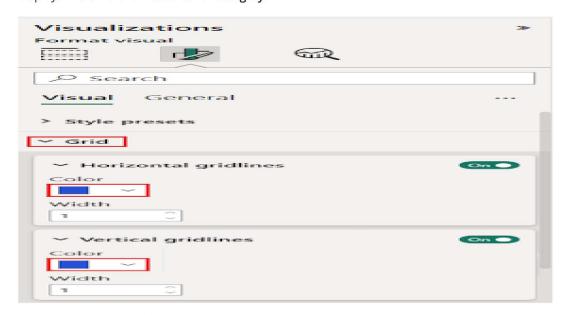


Visualizing tabular data

Click <u>link</u> to watch a video about tables and matrices.

There are many options within Power BI to visually represent data, but sometimes users may want to see and compare detail-level data and exact values. In these scenarios, using the **Table** or **Matrix** visual is the most effective option. When leveraging either of these two visuals, it is important to take advantage of the **Format** section of the **Visualizations** pane to ensure that users can easily interpret the data that is being presented. One of the best ways to bring attention to values of importance with these visuals is by using **Conditional formatting**. This section will also take advantage of the hierarchies created in *Chapter 4*, *Building the Data Model*, to allow for drilldowns within the visuals.

A **table** is a grid that contains related data in a logical series of rows and columns. It may also contain headers and a row for totals. Tables work well with quantitative comparisons where you're looking at many values for a single category. For example, this table displays five different measures for **Category**.



When to use a table

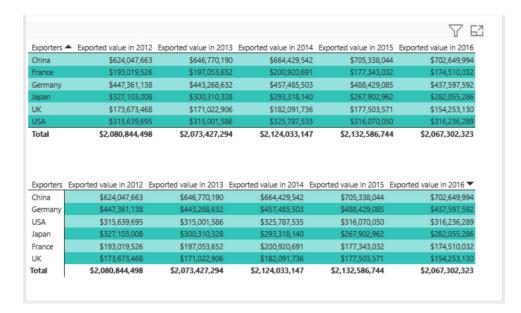
Tables are a great choice:

- To see and compare detailed data and exact values (instead of visual representations).
- To display data in a tabular format.
- To display numerical data by categories.

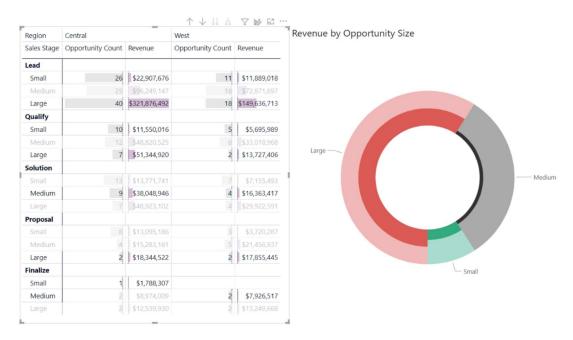
Matrix

The matrix visual is similar to a table (A matrix is similar to a pivot table in Excel.). A table supports two dimensions and the data is flat, meaning duplicate values are displayed and not aggregated. A matrix makes it easier to display data meaningfully across multiple dimensions -- it supports a stepped layout. The matrix automatically aggregates the data and enables you to drill down.

If you have only one dimension, exporters, then tables and matrices are the same:



You can create matrix visuals in **Power BI** reports and cross-highlight elements within the matrix with other visuals on that report page. For example, you can select rows, columns, and even individual cells and cross-highlight. Also, individual cells and multiple cell selections can be copied and pasted into other applications.



See also Exercise 17.

Visualizing categorical data

Olet suorittanut 100 % oppitunnista

100%

◆ Lesson 5 Quiz

Siirry...

Olet kirjautunut nimellä <u>Janne Bragge</u>. (<u>Kirjaudu ulos</u>)

<u>PowerBl</u>

Suomi (fi)

Deutsch (de)

English (en)

<u>Français (fr)</u>

Suomi (fi)

Svenska (sv)

Hanki mobiilisovellus

