

Project Log

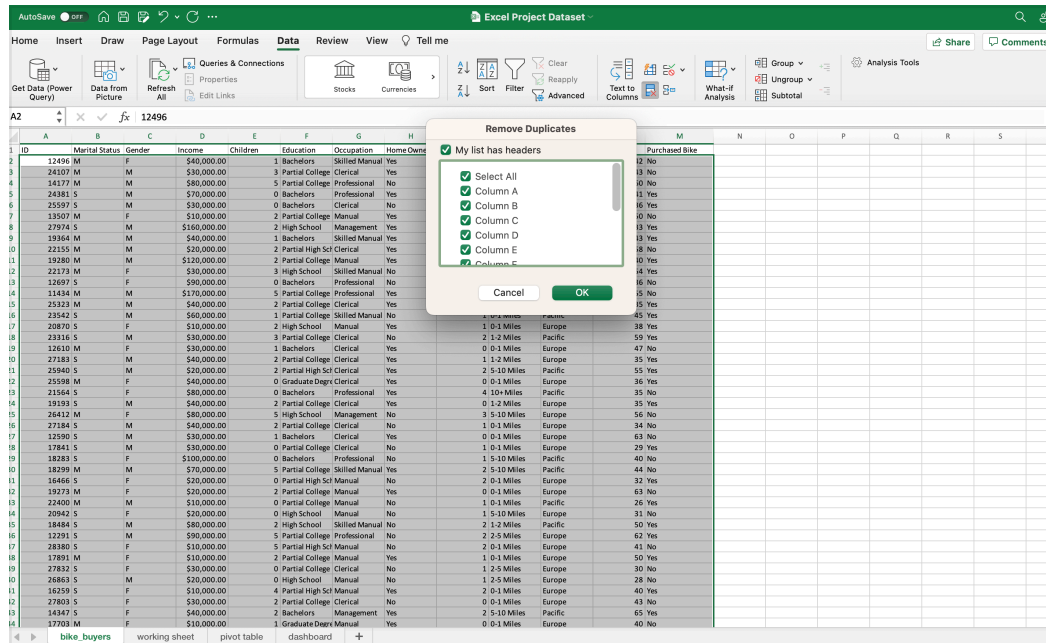
Project: "Demographic Analysis of Bike Consumers: Understanding Buyer Profiles"

- First start of by creating a working sheet tab where I will do all the cleaning - that way I have a copy of the original raw data (I also created a pivot table and a dashboard tab).

bike_buyers

working sheet

- Removing duplicates



- Using find and replace (control + H) to replace acronym's with their actual word. This makes it easier for those using the dashboard. 2 columns changed are the gender and marital columns.

change it later for better visualisations.

J
Commute Dist
0-1 Miles
0-1 Miles
2-5 Miles
5-10 Miles
0-1 Miles
1-2 Miles

- Currently we have ages as individuals but I will put them in brackets or ranges in a new column because it will later help me keep the visualisation looking cleaner and sharper and easier to digest.
- Use IF statement to create the age ranges - our query will be, if they are less than the age of 31, then they are adolescent, and if not, I will brand it as invalid.

=IF(L2<31, "adolescent", "invalid")

L	M
Age	Age range
42	invalid
43	invalid
60	invalid
41	invalid
36	invalid
50	invalid
33	invalid
43	invalid
58	invalid
40	invalid
54	invalid
36	invalid
55	invalid
35	invalid
45	invalid
38	invalid

- I will then build on the above IF statement and make it into a nested IF statement.- so I will be asking, if the age is bigger than or equivalent to 31, then they are middle aged,

```
=IF(L2>=31, "Middle age",IF(L2<31, "adolescent", "invalid"))
```

- Add one more IF statement so we have 3 age categories by the end (those less than 31 years old, those over/31 years old and those over the age of 54) - so that is:
 - ~ <31 adolescent
 - ~ >=31 middle aged
 - ~ >54 old

```
=IF(L2>55, "old",IF(L2>=31, "Middle age",IF(L2<31, "adolescent", "invalid")))
```

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with a column titled 'Age range' containing various age categories. A filter dialog box is open over the spreadsheet, titled 'Age range'. The dialog has two sections: 'Sort' and 'Filter'. In the 'Sort' section, 'Ascending' is selected. In the 'Filter' section, 'By colour' is set to 'None'. Below this, there is a 'Choose One' dropdown menu and a search bar. The search bar contains the text 'Search'. Below the search bar, there is a list of checkboxes with labels: '(Select All)', 'adolescent', 'Middle age', and 'old'. All four checkboxes are checked. At the bottom of the dialog, there is an 'Auto Apply' checkbox which is also checked. At the very bottom of the dialog, there are two buttons: 'Apply Filter' and 'Clear Filter'.

Now we have these categories for age which is much more usable than individual ages.

Pivot table

Now we are going to build our pivot table with our worksheet.

PivotTable from table or range

Select a table or range

Table/Range: 'Working Sheet'!\$A\$1:\$N\$1001

Choose where you want the PivotTable to be placed

☐ New Worksheet

☒ Existing Worksheet

Location: 'Pivot Table'!\$A\$3

Choose whether you want to analyze multiple tables

☐ Add this data to the Data Model

OK Cancel

- Now I can select what columns/data I want to work with
- The first thing I will look at is the average income of someone who has either bought a bike or did NOT buy a bike (a value we need is income, break them into gender, and find the average for salary/income).

PivotTable Fields



FIELD NAME

Search fields

- ☐ Commute Distance
- ☐ Region
- ☐ Age
- ☐ Age bracket
- ☒ Purchased Bike



Filters



Columns

: Purchased Bike



Rows

: Gender



Values

: Sum of Income



Pivot Table Field

Source field: Income

Field name:

Summarise by Show data as

Sum

Count

Average

Max.

Min.

Product

Count Numbers

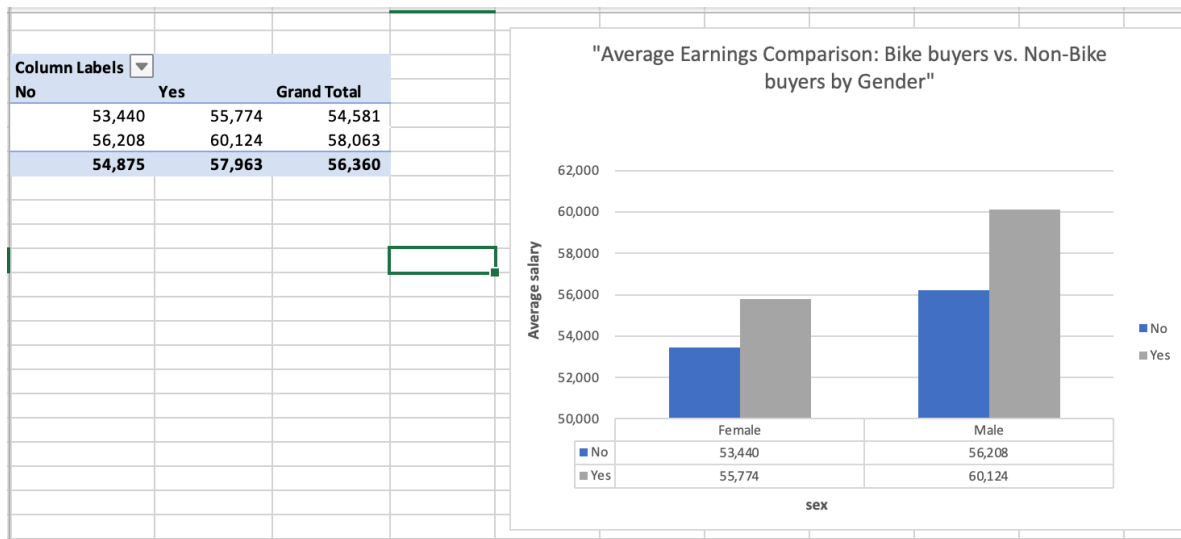
StdDev

Number... Cancel OK

Average of Income Column Labels			
Row Labels	No	Yes	Grand Total
Female	53440	55774.05858	54580.7771
Male	56208.17844	60123.96694	58062.62231
Grand Total	54874.75915	57962.57796	56360

Findings from the above data?: those with a bit more money are buying bikes, and the men are earning more than women on average.

- Now I select a 2d column graph to represent my data, make visual customisations and add data table
- Decrease the amount of decimals and add comas to make it look more clean and digestible



What was I looking at in the above table?

- Did their income change whether they bought a bike or did not buy a bike?
- For those that did buy bikes, what was the reason?
- Should we cater more to customers who make more money?

Second table

Next I looked at commute - it is very important because it could tell us whether distance from their house to work makes a difference with regards to who buys a bike and who doesn't.

What our table will show us is the commute distance, whether they bought a bike or not, and how many of them bought a bike or not (a count).

Format Shape

☐ Occupation
☐ Home Owner
☐ Cars
☒ Commute Distance
☐ Region
☐ Age
☐ Age bracket
☒ Purchased Bike

PivotTable Fields

Filters

Columns

: Purchased Bike

Rows

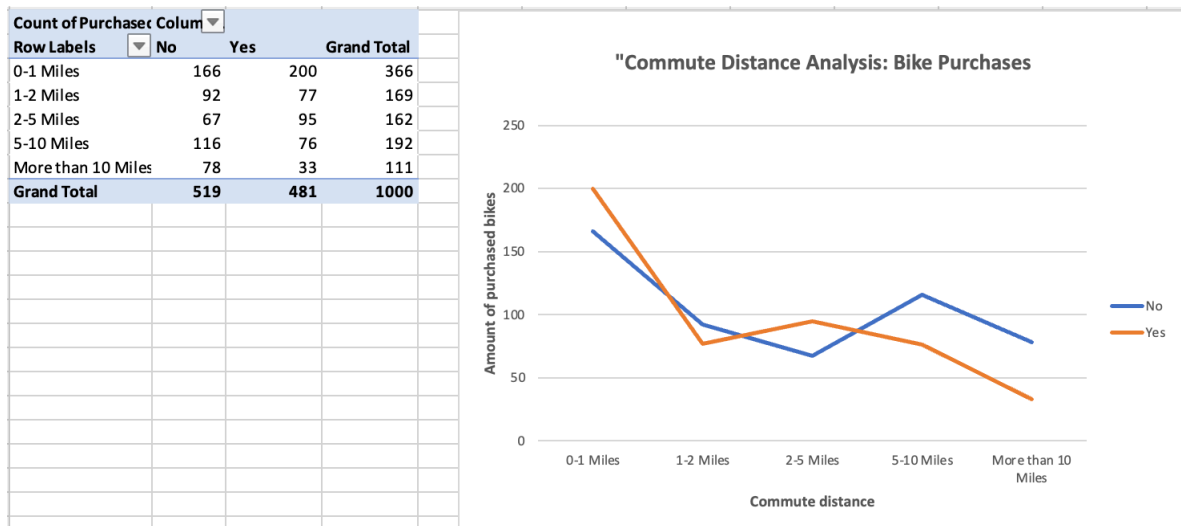
: Commute Distance

Values

: Count of Purchase...

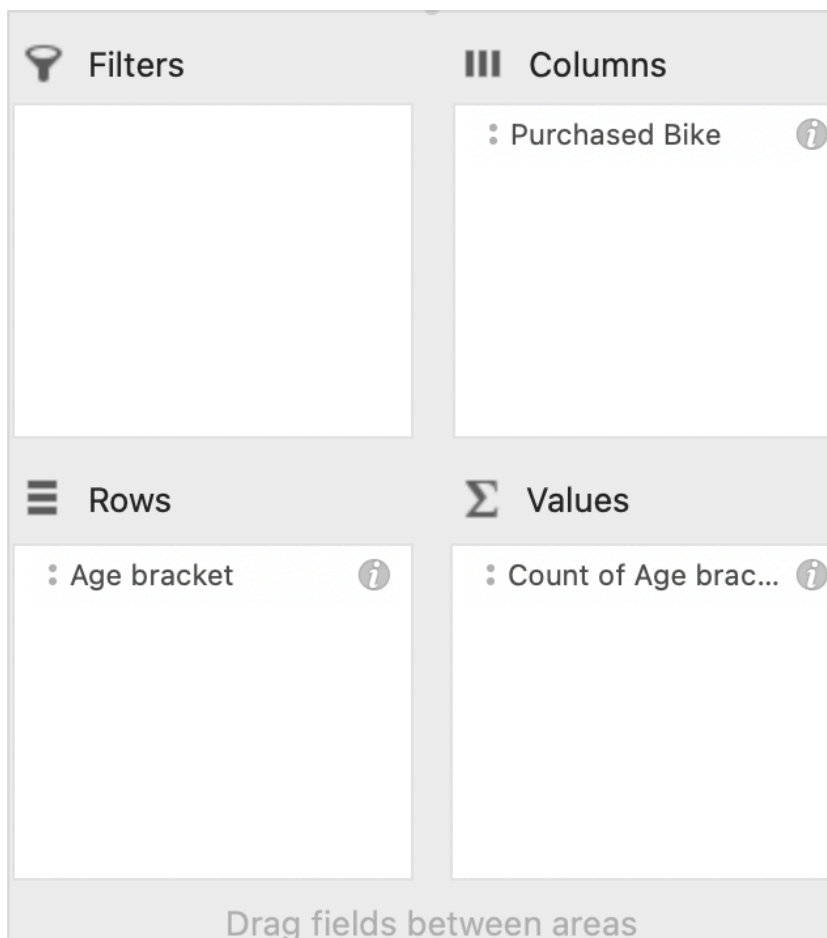
Count of Purchased Bike		Column Labels		
Row Labels	No	Yes	Grand Total	
0-1 Miles	166	200	366	
1-2 Miles	92	77	169	
10+ Miles	78	33	111	
2-5 Miles	67	95	162	
5-10 Miles	116	76	192	
Grand Total	519	481	1000	

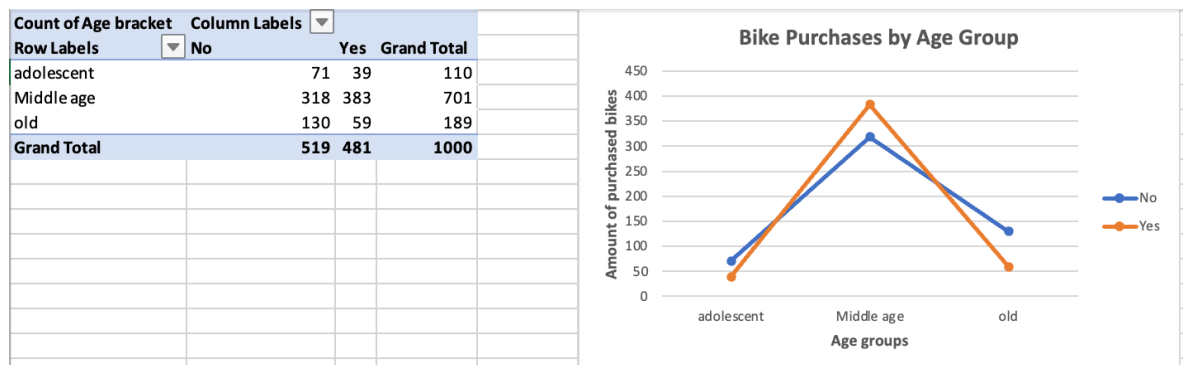
- Pick a graph
- Change the 10+ miles to More than 10 miles so it is moved to the bottom of the table - more visually appealing.



Third/Final table

- Focus on our age brackets - who purchased a bike and how many bikes were purchased



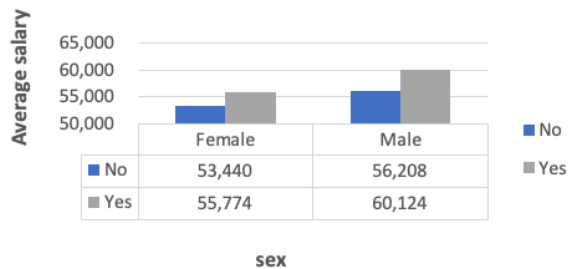


Creating the dashboard

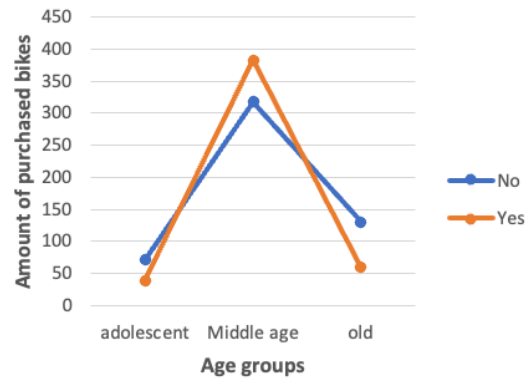
- Copy over the pivot tables to the dashboard tab
- Make dashboard visually appealing (remove gridlines etc)

Bike sales dashboard

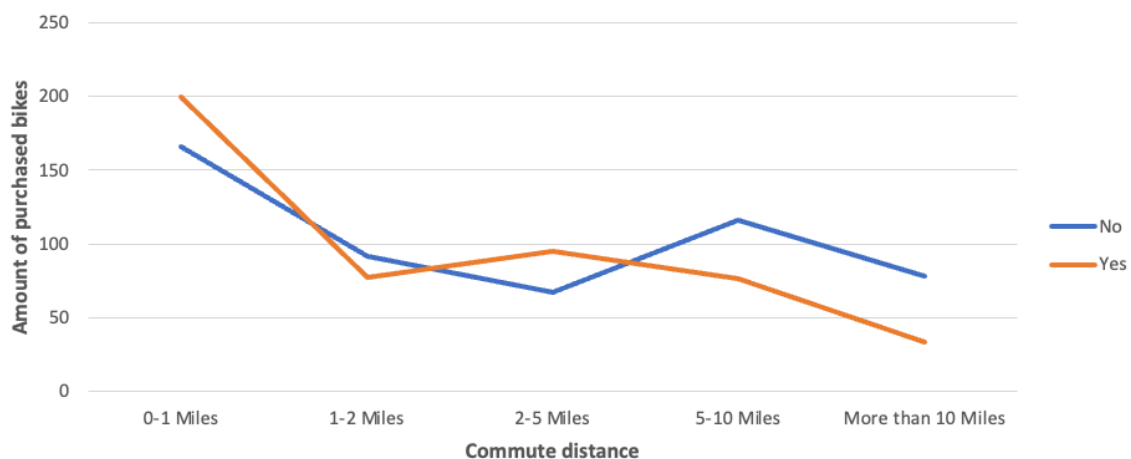
"Average Earnings Comparison: Bike buyers vs. Non-Bike buyers by Gender"



Bike Purchases by Age Group



"Commute Distance Analysis: Bike Purchases"



We can ask questions like:

- Are married people making more purchases?
- Is there a relationship between education level and bike purchases? If so why? Could it be that those with higher level of education are likely to have higher paying jobs and therefore have more money to spend on a bike?
- Many more questions we can ask.

I started off by applying the marital status as a slicer connected to the "Average Earnings Comparison: Bike buyers vs. Non-Bike buyers by Gender" but then I connected it to all pivot tables.

I then added region and education as slicers.

This means I can make deeper analysis, take in various factors when making analysis.

For a business, it could inform them on marketing, target audience, where to open physical shops, what kind of bikes to sell more, ascetic on bikes, bike sizes to stock up on, and answer many more questions.

To add to this, we can start digging on the 'Why'? Why are more educated people buying bikes? Why are young people not buying as much bikes

The final Dashboard

