Calculation Groups and their Conditional Formatting

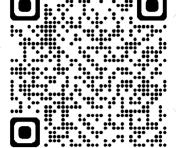
"Make your data shine!"

SPEAKER





















They make it possible to create a generic expression that will be applied against any input measure. Moreover, that measures can be expanded or completely overwritten.

How to imagine that?

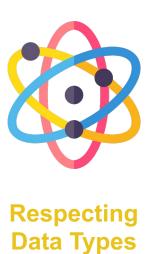
Let me explain that



Re-usable

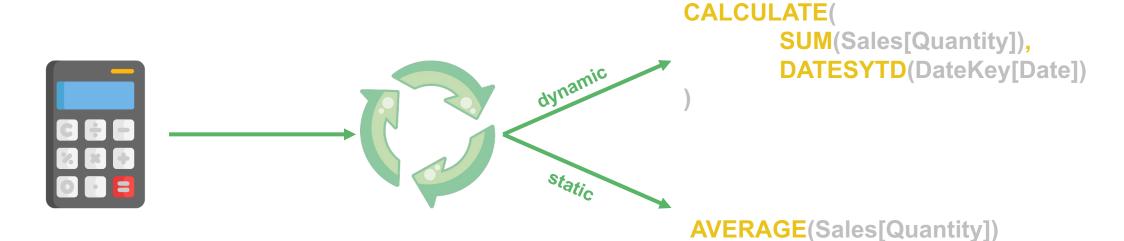


Formattable



Dynamic but also Static

Little demonstration...



SUM(Sales[Quantity])

Dynamic but also Static

Dynamic only if we want. Otherwise, they can be static and permanent.

Dynamic

```
SELECTEDMEASURE()
SELECTEDMEASURENAME()
SELECTEDMEASUREFORMATSTRING()
ISSELECTEDMEASURE()
```

Static

[measureName]



Re-usable

Nothing needs to be created twice. Just think in patterns.

```
IY = CALCULATE(
                                           SUM(Sales[Quantity]),
                                           SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR(DateKey[Date])
YTD = CALCULATE(
       SUM(Sales[Quantity]),
       DATESYTD(DateKey[Date])
                                    T12M = CALCULATE(
                                           SUM(Sales[Quantity]),
                                           WINDOW(-12, REL, 0, REL,
                                                   ALLSELECTED(
                                                          DateKey[Year],
                                                          DateKey[Month]
```



Re-usable

Nothing needs to be created twice. Just think in patterns.





Re-usable

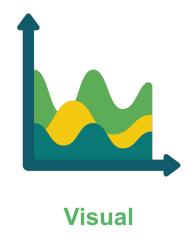
Not more than once! Just once, but properly!

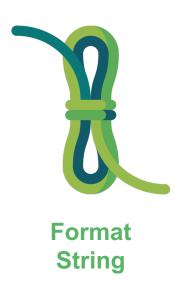
```
IY = CALCULATE(
                                         SELECTEDMEASURE(),
                                         SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR(DateKey[Date])
YTD = CALCULATE(
       SELECTEDMEASURE(),
       DATESYTD(DateKey[Date])
                                  T12M = CALCULATE(
                                         SELECTEDMEASURE(),
                                         WINDOW(-12, REL, 0, REL,
                                                ALLSELECTED(
                                                       DateKey[Year],
                                                       DateKey[Month]
```



Formattable? Really?

Of course! Don't let them tell you they can't be formatted!

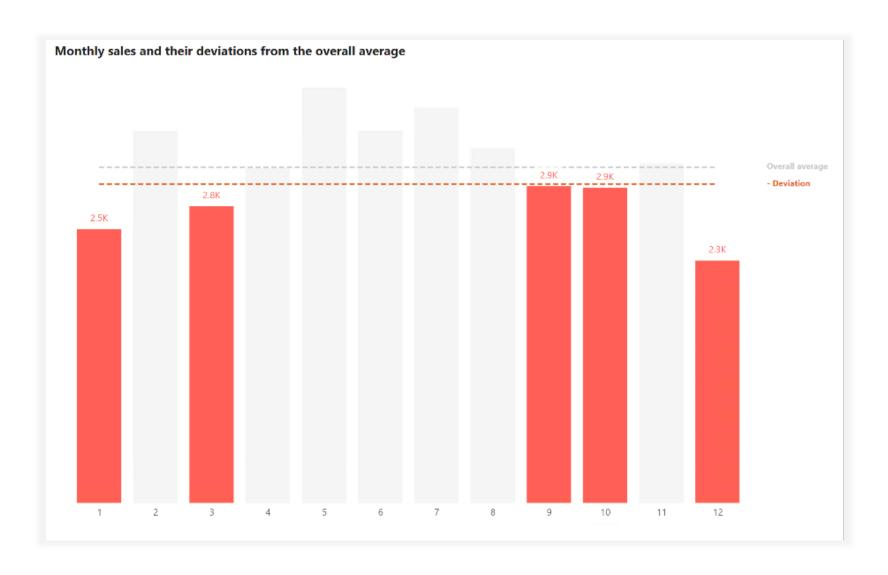






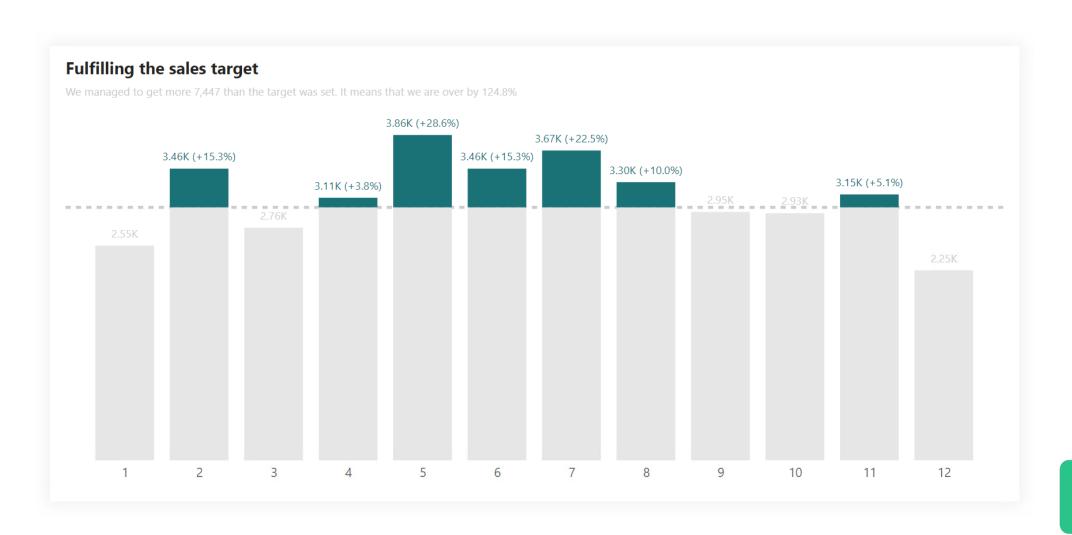
Visual formatting

It doesn't matter if it's conditional or selectable, calculation groups can do it all!



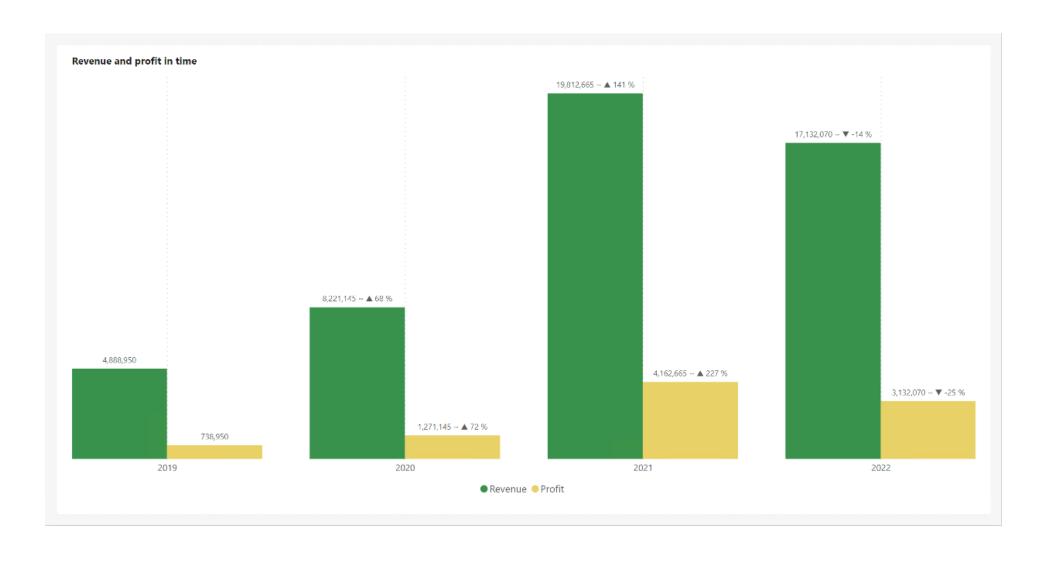
And it can be even better

A very simple way, so to say more than just a classic visual



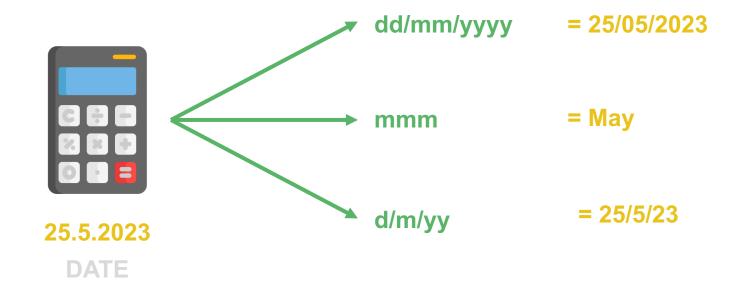
They can modify everything

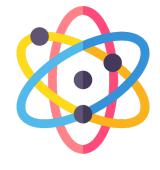
To answer many different questions at once



Respecting data types

This is very important to maintain dynamic ordering





This can also be done by measure...

Measures

By funcion FORMAT()

Set each sparately

Native Support

Output will be TEXT

Easier to understand within Self-Service

Calculation Groups

By FORMAT STRING EXRPESSION

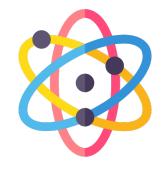
Re-usable at will

External tool is required

Respects data type

More complex to understand within

Self-Serivce



Format string definition

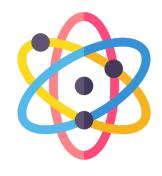
But I remind you that the output will still respect the input format

04.25.2023

1234.9

Format	Result
dd/mm/yyyy	25/04/2023
dd/mmm/yy	25/Apr/23
d	25
mmmm	April
m	4
ddd	Tue

Format	Result
0.00	1234.90
#.0#	1234.9
#,0.0	1 234.9
#,,,,,0	1234
0,,,,,0	0,,,,1,234
.00	.90





THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION







ŠTĚPÁN REŠL















Special thanks to





and to ALL OF YOU HERE