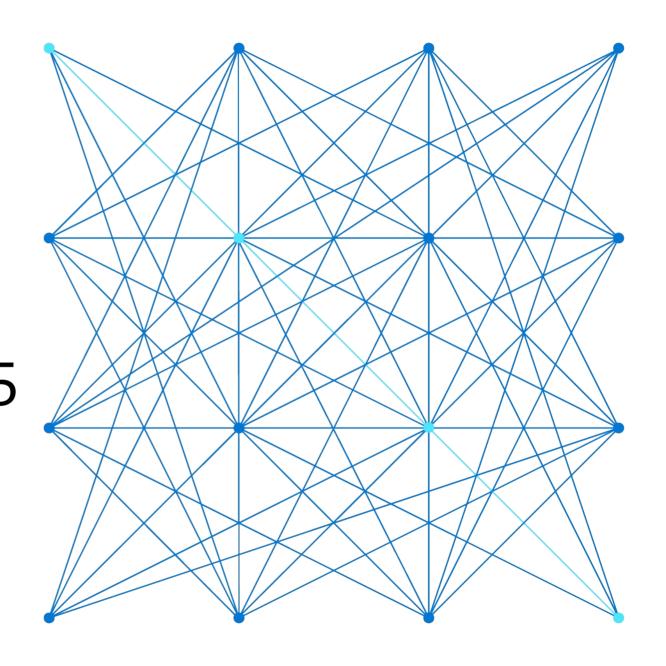
DA-100 Analyzing Data with Power BI - 5

Professor Ernesto Lee



Module 5: Create Model Calculations using DAX in Power BI



Learning Objectives

You will learn the following concepts:

- DAX
 - Measures
 - Calculated columns
 - Context
 - Time-Intelligence





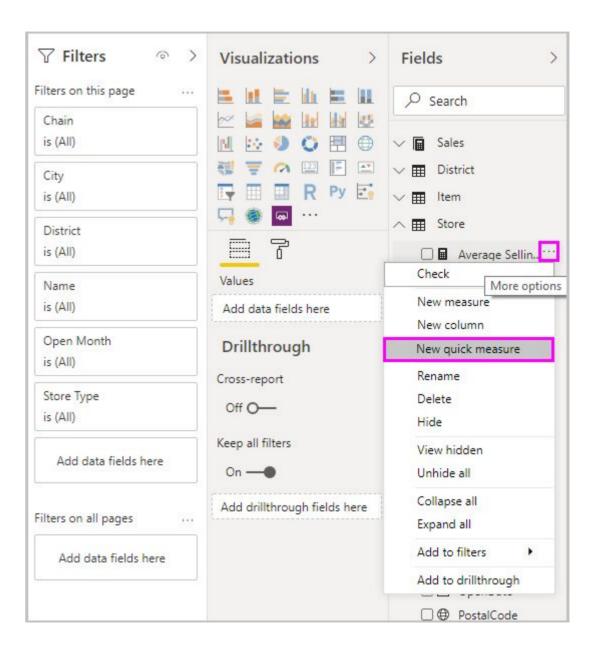
Introduction to DAX

- Data Analysis Expressions (DAX).
- Developed by Microsoft.
- A library of functions and operators.
- Build formulas and expressions.
- Create calculated tables, columns, and measures.



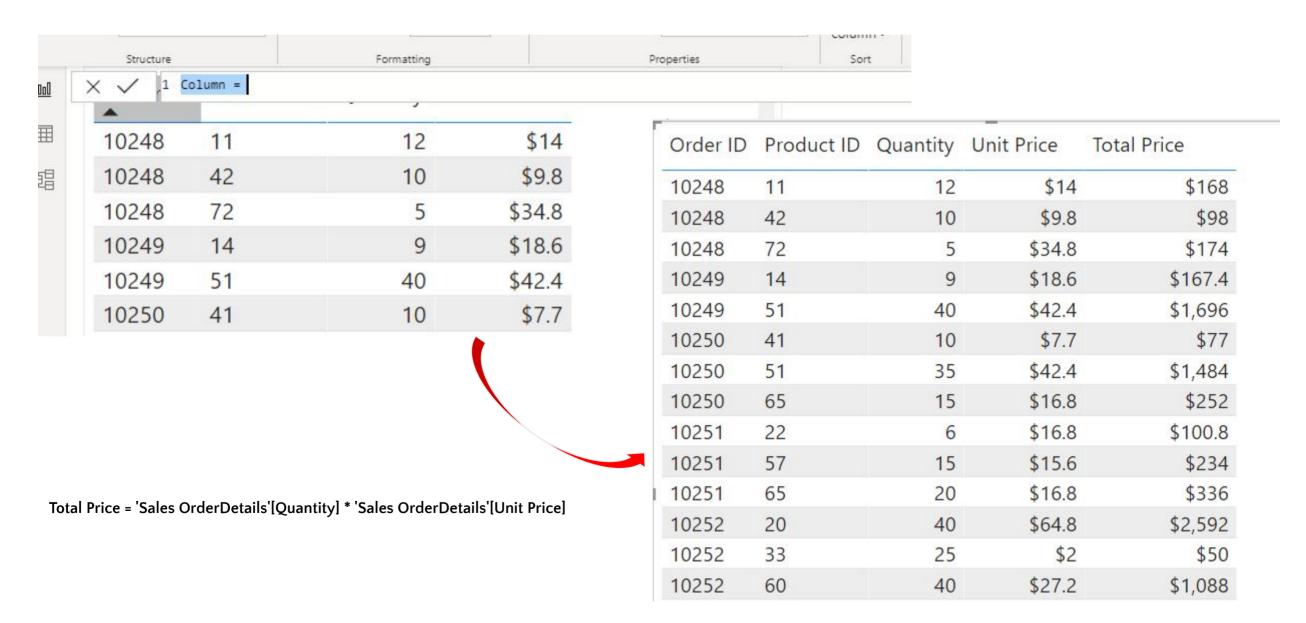
Measures

- Measures are a summarization of data.
- A way of defining aggregate calculations on data.
- Often called "Calculated Measures".





Calculated Columns





Columns vs. Measures

- Calculated column creates a value for each row in a table.
- Calculated column values are stored in the Power BI .pbix file.
- Measures are calculated on demand.
- Measures are calculated based on filters.



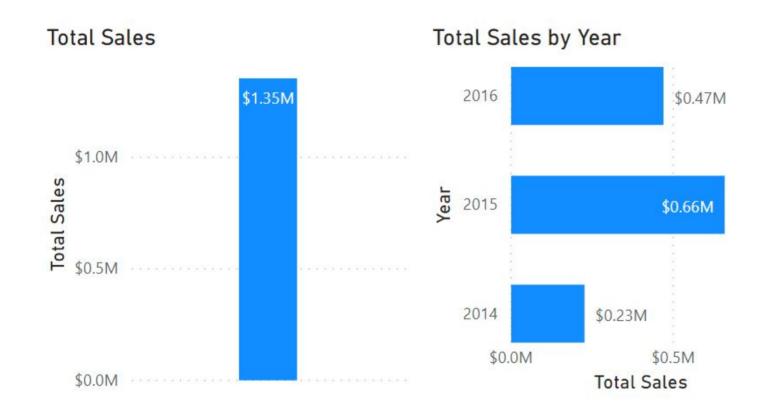
Review Questions

- Q01 Which are calculated on demand? Calculated columns or Measures?
- A01 Measures
- Q02 Which are based on filters? Calculated columns or Measures based?
- A01 Measures





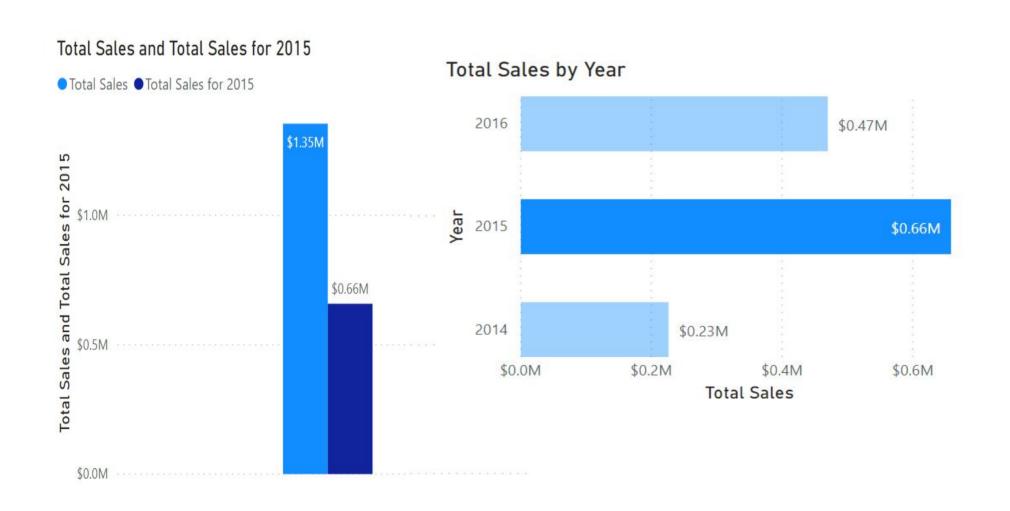
Understanding Context







The CALCULATE() Function





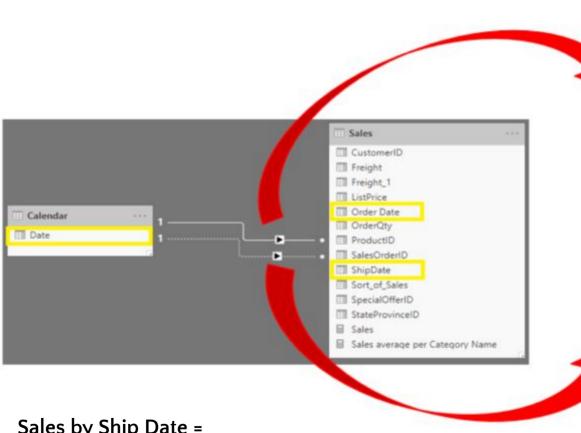
Review Questions

- Q01 Which DAX function evaluates an expression in a modified filter context?
- A01 CALCULATE
- Q02 Why would you want to override the default context?
- A02 To create measures that behave according to your intentions, regardless of what the user selects.





Using Relationships Effectively

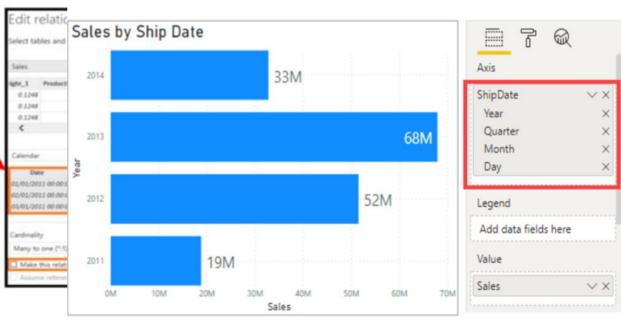


Sales by Ship Date =

CALCULATE(Sales[TotalPrice],

USERELATIONSHIP('Calendar'[Date], Sales[ShipDate]))







Semi-additive Measures

- Use SUM() to aggregate over one set of dimensions while using different aggregations over other dimensions.
- · Commonly used over Time dimensions.
- Ex: calculating inventory each month.

```
Last Inventory Count =
    CALCULATE
(
    SUM ('Warehouse'[Inventory Count]),
    LASTDATE ('Date'[Date])
```



Time-Intelligence

Month	2014	2015	2016
January		\$66,692.8	\$100,854.72
February		\$107,900	\$205,416.67
March		\$147,879.9	\$315,242.12
April		\$203,579.29	\$449,872.68
May		\$260,402.99	\$469,771.34
June		\$299,490.99	\$469,771.34
July	\$30,192.1	\$354,955.92	\$469,771.34
August	\$56,801.5	\$404,937.61	\$469,771.34
September	\$84,437.5	\$464,670.63	\$469,771.34
October	\$125,641.1	\$534,999.13	\$469,771.34
November	\$175,345.1	\$580,912.49	\$469,771.34
December	\$226,298.5	\$658,388.75	\$469,771.34
Total	\$226,298.5	\$658,388.75	\$469,771.34

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Year	Month	Total Sales	Total Sales Previous Month
	,		V (1)
2015	March	\$39,979.9	\$41,207.2
2015	April	\$55,699.39	\$39,979.9
2015	May	\$56,823.7	\$55,699.39
2015	June	\$39,088	\$56,823.7
2015	July	\$55,464.93	\$39,088
2015	August	\$49,981.69	\$55,464.93
2015	September	\$59,733.02	\$49,981.69
2015	October	\$70,328.5	\$59,733.02
2015	November	\$45,913.36	\$70,328.5
2015	December	\$77,476.26	\$45,913.36

Total Sales Previous Month = CALCULATE

SUM('SalesOrderDetails'[Total price]'
, PREVIOUSMONTH(Dates[Date])



Review Questions

- Q01 What type of Measure uses SUM to aggregate over one set of dimensions and a different aggregation over a different set of dimension?
- A01 Semi-additive
- Q02 What type of functions enable you to manipulate data using time periods?
- A02 Time intelligence
- Q03 Which two functions will help you compare dates to the previous month?
- A03 CALCULATE and PREVIOUSMONTH



Module Overview

We covered the following concepts:

- DAX
 - Measures
 - Calculated columns
 - Context
 - Time-Intelligence



References

• DA-100 Introduction to creating measures using DAX in Power BI https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/create-measures-dax-power-bi/

