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Part 1: Comprehensive Report

Introduction

According to the data from Vivino Wines, we have a data from the IT department with the Wineries, the origin country, and their ratings from customers.

This data also provides the Year of the wine to understand the age of the wine. Hereby is a data dictionary for better understanding of the data for the team-

Data	Description
Product ID	This is an unique identifier for the Wines
Name	Name of the Wines
Winery	Name of the manufacturing winery
Wine Type	Shows the type of wine- Red Wine/White Wine
Year	Year of Manufacturing
Price	Price of the Wine
Region	Region of Origin of the Wine
Country	Country of Origin of the Wine
Rating	Customer rating of the wine
Number of Ratings	Number of Customer ratings

The data has 2.6M reviews and their scores that ranges from 2.2 to 4.9 points. Performing an analysis of the data we see the following,

Looking at the histogram below,



Insights

We see that most of the wines are priced in between \$10.43 and \$20.43 with **4739** wines followed by most of the wines priced in between \$0.43 and \$10.43 that has **3748** wines. We see that **187** wines are priced above \$246.00. As an organization, we must focus on the price range of \$10.43-\$20.43 as they have the maximum products which caters to a larger market.

Let's look at a box plot analysis of the data-



Further Insights

According to the box and whisker chart, we see that the least priced wine is \$0.43. Most of the wines are in the range of \$9.90 to \$32.50. We have a upper quartile of \$66.31 and there are around 1.3k wines that are priced above the \$66.31. Most of the wines are priced at \$15.95.

Investment Opportunity

In this report, we will be analysing an investment to expand into the Wine market. To invest, we looking at the following data-

- Price points of most of the wines
- Average ratings of the winery

According to the box plot above, we see that most of the wines are priced at a range of \$9.90 to \$32.50 with a mean price of \$15.95. Thus, we must focus on wines between this range.

Also, the average ratings of the winery is a good factor to consider as we have a large number of reviews from customers which will give us the best understanding of what the customers like, that will give us maximum profits. In this case, we will consider any winery with an average more than 4.0.

Winery	→ Number Of Ratings Average of Rating
Markus Molitor	20 4.045
Château Purcari	12 4.15
Schneider	10 4.14
Van Volxem	10 4.04
Terlan (Terlano)	9 4.066666667

Part 2: Excel Steps

Task 1: Import all the files to Excel and fill empty columns-

1. Open Excel File-

Open the Wine.xlsx file.

Files > Open > select the Wine.xlsx

When opened, it should have one worksheet named Wine with the wine data look like in Fig1. Create a Table with the name 'Wine'.

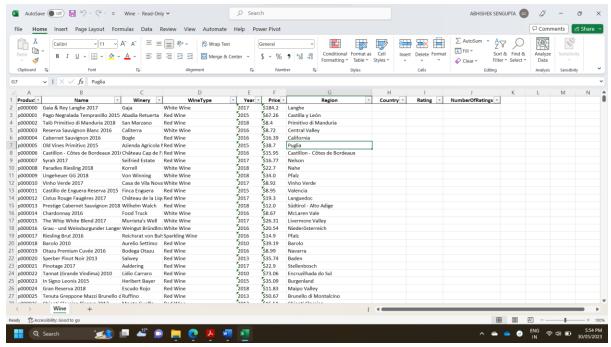


Fig 1

2. Import XML file

Create a new sheet and Import Data from Region.xml as seen in Fig 2.

Data>Get Data>From File>From XML

When opened, rename the Sheet to Region and rename the Table to Region as seen in Fig.3.

Rename the table to Region by going to Table Design> Under Properties, change the Table Name.

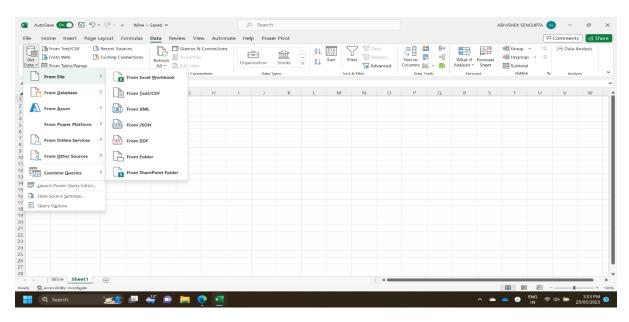


Fig 2

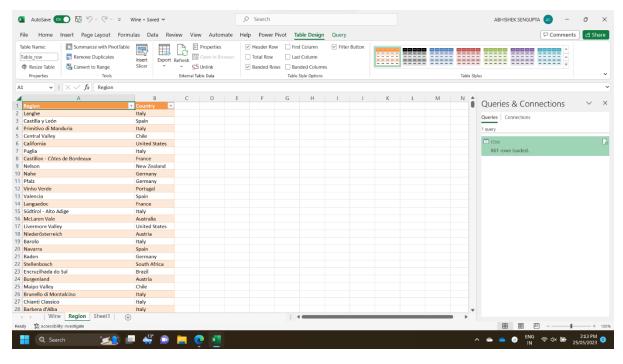


Fig 3

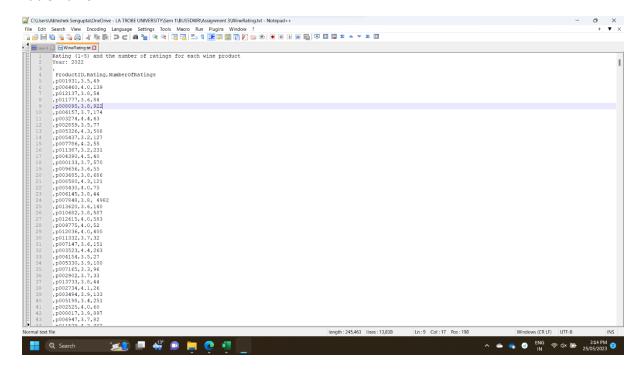
3. Import TXT file-

Open the txt data in Notepad++ and replace the spaces with "," as seen in Fig 4. This will arrange the data properly to import to Excel.

Create a new Sheet in Excel and Import the text file-

Go to Data> Get Data> Select From Text/CSV, similar to as seen in Fig 2. Output will be as seen as Fig 5.

Rename the Table to 'WineRating' by going to Table Design> Under Properties, change the Table Name.



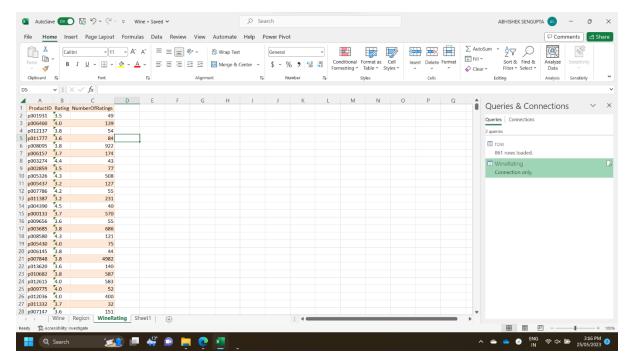


Fig 5

4. Fill empty columns with data using XLOOKUP-

To fill the empty columns, as seen in Fig 1, use XLOOKUP with the Region and WineRating Sheets.

Use the formula, =XLOOKUP([@ProductID],WineRating[[ProductID]],WineRating[Rating]) in order to get the Ratings of the wine, as seen in Fig 6.

Use the formula, =XLOOKUP([@ProductID],WineRating[[ProductID]],WineRating[NumberOfRatings]) in order to get the Number of Ratings, as seen in Fig 7.

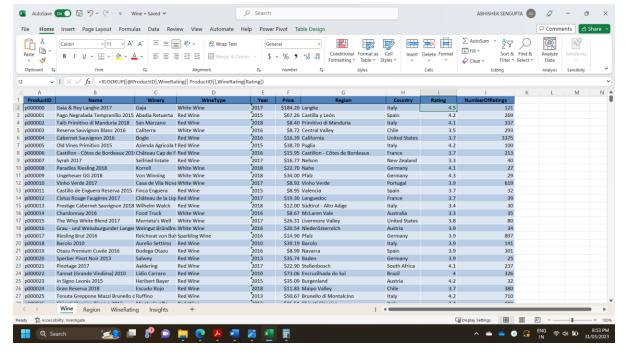


Fig 6

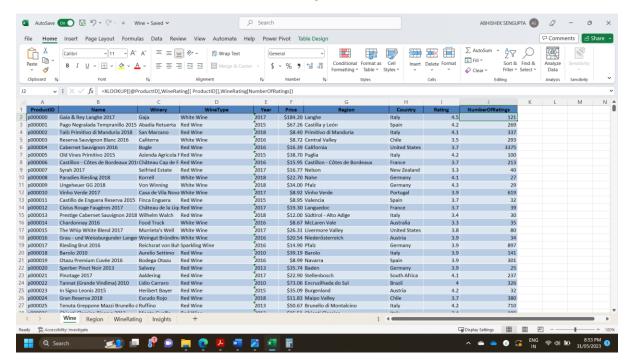


Fig 7

Task 2- Clean the data

We see that the data is not formatted properly. The column "Year" has values with No Value or N.V. we replace the same with "-".

To format the year properly, use the formula, as seen below and in Fig 8-

=IF([@Year]="N.V.","-",[@Year])

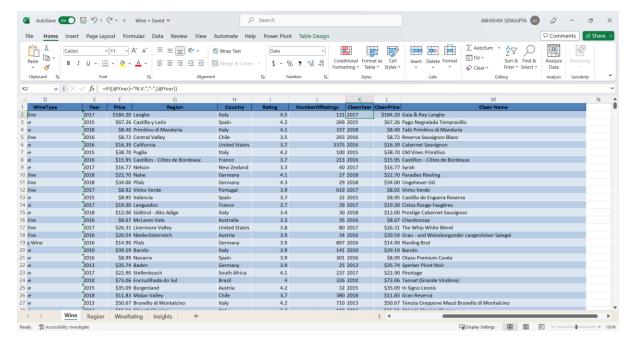


Fig 8

The column "Price" has values which are in General format so we format them using the formula-

=NUMBERVALUE([@Price],".","\$")

The data also includes Prices mentioned in "cents" and "dollars", we use the Find function in Excel to remove the words cents and dollars as seen in Fig 10.

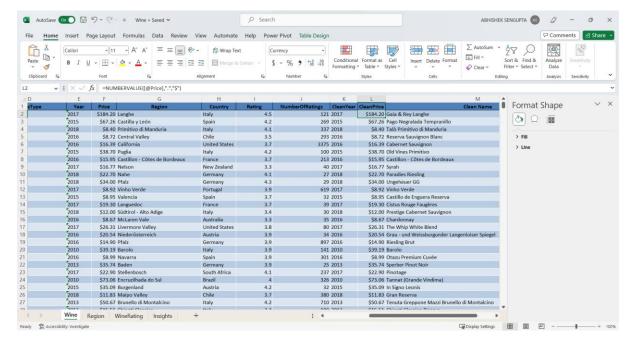


Fig 9



Fig 10

The name of the Wines has the Year at the end which is a repetition of the data as it already exists in the Year. We can remove the same using the formula-

=REPLACE([@Name],FIND([@Year],[@Name]),4,"")

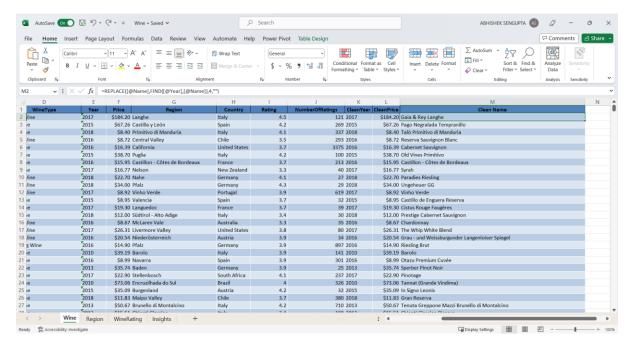


Fig 11

Task 3- Wine Price Insights

For better representation of data, create a new Sheet named "Insights".

To create a histogram, go to Insert>Charts> Select Insert Statistic Chart and select Histogram, as seen in Fig 12

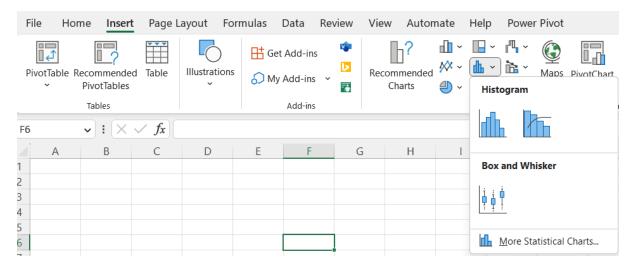


Fig 12

Select Histogram and Right click to Select Data. Select the data source as "CleanPrice" in the Wine Sheet, as seen in Fig 13.

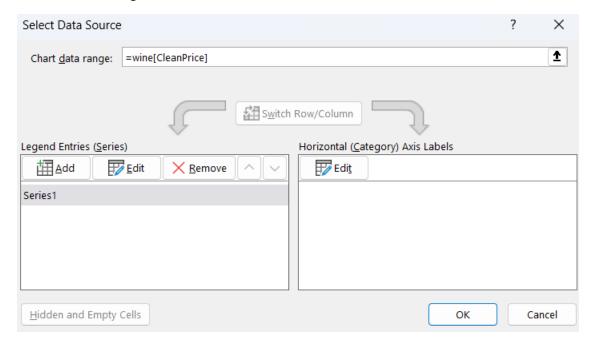


Fig 13

Select the Axis Options and Enable Overflow bin to get a better insight into the data, as seen in Fig 14

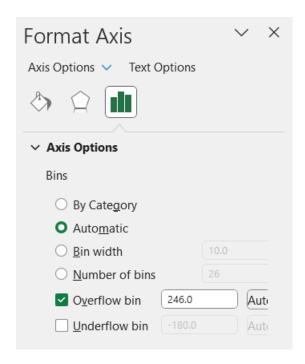


Fig 14

Add labels to the histogram using the + icon on the right side of the graph.

This creates the histogram as seen in Fig 15



Fig 15

To create a box plot, go to Insert>Charts> Select Insert Statistic Chart and select Box and Whisker, as seen in Fig 12

Uncheck the "Show outlier points" and "Show inner points" from the Series options as seen in Fig 13.

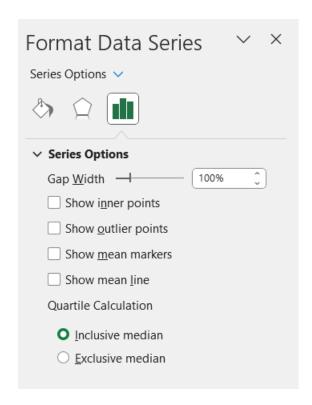


Fig 13

Enable the labels from the + icon on the top right of the graph. We get the box plot as seen in Fig 14.



Fig 14

Task 4- Create Pivot Table

In order to create the Pivot Table, we apply a filter on the main data according to the boundaries mentioned i.e. \$9.90-\$32.50. Paste the table to a new sheet.

Go to Insert>PivotTable> A new window pops up as seen in Fig 15. Select the entire filtered table from the New Sheet.

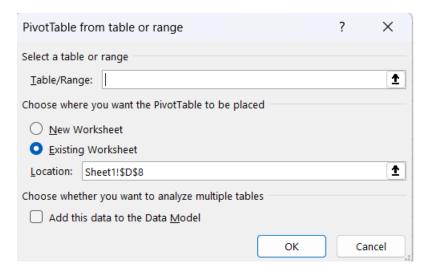


Fig 15

In the pivot table, select the data as seen in Fig 16.

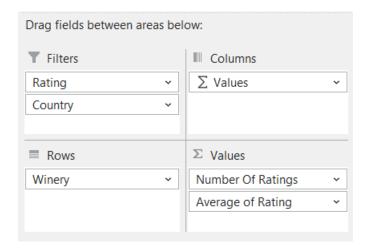


Fig 16

Add a filter of Ratings as >4.0 and we get the pivot table as seen in Fig 17

Rating		(Multiple Items)	Ţ	
Country		(All)	-	
Winery	<u></u>	Number Of Ratir	ngs	Average of Rating
Markus Molitor			20	4.045
Château Purcari			12	4.15
Schneider			10	4.14
Van Volxem			10	4.04
Terlan (Terlano)			9	4.066666667
Saint Clair			8	4.1375
Von Winning			8	4.1
San Marzano			8	4.325
Morgenster Estate			8	4.0625
Maximin Grünhaus			8	4.1
Herdade dos Grous			8	4.1375
Schola Sarmenti			7	4.257142857
Knipser			7	4.057142857
Nals Margreid			7	4.071428571
Planeta			7	4.085714286
Meerlust			7	4.128571429
Francis Ford Coppola			7	4.085714286
Antinori			7	4.085714286
Cà dei Frati			7	4.114285714
Villa Maria			6	4.1
Rocca di Montegrossi			6	4.016666667
Salentein			6	4.083333333

Conclusion

Part 1 of the report gives an understanding of the data and with the wineries the company must invest in order to maximise their profits.

Part 2 of the report gives the user the steps to perform in order to create the same insights with similar data.