Iterating functions

DAX FUNCTIONS IN POWER BI



Maarten Van den Broeck Content Developer at DataCamp



Iterating functions

• Iterate over each row of a given table to perform an expression

```
SUMX(, <expression>)
AVERAGEX(, <expression>)
```

- X stands for eXpression
- Allow for advanced calculations specified at each row

Iterating functions: SUMX()

Calculated column example

```
Cost = Fact_Orders[Sales] - Fact_Orders[Profit]
```

Total Costs = SUM(Fact_Orders[Cost])

Sales	Profit	Cost
\$77.88	\$3.89	\$73.99
\$22.72	\$10.22	\$12.50
•••	•••	•••

Total Costs

\$2,569

Iterating functions: SUMX()

Calculated column example

```
Cost = Fact_Orders[Sales] - Fact_Orders[Profit]
```

Total Costs = SUM(Fact_Orders[Cost])

Sales	Profit	Cost
\$77.88	\$3.89	\$73.99
\$22.72	\$10.22	\$12.50
•••	•••	•••

Total Costs

\$2,569

Iterating function example

```
Total Costs SUMX =
SUMX(Fact_Orders,
    Fact_Orders[Sales] - Fact_Orders[Profit])
```

Total Costs SUMX

\$2,569

Filtering iterating functions

 Use filter functions, such as FILTER(), to return a filtered table

```
Total Costs East SUMX =
SUMX(
    FILTER(
         Fact_Orders,
         Fact_Orders[Region] = "East"),
    Fact_Orders[Sales] - Fact_Orders[Profit])
```

Filtering iterating functions

• Use filter functions, such as FILTER(), to return a filtered table

```
Total Costs East SUMX =
SUMX(
    FILTER(
         Fact_Orders,
         Fact_Orders[Region] = "East"),
    Fact_Orders[Sales] - Fact_Orders[Profit])
```

Region	Total Costs	Total Costs East SUMX
Central	\$501,239.89	
East	\$678,781.24	\$678,781.24
South	\$391,721.91	
West	\$725,457.82	
TOTAL	\$2,297,200.86	\$678,781.24



Iterating functions: RANKX()

```
RANKX(
     ,
     <expression>)
```

Rank regions by total costs

```
Total Costs RANKX =
RANKX(
    ALL(Dim_Sales[Region]),
    [Total Costs])
```

• Use ALL() to evaluate all rows from the dimension table

Iterating functions: RANKX()

```
RANKX(
     ,
     <expression>)
```

Rank regions by total costs

```
Total Costs RANKX =
RANKX(
    ALL(Dim_Sales[Region]),
    [Total Costs])
```

• Use ALL() to evaluate all rows from the dimension table

Region	Total Costs	Total Costs RANKX
Central	\$725,457.82	1
East	\$678,781.24	2
South	\$501,239.89	3
West	\$391,721.91	4

Operators in DAX

COMPARISON OPERATORS

Operator	Meaning
=	Equal to
==	Strict equal to
>	Greater than
<	Smaller than
>=	Greater than or equal to
<=	Smaller than or equal to
<>	Not equal to

Operators in DAX

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TEXT OPERATOR

Operator	Meaning	Example
&	Concatenates text values	[City]&", "& [State]

Operators in DAX

COMPARISON OPERATORS

Operator	Meaning
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TEXT OPERATOR

Operator	Meaning	Example
&	Concatenates text values	[City]&", "& [State]

LOGICAL OPERATORS

Operator	Meaning	Example
&&	AND	([City] = "Bru") && ([Return] = "Yes"))
	0R condition	([City] = "Bru") ([Return] = "Yes"))
IN { }	OR condition for each row	Product[Color] IN {"Red", "Blue", "Gold"}

Lesson[Knowledge] IN {"Poor", "Great", "Awesome!"}

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Let's practice!

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Congratulations!

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Carl RosseelCurriculum Manager



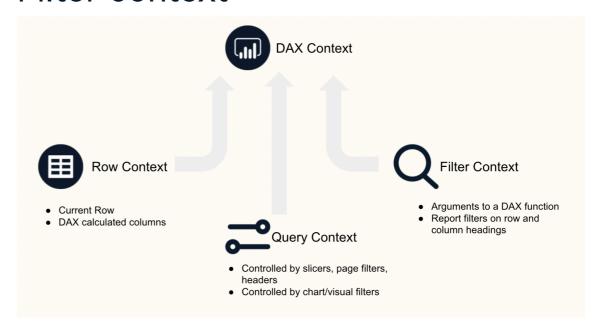
DAX stands for Data Analysis eXpressions

DAX formulas are used in:

- Measures
- Calculated columns
- Calculated tables

Context in DAX Formulas:

- Row context
- Query context
- Filter context



DAX Toolbox

General:

- Implicit vs explicit measures
- Quick measures
- Variables: VAR

Data Modeling:

- CALENDAR()
- CALCULATE()
- RELATED()
- FILTER()
- CROSSFILTER()

Enjoy iterating!

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