1. Introduction to Data and Data Analysis

11 May 2024 23:25

- Data Engineers: Build and design the data.
- Data Architect: Design data systems
- Data Analyst: Model the data, more access, automates the flow of data
- Data scientist: Process skill of analyst, engineer, and architect
- Data Literate: Ability to read, speak, listen and understand the data
- Data Fluent: The ability to create, something beyond just being able to understand read and use it.

Data Governance: A framework that incorporates strategies to create solid state of data, enable accountability and provide transparency to data in the organization.

- 1. Access information
- 2. Source of truth
- 3. Master data management

Quality of Data: Data can be trusted to produce accurate insights. **Hallmark of quality data:**

- 1. Completeness
- 2. Consistency
- 3. Validity
- 4. Accurate

2. Introduction to Business Intelligence

11 May 2024 23:25

- Data and business intelligence (BI) give you the information and ability to make intelligent decisions.
- KPI- Key Performance Indicators
- Store the data which is important to the business.
- Businesses need to define the metrics that help track the overall data for the organization.
- > **Data Analysis:** Analyzing and capturing the original data to compare over time.
- **Business Intelligence:** Understanding where we stand on any given day.
- **Business Analytics:** Seeing and predicting future outcomes.

3. Identifying Data

11 May 2024 23:35

Overcoming Analysis Approach

- Build an approach
- Think through standard questions
- Use critical thinking
- Practice Active listening

Sample problem: A company has 5 products. All of these products are being purchased, but the company is losing money. As a data analyst find solution.

Solution: Data is everywhere. As an analyst, find why the sales are not growing.

- 1. Have these products ever been profitable?
- 2. If they are profitable in past, at what point of time?
- 3. What is different about now vs then?
- 4. Did the wholesale cost change?
- 5. Did the list price change?
- 6. Did the cost of storing or delivery change?
- Wholesale cost no change
- List price no change
- Cost to deliver no significant change
- Cost to store steadily increasing

Now 2nd round of questions:

- 1. What can we do to reduce cost of storage?
- 2. What type of price increase can be justified?

Multiple types of data:

- · Personal data
- · Work data
- Real time data
- · Geographical data
- Social data

Types of company data:

- · People management
- Marketing and Sales
- Purchasing
- Warehouse
- Shipment
- Accounting

Types of Systems:

- Spreadsheets
- Databases
- Data warehouses Data warehouses have refined tables from production systems. Database include hundreds of data and details with only certain fields needed for reporting. Data warehouse store data and keep it safe.
- Data Lakes Data lakes helps organizations capture data to store before its refined for reporting needs.

4. Preparing data

02 June 2024 19:58

Clean and prepare the data to meet business requirements.

Describing data best practices – work with duplicate data.

Data Profiling: We can use this approach when we have in front of us to learn about it a higher level.

- Tells how much data we have
- Helps us validate our numbers
- Shows what we are facing when we are ready to transform our data.

Business Rule: Defines and controls the flow of data.

For the sales data business rules for Data Profiling:

- SalesOrderID must be converted into a text data type
- SalesOrderNumber must be converted to text data type and must not contain any number.
- All date fields should not include time.
- The main account GL Number field must be included.
- The main account GL Number holds the 4 digit code for accounting and the last two digits to specify the category
- TerritoryID and Comments fields must be removed.
- The final file must be saved as CSV in order for the import into the reporting system to be successful.

5. Transforming Data

02 June 2024 19:59

A. Transforming Data in Excel:

- Learnt how to configure the path (Csv.Document(File.Contents("F:_DS+DA\Career-Essentials-in-Data-Analysis-by-Microsoft-and-LinkedIn_1_Intoduction to Career Skills in Data Analytics\05_Transforming Data\Suppliers.csv"),[Delimiter=",", Columns=9, Encoding=65001, QuoteStyle=QuoteStyle.None]))
- 2. Changes SupplierName type of text
- 3. Change SupplierName to UPPERCASE Right Click Transform Uppercase
- 4. Create a new Column from TransactionDate, extract only year.
- Added a new column from "TotalAmount", which is [AmountExcludingTax]+[TaxAmount] and changed type to currency
- 6. Removed unnecessary columns.
- 7. Added custom column "Days", which is [TransactionDate]-[FinalizationDate] and changed type and absolute value
- 8. Added conditional coloum.
- 9. Added Pivot table, learnt and implemented.

Advance Query:

```
Source = Csv.Document(File.Contents("F:\ DS+DA\Career-Essentials-in-Data-
Analysis-by-Microsoft-and-LinkedIn\ 1 Intoduction to Career Skills in Data
Analytics\05 Transforming Data\Suppliers.csv"),[Delimiter=",", Columns=9,
Encoding=65001, QuoteStyle=QuoteStyle.None]),
    #"Promoted Headers" = Table.PromoteHeaders(Source,
[PromoteAllScalars=true]),
    #"Changed Type" = Table.TransformColumnTypes(#"Promoted
Headers",{{"SupplierName", type text}, {"SupplierTransactionID", Int64.Type},
{"SupplierID", Int64.Type}, {"PurchaseOrderID", Int64.Type},
{"SupplierInvoiceNumber", Int64.Type}, {"TransactionDate", type date},
{"AmountExcludingTax", type number}, {"TaxAmount", type number},
{"FinalizationDate", type date}}),
    #"Uppercased Text" = Table.TransformColumns(#"Changed
Type", {{"SupplierName", Text.Upper, type text}}),
    #"Duplicated Column" = Table.DuplicateColumn(#"Uppercased Text",
"TransactionDate", "TransactionDate - Copy"),
    #"Extracted Year" = Table.TransformColumns(#"Duplicated
Column", {{"TransactionDate - Copy", Date.Year, Int64.Type}}),
    #"Renamed Columns" = Table.RenameColumns(#"Extracted
Year", {{"TransactionDate - Copy", "TransactionYear"}}),
    #"Reordered Columns" = Table.ReorderColumns(#"Renamed
Columns", {"SupplierName", "SupplierTransactionID", "SupplierID",
"PurchaseOrderID", "SupplierInvoiceNumber", "TransactionDate",
"TransactionYear", "AmountExcludingTax", "TaxAmount", "FinalizationDate"}),
    #"Added Custom" = Table.AddColumn(#"Reordered Columns", "TotalAmount",
each [AmountExcludingTax]+[TaxAmount]),
    #"Changed Type1" = Table.TransformColumnTypes(#"Added
Custom", {{"TotalAmount", Currency.Type}}),
    #"Removed Other Columns" = Table.SelectColumns(#"Changed
Type1", {"SupplierName", "SupplierTransactionID", "SupplierID",
"PurchaseOrderID", "SupplierInvoiceNumber", "TransactionDate",
"TransactionYear", "FinalizationDate", "TotalAmount"}),
    #"Added Custom1" = Table.AddColumn(#"Removed Other Columns", "Days", each
[TransactionDate] - [FinalizationDate]),
    #"Changed Type2" = Table.TransformColumnTypes(#"Added Custom1", {{ "Days",
Int64.Type}}),
    #"Calculated Absolute Value" = Table.TransformColumns(#"Changed
Type2", {{"Days", Number.Abs, Int64.Type}}),
    #"Added Conditional Column" = Table.AddColumn(#"Calculated Absolute
```

```
Value", "OverUnder", each if [Days] >= 3 then "3 Days or More" else "2 Days or
Less")
in
    #"Added Conditional Column"
```

B. Transforming Data in SQL:

Structured Query Language (SQL): A computer language that works with data in a relational database management system.

Microsoft SQL Server: A relational database management system with the primary function of storing and retrieving data.

- 1. SELECT fields from the Table
- 2. FROM table name
- 3. WHERE filter data
- 4. GROUP BY group rows that have same values
- 5. HAVING filters groups based on specified condition
- 6. ORDER BY sort data

C. Transforming data in Power BI:

Power BI:

- Transforms Data
- Presents data
- 1. Load data in Power guery in Power Editor.
- 2. Removed other unnecessary columns.
- 3. Uppercased ProductName
- 4. Merge Queries (Select the foreign key and select what kind of join you want to perform)
- 5. Expand the new table, select only necessary info
- 6. Use group by.

1. Exclude other tables

```
let.
    Source = Excel.Workbook(File.Contents("F:\_DS+DA\Career-Essentials-in-
Data-Analysis-by-Microsoft-and-LinkedIn\_1_Intoduction to Career Skills in
Data Analytics\05 Transforming Data\Power BI\Data\Products.xlsx"), null,
true).
    Products Sheet = Source{[Item="Products", Kind="Sheet"]}[Data],
    #"Promoted Headers" = Table.PromoteHeaders(Products_Sheet,
[PromoteAllScalars=true]),
    #"Changed Type" = Table.TransformColumnTypes(#"Promoted
Headers", {{"ProductID", Int64.Type}, {"ProductName", type text},
{"SupplierID", Int64.Type}, {"CategoryID", Int64.Type}, {"QuantityPerUnit",
type text}, {"UnitPrice", type number}, {"UnitsInStock", Int64.Type},
{"UnitsOnOrder", Int64.Type}, {"ReorderLevel", Int64.Type}, {"Discontinued",
type logical}}),
    #"Removed Other Columns" = Table.SelectColumns(#"Changed
Type", {"ProductName", "ProductID"}),
    #"Reordered Columns" = Table.ReorderColumns(#"Removed Other
Columns", {"ProductID", "ProductName"}),
    #"Uppercased Text" = Table.TransformColumns(#"Reordered
Columns", {{"ProductName", Text.Upper, type text}}),
```

```
#"Merged Queries" = Table.NestedJoin(#"Uppercased Text", {"ProductID"},
Order_Details, {"ProductID"}, "Order_Details", JoinKind.Inner),
    #"Expanded Order_Details" = Table.ExpandTableColumn(#"Merged Queries",
"Order_Details", {"TotalOrderAmount"}, {"Order_Details.TotalOrderAmount"}),
    #"Renamed Columns" = Table.RenameColumns(#"Expanded
Order_Details", {{"Order_Details.TotalOrderAmount", "TotalOrderAmount"}}),
    #"Grouped Rows" = Table.Group(#"Renamed Columns", {"ProductName"},
{{"Total", each List.Sum([TotalOrderAmount]), type nullable number}})
in
    #"Grouped Rows"
```

D. Common Cleaning and Transformation:

- 1. Spaces are characters that need to be removed.
 - Leading Spaces are at the front of the field
 - o Trailing spaces are end of the field
 - Use functions like TRIM or CLEAN to removed spaces
- 2. Concatenate Combine text with one another
- 3. Replace Text if required
- 4. Change the Case of the text.
- 5. Remove Duplicates
- 6. Transform data types

E. Using Built-in Function:

Learnt about built in functions

6. Modelling Data

02 June 2024 20:06

RDMS – SQL, Access Database Structured and Unstructured Data

One to One – One record tied with one record between two tables

One to Many and Many to One - One record from one table tied with many records from another table

Master Data Management Data

Structured Data – Data that fits neatly into tables and spreadsheets Unstructured Data – Doesn't fit, all pdfs, notes, etc. Requires our brain to review and provide context

Semi-structured Data – Mix of Structured and Unstructured Data

7. Visualizing Data

02 June 2024 20:06

Visualization Best Practice:

- Be consistent (use same color for all for a particular item)
- Keep it simple, don't overcomplete
- Title, label and tooltips appropriately

Power BI report Builder allow us to build paginated report. Paginated Reports allow you to connect to data.

- If it a multiple page dashboard, build a wireframe.
- Look at samples for inspiration.
- What type of filters are needed on the data?
- What type of filter are needed for the customer?
- Understand who the dashboard is actually for.

8. Job Mapping in the Data Analytics Field

02 June 2024 20:08

A. Data Workers:

- Export data out of systems
- Build weekly or monthly reports
- Work with functions
- Growth Opportunities Power Query, PivotTables, PowerPoint, MS Word
- Soft skills effective communication and presentation

B. Data Analysts:

- Deeper understanding of data systems
- More Knowledge about database design
- Basic SQL querying skills
- Understand the Data governance plan
- Clean and transform data to meet project requirements
- Create functions of varying types
- Work with statistics and aggregate functions
- Growth opportunities Basic statistics, writing functions, understand joins
- Soft skills Active listening, data storytelling and critical thinking

C. Data Engineers:

- Translate large amounts of data into data sets
- Know how to refine data sets into smaller sets
- Have more access to data
- Understand security and Data privacy
- Growth Opportunities Structured and Unstructured data, RDBMS, Database Design
- Soft skills Communication, presentation etc.
- ETL or ELT

D. Data Scientists:

- Develop tools and instruments that provide valuable insights
- Interpret large sets Build ML Models
- Present outcomes and make suggestions
- Provide support and strategy to data governance plan
- Growth Opportunities Programming, Python or R, Statistics, Mathematics

Introduction

11 May 2024

23:25

1. Getting started with Data Analysis

14 May 2024 18:20

What is Data?

- The word data has been used in 1946.
- Factual Information used as a basis of reasoning, discussion, or calculation
- Information in digital form that can be transmitted or process detail

What is Analysis?

A details examination of anything complex in order to understand its nature or to determine its essential features, a thorough study.

What is Analyze?

To study or determine the nature and relationship of the parts of something by analysis

What is Data Analyst?

A data analyst is a professional who collects, processes, and analyzes data to derive insights and inform decision-making. They work with various types of data, including structured and unstructured data, and employ statistical and analytical techniques to interpret patterns, trends, and relationships within datasets. Data analysts use specialized tools and software to organize and clean data, conduct descriptive and inferential analysis, create visualizations, and communicate findings to stakeholders. Their primary goal is to extract actionable insights from data to help organizations make informed decisions and solve complex problems.

4 Key Areas of an Organization:

- 1. Research Defines the questions to be answered
- 2. Data Governance Ensures that ownership and accountability of data is clearly defined. Also ensures who need access or allows access to data
- 3. Technology Includes server infrastructure, security and access
- 4. Data -Can be found every level of organization

Data Workers - Workers who collect, store, manage and analyze data as their primary activity

Data Architect - Tasked with procedures around the data storage, consumption, management and integration with systems.

Data Engineer - Tasked with dealing with data and making it meaningful for others to consume. Create systems , datasets etc.

Skills required for Data Analyst:

- 1. Understand the basic questions
- 2. Finding and gathering data to answer the question
- 3. Understanding the quality of the data
- 4. Determining what data is important
- 5. Creating valid data through calculations
- 6. Presenting the information clearly

2. Fundamentals of Data Understanding

15 May 2024 17:44

Data Point:

- 1. Field Name
- 2. Data type
- 3. Value

Field name should be named meaningfully.

Common Data Types:

- 1. Text or String
- 2. Numbers
- 3. Date and Time
- 4. Boolean

Excel is formatting what it believes is a serial number to display a date.

Every person work with data must understand the concepts of

- 1. basic math function,
- 2. sum, count, average
- 3. Concatenation
- 4. IF function

Syntax: The underlying language of a program used to execute commands.

Tips for searching:

- 1. User real people terms to find the answer to common questions
- 2. Remember that syntax is application specific
- 3. Search for similar commands in other languages.

Power query we look in m code For Macros we look in VBA Access ----> SQL statement

Learning Basic SQL statement:

SQL - Structured Query Language

```
SELECT [SalesOrderID]
```

,[OrderDate]

,[DueDate]

,[ShipDate]

,[SalesOrderNumber]

,[CustomerID]

,[SubTotal]

,[TaxAmt]

,[Freight]

,[TotalDue]

FROM SalesOrderHeader;



3. Key Elements to understand when Starting Data Analysis

17 May 2024 18:12

What is Data Cleaning?

The process of standardizing data and making it meaningful

- Remove unnecessary column
- Remove extra spaces using TRIM or Clean commands
- Change case
- Break apart address
- Remove duplicated data

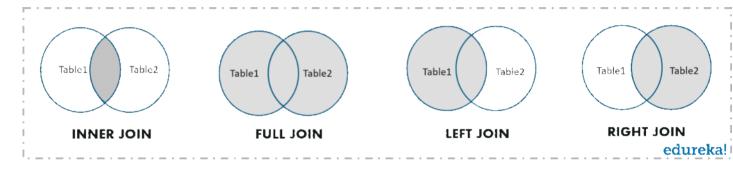
The key goal is to create a high quality data set that is useful. Diagrams help figure out where data is captured

Different Types of Joins:

Cross Join: Joins every record in one table with every record in another table

Inner Join: Joins record in that matches with another table

Left join: Every record from left table with only matching record with right table **Right Join:** Every record from right table with only matching record with left table



4. Getting started with a Data Project

20 May 2024 21:27

Best Practices:

- 1. No guess work in data
- 2. Don't publish or write something until you verify the result
- 3. Be prepared for meeting and use your time effectively.
- 4. Take notes of everything that is relationship to your objective
- 5. Provide detailed information about what you are presenting
- 6. Don't put data on screen before diving in.
- 7. Use a slide deck to keep pace.

Common mistakes for new Analysts:

- 1. Not spending enough time to understand the data
- 2. Not looking for duplicated data in the set
- 3. Not doing preliminary math like sum, avg, counts
- 4. Not capturing record counts
- 5. Not documenting questions and follow up answers.
- 6. Not verifying the numbers with some other method.
- 7. Not asking questions.
- 8. Not asking for documentation.
- 9. Not analyzing existing or canned reports.

Steps for a New database:

- 1. Look at the table names
- 2. Look at a sample of data
- 3. Look at relationship
- 4. Look at queries

Understanding Truth

- 1. Statistics Truth Statistical significance of your results
- 2. Data Truth what the available data shows the analyst
- 3. Business Truth A measure of the production of an organization

5. Data Importing, Exporting and Connections

25 May 2024 20:32

Data Governance

- 1. USA: Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX) Act
- 2. Canada: C-SOX Act
- 3. Japan: J-SOX Act

What is Data Governance?

A plan that ensures data sets are understandable, correct, secure and high quality

Areas of Data Governance:

Determine ownership of data Keep notes of where data is coming from and access procedures Request access to only the data you need

Understand source of the Data:

Data comes from an unmanipulated source

Work with different source of data and connect them for analysis, reporting or visualization.

Considerations:

- Keep notes of where your source data comes from and how you received it
- The same data can be in multiple location

Working with Flat Files:

Flat files - Flat files are disconnected from a data source

Types of Flat files

- Comma-separated value (CSV)
- Tab delimited
- · Fixed width

Creating Datasets for others:

Best Practices:

- There is no such thing as too much information and documentation
- Create a working field set of the data with a README tab in a data set
- Consider who has access to the data and disconnect, if necessary
- Spend time making your file as easy as possible for others to use.

6. Getting started with data cleaning and modelling

25 May 2024 22:52

Understanding ETL in Data

Various sources (Sales, inventory, accounting) -----> Data Warehouse -----> Analysis

E - Extract

T - Transform

L - Load

ETL is The process of getting data from a source, making it meaningful and placing it others to use

Macro - A macro in Excel is a set of actions or instructions that can be run repeatedly to automate tasks.

Macros are recorded in the Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) programming language, and are a subset of the commands available in VBA.

```
Sub Step1CopiesData()
 Step1CopiesData Macro
    Sheets("Original Data"). Select
    Sheets("Original Data").Copy Before:=Sheets(1)
Sheets("Original Data (2)").Select
Sheets("Original Data (2)").Name = "CopiedData"
End Sub
Sub Step2DelCols()
 Step2DelCols Macro
    Columns("B:B").Select
    Selection.Delete Shift:=xlToLeft
    Columns("C:C").Select
    Selection.Delete Shift:=xlToLeft
    Columns("C:G").Select
    Selection.Delete Shift:=xlToLeft
End Sub
Sub Step3SizeData()
 Step3SizeData Macro
    Cells.Select
    Cells.EntireColumn.AutoFit
    Range("A1").Select
End Sub
Sub Step4CleanHeader()
 Step4CleanHeader Macro
    Range("E2").Select
    Selection.Copy
    Range("E1").Select
    ActiveSheet.Paste
    Range("E2").Select
    Application.CutCopyMode = False
    Selection.ClearContents
    Range("F2").Select
    Selection.Copy
    Range("F1").Select
    ActiveSheet.Paste
    Range("F2").Select
    Application.CutCopyMode = False
    Selection.ClearContents
    Range("C1").Select
    ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "Age"
    Range("D1").Select
    ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "Gender"
    Range("F1").Select
```

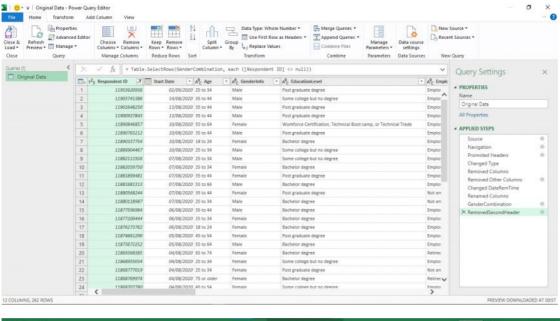
```
ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "Education"
Range("G1").Select
ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "Employment Details"
Range("H1").Select
ActiveWindow.LargeScroll ToRight:=-1
Rows("2:2").Select
Selection.Delete Shift:=xlUp
End Sub
Sub RunAll()
'
'RunAll Macro
'

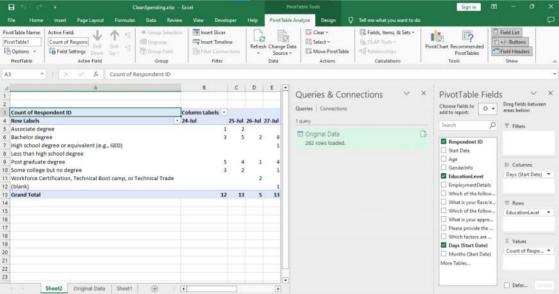
Application.Run "'Spending Trends Survey_Cleaned.xlsm'!Step1CopiesData"
Application.Run "'Spending Trends Survey_Cleaned.xlsm'!Step2DelCols"
Application.Run "'Spending Trends Survey_Cleaned.xlsm'!Step3SizeData"
Application.Run "'Spending Trends Survey_Cleaned.xlsm'!Step3SizeData"
Application.Run "'Spending Trends Survey_Cleaned.xlsm'!Step4CleanHeader"
End Sub
```

Power Query

```
Source = Excel.Workbook(File.Contents("F:\_DS+DA\Career-Essentials-in-Data-Analysis-by-
Microsoft-and-LinkedIn\_2_Learning Data Analytics - 1 Foundations\Ch06\Spending Trends
Survey.xlsx"), null, true),
    #"Original Data_Sheet" = Source{[Item="Original Data",Kind="Sheet"]}[Data],
      #"Promoted Headers" = Table.PromoteHeaders(#"Original Data_Sheet", [PromoteAllScalars=true]),
      #"Changed Type" = Table.TransformColumnTypes(#"Promoted Headers",{{"Respondent ID",
Int64.Type}, {"Collector ID", Int64.Type}, {"Start Date", type datetime}, { End Date", type
datetime}, {"IP Address", type any}, {"Email Address", type any}, {"First Name", type any}, {"Last Name", type any}, {"Custom Data 1", type any}, {"What is your age?", type text}, {"What is your Gender?", type text}, {"Column12", type text}, {"What is the highest level of education you have received?", type text}, {"Which of the following categories best describes your employment
status?", type text}, {"Which of the following best describes the principal industry in which you work?", type text}, {"What is your Race/ethnicity?", type text}, {"Column17", type text}, {"Which of the following best describes your current relationship status?", type text}, {"What is your
approximate average household income? ", type text}, {"Please provide the number of each in your household including yourself.", type any}, {"Column21", type any}, {"Column22", type any},
{"Which factors are most important to you when deciding where to spend? (Drag and drop, or select
drop down to assign ranking.)", type any}, {"Column24", type any}, {"Column25", type any},
{"Column26", type any}, {"Column27", type any}}),

#"Removed Columns" = Table.RemoveColumns(#"Changed Type", {"Collector ID", "End Date"}),
#"Removed Other Columns" = Table.SelectColumns(#"Removed Columns",{"Respondent ID", "Start Date", "What is your age?", "What is your Gender?", "Column12", "What is the highest level of
education you have received?", "Which of the following categories best describes your employment
status?", "Which of the following best describes the principal industry in which you work?"
"What is your Race/ethnicity?", "Which of the following best describes your current relationship
status?", "What is your approximate average household income? ", "Please provide the number of
each in your household including yourself.", "Which factors are most important to you when
deciding where to spend? (Drag and drop, or select drop down to assign ranking.)"}),
      #"Changed DateRemTime" = Table.TransformColumnTypes(#"Removed Other Columns",{{"Start Date",
type date}}),
#"Renamed Columns" = Table.RenameColumns(#"Changed DateRemTime",{{"What is your age?",
"Age"}, {"What is your Gender?", "Gender"}, {"Column12", "SelfDescribe"}, {"What is the highest
level of education you have received?", "EducationLevel"}, {"Which of the following categories
best describes your employment status?", "EmploymentDetails"}}),
      GenderCombination = Table.CombineColumns(#"Renamed Columns",{"Gender"
"SelfDescribe"},Combiner.CombineTextByDelimiter("", QuoteStyle.None),"GenderInfo"),
      RemovedSecondHeader = Table.SelectRows(GenderCombination, each ([Respondent ID] <> null))
      RemovedSecondHeader
```

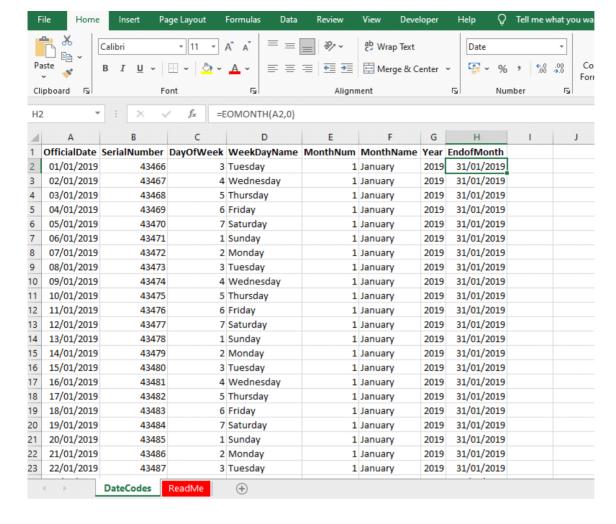




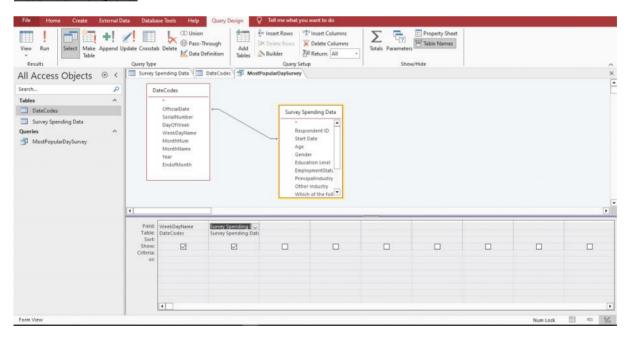
Working with reusable data

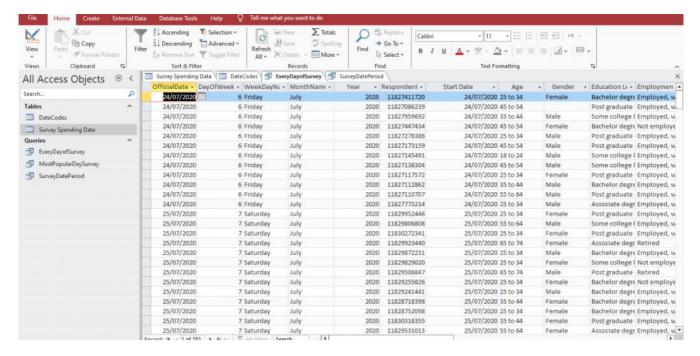
Date Table

- =VALUE(A2) for serial number
- =WEEKDAY(A2) for daysofweek
- =TEXT(A2,"dddd") for weekdayname
- =MONTH(A2) for month
- =TEXT(A2,"mmmm") for monthname
- =YEAR(A2) for year
- =EOMONTH(A2,0) for endofmonth

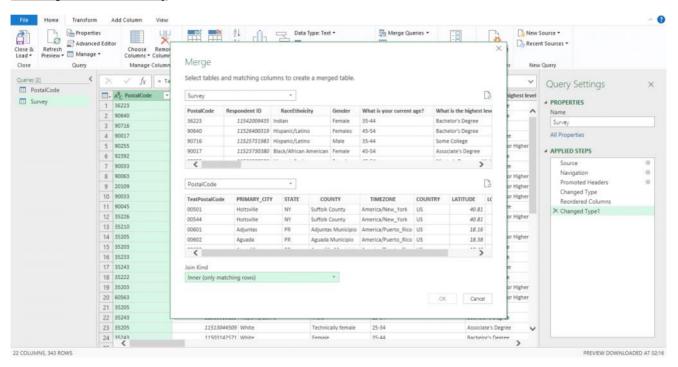


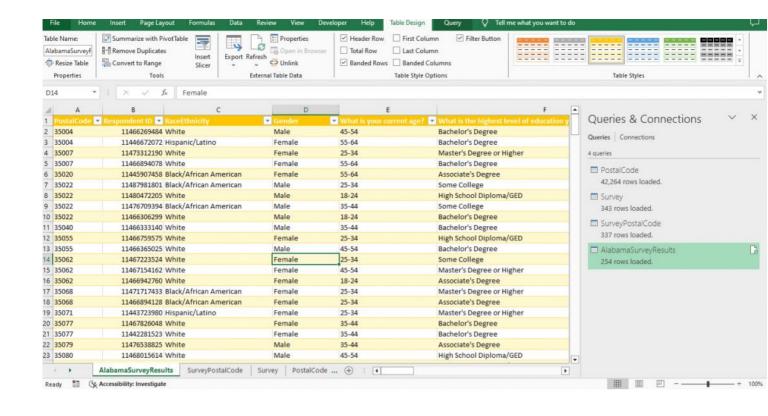
Model Data with Queries





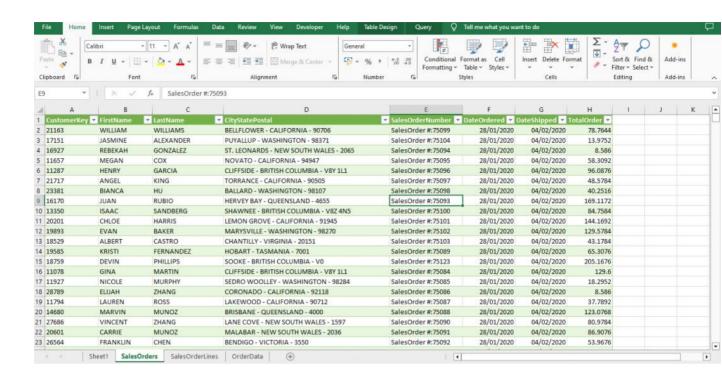
Modelling Data in Power Query





7. Applying Common Techniques for All Data Analysis

26 May 2024 10:06



Introduction

31 May 2024 17:52

Excel SQL Power BI Access

1. Working with Business Data

31 May 2024 18:07

Noise in data

Unnecessary information in a data set that gets in the way of analysis.

Impacts of Noise in data

- 1. Productivity lost to unnecessary fields
- 2. Aggregate total queries are more challenging
- 3. Unnecessary big files size
- 4. Increased computer processing times

Universal Questions

- 1. What system contains the data?
- 2. Are there multiple sources the data?
- 3. What are the key terms and definitions?
- 4. What format do they want/need to receive the information?
- 5. Who needs to receives this information?

Getting Started Solution

Goal:

Provide the list of top 50 customers based on their order amounts.

Business Rule:

Top customers is based on the highest amount on a single order.

Noise:

- PickedByPersonID
- ContactPersonID
- IsUndersupplyBackordered
- Comments
- DeliveryInstructions
- InternalComments
- PickingCompletedWhen
- LastEditedBy
- LastEditedWhen

Additional Questions:

Does Back Order matter to us for this report?

Requirements:

- 1. Make copy of the data and name its original data.
- 2. Remove the noise.
- 3. Confirm that you don't have duplicated order ID using conditional formatting.
- 4. Multi Sort the Customers then by highest single order amount.
- 5. Remove the duplicates based on customer ID.
- 6. Sort by the highest dollar amount.
- 7. Filter for the top 50 items in the list.

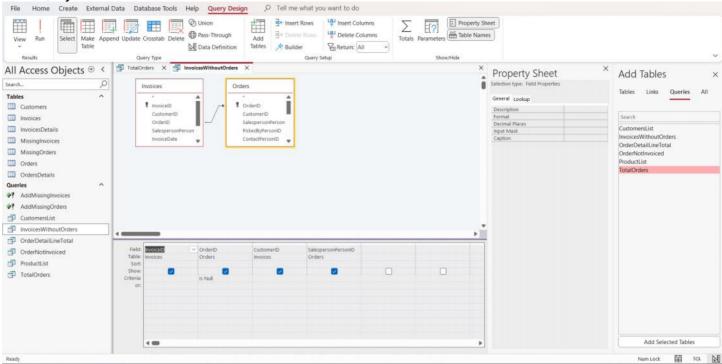
8.	Copy to a new sheet.

2. Business Data Sets with Queries

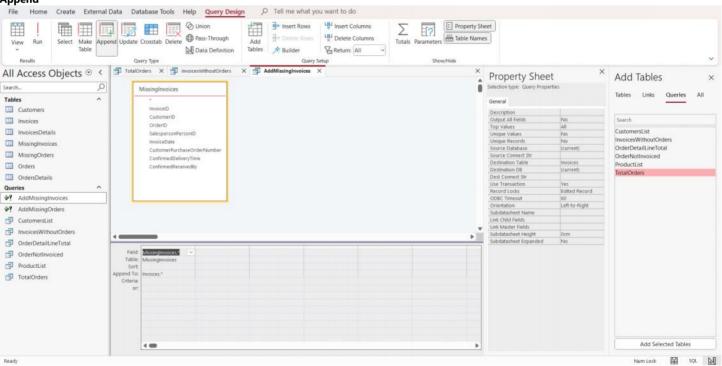
31 May 2024 18:13

Query - Statement created in a data tool to provide data needed.

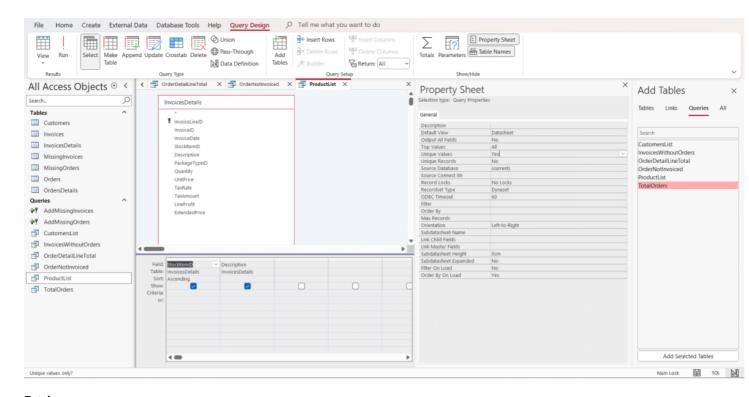
SELECT Query

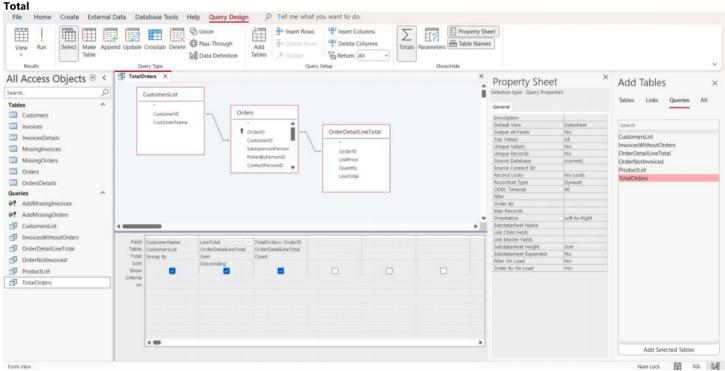


Append



Distinct

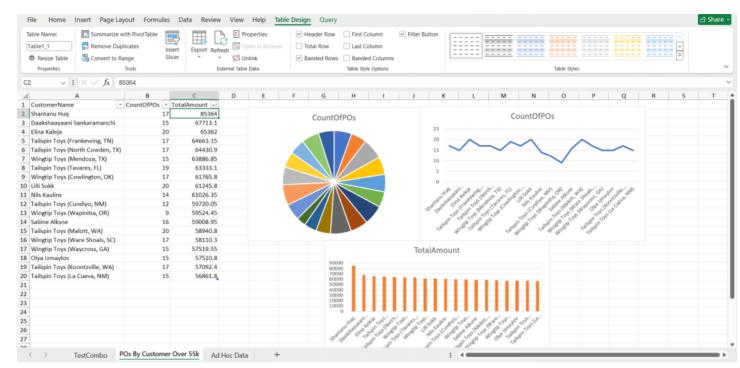


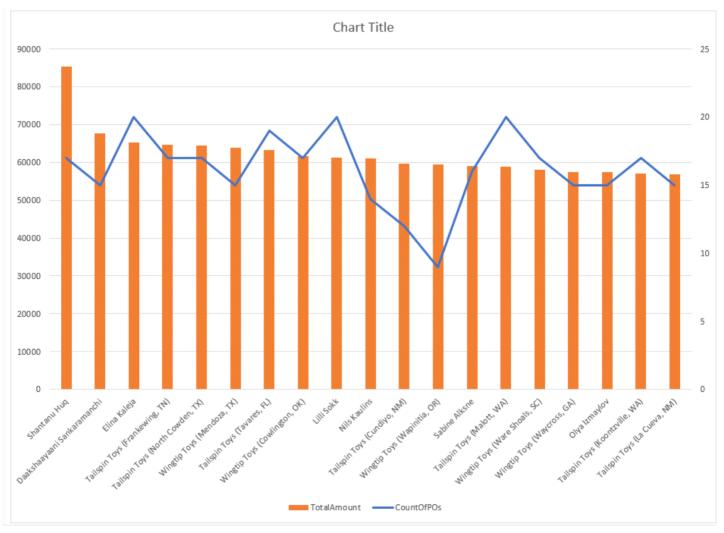


3. Chart Data Anytime and Anywhere

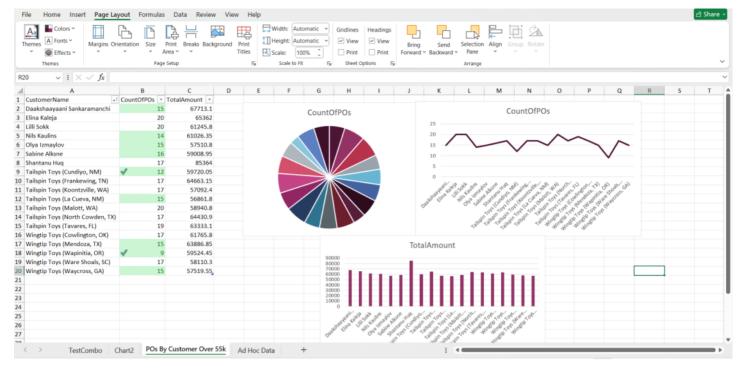
01 June 2024 00:30

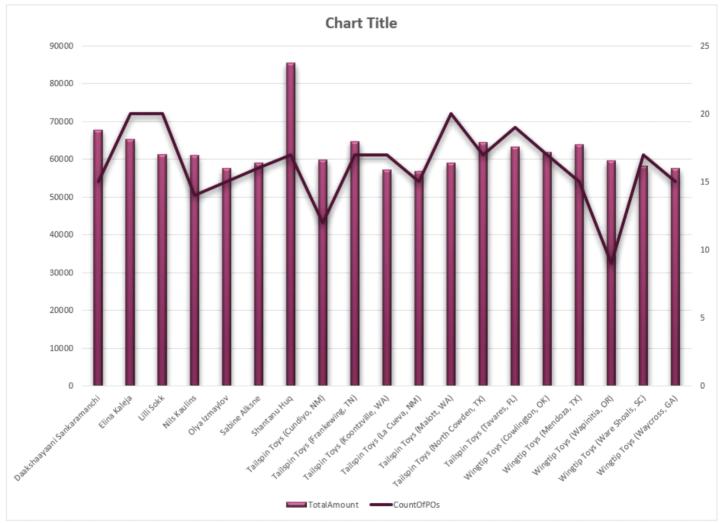
Ad Hoc requests: Also known as one-off requests; informal requests that are not a standard part of an individual's workload.





Charts colors to match brand standards is an important aspect of presenting data analysis.







Paste Options:











1. Use Destination Theme & Embed Workbook:

- Use existing theme in PowerPoint
- Add workbook inside of PowerPoint
- Excel workbook will not update PowerPoint file

2. Keep Source Formatting & Embed Workbook:

- Use theme in Excel file
- Add workbook inside PowerPoint
- Excel workbook will not update PowerPoint File

3. Use Destination Theme & Link Data:

- Use existing theme in PowerPoint
- Link workbook from excel file
- Excel workbook will update PowerPoint file

4. Keep source formatting & Link Data:

- Use theme in excel file
- Link workbook from excel file
- Excel workbook will update PowerPoint File

5. Picture

- Treats visualization as picture object
- Will not update

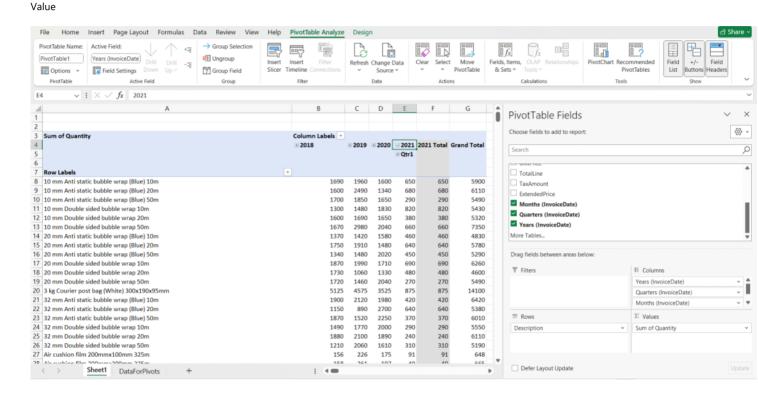
4. Pivot Data Anytime and Anywhere

01 June 2024 17:36

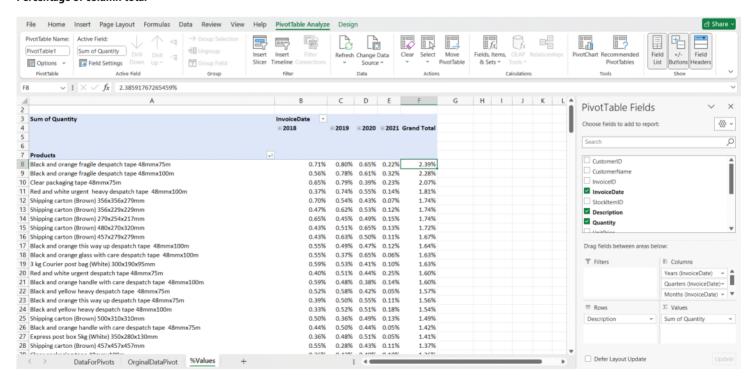
Pivots will not change underlying dataset Pivot makers a copy of data

Pivot table fields

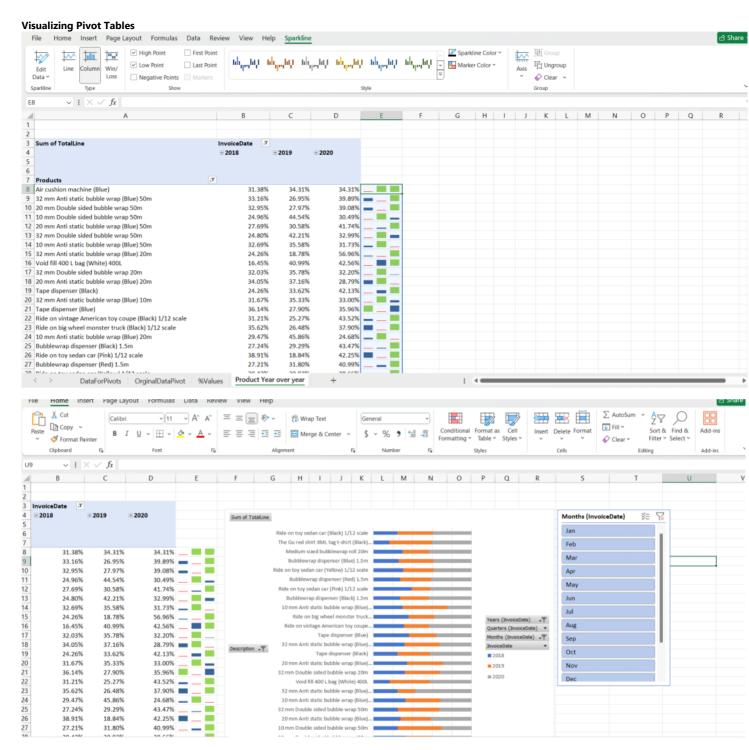
Filter Columns Rows



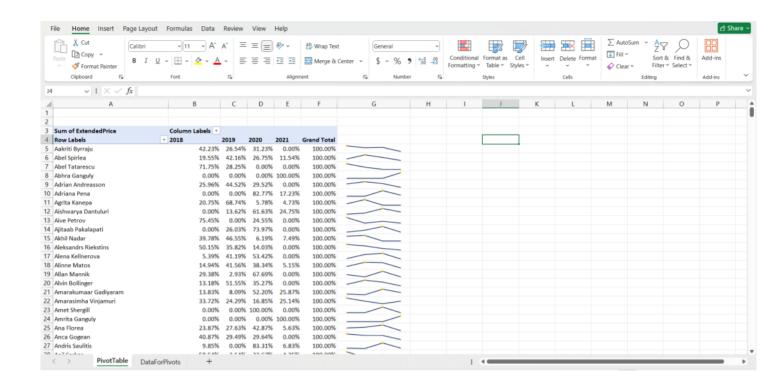
Percentage of grand total Percentage of row total Percentage of column total



Always make your PivotTable displays readable for decision-making.



Pivot tables are more than just a display tool You can use pivot to create new data sets.



5. Building in Power BI Desktop

01 June 2024 23:46

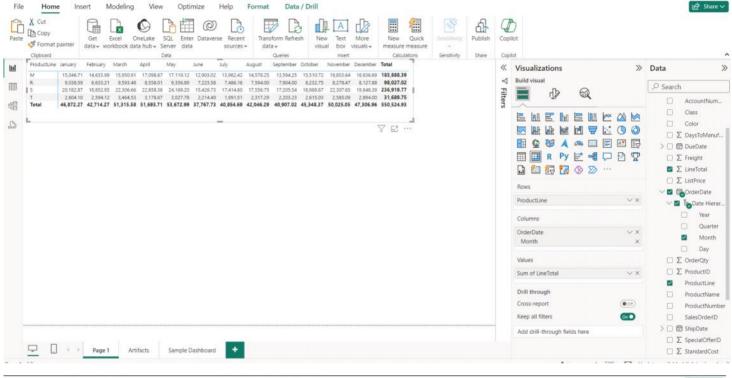
Steps to build a Dashboard:

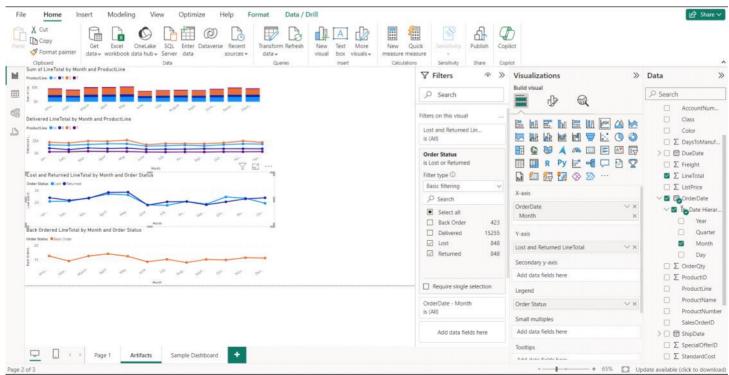
- 1. Gather and clean Data
- 2 Build Dashboard Artifacts
- 3. Build a sample Dashboard
- 4. Explore the user experience through filters
- 5. Refine and publish your dashboard

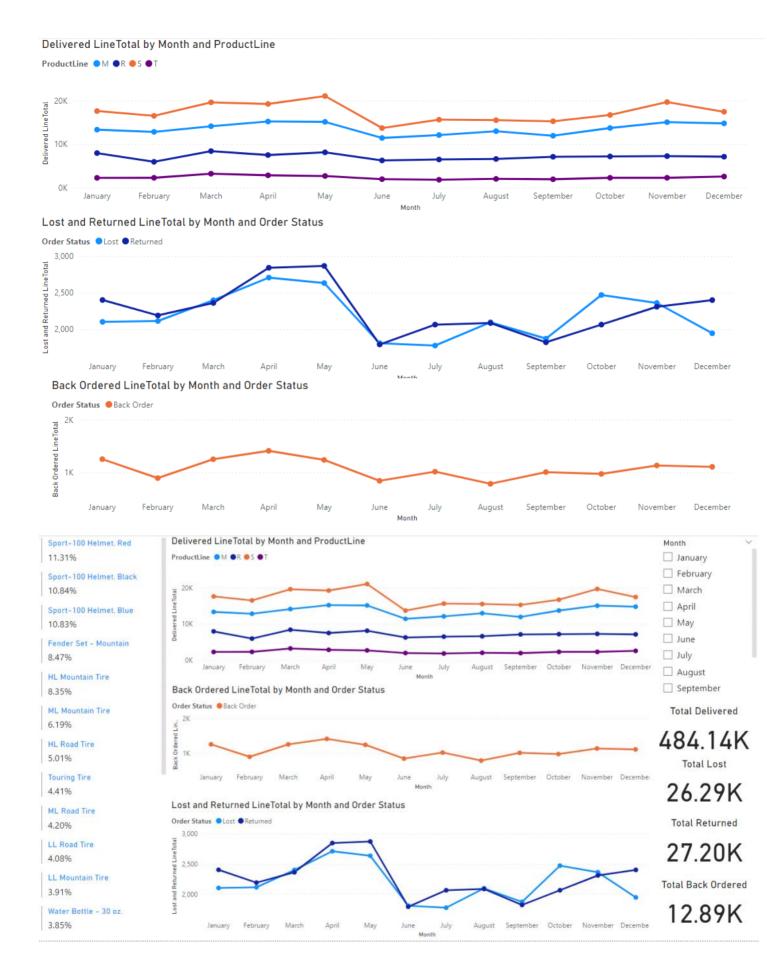
Paginated Report:

Reports that are full of line items and suitable for printing on more than one page.



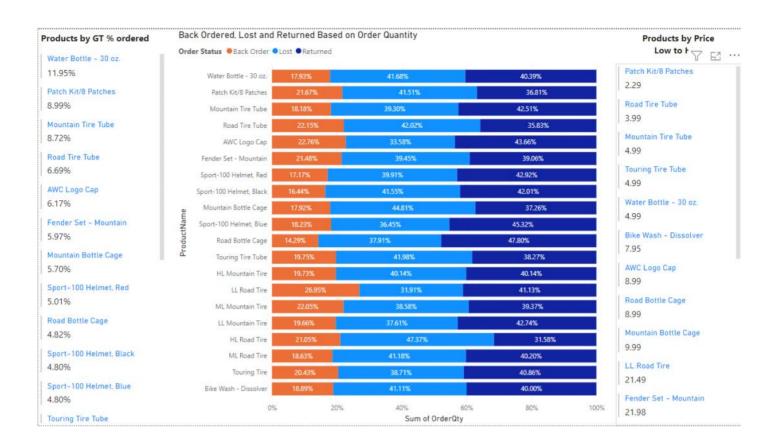






Sizing and aligning are elements is one of the final steps before publishing your findings.

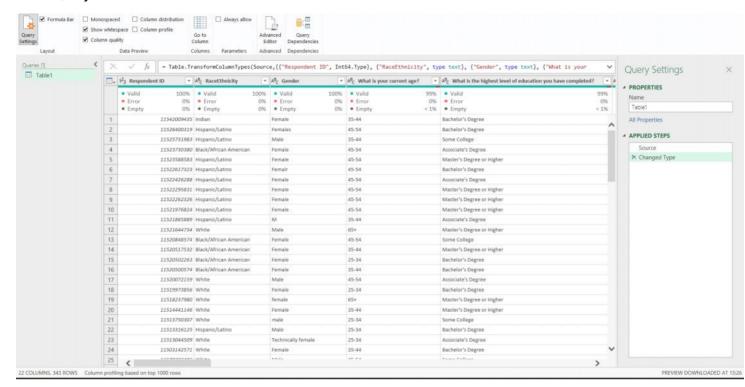
Challenge



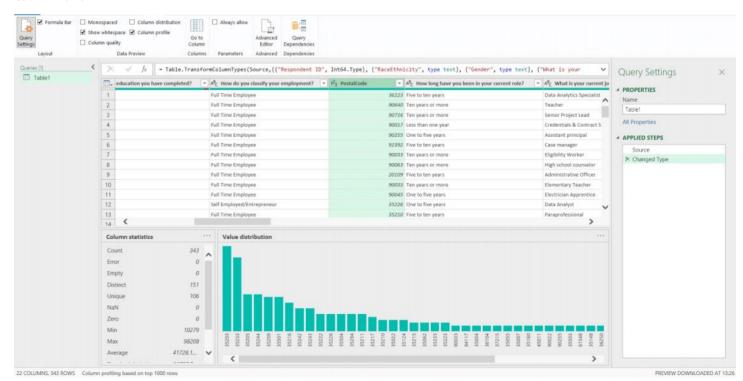
6. Power Query Tips and Tricks for Data Analysis

02 June 2024 13:09

Column Quality

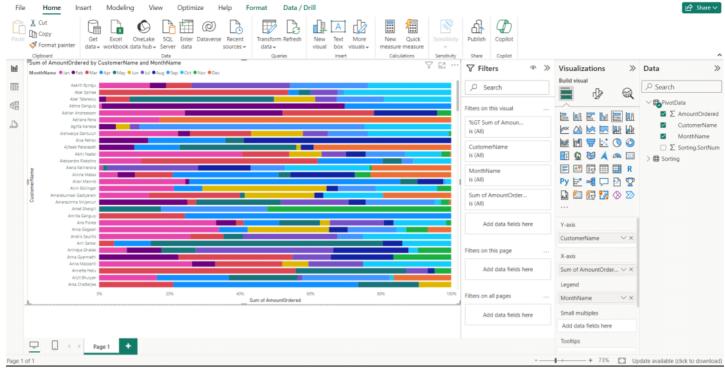


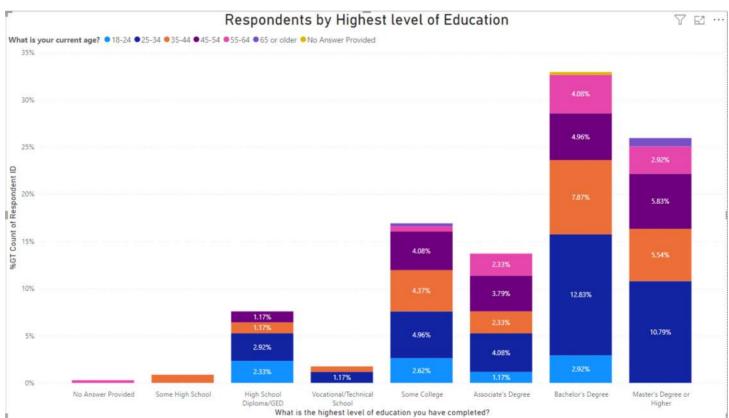
Column Profile



Duplicate: Independent from original data Set **Reference:** Carried over changes we made

Power Query lets us take wide displays and unpivot them to create long displays





Why we use Custom Sorting?

The custom sort by a table allows you to completely define how your data is sorted by any value. It removes the limits of sorting by highest to lowest or alphabetical sorting.

7. Presenting Data in Meetings

02 June 2024 16:48

- Include Standard definitions up front
- Defining products included or excluded from your data
- Talking about the pace you are delivering the data
- Practice your presentation with a colleague
- Send materials ahead of time

Key considerations for Organization-wide Reports

- Audience
- Branding guidelines
- Permissions
- License requirement
- Email and notifications requirements
- Training Guidance

How to Sort Values

- 1. Custom sorts are controlled by the sort file in the reporting data folder.
- 2. To change the sort, adjust the Sort Order column.
- 3. To add a new item, add to the list and add its sort number.