Chapter-12 Creating a Stacked Bar Chart in Power BI

A **Stacked Bar Chart** in Power BI is used to represent the composition of multiple categories in a single bar. It is ideal for showing part-to-whole relationships within a category, where each bar represents a total and the individual segments within the bar represent different subcategories.

When to Use a Stacked Bar Chart

- 1. Visualizing Part-to-Whole Relationships
 - Show how different components (subcategories) contribute to the total.
- 2. Comparing Categories with Multiple Subcategories
 - Compare multiple categories and see how different subcomponents vary across them.
- 3. Highlighting Trends Across Multiple Groups
 - \circ Display changes in the composition of data over time or across different categories.

Types of Stacked Bar Charts in Power BI

- 1. Stacked Bar Chart
 - Each bar is divided into segments representing different subcategories.
- 2. 100% Stacked Bar Chart
 - Each bar represents 100% of the total, with segments showing the percentage contribution of each subcategory.

Steps to Create a Stacked Bar Chart in Power BI

- 1. Import or Load Data
 - Load your dataset into Power BI.
- 2. Navigate to Report View
 - Go to the **Report** view to create your visualizations.
- 3. Add a Stacked Bar Chart
 - In the Visualizations pane, select the Stacked Bar Chart icon.
- 4. Assign Data Fields
 - Drag and drop fields from the Fields pane into the chart's data slots:
 - Axis: Add the field that represents the categories (e.g., Region, Product).

- Legend: Add the field that represents the subcategories (e.g., Year, Product Type).
- Values: Add the numeric field that will be divided into segments (e.g., Sales, Revenue).

5. Customize the Chart

- Use the **Format** pane to adjust the chart's appearance:
 - Data Colors: Change the colors of the segments to make them distinguishable.
 - X-Axis and Y-Axis: Customize axis titles, labels, and scales.
 - Data Labels: Display data labels on each segment to show values.
 - **Title**: Update the chart title for clarity.

6. Filter and Interact

• Use slicers, filters, or cross-filtering to refine the data displayed in the chart.

Example: Analyzing Sales by Region and Product Type

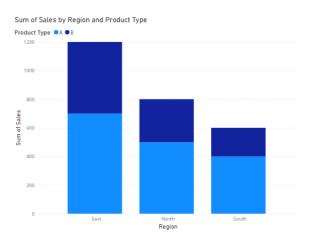
Dataset:

Region	Product Type	Sales
North	А	500
South	А	400
North	В	300
South	В	200
East	А	700
East	В	500

Steps:

- 1. Add a **Stacked Bar Chart** to the report canvas.
- 2. Drag **Region** to the **Axis** field.
- 3. Drag **Product Type** to the **Legend** field.
- 4. Drag **Sales** to the **Values** field.
- 5. Format the chart:
 - Assign different colors to **Product Type A** and **Product Type B**.
 - Enable **Data Labels** to display the sales values on each segment.

Result:



• A stacked bar chart where each bar represents a region, and the segments show the sales for **Product Type A** and **Product Type B**. The length of the bar shows total sales for the region, with segments indicating the contribution of each product type.

Best Practices for Stacked Bar Charts

1. Limit the Number of Subcategories

- Too many segments in a bar can lead to a cluttered chart. Aim for 3–4 subcategories for clarity.
- 2. Use Distinct Colors
 - Use contrasting colors for each segment to make them easily distinguishable.
- 3. Label Segments Clearly
 - Add data labels to each segment to make the chart self-explanatory.

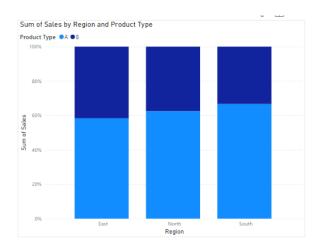
4. Use 100% Stacked Bar Charts for Proportions

If you want to show the relative percentage contribution of each subcategory, use a 100% stacked bar chart.

5. Sort Data

• Sort the data based on the total value of the bars or the individual segment to make comparisons easier.

Advanced: Using 100% Stacked Bar Charts



If you want to compare the percentage distribution of segments across categories, use the **100% Stacked Bar Chart**:

- 1. Select the **100% Stacked Bar Chart** from the Visualizations pane.
- 2. Follow the same steps as for the regular stacked bar chart.
- 3. The chart will automatically normalize the values, showing each bar as 100% with the individual segment proportions.