



# OLAP Analysis with PowerBI Data Analysis and Analytics

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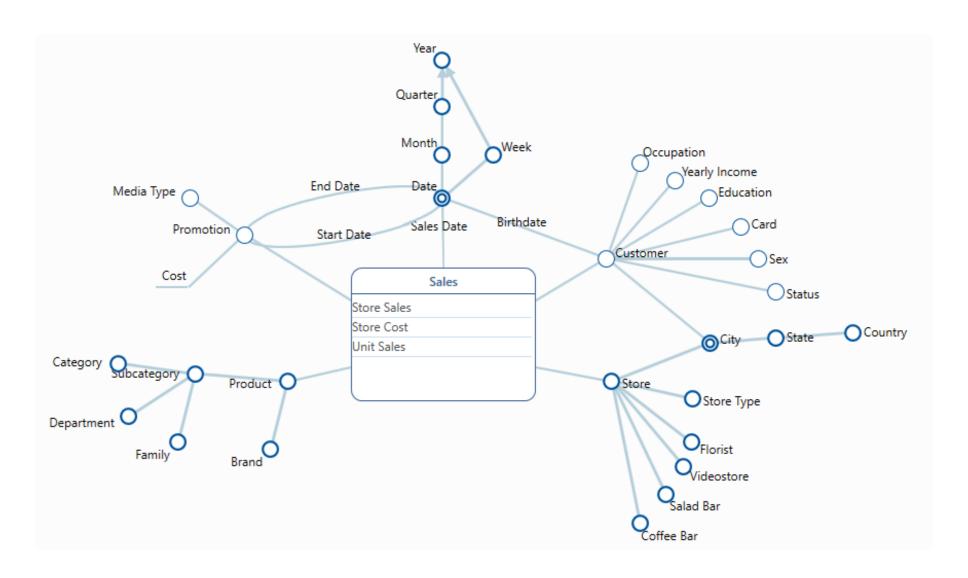
**BOLOGNA BUSINESS SCHOOL** 

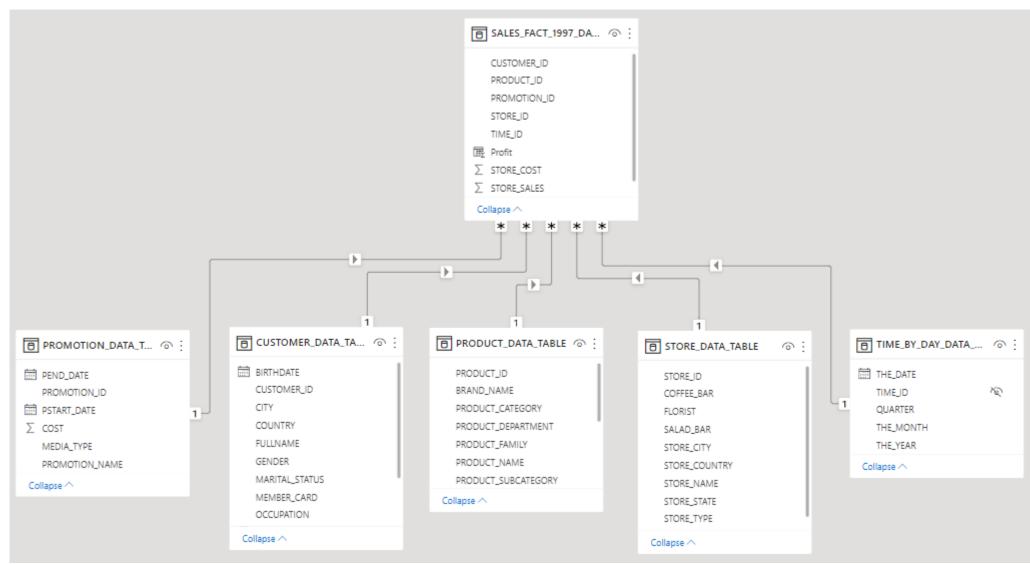
Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna

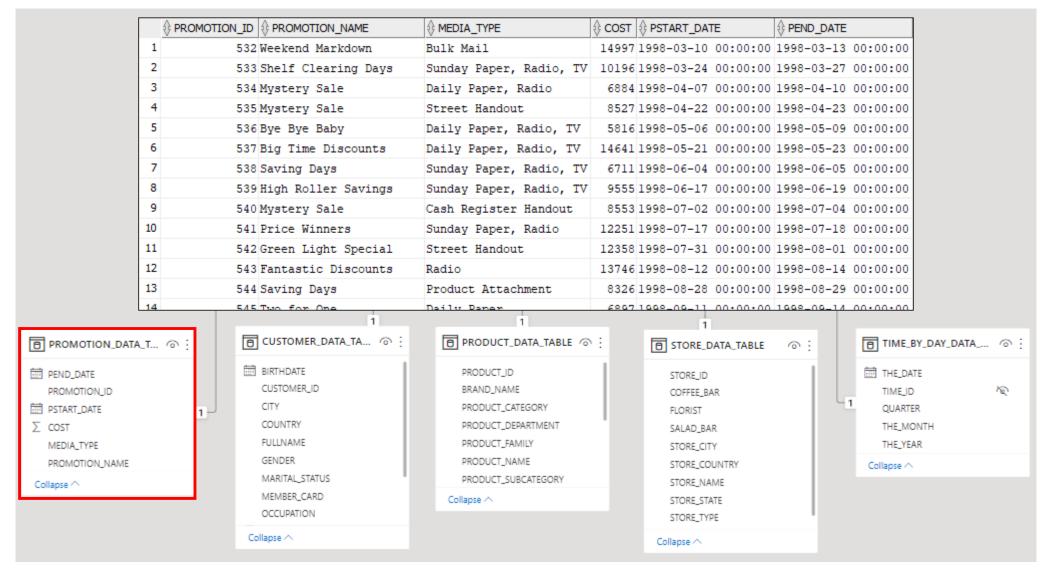
# Use case

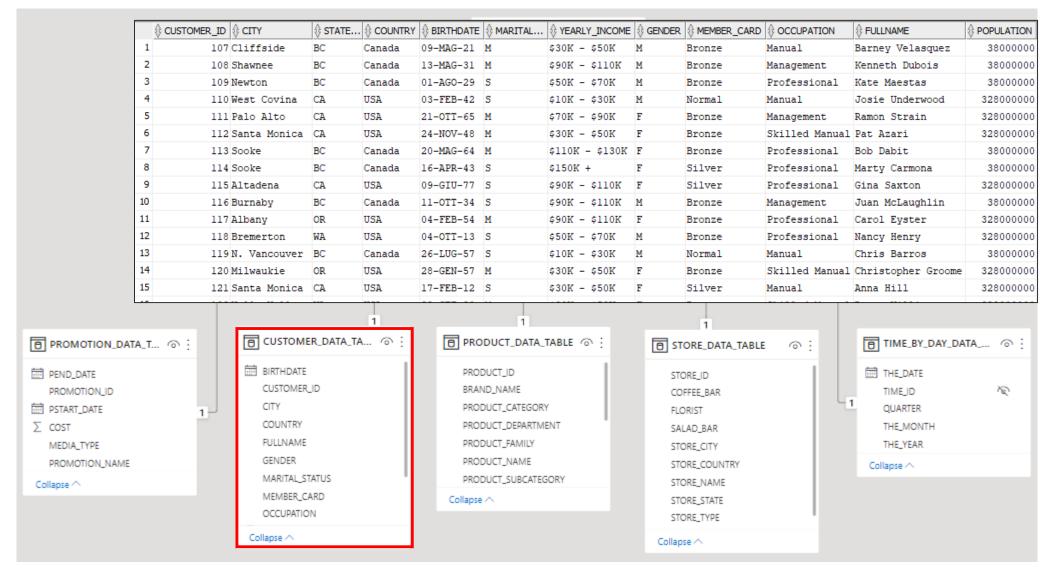
Foodmart

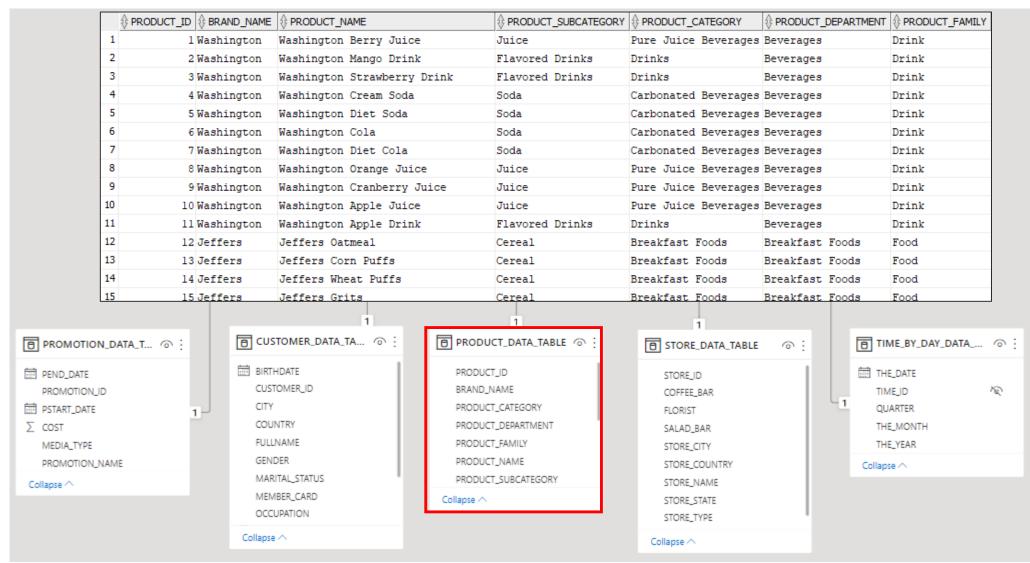
### DFM – Foodmart

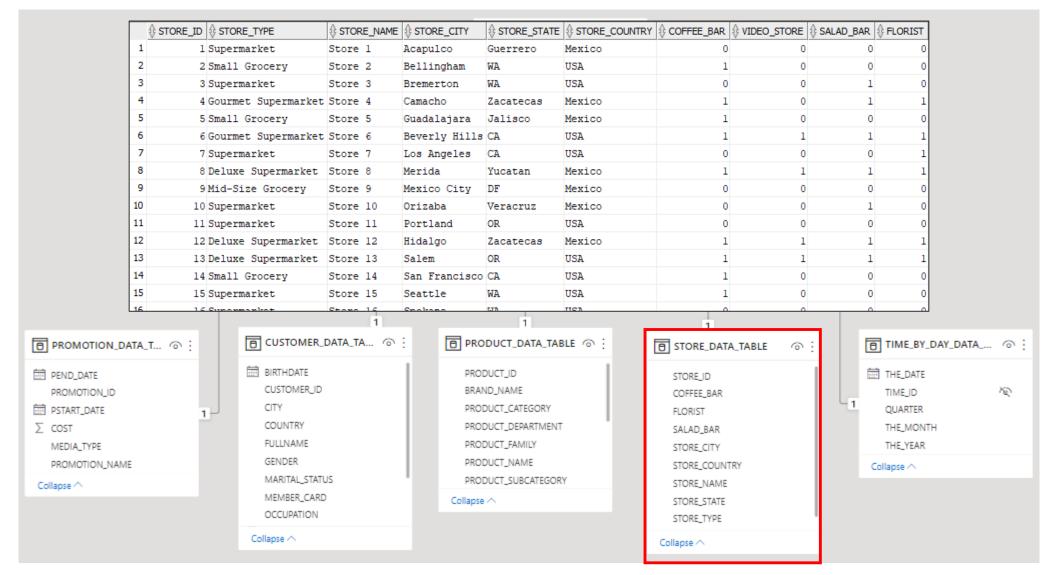


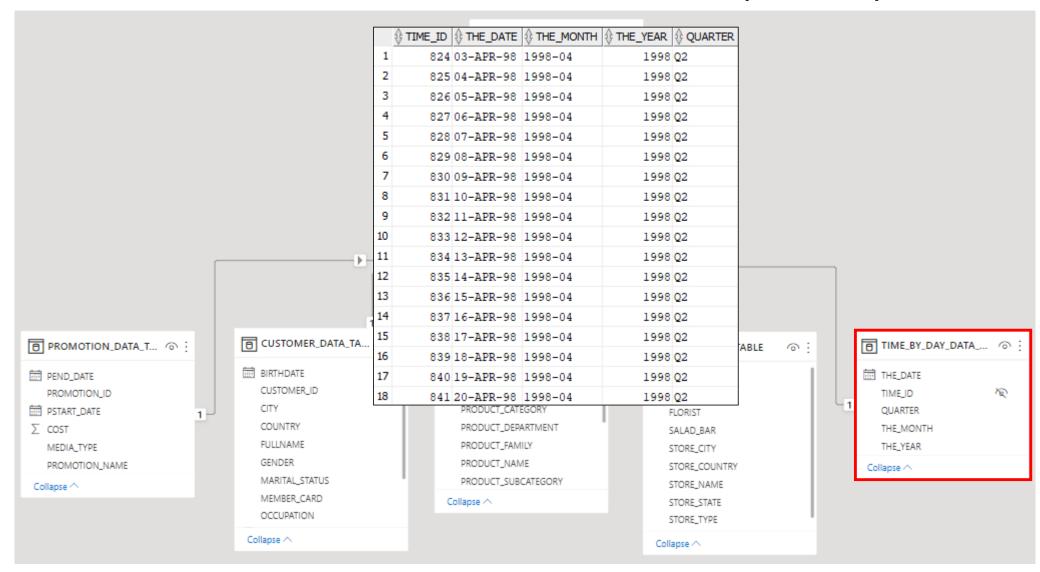


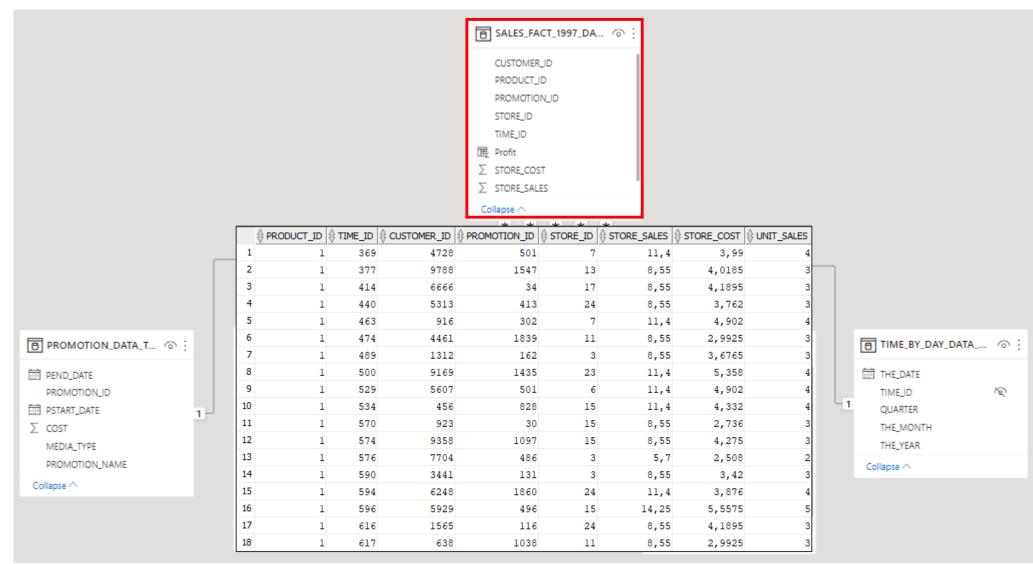




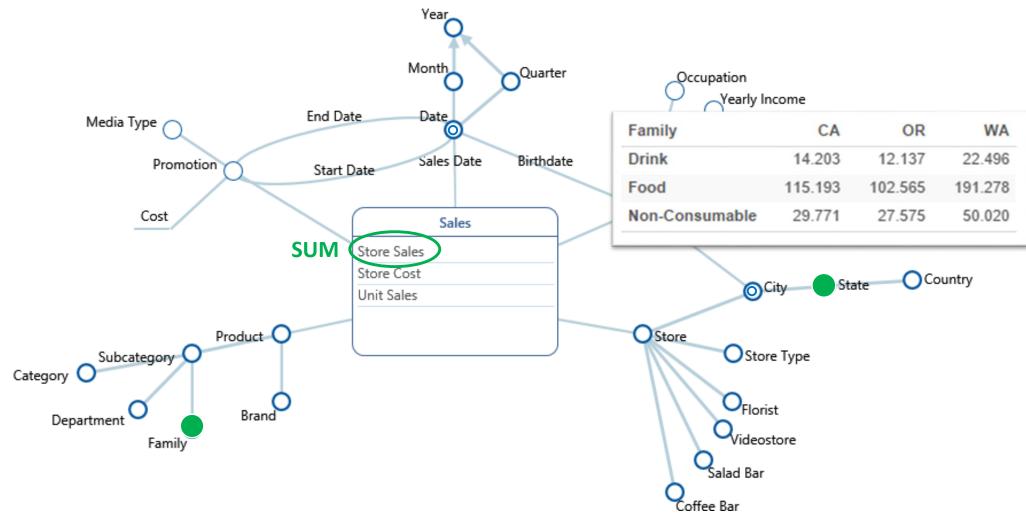




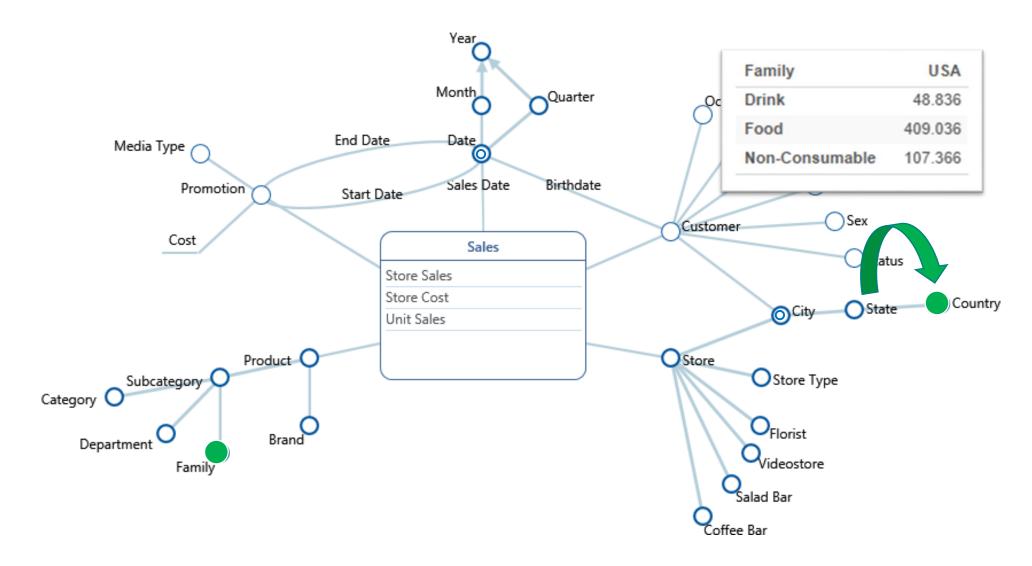




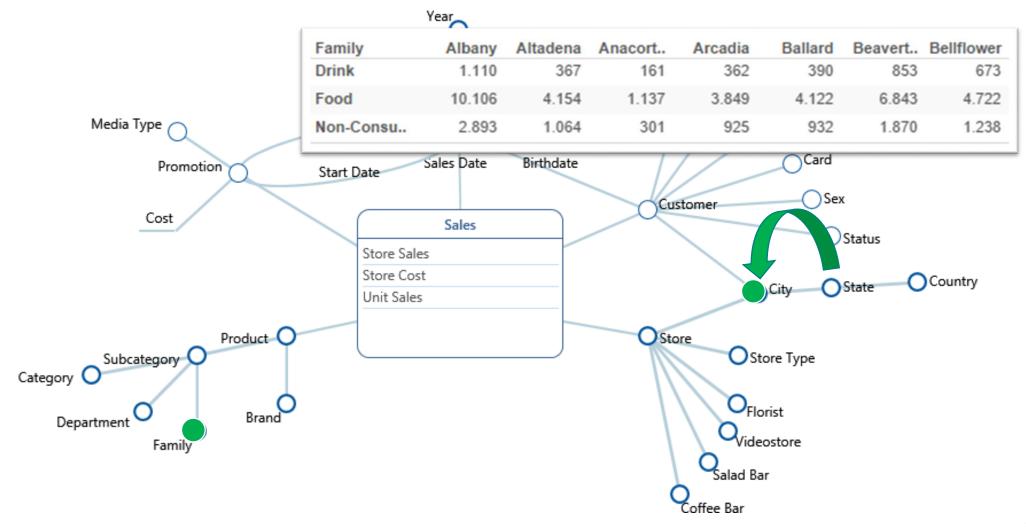
### OLAP query



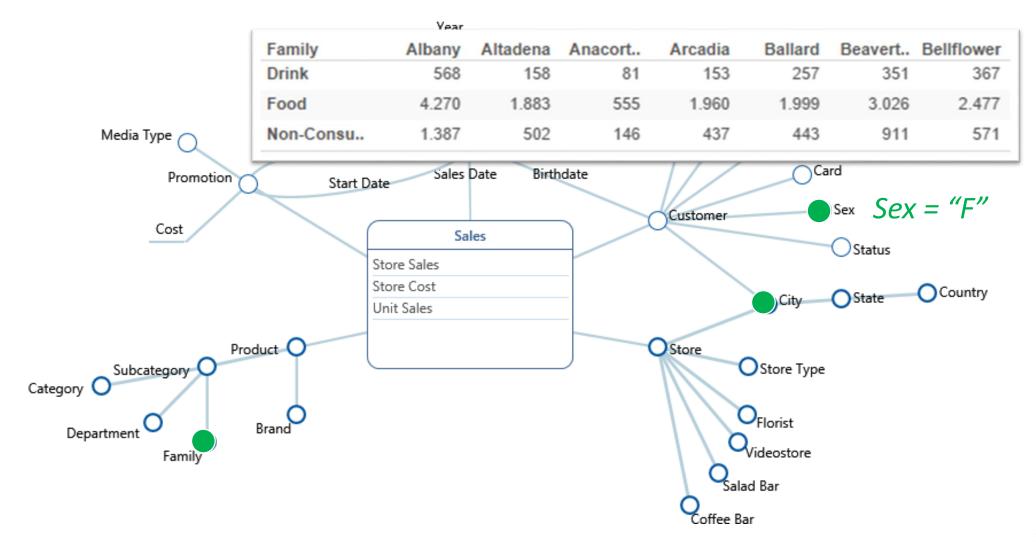
### OLAP Operators: Roll-Up



### OLAP Operators: Drill-down



### OLAP Operators: Slice & Dice



# Exercises - Part I

Setup the data on PowerBI

- Get the data from <a href="https://bit.ly/bbs-scm">https://bit.ly/bbs-scm</a>
- 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
  - 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: <a href="https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/fundamentals/">https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/fundamentals/</a>

A *lot* of YouTube videos

