Data (Sales Table):

OrderID	Product	Price	Quantity
101	Laptop	800	2
102	Phone	500	1
103	Tablet	300	3

1. Calculated Columns (Row-Level)

1.1 Total Price (Price × Quantity)

• Formula:

Total Price = Sales[Price] * Sales[Quantity]

• Purpose:

Calculates the total cost of each item sold.

- Visualization:
- Table or Matrix: Show OrderID, Product, Total Price.
- Bar Chart: Sum of Total Price by Product.

1.2 Discounted Price (10% Off)

• Formula:

Discounted Price = Sales[Total Price] * 0.9

• Purpose:

Applies a fixed discount across all sales.

- Visualization:
- Clustered Bar Chart: Compare Total Price vs. Discounted Price by Product.

1.3 Profit Margin (20% Profit on Sales)

• Formula:

Profit Margin = Sales[Total Price] * 0.2

• Purpose:

Shows the profit earned on each sale.

- Visualization:
- Column Chart: Show profit by Product.

2. Measures (Aggregated/Filtered Calculations)

2.1 Total Sales

• Formula:

Total Sales = SUM(Sales[Total Price])

• Purpose:

Calculates the overall revenue from all sales.

- Visualization:
- Card Visual: Display Total Sales.
- Bar Chart: Sum of Total Price by Product.

2.2 Average Price Per Product

• Formula:

Average Price = AVERAGE(Sales[Price])

• Purpose:

Shows the average price of products sold.

- Visualization:
- Column Chart: Show average price by Product.

2.3 Total Quantity Sold

• Formula:

```
Total Quantity Sold = SUM(Sales[Quantity])
```

• Purpose:

Displays the total number of products sold.

- Visualization:
- Clustered Column Chart: Quantity sold by Product.
- Pie Chart: Distribution of quantity sold by Product.

2.4 Count of Orders

• Formula:

```
Order Count = COUNTROWS(Sales)
```

- Purpose:
 - Counts the total number of orders processed.
- Visualization:
- KPI or Card Visual: Show total orders.

2.5 Percentage of Sales by Product

• Formula:

```
Sales Percentage =
   DIVIDE(
        SUM(Sales[Total Price]),
        CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Total Price]), ALL(Sales))
)
```

• Purpose:

Calculates what percentage of total sales comes from each product.

- Visualization:
- **Donut Chart:** Show the sales distribution by Product.

2.6 Highest Sales (Top Product)

• Formula:

```
Top Sale = MAX(Sales[Total Price])
```

- Purpose:
 - Displays the highest individual sale value.
- Visualization:
- Card Visual: Highlight the highest sale.

3. Time-Based Calculations (Requires Date Field)

If you later add a Date column to the data, you can create the following:

3.1 Sales Year-Over-Year (YOY) Growth

```
YOY Growth =
    CALCULATE(
        SUM(Sales[Total Price]),
        SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR(Sales[OrderDate])
)
```

- Visualization:
- Line Chart: Compare sales across years.

3.2 Running Total (Cumulative Sales)

```
Running Total =
    CALCULATE(
```

```
SUM(Sales[Total Price]),
FILTER(
        ALL(Sales[OrderDate]),
        Sales[OrderDate] <= MAX(Sales[OrderDate])
)</pre>
```

- Visualization:
- Line Chart: Shows cumulative sales over time.

4. Visualization Examples (Multiple Charts)

4.1 Product Performance

• Chart: Stacked Column Chart

• X-Axis: Product

Values:

Total PriceProfit Margin

• Legend: Discount Applied

Goal: Compare the performance of each product across revenue and profit.

4.2 Sales by Product (Top 5 Products)

• Chart: Clustered Bar Chart

• Axis: Product

• Value: Total Sales

• Filter: Show Top 5 Products by sales.

Goal: Highlight best-selling products.

4.3 Sales Distribution by Quantity

Chart: Tree MapGroup: Product

• Value: Total Quantity Sold

Goal: Show the distribution of products by quantity sold.

5. Practice Exercises for Students

- 1. Calculate a 15% tax on each sale using a calculated column.
- 2. Create a measure that shows total sales by each product category.
- 3. Build a KPI visual to track total revenue with a goal of \$5000.
- 4. Use a slicer to filter sales by Product.
- 5. Calculate average profit per product and visualize it using a bar chart.