Lesson 3

Topic: Data Transformation with Power Query (Part 1)

Prerequisites: Download Customer_Orders.txt, Orders.txt

Theory Questions

1. What is the purpose of the "Applied Steps" pane in Power Query?

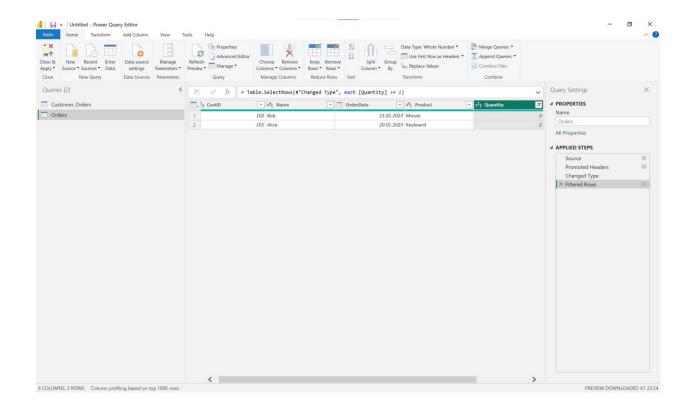
It records every transformation you apply (remove columns, filter, split, etc.). It works like a history list of steps, which you can edit, reorder, or delete.

- 2. How do you remove duplicate rows in Power Query?
 - Select the column(s) you want to check for duplicates.
 - \circ Go to Home → Remove Rows → Remove Duplicates.
- 3. What does the "Filter" icon do in Power Query?

It allows you to filter rows based on values (text, number ranges, dates, etc.), just like filtering in Excel.

- 4. How would you rename a column from "CustID" to "CustomerID"?
 - o Right-click the column header \rightarrow Rename \rightarrow type CustomerID.
 - \circ Or use **Transform** \rightarrow **Rename**.
- 5. What happens if you click "Close & Apply" in Power Query?
 - → All transformations are saved and loaded into Power BI's Data Model.
- 6. Remove all rows where Quantity is less than 2.
 - File: **Orders.txt** (column Quantity)
- Select Quantity → Filter → Number Filters → Greater Than or Equal To 2.
 M-code:

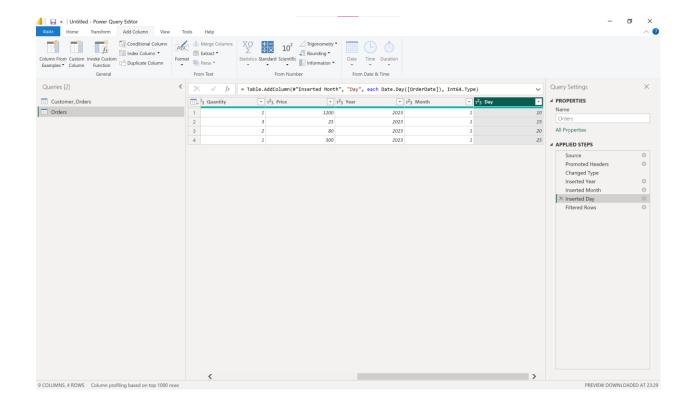
Table.SelectRows(Orders, each [Quantity] >= 2)



7. Split the OrderDate column into "Year," "Month," and "Day".

Select OrderDate → Add Column → Date → Year / Month / Day.
 M-code:

```
= Table.AddColumn(
    Table.AddColumn(Orders, "Year", each Date.Year([OrderDate]),
Int64.Type),
    "Month", each Date.Month([OrderDate]), Int64.Type
    ),
    "Day", each Date.Day([OrderDate]), Int64.Type
)
```

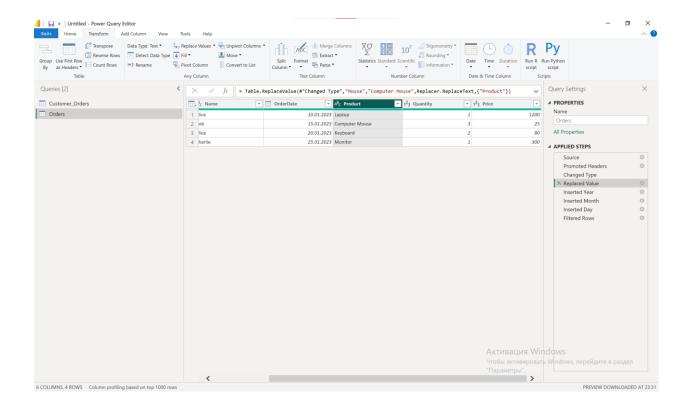


8. Replace all "Mouse" entries in the Product column with "Computer Mouse".

File: Orders.txt (есть колонка Product)

Select Product → Transform → Replace Values.
 M-code:

Table.ReplaceValue(Orders, "Mouse", "Computer Mouse", Replacer.ReplaceText, {"Product"})

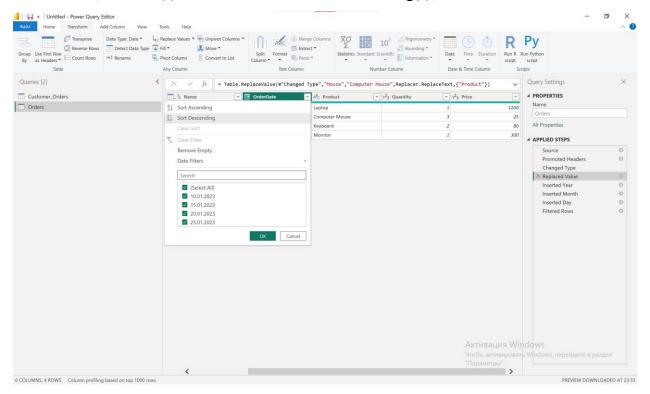


9. Sort the table by OrderDate (newest first).

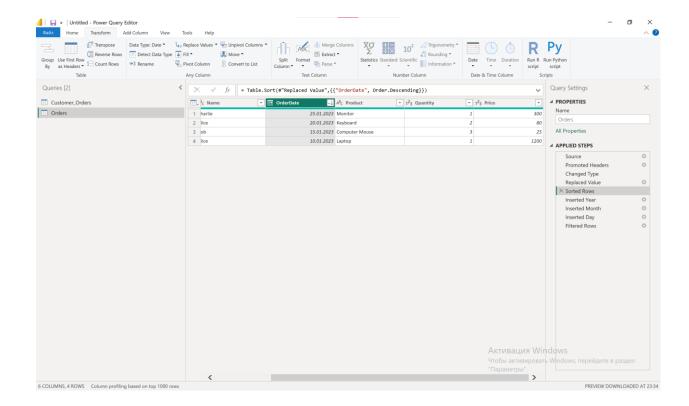
File: Orders.txt

Select OrderDate → Sort Descending.
 M-code:

Table.Sort(Orders, {{"OrderDate", Order.Descending}})

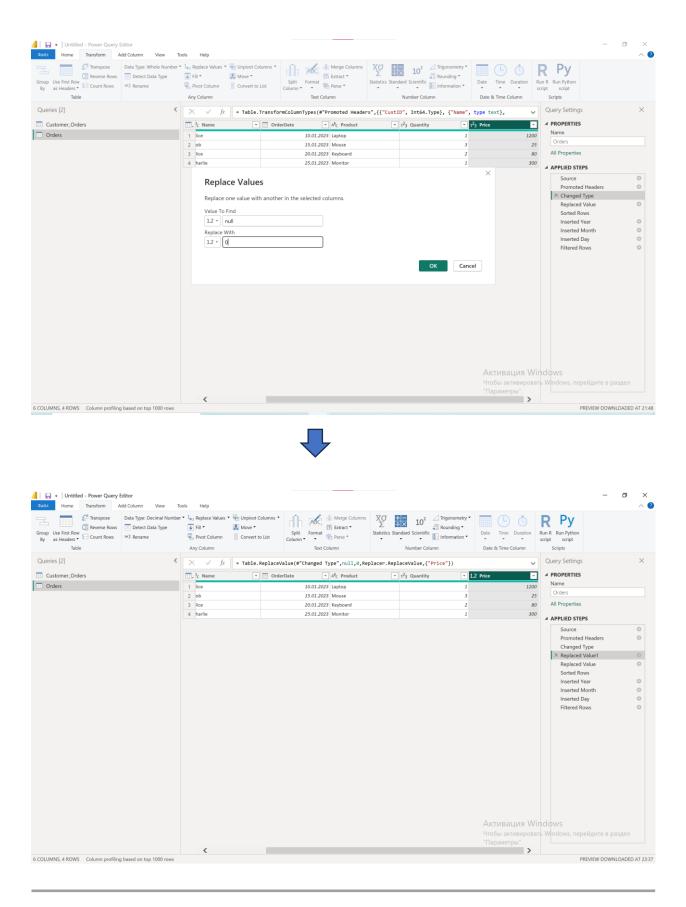






10. How would you handle null values in the Price column?

- - Replace nulls with $0 \to \text{Transform} \to \text{Replace Values} \to \text{null} \to 0$.
 - Or remove null rows \rightarrow Remove Rows \rightarrow Remove Blank Rows.
 - Or fill down/up.

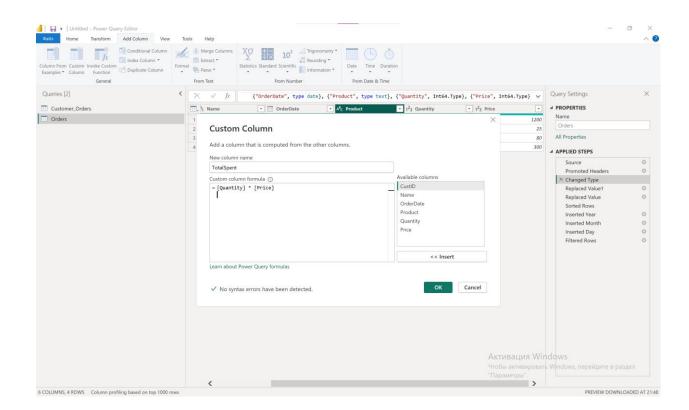


11. Write custom M-code to add a column calculating TotalSpent = Quantity * Price.

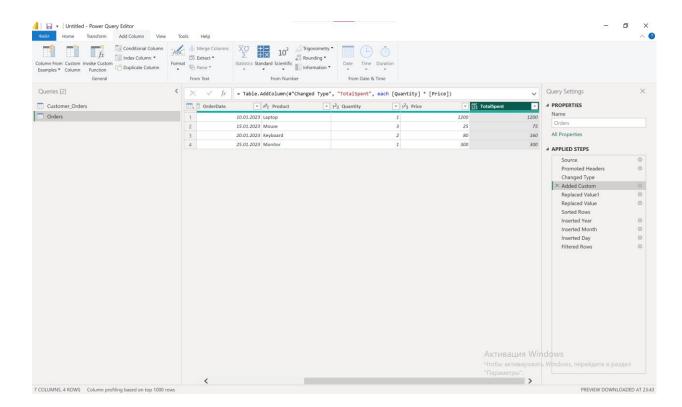
File: Orders.txt

Add Column → Custom Column.
 M-code:

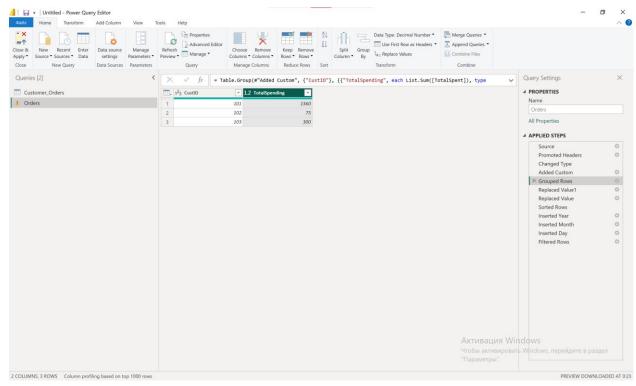
Table.AddColumn(Orders, "TotalSpent", each [Quantity] * [Price], type number)









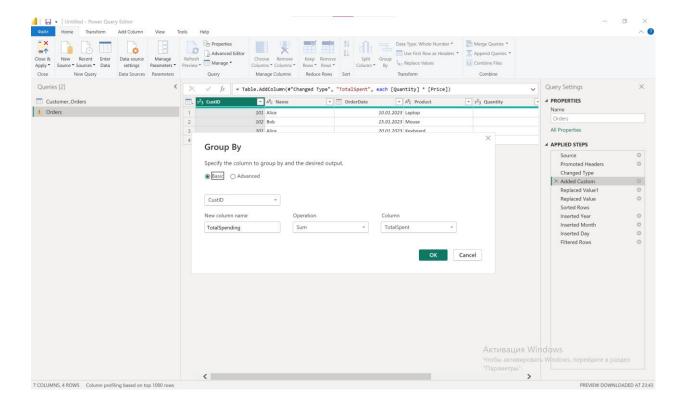


12. Group the table by CustID to show total spending per customer.

Г File: Customer_Orders.txt (там есть CustID → связь с Orders)

- Merge Orders + Customer_Orders (если нужно).
- Select $\textbf{CustID} \rightarrow \textbf{Home} \rightarrow \textbf{Group By} \rightarrow \textbf{Sum on TotalSpent}$. M-code:

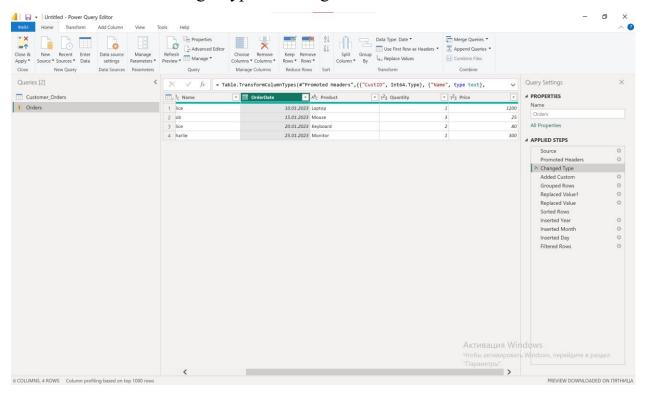
Table.Group(Customer_Orders, {"CustID"}, {{"TotalSpending", each List.Sum([TotalSpent]), type number}})



13. Fix inconsistent date formats in OrderDate.

File: Orders.txt

- Select **OrderDate** \rightarrow Change Type \rightarrow Date.
- If needed → Change Type → Using Locale.

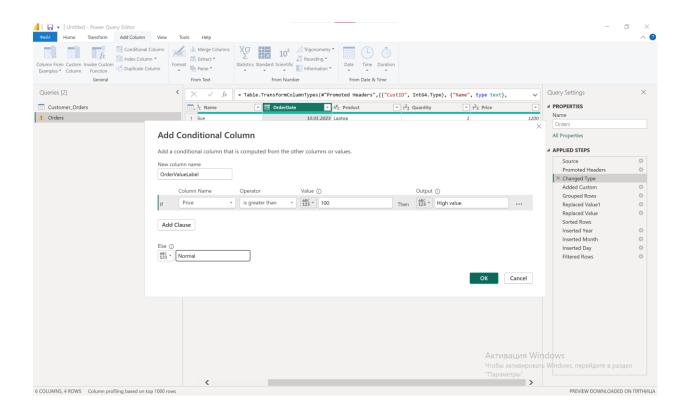


14. Create a conditional column: Label orders as "High Value" if Price > 100.

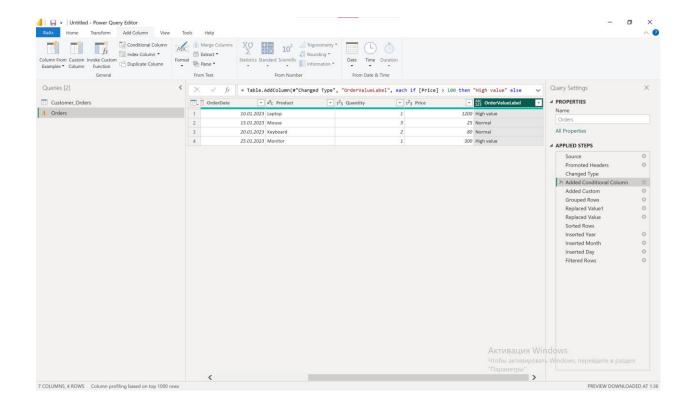
File: Orders.txt

Add Column → Conditional Column.
 M-code:

Table.AddColumn(Orders, "OrderValueLabel", each if [Price] > 100 then "High Value" else "Normal")







15. Optimize the query to reduce refresh time.

work with 2 files: Orders.txt и Customer_Orders.txt

- Remove unused columns early.
- Filter before merging.
- Avoid multiple data type changes.
- Disable load for intermediate queries.