Iterating functions

DAX FUNCTIONS IN POWER BI

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Iterating functions

- Iterate over each row of a given table to perform an expression

`SUMX(<table>, <expression>)` `AVERAGEX(<table>, <expression>)`

- X stands for eXpression
- Allow for advanced calculations specified at each row

Iterating functions: SUMX()

Calculated column example

```
Cost = Fact_Orders[Sales] - Fact_Orders[Profit]
```

```
Total Costs = SUM(Fact_Orders[Cost])
```

Sales	Profit	Cost
$77.88	$3.89	$73.99
$22.72	$10.22	$12.50
...	...	...

Total Costs
$2,569

Iterating functions: SUMX()

Calculated column example

```
Cost = Fact_Orders[Sales] - Fact_Orders[Profit]
```

```
Total Costs = SUM(Fact_Orders[Cost])
```

Sales	Profit	Cost
$77.88	$3.89	$73.99
$22.72	$10.22	$12.50
...	...	...

Total Costs
$2,569

Iterating function example

```
Total Costs SUMX =
SUMX(Fact_Orders,
     Fact_Orders[Sales] - Fact_Orders[Profit])
```

Total Costs SUMX
$2,569

Filtering iterating functions

- Use filter functions, such as FILTER(), to return a filtered table

```
SUMX(
    FILTER(
        <table>,
        <filter>),
    <expression>)
```

```
Total Costs East SUMX =
SUMX(
    FILTER(
        Fact_Orders,
        Fact_Orders[Region] = "East"),
    Fact_Orders[Sales] - Fact_Orders[Profit])
```

Filtering iterating functions

- Use filter functions, such as FILTER(), to return a filtered table

```
SUMX(
    FILTER(
        <table>,
        <filter>),
    <expression>)
```

```
Total Costs East SUMX =
SUMX(
    FILTER(
        Fact_Orders,
        Fact_Orders[Region] = "East"),
    Fact_Orders[Sales] - Fact_Orders[Profit])
```

Region	Total Costs	Total Costs East SUMX
Central	$501,239.89	
East	$678,781.24	$678,781.24
South	$391,721.91	
West	$725,457.82	
TOTAL	**$2,297,200.86**	**$678,781.24**

Iterating functions: RANKX()

```
RANKX(
    <table>,
    <expression>)
```

- Rank regions by total costs

```
Total Costs RANKX =
RANKX(
    ALL(Dim_Sales[Region]),
    [Total Costs])
```

- Use `ALL()` to evaluate all rows from the dimension table

Iterating functions: RANKX()

```
RANKX(
    <table>,
    <expression>)
```

- Rank regions by total costs

```
Total Costs RANKX =
RANKX(
    ALL(Dim_Sales[Region]),
    [Total Costs])
```

- Use `ALL()` to evaluate all rows from the dimension table

Region	Total Costs	Total Costs RANKX
Central	$725,457.82	1
East	$678,781.24	2
South	$501,239.89	3
West	$391,721.91	4

Operators in DAX

COMPARISON OPERATORS

Operator	Meaning
=	Equal to
==	Strict equal to
>	Greater than
<	Smaller than
>=	Greater than or equal to
<=	Smaller than or equal to
<>	Not equal to

Operators in DAX

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TEXT OPERATOR

Operator	Meaning	Example
&	Concatenates text values	[City]&", "&[State]

Operators in DAX

COMPARISON OPERATORS

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TEXT OPERATOR

Operator	Meaning	Example
&	Concatenates text values	[City]&", "&[State]

LOGICAL OPERATORS

Operator	Meaning	Example
&&	`AND` condition	([City] = "Bru") && ([Return] = "Yes"))
‖	`OR` condition	([City] = "Bru") ‖ ([Return] = "Yes"))
IN { }	`OR` condition for each row	Product[Color] IN {"Red", "Blue", "Gold"}

Lesson[Knowledge] IN {"Poor", "Great", "Awesome!"}

DAX FUNCTIONS IN POWER BI

Iterating functions in Power BI

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Let's practice!

DAX FUNCTIONS IN POWER BI

Congratulations!

DAX FUNCTIONS IN POWER BI

Carl Rosseel
Curriculum Manager

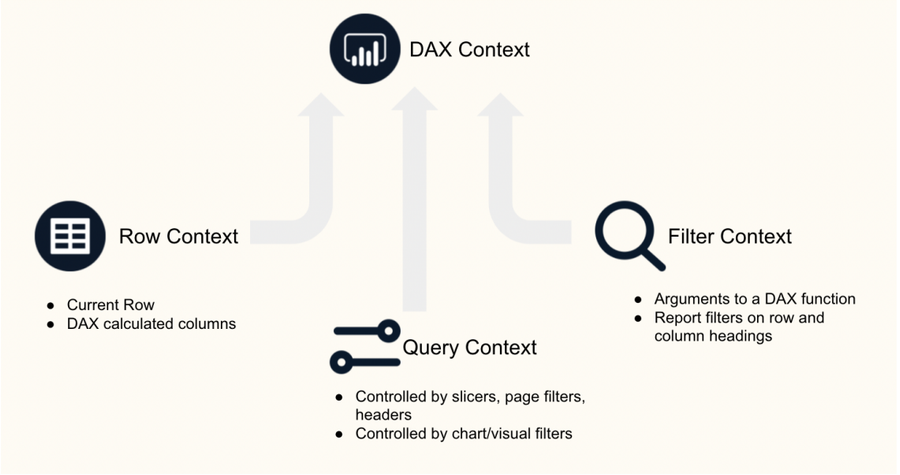
DAX stands for Data Analysis eXpressions

DAX formulas are used in:

- Measures
- Calculated columns
- Calculated tables

Context in DAX Formulas:

- Row context
- Query context
- Filter context



DAX Toolbox

General:

- Implicit vs explicit measures
- Quick measures
- Variables: `VAR`

Data Modeling:

- `CALENDAR()`
- `CALCULATE()`
- `RELATED()`
- `FILTER()`
- `CROSSFILTER()`

Enjoy iterating!

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