

SUMMARIZE

- SUMMARIZE() function used to create summary table based on specific expression.
- You can include your expressions to calculate values for each group in the resulting summary table.
- It 4 different parameter. First is table expression you want to summarize.
- Groupby_columnname – columns which you want to group the data.
- Name- name of your calculated column in the summary table
- Expression – the expression to calculate for grouping.

SUMMARIZE

- In the below code, grouped the table by calculating sales amount for each products in a table .

✕ ✓	1	Summary_by_Product =	SUMMARIZE(Sales, Sales[ProductKey], "Sales", SUM(Sales[Sales Amount]))
ProductKey	Sales		
349	\$1,254,722.7326		
350	\$1,365,852.3783		
351	\$1,234,276.0309		
344	\$1,291,868.701		
345	\$1,186,494.8505		
346	\$1,217,210.3605		
347	\$1,019,657.0012		
229	\$12,603.2548		
235	\$13,670.3496		
218	\$6,060.3884		

SUMMARIZE

- In the below code, grouped the table by calculating sales amount for each products and reseller in a table .

✕ ✓

1

Summary_by_Product = SUMMARIZE(

2

Sales, Sales[ProductKey],Sales[ResellerKey],

3

"Sales", SUM(Sales[Sales Amount]))

ProductKey	Sales	ResellerKey
484	\$9.54	492
484	\$47.7	167
484	\$104.94	24
484	\$52.47	61
484	\$28.62	77
484	\$28.62	328
484	\$9.54	59
484	\$9.54	138
484	\$9.54	444
484	\$19.08	480
484	\$66.78	479

GROUPBY

- GROUPBY() function used to create groups based on the values of one or more columns in a table and this allow you to perform calculations on the group.
- It returns a table, that containing the groups along with aggregated values of each group.
- It 4 different parameter. First is source table from which you want to create groups.
- Group_by_column – The Column which you want to create group.
- Name- name of your aggregated column
- Expression – Aggregation or calculation to be performed on the group.

GROUPBY

1 Sale_by_Category = GROUPBY(Sales,
2 'Product'[Category],
3 "Total Sales",
4 SUMX(CURRENTGROUP(), 'Sales'[Sales Amount])
5)

Source table name
Group by column
Aggregated column name
Aggregation type

Product_Category	Total Sales
Bikes	\$94,620,526.2077
Accessories	\$1,272,057.8878
Clothing	\$2,117,613.4491
Components	\$11,799,076.6584

- In the example, GROUPBY() function creates groups based on the category column from Product table and calculates the total sales amount for each category in the product table.

GROUPBY

- When using 'Groupby' in DAX, aggregation functions like SUM, MAX should operate within the context of the current group.
- To define the current group, here CURRENTGROUP() function used inside the SUMX().

GROUPBY

<div>✕ ✓</div>		<pre>1 Sale_by_Category_city = GROUPBY(SALES, 2 3 4 5 6)</pre>		
Total Sales	Date_Fiscal Year	Product_Category		
\$28,544,881.6158	FY2019	Bikes		
\$22,590,983.47	FY2018	Bikes		
\$43,484,661.1219	FY2020	Bikes		
\$36,814.8464	FY2018	Accessories		

- In this example, groups are created based on two different columns from different tables.

TOPN

- TOPN() function used to get the top or bottom N rows from the result set based on specified ordering criteria.
- It returns top/bottom rows in table.
- It 4 different parameter. First is number of rows to return.
- Table – table or virtual table from where to extract the specified number of rows.
- OrderBy_Expression- Values used for ordering the rows.
- Order - Sorting order either ASC or DESC.

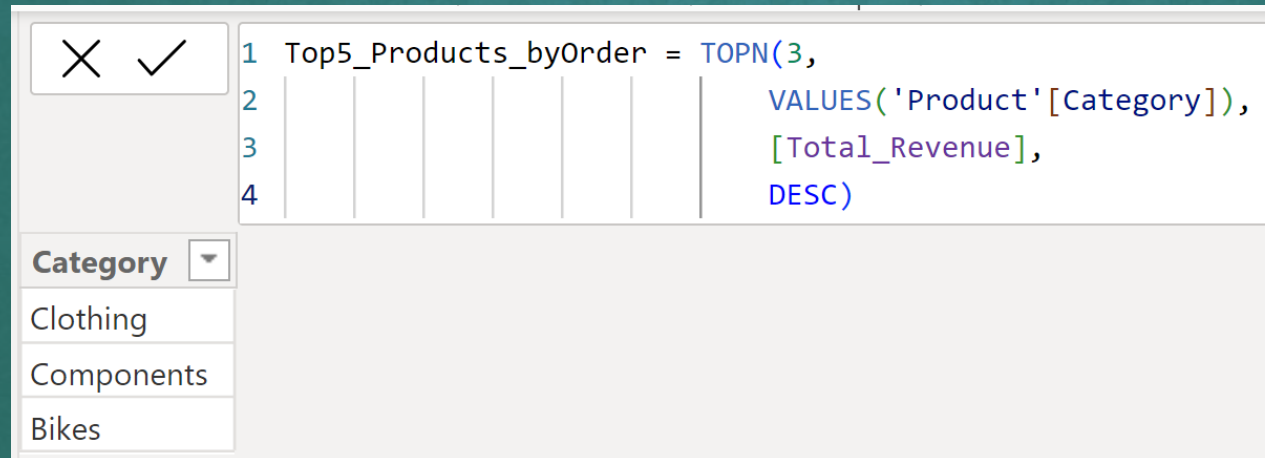
TOPN

1 Top5_Products_byOrder = TOPN(10, 'Product', [Total_Order_Qty], DESC)						
Product	ProductKey	Standard Cost	Color	List Price	Model	
Bike Wash - Dissolver	484	\$2.9733	NA	\$7.95	Bike Wash	
Full-Finger Gloves, L	470	\$15.6709	Black	\$37.99	Full-Finger Gloves	
Patch Kit/8 Patches	480	\$0.8565	NA	\$2.29	Patch kit	
Short-Sleeve Classic Jersey, XL	491	\$41.5723	Yellow	\$53.99	Short-Sleeve Classic Jersey	
Classic Vest, S	471	\$23.749	Blue	\$63.5	Classic Vest	
Water Bottle - 30 oz.	477	\$1.8663	NA	\$4.99	Water Bottle	
Sport-100 Helmet, Red	214	\$13.0863	Red	\$34.99	Sport-100	
Sport-100 Helmet, Black	217	\$13.0863	Black	\$34.99	Sport-100	
AWC Logo Cap	225	\$6.9223	Multi	\$8.99	Cycling Cap	
Sport-100 Helmet, Blue	222	\$13.0863	Blue	\$34.99	Sport-100	

- In this example, TOPN() fetches the top 10 products based on their ordered quantity from the customer's transactions.

TOPN

- Here is a scenario to GET the top N product category name based on their sales.



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor window. At the top left, there are 'X' and '✓' icons. The query text is as follows:

```
1 Top5_Products_byOrder = TOPN(3,  
2 | | | | | | | VALUES('Product'[Category]),  
3 | | | | | | | [Total_Revenue],  
4 | | | | | | | DESC)
```

Below the query text, there is a 'Category' dropdown menu. The dropdown is open, showing three options: 'Clothing', 'Components', and 'Bikes'.

- There is no category table for products, so we are creating a virtual table using VALUES() .