PART 2 : MY 4-STEP PROGRAM FOR CREATING CHANGE NOW. pdf

1: Tutorial: Create Amazing Power View Reports - Part 2 - Excel

In my last article (Part 1), we have seen below 6 steps on, if you are reading this article, please ensure you read part 1 before diving into this. Step 4: Create reactJS applicationStep 5.

So if the terms "System 1 and System 2 thinking," "mindless choosing," "choice architecture" or "libertarian paternalism" sound new to you, either give Part 1 a quick read or just take my word for it. Setting the default option aka what happens when people make no proactive choice to the desired outcome is probably the most effective tactic in behavioral economics. Is this evidence that Americans are disingenuous on the subject of organ donation?? Germany and Austria are separate countries, yet with fairly similar cultures. It would be surprising to see a massive difference in their attitudes on most topics, including organ donation. In other words, when people take no action, they do not become organ donors. Austria, on the other hand, requires people to opt out of becoming an organ donor when they get or renew their licenses. In other words, when people take no action, they do become organ donors. Care to guess the sign-up rate for organ donors in Austria? The other conclusion, though, is that we should all be using "opt-out" rather than "opt-in" whenever possible. In fact, to use an opt-out default, you have to make it explicit, and allow for frequent and easy opportunities to unsubscribe. Failure to do so will create far more problems than it will solve. Yet so long as the power to choose is easy and transparent, you are going to end up with significantly higher results using an opt-out approach. In ADP introduced an internal program called Leader Compass to provide feedback to managers via confidential and anonymous survey. The idea was to use this feedback to lay the groundwork for managerial development. However, we worried that the mere provision of a feedback report would be insufficient to drive true behavioral change. So we created multi-week email-based coaching curriculums for each item that was measured, with the intention of providing coaching on the subject for which the recipient received the lowest score. While we were very excited about the content we developed, we were left with an important decision. Should we make the coaching opt-in or opt-out? In other words, if people took no action at all, should they receive the coaching? We decided to go with an opt-out approach, being sure to be transparent, and making it easy to opt-out and unsubscribe. Most importantly, though, leaders saw their scores on the coached subjects improve These were spectacular results for a freshly conceived idea, so we are now working on a version of the product for our external clients. Many things had to go right for this to work. Yet I would say that the decision to make the coaching opt-out was the most critical to the success of the program. After all, it worked for us! See you next month.

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2: William Wilstroth - ABAP Development: SAP ECC : VEPVG and Delivery Not Created - Part 2

PowerApps Discoverability in the Enterprise - Part 2 Pat Dunn, Senior Program Manager, Monday, August 27, In part 1 of this series, we discussed branding, Featured Apps, and Hero Apps as strategies to make your official enterprise apps more prominent so your users can discover them easier.

Select the Failover Clustering feature. We will be prompted to Add features that are required for Failover Clustering. This includes the Failover Clustering tools, management tools, and PowerShell module. The Failover Clustering feature is now selected. We choose to Install the Failover Clustering Feature. You can also select to Restart the destination server automatically if required. The install should be successful. This begins the Validate a Configuration Wizard. Next, we either browse, or enter the names of our Hyper-V hosts manually. The Validate a Configuration Wizard will default to Run all tests which puts the Failover Cluster candidates through a battery of tests to examine Cluster configuration, Hyper-V configuration, Inventory, Network, Storage, and System configuration. We see the tests selected ready to run. Click the Next button to begin the tests. The selected tests begin to run. As we see below, this includes storage failover tests, iSCSI persistent reservation, etc. Once we have the results of the testing which has to come back as either a warning or passed to continue forward, we can click the box Create the cluster now using the validated nodes. Also, we can View Report to see a detailed report of the test results in each area. This launches the Create Cluster Wizard. Choose a Cluster Name and Address for the cluster name. You can choose to Add all eligible storage to the cluster as part of the process. As we see below after the cluster is created, we have the option to View Report to look at details of the cluster creation process. Otherwise, we can hit Finish. If we click on the Storage node underneath our cluster, we should see our Cluster Disks. One is our Quorum disk witness and the other is marked as Available Storage. These make it possible for each host in a cluster to have simultaneous read-write access to the shared volume. With traditional shared storage in a standard Windows Server cluster, when cluster roles failover between hosts in the cluster, drive ownership is changed, prompting a volume dismount and mount. With a clustered shared volume, the roles can fail over quickly from one to another without requiring this change in drive ownership, dismounting, remounting storage that is required with a tradition shared volume. When setting up our cluster for Hyper-V this is definitely the type of storage we want to configure. Changing Hyper-V Storage Settings With the clustered shared volume now configured, we can change our Hyper-V settings on each host to use our CSV as the default location for storing virtual machines. Edit the Hyper-V Settings for each host. Next, we select the node we initially want to setup the virtual machine on. The New Virtual Machine Wizard launches. We name the virtual machine and either leave our default storage location CSV or choose a different one. We want to take advantage of the CSV benefits, so we leave this as is. Next, we select the Generation of the virtual machine. Generation 2 is generally preferred unless you have a specific use case. Configure the memory including whether or not you want to use dynamic memory. Select the virtual network configuration. Here we select which virtual switch we want to connect the VM to. On the Virtual Hard Disk configuration, we can have the wizard create a disk for us as shown below, or we can attach a disk or create one later. A use case for creating one later is thick provisioning the disk. We choose how we want to load the operating system. Finally, we make it to the Summary screen before the virtual machine is created. After hitting Finish, the High Availability Wizard will launch. It will display the results of making the virtual machine highly available. If you click View Report we will see some of the things checked for high availability, mainly dealing with storage. A few of the entries in the View Report having to do with storage checks. Concluding Thoughts Creating a Windows Server Hyper-V cluster is fairly straight forward from installing the Hyper-V role, setting up storage, installing Failover Cluster feature, networks, and creating a highly available VM. Microsoft has made great strides with the Hyper-V platform especially with Windows Server and it has certainly closed many of the gaps with competitors since previous versions of Hyper-V. There is no doubt the platform keeps getting better and has proven it is enterprise ready. As the platform continues to mature the strong adoption of Hyper-V will no doubt continue. Like what you read?

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3: Step by Step Installation Guide for SAP IDES S/4HANA Part 3 | SAP Blogs

Step 7: Build the Back End of Your App. Now that your app has been defined pretty clearly, it is time to get started on the back end of your system.

This is the second in a series of articles which originally appeared in Tappi Journal in , to introduce methods addressing the development of individuals and organizations through the field of Human Resource Development. The article has been updated, and is reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. A Needs Assessment is a systematic exploration of the way things are and the way they should be. WHY design and conduct a Needs Assessment? What learning will be accomplished? What changes in behavior and performance are expected? Will we get them? What are the expected economic costs and benefits of any projected solutions? We are often in too much of a hurry. We implement a solution, sometimes but not always the correct intervention. But we plan, very carefully and cautiously, before making most other investments in process changes and in capital and operating expenditures. We need to do the same for Human Resource Development. Realistically, it makes sense to invest in an assessment of needs to make sure we are making wise investments in training and other possible interventions. The first step is to check the actual performance of our organizations and our people against existing standards, or to set new standards. There are two parts to this: This analysis also should examine our organizational goals, climate, and internal and external constraints. Desired or necessary situation: We must identify the desired or necessary conditions for organizational and personal success. It is important that we identify the critical tasks necessary, and not just observe our current practices. We also must distinguish our actual needs from our perceived needs, our wants. The difference the "gap" between the current and the necessary will identify our needs, purposes, and objectives. What are we looking for? Here are some questions to ask, to determine where HRD may be useful in providing solutions: Are there problems in the organization which might be solved by training or other HRD activities? Could we gain a competitive edge by taking advantage of new technologies, training programs, consultants or suppliers? How can we take advantage of our organizational strengths, as opposed to reacting to our weaknesses? Are there opportunities to apply HRD to these areas? Could we take a proactive approach, applying HRD to move our organizations to new levels of performance? For example, could team building and related activities help improve our productivity? Are there policies or management decisions which might dictate the implementation of some program? Are there governmental mandates to which we must comply? Now we must examine these in view of their importance to our organizational goals, realities, and constraints. We must determine if the identified needs are real, if they are worth addressing, and specify their importance and urgency in view of our organizational needs and requirements 4. How does the cost of the problem compare to the cost of implementing a solution? In other words, we perform a cost-benefit analysis. Are there laws requiring a solution? For example, safety or regulatory compliance. Does top management expect a solution? Are many people or key people involved? What influence is generated by customer specifications and expectations? If some of our needs are of relatively low importance, we would do better to devote our energies to addressing other human performance problems with greater impact and greater value. Now that we have prioritized and focused on critical organizational and personal needs, we will next identify specific problem areas and opportunities in our organization. We must know what our performance requirements are, if appropriate solutions are to be applied. We should ask two questions for every identified need: Do they know how to do their jobs? This will require detailed investigation and analysis of our people, their jobs, and our organizations -- both for the current situation and in preparation for the future. If people are doing their jobs effectively, perhaps we should leave well enough alone. Training may be the solution, IF there is a knowledge problem. Organization development activities may provide solutions when the problem is not based on a lack of knowledge and is primarily associated with systematic change. Use multiple methods of Needs Assessment. It is important to get a complete picture from many sources and viewpoints. There are several basic Needs Assessment techniques. Use a combination of some of these, as appropriate:

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4: The Applied Guide: How Behavioral Economics Makes Everything Better, Vol. 2, Part 2

landing/www.enganchecubano.com In the next section, I'll show you 15 tools that you can use to create these conditions, but first a word on how to assess a leader's current stage of development.

Church Planning Part 2: Howard Olsen Click here to read Part 1. What will your church be like in three years? Will you be a few steps closer to realizing your vision? If you do not change anything, will the future be any different than the past? No one strategic model fits all organizations, but the planning process includes certain basic elements that all churches can use to explore their vision, goals, and next steps of an effective strategic plan. Why do a strategic plan? Strategic planning is a process that helps focus on aligning the unique gifts and resources that God has given your organization to take advantage of your opportunities. As you do the planning, let God do the directing. Through prayer, the framework for a plan can be established. We do the planning, but God does the directing. Simply put, a strategic plan is the formalized road map that describes how your organization executes the chosen strategy. A plan spells out where an organization is going over the next year or more and how it is going to get there. A strategic plan is a management tool that serves the purpose of helping an organization do a better job, and it improves organizations because a plan focuses the energy, resources, and time of everyone in the organization in the same direction. Strategic planning does not have to be mysterious, complicated, or time-consuming. In fact, it should be quick, simple, and easily executed. A good strategic plan achieves the following: Reflects the values of the organization. Clearly defines what is most important for achieving success. Assists everyone in daily decision making. Gets everyone on the same page focused and pulling in the same direction. Creates a culture of strategic thinking. What are the elements of a strategic plan? There are several different components or pieces in a strategic plan. The typical questions people have relating to the elements are the following: What is the difference between mission and vision? Which comes firstâ€” objectives or goals? How do they work together? This is probably the most widely debated part of strategic planning. Every person you ask will provide a different answer. Ignore the semantics and focus on establishing a framework. What matters is having a combination of long-term and short-term markers to keep your church moving in the right direction. Think of the following elements of a typical strategic plan in the hierarchy as outlined in Figure 1: Why do we exist? Valuesâ€”To clarify what you stand for and believe in. SWOTâ€”To assess the particular strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that are strategically important to your church. SWOT is a filtering tool to assess where you are now. Advantageâ€”To define what you do best. What do you do best? Visionâ€”To explain where you are headed. Where do we want to be in five years? Organization-wide strategyâ€”How will you get to your vision? What is the route you will take? Objectivesâ€—To connect your mission to your vision. What are the long-term, 3-year out strategic priorities you need to perform in order to achieve your vision? Goalsâ€—To set goals that convert the strategic objectives into specific performance targets. What are the one-year goals you are trying to achieve to support your objectives? Actionâ€—To set specific action plans that lead to implementing your goals. What are the , , and day actions? Scorecardâ€—To measure and manage your strategic plan. What are the key performance measures you can track in order to monitor if you are achieving your goals? How do the elements fit together? Because it is easy to confuse how all the elements of a plan come together and where they go, the visual Strategy Map in Figure 2 is a simple, yet clear way of looking at the whole plan. By placing all the elements of the plan into three areas, you can clearly see how the pieces fit together. Each area has certain components of the plan. The three areas are: Where are we now? How will we get there? As you think about where your organization is now, you want to look at your foundational elements mission and values to make sure there has not been a change since they were originally created. More than likely, you will not revise these two areas very often. Then you want to look at your current strategic position, which is where you look at what is happening internally and externally to determine how you need to shift and change. Here are your foundational elements: Mission Mission defines your purposeâ€”the purpose for which you were founded and why you exist. A mission statement states what the church organization intends to accomplish and the needs it is endeavoring to serve. It also serves as a guide for day-to-day operations and as the foundation for future decision-making. To create a mission statement you need to understand how God has uniquely gifted your church with core strengths, abilities, and gifts. To write a mission statement ask the following questions: How can we, with limited resources, really make a difference? To gather to worship and become empowered to serve. To be an oasis of faith at a busy crossroad. To help our community experience Jesus in a real and relevant way. To build an overcoming church out of broken lives through the power of Jesus. To exalt the Lord, equip the believer, evangelize the world, and expand the Kingdom. To present authentic Christianity to our families, community, country and world. Values Values are enduring, passionate, and distinctive core beliefs. They are guiding principles that never change. Values are why we do what we do and what we stand for. They are beliefs that guide the conduct, activities, and goals of the organization. Values are deeply held convictions, priorities, and underlying assumptions that influence our attitudes and behaviors. They have intrinsic value and importance to those inside the organization. Your core values are part of your strategic foundation. When values and beliefs are deeply ingrained and widely shared by pastors, board and staff, they become a way of life within the church and they mold church strategy. To write values ask the following questions: What are the core values and beliefs of our organization? What values and beliefs guide our daily interactions? What is our church really committed to? Familyâ€"We believe there is nothing more important than strong united families. Excellenceâ€"We believe excellence honors God and inspires greatness. Equippingâ€"We believe in equipping the saints for ministry and life by helping them to operate in their spiritual gifts. Prayerâ€"We believe in the power of prayer, and that makes a critical difference in all we attempt to achieve. We are to be a house of prayer for all nations. Authenticityâ€"Through authentic living, biblical authority, worship, prayer, and spirit. Committed Communityâ€"Through intimacy within the community, servant leadership, genuine relationships, and beauty in diversity. Think of the SWOT as a filtering tool to assess your current strategic position. A good understanding of your strengths and weaknesses, your opportunities, and the external threats is essential to the assessment. The SWOT is only as good as the information it contains. Gathering information from your constituents and stakeholders about the effectiveness of your programs, services, and church is essential for the SWOT to identify key issues. Assess your strengths and weaknesses by answering these questions: Assess your opportunities and threats by asking what opportunities should we take advantage of and are there any emerging trends that might affect our organization?

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5: The Best Ways to Create an Effective Action Plan - wikiHow

This is Part 2 on How to Make a Shooter Game in Scratch. In this video, I make a machine gun, and make the player able to switch between the two guns. I also create a new type of zombie, as well.

I describe each of these in more depth in the following sections. These sessions usually involve one or both of the following goals: Faculty workshops may also be targeted to specific audiences such as distance faculty, as noted by Miller et al. At the University of Maryland University College, librarians have taken a slightly different approach to the in-service model by presenting asynchronous online workshops lasting seven to twelve days that introduce distance faculty to the library. These sessions are cofacilitated by a librarian and the academic director of a given department, but content is created solely by the library. Cooperative faculty training occasionally goes beyond the typical workshop. The faculty become stand-in librarians for the purposes of helping students, and acted as consultants to the library on collection development and subject-specific reference. This unique program enabled faculty to become intimately familiar with their library while expanding its ability to serve a growing student body. Technology assistance In some cases librarians leverage their tech-savvy to raise their profile on campus beyond the scope of research, for instance by assisting them in creating websites or media. This reasserts the importance of librarians on campus and may potentially build a foundation for greater partnerships. In addition to video creation, it is common for librarians to work with faculty in groups or one-on-one to assist them with new technologies such as blogs, mobile access, social media, and RSS. Collection development Collection development is an area in which librarian-faculty partnerships have long been common, typically at the communication level but sometimes evolving into cooperative relationships with the intention of expanding a particular part of the collection to support relevant coursework. The texts were licensed and cataloged by the library in coordination with the faculty member. The program met with some success in building bridges between librarians and faculty and increasing collection development in current research and teaching areas. Information Literacy instruction The most common cooperative efforts between librarians and faculty relate to IL instruction in a wide variety of ways. Kobzina describes a scenario at the University of California at Berkeley in which librarians embed in a prominent environmental studies course, with multiple library sessions, access to the online course site, and the ability to respond to course content on an ongoing basis. This is not easy. By working together to build a shared curriculum for our co-requisite research and writing courses, we all become more fully cognizant of the differences between our two approaches and the natural ways we could bridge them. Collaborative partnerships result in a product that reflects the contributions of both parties. These efforts may take the following forms: Information Literacy instruction Professional writing, research, presentation, grant, etc. Information Literacy instruction When it comes to teaching, collaboration often involves the librarian and faculty member partnering on curriculum design and development, and often extends into co-teaching. The beautiful thing about this example is that The George Washington University created a program requiring this collaboration and recognizing its benefits. As a result the program has central administrative support that makes it sustainable for the parties involved. There are also models of embedded librarianship that meet the same criteria without the co-teaching element. In addition to presenting the useful model of integrated instruction that I described in Part I above, Pritchard describes an embedded experience in a nanoscience course at the University of Guelph in Ontario, Canada. Students in the course write an article for a locally published academic journal for which the librarian serves as editor-in-chief, and partners with the faculty member and students to ensure that their research and articles are up to par. This unique example of embedded librarianship involves extensive collaboration with several individuals on campus. Pritchard includes advice for collaborative-minded librarians at the end of her article, much of which echoes my Part 1 Lead Pipe post. Entering into facultyâ€”librarian partnerships is not a simple matter of introducing oneself to teaching faculty and announcing our plans for embedding IL and AL into their courses. It involves the careful cultivation of collegial relationships, the clear and consistent communication of the specialized knowledge and expertise we bring to the curriculum development process, and a sustained commitment to staying visible, available and involved Professional projects Another project area that requires deep collaboration is the librarian-faculty co-written article, conference co-presentation, or co-administered grant project. Cross-disciplinary professional contributions are challenging for any faculty, but the benefits to the collaborators and to the field can be substantial. While it is common for librarians to serve on campus committees, I wonder how often we actually step up to the chair or president position to assert ourselves as professionals on our campuses. There are a few examples out there of librarians and faculty members co-presenting. Final thoughts The variety of possible ways in which librarians and faculty can partner together, and the spectrum of what those partnerships might look like, far exceeds this post. For instance, though I did not find examples in the literature, I could envision many projects similar to those describe above that involve graduate students as future faculty. MyLead Pipe colleague Hilary Davis described a project at her institution in which her colleague worked with a graduate student association to plan workshops for their members. This program creates the opportunity not only to help graduate students build their research skills, but also to set a foundation for future collaboration when those individuals have moved on to faculty positions. Overall I have attempted to capture a snapshot here of the wealth of opportunities at hand to remind and inspire us to extend beyond the limits of our buildings, our offices, and our daily interactions. However, the benefits to students, to faculty, and to our own job satisfaction are guaranteed to make the effort worthwhile. Notes For information about the references cited in this post, please view my spreadsheet. You are also welcome to add to it if you know of great collaborative models that might interest our readers.

6: Setup a Failover Cluster in Windows Server Hyper-V

Prompting the users to save the change. The program will save the change only when the users answer "Yes". Play now; How to Create a Create Login Form Access Database Part 2 - Duration: 8.

We have to create partition for both of these disks. YaST from System Tools 2. Click on Partitioner from the Administrator Settings window Figure 3. From the Pop-up window click the Yes button Figure 3. YaST2 pop-up to conform 4. Select sdc and click the Add button Figure 3. Keep Primary Partition radio button selected and click the Next button Figure 3. New Partition Type 6. Select Maximum Size radio button and click the Next button Figure 3. New Partition Size 7. Right now I am not mounting this partition so keep Do not mount partition radio button selected, and also use all other setting as is and click the Finish button Figure 3. Formatting and Mounting Options 9. You can see a partition sdc1 created under sdc disk Figure 3. Partition sdc1 created Repeat from Setup 4 to 9 to create partition for sdd drive, I have done this and you can see sdd1 partition created for sdd drive in Figure 3. Click the Next button Figure 3. All partition created You can see the changes which we just done in the Figure 3. Expert Partitioner Summary We have successfully create required partitions now we have to create directories and mount these partitions to relevant directory. Create Directories and Mount Partitions to relevant Directory 1. Terminal from the System Tools 2. Type df -h to see all the mounted points Figure 3. Make Directory and Mount Partition to relevant directory 7. After using command df -h you can see all the mounted point in Figure 3. When we use mount command to mount the partition, the partition will not be permanently mounted e. In the next few steps I will explain how you can make it mounted permanently even after reboot the system. After opening file press i key from the keyboard Note: By default system will open fstab file as read only when you press i key from keyboard file will be editable INSERT mode Add two line of codes at the end of file as in Figure 3. In my case, I have downloaded all the required file for installation mention in Part 1 of this Blogs, into my Windows system, now I will show you the process of transferring these file from Windows system to SUSE Linux. Extract the Compressed Setup Files: Before transferring we have to extract all the. ZIP compressed files in Windows,. I am going to extract. Before start transferring files we have to switch off the firewall, you can find the firewall in YaST Figure 3. Initial screen of WinSCP 3. Just drag and drop the selected file from the left panel to right Figure 3. Left Panel is showing file on your local system and Right Panel is showing Remote system. Transfer file from your local system to SUSE Linux can take more than a hour depending on your network connection Figure 3. Type ls to display the list of files in the directory Figure 3. Display copied file in Terminal How to Extract. Use the same command of step 6, this time system start extracting files Figure 3. Multiple commands for Extract. Multiple commands for extracting SWPM

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7: Church Planning Part 2: Elements of a Strategic Plan | OnStrategy Resources

Part 1 of this article is located here: Create a State-Machine Workflow with SharePoint Designer Part 1 If you have already read part 1 of this article (and you should because part 2 won't make sense without it!) then you should be ready to construct a State-Machine workflow with SharePoint Designer

Interceptors in CDI Part 6: We must create the following steps in our program: Create a Checkout class to Notice the following code: You will see in your console something like this: Everything is up and running! Creating a Specialized Class for Logger Our code should have good cohesion, so we should create a Class that is responsible for logging some messages. This class will be called SpecialLogger, as you can see below: Configuration Mode to Log Messages Sometimes we would like to change the mode that the log is printed out in. These modes could be: Debug Mode Error Mode Etc. Our SpecialLogger should receive the desired Log and print out the message using this Configuration Mode. And that makes sense. CDI does not know how to inject the SpecialLogger object. CDI will try the following steps: The SpecialLogger receives a LogConfiguration in its constructor. It has the method createLogger , which returns a LogConfiguration object. I really hope that this article could be helpful to you! Get the open source Atomist Software Delivery Machine and start automating your delivery right there on your own laptop, today! Read More From DZone.

8: SharePoint Gypsy: Create a State Machine Workflow with SharePoint Designer - Part 2

he latest and greatest news about SAP Community? Then you're in the right spot! Here you'll find links to Here you will find the recent announcements about SAP Community programs, developments, strategy, and more.

These tutorials use Excel with Power Pivot enabled. Create Multiples Charts In this section, you continue creating interactive visualizations with Power View. This section describes creating a few different types of Multiples charts. Multiples are sometimes also called Trellis Charts. Create Interactive Vertical Multiples Charts To create multiples charts, you begin with another chart, such as a pie chart or a line chart. In Excel, select the Bar and Column worksheet. A blank Power View report sheet is created. Rename the report Multiples, by right-clicking the tab along the bottom and selecting Rename from the menu that appears. You can also double-click the tab to rename it. The table Power View creates looks like the following screen. Now your report looks like the following screen. You decide it would be interesting to view the number of events by gender over time. One way to view that information is to use multiples. Change the layout so the multiples grid shows six charts wide by six charts tall. Your screen now looks like the following screen. The multiples chart type is interactive too. Hover over any pie chart, and information about that slice is displayed. Click any pie slice in the grid, and that selection is highlighted for each chart in the multiple. In the screen below the yellow slice women for was selected, and all other yellow slices are highlighted. When more charts are available than Power View can display in one screen, a vertical scroll bar is displayed along the right edge of the visualization. Notice the scroll bar along the bottom of the visualization, shown in the following screen. Create Multiples Line Charts Creating line charts as multiples is easy, too. The following steps show you how to create multiple line charts based on the count of medals for each year. Create a new Power View sheet, and rename it Line Multiples. Your chart looks like the following screen. Select Winter, as shown in the following screen. Your report now looks like the following screen. You can choose to arrange the multiple charts based on different fields, and in ascending or descending order, by clicking on the selections in the upper left corner of the visualization. Build Interactive Reports using Cards and Tiles Tiles and cards convert tables to a series of snapshots that visualize the data, laid out in card format, much like index cards. In the following steps, you use cards to visualize the number of medals awarded in various sports, and then, refine that visualization by tiling the results based on Edition. Your table looks like the following screen. With the card visualization selected, select DiscImage from the DiscImage table. You may get a security warning that prompts you to click a button to Enable Content in order to get the images to display, as shown in the following screen. Your Cards now look similar to the following screen. Use Tiles with Card Visualizations Reviewing these cards based on the year in which the medals were awarded is easy. Your visualization now looks like the following screen. Now the cards are tiled by Year, but something else happened as well. We can add to that container, however, and see how using TILE BY can create interactive reports that coordinate the view of your data. The following screen shows how this appears in the Power View Fields pane. You want the table you just created to fill up more of the available report space, so you decide to change the type of Card visualization. Notice how, when you select a different Year from the Tiles along the top of the TILE BY container, the callout card you just created is also synchronized with your selection. You can also change the way Power View tiles information. The tile visualizations changes, and Power View moves the tiles to the bottom of the tile container, as shown in the following screen. As mentioned previously, when you publish these reports and make them available on SharePoint, these visualizations are just as interactive for anyone viewing them. In this section you create Scatter Charts and Bubble Charts, and visualize the Olympics data in ways that will allow anyone viewing your Power View reports to interact with them in interesting and amazing ways. Rename the report Bubbles. Then from the Events table, select Sport. Your report looks like the following screen. Your report becomes much more interesting, and now looks like the following screen. Your scatter chart is now a bubble chart, and the size of the bubble is based on the number of medals awarded in each sport. Your bubble chart is interactive too. When you hover over the Rowing bubble, Power View presents you with additional data about that sport, as shown in the following image. Create Time-Based Play

Visualizations Many of the visualizations you create are based on events that happen over time. The following steps show you how to create visualizations that play, or animate, based on time-based data. Here comes the fun part. An axis is created along the bottom of the scatter chart visualization, and a PLAY icon appears beside it, as shown in the following screen. Watch as the bubbles move, grow, and contract as the years move along the Play axis. You can also highlight a particular bubble, which in this case is a particular Sport, and clearly see how it changes as the Play axis progresses. A line follows its course, visually highlighting and tracking its data points as the axis moves forward. Select Aquatics, then click Play. At the end, the path Aquatics has taken is highlighted in the visualization, while other sports are dimmed. The following screen shows the report when the Play axis completes. You can select more than one sport by holding the CTRL key and making multiple selections. Try it for yourself. In the following screen, three sports are selected: Wrestling, Athletics, and Aquatics. Lastly, you can filter Scatter charts just like any other visualization. There are a lot of colors, because there are a lot of sports in the data set. Now only two colors are used, one for each Season Summer or Winter. The following screen shows this, but to see how cool this looks, watch the video at the end of this tutorial. There are all sorts of amazing, compelling reports you can create with Power View. Each visualization brings a certain and distinct view onto your data. To provide even more compelling reports, you can combine different visualizations on a single report page, and make your data come alive. You also learned how to tile your report, and how to create a container into which many reports can be included. This tutorial rounds out the series on creating Power View reports. These videos are similar to the tutorials, but some of the workbooks, Power Pivot images, or Power View sheets might be slightly different.

9: Needs Assessment

Now only two colors are used, one for each Season (Summer or Winter). The following screen shows this, but to see how cool this looks, watch the video at the end of this tutorial. There are all sorts of amazing, compelling reports you can create with Power View.

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