

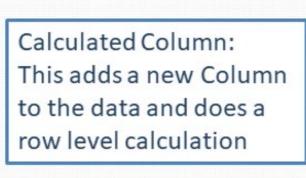
MEETDAX

Data Analysis Expressions (DAX) is a set of functions and operators that are combined to create formulas and expressions in Power Bl Desktop, Azure Analysis Services, SQL Server Analysis Services, and Power Pivot in Excel data models.

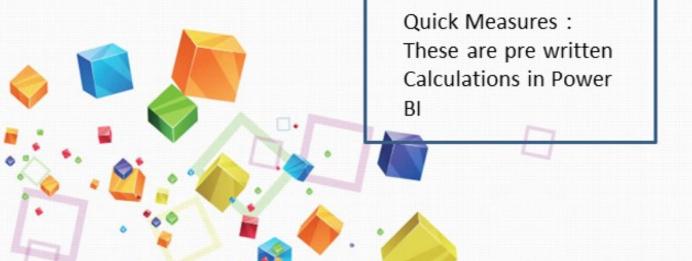
DAX formulas include functions, operators, and values to perform advanced calculations and queries on data in related tables and columns in tabular data models.





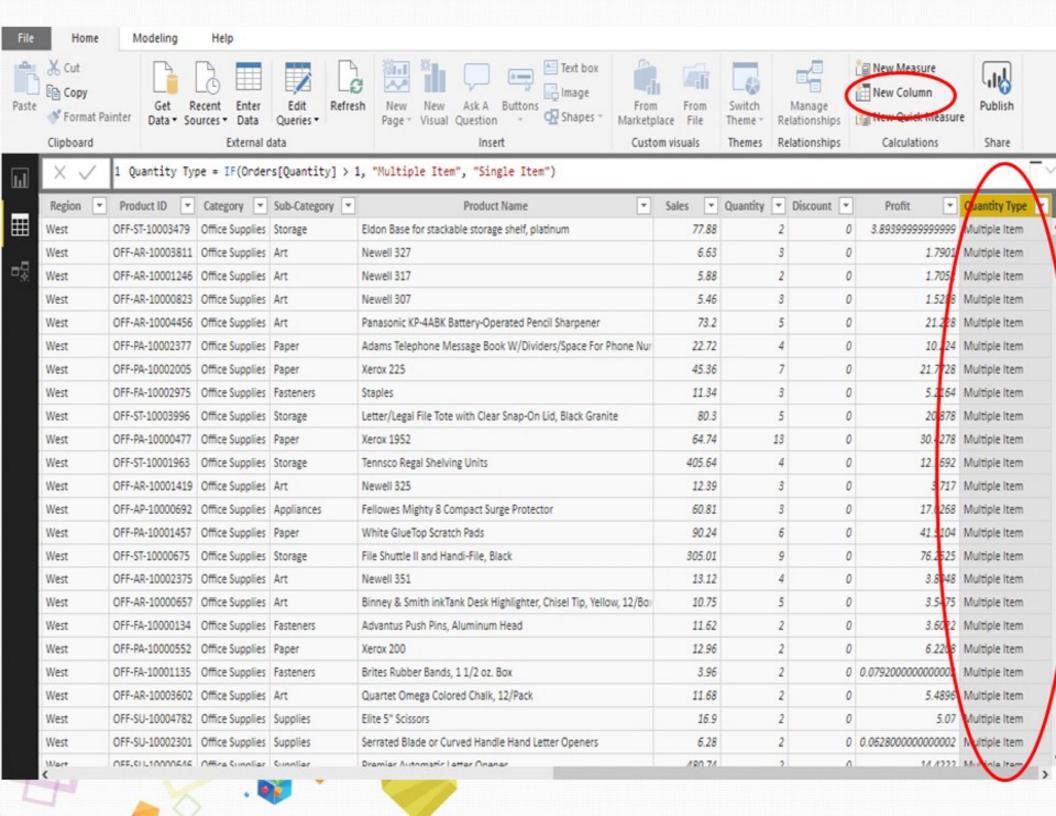


Calculated Measure: This is visible at the Report view only and does the calculation for the entire column



Calculated Column

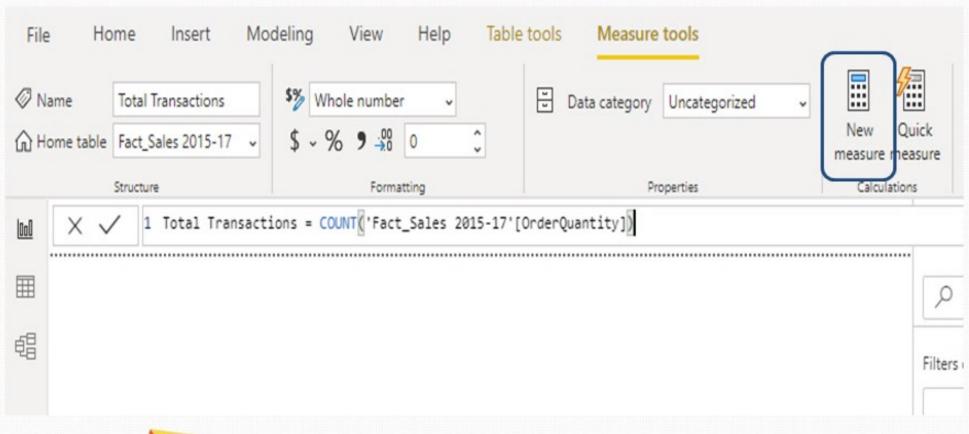
- These are new formula based columns which can be added into the tables.
- When a calculated column contains a valid DAX formula, values are calculated for each row as soon as the formula is entered.
- Values are then stored in the in-memory data model.
- Calculated columns you create appear in the Fields list just like any
 other field, but they'll have a special icon showing its values are the
 result of a formula. You can name your columns whatever you want,
 and add them to a report visualization just like other fields.



Measures

- Measures are evaluated based on filter context, which means they
 recalculate when the fields or filters around them change (like when new
 row or column labels are pulled into a matrix or when new filters are
 applied to a report.
- Measures are used in reporting that support combining and filtering model data by using multiple attributes such as a Power BI report or Excel PivotTable or PivotChart.
- Measures are created by using the DAX formula bar in the model designer.







Quick Comparison between Calculated Column & Measures

Calculated Column

- Values are calculated based on information from each row of a table (has row context)
- Appends static values to each row in a table and stores them in the model (which increases file size)
- Recalculate on data source refresh or when changes are made to component columns
- Primarily used as rows, columns, slicers or filters

Measures

- Values are calculated based on information from any filters in the report (has filter context)
- Does not create new data in the tables themselves (doesn't increase file size)
 - Recalculate in response to any change to filters within the report
 - Almost always used within the values field of a visual

DAX Operators

Arithm etic Opera tor	Meaning	Example
+	Addition	2+7
-	Subtraction	5-3
*	Multiplication	2*6
/	Division	4/2
٨	Exponent	2 ^ 5

Compari son Operat or	Meaning	Example
=	Equal to	[City]="Boston"
>	Greater than	[Quantity]>10
<	Less than	[Quantity]<10
>=	Greater than or equal to	[Unit_Price]>=2.5
<=	Less than or equal to	[Unit_Price]<=2.5
<> < >	Not equal to	[Country]<>"Mexico"

Text/Logical Operator	Meaning	Example
&	Concatenates two values to produce one text string	[City] & " " & [State]
&&	Create an AND condition between two logical expressions	([State]="MA") && ([Quantity]>10)
(double pipe)	Create an OR condition between two logical expressions	([State]="MA") ([State]="CT")
IN	Creates a logical OR condition based on a given list (using curly brackets)	'Store Lookup' [State] IN { "MA", "CT", "NY" }

