# 30-Day DAX Revision - Day 5 Notes

Date: 25/07/2025

Topic: DAX Variables (VAR + RETURN)

DAX variables help make formulas cleaner, faster, and easier to debug by allowing the use of temporary variables within a calculation.

## Why Use DAX Variables?

• Avoid repeating the same logic multiple times

• Break down long calculations into smaller steps

• Improve performance

• Make debugging easier

## Functions Used

• VAR – Declare a variable

• RETURN – Return a final value using declared variables

## Examples Practiced

1. Simple example using VAR:

ProfitMargin =  
VAR profit = 'Sample - Superstore'[ProfitRound]  
VAR sales = 'Sample - Superstore'[Sales]  
RETURN  
ROUND(DIVIDE(profit, sales, 0), 2)

2. Use VAR inside a conditional (IF):

MarginFlag =  
VAR margin = DIVIDE('Sample - Superstore'[ProfitRound], 'Sample - Superstore'[Sales], 0)  
RETURN  
IF(margin > 0.2, "Good Margin", "Low Margin")

3. Use VAR to improve nested logic with SWITCH:

ProfitCategory =  
VAR profit = 'Sample - Superstore'[ProfitRound]  
RETURN  
SWITCH(TRUE(),  
 profit <= 0, "Loss",  
 profit <= 100, "Low",  
 profit <= 500, "Medium",  
 "High")

4. Create a combined message with formatted values:

OrderInfo =  
VAR cust = 'Sample - Superstore'[Customer Name]  
VAR amt = FORMAT('Sample - Superstore'[Sales], "₹#, ##0")  
RETURN  
cust & " placed an order of " & amt

## Key Note

DAX variables are useful in both calculated columns and measures. They improve clarity, maintainability, and performance in complex expressions.