

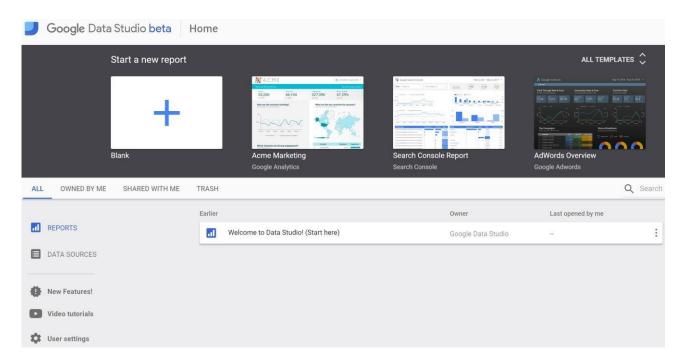
© copyright – Politecnico di Torino - Tutti i diritti riservati

Data science e tecnologie per le basi di dati Practice 2 – Data Studio

1. Login

Connect to Google Data Studio, login with your Google Account or create a new free Google Account.

• https://datastudio.google.com



2. Welcome report

Click on "Welcome to Data Studio" and follow the tutorial.

- https://datastudio.google.com/reporting/0B5FF6JBKbNJxOWItcWo2SVVVeGc
- learn the basics of the Data Studio tool by copying the "Welcome report" and following the stepby-step instructions provided.
- page 8, "Track report usage with Google Analytics", can be safely skipped.



Welcome to Data Studio! (Start here)

3. Template report

Preliminary steps to clone a template report

Start from a provided template report to create new data visualizations.

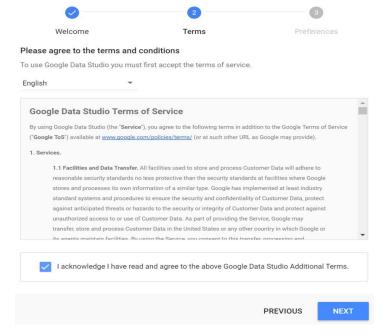
- Return to the <u>Data Studio</u> home page
- Click on "All templates" to open the template gallery



• Choose the "World Population Data" template



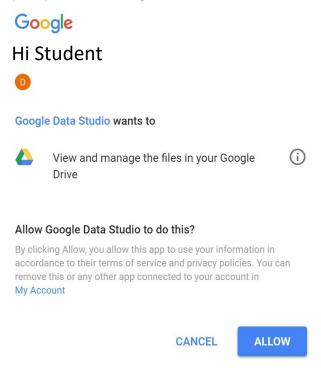
Click on the "Use Template" button to confirm the selection, then accept the Terms and Conditions
if you haven't yet.



 Click on the "Create Report" button to confirm the data source selection "[Sample] World Population Data 2005 - 2014"

Create new report Select a data source(s) to be added to the new report. Original Data Source New Data Source [Sample] World Population Data 2005 - 2014 Is [Sample] World Population Data 2005 - 2014 Note that report editors can create charts using the new data sources and can add dimensions and metrics not currently included in the report. CANCEL CREATE REPORT

• If prompted, allow Google Drive access to Data Studio



You have just created a new private report, based on the "World Population Data" template .



Analyse the World Population data source

- Click on the "Add a page" button
- Add the following analyses to the new page of the report
- (Query A) Add a table in the report to select the following data: Considering only year 2013,

select the top-10 countries with the highest "internet %", their "population" and "internet users".

	Country	Population	Internet Users	Internet % •
1.	Iceland	323,764	312,583.78	96.55%
2.	Bermuda	65,001	61,945.95	95.3%
3.	Norway	5,079,623	4,828,354.37	95.05%
4.	Sweden	9,600,379	9,099,584.83	94.78%
5.	Denmark	5,614,932	5,313,393.31	94.63%
6.	Andorra	79,218	74,464.92	94%
7.	Netherlands	16,804,432	15,788,839.35	93.96%
8.	Liechtenstein	36,925	34,635.65	93.8%
9.	Luxembourg	543,360	509,543.99	93.78%
10.	Finland	5,438,972	4,977,442.59	91.51%



• (Query B) – Add a pivot table in the report to select the following data: Considering all years,

for each country and for each year, select the total amount of internet users. Sort the years in ascending order.

Sort the countries in descending order of internet users.

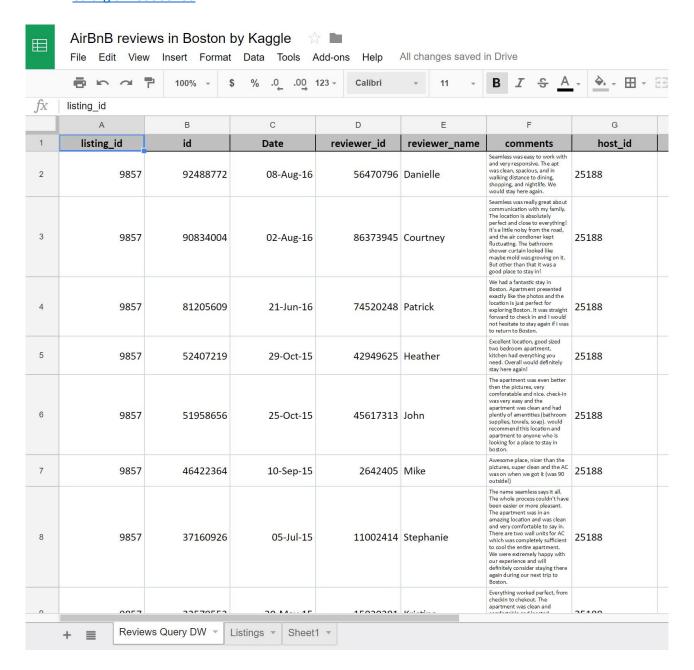
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Grand total
China	111,119,406.2	137,960,635.5	210,861,600	299,372,030	384,734,140	458,832,815	514,801,790	571,345,571.9	621,680,040	3,310,708,02
United States	200,856,878.4	205,676,833.8	225,923,405.3	225,029,534.8	217,807,785.6	221,770,905.2	217,361,813.1	249,090,877.9	266,490,921.1	2,030,008,95
Japan	85,507,053.79	87,816,865.52	95,104,743	96,559,502	99,876,660	100,163,547	101,044,815.3	110,021,784.3	109,829,560.6	885,924,531
ndia	26,917,033.28	32,074,981.17	45,784,262.38	51,450,210.23	60,935,069.13	90,421,848.6	122,970,441.3	155,575,944.2	189,073,079	775,202,869
Brazil	39,132,246.91	53,013,202.53	58,671,066.19	64,874,291.32	75,887,139.61	79,352,927.6	89,979,662.72	96,467,362.83	103,386,753.3	660,764,653
Germany	56,664,739.86	59,442,847.04	61,831,405.2	64,045,875.66	64,702,822.53	67,057,082.6	66,476,968.47	66,230,664.01	67,711,179	574,163,584
Russia	21,853,096.48	25,782,213.34	35,215,734.7	38,297,772.51	41,407,749.18	61,425,263.07	70,050,825.32	91,362,669.29	88,113,243.35	473,508,567
United Kingdo	42,280,844.2	41,874,781.52	46,047,037.47	48,450,503.38	52,038,051.21	53,351,410.25	54,010,463.27	55,725,021.44	57,596,158.63	451,374,271
rance	27,083,656.66	29,817,744.88	42,305,908.83	45,497,492.77	46,314,350.85	50,249,884.14	50,846,146.89	53,453,210.78	54,001,779.56	399,570,175
Korea, Rep.	35,381,486.6	37,778,489.83	38,294,949.78	39,648,445.38	40,132,543.01	41,356,476.34	41,694,820.96	42,040,346.94	42,571,213.41	358,898,772
Mexico	19,056,947.25	21,885,178.67	23,625,555.33	24,959,561.27	30,665,752.88	36,603,728.44	44,374,084.59	48,036,872.11	53,165,660.61	302,373,341
Nigeria	4,954,120.63	7,946,863.42	9,964,583.8	23,981,601.49	31,076,204	38,329,867.2	46,680,048.58	55,377,478.53	65,973,831.1	284,284,598
taly	20,289,319.4	22,088,897.62	23,836,986.65	26,195,543.31	28,856,266.73	31,820,117.45	32,296,481.3	33,241,022.81	35,212,344.36	253,836,979

To view the resulting report, click on the "view" button in the upper right corner.

3. New report on Airbnb Boston reviews

To create a new report from scratch, a data source must be identified. To this aim, a portion of the <u>Kaggle</u> <u>dataset of the Airbnb reviews in Boston</u> has been uploaded into a <u>shared Google Sheets</u> to be used as data source for Google Data Studio.

 the Google Sheets, with approximately 10k reviews to be used as data source, is available at https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1a2c9vCMFFfDXmhjoEoX2EwS2lYTbqE4WfZY72TXW9co/edit#gid=285360760



- Spend some time to understand the data by reading their description on Kaggle and looking at the table on Google Sheets.
- The data source table has been created by joining the "Listings" and "Reviews" original tables provided by Kaggle, and exporting the first 10k joined rows sorted by ascending "listing_id".

Data sources

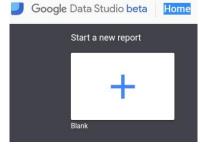
Data sources have two types of fields: dimensions and metrics.

- A **dimension** is a category of data.
- A **metric** is a number that quantifies something in that category.
- A Data Studio report lets you visualize those dimensions and metrics in charts and tables.
- In your Data Studio data sources and report properties panels, dimensions appear as **green** chips, while metrics appear as **blue** chips.



Create a new report

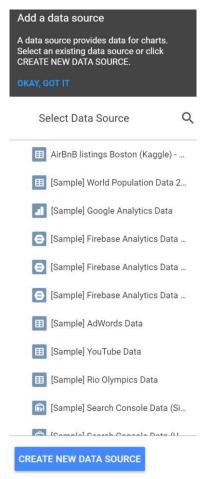
- Go to the Data Studio home page.
- Click on "Start a new report" (Blank).



• Rename the "Untitled Report" with a name of your choice by clicking on the name itself.

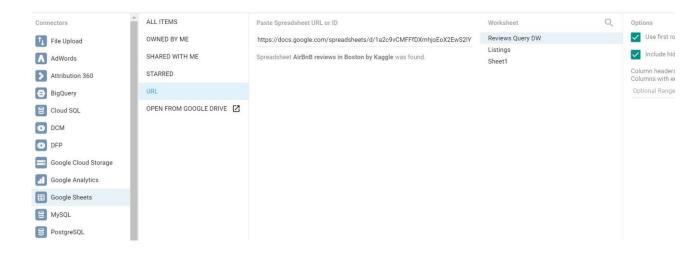


• Create a new data source by clicking on the blue button on the bottom right or select the Airbnb data source if it is already present in the right-pane list.



Connect to the Google Sheet data source by using its URL:

- Choose the "Google Sheets" connector from the list of possible connectors
- Choose the "URL" option in the first column
- Paste the Airbnb-data Google Sheet URL in the specific field: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1a2c9vCMFFfDXmhjoEoX2EwS2IYTbqE4WfZY72TXW9co/edit#gid=285360760
- Choose the "Reviews Query DW" worksheet in the next column
- Tick the option to "use the first row as headers" if it is not ticked yet
- Click on the "Connect" button to execute the connection to the data source



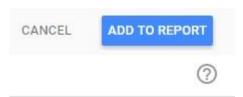
Dimensions, metrics, and transformations

- Check the **type** and **aggregation** of each field and that all the fields are correctly interpreted as either **dimension** or **metric**.
- Create new useful fields (dimensions or metrics) from the existing ones by exploiting formulas, such as in the following (click on the "+" and "fx" placeholders). For details on this step, see: https://support.google.com/datastudio/answer/6299685?hl=en
 - **LENGTH**(comments) → to count the number of chars of the comment field
 - CONCAT(latitude, CONCAT(', ', longitude)) → to generate a (lat, long) field useful for map charts; before generating this new field, set "Type=Text" for latitude and longitude fields, so that they become dimensions (by default, Data Studio considers them as metrics)
 - o **price / square_feet** \rightarrow to compute the average price per square feet (try to create a field that contains the square meters instead of the square feet (1 foot = 0.3048 meter)).
 - \circ **MONTH**(Date) \rightarrow to extract the month of the year from the full date, e.g. 12
 - \circ YEAR(Date) \rightarrow to extract the year from the full date, e.g. 2017
 - **CONCAT**(YEAR(Date), MONTH(Date)) → to build a field which is the full month, e.g. 201712
 - if you already have the computed fields "month" and "year", you can also use them in the formula, e.g., CONCAT(year, month)

← EDIT CONNECTION

Index	Field		Туре			Aggregation
21	property_type	•	ABC	Text	~	None
22	room_type	•	ABC	Text	•	None
23	bathrooms	•	123	Number	~	None •
24	bedrooms	• •	123	Number	•	None •
25	beds	•	123	Number	•	None •
26	square_feet	• •	123	Number	•	None •
27	price	•	123	Number	•	None •
28	review_scores_rating	•	123	Number	•	None •
29	review_scores_value	• •	123	Number	•	None •
30	comment_length	fx	123	Number	•	None •
31	latlong	fx		Latitude, Longitude	•	None
32	price_per_ft2	fx	123	Number	~	None •
33	month	fx		Month (MM)	~	None
34	year	fx		Year (YYYY)	~	None
35	month_year	fx	ABC	Text	~	None

• After creating new fields and updating the existing ones, click on "Add to report"

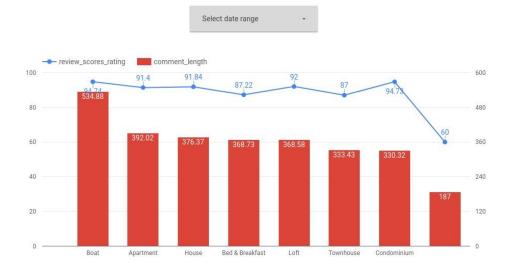


Analyse the data

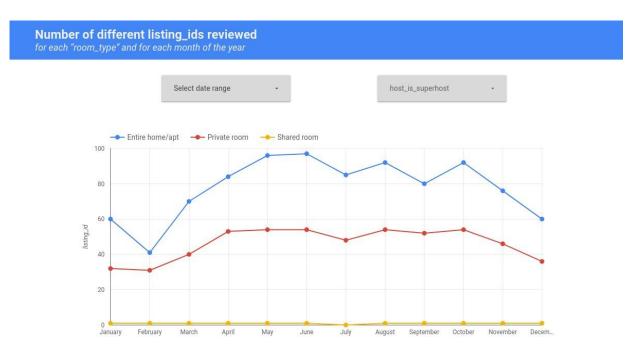
Analyse the data by building the following visualizations. Then, explore and create new visualizations to find interesting insights on your own.

Analysis (1): compare the trend of the average length of the review "comments" (number of chars) vs the average "review_scores_rating" for different "propert_type". Sort the data by descending average length of comments. Allow end-users to filter the data under analysis by selecting a date range of their choice.





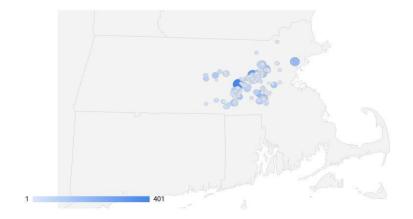
• Analysis (2): compare the trend of the number of different "listing_id" reviewed, for each "room_type", and for each month of the year. Allow end-users to filter the data under analysis by selecting a date range and the type of superhost (true/false).



Explore, create and present new additional analyses to identify interesting insights. For instance:

Analysis (3): analyse the number of different reviewers for each location (lat, long).
 Note that the Kaggle dataset of the Airbnb reviews is in Boston, Massachusetts, US

Number of different reviewers for each (lat, long)



 Analysis (4): Visualize, for each property type and for each year, the average rating score values sorted by ascending property type and by descending mean rating_score_value. Exclude possible null values for the attribute property_type.

	e review score values h property type and year		
	property_type ① ^	year	review_scores_value @ 🔻
1.	Apartment	2009	9.38
2.	Apartment	2010	9.04
3.	Apartment	2016	9.03
4.	Apartment	2014	9
5.	Apartment	2013	8.99
6.	Apartment	2015	8.97
7.	Apartment	2011	8.94
8.	Apartment	2012	8.92
9.	Bed & Breakfast	2014	8.94
10.	Bed & Breakfast	2013	8.93
			1 - 44 / 44

• Analysis (5): Visualize, for each year and for each room type, the total count of top-scored reviews (review_score_value = 10).

Compare the obtained results with the count of the distinct listing_id reviewed.

