

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. can be 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 column simply dragging them. Other different table styles can also be transformed.

Table View Data:

	2013	2014	2015
Beijing	189.48	188.60	182.88
Tianjin	77.85	75.10	72.36
Hebei	298.94	293.50	288.22
Shanxi	210.01	206.00	201.94
Inner Mongolia	170.84	168.10	168.04
Liaoning	292.49	292.50	280.19
Jilin	173.96	169.00	163.93
Heilongjiang	296.53	277.10	267.85

Table/Chart View Data:

	Beijing	Tianjin	Hebei	Shanxi	Inner Mongolia	Liaoning	Jilin	Heilongjiang
2011	188.74	85.88	322.49	243.81	173.15	303.76	170.93	333.60
2012	188.34	89.74	332.41	239.82	176.35	310.28	170.43	335.42
2013	189.48	77.85	298.94	210.01	170.84	292.49	173.96	296.53
2014	188.60	75.10	293.50	206.00	168.10	292.50	169.00	277.10
2015	182.88	72.36	288.22	201.94	168.04	280.19	163.93	267.85

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.

Fixed Field Configuration:

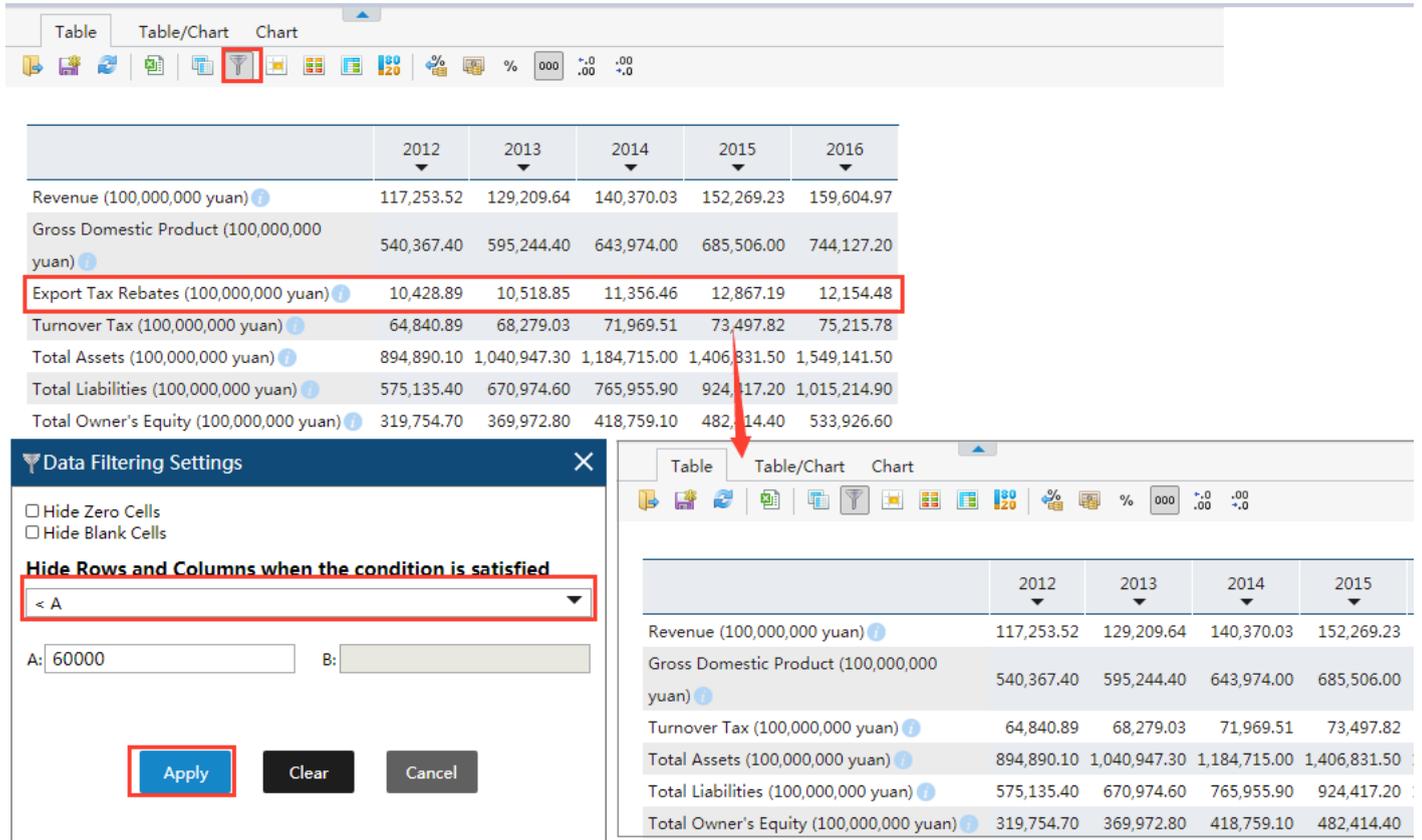
Indicators (Total 1): Indicators : State-owned Units (10,000 persons);

Search Results:

- Employment and Unemployment
 - Educational Attainment Composition of Employment by
 - Urban Employment and Composition at the Year-end
 - Total (10,000 persons)
 - State-owned Units (10,000 persons)
 - Collective-owned Units (10,000 persons)
 - Other Ownership Units (10,000 persons)
 - Private Enterprises, Individuals (10,000 persons)
 - Composition (total=100)
 - Employment and Total Wages in Urban Units (Note 1)
 - Employment and Total Wages in State-owned Units
 - Employment and Total Wages in Urban Collective Units
 - Employment and Total Wages in Other Ownership Unit
 - Urban Registered Unemployment and Unemployment f

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 condition of the window. It is noted that the row or column will not be hidden when it contains a figure unqualified.



The screenshot shows the 'Data Filtering Settings' dialog box with the following configuration:

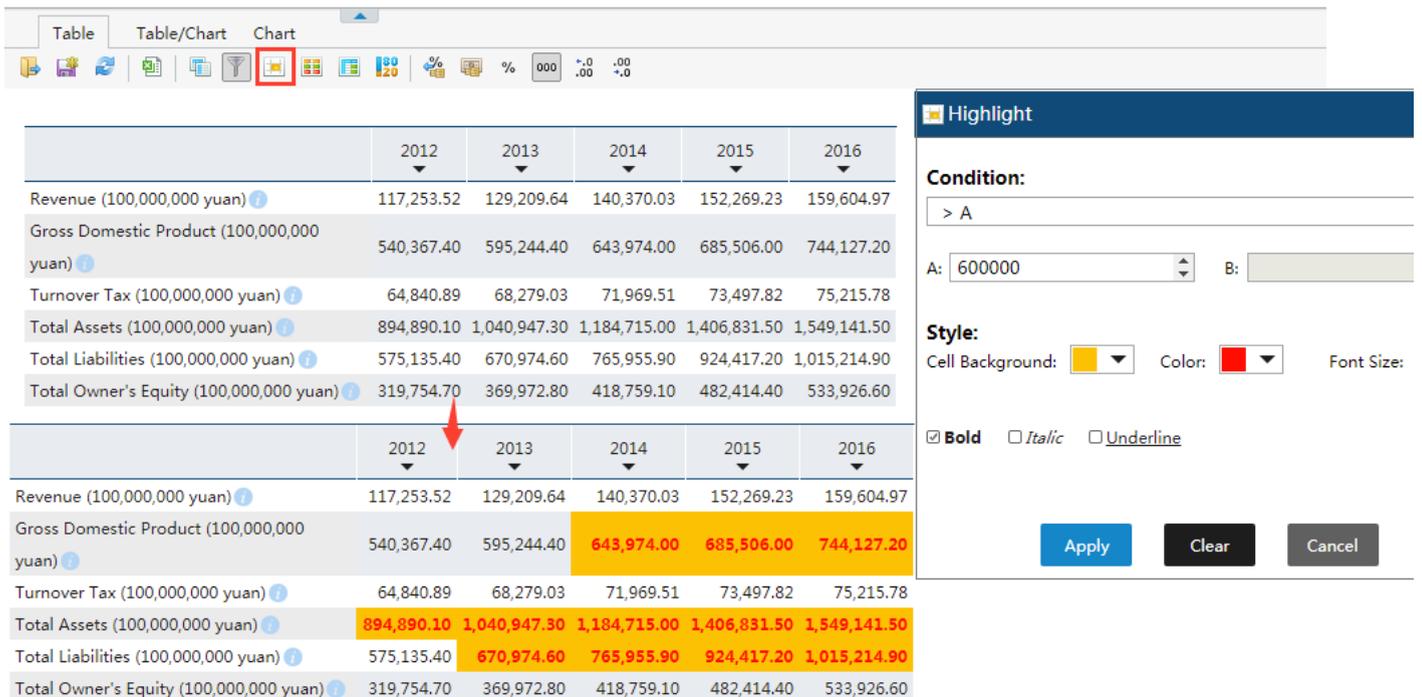
- Hide Zero Cells
- Hide Blank Cells
- Hide Rows and Columns when the condition is satisfied
- Condition:
- A: B:
- Buttons: Apply, Clear, Cancel

The background table shows financial data for years 2012-2016. The 'Export Tax Rebates' row is highlighted in red, indicating it meets the filter condition (< 60000).

	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

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 highlight setting the color, size and style of the font and the background of the cells. Click  again and choose  to go back to the original dataset.



The screenshot shows the 'Highlight' dialog box with the following configuration:

- Condition:
- A: B:
- Style:
 - Cell Background:
 - Color:
 - Font Size:
 - Bold Italic Underline
- Buttons: Apply, Clear, Cancel

The background table shows the same financial data. The cells for 2014, 2015, and 2016 for 'Gross Domestic Product', 'Total Assets', 'Total Liabilities', and 'Total Owner's Equity' are highlighted in yellow with red text, indicating they meet the filter condition (> 600000).

	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
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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 and 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	824,417.20	915,214.90
Total Owner's Equity (100,000,000 yuan)	319,754.70	369,972.80	418,759.10	482,414.40	533,926.60

Conditional Formatting

Color Scales

Icon Sets

Apply **Clear** **Cancel**

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 enhance efficiency of calculation and processing.

Indicators : GDP/value-added , Current Prices,100 million yuan;

	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	1,627,434.66	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	2,235,498.70	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	2,511,955.90	24,083.29	19,701.78	28,810.58

Consolidate

Rows

- Sum
- Average
- Maximum
- Minimum
- Mode
- Median
- Variance
- Standard
- Deviation

Columns

- Skewness
- Kurtosis
- Range
- Sum of Squares
- Lower Decile
- Upper Decile
- Lower Quartile
- Upper Quartile
- Sum
- Average
- Maximum
- Minimum
- Mode
- Median
- Variance
- Standard
- Deviation

Apply **Clear** **Cancel**

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 20% 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 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 again the original dataset.

	2012	2013	2014	2015
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

80/20 Analysis Parameter

In Pareto Analysis, large values are shown, while only a summed to the smallest values (20% of the sum of all values) is shown.

Column Analysis

2015

Style:

Cell Background: Color: Font Size: []

Bold *Italic* Underline

Apply **Clear** **Cancel**

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, Jiang: 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 loc 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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