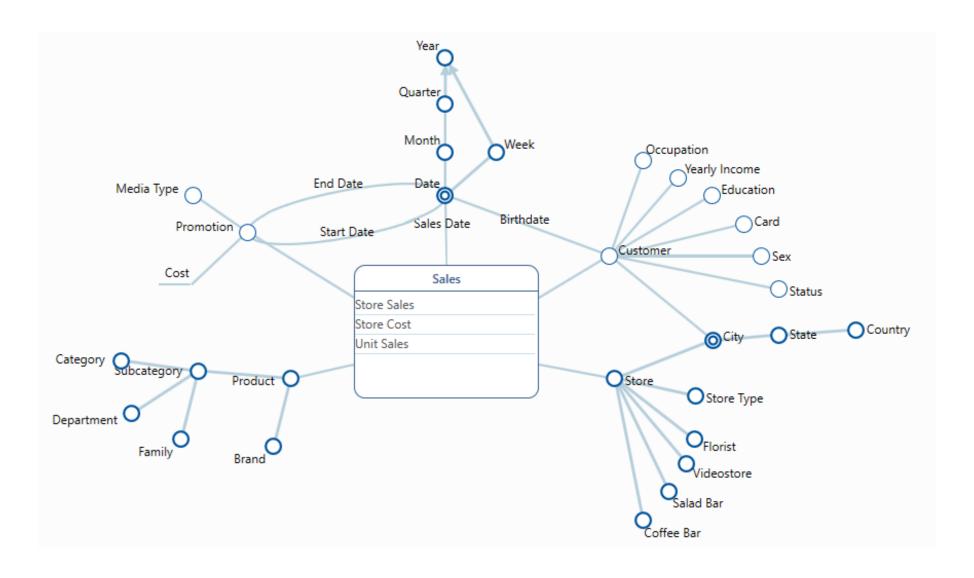
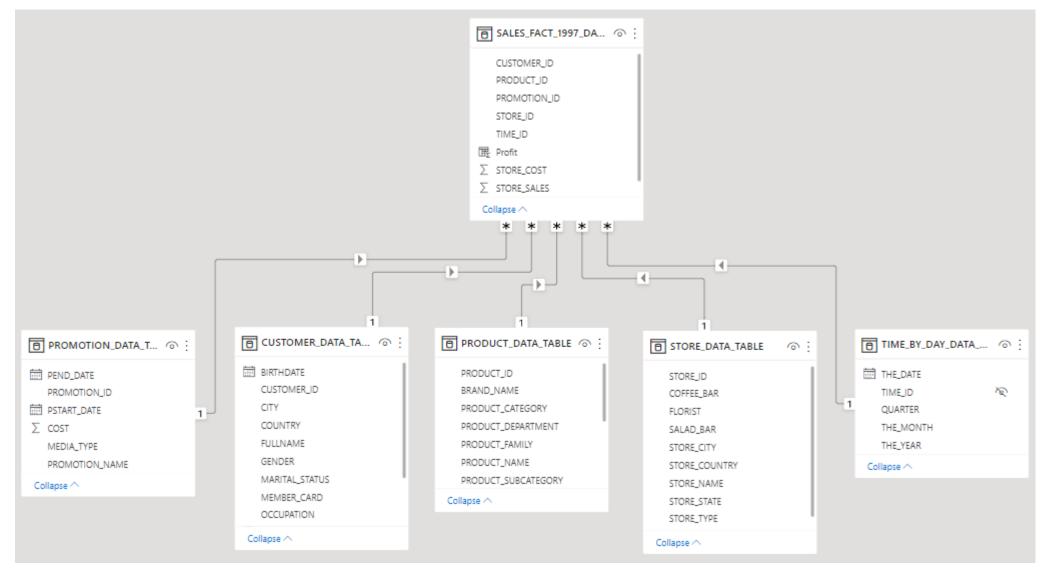
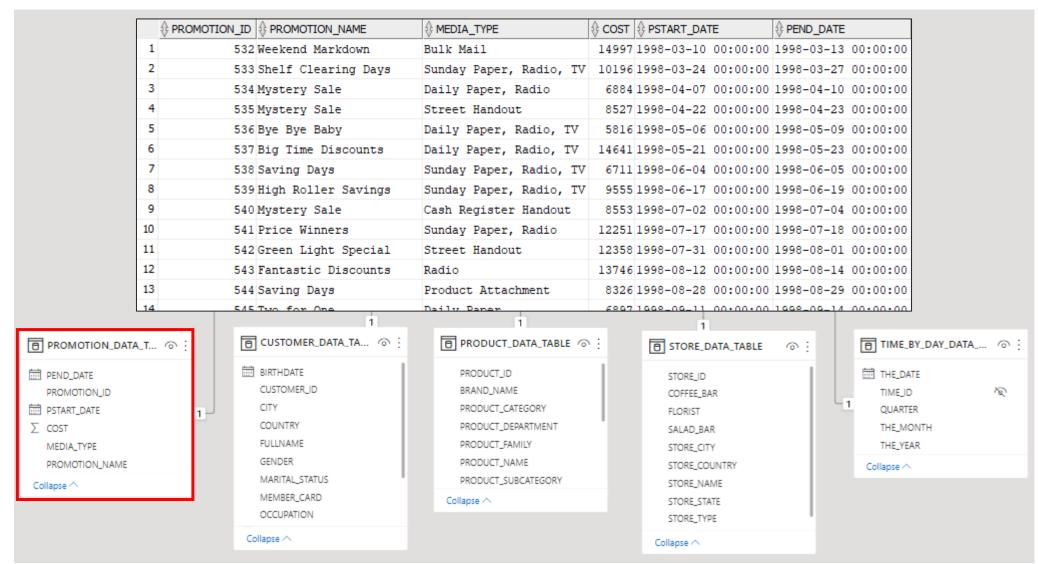
Use case

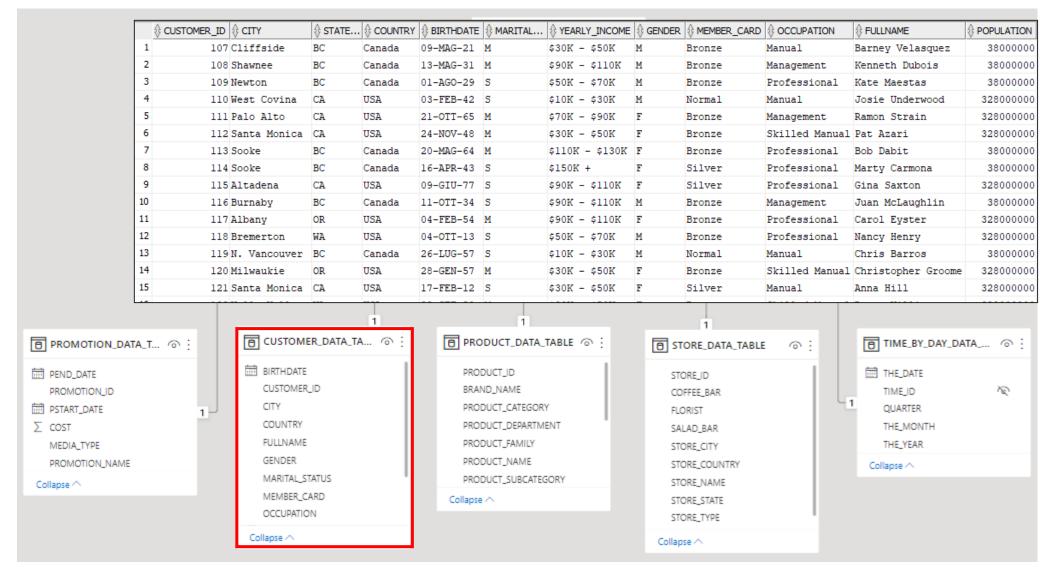
Foodmart

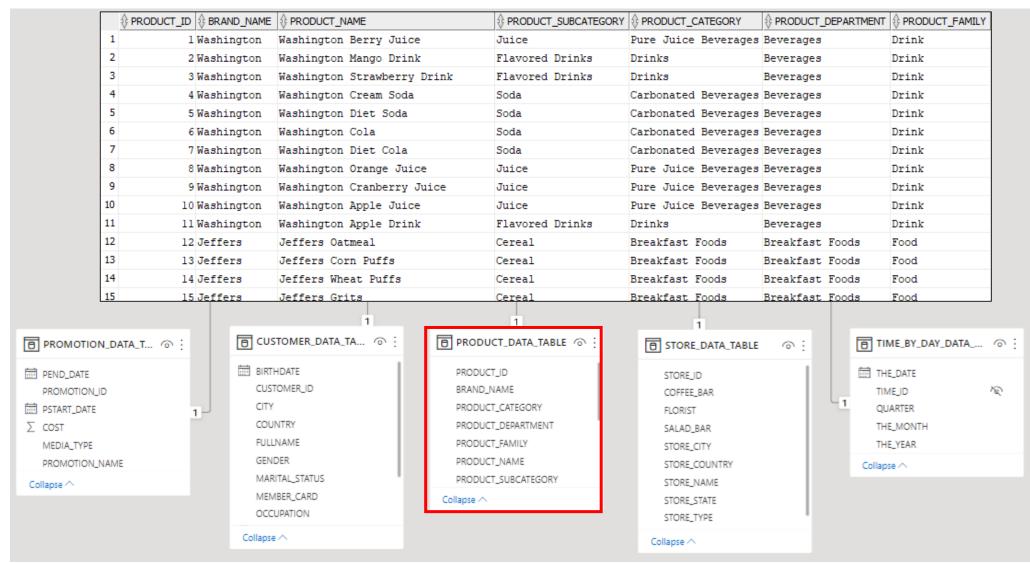
DFM – Foodmart

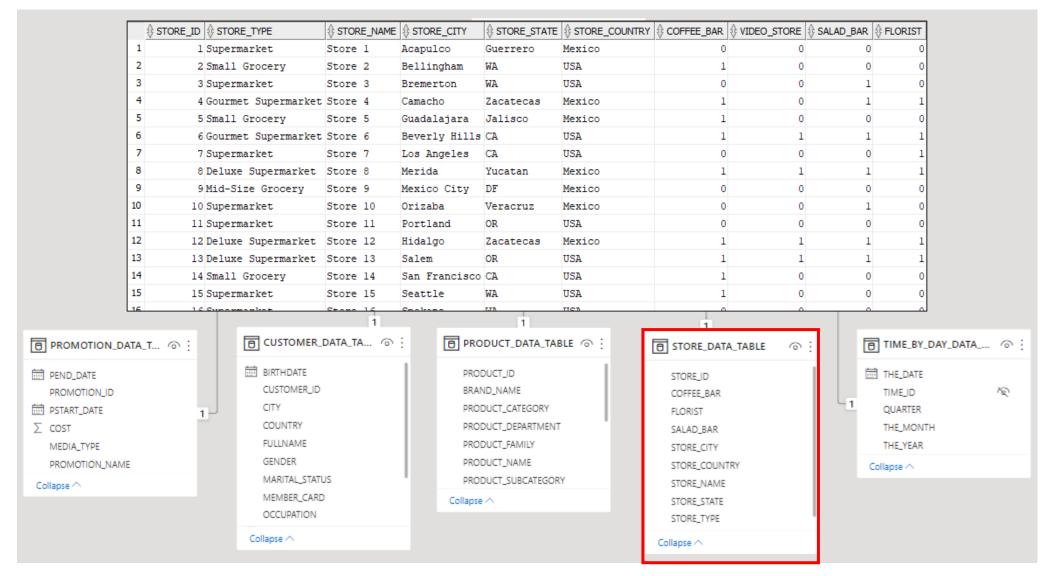


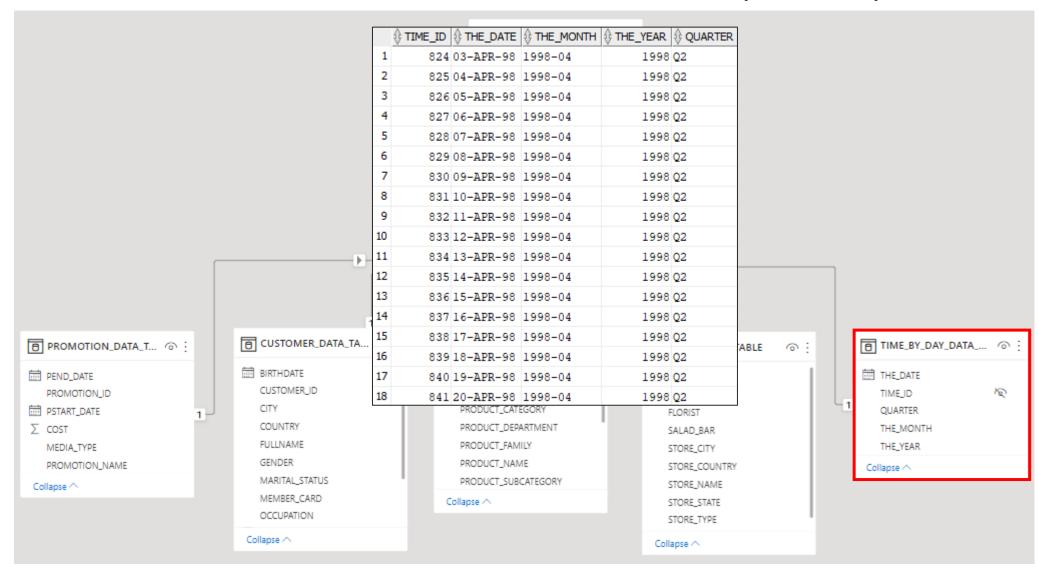


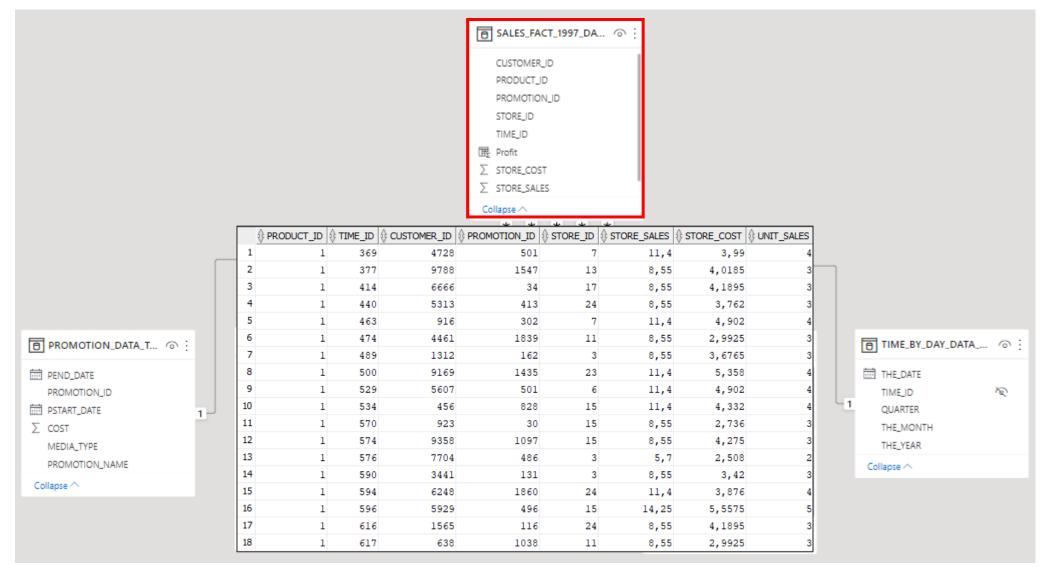




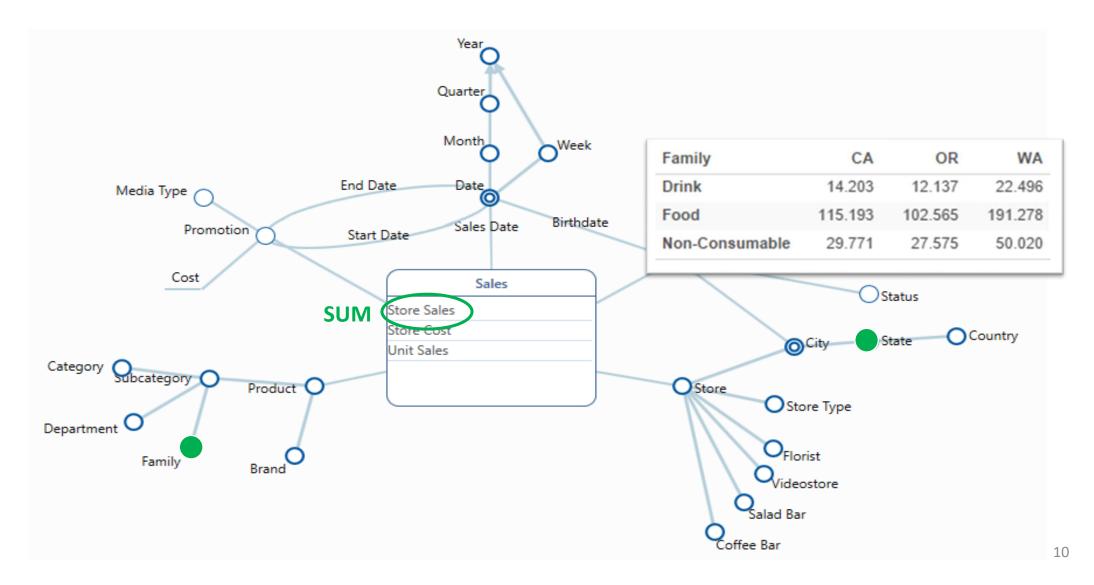




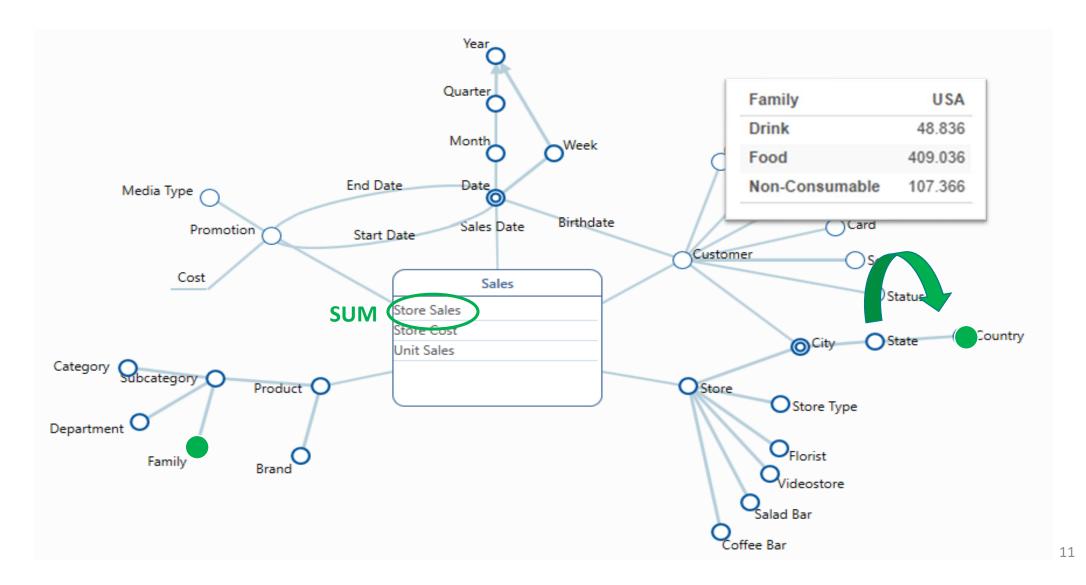




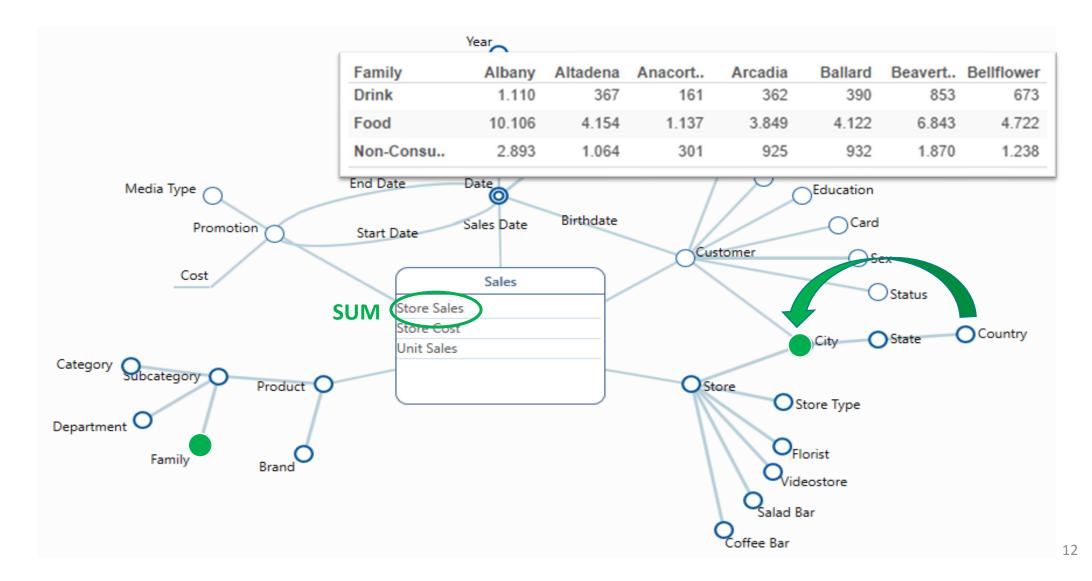
OLAP query



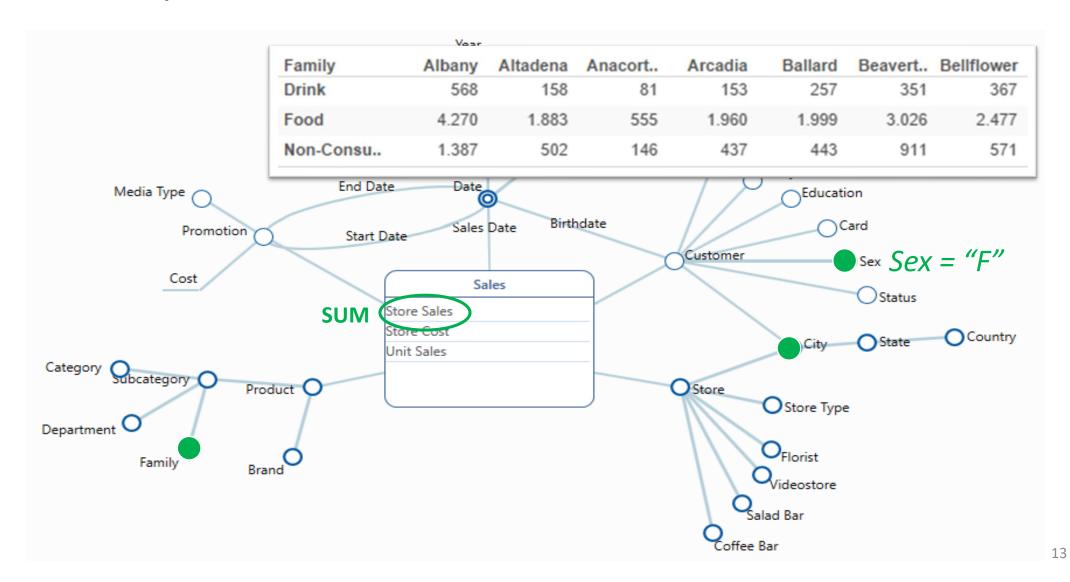
OLAP Operators: Roll-Up



OLAP Operators: Drill-down



OLAP Operators: Slice & Dice



Exercises - Part I

Setup the data on PowerBI

- Unzip the Foodmart.zip file
- Open the CSV files on PowerBI
- Setup the relationships between the files
- Clean the data
 - Check the month
 - Remove wrong sales
 - Set currency data type
 - IDs or names?
 - Hide unused fields
- Create hierarchies

Exercises - Part II

Familiarize with PowerBI querying functionalities

- Use a bar chart to plot the total sum of STORE_SALES for each STORE_STATE
 - Which one is the state with the highest sales?
- Apply a drill-down operation to show the sales at the STORE_CITY level
 - Are there cities whose sales are much lower than the others'?
- How many stores are there in each STORE_STATE? In each STORE_CITY?
 - Color the bars based on the Count(Distinct) summarization function over the STORE_NAME attribute
 - Would it be reasonable to say that cities with fewer stores also have lower total sales?

- Use a bar chart to plot the total sum of STORE_SALES by STORE_CITY and assign the STORE_TYPE to the Legend property
 - Can you notice any interesting pattern?
- Use a bar chart to plot the total sum of STORE_SALES by STORE_TYPE
 - Assign the number of stores to the color property
 - Is the result surprising/expected?

- Use a line chart to plot the monthly sales trend
 - Any interesting pattern?
- Split the previous chart by STORE_STATE
 - Put the STORE_STATE in the Legend
 - Does the previous pattern hold for each state?
- Visualise the impact of each STORE_FAMILY on the total sales while still showing the monthly trends
 - Use a Stacked area chart, where the STORE_STATE is in the Small multiples and the PRODUCT_FAMILY in the Legend

- Analyze sales by STORE_TYPE (sorted by descending order)
- Drill-down to the stores
- Add the number of customers
 - Use the Count(Distinct) summarization function
 - In case of wrong calculation (i.e., if you get the same value in all rows):
 - Go back to the Model
 - Double-click the relationships between CUSTOMER and SALES
 - Set the *Cross filter direction* to *Both*
- Add the average sales per customer
 - Create a new measure, calculated by dividing the sum of store sales by the count of distinct customers

- Create a table to visualize the sales for each *OCCUPATION* (*Customer* dimension)
- Exclude (i.e., filter out) the tuples where the value of STORE_SALES is lower than 5
- Apply another filter (in addition to the previous one) to exclude all occupations where the total sales is lower than 80K

- Create a table to visualize with the top ten customers by total sales
 - Show both CUSTOMER_ID and FULLNAME
- Add the Occupation field
- Turn it into a matrix (without the FULLNAME)
- Add a measure on the Customer table calculating a ranking of customers
 - First, declare a new measure simply calculating the sum of STORE_SALES
 - Then, declare a new measure calculating the RANKX, where
 - The 1st parameter is the attribute that we want to order, i.e., the CUSTOMER_ID
 - The 2nd parameter is the measure to be used for ordering, i.e., the one declared above
- Take the first ten customers for each occupation by filtering on the rank

- Create a histogram of StoreSales
 - Right-click on STORE_SALES > New group > Create bins of size 2
 - Create a bar chart showing the count of records for each bin
- Use the same binning to plot a bar chart with the average STORE_COST for each bin
 - Do you see a correlation in the data?
- Plot the same result as a scatter chart
 - Find the chart in the list of visuals
 - Put STORE_COST and STORE_SALES on X and Y axis, respectively (without summarizing)

- Create a new column calculating the profits
 - PROFIT = STORE_SALES STORE_COST
- Create a line chart showing the monthly trend of profits, sales, and costs

Part III

Open exploration of the cube

- Goal: describe sales from the perspective of customers
- Some hints:
 - Check distribution of sales (or profits) with respect to different attributes
 - Are there correlations between sales and number of customers?
 - Create bins where necessary (e.g., population)
 - Try some combinations of attributes (e.g., with the stacked bar chart)
 - Calculate the age of customers from their birthdate
 - A new column must be defined
 - <newColumn> = DATEDIFF(<date1>, <date2>, YEAR)

- Goal: correlate sales between customer and product attributes
- Some hints:
 - Are sales of the different product families equally distributed among genders?
 - Explore the whole hierarchy using drill-down and roll-up functionalities
 - Rank brands by yearly income of customers
 - Show the top-3 brands for each yearly income
 - Plot ranks in a matrix
 - Possibly add "Background color" to "Cell elements" to make it a heatmap

References

Doc: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/fundamentals/

A *lot* of YouTube videos

