## 1. Purpose of the "Applied Steps" pane

The **Applied Steps** pane (on the right side of Power Query Editor) shows each transformation you've made — like filtering, renaming, removing columns, etc.

## **✓** Purpose:

- Tracks your data transformation history.
- Allows you to **edit**, **reorder**, or **delete** steps.
- Each step corresponds to a line in the M-code behind the query.

## **✓** 2. Remove duplicate rows

Go to:

#### Home tab $\rightarrow$ Remove Rows $\rightarrow$ Remove Duplicates

You can also right-click a column header  $\rightarrow$  **Remove Duplicates** (removes duplicates based on that column).

#### M-code example:

```
= Table.Distinct(Source)

or (based on columns)
= Table.Distinct(Source, {"CustID", "OrderDate"})
```

# **3.** Filter icon function

The **Filter icon** (on a column header) lets you include or exclude specific values or set conditions (like greater than, equals, contains).

Used to filter rows just like Excel's filter but recorded as a transformation step.

# 📝 4. Rename a column

Right-click the column  $\rightarrow$  Rename  $\rightarrow$  Type CustomerID M-code:

```
= Table.RenameColumns(Source, {{"CustID", "CustomerID"}})
```

# 4 5. What "Close & Apply" does

## Clicking Close & Apply:

- **Applies** all transformations in Power Query.
- **Loads** the cleaned data back into Power BI's data model (or Excel, depending on context).

• Closes the Power Query Editor.

# **○** 6. Remove all rows where Quantity < 2

Filter the column:

Click the filter icon  $\rightarrow$  "Number Filters"  $\rightarrow$  "Greater than or equal to"  $\rightarrow$  2.

#### M-code:

```
= Table.SelectRows(Source, each [Quantity] >= 2)
```

## 🧰 7. Split OrderDate into Year, Month, Day

Select OrderDate column  $\rightarrow$  Add Column tab  $\rightarrow$  Date  $\rightarrow$  Year/Month/Day  $\rightarrow$  Year/Month/Day

## **M-code example:**

```
= Table.AddColumn(Source, "Year", each Date.Year([OrderDate]))
= Table.AddColumn(#"Added Year", "Month", each Date.Month([OrderDate]))
= Table.AddColumn(#"Added Month", "Day", each Date.Day([OrderDate]))
```

# 8. Replace "Mouse" with "Computer Mouse"

Select the **Product** column  $\rightarrow$  **Transform tab**  $\rightarrow$  **Replace Values** 

Old value: Mouse, New value: Computer Mouse.

#### M-code:

```
= Table.ReplaceValue(Source, "Mouse", "Computer Mouse", ReplaceText,
{"Product"})
```

# **3.** Sort by OrderDate (newest first)

Click the **OrderDate column header**  $\rightarrow$  **Sort Descending**.

#### M-code:

```
= Table.Sort(Source, {{"OrderDate", Order.Descending}})
```

## **10.** Handle null values in Price

#### Options:

Replace nulls: e.g., replace with 0 →
 Transform → Replace Values → null → 0

**Remove null rows:** 

Home → Remove Rows → Remove Blank Rows

#### M-code (replace nulls):

```
= Table.ReplaceValue(Source, null, 0, Replacer.ReplaceValue, {"Price"})
```

# 11. Custom M-code for TotalSpent = Quantity \* Price

#### Add Column → Custom Column →

```
= [Quantity] * [Price]
```

#### M-code:

```
= Table.AddColumn(Source, "TotalSpent", each [Quantity] * [Price])
```

## **12.** Group by CustID (total spending per customer)

#### Home $\rightarrow$ Group By

- Group by: CustID
- New column: TotalSpent
- Operation: Sum of [TotalSpent]

#### M-code:

```
= Table.Group(Source, {"CustID"}, {{"TotalSpent", each
List.Sum([TotalSpent]), type number}})
```

## 13. Fix inconsistent date formats

#### Use Transform $\rightarrow$ Data Type $\rightarrow$ Date.

Power Query automatically parses different formats into a consistent date type. If not, use:

```
= Table.TransformColumns(Source, {{"OrderDate", each
Date.FromText(Text.From()), type date}})
```

## **14.** Conditional column: "High Value" if Price > 100

#### Add Column → Conditional Column

```
Condition: if [Price] > 100 then "High Value" else "Normal"
```

#### M-code:

```
= Table.AddColumn(Source, "ValueLabel", each if [Price] > 100 then "High
Value" else "Normal")
```

## **♦** 15. Optimize query for refresh performance

## **✓** Tips:

- **Remove unused columns early** (Home → Choose Columns → select only needed ones).
- Filter data early to reduce row count.
- Avoid complex custom columns unless necessary.
- **Disable load** for intermediate queries (right-click → "Enable load" off).
- Use Table.Buffer sparingly to cache data for multiple uses.

## **Example:**

```
= Table.SelectColumns(Source, {"CustID", "OrderDate", "Product", "Quantity",
"Price"})
```