

K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY, GURUGRAM-122103

SCHOOL OF ENGENIERRING AND TECHNOLOGY

ASSIGNMENT 1

Data Analysis with Power BI & KNIME

ETMMML174



Department: SOET	Session: 2025-27
Program: MCA (AI & ML)	Semester: 1
Course Code: ETMMML174	College Roll no: 2501940069
Course Name: Data Analysis with Power BI & KNIME	
Submitted by: Tanya Bhatia	Faculty: Mr. Mohammad Ajaz

1 Power BI Assignment 1

- 1) Read the adult.csv file available in the **data** folder on the KNIME Hub. The data are provided by the **UCI Machine Learning Repository**.
- 2) Calculate the count and average age of women with income >50K
- 3) Calculate the averages of all numerical columns for each one of the 4 groups defined by sex and income values
- 4) Calculate
 - the number of missing values in the occupation column
 - the number of non-missing rows in the occupation column
 - the number of rows in the occupation column
 - the number of rows in the marital-status column

Notice that the last two aggregations should provide the same numbers!

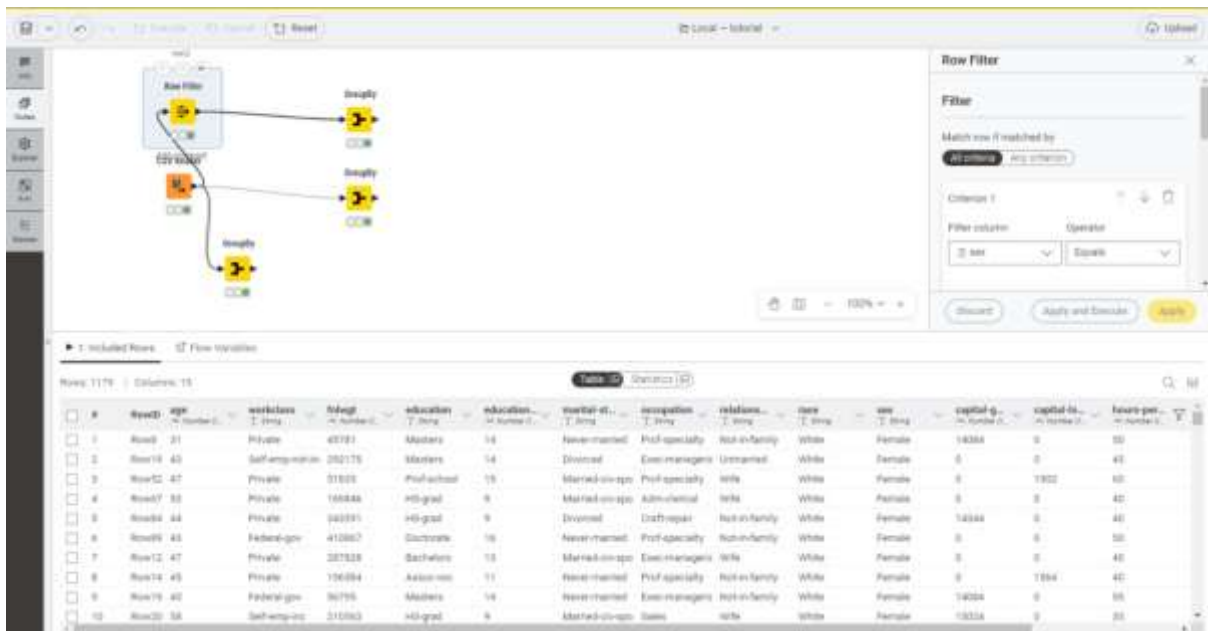
- 1) Read the adult.csv file

The screenshot shows the KNIME software interface. On the left, a workflow diagram is visible with nodes for 'Row Filter', 'CSV Reader', and 'Aggregations'. The 'CSV Reader' node is highlighted. On the right, a 'CSV Reader' dialog box is open, displaying a message: 'This node dialog is not supported here. Open dialog'. Below the workflow, a data table is shown with columns: #, RowID, age, workclass, fnlwgt, education, education-num, marital-st., occupation, relations..., race, sex, capital-g., capital-l., and hours-per.... The table contains 10 rows of data.

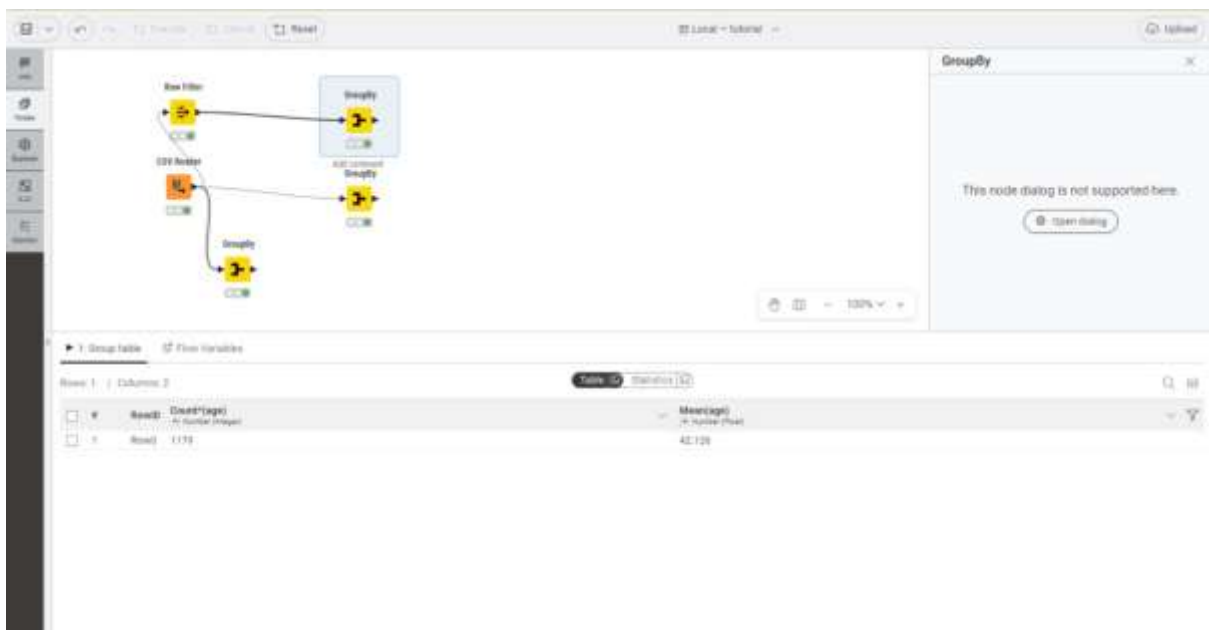
#	RowID	age	workclass	fnlwgt	education	education-num	marital-st.	occupation	relations...	race	sex	capital-g.	capital-l.	hours-per....
1	Row0	39	State-gov	77516	Bachelors	13	Never-married	adm-clerical	Not-in-family	White	Male	3174	0	40
2	Row1	30	Self-emp-not-incl	83371	Bachelors	13	Married-civ-spouse	Exec-managerial	Husband	White	Male	0	0	12
3	Row2	35	Private	215646	HS-grad	9	Divorced	Handlers-cleaners	Not-in-family	White	Male	0	0	40
4	Row3	33	Private	234721	11th	7	Married-civ-spouse	Handlers-cleaners	Husband	Black	Male	0	0	40
5	Row4	39	Private	338409	Bachelors	13	Married-civ-spouse	Prof-specialty	Wife	Black	Female	0	0	40
6	Row5	47	Private	234552	Masters	14	Married-civ-spouse	Exec-managerial	Wife	White	Female	0	0	42
7	Row6	40	Private	160127	9th	5	Married-spouse	Other-service	Not-in-family	Black	Female	0	0	16
8	Row7	52	Self-emp-not-incl	309642	HS-grad	9	Married-civ-spouse	Exec-managerial	Husband	White	Male	0	0	45
9	Row8	31	Private	43781	Masters	14	Never-married	Prof-specialty	Not-in-family	White	Female	14064	0	30
10	Row9	42	Private	159449	Bachelors	13	Married-civ-spouse	Exec-managerial	Husband	White	Male	6179	0	42

- 2) A) Filter Female and Income >50k using Row Filter

2 Power BI Assignment 1



2) B) Calculate the Count and Average age of women with income >50k



3) Calculate the averages of all numerical columns for each one of the 4 groups defined by sex and income value

GroupBy

Groups the rows of a table by the unique values in the selected group columns. A row is created for each unique set of values of the selected group columns. The remaining columns are aggregated based on the specified aggregation settings. The output table contains one row for each unique value combination of the selected group columns.

The columns to aggregate can be either defined by selecting the columns directly, by name based on a search pattern or based on the data type. Input columns are handled in this order and only considered once e.g. columns that are added directly on the "Manual Aggregation" tab are ignored even if their name matches a search pattern on the "Pattern Based Aggregation" tab or their type matches a defined type on the "Type Based Aggregation" tab. The same holds for columns that are added based on a search pattern. They are ignored even if they match a criterion that has been defined in the "Type Based Aggregation" tab.

The "Manual Aggregation" tab allows you to change the aggregation method of more than one column. In order to do so select the columns to change, open the context menu with a right mouse click and select the aggregation method to use.

In the "Pattern Based Aggregation" tab you can assign aggregation methods to columns based on a search pattern. The pattern can be either a string with wildcards or a *regular expression*. Columns where the name matches the pattern but where the data type is not compatible with the selected aggregation method are ignored. Only columns that have not been selected as group columns or that have not been selected as aggregation columns on the "Manual Aggregation" tab are considered.

GroupBy

This node dialog is not supported here.

1: Group table **2: Flow Variables**

Table 1: Columns: 9

#	RowID	sex	income	Mean(age)	Mean(occupation)	Mean(capital-g)	Mean(capital-l)	Mean(Personal-Status)
1	Row0	Female	<=50K	36.211	9.82	121.886	47.264	25.917
2	Row1	Female	<=50K	41.126	11.787	4,200.389	173.649	46.437
3	Row2	Male	<=50K	37.147	6.432	165.754	58.667	45.644
4	Row3	Male	<=50K	44.824	11.581	3,071.764	166.78	46.395

4) Calculate:

- the number of **missing values** in the *occupation* column
- the number of **non-missing rows** in the *occupation* column
- the **number of rows** in the *occupation* column
- the **number of rows** in the *marital-status* column

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GroupBy

This node dialog is not supported here.

1: Group table **2: Flow Variables**

Table 1: Columns: 5

#	RowID	Missing value count(occupation)	Count(occupation)	Count(Marital-Status)
1	Row0	0	22501	22501