## EXCEL

# PROJECT

Report Submitted by

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## Introduction:

**Microsoft Excel** is a powerful spreadsheet application that allows you to organize, analyse, and visualize data. Whether you're a beginner or looking to enhance your skills, here's a brief introduction to get you started:

#### 1. Understanding Excel Basics:

- Cells, Rows, and Columns: Excel consists of a grid of cells, organized into rows (numbered) and columns (lettered). Each cell can hold data, formulas, or labels.
- Worksheets and Workbooks: A workbook is an Excel file containing one or more worksheets. Each worksheet is like a separate canvas for your data.

#### 2. Entering Data:

- Click on a cell and start typing to enter data (numbers, text, dates, etc.).
- Use the arrow keys or the mouse to navigate between cells.

#### 3. Formulas and Functions:

- Formulas allow you to perform calculations. For example, =A1+B1 adds the values in cells A1 and B1.
- o Functions are predefined formulas (e.g., SUM, AVERAGE, COUNTIF, etc.).

#### 4. Formatting:

- Change font styles, cell colour
- o , and borders to make your data visually appealing.
- Adjust column width and row height as needed.

#### 5. Charts and Graphs:

- Create visual representations of your data using charts (bar charts, pie charts, line graphs, etc.).
- Select your data and click on the "Insert" tab to add a chart.

## **Online food feedback Dashboard**

This dataset is taken from the online source. In Excel there are so many model charts are available and different colours and shapes are also available.

#### Step 1:

First import the data from the online source like Kaggle etc.

#### Step2:

Observe the entire data for which columns are contains which type of data.

#### Step3:

We have to clean the data if the data contains Null values.

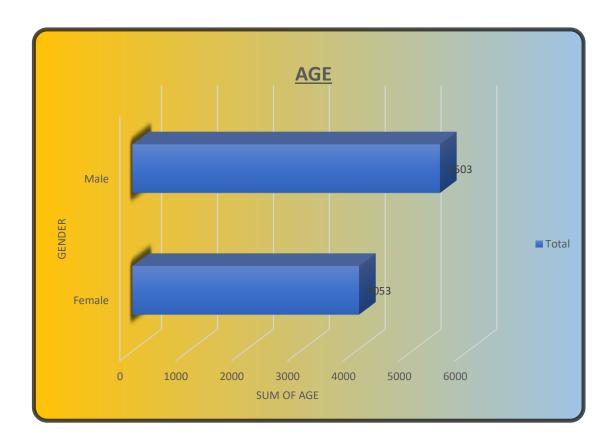
#### Step4:

By using Pivot Table create some different types of charts by using column names.

#### Step5:

If the column contains numeric values we can convert the data into percentage, mean, median, mode.....etc.

## > 3-D Clustered bar chart:



#### 1. format Data

Utilize formulas to understand your data:

- Basic formulas like SUM, AVERAGE, etc.
- More complex ones like VLOOKUP or INDEX/MATCH.

#### 2. Create Charts:

Visualize your data with charts:

- Bar charts, pie charts, line graphs, etc.
- Find chart options under the "Insert" tab.

#### 3. Generate Pivot Tables:

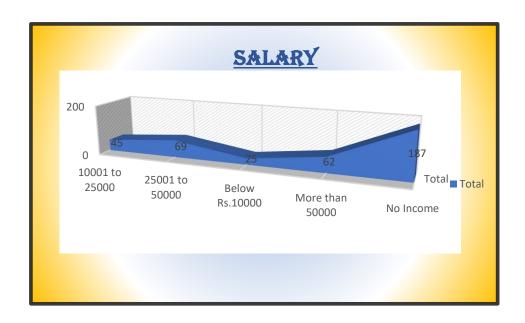
Use pivot tables for advanced data analysis:

- Summarize large datasets.
- Quickly reorganize and understand data.

#### 4. Save and Share:

- 1. Save your report in a shareable format (e.g., PDF or Excel).
- 2. Include a proper header and footer.

## > 3-D Area chart:



## **Salary Distribution by Occupation**

• **Below Rs. 10,000:** 25 individuals

• Rs. 10,001 to 25,000: 45 individuals

• Rs. 25,001 to 50,000: 69 individuals

• More than Rs. 50,000: 62 individuals

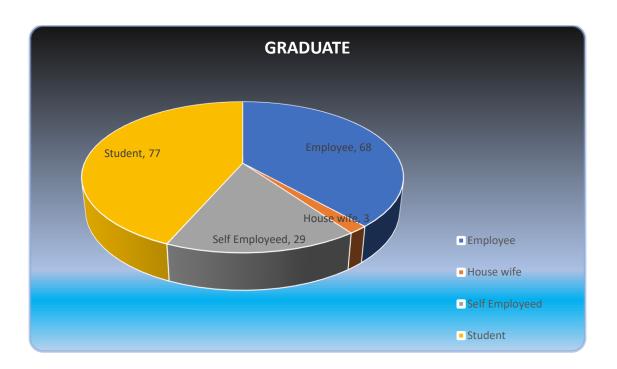
• No Income (Total): 187 individuals

**Total Count of Individuals: 388** 

This report visualizes the distribution of monthly income across different occupation categories. It's evident that a significant number of individuals fall into the "No Income" category.

## > 3-D pie chart:

This is called as 3-D Pie chart because it is in the form of circle and having the base.



## **Monthly Income Distribution by Occupation (Graduate Level)**

• **Student:** 77 individuals

Employee: 68 individuals

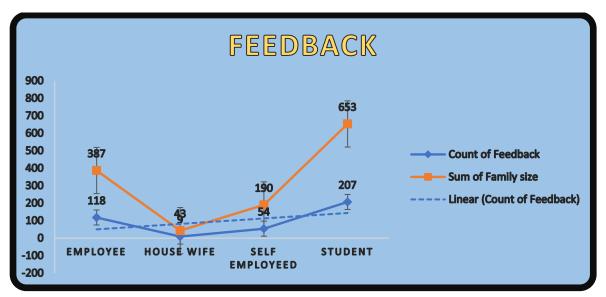
Self Employed: 29 individuals

Housewife: 2 individuals

#### **Total Count of Individuals: 187**

This report visualizes the distribution of monthly income among individuals with a graduate educational qualification based on their occupation. It's interesting to note that the majority fall into the "Student" and "Employee" categories.

## > Line with Markers chart:



## Feedback and Family Size by Occupation

• EMPLOYEE:

Count of Feedback: 118Sum of Family Size: 387

HOUSE WIFE:

Count of Feedback: 43Sum of Family Size: 118

• SELF EMPLOYED:

Count of Feedback: 190Sum of Family Size: 150

STUDENT:

Count of Feedback: 653
 Sum of Family Size: 207
 Total Count of Individuals: 187

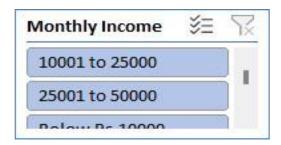
This report visualizes the relationship between feedback counts and family sizes across different occupations. Students provided the most feedback and also have the highest sum family size among all categories listed.

## > Filter charts:



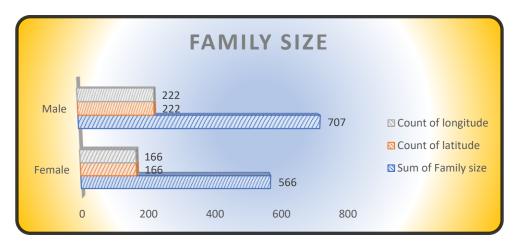
This is filter chart is used for filtering the data. In our data contains large amount of data but we have to see some particular data. So that's way we use filter charts

These charts can change the entire dashboard for the specific data.



There are so many data in the income so that's way I choose the filter for that column.

## > 3-D Clustered bar chart:



## **Income Distribution by Monthly Range**

• 10001 to 25000:

Count of Individuals: 222

Sum of Family Size: 707

25001 to 50000:

Count of Individuals: 166

Sum of Family Size: 566

Below Rs. 10000:

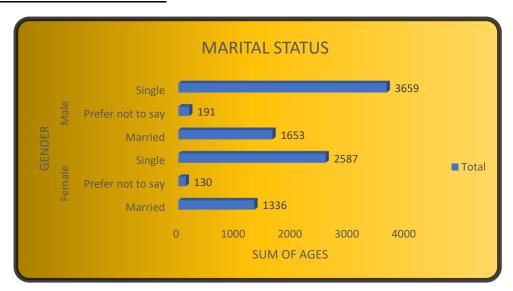
Count of Individuals: 166

Sum of Family Size: 222

**Total Count of Individuals: 554** 

This report visualizes the distribution of individuals based on their monthly income ranges. The majority fall into the "10001 to 25000" category, followed by "Below Rs. 10000." It's interesting to note that the sum of family size is highest for the "25001 to 50000" income range.

## > 3-D Clustered bar chart:



This chart represents the Marital status of the Gender which divide in to Male and Female on y-axis and Marital status on the x-axis which shows the Single Prefer not to say, Married Male:

#### Male:

Sum of ages of Single: 3659

Sum of ages of Prefer not to say: 191

Sum of ages of Married: 1653

#### Female:

Sum of ages of Single: 2587

Sum of ages of Prefer not to say: 130

Sum of ages of Married: 1336

## **Conclusion:**

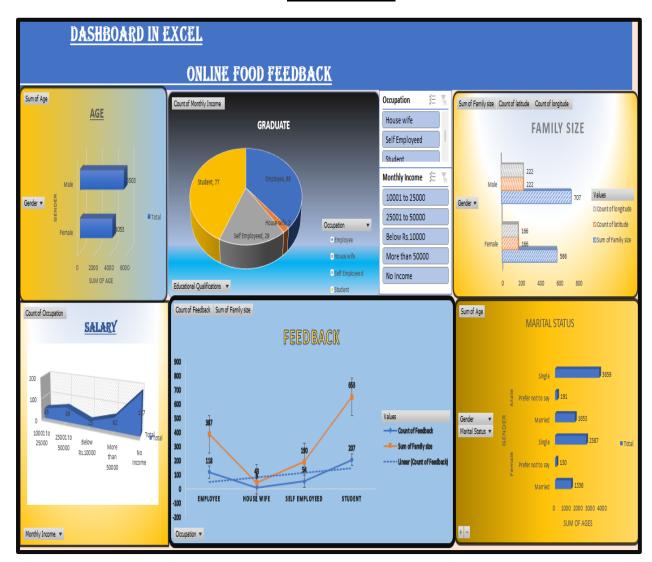
Final Conclusion is instead of understanding large amount of data understanding the entire data in a single dashboard.

Excel allows you to create interactive reports with visual analytics.

You can build various types of visuals (charts, graphs, maps, etc.) to present data in an engaging and informative way.

- As the name suggests, Excel is primarily used for business intelligence. It
  helps organizations make data-driven decisions by providing actionable
  insights.
- Excel reports can be shared with others with others within your organization using the Excel service.
- Collaboration features allow teams to work together on data analysis and reporting.
- Excel is widely used for budgeting, financial planning, and tracking expenses. You can create personal budgets, manage investments, and calculate loan payments.

## **Dashboard**



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