Derived Columns

1. Simple Expressions 🡪

**Annual Salary = Emp[SALARY] \* 12**

Application 🡪 The new **Annual Salary** column can act as **Measure**

1. Conditional Expressions
   1. Simple if 🡪

**Class = If(Emp[Salary]>=2500, "A", "B")**

Application 🡪 The new **Class** column can act as **Dimension**

* 1. To see if a cell is blank there is function **IsBlank()**

Note: Nulls are implicitly considered as zero in calculations

Example 🡪 If Commission is blank then total should be Salary + 500, else total should be Salary +Commissions

|  |
| --- |
| **Total = If(IsBlank(Emp[COMMISSION]),**  **Emp[SALARY] + 500,**  **Emp[SALARY] + Emp[COMMISSION])** |

* 1. Multiple ifs 🡪

**Grade = if(Emp[Salary]>=5000,"1",**

**if(Emp[Salary]>=2500,"B",**

**if(Emp[Salary]>=1000,"3", "4"**

**)))**

* 1. Switch 🡪

**JobType = SWITCH(Emp[Job],"Clerk", "C", "Manager", "M", "Z")**

1. **Concatenation 🡪** Use the **&** operator to concatenate strings. Hardcoded string values should ne enclosed in double quoted.

**Full Name = Customer\_Data[FirstName] & " " & Customer\_Data[LastName]**

There is **Concatenate** function as well, but it takes only 2 parameters.

Complete Name = **CONCATENATE**(Customer\_Data[FirstName], Customer\_Data[LastName])

& is effective as it can concatenate multiple strings.

**CombineValues** function 🡪 Combines multiple strings with a delimiter. Advantage is that we need to mention the delimiter only once as the first parameter. It will concatenate it between each parameter!

**Column 3 = COMBINEVALUES(" ", Customer\_Data[FirstName],Customer\_Data[LastName])**