

Introduction to Various Data Visualization tools

Data visualization is the practice of translating information into a visual context, such as a map or graph, to make data easier for the human brain to understand and pull insights from. It is the representation of information and data through use of common graphics, such as charts, plots, infographics, and animations. Data visualization is a powerful way for people, especially data professionals, to display data so that it can be interpreted easily.

Data Visualization enables decision-makers of any enterprise or industry to look into analytical reports and understand concepts that might otherwise be difficult to grasp.

Benefits of Data Visualization:

1. It is easy to understand the information with graphics
2. It made data to be represented in attractive way
3. Shows complex relationships
4. Helps to process large datasets
5. Useful for identifying trends
6. Minimizes ambiguity

Data visualization tools provide the ability to see and understand data trends, outliers, and patterns in an easy, intuitive way. There are various data visualization tools available. One must choose the tool based on various factors such as its ease of use, types of graphical representations the tool can produce, size of the dataset the tool can handle etc. some of Data Visualization tools are Tableau, Power BI, Google Charts, Jupyter, Grafana etc.

The following are some common types of data visualizations:

Table: A table is data displayed in rows and columns, which can be easily created in a Word document or Excel spreadsheet.

Chart or graph: Information is presented in tabular form with data displayed along an x and y axis, usually with bars, points, or lines, to represent data in comparison.

Geospatial visualization: Data is depicted in map form with shapes and colours that illustrate the relationship between specific locations, such as a choropleth or heat map.

Dashboard: Data and visualizations are displayed, usually for business purposes, to help analysts understand and present data.

Introduction to Tableau and Installation

Tableau is a data visualization tool that provides pictorial and graphical representations of data. It is used for data analytics and business intelligence. Tableau provides limitless data exploration without interrupting flow of analysis. With an intuitive drag and drop interface, user can uncover hidden insights in data and make smarter decisions faster.

Tableau is a Business Intelligence tool for visually analyzing the data. Users can create and distribute an interactive and shareable dashboard, which depict the trends, variations, and density of the data in the form of graphs and charts. Tableau can connect to files, relational and Big Data sources to acquire and process data. The software allows data blending and real-time collaboration, which makes it very unique. It is used by businesses, academic researchers, and many government organizations for visual data analysis. It is also positioned as a leader Business Intelligence and Analytics Platform in Gartner Magic Quadrant.

As a leading data visualization tool, Tableau has many desirable and unique features. Its powerful data discovery and exploration application allows you to answer important questions in seconds. You can use Tableau's drag and drop interface to visualize any data, explore different views, and even combine multiple databases easily. It does not require any complex scripting. Anyone who understands the business problems can address it with a visualization of the relevant data. After analysis, sharing with others is as easy as publishing to Tableau Server.

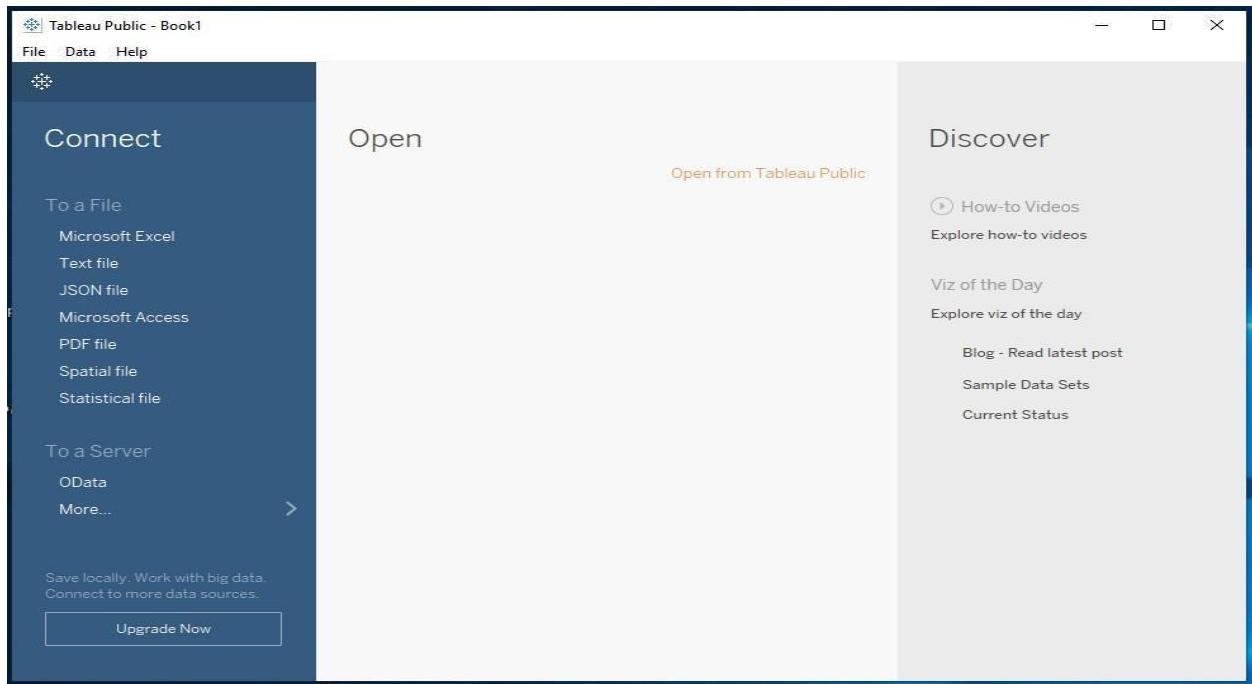
Tableau Features

- **Speed of Analysis** – As it does not require high level of programming expertise, any user with access to data can start using it to derive value from the data.
- **Self-Reliant** – Tableau does not need a complex software setup. The desktop version which is used by most users is easily installed and contains all the features needed to start and complete data analysis.
- **Visual Discovery** – The user explores and analyzes the data by using visual tools like colors, trend lines, charts, and graphs. There is very little script to be written as nearly everything is done by drag and drop.
- **Blend Diverse Data Sets** – Tableau allows you to blend different relational, semi structured and raw data sources in real time, without expensive up-front integration costs. The users don't need to know the details of how data is stored.
- **Architecture Agnostic** – Tableau works in all kinds of devices where data flows. Hence, the user need not worry about specific hardware or software requirements to use Tableau.
- **Real-Time Collaboration** – Tableau can filter, sort, and discuss data on the fly and embed a live dashboard in portals like SharePoint site or Salesforce. You can save your view of data and allow

colleagues to subscribe to your interactive dashboards so they see the very latest data just by refreshing their web browser.

- **Centralized Data** – Tableau server provides a centralized location to manage all of the organization's published data sources. You can delete, change permissions, add tags, and manage schedules in one convenient location. It's easy to schedule extract refreshes and manage them in the data server. Administrators can centrally define a schedule for extracts on the server for both incremental and full refreshes.

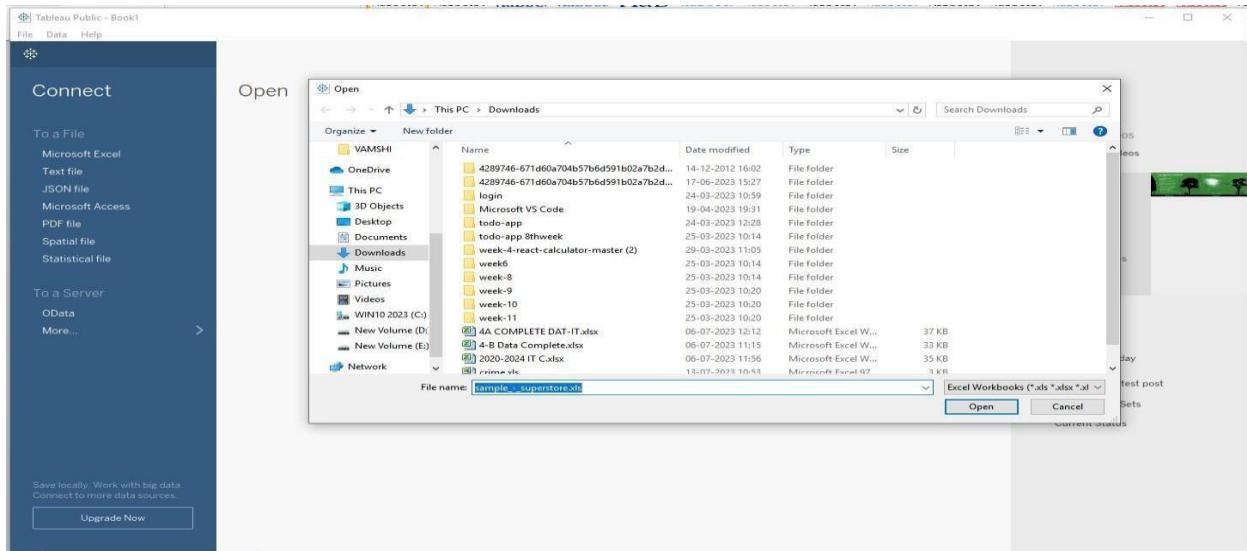
Working on Tableau ---Some important screen shots and steps of sheets(Not Related to Programs)



Connecting to Data and preparing data for visualization in Tableau

Tableau supports connecting to a wide variety of data, stored in a variety of places. For example, data might be stored on computer in a spread sheet or a text file, or in a big data, relational, or cube (multidimensional) database on a server in enterprise or the data can be from a public domain available on the web.

Data can be imported in Tableau Public from Connect panel on left side. For example, an Excel sample data set was loaded into Tableau as follows:

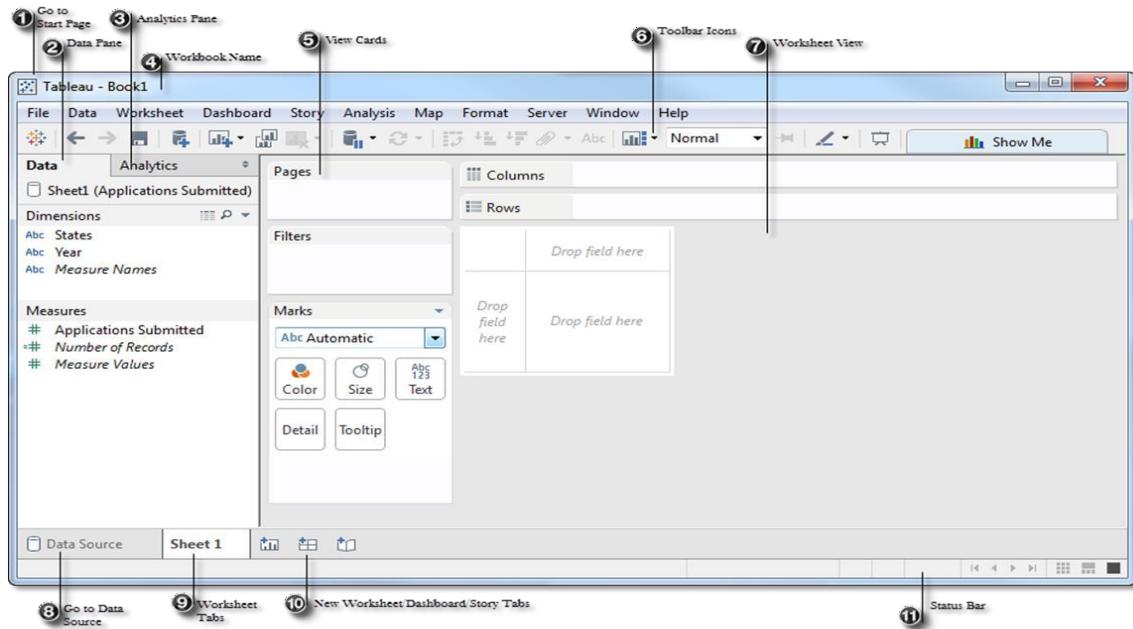


Program 1

Program 1: Getting Started - Tableau Workspace, Tableau terminologies, Basic functionalities.

Working with Tableau that focuses on understanding the Tableau Workspace, Tableau terminologies, and basic functionalities.

Dataset used: vgsales.csv



1. Go to Start Page: Toggle between the active sheet and the Desktop Start Page.
2. Data Pane: Includes dimensions and measures, populated from your selected data source. May also include calculated fields, parameters, or sets.
3. Analytics Pane: Includes options you can use to apply reference lines, forecasts, trend lines, to add totals to crosstabs, and to build boxplots.
4. Workbook Name: The file name of our workbook.
5. View Cards: Used for modifying the worksheet.
6. Toolbar Icons: Icons are available for quick access to popular features.
7. Worksheet/View: Workspace for building your visualizations.
8. Go to Data Source: Returns you to the data source specification page.
9. Worksheet Tabs: Click to view a specific worksheet, dashboard, or story

10. New Worksheet, Dashboard, and Story Tabs: Click to create a new Worksheet, Dashboard, or Story.

11. Status Bar: Displays data about the fields and marks included in the view.

Steps:

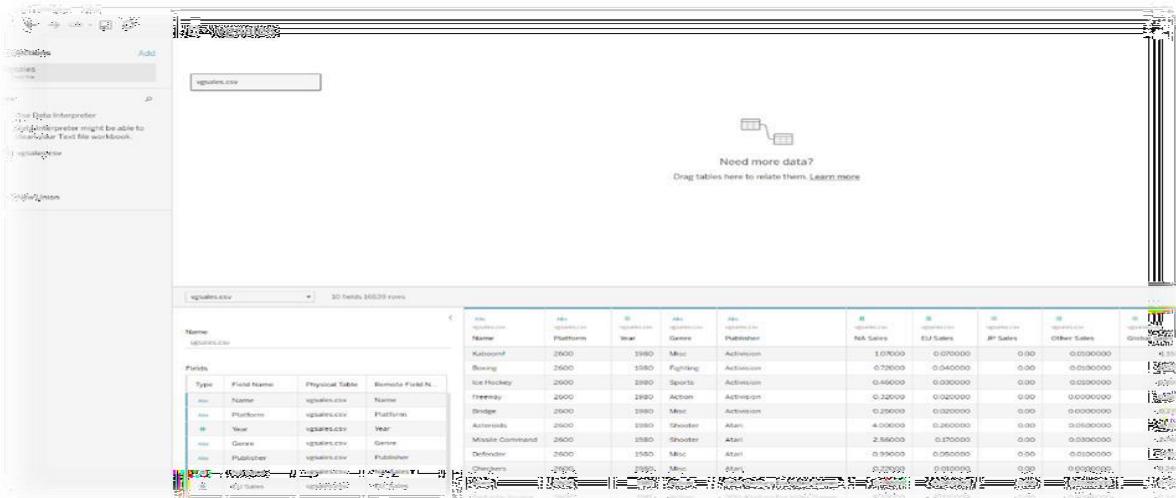
1. Tableau Workspace Setup:

Connect to Data:

- Open Tableau, and on the "Start Page," select Connect -> To a File -> Text File.
- Browse to the location of vgsales.csv and open it.

Data Preview:

- After loading, Tableau will show a preview of the data. You can rename columns if necessary.
- Click on the "Sheet 1" tab at the bottom to go to your first worksheet.



2. Tableau Terminologies:

- **Dimensions:** These are qualitative fields. In vgsales.csv, examples include Platform, Genre, and Publisher.
- **Measures:** These are quantitative fields used for calculations. Examples are Global_Sales, NA_Sales, and Year.
- **Rows and Columns Shelf:** Drag dimensions and measures to the Rows or Columns shelves to build the structure of your visualization.

- **Marks:** Controls the appearance of the data. You can set marks to be circles, bars, or other shapes and control size, color, and label.
- **Filters:** Used to limit the data displayed in the view.
- **Pages Shelf:** Used for creating animations or segmenting your view by categories.

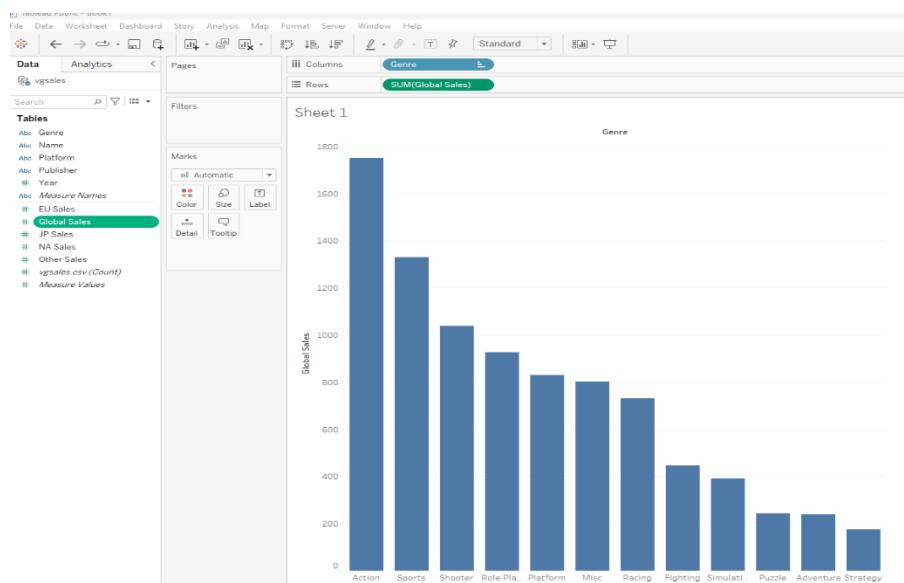
3. Basic Functionalities:

a. Basic Visualization (Bar Chart of Global Sales by Genre):

- In your worksheet, drag Genre to the Columns shelf.
- Drag Global_Sales to the Rows shelf.
- You should see a bar chart. If the data isn't aggregating correctly, check if the aggregation is set to SUM by right-clicking Global_Sales -> Measure -> Sum.

b. Sorting:

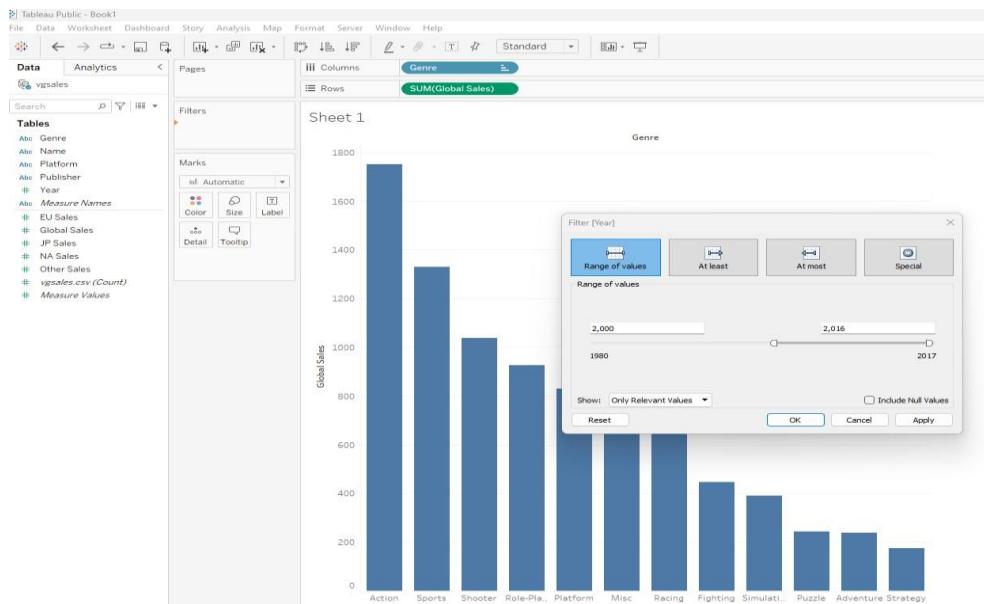
- Click on the Global_Sales axis and sort descending to show the genres with the most sales first.



c. Filtering:

- Drag Year to the Filters shelf.
- Choose the range of years you want to display (e.g., 2000-2016).

- Add Year to the Pages shelf to create a dynamic view of how sales changed over time.

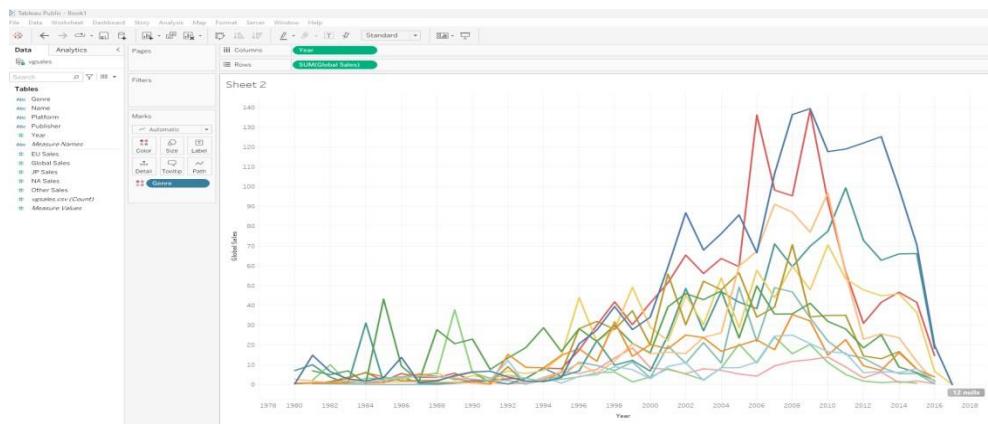


4. Additional Functionalities:

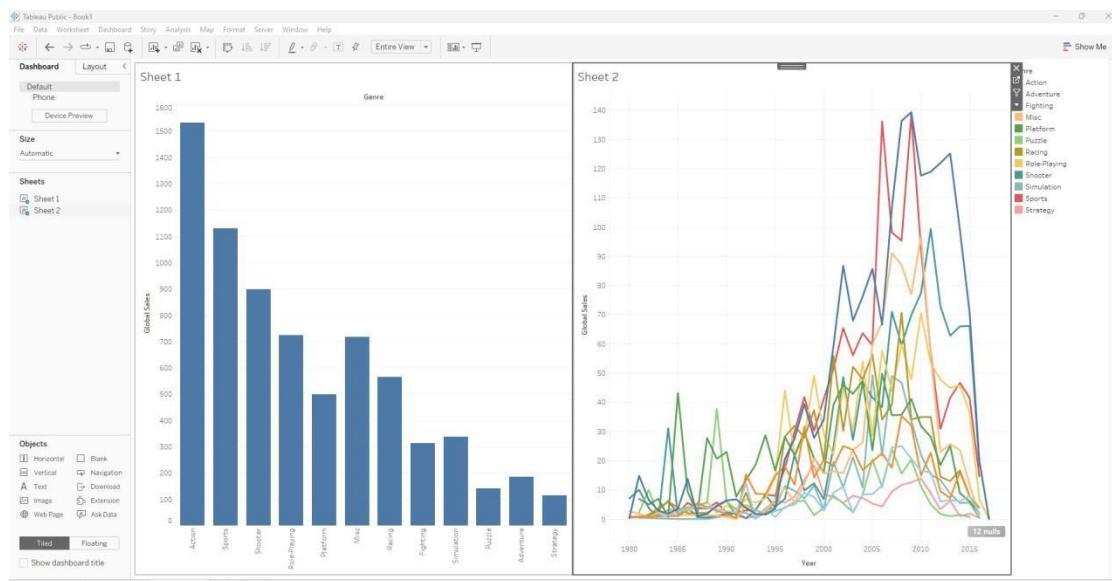
Dashboards: Combine different sheets to create a comprehensive dashboard. Go to the Dashboard tab, drag your created sheets to the layout, and arrange them accordingly.

a. Add one more worksheet - Global Sales Trend by Year

- Drag Year to the Columns.
- Drag Global_Sales to the Rows.
- Create a line chart to show how global sales have trended over time.
- Add Genre to the Marks
- Apply color to Genre



- b. Go to the Dashboard tab in Tableau.
- c. Add multiple visualizations to a single dashboard. (To increase dashboard size - select size-Automatic)
- d. Arrange charts (e.g., a line chart for yearly sales, a bar chart for top genres, etc.).



Program 2

Program 2 : Connecting to Data Source – Connecting to Database, Different types of Tableau Joins.

Dataset used: Tableau Joins File: Contains 3 sheets : Demographics, Salary, Job Title

1. Connecting to Excel Files in Tableau:

- Open Tableau and click on **Connect** in the left pane.
- Under **To a File**, choose **Microsoft Excel**.
- Browse and select your Excel file (Tableau Joins File.xlsx).
- Tableau will display the sheets from the Excel file in the Data Source tab.
- Drag the relevant sheets to the workspace.

2. Tableau Joins File.xlsx Dataset: has three Excel sheets

Demographics:

- EmployeeID
- NameofEmployee
- EmployeeAge
- EmployeeGender

Salary:

- EmployeeID
- EmployeeSalary

These sheets have a relationship based on the EmployeeID, and you can join them using this field.

Drag and drop Demographics table- Right click-select open- that allows you to do following types of joins.

Now Drag and drop Salary table - That allows you to do join of your choice.

3. Types of Joins in Tableau:

Once both tables are in the Data Source tab, Tableau automatically suggests an inner join, but you can modify the type of join depending on the scenario.

a. Inner Join:

- **Description:** Returns only records where there is a match in both tables.
- **How to Create in Tableau:**
 - Drag Demographics and Salary sheets into the canvas.
 - Tableau automatically detects the common field (EmployeeID). If not, manually select it.
 - Choose **Inner Join** in the **Join Type** options.
 - Result: You will see only employees whose employee id matches in both Demographics and Salary table.

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with the following details:

- Top Bar:** File, Data, Window, Help.
- Connections:** Tabou Joins File (Microsoft Excel).
- Sheets:** Demographics, JobTitle, Salary, New Union.
- Demographics+ (Tableau Joins File) View:**
 - Demographics is made of 2 tables.
 - Join dialog: Employee ID = EmployeeID (Salary).
 - Fields: Name, Fields, Employee ID, Age, Employee Age, Employee Gender, EmployeeID (Salary), Employee Salary.
 - Data Preview: 7 rows.
- Bottom Panel:** Go to Worksheet.

- **b. Left Join:**
- **Description:** Returns all records from the left table (Demographics), and matched records from the right table (salary). If there's no match, NULL values are returned for fields from the right table.
- **How to Create in Tableau:**
 - In the join settings, select **Left Join**.
 - Result: All employees will be returned, even if data missing in Salary. Salary information will be NULL for those without a match.

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with a connection to 'Tableau Joins File' and a sheet titled 'Demographics+ (Tableau Joins File)'. The join editor indicates a 'Right' join from 'Demographics' to 'Salary' on 'Employee ID'. The resulting data table has 6 fields and 10 rows, showing employee information including names, ages, genders, and salaries.

Employee ID	Name	Age	Gender	EmployeeID (Salary)	Employee Salary
1001	Jim Halpert	35	Male	1001	45,000
1002	Pam Beasley	35	Female	1002	35,000
1003	Dwight Schrute	37	Male	1003	65,000
1004	Toby Flenderson	38	Male	1004	38,500
1005	Angela Martin	34	Female	1005	45,000
1006	Michael Scott	40	Male	1006	70,000
1007	Meredith Palmer	43	Female	1007	40,000
1008	Stanley Hudson	49	Male	null	null
1009	Kevin Malone	37	Male	null	null
1010	Ryan Howard	31	Male	null	null

c. Right Join:

- Description:** Returns all records from the right table (Salary), and matched records from the left table (Demographics). If there's no match, NULL values are returned for fields from the left table.

How to Create in Tableau:

• Select Right Join.

- Result:** You will see all salary, even if they don't have employee id. Employee information will be NULL for those salary with no matching employee id.

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with a connection to 'Tableau Joins File' and a sheet titled 'Demographics+ (Tableau Joins File)'. The join editor indicates a 'Right' join from 'Demographics' to 'Salary' on 'Employee ID'. The resulting data table has 6 fields and 10 rows, showing employee information including names, ages, genders, and salaries.

Employee ID	Name	Age	Gender	EmployeeID (Salary)	Employee Salary
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1004	Toby Flenderson	38	Male	1004	38,500
1005	Angela Martin	34	Female	1005	45,000
1006	Michael Scott	40	Male	1006	70,000
1007	Meredith Palmer	43	Female	1007	40,000
1008	Stanley Hudson	49	Male	null	null
1009	Kevin Malone	37	Male	null	null
1010	Ryan Howard	31	Male	null	null

d. Full Outer Join:

- Description:** Returns all records when there is a match in either the left (Demographics) or right (Job Title) table. If there's no match, NULL values are returned for the missing side.

- **How to Create in Tableau:**

- **Select Full Outer Join.**
- **Result:** You will see all employees and all salary, even if they don't have a match in the other table. NULL values will appear where there's no corresponding record.

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with the following details:

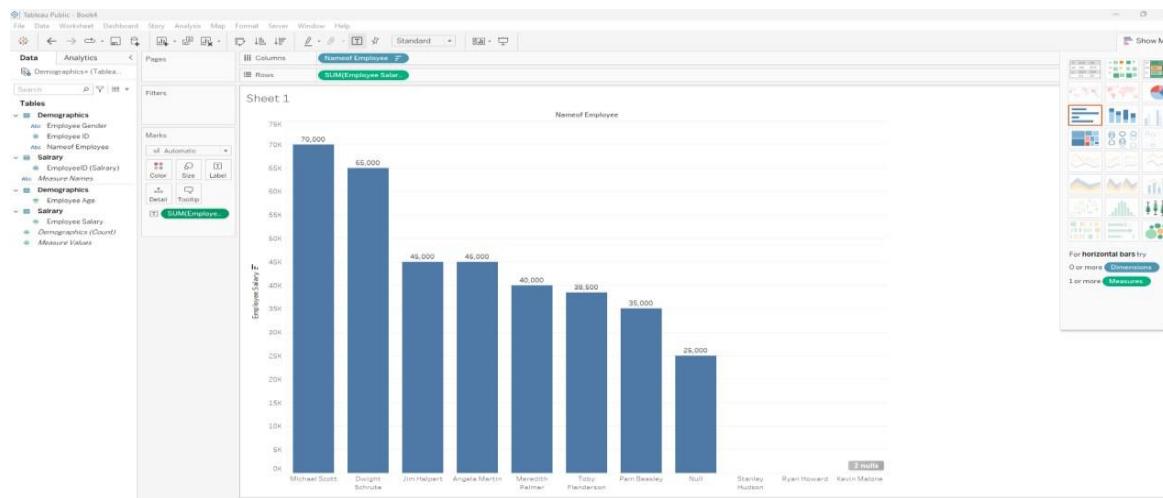
- Connections:** A connection named "Tableau Joins File" is selected.
- Sheets:** The "Demographics" sheet is active, showing a preview of 11 rows of data from the joined tables.
- Join Editor:** A modal window titled "Demographics+ (Tableau Joins File)" displays the join configuration between "Demographics" and "Salary". It shows a "Full Outer" join type with "Employee ID" as the common key.
- Data View:** The main pane shows the joined data with columns including Employee ID, NameofEmployee, Employee Age, Employee Gender, EmployeeID (Salary), and Employee Salary.

4. Creating a Visualization Based on Joins:

After performing the joins, you can build different visualizations. Press on Sheet 1:

For example:

- **Bar Chart:** Number of employees and their salary.
- Drag NameofEmployee to **Columns**.
- Drag EmployeeSalary to **Rows**.
- This chart will display the number of employees and their salary based on the type of join.
- Sort it in descending
- Drag EmployeeSalary to Marks - Select color Color, Label



Program 3

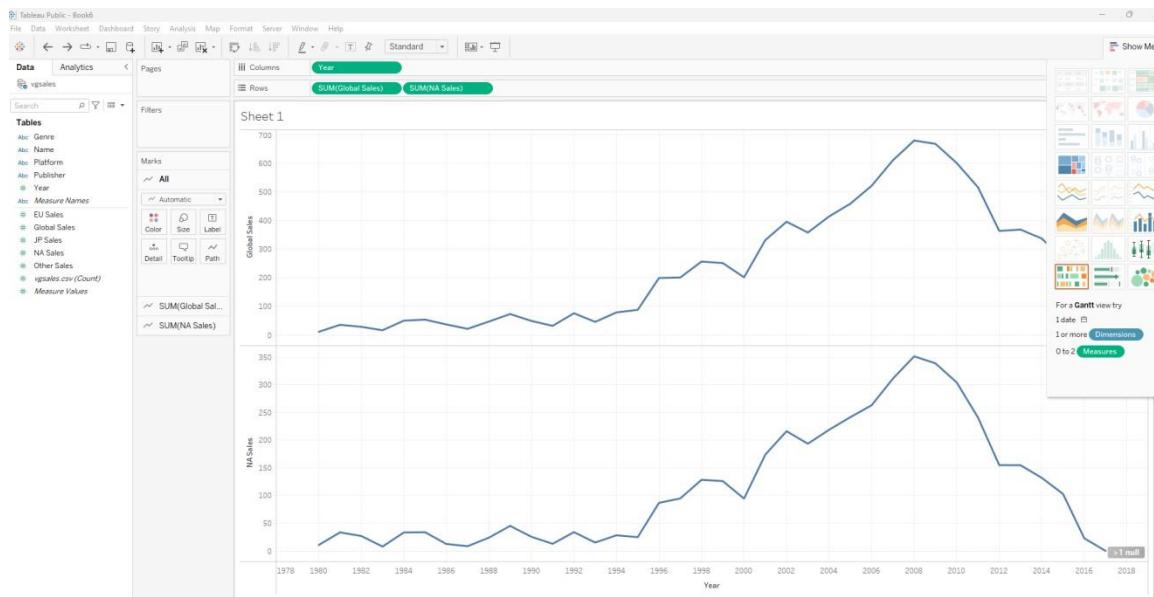
Program 3. Creating a View - formatting charts, adding filters, creating calculated fields and defining parameters

Step 1: Connect to Data

1. **Open Tableau Desktop.**
2. **Connect to Your Data Source:**
 - a) Click on Connect on the left sidebar.
 - b) Choose your data source by selecting text file and load your vgsales dataset into Tableau.

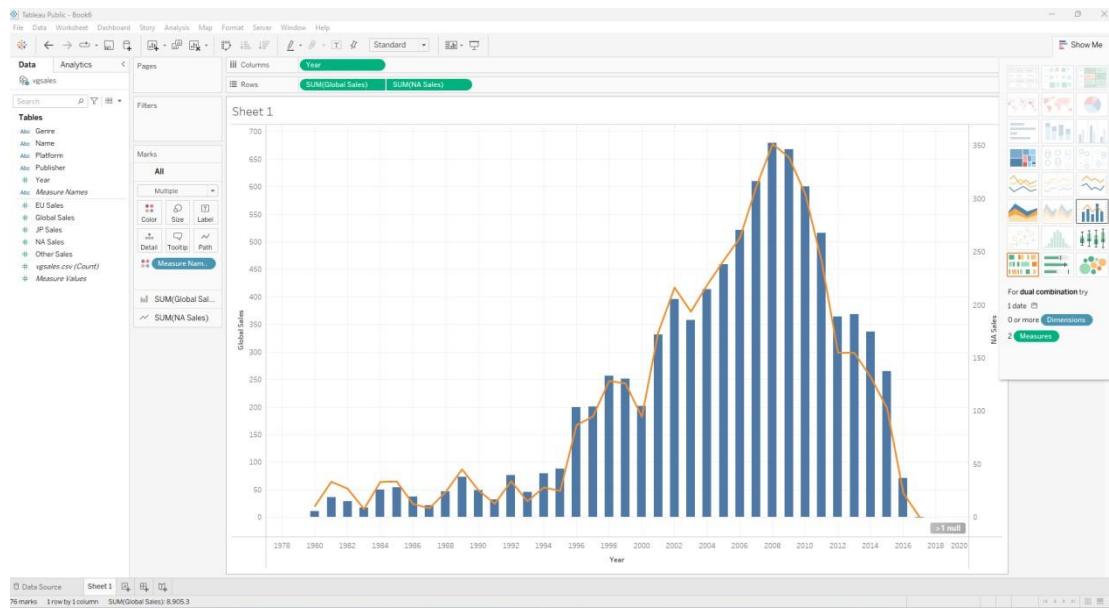
Step 2: Create a Basic Visualization

- **Create a New Worksheet:**
 - a) Click on the Sheet tab at the bottom of the screen.
- **Drag Fields to Shelves:**
 - a) Drag Year to the Columns shelf.
 - b) Drag Global Sales to the Rows shelf.
 - c) Drag EU Sales to the Rows shelf. That gives the line graph visualization.



- **Change Visualization Type:**

In the Show Me panel on the right, select a bar chart or any other type that suits your needs.



Step 3: Format the Chart

- **Format Axes:**

- a) Right-click on the Global Sales axis and select Format.
- b) In the Format pane, adjust the font style & size as needed.

- **Add Titles and Annotations:**

- a) Click on the chart title area and enter a descriptive title - Global Sales by Year.
- b) Add annotations if needed to highlight specific data points – Right click the on the chart which you want to highlight - Select Annotate - Select Mark - Press Ok

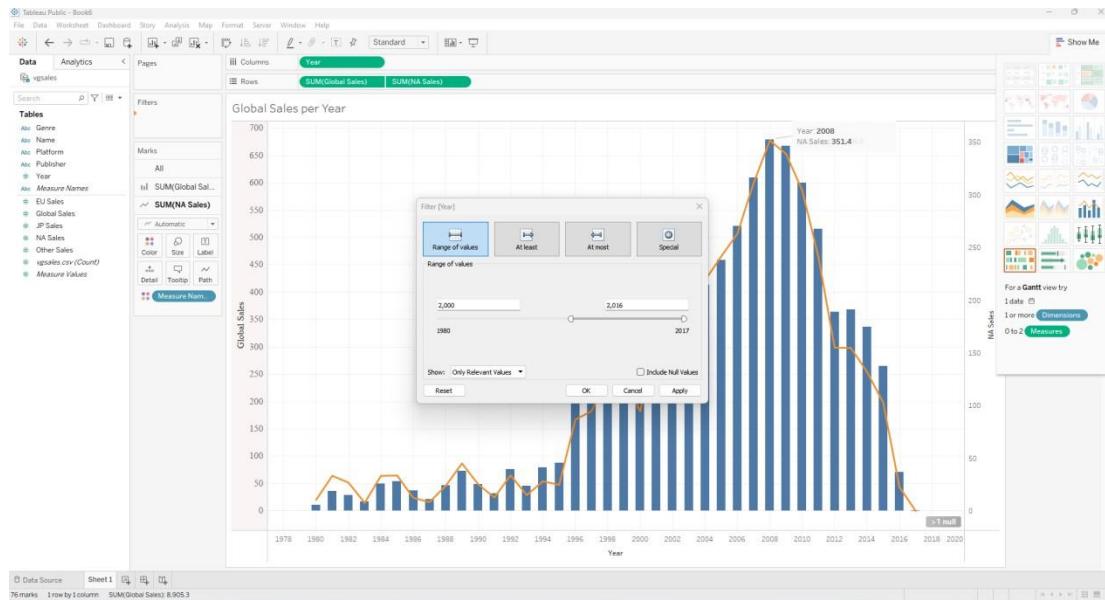


Step 4: Add Filters

Add a Filter for Year:

Drag Year to the Filters shelf.

Choose the range of years you want to display (e.g., 2000-2016).



Step 5: Create Calculated Fields

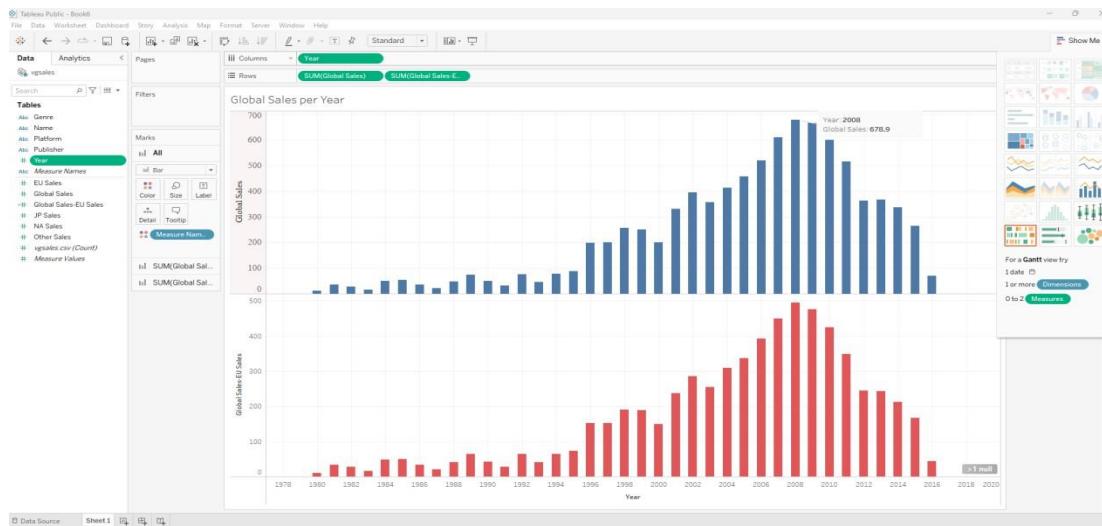
- **Create a Calculated Field for Sales Category:**

- a) Right-click on Global Sales - Select Create - Calculated Field.

- b) Give name to your calculations as Global Sales - EU Sales
- c) Do calculations as per your need - [Global Sales] - [EU Sales]
- d) Press Ok

Add Calculated Fields to Visualization:

- a) Drag Global Sales-EU Sales to the Rows shelf to show Global Sales over Year with Global Sales-EU Sales over Year.



Step 6: Create a Parameter:

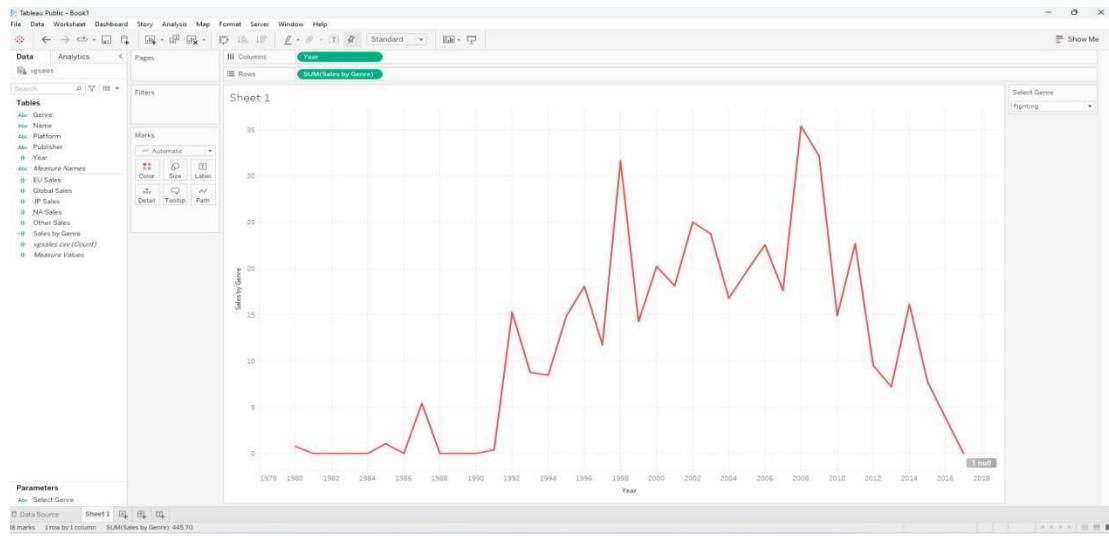
Name: "Select Genre"

- **Data Type:** String
- **Values:** List (e.g., "Action", "Adventure", "Shooter") or Add values from Genre.
- **Create a Calculated Field:**
- **Name:** "Sales by Genre"
- Formula:
- IF [Genre] = [Select Genre] THEN [Global Sales] ELSE 0 END

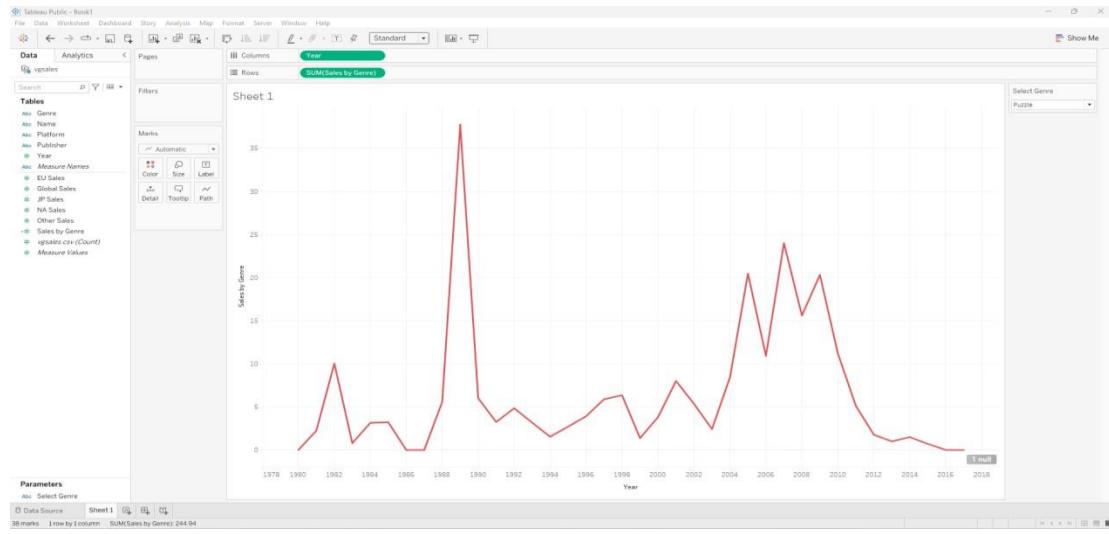
Build the Visualization:

- **Columns:** Drag "Year".
- **Rows:** Drag "Sales by Genre".

- At the right side of your sheet you can select required Genre and can see different Visualization Visualization by Genre: Fighting



Visualization by Genre: Puzzle



1. Components of a Tableau Dashboard

A Tableau dashboard is a collection of views from multiple worksheets combined to provide a comprehensive analysis. The key components of a dashboard include:

1.1. Worksheets

- **Definition:** Each worksheet in Tableau represents a single view (chart, graph, or table).
- **Placement:** Worksheets are the main content of your dashboard, where data visualizations are displayed.

1.2. Containers

- **Definition:** Containers are organizational tools in Tableau that help in grouping and aligning worksheets or other objects (like text, images, or filters) within the dashboard.
- **Types:**
 - **Horizontal Container:** Aligns elements side by side.
 - **Vertical Container:** Stacks elements on top of one another.
- **Use Case:** Containers help ensure that your dashboard is well-organized and responsive. For example, you can use a vertical container to stack a chart and its corresponding filter, ensuring they move together when the dashboard is resized.

1.3. Filters

- **Definition:** Filters allow users to interact with the dashboard by refining the data shown in the visualizations.
- **Placement:** Filters can be placed within the dashboard for easy access, usually in a horizontal or vertical container alongside the related views.

1.4. Parameters

- **Definition:** Parameters are user-defined inputs that can drive different aspects of the dashboard, such as calculated fields or filter criteria.
- **Placement:** Like filters, parameters can be placed within the dashboard to allow users to interact with the data.

1.5. Text and Images

- **Definition:** Text boxes and images can be added to provide context, titles, instructions, or branding.
- **Placement:** Typically placed at the top for titles or instructions and strategically elsewhere for context or decoration.

2. Placing Worksheets in Containers

Step 1: Drag Worksheets to the Dashboard

- Start by dragging the worksheets from the "Sheets" list to the dashboard workspace.

Step 2: Use Horizontal or Vertical Containers

- **Horizontal Container:** Drag a horizontal container to the dashboard. Then, drag worksheets into the container side by side.
- **Vertical Container:** Drag a vertical container to the dashboard. Then, drag worksheets into the container one above the other.

3. Action Filters and Their Types

Action filters are interactive elements that allow users to control the data displayed in different parts of the dashboard by interacting with specific elements (like clicking on a part of a chart).

3.1. Filter Actions

- **Definition:** Filter actions allow users to filter the data in one or more views based on their interaction with another view.
- **Example:** Clicking on a bar in one chart might filter another chart on the same dashboard to show only the relevant data.

3.2. Highlight Actions

- **Definition:** Highlight actions emphasize data in one view based on user interaction with another view.
- **Example:** Hovering over a data point in one chart can highlight the related data points in other charts.

3.3. URL Actions

- **Definition:** URL actions allow users to navigate to a web page or another Tableau dashboard by clicking on a specific element in the view.
- **Example:** Clicking on a region in a map might open a URL that provides more detailed information about that region.

3.4. Go to Sheet Actions

- **Definition:** This action allows users to navigate between different sheets within the workbook.
- **Example:** Clicking on a button or data point in one dashboard could take the user to another dashboard or worksheet with more detailed data.

4. Implementing Action Filters

Step 1: Create the Action

- Go to "Dashboard" in the top menu and select "Actions...".
- Click "Add Action" and choose the type of action you want to create (Filter, Highlight, URL, or Go to Sheet).

Program 5

Question : Introducing Power BI –Components and the flow of work. Power BI Desktop Interface-The Report has five main areas.

Solution :

Power BI includes the following components –

- **Power BI Desktop** – This is used to create reports and data visualizations on the dataset.
- **Power BI Gateway** – You can use Power BI on-premises gateway to keep your data fresh by connecting to your on-premises data sources without the need to move the data. It allows you to query large datasets and benefit from the existing investments.
- **Power BI Mobile Apps** – Using Power BI mobile apps, you can stay connected to their data from anywhere. Power BI apps are available for Windows, iOS, and Android platform.
- **Power BI Service** – This is a cloud service and is used to publish Power BI reports and data visualizations

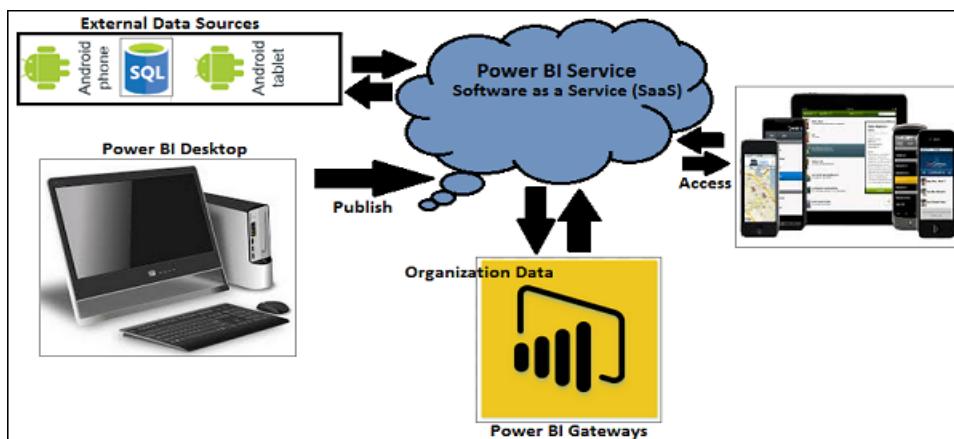


Fig 1 : The Components of Power BI

Flow of work

- A typical Power BI workflow involves more than one type of content.
- A Power BI designer (yellow in the diagram) collects data from semantic models, brings it into Power BI Desktop for analysis, and creates reports full of visualizations that highlight interesting facts and insights.
- The designer pins visualizations from reports to dashboards, and shares the reports and dashboards with business users like you (black in the diagram).



Fig 2: Flow of work

-  A visualization (or visual), is a type of chart built by Power BI designers. The visuals display the data from reports and semantic models. Because they're highly interactive, you can slice, filter, highlight, change, and even drill into visualizations.
-  A semantic model is a container of data. For example, it might be an Excel file from the World Health Organization. It might also be a company-owned database of customers, or it might be a Salesforce file. And it might be all three if the designer combines them into a single model. Designers manage semantic models. The data contained in semantic models is used to build reports, dashboards, and apps that designers share with you.
-  A dashboard is a single screen with tiles of interactive visuals, text, and graphics. A dashboard collects your most important metrics, or a focused set of metrics, on one screen, to tell a story or answer a question. The dashboard content comes from one or more reports and one or more semantic models.
-  A report is one or more pages of interactive visuals, text, and graphics that together make up a single report. Power BI bases a report on a single semantic model. Often, the designer organizes report pages to each address a central area of interest or answer a single question.
-  An app is a way for designers to bundle and share related dashboards, reports, and semantic models together. Business users receive some apps automatically but can go search for other apps created by colleagues or by the community. For example, out-of-the-box apps are available for external services you may already use, like Google Analytics and Microsoft Dynamics CRM.

Power BI Desktop Interface-The Report has five main areas.

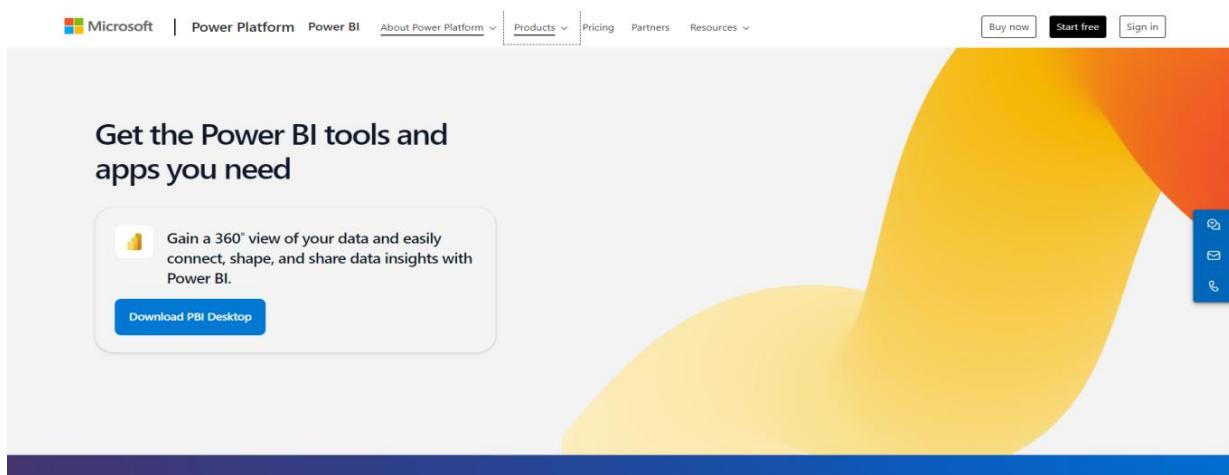
Downloading and Installing Power BI Desktop

Power BI Desktop is available in both 32-bit and 64-bit versions. To download the latest version, you can use the following link –

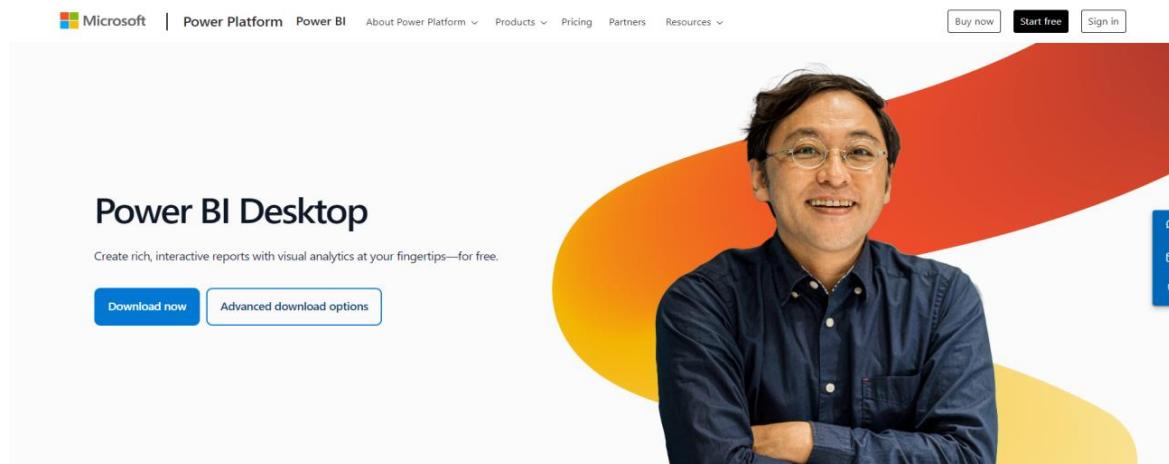
The Steps to be followed

1. Download from the link

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/power-platform/products/power-bi/downloads>



2. Click on Products→Power BI→Desktop



3. Click on Advanced Download option

A screenshot of the Microsoft Power BI Desktop advanced download page. It starts with a promotional banner for Microsoft 365, followed by a section for Microsoft Power BI Desktop. The text describes it as being built for analysts, combining interactive visualizations and data query modeling. It mentions creating and publishing reports to Power BI. Below this is a note about selecting a language, a "Select language" dropdown set to English, and a "Download" button. At the bottom, there are links for "Expand all" and "Collapse all".

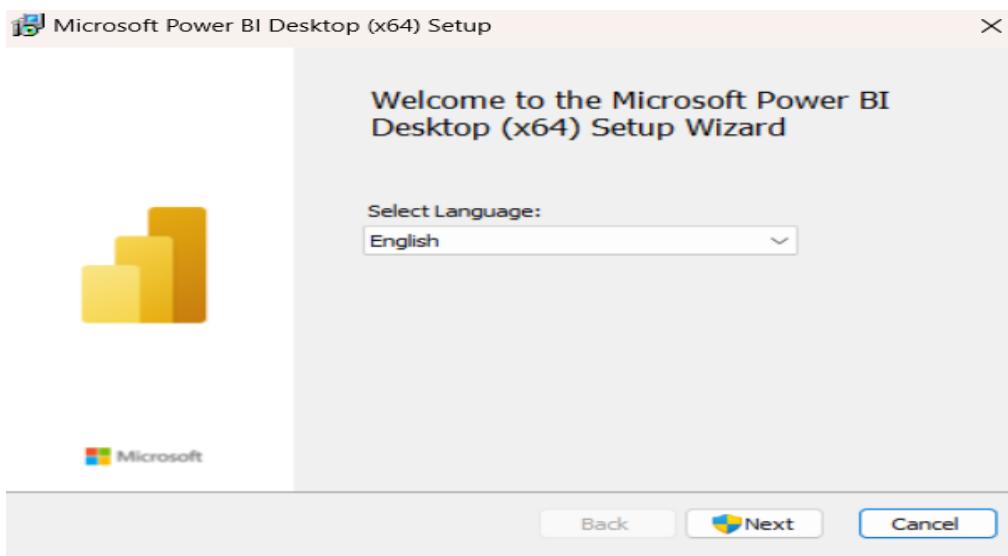
4. Select the Language as English and Click on download , choose PBIDesktopSetup_x64.exe

A screenshot of a file selection interface titled "Choose the download you want". It shows a list of files with checkboxes and sizes. The first two items are unchecked, while the third item, "PBIDesktopSetup_x64.exe", has a checked checkbox and is highlighted with a dotted border. To the right of the file names are the file sizes. At the bottom, there is a "Download" button and a note stating "Total size: 523.9 MB".

5. Download Begins and you will get exe file which will be downloaded in your downloads folder

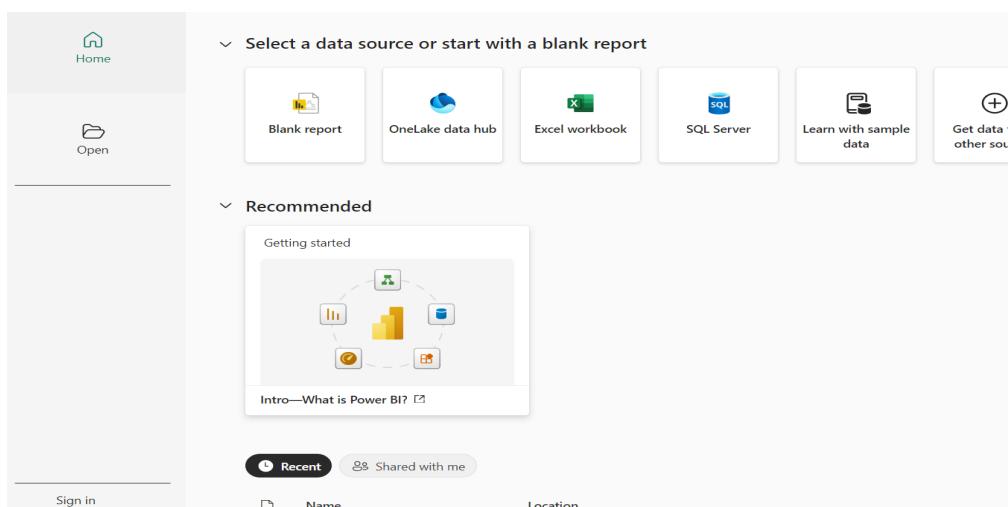


6. Double click on the .exe file ,to get the installation wizard



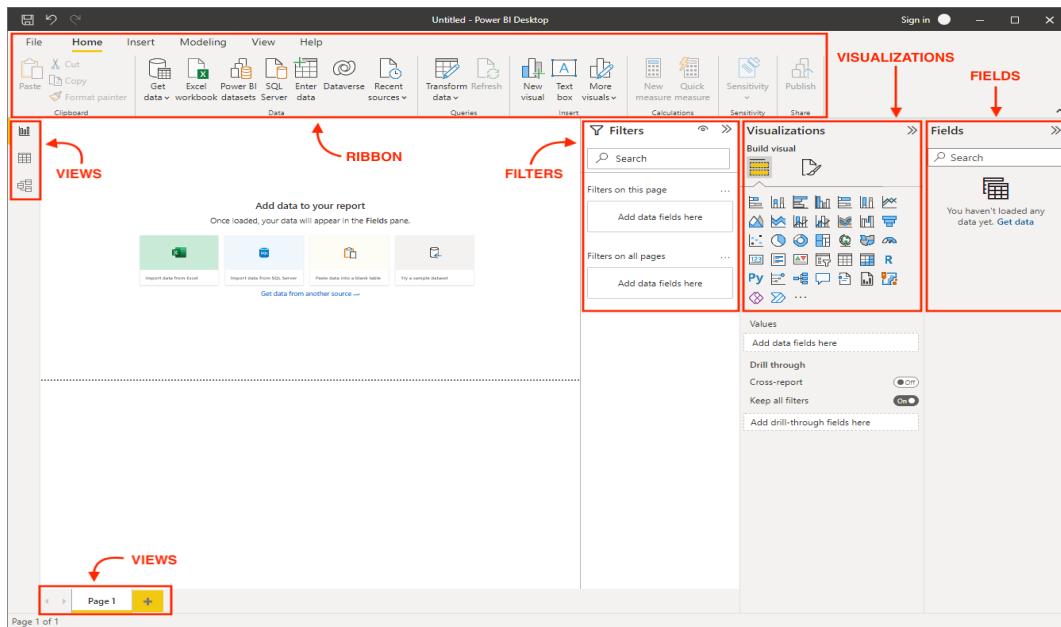
7. Click on Next button until you get Finish button and finally installation will be done.
8. Once the Installation is done ,double click on Power BI App.

The screen appears as below



9. When you launch the application, Power BI Desktop will start with a blank report. Let's go over the components of the Power BI Desktop Interface

- **Ribbon** - the top ribbon contains most of the controls and options needed for building the report.
- **Views** - this is made up of the report view, the data view, and the model view.
- **Canvas** - this is the main design area where visualizations and other elements are added.
- **Page selector** - for navigation to other pages in the report.
- **Filters** - fields can be added here to filter the data.
- **Visualizations** - this contains the list of available visualizations.
- **Fields** - this section contains the tables and fields that are available in the data model.



The Major Components of Power BI Desktop Interface are

Power Query Editor

It is the process of cleansing and transforming data and permits users to access datasets connecting from multiple sources. It is included on the Power BI desktop. Business users may view the data from distinct databases like MySQL, SQL servers, DB2, and many more.

Power View

It is a data visualization tool that assists users in developing stunning charts, and colourful maps, that turn data into a story.

Power Map

It is a 3D map visualization tool to identify geospatial data on Map visuals. It helps organizations to examine the maximum sales production geographically, visualizing the demographic populations of specific regions.

Power Pivot

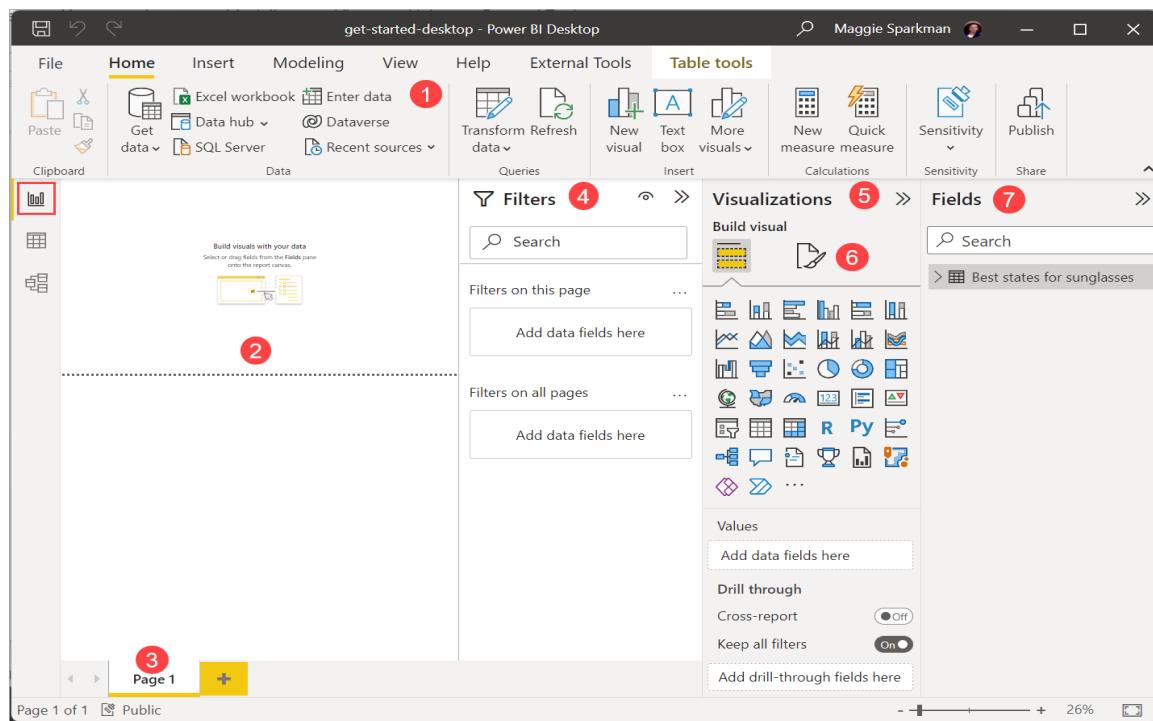
It is a Data Modelling technique that is used to create relationships between datasets. It performs complex computations by utilizing DAX functions.

Power Q & A

When dealing with giant datasets, it becomes crucial to get to know the in-depth details of the data. Luckily, it is done through natural language where users may ask questions and obtain the answer through Power Q & A.

Build reports :

In Power BI Desktop Report view, you can build visualizations and reports. The Report view has six main areas:



1. The ribbon at the top, which displays common tasks associated with reports and visualizations.
2. The canvas area in the middle, where you create and arrange visualizations.
3. The pages tab area at the bottom, which lets you select or add report pages.
4. The Filters pane, where you can filter data visualizations.
5. The Visualizations pane, where you can add, change, or customize visualizations, and apply drill through.
6. The Format pane, where you design the report and visualizations.
7. The Fields pane, which shows the available fields in your queries. You can drag these fields onto the canvas, the Filters pane, or the Visualizations pane to create or modify visualizations.

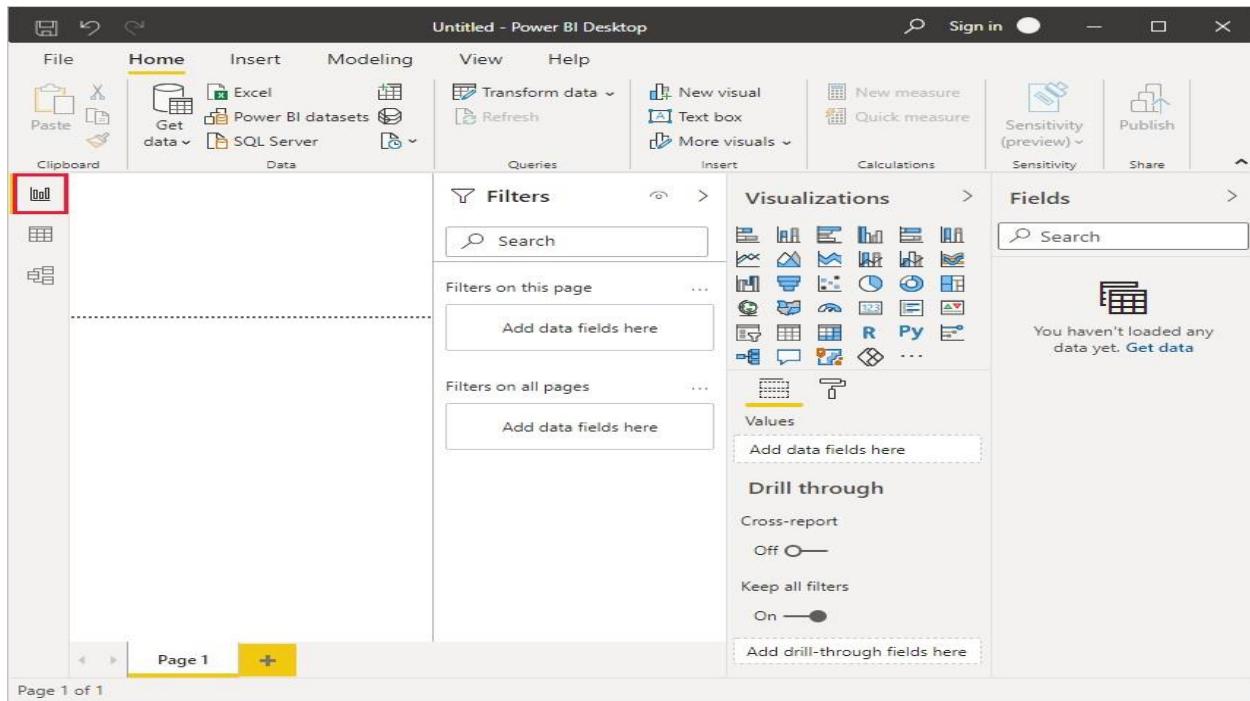
PROGRAM – 6

Data Visualization Lab(BAIL504)

PROGRAM 6 : Querying Data from CSV - Query Editor, Connecting the data from the Excel Source, Clean, Transform the data.

Solution :

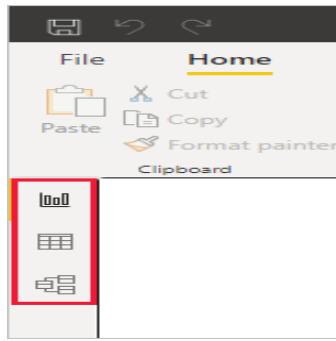
Power BI Desktop also includes the Power Query Editor, which opens in a separate window. In Power Query Editor, you can build queries and transform data, then load the refined data model into Power BI Desktop to create reports.



Along the left side of Power BI Desktop are icons for the three Power BI Desktop views:

Report, Data, and Model, from top to bottom. The current view is indicated by the yellow bar along the left, and you can change views by selecting any of the icons.

Report view is the default view.

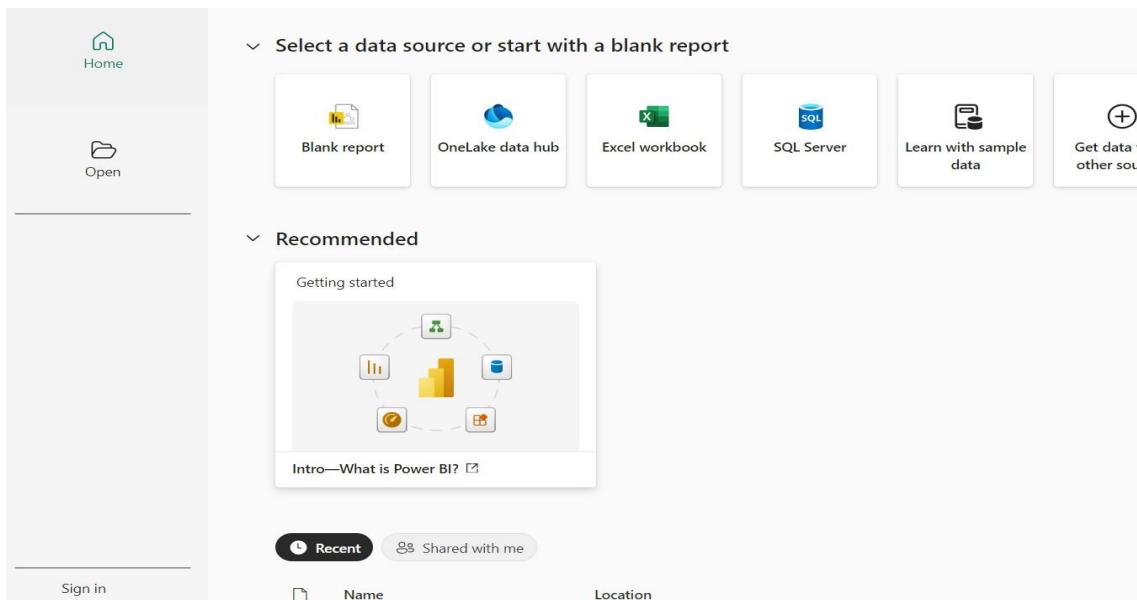


Connect to data(Get Data from different Sources)

With Power BI Desktop installed, we can connect to the world of data. To see the many types of data sources available,

Data Visualization Lab(BAIL504)

Once Power BI screen is seen click on blank Report

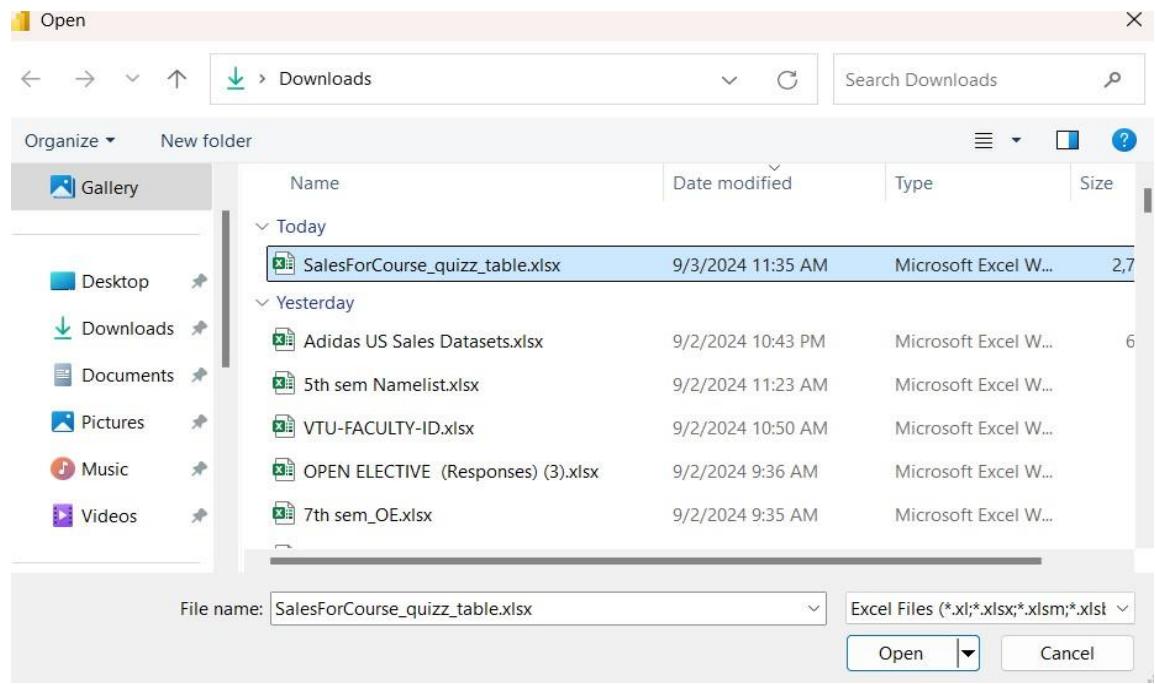
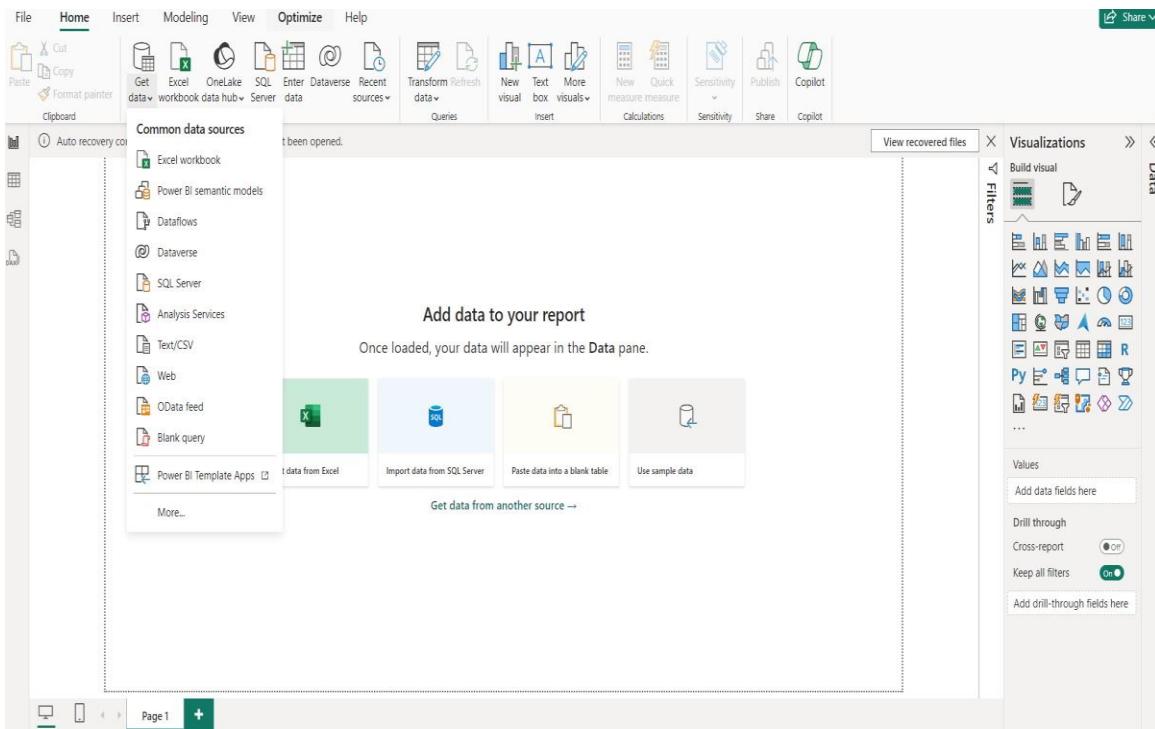


After clicking on blank Report the below screen appears .

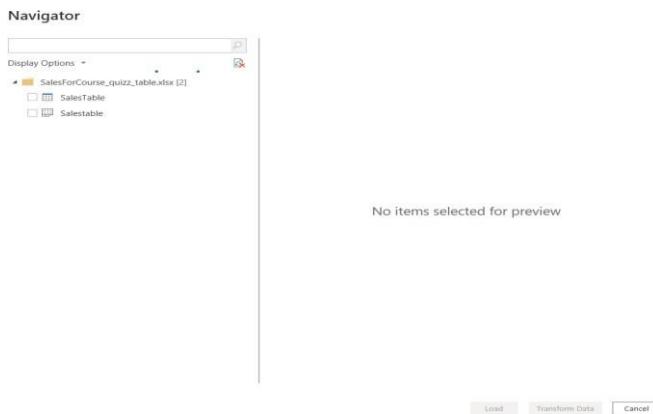
NOW TO GET DATA FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES -----The steps

Step 1 : Select **Get Data** in the Power BI Desktop Home tab, and in the Get Data window, scroll through the list of All data sources.(like Excel,CSV,Oracle....)

On the Power BI Desktop Home tab, select Get Data > Excel workbook



2. Click on the file you need and open the file ,once you open the file below window with navigator appears ,select the file (2nd option to see the contents of the file)



3. At this point you can select Load to load the table, or Transform data to make changes in the table before you load it.

4. When you select Transform data, Power Query Editor launches, with a representative view of the table. The Query Settings pane is on the right, or you can always show it by selecting Query Settings on the View tab of Power Query Editor.

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5
1 State	Overall rank	Affordability	Crime	Culture
2 Source: Bankrate's 2019 "Bes...	Source: Bankrate's 2019 "Bes...			
3 Nebraska	1	14	19	21
4 Iowa	2	8	15	20
5 Missouri	3	1	42	33
6 South Dakota	4	17	23	12
7 Florida	5	25	29	13
8 Kentucky	6	9	9	46
9 Kansas	7	7	39	37
10 North Carolina	7	13	28	28
11 Montana	9	16	31	2
12 Hawaii	10	45	24	9
13 Arkansas	11	4	46	39
14 Wisconsin	12	20	15	17
15 North Dakota	13	22	17	26
16				

Transforming the data

Once connected to a data source, you can adjust the data to meet your needs.

To transform the data, you provide Power Query Editor with step-by-step instructions for adjusting the data while loading and presenting it. Transforming doesn't affect the original data source, only this particular view of the data.

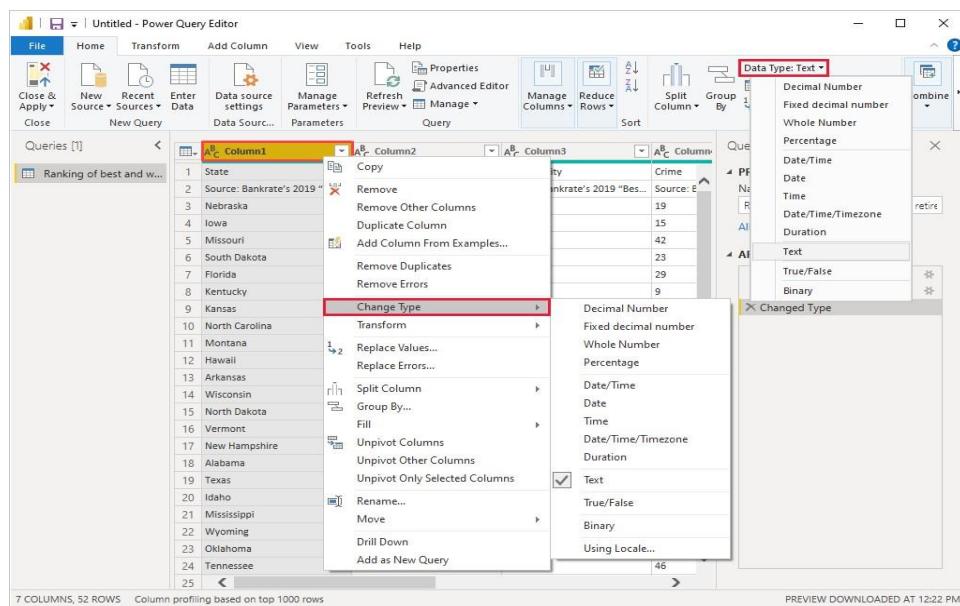
Transforming the data, includes **renaming columns or tables, removing rows or columns, or changing data types**.

Power Query Editor captures these steps sequentially under Applied Steps in the Query Settings pane.

Notice that the Applied Steps in Query Settings already contain a few steps. You can select each step to see its effect in the Power Query Editor

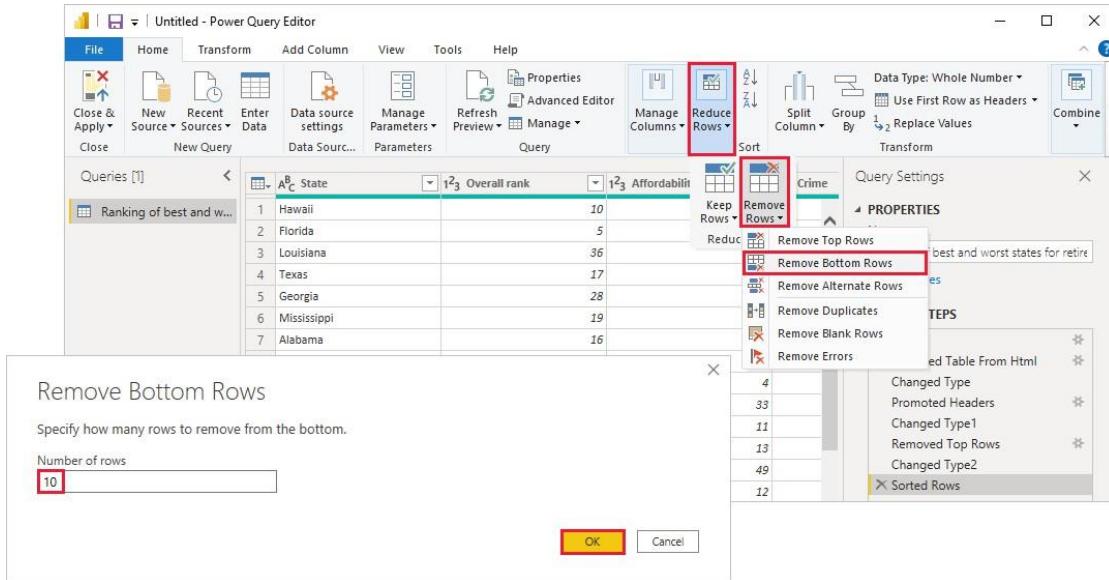
To Change a data type

- Select the column or columns to change.
- Hold down the Shift key to select several adjacent columns, or Ctrl to select non-adjacent columns.
- Either right-click a column header, select Change Type,
- choose a new data type from the menu, or drop down the list next to Data Type in the Transform group of the Home tab,
- select a new data type.



To Reduce/Delete the Rows

- From the Home tab select
- Reduce Rows > Remove Rows > Remove Bottom Rows.
- In the Remove Bottom Rows dialog box, enter 10, and then select OK.



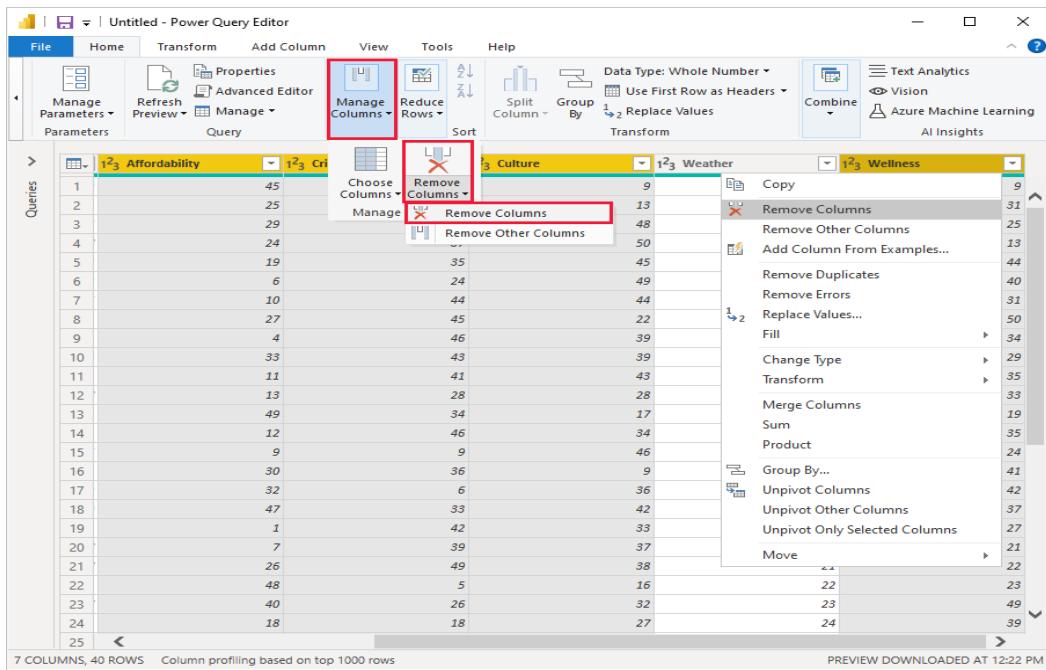
The bottom 10 worst rows are removed from the table, and the step Removed Bottom Rows appears in Applied Steps.

To Remove columns

- From Home Tab Select Manage Columns group →select Remove Columns.

Data Visualization Lab(BAIL504)

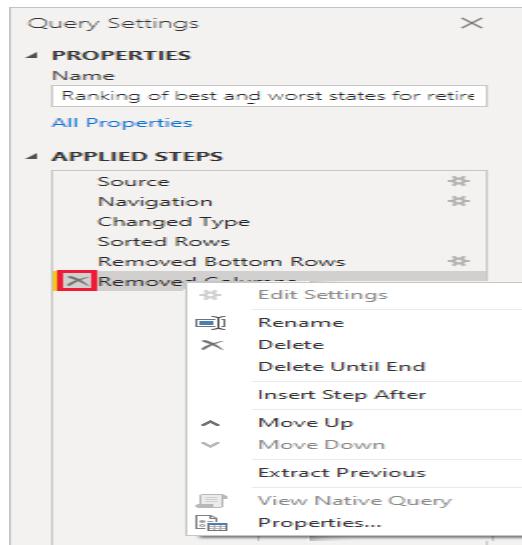
- You can also right-click one of the selected column headers and select Remove Columns from the menu.
- The selected columns are removed, and the step Removed Columns appears in Applied Steps.



Applied steps in the Query setting pane

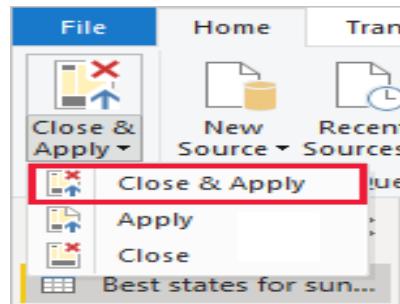
Right-click any step in the Applied Steps pane and choose to delete it, rename it, move it up or down in the sequence, or add or delete steps after it.

For intermediate steps, Power BI Desktop will warn you if the change could affect later steps and break your query.



Once all the required transformations are done the report should be created in the Power BI Desktop

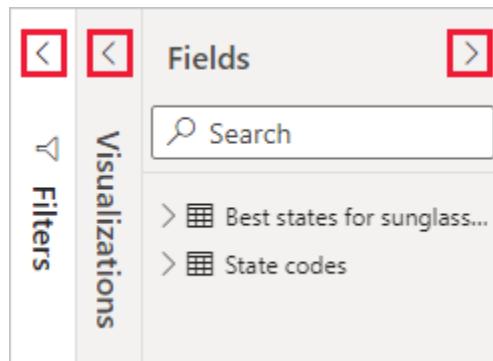
- Apply the changes in Power Query Editor and load them into Power BI Desktop
- Selecting **Close & Apply** from the Home tab of the ribbon.
 - You can also select just **Apply** to keep the query open in Power Query Editor while you work in Power BI Desktop.



To reopen Power Query Editor from Power BI Desktop

Select **Transform Data** on the **Home** tab of the Power BI Desktop ribbon.

You can expand and collapse the **Filters**, **Visualizations**, and **Fields** panes by selecting the arrows at the tops of the panes. Collapsing the panes provides more space on the canvas to build cool visualizations.



The Visualizations pane shows information about the visualization and lets you modify it.

1. The Fields option in the Visualization pane lets you drag data fields to Legend and other field wells in the pane.
2. The Format option lets you apply formatting and other controls to visualizations.
3. The icons show the type of visualization created. You can change the type of a selected visualization by selecting a different icon, or create a new visualization by selecting an icon with no existing visualization selected
4. The options available in the Fields and Format areas depend on the type of visualization and data you have.
5. You want your map visualization to show only the top 10 weather states.

To show only the top 10 states, in the Filters pane, hover over State is (All) and expand the arrow that appears. Under Filter type, drop down and select Top N. Under Show items, select Bottom, because you want to show the items with the lowest numerical ranks, and enter 10 in the next field.



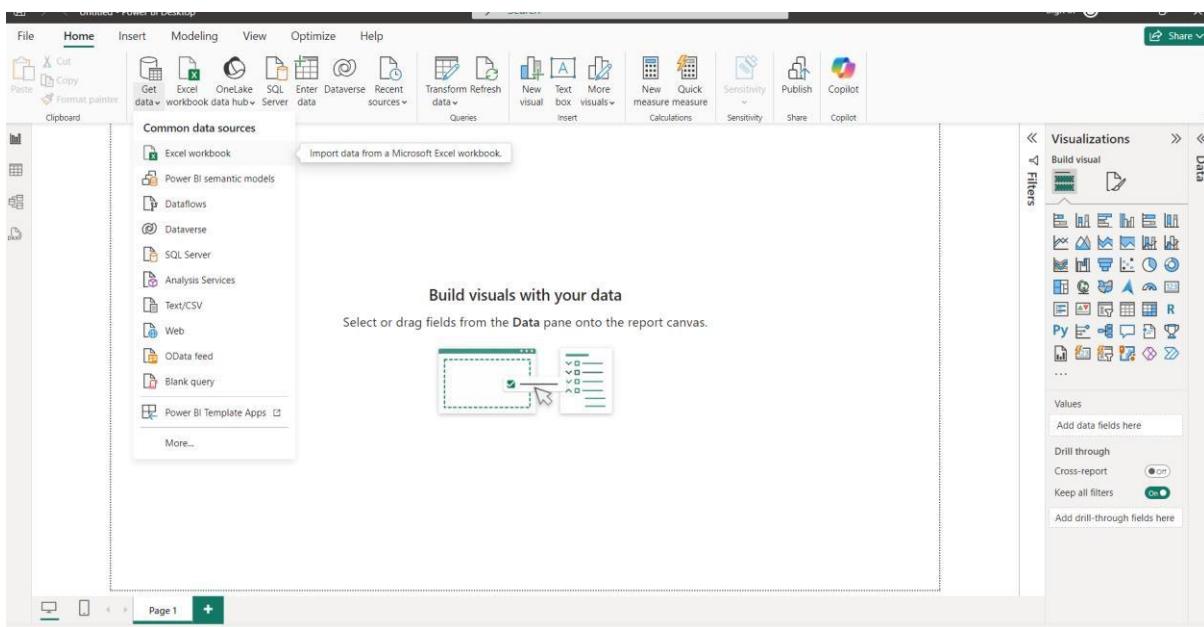
PROGRAM – 7

Data Visualization Lab(BAIL504)

Program 7 : Creating Reports & Visualizations - Different types of charts, Formatting charts with Title, Colors

17 Most Common Charts available in Power BI:

- Bar Chart
- Line Chart
- Scatterplot
- Sparkline
- Pie Chart
- Gauge
- Waterfall Chart
- Funnel Chart
- Heat Map / Matrix
- Histogram
- Box Plot
- Maps
- Tables
- Indicators
- Area Chart
- Radar or Spider Chart
- Tree Map
- **Open Power BI Desktop**
- Click on **Get data** in ribbon pane
- Click on **Excel worksheet** option



- Choose specific dataset and open it. Example: HR Data.csv
- Click on **Transform Data** button

- **Power Query Editor** window will open.

The screenshot shows the Power Query Editor interface with a table containing 28 rows and 7 columns. The first row is selected, and the 'Transform' ribbon tab is active, with the 'Use First Row as Headers' button highlighted. The 'APPLIED STEPS' pane shows a single step named 'Changed Type'.

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5	Column6	Column7
1 Attrition	Business Travel	CF_age band	CF_attrition label	Department	Education Field	emp no
2 Yes	Travel_Rarely	35 - 44	Ex-Employees	Sales	Life Sciences	STAFF-1
3 No	Travel_Frequently	45 - 54	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-2
4 Yes	Travel_Rarely	35 - 44	Ex-Employees	R&D	Other	STAFF-4
5 No	Travel_Frequently	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-5
6 No	Travel_Rarely	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Medical	STAFF-7
7 No	Travel_Frequently	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-8
8 No	Travel_Rarely	Over 55	Current Employees	R&D	Medical	STAFF-10
9 No	Travel_Rarely	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-11
10 No	Travel_Frequently	35 - 44	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-12
11 No	Travel_Rarely	35 - 44	Current Employees	R&D	Medical	STAFF-13
12 No	Travel_Rarely	35 - 44	Current Employees	R&D	Medical	STAFF-14
13 No	Travel_Rarely	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-15
14 No	Travel_Rarely	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-16
15 No	Travel_Rarely	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Medical	STAFF-18
16 Yes	Travel_Rarely	25 - 34	Ex-Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-19
17 No	Travel_Rarely	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-20
18 No	Travel_Rarely	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-21
19 No	Non-Travel	Under 25	Current Employees	R&D	Medical	STAFF-22
20 No	Travel_Rarely	45 - 54	Current Employees	Sales	Life Sciences	STAFF-23
21 No	Travel_Rarely	35 - 44	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-24
22 No	Non-Travel	Under 25	Current Employees	R&D	Other	STAFF-26
23 Yes	Travel_Rarely	35 - 44	Ex-Employees	Sales	Life Sciences	STAFF-27
24 No	Travel_Rarely	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-28
25 No	Travel_Rarely	Under 25	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-30
26 Yes	Travel_Rarely	25 - 34	Ex-Employees	R&D	Medical	STAFF-31
27 No	Travel_Rarely	45 - 54	Current Employees	R&D	Other	STAFF-32
28						

- We have to perform some transformation on this table
- Select row 1 and click on **Use first row as header**

The screenshot shows the Power Query Editor interface with the same table as before, but now the first row (Attrition, Business Travel, CF_age band, etc.) is the header row, and the data rows (rows 2 through 28) are below it. The 'Transform' ribbon tab is active, and the 'Use First Row as Headers' button is highlighted. The 'APPLIED STEPS' pane shows a single step named 'Changed Type'.

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5	Column6	Column7
1 Attrition	Business Travel	CF_age band	CF_attrition label	Department	Education Field	emp no
2 Yes	Travel_Rarely	35 - 44	Ex-Employees	Sales	Life Sciences	STAFF-1
3 No	Travel_Frequently	45 - 54	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-2
4 Yes	Travel_Rarely	35 - 44	Ex-Employees	R&D	Other	STAFF-4
5 No	Travel_Frequently	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-5
6 No	Travel_Rarely	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Medical	STAFF-7
7 No	Travel_Frequently	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-8
8 No	Travel_Rarely	Over 55	Current Employees	R&D	Medical	STAFF-10
9 No	Travel_Rarely	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-11
10 No	Travel_Frequently	35 - 44	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-12
11 No	Travel_Rarely	35 - 44	Current Employees	R&D	Medical	STAFF-13
12 No	Travel_Rarely	35 - 44	Current Employees	R&D	Medical	STAFF-14
13 No	Travel_Rarely	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-15
14 No	Travel_Rarely	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-16
15 No	Travel_Rarely	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Medical	STAFF-18
16 Yes	Travel_Rarely	25 - 34	Ex-Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-19
17 No	Travel_Rarely	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-20
18 No	Travel_Rarely	25 - 34	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-21
19 No	Non-Travel	Under 25	Current Employees	R&D	Medical	STAFF-22
20 No	Travel_Rarely	45 - 54	Current Employees	Sales	Life Sciences	STAFF-23
21 No	Travel_Rarely	35 - 44	Current Employees	R&D	Life Sciences	STAFF-24
22						

- Then, we have to create new column for **attrition count**. For this, select attrition column → click on **Add Column** → new window will open then add details as follows. Once you are done with this, attrition count column will be added as a last row of the table
- Change the datatype of this column to **whole number**

The screenshot shows the Power BI Data Editor interface. A modal dialog titled "Add Conditional Column" is open. Inside the dialog, there is a table with columns: Attrition, Business Travel, CF_age_band, CF_attrition_label, Department, Education Field, and emp_no. A new column named "Attrition Count" is being defined with the following formula:

```

if Attrition equals Yes then 1
else 0
    
```

The "OK" button at the bottom right of the dialog is highlighted.

- Click on **Close & Apply**.

The screenshot shows the Power Query Editor interface. A modal dialog titled "Table.TransformColumnTypes" is open. The "Close & Apply" button is circled in red. The editor displays a table with columns: Age, Attrition, BusinessTravel, DailyRate, Department, DistanceFromHome, and Education. The "OK" button at the bottom right of the dialog is also highlighted.

- You will be back on canvas area with table loaded in **Data Pane** (in right side).

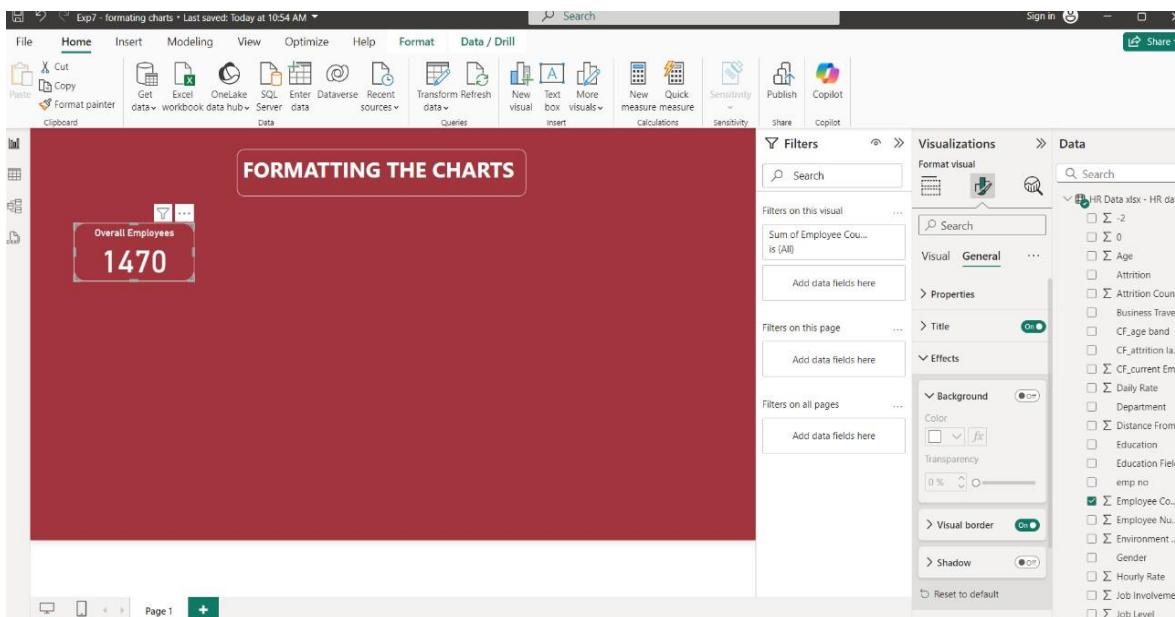
The screenshot shows the Power BI desktop interface with the 'Data' pane open on the right side. A red box highlights the list of fields under the 'HR Data.xlsx - HR data' section. The fields listed include various measures and dimensions such as Sum of Employee Count, Age, Attrition, Department, and Job Level.

- We will start with **KPI Chart**
- A Key Performance Indicator (KPI) is a visual cue that communicates the amount of progress made toward a measurable goal

The screenshot shows the Power BI desktop interface with a KPI chart displayed on the canvas. The chart contains the value '1470' and the text 'Sum of Employee Count'. The 'Data' pane on the right side is visible, showing the same list of fields as the previous screenshot, with a red box highlighting the 'HR Data.xlsx - HR data' section.

Now format this particular visual with title, size, colour.

1. Click on “Format your visual” in **Visualization Pane**
2. Go to General tab
 - a. click on Title → type “Overall Employees” in Text box, Horizontal alignment and colour of your choice
 - b. expand effects → **OFF** the background of KPI chart
 - c. Effects → **ON** visual border → change the color and 20 rounded corners
3. Now, go to Visual tab → **OFF** the category label
4. In visual tab, callout value → change the font color



Data Visualization Lab(BAIL504)

Kindly Note: If you want same format for all visuals, complete the formatting with one of the visual, click on format painter and click on the visual for which you want the formatting. Little bit formatting will be required as properties for each visual will be different

Select Pie Chart.

The screenshot shows a Power BI desktop interface. On the left, there's a large red card with the text "Overall Employees" and the number "1470". Below it is a pie chart titled "Department wise Attrition" with three segments: R&D (blue), Sales (orange), and HR (yellow). The ribbon at the top has tabs like File, Home, Insert, Modeling, View, Optimize, Help, Format, Data / Drill, and others. To the right, there's a "Visualizations" pane with various chart icons and a "Data" pane showing a hierarchical tree of data fields from an "HR Data.xlsx" file.

- Now apply same steps for creating **STACKED COLUMN CHART**.
A column chart, commonly referred to as a vertical bar graph, is a visual tool utilized to display and compare numerical data across different categories. Each column within the chart corresponds to a specific category, with the height of the column proportionally representing the associated value.

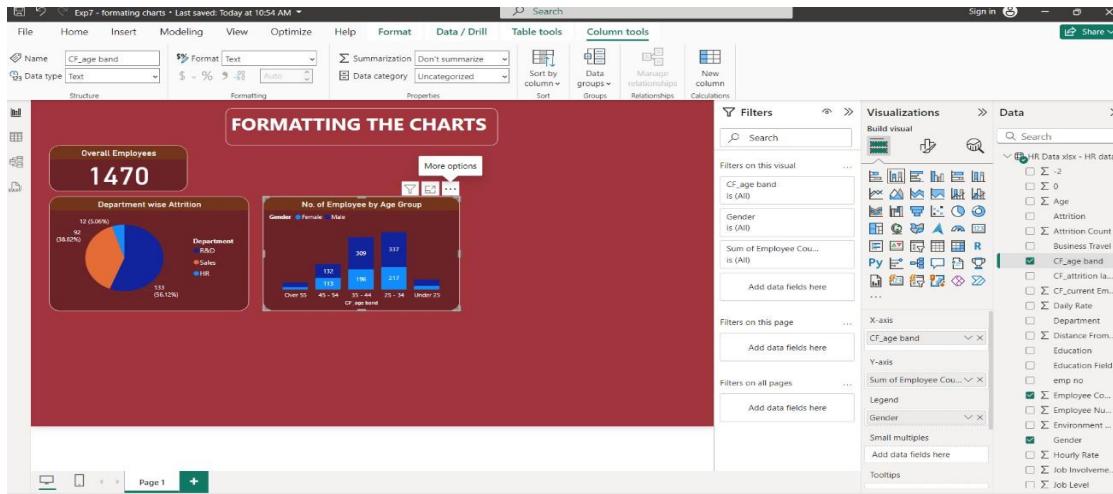
This screenshot is similar to the previous one but shows a different visualization. It includes a large red card with "Overall Employees" and "1470", and a pie chart. Next to it is a stacked bar chart titled "No. of Employee by Age Group" with categories for "25 - 34", "35 - 44", "45 - 54", "Under 25", and "Over 55". The bars are colored blue and orange. The "Visualizations" pane is highlighted with a red box, showing various chart types available for selection.

Optional: As you can see, age is not sorted correctly, so we have to create additional column.

Once **sort age** column is created change the datatype of column if its not in whole number.
Click on "**Close & Apply**"

Now, on canvas, in data pane → select CP_age_band → click on sort by column → select newly created column sort age and now click on visual and follow the steps, Finally, output will be as follows:

Finally, output will be as follows



- Now apply same steps for creating **MATRIX**.

The matrix visual is a type of table visual that supports a stepped layout. A table supports two dimensions, but a matrix makes it easier to display data meaningfully across multiple dimensions. Often, report designers include matrixes in reports and dashboards to allow users to select one or more element (rows, columns, cells) in the matrix to cross-highlight other visuals on a report page.

Format the **row header & column header** → **text color & background color**
 Also, format the **Row grand total & column grand total**

Now apply same steps for creating **Stacked Bar Chart**.

Degree	Count
Bachelor's Degree	100
Master's Degree	56
Associates Degree	44
High School	31
Doctoral Degree	5

Now apply same steps for creating **Donut**.

A doughnut chart is similar to a pie chart in that it shows the relationship of parts to a whole. The only difference is that the center is blank and allows space for a label or icon.

Doughnut charts work best when you use them to compare a particular section to the whole, rather than comparing individual sections with each other.

The screenshot shows a Power BI desktop interface with a report titled "FORMATTING THE CHARTS". The report contains several visualizations: a large text box showing "Overall Employees 1470", a pie chart for "Department wise Attrition" (Sales: 12, HR: 133), a bar chart for "No. of Employee by Age Group", a table for "Job Satisfaction Rating", and a bar chart for "Education Field wise Attrition". A red box highlights the "Filters" pane on the right side of the interface, which displays various filters and slicer options for the data.

Slicers: A slicer is a standalone chart that can be used to filter the other visuals on the page. Slicers come in many different formats (category, range, date, etc.) and can be formatted to allow selection of only one, many, or all of the available values.

Slicers are a great choice to:

Data Visualization Lab(BAIL504)

- Display commonly used or important filters on the report canvas for easier access.
- Make it easier to see the current filtered state without having to open a drop-down list.
- Filter by columns that are unneeded and hidden in the data tables.
- Create more focused reports by putting slicers next to important visuals.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Power BI dashboard titled "FORMATTING THE CHARTS". The dashboard contains the following visualizations:

- Overall Employees:** A count of 282.
- Department wise Attrition:** A pie chart showing attrition by department: R&D (10, 40.9%), Sales (23, 52.7%), and HR (3, 5.2%).
- No. of Employee by Age Group:** A stacked bar chart showing the number of employees by age group: Over 55 (24), 45-54 (37), 35-44 (64), 25-34 (55), and Under 25 (42).
- Job Satisfaction Rating:** A table showing job satisfaction ratings across various roles.
- Education Field wise Attrition:** A horizontal bar chart showing attrition by education field: Associates Degree (44).
- Sum of Attrition Count by Gender:** A donut chart showing the sum of attrition counts by gender: Male (25, 43.1%) and Female (19, 56.8%).

The right side of the interface shows the "Visualizations" pane, which is highlighted with a red box. This pane lists various data fields and filters, including:

- Build visual
- Filters on this visual
- Education (is All)
- Add data fields here
- Filters on this page
- Add data fields here
- Filters on all pages
- Field: Education
- Drill through
- Keep all filters
- Add drill-through fields here

A large list of data fields is also visible, many of which are checked (indicated by a checkmark icon):

- Σ -2
- Σ 0
- Σ Age
- Σ Attrition Count
- Business Travel
- CF_age_band
- CF_attrition_label
- Σ CF_current_Empl...
- Σ Daily Rate
- Department
- Σ Distance From H...
- Education
- Education Field
- emp_no
- Σ Employee Count
- Σ Employee Num...
- Σ Environment Sat...
- Gender
- Σ Hourly Rate
- Σ Job Involvement
- Σ Job Level

PROGRAM – 8

Data Visualization Lab(BAIL504)

Experiment No. 8: Dashboards - Filters in Power BI, Formatting dashboards

Filters remove all but the data you want to focus on.

Filter Pane: You can apply filters in the Filters pane, or make selections in slicers directly on the report page itself. The Filters pane shows the fields in individual visuals and any other filters the report designer adds.

There are four standard types of filters that you create in the Filters pane.

- **Visual filter** applies to a single visual on a report page. You see visual-level filters when you select a visual on the report canvas. Even if you can't edit a report, you can select a visual and filter it.
- **Page filter** applies to all the visuals on the report page.
- **Report filter** applies to all pages in the report.
- **Drill through filter** With drill through in the Power BI service and Power BI Desktop, you create a *destination* report page that focuses on a specific entity, such as a supplier. From the other report pages, users can right-click a data point for that entity and drill through to the focused page.

We will be using HR dataset (same used for Exp 7).

Extending same dashboard with using filters & let's format the final dashboard.

Let's apply filter for department (Particular visual).

1. Drag Department from Data Pane to Filters → Filters on this page textbox. → Basic Filtering
2. Now, you can see, HR dept. is selected and now in below picture, you can see that only HR data is visible, whereas, R&D and Sales data will not be shown.

Now, HR and R&D departments are selected.

3. Now, lets try for advanced filter

Let's find out results for **salary greater than equal to 10000**.

Drag and drop **Monthly Income** in filter

Filter type: advanced filtering

Show items when the value: is greater than or equal to

Value: 10000

4. Now, try for Top N filtering. Try to display top 4 Job roles having highest job satisfaction.

- Select “Job satisfaction rating” visual → In Filters Pane, Filters on this visual → Job Role → Filter type: Top N
Show item: Top : 4
By value: Sum of Job Satisfaction

The screenshot shows a Power BI desktop environment with a dashboard titled "Filters & Formatting Dashboards". The dashboard includes various visualizations such as a pie chart for department-wise attrition, a bar chart for employee age groups, a table for job satisfaction ratings, and a horizontal bar chart for education field-wise attrition. A red box highlights the "Filters" pane on the right, which displays filter settings for the "Job Satisfaction Rating" visual. The filters include "Job Role" set to "top 4 by Sum of Job Satisfaction", "Filter type" set to "Top N", "Show items" set to "Top" with "4" selected, and "By value" set to "Sum of Job Satisfaction". Other filter settings like "Rows", "Columns", and "Values" are also visible.

Program 9 : BUILDING DASH BOARD

Analysis of revenue in sales dataset:

- i) Create a choropleth map (fill the map) to spot the special trends to show the state which has the highest revenue.
- ii) Create a line chart to show the revenue based on the month of the year.
- iii) Create a bin of size 10 for the age measure to create a new dimension to show the revenue.
- iv) Create a donut chart view to show the percentage of revenue per region by creating zero access in the calculated field.
- v) Create a butterfly chart by reversing the bar chart to compare female & male revenue based on product category.
- vi) Create a calculated field to show the average revenue per state & display profitable & non-profitable state.
- vii) Build a dashboard.

Solution:

Step1: Upload the revenue dataset

Step2: In the power query editor as part of transformation remove the unnecessary columns (Remove the last null column)

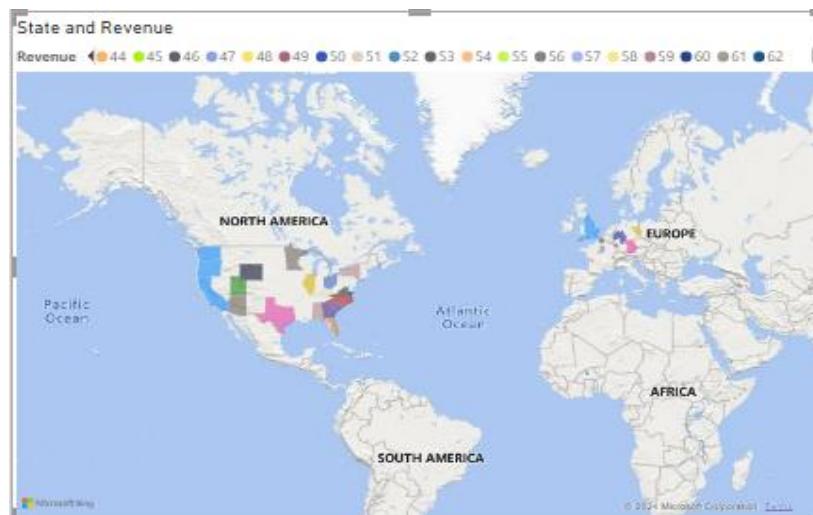
Question 1: Create a choropleth map (fill the map) to spot the special trends to show the state which has the highest revenue.

Step1: Select the "Map" visualization from the Visualizations pane.(filled map)

Step2: Set Up the Map:

- Drag the state field to the "Location" field well.
- Drag the revenue field to the "Size" or "Values" field well.

Step3: Customize: In the "Format" pane, adjust settings such as color, size, and tooltips to enhance readability. You can use color gradients to indicate different revenue levels, helping to spot trends.



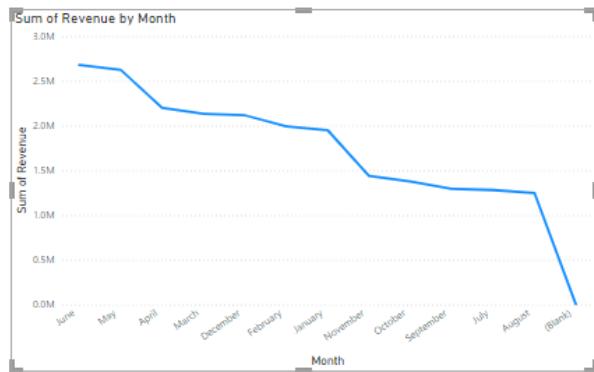
Question 2:Create a line chart to show the revenue based on the month of the year.

Step1: Add a Line Chart: Select the "Line chart" visualization from the Visualizations pane.

Step2: Configure the Chart:

- Drag the month field to the "Axis" field well.
 - Drag the revenue field to the "Values" field well.

Step3: Format: In the "Format" pane, you can customize the line color, axis titles, and other aspects to clearly present the revenue trend throughout the year



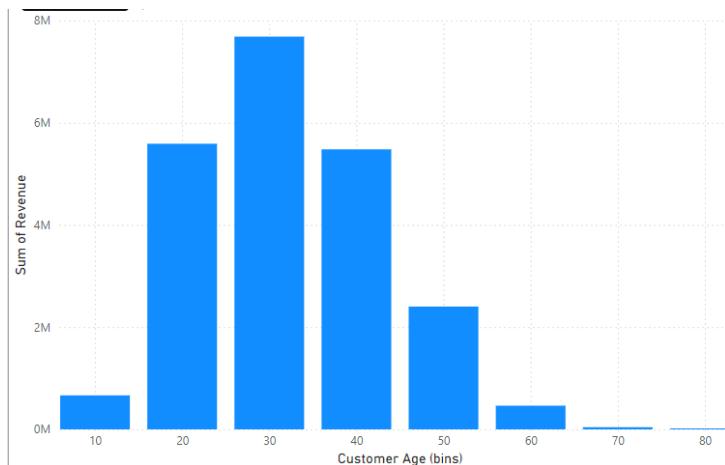
Question 3: Create a bin of size 10 for the age measure to create a new dimension to show the revenue.

Step1: Create Bins for age

- Go to the "Data" view and select the age field.
 - Right-click on the age field and choose "New group".
 - In the "Group" window, select "Bin" and set the bin size to 10.

Step2: Add to Visualization:

- Create a new visualization (e.g., bar chart or column chart). Here we used Stacked column chart.
 - Drag the new age bins field to the "X Axis" and the revenue field to the "Y axis".

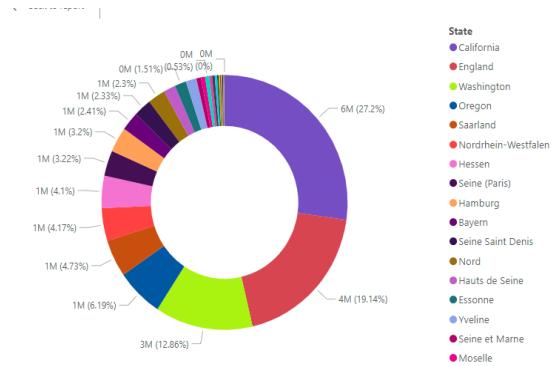


Question 4: Create a donut chart view to show the percentage of revenue per region by creating zero access in the calculated field.

Step1: Add a Donut Chart: Select the "Donut chart" visualization from the Visualizations pane.

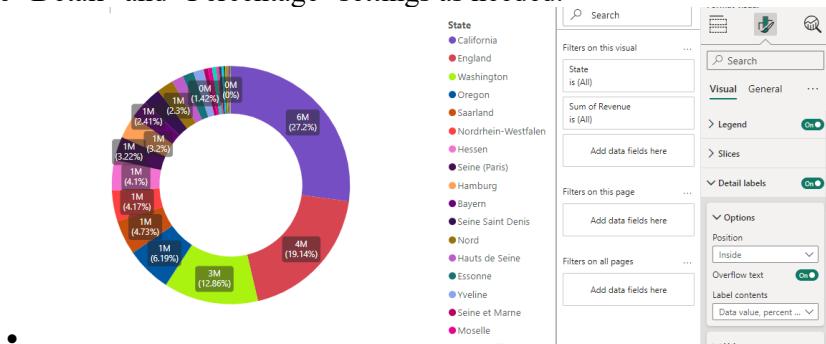
Step2: Set Up the Chart:

- Drag the region field to the "Legend" field well.
- Drag the revenue field to the "Values" field well.



Step3: Create Zero Access:

- Go to the "Format" pane, select "Detail labels", and set the "Label position" to "Inside" to create a zero access effect.
- Adjust the "Detail" and "Percentage" settings as needed.



Note: The "zero access effect" is a visual design technique often used in data visualizations to emphasize or clearly show zero values or the absence of certain data. This effect is particularly useful in charts where you want to highlight how values are distributed relative to zero, or where zero plays a significant role in the interpretation of the data.

Donut Charts:

In a donut chart, the zero access effect can be used to enhance readability by placing labels or markers at the center of the chart or using a specific design to show where there is no data.

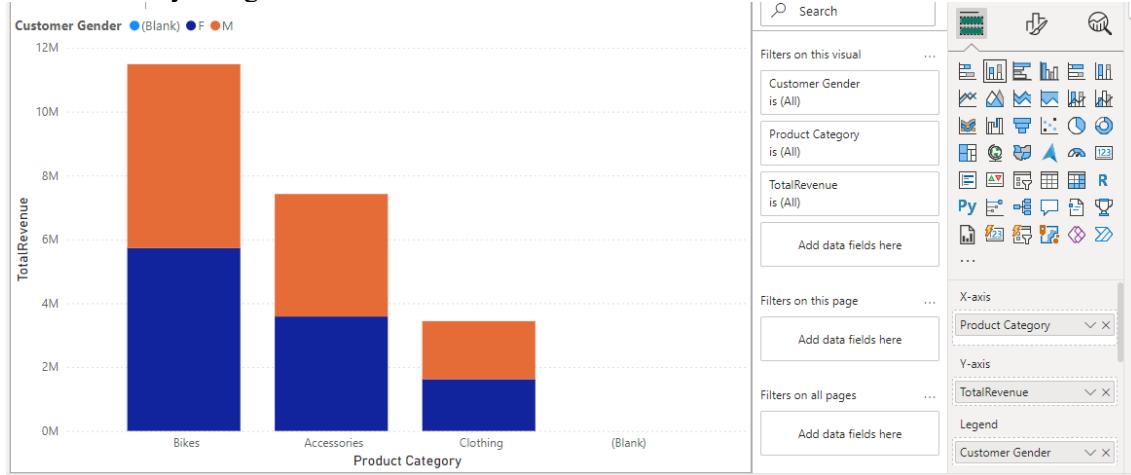
For example, if one segment of a donut chart represents zero revenue, you might design the chart so that this segment is clearly visible or highlighted to indicate no revenue.

Question 5: Create a butterfly chart by reversing the bar chart to compare female & male revenue based on product category.

Step1: Create a New Measure

TotalRevenue = `sum(SalesTable[Revenue])`

Method-1: By using stacked column chart



Method 2:

Step 1:

Add Two Bar Charts:

- Create two separate bar charts from the "Visualizations" pane.

Step 2:

Configure the First Bar Chart (e.g., Female Revenue):

Drag ProductCategory to the "Axis" field.

Drag TotalRevenue to the "Values" field.

Apply a Filter:

- In the "Filters" pane, add a filter to show only Female revenue. You can drag Gender to the "Filters" pane and set the filter to include only Female.

Step 3:

Configure the Second Bar Chart (e.g., Male Revenue):

Drag ProductCategory to the "Axis" field.

Drag TotalRevenue to the "Values" field.

Apply a Filter:

- In the "Filters" pane, add a filter to show only Male revenue. You can drag Gender to the "Filters" pane and set the filter to include only Male.

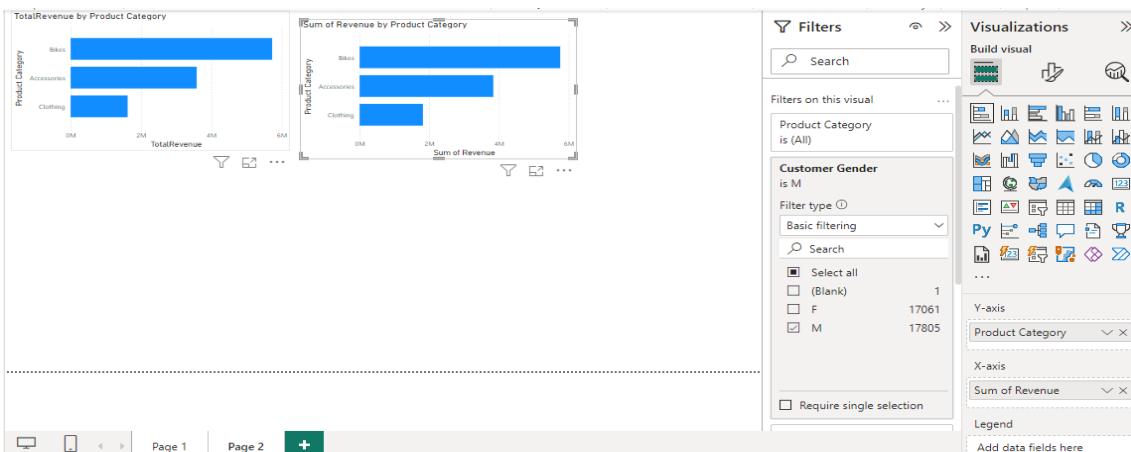
Step 4:

Reversing the Bars:

- To create the butterfly effect, you need to reverse one of the bar charts. This involves adjusting the direction of the bars so that they face opposite directions from the center.
- Reverse the Bars:**
 - For one of the charts (e.g., Male revenue), you will need to use a calculated column or measure to make the bars extend in the opposite direction. In Power BI, this can be achieved by adjusting the data in the chart's settings or using custom visualizations if necessary.

Add Titles and Labels:

- Add clear titles and labels to each chart to indicate what data they represent (e.g., "Female Revenue" and "Male Revenue").
- Customize the chart's appearance to enhance readability.



Question 6: Create a calculated field to show the average revenue per state & display profitable & non-profitable state.

Step1: Create a New Measure

- Go to the Modeling tab and select "New Measure".
- Create the Average Revenue Measure:
- Enter the following DAX formula to calculate the average revenue per state:

AverageRevenuePerState =

```
AVERAGEX(
    VALUES(SalesTable[State]),
    CALCULATE(SUM(SalesTable[Revenue])))
)
```

Step2: Create a Calculated Column to Categorize States

Next, create a calculated column to classify states as profitable or non-profitable based on the average revenue.

- Go to the Modeling tab and select "New Column".
- Create the Profitability Column:

Enter the following DAX formula to create a column that categorizes states as profitable or non-profitable:

```
ProfitabilityStatus =  
IF(SalesTable[AverageRevenuePerState] > 1000,  
    "Profitable",  
    "Non-Profitable"  
)
```

Step 3: Display the Results

1. Add a Table and select state, AverageRevenueState and ProfitablitiyStatus.

State	AverageRevenuePerState	ProfitabilityStatus
	642.00	Non-Profitable
Alabama	59.00	Non-Profitable
Alabama	1,155.00	Profitable
Arizona	71.00	Non-Profitable
Arizona	1,949.00	Profitable
Bayern	1,63,271.00	Non-Profitable
Bayern	3,74,137.00	Profitable
Brandenburg	20,497.00	Non-Profitable
Brandenburg	67,941.00	Profitable
California	24,92,858.00	Non-Profitable
California	35,84,058.00	Profitable
Charente-Maritime	16,993.00	Non-Profitable
Charente-Maritime	20,874.00	Profitable
England	14,97,497.00	Non-Profitable
England	27,78,723.00	Profitable
Essonne	1,06,052.00	Non-Profitable
Essonne	2,31,515.00	Profitable
Florida	1,653.00	Non-Profitable
Florida	1,908.00	Profitable
Garonne (Haute)	21,192.00	Non-Profitable
Garonne (Haute)	48,495.00	Profitable
Total	4,85,765.61	

Extra : To get the Total value or single value

In Power BI, a **Card** visualization is used to display a single, important piece of data, such as a key metric or a number. It is commonly used to show aggregate values like:

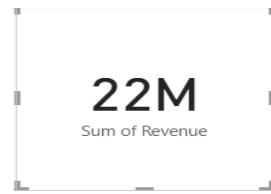
- **Total Sales**
- **Average Profit**
- **Total Units Sold**
- **Number of Customers**

The Card provides a clean and simple way to highlight critical metrics that are important for decision-making. It's ideal for dashboard views where quick insights are needed.

To show the total revenue

Steps : 1.Select the card in the visualization pane.

2.Drag the Revenue field into the field well



To Add filter or Slicer

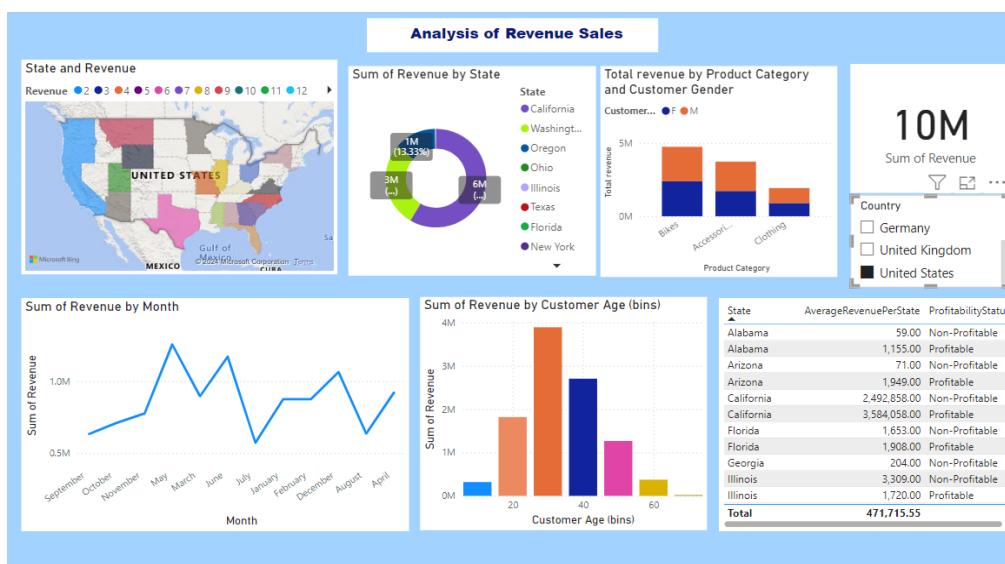
Filter Data: Slicers filter data across multiple charts and visuals in a report. For example, selecting a specific region or product category in a slicer can update all connected visuals to reflect data only for that selection.

Steps : 1. Select slicer from the Visual pane

2. Drag the Country field into the field well



Question 7:Build a dashboard.



Program10 : Analysis of GDP dataset:

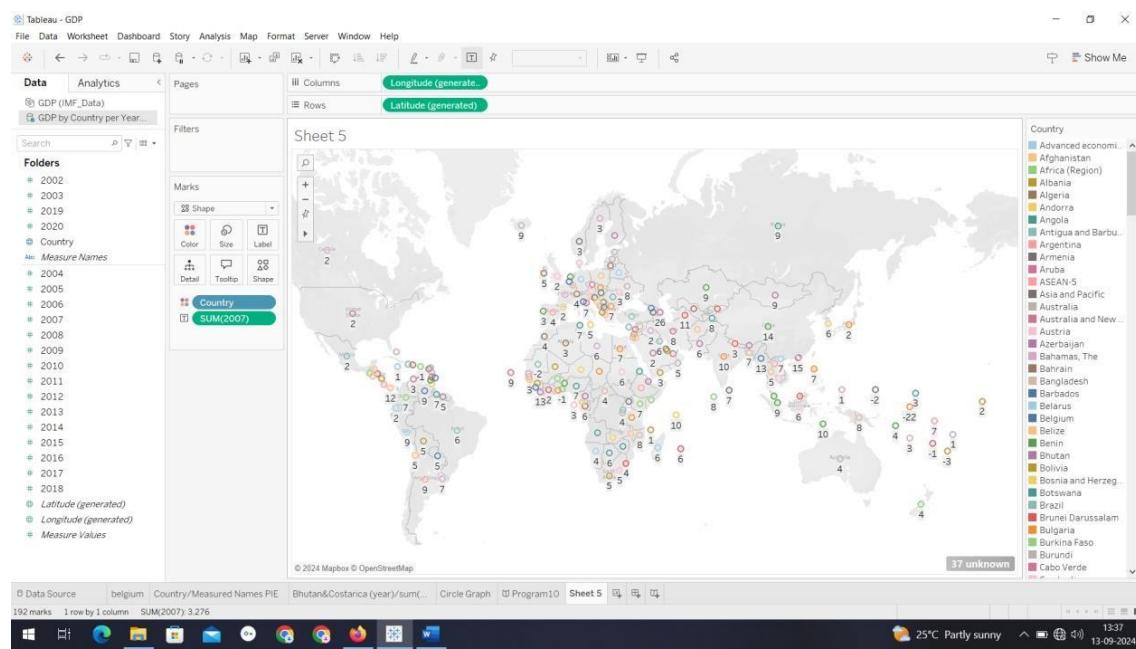
i) Visualize the countries data given in the dataset with respect to latitude and longitude along with country name using symbol maps

Step1: Bring Latitude in Row

Bring Longitude in Column

Step2: Bring Country in Color Marks Pane

Bring any Year Measured Value to Label after that You be able to see screen as in below



ii) Create a bar graph to compare GDP of Belgium between 2006 – 2026.

Step1:

Get Measured Names to Filter Pane then select as in years mentioned

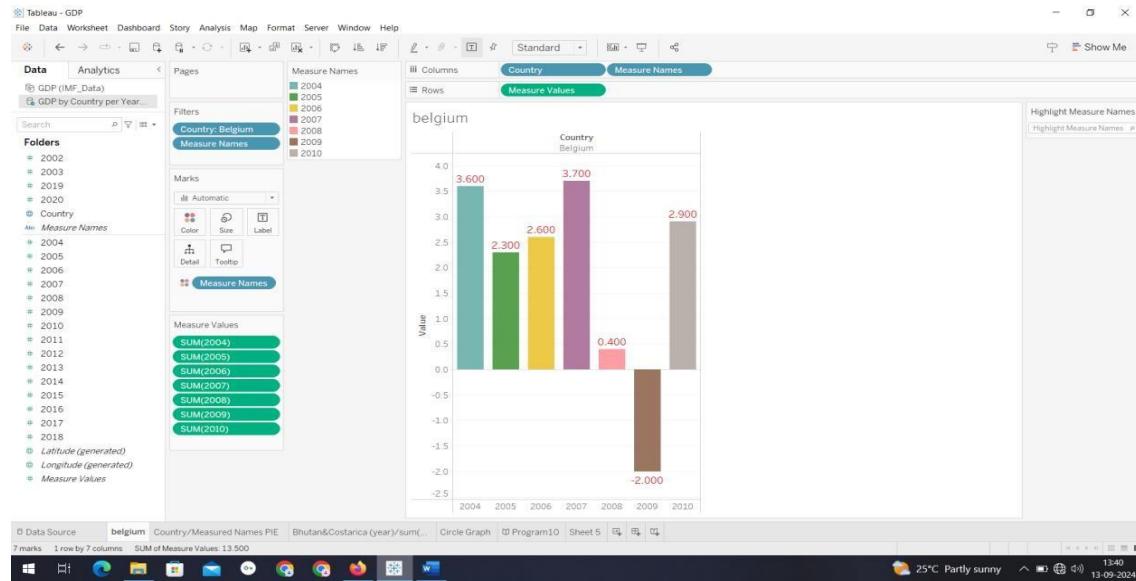
2006 – 2026. Get Country to Filter and Select Belgium

Step2:

Drag Measured Name and Country into Column

Step3:

Drag Measured Value to Row You see outputs



iii) Using pie chart, visualize the GDP of India, Nepal, Romania, South Asia, Singapore by the year 2010.

Step1:

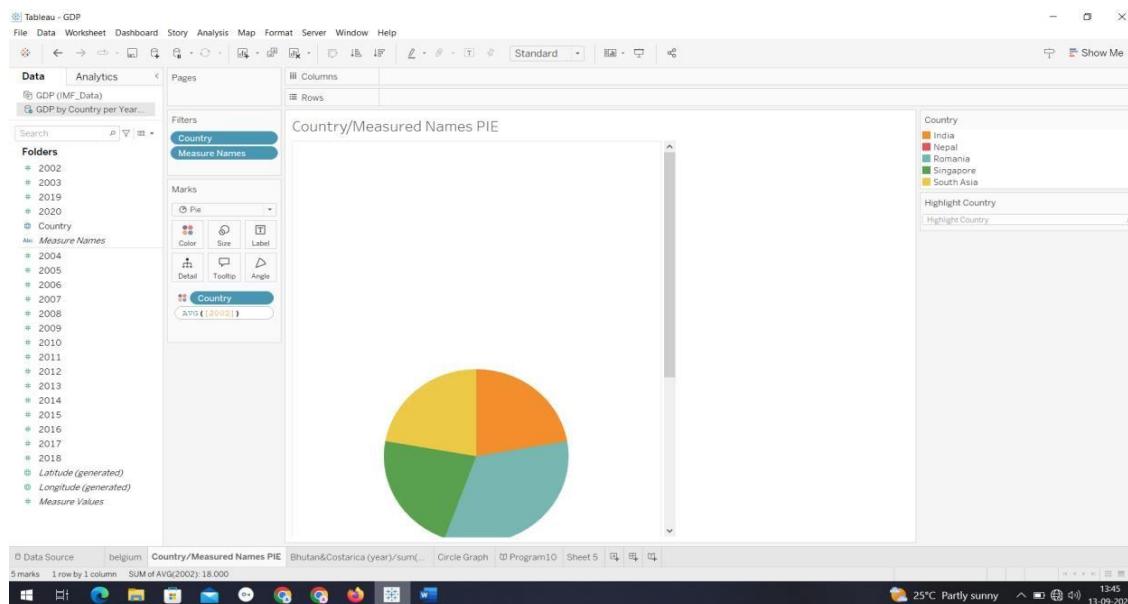
Get Country to Filter pane and select India, Nepal, Romania, South Asia, Singapore
Get Measure Name to Filter and select 2010

Step2: Important Step

Select option of chart as Pie(instead of automatic in Marks Pane) and Drag Country in Color frame

Finaly Sum or avg or anything of your choice to angle Frame (For sum its $\text{SUM}[(2010)]$, For average its $\text{AVG}[(2010)]$) from measure value

The output result is as in below

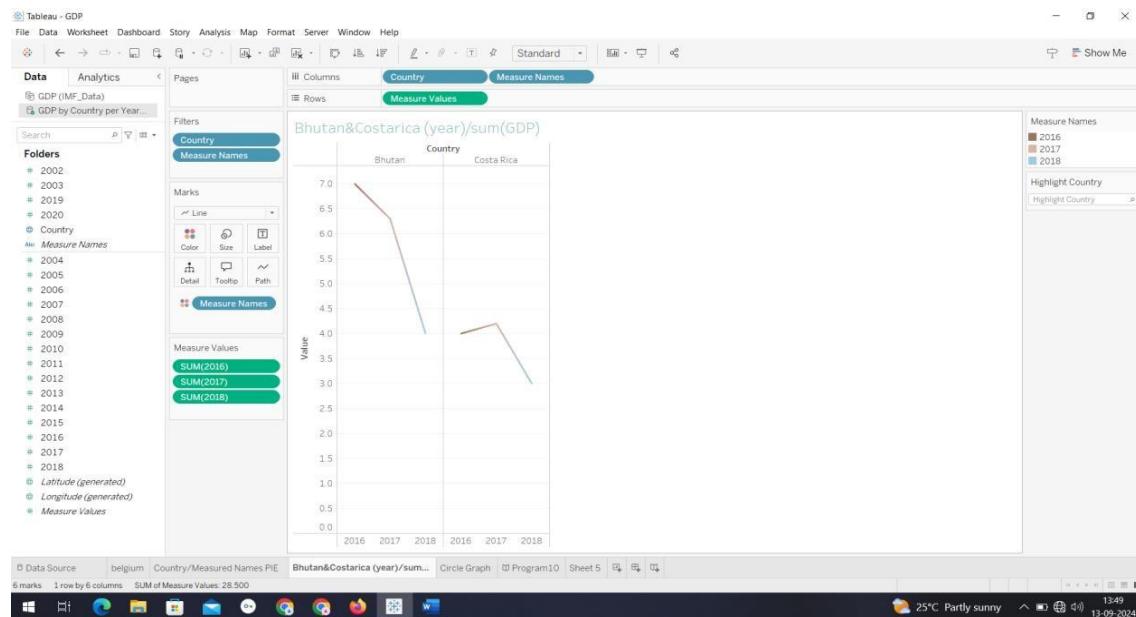


iv) Visualize the countries Bhutan & Costa Rica competing in terms of GDP.

Step1: Filter Country and Measure name like Bhutan,Costarics and 2016,2017,2018 as year(Measure name)

Step2: Add Country and Measure Names in column, Measure Values in Row

Step3: For better view add Measure Names to Color frame in Marks pane

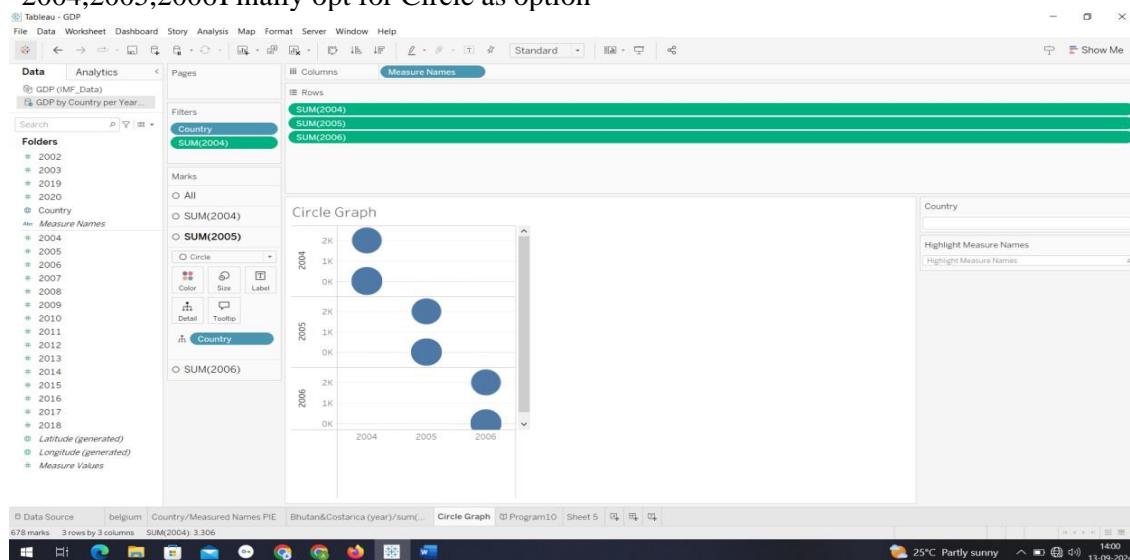


v) Create a scatter plot or circle views of GDP of Mexico, Algeria, Fiji, Estonia from 2004 to 2006.

Step1: Add Country in filter as per requirement

Add measure names in filter and select as per requirement

Step2: Add Measured Name in Column and an add any measured values of year 2004,2005,2006 Finally opt for Circle as option



Program 11. Analysis of HR Dataset:

- i) Create KPI to show employee count, attrition count, attrition rate, attrition count, active employees, and average age.
- ii) Create a Lollipop Chart to show the attrition rate based on gender category.
- iii) Create a pie chart to show the attrition percentage based on Department Category- Drag department into colours and change automatic to pie. Entire view, Drag attrition count to angle. Label attrition count, change to percent, add total also, edit label.
- iv) Create a bar chart to display the number of employees by Age group,
- v) Create a highlight table to show the Job Satisfaction Rating for each job role based on employee count.
- vi) Create a horizontal bar chart to show the attrition count for each Education field Education field wise attrition – drag education field to rows, sum attrition count to col,
- vii) Create multiple donut chart to show the Attrition Rate by Gender for different Age group.

Solution :

- i) Create KPI to show employee count, attrition count, attrition rate, attrition count, active employees, and average age.**

Step1: Create a New measure

Employee Count = COUNT('HR'[EmployeeNumber])

Step2: Choose KPI card in the visualization and drag and drop the Employee Count. Format your visuals of your style.



Step3: Create a New Measure

Attrition Count = COUNTROWS(FILTER('HR', 'HR'[Attrition] = "Yes"))

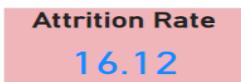
Step4: Choose KPI card in the visualization and drag and drop the Attrition Count. Format your visuals of your style.



Step5: Create a New Measure

Attrition Rate = DIVIDE([Attrition Count], [Employee Count], 0) * 100

Step6: Choose KPI card in the visualization and drag and drop the Attrition Rate. Format your visuals of your style.



Step7: To find active employees create a new measure

Active Employees = [Employee Count] - [Attrition Count]

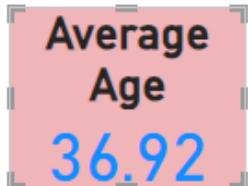
Step8: Choose KPI card in the visualization and drag and drop the Active Employees. Format your visuals of your style.



Step9: To calculate average age create a new measure

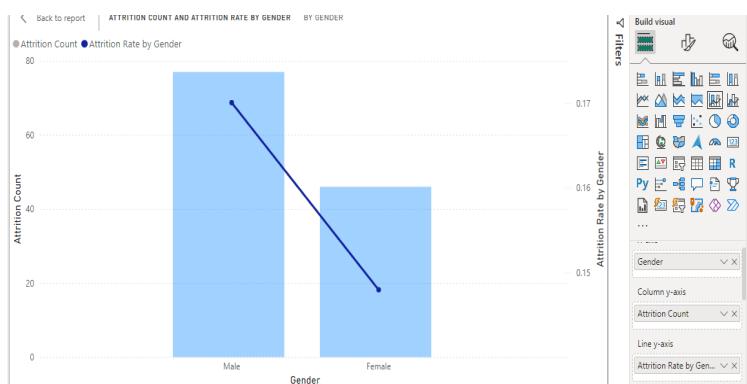
Average Age = AVERAGE(HR[Age])

Step10: Choose KPI card in the visualization and drag and drop the Average Age. Format your visuals of your style.



ii) Create a Lollipop Chart to show the attrition rate based on gender category.

Power BI does not have a native Lollipop Chart, so you will simulate it using (any chart) a **Line and Stacked column Chart**



iii) Create a pie chart to show the attrition percentage based on Department Category-

Drag department into colours and change automatic to pie. Entire view, Drag attrition count to angle. Label attrition count,change to percent, add total also, edit label.

- From the **Visualizations** pane on the right, select the **Pie Chart** visual icon. This will add a blank pie chart to your report canvas.

Set Up the Pie Chart:

- **Drag the Department Field** to the **Legend** area.
- **Drag the Attrition Count Measure** to the **Values** area.

Configure Data Labels and Formatting:

- Click on the **Pie Chart** to select it.
- Open the **Format Pane** (paint roller icon).

Change Data Label Settings:

- Go to the **Data Labels section** in the Format pane.
- Toggle **Data Labels** to **On**.
- In the **Data Label settings**, change **Label Style** to **Percent**. This will show the percentage of each department's attrition relative to the total.
- To show the **Total** alongside the percentages:
 - Ensure that **Data Labels** are visible and set to **Show**.
 - You can add a **Total Label** in the **Title** or **Tooltips** sections if needed for additional context.

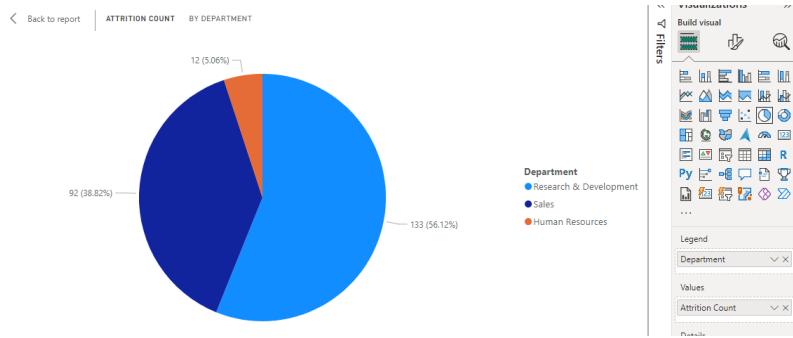
Format the Pie Chart:

- **Adjust Colors:**
 - Go to the **Data Colors** section in the Format pane.
 - You can customize colors for each department by clicking on the color next to the department name and choosing the color you prefer.
- **Edit Labels:**
 - If you want to customize the text in the labels, you can use the **Data Label** formatting options to adjust font size, color, and display units.

Finalize Your Visualization:

- Ensure your pie chart looks as expected with percentages representing the attrition rate for each department.

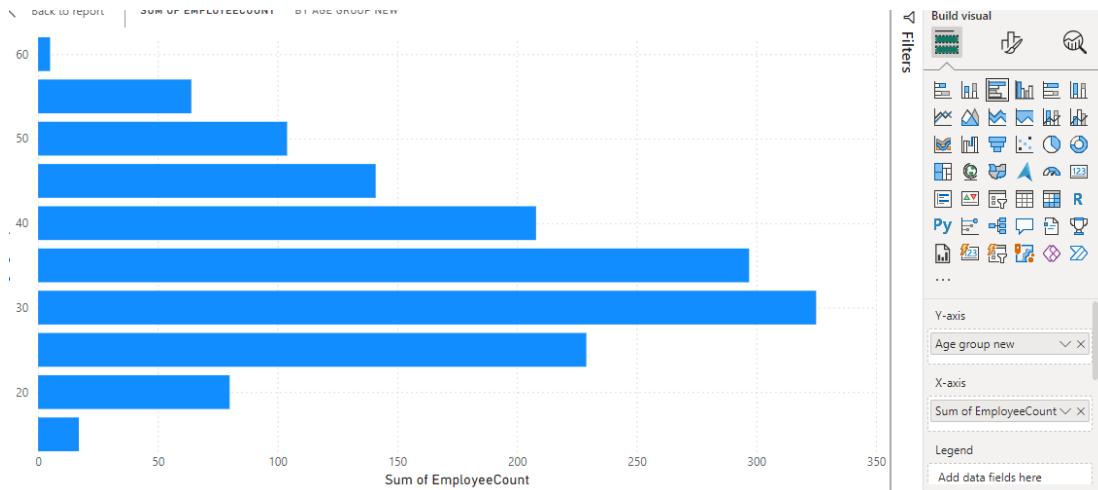
Data Visualization Lab(BAIL504)



iv) Create a bar chart to display the number of employees by Age group,

Step1: right click Age and choose new group and set bin size as 5.

Step2: Choose any bar chart drag and drop new age bin and employee count.



V) Create a highlight table to show the Job Satisfaction Rating for each job role based on employee count.

- Create a **Matrix** visual from the Visualizations pane.
- Drag the Job Role field to **Rows**.
- Drag the Job Satisfaction Rating field to **Columns**.
- Drag the Employee Count measure to **Values**.

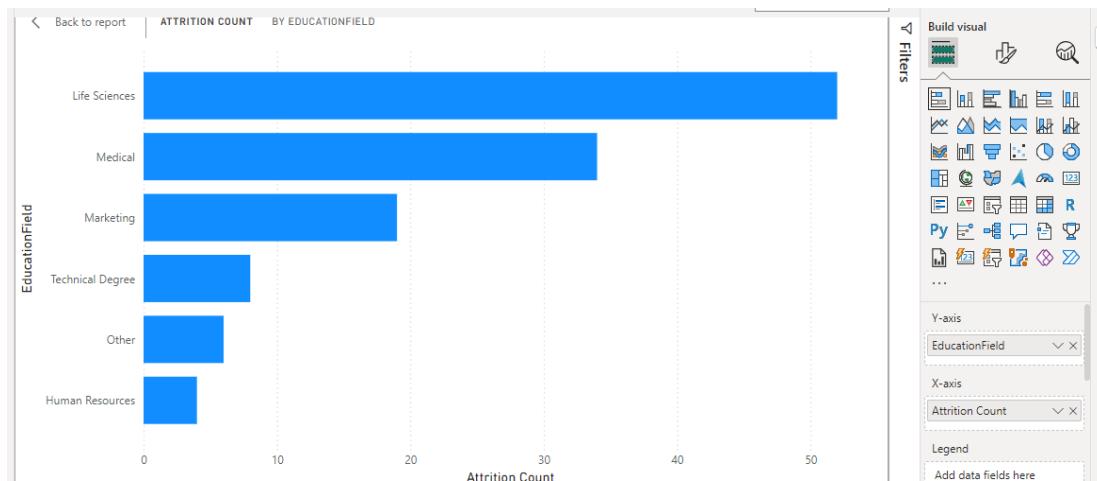
JobRole	1	2	3	4	Total
Healthcare Representative	18	14	34	34	100
Human Resources	8	11	9	9	37
Laboratory Technician	31	34	47	47	159
Manager	13	13	15	20	61
Manufacturing Director	17	24	36	27	104
Research Director	10	10	18	14	52
Research Scientist	37	31	54	56	178
Sales Executive	51	42	63	85	241
Sales Representative	4	8	14	13	39
Total	189	187	290	305	971

VI) Create a horizontal bar chart to show the attrition count for each Education field Education field wise

Attrition – drag education field to rows, sum attrition count to col,

Step1: Horizontal bar chart It's called the **Clustered Bar Chart or Stacked Bar Chart** in the visualization pane

Choose stacked bar chart and set y axis is education filed and x axis is attrition count.



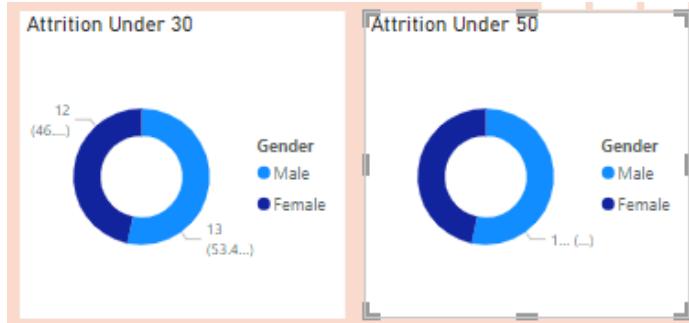
vii) Create multiple donut chart to show the Attrition Rate by Gender for different Age group. Choose donut chart and drag and drop legend as gender and value as attrition rate.

1. Select the **Donut Chart** from the Visualizations pane.
2. Create separate **Donut Charts** for different age groups.
 - For each chart, filter the dataset based on age group (using the Age Group field created earlier).
3. Drag the Gender field to **Legend**.
4. Drag the Attrition Rate measure to **Values**.

5. Repeat for each age group, ensuring each donut chart represents a different age group with gender breakdown.

Note:

- Use **Filters** to dynamically adjust visuals where necessary (e.g., filter by Age Group or Education Field).



Program 12: Analysis of Amazon Prime Dataset:

- i) Create a Donut chart to show the percentage of movie and tv shows
- ii) Create a area chart to shows by release year and type
- iii) Create a horizontal bar chart to show Top 10 genre
- iv) Create a map to display total shows by country
- v) Create a text sheet to show the description of any movie/movies.
- vi) Build an interactive Dashboard.

Step1: Upload the Amazon CSV dataset.

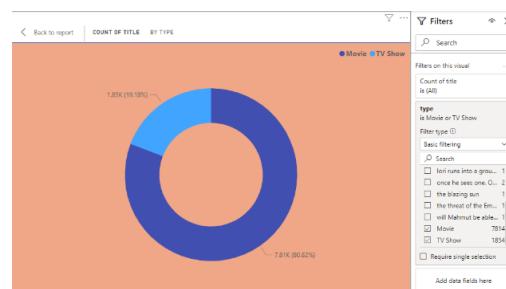
Step2: Transform data and make the data ready for reporting.

As part of Transformation remove you can remove blank, null values and remove columns which is not required for analysis.

Step3: Select close and apply.

i).Create a Donut chart to show the percentage of movie and tv shows

- From the **Visualizations pane**, select the **Donut chart**.
- Drag the '**Type**' field to the **Legend** section.
- Drag any suitable column (e.g., **ID** or **Title**) to **Values**, then set the aggregation to **Count**.
- Use filters to filter only movie and TV show. This will show the percentage of **Movies vs TV Shows**.

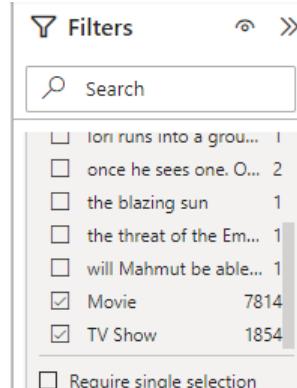


ii).Create a area chart to shows by release year and type.

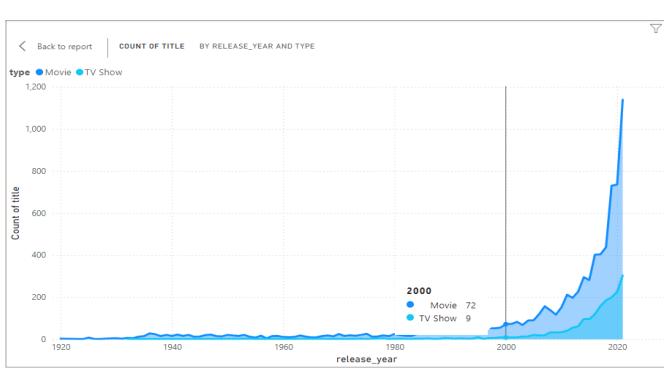
- Ensure your dataset contains a **Release Year** column and a **Type** column (Movies/TV Shows).

Steps to Create Area Chart:

- Choose **Area chart** from the Visualizations pane.
- Drag the '**Release Year**' field to the **Axis** section.
- Drag the '**Type**' field to **Legend**.
- Drag the **Title** (or other identifying fields) to **Values(Y Axis)**, and set the aggregation to **Count**.
- You'll now see an area chart with Movies and TV Shows distributed over the years.



- Note: Use filters to filter only movies and TV show.



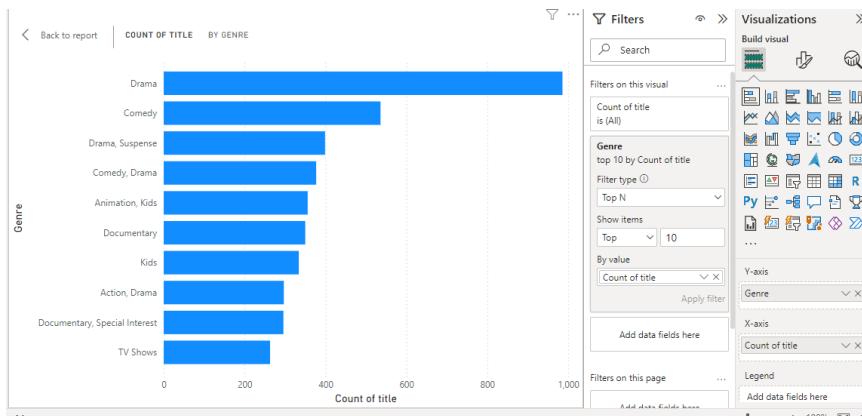
iii. Create a horizontal bar chart to show Top 10 genre.

Note: Make sure you have a **Genre** column in your dataset.(Rename the column listed in to Genre)

Steps to Create Horizontal Bar Chart:

- From the Visualizations pane, select **Bar chart** and adjust it to display horizontally.
- Drag the **Genre** column to the **Axis** section.
- Drag the **Title** (or other identifier) to **Values**, and set the aggregation to **Count**.
- In the **Filters** pane, filter the **Top N** to display the **Top 10** Genres by the count of content.
- From the Visualizations pane, select **Bar chart** and adjust it to display horizontally.

Data Visualization Lab(BAIL504)

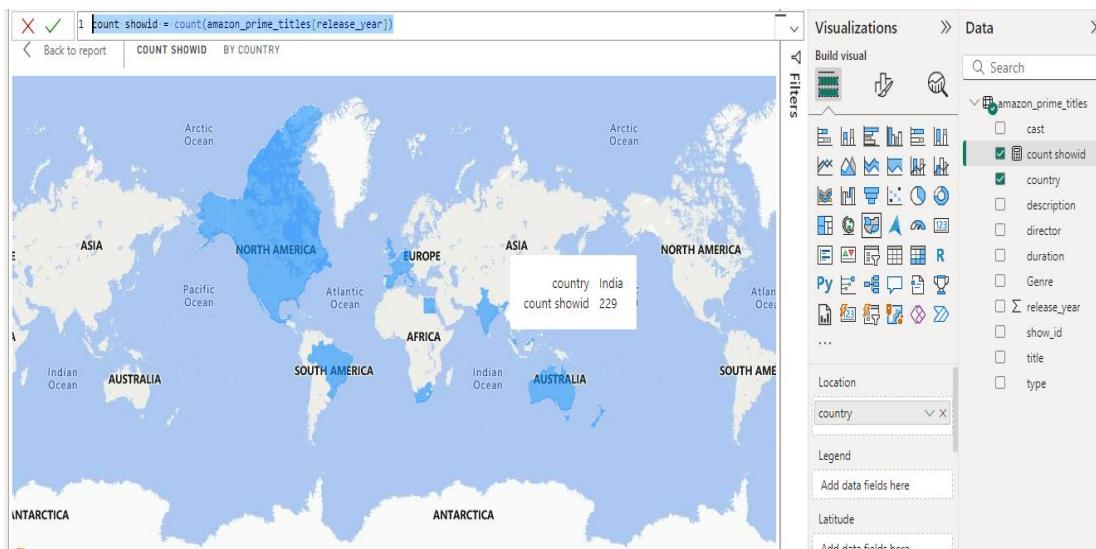


iv. Create a map to display total shows by country.

Make sure you have a country column in your dataset.

Steps to Create a Map:

- Choose Filled Map from the Visualizations pane.
 - Write a new measure to count show id
- count showid = count(amazon_prime_titles[release_year]) •
Drag the **Country** field to the **Location** section.
- Check the count showed measure in the data pane.
 - This will show a world map representing the total number of shows produced in each country.



v) Create a text sheet to show the description of any movie/movies.

- Ensure your dataset has a **Description** column for each movie/TV show.
- Choose Table from the visuals and check the title and description columns.
- You can add slicer to search by title to get the description.

Data Visualization Lab(BAIL504)

title	description
#Lagira de #eldisco	Alejandro Sanz presents us on this occasion the audiovisual version of #ELCONCIERTO + #ELDORADO of the success that the artist has achieved.
#Lucky Number	A young man's life is on a losing streak until he gets the old cell number of a major basketball player to access to A List parties. He's living the good life. Until his idol finds out.
#Unfit: The Psychology of Donald Trump	Is Donald Trump fit to hold the office of President of the United States? An eye-opening analysis by Republican strategists, on the record for the record. Science. Truth. Duty to Warn.
#WASHED	2021 Daytime Emmy nominees Desperate, pressed and #WASHED up, a group of aging millennials relive their dreams. Created by 2x regional Emmy Winner Jerod Coachman.
(500) Days Of Summer	An offbeat romantic comedy about a woman who doesn't believe true love exists, and the you know what happens.
_DUPE_The Making of the Mob: Chicago	Chronicling iconic gangster Al Capone and the emergence of The Chicago Outfit, this historical documentary is a must-see for fans of organized crime.
1 Night in San Diego	BFFs Hannah and Brooklyn, played by Jenna Ushkowitz (Glee) and Laura Ashley Samuels (Modern Family), go on a wild night out in San Diego.
1/2 New Year	At their annual 1/2 New Year Party, relationships are tested among a group of friends.
10 Cent Pistol	A story about two lifelong criminals who maneuver through the shady underbelly of Los Angeles.
10 Day Yoga for Weight Loss Challenge with Chelsey	If you're looking to lose weight, this yoga challenge from instructor Chelsey will help you achieve intermediate and pros alike - to help you build lean muscle, lower cortisol levels, and burn away stress.
10 Endrathukulla	A driving instructor is ordered by a gangster to take Shakeela, a young woman, to a landlord, and endanger her life unless he acts fast.
10 Hours for Christmas	With divorced parents, Julia, Miguel and Bia got used to spending Christmas with an incomplete family. They decide to surprise their parents with a Christmas dinner – and thus, bring them closer together during the holiday season, and they end up involving their father, in this Christmas mission.
10 items or Less	An actor (Freeman) prepping for an upcoming role meets a quirky grocery clerk (Vega), and they bond over their shared love of food.

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