

Power BI - DAX - p4

Calculate(Expression , Filter);



Based on situation.

Existing measure.

Changing the name

Total Order Quantity = SUM('Sales Record 2020-2022'[OrderQuantity])

Total Orders = DISTINCTCOUNT('Sales Record 2020-2022'[OrderNumber])



DAX MEASURE TOTALS

Measure totals may seem incorrect or inconsistent depending on how they are calculated, because they don't simply add up the visible values in the report

```
1 Total Orders =
2 DISTINCTCOUNT(
3   'Sales Data'[Order Number]
4 )
```

[Total Orders] counts distinct orders
in the Sales Data table



Total Returns look right, but
shouldn't Total Orders be 37,888??

Category Name	Total Returns	Total Orders
Accessories	1,115	16,983
Bikes	427	13,929
Clothing	267	6,976
Total	1,809	25,164

Order Date	Stock Date	Order Number	Product Key
Thursday, June 30, 2022	Thursday, April 07, 2022	SO74140	568
Thursday, June 30, 2022	Friday, March 04, 2022	SO74140	477
Thursday, June 30, 2022	Monday, May 30, 2022	SO74140	223
Thursday, June 30, 2022	Friday, April 29, 2022	SO74141	604
Thursday, June 30, 2022	Wednesday, May 04, 2022	SO74141	471
Thursday, June 30, 2022	Monday, May 30, 2022	SO74142	383
Thursday, June 30, 2022	Friday, March 18, 2022	SO74142	490
Thursday, June 30, 2022	Tuesday, March 15, 2022	SO74143	479
Thursday, June 30, 2022	Friday, April 08, 2022	SO74143	606
Thursday, June 30, 2022	Tuesday, March 22, 2022	SO74143	477
Thursday, June 30, 2022	Thursday, June 02, 2022	SO74143	462
Thursday, June 30, 2022	Monday, April 25, 2022	SO74144	574
Thursday, June 30, 2022	Sunday, April 24, 2022	SO74144	220
Thursday, June 30, 2022	Monday, March 14, 2022	SO74145	561
Thursday, June 30, 2022	Tuesday, June 14, 2022	SO74146	584
Thursday, June 30, 2022	Friday, March 18, 2022	SO74147	605
Thursday, June 30, 2022	Sunday, May 29, 2022	SO74147	538
Thursday, June 30, 2022	Thursday, March 24, 2022	SO74147	490

Order SO74144 included two products: a bike and a helmet. That counts as 1 distinct order for the Total and 1 distinct order for BOTH Accessories & Bikes

With no filter context, there are 25,164 total distinct orders

PRO TIP:
Understand EXACTLY how your measures calculate and what they are designed to measure

1 Bike Return Qty = `CALCULATE([Return Qty], 'Product Categories Lookup'[CategoryName] = "Bikes")`

CategoryName	Total Returns	Total Order Quantity	Return Rate	Return Qty	Bike Return Qty
Components					429
Clothing	269	12,436	2.16%	269	429
Bikes	429	13,929	3.08%	429	429
Accessories	1130	57,809	1.95%	1,130	429
Total	1828	84,174	2.17%	1,828	429

ASSIGNMENT: CALCULATE

1. Create a new measure named Bike Returns to calculate the total quantity of bikes returned.
2. Create a matrix to show Bike Returns (values) by Start of Month (rows). What do you notice about the volume of bike returns over time?
3. Create a new measure named Bike Sales to calculate the total quantity of bikes sold, and add it to the matrix. What do you notice?
4. Create a new measure named Bike Return Rate using either CALCULATE or DIVIDE, and add it to the matrix
5. How would you respond to the Product VP's concerns about rising bike returns?

Bike Return Qty = CALCULATE([Return Qty], 'Product Categories Lookup'[CategoryName] = "Bikes")

	Year	Bike Return Qty	Bike Sales
2020	86	2630	
2021	172	5610	
2022	171	5689	
Total	429	13929	

Bike Sales = CALCULATE([Total Order Quantity], 'Product Categories Lookup'[CategoryName] = "Bikes")

	Year	Bike Return Qty	Bike Sales
2020	86	2630	
2021	172	5610	
2022	171	5689	
Total	429	13929	

1 Bike Return Rate = DIVIDE([Bike Return Qty], [Bike Sales])

	Year	Bike Return Qty	Bike Sales	Bike Return Rate
2020	86	2630		3.27%
2021	172	5610		3.07%
2022	171	5689		3.01%
Total	429	13929		3.08%

1 All Orders = CALCULATE([Total Orders], ALL('Sales Record 2020-2022'))

25K

Total Orders

25K

All Orders

CategoryName	Total Returns	Total Order Quantity	Return Rate	Return Qty	Bike Return Qty	Total Orders	All Orders
Components					429	25164	25164
Clothing	269	12,436	2.16%	269	429	6976	25164
Bikes	429	13,929	3.08%	429	429	13929	25164
Accessories	1130	57,809	1.95%	1,130	429	16983	25164
Total	1828	84,174	2.17%	1,828	429	25164	25164

ALL

ALL() :-

Returns all rows in a table, or all values in a column, ignoring any filters that have been applied.

=ALL([Table or Column], [Column2], [Column3],...)

The table or column that you want to clear filters on

Examples:

- Transactions
- Products[Category]

Additional columns that you want to clear filters on (optional)

• Cannot specify columns if your first parameter is a table

• All columns must include the table name and come from the same table

Examples:

- 'Customer Lookup'[City], 'Customer Lookup'[Country]
- Products[Product Name]

PRO TIP:

Instead of adding filter context, the ALL function removes it. This is often used in "% of Total" calculations, when the denominator needs to remain fixed regardless of filter context.

```
All Orders =  
CALCULATE(  
    [Total Orders],  
    ALL(  
        'Sales Data'))
```

```
% of All Orders =  
DIVIDE(  
    [Total Orders],  
    [All Orders])
```

Overall Average Price =

```
CALCULATE(  
    [Average Retail Price],  
    ALL(  
        'Product Lookup'))
```

CategoryName	Weekend Orders	Total Orders	All Orders	% of All Orders	Average Retail Price	Overall Average Price
Accessories	4,913	16,983	25,165	67.49%	\$34.26	\$714.44
Bikes	3,995	13,929	25,165	55.35%	\$1,541.38	\$714.44
Clothing	1,962	6,976	25,165	27.72%	\$50.68	\$714.44
Components			25,165		\$432.19	\$714.44
Total	7,214	25,165	25,165	100.00%	\$714.44	\$714.44

ASSIGNMENT: CALCULATE & ALL

1. Create a new measure named All Returns to calculate the total number of returns, regardless of filter context
2. Create a new measure named % of All Returns that divides Total Returns by All Returns
3. Create a matrix to show % of All Returns (values) by product Category Name (rows). Which category accounts for the largest percentage of returns? The smallest?

```
All Returns =  
CALCULATE(  
    [Total Returns],  
    ALL(  
        'Returns Data'))
```

```
% of All Returns =  
DIVIDE(  
    [Total Returns],  
    [All Returns])
```

CategoryName	Total Returns	All Returns	% of All Returns
Accessories	1,115	1,809	61.64%
Bikes	427	1,809	23.60%
Clothing	267	1,809	14.76%
Components		1,809	
Total	1,809	1,809	100.00%

FILTER

FILTER() :-

Returns a table that represents a subset of another table or expression

=FILTER(Table, FilterExpression)

Table to be filtered
Examples:

- Territory Lookup
- Customer Lookup

A Boolean (True/False) filter expression to be evaluated for each row of the table

Examples:

- 'Territory Lookup'[Country] = "USA"
- Calendar[Year] = 1998
- Products[Price] > [Overall Avg Price]

HEY THIS IS IMPORTANT!

- FILTER is used to add new filter context, and can handle more complex filter expressions than CALCULATE (by referencing measures, for example)
- Since FILTER returns an entire table, it's often nested within other functions, like CALCULATE or SUMX

PRO TIP:

- Since FILTER iterates through each row in a table, it can be slow and computationally expensive; only use FILTER if a simple CALCULATE function won't get the job done!

High Ticket Orders =

```
CALCULATE(  
    [Total Orders],  
    'Product Lookup'[ProductPrice] > 714.44 )
```

Instead of calling the hard coded value, we must use some filter function to calculate the values row basis.

```

High Ticket Orders =
CALCULATE(
    [Total Orders],
    FILTER(
        'Product Lookup',
        'Product Lookup'[ProductPrice] > [Overall Average Price])
)

```

CategoryName	Weekend Orders	Total Orders	All Orders	% of All Orders	Average Retail Price	Overall Average Price	High Ticket Orders
Accessories	4,913	16,983	25,165	67.49%	\$34.26	\$714.44	
Bikes	3,995	13,929	25,165	55.35%	\$1,541.38	\$714.44	
Clothing	1,962	6,976	25,165	27.72%	\$50.68	\$714.44	
Components			25,165		\$432.19	\$714.44	
Total	7,214	25,165	25,165	100.00%	\$714.44	\$714.44	11312

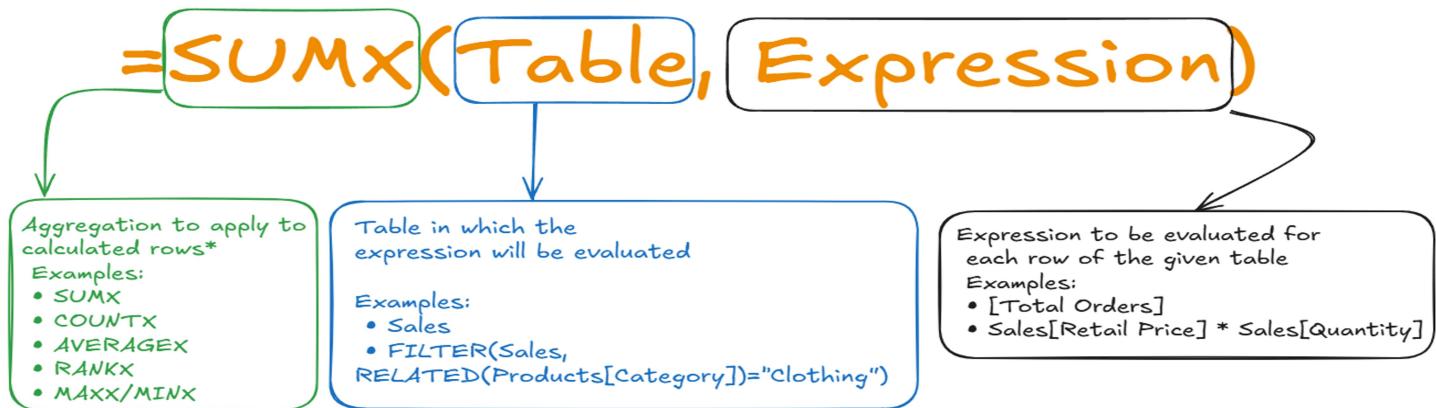
X ✓ 1 revenue = SUM('Sales Record 2020-2022'[Revenue])

X ✓ 1 Total Revenue = SUMX('Sales Record 2020-2022', 'Sales Record 2020-2022'[OrderQuantity] * 'Sales Record 2020-2022'[Retail Price])

X ✓ 1 Total Revenue = SUMX('Sales Record 2020-2022', 'Sales Record 2020-2022'[OrderQuantity] * RELATED('Product Lookup'[ProductPrice]))

ITERATOR FUNCTIONS

Iterator (or "X") functions allow you to loop through the same expression on each row of a table, then apply some sort of aggregation to the results (SUM, MAX, etc.)



PRO TIP:

- Imagine that iterator functions add a temporary new column to a table, calculate a value in each row based on the given expression, then aggregate the values within that temporary column (similar to `SUMPRODUCT` in Excel).

Product Price	Quantity	Overall Price
100	10	1,000
200	5	1,000
400	5	2,000
500	2	1,000
1000	1	1,000

$$\text{Total Cost} = (100 * 10) + (200 * 5) + (400 * 5) + (500 * 2) + (1000 * 1) = 6,000$$

Total Revenue =

```
SUMX(  
    'Sales Data',  
    'Sales Data'[OrderQuantity] *  
    RELATED(  
        'Product Lookup'[ProductPrice]))
```

ASSIGNMENT: ITERATORS

1. Create a new measure named Total Cost that multiplies the order quantities in the Sales Data table by the product cost in the Product Lookup table, then calculates the sum

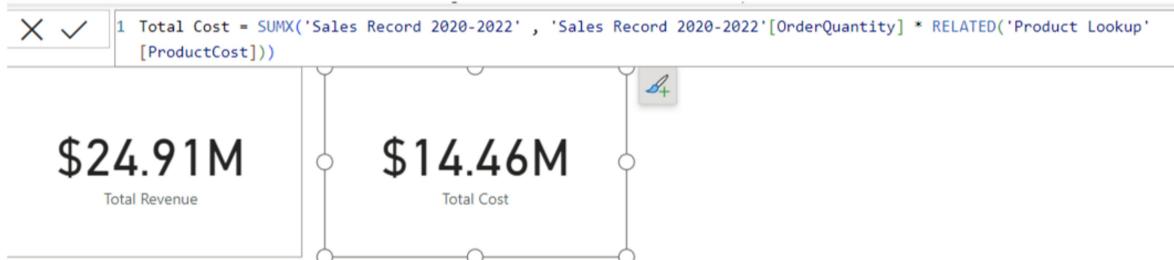
2. Create a new measure named Total Profit (revenue minus cost)

3. Create a matrix to show Total Profit (values) by Year (rows). How much profit has AdventureWorks earned so far in 2022?

```
Total Cost =  
SUMX(  
    'Sales Data',  
    'Sales Data'[OrderQuantity] *  
    RELATED(  
        'Product Lookup'[ProductCost]))
```

```
Total Profit =  
    [Total Revenue] - [Total Cost]
```

Year	Total Revenue	Total Cost	Total Profit
2020	\$64,04,933.58	\$38,03,328.35	\$26,01,605.23
2021	\$93,24,203.79	\$53,57,171.92	\$39,67,031.87
2022	\$91,85,449.45	\$52,96,486.05	\$38,88,963.40
Total	\$2,49,14,586.82	\$1,44,56,986.32	\$1,04,57,600.50



10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150

YTD Revenue = CALCULATE([Total Revenue] , DATESYTD('Calendar Lookup'[Date]))

Start of Year	Total Revenue	YTD Revenue
01 January 2020	\$64,04,933.5803	\$64,04,933.5803
01-01-2020	\$5,85,312.6486	\$5,85,312.6486
01-02-2020	\$5,32,226.2458	\$11,17,538.8944
01-03-2020	\$6,43,436.104	\$17,60,974.9984
01-04-2020	\$6,53,364.0368	\$24,14,339.0352
01-05-2020	\$6,59,325.8968	\$30,73,664.932
01-06-2020	\$6,69,988.6696	\$37,43,653.6016
01-07-2020	\$4,86,115.0054	\$42,29,768.607
01-08-2020	\$5,36,452.8175	\$47,66,221.4245
01-09-2020	\$3,44,062.8749	\$51,10,284.2994
01-10-2020	\$4,04,276.5974	\$55,14,560.8968
01-11-2020	\$3,26,611.1534	\$58,41,172.0502
01-12-2020	\$5,63,761.5301	\$64,04,933.5803
01 January 2021	\$93,24,203.7917	\$93,24,203.7917
01-01-2021	\$4,32,425.7362	\$4,32,425.7362
01-02-2021	\$4,74,162.7875	\$9,06,588.5237
01-03-2021	\$4,71,961.8784	\$13,78,550.4021
Total	\$2,49,14,586.8193	\$91,85,449.4473

1 QTD Revenue = CALCULATE([Total Revenue], DATESQTD('Calendar Lookup'[Date]))

4.91M **\$14.46M** **\$10.46M**

Total Revenue Total Cost Total Profit

Start of Year	Total Revenue	YTD Revenue	QTD Revenue
01 January 2020	\$64,04,933.5803	\$64,04,933.5803	\$12,94,649.2809
01-01-2020	\$5,85,312.6486	\$5,85,312.6486	\$5,85,312.6486
01-02-2020	\$5,32,226.2458	\$11,17,538.8944	\$11,17,538.8944
01-03-2020	\$6,43,436.104	\$17,60,974.9984	\$17,60,974.9984
01-04-2020	\$6,53,364.0368	\$24,14,339.0352	\$6,53,364.0368
01-05-2020	\$6,59,325.8968	\$30,73,664.932	\$13,12,689.9336
01-06-2020	\$6,69,988.6696	\$37,43,653.6016	\$19,82,678.6032
01-07-2020	\$4,86,115.0054	\$42,29,768.607	\$4,86,115.0054
01-08-2020	\$5,36,452.8175	\$47,66,221.4245	\$10,22,567.8229
01-09-2020	\$3,44,062.8749	\$51,10,284.2994	\$13,66,630.6978
01-10-2020	\$4,04,276.5974	\$55,14,560.8968	\$4,04,276.5974
01-11-2020	\$3,26,611.1534	\$58,41,172.0502	\$7,30,887.7508
01-12-2020	\$5,63,761.5301	\$64,04,933.5803	\$12,94,649.2809
01 January 2021	\$93,24,203.7917	\$93,24,203.7917	\$37,99,042.898
01-01-2021	\$4,32,425.7362	\$4,32,425.7362	\$4,32,425.7362
01-02-2021	\$4,74,162.7875	\$9,06,588.5237	\$9,06,588.5237
01-03-2021	\$4,71,961.8784	\$13,78,550.4021	\$13,78,550.4021
Total	\$2,49,14,586.8193	\$91,85,449.4473	\$1,23,233.364

Start of Year	Total Revenue
01 January 2020	\$64,04,933.5803
01-01-2020	\$5,85,312.6486
01-02-2020	\$5,32,226.2458
01-03-2020	\$6,43,436.104
01-04-2020	\$6,53,364.0368
01-05-2020	\$6,59,325.8968
01-06-2020	\$6,69,988.6696
01-07-2020	\$4,86,115.0054
01-08-2020	\$5,36,452.8175
01-09-2020	\$3,44,062.8749
01-10-2020	\$4,04,276.5974
01-11-2020	\$3,26,611.1534
01-12-2020	\$5,63,761.5301
01 January 2021	\$93,24,203.7917
01-01-2021	\$4,32,425.7362
01-02-2021	\$4,74,162.7875
01-03-2021	\$4,71,961.8784
01-04-2021	\$4,94,957.4174
01-05-2021	\$5,45,534.7436
01-06-2021	\$5,33,824.9826
01-07-2021	\$8,15,356.4682
01-08-2021	\$8,04,193.3868
01-09-2021	\$9,52,743.493
01-10-2021	\$10,29,821.0507
01-11-2021	\$11,33,913.046
01-12-2021	\$16,35,308.8013
01 January 2022	\$91,85,449.4473
01-01-2022	\$12,74,378.6662
01-02-2022	\$13,39,241.2925
01-03-2022	\$14,48,596.1246
01-04-2022	\$15,27,813.7219
01-05-2022	\$17,68,432.5069
01-06-2022	\$18,26,987.1352
Total	\$2,49,14,586.8193
	\$91,85,449.4473
	\$2,30,87,599.6841

Previous Month Revenue = CALCULATE([Total Revenue], DATEADD('Calendar Lookup'[Date], -1, MONTH))

~~orders~~ Previous Month Revenue = CALCULATE([Total Revenue], DATEADD('Calendar Lookup'[Date], -1, MONTH))

~~Total Order~~

~~Total Profit~~

Previous Month Revenue = CALCULATE([Total Revenue], DATEADD('Calendar Lookup'[Date], -1, MONTH))

~~profit~~

~~Total Return~~

Previous Month Revenue = CALCULATE([Total Revenue], DATEADD('Calendar Lookup'[Date], -1, MONTH))

~~return~~

Start of Year	Total Revenue	YTD Revenue	Previous Month Revenue	Previous Month Profit	P	↑	↓	t	e	vic	Y	gt	...
01 January 2020	\$64,04,933.5803	\$64,04,933.5803	\$58,41,172.0502	\$23,64,772.0035	2,304						73		
01-01-2020	\$5,85,312.6486	\$5,85,312.6486											
01-02-2020	\$5,32,226.2458	\$11,17,538.8944	\$5,85,312.6486	\$2,35,814.0303	184						4		
01-03-2020	\$6,43,436.104	\$17,60,974.9984	\$5,32,226.2458	\$2,12,186.6893	165						4		
01-04-2020	\$6,53,364.0368	\$24,14,339.0352	\$6,43,436.104	\$2,59,084.5226	198						9		
01-05-2020	\$6,59,325.8968	\$30,73,664.932	\$6,53,364.0368	\$2,63,031.3418	204						14		
01-06-2020	\$6,69,988.6696	\$37,43,653.6016	\$6,59,325.8968	\$2,66,275.7522	206						11		
01-07-2020	\$4,86,115.0054	\$42,29,768.607	\$6,69,988.6696	\$2,70,067.512	212						4		
01-08-2020	\$5,36,452.8175	\$47,66,221.4245	\$4,86,115.0054	\$1,96,682.7944	247						3		
01-09-2020	\$3,44,062.8749	\$51,10,284.2994	\$5,36,452.8175	\$2,18,355.4683	278						6		
01-10-2020	\$4,04,276.5974	\$55,14,560.8968	\$3,44,062.8749	\$1,40,516.1465	196						2		
01-11-2020	\$3,26,611.1534	\$58,41,172.0502	\$4,04,276.5974	\$1,68,581.7648	223						11		
01-12-2020	\$5,63,761.5301	\$64,04,933.5803	\$3,26,611.1534	\$1,34,175.9813	191						5		
01 January 2021	\$93,24,203.7917	\$93,24,203.7917	\$82,52,656.5205	\$35,14,230.2253	8,965	620							
01-01-2021	\$4,32,425.7362	\$4,32,425.7362	\$5,63,761.5301	\$2,36,830.3289	326						13		
01-02-2021	\$4,74,162.7875	\$9,06,588.5237	\$4,32,425.7362	\$1,82,044.3796	242						8		
01-03-2021	\$4,71,961.8784	\$13,78,550.4021	\$4,74,162.7875	\$2,00,044.3727	267						8		
01-04-2021	\$4,94,957.4174	\$18,73,507.8195	\$4,71,961.8784	\$1,99,611.0413	266						8		
01-05-2021	\$5,45,534.7436	\$24,19,042.5631	\$4,94,957.4174	\$2,09,521.6975	290						5		
01-06-2021	\$5,33,824.9826	\$29,52,867.5457	\$5,45,534.7436	\$2,33,013.0757	329						10		
01-07-2021	\$8,15,356.4682	\$37,68,224.0139	\$5,33,824.9826	\$2,27,745.0372	312						8		
01-08-2021	\$8,04,193.3868	\$45,72,417.4007	\$8,15,356.4682	\$3,42,624.1294	506						45		
01-09-2021	\$9,52,743.493	\$55,25,160.8937	\$8,04,193.3868	\$3,48,095.7204	1,543						120		
01-10-2021	\$10,29,821.0507	\$65,54,981.9444	\$9,52,743.493	\$4,10,592.0507	1,568						122		
01-11-2021	\$11,33,913.046	\$76,88,894.9904	\$10,29,821.0507	\$4,41,168.0257	1,639						137		
01-12-2021	\$16,35,308.8013	\$93,24,203.7917	\$11,33,913.046	\$4,82,940.3662	1,677						136		
01 January 2022	\$91,85,449.4473	\$91,85,449.4473	\$89,93,771.1134	\$38,07,135.9137	11,749	968							
01-01-2022	\$12,74,378.6662	\$12,74,378.6662	\$16,35,308.8013	\$6,89,684.2306	2,056						163		
01-02-2022	\$13,39,241.2925	\$26,13,619.9587	\$12,74,378.6662	\$5,41,843.778	1,811						158		
01-03-2022	\$14,48,596.1246	\$40,62,216.0833	\$13,39,241.2925	\$5,67,573.8896	1,758						154		
01-04-2022	\$15,27,813.7219	\$55,90,029.8052	\$14,48,596.1246	\$6,13,453.1214	1,962						160		
01-05-2022	\$17,68,432.5069	\$73,58,462.3121	\$15,27,813.7219	\$6,43,826.5589	1,997						164		
01-06-2022	\$18,26,987.1352	\$91,85,449.4473	\$17,68,432.5069	\$7,50,754.3352	2,165						169		
Total	\$2,49,14,586.8193	\$91,85,449.4473	\$2,30,87,599.6841	\$96,86,138.1425	23,018	1,661							

TIME INTELLIGENCE

Time Intelligence patterns are used to calculate common date-based comparisons

Performance To-Date

=CALCULATE(Measure, DATESYTD(Calendar[Date]))

Use DATESYTD for Years, DATESQTD for Quarters, DATESMTD for Months.

Previous Period

=CALCULATE(Measure, DATEADD(Calendar[Date], -1, MONTH))

Select an interval (DAY, MONTH, QUARTER, or YEAR) and the # of intervals to compare (e.g. previous month, rolling 10-day)

Running Total

=CALCULATE(Measure, DATESINPERIOD(Calendar[Date], MAX(Calendar[Date]), -10, DAY))

PRO TIP:

To calculate a moving average, use the running total calculation above and divide by the number of intervals

YTD Revenue =

```
CALCULATE(  
    [Total Revenue],  
    DATESYTD(  
        'Calendar Lookup'[Date]  
    )
```

Year	Total Revenue	YTD Revenue
2020	\$64,04,934	\$64,04,934
January	\$5,85,313	\$5,85,313
February	\$5,32,226	\$11,17,539
March	\$6,43,436	\$17,60,975
April	\$6,53,364	\$24,14,339
May	\$6,59,326	\$30,73,665
June	\$6,69,989	\$37,43,654
July	\$4,86,115	\$42,29,769
August	\$5,36,453	\$47,66,221
September	\$3,44,063	\$51,10,284
October	\$4,04,277	\$55,14,561
November	\$3,26,611	\$58,41,172
December	\$5,63,762	\$64,04,934
Total	\$2,49,14,587	\$91,85,449

Previous Month Revenue =

```
CALCULATE(
    [Total Revenue],
    DATEADD(
        'Calendar Lookup'[Date],
        -1,
        MONTH))
```

DATEADD(Dates, NumberofIntervals, Interval)
Moves the given set of dates by a specified interval.

Year	Total Revenue	YTD Revenue	Previous Month Revenue
2020	\$64,04,934	\$64,04,934	\$58,41,172
January	\$5,85,313	\$5,85,313	\$5,85,313
February	\$5,32,226	\$11,17,539	\$5,32,226
March	\$6,43,436	\$17,60,975	\$6,43,436
April	\$6,53,364	\$24,14,339	\$6,53,364
May	\$6,59,326	\$30,73,665	\$6,59,326
June	\$6,69,989	\$37,43,654	\$6,69,989
July	\$4,86,115	\$42,29,769	\$4,86,115
August	\$5,36,453	\$47,66,221	\$5,36,453
September	\$3,44,063	\$51,10,284	\$3,44,063
October	\$4,04,277	\$55,14,561	\$4,04,277
November	\$3,26,611	\$58,41,172	\$3,26,611
December	\$5,63,762	\$64,04,934	\$2,30,87,600
Total	\$2,49,14,587	\$91,85,449	

10% growth month on month

Revenue Target =

```
[Previous Month Revenue] * 1.1
```

Year	YTD Revenue	Previous Month Revenue	Revenue Target
2020	\$64,04,934	\$58,41,172	\$64,25,289
January	\$5,85,313		
February	\$11,17,539	\$5,85,313	\$6,43,844
March	\$17,60,975	\$5,32,226	\$5,85,449
April	\$24,14,339	\$6,43,436	\$7,07,780
May	\$30,73,665	\$6,53,364	\$7,18,700
June	\$37,43,654	\$6,59,326	\$7,25,258
July	\$42,29,769	\$6,69,989	\$7,36,988
August	\$47,66,221	\$4,86,115	\$5,34,727
September	\$51,10,284	\$5,36,453	\$5,90,098
October	\$55,14,561	\$3,44,063	\$3,78,469
November	\$58,41,172	\$4,04,277	\$4,44,704
December	\$64,04,934	\$3,26,611	\$3,59,272
Total	\$91,85,449	\$2,30,87,600	\$2,53,96,360

10-Day Rolling Revenue =

```
CALCULATE(
    [Total Revenue],
    DATESINPERIOD(
        'Calendar Lookup'[Date],
        MAX('Calendar Lookup'[Date]),
        -10,
        DAY))
```

Year	Total Revenue	10-Day Rolling Revenue
1	\$8,351	\$8,351
2	\$14,313	\$22,665
3	\$28,041	\$50,706
4	\$17,713	\$68,419
5	\$7,856	\$76,275
6	\$21,266	\$97,541
7	\$8,555	\$1,06,096
8	\$25,365	\$1,31,461
9	\$14,313	\$1,45,774
10	\$14,110	\$1,59,884
11	\$31,620	\$1,83,152
12	\$25,048	\$1,93,887
13	\$7,856	\$1,73,701
Total	\$2,49,14,587	\$6,16,274

ASSIGNMENT: TIME INTELLIGENCE



Add the following measures to the model:

1. Previous Month Returns
2. Previous Month Orders
3. Previous Month Profit
4. Order Target (10% increase over previous month)
5. Profit Target (10% increase over previous month)
6. 90-day Rolling Profit

Previous Month Returns =

```
CALCULATE(  
    [Total Returns],  
    DATEADD(  
        'Calendar Lookup'[Date],  
        -1,  
        MONTH))
```

Previous Month Order =

```
CALCULATE(  
    [Total Orders],  
    DATEADD(  
        'Calendar Lookup'[Date],  
        -1,  
        MONTH))
```

Previous Month Profit =

```
CALCULATE(  
    [Total Profit],  
    DATEADD(  
        'Calendar Lookup'[Date],  
        -1,  
        MONTH))
```

Order Target =

```
[Previous Month Order] * 1.1
```

Profit Target =

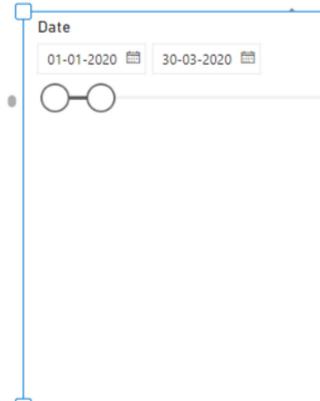
```
[Previous Month Profit] * 1.1
```

Year	Total Returns	Previous Month Returns	Total Orders	Order Target	Previous Month Order	Total Profit	Profit Target	Previous Month Profit
2020	85	72	2,630	2,534.40	2304	\$26,01,605	26,01,252.67	\$23,64,775
January	4		184			\$2,35,815		
February	4		165	202.40	184	\$2,12,187	2,59,396.09	\$2,35,815
March	9		198	181.50	165	\$2,59,085	2,33,405.96	\$2,12,187
April	14		204	217.80	198	\$2,63,032	2,84,993.72	\$2,59,085
May	11		206	224.40	204	\$2,66,276	2,89,335.22	\$2,63,032
June	4		212	226.60	206	\$2,70,068	2,92,904.08	\$2,66,276
July	3		247	233.20	212	\$1,96,683	2,97,075.01	\$2,70,068
August	6		278	271.70	247	\$2,18,355	2,16,351.00	\$1,96,683
September	2		196	305.80	278	\$1,40,516	2,40,190.92	\$2,18,355
October	10		223	215.60	196	\$1,68,582	1,54,567.59	\$1,40,516
November	5		191	245.30	223	\$1,34,176	1,85,439.74	\$1,68,582
December	13		326	210.10	191	\$2,36,830	1,47,593.34	\$1,34,176
Total	1,809	1643	25,165	25,319.80	23018	\$1,04,57,600	1,06,54,638.35	\$96,86,035

90 - Days Rolling Profit =

```
CALCULATE(
    [Total Profit],
    DATESINPERIOD(
        'Calendar Lookup'[Date],
        MAX('Calendar Lookup'[Date]),
        -90,
        DAY))
```

Year	Total Profit	90 - Days Rolling Profit
19	\$4,507	\$6,02,761
20	\$12,825	\$6,15,586
21	\$5,628	\$6,21,214
22	\$8,663	\$6,29,876
23	\$7,105	\$6,36,981
24	\$17,104	\$6,54,085
25	\$7,105	\$6,61,190
26	\$10,502	\$6,71,692
27	\$4,221	\$6,75,913
28	\$11,256	\$6,87,169
29	\$8,512	\$6,95,680
30	\$5,628	\$7,01,308
31		\$3,456
April		\$3,456
Total	\$7,01,308	\$7,01,308



DAX BEST PRACTICES

Know when to use calculated columns vs. measures

- Use calculated columns for filtering, and measures for aggregating values

Use explicit measures, even for simple calculations

- Explicit measures can be referenced anywhere, and nested within other measures

Use fully-qualified column references in measures

- This makes your DAX more readable, and differentiates column references from measure references

Move column calculations "upstream" when possible

- Adding calculated columns at the source or in Power Query improves report speed and efficiency

Minimize the use of "expensive" iterator functions

- Use iterators with caution, especially if you are working with large tables or complex models

