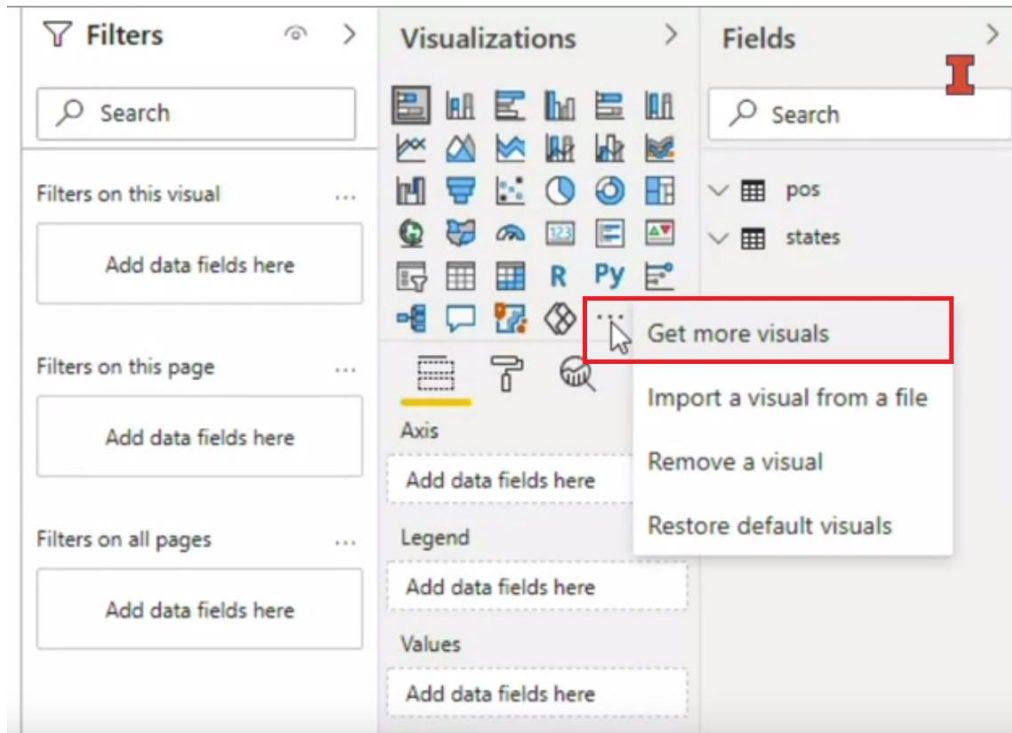


## Power BI – Exploratory Data Analysis

### EDA 1 – Univariate Plots for Numeric Data: Histograms and Boxplots

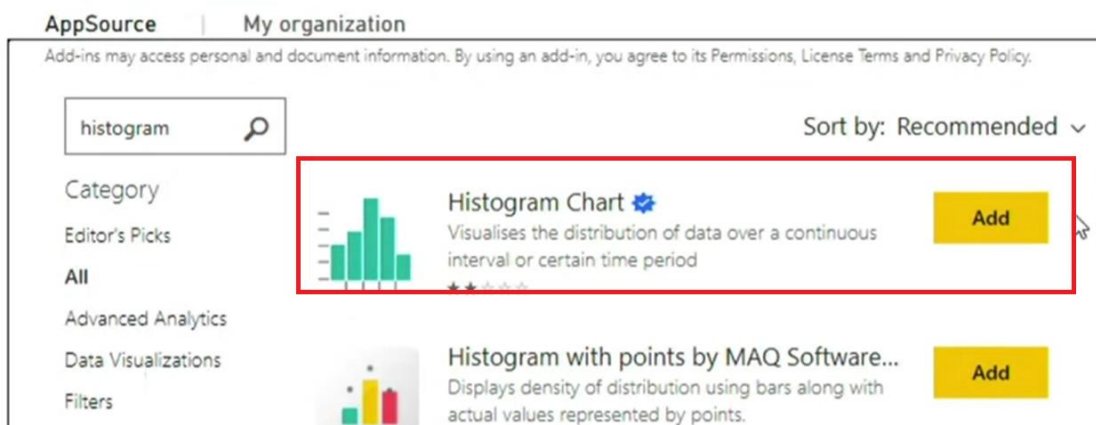
Histograms don't come by default with Power BI. Click on the three dots and select 'Get more visuals'.

You will need to sign in using your company's email.

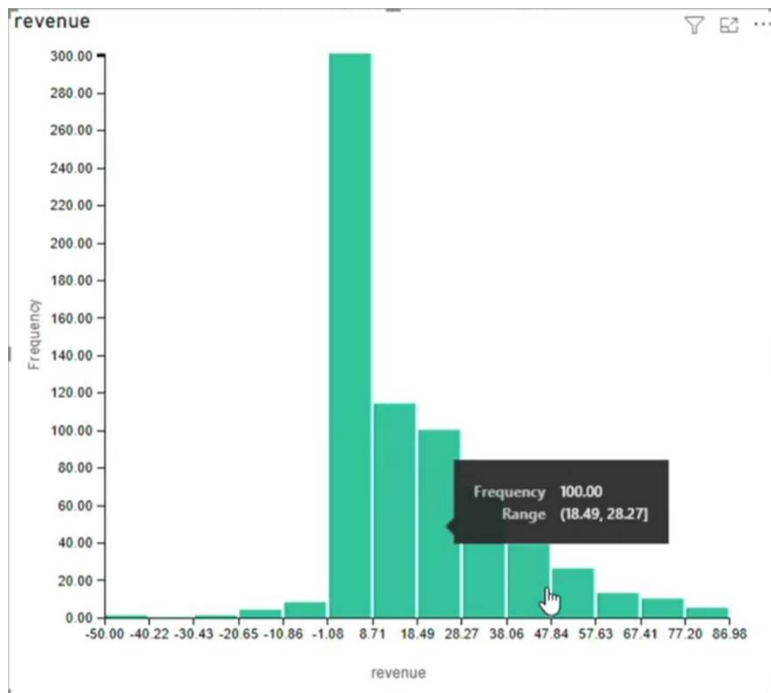


Type Histogram in the search box and select

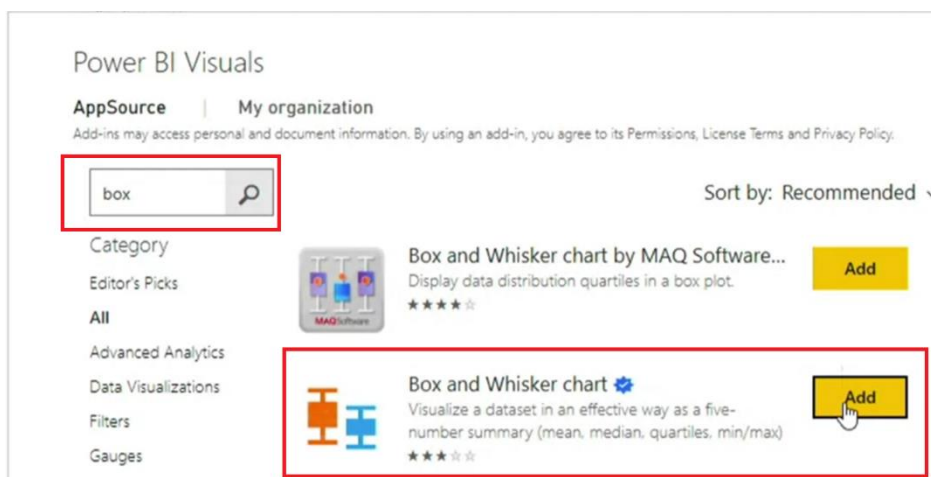
### Power BI Visuals



A Histogram takes a continuous variable or a column of data that is numeric and divides it into equally sized bins.

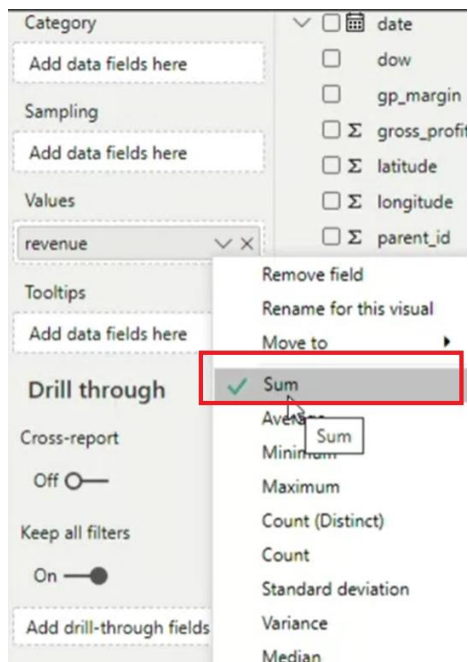


Now select a Box and Whisker plot in the same way



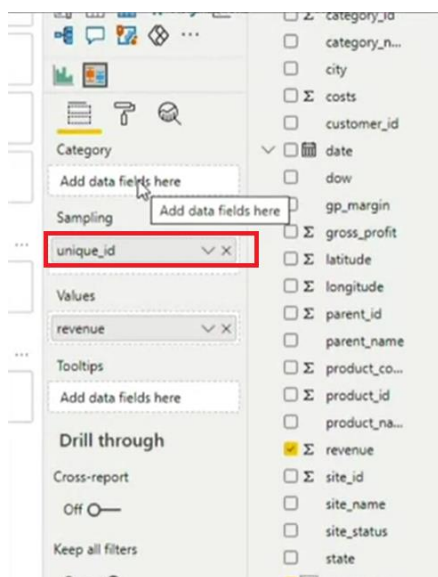
If nothing shows in the plot after dragging revenue in the axis, check if there is an aggregation.

Power BI is really good at aggregation and is summing up all of the revenue observations into one data point.

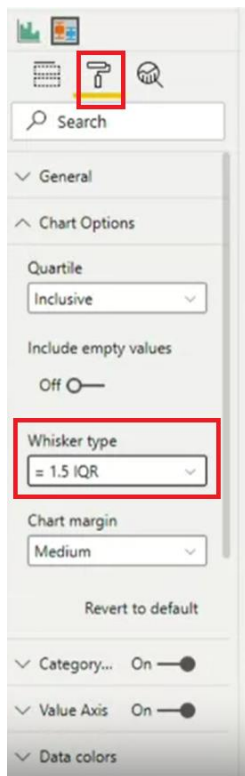


Carry out some sampling to remove the aggregation. Add the unique\_id.

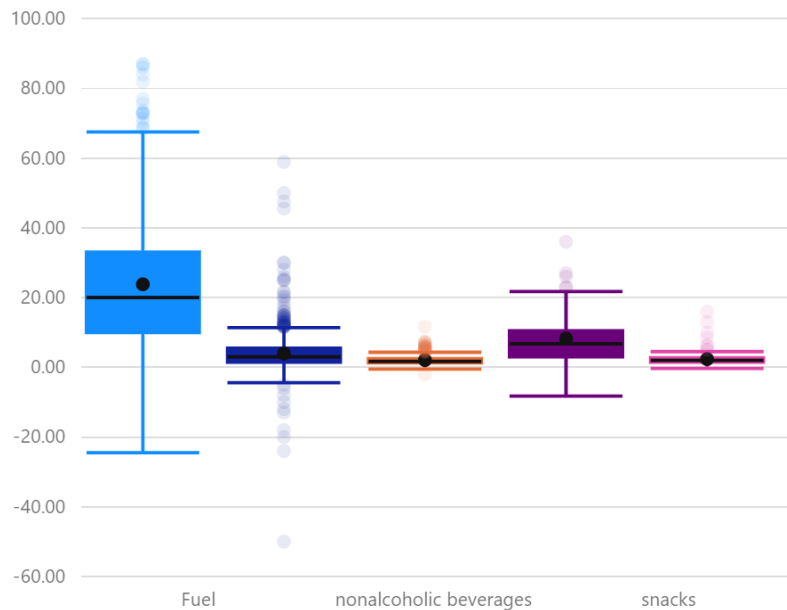
Add the super\_parent\_name to the Category field.



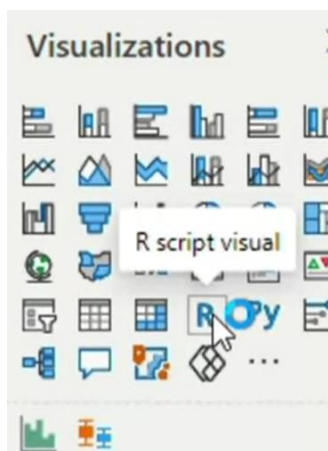
Now format the Box Plot by clicking on the Roller Paint brush icon, 'Chart Options' and then select 1.5 IQR as the Whisker type.



revenue by super\_parent\_name and unique\_id



Now add a R Chart by clicking on R Script visual



Drag and drop in revenue to the plot and it populates the R Script editor. It creates a dataset with revenue as a column.

```

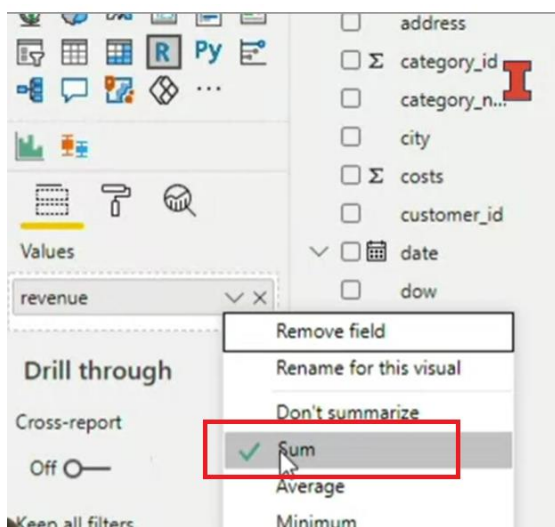
R script editor
Duplicate rows will be removed from the data.
1 # The following code to create a dataframe and remove duplicated rows is always executed and acts as a preamble for your script:
2
3 # dataset <- data.frame(revenue)
4 # dataset <- unique(dataset)
5
6 # Paste or type your script code here:
7 hist(dataset$revenue)
  
```

Now we can type in the R editor the type of plot that we want e.g. hist() specify dataset as parameter

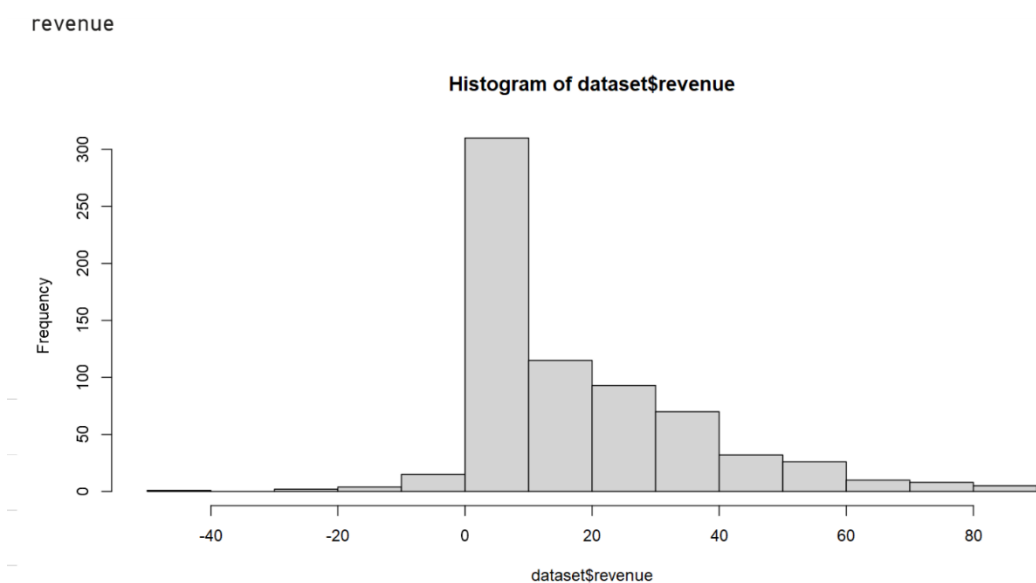
```
R script editor
Duplicate rows will be removed from the data.
1 # The following code to create a dataframe and remove duplicated rows :
2
3 # dataset <- data.frame(revenue)
4 # dataset <- unique(dataset)
5
6 # Paste or type your script code here:
7 hist(data)
```

data  
dataframe  
dataset  
duplicated

If there is any issue check to see if there is an aggregation, and then undo the aggregation by selecting 'Don't summarize'.



Now we can see the Histogram

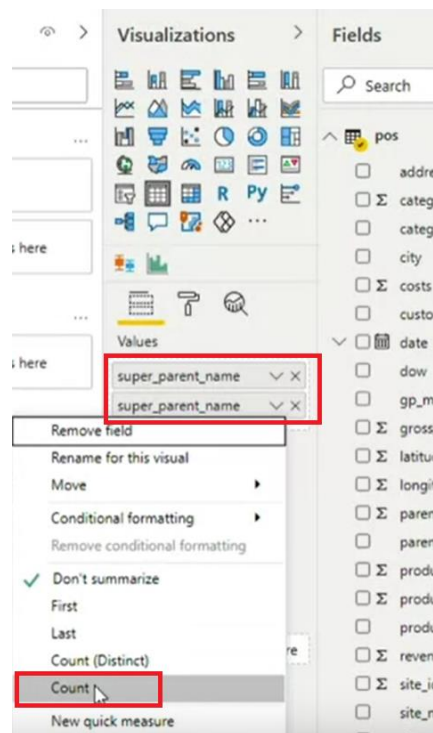


## EDA 2 – Univariate, Bivariate, and Multivariate Plots with Categorical Data

Categorical variables are not numeric.

Check out the data using the 'Table' icon.

Put two `super_parent_name`s next to each other and set the second one to Count.



This should not display the categories and their count.

We can see that we have 90 observations that are alcoholic beverages.

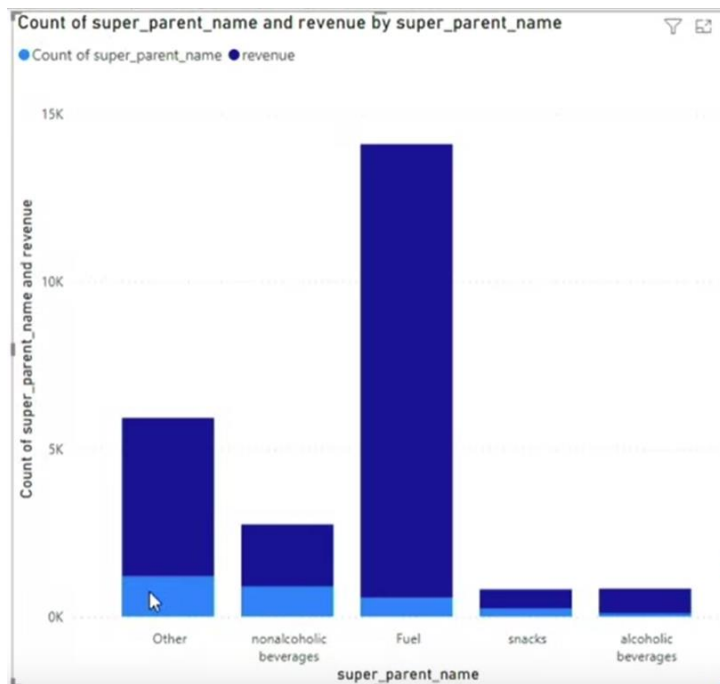
We can also click on the column name to get descending order by count for example.

super_parent_name	Count of super_parent_name
Other	1196
nonalcoholic beverages	895
Fuel	568
snacks	242
alcoholic beverages	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>2991</b>

We could even drag in revenue to get a bivariate analysis.

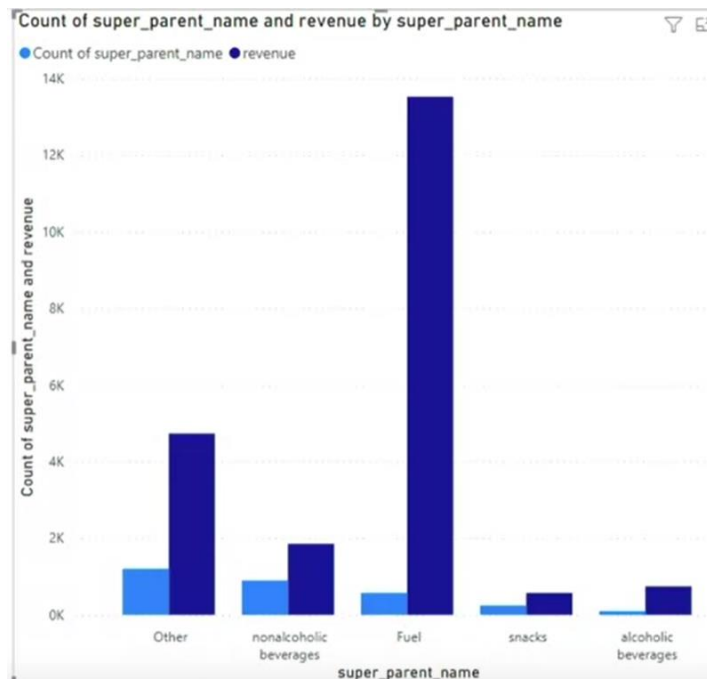
super_parent_name	Count of super_parent_name	Average of revenue
Other	1196	3.96
nonalcoholic beverages	895	2.07
Fuel	568	23.81
snacks	242	2.35
alcoholic beverages	90	8.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>2991</b>	<b>7.16</b>

Let's now create a bar chart. This is a stacked bar chart showed revenue and count.

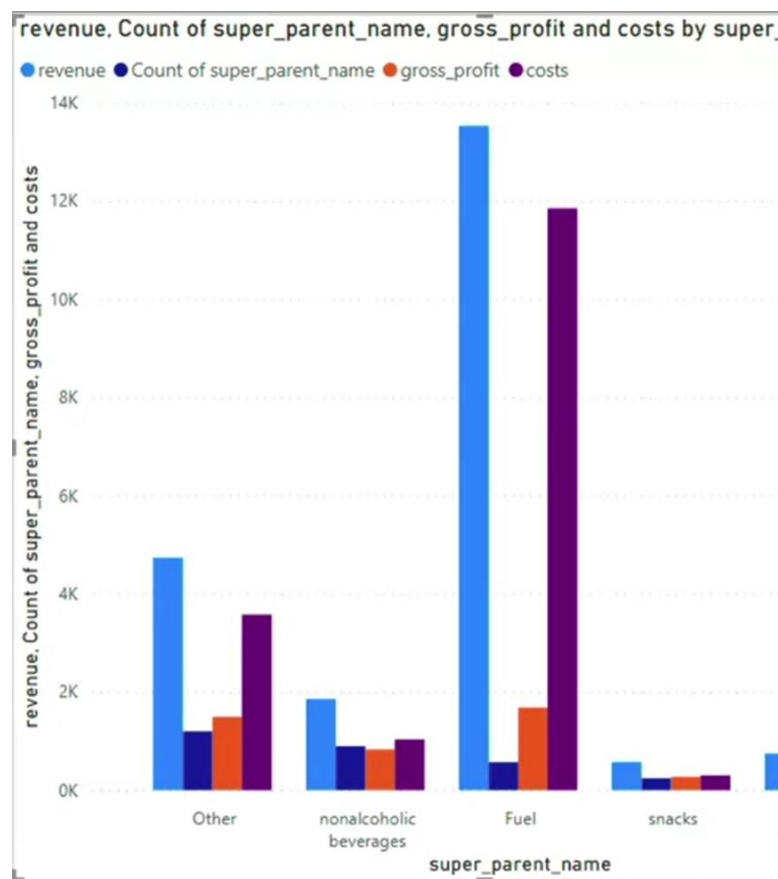


However, in this case stacking revenue and count on top of each other isn't useful.

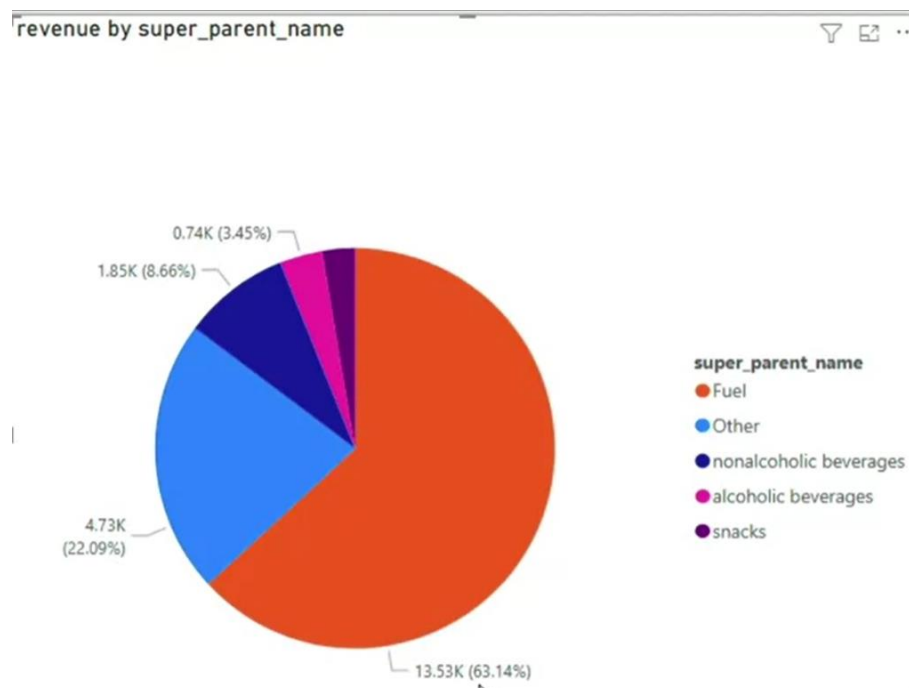
We could created a clustered bar chart instead.



We could add gross profit and costs to the chart by dragging and dropping those fields.



For Exploratory Data Analysis, it's useful to rotate between different types of charts. Bar charts are helpful to see relative amounts. A Pie Chart is often useful to show percentages.

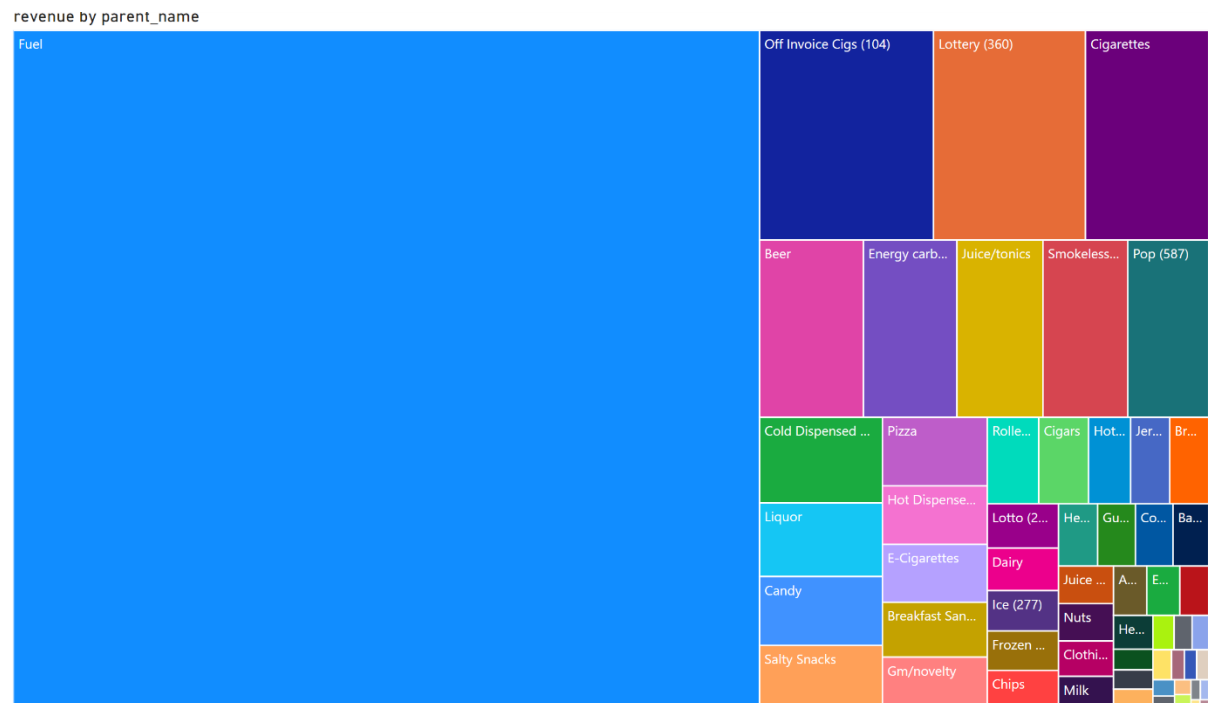


We can see that Fuel make up 63.14% of the total revenue. Pie charts are very useful of 6 or less slices/categories especially if you're looking at percentages. The downside is that they don't display



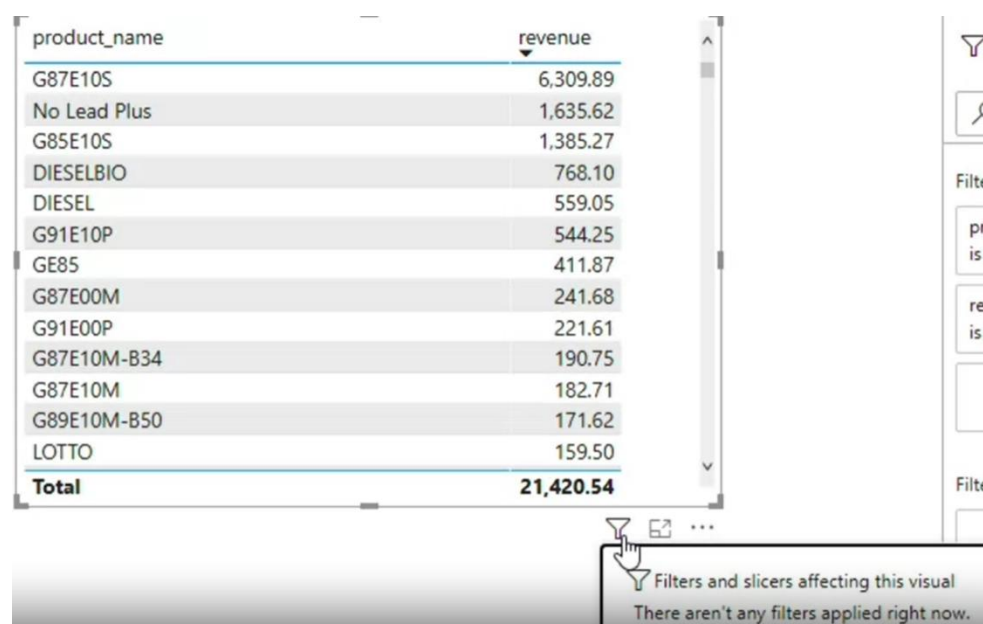
lots of pie slices very well. Another downside is that it is not ideal to have the legend separate from the slices of the pie. Another type of chart is a tree map. It's like a pie chart but in rectangular form.

However, the pieces of the tree map have the label on them and they are also much more helpful for displaying categorical data that have more than 6 different values.



### EDA 3 – Filters, Slicers and Drill Through

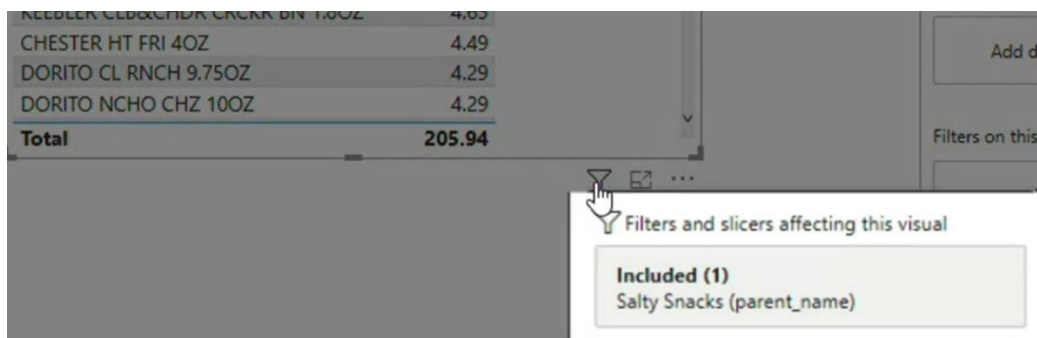
In the 'Categorical' tab add a table. From the pos dataset, add in product\_name and revenue. Sort it by highest to lowest revenue. Clicking on the funnel icon shows what filters are applied. Currently none.



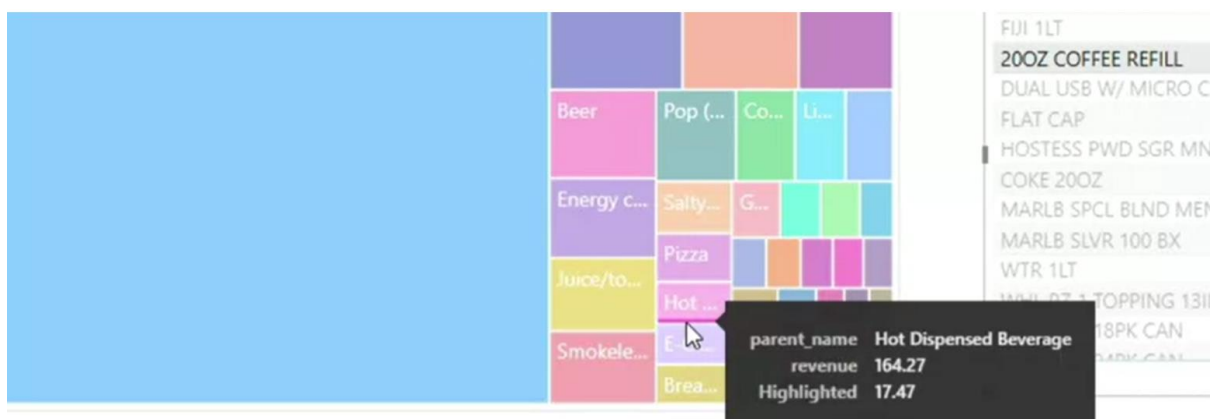
We can now click on Salty snacks in the tree map.



Clicking on the funnel now shows that the table is filtered by Salty snacks.



We can also select a row in the table to highlight something in the treemap

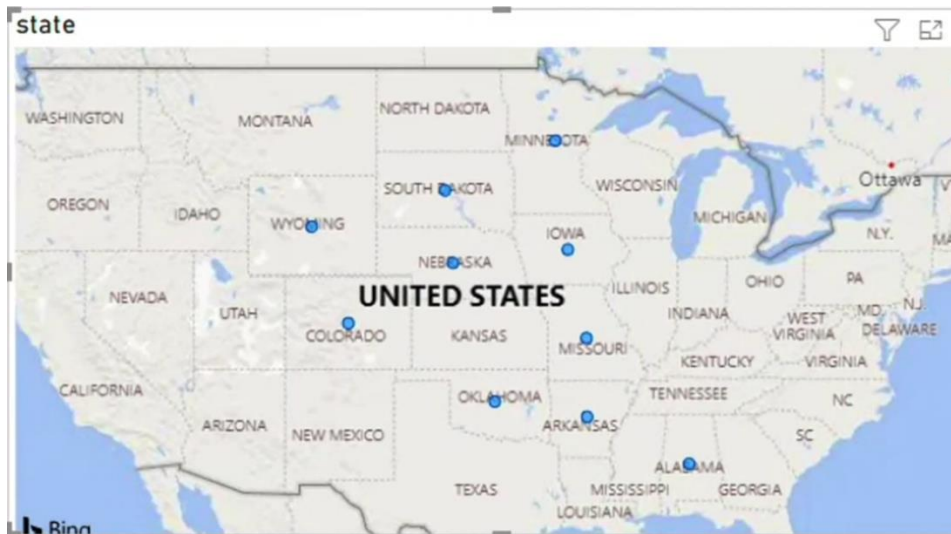


We can see the context from the label.

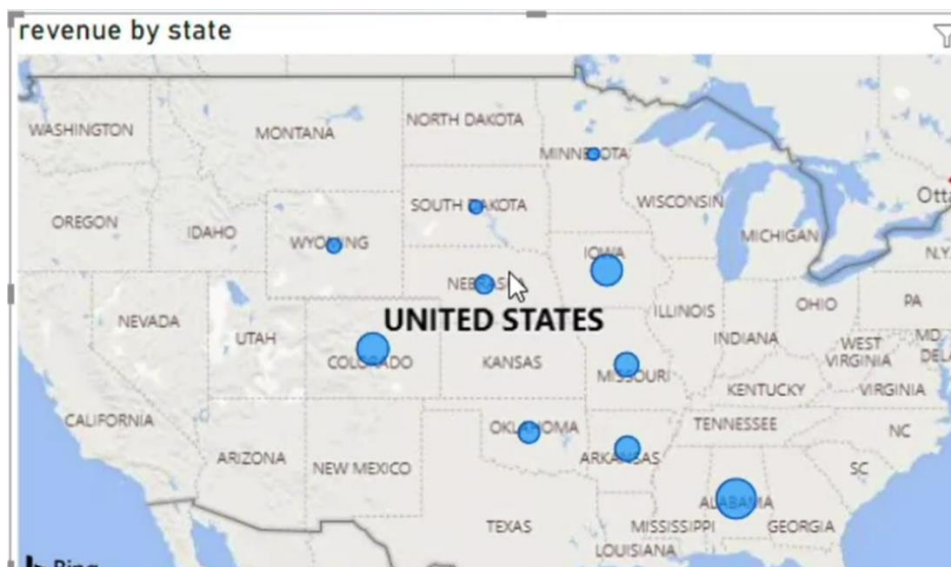
There are other ways to filter.

Now let's add in a map.

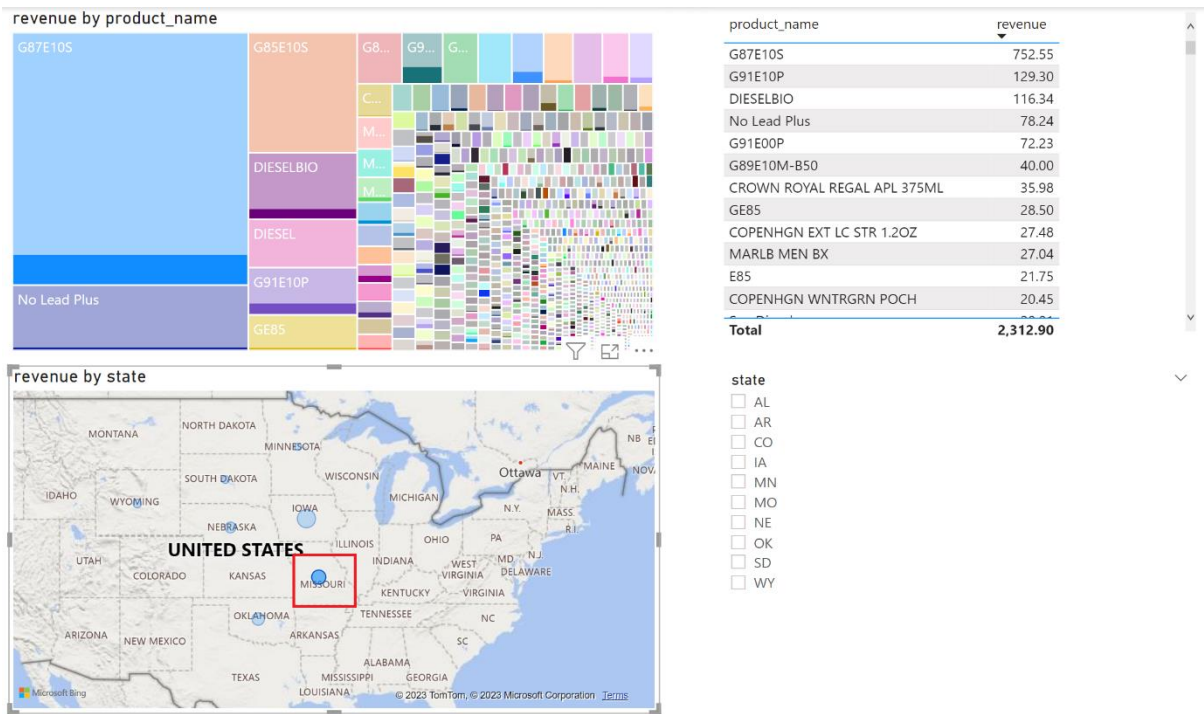
Add state into the location box



We can resize the dots according to revenue in those states

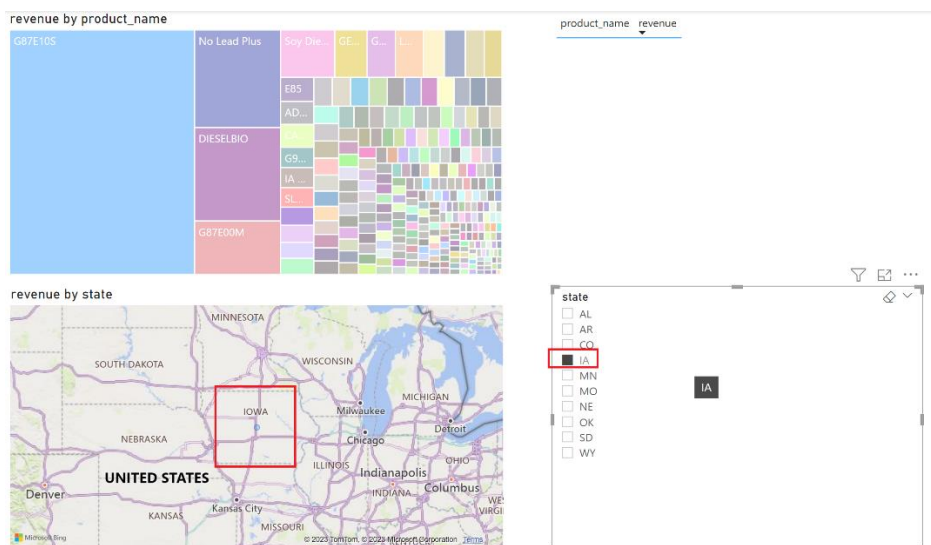


We can also filter the data by clicking on a state on the map. This also updates the tree map and the table data.

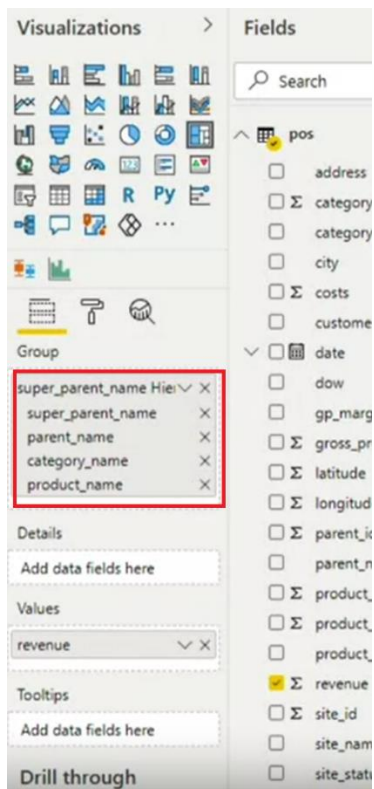


Another way to filter the data is by using slicers. The below is a slicer on the state. This is useful if we want to publish a report for others to use.

- state
- ☐ AL
  - ☐ AR
  - ☐ CO
  - ☐ IA
  - ☐ MN
  - ☐ MO
  - ☐ NE
  - ☐ OK
  - ☐ SD
  - ☐ WY



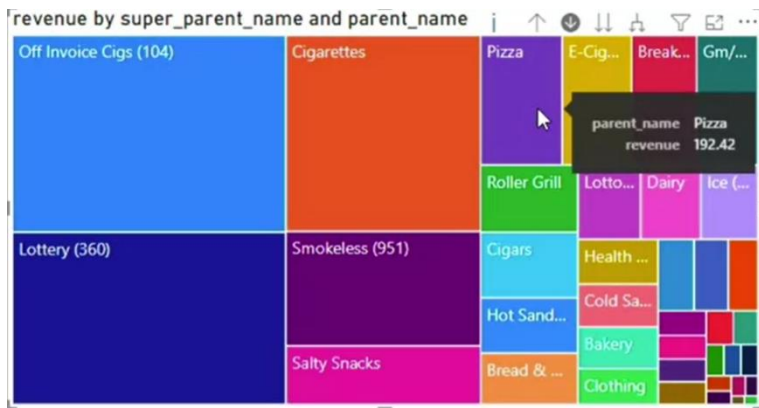
In order to demonstrate the drill down functionality, we need to add the super\_parent\_name hierarchy to the Group.



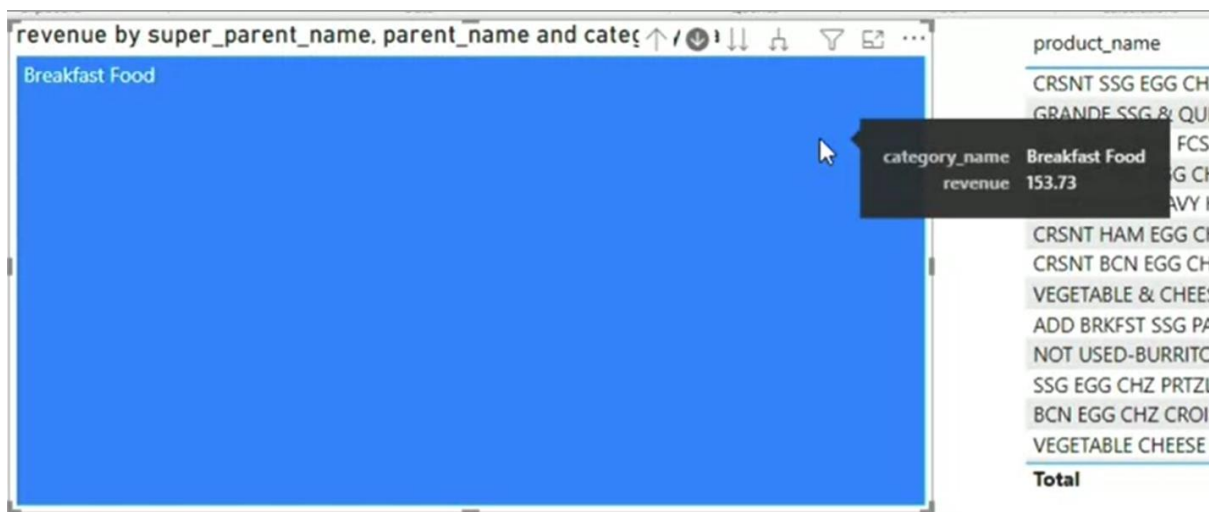
Now we have some new icons appearing on the tree map



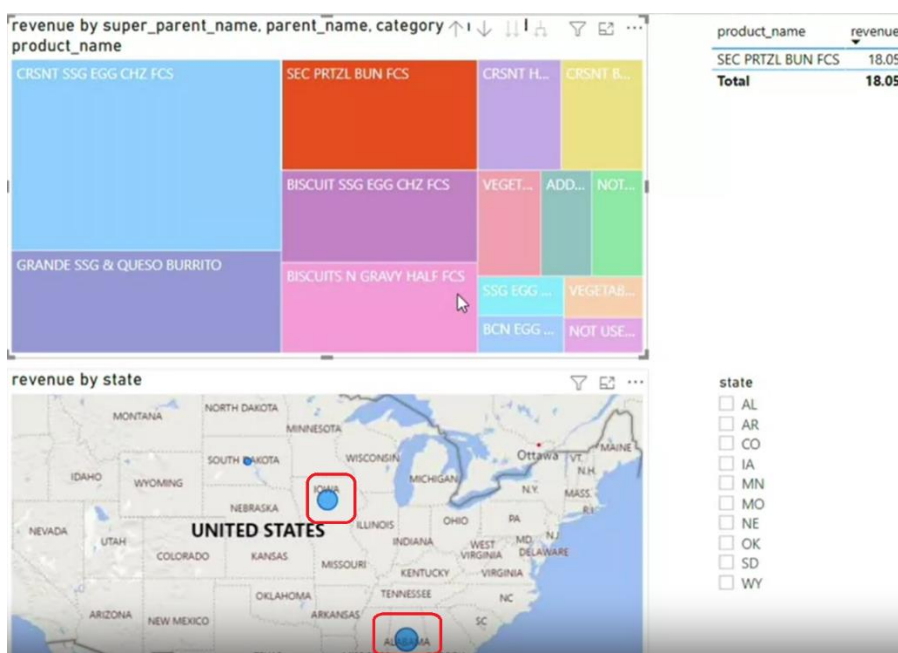
If we now click on 'Other', we can see what makes up the total amount in the 'Other' category.



We can drill down further into Breakfast Sandwiches. The table is updated as well.

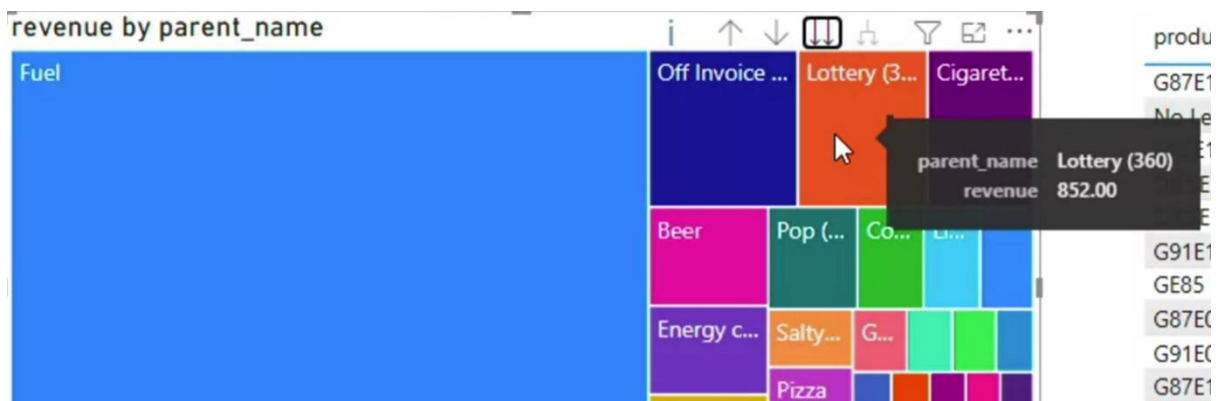


We can turn off the Drill Down and use the Tree map as a filter. We see the Pretzel buns were mostly sold in Iowa and Alabama.

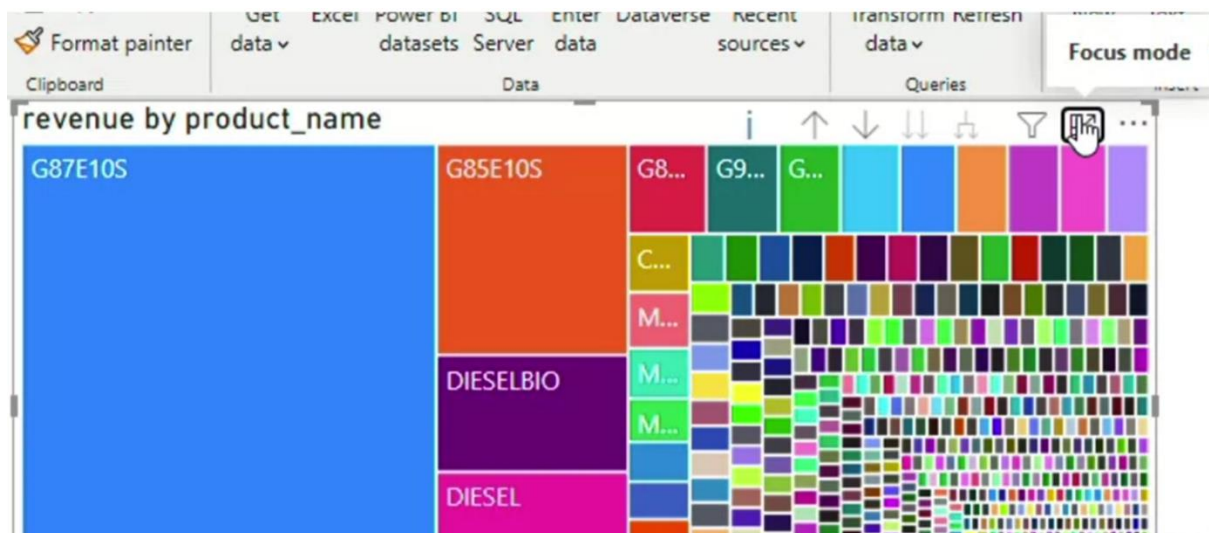




Another way to Drill down is clicking on the Double Arrow



We can also click on Focus mode to show more detail. However, sometimes it can be too much detail like below.

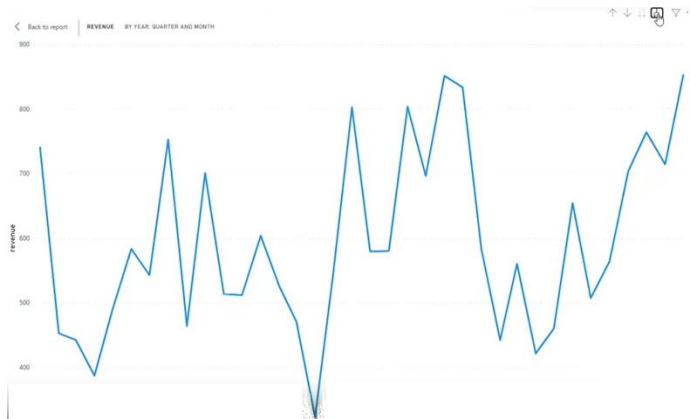


## EDA 4 – Multivariate Plots: Scatter Plots and Line Plots

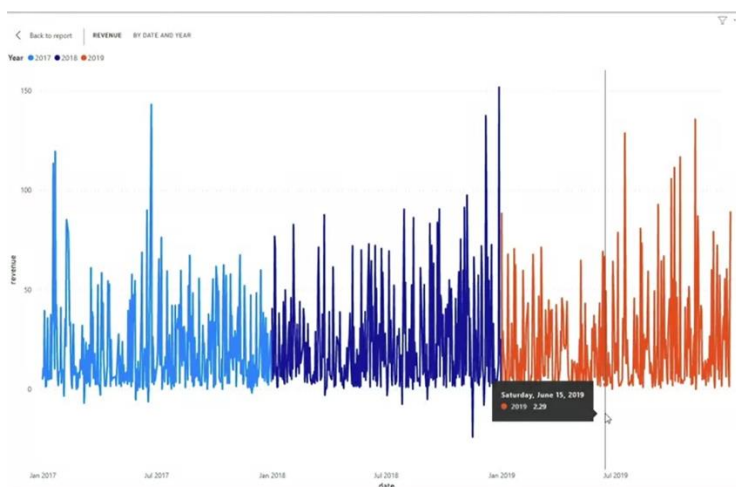
Multivariate plots look at 3 or more columns of data and these types of plots can contain a mixture of continuous and categorical data.

Line charts are useful for connecting points that are related to each other in terms of time.

We can also drill down to see revenue by year, quarter and month.



We could also see the daily sales coloured by date



revenue  
is (All)

Add data fields here

Filters on this page

Add data fields here

Filters on all pages

Add data fields here

Axis

date

Legend

date
Year

Values

revenue

Secondary values

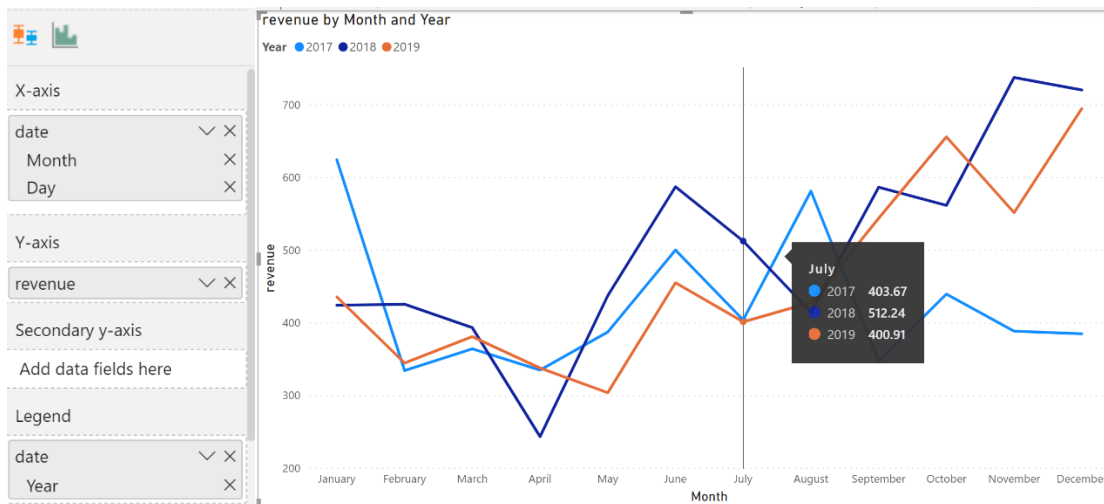
Add data fields here

Tooltips

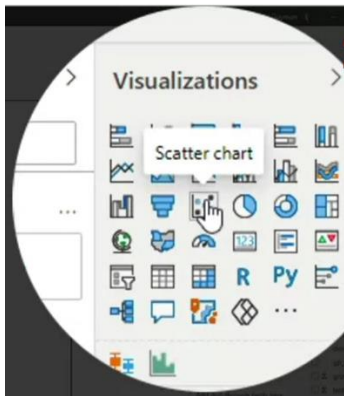
Add data fields here

We can also filter per month per year



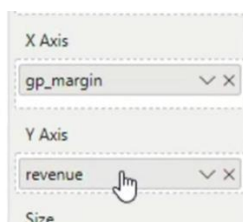


Now create a scatterplot by clicking on the Scatter chart icon

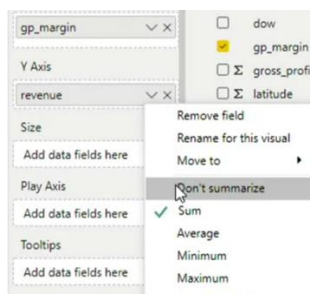


Let's look at the relationship between gross profit margin and revenue.

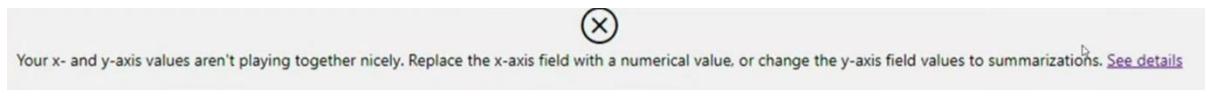
The rationale being that we might want to investigate if units or line items that have a high gross profit margin also have a high revenue. Put gp\_margin on the X-axis and revenue on the Y-axis.



We seem to be aggregating so click on the down arrow for revenue and select 'Don't summarize'.



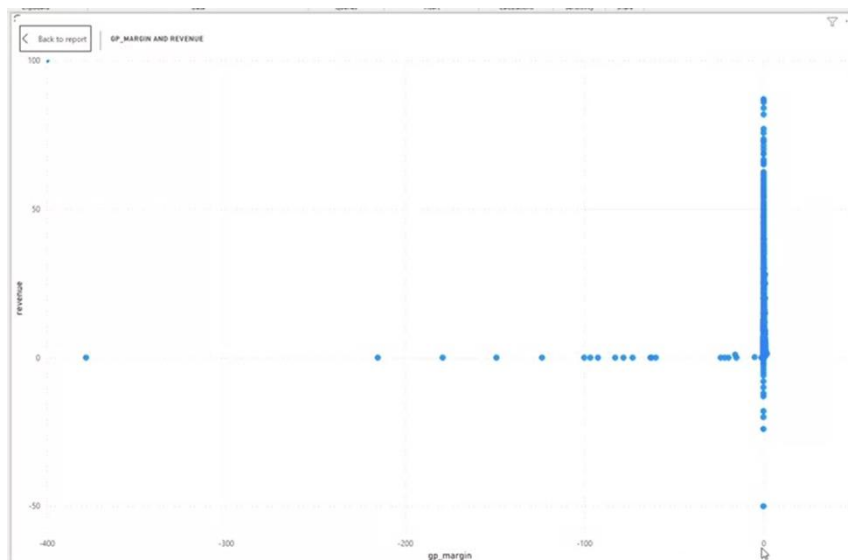
You may get the following error:



This is because gp\_margin is currently a text data type.

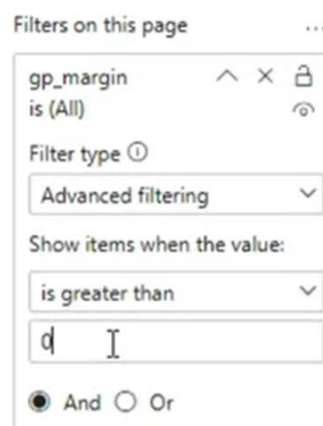
Change the data type to decimal using the Power Query Editor.

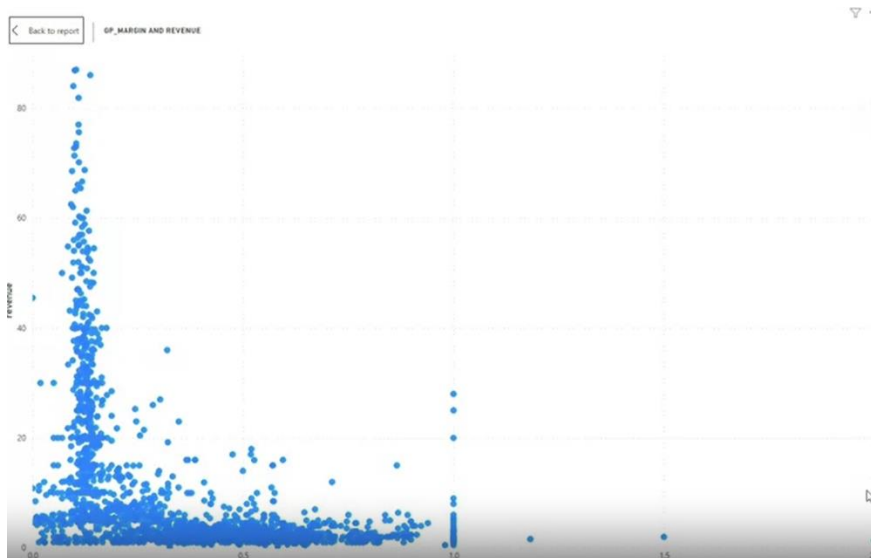
Now we get a scatter plot but it's not very informative



This is because we have a lot of negative outliers -400 -> 0.

Use a filter to remove them. Drag gp\_margin to the Filter pane in the 'Filters on this page' section. We can use filters with numeric data as well. Add a greater than zero condition on the gp\_margin.





Now we have a better Scatter plot but we could still remove some outliers. Add another filter to exclude point greater than 1.

Filters on this page ...

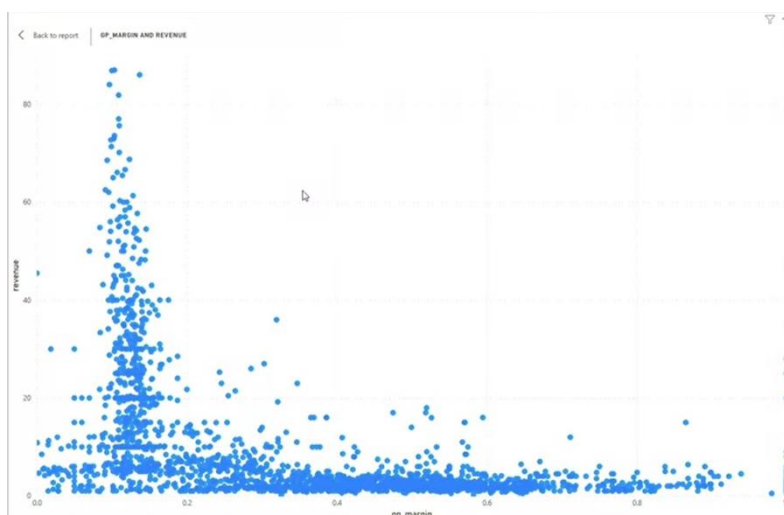
**gp\_margin** ^ x [lock icon]  
is greater than 0 [reset icon] [refresh icon]

Filter type ⓘ  
Advanced filtering ▾

Show items when the value:  
is greater than ▾  
0

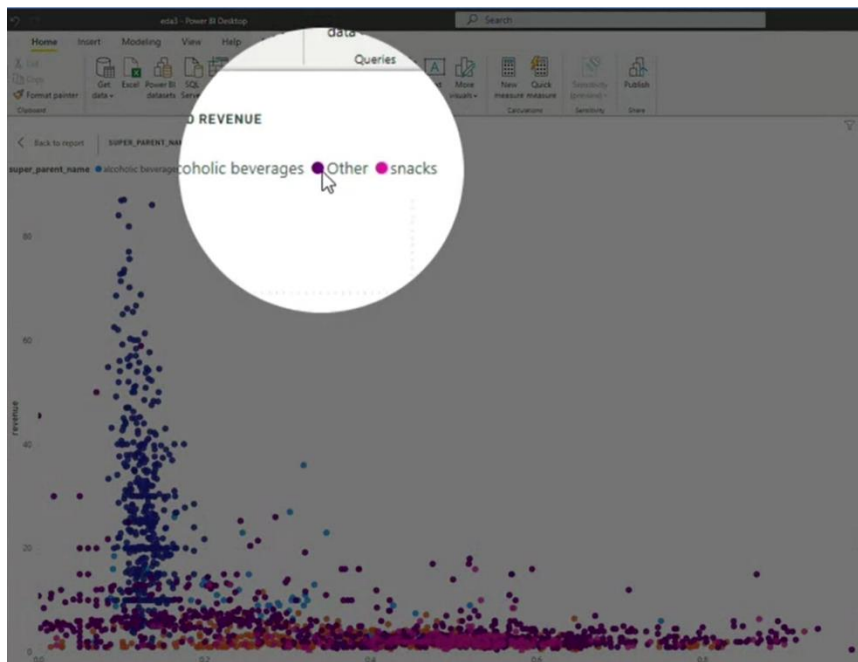
☒ And ☐ Or

is less than or equal to ▾  
1



Let's colour these points by dragging the super\_parent\_name to the Legend box.

We need to filter out the 'Other' observations as the data is too overwhelming.



We do this by dragging `super_parent_name` to the filter pane, selecting all and then unchecking 'Other'.

Filters on this page

**gp\_margin**  
is greater than 0 and i...

Filter type ⓘ

Advanced filtering

Show items when the value:

is greater than

0

☒ And ☐ Or

is less than or equal to

1

Apply filter

**super\_parent\_name**  
is (All)

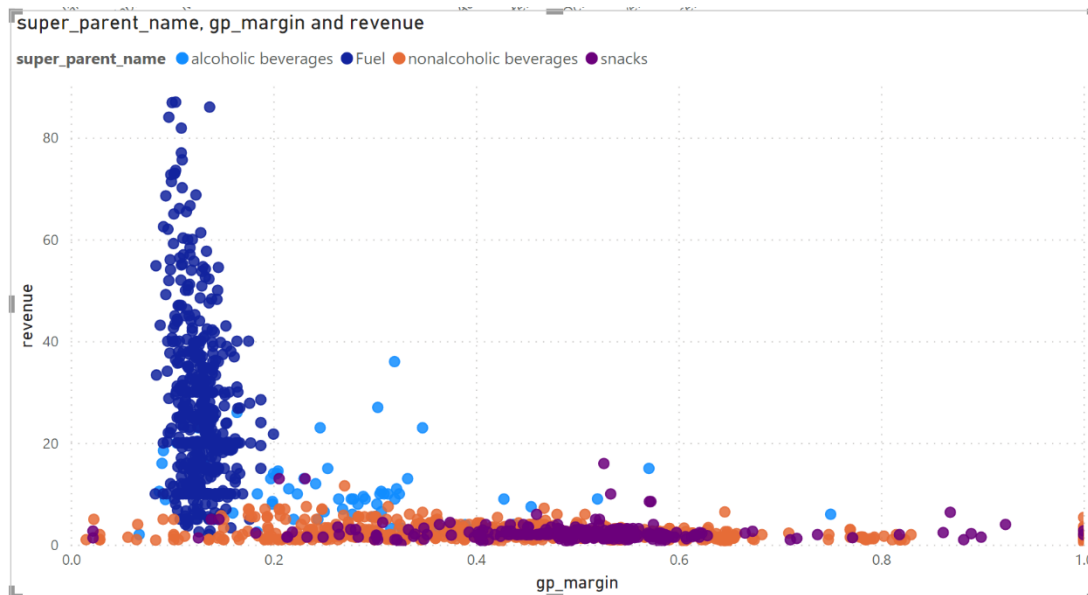
Filter type ⓘ

Basic filtering

Search

☒ Select all

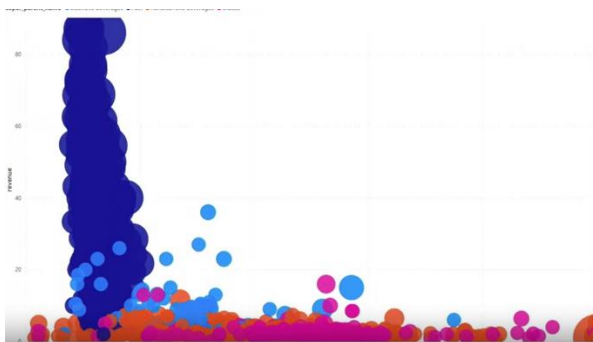
<input type="checkbox"/> alcoholic beverages	90
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fuel	511
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nonalcoholic beve...	851
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	1008
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> snacks	239



We can see that alcoholic beverages have often have a higher revenue and high gross profit margin.

Whereas non-alcoholic beverages and snacks have a really high gp margin but pretty low revenue.

Maybe some of these observations have high revenue because people are buying a lot of units of them. We can check this by adding dragging units to the size box.



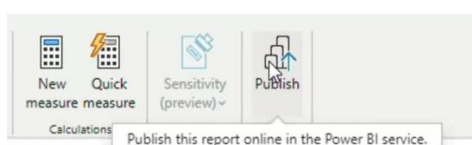
This seems to be quite overwhelming. This is because Fuel is in the gallons unit and in the teens or 20s whereas snacks are in the 1s and 2s.

One must be wary of how many multivariate plots are put on a report as it can get quite overwhelming. Not more than 1 or 2 on a tab.

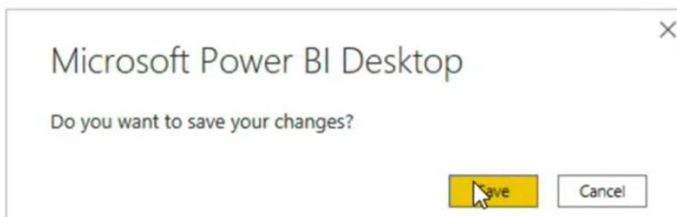
Just consider how much information processing will need to occur by the people interpreting these. You could also replace one multivariate plot several univariate and bivariate plots.

## EDA 5 – Publishing a Power BI report

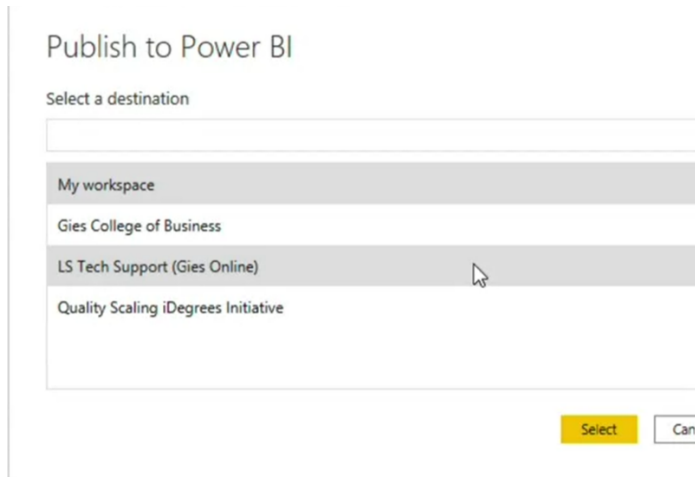
Go to the 'Home' tab and the Publish icon



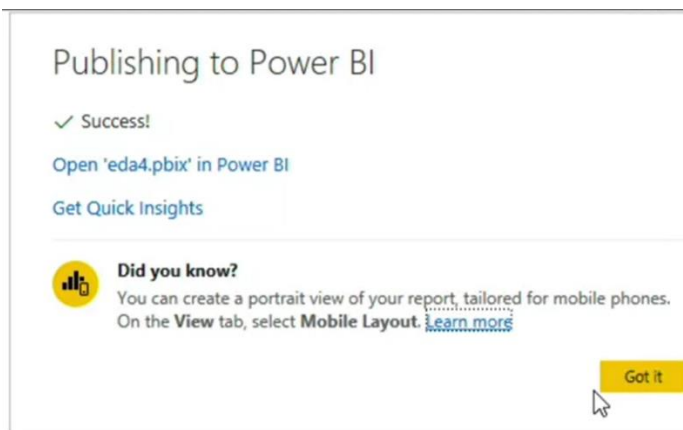
Then click 'Save'.



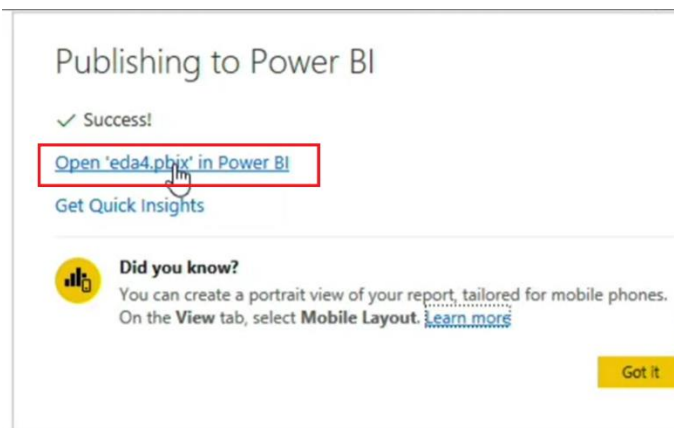
Then you can choose which Workspace you want to publish to



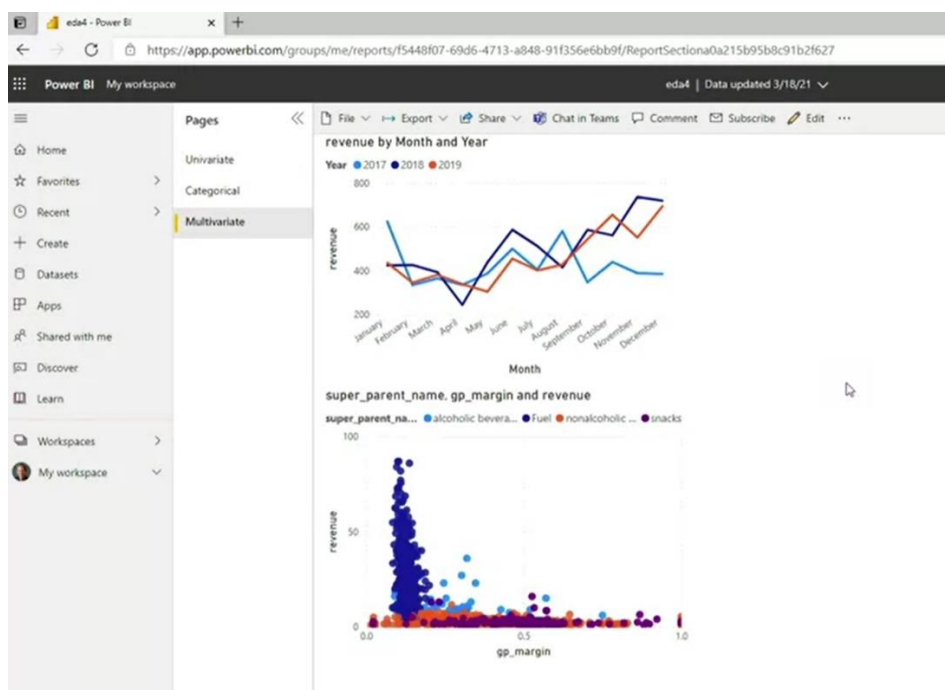
And now it's published



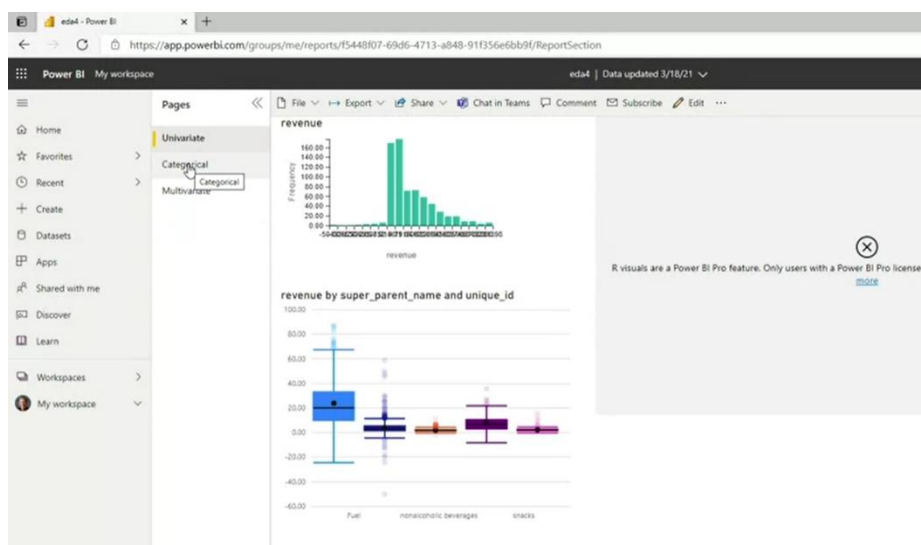
Clicking on the link opens Power BI online



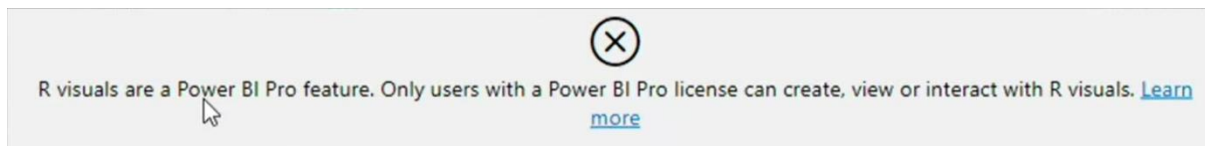
Here is the report in a personal workspace online



The different tabs can be accessed

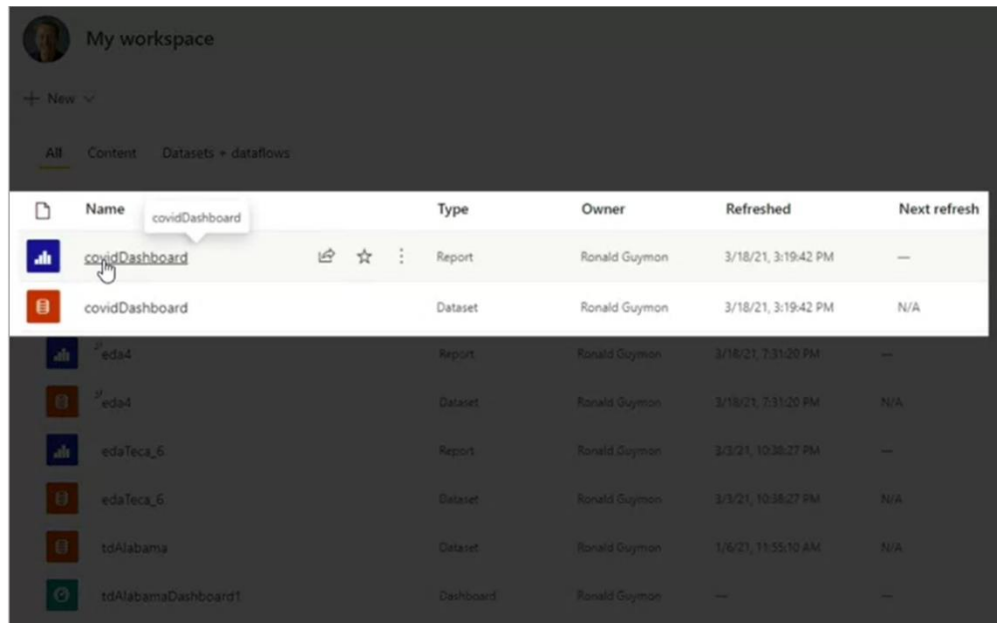


Note that R Visuals are a Power BI Pro feature and has to be paid for.



Users of the published report can apply filters and explore the data.

It is possible to view other Dashboards as well as the data that goes along with it.



Here is a Hans-Rosling plot to show progression of Covid over time

