

1.

Year	Total
2022	\$
2023	\$
2024	\$
Total	\$19

```

1 % Growth Year =
2
3 var currentyear=CALCULATE(sum('Chocolate Sales (1)'[Amount]))
4
5 var lastyear=CALCULATE(SUM('Chocolate Sales (1)'[Amount]),PREVIOUSYEAR('Calendar Table'[Date]))
6
7 RETURN DIVIDE(currentyear-lastyear,lastyear,0)

```
2.

Year	Total
2022	\$
2023	\$
2024	\$
Total	\$19

```

1 Growth % Month =
2
3 var currentmonth=CALCULATE(sum('Chocolate Sales (1)'[Amount]))
4
5 var lastmonth=CALCULATE(sum('Chocolate Sales (1)'[Amount]),PREVIOUSMONTH('Calendar Table'[Date]))
6
7 RETURN DIVIDE(currentmonth-lastmonth,lastmonth,0)

```
3.

Year	Total
2022	\$
2023	\$
2024	\$
Total	\$19

```

1 Total and average box =
2 VAR totalbox_currentMonth = SUM('Chocolate Sales (1)'[Boxes Shipped]) -- har oy uchun alohida
3 VAR totalbox_year = CALCULATE(
4     SUM('Chocolate Sales (1)'[Boxes Shipped]),
5     REMOVEFILTERS('Calendar Table'[Month Name]) -- barcha oylar bo'yicha umumiy summa
6 )
7 VAR averagebox = DIVIDE(totalbox_year, 12, 0)
8
9 RETURN
10 "Total: " & FORMAT(totalbox_currentMonth, "###0") &
11 " | Average/Month: " & FORMAT(averagebox, "###0.00")
12

```
4.

Year	Total
2022	\$
2023	\$
2024	\$
Total	\$19

```

1 Average box =
2 VAR totalbox_year = CALCULATE(
3     SUM('Chocolate Sales (1)'[Boxes Shipped]),
4     REMOVEFILTERS('Calendar Table'[Month Name]) -- barcha oylar bo'yicha umumiy summa
5 )
6 VAR averagebox = DIVIDE(totalbox_year, 12, 0)
7
8 RETURN
9 "Average/Month: " & FORMAT(averagebox, "###0.00")
10

```
5.

Year	Total
2022	\$
2023	\$
2024	\$
Total	\$19

```

1 Growth % from Last Month =
2 VAR currentMonth = CALCULATE(
3     SUM('Chocolate Sales (1)'[Boxes Shipped]))
4
5 VAR lastmonth = CALCULATE(
6     SUM('Chocolate Sales (1)'[Boxes Shipped]),
7     PREVIOUSMONTH('Calendar Table'[Date]))
8
9 RETURN
10 DIVIDE(currentMonth - lastmonth,lastmonth, 0)
11

```
6.

Year	Total
2022	\$
2023	\$
2024	\$
Total	\$19

Month Name
April
August
December
February
January
July
June

```

1 Moving Average 3 Months Dynamic =
2 VAR DateRange =
3     DATESINPERIOD(
4         'Calendar Table'[Date],
5         MAX('Calendar Table'[Date]),
6         -3,
7         MONTH
8     )
9 VAR TotalSales =
10     CALCULATE(
11         SUM('Chocolate Sales (1)'[Amount]),
12         DateRange
13     )
14 VAR MonthCount =
15     DISTINCTCOUNT(
16         'Calendar Table'[Month Number] -- Or any unique month identifier column
17     )
18 RETURN
19 DIVIDE(TotalSales, MonthCount, 0)
20

```

```
1 Rankx = RANKX(all('Chocolate Sales (1)'),sum('Chocolate Sales (1)'[Amount]),,DESC,Dense)

1 Yoy % =
2
3 var currentyear=CALCULATE(sum('Chocolate Sales (1)'[Amount]))
4
5 var lastyear=CALCULATE(sum('Chocolate Sales (1)'[Amount]),SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR('Calendar Table'[Date]))
6
7 RETURN DIVIDE(currentyear-lastyear,lastyear,0)

1 Performance Message =
2 VAR Ranking = [Rankx]
3 VAR Growth = [Yoy %]
4 RETURN
5 SWITCH(
6     TRUE(),
7     Ranking = 1 && Growth > 0, "Top Performer - Sales up by " & FORMAT(Growth, "0.0%"),
8     Ranking<= 5 && ABS(Growth) < 0.05, "Consistent Performer",
9     "Needs Improvement"
10 )
11
```

8. Use Variables (VAR) to Avoid Repeated Calculations

Minimize Use of FILTER on Large Tables

Use SUMX and Other Iterator Functions Wisely

Leverage ALL, ALLEXCEPT, and REMOVEFILTERS Properly

Optimize Filter Context and Reduce Cardinality

9. DAX Studio:

Helps analyze and debug DAX queries by showing query plans, server timings, and query statistics, enabling you to identify slow or inefficient measures and optimize them.

Performance Analyzer (in Power BI):

Allows you to record and review the performance of visuals and DAX queries in your report, helping pinpoint which visuals or measures are causing slowdowns.

Tabular Editor:

Enables advanced modeling and scripting outside Power BI Desktop, speeding up metadata changes, bulk editing, and applying best practices for measure optimization and model performance.

10.   1 Yes or no = SWITCH(TRUE(),[Rankx]<=5,"Yes","No")