Data granularity refers to the level of detail or the extent to which data is broken down. Here's an example to illustrate data granularity using a sales dataset:

Let's consider a dataset that captures daily sales transactions for a retail business. The data can have different levels of granularity:

1. **High Granularity (Detailed Data):**
   * Each record represents an individual sales transaction.
   * Columns may include:
     + Transaction ID
     + Date
     + Product ID
     + Quantity Sold
     + Sales Amount
     + Customer ID

Example:

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| Transaction ID | Date | Product ID | Quantity Sold | Sales Amount | Customer ID | |-----------------|------------|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------| | 1 | 2023-01-01 | ABC123 | 2 | $50.00 | CUST001 | | 2 | 2023-01-01 | XYZ789 | 1 | $30.00 | CUST002 |

1. **Medium Granularity (Aggregated Data):**
   * Data is aggregated at the daily level.
   * Columns may include:
     + Date
     + Total Sales Amount
     + Total Quantity Sold

Example:

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| Date | Total Quantity Sold | Total Sales Amount | |------------|----------------------|---------------------| | 2023-01-01 | 3 | $80.00 |

1. **Low Granularity (Further Aggregated Data):**
   * Data is aggregated at the monthly level.
   * Columns may include:
     + Month
     + Total Sales Amount
     + Total Quantity Sold

Example:

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| Month | Total Quantity Sold | Total Sales Amount | |----------|----------------------|---------------------| | January | 3 | $80.00 |

In this example, high granularity provides detailed information about each individual sales transaction, medium granularity aggregates data at the daily level, and low granularity further aggregates data at the monthly level. The choice of granularity depends on the specific analytical needs and reporting requirements of the business.

Top of Form