

## Introduction to workshop

Using Microsoft Excel to create management dashboards

Time: 2 hours



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# Management dashboard

## What is this?

- A management dashboard (also known as a management cockpit or executive dashboard) is an interactive graphical interface that displays data visualizations and key performance indicators.
- These dashboards are inspired by the dashboards in airplanes or cars.
- Visualization types include charts, maps, tables, metrics, and alerts for changes or exceeding specific values. The visualizations and indicators are clear, dynamic, fit within a single screen, and can be updated in real time.
- Management dashboards were developed because traditional reports in table form were ineffective due to their static nature—users often became overwhelmed by the data, leading to important information being overlooked.



# Management dashboard

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## Where is it used?

- The primary goal of a dashboard is to present data in a way that is easy to understand.
- Dashboards can be utilized across different organizational levels:
  - **Operational dashboards** (lowest level): used to monitor daily operations and processes.
  - **Tactical dashboards**: designed for analysts and managers, providing summaries to track progress in process execution.
  - **Strategic dashboards**: aimed at top management, offering insights that summarize company-wide activities and strategy implementation.
- Dashboards are commonly used in departments such as production, finance, sales, and human resources.



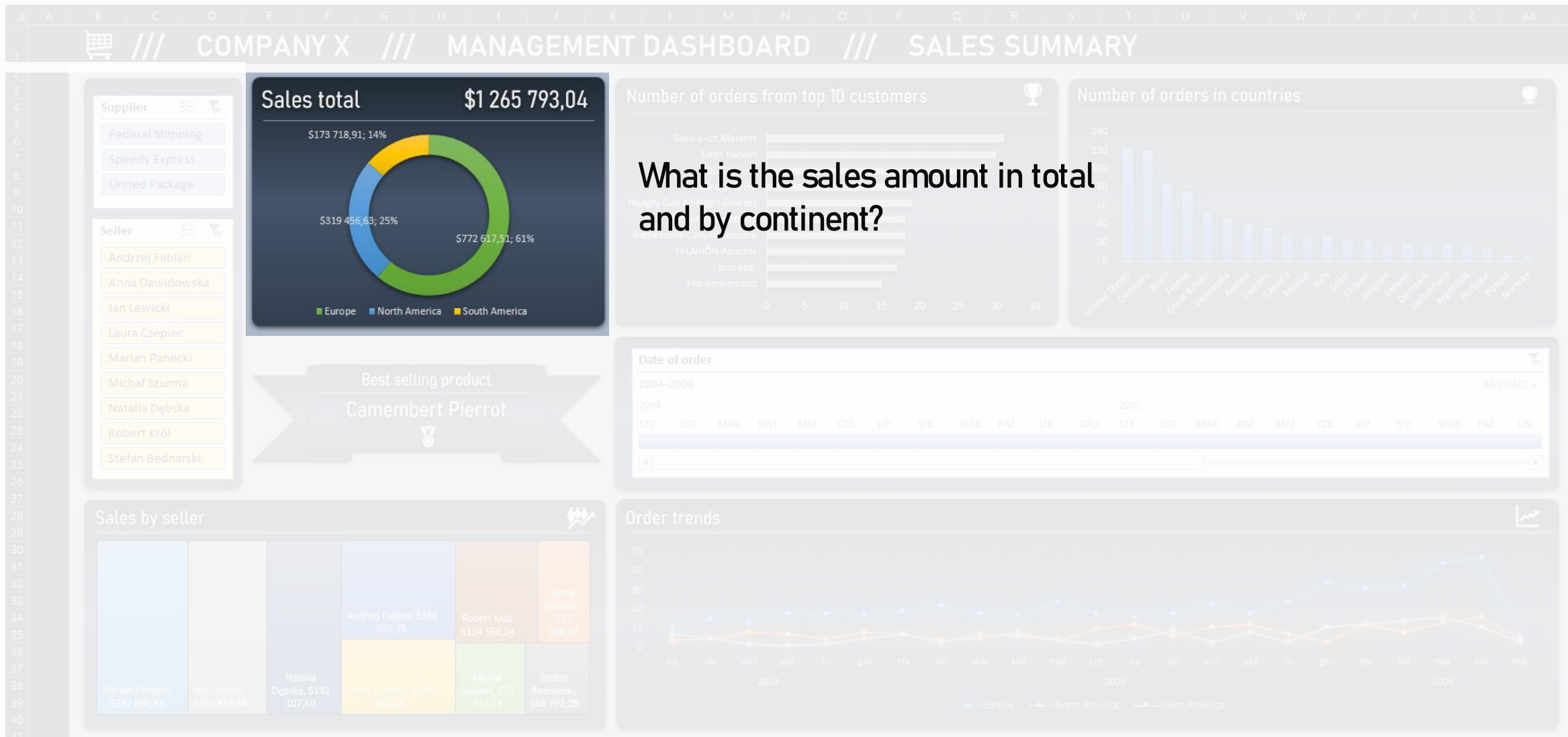
# Result of the workshop



# Result of the workshop: using slicers

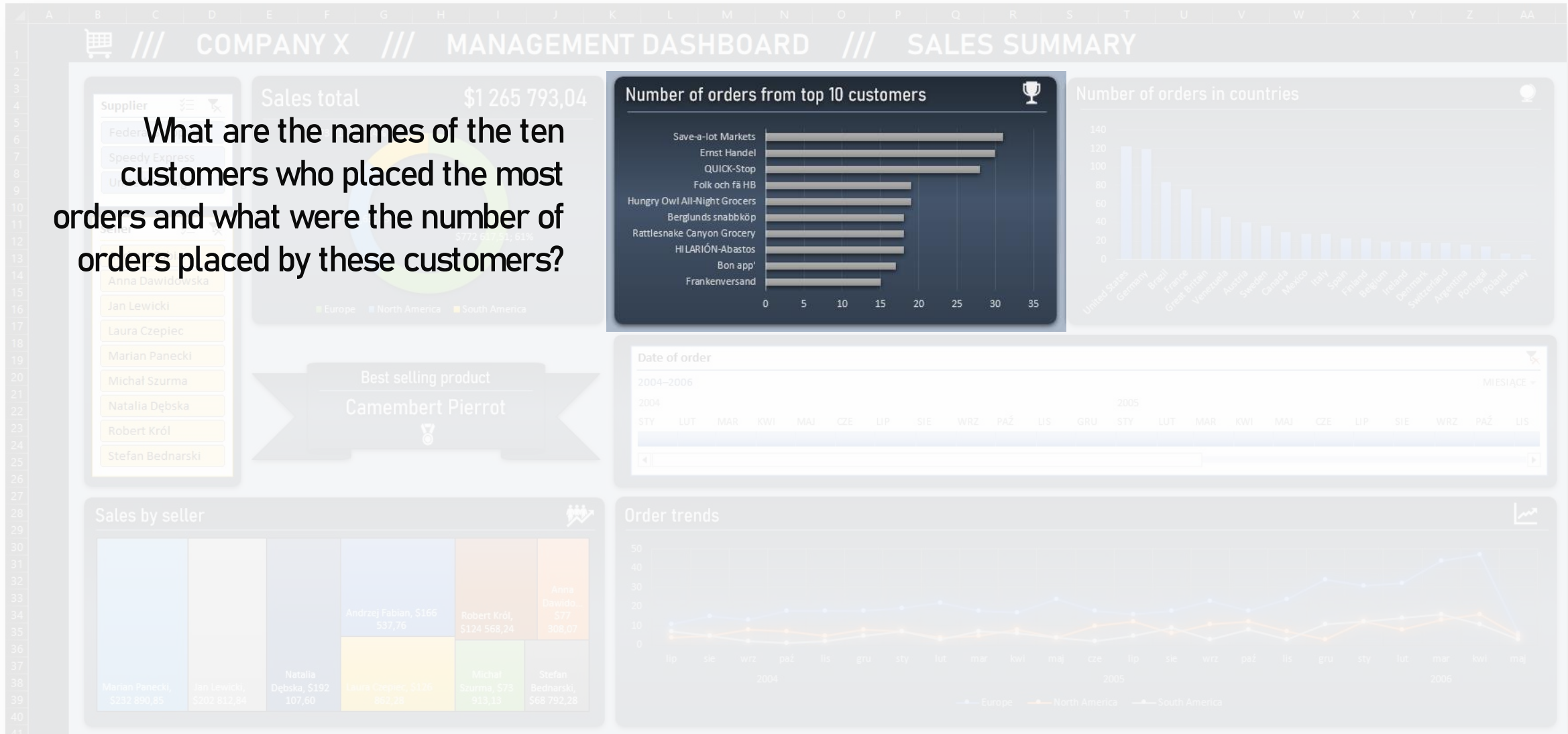


# Questions for the dashboard

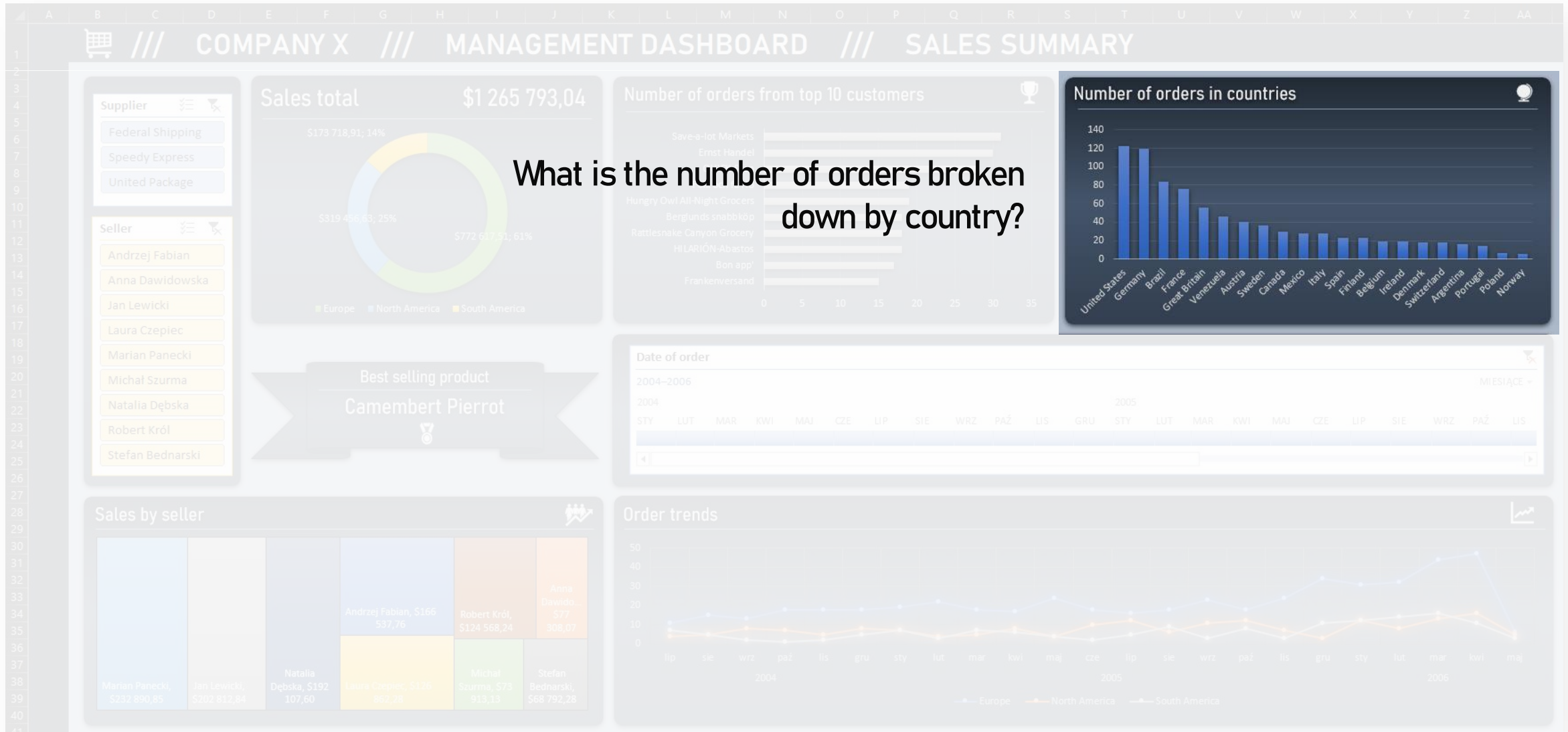


# Questions for the dashboard

What are the names of the ten customers who placed the most orders and what were the number of orders placed by these customers?

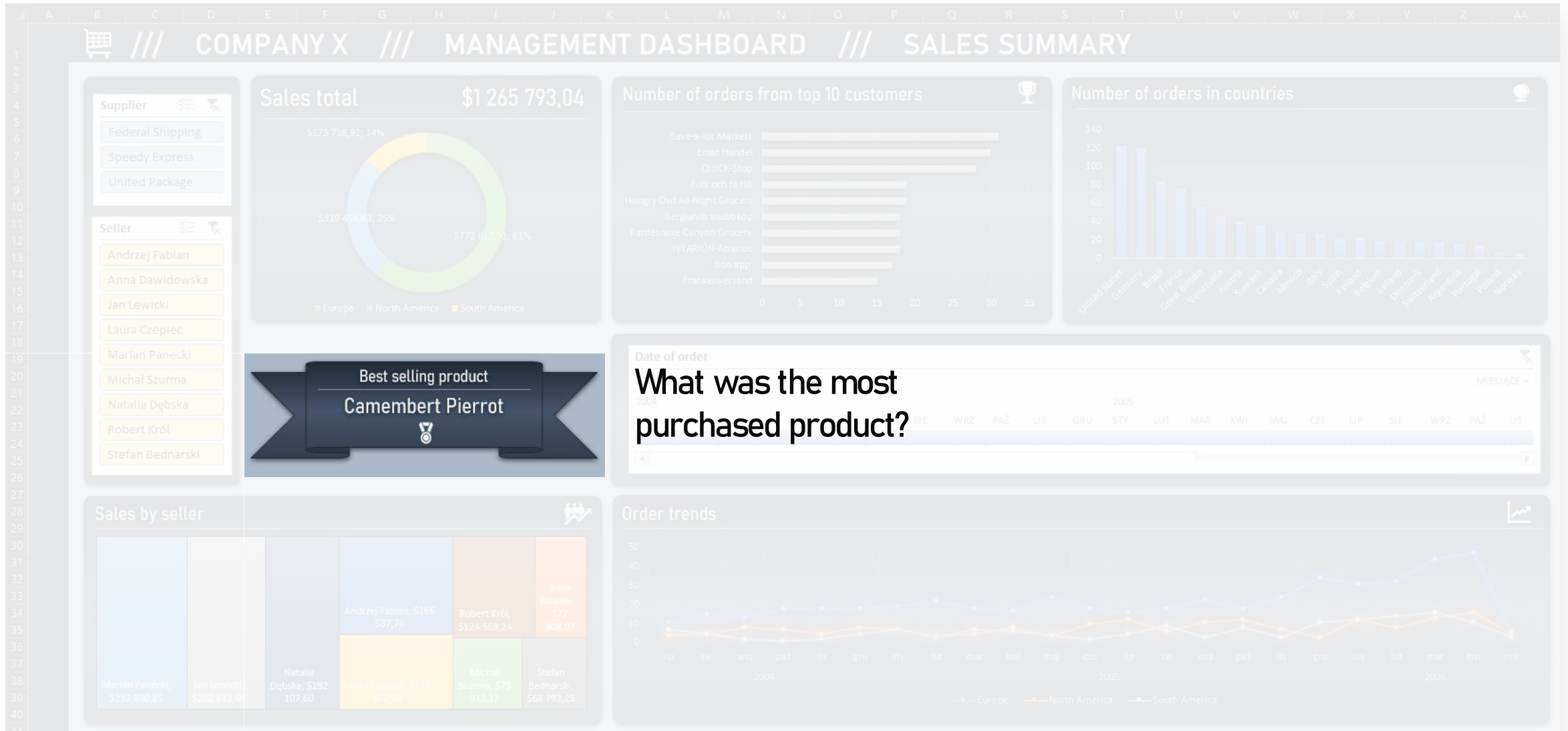


# Questions for the dashboard

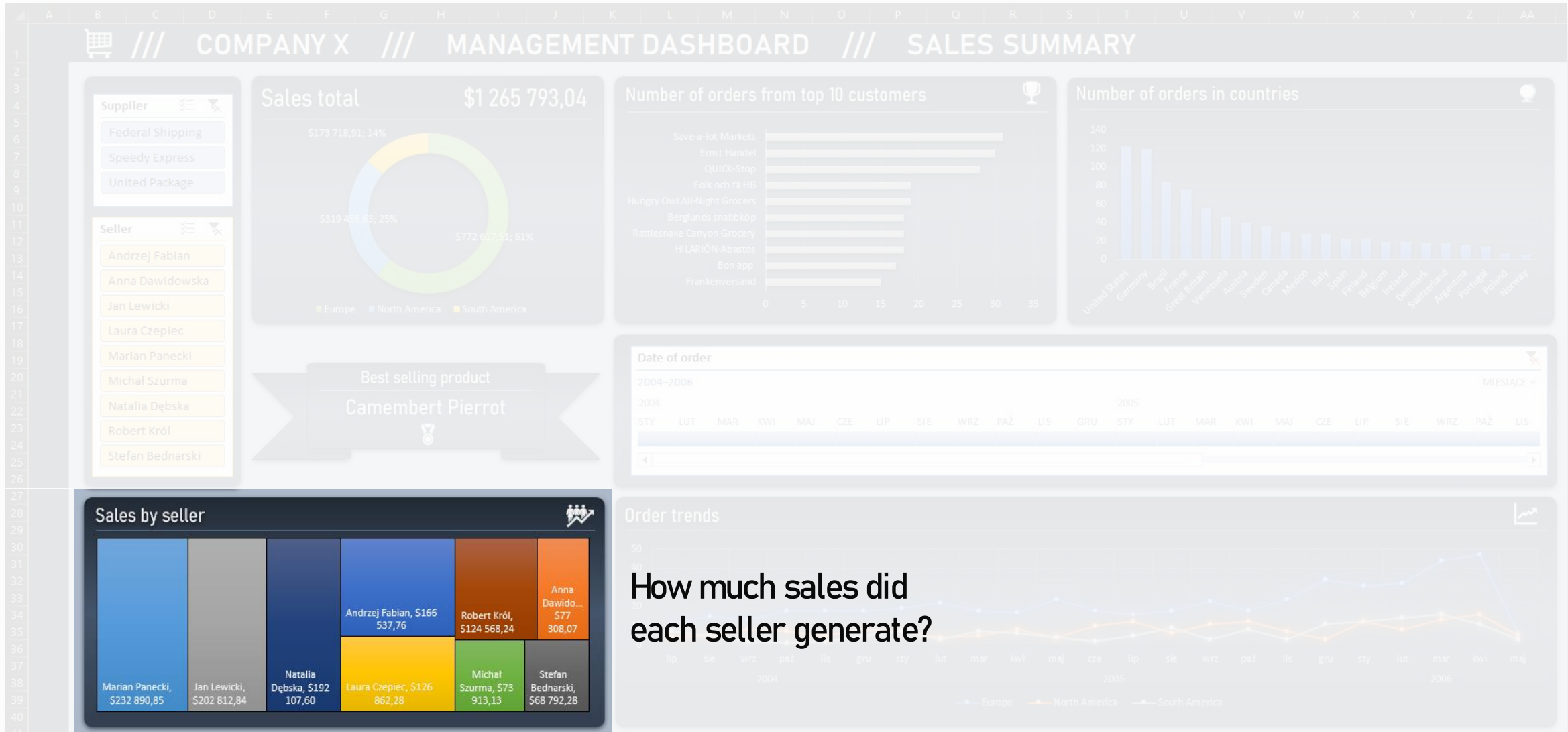




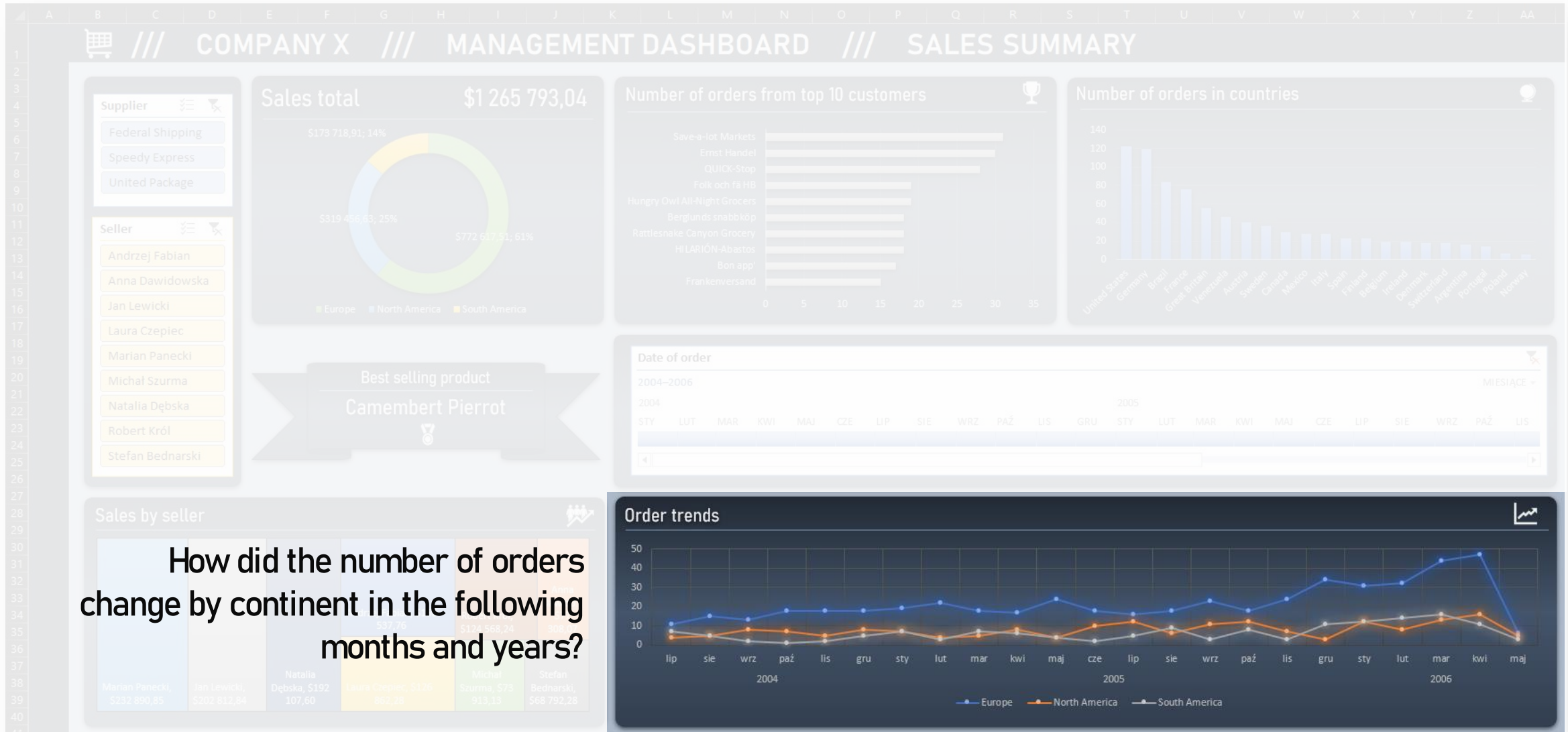
# Questions for the dashboard



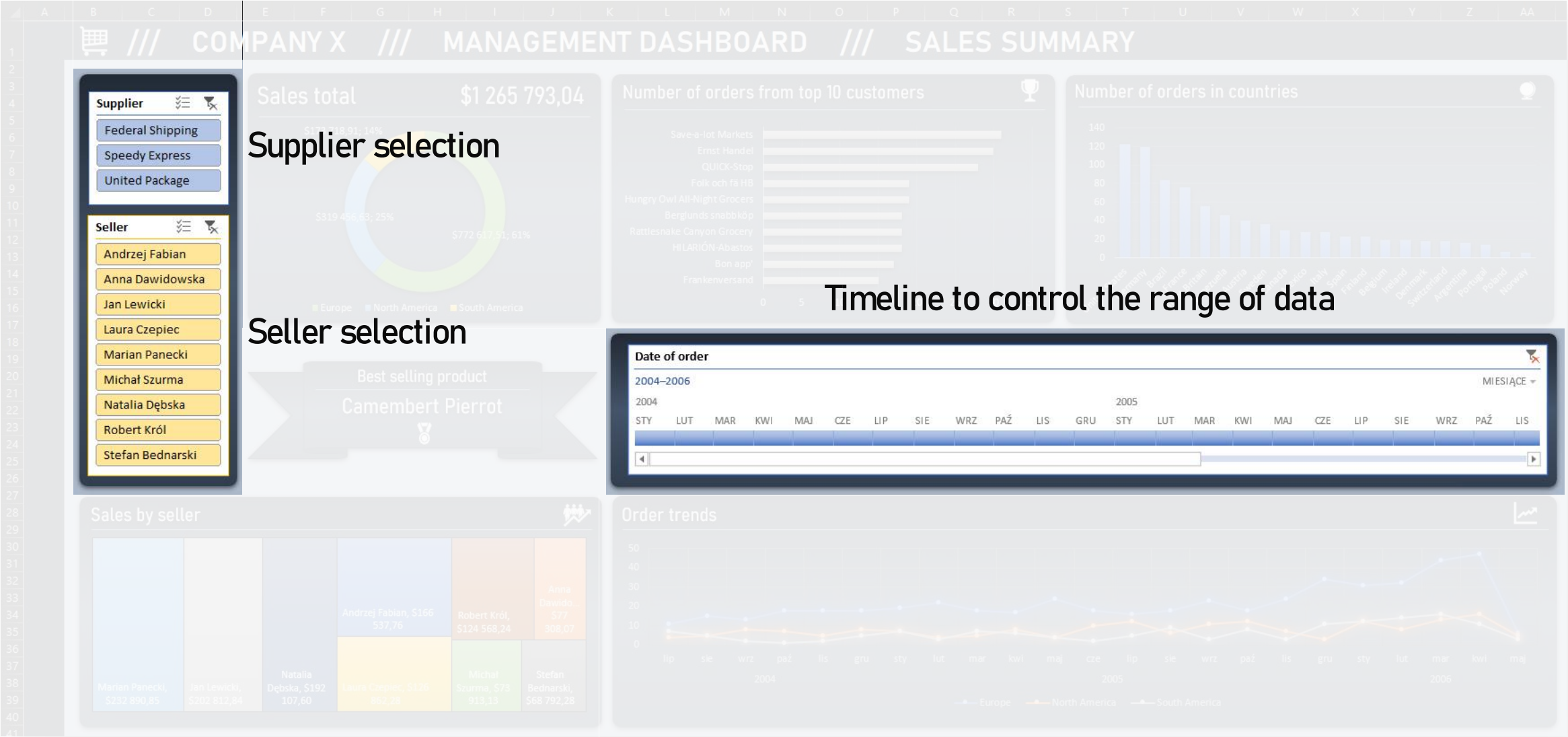
# Questions for the dashboard

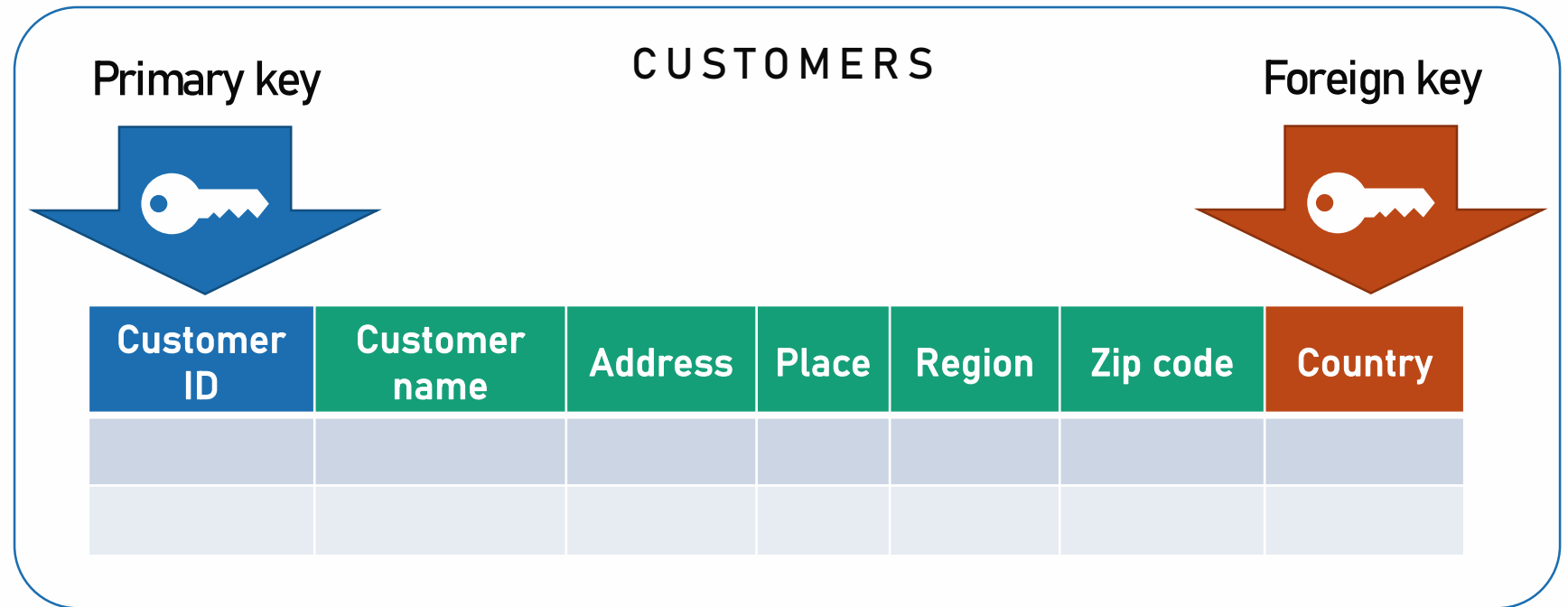
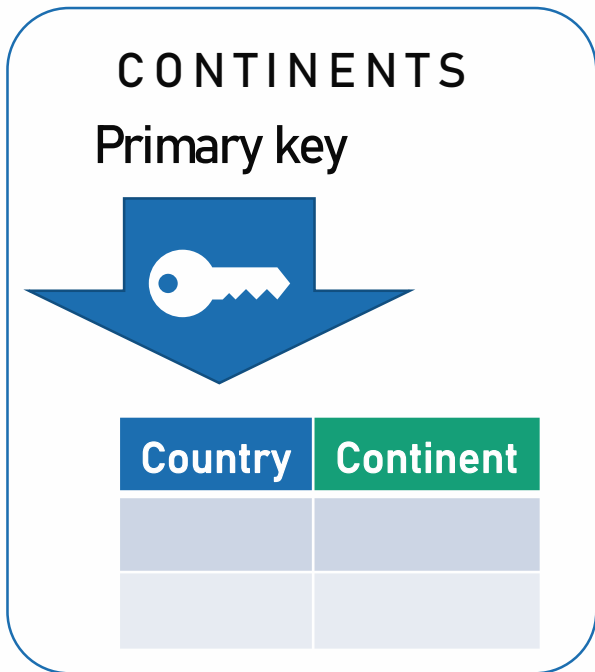


# Questions for the dashboard




# Slicers in the dashboard





Foreign key

PRODUCTS





Order number	Product number	Product name	Unit price	Quantity	Discount	Extended price

Primary key

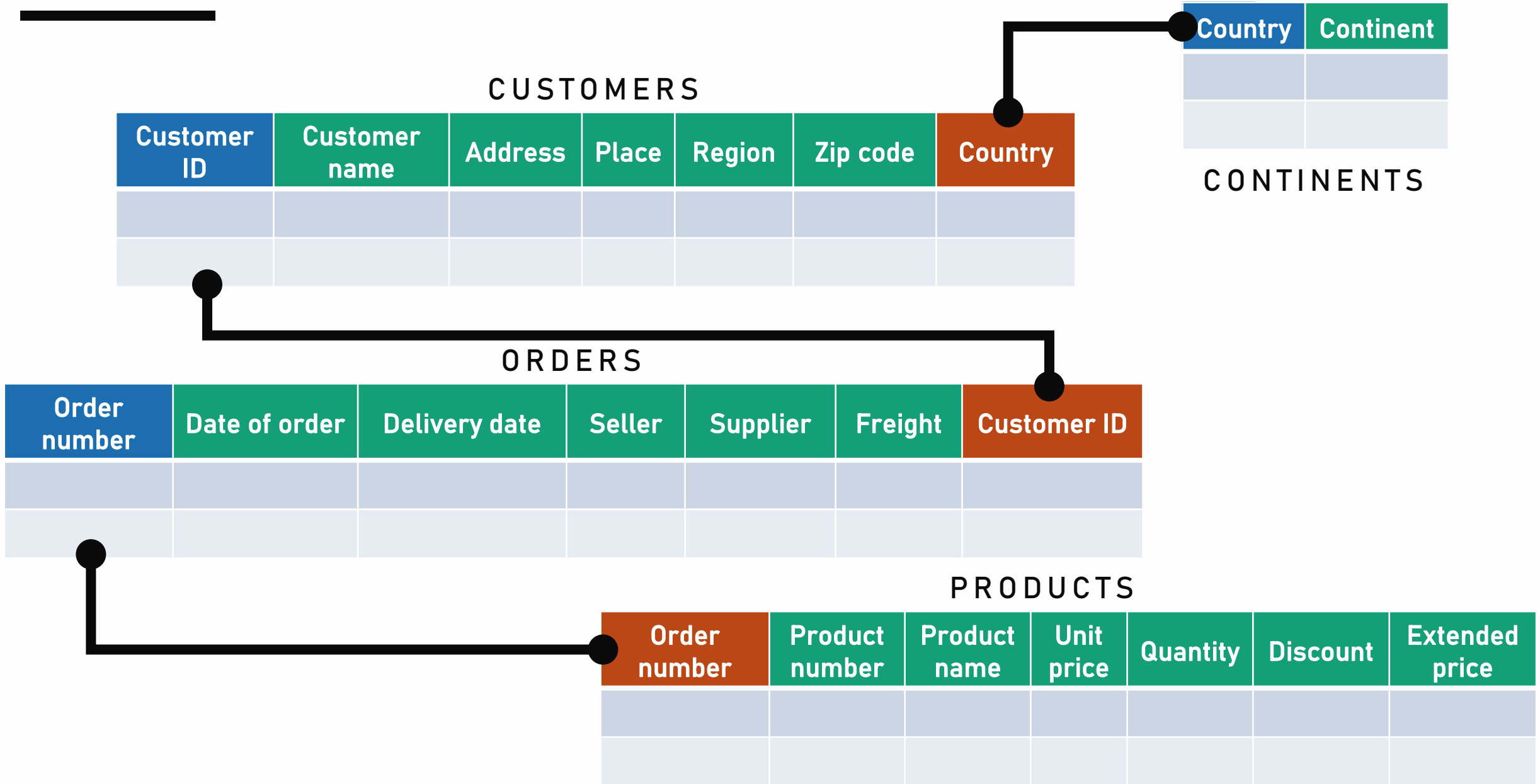
ORDERS

Foreign key



Order number	Date of order	Delivery date	Seller	Supplier	Freight	Customer ID

# Relationships between the tables



# Exercise procedure

1

Data import from spreadsheets

2

Creating connections between data tables (data model)

3

Creating pivot tables and generating visualizations based on them

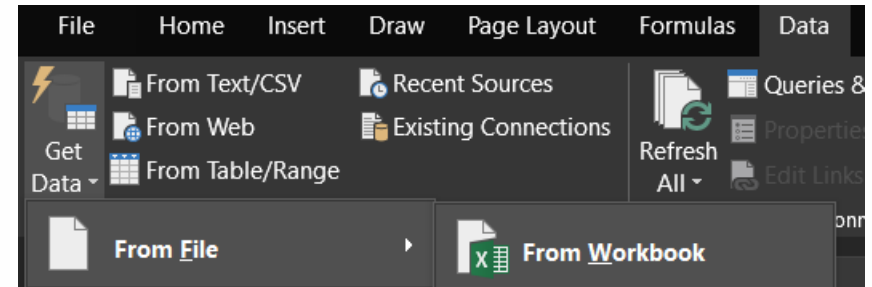
4

Placing visualizations on the management dashboard



# Data import from spreadsheets

1. Select: **Data -> Get Data -> From File -> From Workbook.**
2. Select one of the workbooks with data.



3. Select the sheet name.

## Navigator

  
 Select multiple items  
Display Options ▾  
contинents.xlsx [1]  
contинents

## contинents

Column1	Column2
Country	Continent
Afghanistan	Asia
Albania	Europe
Andorra	Europe
Antigua and Barbuda	North America
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe
Botswana	Africa
Brazil	South America

4. If the column names are incorrect, press the **Transform Data** button and go to the step 5.  
If the column names are correct, press the **Load to** button and go to the step 7.



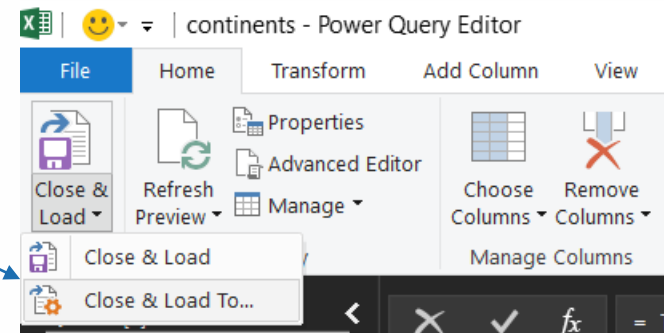
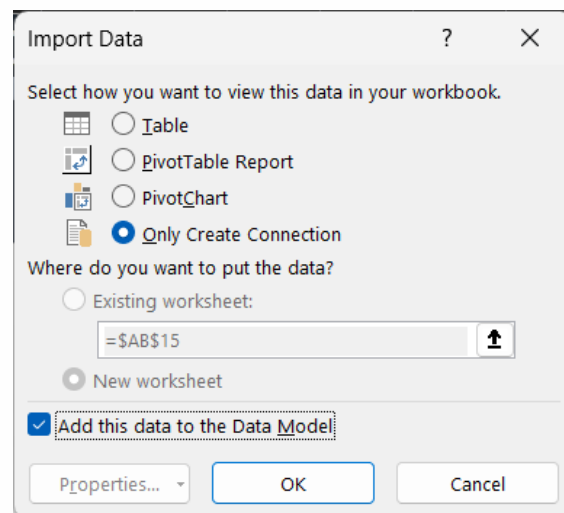
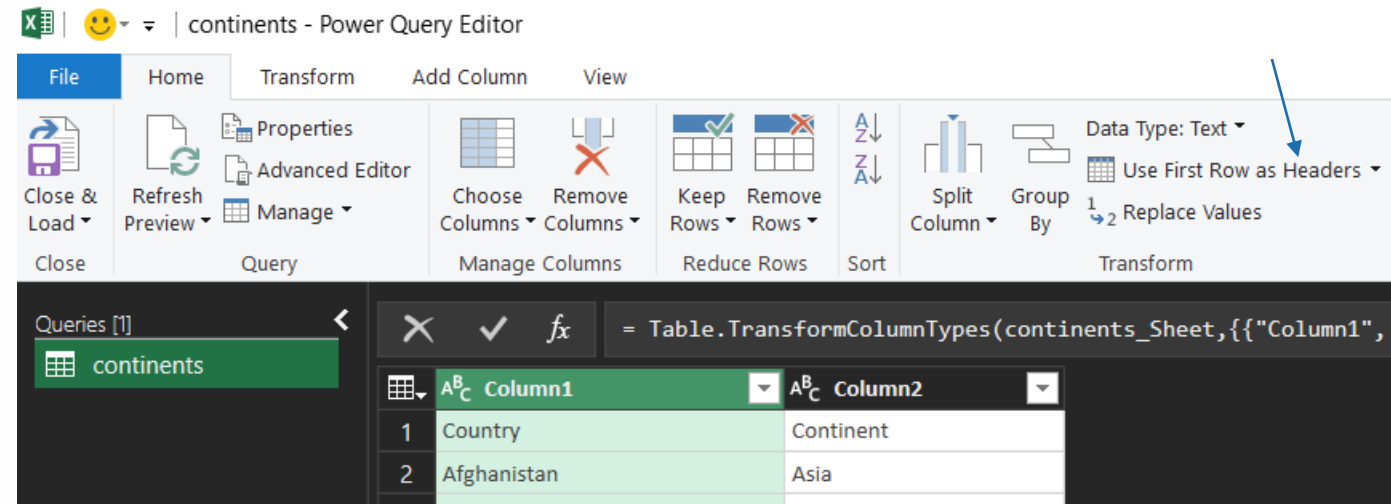
# Data import from spreadsheets

5. In PowerQuery, use the **Use First Row as Headers** button.

6. Select **Close & Load To ...** button.

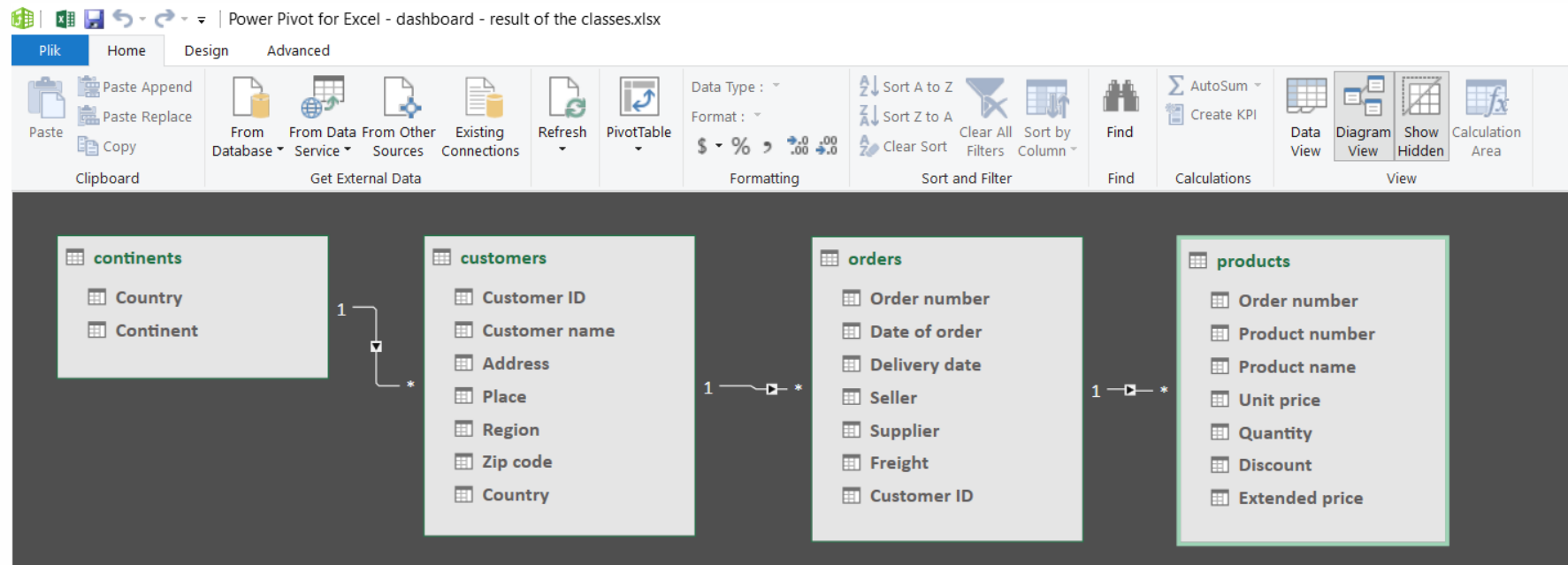
7. Set up the **Import data** window as shown in the figure.

8. Repeat these tasks for all workbooks with data.



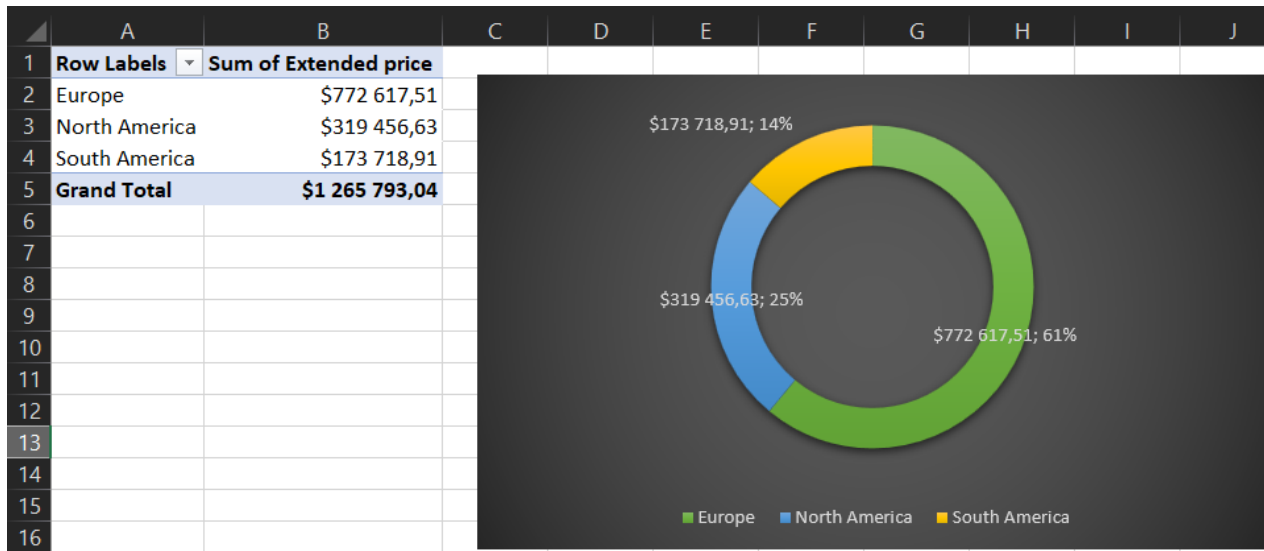
# Creating connections between data tables

1. Select: **Data -> Manage Data Model.**
2. In the Power Pivot, select **Diagram View.**
3. Using drag and drop, make three connections between:
  - **Continents: Country and Customers: Country,**
  - **Customers: Customer ID and Orders: Customer ID,**
  - **Orders: Order number and Products: Order number.**



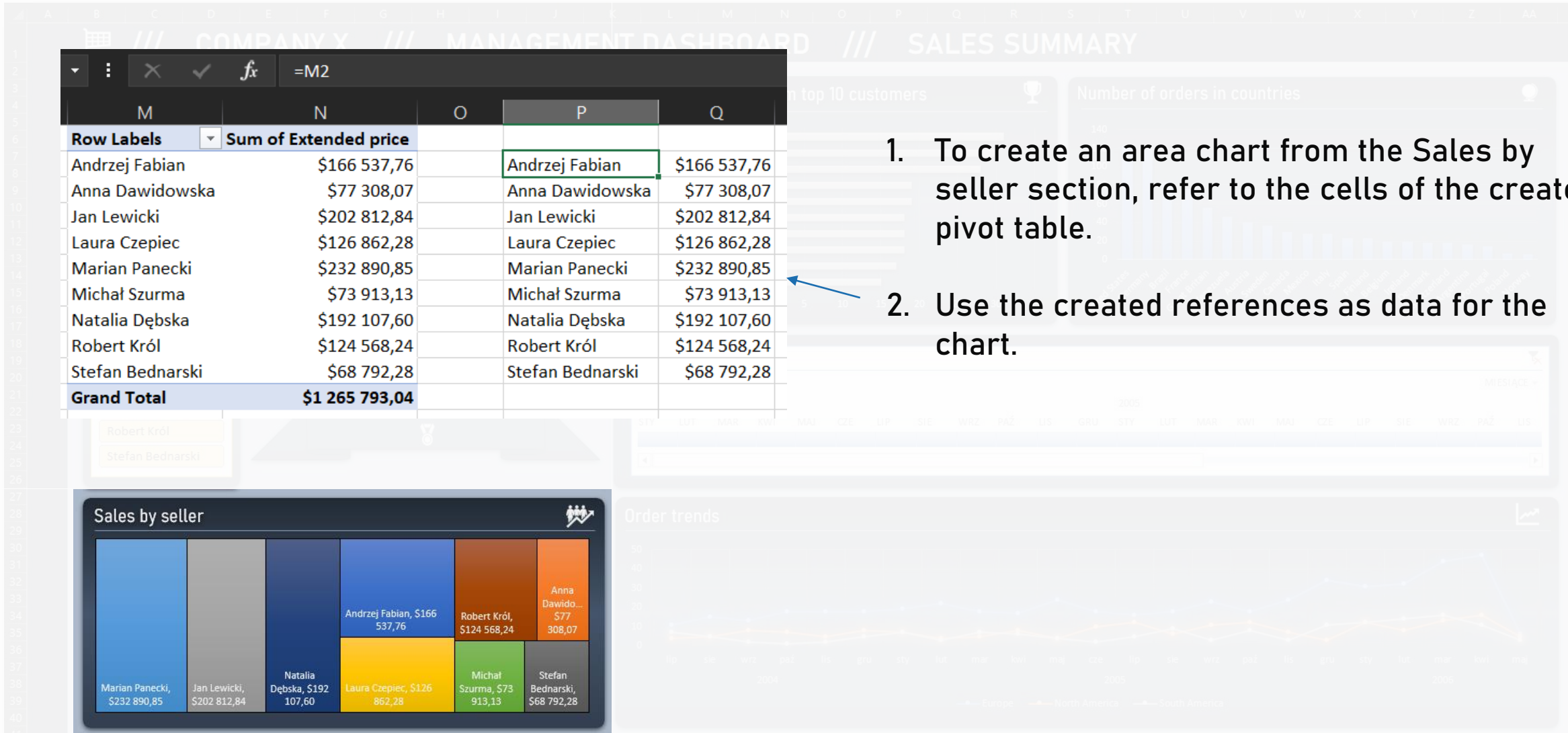
1. In the **power pivot sheet**, select **Insert -> Pivot Table** and press **OK**.
2. Construct an appropriate pivot table.
3. Convert a pivot table into a pivot chart by selecting the appropriate chart type.

Follow steps above for charts from the following sections:  
Sales total, Number of orders from top 10 customers,  
Number of orders in countries, Order trends.



The screenshot shows the 'Create PivotTable' dialog box. The 'Table/Range' field is empty. The 'Use this workbook's Data Model' radio button is selected. The 'Existing Worksheet' radio button is selected, and the 'Location' field is set to 'pivot tables!\$A\$1'. The 'Add this data to the Data Model' checkbox is unchecked. The 'OK' button is highlighted with a blue border, and a blue arrow points from the first step of the instructions to this button.

# Creating pivot tables and generating visualizations based on them



The dashboard displays a pivot table of sales data and two visualizations. The pivot table is titled 'Sum of Extended price' and lists sales by seller. The 'Sales by seller' chart is a treemap showing the distribution of sales across different sellers. The 'Order trends' chart is a line graph showing the number of orders over time for three regions: Europe, North America, and South America.

Row Labels	Sum of Extended price
Andrzej Fabian	\$166 537,76
Anna Dawidowska	\$77 308,07
Jan Lewicki	\$202 812,84
Laura Czepiec	\$126 862,28
Marian Panecki	\$232 890,85
Michał Szurma	\$73 913,13
Natalia Dębska	\$192 107,60
Robert Król	\$124 568,24
Stefan Bednarski	\$68 792,28
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$1 265 793,04</b>

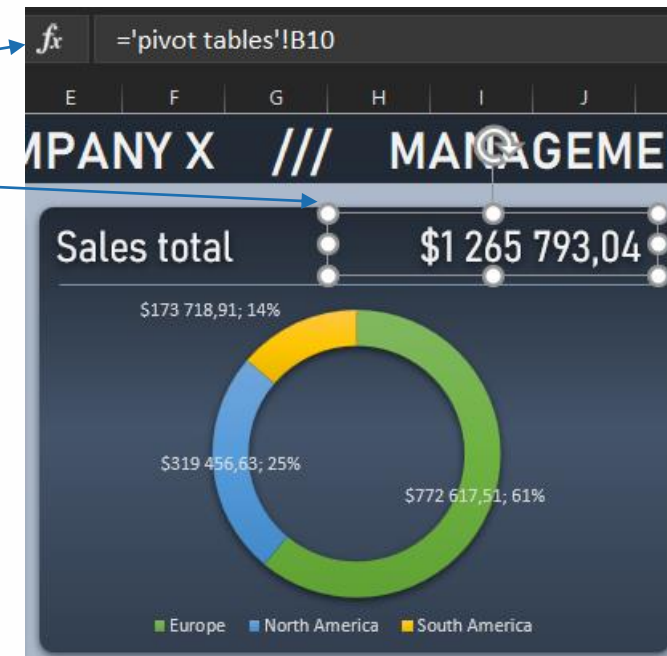
1. To create an area chart from the Sales by seller section, refer to the cells of the created pivot table.
2. Use the created references as data for the chart.

# Placing visualizations on the management dashboard

1. Cut and paste all charts into the dashboard sheet.
2. Remove the background and border of all charts and place them in the appropriate sections of the dashboard.
3. To show the total sales amount in the Sales total section, refer to the **Grand total** in the pivot table.
4. Click on the total sales amount text field and in the formula bar make a reference to the appropriate cell of the **pivot tables** sheet.
5. Format the total sales amount textbox.

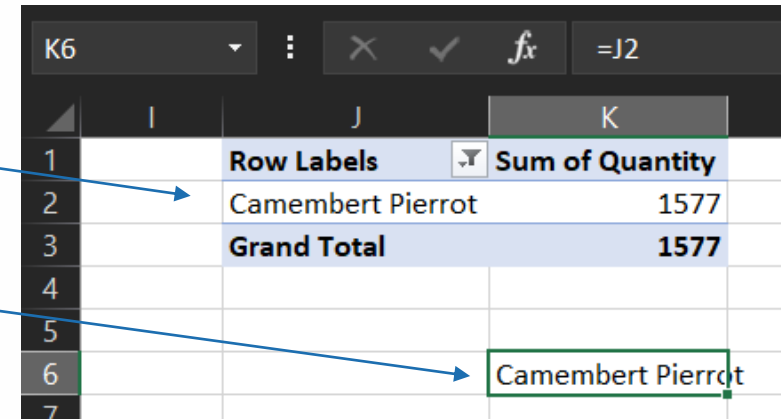
	A	B	C	D
1	Row Labels	Sum of Extended price		
2	Europe	\$772 617,51		
3	North America	\$319 456,63		
4	South America	\$173 718,91		
5	Grand Total	\$1 265 793,04		
6				
7				
8				

Formula bar: =GETPIVOTDATA("[Measures].[Sum of Extended price]";\$A\$1)



# Placing visualizations on the management dashboard

- To show the name of the best selling product, make an appropriate pivot table.
- In one of the cells, refer to the product name from the pivot table.
- Click on the product name text field and in the formula bar make a reference to the appropriate cell of the **pivot tables** sheet.
- Format the product name textbox.



Row Labels	Sum of Quantity
Camembert Pierrot	1577
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1577</b>

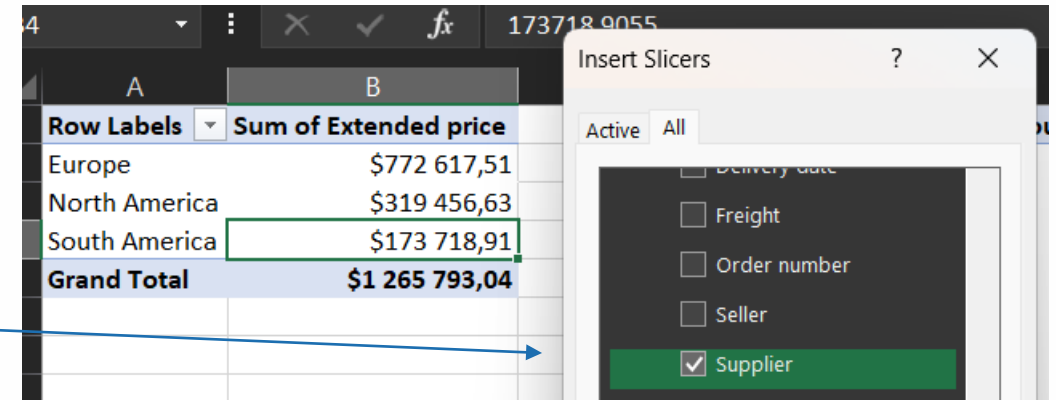


# Placing visualizations on the management dashboard

10. To make a slicer, right-click on any pivot table you made earlier.

11. Select **Analyze -> Insert Slicer**.

12. In the **Insert Slicers** window, check the box for which you want to create a slicer and confirm your selection.

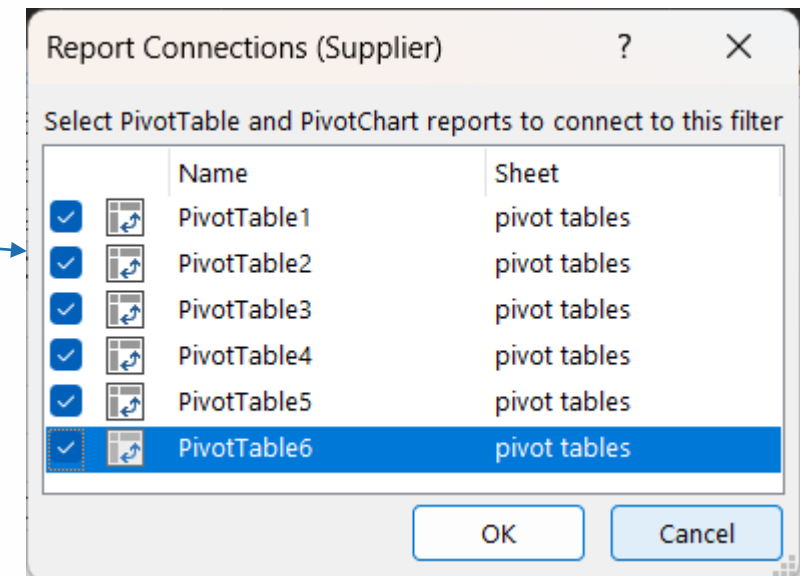


13. Right-click on the slicer you created and select **Report Connections**.

14. In the **Report Connections** window, select all pivot tables.

15. Cut and paste the slicer into the dashboard sheet.

Repeat steps 10 to 15 for all slicers.





**Thank you for your attention!**

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