



LAB MANUAL

Unit III – Power BI for Data Analysis

Unit III – Understanding rainfall data and prediction using power BI

Lab - 1

Objective:

The purpose of this lab session is to teach students how to import, transform, visualize, and analyze rainfall data in Power BI. By the end of the session, students will also learn how to predict future rainfall trends using built-in Power BI forecasting capabilities.

- Learn how to import datasets into Power BI from various sources (e.g., Excel, CSV).
 - Understand how to clean and transform data in Power Query.
 - Learn to create calculated columns
 - Master creating various visualizations (line charts, bar charts, maps) to visualize rainfall trends and patterns.
 - Learn how to create comparative visuals (e.g., seasonal rainfall comparison).
 - Learn basic concepts of trend analysis using time-series data.
 - Learn how to create dashboards to summarize key insights.
-

Prerequisites:

- Basic knowledge of Power BI (interface and common visualizations).
 - Familiarity with Excel/CSV file formats.
 - Basic understanding of data analysis concepts like aggregation, grouping, and filtering.
 - Basic knowledge of time-series data and its application in forecasting.
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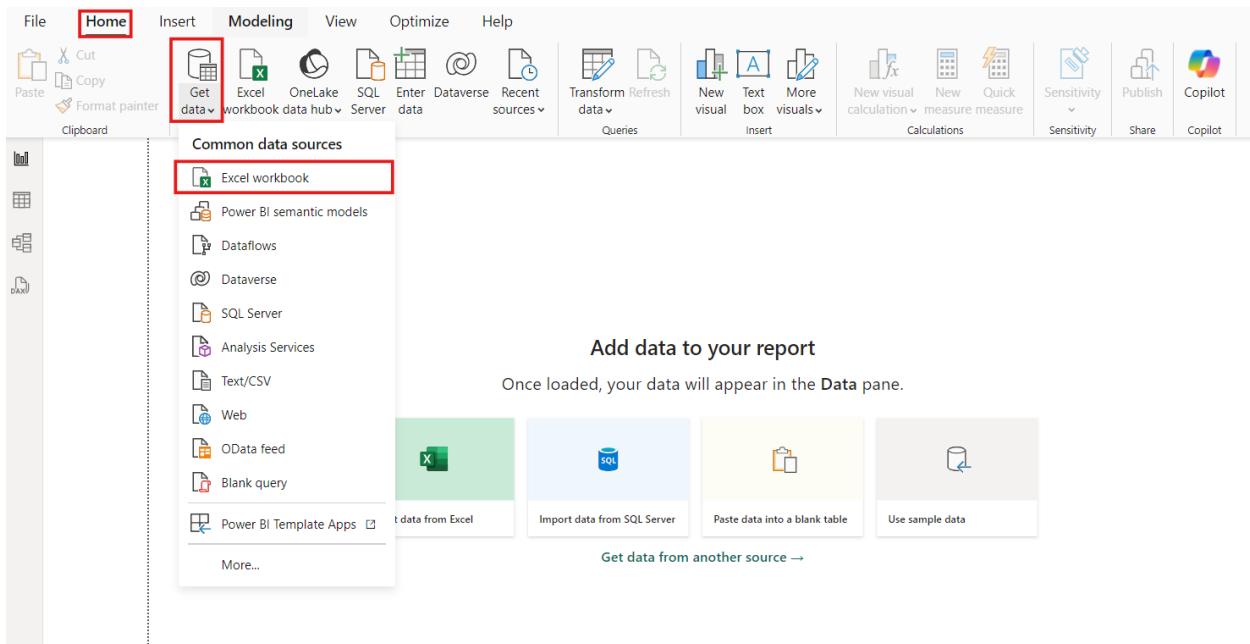
Software Required:

- Power BI Desktop (latest version)

Step-by-Step Procedure:

Step 1: Data Import

1. Open Power BI Desktop.
2. Import Dataset:
 - Click on Home in the ribbon and then select Get Data.
 - Choose the appropriate data source (Excel or CSV).
 - Browse to the dataset file and click Load.
 -



district wise rainfall normal.csv

File Origin
1252: Western European (Windows)

Delimiter
Comma

Data Type Detection
Based on first 200 rows

STATE_UT_NAME	DISTRICT	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	D
ANDAMAN And NICOBAR ISLANDS	NICOBAR	107.3	57.9	65.2	117	358.5	295.5	285	271.9	354.8	326	315.2	
ANDAMAN And NICOBAR ISLANDS	SOUTH ANDAMAN	43.7	26	18.6	90.5	374.4	457.2	421.3	423.1	455.6	301.2	275.8	
ANDAMAN And NICOBAR ISLANDS	N & M ANDAMAN	32.7	15.9	8.6	53.4	343.6	503.3	465.4	460.9	454.8	276.1	198.6	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	LOHIT	42.2	80.8	176.4	358.5	306.4	447	660.1	427.8	313.6	167.1	34.1	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	EAST SIANG	33.3	79.5	105.9	216.5	323	738.3	990.9	711.2	568	206.9	29.5	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	SUBANSIRI F.D	28	48.3	85.3	101.5	140.5	228.4	217.4	182.8	159.8	75.9	20.9	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	TIRAP	42.2	72.7	141	316.9	328.7	614.7	851.9	500.6	418.3	218.7	42.9	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ANJAW (LOHIT)	42.2	80.8	176.4	358.5	306.4	447	660.1	427.8	313.6	167.1	34.1	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	LOWER DIBANG	83.7	153.9	303.5	383.6	268	374.2	272	160.5	266.7	167.2	64	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	CHANGLANG	70.3	170.9	367.9	554.4	334.2	526.2	460.8	291.5	353.6	275	64.9	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	PAPUM PARE	33.5	67.8	106.1	226.9	453	640.5	609.5	503.4	492.3	214.7	19.2	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	LOW SUBANSIRI	97.5	109.3	92.4	204.3	266.2	284.1	248.9	270.5	192.7	78.5	49.5	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	UPPER SIANG	74.3	176.7	362.6	397.5	408.7	801.9	653	417.9	686	264.9	86.9	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	WEST SIANG	26	66.7	76.8	229.2	239.5	416.6	592.4	312.4	291.1	126.8	33.7	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	DIBANG VALLEY	83.7	153.9	303.5	383.6	268	374.2	272	160.5	266.7	167.2	64	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	WEST KAMENG	35.2	43.5	58.9	134.3	341.1	665.3	749.9	579.1	490.9	233.9	40.3	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	EAST KAMENG	49	74.4	96.5	156.9	208	345.7	368.5	256.2	275.9	138.2	34.4	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	TAWANG(W KAME	35.2	43.5	58.9	134.3	341.1	665.3	749.9	579.1	490.9	233.9	40.3	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	KURUNG KUMEY	82.7	70	128.2	245.7	271.4	292.7	404	276.3	283.5	92.3	32.3	
ASSAM	CACHAR	13.3	50.2	168.3	262.5	386.4	532.1	526.2	470.8	360.8	182.4	34.8	

Extract Table Using Examples
Load
Transform Data
Cancel

3. Verify Data:

- Go to the Data view in Power BI.
- Check the dataset for correctness. Ensure that each column has the correct data type (e.g., numeric for rainfall data, text for STATE_UT_NAME and DISTRICT).

district wise rainfall normal.csv

File Origin: 1252: Western European (Windows) Delimiter: Comma Data Type Detection: Based on first 200 rows

STATE_UT_NAME	DISTRICT	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	D
ANDAMAN And NICOBAR ISLANDS	NICOBAR	107.3	57.9	65.2	117	358.5	295.5	285	271.9	354.8	326	315.2	
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ARUNACHAL PRADESH	EAST KAMENG	49	74.4	96.5	156.9	208	345.7	368.5	256.2	275.9	138.2	34.4	
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ASSAM	CACHAR	13.3	50.2	168.3	262.5	386.4	532.1	526.2	470.8	360.8	182.4	34.8	

Extract Table Using Examples Load Transform Data Cancel

Navigator

Display Options

district wise rainfall normal.xlsx [1]

district wise rainfall normal

district wise rainfall normal

STATE_UT_NAME	DISTRICT	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR
ANDAMAN And NICOBAR ISLANDS	NICOBAR	107.3	57.9	65.2	117
ANDAMAN And NICOBAR ISLANDS	SOUTH ANDAMAN	43.7	26	18.6	90.5
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ARUNACHAL PRADESH	CHANGLANG	70.3	170.9	367.9	554.4
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ARUNACHAL PRADESH	DIBANG VALLEY	83.7	153.9	303.5	383.6
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ARUNACHAL PRADESH	EAST KAMENG	49	74.4	96.5	156.9
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	TAWANG(W KAME	35.2	43.5	58.9	134.3
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	KURUNG KUMEY	82.7	70	128.2	245.7
ASSAM	CACHAR	13.3	50.2	168.3	262.5
ASSAM	DARRANG	13.1	21.4	53.4	86.4
ASSAM	GOALPARA	12.7	20.4	51.1	86.4
ASSAM	KAMRUP	12	20.8	58.9	86.4

Load Transform Data Cancel

Step 2: Data Cleaning and Transformation in Power Query

1. Open Power Query Editor:

- Go to Transform Data to open Power Query Editor.
-

The screenshot shows the Power Query Editor interface. The 'Transform' tab is selected, and the 'Replace Values' button is highlighted in the ribbon. A dialog box titled 'Replace Values' is open, showing the 'Value To Find' as 'Null' and the 'Replace With' as '0'. The background shows a table with columns for State, District, and months (JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY). The table data includes rows for various states and districts, with numerical values for the months. The 'Replace Values' dialog box is in the foreground, with 'Null' in the 'Value To Find' field and '0' in the 'Replace With' field. The 'OK' button is highlighted.

2. Handle Missing Data:

- Inspect the data for any missing or null values. If any are found, decide how to handle them (e.g., replacing missing values with 0 or average).

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the Power Query Editor with the 'Transform' tab and the 'Replace Values' dialog box. The dialog box shows 'Null' being replaced with '0'. The background table and the 'Replace Values' dialog box are the same as in the previous image.

3. Create New Columns for Seasonal Rainfall:

- Add columns for seasonal rainfall totals:
 - Jan-Feb = JAN + FEB
 - Mar-May = MAR + APR + MAY
 - Jun-Sep = JUN + JUL + AUG + SEP
 - Oct-Dec = OCT + NOV + DEC

File Home Help **Table tools**

Name: district wise rainfall...

Structure

Mark as date table Calendars

Manage relationships Relationships

New measure Calculations

Quick measure

New column

New table

⚠ There are pending changes in your queries that haven't been applied.

STATE_UT_NAME	DISTRICT	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	17.5	10	7.6	3.6	6.6	82.1	265.5	278.8	182.3	34.6
UTTAR PRADESH	AZAMGARH	12.6	10.2	8.8	6.1	15.5	95.4	334.3	291.4	231.6	41.5
UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	20.8	16	12.5	9	32.9	154.4	336.8	297.2	205.4	51.2
UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	10.7	8.5	6.7	5.3	20.2	110.9	292.6	260.1	163.6	41.6
UTTAR PRADESH	BANDA	17.6	11.6	6.3	4.5	12.1	92.1	261	316.4	170.9	36.4
UTTAR PRADESH	BARABANKI	16.9	14.4	8.1	5.8	17.8	112.1	309.7	284.4	224.3	50.3
UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	15.4	10.4	10.9	5.5	20.7	129.4	324.5	289.3	200.4	46.5
UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	13.7	17.8	9.2	8.7	24	133.3	316.6	299.9	201.1	53.1
UTTAR PRADESH	FAIZABAD	18.7	12.4	7.2	4.5	18.8	123	346.6	309.6	210.5	51
UTTAR PRADESH	FARRUKHABAD	15.1	11.1	8	5	12.8	73.5	246	282.3	141.6	52.1
UTTAR PRADESH	FATEHPUR	18.3	11.7	7.2	4.7	8.6	82.2	261.5	286	182.8	39.4
UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	15.7	9.4	8	4.7	13.9	98.8	266.7	305.7	211.8	49.2
UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	16.9	9.4	8.3	6.3	22.3	145	335.4	316.6	230.2	59.1

File Home Help Table tools Column tools

Name Column Format General

Data type Decimal number

Structure Formatting

1 Column = ([Jan] + [Feb])

	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
	10.6	4.8	1.2	7.4	66.2	243.1	314.3	152.8	
	10.5	5.3	4.7	8.7	79	271.8	309.9	177.2	
	11.5	5.3	2.1	6.7	76.3	246.6	309.8	164.2	
	11.4	5.5	2.7	6.3	70.7	237	289.6	167.7	
	11.2	5.7	2	8.1	65.7	239.5	310.8	158.9	
	9.3	5.8	3	7.6	68.7	257.7	255.9	168	
	11.9	6	2.6	7.7	62.2	226.4	263.9	144.3	

File Home Help Table tools Column tools

Name Jan-Feb Format General

Data type Decimal number

Structure Formatting

1 Column = ([Jan] + [Feb])

	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
	10.6	4.8	1.2	7.4	66.2	243.1	314.3	152.8	24.9
	10.5	5.3	4.7	8.7	79	271.8	309.9	177.2	37.2
	11.5	5.3	2.1	6.7	76.3	246.6	309.8	164.2	33.3
	11.4	5.5	2.7	6.3	70.7	237	289.6	167.7	44.4
	11.2	5.7	2	8.1	65.7	239.5	310.8	158.9	47.2
	9.3	5.8	3	7.6	68.7	257.7	255.9	168	53.5
	11.9	6	2.6	7.7	62.2	226.4	263.9	144.3	54.9
	8.7	6.3	4.7	16.9	82.5	303.2	273.2	181.8	45.4
	11.6	6.3	4.5	12.1	92.1	261	316.4	170.9	36.4
	9.4	6.5	3.4	6.8	86.2	321.7	358.1	173.3	34.1

4. Save and Apply Changes:

- Once data is cleaned and transformed, click Close & Apply to save the changes.

Step 3: Data Modeling

1. Check Relationships (if applicable):

- If you have multiple tables (e.g., related demographic data), check the Model view to ensure that the relationships between tables are correctly set.

Step 4: Visualization

1. Create a Line Chart for Monthly Rainfall Trends:

- Go to Report view.
- Insert a Line Chart.
- Add Month to the X-axis and Rainfall to the Y-axis.

Transform Data (Unpivot Columns)

To add Month as a separate column (to use as the X-axis), you'll need to unpivot the monthly rainfall data columns (JAN, FEB, MAR, ..., DEC).

Steps:

1. Open Power Query Editor:
 - Click Transform Data to open Power Query Editor.
2. Select the Month Columns:
 - In Power Query Editor, select all the columns containing the month names (JAN, FEB, MAR, ..., DEC).
3. Unpivot the Month Columns:
 - With the month columns selected, go to the Transform tab and click Unpivot Columns.

Home **Transform** Add Column View Tools Help

Transpose
 Reverse Rows
 First Row Headers
 Count Rows

Data Type: Decimal Number
 Detect Data Type
 Rename

Replace Values
 Fill
 Pivot Column
 Convert to List

Unpivot Columns
 Move
 Split Column
 Format Column
 Merge Columns
 ABC 123 Extract
 Parse

Statistics
 Standard Scientific
 Information

Trigonometry
 Rounding
 Date
 Time
 Duration

Table

Any Column

Text Column

Number Column

Date & Time Column

[1]

= Table.ReplaceValue("#Changed Type", "Null", 0, Replacer.ReplaceValue, {"MAR"})

	1.2 AUG	1.2 SEP	1.2 OCT	1.2 NOV	1.2 DEC
	100% 0% 0%	100% 0% 0%	100% 0% 0%	100% 0% 0%	100% 0% 0%
1	285	271.9	354.8	326	315.2
2	421.3	423.1	455.6	301.2	275.8
3	465.4	460.9	454.8	276.1	198.6
4	660.1	427.8	313.6	167.1	34.1
5	990.9	711.2	568	206.9	29.5
6	217.4	182.8	159.8	75.9	20.9
7	851.9	500.6	418.3	218.7	42.9
8	660.1	427.8	313.6	167.1	34.1
9	272	160.5	266.7	167.2	64
10	460.8	291.5	353.6	275	64.9
11	609.5	503.4	492.3	214.7	19.2
12	248.9	270.5	192.7	78.5	49.5
13	653	417.9	686	264.9	86.9
14	592.4	312.4	291.1	126.8	33.7
15	272	160.5	266.7	167.2	64
16	749.9	579.1	490.9	233.9	40.3
17	368.5	256.2	275.9	138.2	34.4
18	749.9	579.1	490.9	233.9	40.3
19	404	276.3	283.5	92.3	32.3

- This will convert each month column into two columns: Attribute (which will represent the months) and Value (which will represent the rainfall values).

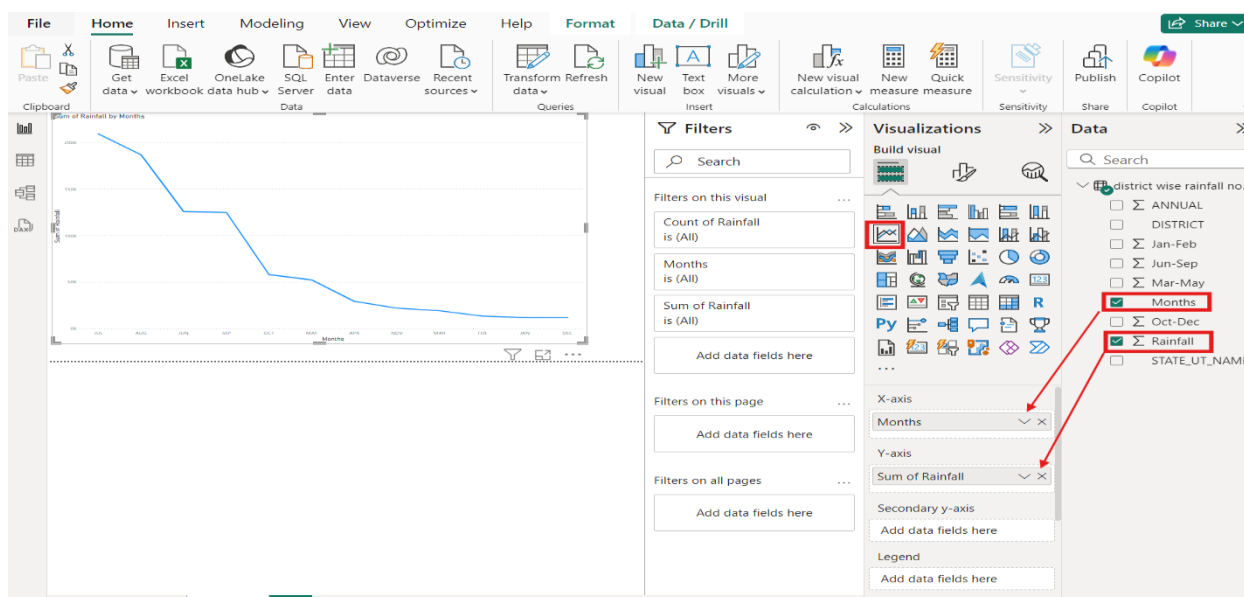
4. Rename Columns:

- Rename the Attribute column to Month and the Value column to Rainfall.

	1.2 Jan-Feb	1.2 Mar-May	1.2 Jun-Sep	1.2 Oct-Dec	Attribute	Value
	100% 0% 0%	100% 0% 0%	100% 0% 0%	100% 0% 0%	100% 0% 0%	100% 0% 0%
1	2805.2	165.2	540.7	1207.2	892.1	JAN
2	2805.2	165.2	540.7	1207.2	892.1	FEB
3	2805.2	165.2	540.7	1207.2	892.1	MAR
4	2805.2	165.2	540.7	1207.2	892.1	APR
5	2805.2	165.2	540.7	1207.2	892.1	MAY
6	2805.2	165.2	540.7	1207.2	892.1	JUN
7	2805.2	165.2	540.7	1207.2	892.1	JUL
8	2805.2	165.2	540.7	1207.2	892.1	AUG
9	2805.2	165.2	540.7	1207.2	892.1	SEP
10	2805.2	165.2	540.7	1207.2	892.1	OCT
11	2805.2	165.2	540.7	1207.2	892.1	NOV
12	2805.2	165.2	540.7	1207.2	892.1	DEC
13	3015.7	69.7	483.5	1757.2	705.3	JAN
14	3015.7	69.7	483.5	1757.2	705.3	FEB

5. Close and Apply:

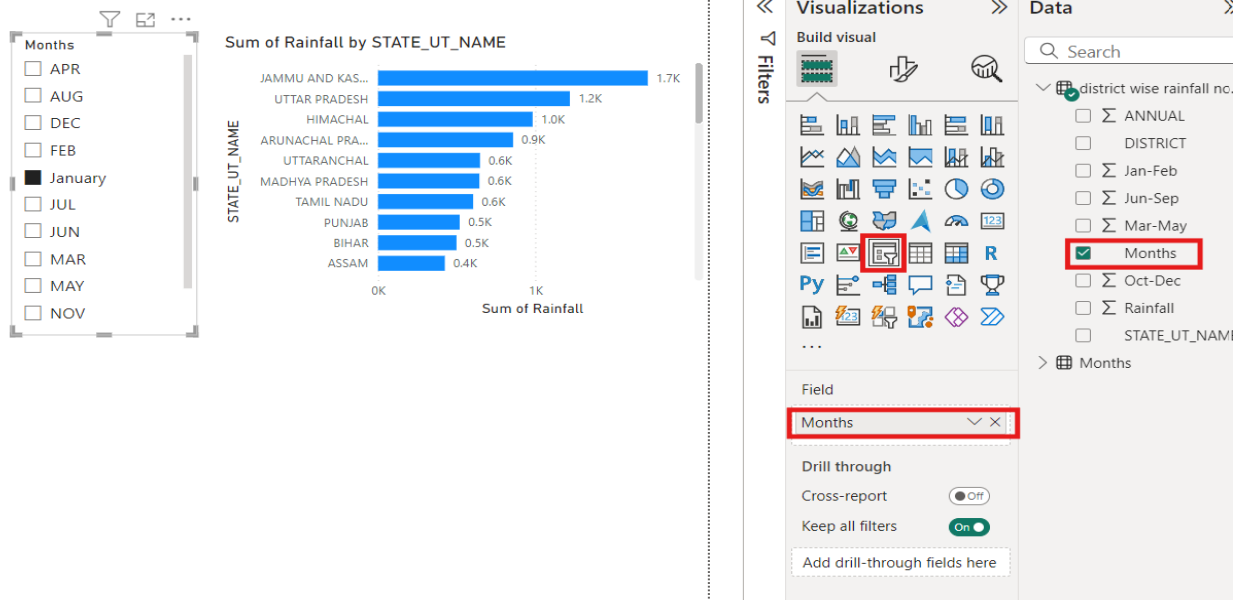
- After unpivoting, click *Close & Apply* to apply the changes and return to Power BI.



- Use the slicer for STATE_UT_NAME or DISTRICT to allow for filtering by state or district.

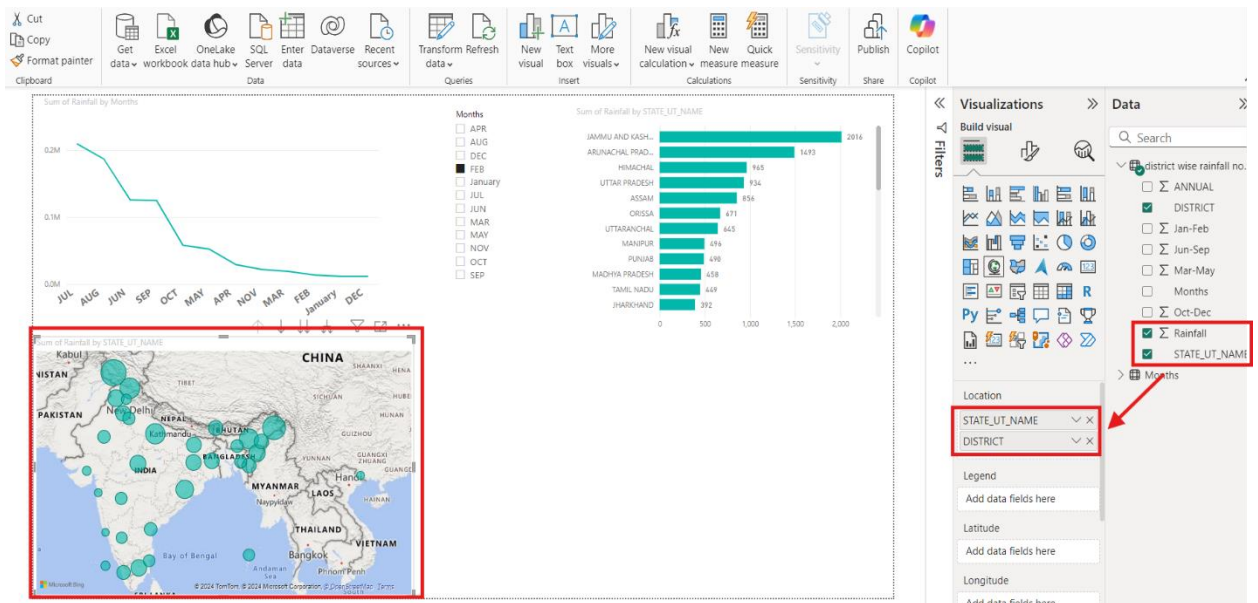
2. Create a Stacked Bar Chart for Seasonal Comparison:

- Insert a *Stacked Bar Chart*.
- Add STATE_UT_NAME to the Axis, and seasonal columns (Jan-Feb, Mar-May, Jun-Sep, Oct-Dec) to the Values field.



3. Map Visualization (Optional):

- If geographic data is available, insert a *Map* visual to plot rainfall across different states or districts.
- Add STATE_UT_NAME or DISTRICT to the Location field, and ANNUAL rainfall to the Value field.



Steps to Add State-wise Average Rainfall in Power BI

Add a New Column for Annual Rainfall (if not already present)

Go to the Modeling tab and click New Column.

Use a DAX formula to calculate the annual rainfall:

```
AnnualRainfall = SUMX(VALUES('TableName'), 'TableName'[JAN] +  
'TableName'[FEB] + ... + 'TableName'[DEC])
```

Replace 'TableName' with the Annual.

Build a Table or Map Visualization

For a table:

Drag STATE_UT_NAME to the Rows section and AvgRainfall to the Values section.

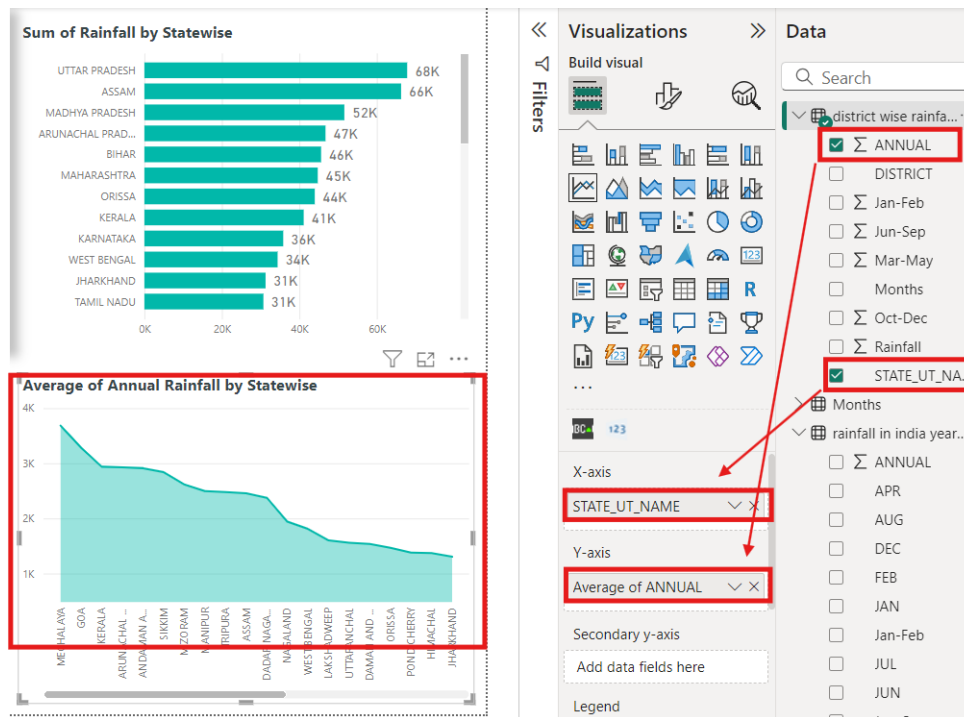
For a map:

Use the Map or Filled Map visualization.

Drag STATE_UT_NAME to the Location field and AvgRainfall to the Size or Values field.

Format the Visual

Apply Filters (Optional): Use slicers to filter data by year.



Steps to Add Prediction Over Time in Power BI

Load the Dataset containing yearwise data

Import the dataset containing time-series data into Power BI.

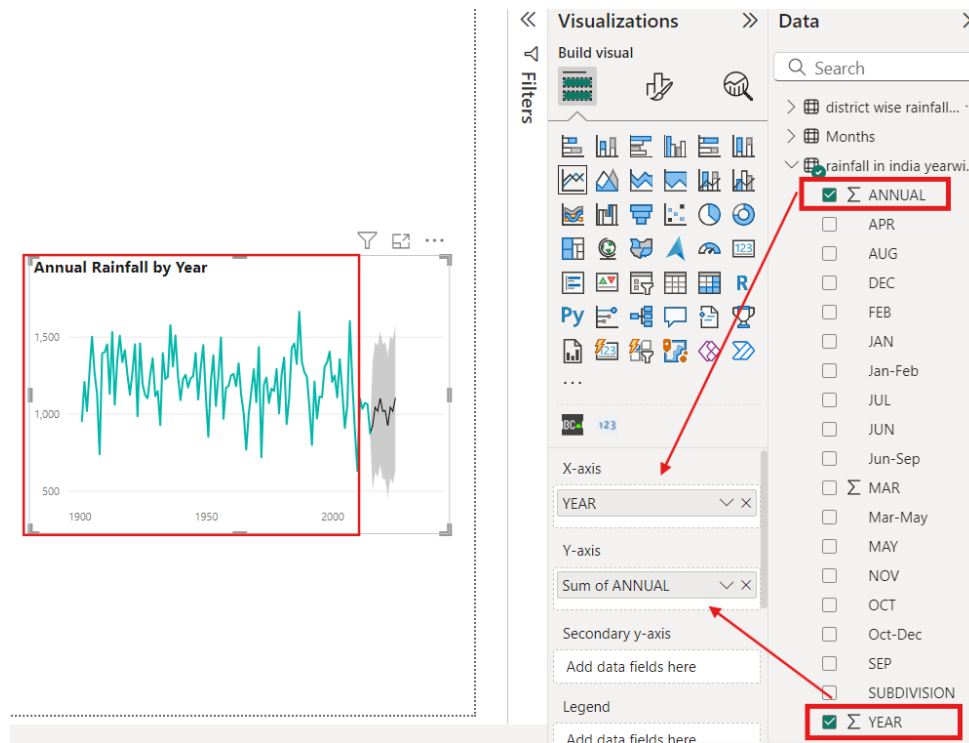
SUBDIVISION													
YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
1920	14.00	196.30	605.6	364.70	173.60	840.60	535.40	896.50	376.70	103.30	0.00	0.00	4106.7
1962	11.20	26.60	5.4	139.80	156.60	554.60	298.80	356.60	142.50	130.40	0.00	0.00	1822.5
1960	0.10	6.50	52	4.80	293.20	407.20	764.50	387.20	623.00	71.90	0.00	0.00	2610.5
1921	36.50	10.10	13.2	57.40	53.30	238.40	279.80	382.10	177.70	51.90	0.00	0.00	1300.2
1943	39.40	25.70	76.9	85.40	53.60	209.50	418.50	320.50	186.80	90.00	0.00	0.00	1446.2
1984	19.10	2.60	0.6	46.60	82.60	597.10	332.70	442.20	196.40	111.80	0.00	0.00	1831.7
2013	2.50	10.00	4.8	45.60	195.90	233.40	263.20	401.40	254.00	353.20	0.00	0.00	1764.1
1908	36.20	0.60	12.2	9.90	59.30	218.70	327.20	507.30	213.90	45.30	0.00	0.00	1430.6
1920	0.00	19.50	62.6	8.80	41.90	109.40	660.20	321.60	184.70	6.30	0.00	0.00	1415
1921	37.10	11.00	1.4	20.80	12.90	228.20	325.20	391.50	182.80	22.80	0.00	0.00	1233.8
1943	76.40	12.50	0.7	34.90	38.90	127.50	452.10	488.00	245.00	80.10	0.00	0.00	1556.1
1959	51.60	5.60	5.2	17.50	56.40	188.50	332.60	305.80	363.90	272.80	0.00	0.00	1599.9
2013	1.10	17.90	7.6	22.30	85.00	181.50	211.10	278.10	173.80	281.10	0.00	0.00	1253.6
1920	0.00	19.20	37	2.60	28.80	108.90	361.60	228.50	337.60	5.60	0.00	0.00	1123.9
1921	26.80	0.60	6.5	21.20	26.30	132.40	303.80	422.00	295.80	37.00	0.00	0.00	1272.2
1939	5.00	42.30	11.3	1.70	41.50	230.40	315.00	277.10	262.00	56.90	0.00	0.00	1243.2
1943	34.70	16.90	0.2	40.70	37.00	169.80	296.00	322.10	215.40	37.00	0.00	0.00	1169.9
1975	9.10	4.10	12	11.00	34.40	143.20	403.10	155.20	245.30	51.70	0.00	0.00	1069.1
1996	26.00	21.70	0.2	3.00	18.20	220.10	238.50	350.90	162.50	66.20	0.00	0.00	1107.2
2015	12.80	1.80	27.2	38.70	39.50	122.10	231.50	287.00	101.70	10.40	0.00	0.00	872.7
1903	8.20	0.40	1.3	0.70	15.30	71.60	115.30	420.20	258.70	324.70	0.00	0.00	1216.4
1920	0.00	12.50	73.6	0.80	16.00	86.20	468.40	161.40	98.20	3.10	0.00	0.00	860.2

Create a Line Chart

Go to the Visualizations pane and select Line Chart.

Drag the time field (Year) to the X-axis.

Drag the measure (Annual Rainfall) to the Values section.

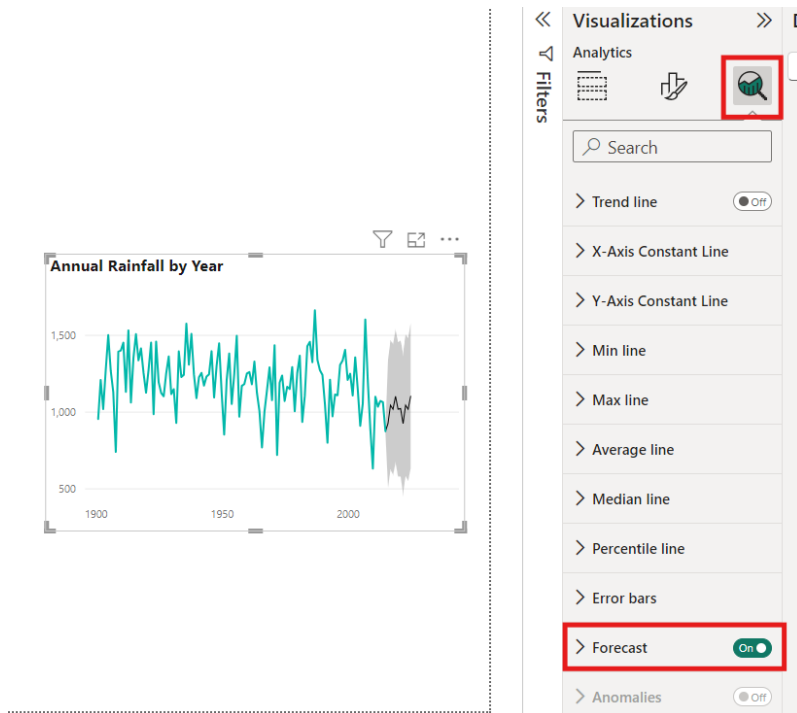


Enable Forecasting

Select the Line Chart.

In the Visualizations pane, click the Analytics tab (the magnifying glass icon).

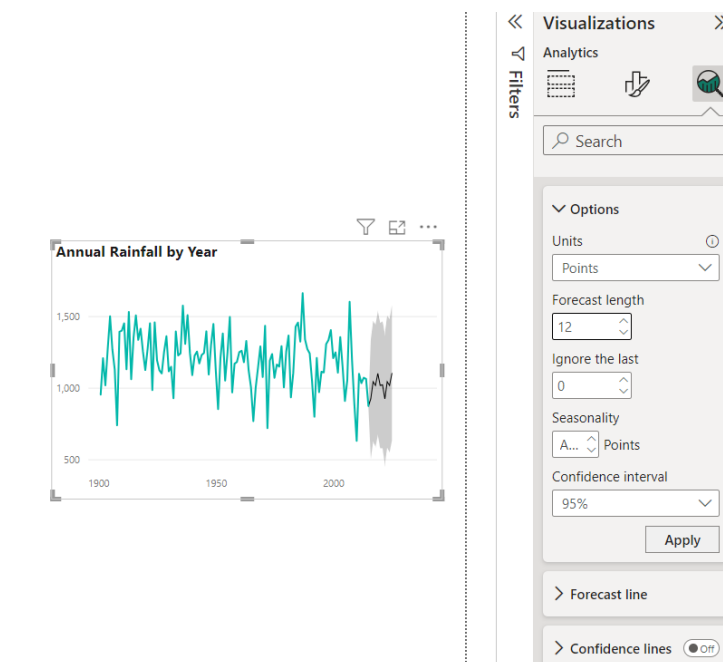
Under Forecast, click Add to enable the forecasting feature.



Configure Forecast Settings

Forecast Length: Set the number of data points into the future to predict (e.g., 12 months).

Confidence Interval: Specify a confidence level (e.g., 95%) to indicate the range of prediction accuracy.



Customize the Forecast Appearance

Adjust colors, transparency, and styles to differentiate forecasted values from actual data.

Add labels for better interpretation of predicted data.

Steps to Add a Scroller in Power BI

1. Open Power BI Report: Open an existing report or create a new one with the dataset you want to display.

2. Import the Required Visual: To add a scrolling effect, you need to use a custom visual such as Marquee Scroll or similar:

Open the Power BI Marketplace:

In the Visualizations pane, click on the three dots (ellipsis) at the bottom. Select Get more visuals.

1. Search for Scrolling Visuals:
 - In the Marketplace search bar, type Marquee or Scroller.
 - Select Marquee Visual or a similar visual (e.g., Scrolling Text).
 - Click Add to import it into your report.
2. Add the Scroller to Your Report
Insert the Marquee Visual:
After importing, the Marquee visual will appear in your Visualizations pane. Click on the visual to add it to your report canvas.
3. Set the Data Field: Drag the field you want to display in the scroller into the Values field of the Marquee visual.
4. Customize the Scrolling Effect
5. Test and Adjust:
 - Preview the Scroller
 - Adjust its size and position on the canvas to fit seamlessly into your report layout.
6. Save and Publish: Save Your Report

Design the Dashboard Layout

Arrange visuals on a single page with an intuitive flow.

Resize and align visuals for a clean and professional appearance.

Dashboard:

