# **Power BI: Turning Data into Actionable Insights**



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# Step-by-step guide to install Power BI Desktop (the free version for Windows):

# **System Requirements**

Before installing, make sure your system meets these requirements:

Operating System: Windows 10 / 11 (64-bit)

•RAM: Minimum 4 GB (8 GB recommended)

•Disk Space: At least 1.5 GB free

•.NET Framework: Version 4.7.2 or later

Power BI Desktop is *not available for macOS* directly — Mac users can use it via a **virtual machine** or Power BI Service (web version).

### **Download Power BI Desktop**

You have **two easy options**:

# **Option 1: Microsoft Store (Recommended)**

- 1. Open the **Microsoft Store** on your Windows computer.
- 2. Search for "Power BI Desktop".
- 3.Click Install or Get.
- 4. The store will automatically manage updates for you.

# **Option 2: Download from Official Website**

- 1.Go to the official Microsoft Power BI download page:
- https://powerbi.microsoft.com/desktop
- 2.Click **Download free** → then select **Advanced download options** (if you need a specific version).
- 3. Choose the correct file:
  - 1. PBIDesktopSetup-x64.exe for 64-bit Windows (recommended)
  - 2. PBIDesktopSetup.exe for 32-bit Windows
- 4. Run the installer and follow on-screen instructions.

Note: You have to register via Outlook ID.

# **Launch Power BI Desktop**

- •After installation, open **Power BI Desktop** from your Start menu.
- •On the welcome screen, sign in with your Microsoft account (or skip sign-in).
- •You'll see the **Home interface** with options to:
  - Get Data (from Excel, SQL, CSV, etc.)
  - Transform Data
  - Create Visualizations

# Introduction

**Power BI** is a powerful business analytics tool by Microsoft that serves several key purposes:

**Data Visualization:** Allows users to create interactive reports and dashboards that present data in visually appealing formats.

**Data Integration:** Connects to various data sources, including Excel sheets and cloud-based platforms, transforming them into coherent and meaningful insights.

**Business Intelligence:** Enhances decision-making by providing tools for advanced data analysis and interpretation.

**Collaboration:** Enables users to easily share reports and dashboards, promoting teamwork and knowledge sharing within organizations.

**Real-time Analysis:** Supports real-time data monitoring, allowing businesses to respond quickly to changing conditions.

In bioinformatics, massive datasets from genomics, proteomics, and clinical studies are hard to interpret. **Power BI** helps transform these complex results—like gene clusters, disease risk scores, and ML predictions—into clear, interactive visual dashboards.

Today, I'll show how Power BI can go beyond business analytics to explore and visualize biological and healthcare data interactively.

# **Power BI Desktop:**

Power BI Desktop resides on the local system and is used to build and publish reports.

### **Power BI Web service:**

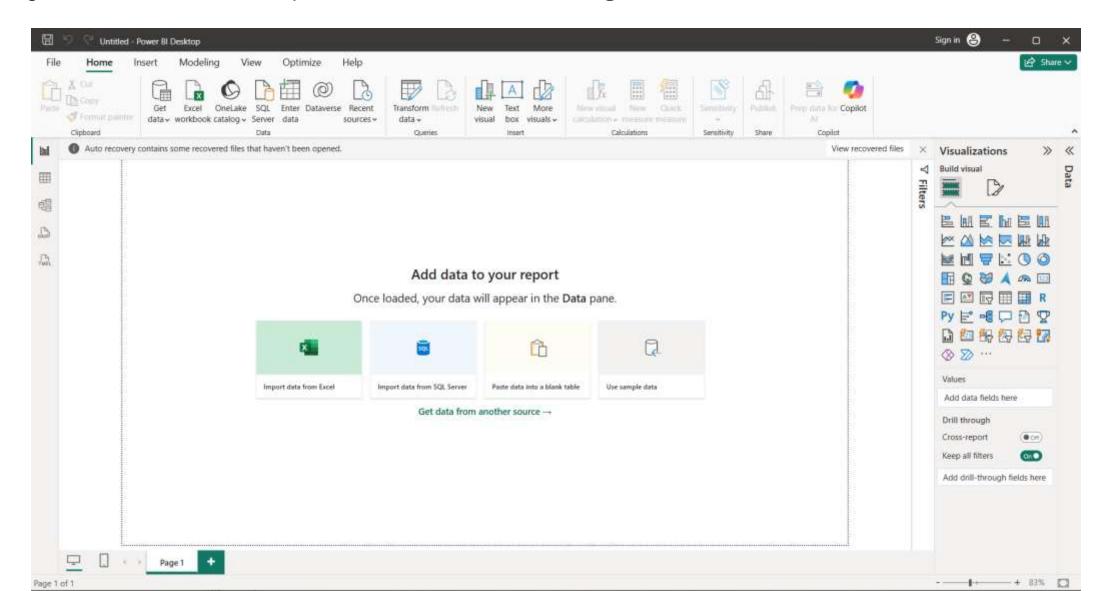
It resides on the web as a website and is used to build reports, create dashboards, and share them with other users.

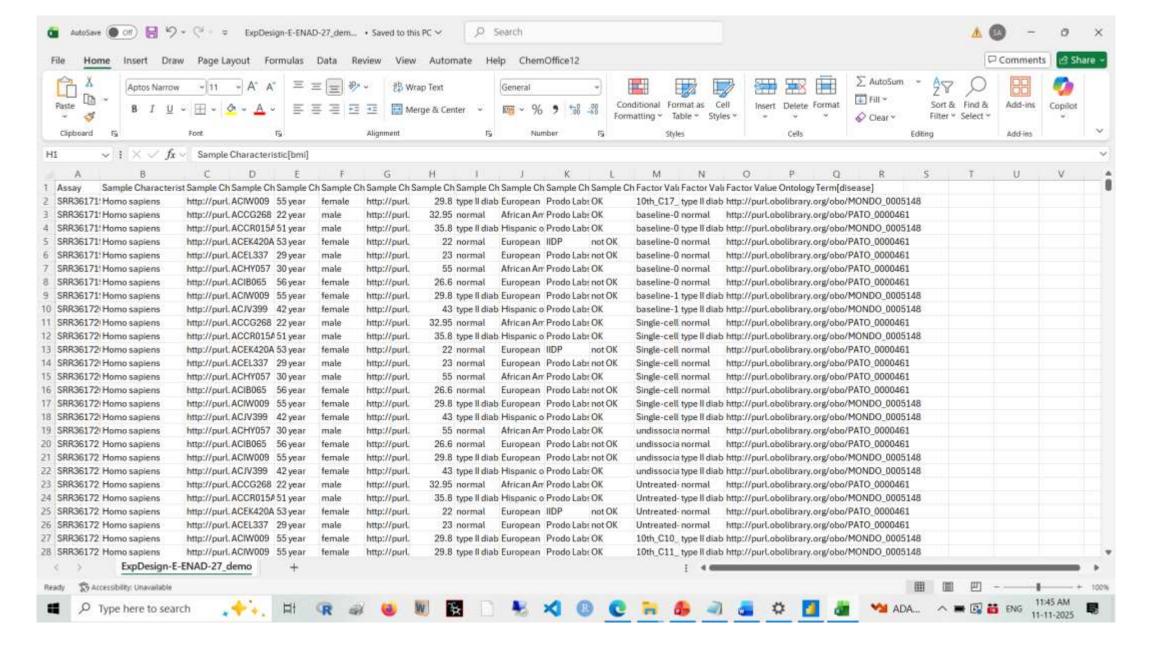
# **Power BI App:**

It is an app version of Power BI, which is used to view and share reports and dashboards.

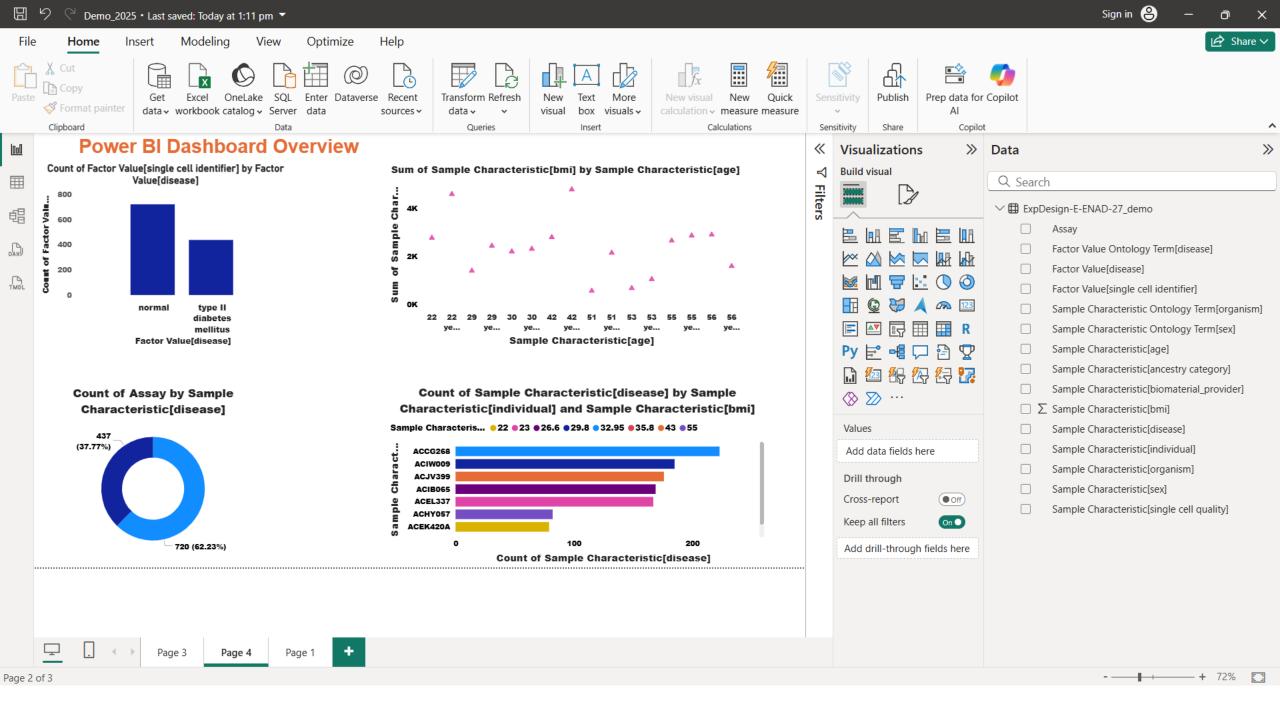
### **Import Direct Query** ☐ Power BI creates a copy of data from the source ☐ In this mode data is not stored in the Power BI data and stores it in the Power BI data model. model and Power BI fetches data on the fly from the data source. ☐ Data is always updated. ☐ We need to refresh the report in order to get the current data from the source. ☐ Once data is stored in the model, any change in the ☐ Direct query is only available for a subset of data source won't affect the Power BI report unless database platforms supported by the Power BI: SQL Server, Azure SQL database, Azure SQL data you refresh it. warehouse, Oracle, Teradata and SAP Hanna, etc. ☐ Import is available from multiple data platforms

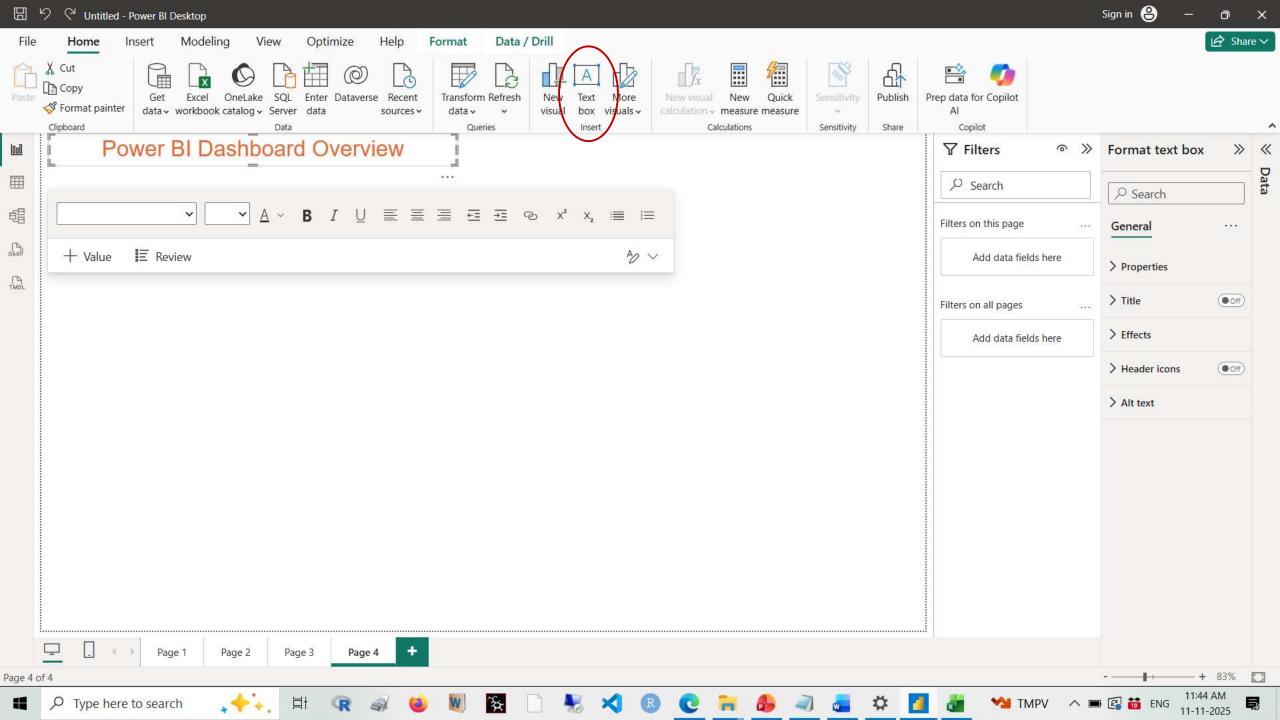
- Enables interactive dashboards, real-time updates, and data-driven insights.
- Designed for business but powerful for bioinformatics, genomics, and clinical research too.

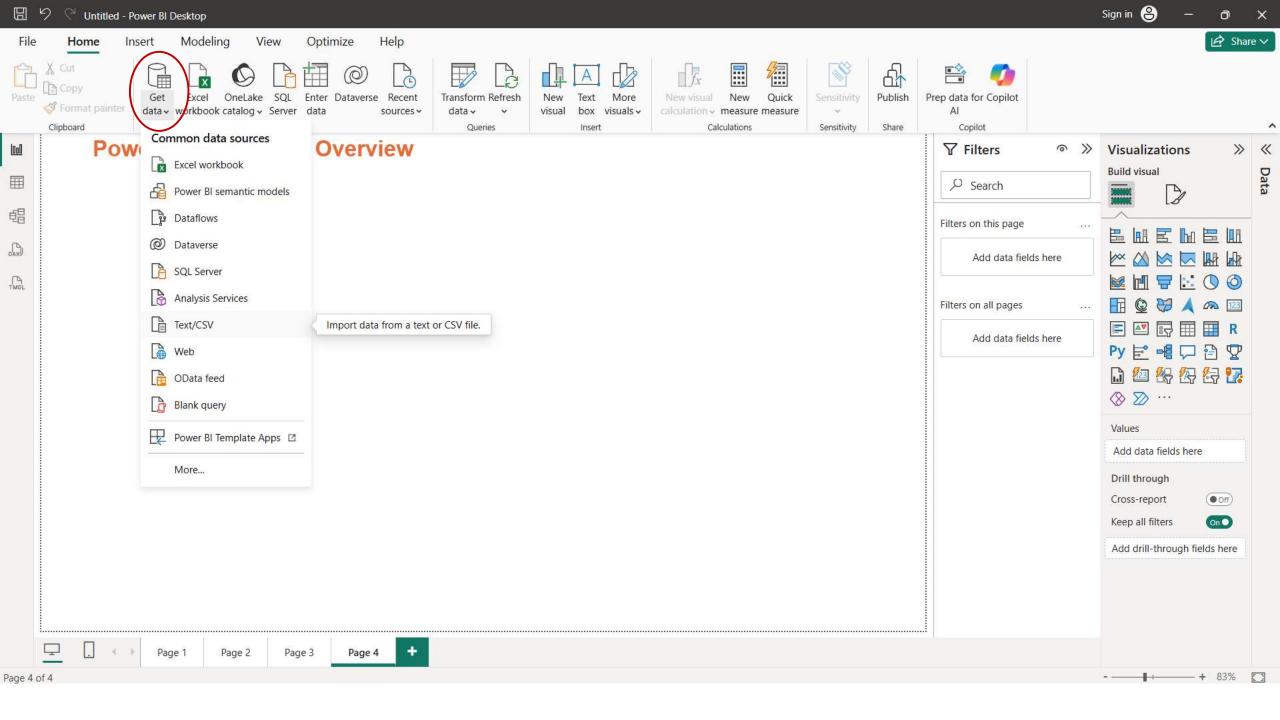


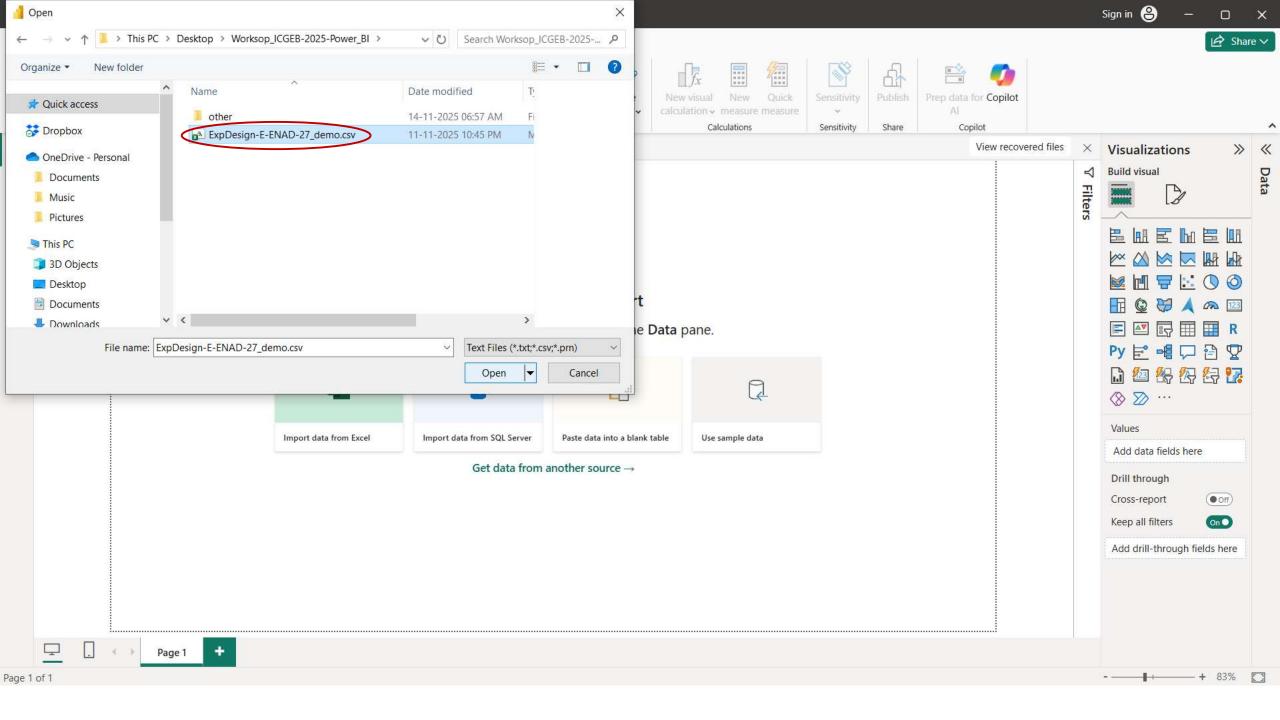


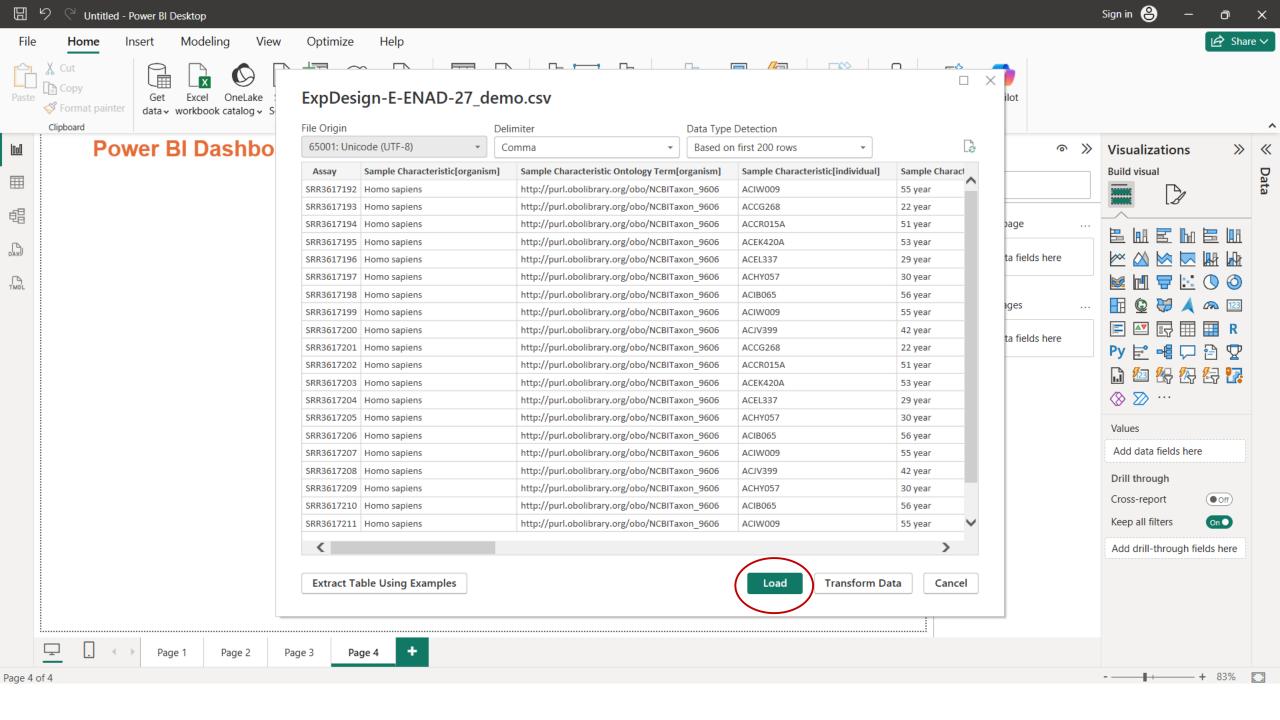
Lawlor, Nathan, et al. "Single-cell transcriptomes identify human islet cell signatures and reveal cell-type—specific expression changes in type 2 diabetes." *Genome research* 27.2 (2017): 208-222.

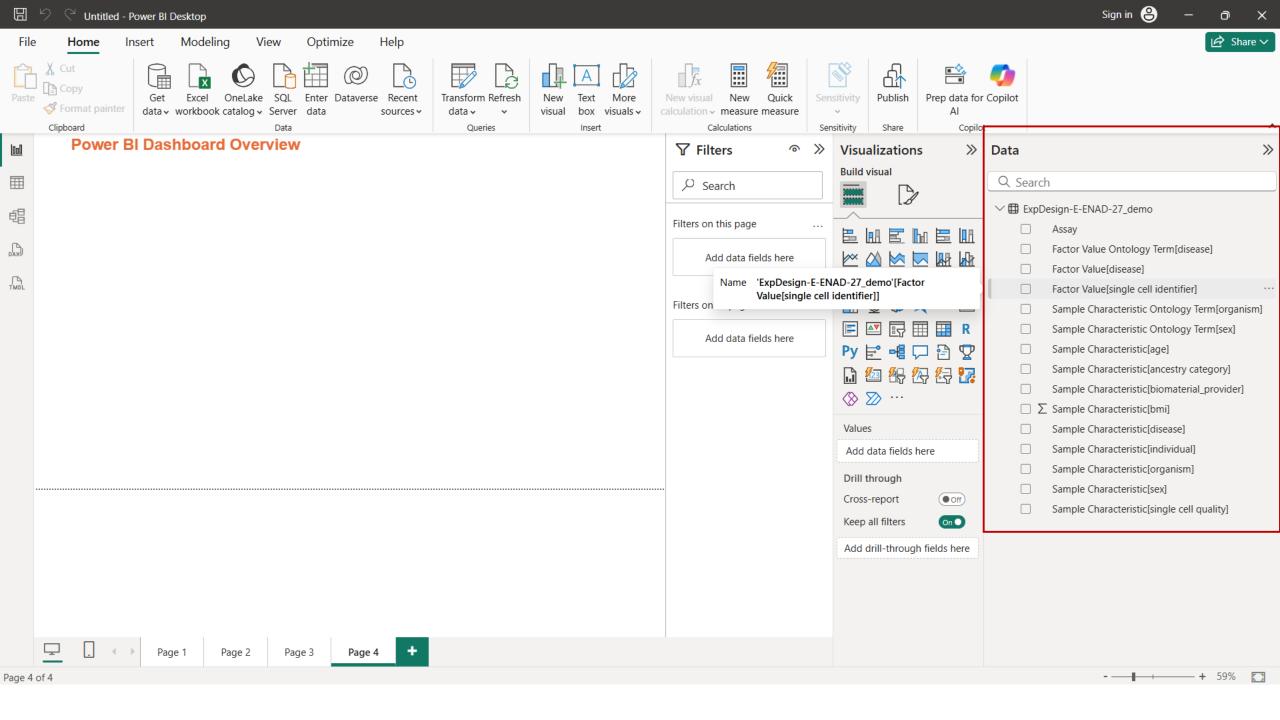


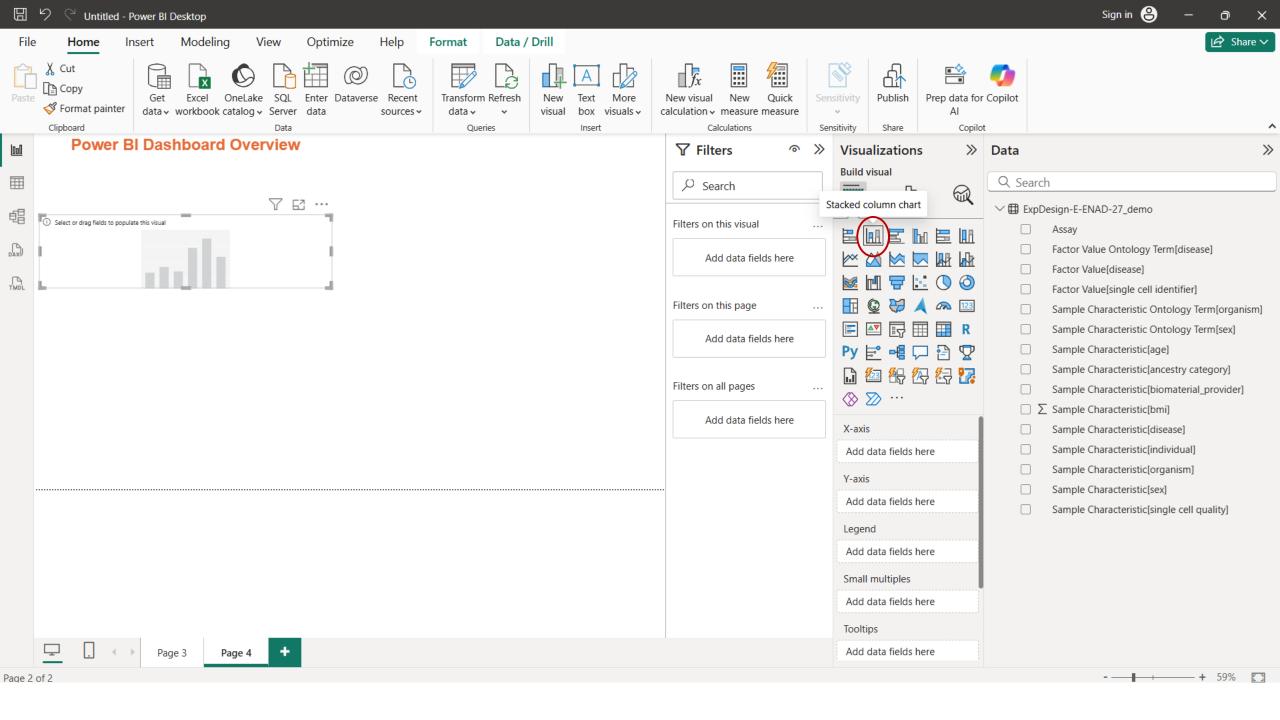


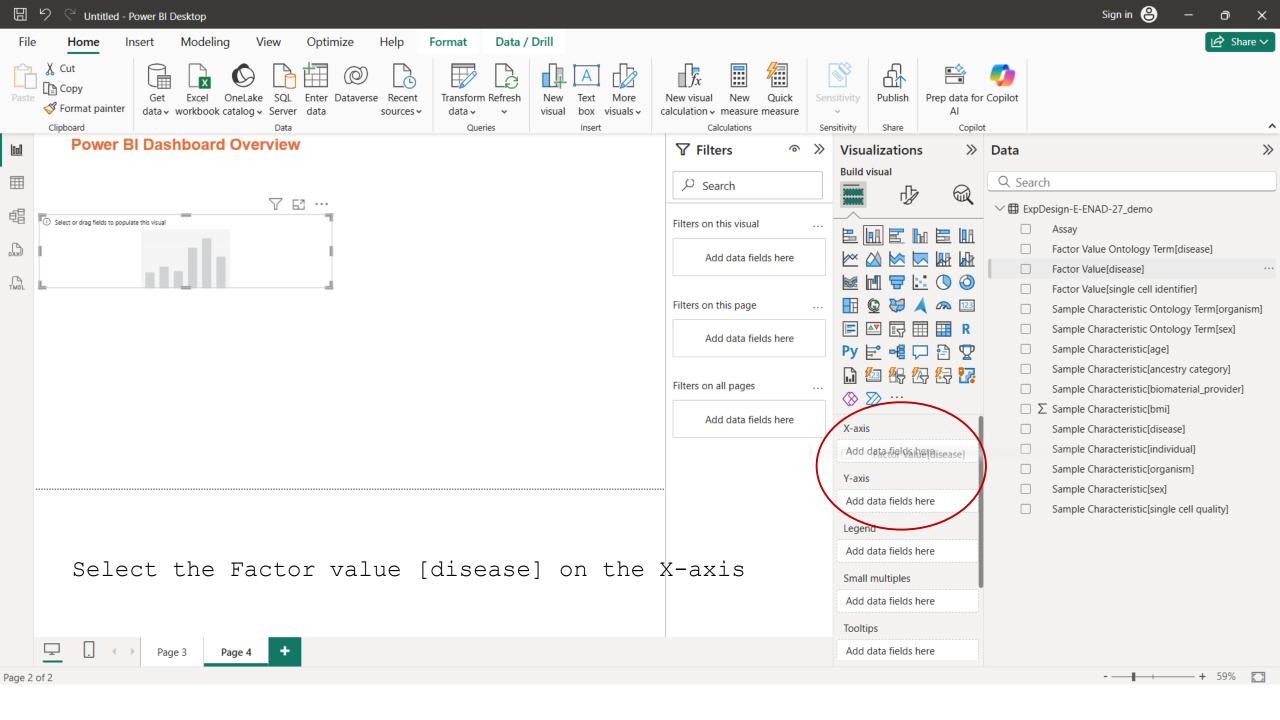


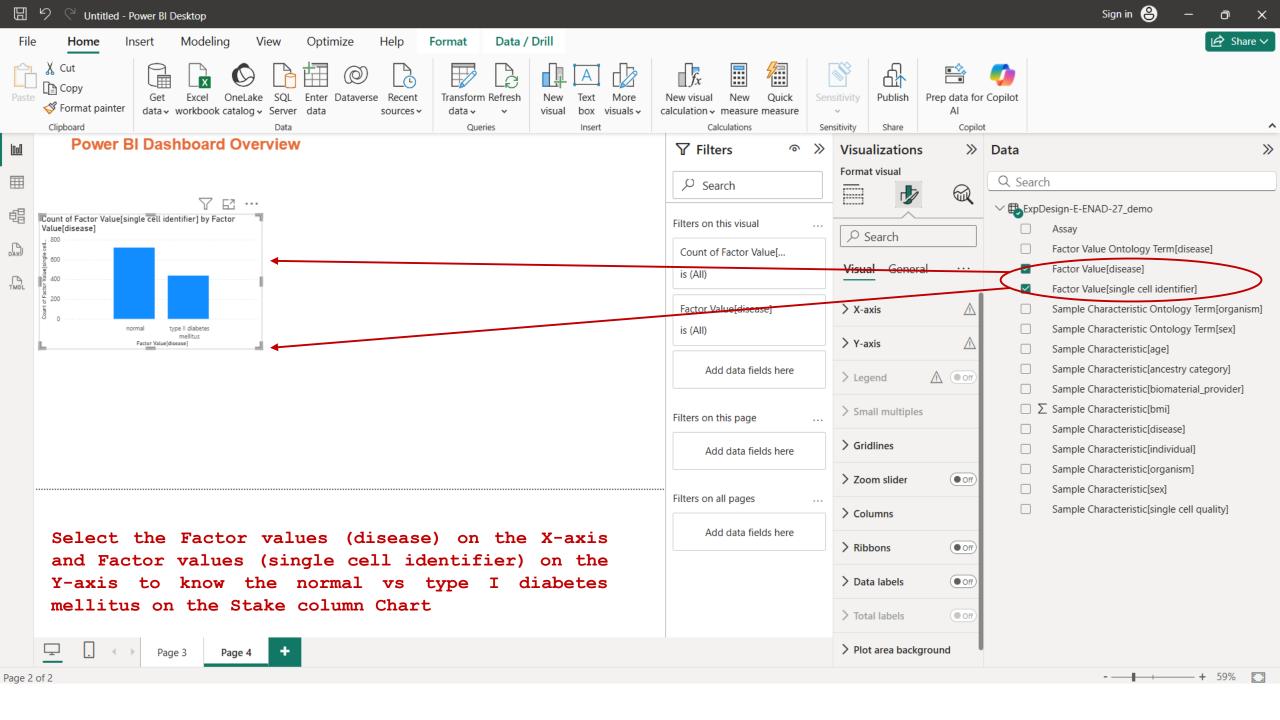


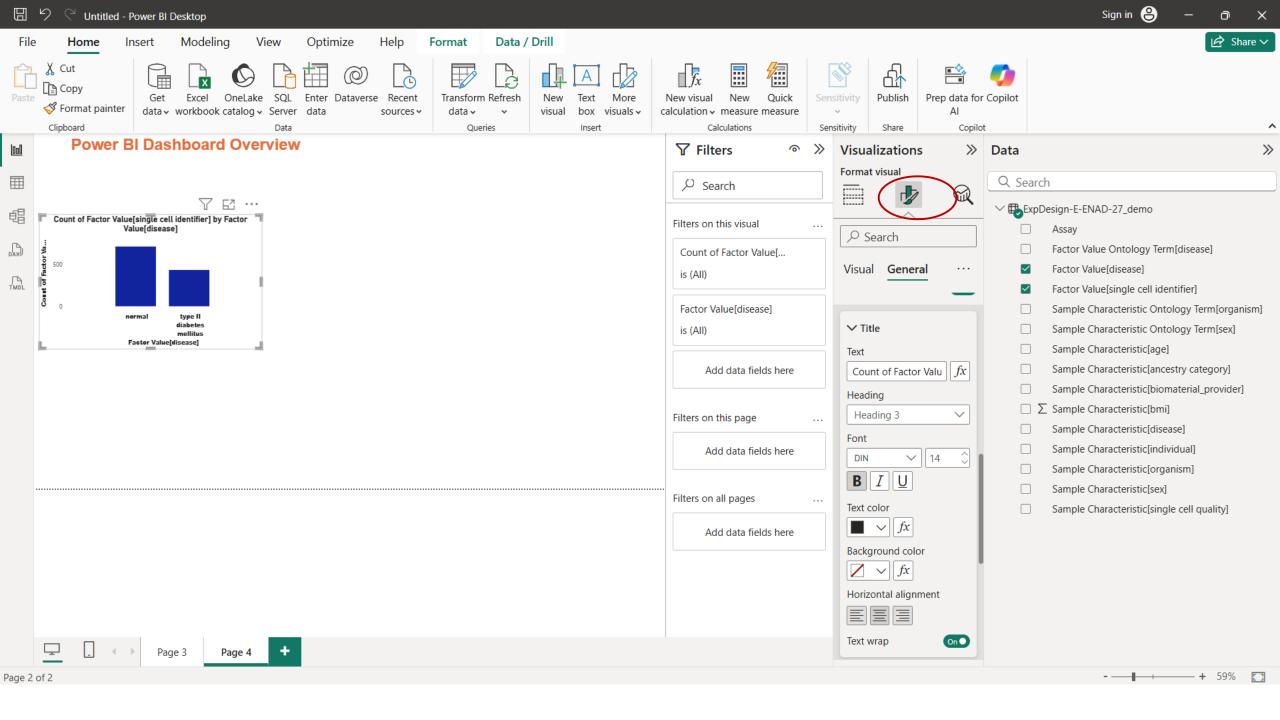


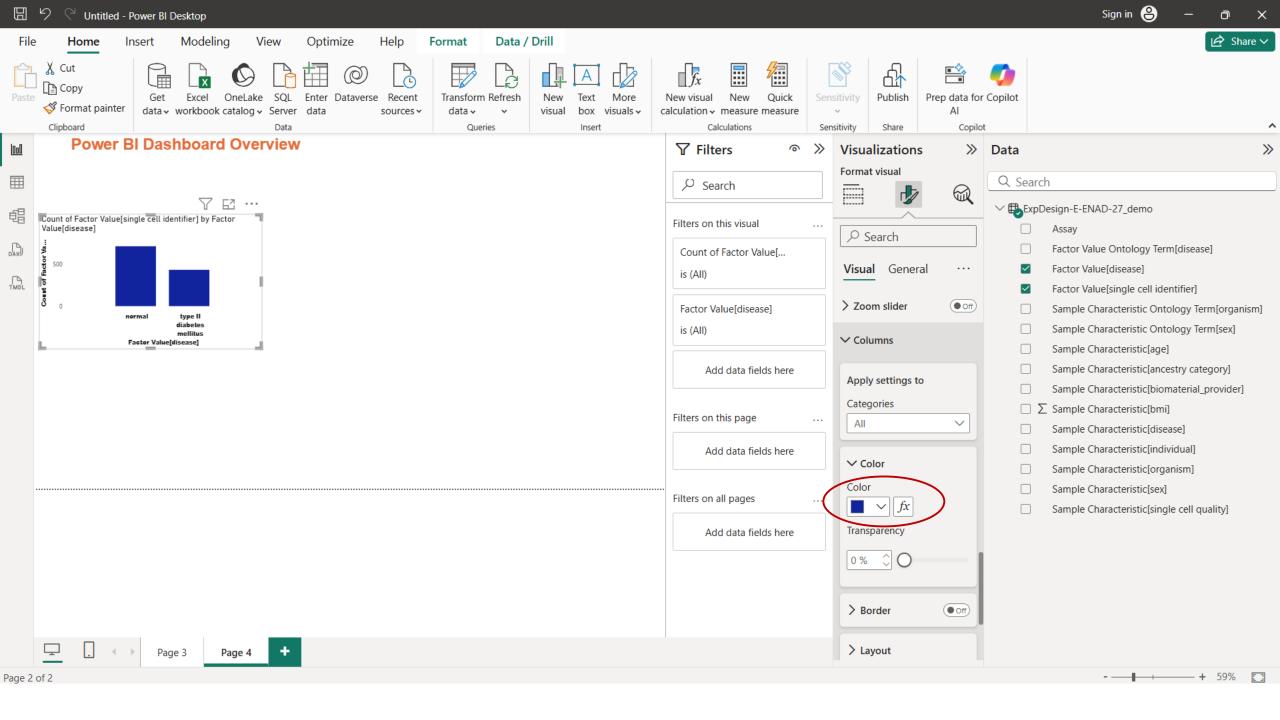


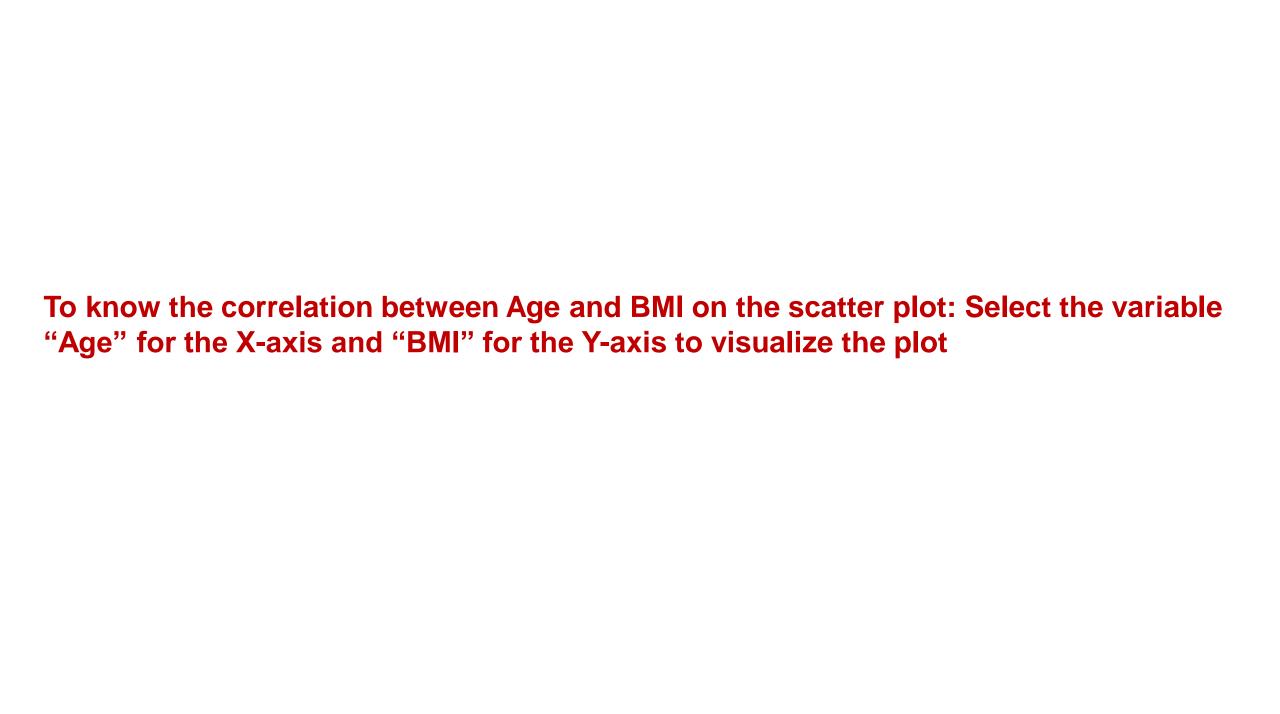


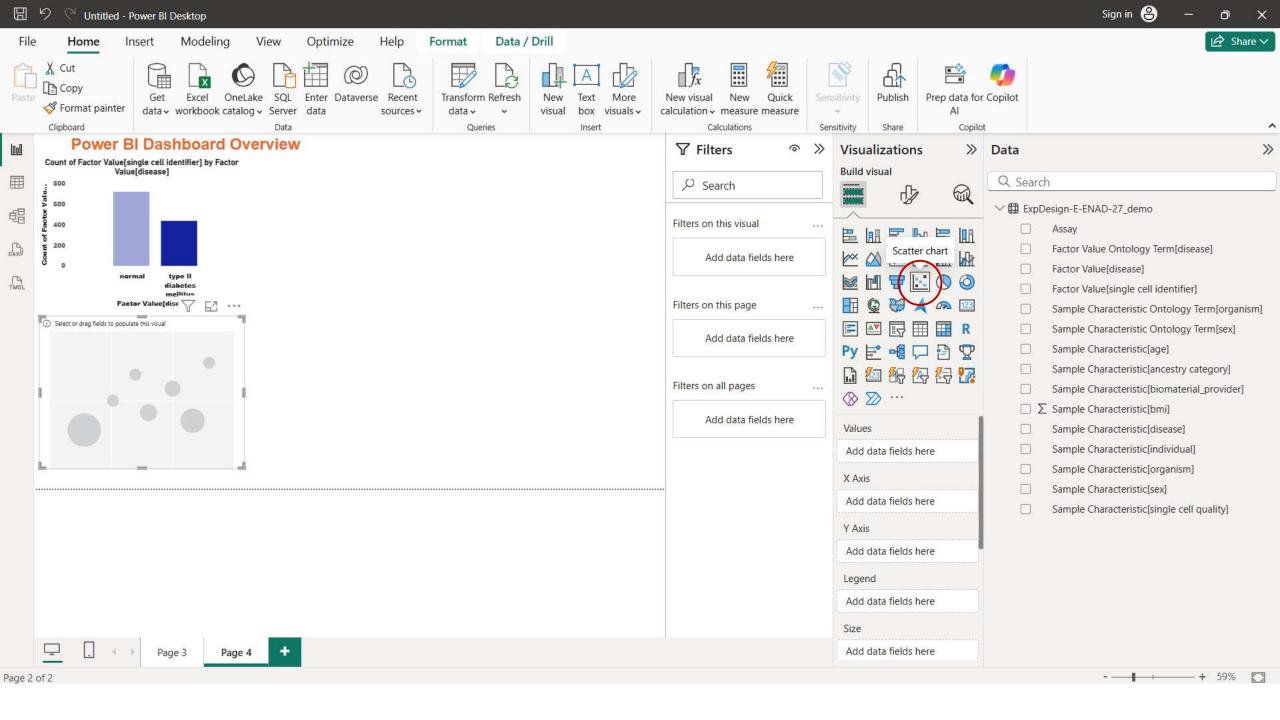


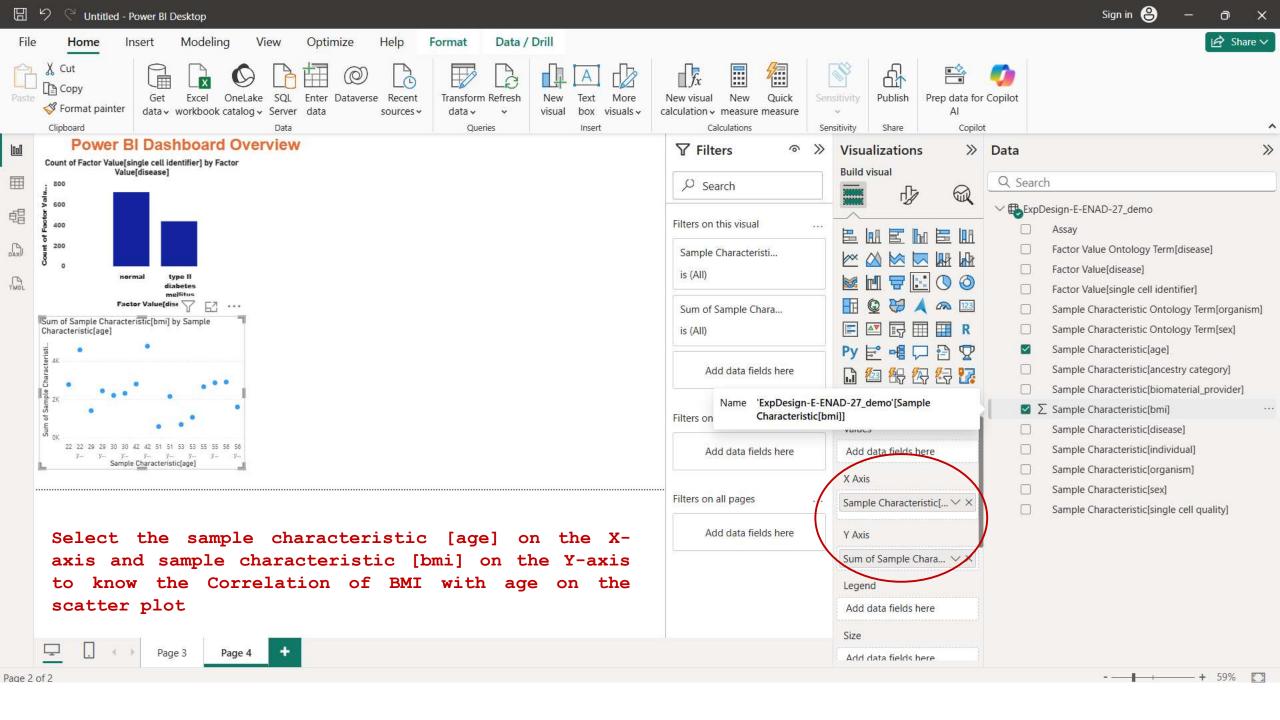


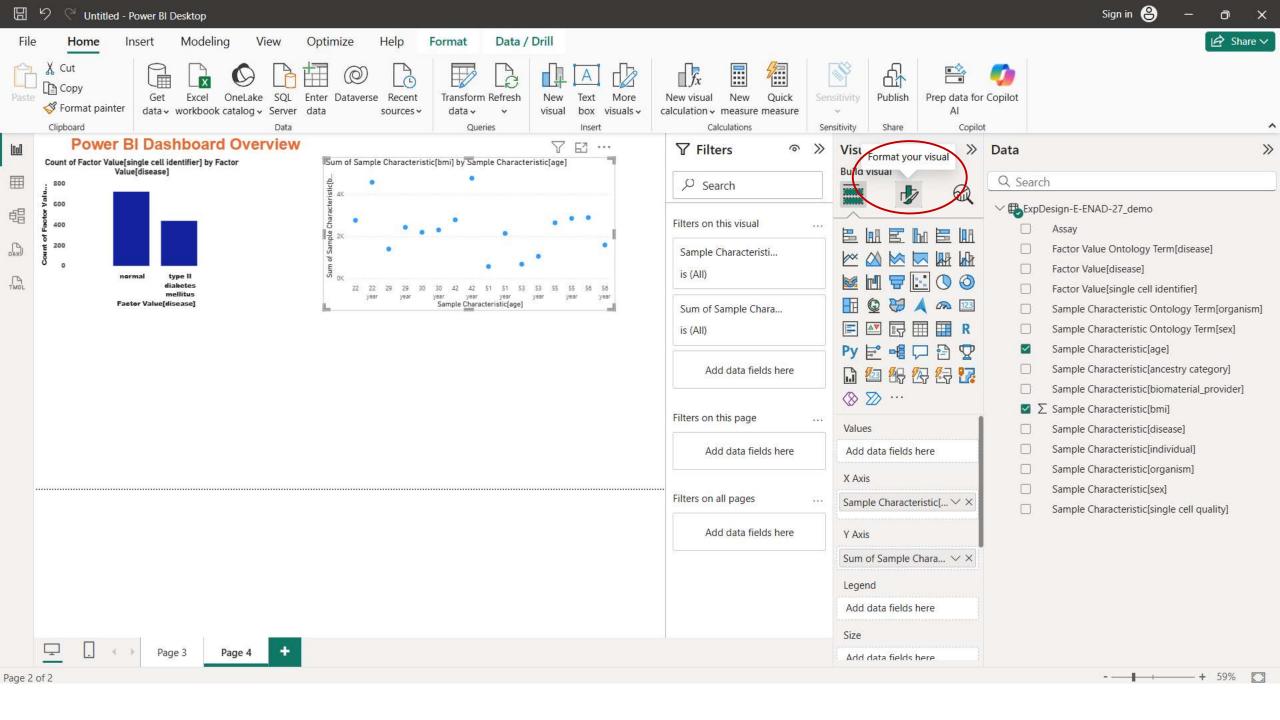


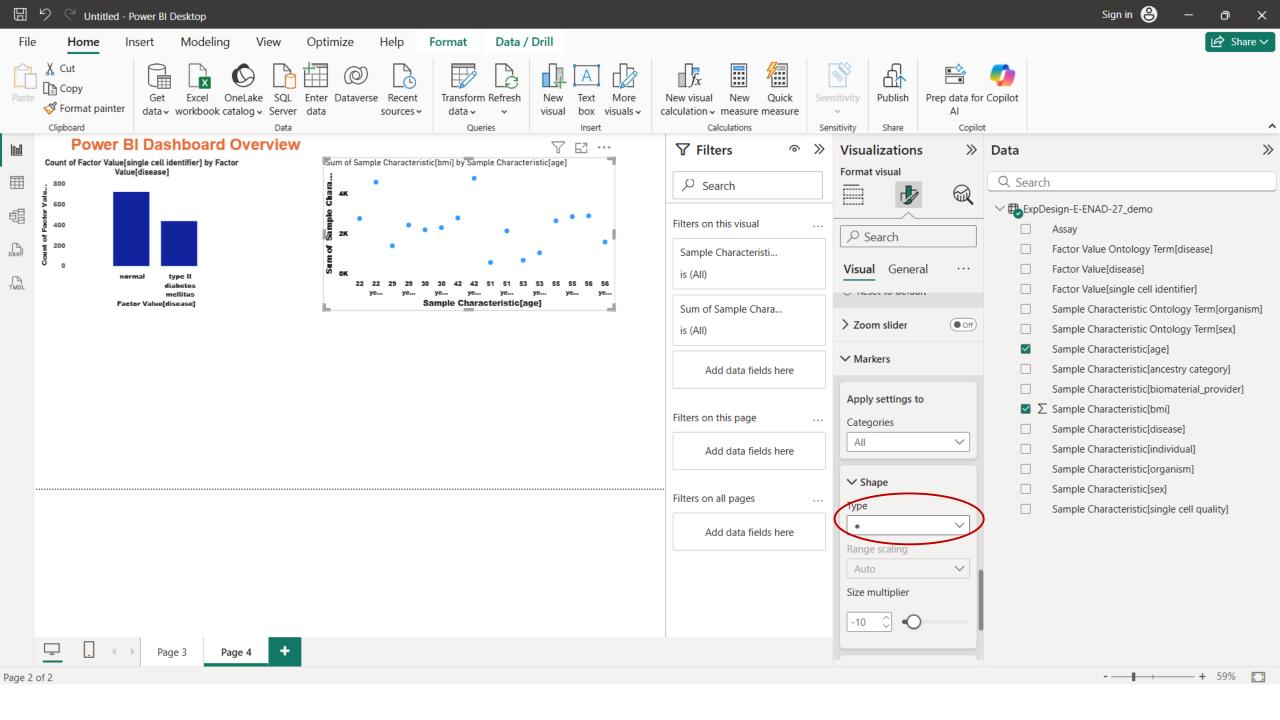


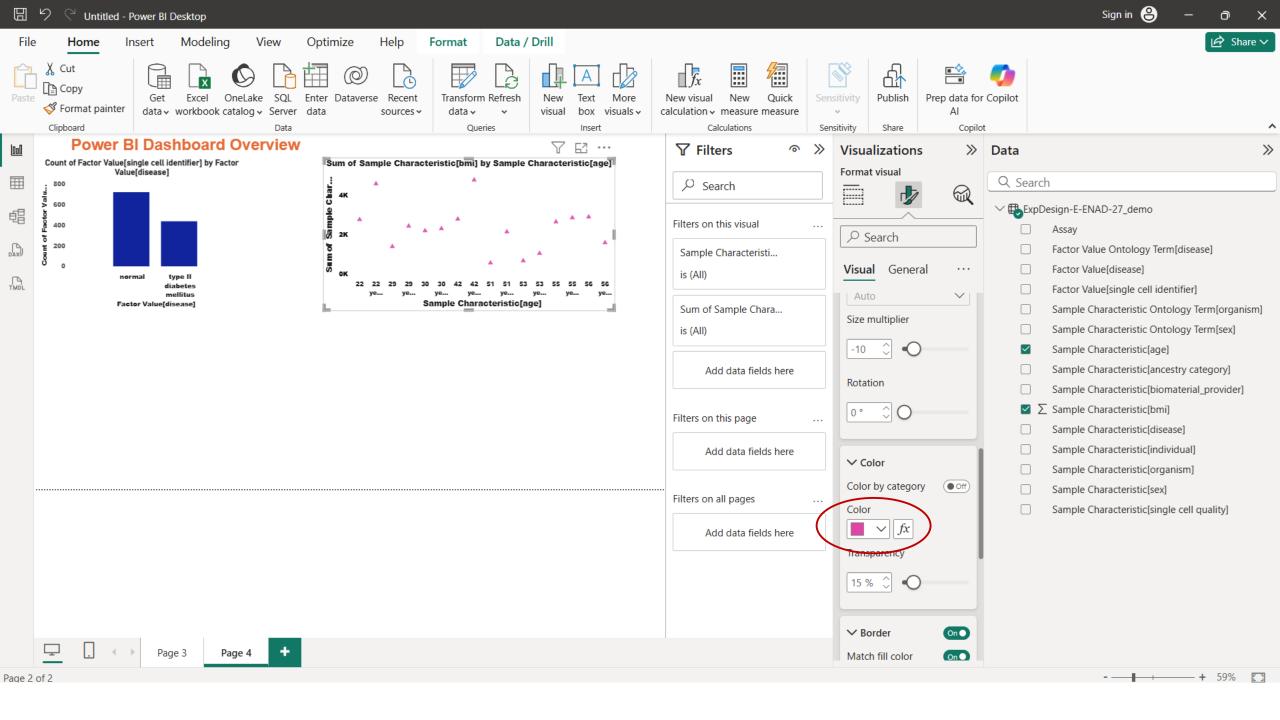












### Disease Proportion (Simple Donut Chart)

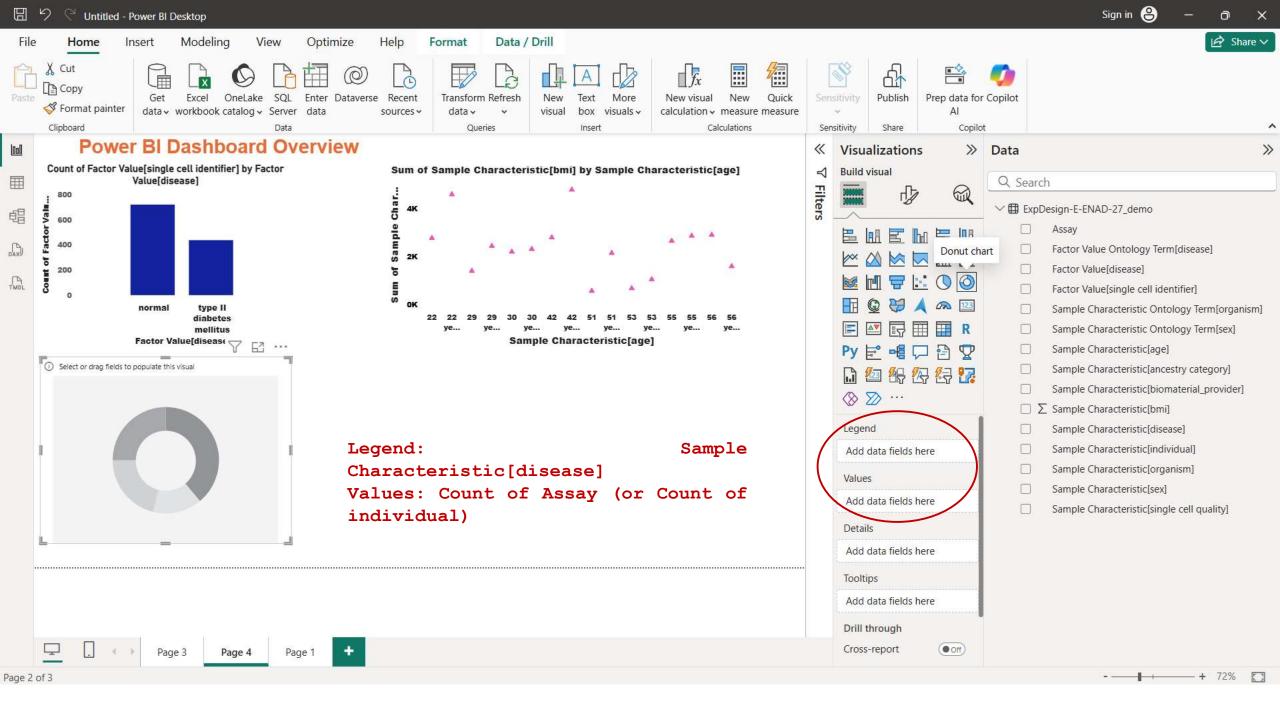
Fields:

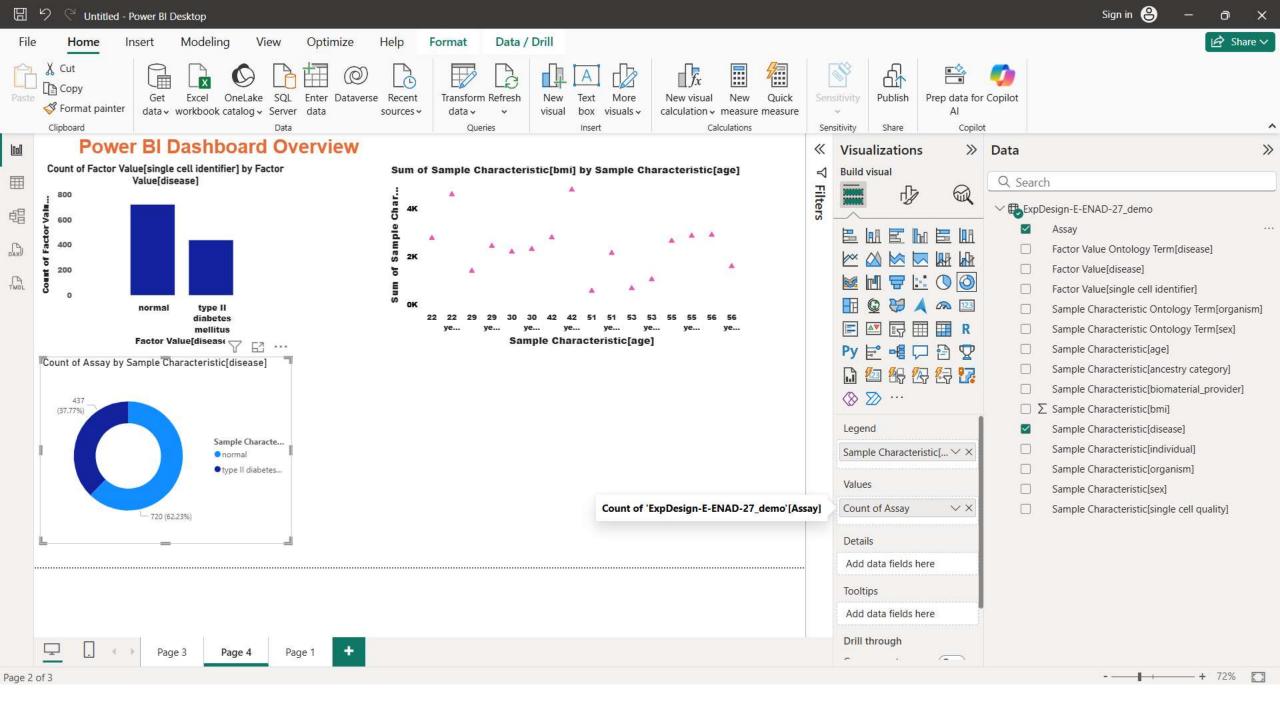
•Legend: Sample Characteristic[disease]

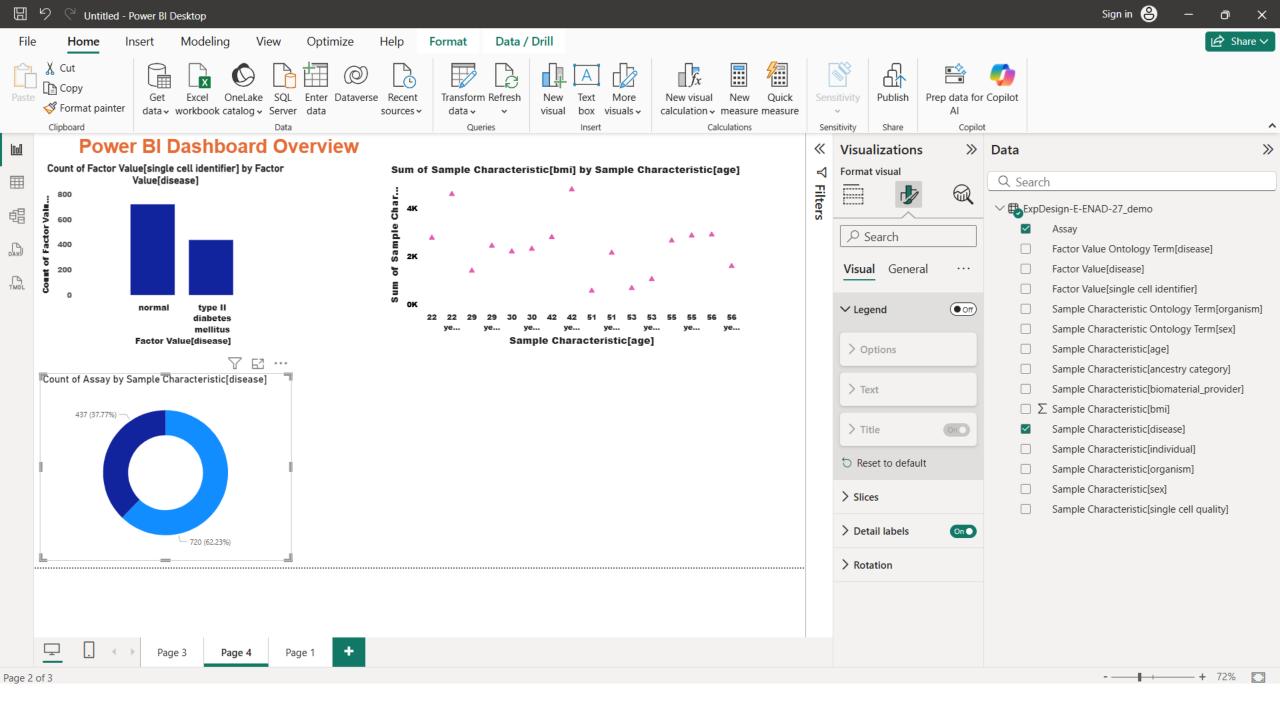
•Values: Count of Assay (or Count of individual)

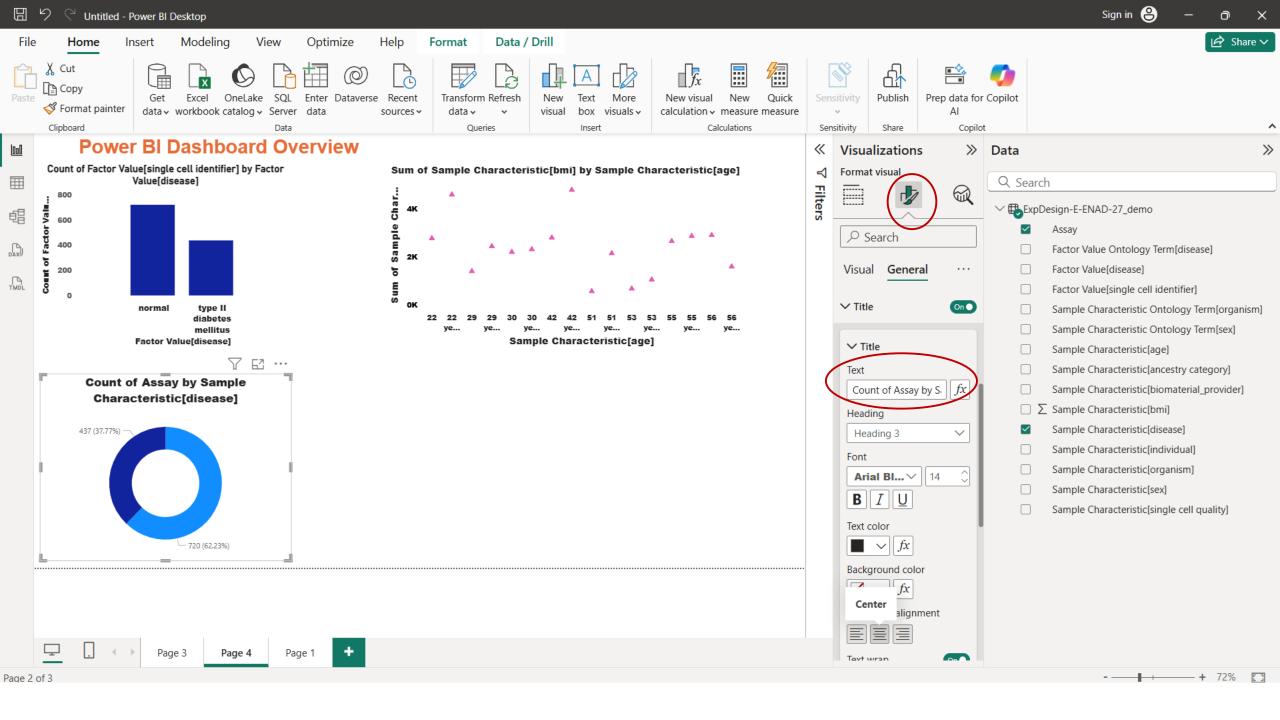
Insight: You'll get a clear visual showing what percentage of

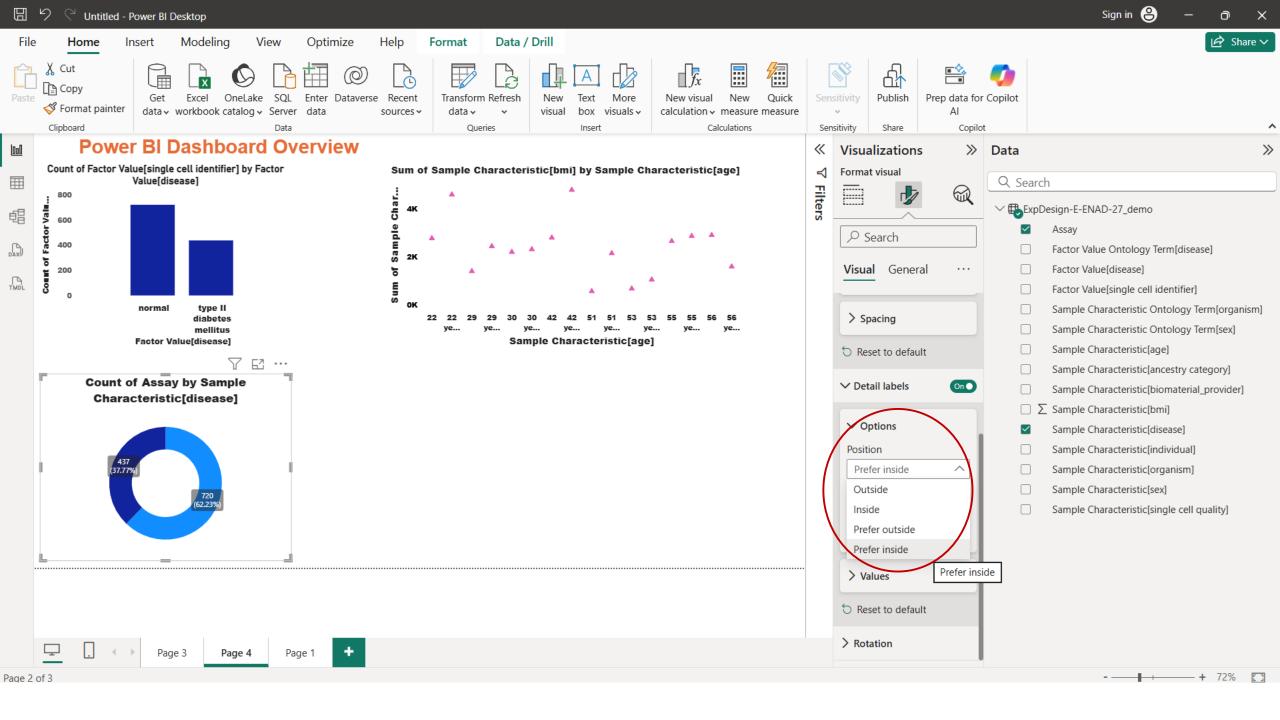
samples are normal vs type II diabetes mellitus.

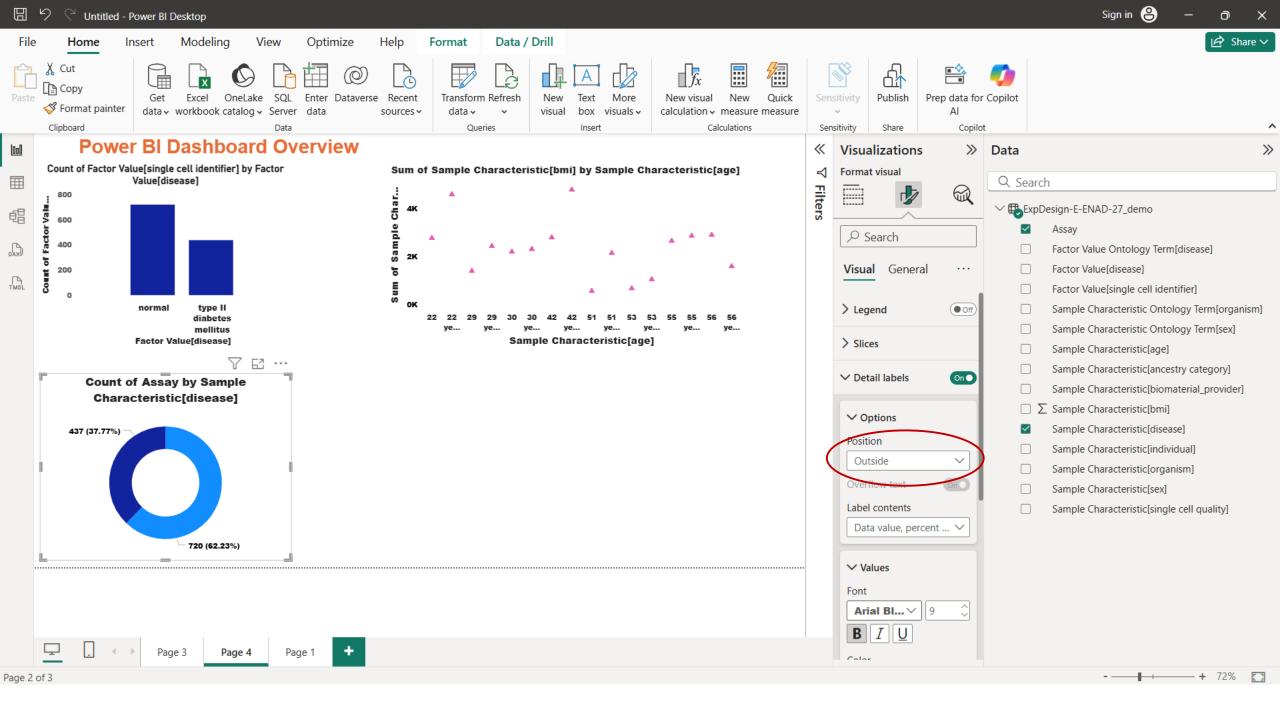












### Staked bar graph

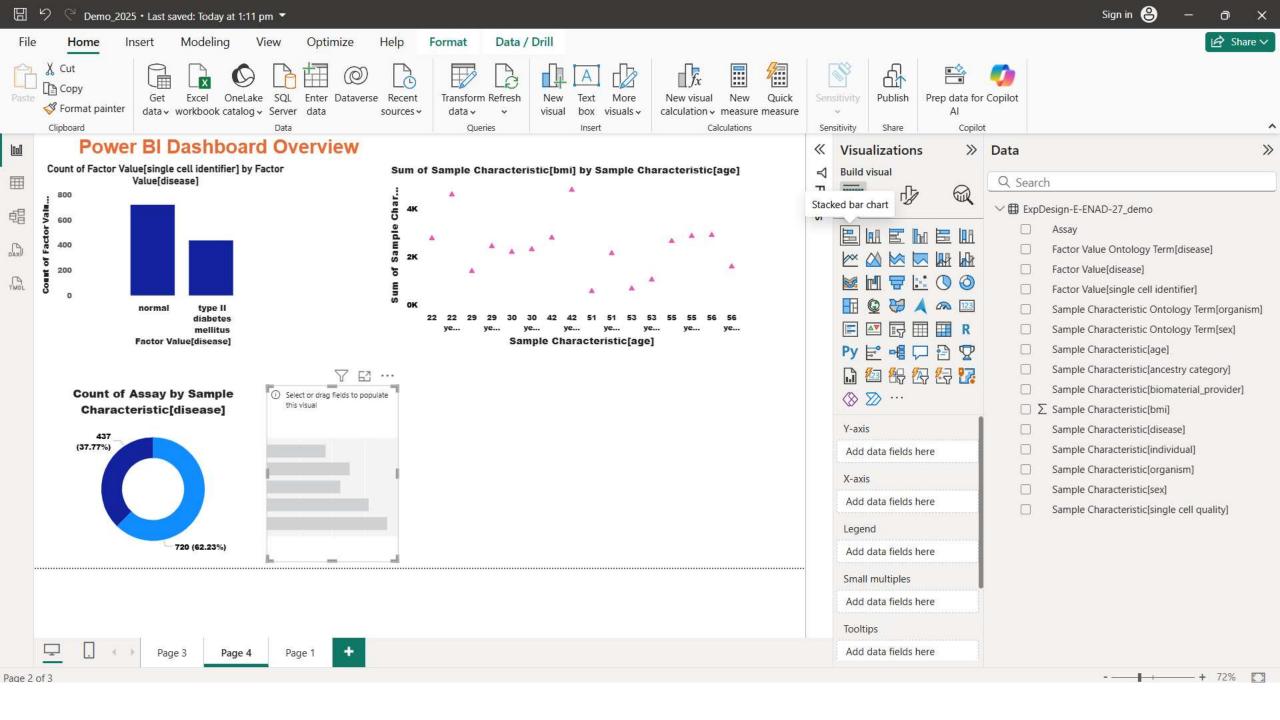
•X-axis: Disease type

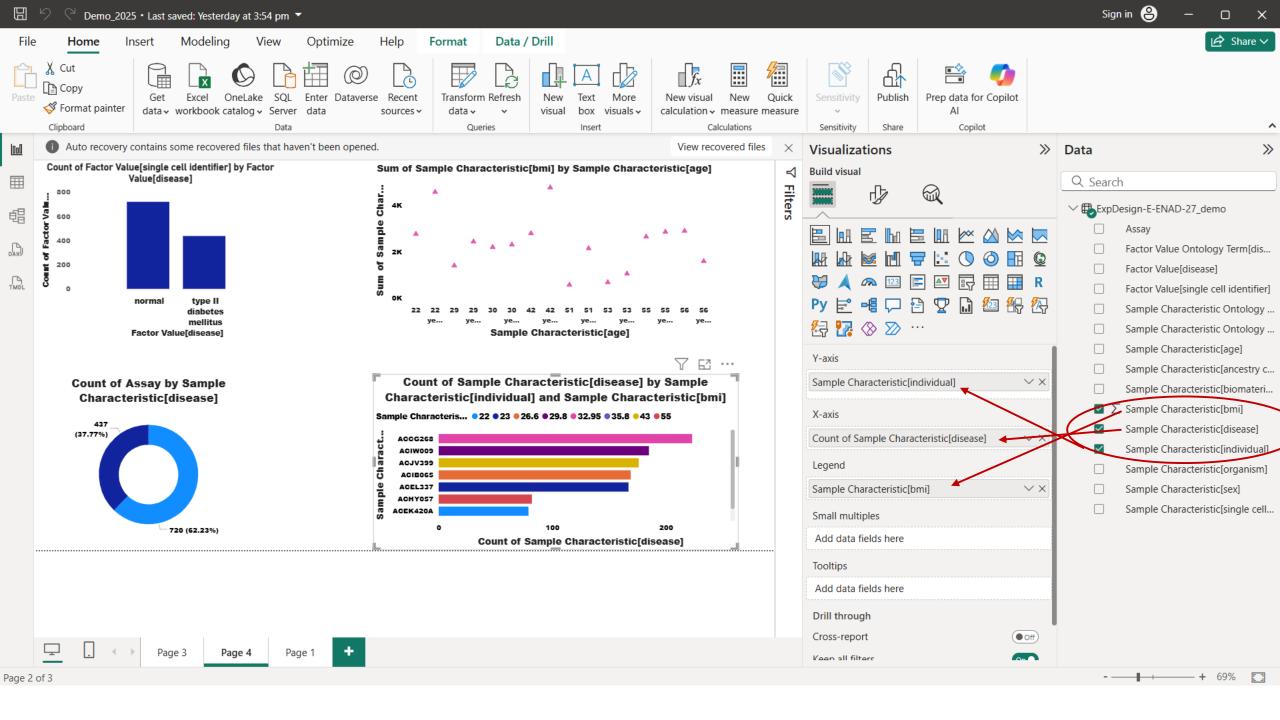
•Y-axis: Number of individuals

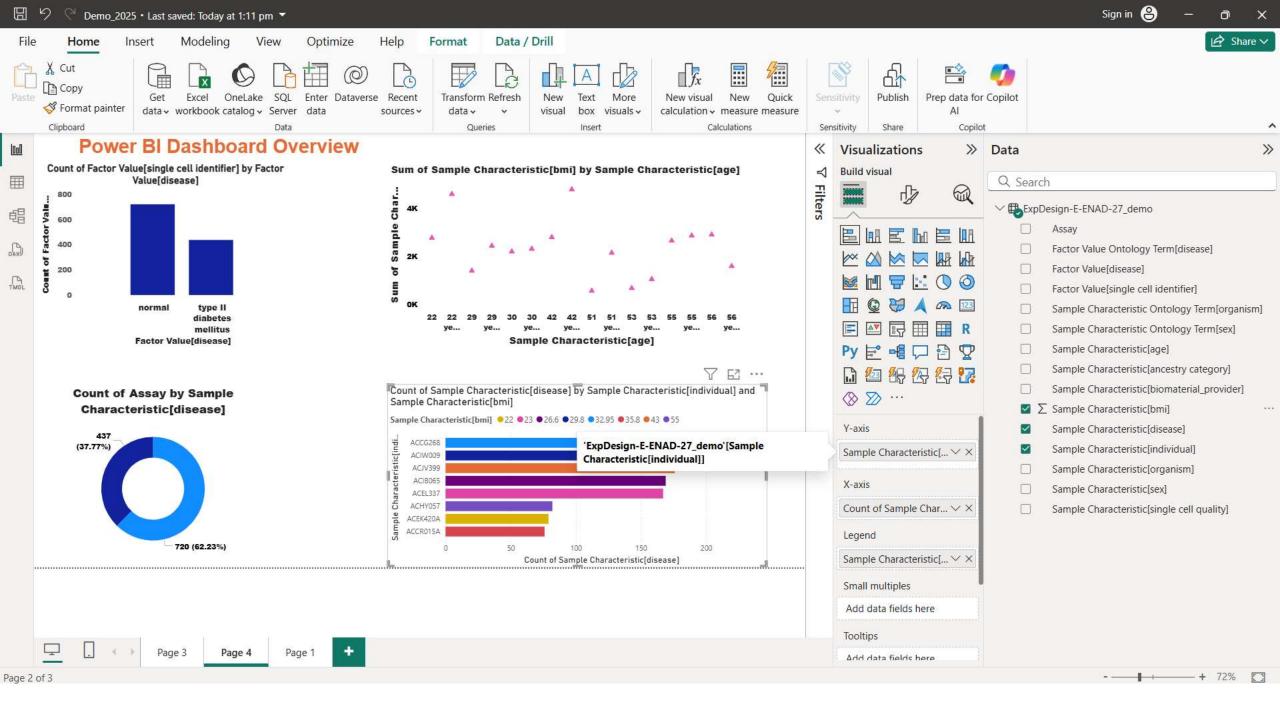
\*Legend: BMI category (Normal, Overweight, Obese)

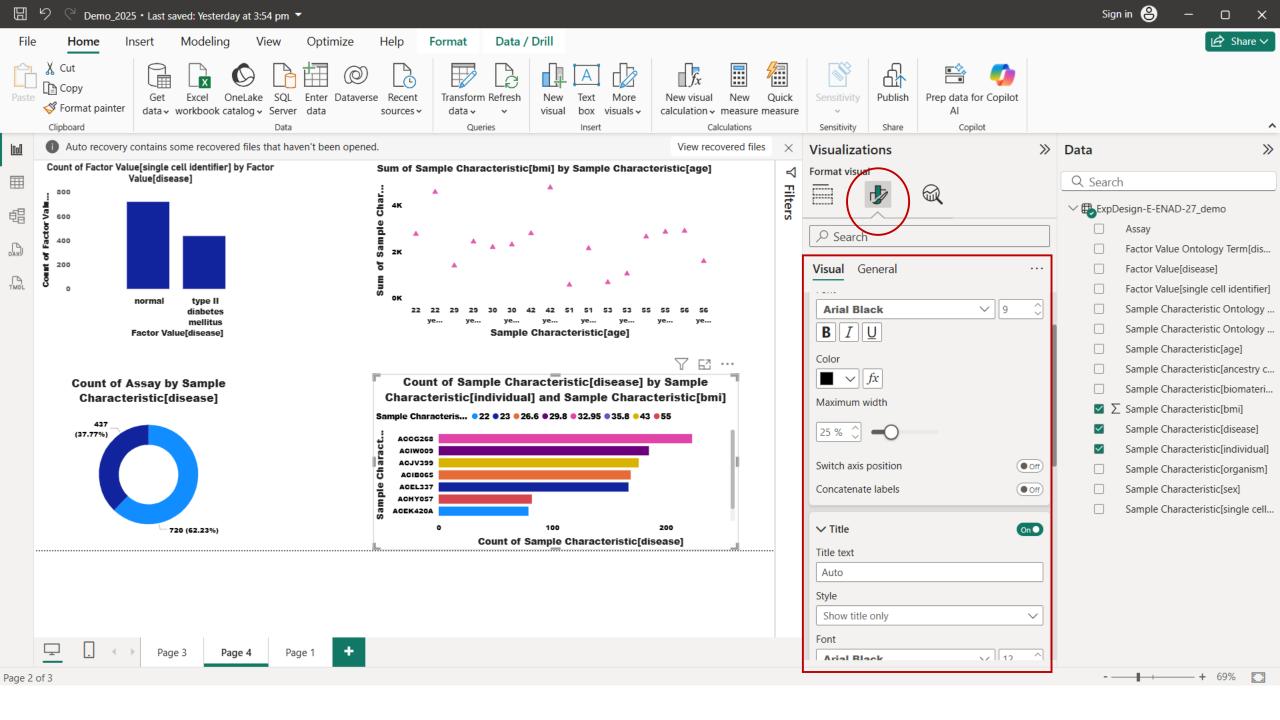
### Interpretation:

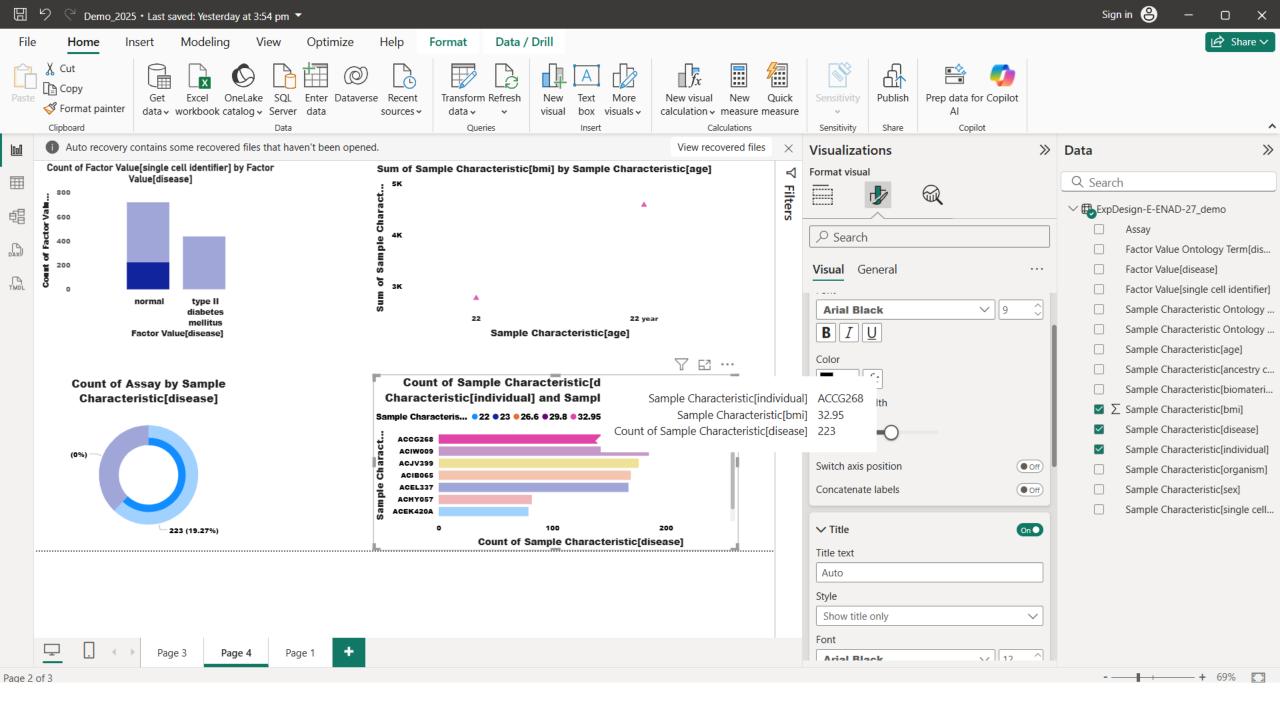
"Among individuals with Type II Diabetes, most fall in the Overweight and Obese BMI categories."











# Thank you