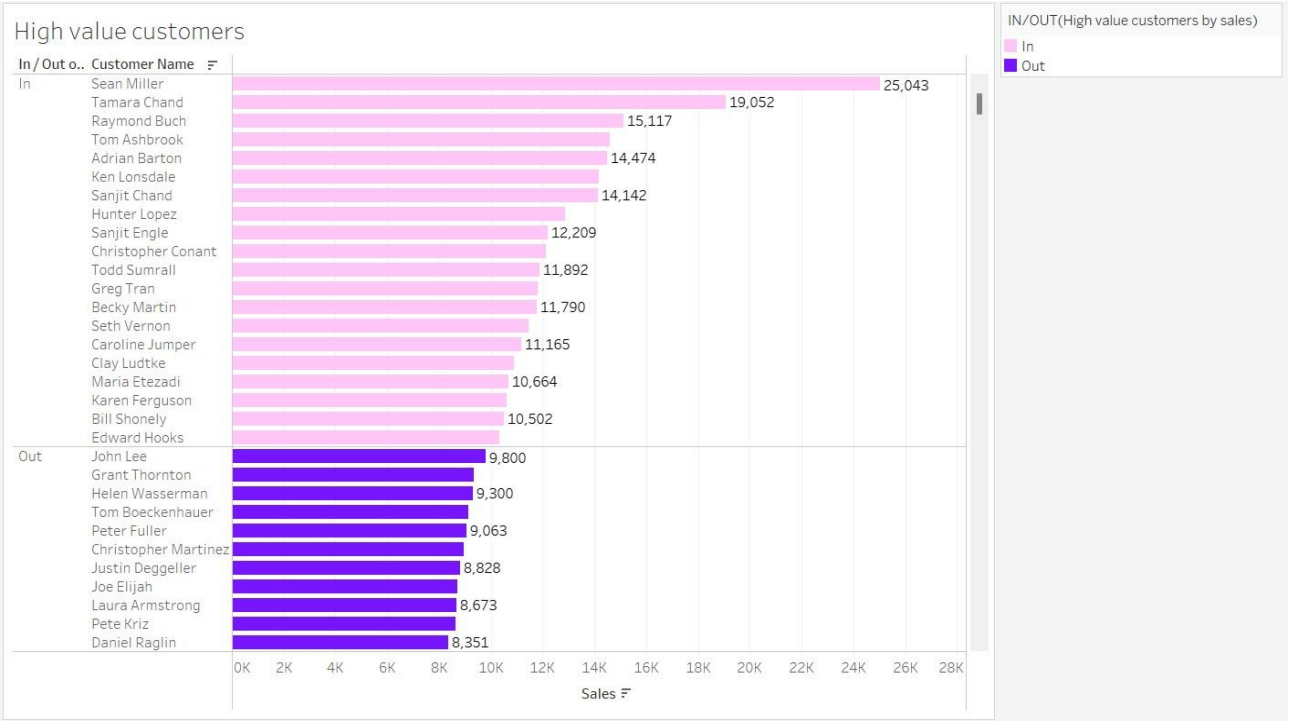
ASSIGNMENT -3

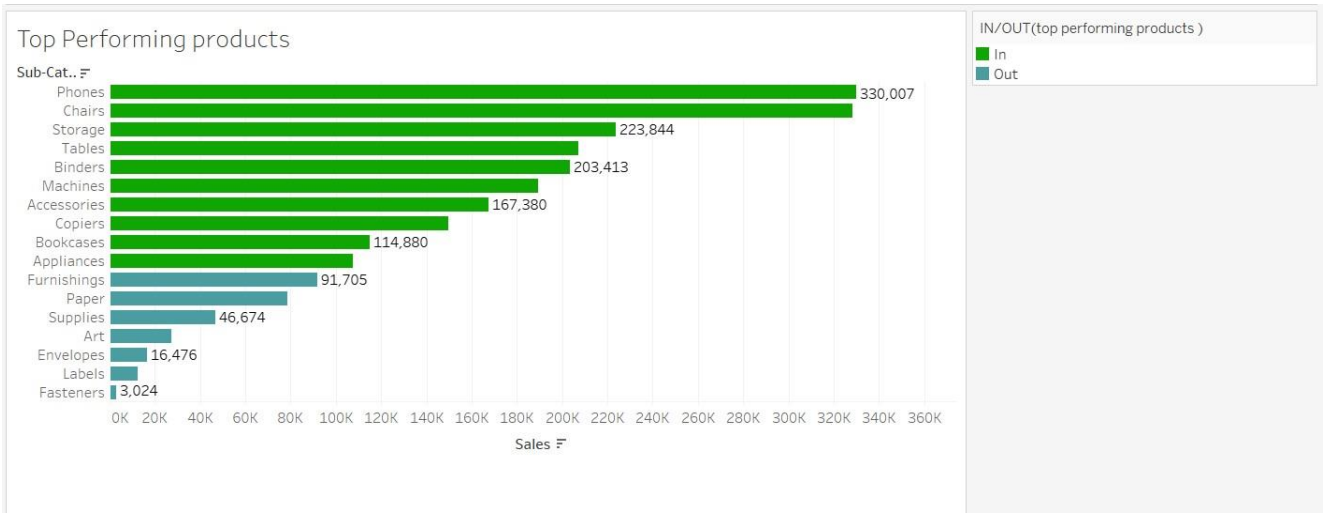
1.TWO SETS

HIGH VALUE CUSTOMERS BY SALES



This is a visualization of a set created based on sum of sales for each customer name. This includes columns like customer name and sum of sales. Colour shows details about IN/OUT of high value customers by sales. The marks are labelled by sum of Sales. The view is filtered on Customer Name which keeps 31 of 793 members.

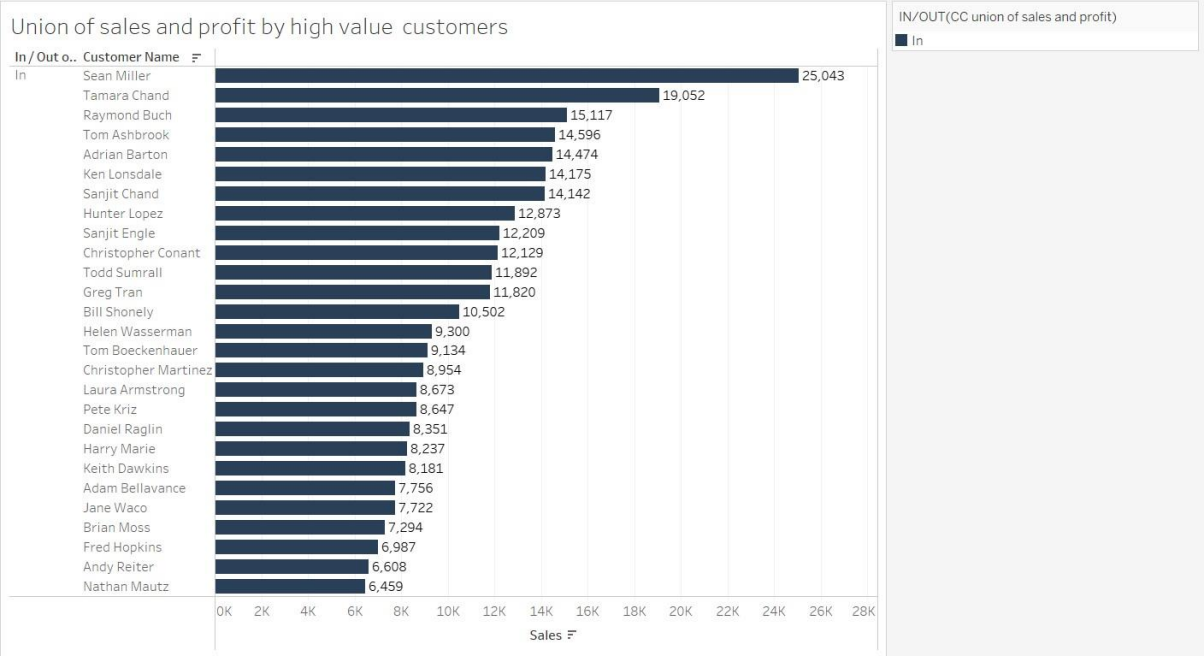
TOP PERFORMING PRODUCTS



This is a visualization of a set created based on sum of sales for different types of products present in sub-category of data. This includes columns like sub-category and sum of sales. Colour shows details about IN/OUT of top performing products by sum of sales. This includes the top 17 values of data.

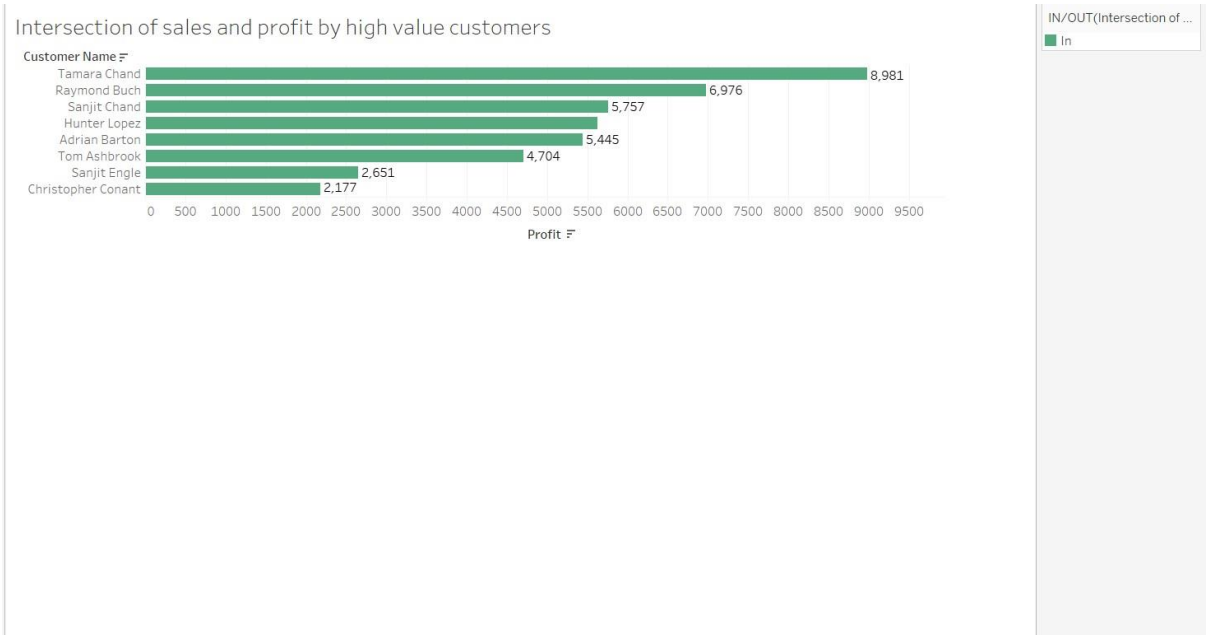
2. COMBINED SETS

UNION OF SALES AND PROFIT BY HIGH VALUE CUSTOMERS



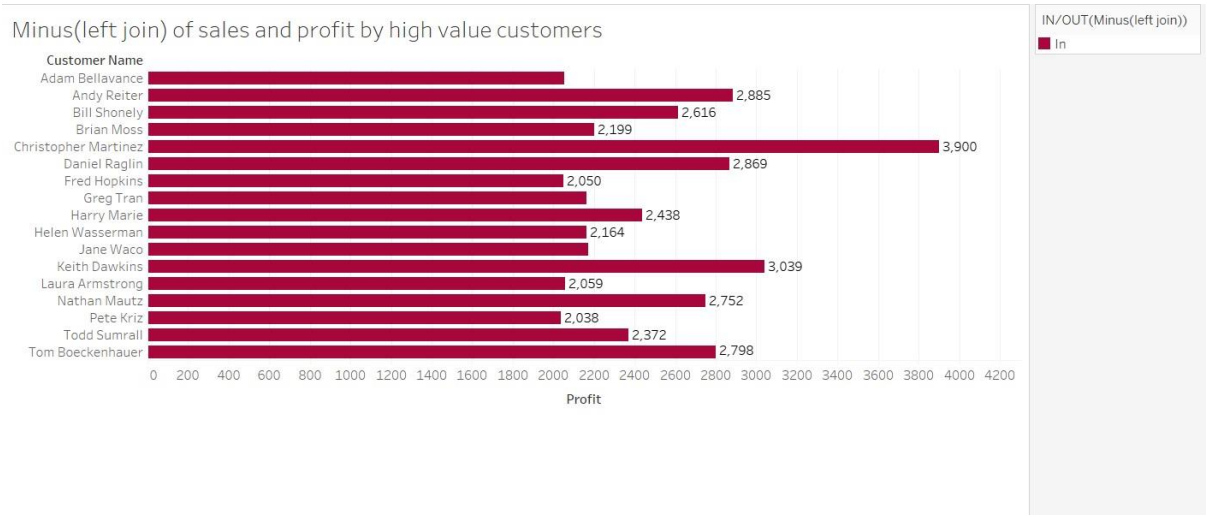
This is the outcome of a combined set made for union of sum of sales, sum of profit and for each customer name. Colour shows details about IN/OUT of union of sales and profit by high value customers. Here we mainly used of union function.

INTERSECTION OF SALES AND PROFIT BY HIGH VALUE CUSTOMERS



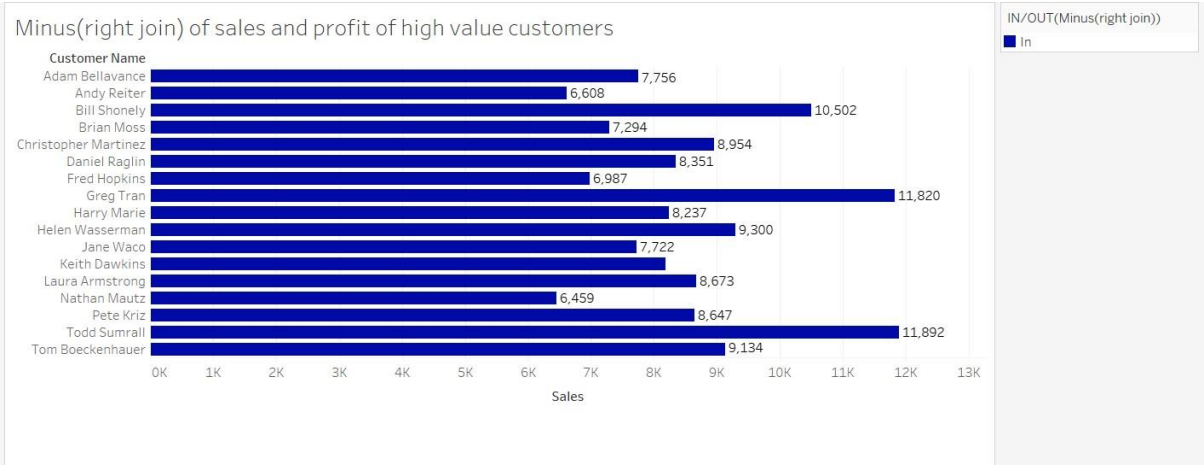
This is the outcome of a combined set made for intersection of sum of sales, sum of profit and for each customer name. Colour shows details about IN/OUT of intersection of sales and profit by high value customers. Here we mainly used of intersection function. The main objective of this function is to produce the common data present in them.

MINUS (LEFT JOIN) OF SALES AND PROFIT BY HIGH VALUE CUSTOMERS



This is the outcome of a combined set made for minus (left join) of sum of sales, sum of profit and for each customer name. Colour shows details about IN/OUT of minus (left join) of sales and profit by high value customers. Here we mainly used of minus (left join) function. The main objective of this function is to produce the common data and other data that is present in left set.

MINUS (RIGHT JOIN) OF SALES AND PROFIT OF HIGH VALUE CUSTOMERS



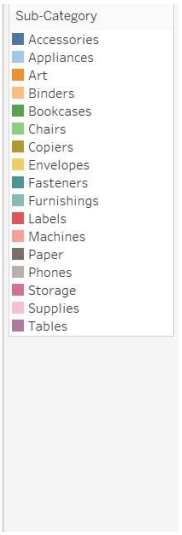
This is the outcome of a combined set made for minus (right join) of sum of sales, sum of profit and for each customer name. Colour shows details about IN/OUT of minus (right join) of sales and profit by high value customers. Here we mainly used of minus (right join) function. The main objective of this function is to produce the common data and other data that is present in right set.

3.CALCULATED FIELDS

AVERAGE SALE

Avg sale

Sub-Catego..	Avg Sale	Quantity	Sales
Accessories	216	2,976	167,380
Appliances	231	1,729	107,532
Art	34	3,000	27,119
Binders	134	5,974	203,413
Bookcases	504	868	114,880
Chairs	532	2,356	328,449
Copiers	2,199	234	149,528
Envelopes	65	906	16,476
Fasteners	14	914	3,024
Furnishings	96	3,563	91,705
Labels	34	1,400	12,486
Machines	1,646	440	189,239
Paper	57	5,178	78,479
Phones	371	3,289	330,007
Storage	265	3,158	223,844
Supplies	246	647	46,674
Tables	649	1,241	206,966



This field is used to calculate the average of sales for the different items in sub-category column. The different colours represent different items.

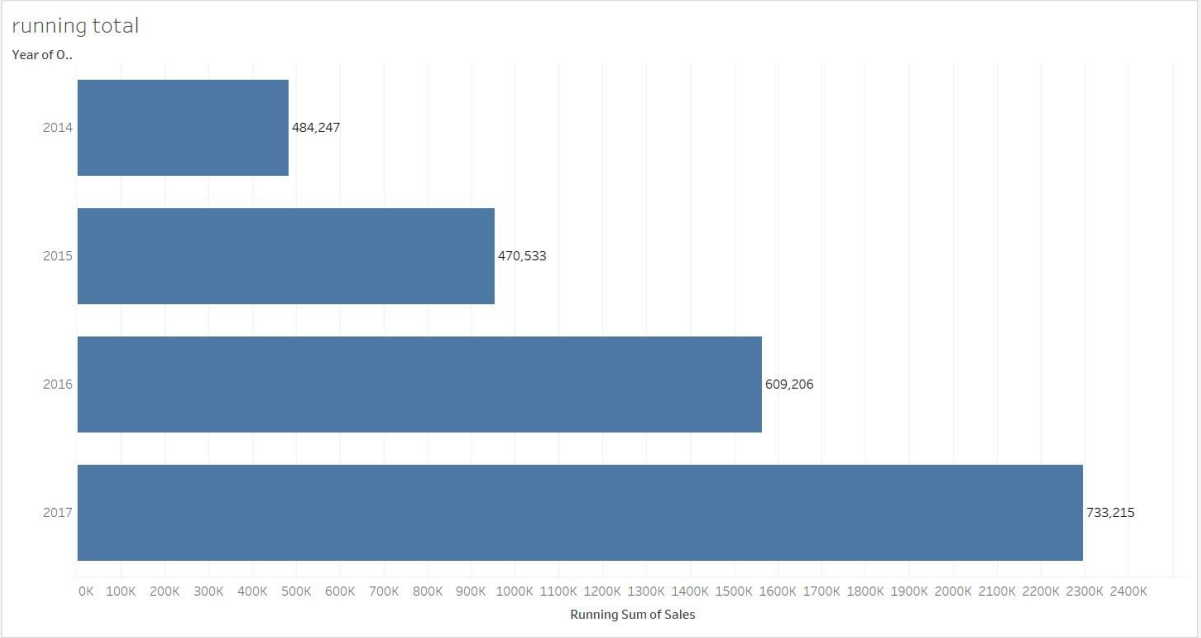
REGIONAL PROFIT RATIO

Region	Count of Or..	Profit	Quantity	Sales	regional pr..
Central	2,323	39,706	8,780	501,240	-24176.14%
East	2,848	91,523	10,618	678,781	47626.24%
South	1,620	46,749	6,209	391,722	26490.08%
West	3,203	108,418	12,266	725,458	70301.56%

This field is used to calculate the ratio profit to sales for the different regions in data. It can also be converted into percentages or any other formats. The different colours represent different regions. Here I calculated the ratio and then converted it into percentages.

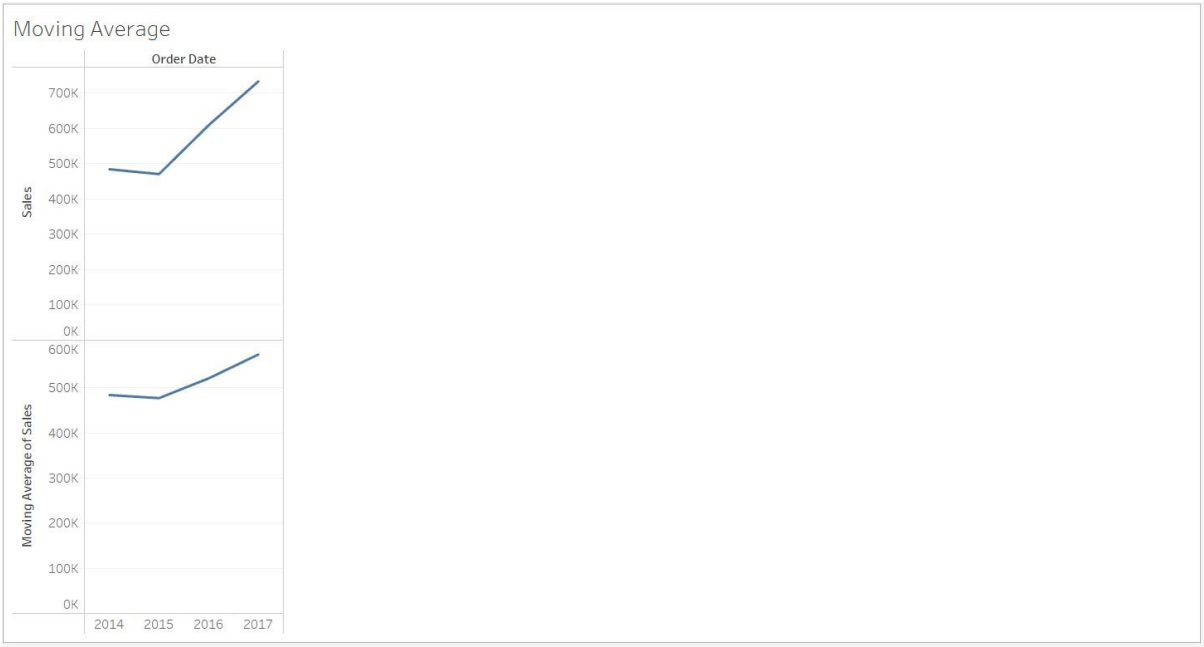
4.QUICK TABLE CALCULATIONS

RUNNING TOTAL



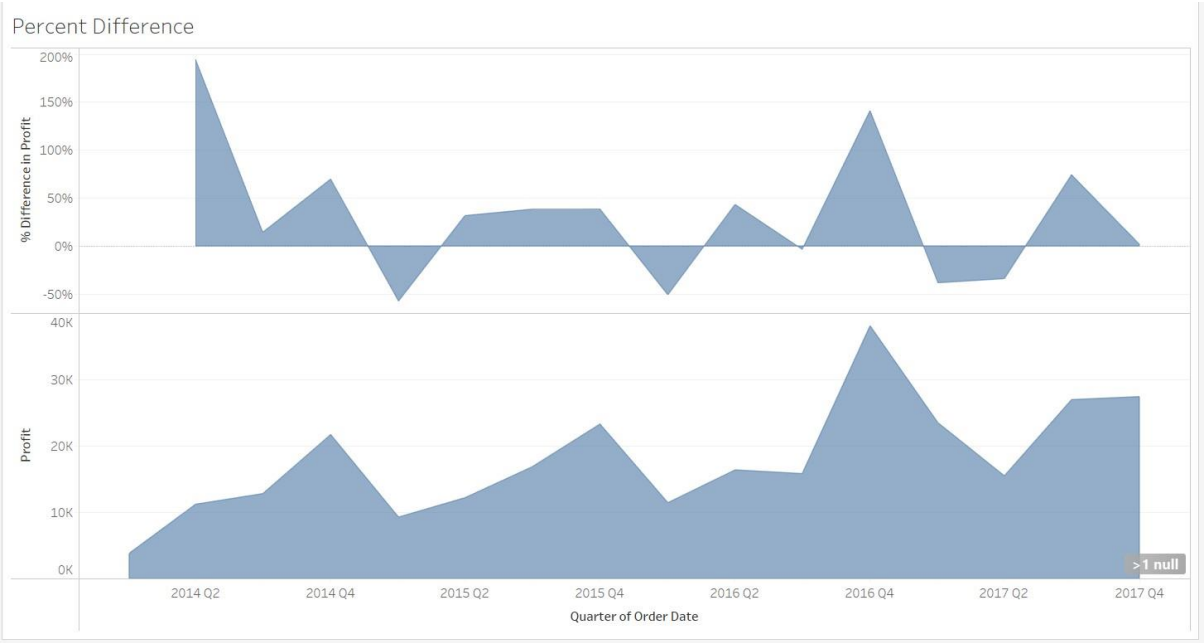
Running Total Computes the cumulative sum of measure over dimension. Running total is one of the quick table calculations and can be converted into different visualizations. Here the running total is calculated on sum of sales and years. The outcome is running sum of sales and the values are also labelled.

MOVING AVERAGES



Moving Average computes the average of measure over the moving window of Datapoints. Moving Average is one of the quick table calculations and can be converted into different visualizations. Here the moving average is calculated on sum of sales and years. The outcome has a slight difference than the first curve.

PERCENT DIFFERENCE



Percent Difference Calculates percentage difference between Consecutive data points. Running total is one of the quick table calculations and can be converted into different visualizations. Here the running total is calculated on difference of profits and quarters. The outcome is very individual to each quarter.