



Become a Data Analysis Expert

Developed by Bryan L. Smith, CPA.CITP, CISA

November 18, 2025 - 1:00-2:15 PM

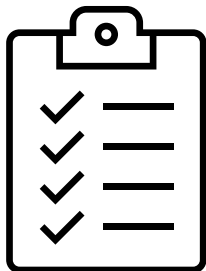


Bryan L. Smith, CPA.CITP, CISA

- Owner DataSmithPro, LLC
- Co-founder of CPA Crossings, LLC
- Strategic technology advisor to CPAs w/ 40+ years of experience
- Nationally recognized author and presenter on CPA technology
- Extensive knowledge and experience in proper Excel design techniques as well as helping CPAs build spreadsheets that are accurate
- As a Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA), spent a considerable amount of time auditing and validating thousands of Excel spreadsheets
- Developed various data analysis and Microsoft Power BI courses and has worked with multiple organizations to train and coach staff on proper data analysis techniques
- Masters of Science in Information Assurance (MSIA)

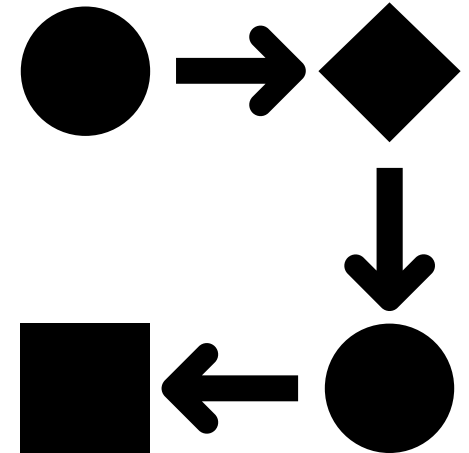
Presentation Outline

Click links to navigate to
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- [Data Analysis Process Flow](#)
- [Data](#)
- [Data Modeling](#)
- [Data Visualizations](#)
- [Share Data Product](#)
- [Wrap-Up](#)

Data Analysis Process Flow



Data Analysis Defined

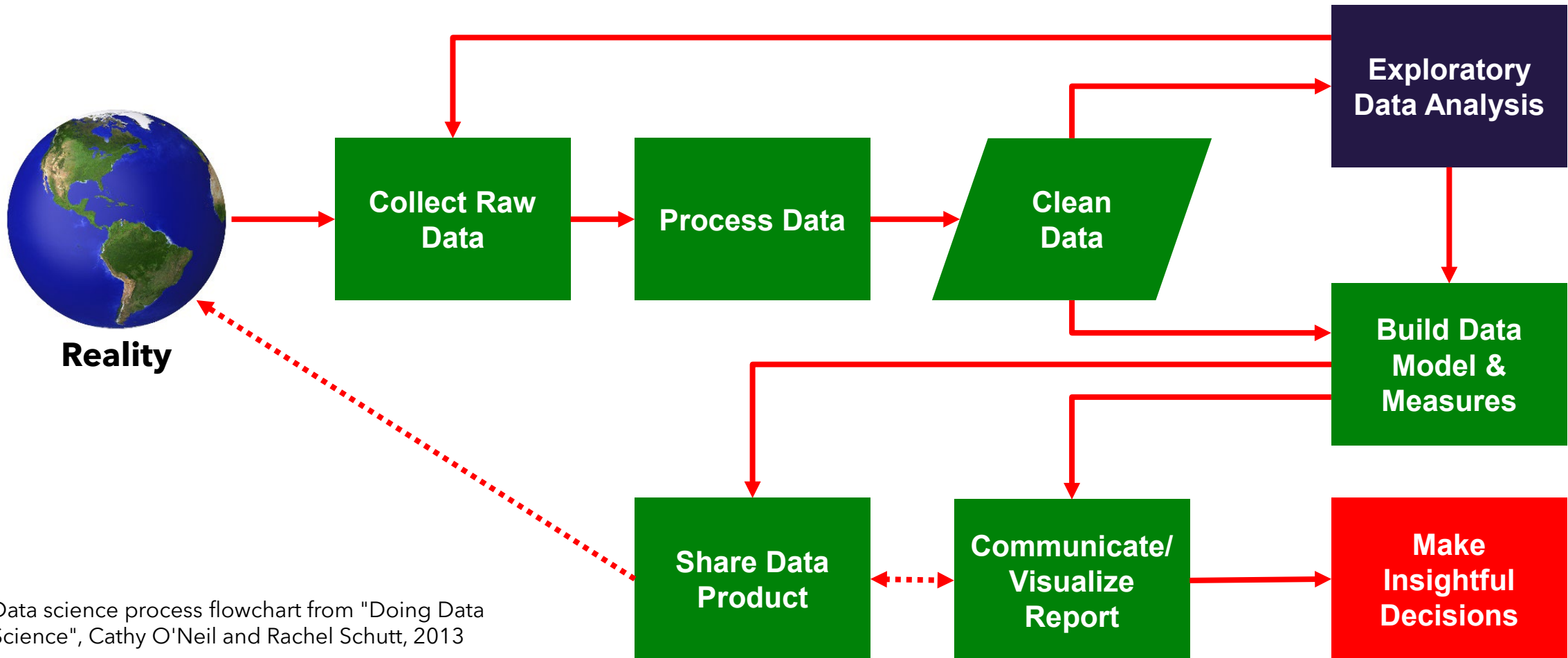
➤ **Data analysis** is a process of *inspecting, cleansing, transforming, and modeling data* with the goal of *discovering useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision-making*.

Source: Wikipedia

Why Perform Data Analysis?



Data Analysis Process Flow



Data science process flowchart from "Doing Data Science", Cathy O'Neil and Rachel Schutt, 2013



Reality

Your Organization

People performing various activities

Activities generate data

No two organizations have identical data

Determine your organization's data

Collect Raw Data

Collect Raw Data

Build “pipelines” to your data

- Data connectors
- Files (Excel, csv, text, report, databases)

Where is it?

How do we get it?

Is it complete?

Process Data

Process Data

Data is processed through the pipelines

Wherever possible automate this

Many tools on the market to help with this

Different tools for different data

Sometimes left to the technical staff

Clean
Data

Clean Data

Get data into a suitable format

May have several data tables

- Sales, customers, products, sales person

Filter, extract, combine, merge, eliminate, match, etc.

Create calculated columns for missing data

Exploratory Data Analysis

Exploratory Data Analysis

Do you have the right data for what you want to know?

Is our data clean?

- Duplicates, missing values, absurd outliers, incorrect, etc.

Garbage In, Garbage Out

May need to go back to previous steps

Build Data
Model &
Measures

Build Data Model & Measures

Put the raw data into a useable form

Connect tables through relationships

Allows access to all cleansed data

Build measures/metrics for what you want to know

- Dependent on who is using the data model

Share Data
Product

Share Data Product

Data Product = Data Model & Measures

Goal is to eliminate siloing of data

No ability to change the data, the model or the measures

Provides consistent analysis across the organization

Otherwise, people just copy & paste into Excel!!

Communicate/
Visualize
Report

Communicate/Visualize Report

Tells the story of our data

Pictures are worth a 1,000 words

Limited tables (rows & columns of data)

Graphics, pictures, charts, etc.

Interactive visualizations

Take your audience into consideration

**Make
Insightful
Decisions**

Make Insightful Decisions

The ultimate goal of Data Analysis

What is my data telling me?

- Trends, patterns, anomalies, etc.

Data backed decisions

Alternative is gut-based decisions

The Importance of the Data Analysis Process Flow

Each step is as important as another

- Don't discount any step

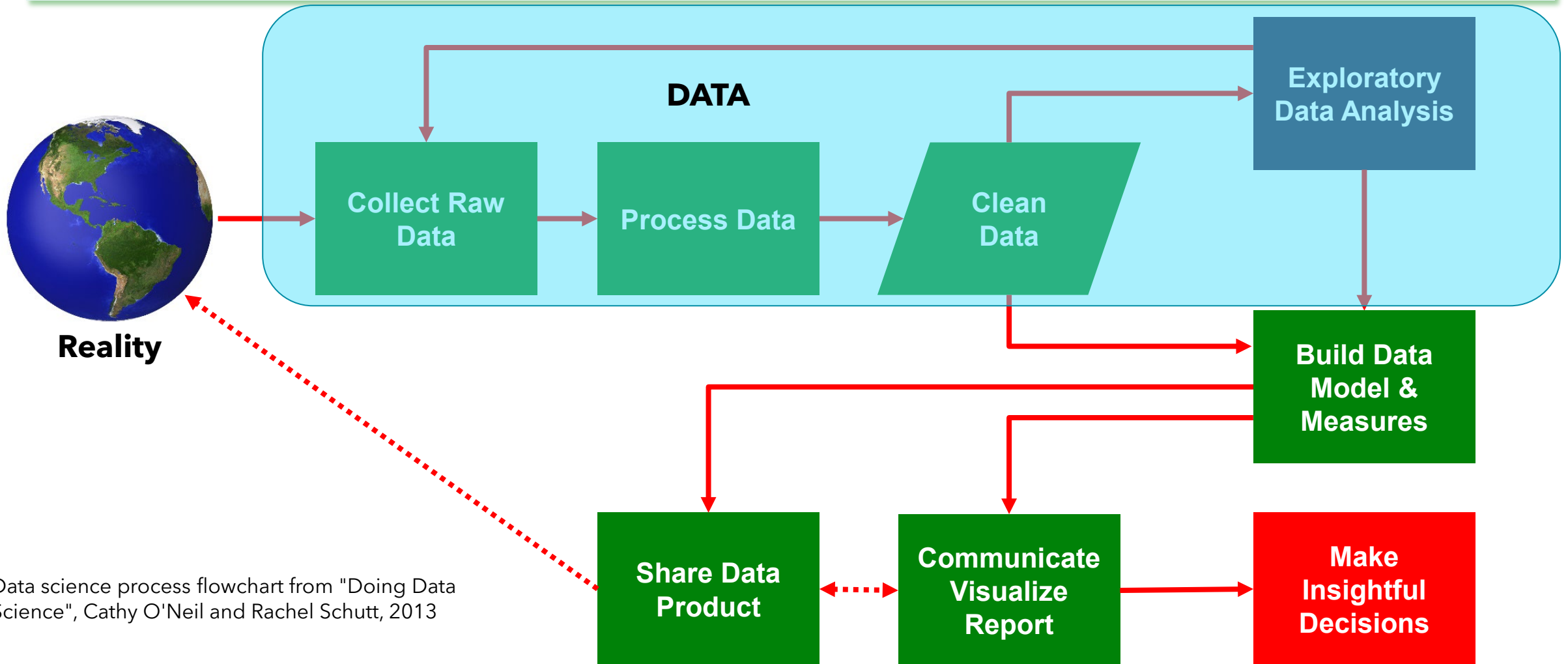
Following from beginning to end = greatest success

- Don't skip steps

No magic button to push

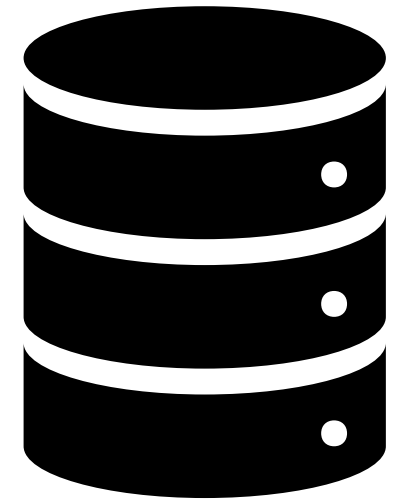
Team effort to eliminate data silos

Data Analysis Process Flow



Data science process flowchart from "Doing Data Science", Cathy O'Neil and Rachel Schutt, 2013

Data



Data Example

Determine what data is needed

What are you trying to analyze?

Want to determine profitability between product categories

Like to see how it compares between locations

Like to see if there is any difference between salespeople

What do we need to accomplish this?

Sales data with product categories, locations, salespeople

Profitability will require cost data

Calculations for profitability

Data Example - Where's Our Data?

Sales Data

- In order table
 - Line by line - Qty, unit price, discount, cost

Product Category Data

- In product table

Location Data

- In customer table

Salesperson Data

- In salesperson table

Data Example - Our Data Tables

Sales

CustomerID
DiscountAmt
DiscountPct
GrossSales
LineTotal
Margin
MarginPct
NetSalesAmt
NetSalesAmt (bins)
OrderDate
OrderDate (bins)
OrderDay
OrderMonth
OrderQtr
OrderQty
OrderSize
OrderYear
ProductID
SalesOrderID
SalesPersonID
UnitPrice

Collapse ^

Products

Category
Class
Color
ListPrice
Model
Product
ProductID
ProductLine
Size
SizeUnitMeasureCode
StandardCost
Style
Subcategory
Categories
Category
Subcategory
Model
Product

Collapse ^

Customers

Continent
CountryCode
CustomerID
CustomerName
CustomerType
FirstName
LastName
Territory
Territory (groups)
COUNTROWSCustomers
Location
Continent
Region
Territory

Collapse ^

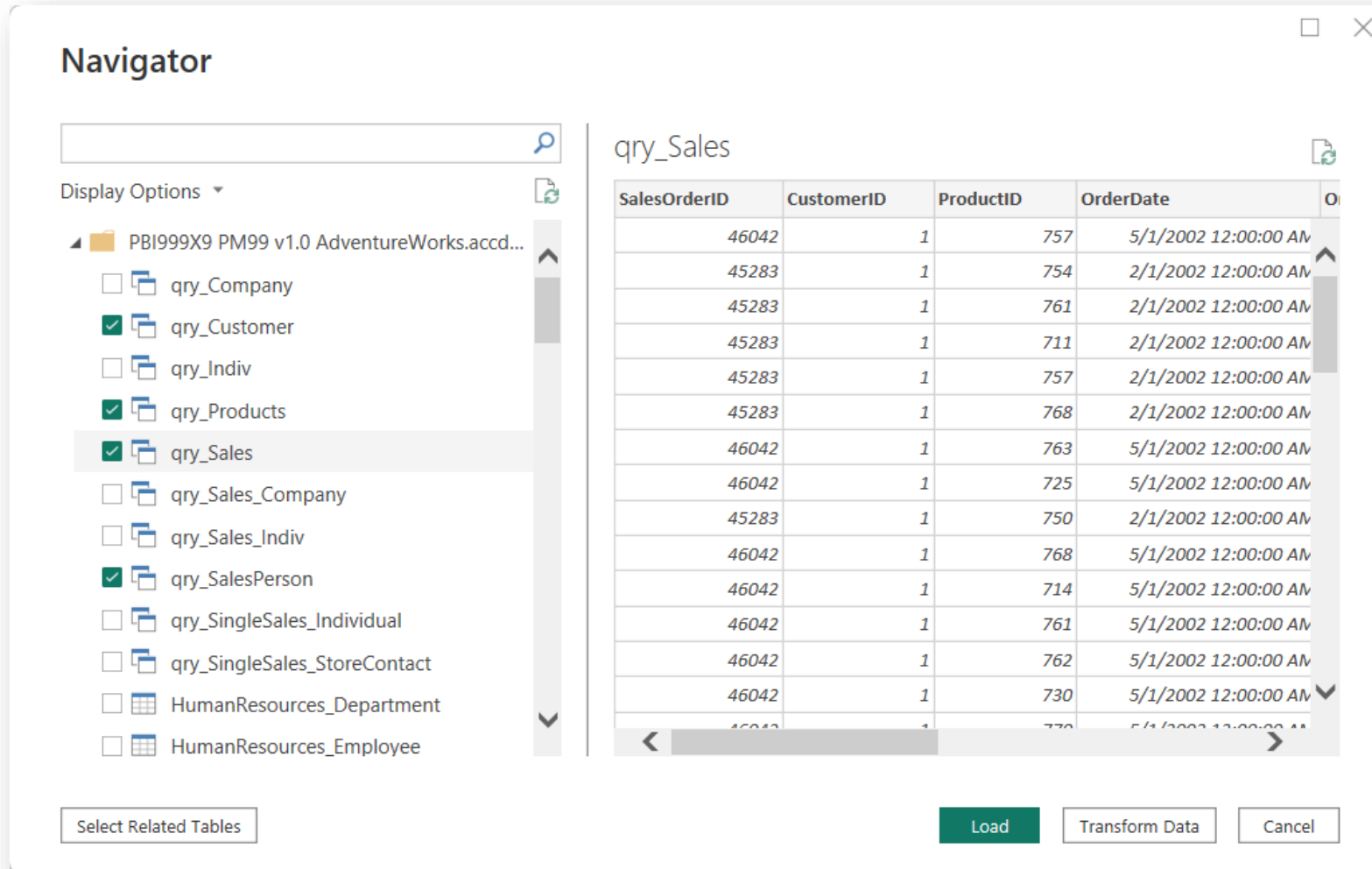
SalesPerson

ContactID
FirstName
FullName
LastName
SalesPersonID
SPContinent
SPCountryCode
SPTerritory
Title

Collapse ^

Transaction/Detail table
vs.
Dimension/Lookup table

Use a Tool to Collect Raw Data



Navigator

Display Options ▾

- PBI999X9 PM99 v1.0 AdventureWorks.accd...
- qry_Company
- qry_Customer
- qry_Indiv
- qry_Products
- qry_Sales**
- qry_Sales_Company
- qry_Sales_Indiv
- qry_SalesPerson
- qry_SingleSales_Individual
- qry_SingleSales_StoreContact
- HumanResources_Department
- HumanResources_Employee

qry_Sales

SalesOrderID	CustomerID	ProductID	OrderDate	O
46042	1	757	5/1/2002 12:00:00 AM	
45283	1	754	2/1/2002 12:00:00 AM	
45283	1	761	2/1/2002 12:00:00 AM	
45283	1	711	2/1/2002 12:00:00 AM	
45283	1	757	2/1/2002 12:00:00 AM	
45283	1	768	2/1/2002 12:00:00 AM	
46042	1	763	5/1/2002 12:00:00 AM	
46042	1	725	5/1/2002 12:00:00 AM	
45283	1	750	2/1/2002 12:00:00 AM	
46042	1	768	5/1/2002 12:00:00 AM	
46042	1	714	5/1/2002 12:00:00 AM	
46042	1	761	5/1/2002 12:00:00 AM	
46042	1	762	5/1/2002 12:00:00 AM	
46042	1	730	5/1/2002 12:00:00 AM	
46042	1	730	5/1/2002 12:00:00 AM	

Select Related Tables

Load Transform Data Cancel

Clean Data

Rename fields

Remove fields

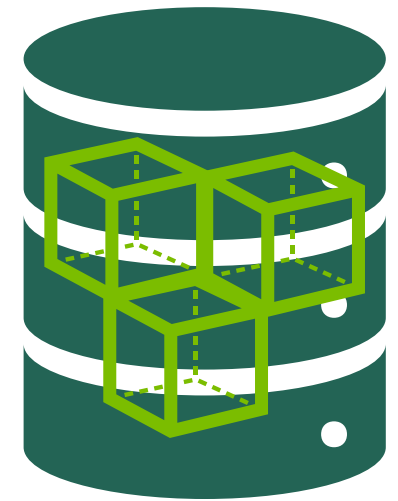
Calculated columns

Change data types

Split data into multiple fields

Normalize data into lookup tables

Data Modeling



Data Modeling in Data Analysis

Starts with cleansed data

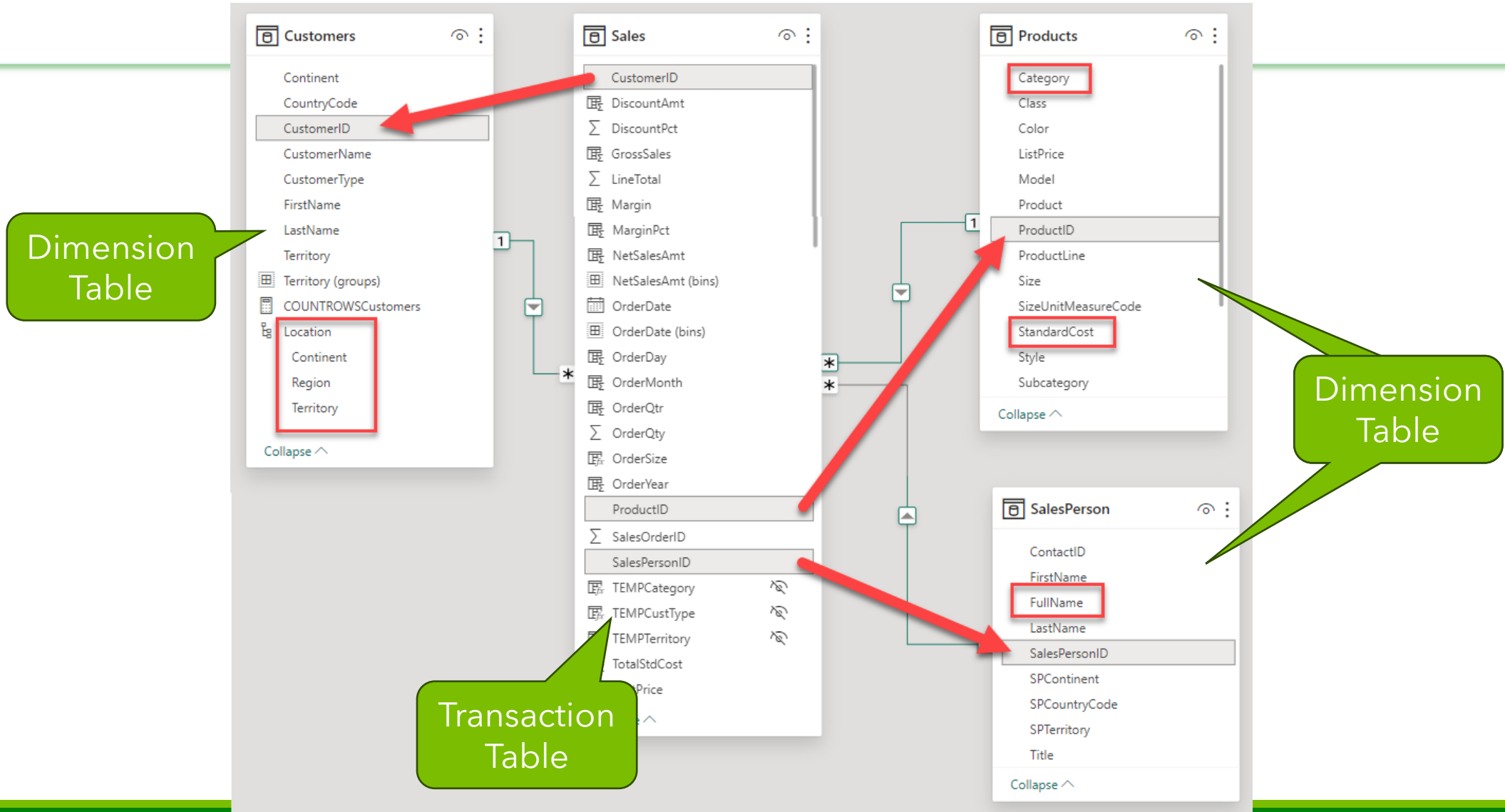
Build relationships between tables

- Allows access to all fields in all tables
- Excel users do this with VLOOKUP

Create measures

- Metrics by which you want to analyze

Relationships Between Tables



What Relationships Provide

Salesperson
- Name

Product -
Category

Customer -
Continent

Sales -
Net Sales

FullName	Europe	North America	Pacific	Total
<input type="checkbox"/> Ito, Shu		\$6,427,006		\$6,427,006
Bikes		\$5,365,754		\$5,365,754
Components		\$915,730		\$915,730
Clothing		\$108,683		\$108,683
Accessories		\$36,839		\$36,839
<input type="checkbox"/> Saraiva, José	\$3,837,927	\$2,088,491		\$5,926,419
Bikes	\$3,050,029	\$1,893,519		\$4,943,547
Components	\$640,208	\$177,821		\$818,029
Clothing	\$107,827	\$10,773		\$118,599
Accessories	\$39,863	\$6,379		\$46,242
<input type="checkbox"/> Varkey Chudukatil, Ranjit	\$4,509,889			\$4,509,889
Bikes	\$3,477,638			\$3,477,638
Components	\$860,159			\$860,159
Clothing	\$125,403			\$125,403
Accessories	\$46,688			\$46,688
<input type="checkbox"/> Campbell, David		\$3,729,945		\$3,729,945
Bikes		\$3,111,694		\$3,111,694
Components		\$544,478		\$544,478
Total	\$10,174,882	\$66,893,601	\$1,421,810	\$78,490,294

Measures

Build measures based upon analysis needs

Measure:

- A calculation based upon the data in our table, so we can perform analysis based on the calculation

Example:

- Sales Per (order, customer, product)
- Sales Based On "X" (product type, trans type, location)
- Time intelligence (MTD, YTD, LY, LYMTD, LYTD)

Measure Example (Average Order Per Customer)

CustomerName	Sum of NetSalesAmt	Average of NetSalesAmt
A Bike Store	\$85,177	\$1,167
A Great Bicycle Company	\$9,055	\$647
A Typical Bike Shop	\$83,457	\$1,113
Total	\$177,690	\$1,097

Implicit Measure calculates avg based on ALL items in the file

Average Line Item Per Customer

CustomerName	Sum of NetSalesAmt	Count of SalesOrderID	Average of NetSalesAmt
A Bike Store	\$85,177	73	\$1,167
45283	\$28,395	18	\$1,578
46042	\$26,119	23	\$1,136
44501	\$19,669	20	\$983
43860	\$10,993	12	\$916
A Typical Bike Shop	\$83,457	75	\$1,113
A Great Bicycle Company	\$9,055	14	\$647
Total	\$177,690	162	\$1,097

# of Line Items	=	73
Sum of NetSalesAmt	=	\$85,177
Average per Line Items	=	\$1,167

# of Sales Orders	=	4
Sum of NetSalesAmt	=	\$85,177
Average per Sales Order	=	\$21,294

Actual Average per Order

Average Order Per Customer using Measure

```
SumSales = SUM([NetSalesAmt])
Orders = DISTINCTCOUNT([SalesOrderID])
SalesPerOrder = [SumSales]/[Orders]
```

Measures used to correctly calculate the value we want

CustomerName	Sum of NetSalesAmt	Average of NetSalesAmt	Sales PerOrder
[-] A Bike Store	\$85,177	\$1,167	\$21,294.28
43860	\$10,993	\$916	\$10,993.40
44501	\$19,669	\$983	\$19,669.42
45283	\$28,395	\$1,578	\$28,395.22
46042	\$26,119	\$1,136	\$26,119.08
[+] A Great Bicycle Company	\$9,055	\$647	\$1,509.22
[+] A Typical Bike Shop	\$83,457	\$1,113	\$20,864.29
Total	\$177,690	\$1,097	\$12,692.11

Data Example (Repeat)

Determine what data is needed

What are you trying to analyze?

Want to determine **profitability between product categories**

Like to see how it **compares between locations**

Like to see if there is **any difference between salespeople**

What do we need to accomplish this?

Sales data with product categories, locations, salespeople

Profitability will require cost data

Calculations for profitability

Performing our Analysis

Profitability

- $\text{Margin} = \text{SumSales} - \text{SumCost}$
- $\text{MarginPct} = \text{Margin} / \text{SumSales}$

Create table by Category

Create table with Location by Category

Create matrix with Location then Salesperson by Category

Results

Category	MarginMeasure	MarginPctM
Bikes	\$7,936,387	8.38%
Accessories	\$636,318	50.02%
Components	\$490,226	4.15%
Clothing	\$308,891	14.57%
Total	\$9,371,822	8.53%

Category Continent	Accessories		Bikes		Clothing		Components		Total	
	MarginMeasure	MarginPctM	MarginMeasure	MarginPctM	MarginMeasure	MarginPctM	MarginMeasure	MarginPctM	MarginMeasure	MarginPctM
Pacific	\$95,782	58.89%	\$3,297,244	32.40%	\$27,518	24.31%	\$13,700	6.73%	\$3,434,244	32.23%
Europe	\$169,636	51.72%	\$2,857,434	16.63%	\$52,665	13.03%	\$88,264	4.60%	\$3,167,999	15.97%
North America	\$370,900	47.46%	\$1,781,709	2.65%	\$228,708	14.27%	\$388,261	4.01%	\$2,769,578	3.49%
Total	\$636,318	50.02%	\$7,936,387	8.38%	\$308,891	14.57%	\$490,226	4.15%	\$9,371,821	8.53%

Category Continent	Accessories		Bikes		Clothing		Components		Total	
	MarginMeasure	MarginPctM	MarginMeasure	MarginPctM	MarginMeasure	MarginPctM	MarginMeasure	MarginPctM	MarginMeasure	MarginPctM
▣ Pacific	\$95,782	58.89%	\$3,297,244	32.40%	\$27,518	24.31%	\$13,700	6.73%	\$3,434,244	32.23%
	\$88,790	61.64%	\$3,404,815	37.88%	\$26,900	33.84%	\$1,693	8.26%	\$3,522,198	38.15%
Tsofilias	\$6,991	37.59%	(\$107,571)	-9.07%	\$618	1.83%	\$12,007	6.56%	(\$87,954)	-6.15%
▣ Europe	\$169,636	51.72%	\$2,857,434	16.63%	\$52,665	13.03%	\$88,264	4.60%	\$3,167,999	15.97%
	\$128,606	61.81%	\$3,342,774	36.14%	\$30,847	30.88%	\$6,176	5.84%	\$3,508,402	36.37%
Valdez	\$11,600	34.75%	(\$115,271)	-8.19%	\$396	0.56%	\$13,699	4.36%	(\$89,577)	-4.90%
Saraiva	\$13,770	34.54%	(\$158,762)	-5.21%	\$9,341	8.66%	\$30,582	4.78%	(\$105,069)	-2.74%
Varkey Chudukatil	\$15,660	33.54%	(\$211,307)	-6.08%	\$12,082	9.63%	\$37,808	4.40%	(\$145,758)	-3.25%
▣ North America	\$370,900	47.46%	\$1,781,709	2.65%	\$228,708	14.27%	\$388,261	4.01%	\$2,769,578	3.49%
	\$228,595	61.91%	\$4,198,694	35.79%	\$83,845	39.47%	\$9,333	6.40%	\$4,520,467	36.21%
Ansman-Wolfe	\$4,624	34.53%	(\$4,142)	-0.15%	\$6,626	11.90%	\$28,496	6.33%	\$35,604	1.07%
Campbell	\$5,054	34.47%	(\$84,422)	-2.71%	\$7,862	13.30%	\$30,825	5.66%	(\$40,681)	-1.05%
Saraiva	\$2,244	35.17%	(\$49,926)	-2.64%	(\$3,203)	-29.73%	(\$2,814)	-1.58%	(\$53,699)	-2.57%
Total	\$636,318	50.02%	\$7,936,387	8.38%	\$308,891	14.57%	\$490,226	4.15%	\$9,371,821	8.53%

What Would Help You to Make Better Decisions?

Compare MTD this Year vs Last Year

Sales based on product rating

Average sales per capita distribution

Sales per square feet

Revenue vs forecast and variance

YoY Revenue growth and variance

Data Visualizations



Things to Know about Visualizations

At its most basic, a visualization is a chart

- Built using data in the model

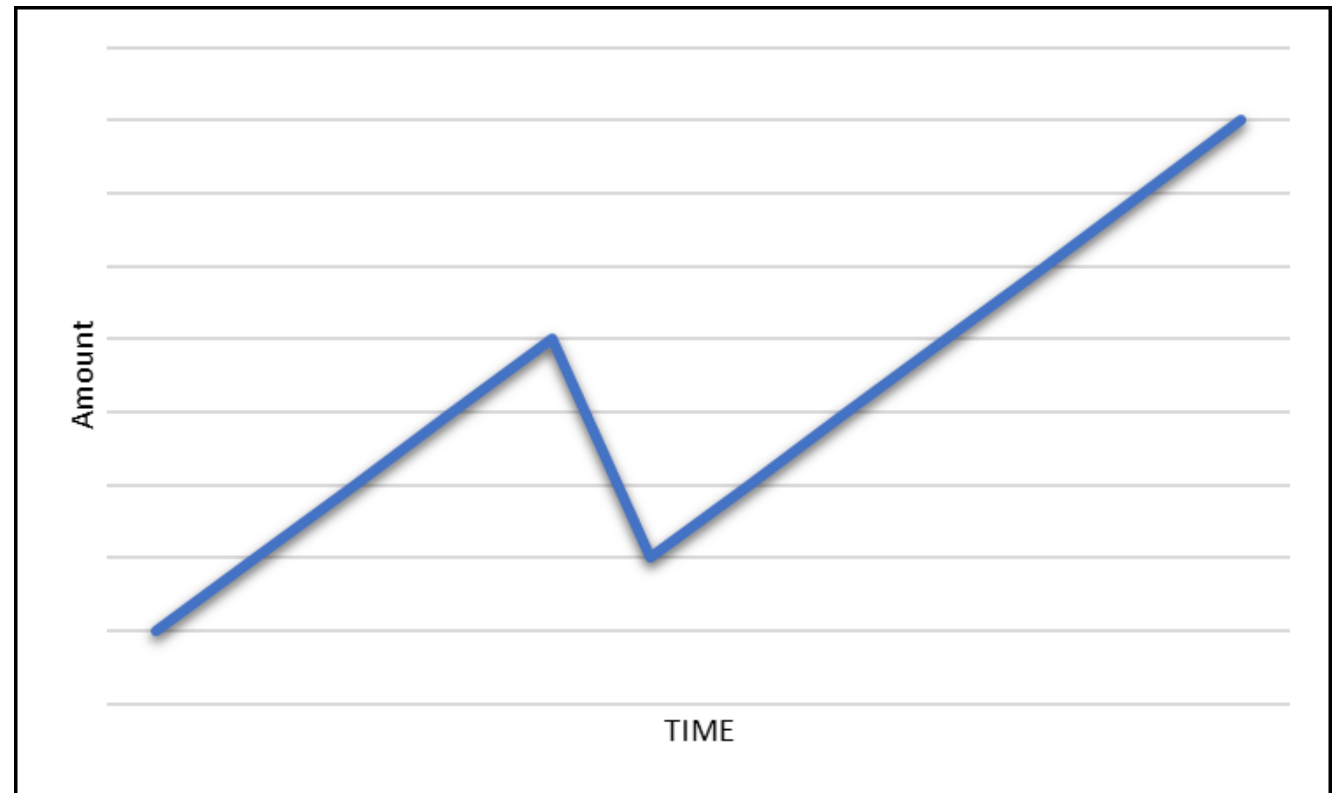
Graphical representation of information

Communicates insights from your data

Quickest way to spot trends and anomalies

Visualizations - The New Paradigm

Time	Amount
Jan	100
Feb	200
Mar	300
Apr	400
May	500
Jun	200
Jul	300
Aug	400
Sep	500
Oct	600
Nov	700
Dec	800



Visualizations

(New ones being added regularly)



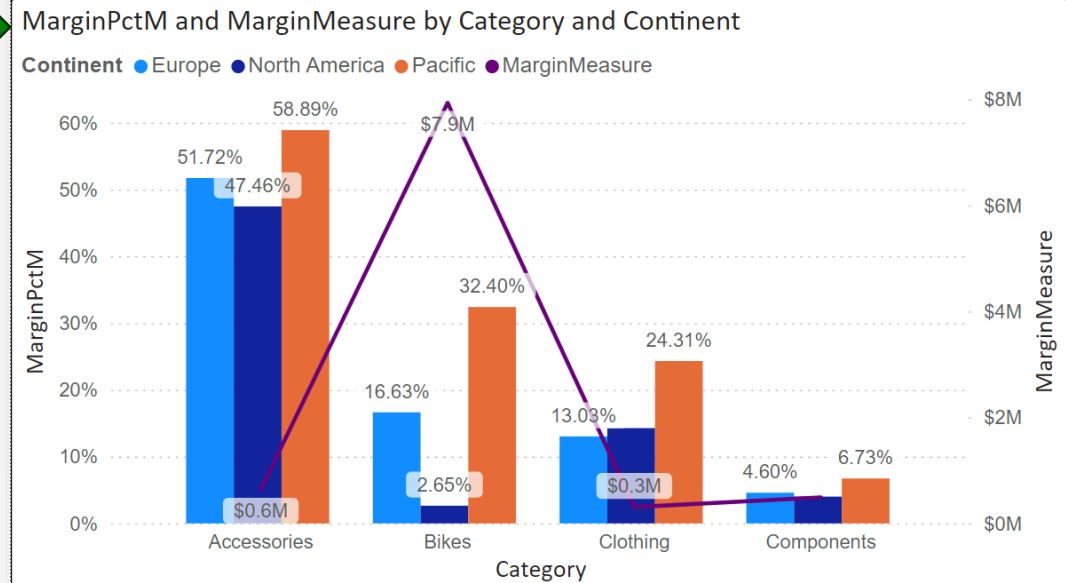
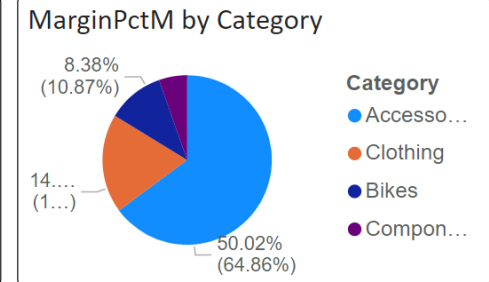
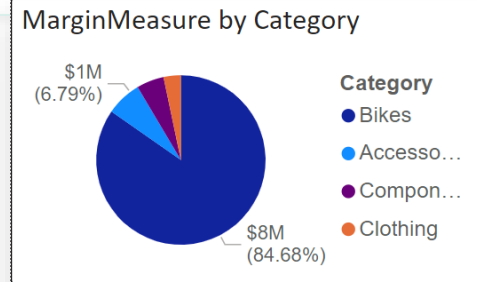
Stacked Bar Chart	Stacked Column Chart	Cluster Bar Chart	Cluster Column Chart	100% Stacked Bar Chart	100% Stacked Column Chart	Line Chart	Area Chart
Stacked Area Chart	Line & Stacked Column Chart	Line & Cluster Column Chart	Ribbon	Waterfall Chart	Funnel	Scatter Chart	Pie Chart
Donut Chart	Treemap	Map	Filled Map	Azure Map	Gauge	Card	Multi-row Card
KPI	Slicer	Table	Matrix	R Script Visual	Python Visual	Key Influencers	Decomposition Tree
Q&A	Smart Narrative	Metrics	Paginated Report	Card (New)	Slicer (New)	ArcGIS Maps	Power Apps for PBI
			Power Automate	Custom			

Visualizations and Profitability Example

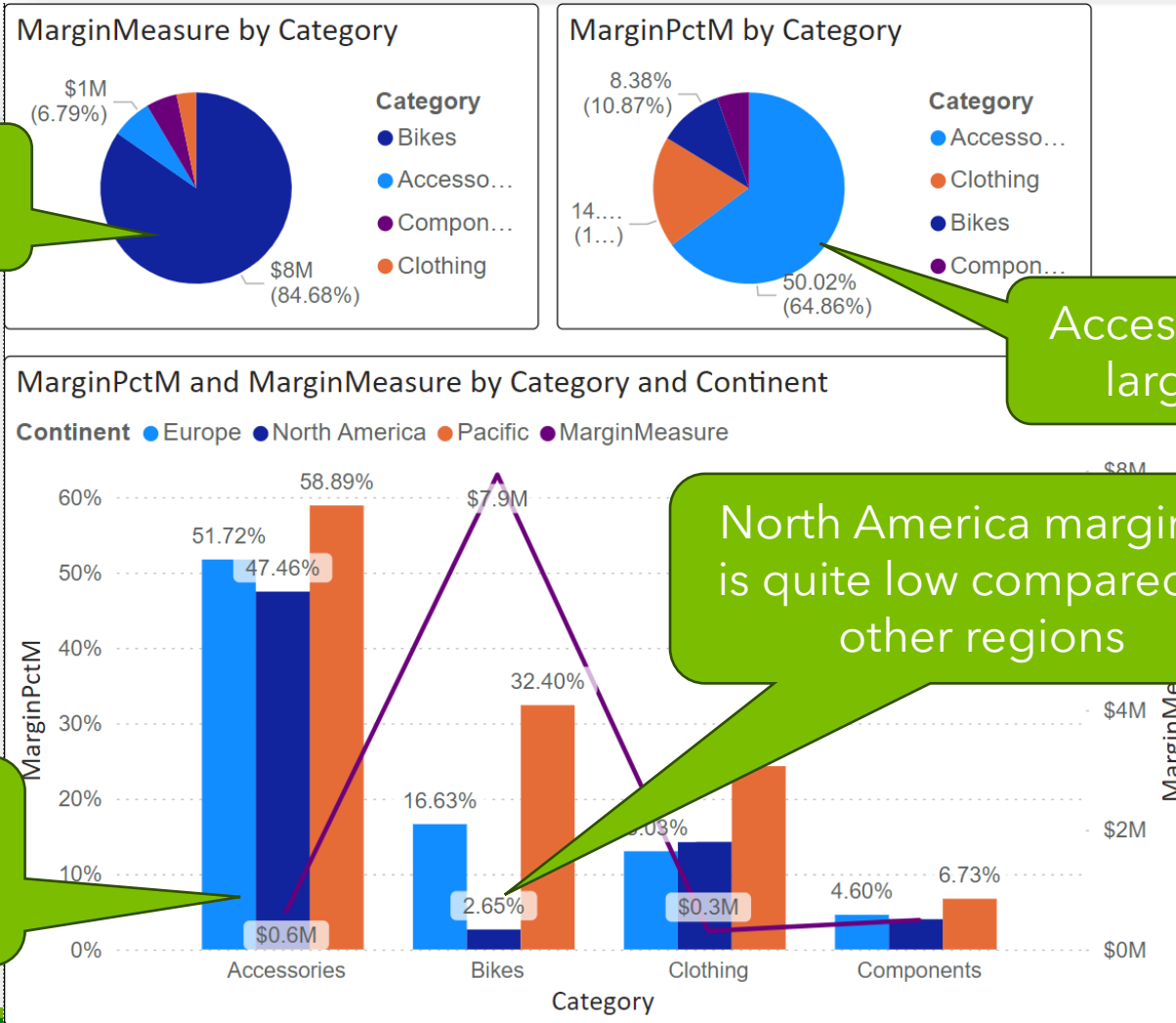
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Category	Accessories		Bikes		Clothing		Components		Total	
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Total	\$636,318	50.02%	\$7,936,387	8.38%	\$308,891	14.57%	\$490,226	4.15%	\$9,371,821	8.53%



Our Profitability Example



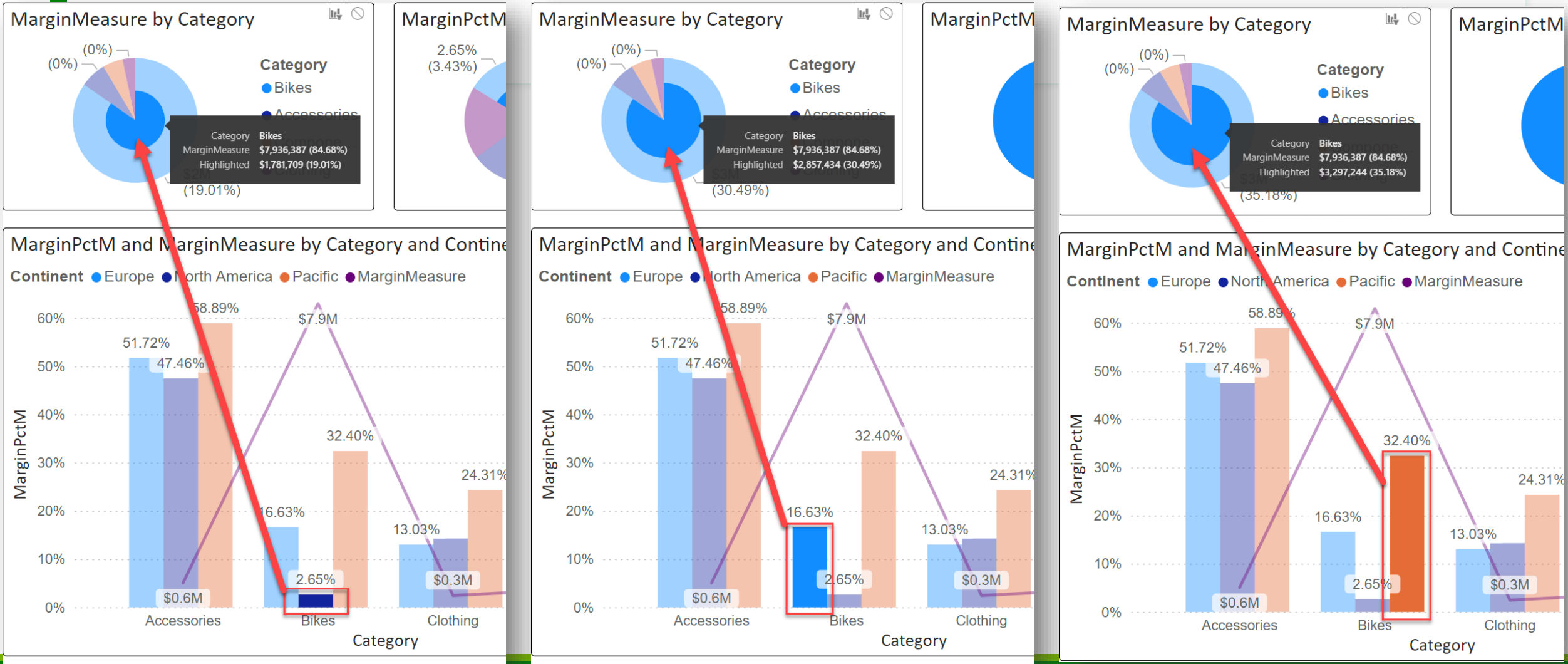
Bikes represents largest dollars

Accessories represent largest margin %

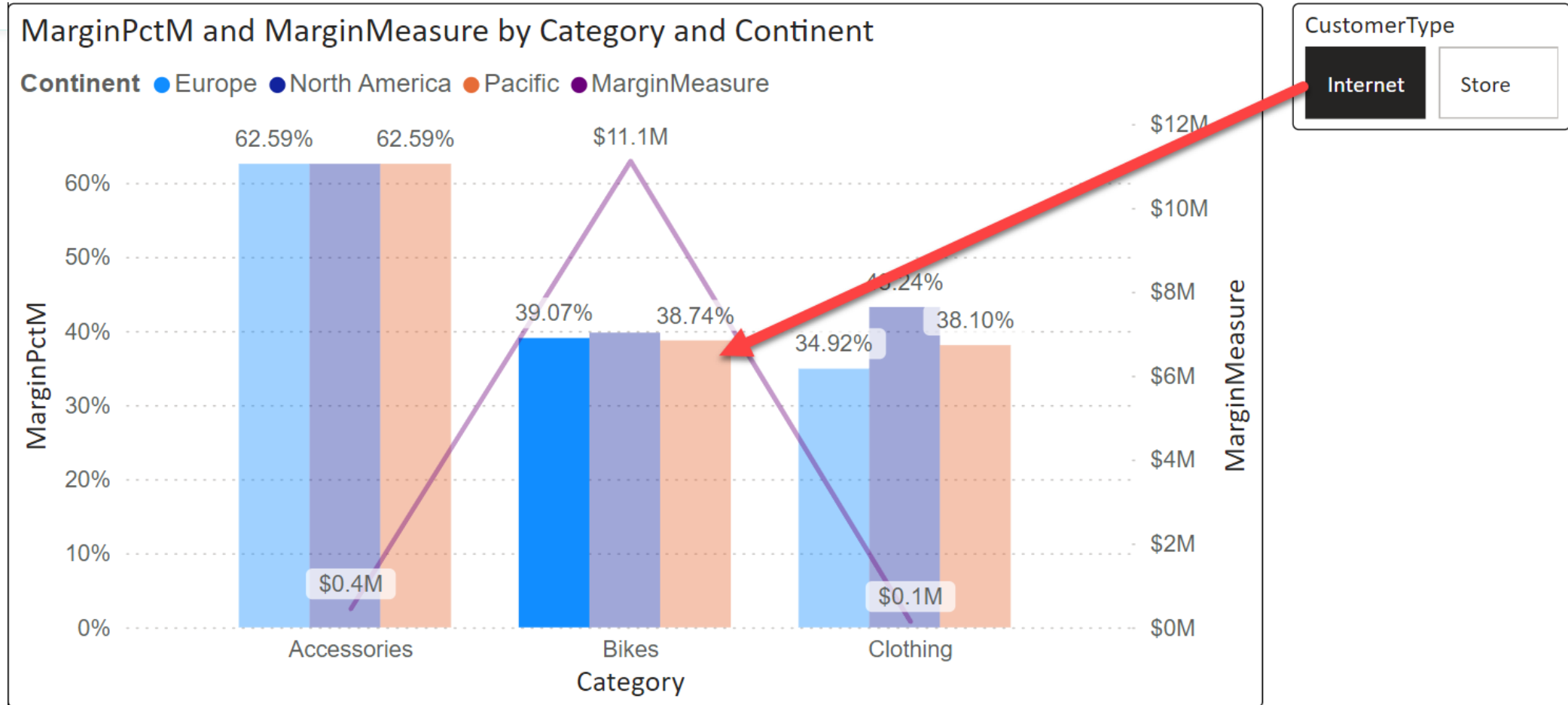
North America margin % is quite low compared to other regions

Shows the high % doesn't represent a lot of \$

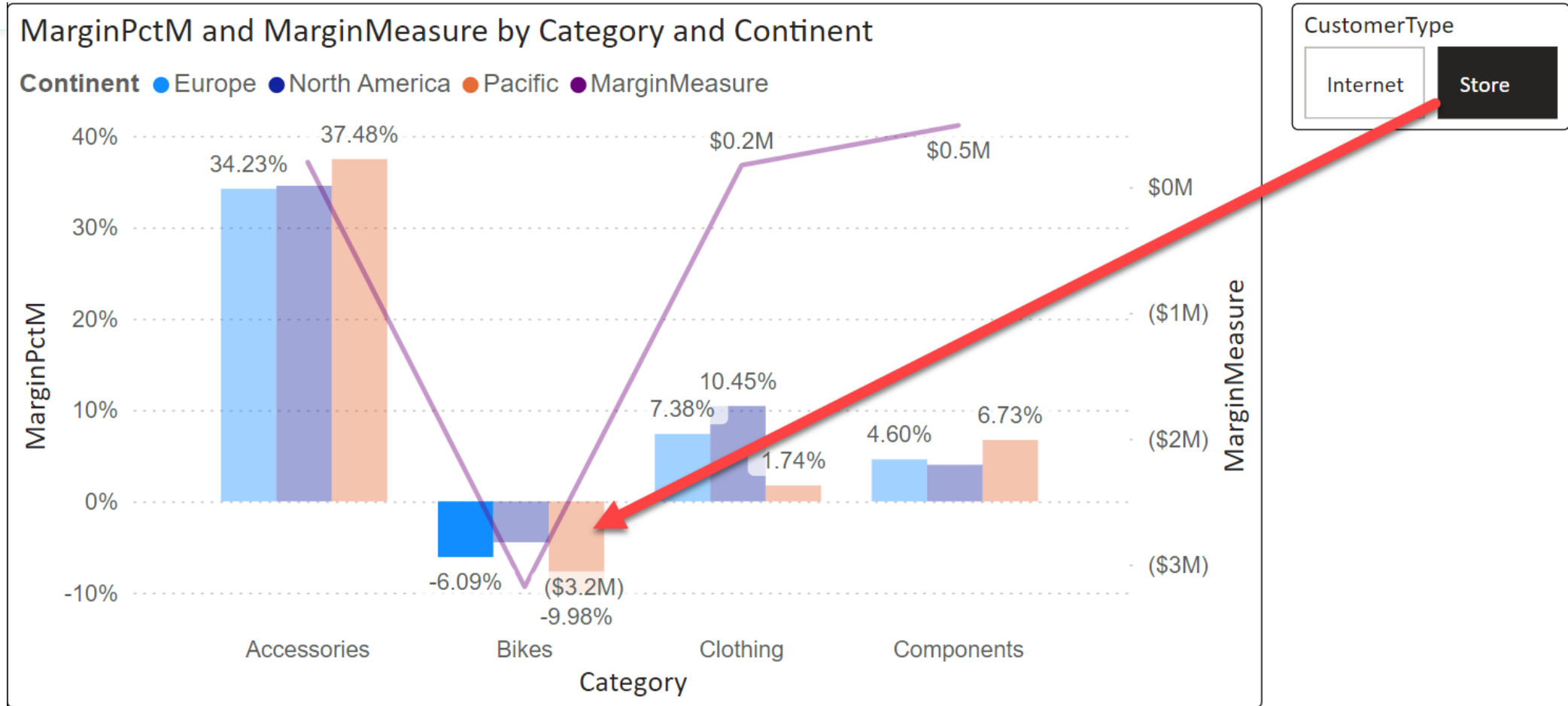
Interactivity & Tooltips



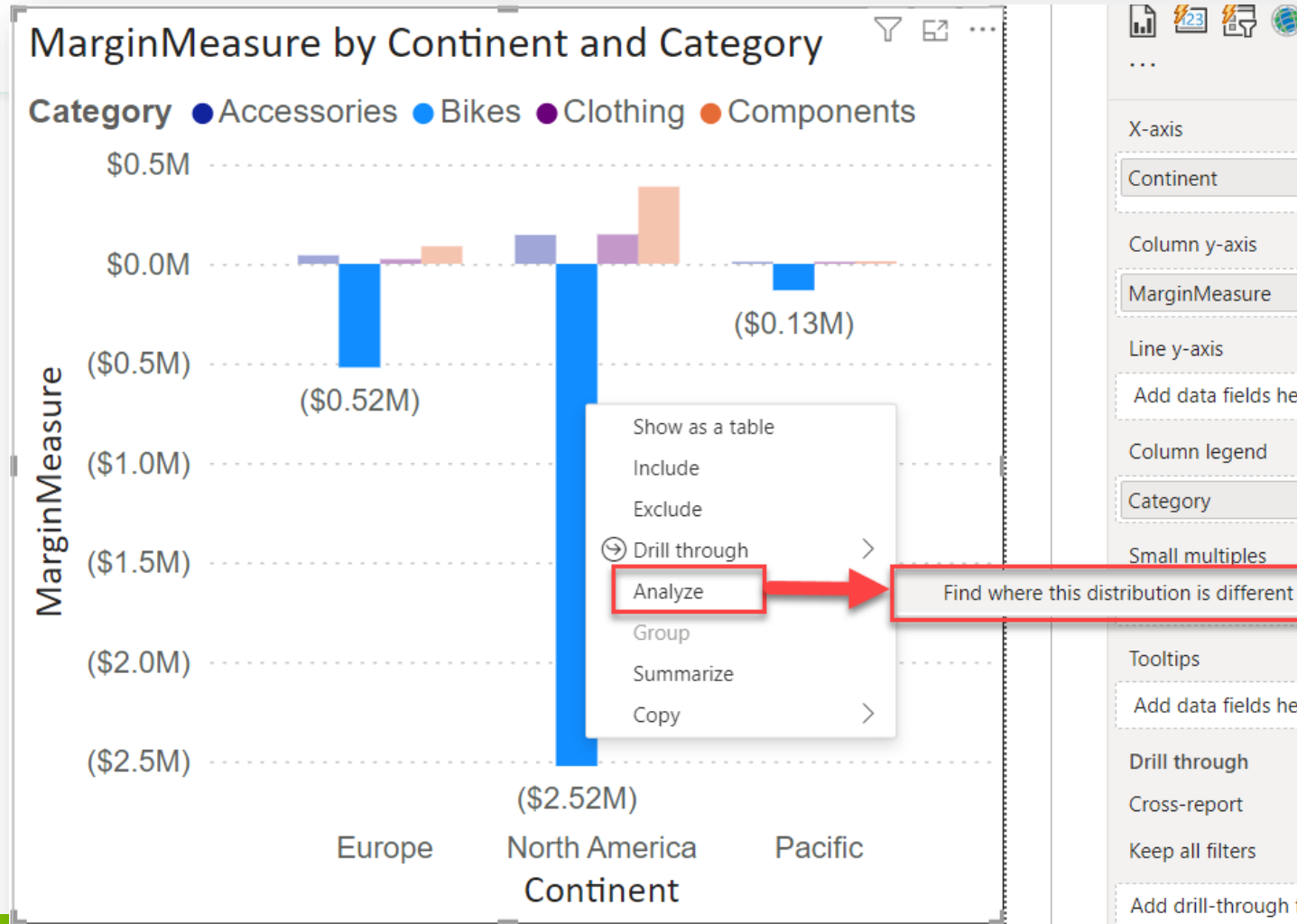
Using Slicers - Internet Customers



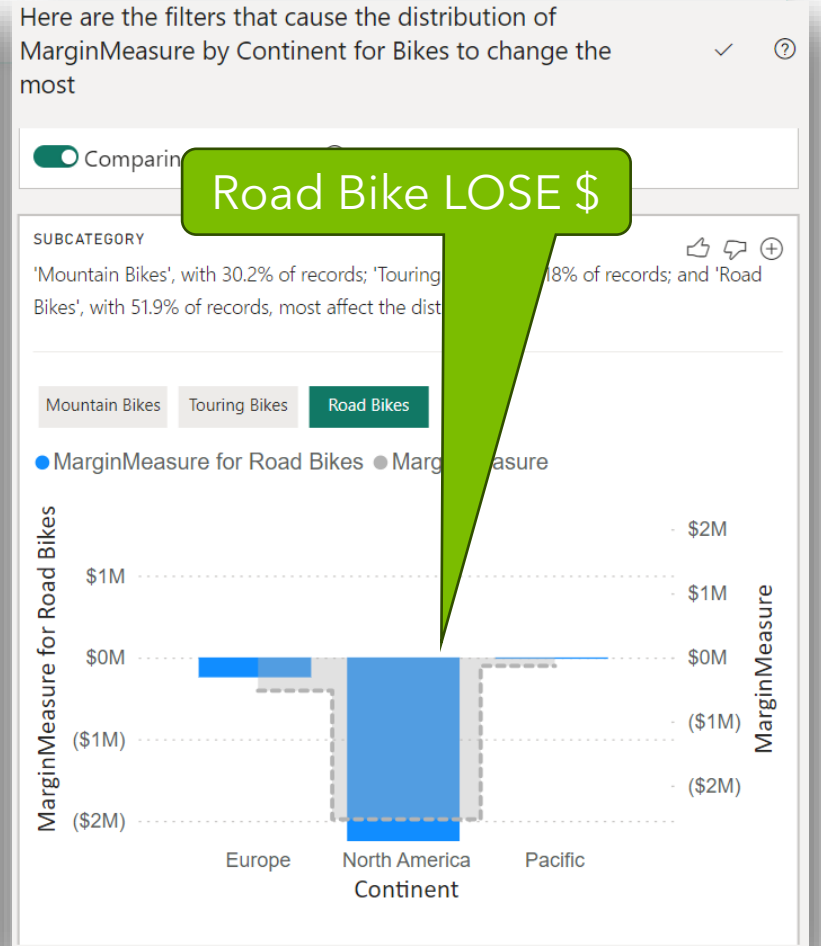
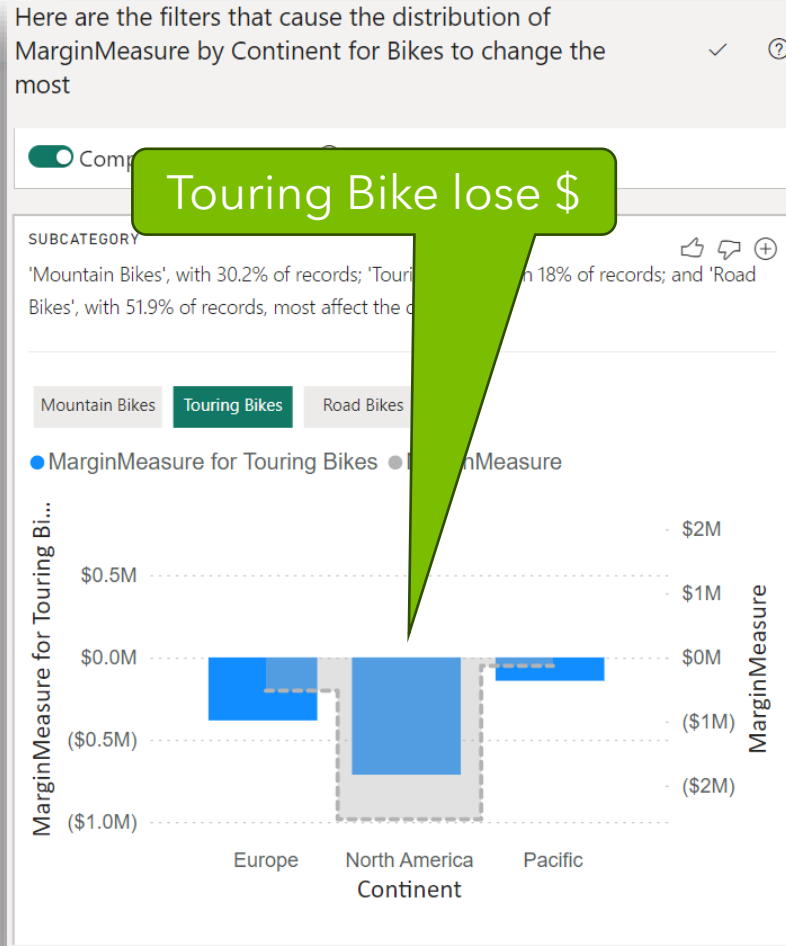
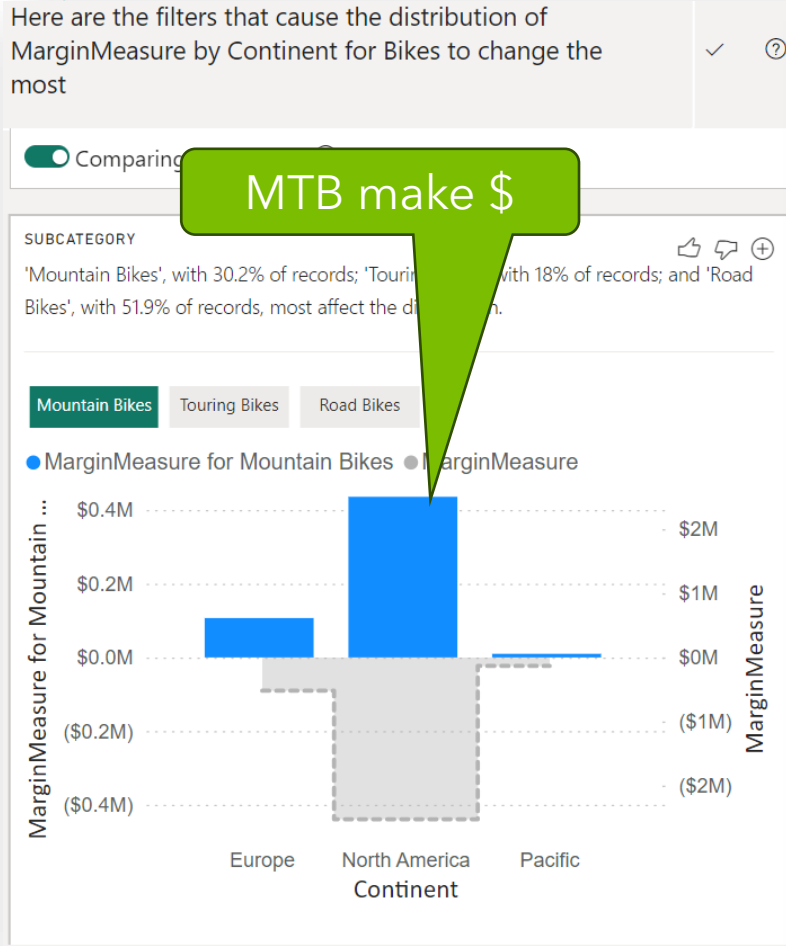
Using Slicers - Store Customers



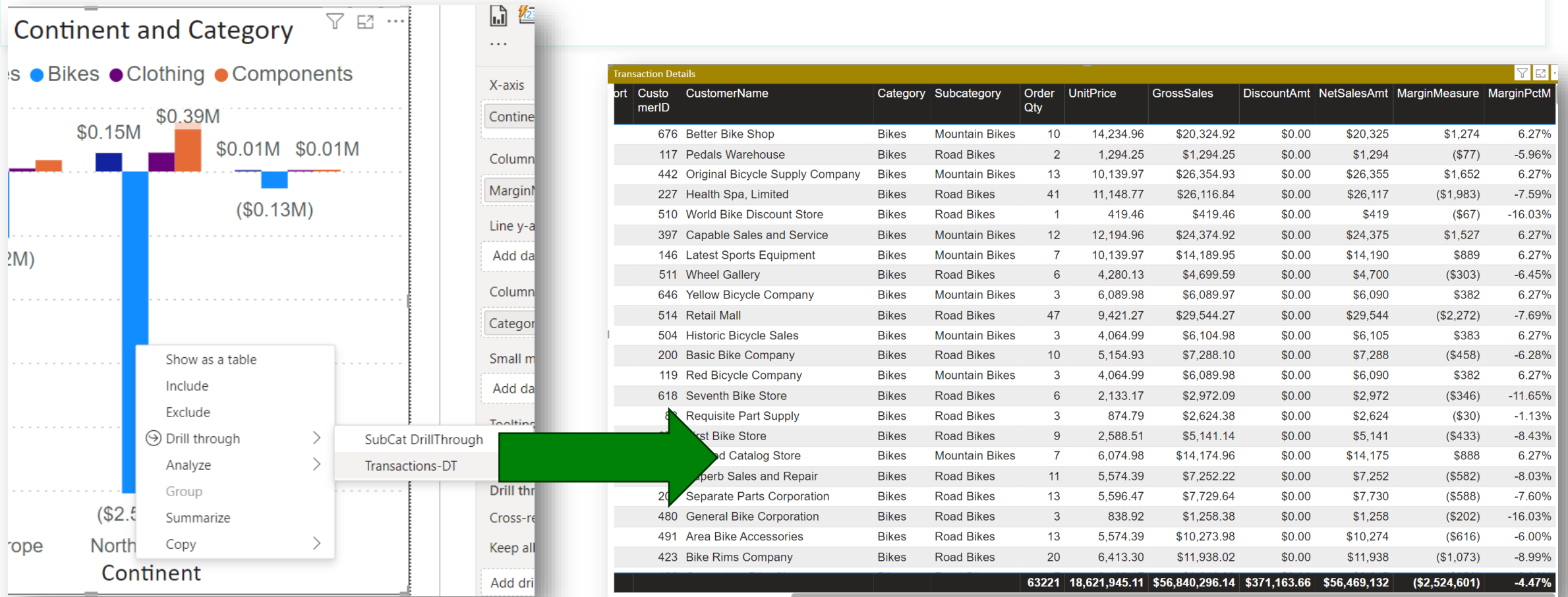
Use the Tools Built-In Analysis



Analysis Results



Drill Through to Details



What We Learned From Visualizations

Tells the story of our data

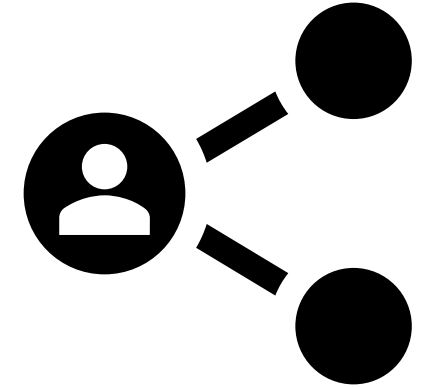
Easier to view vs. a table of data

Provides ability to look at data without adding visuals

Built-In Analysis features provide quick insights

Ability to look at detail data helps find issues

Share Data Product



Benefit of Sharing the Data Product

Provides other users access to data model

No need to recreate data model

No need to copy & paste into Excel

Ability to create your own visuals

Reduces the silos of data in an organization

What is Needed to Share Data Product

Location where others can access

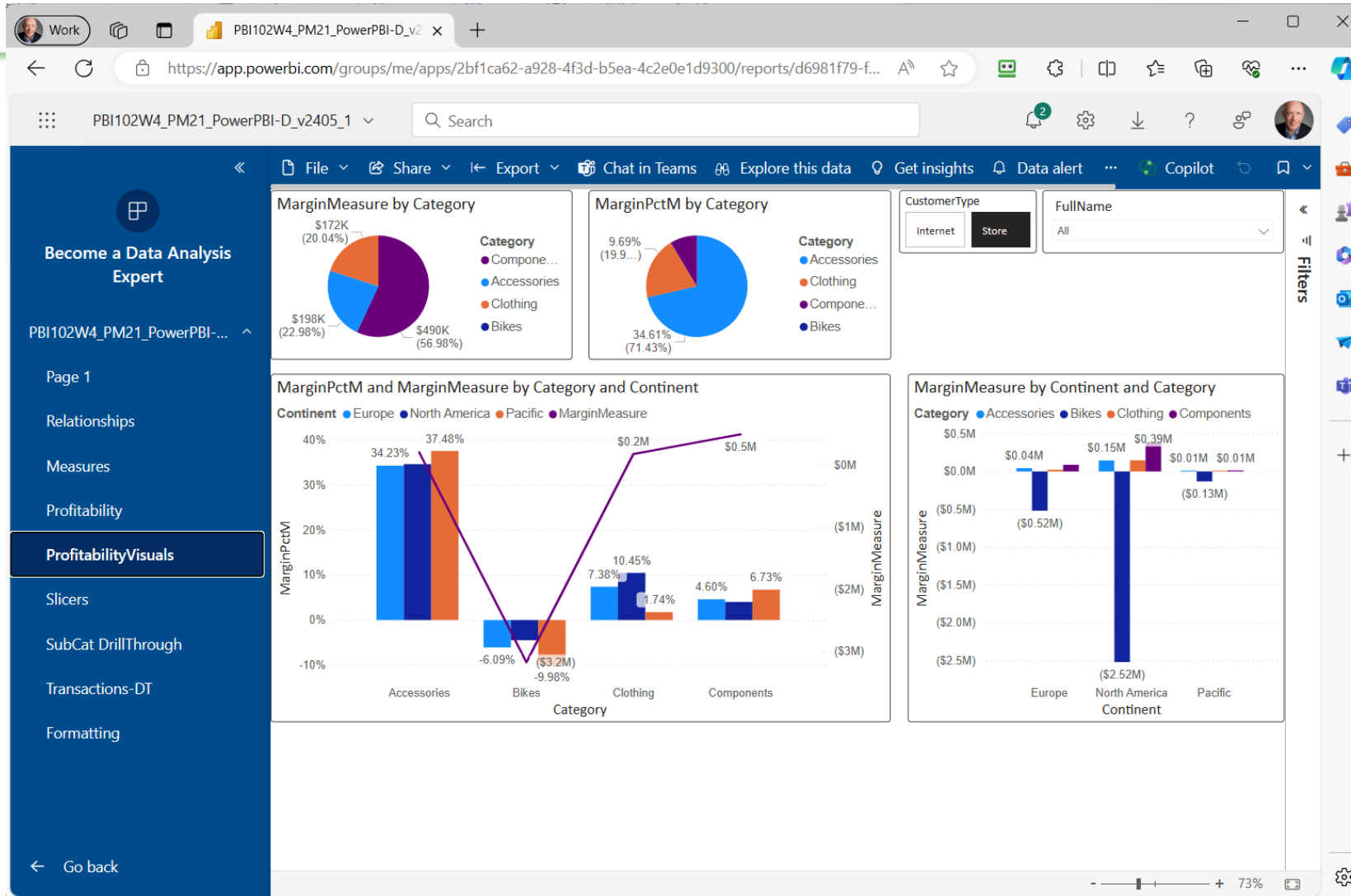
- Internal web service
- External web service

Setup security parameters

- Location security
- Table security
- Row level security

App to access the shared data product

Shared Report



Connect to Data and Build Your Own Visuals

OneLake data hub

Discover data from across your org and use it to create reports

All My data Endorsed in your org

Name	Owner	Refreshed	Location
PBI102W4_PM21_PowerPBI-D_v24...	Bryan Smith	4/29/24, 5:40:55 PM	Become

The screenshot shows the Power BI Desktop interface. The ribbon at the top includes tabs for File, Home, Insert, Modeling, View, Optimize, Help, and External tools. The Home tab is active, showing options like Get data, Excel, OneLake, SQL Server, Enter data, Dataverse, Recent sources, Transform data, Refresh data, New visual, Text box, More visuals, New measure, Quick measure, Sensitivity, Publish, and Copilot. The main canvas displays the message "Build visuals with your data" and "Select or drag fields from the Data pane onto the report canvas." The Visualizations pane on the right shows various chart and table icons. The Data pane on the right shows a search bar and a list of data fields: Customers, DimDate, Products, Sales, and SalesPerson. The bottom status bar indicates "Page 1 of 1" and "Connected live to the Power BI semantic model: PBI102W4_PM21_PowerPBI-D_v2405_1 in Become a Data Analysis Expert Make changes to this model" with a zoom level of 57%.

Wrap-Up



Presentation Wrap-Up

Data Analysis is a *process*

The Data Analysis Process Flow provides a roadmap to successful analysis

Data is a BIG / Important step

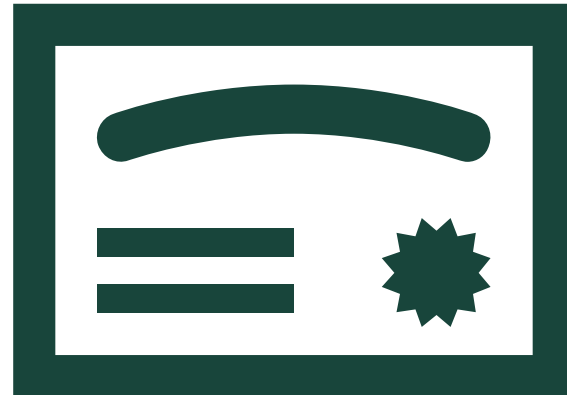
Data modeling builds relationships between tables and creates measures

Visualizations communicate insights into our data

Sharing our data product allows everyone to take advantage of our work

Questions?





Thank You!!



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ONE FINAL NOTE