Key Points,

SQL

```
SELECT top 10
Car_Model,
SUM(Price) AS total_sales,
AVG(TRY_CAST(LEFT(Customer_Ratings , 3) AS FLOAT)) AS avg_rating
FROM dbo.[2023 Car Dataset]
GROUP  BY
Car_Make,
Car_Model
ORDER BY total_sales DESC
```

“TRY_CAST” function is being used to attempt to convert the leftmost 3 characters of the Customer_Ratings column to a float data type. Let break down what each part of this function does:

LEFT(Customer_Ratings, 3): This function extracts the leftmost 3 characters from the Customer_Ratings column. It essentially takes the first three characters of the Customer_Ratings value.

TRY_CAST(expression AS data_type): This function attempts to convert the given expression to the specified data type. If the conversion is successful, it returns the converted value; otherwise, it returns NULL.

So, in this query, TRY_CAST(LEFT(Customer_Ratings , 3) AS FLOAT) attempts to convert the leftmost 3 characters of Customer_Ratings to a floating-point number. If any of the values in Customer_Ratings cannot be converted to a float (for example, if there are non-numeric characters), the TRY_CAST function will return NULL for those cases.

PowerBI

```
Car make = COUNTROWS(DISTINCT('2023 Car Dataset'[ Car Make ]))
```

This measure is used in Power BI to count the number of distinct car makes present in a dataset called '2023 Car Dataset'. Let's break it down:

'2023 Car Dataset'[Car Make]: This part of the formula specifies the column 'Car Make' from the table '2023 Car Dataset'. It's referencing a specific column in dataset where car makes are listed.

DISTINCT('2023 Car Dataset'[Car Make]): The DISTINCT function filters out duplicate values from the specified column. So, this part of the formula creates a list of unique car makes from the 'Car Make' column.

COUNTROWS(DISTINCT('2023 Car Dataset'[Car Make])): Finally, the COUNTROWS function counts the number of rows in the unique list of car makes generated by the DISTINCT function. This effectively gives the count of distinct car makes present in dataset.