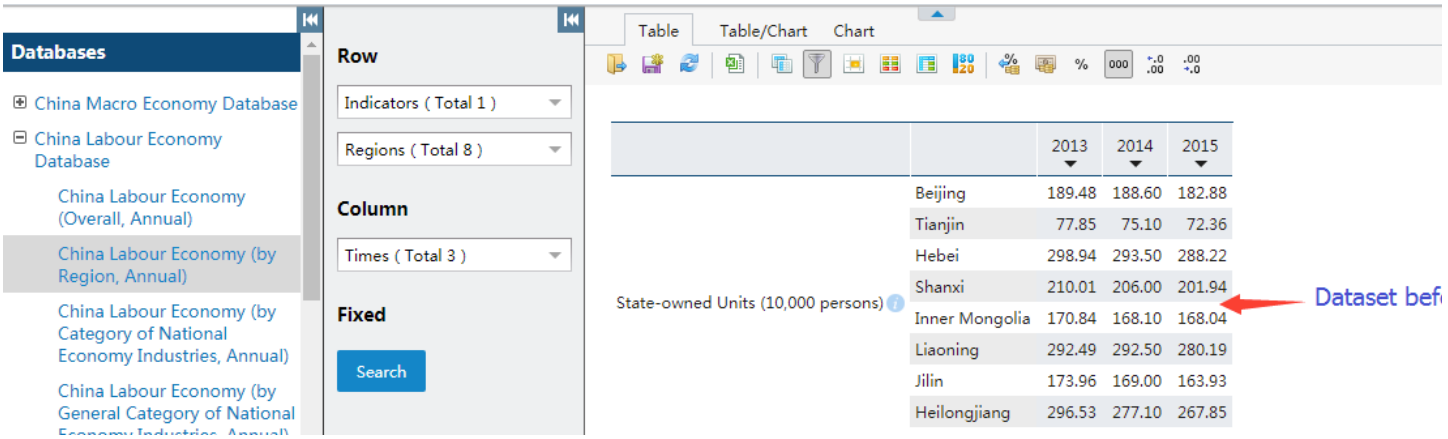
User Guide

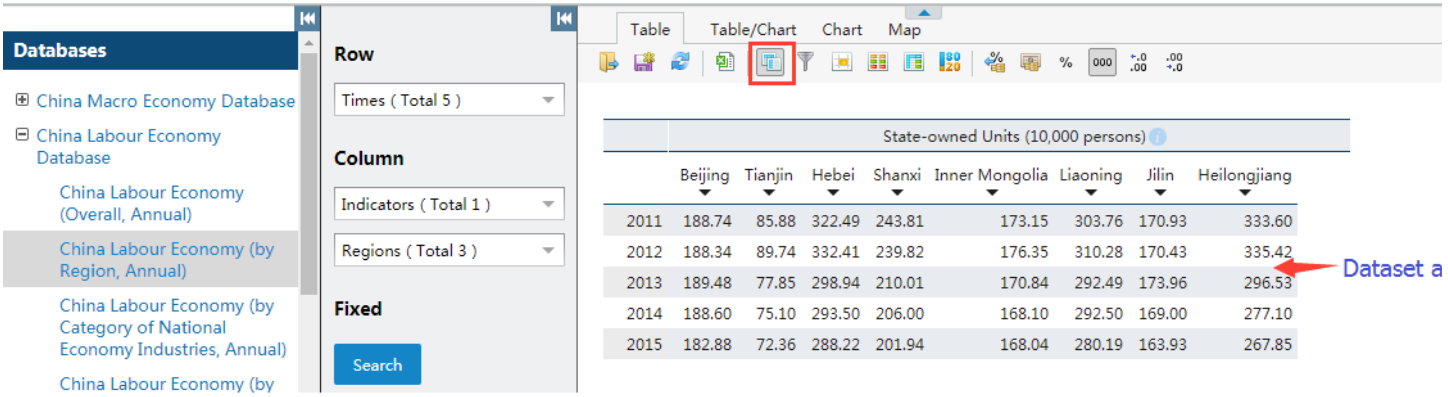
Part II Professional Characteristics

You could use the professional characteristic functions built in EPS to simplify data-processing and visualization. Data Filtering, Highlight and Conditional Formatting etc. ca efficiently in EPS.

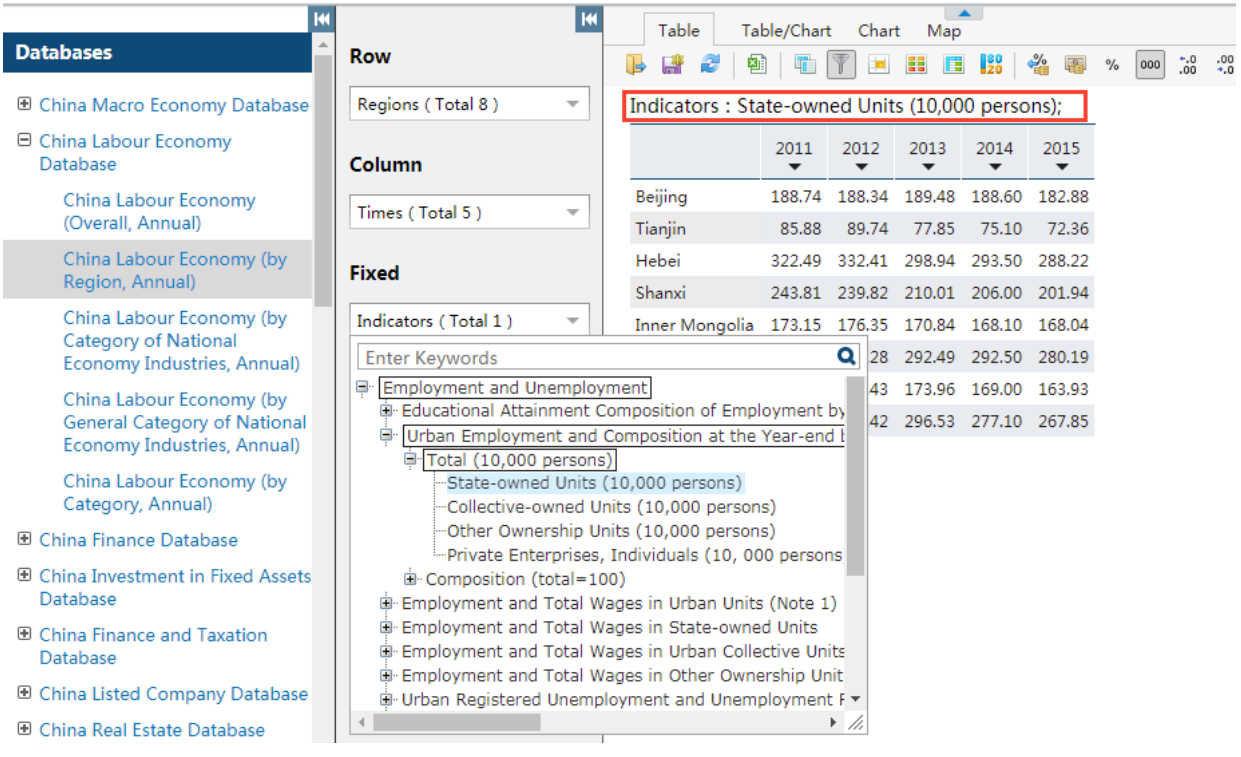
Ⅰ. Transpose Table

In the data table view, you could transpose the columns and rows of the data table (chart) by clicking the icon . You could also rearrange or switch the position of colum simply dragging them. Other different table styles can also be transformed.



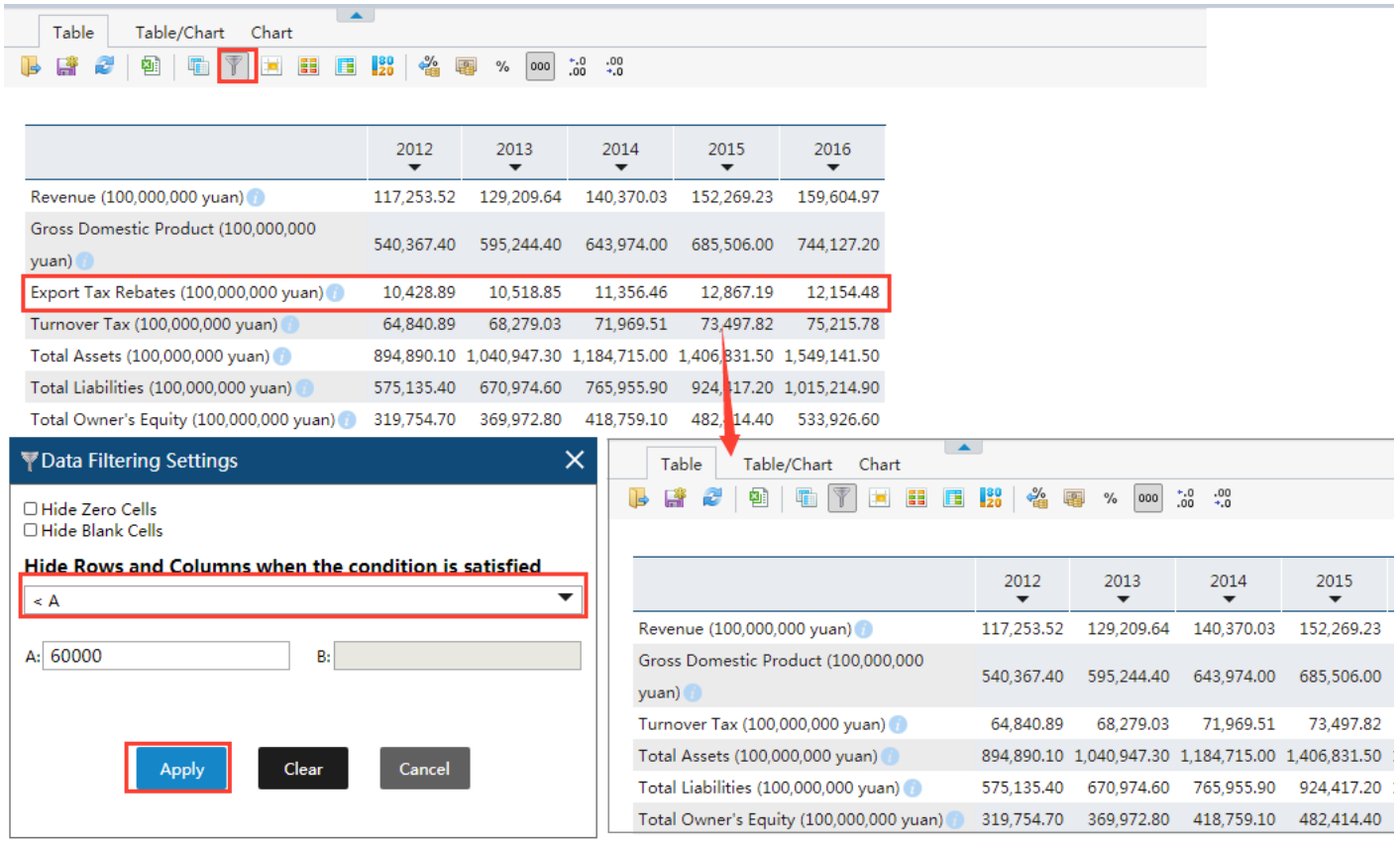


Note: Only one indicator in the dimension can be selected when users drag that dimension to "fixed" field. Moreover, the fixed indicator will be displayed above the table.



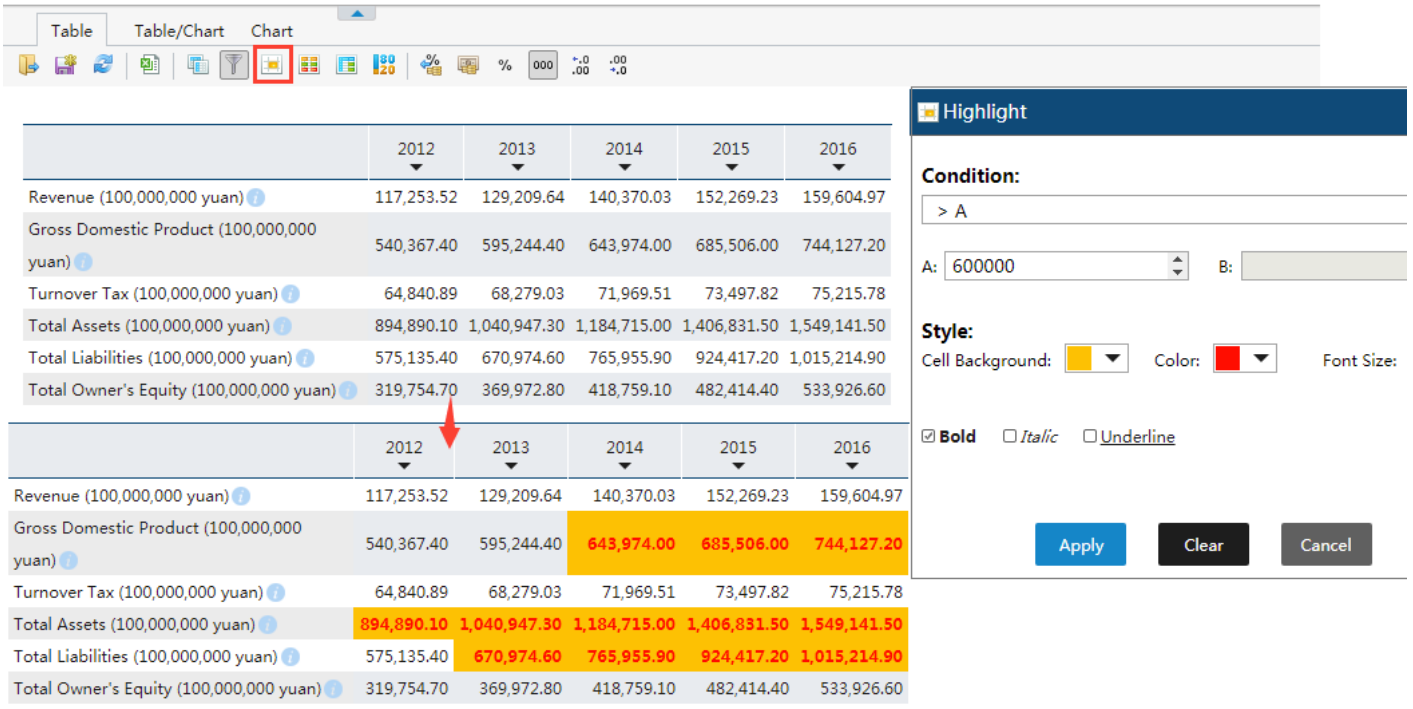
Ⅱ. Data Filtering

You can subset the data by clicking and set the filter criteria, such as Hide the zero cells, Hide cells satisfying certain conditions. You can also customize the filter condit of the window. It is noted that the row or column will not be hidden when it contains a figure unqualified.



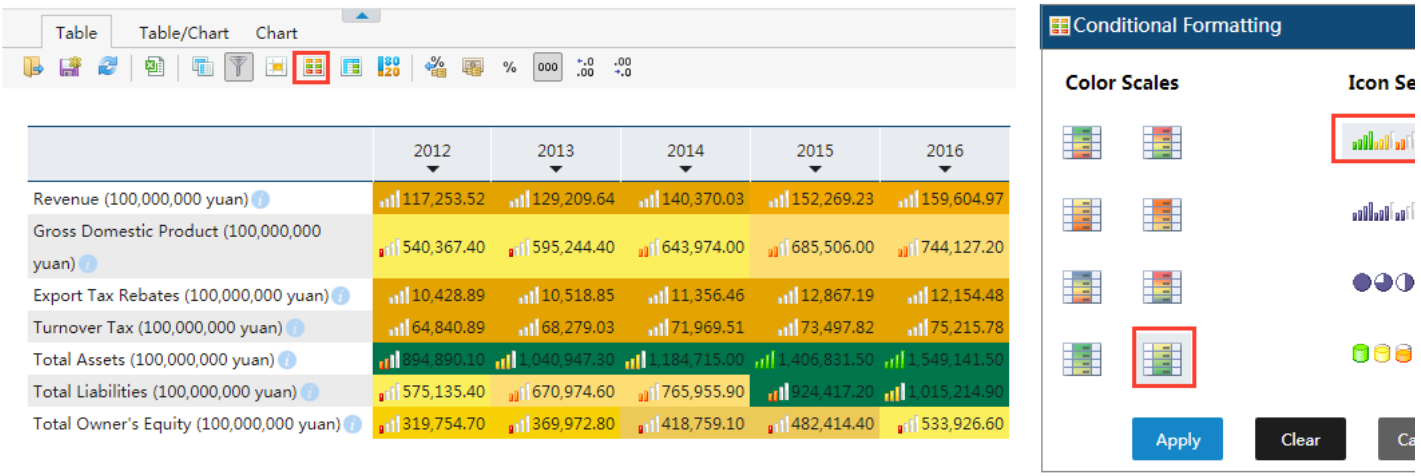
Ⅲ. Highlight

You could highlight the data in order to focus on the data of your interest when the dataset is quite large. First you set a certain criteria, and decide how to display the highl setting the color, size and style of the font and the background of the cells. Click again and choose Clear to go back to the original dataset.



Ⅳ. Conditional Formatting

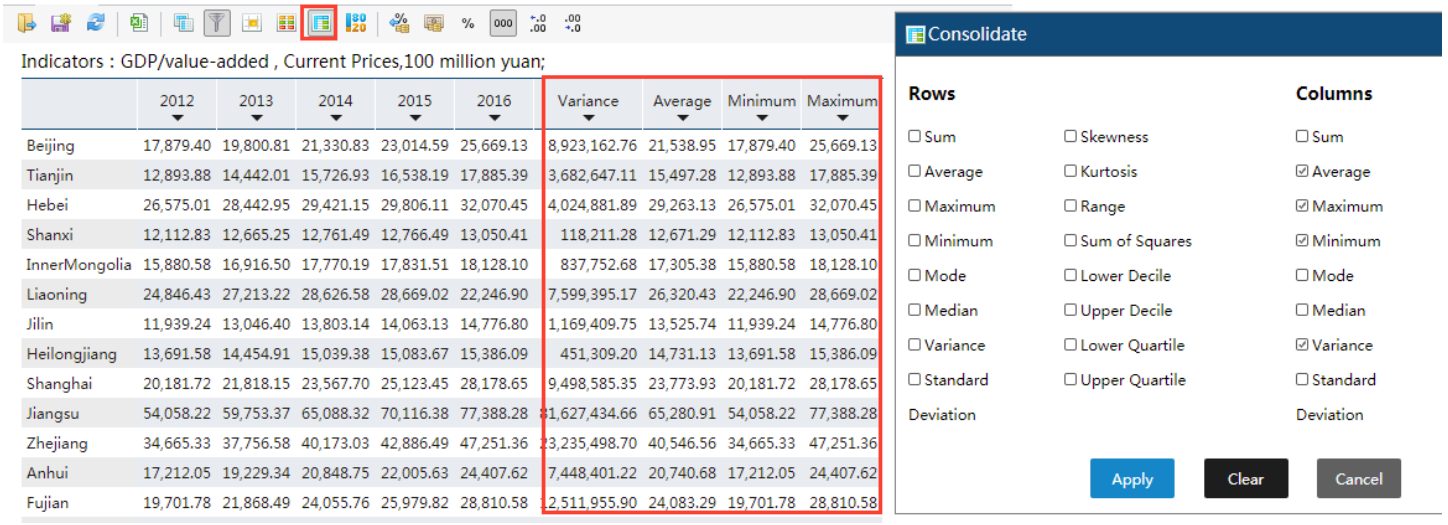
You can change the color of tables or style of icons to differentiate the data value by clicking when you face with mass retrieved data. It will help you observe all data m discover the data's characteristics. The system provides 4 table color styles and 4 icon styles for your selection. Besides, you could use both colors and icons to mark.



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Revenue (100,000,000 yuan)	117,253.52	129,209.64	140,370.03	152,269.23	159,604.97
Gross Domestic Product (100,000,000 yuan)	540,367.40	595,244.40	643,974.00	685,506.00	744,127.20
Export Tax Rebates (100,000,000 yuan)	10,428.89	10,518.85	11,356.46	12,867.19	12,154.48
Turnover Tax (100,000,000 yuan)	64,840.89	68,279.03	71,969.51	73,497.82	75,215.78
Total Assets (100,000,000 yuan)	894,890.10	1,040,947.30	1,184,715.00	1,406,831.50	1,549,141.50
Total Liabilities (100,000,000 yuan)	575,135.40	670,974.60	765,955.90	924,417.20	1,015,214.90
Total Owner's Equity (100,000,000 yuan)	319,754.70	369,972.80	418,759.10	482,414.40	533,926.60

Ⅴ. Consolidate

EPS China Data also provides users with commonly used data calculation functions. It can run a dozen of calculations on the retrieved data directly, which could greatly enh efficiency of calculation and processing.

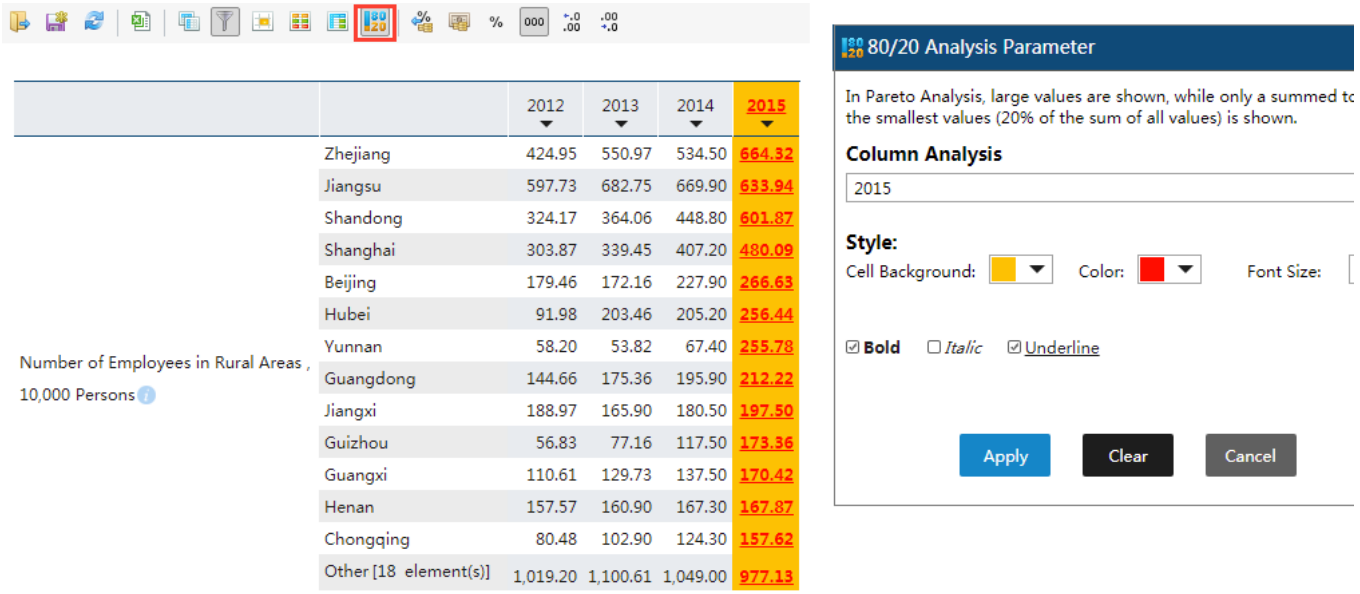


	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Variance	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Beijing	17,879.40	19,800.81	21,330.83	23,014.59	25,669.13	8,923,162.76	21,538.95	17,879.40	25,669.13
Tianjin	12,893.88	14,442.01	15,726.93	16,538.19	17,885.39	3,682,647.11	15,497.28	12,893.88	17,885.39
Hebei	26,575.01	28,442.95	29,421.15	29,806.11	32,070.45	4,024,881.89	29,263.13	26,575.01	32,070.45
Shanxi	12,112.83	12,665.25	12,761.49	12,766.49	13,050.41	118,211.28	12,671.29	12,112.83	13,050.41
InnerMongolia	15,880.58	16,916.50	17,770.19	17,831.51	18,128.10	837,752.68	17,305.38	15,880.58	18,128.10
Liaoning	24,846.43	27,213.22	28,626.58	28,669.02	22,246.90	7,599,395.17	26,320.43	22,246.90	28,669.02
Jilin	11,939.24	13,046.40	13,803.14	14,063.13	14,776.80	1,169,409.75	13,525.74	11,939.24	14,776.80
Heilongjiang	13,691.58	14,454.91	15,039.38	15,083.67	15,386.09	451,309.20	14,731.13	13,691.58	15,386.09
Shanghai	20,181.72	21,818.15	23,567.70	25,123.45	28,178.65	9,498,585.35	23,773.93	20,181.72	28,178.65
Jiangsu	54,058.22	59,753.37	65,088.32	70,116.38	77,388.28	81,627,434.66	65,280.91	54,058.22	77,388.28
Zhejiang	34,665.33	37,756.58	40,173.03	42,886.49	47,251.36	23,235,498.70	40,546.56	34,665.33	47,251.36
Anhui	17,212.05	19,229.34	20,848.75	22,005.63	24,407.62	7,448,401.22	20,740.68	17,212.05	24,407.62
Fujian	19,701.78	21,868.49	24,055.76	25,979.82	28,810.58	12,511,955.90	24,083.29	19,701.78	28,810.58

Ⅵ. 80/20 Analysis Parameter

The 80/20 Analysis Parameter here is a method for data analysis based on the 80/20 rule of Italian economist Pareto. It allows you to get 80% important selected data and t important data. In this way, you can easily judge which field or region the important 80% factors come from in economic research, energy research or management research provide data support for right decisions.

For instance, if you conduct an 80/20 analysis on the data of (Rural Employment of Private Enterprises in 31 Provinces and Cities of 2011-2015) by clicking on . The f result and its background color can be set after you selecting a column in the setting dialog box. Moreover, if you would like to cancel the operation, you can click agai the original dataset.



		2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Employees in Rural Areas , 10,000 Persons	Zhejiang	424.95	550.97	534.50	664.32
	Jiangsu	597.73	682.75	669.90	633.94
	Shandong	324.17	364.06	448.80	601.87
	Shanghai	303.87	339.45	407.20	480.09
	Beijing	179.46	172.16	227.90	266.63
	Hubei	91.98	203.46	205.20	256.44
	Yunnan	58.20	53.82	67.40	255.78
	Guangdong	144.66	175.36	195.90	212.22
	Jiangxi	188.97	165.90	180.50	197.50
	Guizhou	56.83	77.16	117.50	173.36
	Guangxi	110.61	129.73	137.50	170.42
	Henan	157.57	160.90	167.30	167.87
	Chongqing	80.48	102.90	124.30	157.62
	Other [18 element(s)]	1,019.20	1,100.61	1,049.00	977.13

As can be seen from the table, column of 2015 is under 80/20 analysis: the data is sorted in descending order. The first 80% of results are normally showed, and the latter sum. In the analysis results, it can be seen that the largest number of rural employees lies in Zhejiang. The rural employment in 13 provinces and cities, like Zhejiang, Jiangs are among the first 80%, while the remaining 18 provinces and cities account for the remaining 20%. In this way, you can clearly see the data in the top rank, rather than loo one from numerous data. It can be concluded that rural employees are mostly recruited by private enterprises in the developed eastern provinces (cities). The data of state and collective enterprises can be further compared to illustrate that vigorously develop the private economy will promote rural employment.

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