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Unit 4

Getting Started with Classic Design Experience

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Getting Started with Classic Design Experience

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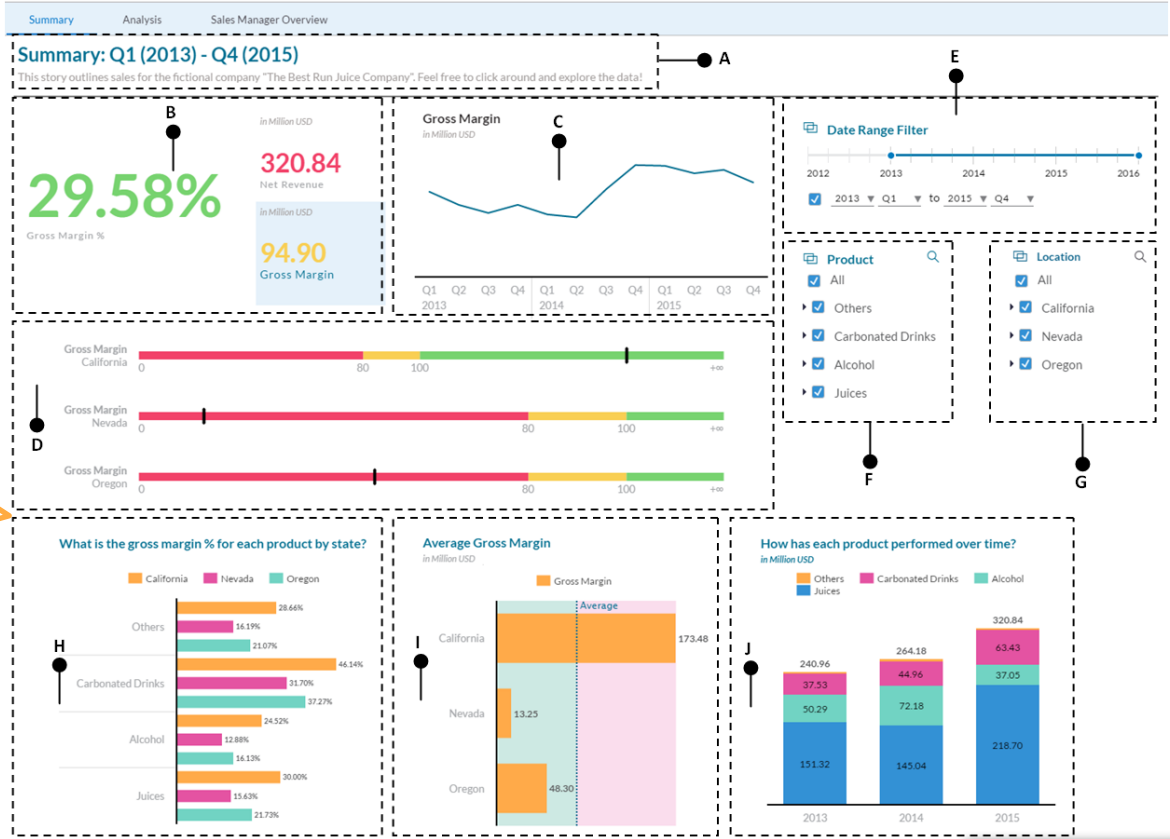
How to Create Stories and Visualize Data Using the Classic Design Experience: SAP Analytics Cloud

This Story Outlines sales for the Company "The Best Run Juice Company"



Reference link

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Learning Objectives

In this Lesson We will learn about

- Get Started with Classic Design Experience
- Get Started with Numeric Point, Bullet and it's styling
- Get Started with Bullet and it's styling
- Get Started with Line chart and it's styling
- Get Started with Input Control
- Get Started with Bar chart and it's styling
- Get Started with Geo map
- Get Started with addition of Reference Line

Reference link

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Lab 1 Getting Started with Classic Design Experience

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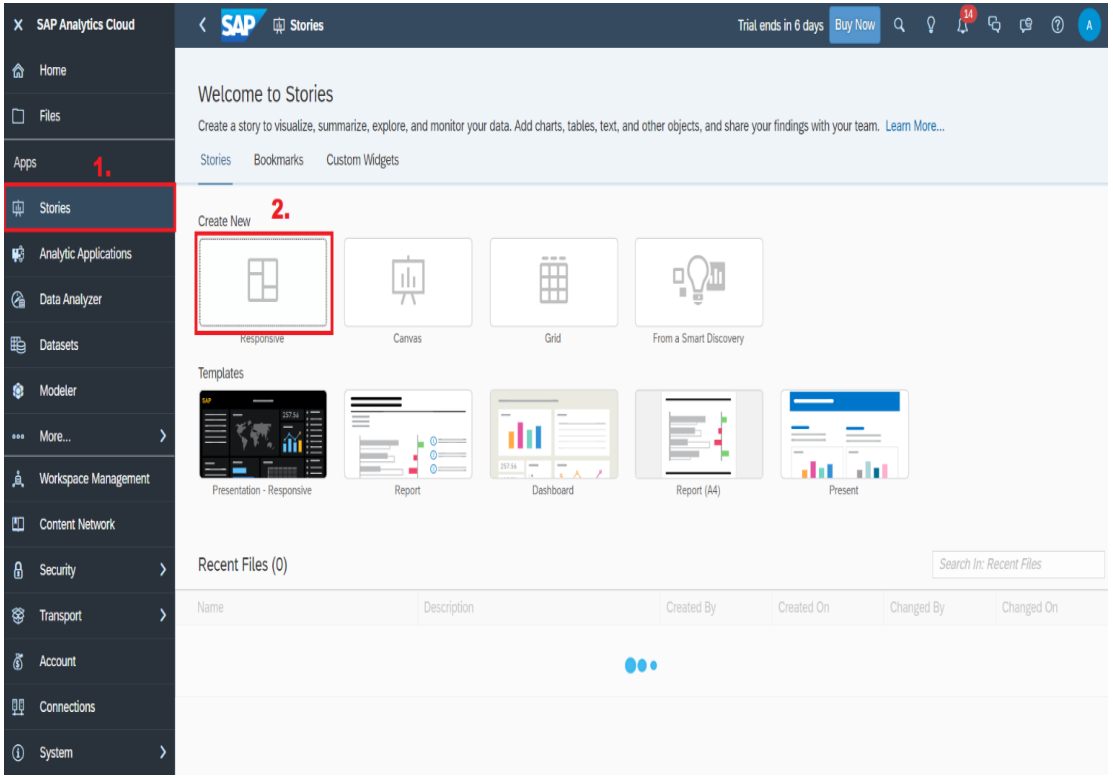
Lab 1 - Get Started with Classic Design Experience

Step-1: Directory to create story

1. Select **Stories** option
2. Click on **Responsive**



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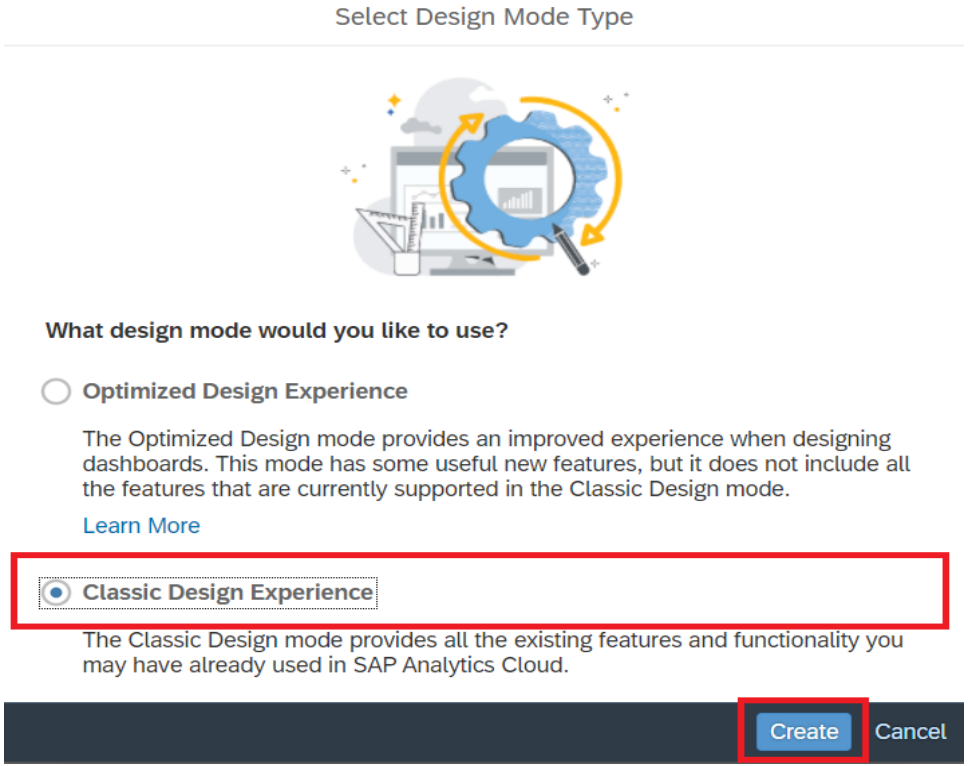
Lab 1 - Get Started with Classic Design Experience

Step-1: Directory to create story

3. Select **Classic Design Experience** and then click on **Create** button**.**



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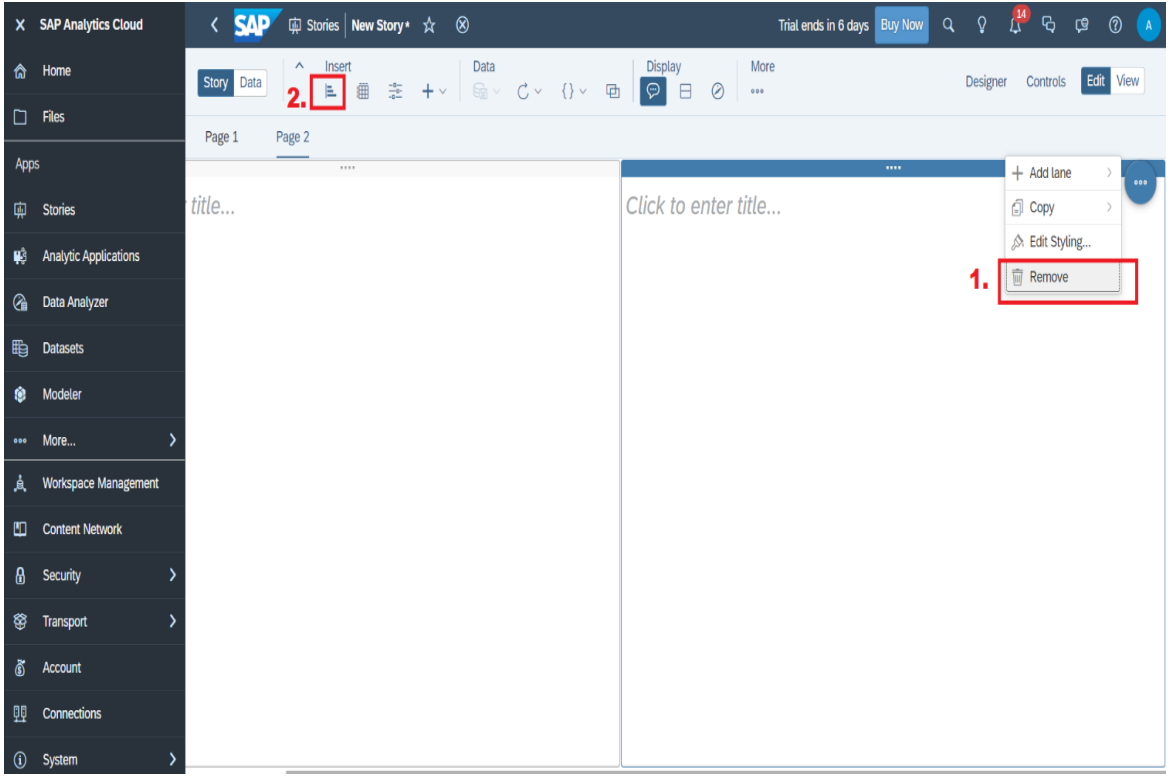
Lab 1 - Get Started with Classic Design Experience

Step-2: Setup Environment and path

1. Remove the second page. Click on 3 dots then select **Remove** option.
2. Now let's create first chart. Click on **Create new chart** option which is at number **2.**



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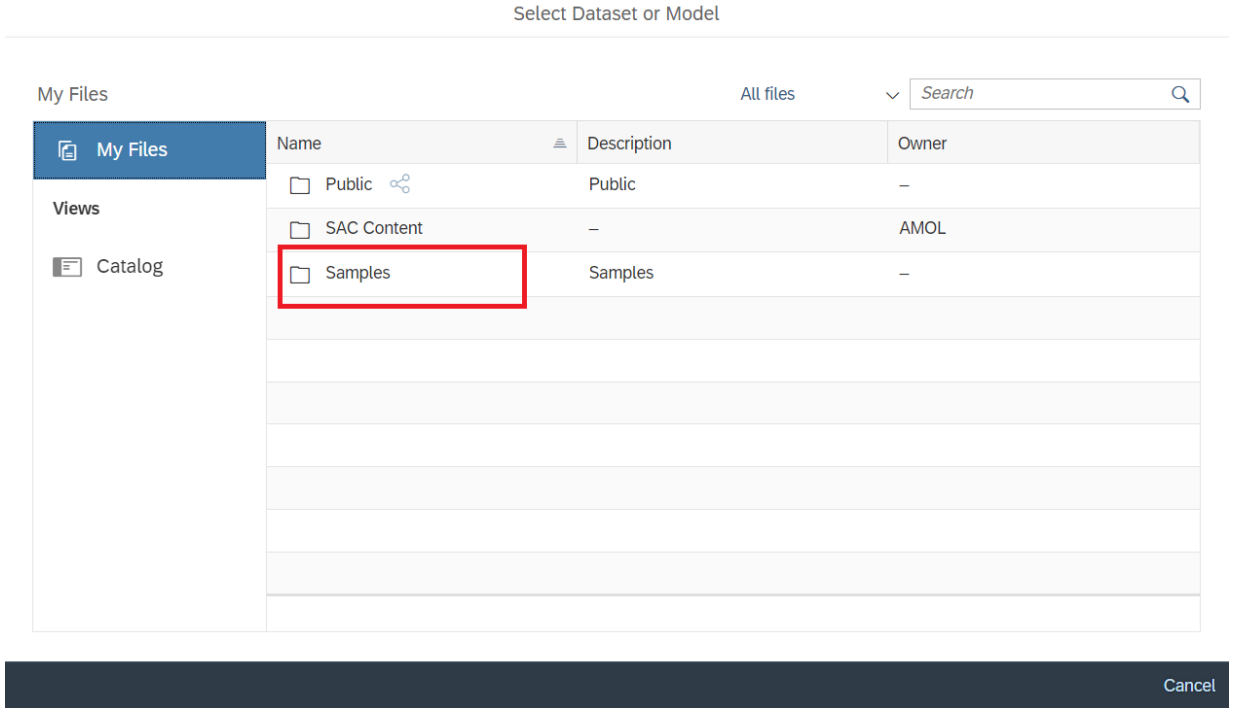
Lab 1 - Get Started with Classic Design Experience

Step-2: Setup Environment and path

3. Click on Samples folder



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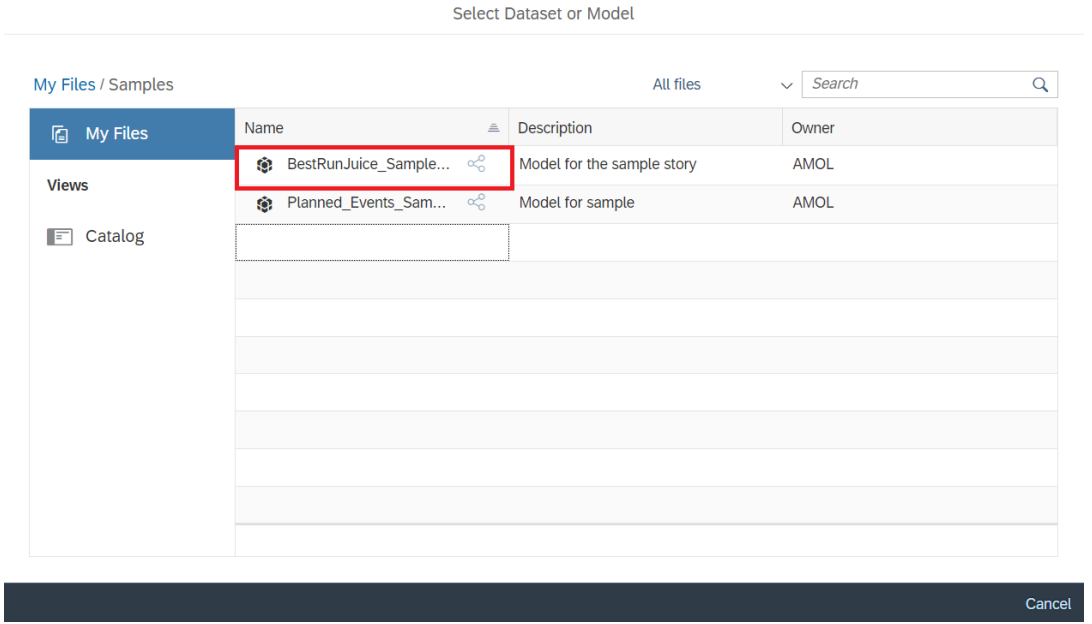
Lab 1 - Get Started with Classic Design Experience

Step-2: Setup Environment and path

4. Click on **BestRunJuice_SampleModel**



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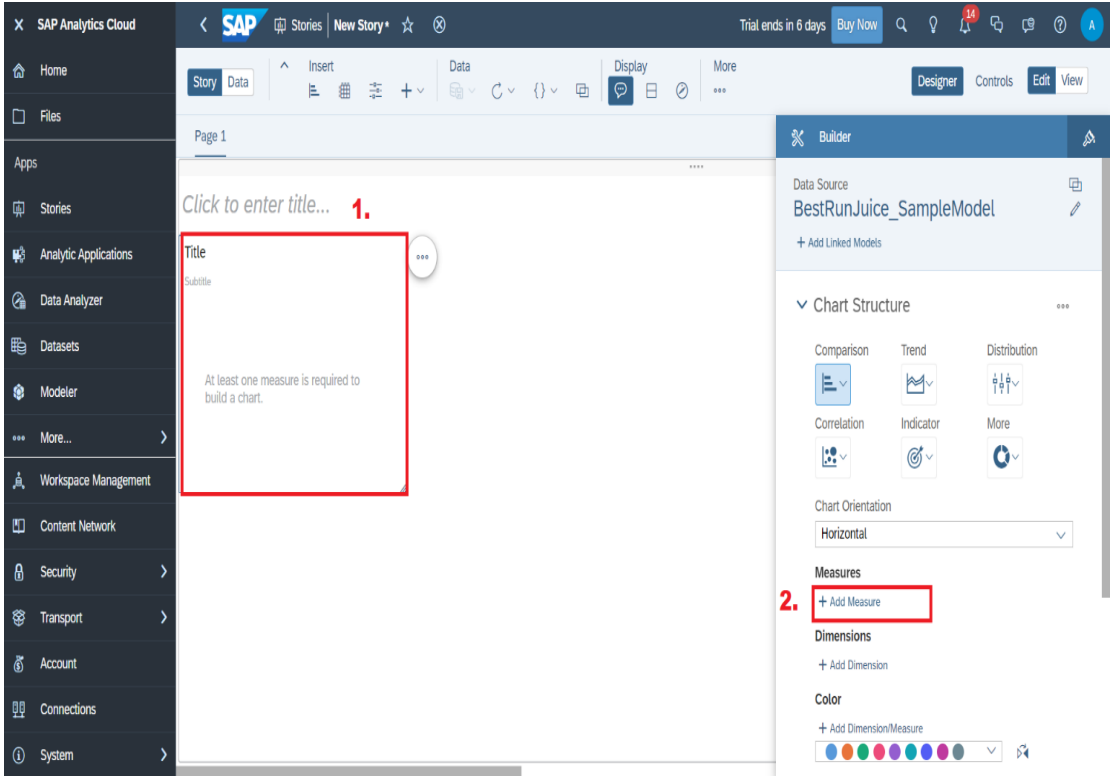
Lab 1 - Get Started with Classic Design Experience

Step-3: Create New Measures

Now we must display the Gross margin in %. Let's learn to create measures.

1. Select chart
2. Click on **Add Measures**



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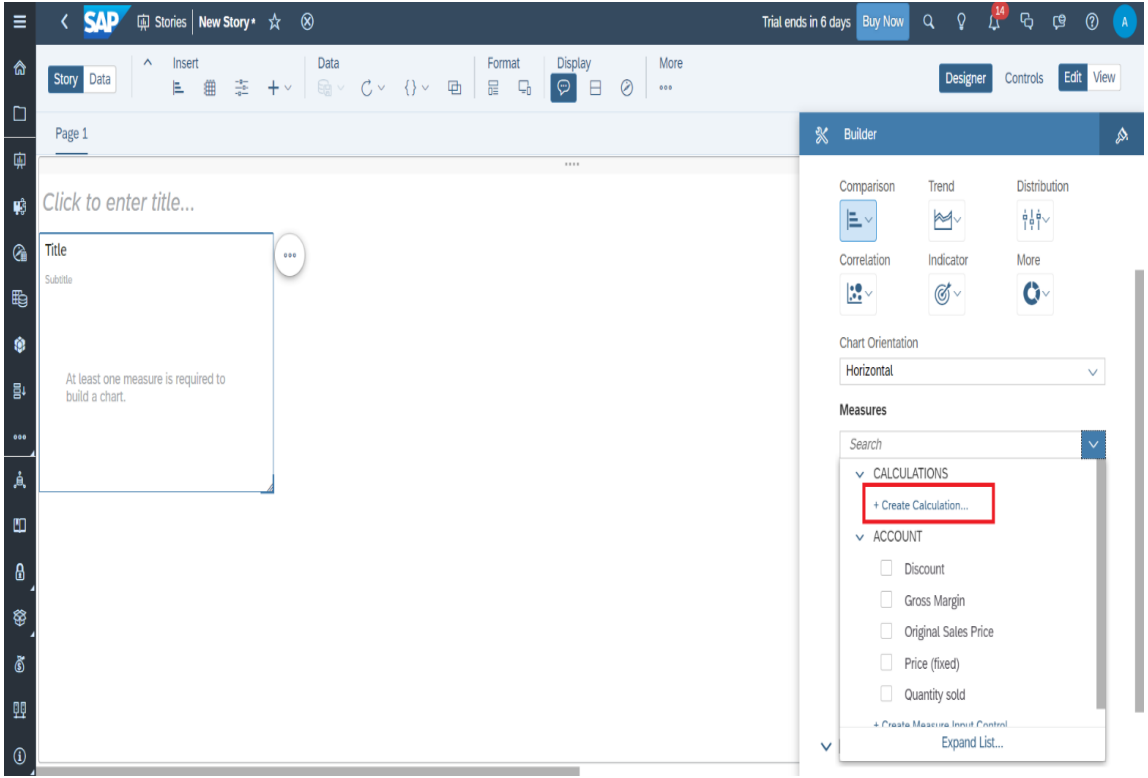
Lab 1 - Get Started with Classic Design Experience

Step-3: Create New Measures

3. Click on A**dd Calculations**



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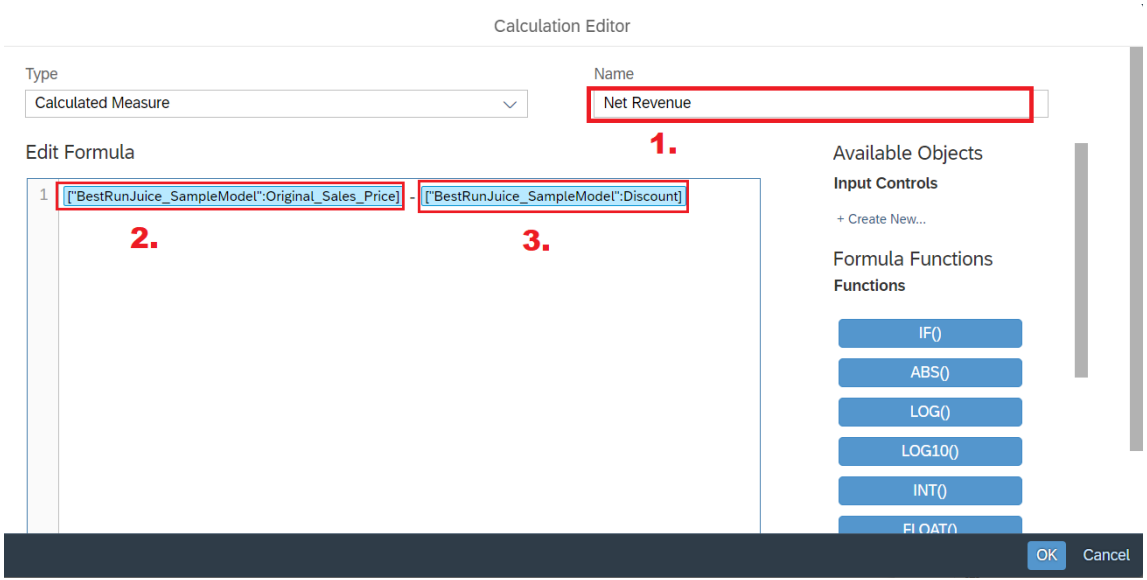
Lab 1 - Get Started with Classic Design Experience

Step-4: Calculation Editor for Net Revenue

1. Write **Net Revenue** under Name
2. Type **Original sales Price** and select the autosuggest option.
3. Put the **minus** sign and again type **Discount** and select autosuggest option as shown in fig.



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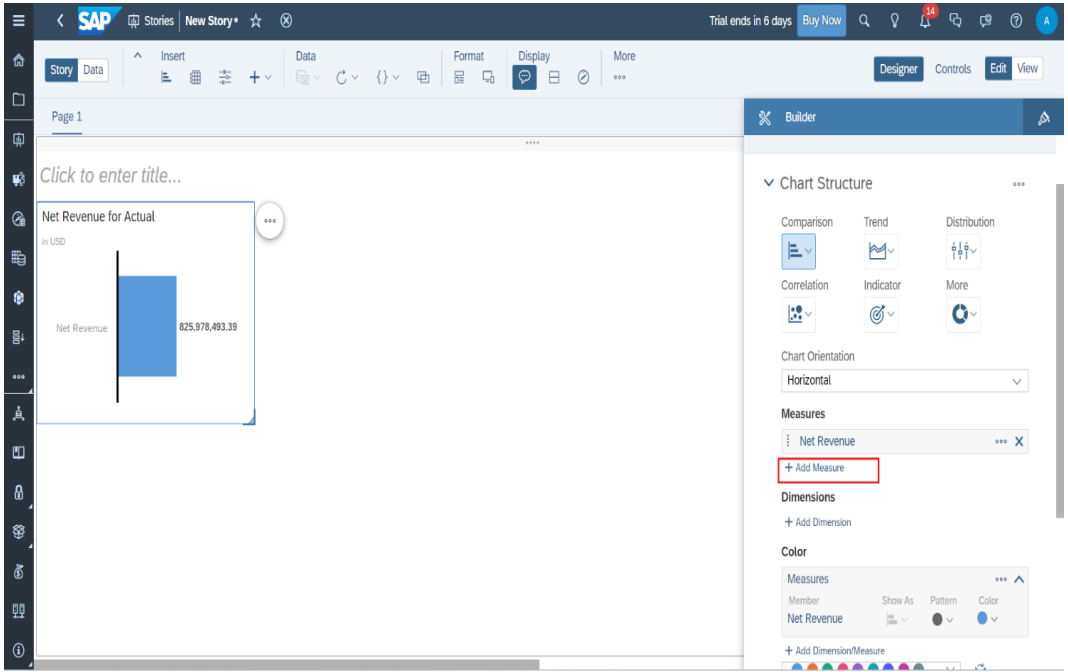
Lab 1 - Get Started with Classic Design Experience

Step-4: Calculation Editor for Net Revenue

4. Now let's add one more measure. Click on **Add Measure**



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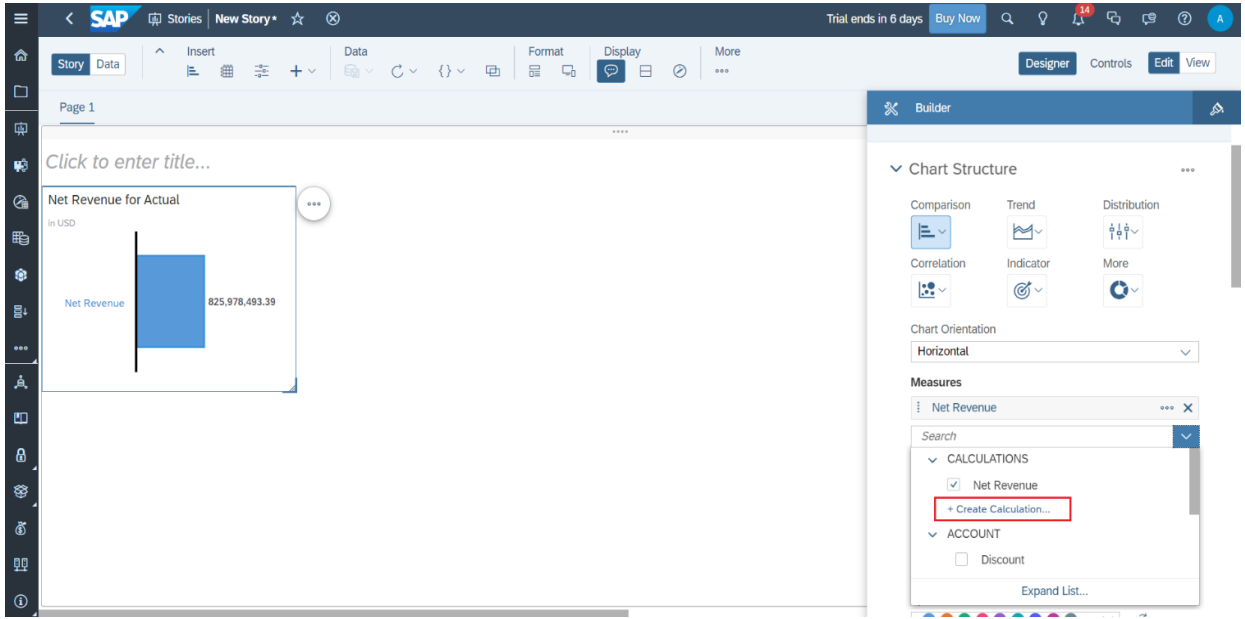
Lab 1 - Get Started with Classic Design Experience

Step-4: Calculation Editor for Net Revenue

5. Click on **Create Calculations**



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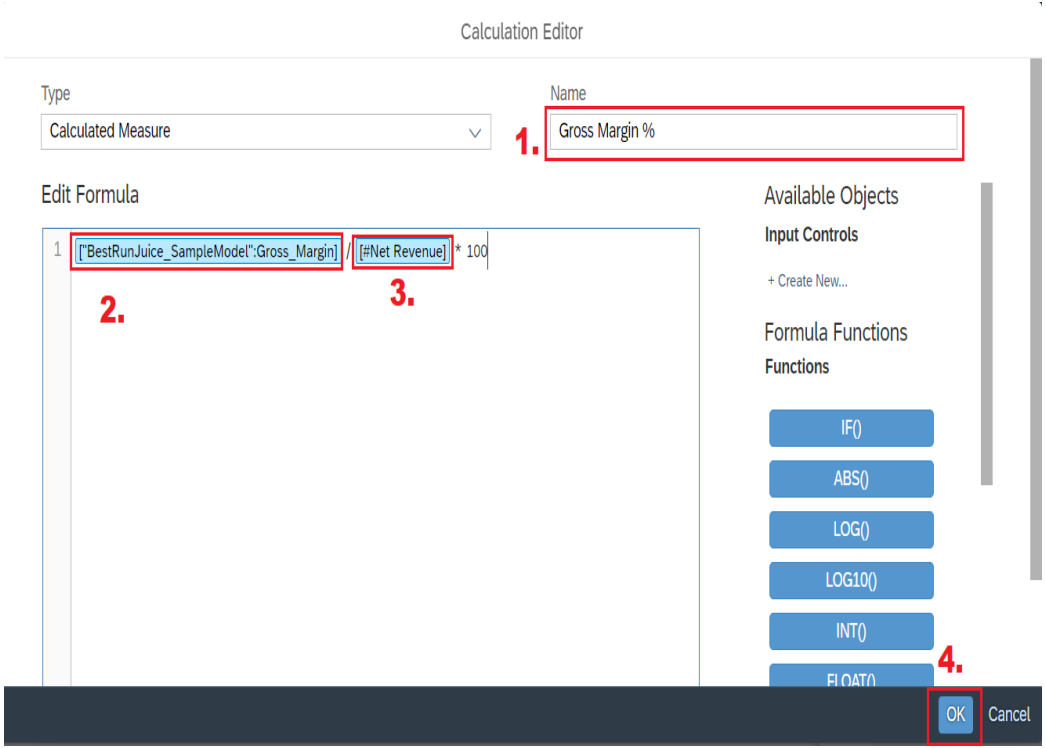
Lab 1 - Get Started with Classic Design Experience

Step-5: Calculation Editor for Gross Margin in %

1. Write **Gross Margin %** under Name
2. Type **Gross Margin** and select autosuggest option
3. Put **division** sign and type **Net Revenue** autosuggest option and then **multiply** by **100**.
4. Click on **OK** button



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Lab 2 - Get Started with Numeric Point and It's styling

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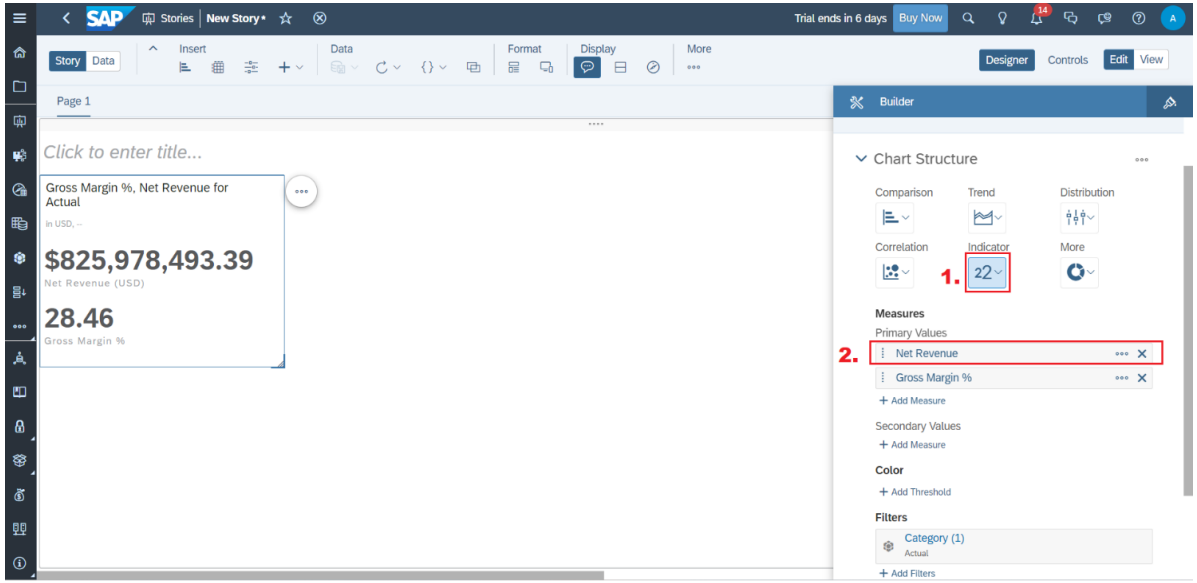
Lab 2 - Get Started with Numeric Point and It's styling

Step-1: Plotting Numeric Point chart

1. Now under the indicator select **Numeric Point** Option
2. Select **Gross Margin %** and remove the **Net Revenue** option

You will see gross Margin in percentage. Let's put threshold.



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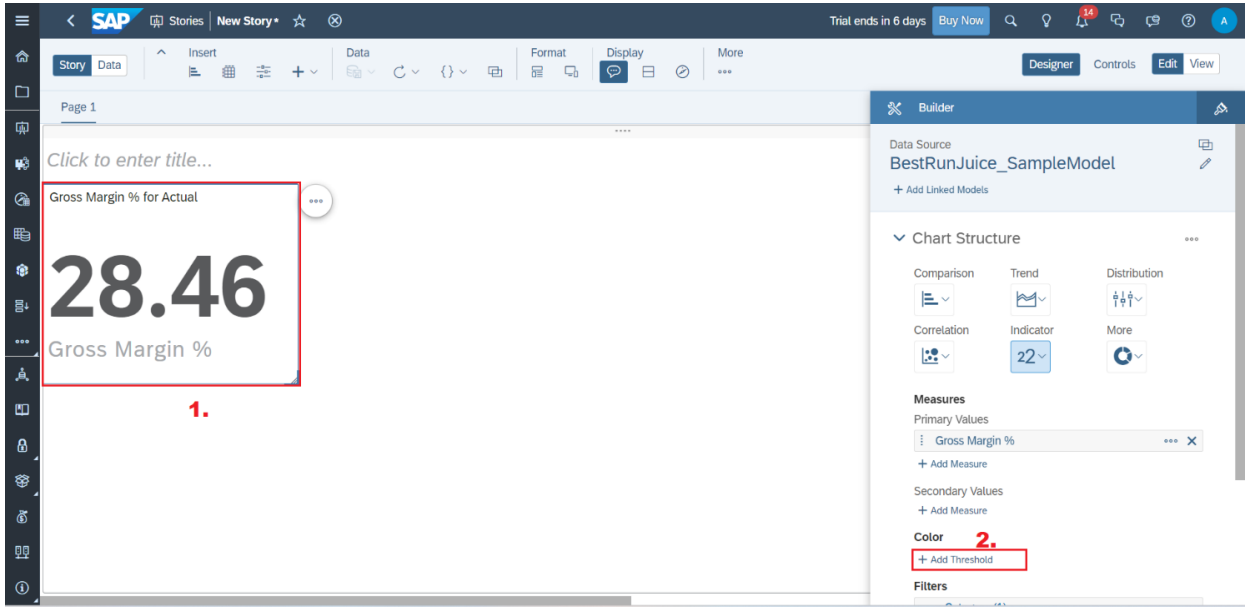
Lab 2 - Get Started with Numeric Point and It's styling

Step-2: Conditional Formatting

1. Select **Chart**
2. Click on **Add Threshold** under the colour



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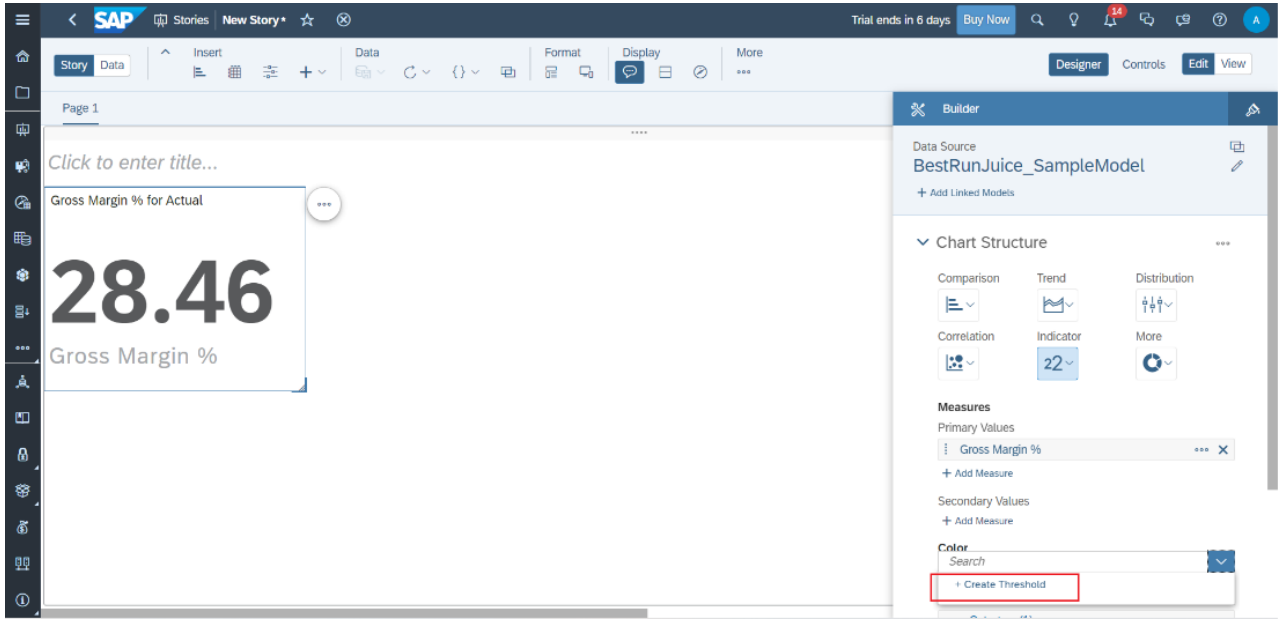
Lab 2 - Get Started with Numeric Point and It's styling

Step-2: Conditional Formatting

3. Select **Create threshold**



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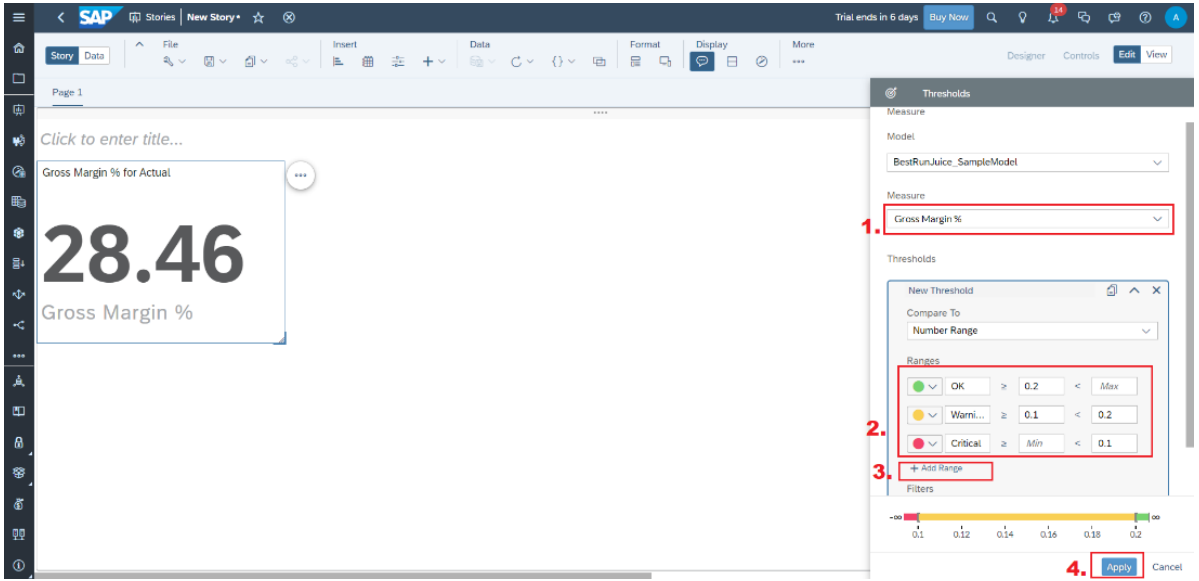
Lab 2 - Get Started with Numeric Point and It's styling

Step-3: Selecting appropriate options

1. Select **Gross Margin %** under Measure
2. Select **Colour** then **Status** followed by the **limit**
3. After adding each detail always clicked on the Add Range
4. Click on **Apply** button



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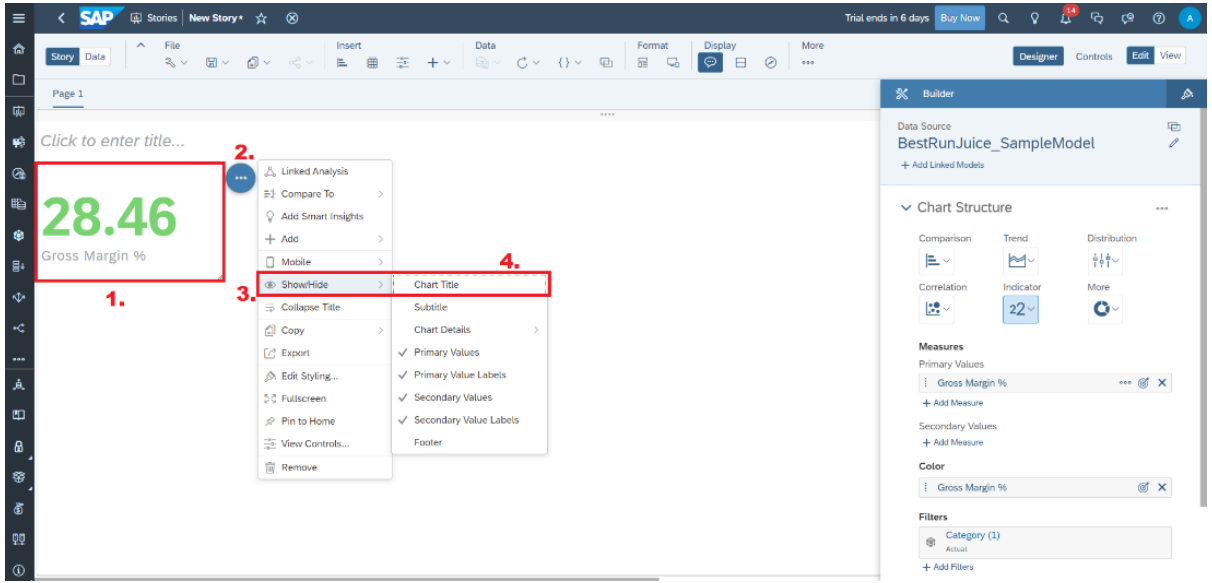
Lab 2 - Get Started with Numeric Point and It's styling

Step-4: Hiding of the Chart Title

Now look in the chart the number turn to green, if you want to hide the title then follow the steps:

1. Select the **Chart**
2. Click on the **3 dots**
3. Select **Show/Hide**
4. Select **Chart Title**



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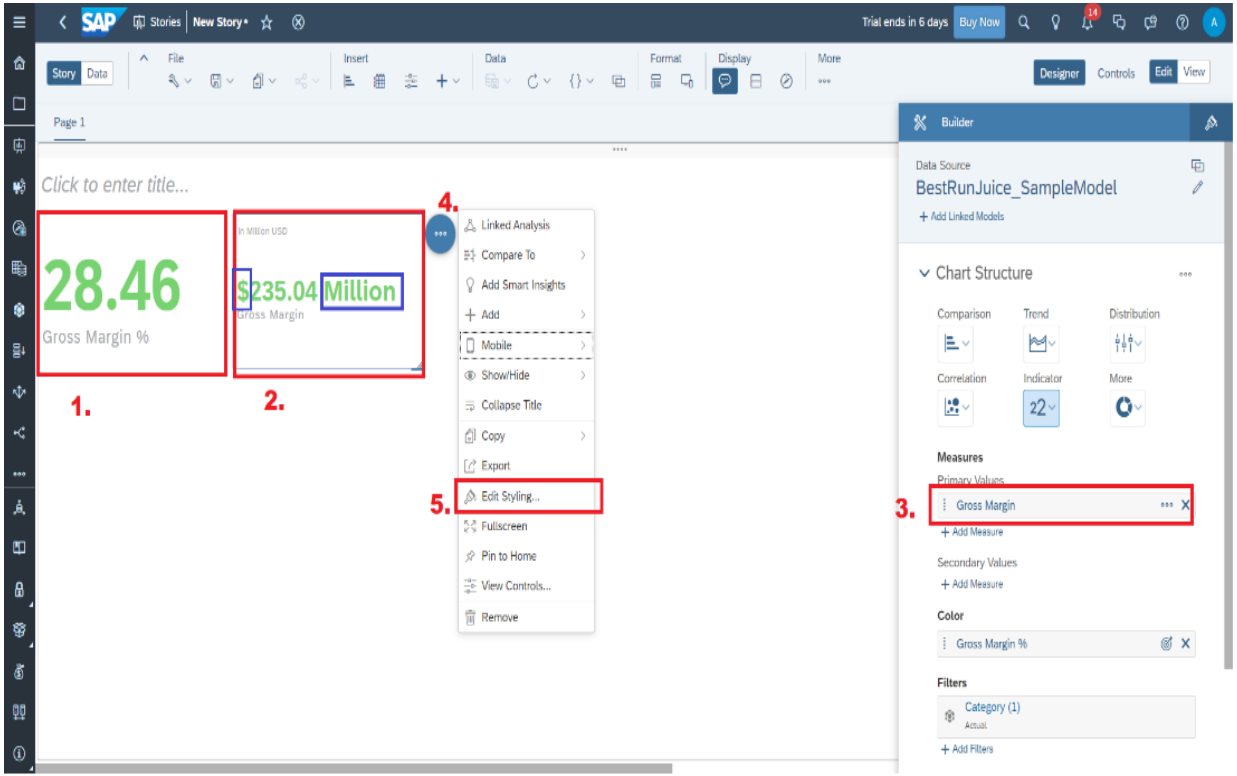
Lab 2 - Get Started with Numeric Point and It's styling

Step-5: Removal of symbols and units

1. Copy the **Chart**
2. Paste the chart at number **2.**
3. Select the **Gross Margin** under the measures
4. Now if you want to remove the **Doller** symbol and **Million** Click on **3 dots**
5. Select **Edit Styling**



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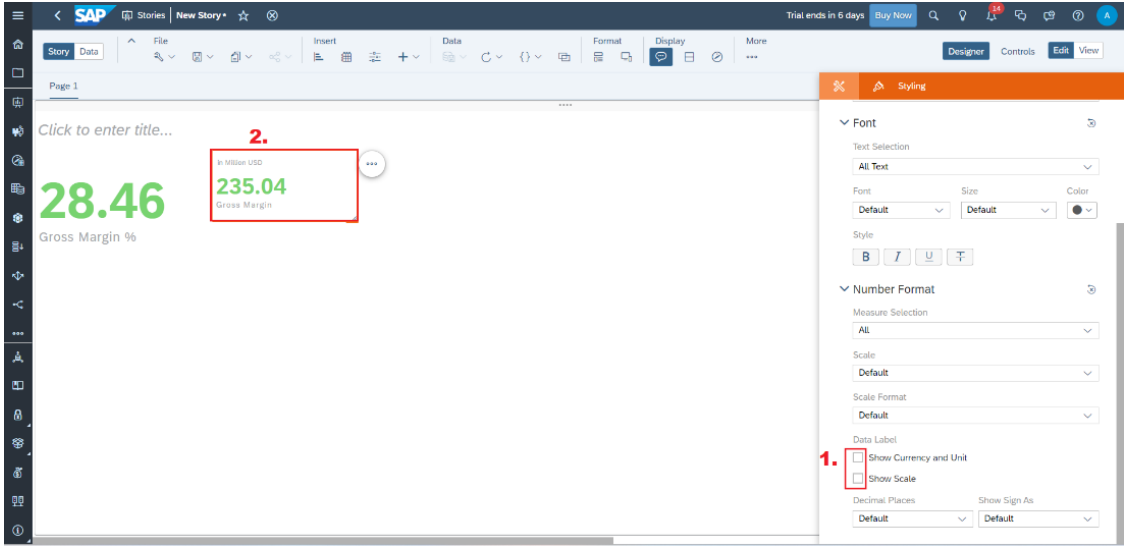
Lab 2 - Get Started with Numeric Point and It's styling

Step-5: Removal of symbols and units

6. Scroll down and uncheck two options at number **1.**
7. See the Doller symbol and Million unit is removed



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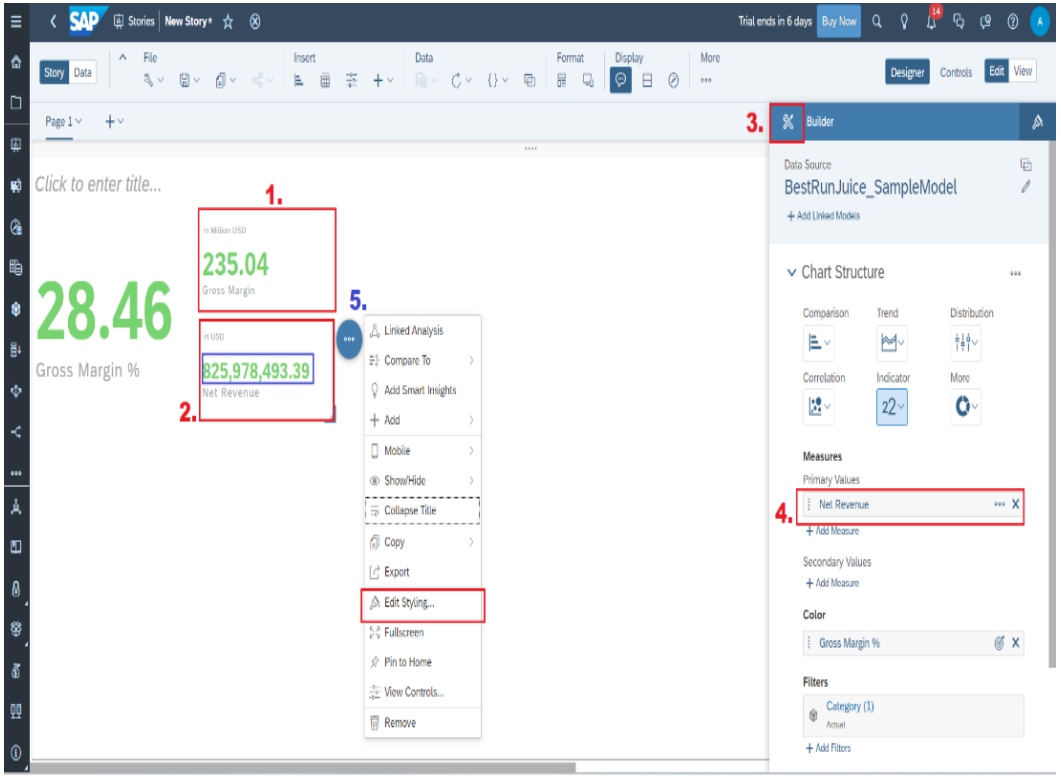
Lab 2 - Get Started with Numeric Point and It's styling

Step-6: Modify the scale

1. Copy the chart at number **1.**
2. Paste the chart at number **2.**
3. Click on the **Builder**
4. Select **Net Revenue** Under the Primary Value
5. Click on the **3 dots**
6. Select **Edit Styling** and convert the currency to **Millions**



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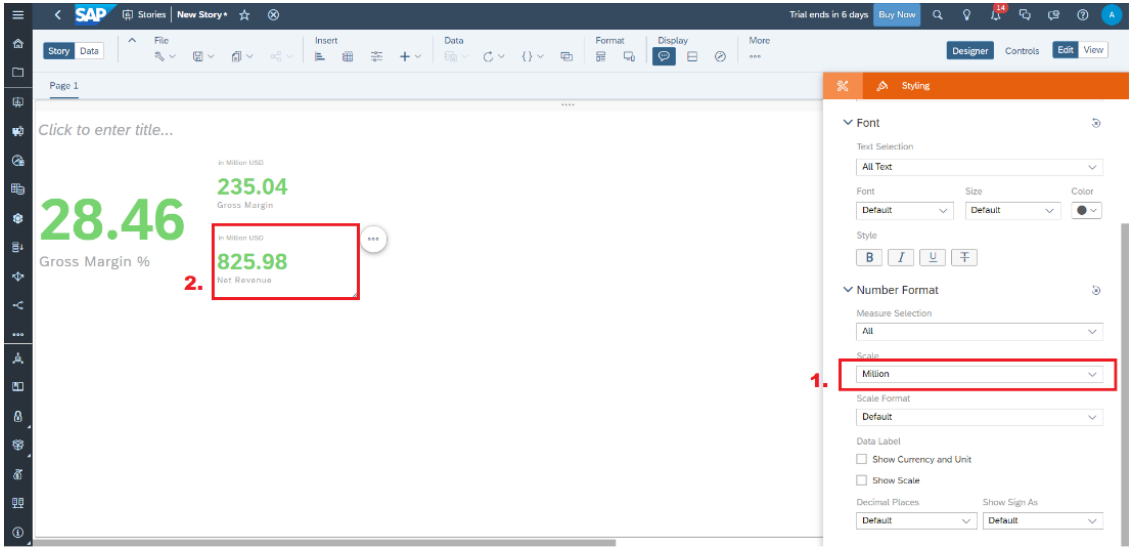
Lab 2 - Get Started with Numeric Point and It's styling

Step-6: Modify the scale

7. Select **Million** option under the Scale option at number **1.**
8. See the unit has been change and converted to **Million**



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Lab 3 - Get Started with Bullet and it’s styling

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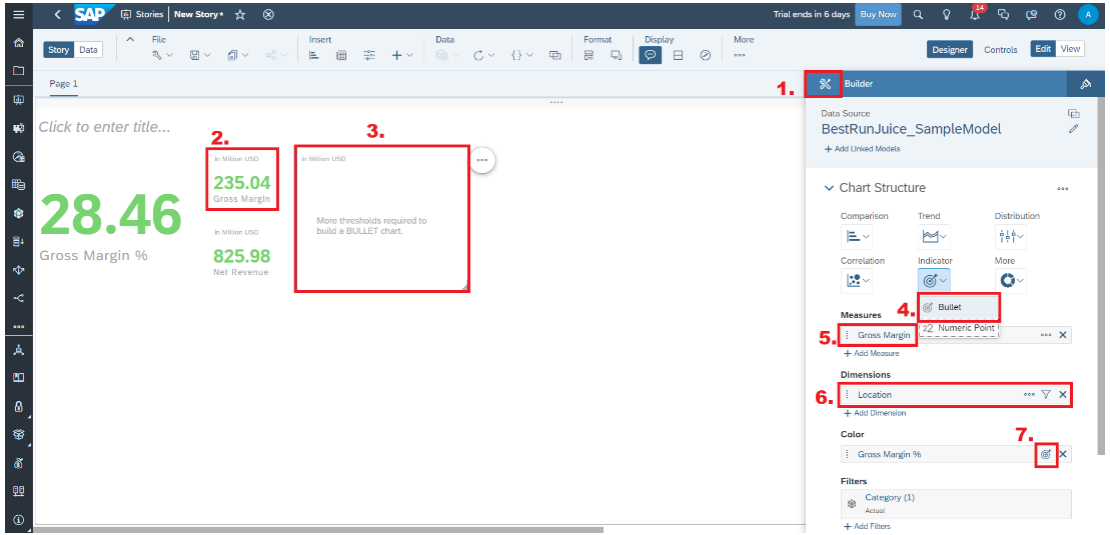
Lab 3 - Get Started with Bullet and it's styling

Step-1: Plotting Bullet Chart

1. Select the **Builder**
2. Copy the chart
3. Paste it at number **3.**
4. Select the **Bullet** option under the indicator
5. Select the **Gross Margin**
6. Select the **Location** under the Dimensions
7. Click on the **threshold** option under the colour and then select **View all Threshold**



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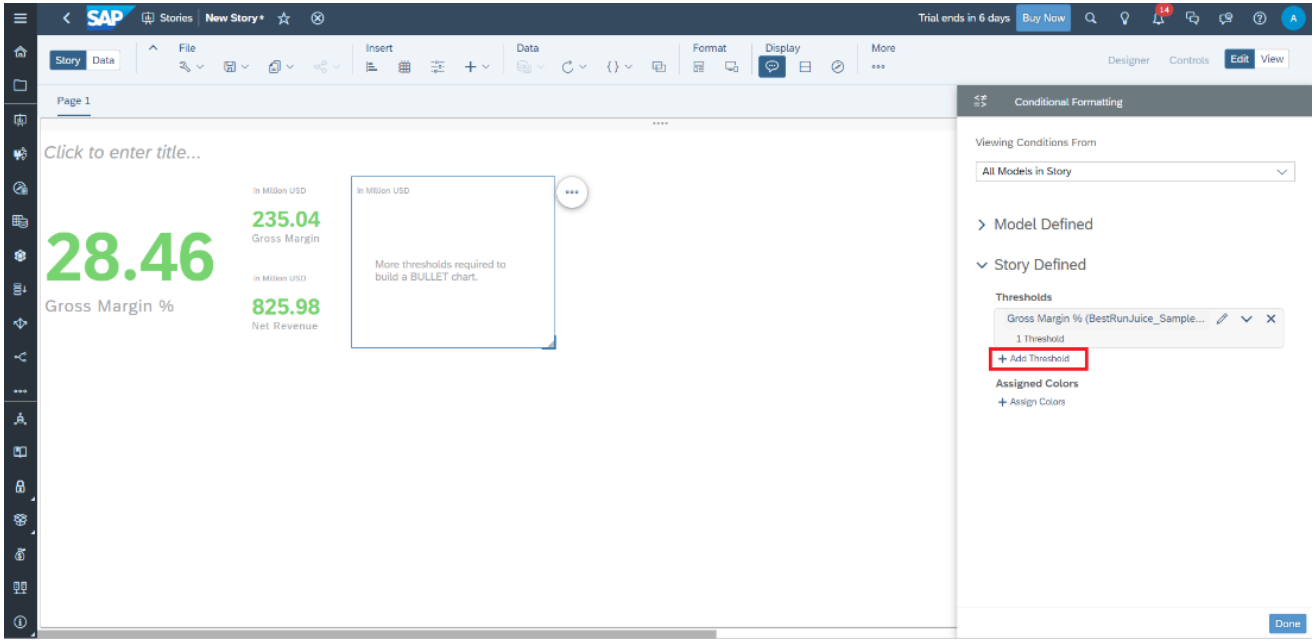
Lab 3 - Get Started with Bullet and it's styling

Step-1: Plotting Bullet Chart

8. Click on **Add Threshold**



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Lab 3 - Get Started with Bullet and it's styling

Step-2: Conditional Formatting

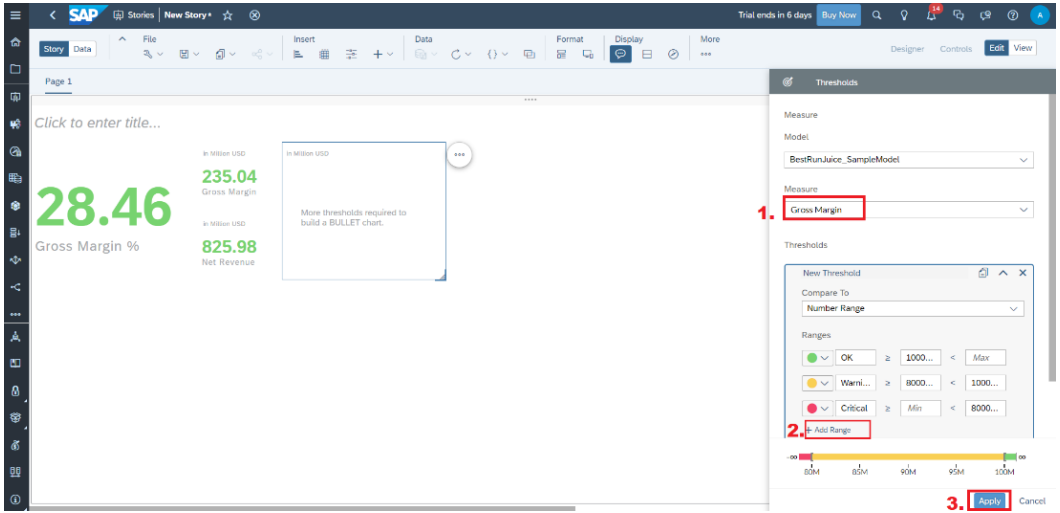
1. Select **Gross Margin** under the Measure
2. Add the Ranges,

i. For the **green colour** keep the status **Ok** and minimum value as **10000000**

ii. For the yellow colour keep the status as **Warning**, minimum value as **80000000** and maximum value is **10000000**

iii. For the red colour keep status as **Critical**, minimum value as **blank** and maximum value as **10000000**

3. Click on **Apply** button



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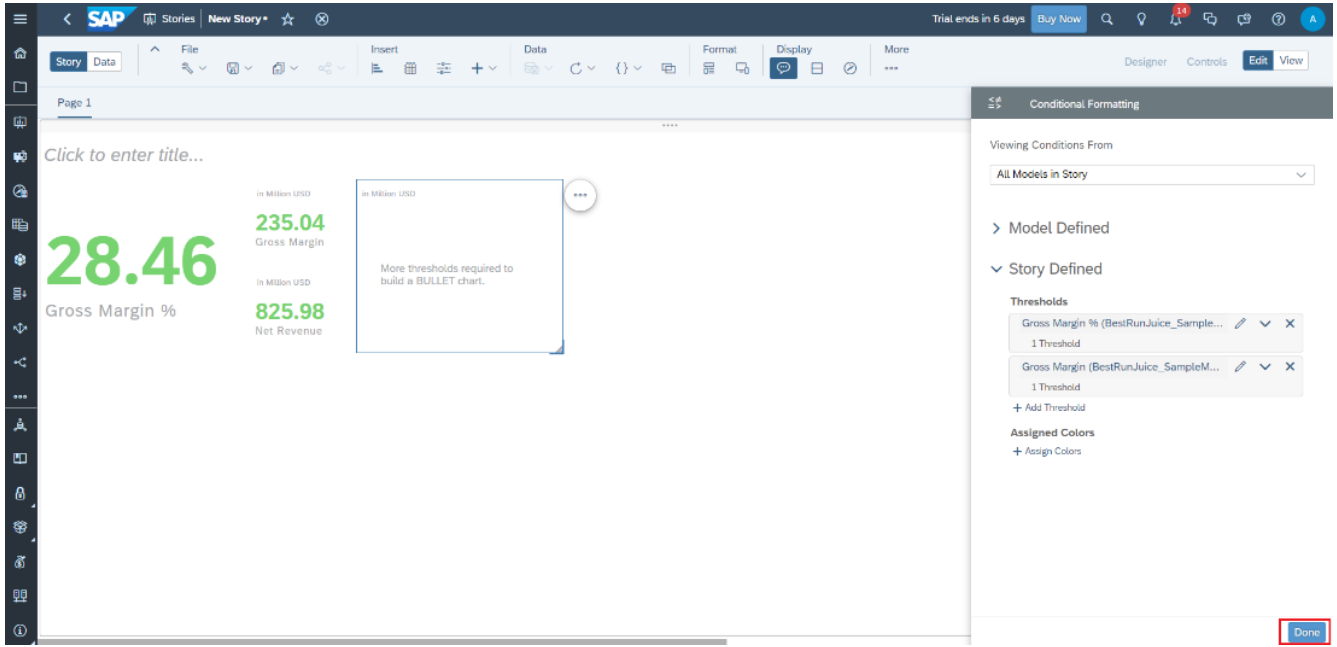
Lab 3 - Get Started with Bullet and it's styling

Step-2: Conditional Formatting

4. Click on the **Done** Option



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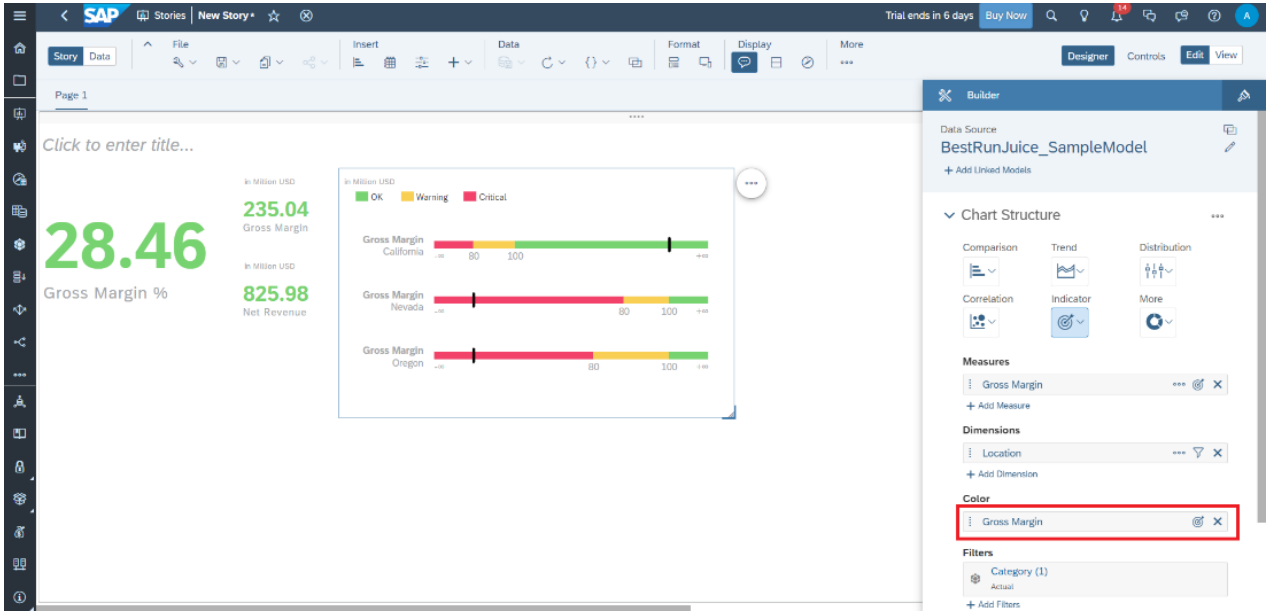
Lab 3 - Get Started with Bullet and it's styling

Step-2: Conditional Formatting

5. Now select the **Gross Margin** under the colour option and **expand** the chart.



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Lab 4 - Get Started with Line Chart and it’s styling

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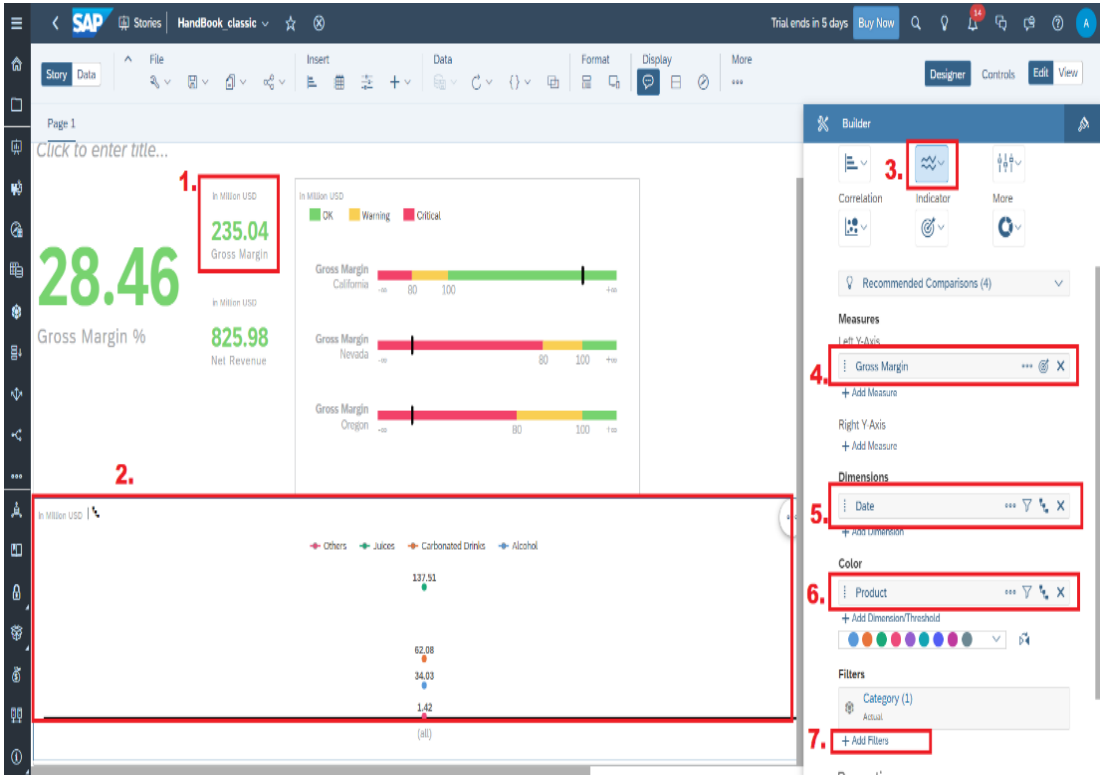
Lab 4 - Get Started with Line Chart and it's styling

Step-1: Plotting Line Chart

1. Copy the chart
2. Paste at number **2.**
3. Select the **Line chart** under the Trend option
4. Select the **Gross Margin** under the Measures
5. Click on the Date Option under the dimensions
6. Select the Product under the Colour
7. Click on Add Filters



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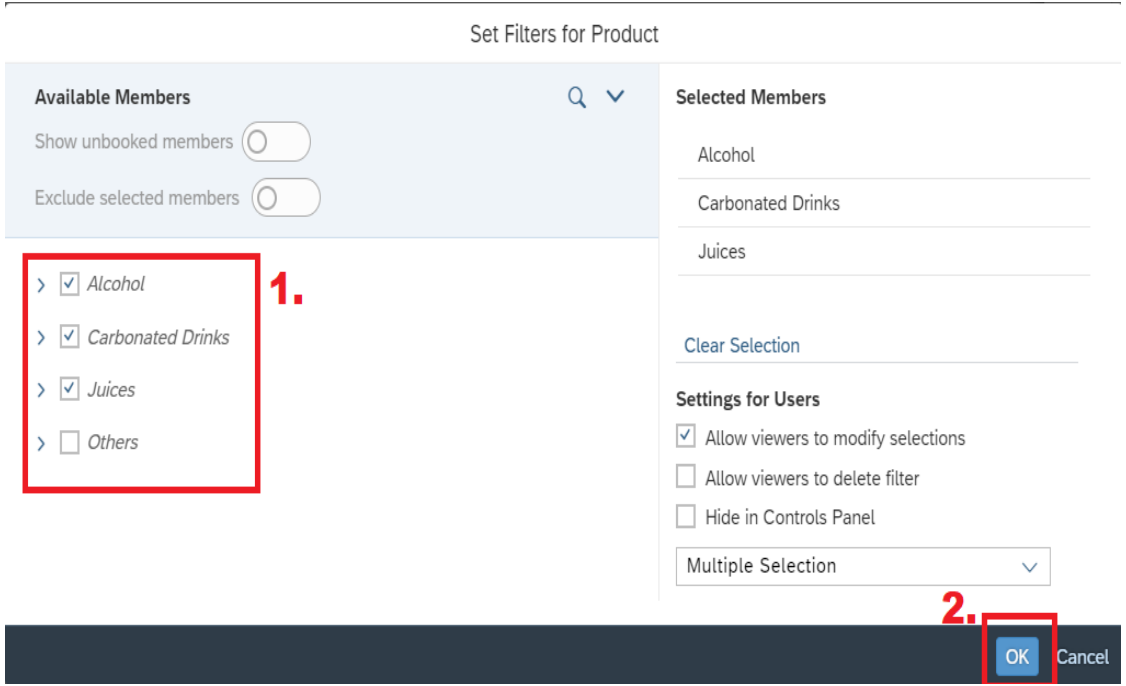
Lab 4 - Get Started with Line Chart and it's styling

Step-1: Plotting Line Chart

1. After applying filter then check 3 Products at number **1.**
2. Click on **OK**



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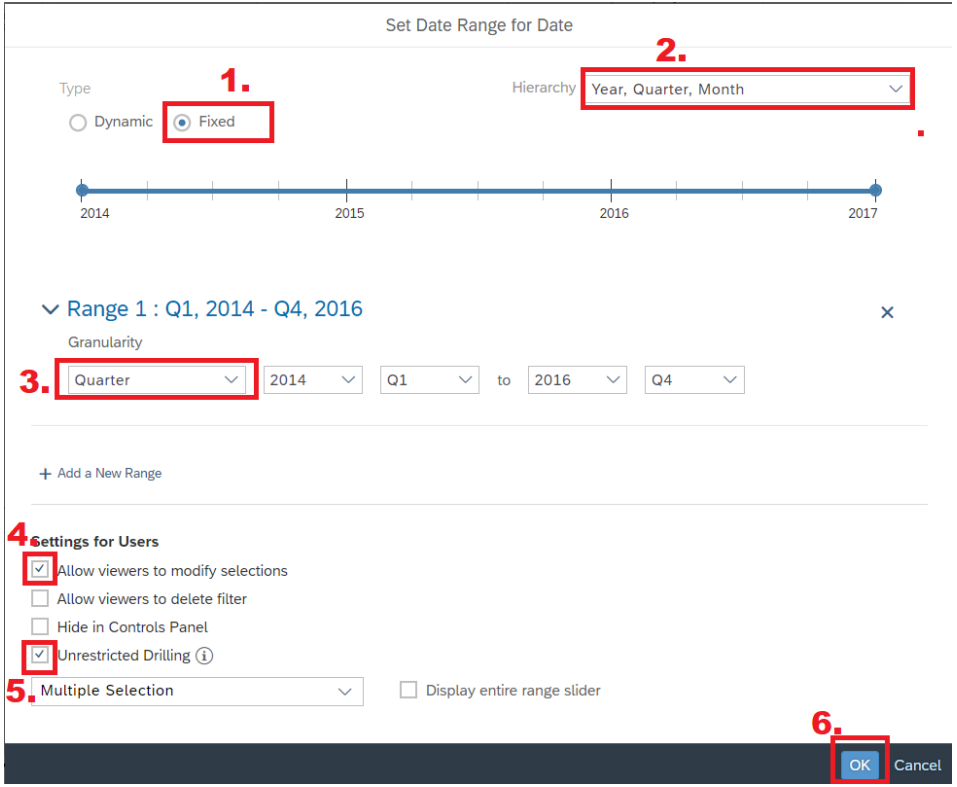
Lab 4 - Get Started with Line Chart and it's styling

Step-2: Select appropriate options

Click again on **Add Filters** and then select **Date Range** option.

1. Select **Fixed**
2. Select **Year, Quarter, Month**
3. Select the Granularity as **Quarter**
4. Check the Allow viewers to modify selections
5. Check the Unrestricted Drilling
6. Click on **OK** button



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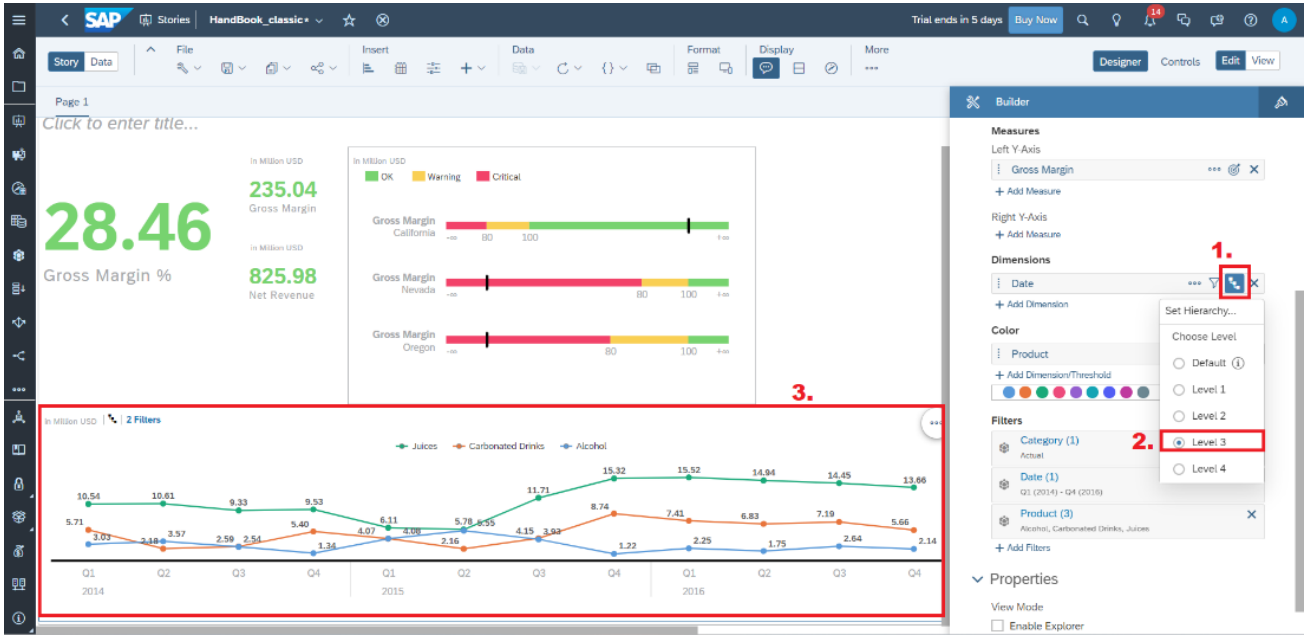
Lab 4 - Get Started with Line Chart and it's styling

Step-3: Change Hierarchy for Date

1. Click on the **blue icon** of Hierarchy at number **1.**
2. Select the **Level 3** Option



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Lab 5 - Get Started with Input Control

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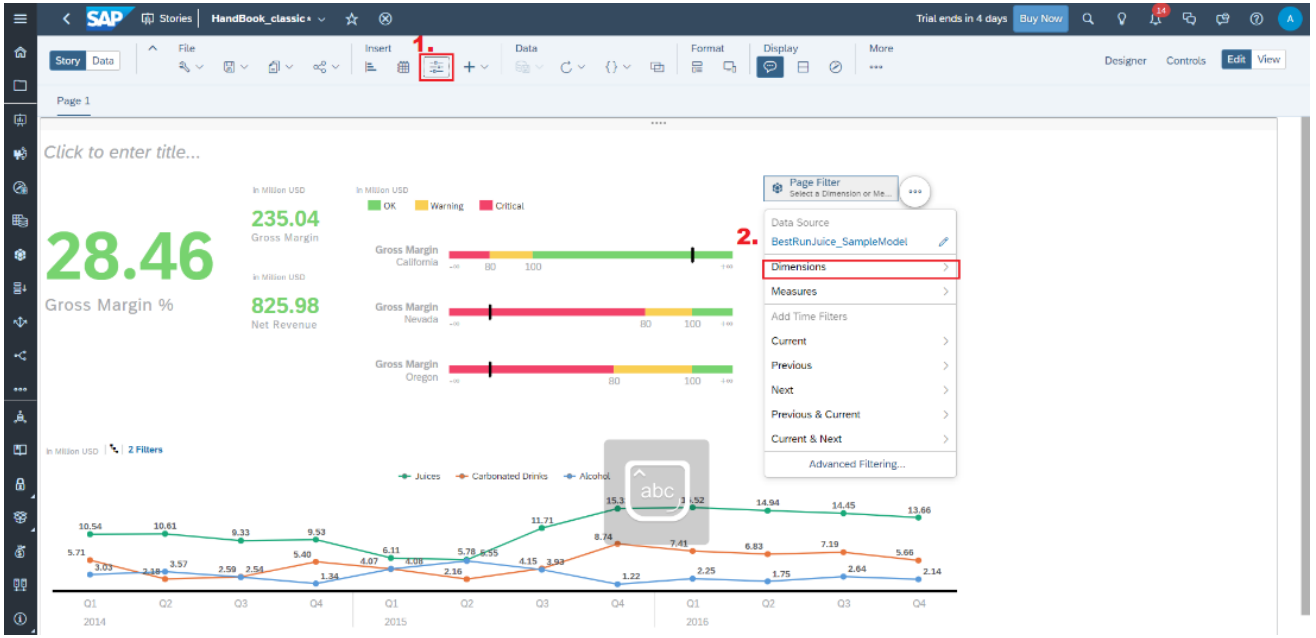
Lab 5 - Get Started with Input Control

Step-1: Locating Input Control for date slider

1. Select the **Input Control** option
2. Select the **Dimensions**



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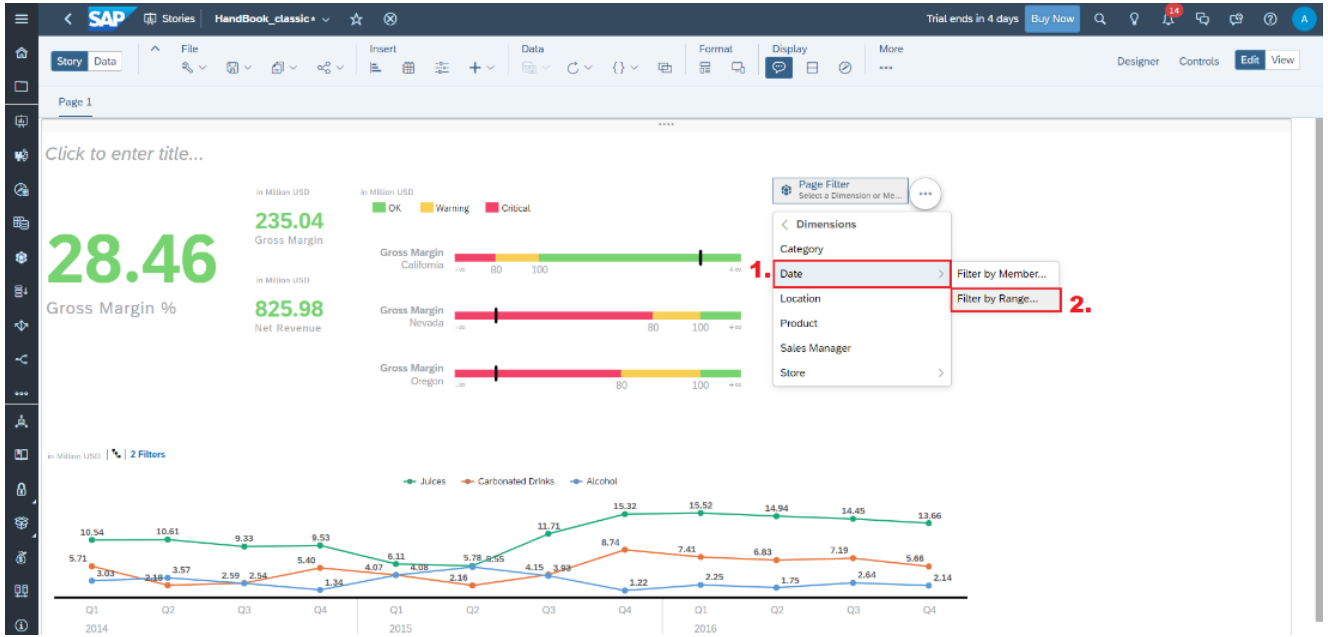
Lab 5 - Get Started with Input Control

Step-2: Selecting dimensions for Date Filter

1. Select the **Date**
2. Select **Filter by Range** option



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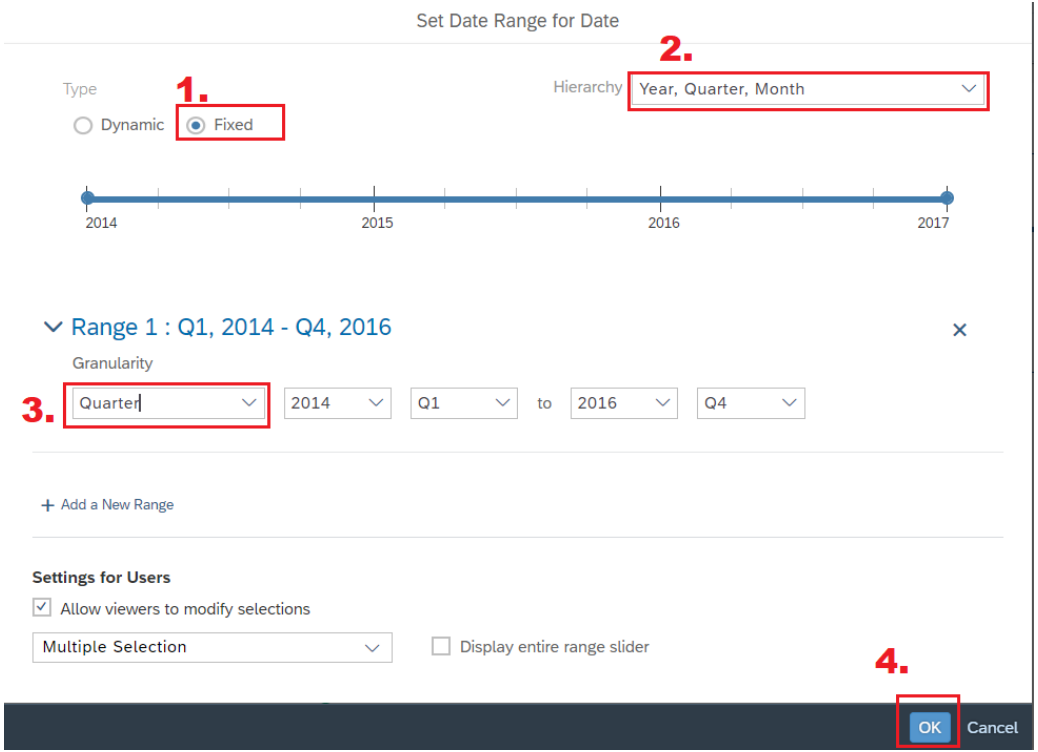
Lab 5 - Get Started with Input Control

Step-3: Select appropriate options

1. Select on **Fixed**
2. Select Hierarchy as **Year, Quarter, Month**
3. Select the Granularity level as **Quarter**
4. Click on **OK**



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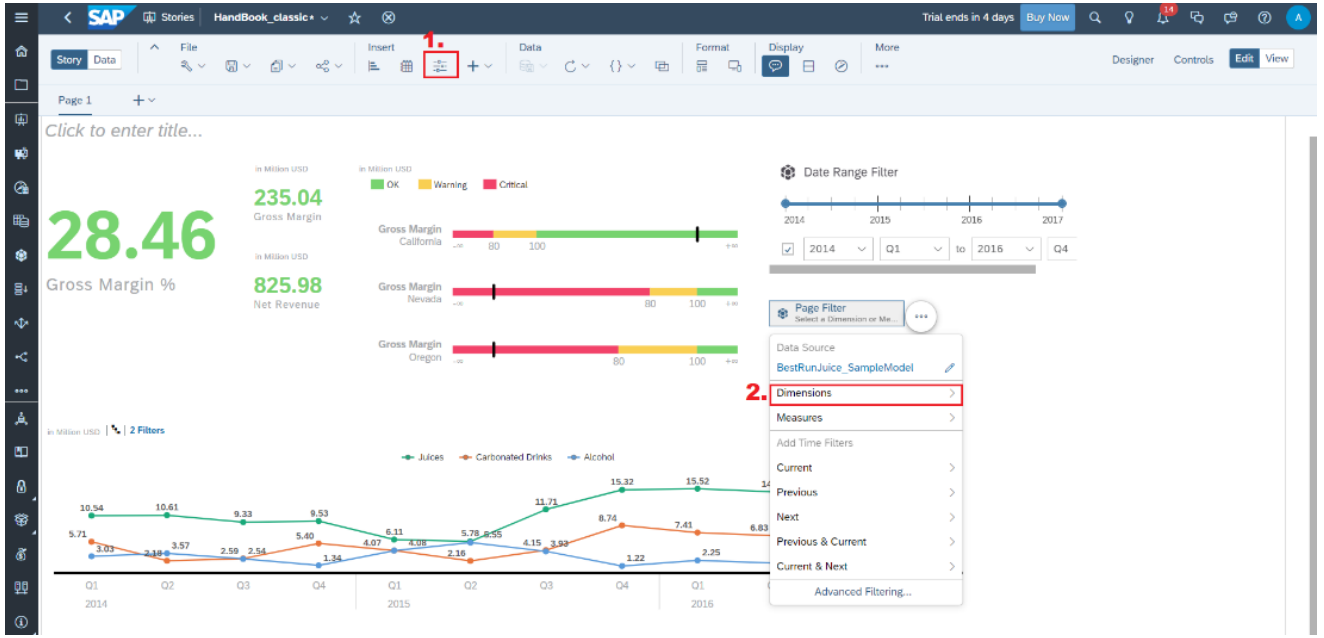
Lab 5 - Get Started with Input Control

Step-4: Locating Input Control for Product

1. Click on the **Input Control**
2. Select the **Dimensions** option



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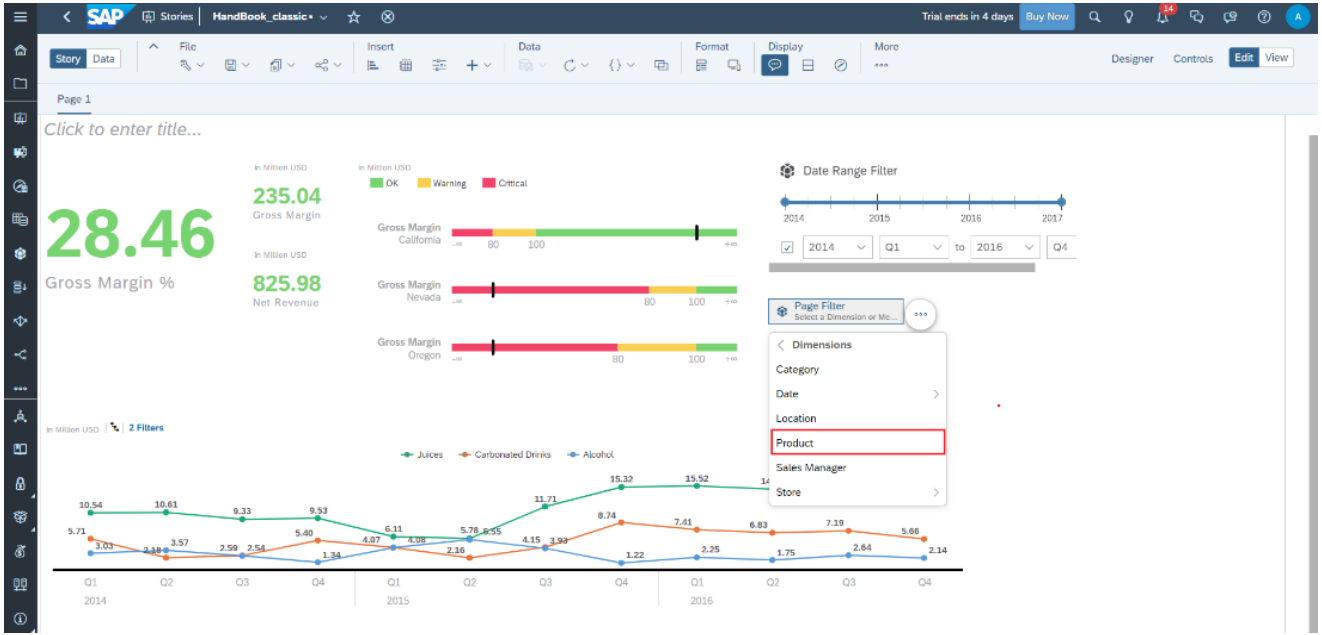
Lab 5 - Get Started with Input Control

Step-4: Locating Input Control for Product

3. Click on the **Product**



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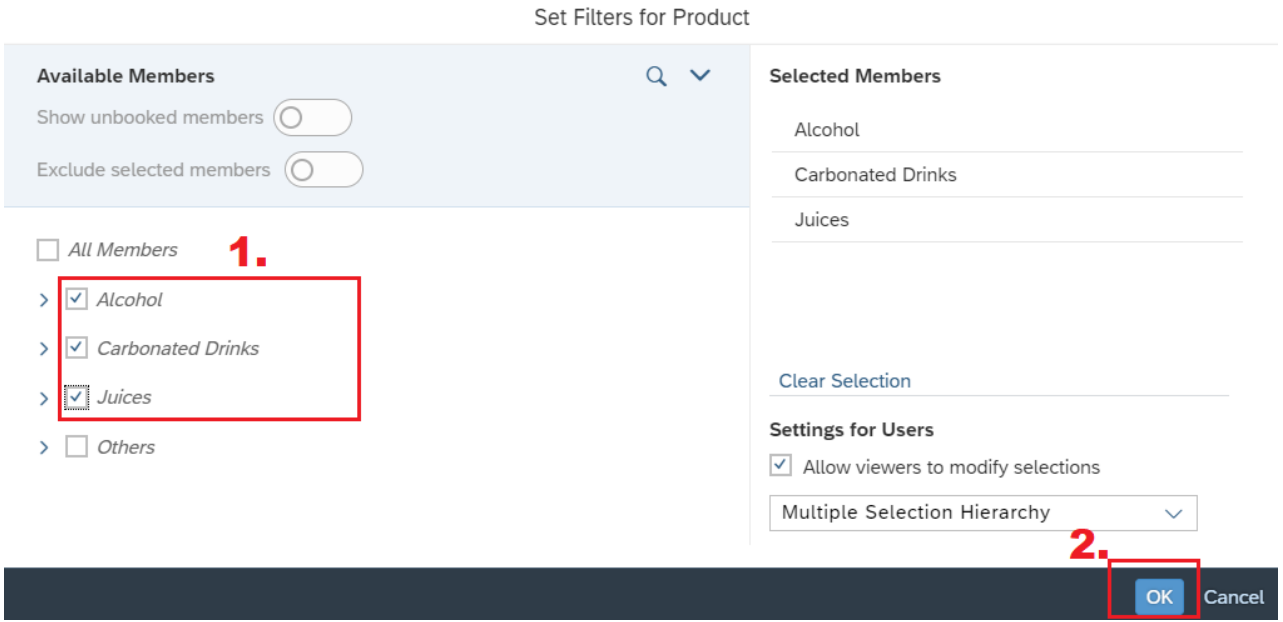
Lab 5 - Get Started with Input Control

Step-4: Locating Input Control for Product

4. Check 3 Products at number **1.**
5. Click on **OK** button



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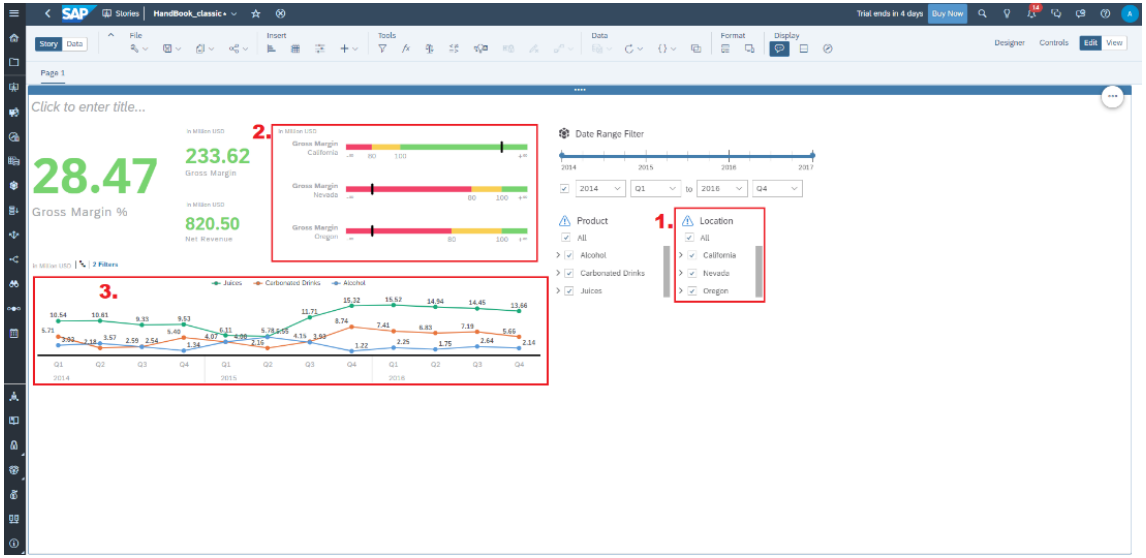
Lab 5 - Get Started with Input Control

Step-5: Locating Input Control for Location

1. Similarly, repeat step 4 for **Location**
2. Now remove the **Legends** to fit the other charts, Select the **Chart**---->Click on **3 dots**----> Select **Show/Hide** ----> Click on **Legend** option
3. Then reduce the size by drag and drop at right bottom of charts



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Lab 6 - Get Started with Bar Chart and It's Styling

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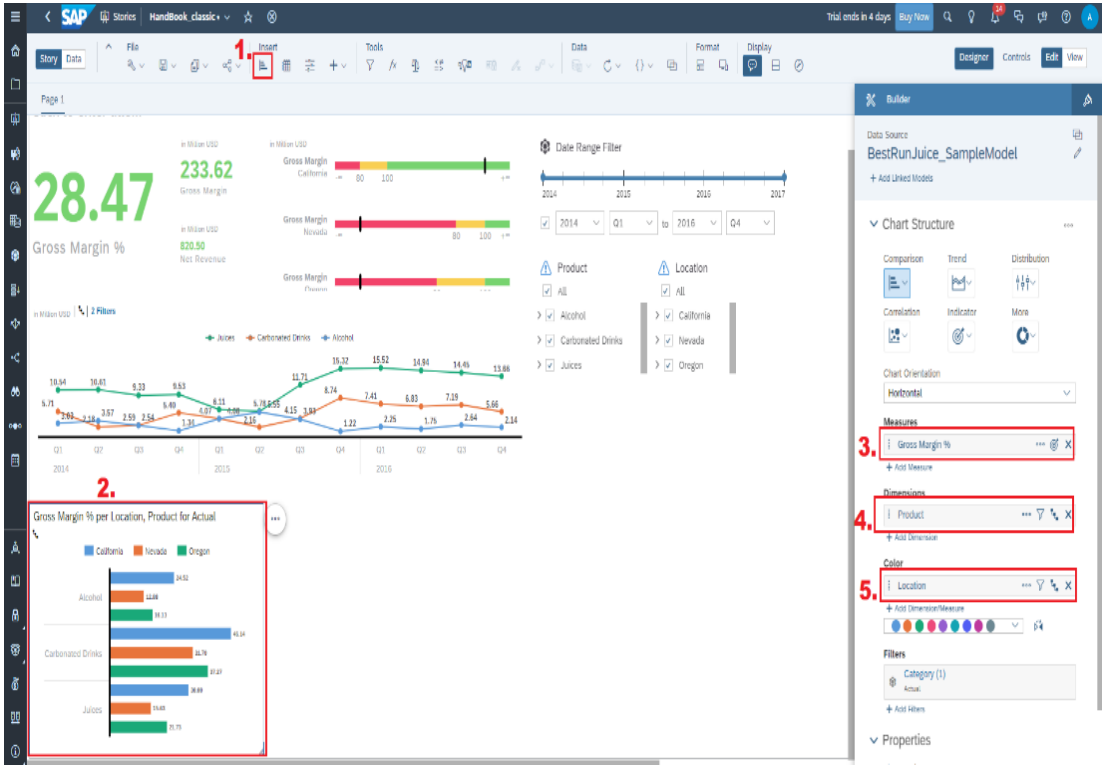
Lab 6 - Get Started with Bar Chart and It's Styling

Step-1: Plotting Bar Chart

1. Create **new chart** number **1.**
2. Select the **chart**
3. Select the **Gross Margin** under Measures
4. Select the **Product** under Dimensions
5. Select the **Location** under the Color



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Lab 7 - Get Started with Geo Map

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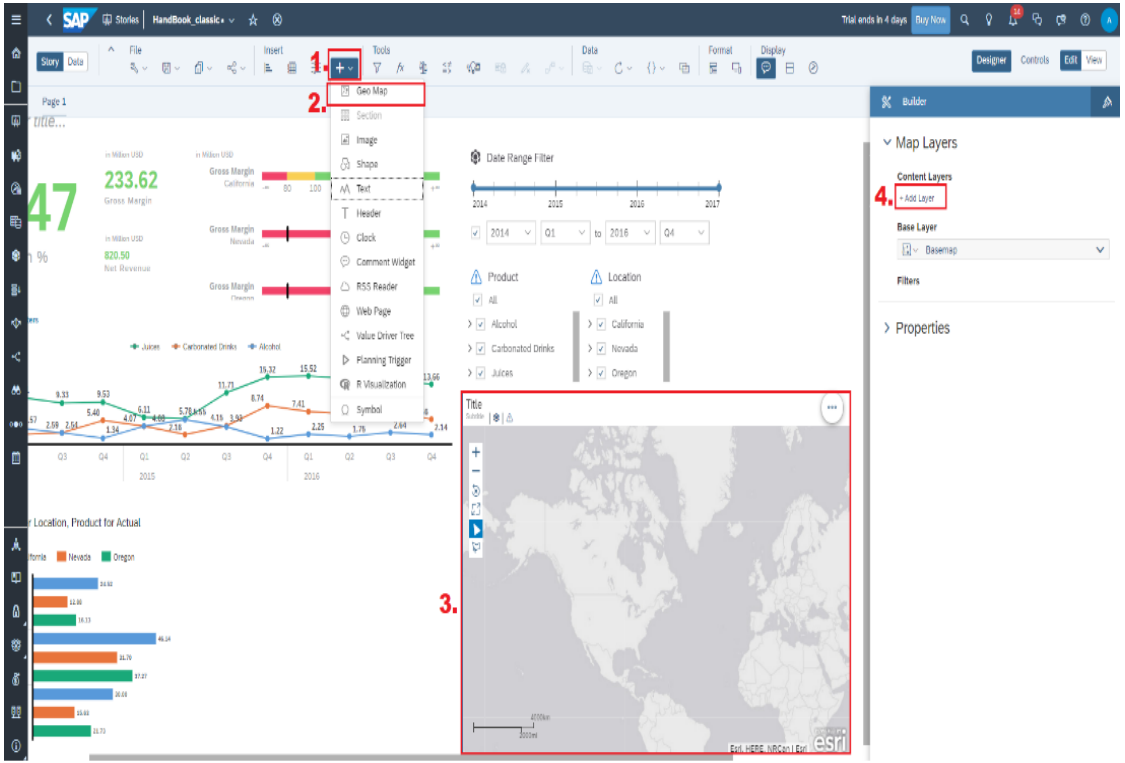
Lab 7 - Get Started with Geo Map

Step-1: Locating Geo Map

1. Click on the P**lus icon**
2. Select the **Geo Map**
3. Then the change location of the chart
4. Select **Add Layer** under Content Layers



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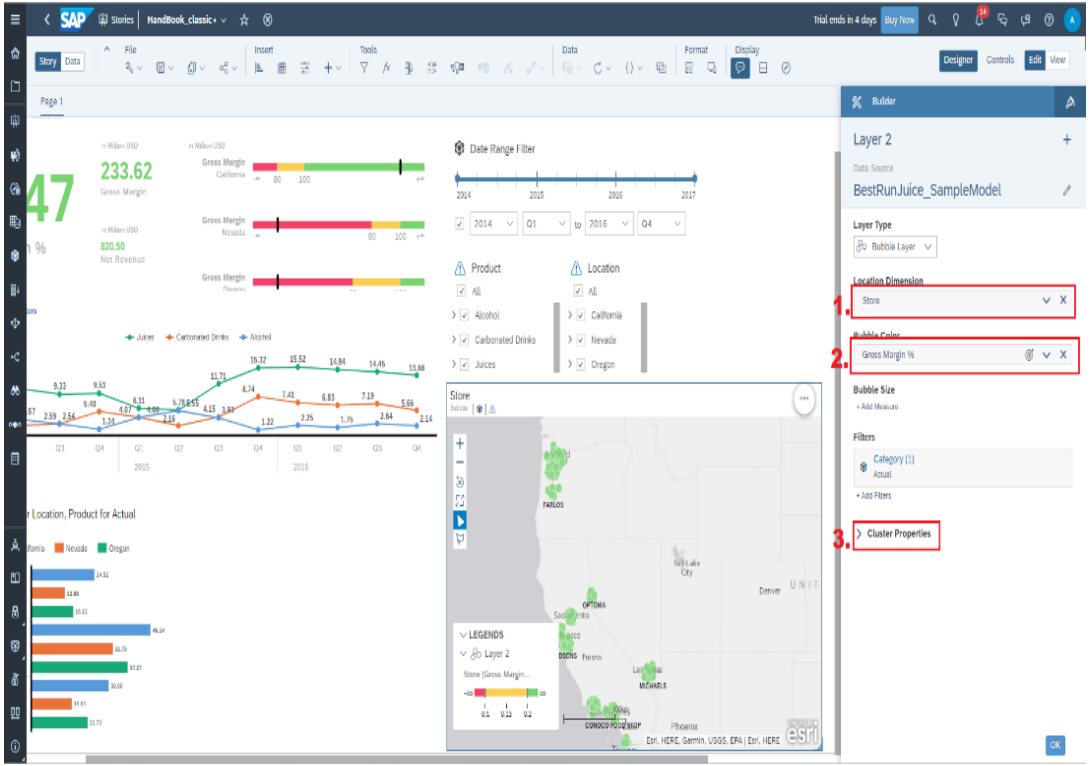
Lab 7 - Get Started with Geo Map

Step-2: Select appropriate options for Layer 2

1. Select **Store** under the Location Dimensions
2. Select **Gross Margin %**
3. If you want to change **Cluster Properties**
4. Click on OK button



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Lab 8 - Get Started with addition of Reference Line

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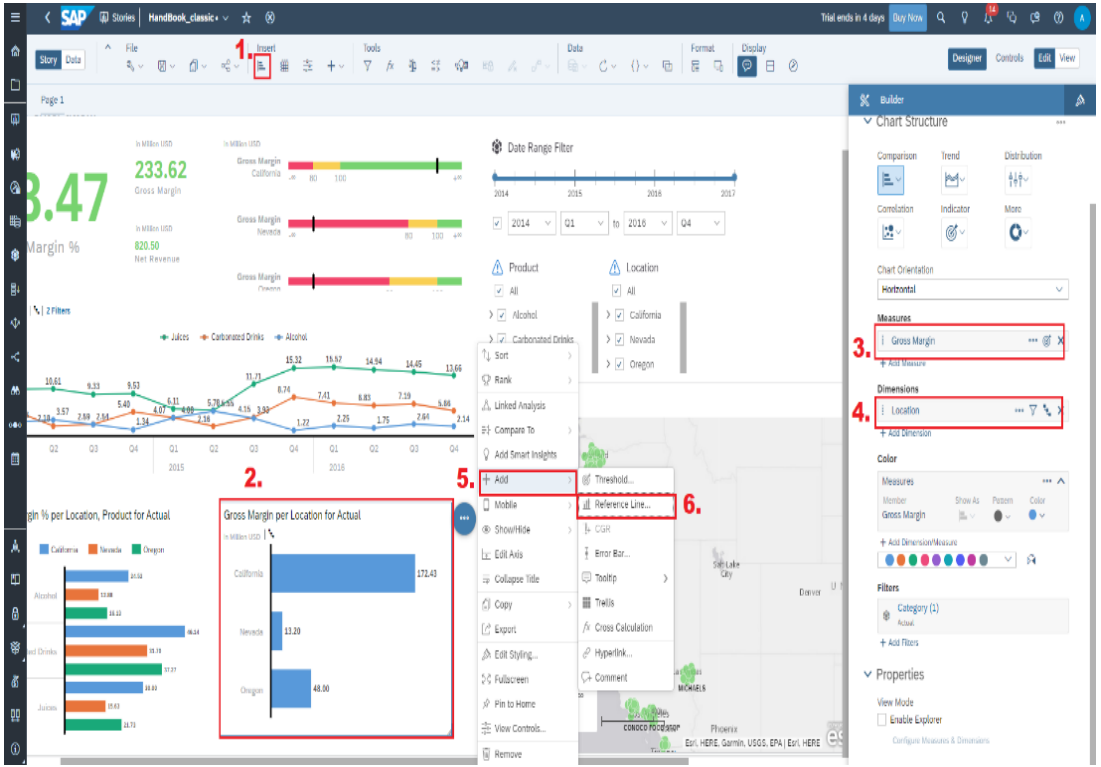
Lab 8 - Get Started with addition of Reference Line

Step-1: Locating Reference Line option

1. Create new chart
2. Relocate it at number **2.**
3. Select the **Gross Margin** as Measures
4. Select the **Location** under the Dimensions
5. To add the reference line, select the chart then click on **3 dots** and select the **Add Option**
6. Select the **Reference Line**



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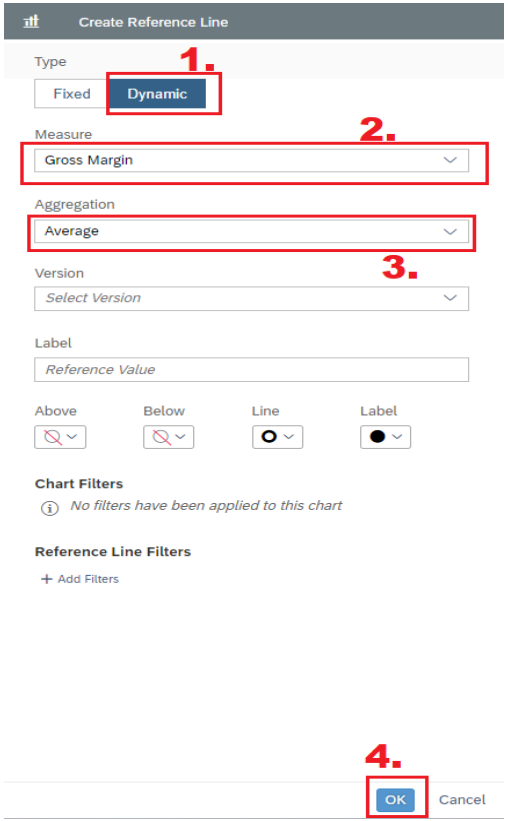
Lab 8 - Get Started with addition of Reference Line

Step-2: Select appropriate options

1. Select the **Dynamic** option
2. Select **Gross Margin** under the measure
3. Select **Average** under Aggregation
4. Click on **OK**



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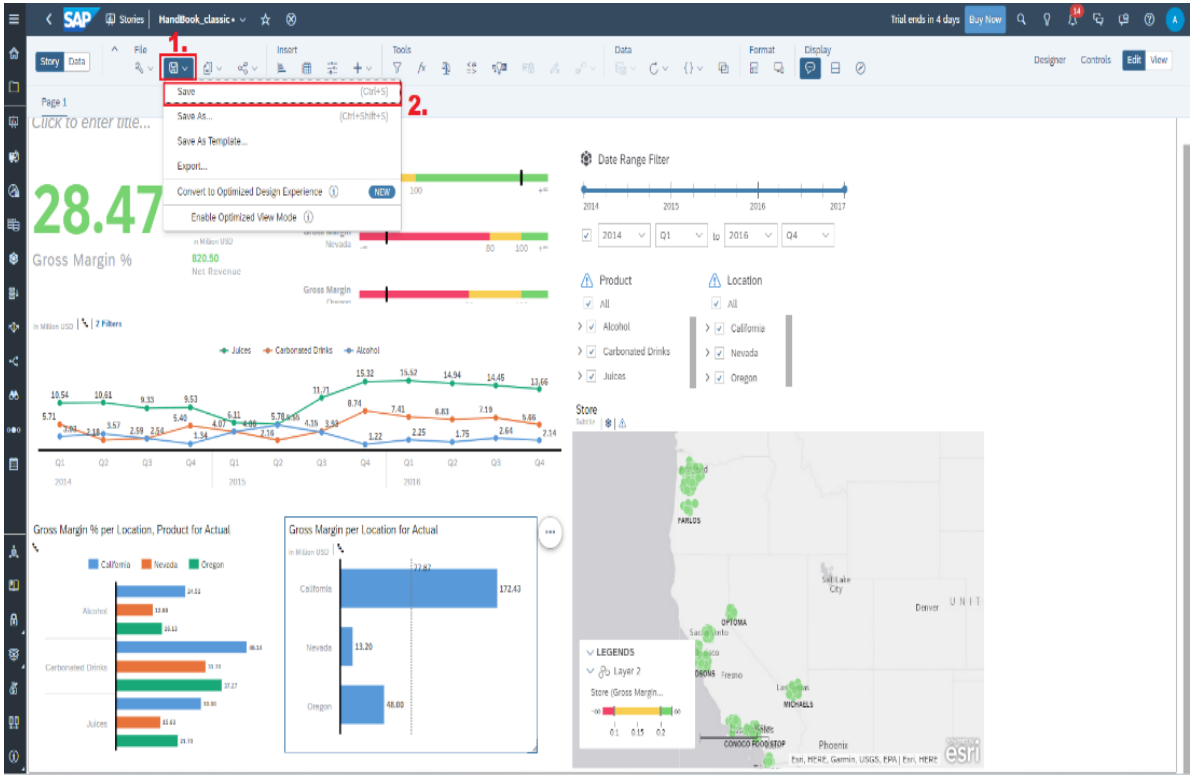
Lab 8 - Get Started with addition of Reference Line

Step-3: Save the story

Now it's time to save the story

1. Click on **blue** icon at number **1.**
2. Click on **Save**



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Summary

1. Now you have learnt how to create the beautiful stories from business perspective
2. Explore more about it and try to create your own stories
3. Now let's add some **Augmented Analytics** on the top of this stories to make most of it. Let's start with another interesting lab

Reference link

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Quiz

1. Which statement about "Input Controls" in SAP Analytics Cloud is true?

A. Input Controls can only be applied to tables.
B. Input Controls allow end-users to modify visualizations.
C. Input Controls require the creation of calculated measures.
D. Input Controls can't be utilized in published stories.

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Quiz

1. Which statement about "Input Controls" in SAP Analytics Cloud is true?

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B. Input Controls allow end-users to modify visualizations.
C. Input Controls require the creation of calculated measures.
D. Input Controls can't be utilized in published stories.

Answer: B

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Quiz

2. What is the main aim of the classical design experience approach when it comes to visual clarity and data communication?

1. Creating visually intricate designs.
2. Presenting data in a raw and unfiltered format.
3. Achieving simplicity, clarity, and data-driven insights.
4. Utilizing a variety of colors and fonts

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Quiz

2. What is the main aim of the classical design experience approach when it comes to visual clarity and data communication?

1. Creating visually intricate designs.
2. Presenting data in a raw and unfiltered format.
3. Achieving simplicity, clarity, and data-driven insights.
4. Utilizing a variety of colors and fonts

Answer: C

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Quiz

3. What is a distinguishing feature of the optimized design experience compared to the classical design experience in SAP Analytics Cloud?

A. Extensive use of intricate visual effects.
B. Emphasis on complex data modeling.
C. Focus on dynamic and interactive visuals.
D. Exclusive utilization of static tables.

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Quiz

3. What is a distinguishing feature of the optimized design experience compared to the classical design experience in SAP Analytics Cloud?

A. Extensive use of intricate visual effects.
B. Emphasis on complex data modeling.
C. Focus on dynamic and interactive visuals.
D. Exclusive utilization of static tables.

Answer: C

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Quiz

4. How does the "Responsive Layout" feature in SAP Analytics Cloud contribute to mobile view design?

A. It enables complex animations for mobile devices.
B. It adapts the layout for different screen sizes.
C. It provides additional visualizations only on mobile.
D. It adjusts color schemes based on the device.

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Quiz

4. How does the "Responsive Layout" feature in SAP Analytics Cloud contribute to mobile view design?

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Quiz

4. How does the "Responsive Layout" feature in SAP Analytics Cloud contribute to mobile view design?

A. It enables complex animations for mobile devices.
B. It adapts the layout for different screen sizes.
C. It provides additional visualizations only on mobile.
D. It adjusts color schemes based on the device.

Answer: B

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Quiz

5. Which statement about "Input Controls" in SAP Analytics Cloud is true?.

A. Input Controls allow end-users to modify visualizations.
B. It adapts the layout for different screen sizes.
C. Input Controls can only be applied to tables.
D. Input Controls require the creation of calculated measures.

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Quiz

5. Which statement about "Input Controls" in SAP Analytics Cloud is true?.

A. Input Controls allow end-users to modify visualizations.
B. It adapts the layout for different screen sizes.
C. Input Controls can only be applied to tables.
D. Input Controls require the creation of calculated measures.

Answer: A

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References

- https://learning.sap.com/learning-journey/explore-sap-analytics-cloud-with-story-design

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Thank you!