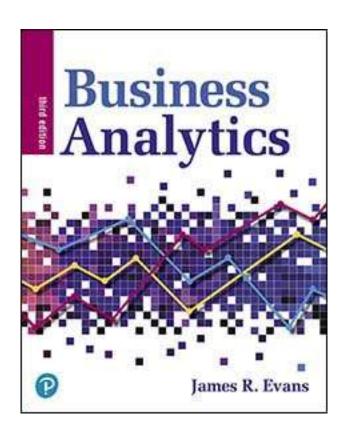
### **Business Analytics: Methods, Models, and Decisions**

Third Edition



Chapter 2
Database
Analytics



#### **Data Sets and Databases**

- Data set a collection of data
  - Examples: Marketing survey responses, a table of historical stock prices, and a collection of measurements of dimensions of a manufactured item
- Database a collection of related files containing records on people, places, or things
  - A database file is usually organized in a twodimensional table, where the columns correspond to each individual element of data (called fields, or attributes), and the rows represent records of related data elements.



### **Example 2.1: A Purchase Order Database**

| -4 | A                  | В         | С        | D                  | 4    | E    | F        |      | G           | Н                  | 1                 | J                   |
|----|--------------------|-----------|----------|--------------------|------|------|----------|------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1  | Purchase Orders    |           |          |                    |      |      |          |      |             |                    |                   |                     |
| 2  |                    |           |          |                    |      |      |          |      |             |                    |                   |                     |
| 3  | Supplier           | Order No. | Item No. | Item Description   | Item | Cost | Quantity | Cost | t per order | A/P Terms (Months) | <b>Order Date</b> | <b>Arrival Date</b> |
| 4  | Hulkey Fasteners   | Aug11001  | 1122     | Airframe fasteners | \$   | 4.25 | 19,500   | \$   | 82,875.00   | 30                 | 08/05/11          | 08/13/11            |
| 5  | Alum Sheeting      | Aug11002  | 1243     | Airframe fasteners | \$   | 4.25 | 10,000   | \$   | 42,500.00   | 30                 | 08/08/11          | 08/14/11            |
| 6  | Fast-Tie Aerospace | Aug11003  | 5462     | Shielded Cable/ft. | \$   | 1.05 | 23,000   | \$   | 24,150.00   | 30                 | 08/10/11          | 08/15/11            |
| 7  | Fast-Tie Aerospace | Aug11004  | 5462     | Shielded Cable/ft. | \$   | 1.05 | 21,500   | \$   | 22,575.00   | 30                 | 08/15/11          | 08/22/11            |
| 8  | Steelpin Inc.      | Aug11005  | 5319     | Shielded Cable/ft. | \$   | 1.10 | 17,500   | \$   | 19,250.00   | 30                 | 08/20/11          | 08/31/11            |
| 9  | Fast-Tie Aerospace | Aug11006  | 5462     | Shielded Cable/ft. | \$   | 1.05 | 22,500   | \$   | 23,625.00   | 30                 | 08/20/11          | 08/26/11            |
| 10 | Steelpin Inc.      | Aug11007  | 4312     | Bolt-nut package   | \$   | 3.75 | 4,250    | \$   | 15,937.50   | 30                 | 08/25/11          | 09/01/11            |

- Each row represents a record.
- Each column represents a field or attribute.



### **Example 2.2: Using Range Names for a Database**

 Define the range name for each row of data as the month, and the name for each column of data by the product.

| 1  | А           | В         | С         | D         | Е         | F         |
|----|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1  | Sales Units |           |           |           |           |           |
| 2  |             |           |           |           |           |           |
| 3  | Month       | Product A | Product B | Product C | Product D | Product E |
| 4  | January     | 7792      | 5554      | 3105      | 3168      | 10350     |
| 5  | February    | 7268      | 3024      | 3228      | 3751      | 8965      |
| 6  | March       | 7049      | 5543      | 2147      | 3319      | 6827      |
| 7  | April       | 7560      | 5232      | 2636      | 4057      | 8544      |
| 8  | May         | 8233      | 5450      | 2726      | 3837      | 7535      |
| 9  | June        | 8629      | 3943      | 2705      | 4664      | 9070      |
| 10 | July        | 8702      | 5991      | 2891      | 5418      | 8389      |
| 11 | August      | 9215      | 3920      | 2782      | 4085      | 7367      |
| 12 | September   | 8986      | 4753      | 2524      | 5575      | 5377      |
| 13 | October     | 8654      | 4746      | 3258      | 5333      | 7645      |
| 14 | November    | 8315      | 3566      | 2144      | 4924      | 8173      |
| 15 | December    | 7978      | 5670      | 3071      | 6563      | 6088      |

Example: The range name for B4:F4 is January; the range name for B4:B15 is Product\_A.

To find the annual sales of Product A, use the Excel formula =SUM(Product\_A).



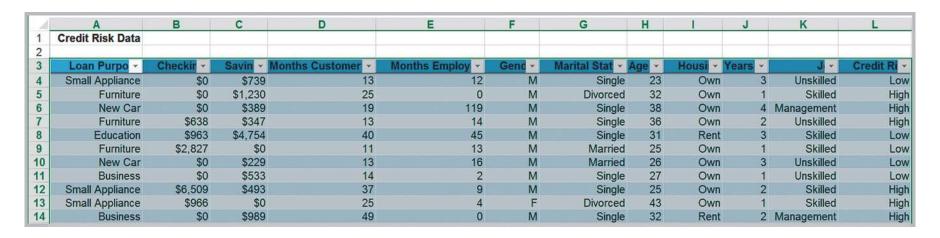
#### **Data Queries: Tables**

- An Excel table allows you to use table references to perform basic calculations. Select the data range including headers. Next, click *Table* from the *Tables* group on the Insert tab and make sure that the box for *My Table Has Headers* is checked.
- The table name (default: Table1),can be found (and changed) in the Properties group of the Table Tools Design tab in Windows or in the Table tab on a Mac.



## Example 2.3: Excel Table for *Credit* Risk Data

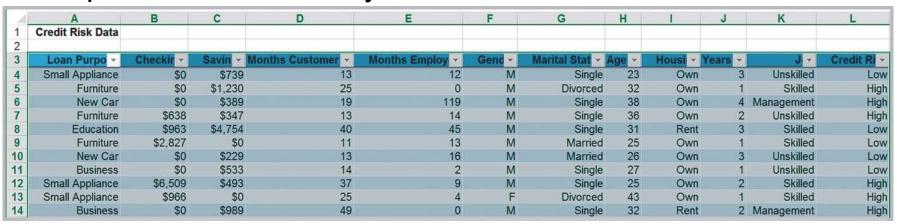
| 4  | A                | В        | С       | D                      | E               | F      | G                     | Н   | 4       | J     | K          | L           |
|----|------------------|----------|---------|------------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------|-----|---------|-------|------------|-------------|
| 1  | Credit Risk Data |          |         |                        |                 |        |                       |     |         |       |            |             |
| 2  |                  |          |         |                        |                 |        |                       |     |         |       |            |             |
| 3  | Loan Purpose     | Checking | Savings | <b>Months Customer</b> | Months Employed | Gender | <b>Marital Status</b> | Age | Housing | Years | Job        | Credit Risk |
| 4  | Small Appliance  | \$0      | \$739   | 13                     | 12              | М      | Single                | 23  | Own     | 3     | Unskilled  | Low         |
| 5  | Furniture        | \$0      | \$1,230 | 25                     | 0               | M      | Divorced              | 32  | Own     | 1     | Skilled    | High        |
| 6  | New Car          | \$0      | \$389   | 19                     | 119             | M      | Single                | 38  | Own     | 4     | Management | High        |
| 7  | Furniture        | \$638    | \$347   | 13                     | 14              | M      | Single                | 36  | Own     | 2     | Unskilled  |             |
| 8  | Education        | \$963    | \$4,754 | 40                     | 45              | M      | Single                | 31  | Rent    | 3     | Skilled    | Low         |
| 9  | Furniture        | \$2,827  | \$0     | 11                     | 13              | M      | Married               | 25  | Own     | 1     | Skilled    | Low         |
| 10 | New Car          | \$0      | \$229   | 13                     | 16              | М      | Married               | 26  | Own     | 3     | Unskilled  | Low         |





### **Example 2.4: Table-Based Calculations**

- To sum the data in column C, use the function =SUM(Table1[Savings]).
- To find the number of home owners use the function =COUNTIF(Table1[Housing], "Own").
- If we add new records to the table, the calculation will be updated automatically.





### **Data Queries: Sorting Data**

- Select a cell (but not the header) in the column for sorting.
  - Use the AZ or ZA buttons on the Data tab to sort from low to high or high to low.
- Click the Sort button for advanced sorting.





## **Example 2.5: Sorting Data in the Purchase Orders Database**

Sort data by supplier.

| 1  | A                 | В         | С        | D                  | E         | F        | G              | Н                  | 1          | J                   |
|----|-------------------|-----------|----------|--------------------|-----------|----------|----------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1  | Purchase Orders   |           |          |                    |           |          |                |                    |            |                     |
| 2  |                   |           |          |                    |           |          |                |                    |            |                     |
| 3  | Supplier          | Order No. | Item No. | Item Description   | Item Cost | Quantity | Cost per order | A/P Terms (Months) | Order Date | <b>Arrival Date</b> |
| 4  | Alum Sheeting     | Aug11002  | 1243     | Airframe fasteners | \$ 4.25   | 10,000   | \$ 42,500.00   | 30                 | 08/08/11   | 08/14/11            |
| 5  | Alum Sheeting     | Sep11002  | 5417     | Control Panel      | \$ 255.00 | 406      | \$ 103,530.00  | 30                 | 09/01/11   | 09/10/11            |
| 6  | Alum Sheeting     | Sep11008  | 1243     | Airframe fasteners | \$ 4.25   | 9,000    | \$ 38,250.00   | 30                 | 09/05/11   | 09/12/11            |
| 7  | Alum Sheeting     | Oct11016  | 1243     | Airframe fasteners | \$ 4.25   | 10,500   | \$ 44,625.00   | 30                 | 10/10/11   | 10/17/11            |
| 8  | Alum Sheeting     | Oct11022  | 4224     | Bolt-nut package   | \$ 3.95   | 4,500    | \$ 17,775.00   | 30                 | 10/15/11   | 10/20/11            |
| 9  | Alum Sheeting     | Oct11026  | 5417     | Control Panel      | \$ 255.00 | 500      | \$ 127,500.00  | 30                 | 10/20/11   | 10/27/11            |
| 10 | Alum Sheeting     | Oct11028  | 5634     | Side Panel         | \$ 185.00 | 150      | \$ 27,750.00   | 30                 | 10/25/11   | 11/03/11            |
| 11 | Alum Sheeting     | Oct11036  | 5634     | Side Panel         | \$ 185.00 | 140      | \$ 25,900.00   | 30                 | 10/29/11   | 11/04/11            |
| 12 | Durrable Products | Aug11008  | 7258     | Pressure Gauge     | \$ 90.00  | 100      | \$ 9,000.00    | 45                 | 08/25/11   | 08/28/11            |
| 13 | Durrable Products | Sep11009  | 7258     | Pressure Gauge     | \$ 90.00  | 120      | \$ 10,800.00   | 45                 | 09/05/11   | 09/09/11            |
| 14 | Durrable Products | Sep11027  | 1369     | Airframe fasteners | \$ 4.20   | 15,000   | \$ 63,000.00   | 45                 | 09/25/11   | 09/30/11            |
| 15 | Durrable Products | Sep11031  | 1369     | Airframe fasteners | \$ 4.20   | 14,000   | \$ 58,800.00   | 45                 | 09/27/11   | 10/03/11            |



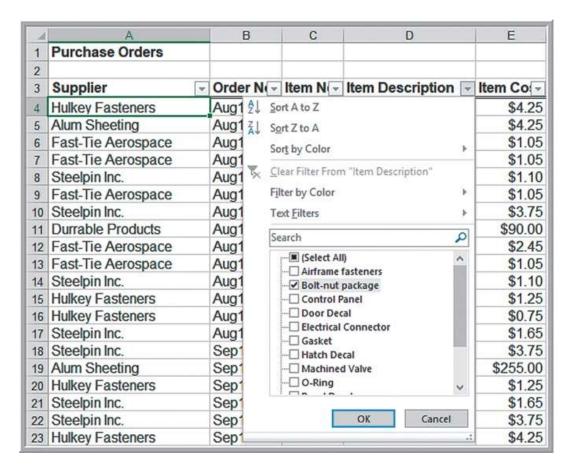
### **Data Queries: Filtering Data**

- Filtering is finding a subset of records that meet certain characteristics.
- Excel provides two filtering tools:
  - AutoFilter for simple criteria
  - Advanced Filter for more complex criteria.



# **Example 2.7: Filtering Purchase Order Records by Item Description**

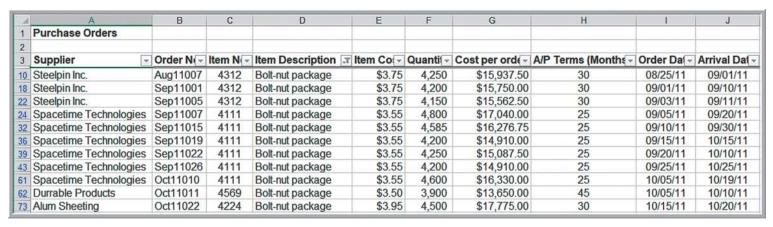
First, select any cell within the database. Then, from the Data tab, click Filter.
 Click on cell D3 dropdown arrow.
 Select only Boltnut package.





### **Example 2.7 Continued**

 The Filter tool will display only those orders for this item.

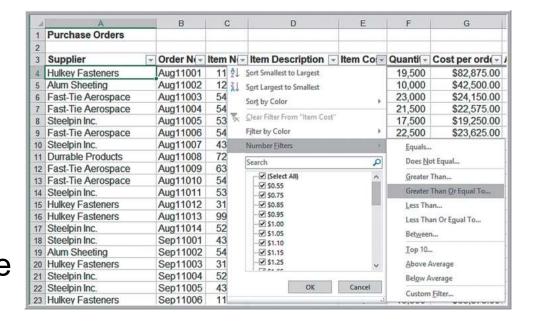


 To restore the original data file, click on the dropdown arrow again and then click Clear filter from "Item Description."



## Example 2.8: Filtering Records by Item Cost

- Identify all records in the *Purchase Orders* database whose item cost is at least \$200.
- Click on the drop-down arrow in the Item Cost column and position the cursor over *Numbers Filter*. Select *Greater Than Or Equal To . . .* from the list.

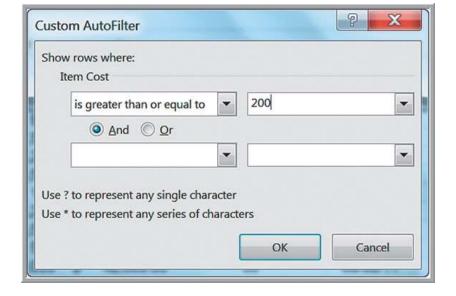




#### **Example 2.8 Continued**

 This brings up a Custom AutoFilter dialog that allows you to specify up to two specific criteria using "and" and "or" logic. (The Mac version does not have these and/or options.) Enter 200 in the box and then click

OK.





#### Caution!

- The Filter tool does not extract the records; it simply hides the records that don't match the criteria.
  - This means that if you highlight a range of filtered data to compute a sum or average, for example, you will get the results for *all* records, including those that are hidden from view.
  - You can copy and paste the filtered data to another range or Excel worksheet, which then uses only the filtered records, and get the correct results.



### **Logical Functions**

- =IF(condition, value if true, value if false) returns one value if the condition is true and another if the condition is false,
- = AND(condition1, condition2,...) returns TRUE if all conditions are true and FALSE if not,
- = OR(condition1, condition2,...) returns TRUE if any condition is true and FALSE if not.



#### IF Function

- =IF(condition, value if true, value if false)
- Conditions may include the following:

= equal <> not equal to

> greater than >= greater than or equal to

< less than == less than or equal to



### **Example 2.11: Using the IF Function**

- Suppose that orders with quantities of at least 10,000 units are classified as Large.
  - Cell K4: = IF(F4 >= 10000, "Large", "Small")
- Suppose that large orders with a total cost of at least \$25,000 are considered critical.
  - Cell L4: =IF(AND(K4 = "Large", G4 >= 25000), "Critical", "")

| - 4 | A                  | 8         | С        | D                    | $\overline{}$ | E      | F        |     | G            | Н                  |            | J            | K          | L        |
|-----|--------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------|---------------|--------|----------|-----|--------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|------------|----------|
| 1   | Purchase Orders    |           |          |                      |               |        |          |     |              |                    |            |              |            |          |
| 2   |                    |           |          |                      |               |        |          |     |              |                    |            |              |            |          |
| 3   | Supplier           | Order No. | Item No. | Item Description     | Ite           | m Cost | Quantity | Cos | st per order | A/P Terms (Months) | Order Date | Arrival Date | Order Size | Туре     |
| 4   | Hulkey Fasteners   | Aug11001  | 1122     | Airframe fasteners   | \$            | 4.25   | 19,500   | \$  | 82,875.00    | 30                 | 08/05/11   | 08/13/11     | Large      | Critical |
| 5   | Alum Sheeting      | Aug11002  | 1243     | Airframe fasteners   | \$            | 4.25   | 10,000   | \$  | 42,500.00    | 30                 | 08/08/11   | 08/14/11     | Large      | Critical |
| 6   | Fast-Tie Aerospace | Aug11003  | 5462     | Shielded Cable/ft.   | \$            | 1.05   | 23,000   | \$  | 24,150.00    | 30                 | 08/10/11   | 08/15/11     | Large      |          |
| 7   | Fast-Tie Aerospace | Aug11004  | 5462     | Shielded Cable/ft.   | \$            | 1.05   | 21,500   | \$  | 22,575.00    | 30                 | 08/15/11   | 08/22/11     | Large      |          |
| 8   | Steelpin Inc.      | Aug11005  | 5319     | Shielded Cable/ft.   | \$            | 1.10   | 17,500   | \$  | 19,250.00    | 30                 | 08/20/11   | 08/31/11     | Large      |          |
| 9   | Fast-Tie Aerospace | Aug11006  | 5462     | Shielded Cable/ft.   | \$            | 1.05   | 22,500   | \$  | 23,625.00    | 30                 | 08/20/11   | 08/26/11     | Large      |          |
| 10  | Steelpin Inc.      | Aug11007  | 4312     | Bolt-nut package     | \$            | 3.75   | 4,250    | \$  | 15,937.50    | 30                 | 08/25/11   | 09/01/11     | Small      |          |
| 11  | Durrable Products  | Aug11008  | 7258     | Pressure Gauge       | \$            | 90.00  | 100      | \$  | 9,000.00     | 45                 | 08/25/11   | 08/28/11     | Small      |          |
| 12  | Fast-Tie Aerospace | Aug11009  | 6321     | O-Ring               | \$            | 2.45   | 1,300    | \$  | 3,185.00     | 30                 | 08/25/11   | 09/04/11     | Small      |          |
| 13  | Fast-Tie Aerospace | Aug11010  | 5462     | Shielded Cable/ft.   | \$            | 1.05   | 22,500   | \$  | 23,625.00    | 30                 | 08/25/11   | 09/02/11     | Large      |          |
| 14  | Steelpin Inc.      | Aug11011  | 5319     | Shielded Cable/ft.   | \$            | 1.10   | 18,100   | \$  | 19,910.00    | 30                 | 08/25/11   | 09/05/11     | Large      |          |
| 15  | Hulkey Fasteners   | Aug11012  | 3166     | Electrical Connector | 5             | 1.25   | 5,600    | \$  | 7,000.00     | 30                 | 08/25/11   | 08/29/11     | Small      |          |



### **Nesting IF Functions**

 You may "nest" up to seven IF functions by replacing value if true or value if false in an IF function with another IF function:



# **Example 2.12: Calculating the Price of Quantity Discounts**

- For quantities of 1,000 or less, the unit price is \$10; for quantities of 1,001 to 5,000, the unit price is \$9.00; and for quantities that exceed 5,000, the unit price is \$7.50.
  - IF(Q = 1,000, Q\*10, value if false)
  - IF(Q = 1,000, Q\*10, IF(Q6 <= 5,000, Q\*9, value if false))</p>
  - IF(Q = 1,000, Q\*10, IF(Q6 <= 5,000, Q\*9, Q\*7.5))</p>



### **Exploring Data Using PivotTables**

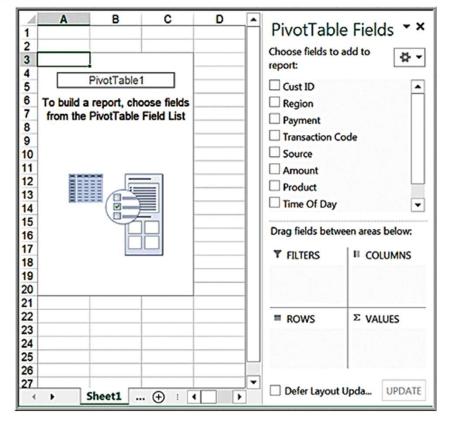
- Excel provides a powerful tool for distilling a complex data set into meaningful information:
   PivotTables.
- PivotTables allows you to create custom summaries and charts of key information in the data.
- PivotTables can be used to quickly create crosstabulations and to drill down into a large set of data in numerous ways.



### **Example 2.21: Creating a PivotTable**

Click inside the Sales Transactions database Insert > Tables > PivotTable

The wizard creates a blank PivotTable as shown.

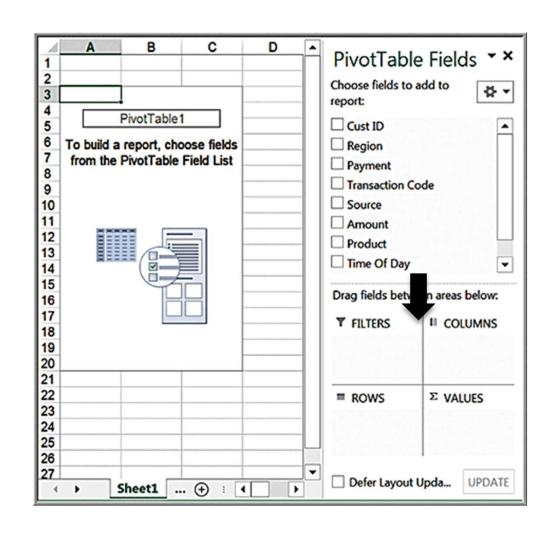




#### PivotTable Field List

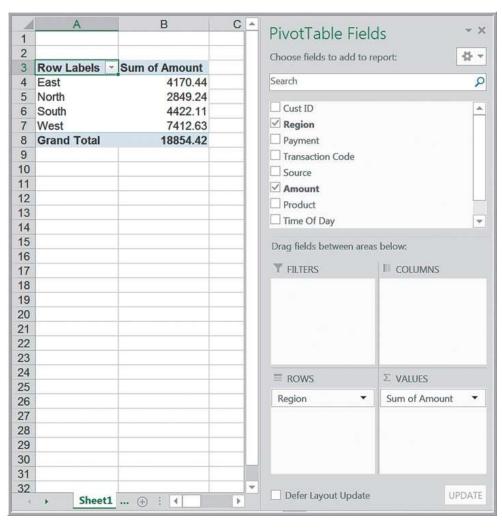
Select and drag the fields to one of the PivotTable areas:

- Report Filter
- Column Labels
- Row Labels
- Σ Values





# Pivot Table for Total Revenue by Region Volume Vol

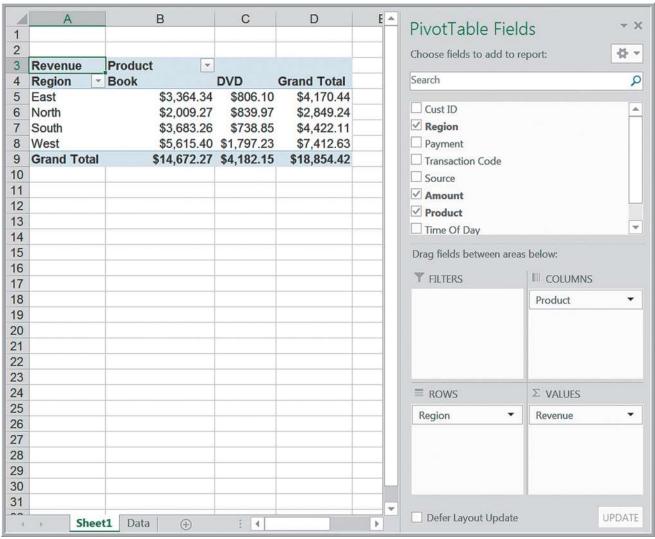


You may select the range of the value, right click, and format the cells as currency to make the PivotTable more meaningful. You may also replace the names in the headers; for instance, change Row Labels to Region and Sum of Amount to Revenue.

| 1 | A           | В           |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| 1 |             |             |
| 2 |             |             |
| 3 | Region      | Revenue     |
| 4 | East        | \$4,170.44  |
| 5 | North       | \$2,849.24  |
| 6 | South       | \$4,422.11  |
| 7 | West        | \$7,412.63  |
| 8 | Grand Total | \$18,854.42 |

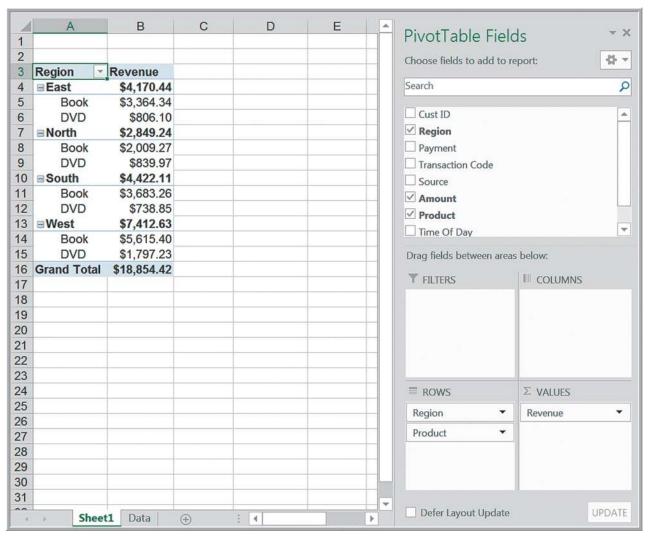


## Revenue Breakdown by Region and Product



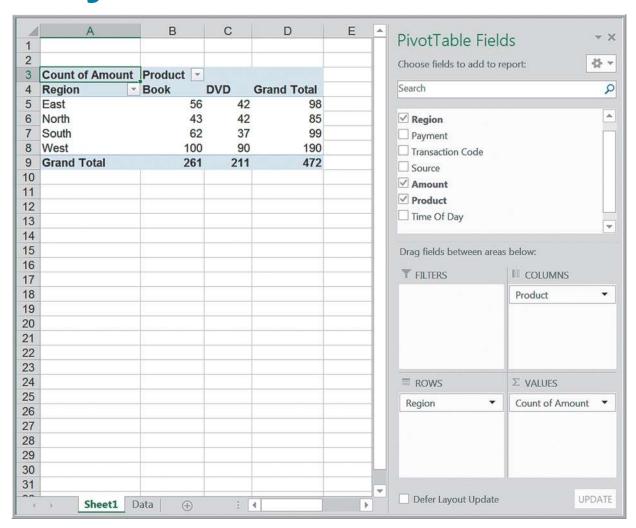


## Alternate PivotTable View of Region and Product Revenue





# PivotTable for Count of Regional Sales by Product





### Using the PivotTable Report Filter

 Dragging a field into the *Filters* area in the PivotTable Field list allows you to add a third dimension to your analysis. Drag Payment to the Filters area. Click the drop down arrow in cell B1; choose Credit.

