

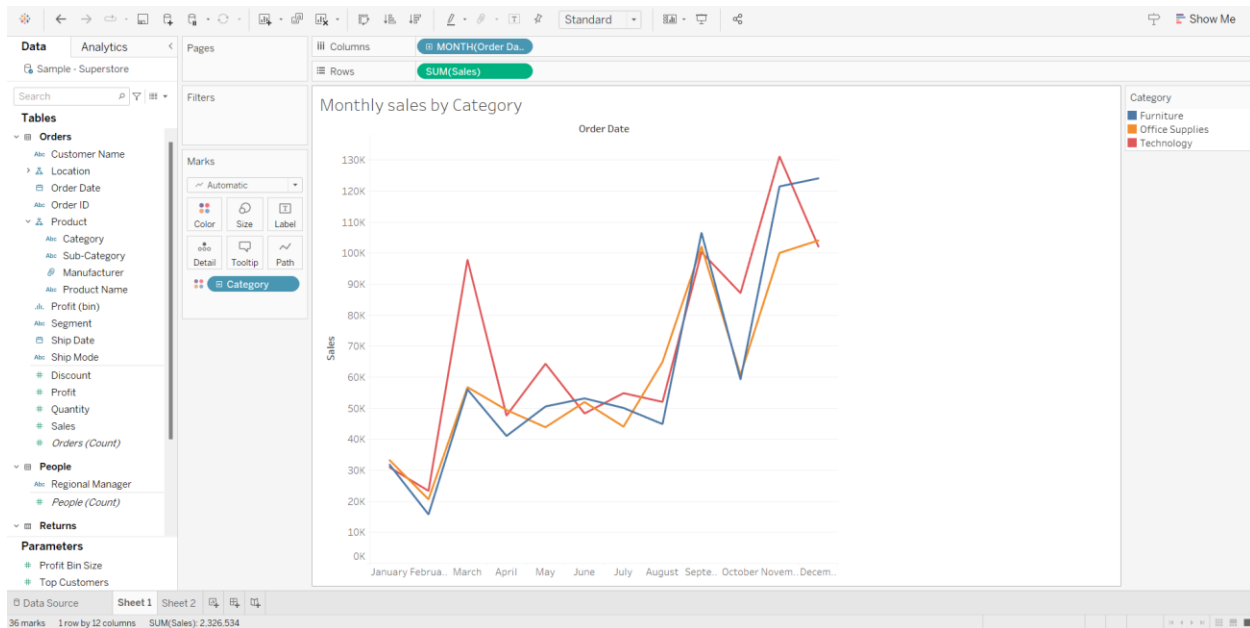
ASSIGNMENT 2

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20BCR7032

- 1) Create any 7 data visualizations/charts and perform the following
- 2) Apply dimension filter, context and measure filter on any of the three visualizations
- 3) Perform the following data manipulations on your dataset
 - create a Hierarchy
 - create a set
 - create a group

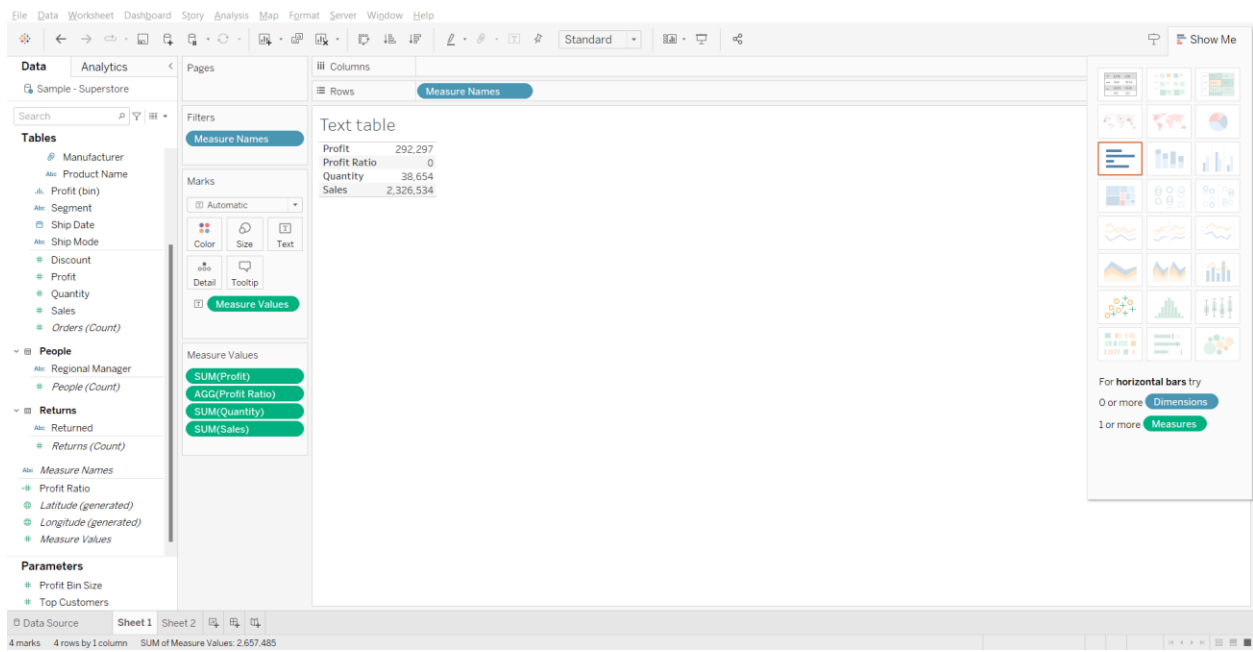
Line Chart



Monthly Sales by Category

The x-axis represents the month and y-axis represents the total sales. By looking at the visualization, we can infer the maximum/minimum sales of each category monthly and draw necessary conclusions.

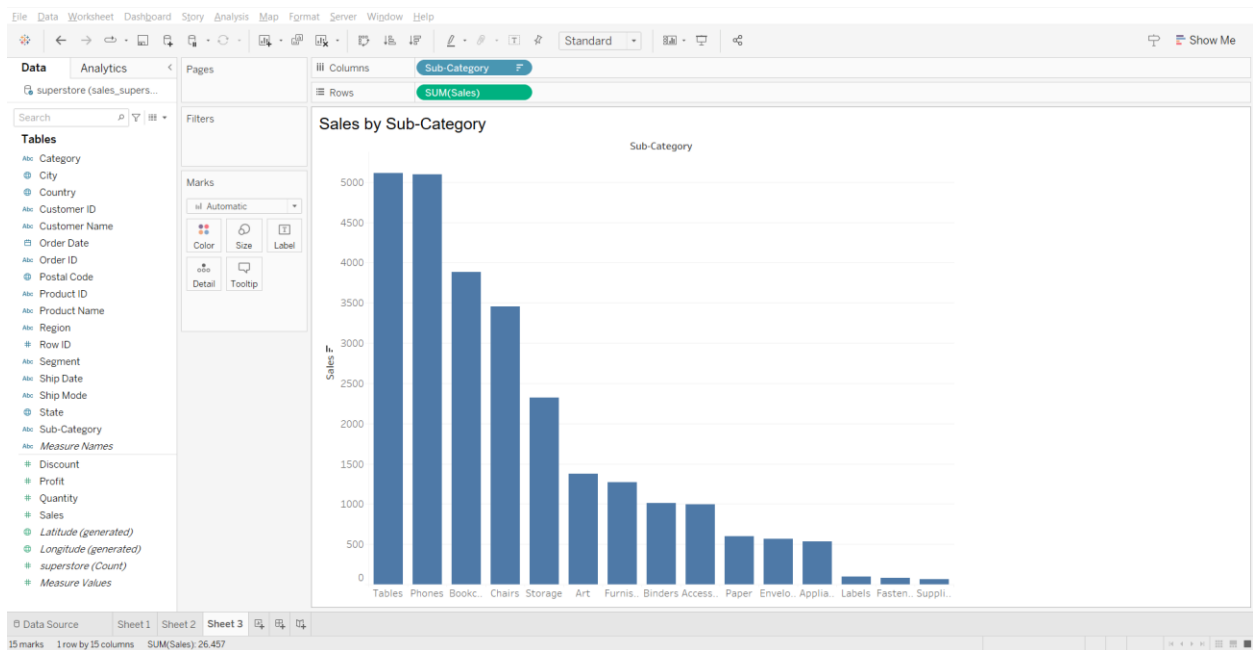
Text table



Text table

Structured representation of data organized in rows and columns using text. Can analyze the profit, profit ratio, quantity and sales.

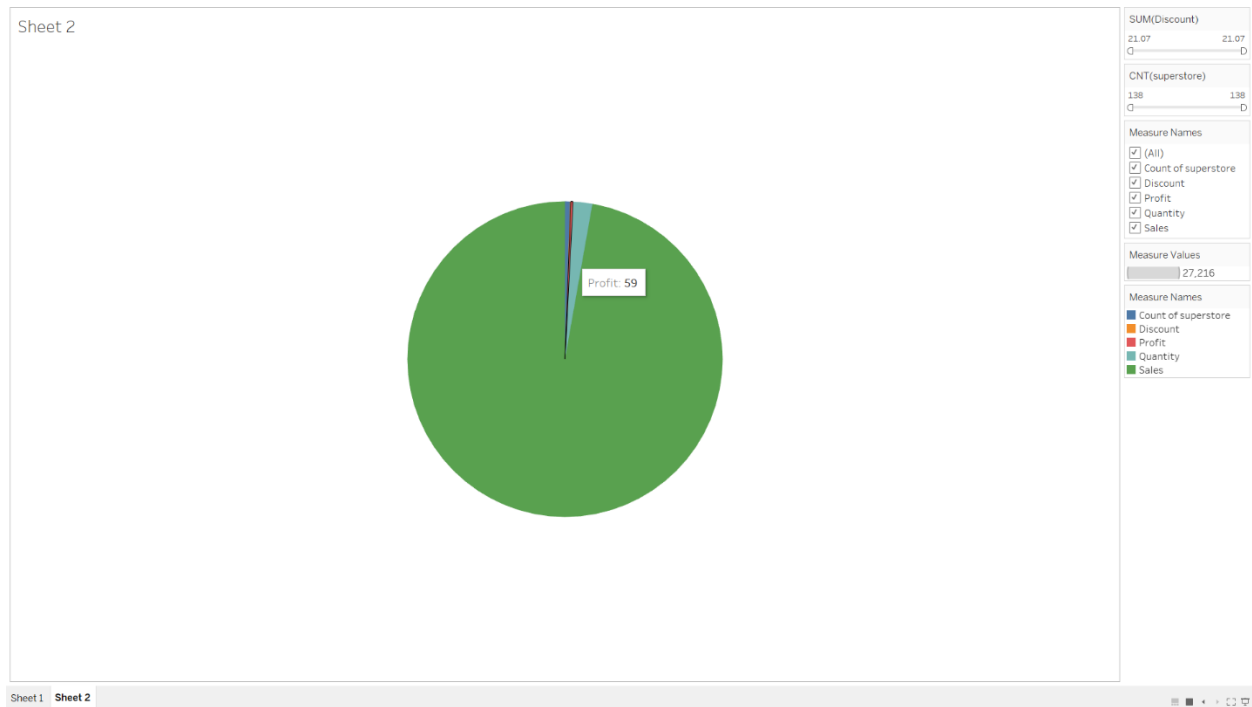
Bar chart



Sales by Sub-Category:

Plotting the total sales on the y-axis and the Sub-Category on the x-axis. This bar chart gives insights into which sub-categories generate the most sales, allowing you to identify the most popular product categories.

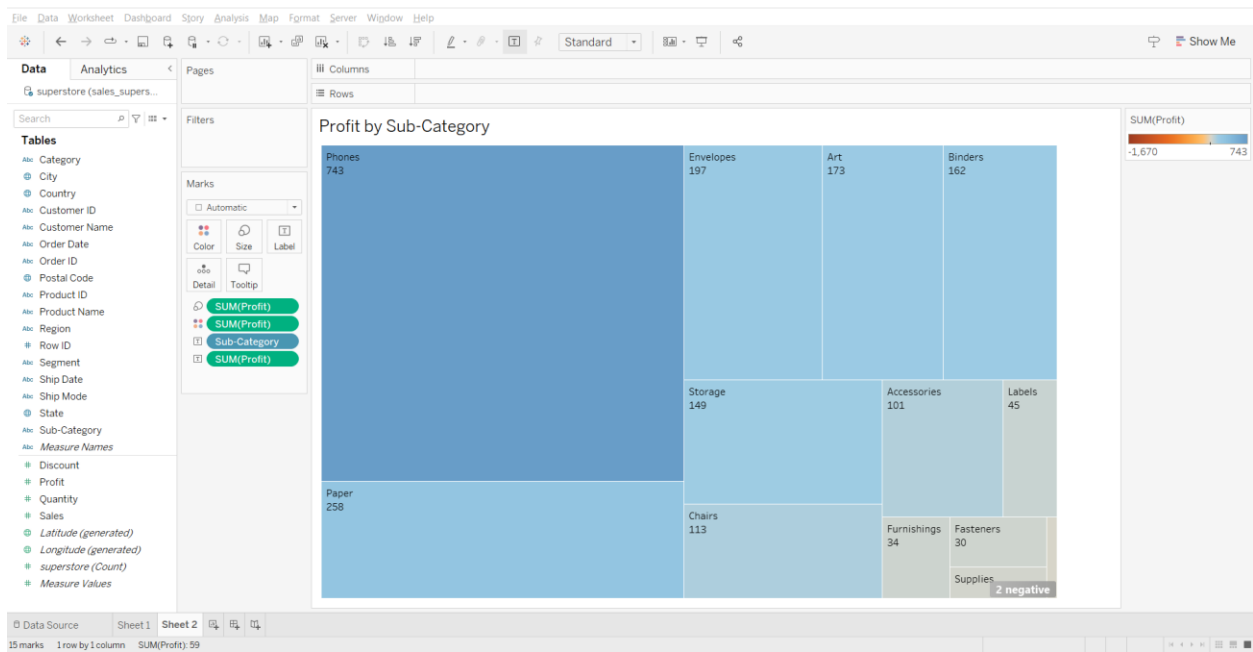
Pie chart



Proportion of Sales by Category:

Each slice represents the proportion of count of the superstore, discount, profit, sales contributed by each category, and quantity. This visualization allows you to see the relative distribution of these factors and identify which categories are more significant in terms of overall superstores.

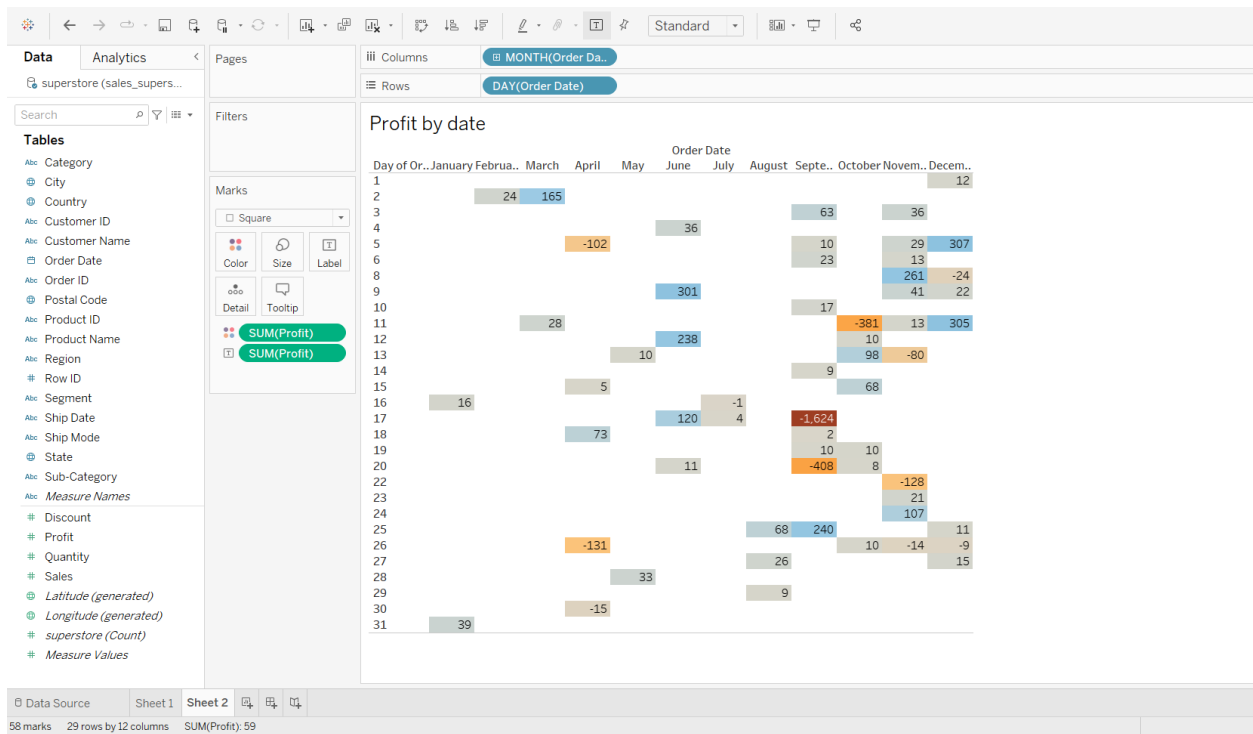
Tree Map



Profit by Category and Sub-Category:

The treemap represents the profit generated by each category and sub-category. The size of the rectangles can represent the profit amount, allowing us to identify the most profitable areas of the business.

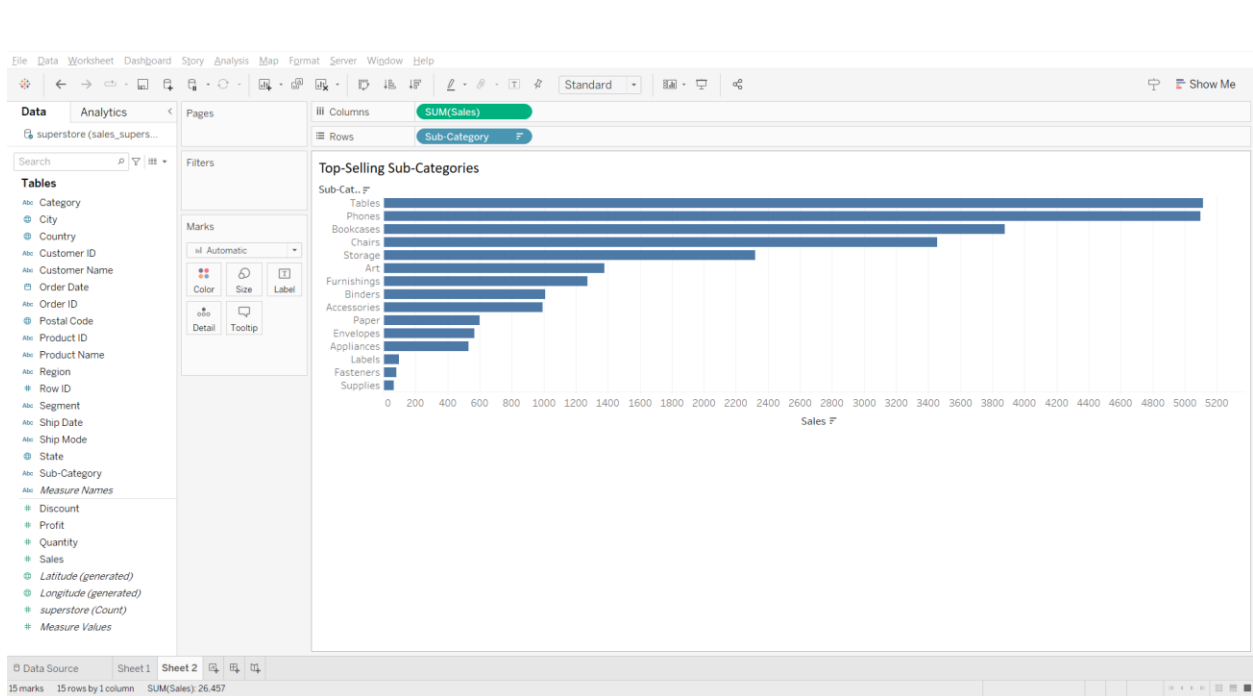
Heatmap



Profit by Date:

The heatmap represents the profit values over a period of time. The x-axis can represent the months, the y-axis can represent the days, and the color intensity can depict the profit amount. This analysis helps you identify which day the most profit was generated.

Horizontal bar chart

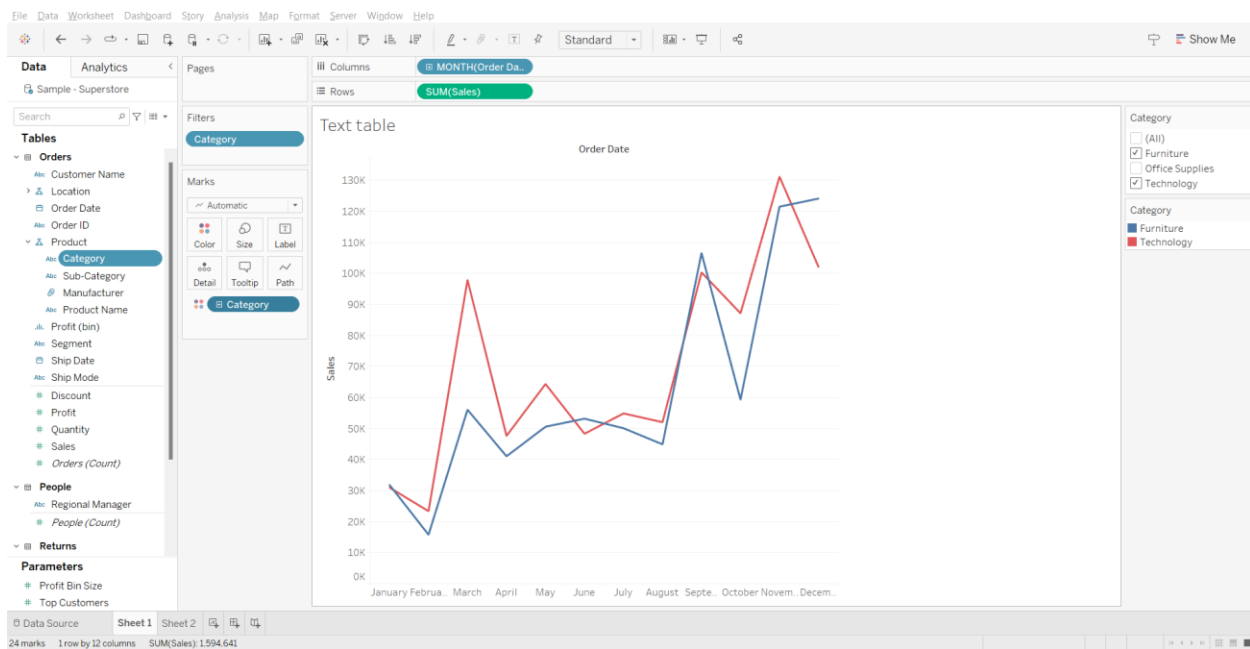
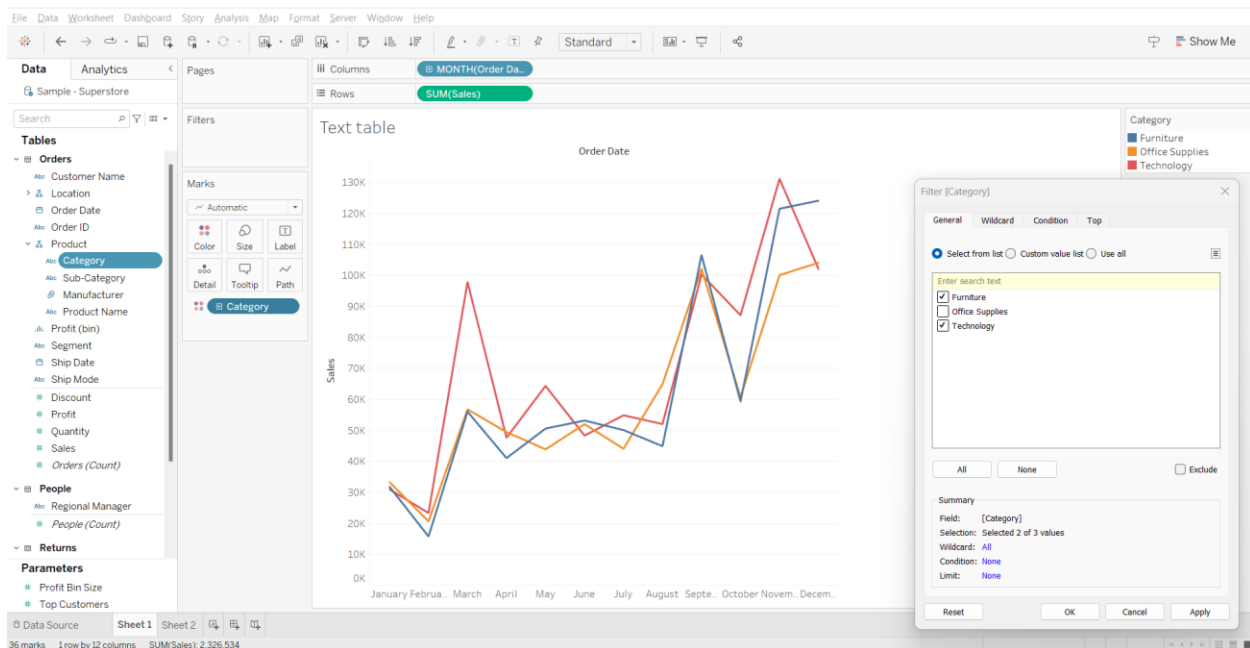


Top-Selling Sub-Categories:

The horizontal bar chart with the y-axis representing different sub-categories and the x-axis representing the total sales. This visualization identifies the top-selling categories and compares their sales performance.

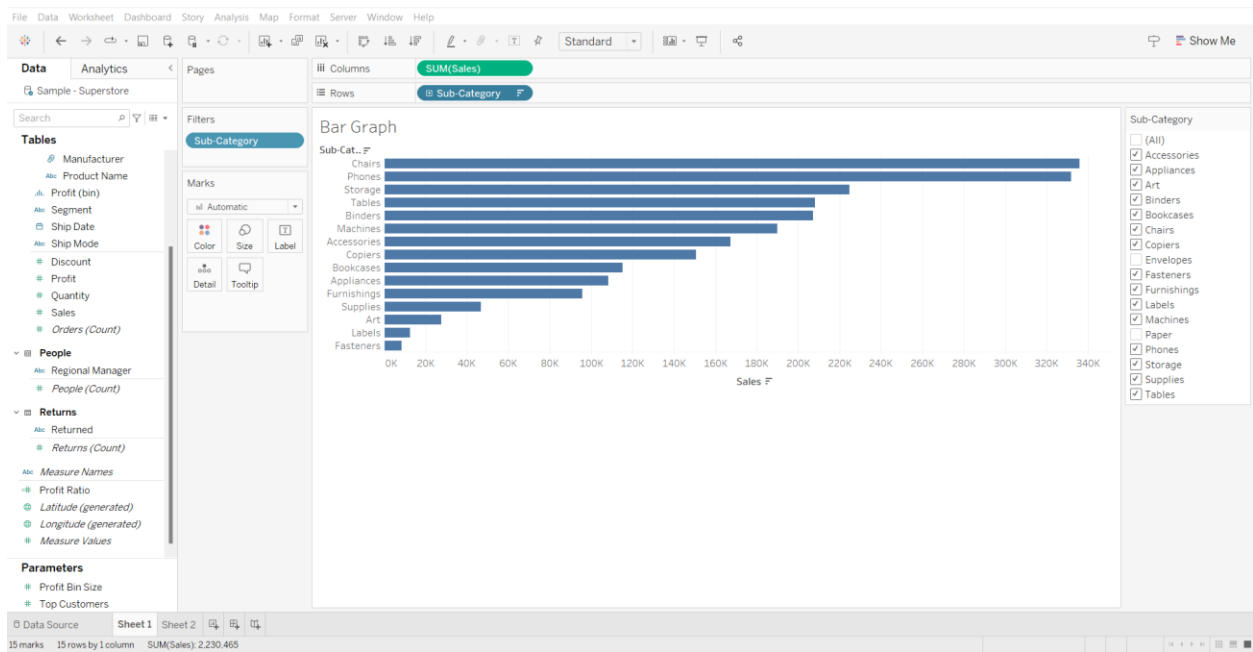
Applying Dimension Filter

Line Graph



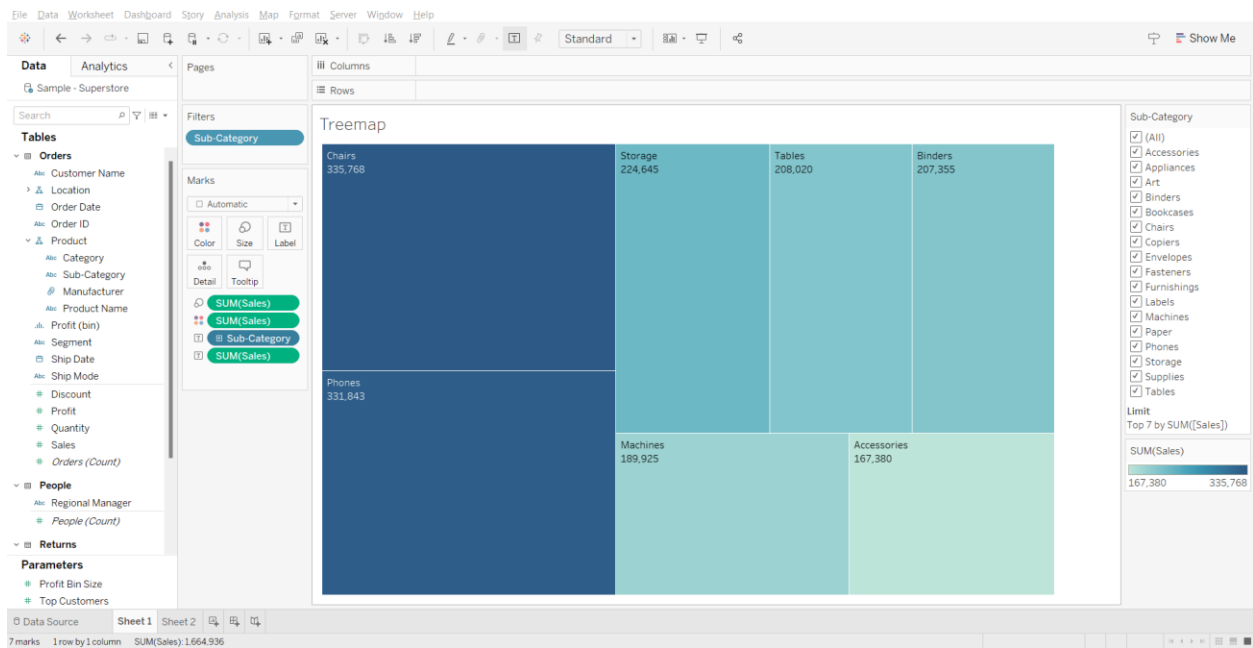
By applying dimension filters, we can focus on specific categories or subsets of data on the line map based on the chosen dimensions.

Bar Graph



Dimension filters enable you to focus on specific categories or subsets of data within the bar chart based on the chosen dimensions.

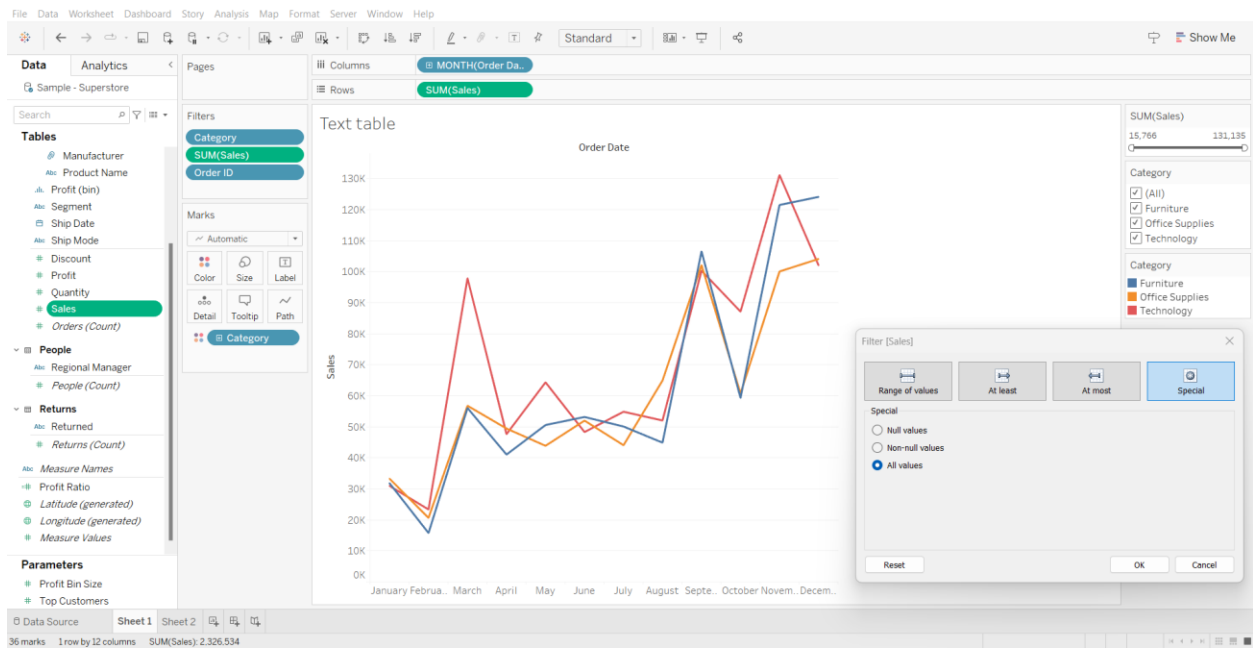
Treemap



By applying dimension filter on the treemap for Sub-Categories and their Sales, we obtain the top 7 categories with the highest sales.

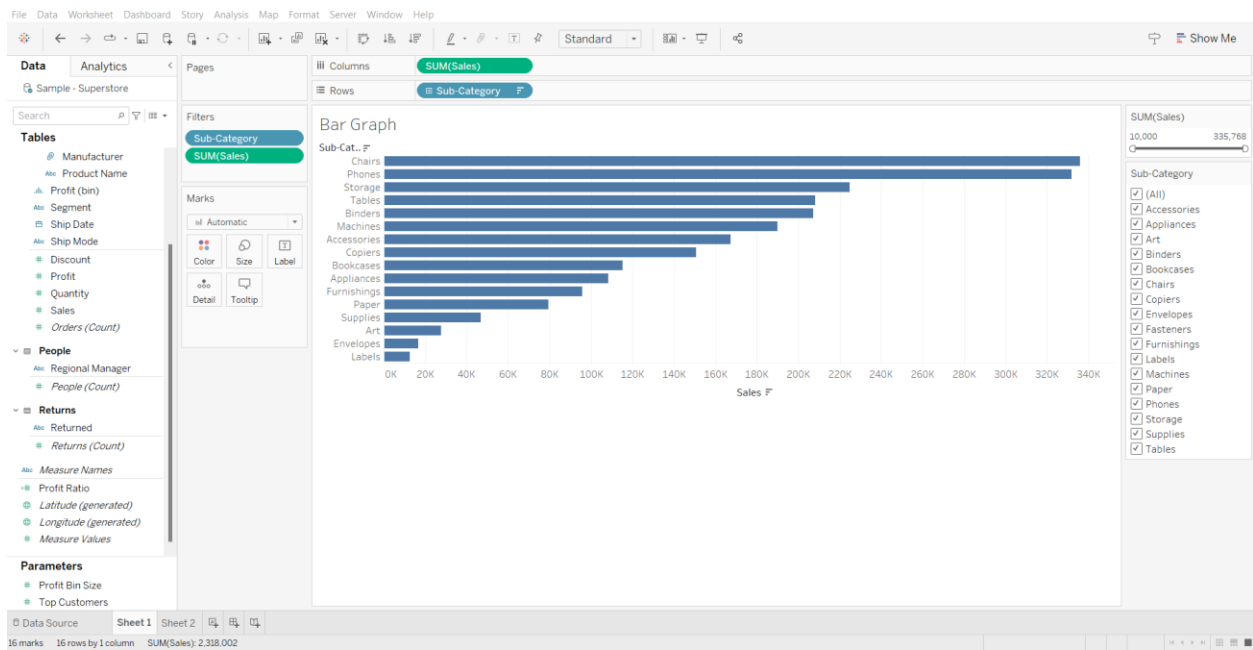
Applying Measure Filter

Line Graph



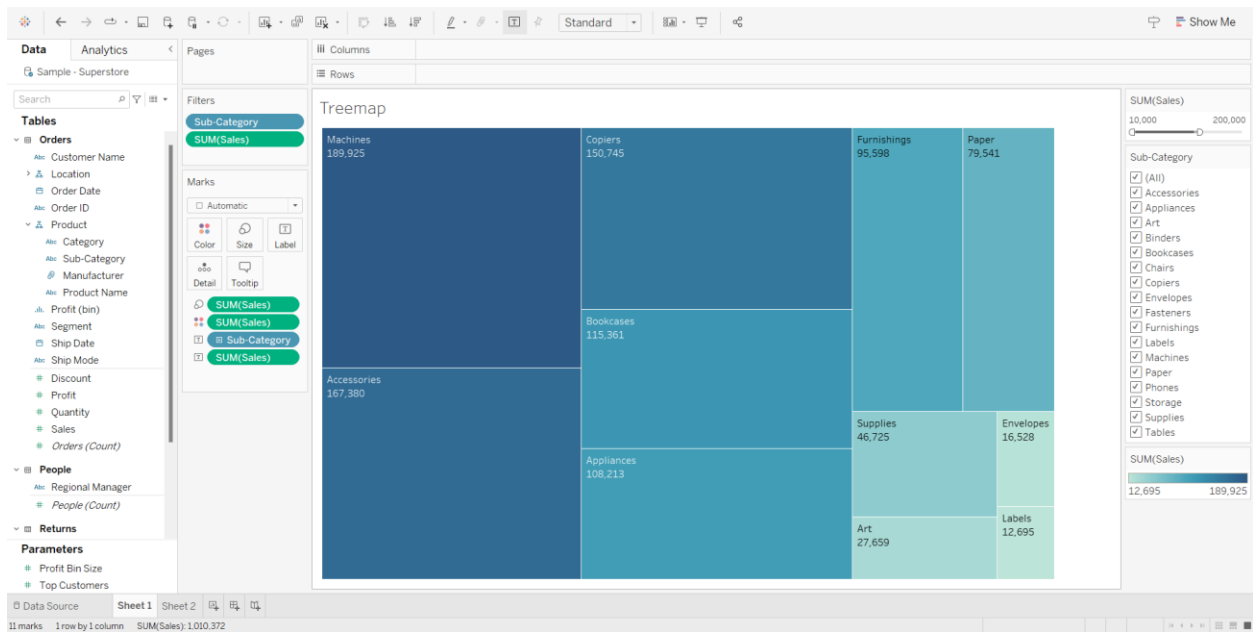
Applying measure filters can help you focus on specific ranges or subsets of data based on the chosen measures.

Bar Graph



For the bar graph, by applying measures filter, we can obtain the visualization for the values of sales between 10,000 and 335,768.249

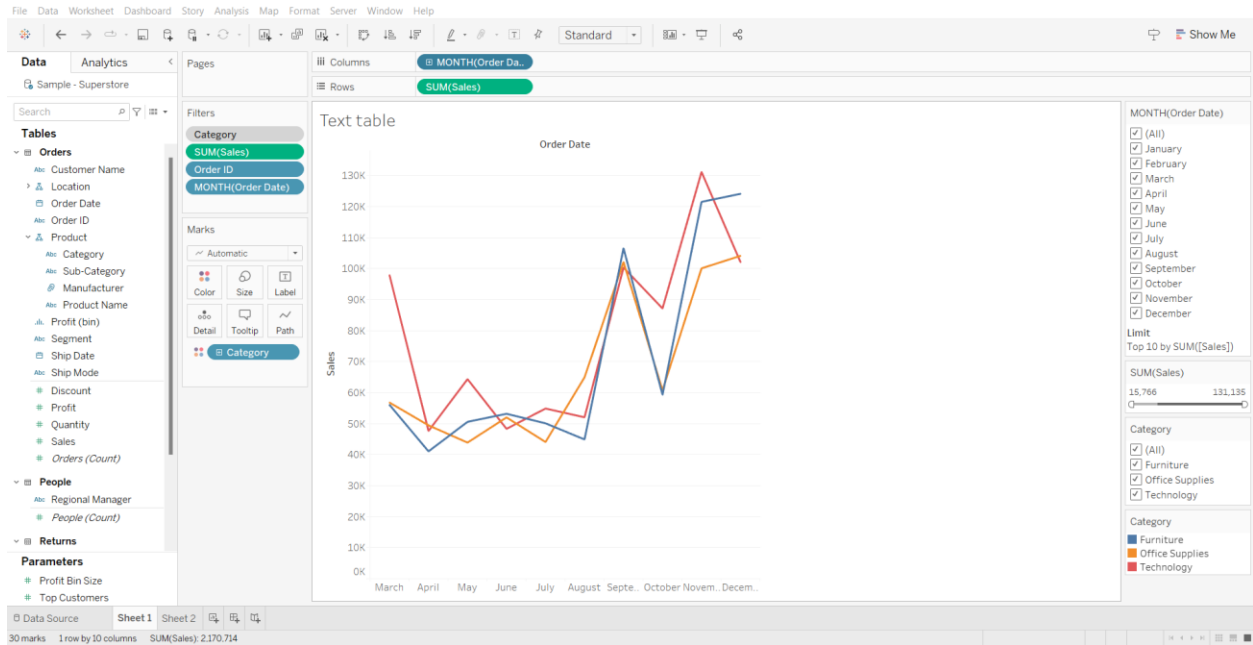
Treemap



We applied the measures filter to obtain the sales between 10,000 and 200,000. We removed the dimension filter to obtain this output.

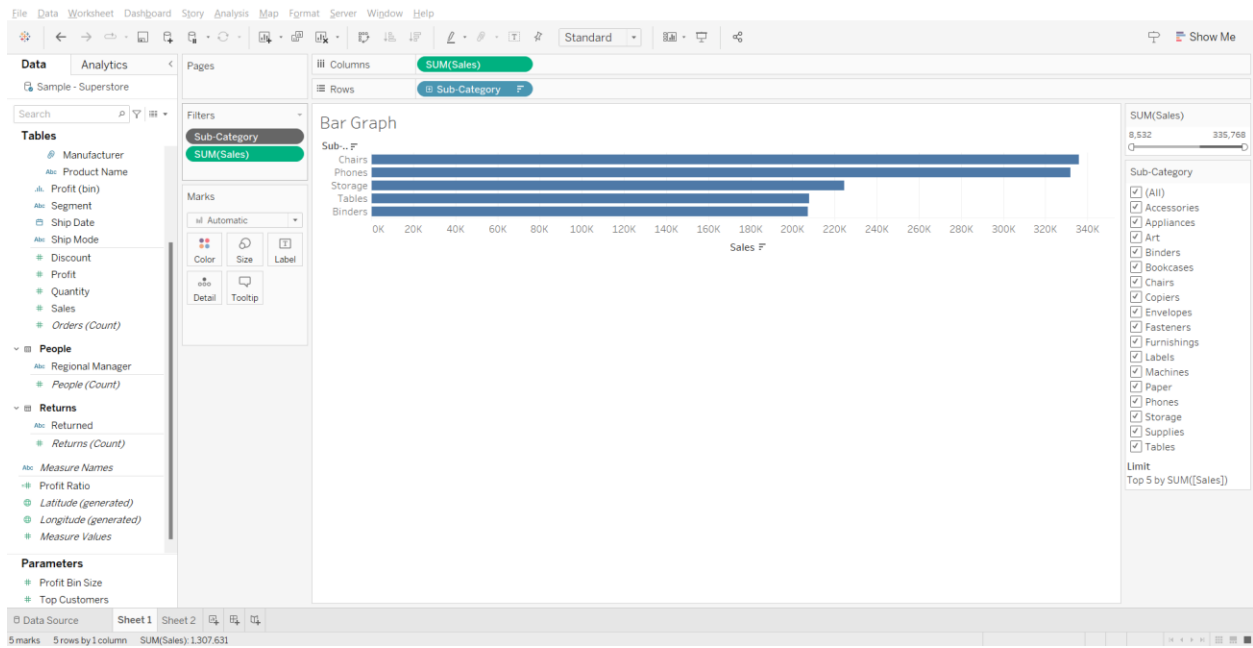
Applying Context Filter

Line Graph



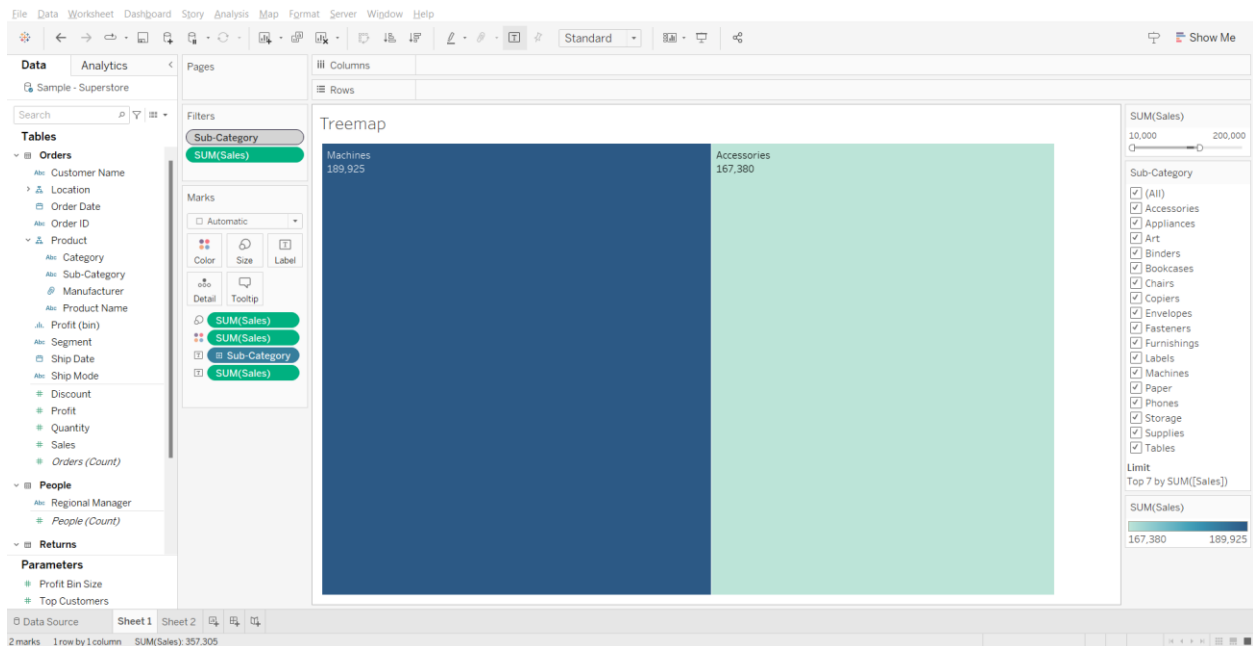
Context filters help you define a specific subset of data that is used as a filter for all the visualizations in the workbook, including the line map.

Bar Graph



Context filter was added to Sub-Category, filters applied will go through the Sub-Category. Here, we are obtaining the top 5 Sub-Categories based on the sum.

Treemap



Here, we applied the context filter to Sub-Category. The dimension filter applied was to limit the output to the top 7 Sub-Categories based on the sales values. The measure filter applied sets the range of sales amount between 10,000 and 200,000. Since the context filter is applied to the Sub-Categories (dimension), the output obtained will have the given visualization, from which we can infer that Machines and Accessories are in the top 7 sub-categories by sales having sales values between 10,000 and 200,000.

Hierarchy

Creating custom hierarchies based on specific needs, this is particularly useful when you want to define hierarchies for dimensions that are not automatically recognized. Here, we created the hierarchy “Product” with Category -> Sub-Categories -> Manufacturer -> Product Name

Select the dimensions wanted to include in the hierarchy from the Dimensions pane.

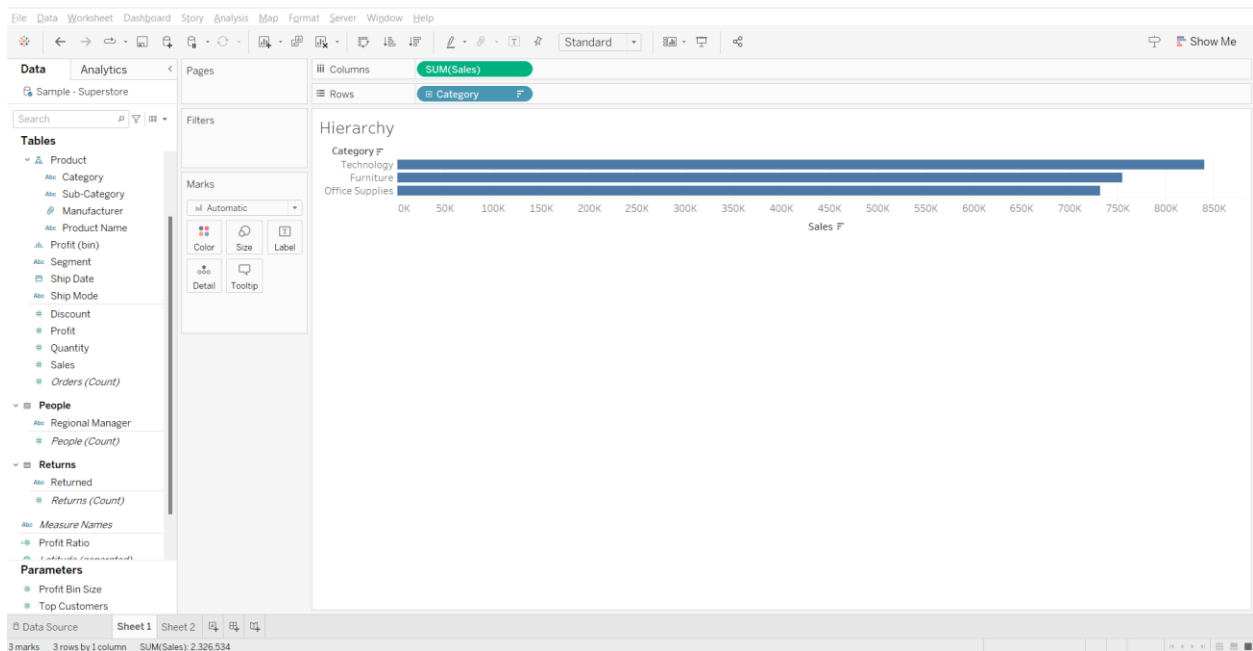
Right-click on the selected dimensions and choose "Create Hierarchy."

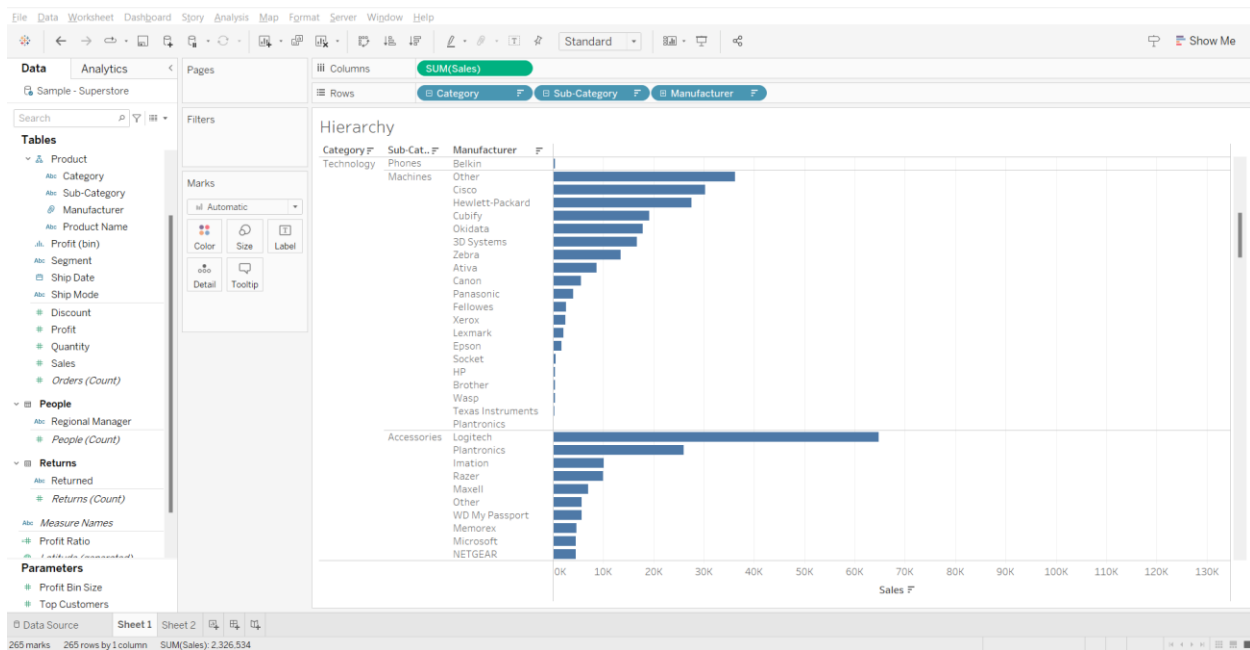
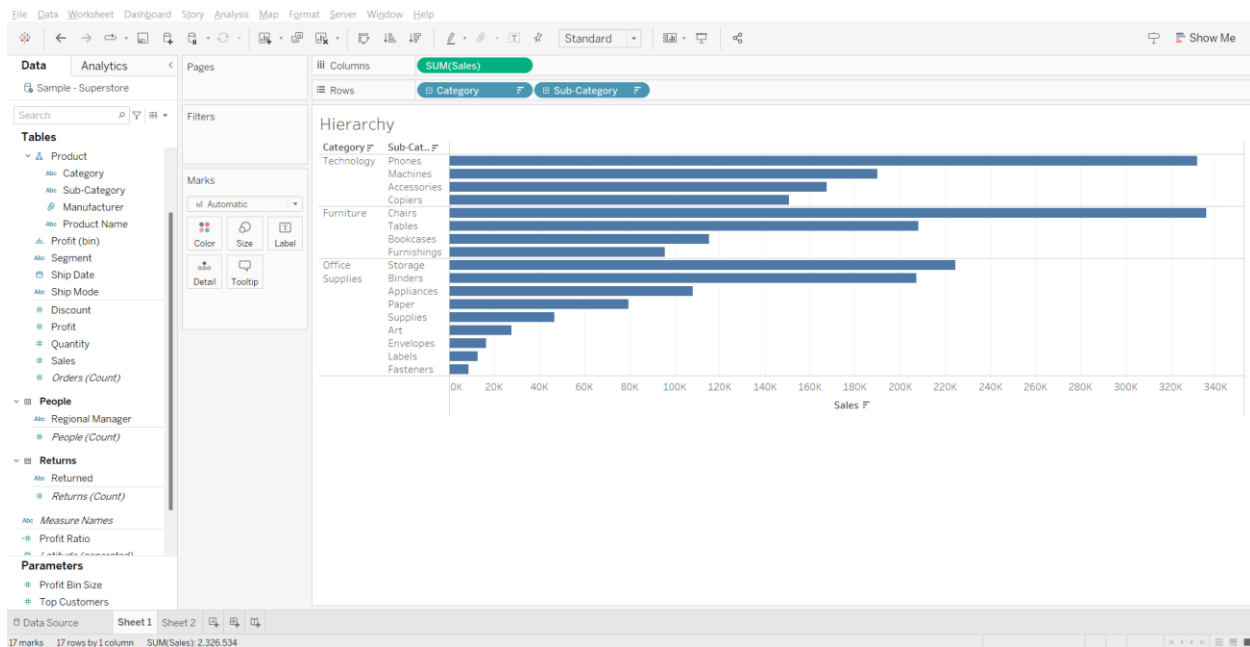
Give the hierarchy a name and arrange the dimensions in the desired order.

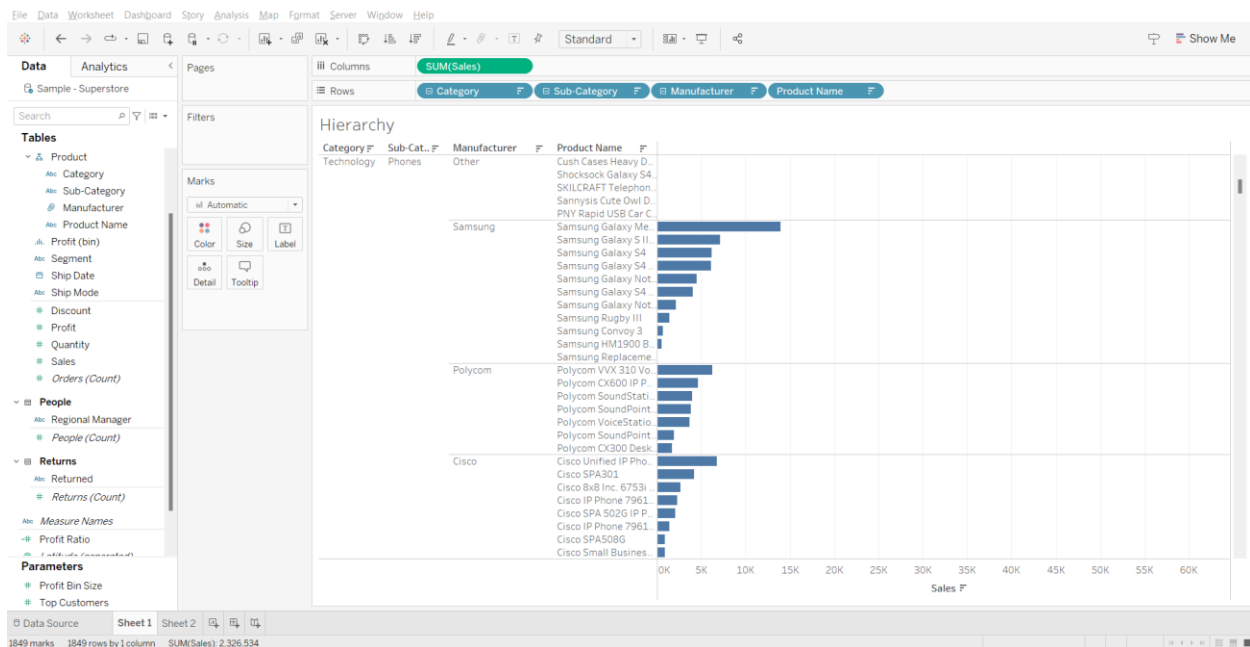
Click on "OK" to create the custom hierarchy.

Once created, we can use the custom hierarchy by dragging and dropping it onto the view.

Expanding or collapsing different levels of the hierarchy to show or hide the underlying data. This allows you to control the level of detail displayed in your visualizations:







Creating Sets

Sets are custom subsets of data that you can create based on specific conditions or criteria, here we are creating a set for the top 4 sub-categories by sale values.

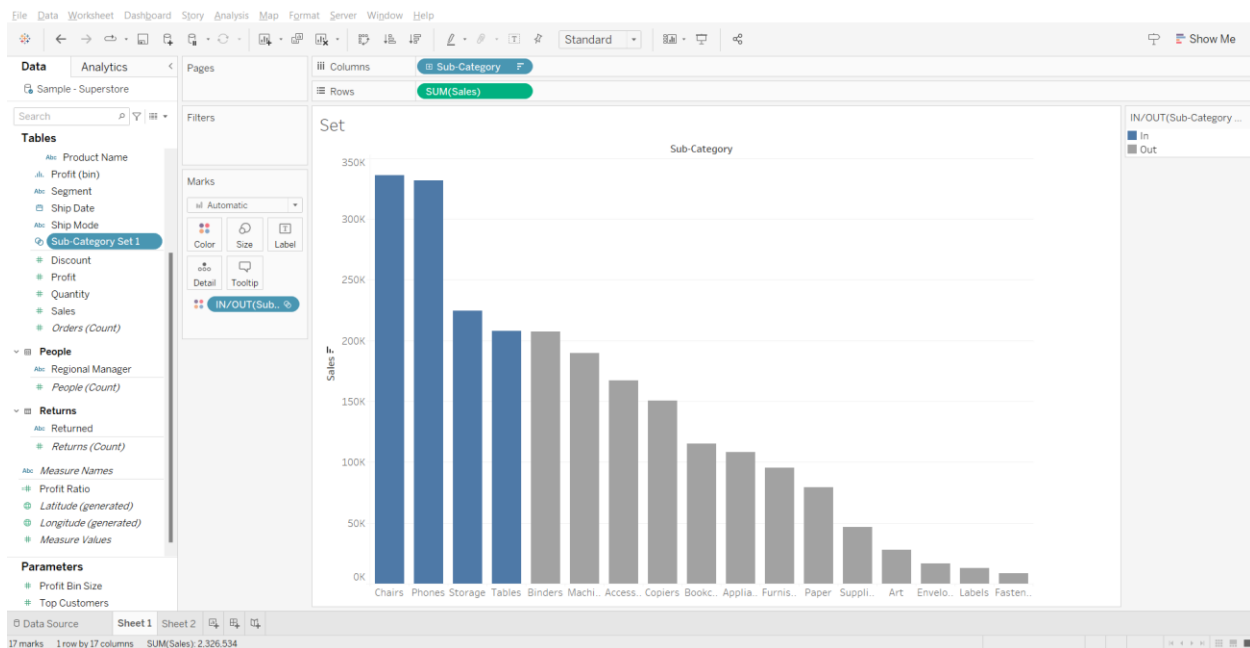
Select the dimension field, Sub-Category, to create a set from and drag it to the "Marks" card or the "Data" pane.

Right-click on the dimension field and choose "Create Set."

In the "Create Set" dialog box, specify the conditions or criteria for the set, top 4 values by sales.

Give the set a name, Sub Category Set 1 and click on "OK" to create the set.

The set will appear in the "Data" pane under the "Sets" section.



Creating groups

Groups allow you to combine related dimension members into higher-level categories or clusters for easier analysis and visualization. Grouping helps you simplify complex data and focus on specific subsets. Here, we have grouped Central and East locations and compared them with South and West using a bar graph.

