

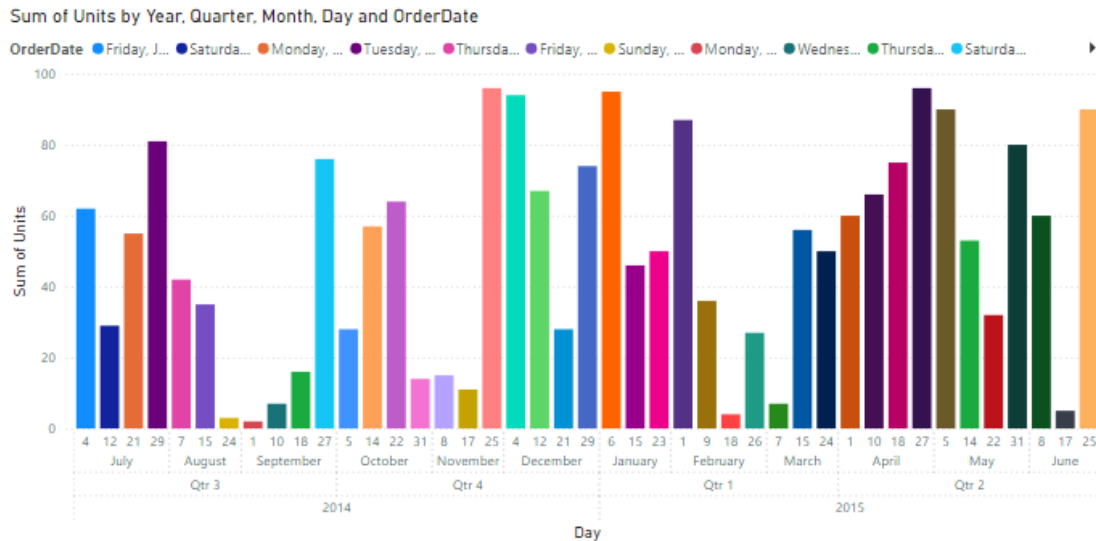
Power BI

Section 2

Who gets the annual reward/ bonus?

- **Drill Function**

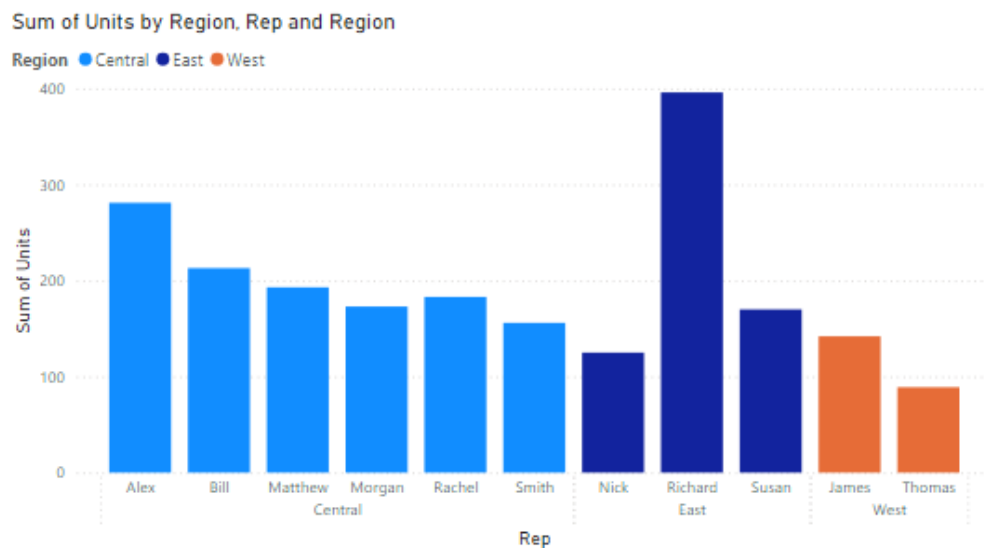
Breaks down graph into its modules or units for example for a year it highlights month, day etc.



- **Calculated measure**

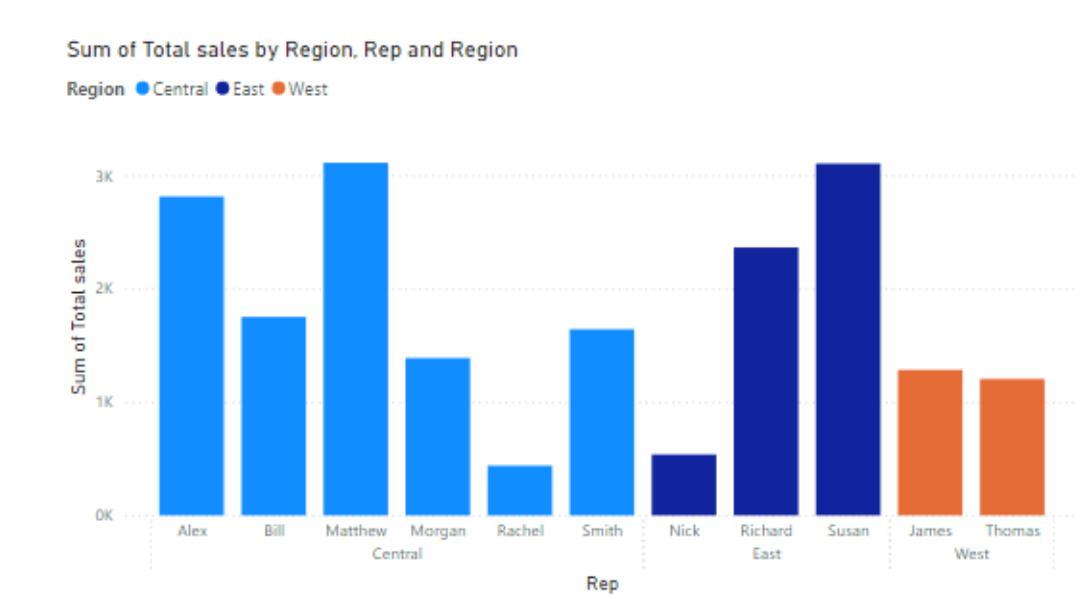
Introduced a new column with formula Total sale = Units * unit price

From



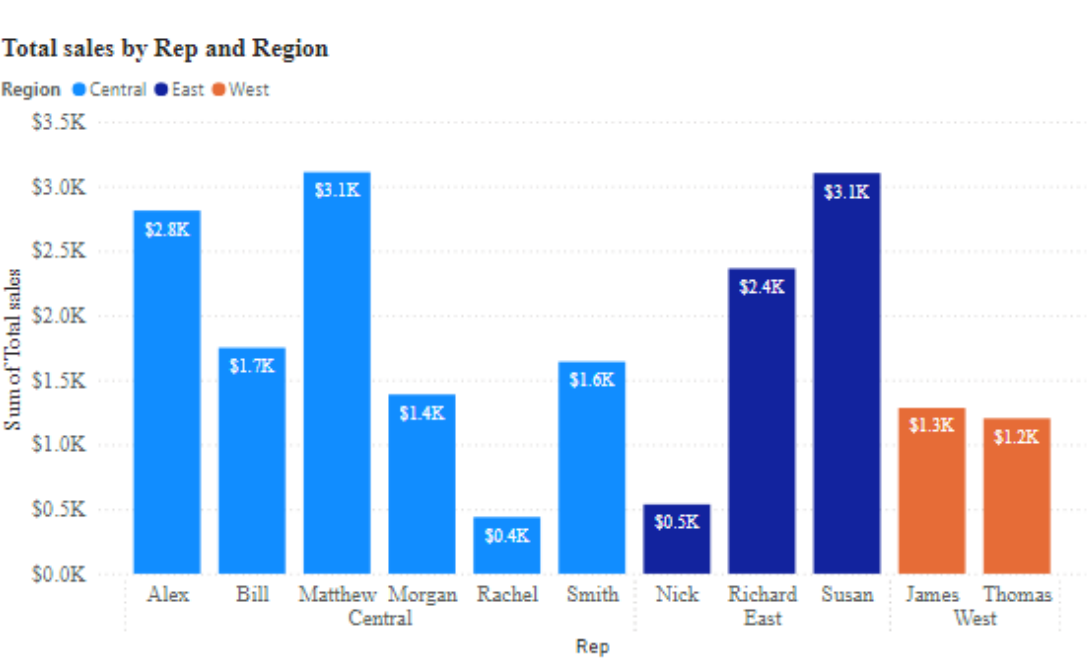
A Kibe Creation

To



Mathew gets the annual reward Susan as the runner up.

Format the chart to tell the story by itself as below (beautiful, right?)



Section 3

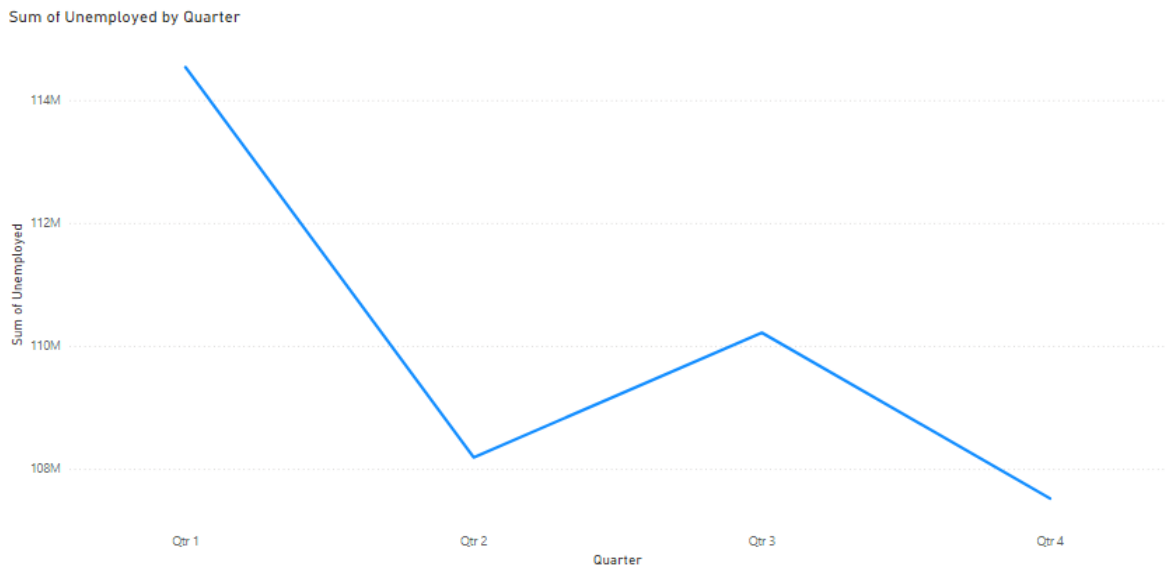
Timeseries, Aggregation and Filters

Actual long-term unemployment I the USA

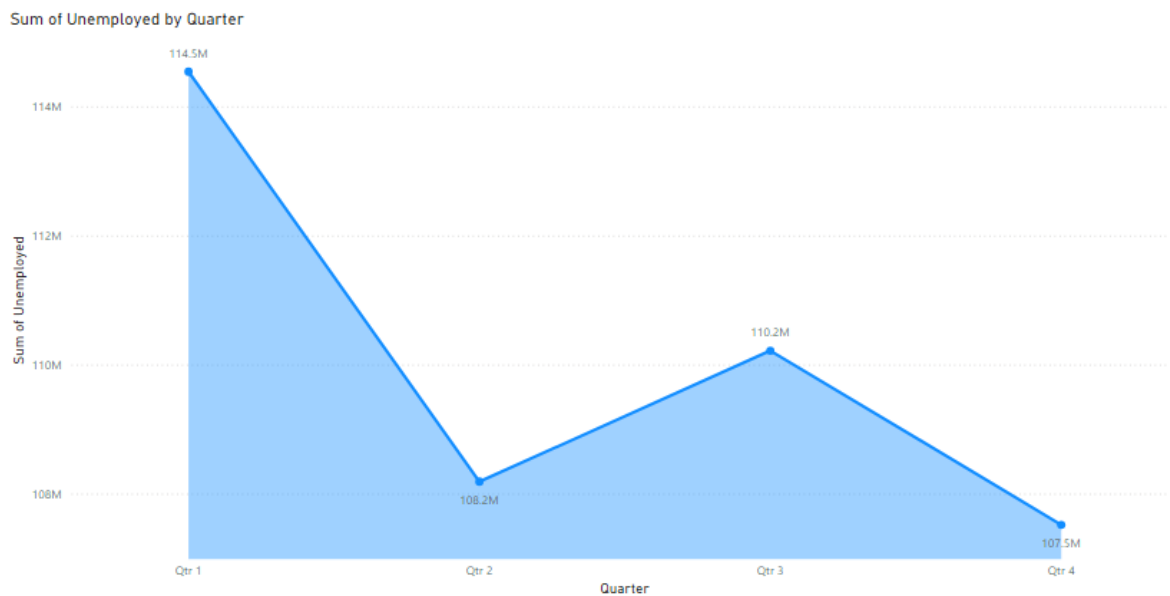
Period vs unemployment

- i. Time series as a categorical variable across different quarters

a

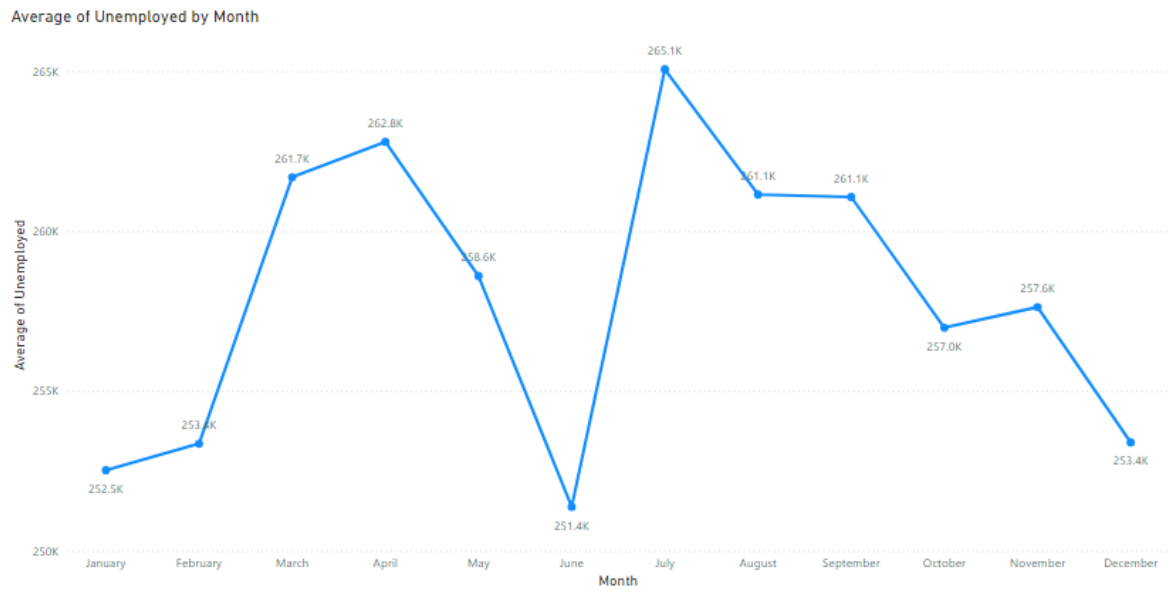


b. Area chart

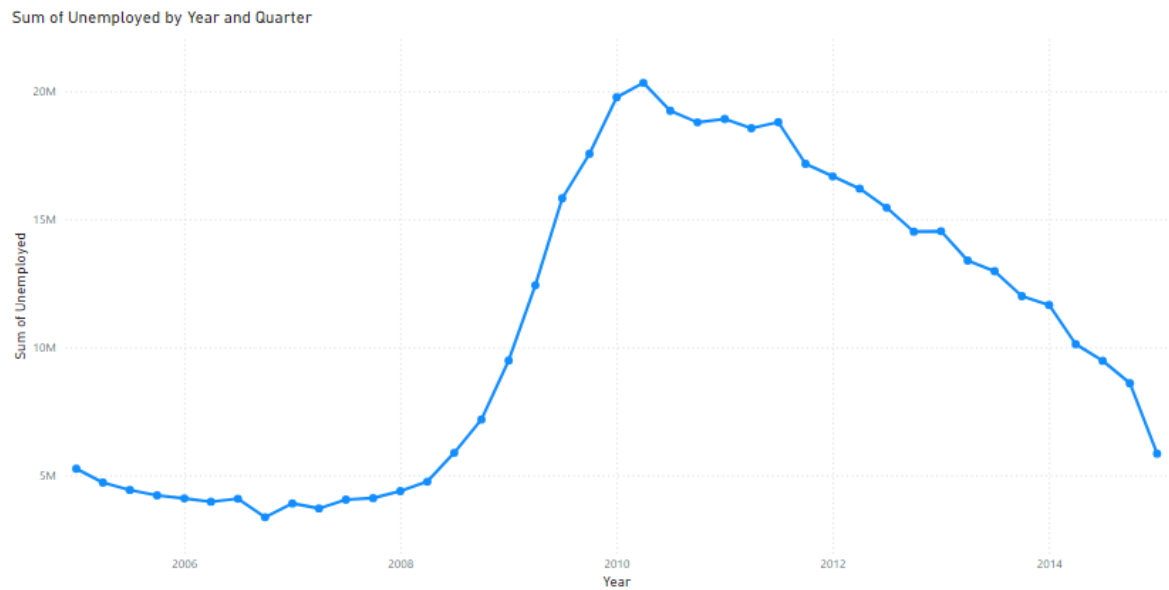


A Kibe Creation

ii. Average unemployment by month (Use show next level option)

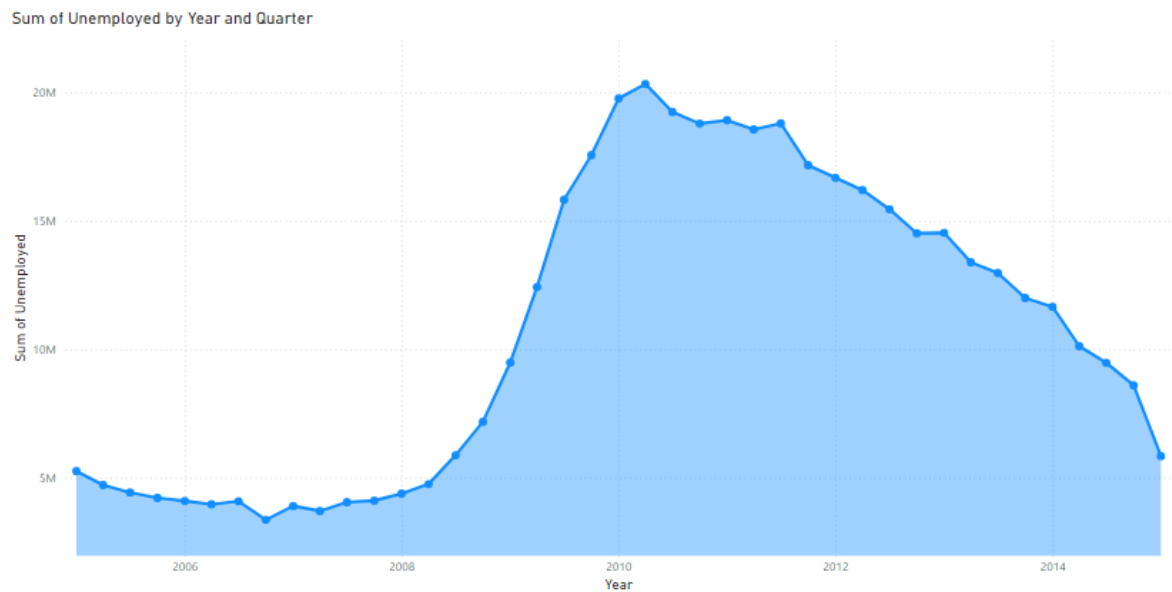


- i. Unemployment by year and quarter (Use expand next level ~ X2)
 - a. Increases points on the X- axis ~ time series as a continuance variable



A Kibe Creation

b. Area chart

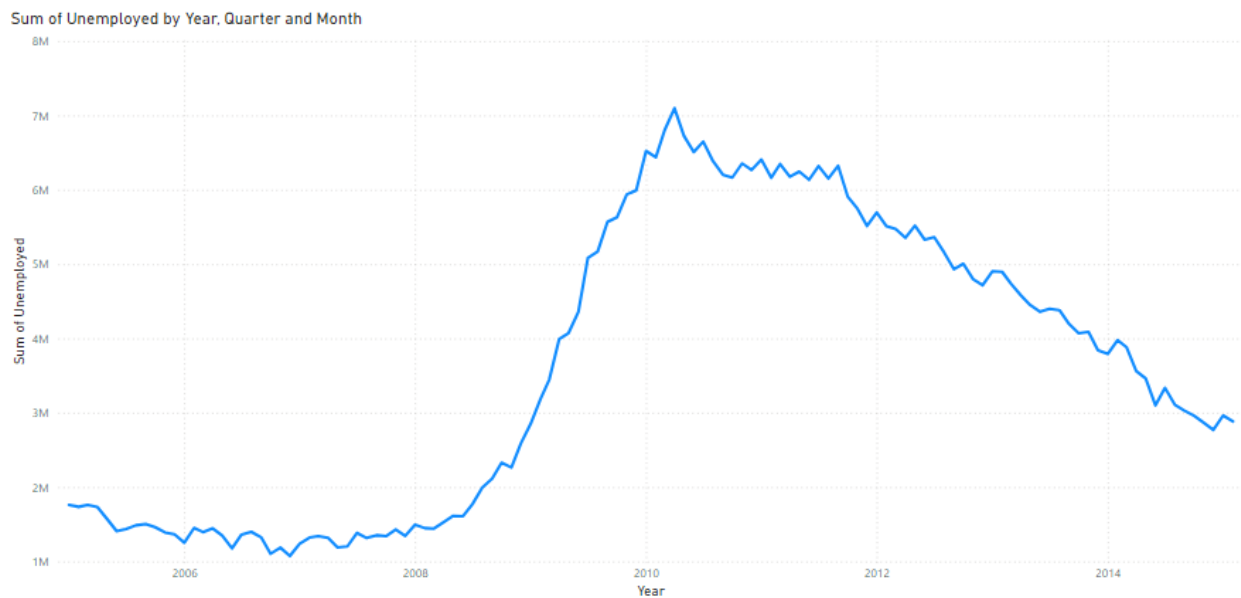


Aggregation and granularity

Question: How does power BI know we want to aggregate our data at monthly level?

i. Unemployment by year, quarter and month

a.



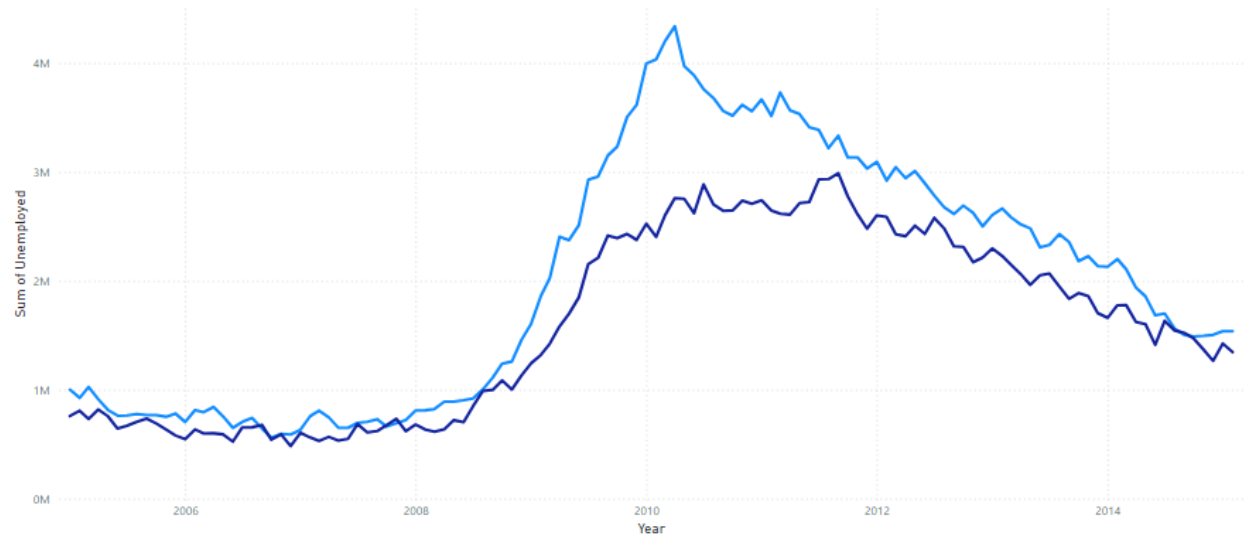
A Kibe Creation

ii. Aggregate by Gender (use filters to include gender ~ legend)

Period + Gender

Sum of Unemployed by Year, Quarter, Month and Gender

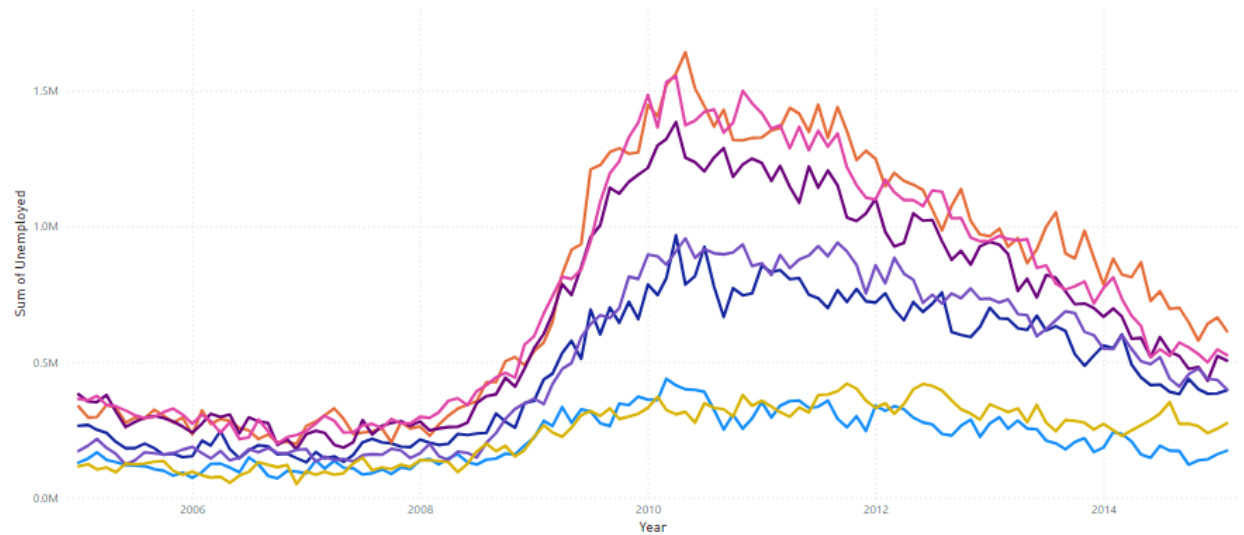
Gender ● Men ● Women



iii. Aggregate by Age

Sum of Unemployed by Year, Quarter, Month and Age

Age ● 16 to 19 years ● 20 to 24 years ● 25 to 34 years ● 35 to 44 years ● 45 to 54 years ● 55 to 64 years ● 65 years and over



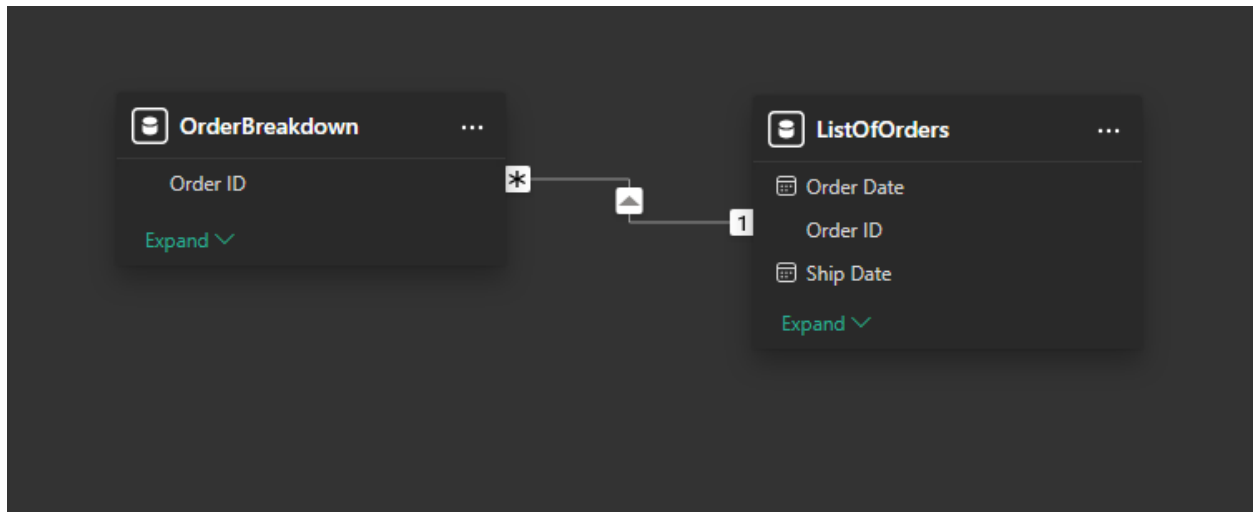
65 years a

Section 4

Maps, Scatter plots and Interactive BI Reports

The attached excel file for this tutorial had two tabs. We needed to join the two tables in Power BI.

The two tables have been detected automatically and joined using the Order ID as below: -



Types of joins

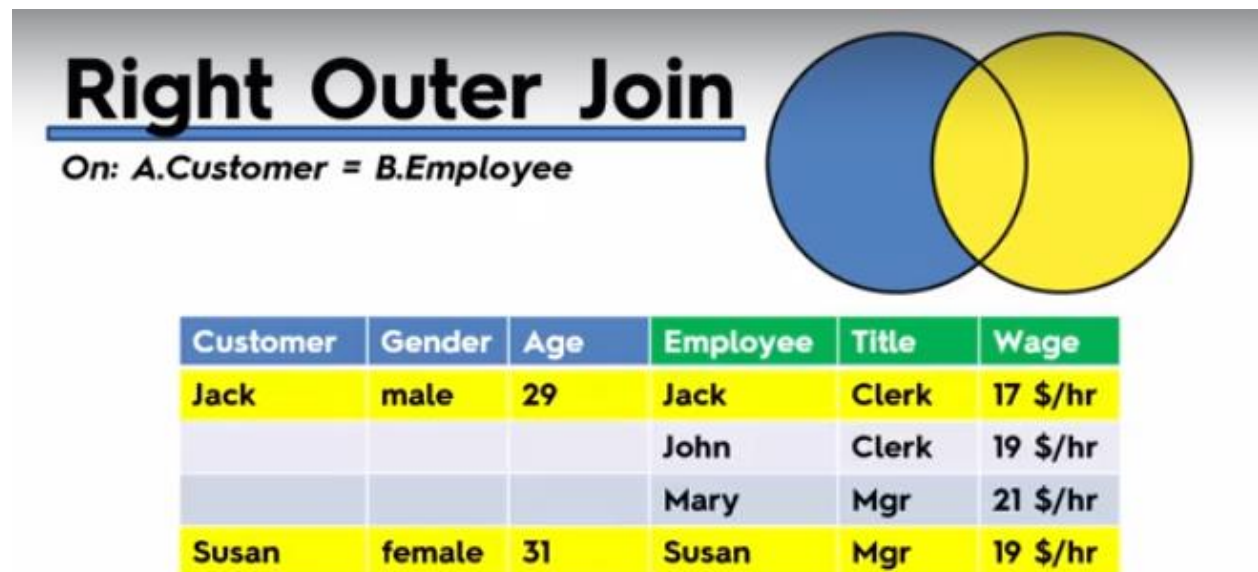
Suppose we have two tables A.Customer = B.Employee

Inner join ~ Match is done on both, then those which do not match are discarded from both tables.

Left Outer join ~ Primary table is on the left so match is done from the left. Those that do not match are discarded but only on the non-primary right table, the primary left table remains the same and picks the matched item from right table as below:-

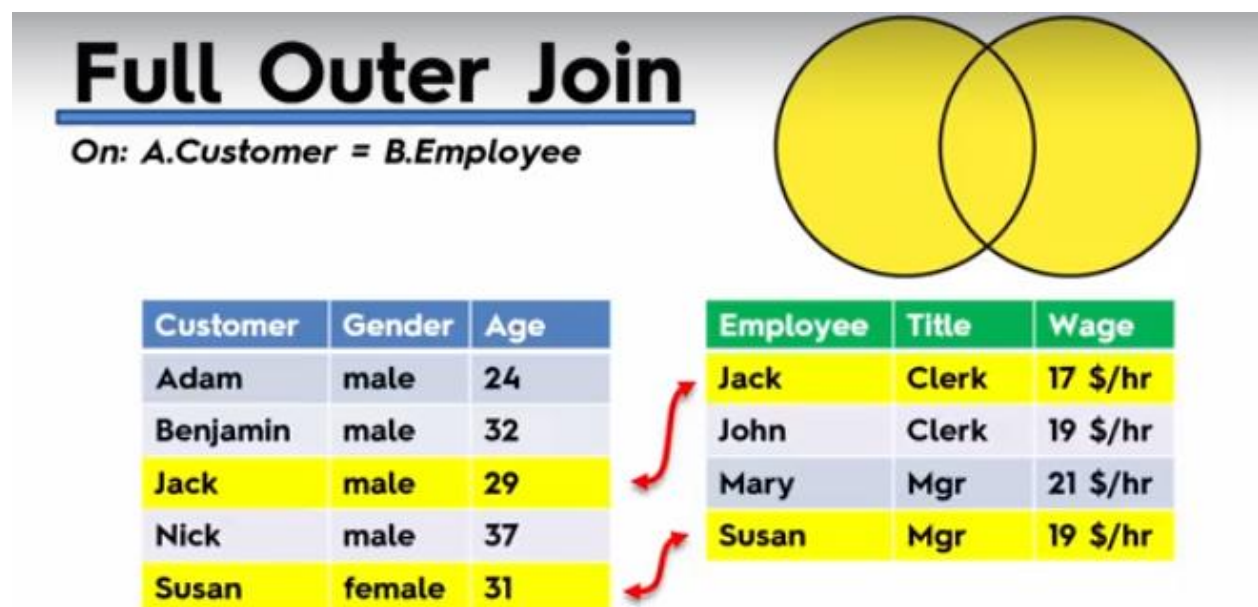


Right outer join ~ ~ Primary table is on the right so match is done from the right. Those that do not match are discarded but only on the non-primary left table, the primary right table remains the same and picks the matched item from right table as below: -



Full Outer Join ~ here joins do not discard any of the rows in any table after the match.

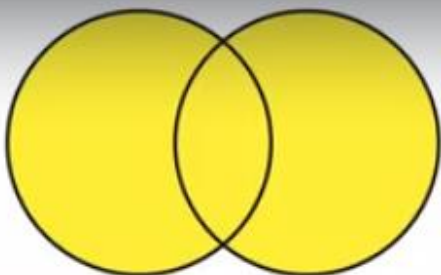
From a.



To b.

Full Outer Join

On: A.Customer = B.Employee

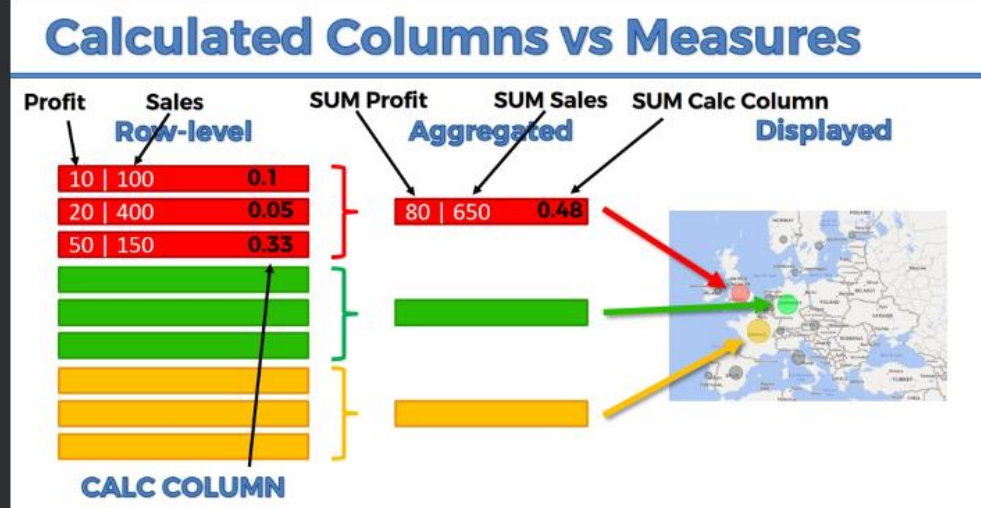


Customer	Gender	Age	Employee	Title	Wage
Adam	male	24			
Benjamin	male	32			
Jack	male	29	Jack	Clerk	17 \$/hr
Nick	male	37			
Susan	female	31	Susan	Mgr	19 \$/hr
			John	Clerk	19 \$/hr
			Mary	Mgr	21 \$/hr

Maps working with hierarchies' latitude and longitude

Calculated columns vs Measures example below,

Calculated Columns vs Measures



Profit	Sales	Profit Margin	SUM Profit	SUM Sales	SUM Profit Margin
10	100	0.1	80	650	0.12
20	400	0.05			
50	150	0.33			

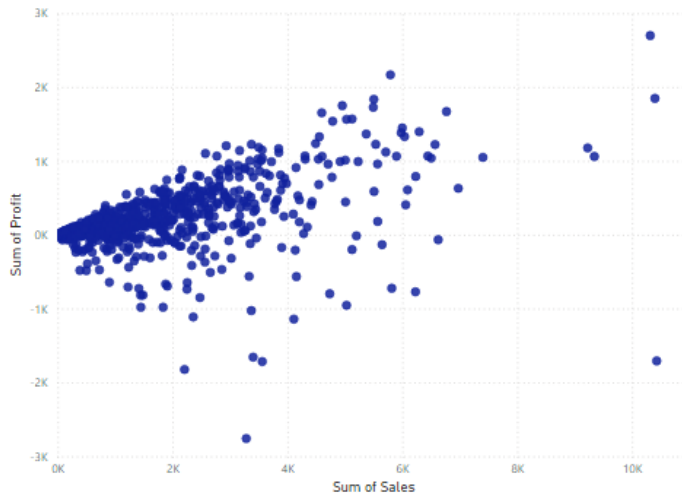
Profit Margin is the Calculated measure given by below example

Profit Margin = $\text{SUM}(\text{OrderBreakdown}[\text{Profit}]) / \text{SUM}(\text{OrderBreakdown}[\text{Sales}])$ $80/650 = 0.12$. Measure is calculated after aggregation, column is calculated before aggregation.

A Kibe Creation

Scatter Plot/Chart with slicers

Sum of Sales and Sum of Profit by Customer Name



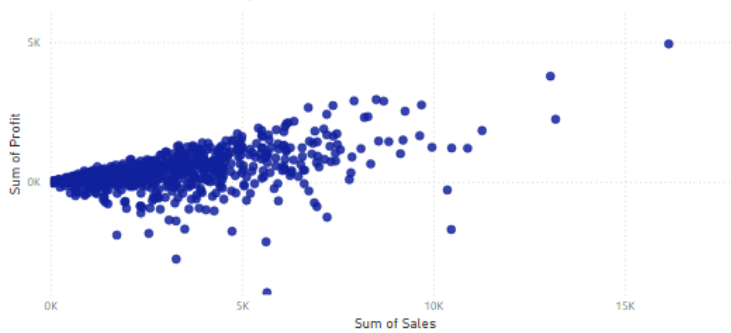
Central

North

South

Donut Chart. Plus, slicers in a mini dashboard

Sum of Sales and Sum of Profit by Customer Name



Select all

Central

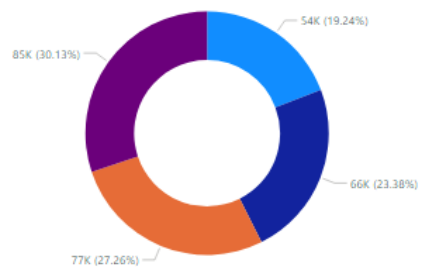
North

Belgium

Denmark

Finland

Sum of Profit by Year



Order Date Year

2011

2012

2013

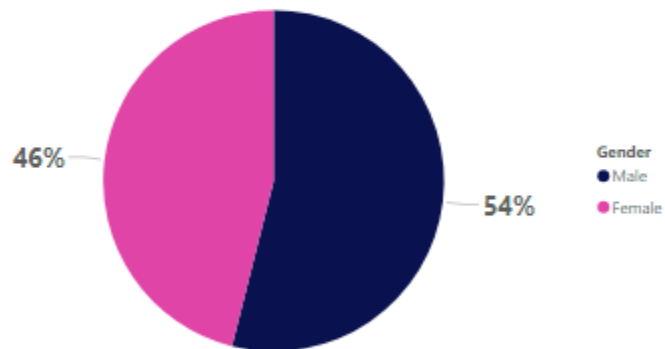
2014

Section 5

Creating Interactive Business Intelligence Report I.e. Building a robust BI Dashboard

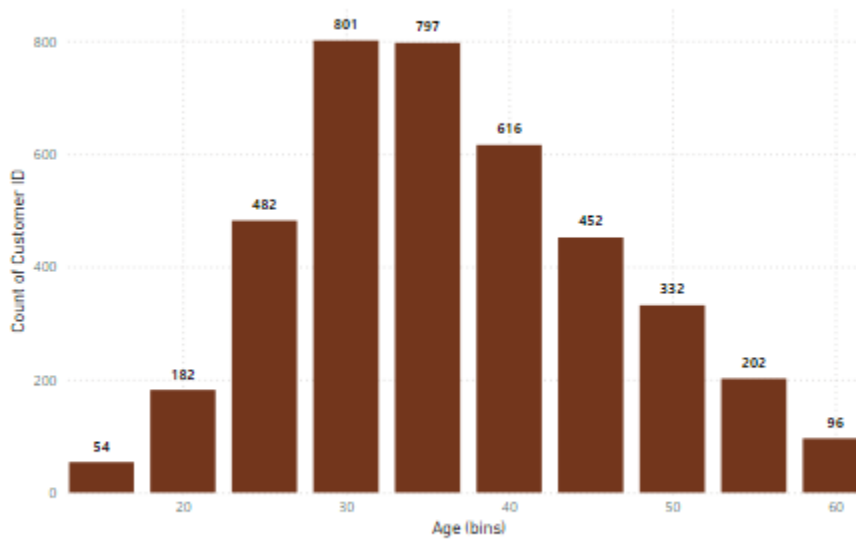
a) Calculation for gender

Count of Customer ID by Gender



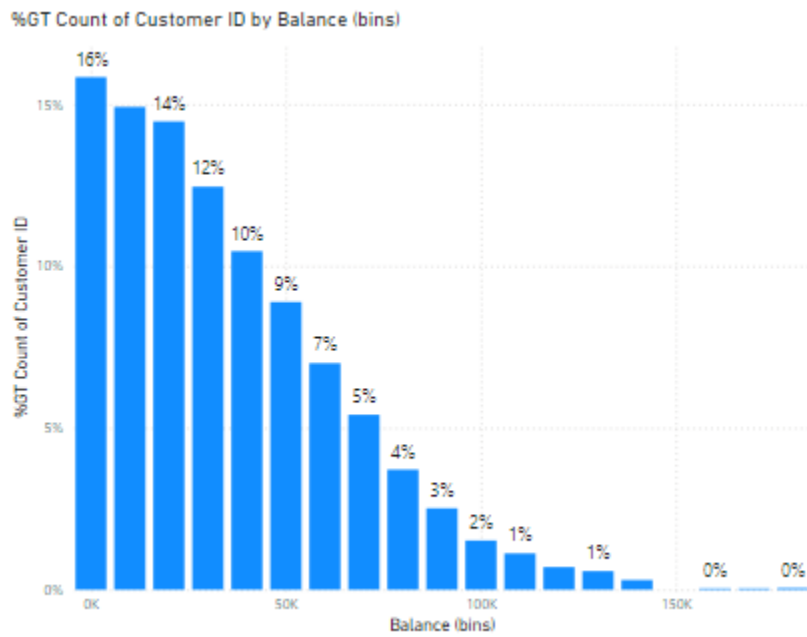
b) Distribution for age

Count of Customer ID by Age (bins)



A Kibe Creation

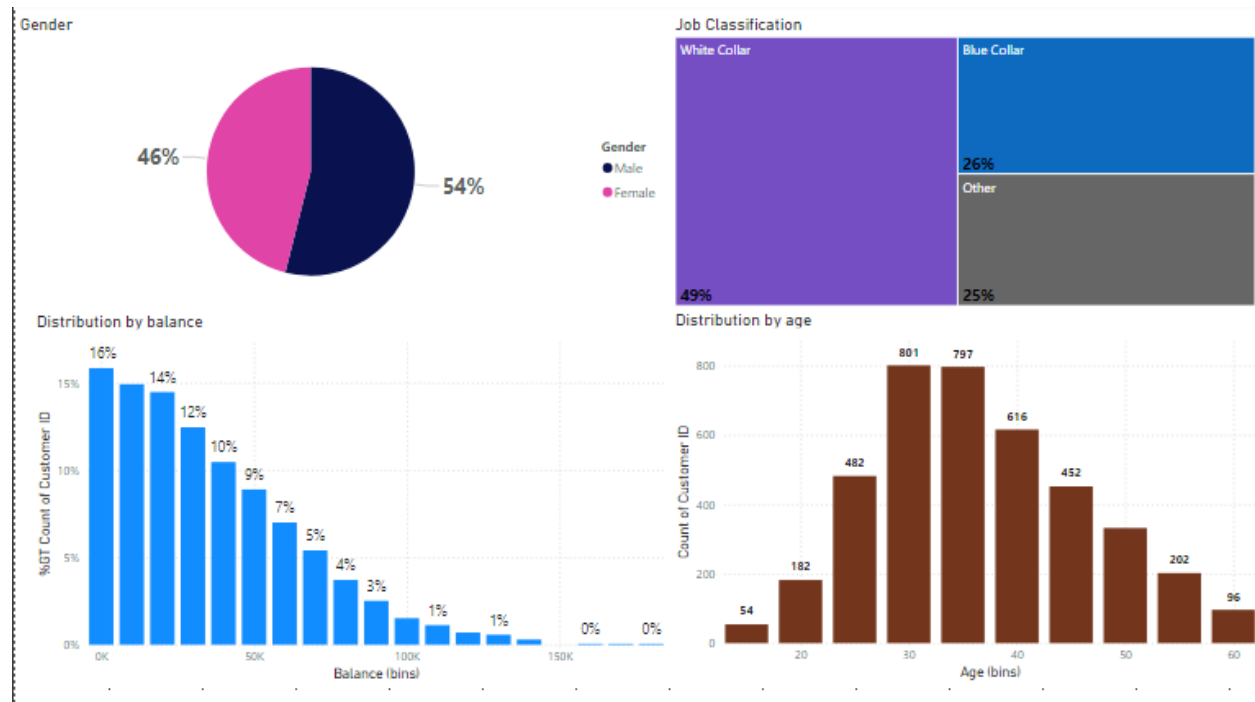
c) Distribution for balance



d) Treemap chart



Interactive Report (Dashboard)



Section 6

Leveraging Custom Visuals ~ European debt crisis as of 2011 (dataset) Challenge:
Visualizing the European Debt crisis, Chord chart + Treemap

