Hong Kong Baptist University **Department of Computer Science**

COMP 7810/4096 Business Intelligence (2019-20)

Introduction to Excel Pivot Table

Getting Started

Course Partition/Password: To be announced in class

Windows Account/Password: To be announced in class

Windows 7 (VM) Account/Password: demo/demo

- 1. Pick a seat and boot up the *Course Partition*.
- 2. Login your *Windows Account*. Password of a *Windows Account* will be distributed to you in a small piece of paper and each PC station has different password for the *Windows Account*. You need to use the same machine for the whole course. Hence, please remember *seat/machine number*.
- 3. For the first time login, you will be asked to change the password of the *Windows Account*. Please remember the *password* of your *Windows Account*.
- 4. Open the *Oracle VM VirtualBox* and start the *Windows 7 (VM)*. The password is demo.

Introduction

PivotTable report is an interactive table that automatically extracts, organizes, and summarizes data. You can then use the report to analyze the data - for example, make comparisons, detect patterns and relationships, and analyze trends.

If BI is new to you, you can start with the end user's perspective of a BI solution. To do this, you will use the simplest possible client tool for data analysis — an Excel pivot table.

Learning Outcomes

By finishing this lab session, you should be able to

- Summarize and analyze your data
- Quickly rearrange the layout of pivot table report
- View a subset of the data
- Show the details of the data that you specify

Tools

Microsoft Excel 2013

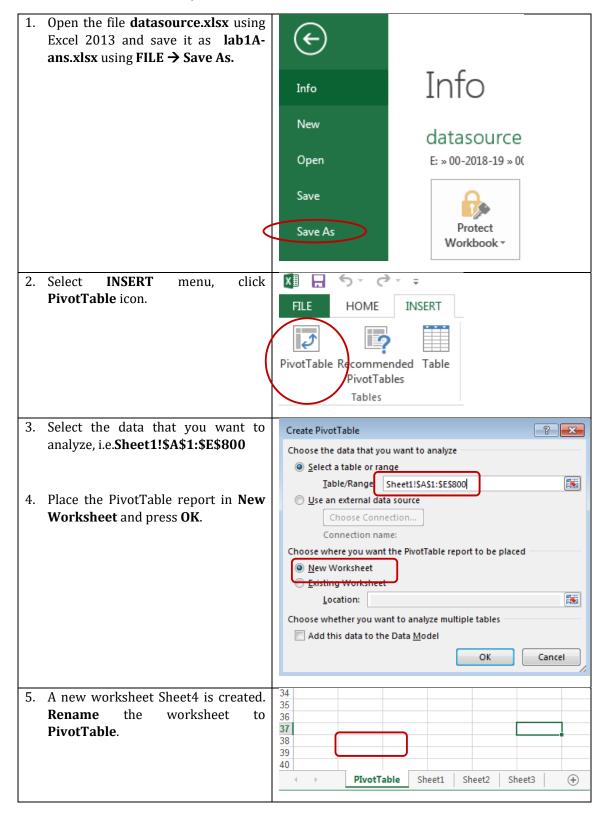
Source file required

datasource.xlsx (save it in C:\) from http://buelearning.hkbu.edu.hk/

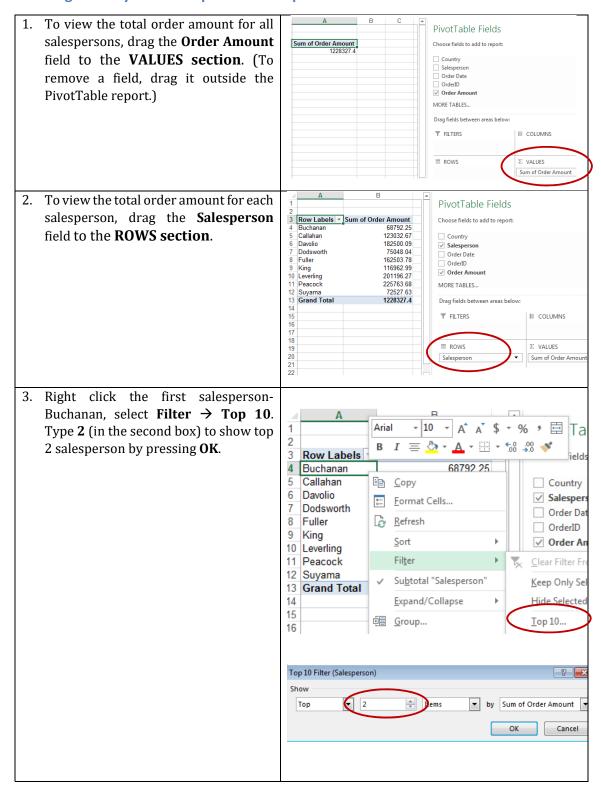
Field	Туре
Country	Char(7)
Salesperson	Char(12)
OrderDate	dd/mm/yyyy
OrderID	Char(5)
Order Amount	Decimal(8,2)

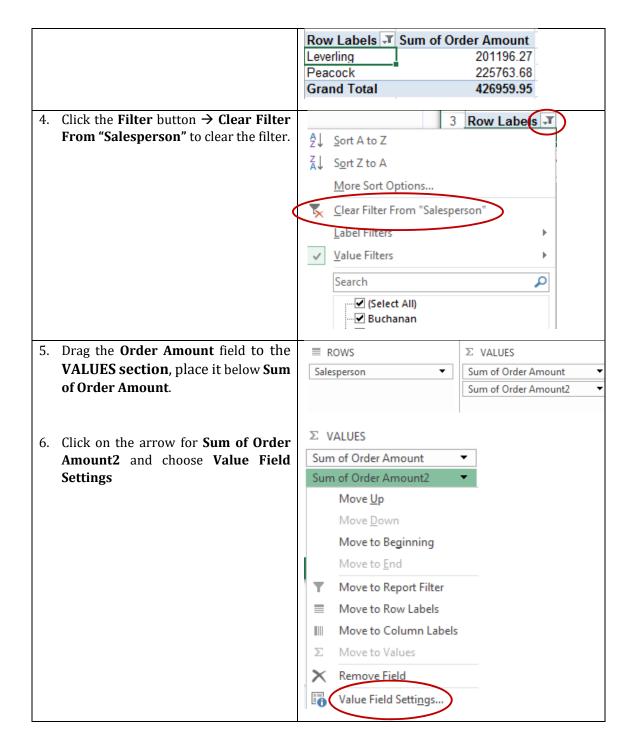
Part A: Create a pivot table report

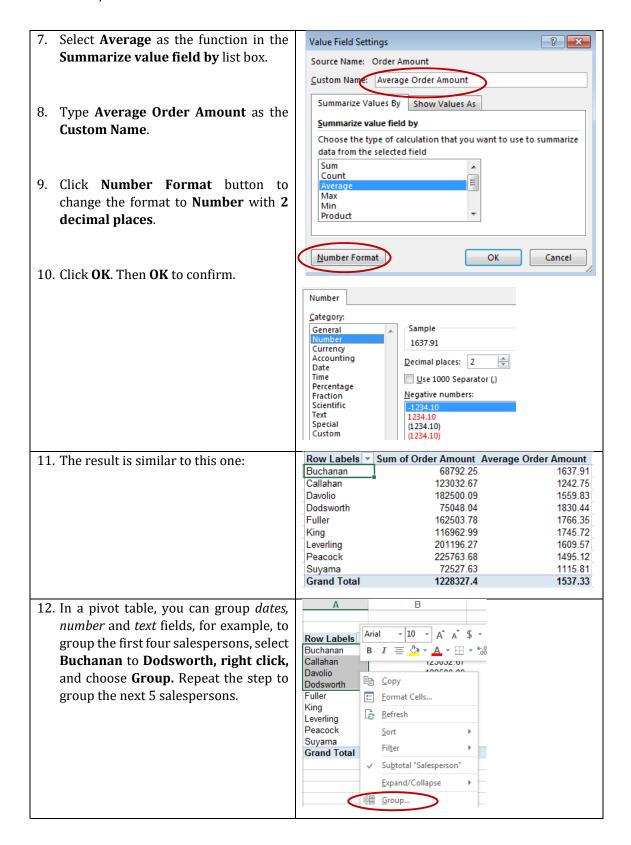
I. Create a Pivot Table Report



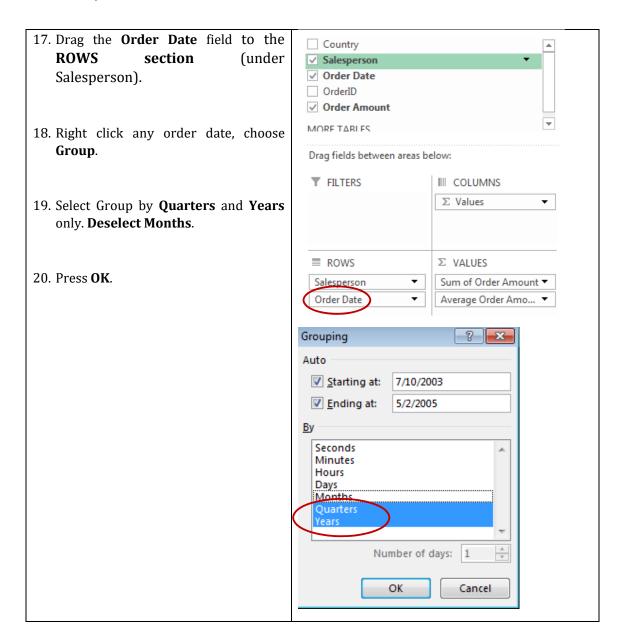
II. Change the layout of the pivot table report

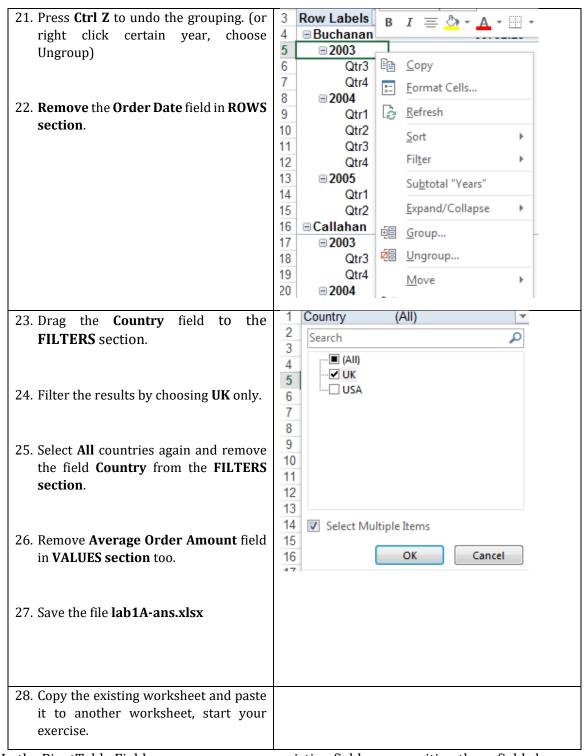






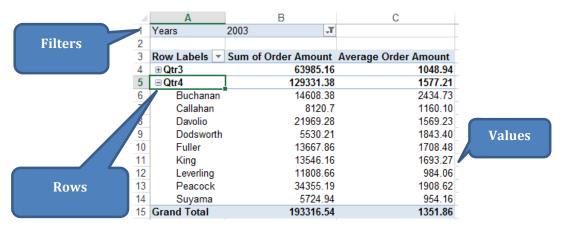
13. This is the result after grouping:	Row Labels Volume Sum of Order Amount Average Order Amount ⊕ Group1 Buchanan 68792.25 1637.91 Callahan 123032.67 1242.75 Davolio 182500.09 1559.83 Dodsworth 75048.04 1830.44 ⊕ Group2 Fuller 162503.78 1766.35 King 116962.99 1745.72 Leverling 201196.27 1609.57 Peacock 225763.68 1495.12 Suyama 72527.63 1115.81 Grand Total 1228327.4 1537.33
14. To remove groupings, right click Group1 and choose Ungroup. Repeat the step to ungroup Group2.	
15. To create Pivot Chart, click anywhere on the pivot table, select ANALYZE tab and choose PivotChart button. Then OK.16. Delete the Pivot Chart.	ANALYZE DESIGN Fields, Items, & Sets * TX OLAP Tools * Relationships Calculations
	Sum of Order Amount Average Order Amount 250000 150000 100000 Solesperson Salesperson Sum of Order Amount Regulation Children Regulation Children Regulation Children Regulation Regul





In the PivotTable Fields, you can rearrange existing fields or reposition those fields by using one of the four areas at the bottom of the layout section:





PIVOTTABLE REPORT	DESCRIPTION
Values	Use to display summary numeric data.
Row Labels	Use to display fields as rows on the side of the report. A row lower in position is nested within another row immediately above it.
Column Labels	Use to display fields as columns at the top of the report. A column lower in position is nested within another column immediately above it.
Filters	Use to filter the entire report based on the selected item in the report filter.

III. Exercise 1

- 1. Create a pivot table for each of the following question (you may <u>copy the existing worksheet</u> containing the pivot table and <u>rename the worksheet</u> to the question number e.g. A, B etc):
 - A. Comparing the sum of order amount for different countries
 - B. Calculating the sum of order amount for each salesperson, and sorting the results from largest to smallest sales
 - C. Finding the five salespersons with the top five sales order amount
 - D. Finding the three salespersons with the bottom three sales order amount
 - E. Showing the sum of order amount for each salesperson, and calculating summarized order amounts as a percentage of the grand total
 - F. Comparing the sum of order amount in different quarters for the top five salespersons (no need to show year)
 - G. Finding the sum of order amount for the top five salespersons in 2004 (using **Report Filter** to filter the Year).
- 2. Save the Excel file lab1A-ans.xlsx

IV. Answer Submission

1. Submit the Excel file lab1A-ans.xlsx to the site http://buelearning.hkbu.edu.hk/