# The Date table

INTRODUCTION TO DAX IN POWER BI



Jess Ahmet
Content Developer, DataCamp



# Working with dates

Example Date: 2020/09/20 12:52

#### **Date and Time Functions**

- YEAR(<date>) > 2020
- QUARTER(<datetime>) > 3
- MONTH(<datetime>) > 9

#### **Format Function**

- Weekday: FORMAT(<date>, <"dddd">) >Friday
- Time: FORMAT(<date>, <"h:nn:ss">) > "12:52:00"

#### **Time Intelligence Functions**

- LASTDATE()
- DATESBETWEEN()
- DATEADD()

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/format-function-dax

# Working with dates

- Evaluate data in time-series to spot trends and patterns i.e seasonal performance
- Out of the box features:
  - 20+ Date and Time Functions
  - 30+ Time Intelligence Functions
  - Automatically enabled date hierarchies
    - Drill-able to year, quarter, month and day

# The importance of a date table

Issues of relying on only dates from transactional tables:

- Gaps in dates i.e no sales made on 20th September
- Returns wrong results when using time-intelligence functions
  - No error, wrong result
  - Difficult to troubleshoot

• A dedicated date table is highly recommended for accurate reporting using timeintelligence functions.

#### Benefits:

- Filter by multiple date attributes such as Year and Month
- Custom calendar view/definitions such as fiscal dates
- Use of time-intelligence features to select a time horizon (e.g Today, Yesterday, Last 30 days)

#### **Types of Analysis:**

• Revenue by Day of Week, Fiscal Performance, Public Holidays

#### CALENDAR()

- Syntax: CALENDAR(<start\_date>, <end\_date>)
- Returns a table with a single column 'date' that contains a continuous set of dates inclusive
  of the specified dates
- Example: CALENDAR('2020-01-01', '2020-12-31')

#### CALENDAR()

- Syntax: CALENDAR(<start\_date>, <end\_date>)
- Returns a table with a single column 'date' that contains a continuous set of dates inclusive
  of the specified dates
- Example: CALENDAR('2020-01-01', '2020-12-31')

#### **Date**

2020-01-01

2020-01-02

•••

2020-12-31

#### CALENDARAUTO()

- Syntax: CALENDARAUTO(<fiscal\_year\_end\_month>)
- Returns a table with a single column 'date' that automatically takes the earliest and latest date in the model and internally calls CALENDAR().
- Example: CALENDARAUTO(12)

#### CALENDARAUTO()

- Syntax: CALENDARAUTO(<fiscal\_year\_end\_month>)
- Returns a table with a single column 'date' that automatically takes the earliest and latest date in the model and internally calls CALENDAR().
- Example: CALENDARAUTO(12)

#### Date

2020-01-01

2020-07-31

•••

2020-12-31

# Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO DAX IN POWER BI



# Dates and Quick Measures

INTRODUCTION TO DAX IN POWER BI



Jess Ahmet
Content Developer at DataCamp



# Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO DAX IN POWER BI



# Congratulations!

INTRODUCTION TO DAX IN POWER BI



Jess Ahmet
Content Developer at DataCamp



## Course Recap

#### **Chapter 1**

- DAX functions
- Creating calculated columns
- Creating measures

#### **Chapter 3**

- Creating calculated tables
- Date and Time, Format and Time Intelligence Functions
- Quick Measures

#### **Chapter 2**

- Row vs. filter context
- Use of variables with VAR
- Working with iterator functions
- Using CALCULATE() to filter measures

# Practice makes perfect!



# Become a DAX master!

INTRODUCTION TO DAX IN POWER BI

