



DATA ANALYTICS: POWER BI

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DATA ANALYSIS

In today's world data is everything. It is everywhere and in big quantities, but how to get usefull information from this data? This is where data analysis comes. It **extracts, transforms and load** data in most usefull and easy to understand way.



The rich variety of data that enterprises generate contains valuable insights, and **data analytics** is the way to unlock them. Data analytics can help an organization with everything from personalizing a marketing pitch for an individual customer to identifying and mitigating risks to its business.

Data Analysis:

Data analysis is a process of **inspecting, cleansing, transforming, and modeling** data with the goal of discovering useful information, informing conclusions, and supporting decision-making.

Example:

Assume we have large quantity of data stored in an excel file (or any other format like XML, JSON, sql dump, database etc as data must be stored in some format) that stores sales, customer, income etc of my company of past 10 years. As owner I want to analyse how my business is doing using that data, but I can't as I can not conclude anything from that. Data analysis is a process which will extract (use that excel file into such that I can perform operations on that), it will clean all wrong, useless data and present it in a form that I can understand.

Importance of data analysis:

Here is a list of reasons why data analysis is such a crucial part of doing business today.

- **Better Customer Targeting:** You don't want to waste your business's precious time, resources, and money putting together advertising campaigns targeted at demographic groups that have little to no interest in the goods and services you offer. Data analysis helps you see where you should be focusing your advertising efforts.
- **You Will Know Your Target Customers Better:** Data analysis tracks how well your products and campaigns are performing within your target demographic. Through data analysis, your business can get a better idea of your target audience's spending habits, disposable income, and most likely areas of interest. This data helps businesses set prices, determine the length of ad campaigns, and even help project the quantity of goods needed.
- **Reduce Operational Costs:** Data analysis shows you which areas in your business need more resources and money, and which areas are not producing and thus should be scaled back or eliminated outright.

- **Better Problem-Solving Methods:** Informed decisions are more likely to be successful decisions. Data provides businesses with information. You can see where this progression is leading. Data analysis helps businesses make the right choices and avoid costly pitfalls.
- **You Get More Accurate Data:** If you want to make informed decisions, you need data, but there's more to it. The data in question must be accurate. Data analysis helps businesses acquire relevant, accurate information, suitable for developing future marketing strategies and business plans.

Problem:

Today there are many methods and tools used for data analysis, data cleaning, data visualization, such as Excel, Python, R, Looker, Rapid Miner, Chartio, Metabase, Redash. We have to use many tools for data cleaning, analysis and visualization, but power BI by microsoft is all in one tool.

- Hard to use
- To many Commands
- Bad interface
- Hard to learn

Solution:



Power BI is an interactive data cleaning, analysis and visualization software product developed by Microsoft with a primary focus on business intelligence. It is part of the Microsoft Power Platform. Power BI is a collection of software services, apps, and connectors that work together to turn unrelated sources of data into coherent, visually immersive, and interactive insights. Data may be input by reading directly from a database, webpage, or structured files such as spreadsheets, CSV, XML, and JSON.

- Power BI helps you to access your data instantly with less manual work. It can handle a huge amount of data making it easy to decipher using advanced visualizations. It allows you to get data from different data sources by automatically connecting with them, saving you time and effort.
- Power BI helps you quickly identify data quality issues and provides numerous ways to address them. Power Query provides you with exciting features to clean and prepare data for analysis.

- Power BI overcomes these issues by leveraging Azure Active Directory for authentication and Power BI login credentials to access the resources.
- On the other hand, Microsoft Power BI is a user-friendly and simple tool and can be used by anyone, even by non-experienced BI people.

Technology stack:

Sql: This is used to match the results of our query and mysql server is used to extract data to Power BI for analysis.

Basic Sql queries:

- **SELECT**

SELECT is probably the most commonly-used SQL statement. You'll use it pretty much every time you query data with SQL. It allows you to define what data you want your query to return.

For example, in the code below, we're selecting a column called name from a table called customers.

```
SELECT name  
FROM customers;
```

- **AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS :**

COUNT/SUM/AVG/MIN/MAX

Example:

SUM

SUM returns the total sum of a numeric column.

```
SELECT SUM(age)  
FROM customers;
```

JOINS (INNER, LEFT, RIGHT, FULL)

A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables. The four types of JOIN are INNER, LEFT, RIGHT and FULL.

INNER JOIN

INNER JOIN selects records that have matching values in both tables.

```
SELECT name
```

```
FROM customers
INNER JOIN orders
ON customers.customer_id = orders.customer_id;
```

- **UNION**

UNION combines multiple result-sets using two or more SELECT statements and eliminates duplicate rows.

SELECT name FROM customers UNION SELECT name FROM orders;

- **UNION ALL**

UNION ALL combines multiple result-sets using two or more SELECT statements and keeps duplicate rows.

```
SELECT name FROM customers
UNION
SELECT name FROM orders;
```

- **WildCards:**

LIKE

LIKE searches for a specified pattern in a column. In the example code below, any row with a name that included the characters Bob would be returned.

```
SELECT name
FROM customers
WHERE name LIKE '%Bob%';
```

Other operators for LIKE:

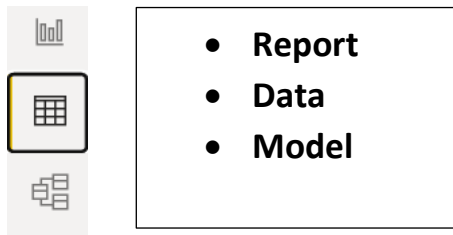
- %x — will select all values that begin with x
- %x% — will select all values that include x
- x% — will select all values that end with x
- x%y — will select all values that begin with x and end with y
- _x% — will select all values have x as the second character
- x_% — will select all values that begin with x and are at least two characters long. You can add additional _ characters to extend the length requirement, i.e. x__%

And so on.

Power BI:

this is the main app we use to analyse our data.

It can be divided into three sections:



- **Data View:**

In this view we change all data according to our need, clear errored data, add new columns, change data types and anything we want with to change with tables.

A screenshot of the Power BI Data View interface. The main area displays a table with the following columns: Date, StockDate, OrderNumber, ProductKey, CustomerKey, TerritoryKey, OrderLineItem, OrderQuantity, and Territory-Name. The table contains 56,046 rows of data. On the right side, there is a 'Fields' pane with a search bar and a list of tables: AW_Calendar_Lookup, AW_Customers_Lookup, AW_P_Categories_Lookup, AW_P_Subcategories_Lookup, AW_Products_Lookup, AW>Returns, AW_Sales (selected), AW_Territories_Lookup, and Base Measures.

Date	StockDate	OrderNumber	ProductKey	CustomerKey	TerritoryKey	OrderLineItem	OrderQuantity	Territory-Name
07 July 2015	22 April 2002	SO46718	360	12570	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
12 July 2015	05 May 2002	SO46776	360	12341	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
16 July 2015	22 June 2002	SO46808	360	12356	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
18 July 2015	11 May 2002	SO46826	360	12347	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
01 August 2015	21 April 2002	SO47075	360	12575	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
04 August 2015	01 May 2002	SO47098	360	12685	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
10 August 2015	21 April 2002	SO47149	360	12667	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
17 August 2015	04 June 2002	SO47212	360	12669	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
26 August 2015	29 June 2002	SO47302	360	12580	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
29 August 2015	12 August 2002	SO47328	360	12670	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
31 August 2015	13 August 2002	SO47346	360	12681	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
02 October 2015	12 June 2002	SO47744	360	12585	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
02 October 2015	28 July 2002	SO47745	360	12989	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
03 October 2015	22 August 2002	SO47753	360	12998	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
06 October 2015	17 June 2002	SO47769	360	13020	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
18 October 2015	06 September 2002	SO47857	360	12703	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
19 October 2015	14 July 2002	SO47867	360	13024	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
23 October 2015	21 September 2002	SO47902	360	12991	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
26 October 2015	28 June 2002	SO47926	360	13076	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes

Power Query: We use this to perform operations on data more efficiently.

Date	Day Name	Month Name	Year
01-01-2015	Thursday	January	2015
02-01-2015	Friday	January	2015
03-01-2015	Saturday	January	2015
04-01-2015	Sunday	January	2015
05-01-2015	Monday	January	2015
06-01-2015	Tuesday	January	2015
07-01-2015	Wednesday	January	2015
08-01-2015	Thursday	January	2015
09-01-2015	Friday	January	2015
10-01-2015	Saturday	January	2015
11-01-2015	Sunday	January	2015
12-01-2015	Monday	January	2015
13-01-2015	Tuesday	January	2015
14-01-2015	Wednesday	January	2015
15-01-2015	Thursday	January	2015
16-01-2015	Friday	January	2015
17-01-2015	Saturday	January	2015
18-01-2015	Sunday	January	2015
19-01-2015	Monday	January	2015
20-01-2015	Tuesday	January	2015

- **Model view:**

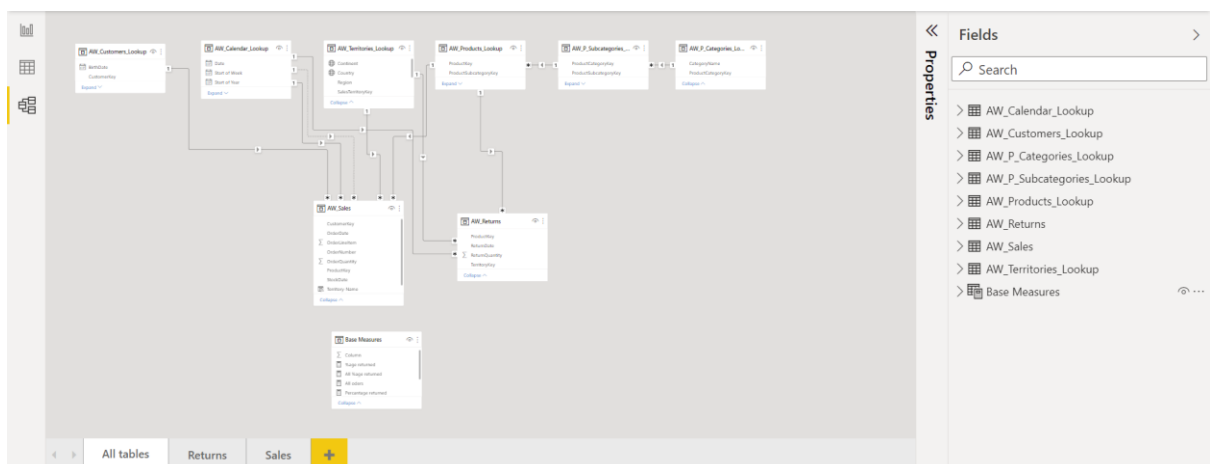
Once we have data structured according to our needs we can create relationships between data.

- Ont to one
- Onr to many and so on.

We usually devide tables into two category lookup table and data table.

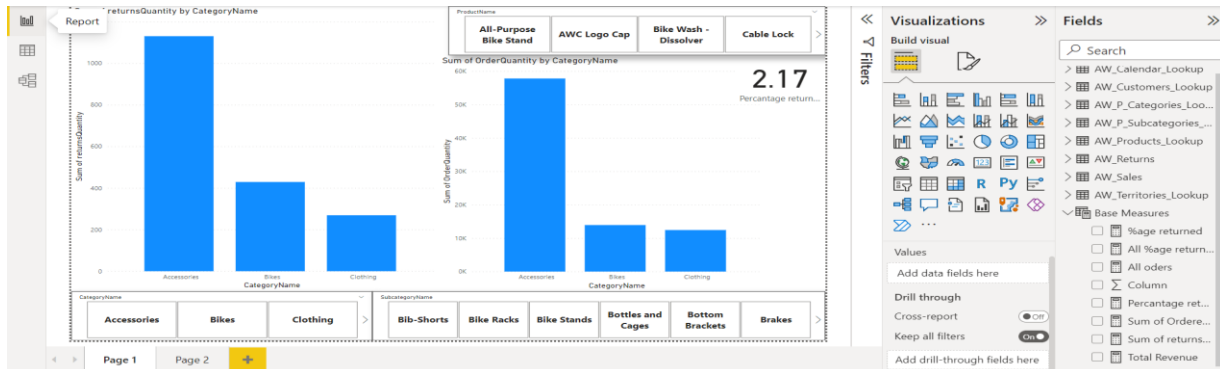
Lookup Tables: it contains additional info about a particular thing. Like territory table contains data about its location, region, country etc.

Data table: It contains our main data usually many foreign keys and data to visulize. We use look up tables with this to visulize data.



- **Report View:**

Once all data and relationships have been created we can now visualize data using report view. It has many tools and smart features to create a great desktop and mobile report view.



- **DAX: Data Analysis Expression**

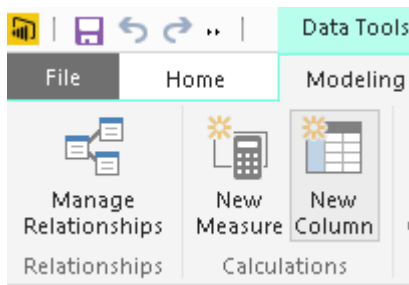
It uses its own language for creating calculated columns and measures used for cleaning and visualization.

Calculated columns

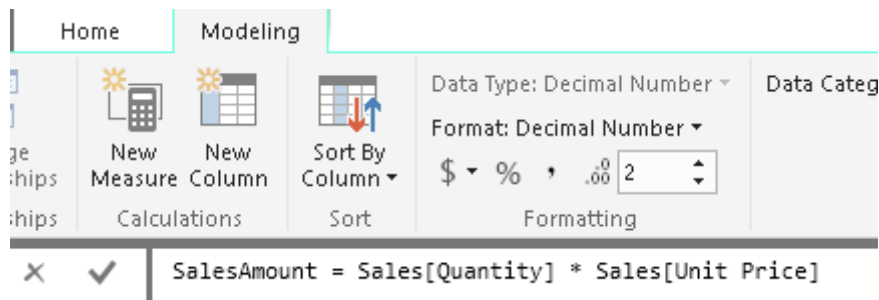
When you create a data model in Power Pivot for Excel, Analysis Services Tabular, or Power BI Desktop, you can extend a table by creating new columns. The content of the columns is defined by a DAX expression evaluated row by row. The user interface is different depending on the tools you use. Excel and Analysis Services require you to write the expression in the formula textbox when you select the last column on the right – “Add Column”. You can rename the new column before or after defining the expression by right-clicking the new column and selecting the Rename Column menu item. As you see in the following picture, the DAX formula you write does not contain the column name and starts with the assignment symbol (=).

<div> ✕ ✓ fx <input type="text" value="=Sales[Quantity] * Sales[Unit Price]"/> </div>			
Quantity	Unit Price	Add Column	
1	10		
2	11		

In Power BI Desktop, you have a different user interface. You have to click the New Column button in order to create a new column.



The new column name is part of the formula you write in the formula textbox.



The user interface allows you to simply define a new column, but we talk about calculated column to make a distinction between native columns (those read from the data source or evaluated by a query written in Power Query or Power BI) and calculated columns (those created extending a table in the data model).

A calculated column is just like any other column in a table and you can use it in any part of a report. You can also use a calculated column to define a relationship if needed. The DAX expression defined for a calculated column operates in the context of the current row across that table. Any reference to a column returns the value of that column for the current row. You cannot directly access the values of other rows.

Measures

There is another way of defining calculations in a DAX model, useful whenever you do not want to compute values for each row but, rather, you want to aggregate values from many rows in a table. These calculations are measures. This is the same name used in the user interface, with the exception of Excel 2013, which uses the term “calculated field” instead of “measures”. Excel 2016 reverted back to “measures”, which is the term used in DAX and originally used in Power Pivot for Excel 2010, too.

In the previous example you learned how to define the GrossMargin column in the Sales table to compute the gross margin amount. However, what happens if you want to show the gross margin as a percentage of the sales amount? You could create a calculated column with the following formula:

```
Sales[GrossMarginPct] = DIVIDE ( Sales[GrossMargin], Sales[SalesAmount] )
```

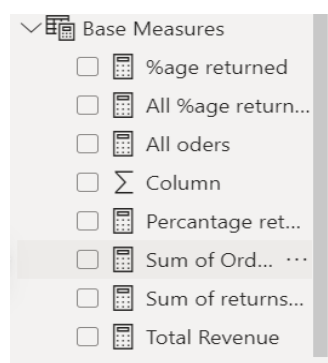
This formula computes the right value at the row level, as you can see in the following picture.

Unit Cost	Quantity	Unit Price	SalesAmount	TotalProductCost	GrossMargin	GrossMarginPct
3.00	1	8.000	8.00	3.00	5.00	63 %
3.00	2	7.500	15.00	6.00	9.00	60 %
3.00	3	7.200	21.60	9.00	12.60	58 %
3.00	4	6.800	27.20	12.00	15.20	56 %
2.50	5	7.000	35.00	12.50	22.50	64 %
2.50	6	5.300	31.80	15.00	16.80	53 %
2.50	7	5.400	37.80	17.50	20.30	54 %
2.50	8	5.100	40.80	20.00	20.80	51 %
2.50	9	5.100	45.90	22.50	23.40	51 %
2.90	8	5.000	40.00	23.20	16.80	42 %

Nevertheless, when computing the aggregate value of a percentage, you cannot rely on calculated columns. Instead you need to compute the aggregate value as the sum of gross margin divided by the sum of sales amount. Therefore, in this case, you need to compute the ratio on the aggregates – you cannot use an aggregation of calculated columns. In other words, you compute the ratio of the sums, not the sum of the ratio.

X ✓ 1 All %age returned = ([Sum of returnsQuantity]/ [All orders]) * 100 ✓

You cannot use a calculated column for this operation. If you need to operate on aggregate values instead of on a row-by-row basis, you must create measures.



X ✓ 1 All orders = CALCULATE(SUM(AW_Sales[OrderQuantity]), ALL(AW_Products_Lookup)) ✓

Example:

SUM, SUMX, ALL, FILTER

Project 1 (Buisness Sales Sample Data)

Data Used:

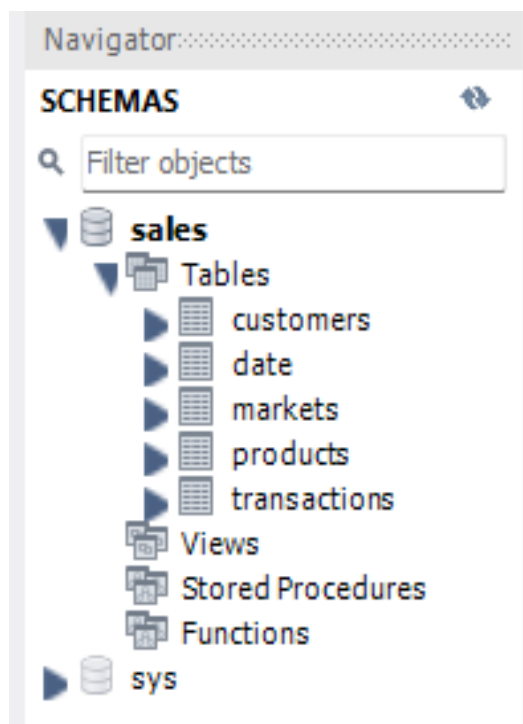


db_dump.sql

[Browse Documentation >](#)

MySQL Connections

Local instance MySQL80 root localhost:3306	SalesDataAnalyst root 127.0.0.1:3306
--	--





Customers:

Navigation

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

sales

Tables

customers

date

markets

products

transactions

Views

Stored Procedures

Functions

sys

Administration

Schemas

Information

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Edit

Export/Import

Wrap Cell Contents

1

select * from customers limit 5

customer_code

customer_name

customer_type

Cus001	Surge Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus002	Nomad Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus003	Excel Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus004	Surface Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus005	Premium Stores	Brick & Mortar
NULL	NULL	NULL

Table:

customers

Columns:

customer_code

customer_name

customer_type

Products:

	product_code	product_type
▶	Prod001	Own Brand
	Prod002	Own Brand
	Prod003	Own Brand
	Prod004	Own Brand
	Prod005	Own Brand
*	NULL	NULL

Date:

	date	cy_date	year	month_name	date_yy_mmm
▶	2017-06-01	2017-06-01	2017	June	17-Jun
	2017-06-02	2017-06-01	2017	June	17-Jun
	2017-06-03	2017-06-01	2017	June	17-Jun
	2017-06-04	2017-06-01	2017	June	17-Jun
	2017-06-05	2017-06-01	2017	June	17-Jun
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Markets:

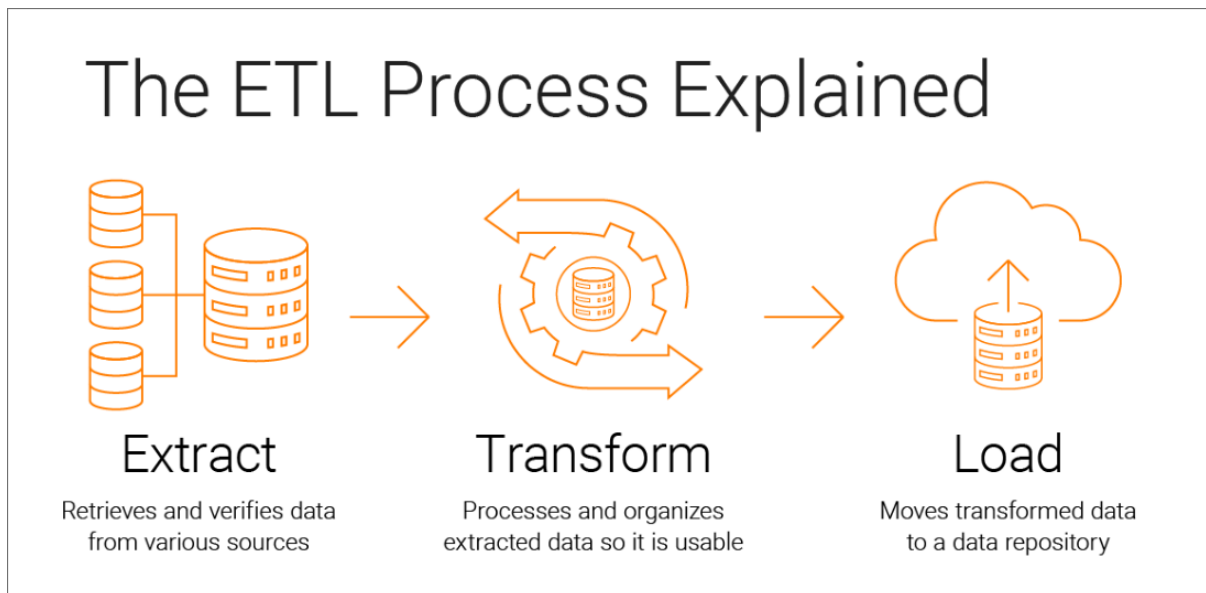
	markets_code	markets_name	zone
▶	Mark001	Chennai	South
	Mark002	Mumbai	Central
	Mark003	Ahmedabad	North
	Mark004	Delhi NCR	North
	Mark005	Kanpur	North
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

Transactions:

	product_code	customer_code	market_code	order_date	sales_qty	sales_amount	currency
▶	Prod001	Cus001	Mark001	2017-10-10	100	41241	INR
	Prod001	Cus002	Mark002	2018-05-08	3	-1	INR
	Prod002	Cus003	Mark003	2018-04-06	1	875	INR
	Prod002	Cus003	Mark003	2018-04-11	1	583	INR
	Prod002	Cus004	Mark003	2018-06-18	6	7176	INR

ETL (Extract, Transform and Load):

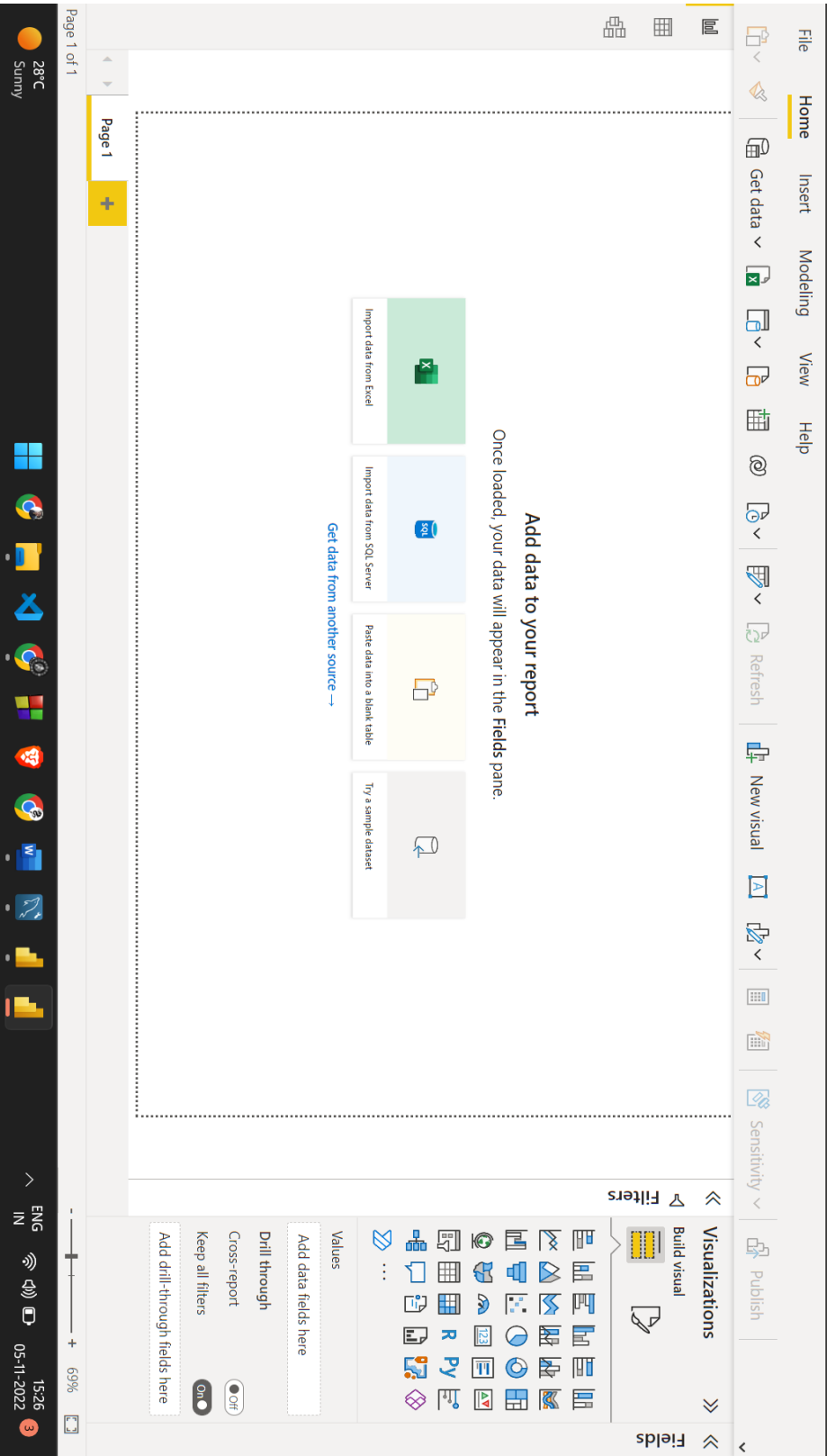
The easiest way to understand how ETL works is to understand what happens in each step of the process.



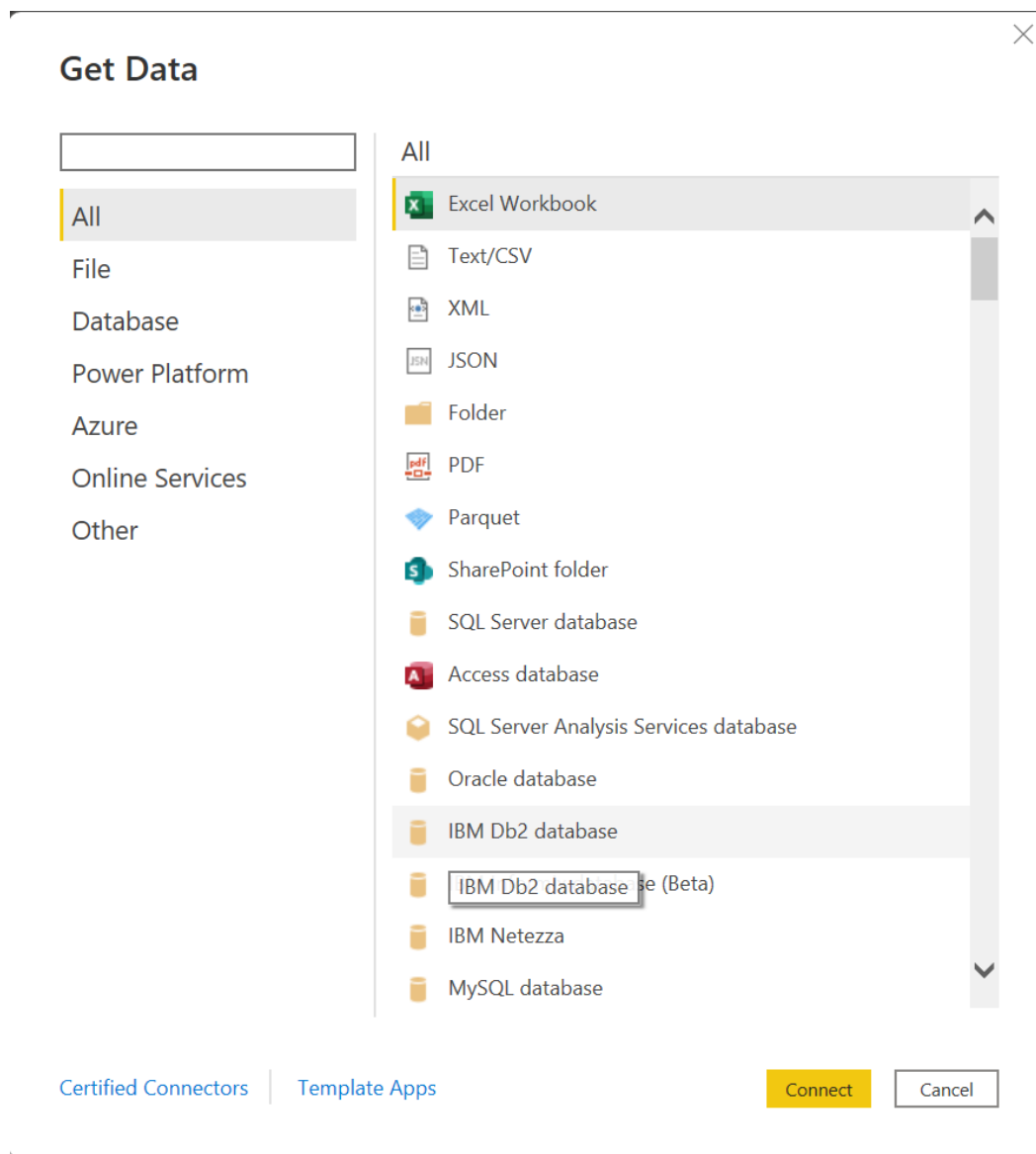
Extract

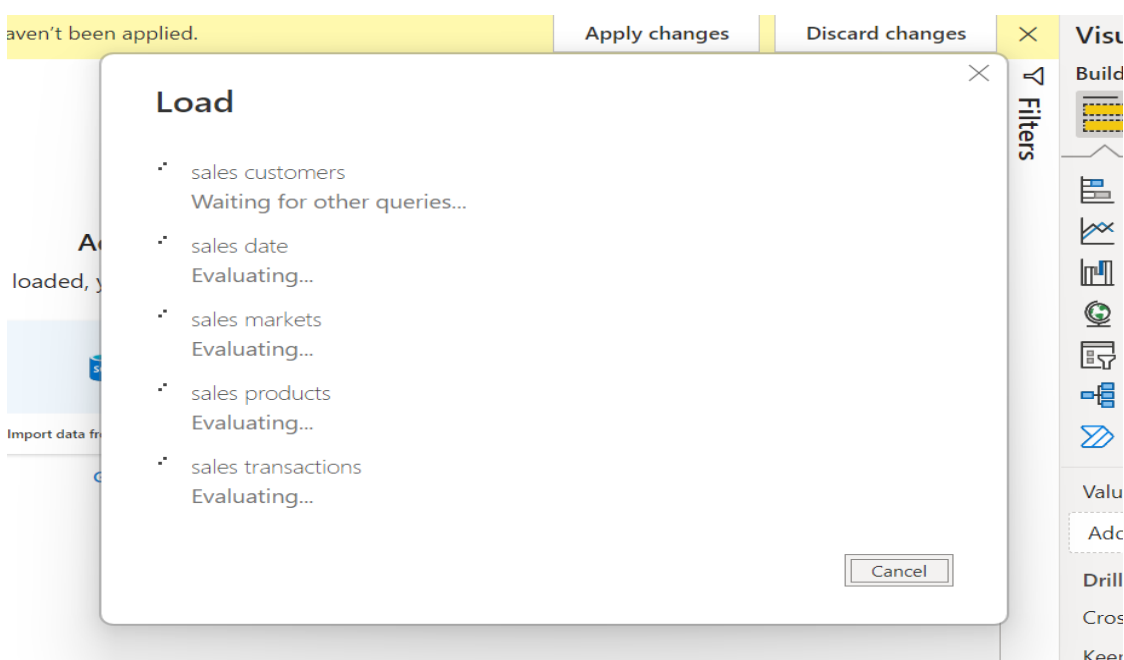
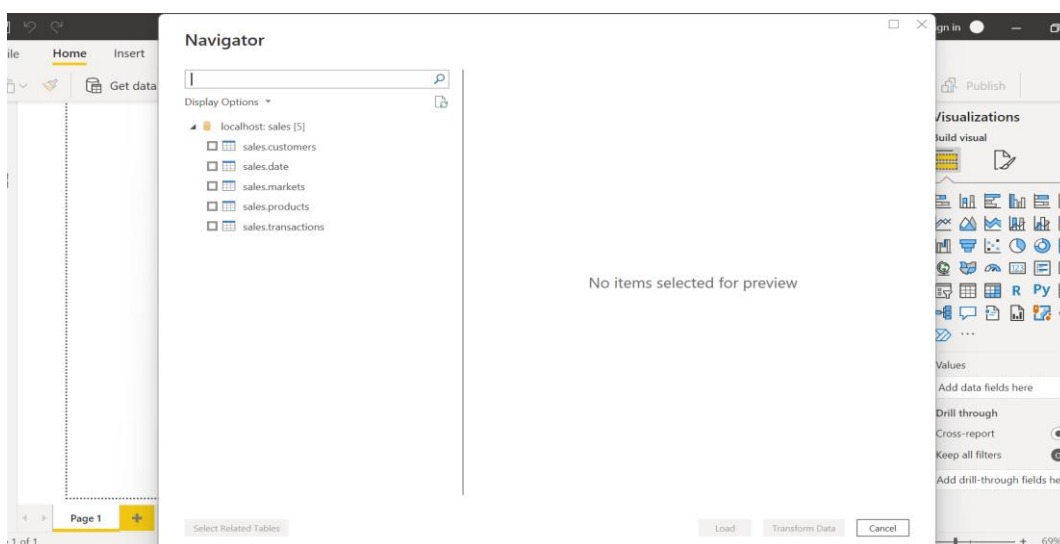
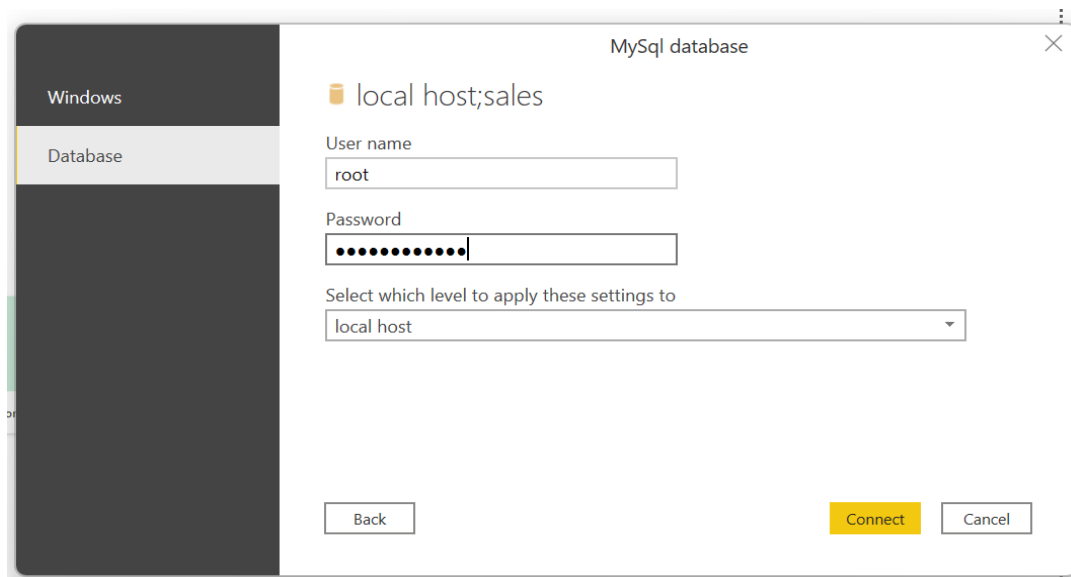
During data extraction, raw data is copied or exported from source locations to a staging area. Data management teams can extract data from a variety of data sources, which can be structured or unstructured. Those sources include but are not limited to:

- SQL or NoSQL servers
- CRM and ERP systems
- Flat files
- Email
- Web pages



[Get data from another source ->](#)

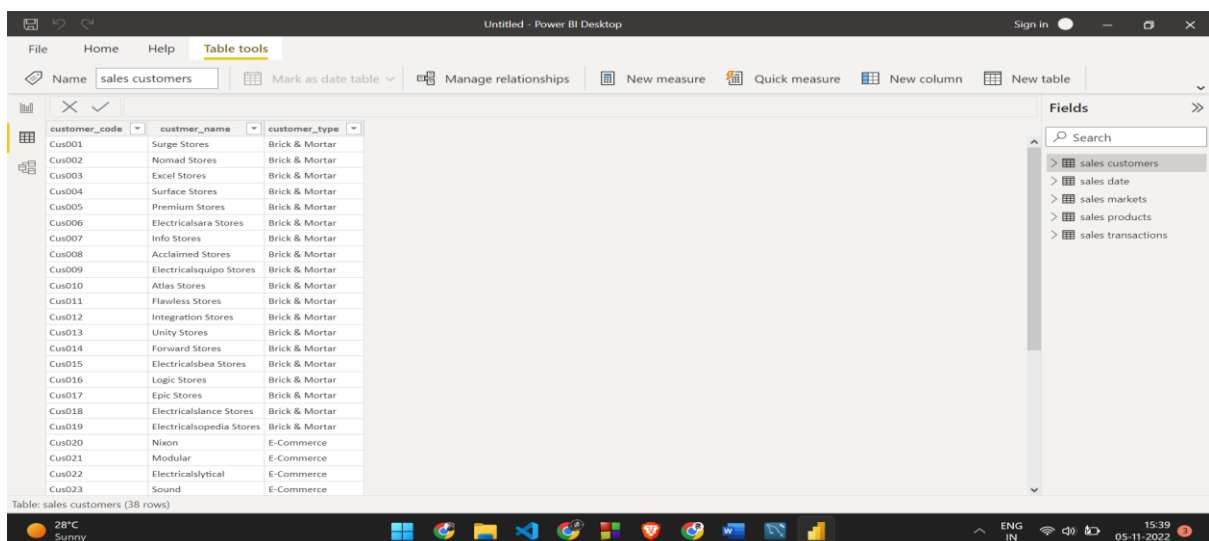




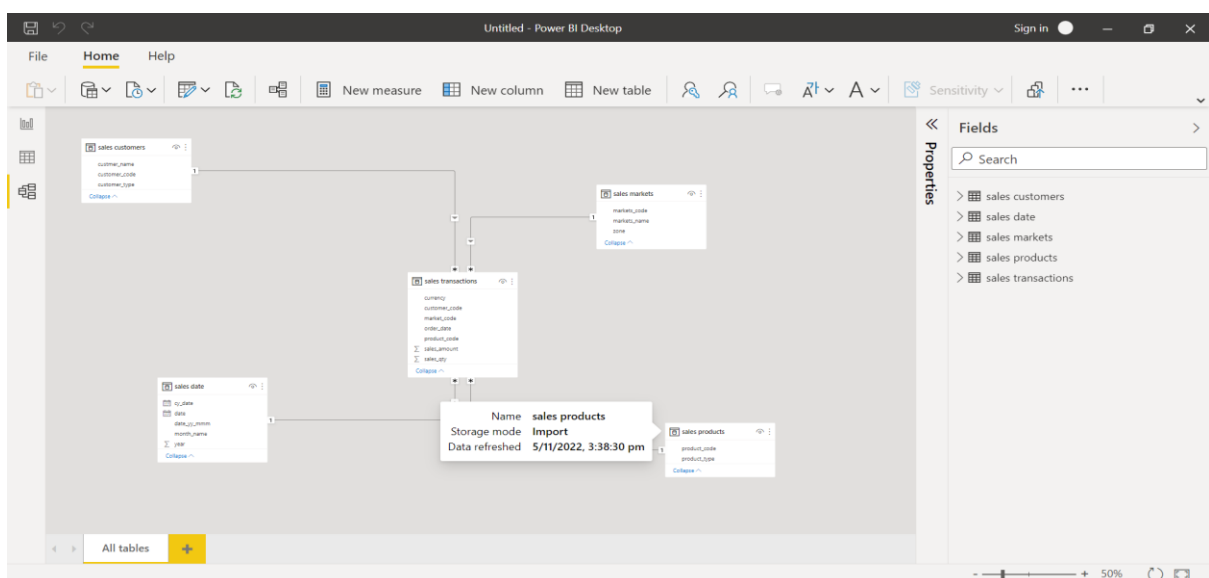
Transform

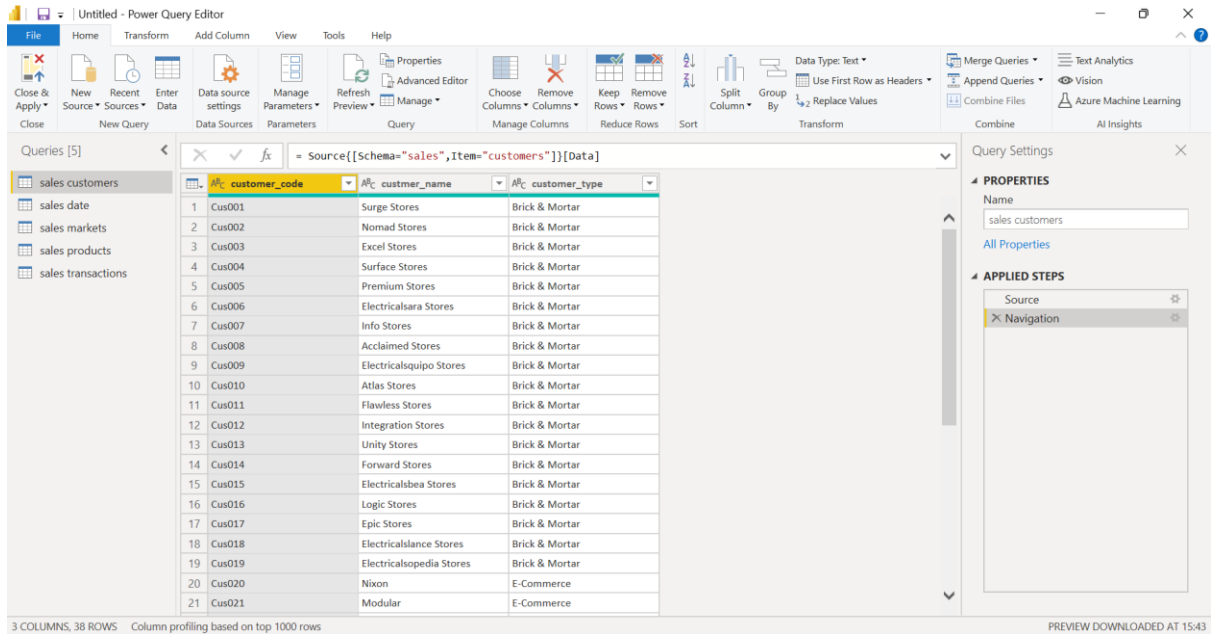
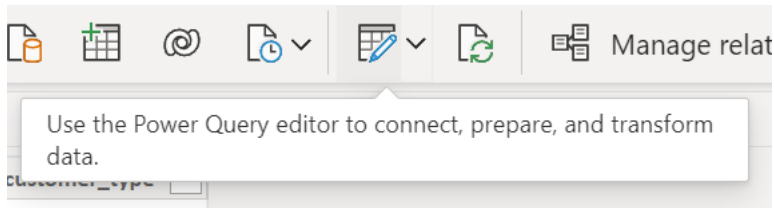
In the staging area, the raw data undergoes data processing. Here, the data is transformed and consolidated for its intended analytical use case. This phase can involve the following tasks:

- Filtering, cleansing, de-duplicating, validating, and authenticating the data.
- Performing calculations, translations, or summarizations based on the raw data. This can include changing row and column headers for consistency, converting currencies or other units of measurement, editing text strings, and more.
- Conducting audits to ensure data quality and compliance
- Removing, encrypting, or protecting data governed by industry or governmental regulators
- Formatting the data into tables or joined tables to match the schema of the target data warehouse.

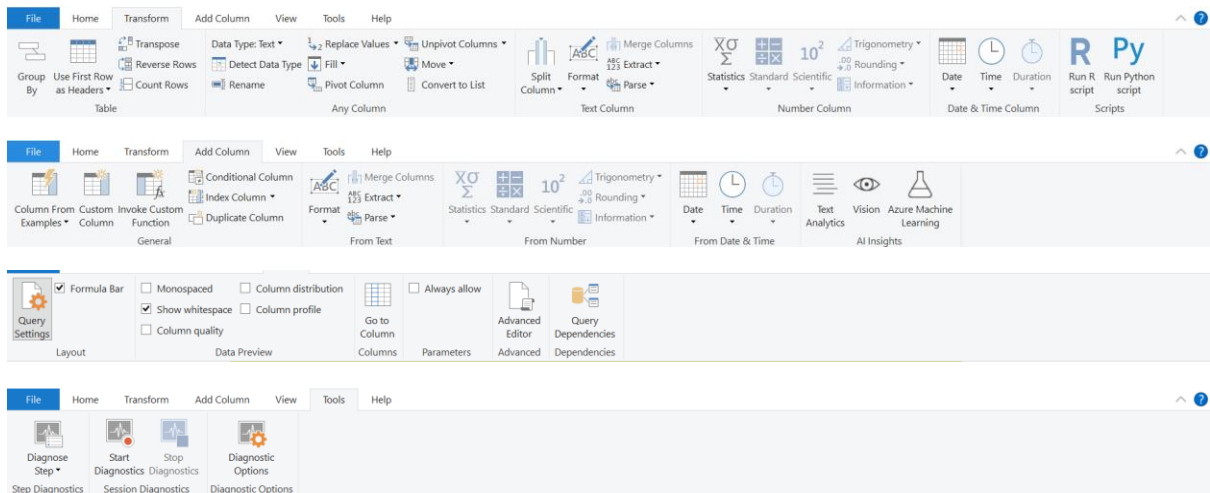


customer_code	customer_name	customer_type
Cus001	Surge Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus002	Nomad Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus003	Excel Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus004	Surface Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus005	Premium Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus006	Electricalsara Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus007	Info Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus008	Acclaimed Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus009	Electricalsiquipo Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus010	Atlas Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus011	Flawless Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus012	Integration Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus013	Unity Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus014	Forward Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus015	Electricalsbee Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus016	Logic Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus017	Epic Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus018	Electricalsalance Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus019	Electricalsopedia Stores	Brick & Mortar
Cus020	Nixon	E-Commerce
Cus021	Modular	E-Commerce
Cus022	Electricalslytical	E-Commerce
Cus023	Sound	E-Commerce



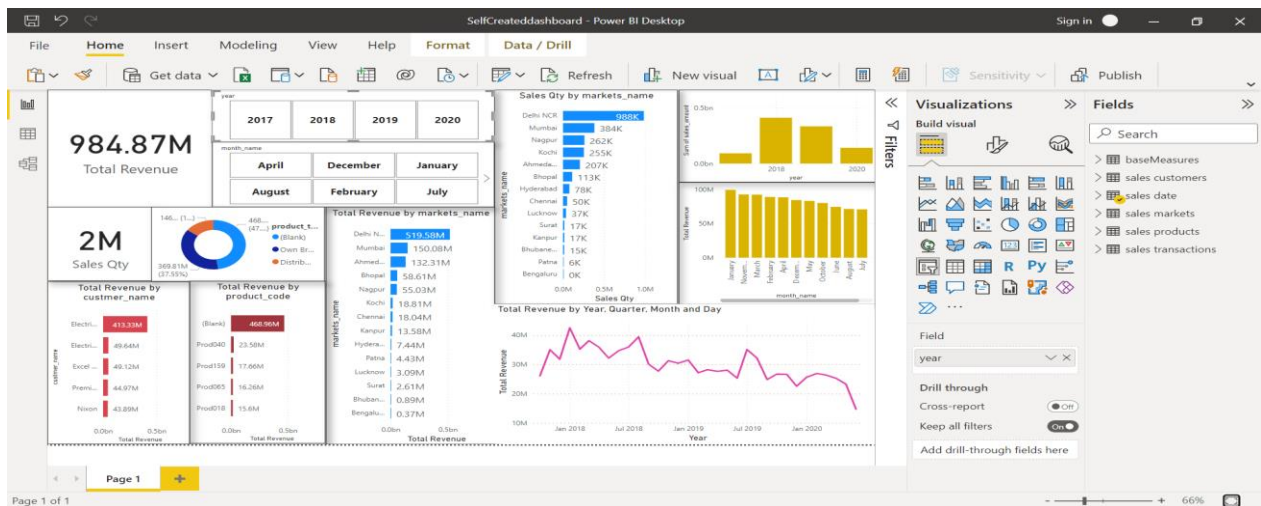


As we can see Power BI has many many great tools to transform data.



LOAD

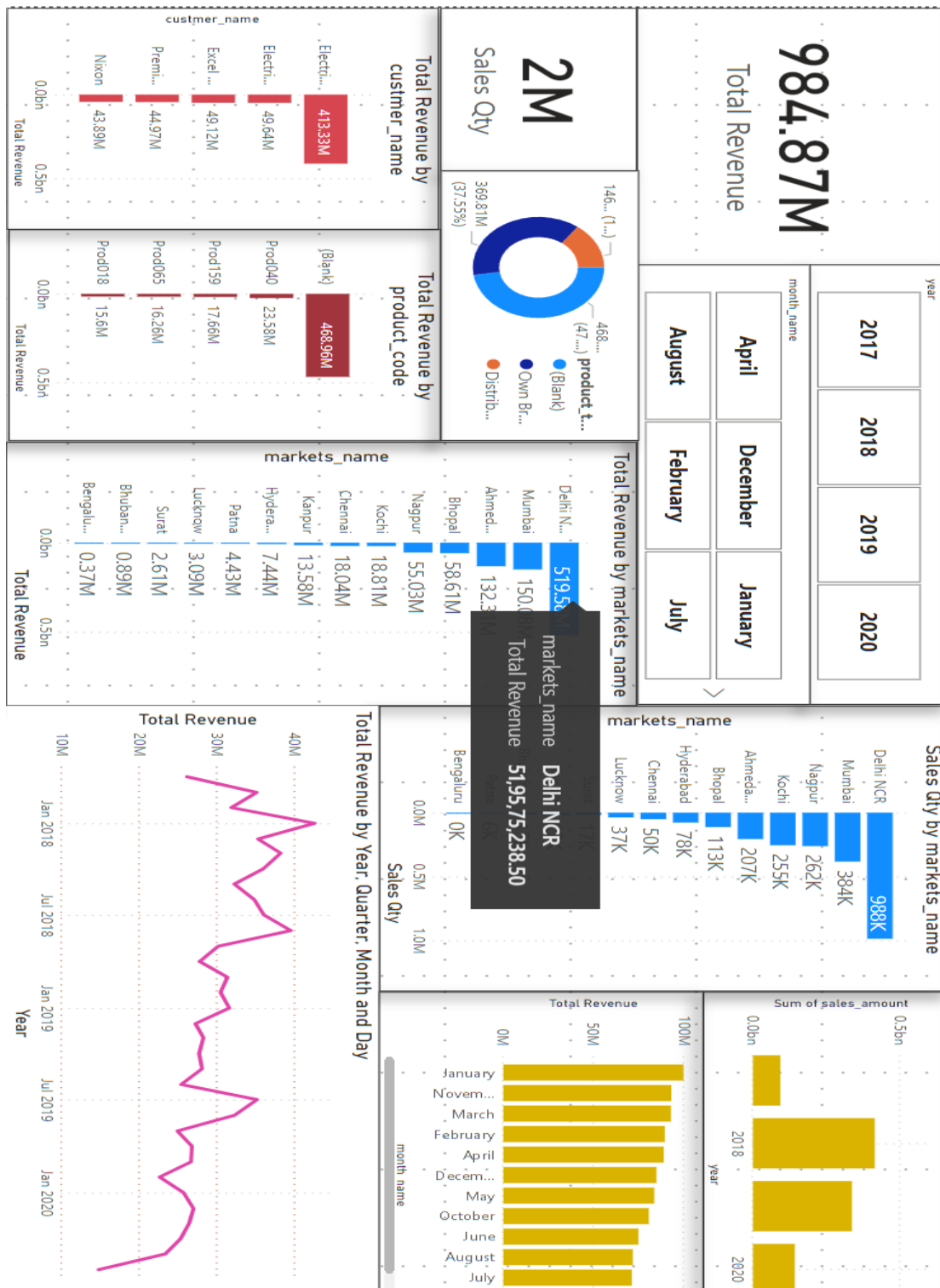
In this last step, the transformed data is moved from the staging area into a target data warehouse. Typically, this involves an initial loading of all data, followed by periodic loading of incremental data changes and, less often, full refreshes to erase and replace data in the warehouse. For most organizations that use ETL, the process is automated, well-defined, continuous and batch-driven. Typically, ETL takes place during off-hours when traffic on the source systems and the data warehouse is at its lowest.



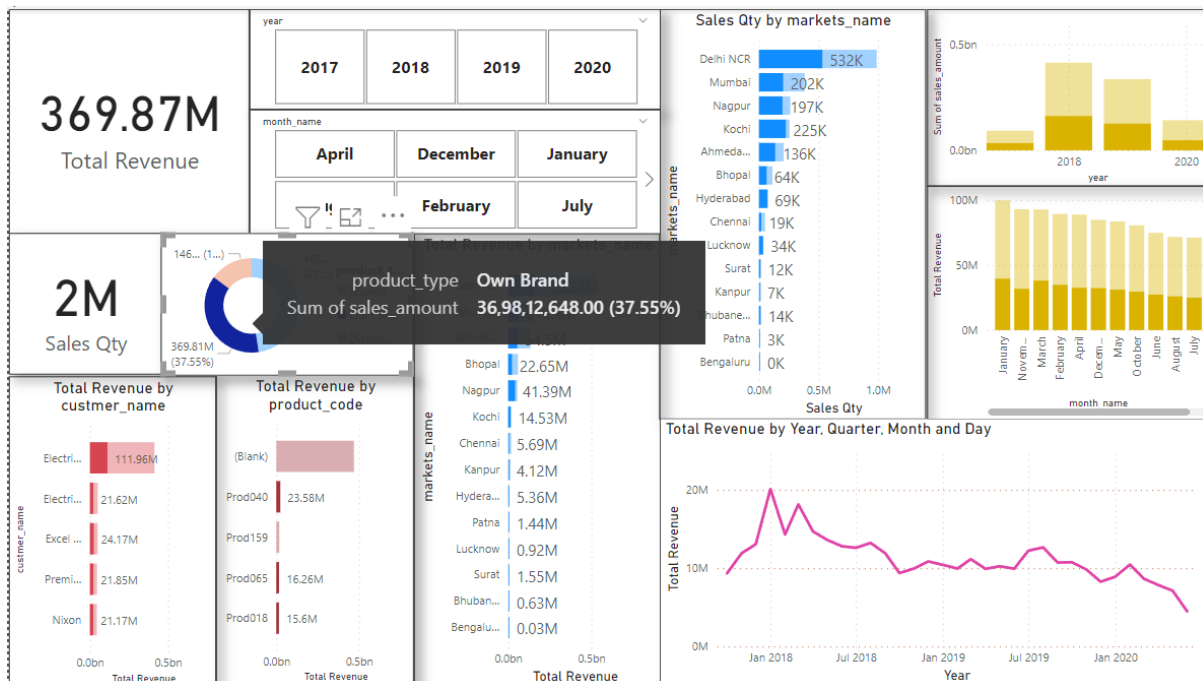
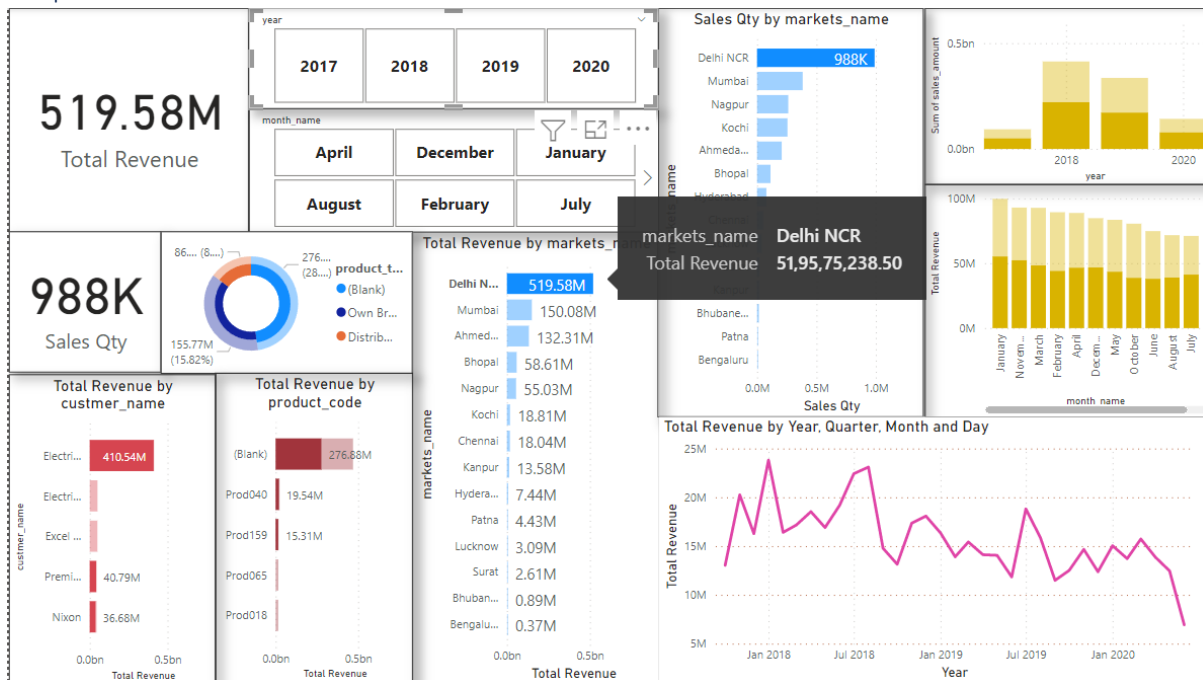
Final Result:

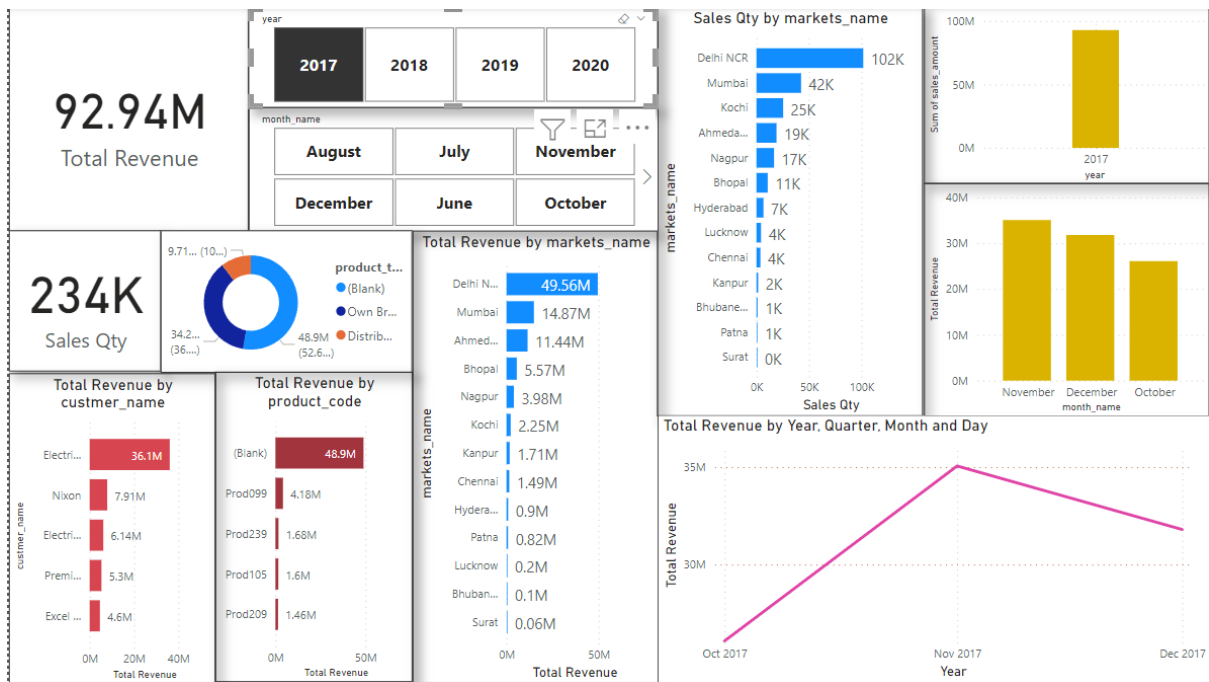
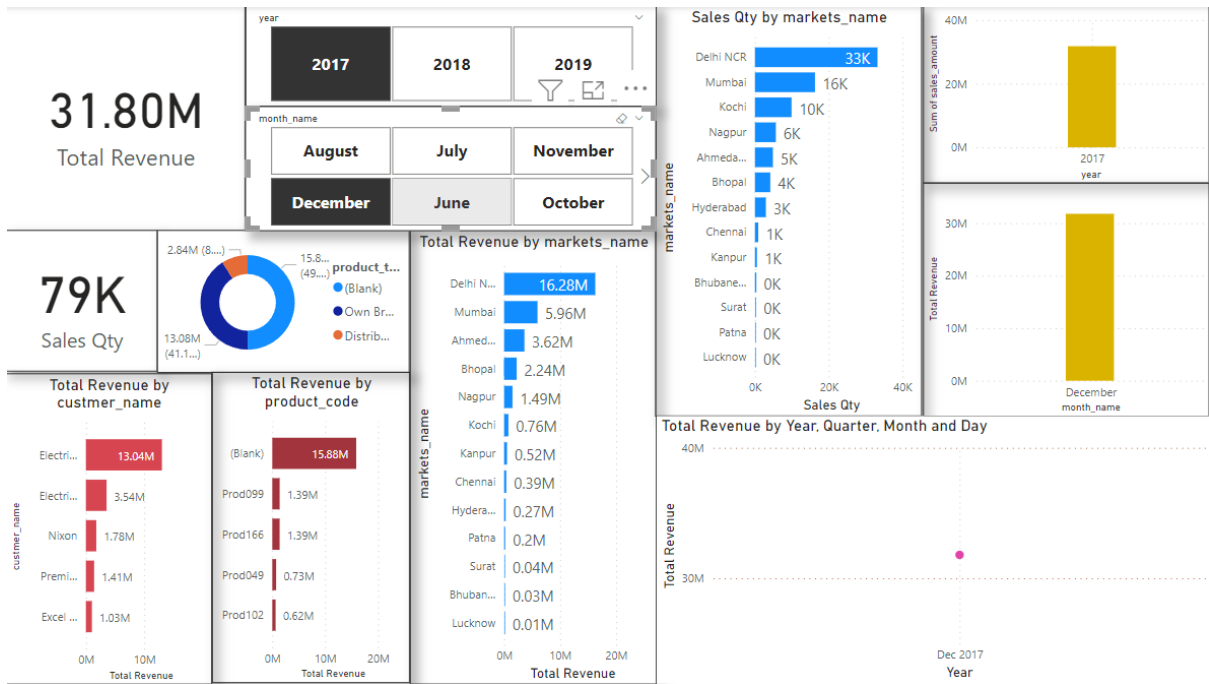
Final Result of this project easy, good and clean dashboard representing all data required for buisness analysis.

Desktop Dashboard:

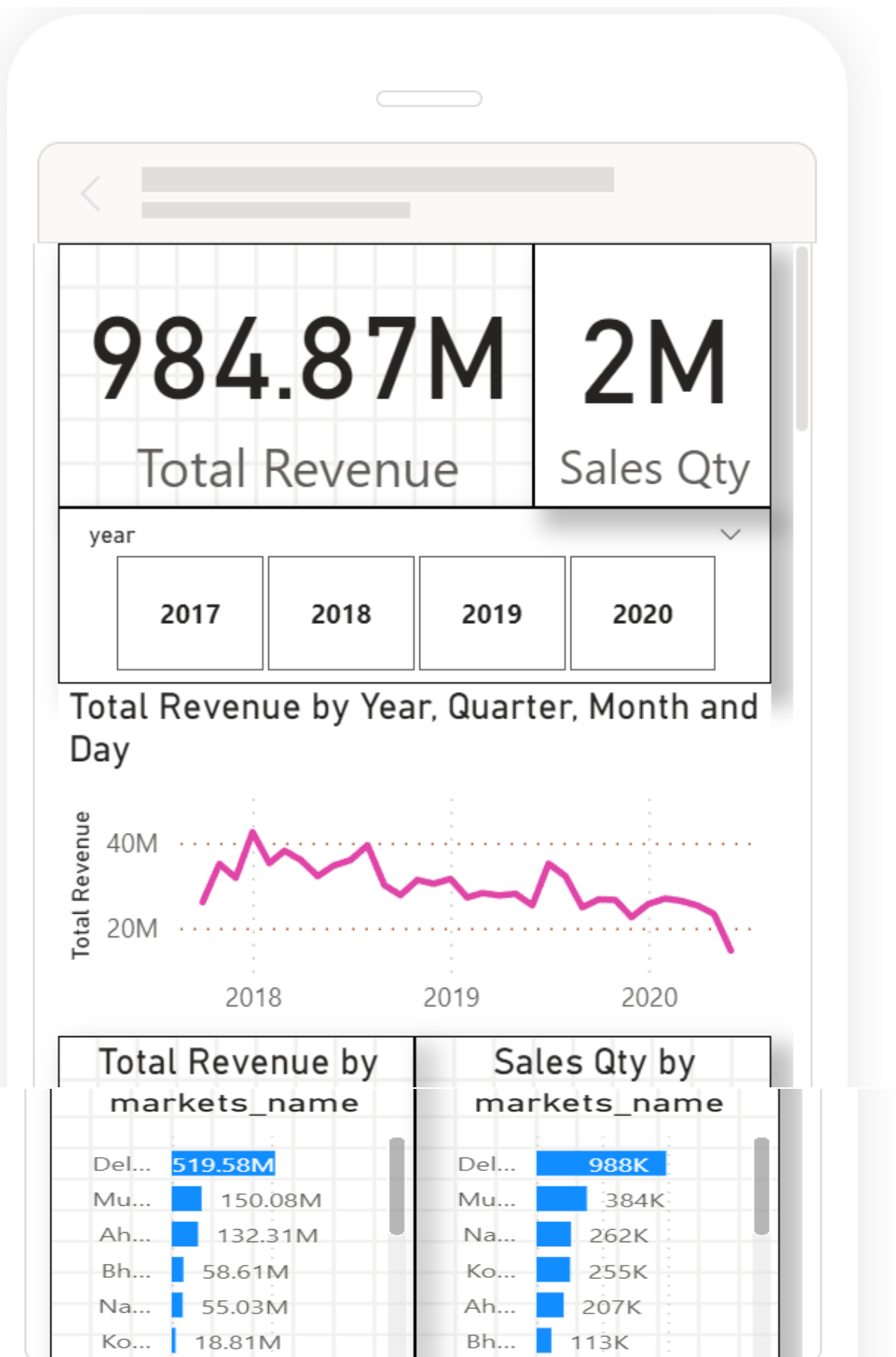


Filter is applied to all visualizations according to the option we choose. We can choose either to keep the filter or remove it.





Mobile Dashboard



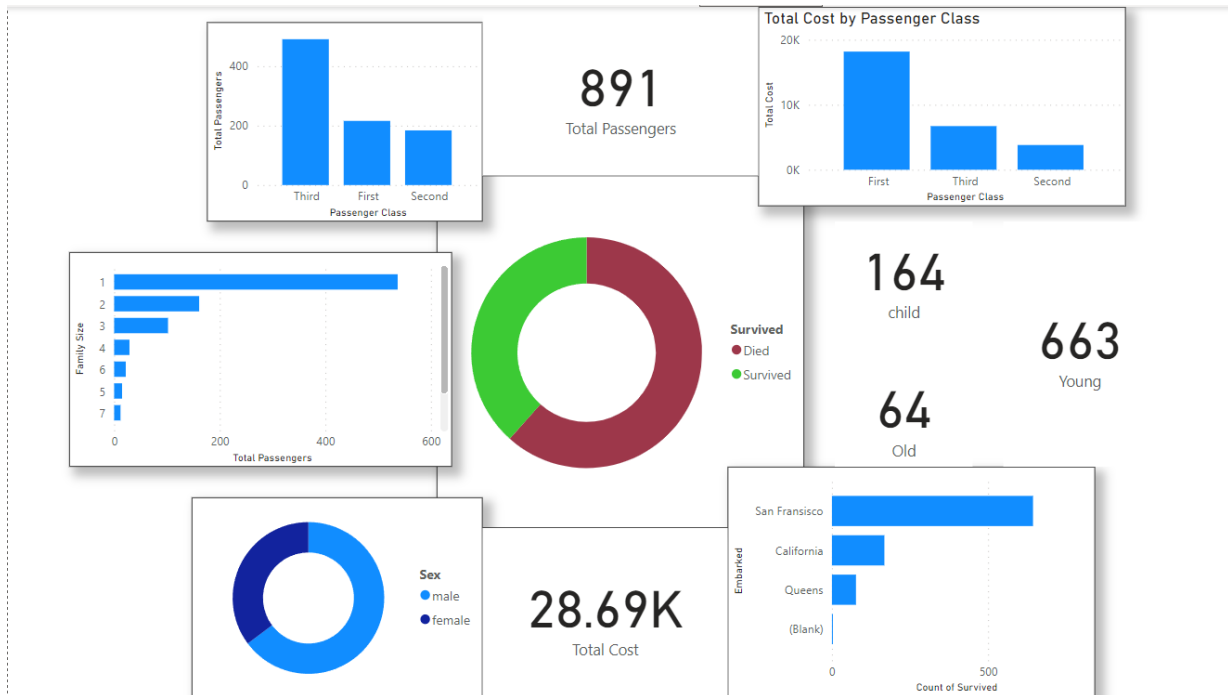
Project 2: (Titanic Survival Data)

Ms Exel data set:

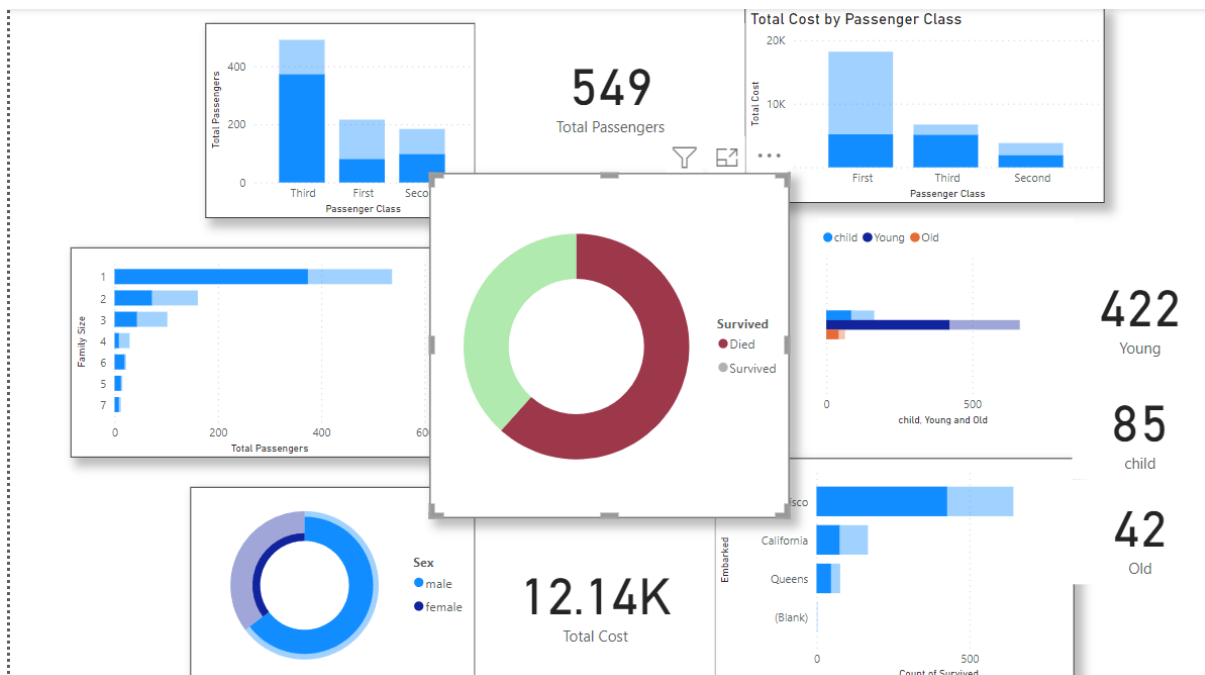
Cleaning and Visulization

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
1	Passenger	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Embarked	Surv
2	1	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22	1	0	A/5.21171	7.25		S	
3	2	1	Cummings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Thayer)	female	38	1	0	PC.17599	71.2833	C85	C	
4	3	3	Heikinen, Miss. Laina	female	26	0	0	STON/O2.	7.925		S	
5	4	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35	1	0	113803	53.1	C123	S	
6	5	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35	0	0	373450	8.05		S	
7	6	3	Moran, Mr. James	male		0	0	330877	8.4583		Q	
8	7	1	McCarthy, Mr. Timothy J	male	54	0	0	17463	51.8625	E46	S	
9	8	3	Palsson, Master. Gosta Leonard	male	2	3	1	349909	21.075		S	
10	9	3	Johnson, Mrs. Oscar W (Elisabeth Vilhelmina Berg)	female	27	0	2	347742	11.1333		S	
11	10	2	Nasser, Mrs. Nicholas (Adele Achem)	female	14	1	0	237736	30.0708		C	
12	11	3	Sandstrom, Miss. Marguerite Rut	female	4	1	1	PP.9549	16.7	G6	S	
13	12	1	Bonnell, Miss. Elizabeth	female	58	0	0	113783	26.55	C103	S	
14	13	3	Saunderscock, Mr. William Henry	male	20	0	0	A/5. 2151	8.05		S	
15	14	3	Andersson, Mr. Anders Johan	male	39	1	5	347082	31.275		S	
16	15	3	Vestrom, Miss. Hilda Amanda Adolfina	female	14	0	0	350406	7.8542		S	
17	16	2	Hewlett, Mrs. (Mary D Kingcome)	female	55	0	0	248706	16		S	
18	17	3	Rice, Master. Eugene	male	2	4	1	382652	29.125		Q	
19	18	2	Williams, Mr. Charles Eugene	male		0	0	244373	13		S	
20	19	3	Vander Planke, Mrs. Julius (Emelia Maria Vandemoortele)	female	31	1	0	345763	18		S	
21	20	3	Masseimani, Mrs. Fatima	female		0	0	2649	7.225		C	
22	21	2	Fynney, Mr. Joseph J	male	35	0	0	239865	26		S	
23	22	2	Beesley, Mr. Lawrence	male	34	0	0	248698	13	D56	S	
24	23	3	McGowan, Miss. Anna "Annie"	female	15	0	0	330923	8.0292		Q	
25	24	1	Sloper, Mr. William Thompson	male	28	0	0	113788	35.5	A6	S	
26	25	3	Palsson, Miss. Torborg Danira	female	8	3	1	349909	21.075		S	
27	26	3	Asplund, Mrs. Carl Oscar (Selma Augusta Emilia Johansson)	female	38	1	1	347077	31.3875		S	
28	27	3	Emir, Mr. Farred Chhabab	male		0	0	2631	7.225		C	
29	28	1	Fortune, Mr. Charles Alexander	male	19	3	2	19950	263	C23 C25 C25	S	
30	29	3	O'Dwyer, Miss. Ellen "Nellie"	female		0	0	330959	7.8792		Q	
31	30	3	Todoroff, Mr. Lallo	male		0	0	349216	7.8958		S	

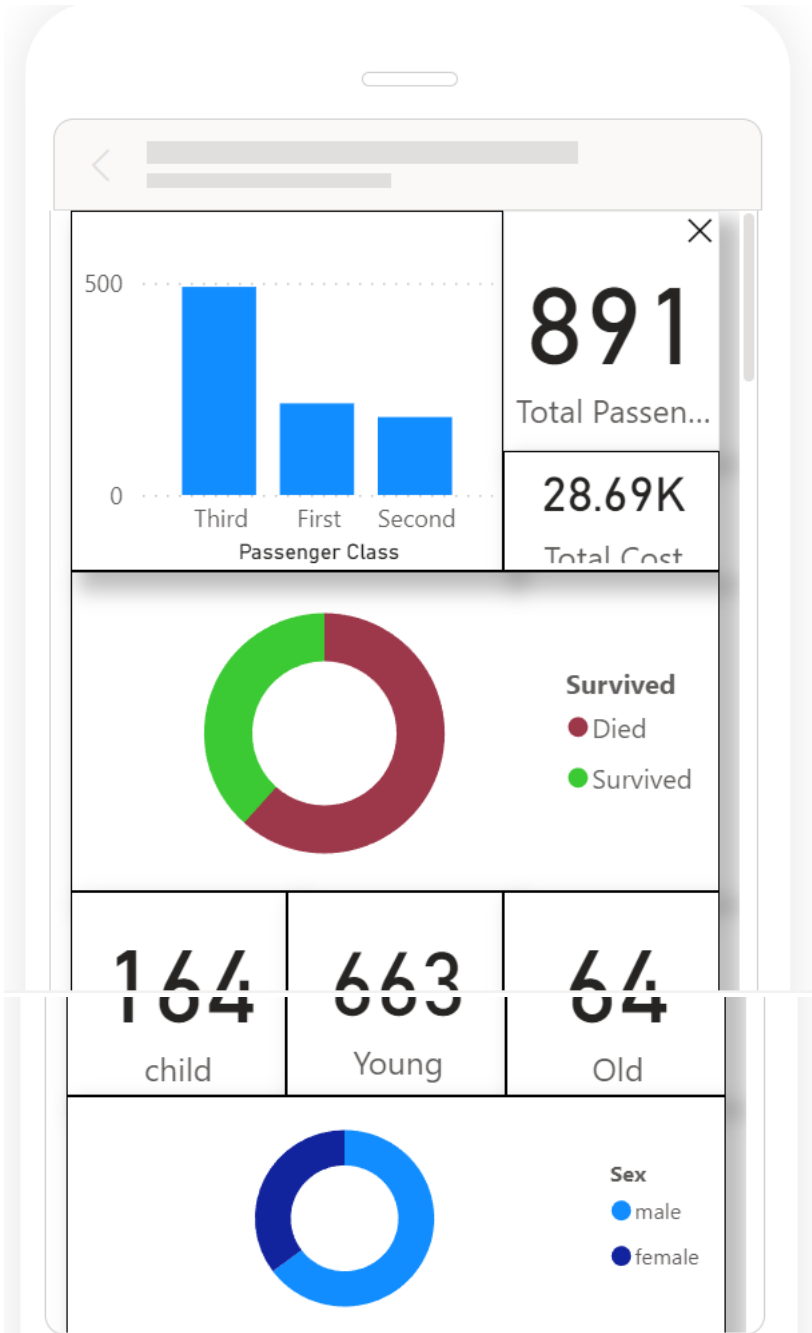
Desktop View: (Titanic Survival Data Visualization)



As we can see visuliazation by Power BI is
Dynamic in nature and changes accrding to relationa
Showing most appropriate results.



Mobile View:



Project 3: Adventure Works Sale

Data:

- > AW_Calendar_Lookup
- > AW_Customers_Lookup
- > AW_P_Categories_Look...
- > AW_P_Subcategories_L...
- > AW_Products_Lookup
- > AW>Returns
- > AW_Sales
- > AW_Territories_Lookup
- > Base Measures

Customer Table:

CustomerKey	Prefix	FirstName	LastName	BirthDate	MaritalStatus	Gender	EmailAddress	AnnualIncome	TotalChildren	EducationLevel
11009	Mr.	Shannon	Carlson	01 April 1964	S	M	shannon38@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
11106	Mr.	Jessie	Liu	11 September 1964	S	M	jessie9@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
11109	Mr.	Ruben	Kapoor	05 November 1963	S	M	ruben1@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
11451	Mr.	Ruben	Muñoz	09 November 1974	S	M	ruben30@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
11916	Mr.	Joe	Rana	07 September 1965	S	M	joe14@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
12004	Mr.	Jarrod	Suri	20 December 1963	S	M	jarrod0@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
12337	Mr.	Dustin	Goldstein	09 October 1975	S	M	dustin20@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
12339	Mr.	Clayton	Jai	08 July 1976	S	M	clayton29@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
12669	Mr.	Irving	Schmidt	04 March 1976	S	M	irving0@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
12671	Mr.	Alan	Huang	11 February 1974	S	M	alan10@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
13103	Mr.	Brendan	Raji	02 August 1963	S	M	brendan19@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
13104	Mr.	Gregory	Becker	12 April 1963	S	M	gregory24@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
13124	Mr.	Marco	Vance	01 March 1964	S	M	marco4@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
13125	Mr.	Alejandro	Hu	08 July 1964	S	M	alejandro23@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
13127	Mr.	Shane	Fernandez	10 December 1964	S	M	shane18@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
13618	Mr.	Jay	Raman	14 November 1976	S	M	jay19@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
13620	Mr.	Damien	Ye	01 February 1976	S	M	damien7@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
13969	Mr.	Roy	Martínez	11 February 1968	S	M	roy18@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
13970	Mr.	Pedro	Rana	17 April 1968	S	M	pedro11@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors
13972	Mr.	Eugene	Liang	02 April 1965	S	M	eugene21@adventure-works.com	\$70,000	0	Bachelors

Territory:

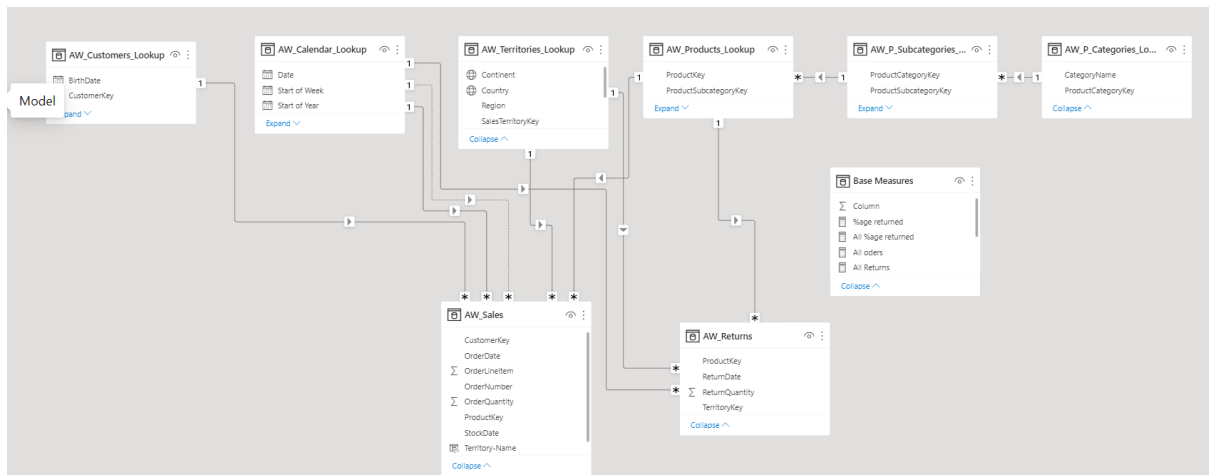
SalesTerritoryKey	Region	Country	Continent
1	Northwest	United States	North America
2	Northeast	United States	North America
3	Central	United States	North America
4	Southwest	United States	North America
5	Southeast	United States	North America
6	Canada	Canada	North America
7	France	France	Europe
8	Germany	Germany	Europe
9	Australia	Australia	Pacific
10	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Europe

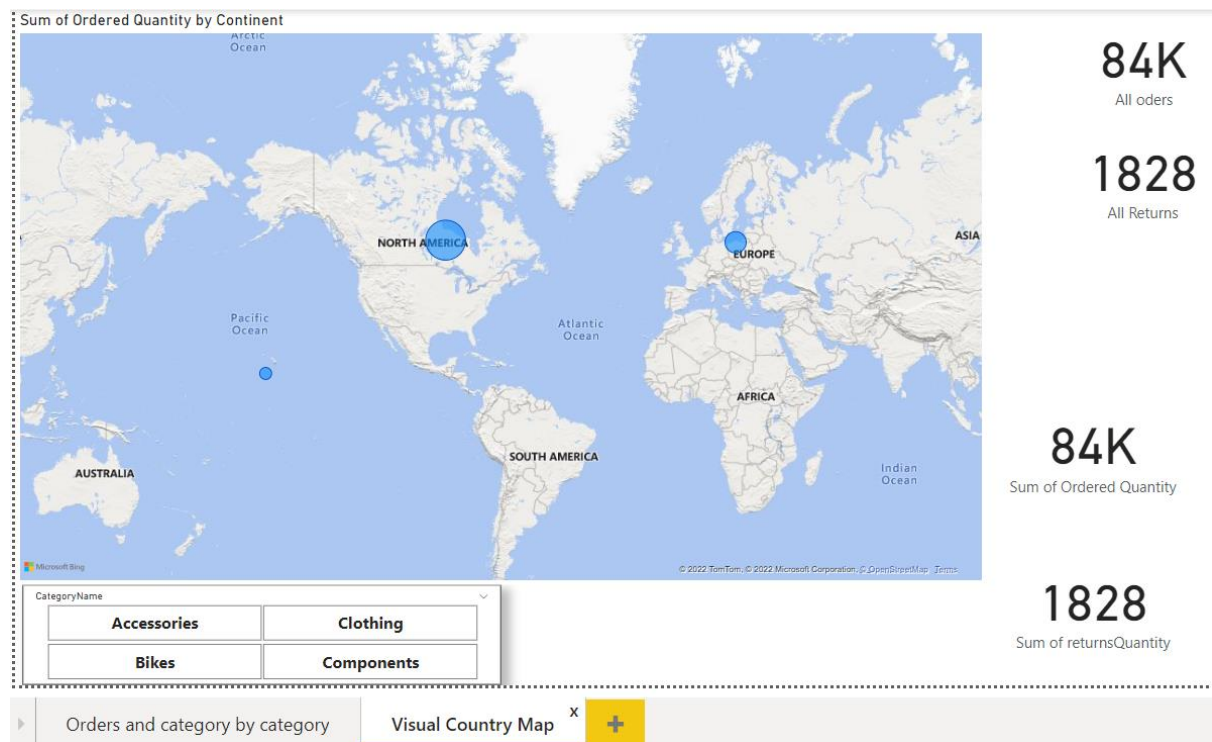
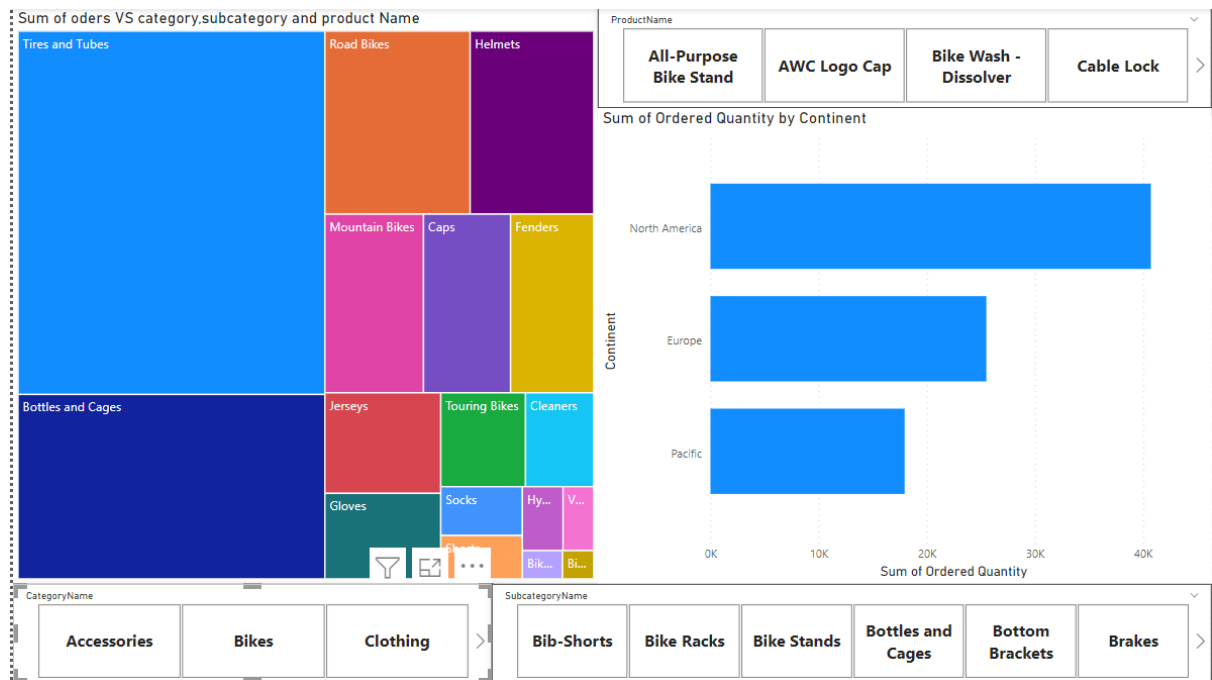
Sales Labels:

OrderDate	StockDate	OrderNumber	ProductKey	CustomerKey	TerritoryKey	OrderLineItem	OrderQuantity	Territory-Name
05 July 2015	03 June 2002	SO46718	360	12570	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
07 July 2015	22 April 2002	SO46736	360	12341	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
12 July 2015	05 May 2002	SO46776	360	12356	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
16 July 2015	22 June 2002	SO46808	360	12347	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
18 July 2015	11 May 2002	SO46826	360	12575	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
01 August 2015	21 April 2002	SO47075	360	12685	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
04 August 2015	01 May 2002	SO47098	360	12667	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
10 August 2015	21 April 2002	SO47149	360	12669	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
17 August 2015	04 June 2002	SO47212	360	12580	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
26 August 2015	29 June 2002	SO47302	360	12670	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
29 August 2015	12 August 2002	SO47328	360	12681	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
31 August 2015	13 August 2002	SO47346	360	12585	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
02 October 2015	12 June 2002	SO47744	360	12989	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
02 October 2015	28 July 2002	SO47745	360	12998	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
03 October 2015	22 August 2002	SO47753	360	13020	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
06 October 2015	17 June 2002	SO47769	360	12703	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
18 October 2015	06 September 2002	SO47857	360	13024	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
19 October 2015	14 July 2002	SO47867	360	12991	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
23 October 2015	21 September 2002	SO47902	360	13076	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
26 October 2015	28 June 2002	SO47926	360	13079	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes
06 November 2015	13 August 2002	SO48133	360	13080	9	1	1	Australia - Mountain Bikes

Table: AW_Sales (56,046 rows)

Table Relations:





Conclusion:

Tools like Power BI can be used to perform etl on large data set easily and fast and can be used to represent in easy to understand and eye catching manner. This tool gives many features and data analytic work can be done fastly so that buisness can focus its attention on increasing its customers and providing better customer service.



INTERNSHIP EXPERIENCE LETTER

This letter is to certify that Abhishek Goyal has successfully completed his training in Data Analytics from 11th July to 12th August with Crestbell Support Private Limited. He was working with the IT Department and was actively & diligently involved in the projects and tasks assigned to him.

During the span, we found him punctual and hardworking. His learning powers are good and he picks up swiftly. His feedback and evaluation proved that he learned keenly.

We wish him a bright future.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Twinkle'.

Manager- HR
Twinkle Chaudhary

SCO 218-219 2ND FLOOR, SECTOR 34 A, CHANDIGARH

Bibliography:

IBM ETL

Udemy

Importance of data analysis

Other tools for data analysis

Power BI Microsoft