Lesson 8:

1. What does DAX stand for:
   Answer: DAX is used to calculate and analyse something which is very important in marketing:

2. Write a DAX formula to sum the sales column :
   Answer: sales ustunidagi barcha qiymatlarni measure sifatida jamlash:
   Totalsales=sum(sheeet1[sales])profit ma

3. What is the difference between a calculated column and a measure:
   Answer: calculated column-har bir qatordagi qiymatni hisoblab yangi ustun yaratadi
   Measure- dinamik qiymat bo'lib , vizuallarda umumiy natija sifatida hisoblanadi.
   Profit=sheet1[sales]-sheet1[cost]
   Total profit= sum(sheet1[sales])-sum(sheet1[cost])

4. Use the divide function to calculate profit margin(profit/sales)

   Profit margin=divide([total profit], [total sales])

5. What does countrows() do in dax?
   Answer: countrows() returns the number of rows in a table or a filtered table: It counts how many rows exist -including after applying any filters.
   Syntax- countrows(table)
   Total orders= countrows(sheet1)
   High quantity orders=countrows(filyter(sheet1, sheet1[quantity]>5)

6. Create a measure total profit = total sales-total cost

7. Write a measure to calculate average sales per product :
   We want to calculate the average sales amount per product, that means Total sales/ number of products
   Average sales per product=divide(sum(sheet1[sales], distinctcount(sheet1[productid]))

8. Create a calculated column : high profit:
   Agar profit>5000 bo'lsa " High" aks holda "low"

9. Use calculate () with filter to get total sales where cost>300:
   Sales where cost>300=calulate (sum(sheet1[sales], Filter(sheet1, sheet[cost]>300))

10. Distinctcount () to count unique products

Nechta takrorlanmaydigan row borligimni sanash uchun ishlatiladi ,
Toppish uchun quyidaki formuladan foydalanamiz,
distinccount(sheet1[product)

11. Use switch () to categorize profit levels profit ustunini low /medium/ high/ sifatida toifalash.

    switch () is like a cleaner alternative to nested ifs , we will use it to classify profit levels

    profit<2000 "low"

    2000<=profit<=5000, "medium"

    Profit >5000 "high"

12. Use the related () to get customer name from a related table:

    Customer name=related(customer[name])