

# Chapter-13 Creating a Table Chart in Power BI

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A **Table Chart** in Power BI is used to display data in rows and columns, similar to a spreadsheet, making it a great choice for showing detailed information without the need for a graphical representation. It allows for easy viewing and comparison of data, and users can sort, filter, and format the table to their needs.

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## When to Use a Table Chart

1. **Displaying Detailed Data**
    - When you need to show raw, un-aggregated data in a structured format.
  2. **Providing a Simple Overview**
    - When the focus is on showing exact values rather than trends or patterns.
  3. **Enabling Sorting and Filtering**
    - Useful when users need to interact with data by sorting or filtering rows.
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## Steps to Create a Table 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 Table Chart**
  - In the **Visualizations** pane, select the **Table** icon (it looks like a grid).
4. **Assign Data Fields**
  - Drag and drop fields from the Fields pane into the **Values** section of the table visual:
    - Add categorical fields (e.g., **Region, Product Name**) to show them as rows.
    - Add numeric fields (e.g., **Sales, Profit**) to show their values in columns.
5. **Customize the Table**
  - Use the **Format** pane to adjust the appearance of the table:
    - **Column Headers:** Adjust font size, color, and background.
    - **Values:** Customize the number formatting (e.g., currency, percentage).
    - **Alternating Row Colors:** Enable this option to make rows easier to distinguish.
    - **Gridlines:** Adjust the visibility of gridlines for better readability.

- **Text Alignment:** Align the data within columns (left, center, right).

## 6. Sorting and Interactivity

- Click on any column header to sort data by that column.
  - Add slicers or filters to allow users to interact and refine the data displayed in the table.
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## Example: Sales Data Tables

### Dataset:

Region	Product	Sales	Profit
North	A	1000	200
South	B	1500	300
East	A	1200	250
West	C	1800	400

### Steps:

1. Add a **Table** visual to the report canvas.
2. Drag **Region**, **Product**, **Sales**, and **Profit** to the **Values** section.
3. Format the table:
  - Customize the header colors and add number formatting for **Sales** and **Profit** (e.g., currency format).

### Result:

Region	Product	Sum of Sales	Sum of Profit
East	A	1200	250
North	A	1000	200
South	B	1500	300
West	C	1800	400
<b>Total</b>		<b>5500</b>	<b>1150</b>

- A table that displays detailed sales and profit data by region and product. The user can easily sort and compare values across different regions and products.
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## Best Practices for Table Charts

1. **Limit the Number of Columns**

- Keep the number of columns manageable for easy readability. Too many columns can make the table overwhelming.
  - 2. **Use Sorting and Filtering**
    - Enable sorting and filtering to allow users to find specific data points easily.
  - 3. **Format for Readability**
    - Use bold headers, alternating row colors, and number formatting to make the table easier to read and interpret.
  - 4. **Group Data When Necessary**
    - For large datasets, consider grouping or summarizing the data using aggregations (e.g., sum, average) to keep the table clean.
  - 5. **Highlight Key Information**
    - Use conditional formatting to highlight important values (e.g., high sales, negative profit).
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## Advanced: Adding Conditional Formatting to Tables

To draw attention to specific data points, you can use **conditional formatting** in Power BI tables:

1. Select the table visual and go to the **Format** pane.
2. Expand the **Conditional formatting** section.
3. Choose a field (e.g., **Profit**), and set rules based on the values. For example, you can change the background color of cells based on the profit value, such as:
  - **Red** for negative values.
  - **Green** for positive values.

This makes it easier to visually identify important data points, like high or low values.