and 'Sales Record 2020 - 2022'.



This screenshot shows the Power BI Data view, which is a detailed table of customer data. The columns include: CustomerKey, Prefix, FirstName, LastName, BirthDate, MaritalStatus, Gender, EmailAddress, AnnualIncome, TotalChildren, EducationLevel, Occupation, and various lookup keys such as CustomerKey, Index, OrderDate, OrderDetail, OrderLineItem, OrderNumber, OrderDetailNumber, OrderQuantity, ProductKey, QuantityType, StockDate, Date, DayName, MonthName, StartOfMonth, and MonthEnd. The table contains 18,021 rows of data.

Table: Customer Lookup (18,021 rows) Update available (click to download)