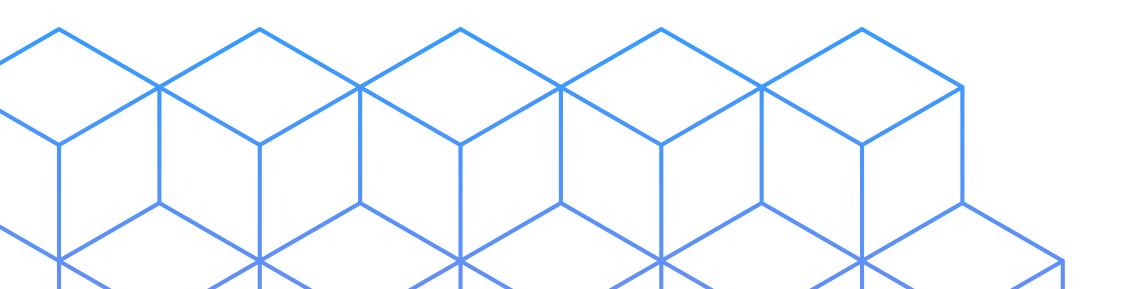
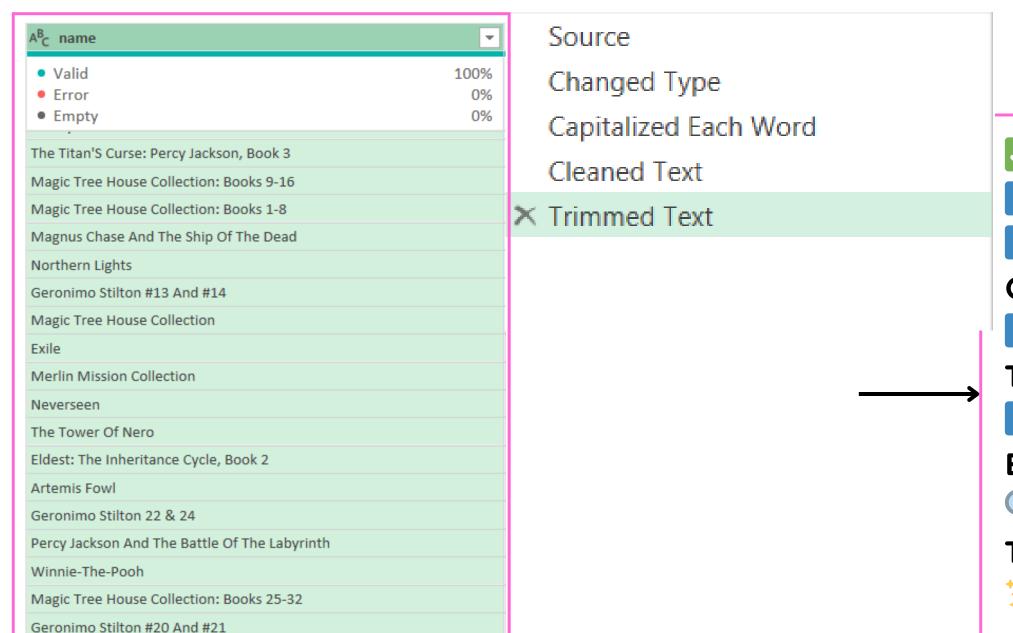


### Audible Case Study

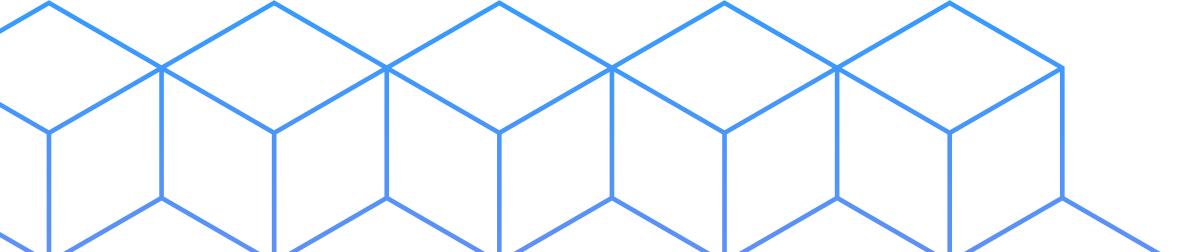
Presented by: Nikhil Take.



#### 1. Standardize the name column to ensure consistent title casing.

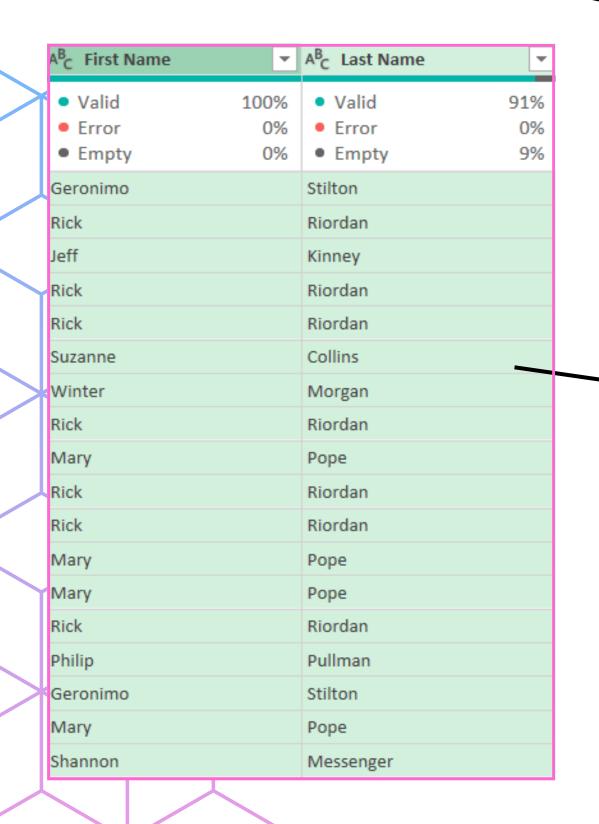


- ✓ Standardizing Name Column in Power Query
- Open Power Query Editor → Select the name column.
- 2 Go to the Transform tab → Click on Format → Choose Capitalize Each Word.
- 3 Power Query automatically converts all names to Title Case (e.g., "john doe" → "John Doe").
- 4 Click Close & Load → The cleaned data updates in Excel.
- Result: All names are now consistently formatted in Title Case!
- This improves data consistency and readability across the dataset.



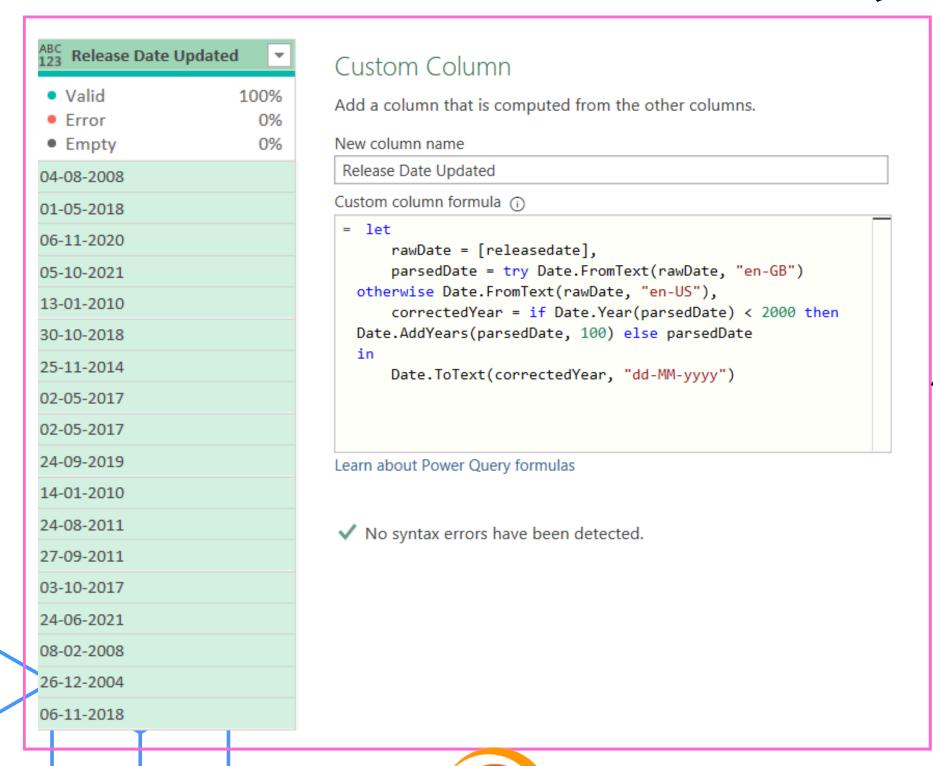


### 2. Separate combined first and last names in the author column if they are currently combined.



- Separating First and Last Names in the Author Column
- Removed "Writtenby:" from the author column to keep only names.
- 2 Selected the cleaned author column and used Split Column → By Delimiter in Power Query.
- 3 Chose Lowercase to Uppercase transition as the delimiter to split names correctly.
- **4** Clicked OK → The column split into two:
  - The first part contained the first name.
  - The second part contained the last name.
  - 5 Ensured proper formatting and verified the separation of names.
- Result: First and last names are now correctly separated!
- → The dataset is now structured and ready for analysis.

#### 3.Ensure all entries in the releasedate column follow a consistent date format (DD-MM-YYYY).



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- ✓ Ensuring Consistent Date Format in the releasedate Column
  □ Used a Power Query formula to standardize all dates
- Used a Power Query formula to standardize all dates in the releasedate column.
- 2 Applied the following formula to handle different formats and correct century errors:

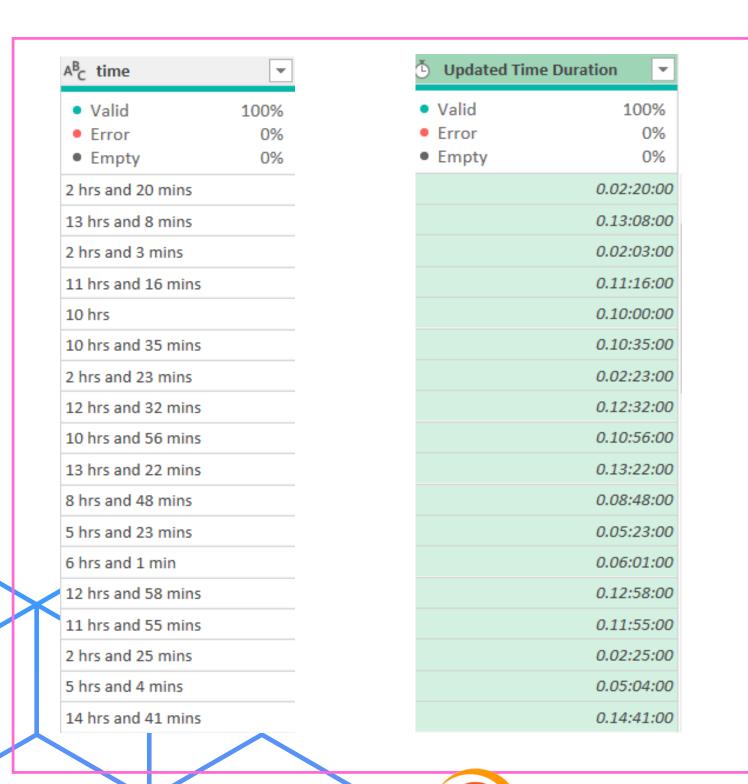
#### Formula:-

= let
 rawDate = [releasedate],
 parsedDate = try Date.FromText(rawDate, "en-GB")
otherwise Date.FromText(rawDate, "en-US"),
 correctedYear = if Date.Year(parsedDate) < 2000 then
Date.AddYears(parsedDate, 100) else parsedDate
in</pre>

Date.ToText(correctedYear, "dd-MM-yyyy")

- **3** This formula:
- Parses dates in both "en-GB" (DD/MM/YYYY) and "en-US" (MM/DD/YYYY) formats.
- Fixes century errors by adding 100 years to dates with years below 2000.
- Converts the final output into DD-MM-YYYY format.
- $\bigcirc$  Result: All dates are now uniformly formatted as DD-MM-YYYY, ensuring accuracy in analysis!  $\bigcirc$

### 4. Convert the time column from text format to a duration format that Excel recognizes.



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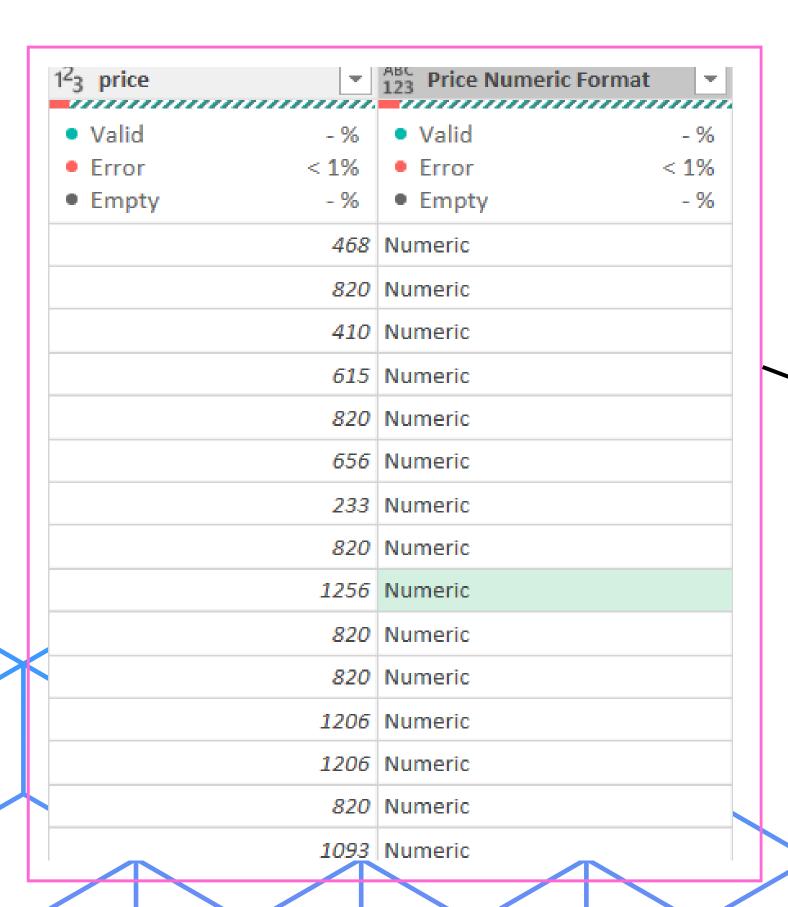
- Converting the time Column to Duration Format
- 11 The time column was initially in text format with various formats such as:
- "2 hrs and 3 mins"
- "11 hrs and 16 mins"
- "10 hrs"
- "37 mins"
- "Less than 1 minute"
- Used Power Query transformations to extract hours and minutes separately.
- 3 Applied the following logic to convert text into Excel-recognized duration format:

#### Formula:-

```
= let
    rawTime = [time],
    hours = try Number.FromText(Text.BeforeDelimiter(rawTime, " hrs")) otherwise
        try Number.FromText(Text.BeforeDelimiter(rawTime, " hr")) otherwise 0,
    minutes = if Text.Contains(rawTime, " and ") then
            try Number.FromText(Text.BeforeDelimiter(Text.AfterDelimiter(rawTime, " and "), " min"))
otherwise 0
        else if Text.Contains(rawTime, " mins") then
        try Number.FromText(Text.BeforeDelimiter(rawTime, " mins")) otherwise 0
        else if Text.Contains(rawTime, " min") then
        try Number.FromText(Text.BeforeDelimiter(rawTime, " min")) otherwise 0
        else 0,
        finalMinutes = if Text.Contains(rawTime, "Less than 1 minute") then 1 else minutes,
        duration = #duration(0, hours, finalMinutes, 0)
in
        duration
```

- This formula:
- Extracts hours (if present).
- Extracts minutes (if present).
- Converts the extracted values into an Excel duration format (hh:mm:ss).
- Handles cases where only minutes or only hours are present.
- Result: The time column is now in a proper duration format (e.g., 02:03:00 for "2 hrs and 3 mins") and is ready for calculations!

#### 5.Ensure the price column is in a numeric format, and identify any non-numeric values.

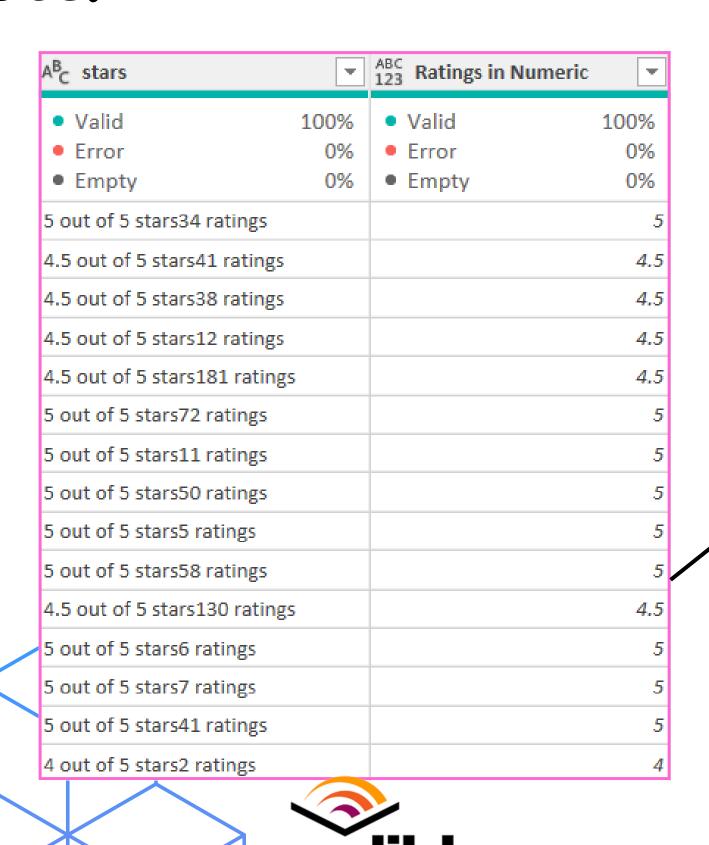


- **☑** Ensuring the price Column is Numeric & Identifying Non-Numeric Values
- 1 Checked whether each value in the price column is numeric using the formula:

#### Formula:-

- = if Value.ls([price], type number) then "Numeric" else "Non-Numeric"
- **2** This formula:
  - Labels numeric values as "Numeric".
  - Flags non-numeric values as "Non-Numeric" for easy identification.
- 3 Any "Non-Numeric" values were reviewed and corrected to maintain consistency in the dataset.
- Result: The price column now contains only numeric values, and all non-numeric entries have been identified for correction!

#### 6.Convert text ratings in the stars column to numeric values.



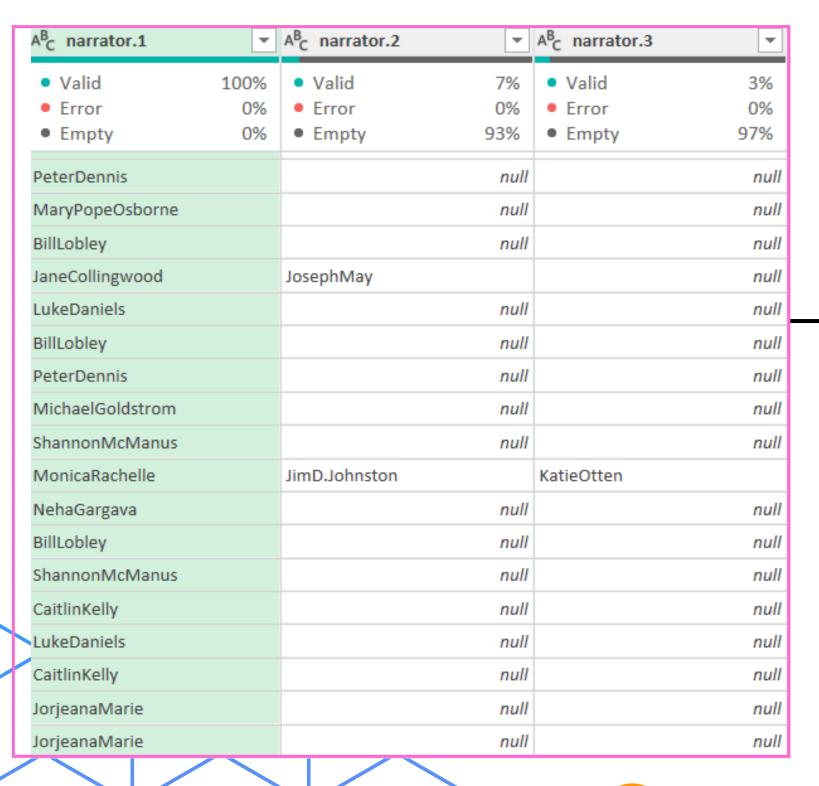
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- Converting Text Ratings in the stars Column to Numeric Values
- 1 Converted the stars column from text format to numeric using the formula:
- = if [stars] = "Not rated yet" then 0 else try

Number.FromText(Text.BeforeDelimiter([stars], " out of")) otherwise 0

- **2** This formula:
  - Assigns a value of 0 for "Not rated yet".
  - Extracts the numeric rating before "out of".
  - Uses try...otherwise to handle errors and ensure smooth conversion.
- Result: The stars column is now cleaned and contains only numeric values, making it ready for analysis!

### 7. Split the narratedby column into multiple columns if multiple narrators are listed.

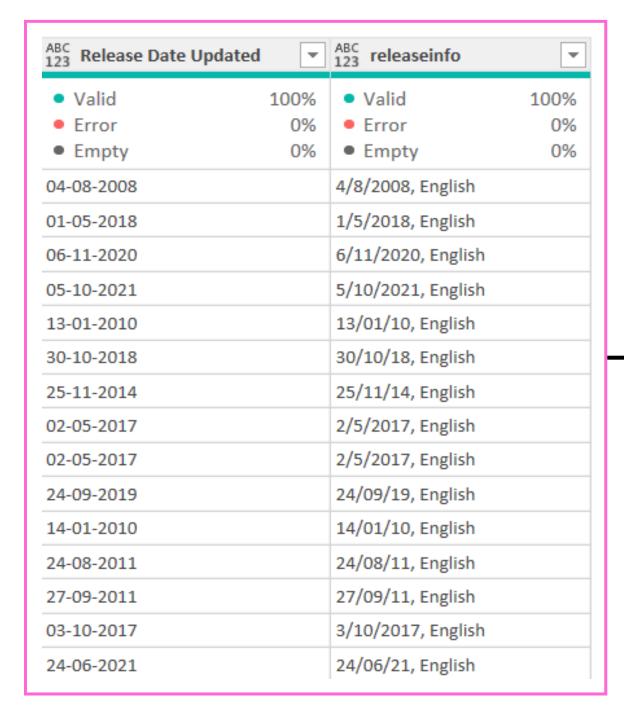


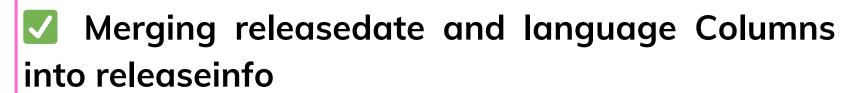


- 1 The narratedby column contained values in formats like:
  - "Narratedby:BillLobely"
  - "Narratedby:PhilipPullman,fullcast,RuthWilson"
- **2** Used Power Query to split the column:
  - Removed "Narratedby:" to keep only the names.
  - Split the names using a comma, as the delimiter.
  - Created separate columns for each narrator.
- If an entry had only one narrator, it remained in the first column, while multiple narrators were split into separate columns.
- Result: The narratedby column is now properly structured, making it easier to analyze narrator details!



## 8.Merge the releasedate and language columns into a single new column named releaseinfo with the format "DD-MM-YYYY, Language."





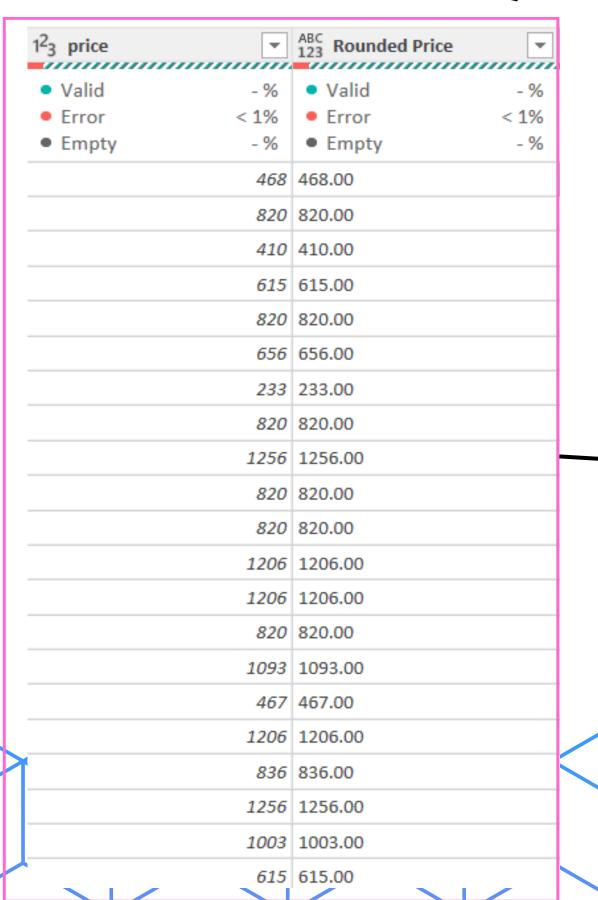
- Created a new column releaseinfo by combining releasedate and language.
- 2 Used the formula: powerquery

CopyEdit

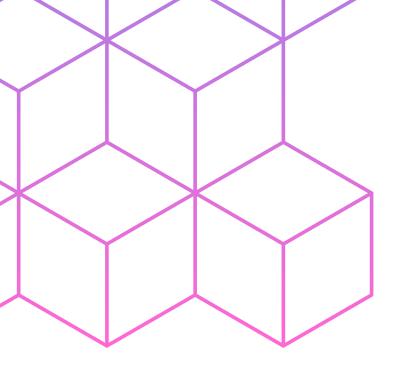
- = [releasedate] & ", " & [language]
- This ensures the new column follows the format:
  - DD-MM-YYYY, Language
  - Example: "15-08-2020, English"
- Result: The releaseinfo column now contains both the release date and language in a consistent format, improving dataset clarity!

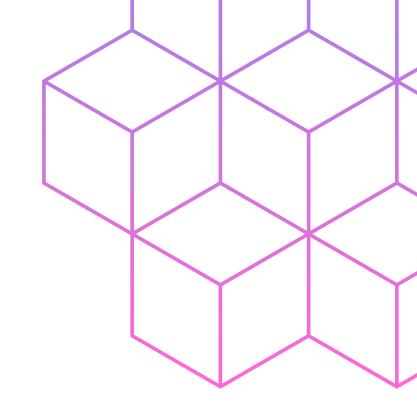


#### 9.Ensure all currency values in the price column are formatted consistently with two decimal places.



- Insuring Consistent Currency Formatting in the price Column
- 11 Converted the price column to a numeric format to ensure proper calculations.
- 2 Applied formatting to display all values with two decimal places using:
- powerquery
- CopyEdit
- = Number.ToText([price], "0.00")
- 3 This ensures that all prices, whether whole numbers or decimals, appear in the format:
- 99.00 instead of 99
- 49.50 remains 49.50
- Result: The price column now has a consistent currency format, making it ready for financial analysis!





# Thank You for Viewing My Presentation!

