```
1. % Growth Compared to Last Year with VAR
     % Growth YoY =
     VAR CurrentYearSales = [Total Sales Current Year]
     VAR LastYearSales = [Total Sales Last Year]
     RETURN
     IF(
       LastYearSales = 0, BLANK(),
       DIVIDE(CurrentYearSales - LastYearSales, LastYearSales)
     2. Difference between Current Month and Previous Month Sales
     Sales Diff Current vs Last Month =
     VAR CurrentMonthSales =
       CALCULATE([Total Sales], DATESMTD('DATE'[Date]))
     VAR LastMonthSales =
       CALCULATE([Total Sales], PARALLELPERIOD('DATE'[Date], -1,
MONTH))
     RETURN
     CurrentMonthSales - LastMonthSales
     3. Total Boxes & Average Monthly Boxes (Together) using VAR
     Total and Avg Boxes =
     VAR TotalBoxes = SUM('Chocolate Sales'[Boxes Shipped])
     VAR MonthsCount = DISTINCTCOUNT('DATE'[Year-Month])
     VAR AvgBoxes = DIVIDE(TotalBoxes, MonthsCount)
     RETURN
     "Total Boxes: " & FORMAT(TotalBoxes, "#,##0") &
     " / Avg Monthly: " & FORMAT(AvgBoxes, "#,##0.0")
     4. Only Average Monthly Boxes Using VAR
     Avg Monthly Boxes =
     VAR TotalBoxes = SUM('Chocolate Sales'[Boxes Shipped])
     VAR MonthsCount = DISTINCTCOUNT('DATE'[Year-Month])
     RETURN DIVIDE(TotalBoxes, MonthsCount)
     5. % Growth from Last Month
     % Growth Last Month =
     VAR
              CurrentMonthSales
                                          CALCULATE([Total
                                                                 Sales],
                                    =
DATESMTD('DATE'[Date]))
              LastMonthSales
                                         CALCULATE([Total
                                                                 Sales],
     VAR
PARALLELPERIOD('DATE'[Date], -1, MONTH))
     RETURN
     IF(
       LastMonthSales = 0, BLANK(),
       DIVIDE(CurrentMonthSales - LastMonthSales, LastMonthSales)
     )
```

## 6. Moving Average (Last 3 Months) Moving Avg 3 Months = AVERAGEX( DATESINPERIOD('DATE'[Date], MAX('DATE'[Date]), -3, MONTH), [Total Sales] 7. Card Dynamic Message Using Rank + YoY Performance Message = VAR CurrentSales = [Total Sales Current Year] VAR LastYearSales = [Total Sales Last Year] VAR SalesGrowth = DIVIDE(CurrentSales - LastYearSales, LastYearSales) VAR ProductRank = RANKX(ALL('Chocolate Sales'[Product]), [Total Sales]) **RETURN** SWITCH( TRUE(), ProductRank <= 3 && SalesGrowth > 0, "Top Performer - Sales up by " & FORMAT(SalesGrowth, "0%"), SalesGrowth >= 0, "Consistent Performer", SalesGrowth < 0, "Needs Improvement" 8. Top 5 Tips to Optimize DAX Queries (With Explanation) VAR Using VAR helps reduce repeated calculations and makes DAX formulas

easier to read and maintain. RANKX 2. Avoid **Twice** 

Calculate RANKX once and reuse the result. This improves query performance and avoids unnecessary recalculations.

3. Avoid **FILTER** Unnecessarily Do not use FILTER unless absolutely necessary. Unnecessary filters add complexity and slow down performance.

- Context 4. Reduce Row Scalar to **Early** Convert row context to scalar values as early as possible to reduce overhead and improve calculation speed.
- 5. Use **SUMMARIZE** Wisely Use SUMMARIZE to pre-aggregate data where possible. This simplifies queries and improves performance by reducing the data being processed.
  - 9. Benefits of Using DAX Studio, Performance Analyzer, and Tabular Editor

DAX Studio helps detect slow queries and analyze query plans for performance tuning.

Performance Analyzer shows which visuals or measures are causing slow performance in Power BI reports.

Tabular Editor allows efficient management of large models and enables writing reusable, maintainable DAX scripts.

## 10.Create Flag for Top 5 Products by Total Sales Using VAR + RANKX

```
Top 5 Product Flag =
VAR ProductRank =
RANKX(
    ALL('Chocolate Sales'[Product]),
    [Total Sales],
    ,
    DESC
)
```

## **RETURN**

IF(ProductRank <= 5, "Yes", "No")</pre>

