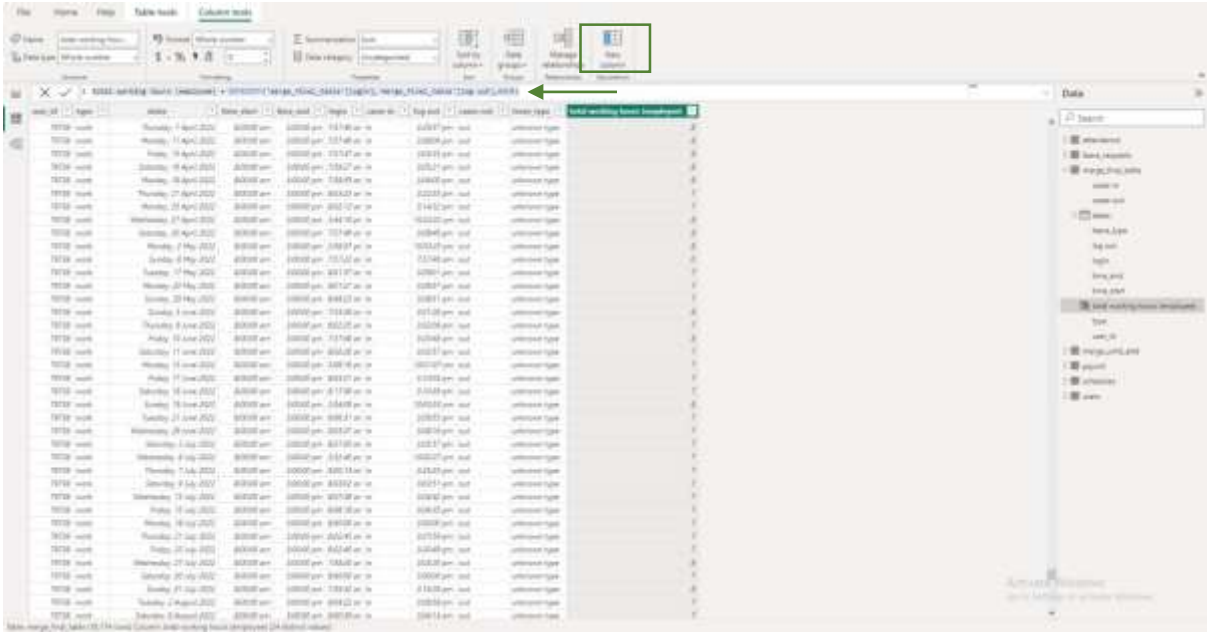
Filtering the dataset using DAX

Additional filter to calculate the undisciplined and disciplined users

In the Data View of merge_final_table, creating column for total working hours (employee). Click New Column and type the DAX code,

total working hours (employee) = DATEDIFF('merge_final_table'[login],'merge_final_table'[log out], HOUR)

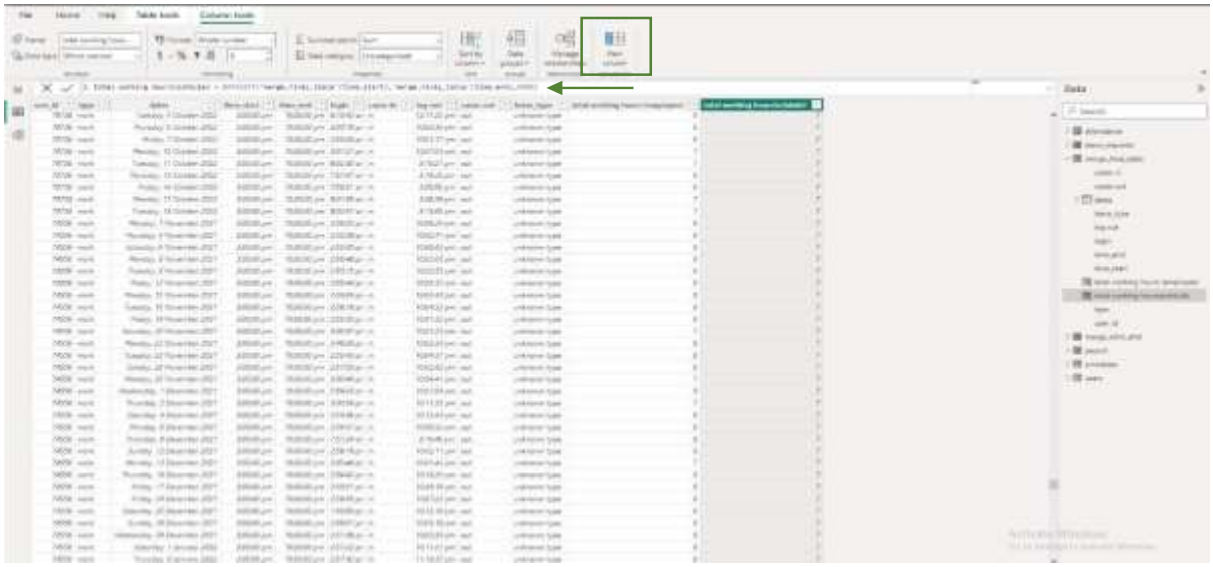
This code will give the total working hours of the employee.



In the Data View of merge_final_table, creating column for total working hours (schedule). Click New Column and type the DAX code,

Total working hours(schedule)=DATEDIFF('merge_final_table'[time_start],'merge_final_table'[time_end], HOUR)

This code will give us the total hour schedule of the employee.

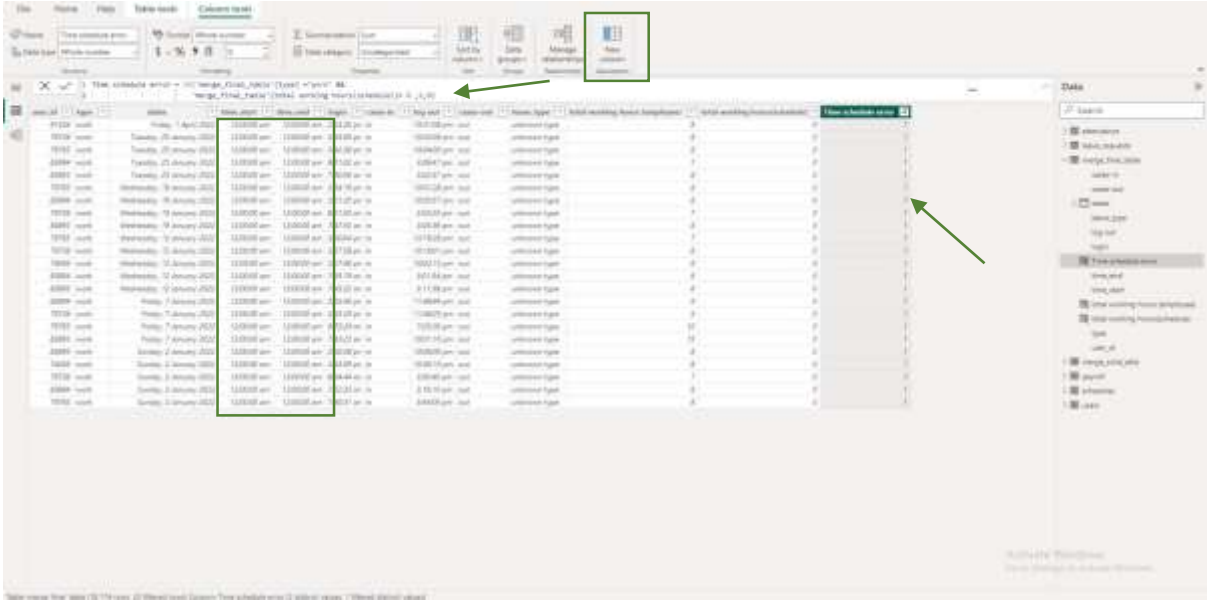


In the Data View of merge_final_table, creating column for Time schedule error. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

Time schedule error = if('merge_final_table'[type] ="work" &&

'merge_final_table'[total working hours(schedule)] = 0 ,1,0)

This code will filter the time schedule of the employees, the start time and end time with the same time value. The type is equal to “work”. In the column Time schedule error “1“means “yes” and “0” means “no”.

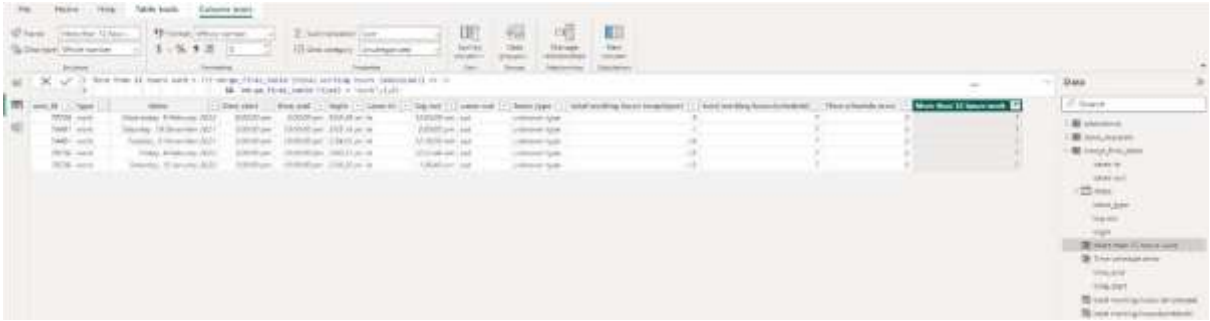


In the Data View of merge_final_table, creating column for More than 12-hour work. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

More than 12 hours work = if ('merge_final_table'[total working hours (employee)] <= -1

&& 'merge_final_table'[type] = "work",1,0)

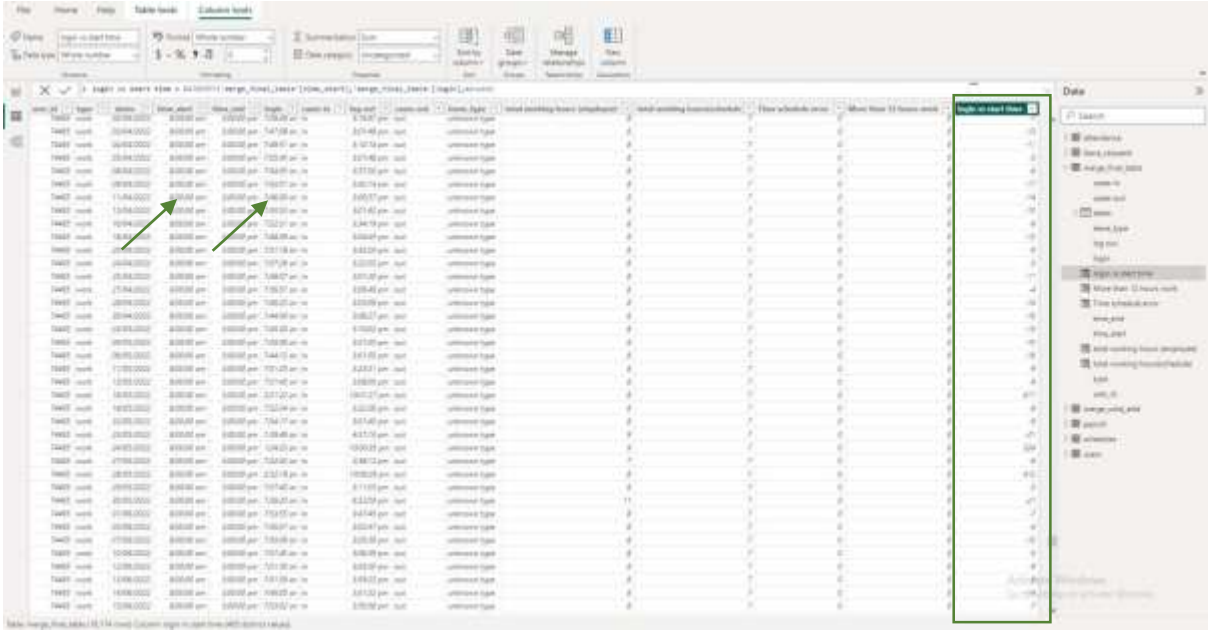
This code will filter the employees that work more than 12 hours from their schedule.



In the Data View of merge_final_table, create column for login vs start time. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

login vs start time = DATEDIFF('merge_final_table'[time_start],'merge_final_table'[login], minute)

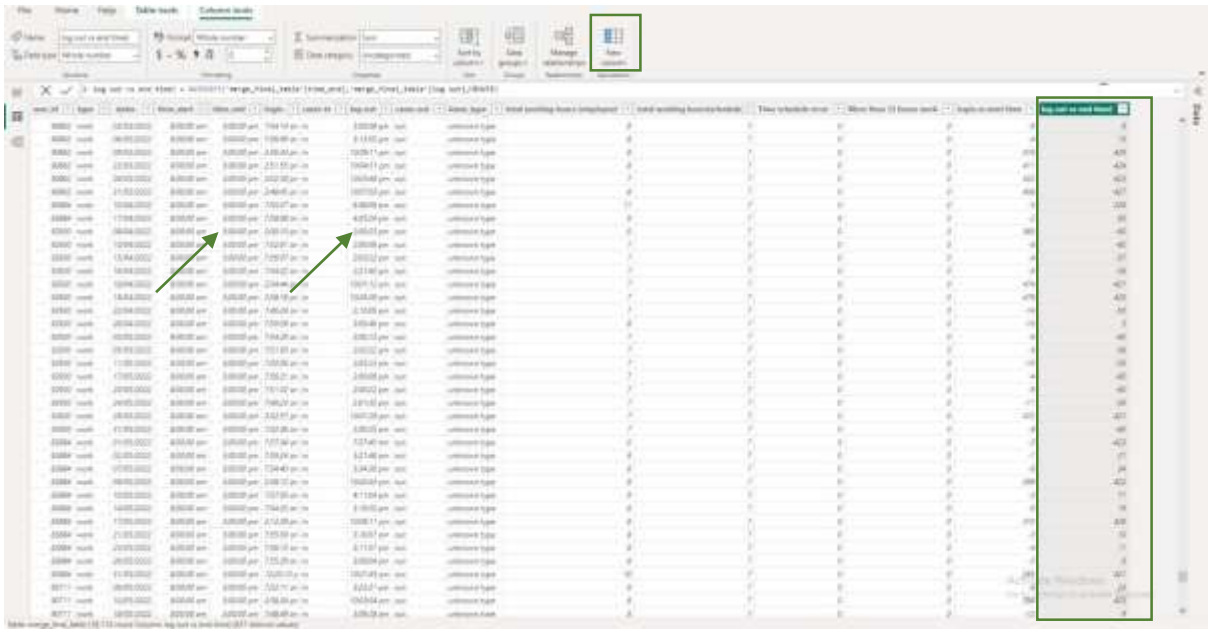
This column will serve as our reference to locate the log in, done by the user. The value 0 means the user log right on time, when the value is -1 and below means the user log early and when the value is 1 and above, it means the user log late in the time schedule (10 minutes' grace period excluded).



In the Data View of merge_final_table, create column for log out vs end time. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

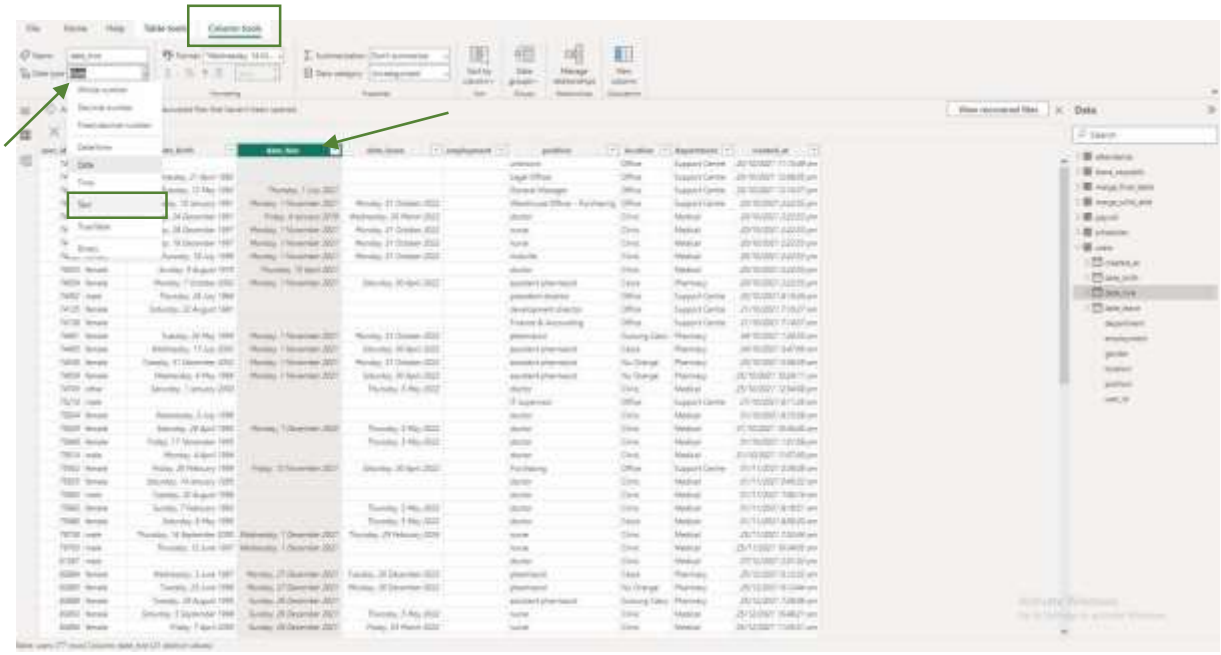
log out vs end time) = DATEDIFF('merge_final_table'[time_end],'merge_final_table'[log out], MINUTE)

This column will serve as our reference to locate the log out, done by the user. The value 0 means the user log out right on time, when the value is -1 and below means the user log out early and when the value is 1 and above, it means the user log out exceeding the time schedule.



We also use the date hire column from the user table as filter for our merge_final_table This column will serves us as our basis to know only what date needs to be included in our data analysis. We update the date hire column because it has blank values in it. We use the payroll tables start date as our reference so that we can put some value in the blank cells of date hire.

In the Data View of users, Click the column date_hire go to Column tools and set the Data type to text.



Create column for date hire update. Click New Column and type the DAX code, date_hire

update = SWITCH(TRUE() ,

'users'[user_id] =74008,"3/1/2022','users'[user_id] =74025,"11/1/2021",

'users'[user_id] =74062,"3/1/22,'users'[user_id] =74135,"3/1/22","users'[user_id] =74138,"11/1/21",

'users'[user_id] =74745,"3/1/22","users'[user_id] =75218,"11/1/21","users'[user_id] =75834,"11/1/21",

'users'[user_id] =75848,"11/1/21","users'[user_id] =75955,"11/1/21","users'[user_id] =75963,"11/1/21",

'users'[user_id] =75983,"11/1/21","users'[user_id] =75986,"11/1/21","users'[user_id] =81587,"3/1/22",

'users'[user_id] =84490,"12/1/21","users'[user_id] =84509,"12/1/21","users'[user_id] =84517,"12/1/21",

'users'[user_id] =84699,"12/1/21","users'[user_id] =84932,"12/1/21","users'[user_id] =85877,"12/1/21",

'users'[user_id] =90377,"12/1/21","users'[user_id] =93607,"2/1/22","users'[user_id] =120694,"4/1/22",

'users'[user_id] =120696,"4/1/22","users'[user_id] =125721,"4/1/22","users'[user_id] =125744,"4/1/22",

'users'[user_id] =132484,"8/1/22","users'[user_id] =75914,"11/1/21","users'[user_id] =125748,"4/1/22",

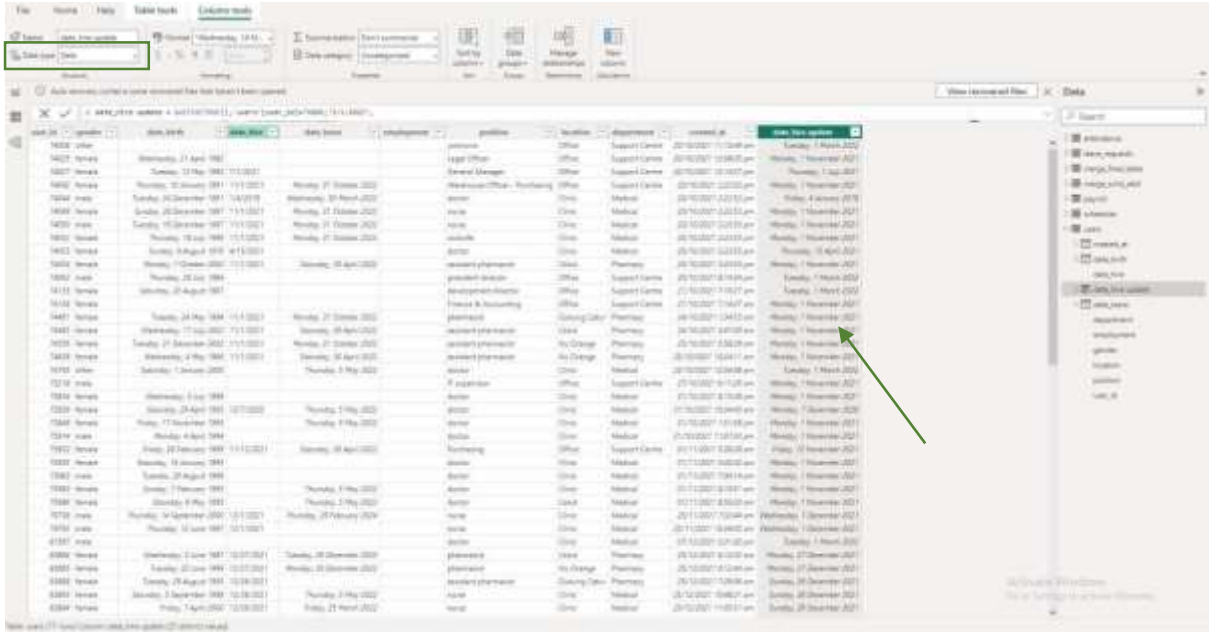
'users'[user_id] =126082,"4/1/22","users'[user_id] =129675,"4/1/22","users'[user_id] =130650,"5/1/22",

'users'[user_id] =157837,"10/1/22","users'[user_id] =157916,"10/1/22",

'users'[user_id] =159207,"11/1/22","users'[user_id] =159217,"11/1/22",

'users'[user_id] =160306,"11/1/22","users'[user_id]=84488,"12/1/21","users'[date_hire])

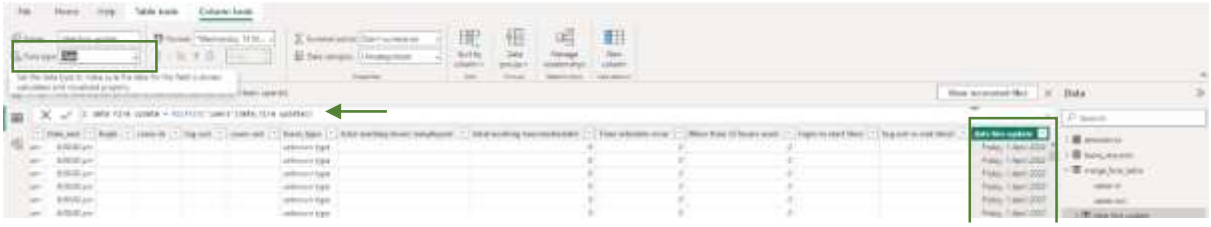
After typing the code, the new column for date_hire update is created. Set the data type of date_hire update column to date. Next is to get the date_hire update data into the merge_final_table.



In the Data View of merge_final_table, create a column for date hire update. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

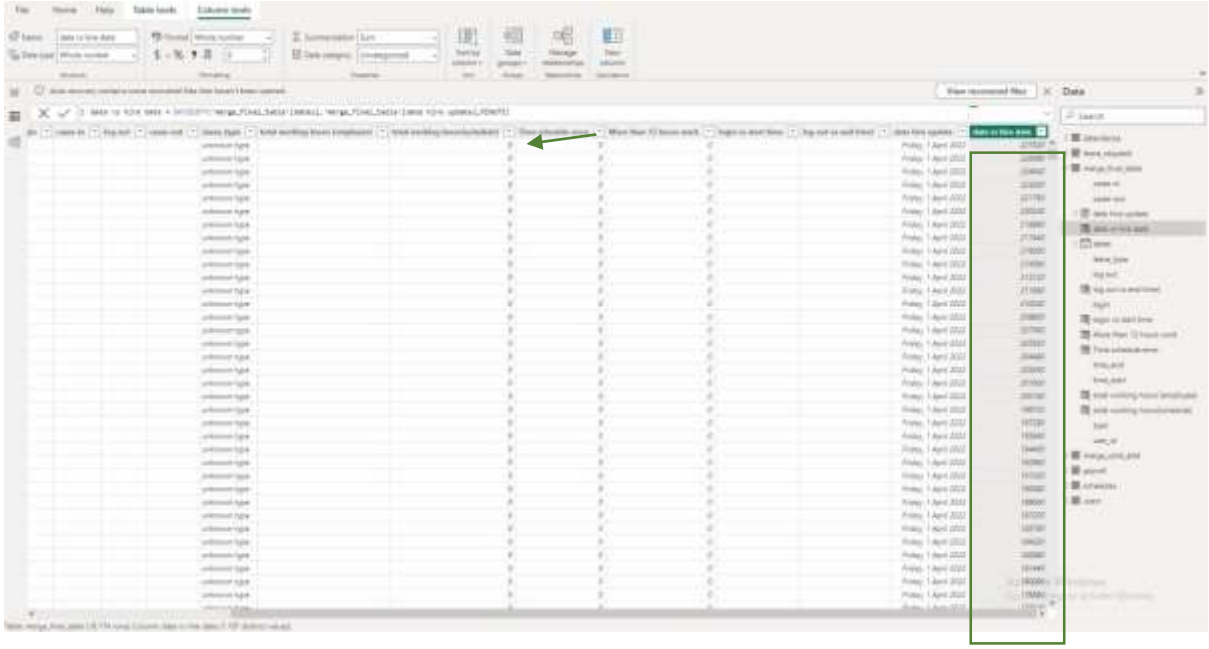
date hire update = RELATED ('users'[date_hire update])

This code call the value of date_hire update to appear in the merge_final_table.



To know if the user is hired or not yet hire, create a column named date vs date hire. This column will measure the difference between dates vs date hire update. When value of date vs hire is 0 and below it means the user is hired. When the value is 1440 and above, this means that the user has not been hired yet. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

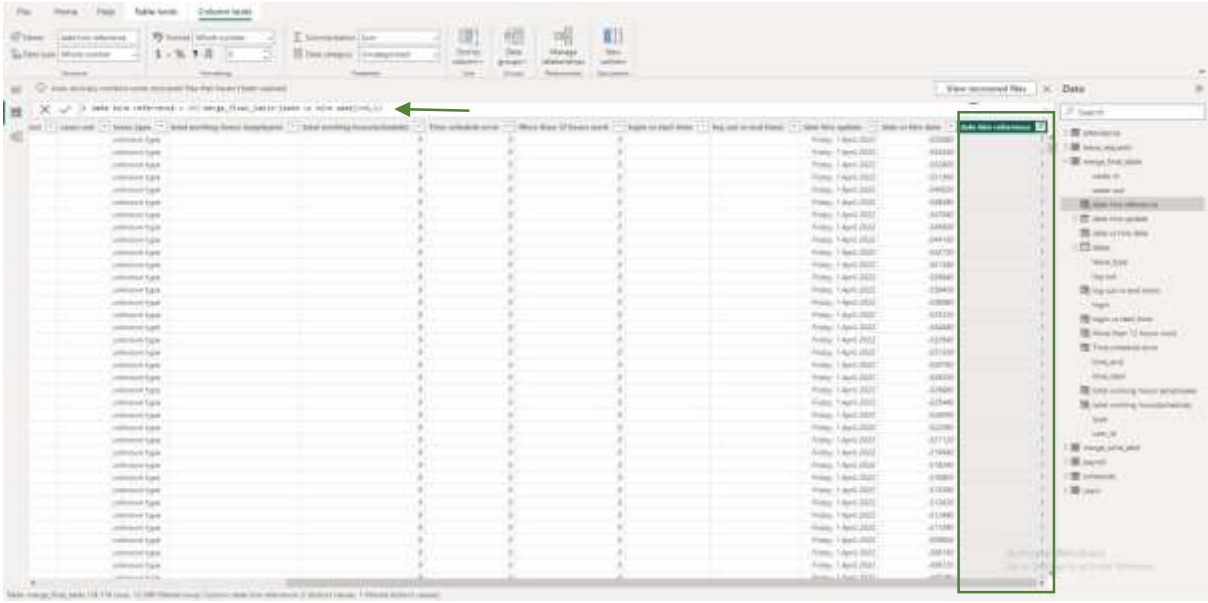
date vs hire date = DATEDIFF('merge_final_table'[dates],'merge_final_table'[date hire update],MINUTE)



In the Data View of merge_final_table, create a column for date hire reference. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

date hire reference = if('merge_final_table'[date vs hire date]<=0,1)

There are too many values in the date vs hire date column. This code will make it easier to access the value of date vs hire date. When the value of date hire reference is 1 it means “yes” the user is hired. The date hire update column will show the actual date.

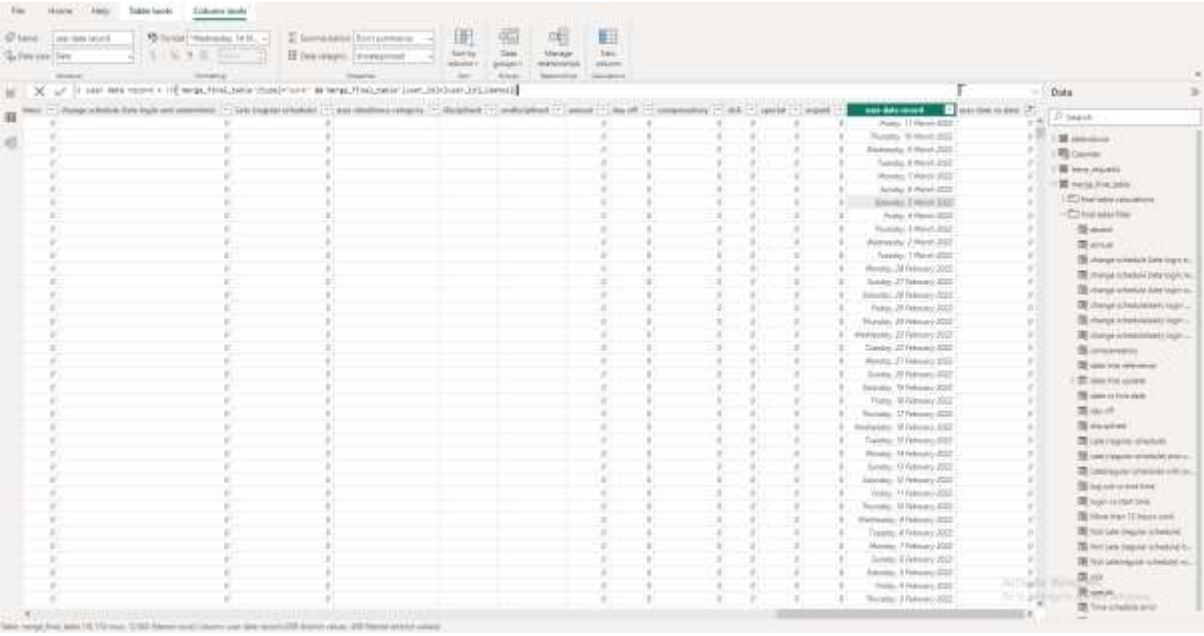


In the Data View of merge_final_table, create column for user date record. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

user date record =
if('merge_final_table'[type]="work"&&'merge_final_table'[user_id]=[user_id],[dates])

This column filters the dates of user which has type is equal to “work”. This column also acts as border for the dates of user where he/she start and end working in the company. To access the dates for the column user date record we create additional column called user date vs date. This column has two values 0 and blank. If the value 0 is filtered in the user date vs date column, the user date record will show the duration of the user contract.This is the DAX code for this column,

user date vs date = DATEDIFF('merge_final_table'[dates],'merge_final_table'[user date record],MINUTE)

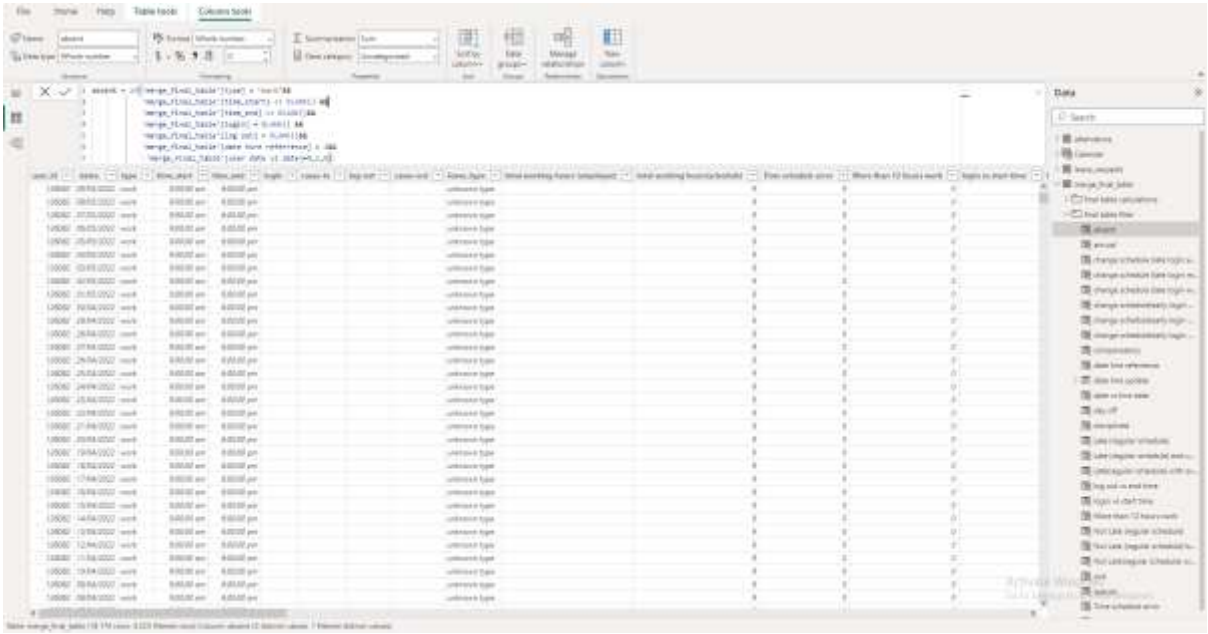


The preparation of additional filter to calculate the disciplined and undisciplined users is done. We will use this additional filter to help us get the absent, late, not late etc. of the user.

In the Data View of merge_final_table, create column for absent. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

```
absent = if('merge_final_table'[type] = "work"&&

        'merge_final_table'[time_start] <> BLANK() &&

        'merge_final_table'[time_end] <> BLANK()&&

        'merge_final_table'[login] = BLANK() &&

        'merge_final_table'[log out] = BLANK()&&

        'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence] = 1&&

         'merge_final_table'[user date vs date]=0,1,0)
```

There are two values in the absent column. 1 means all conditions are satisfied and 0 when the condition is not satisfied. The absent column shows that the user has work schedule but the user has no record of log in and out.



In the Data View of merge_final_table, create a column for Not Late (regular schedule). Click New Column and type the DAX code,

Not Late (regular schedule) = if('merge_final_table'[type] = "work" &&

'merge_final_table'[login vs start time] in {10,9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1,0,-1,-2,-3,-4,-5,-6,-7,-8,-9,-10,-11,-12,-13,-14,-15,-16,-17,-18,-19,-20,-21,-22,-23,-24,-25,-26,-27,-28,-29,-30,-31,-32,-33,-34,-35,-36,-37,-38,-39,-40,-41,-42,-43,-44,-45,-46,-47,-48,-49,-50,-51,-52,-53,-54,-55,-56,-57,-58,-59} &&

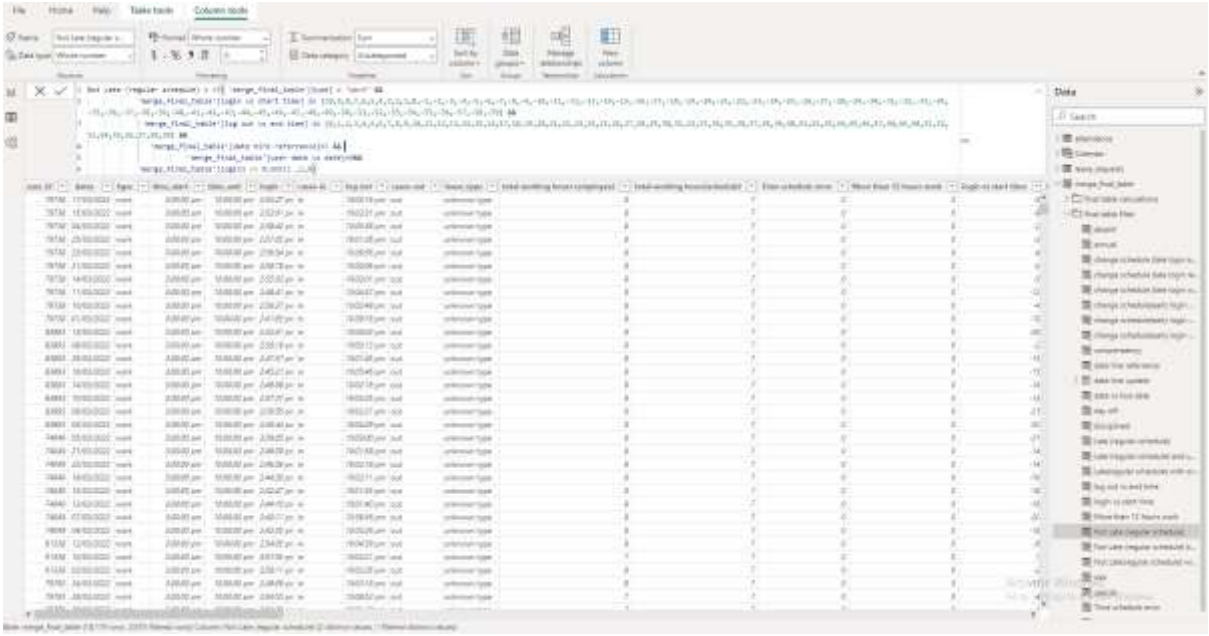
'merge_final_table'[log out vs end time] in {0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59} &&

'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence]=1 &&

'merge_final_table'[user date vs date]=0&&

'merge_final_table'[login] <> BLANK() ,1,0)

This column shows that the user has log in an hour before his/her schedule time. If not, the user has 10-minute grace period to be safe for being late. This column also shows that the user has logged out exactly or beyond the set log out, but the log out should not exceed one hour.

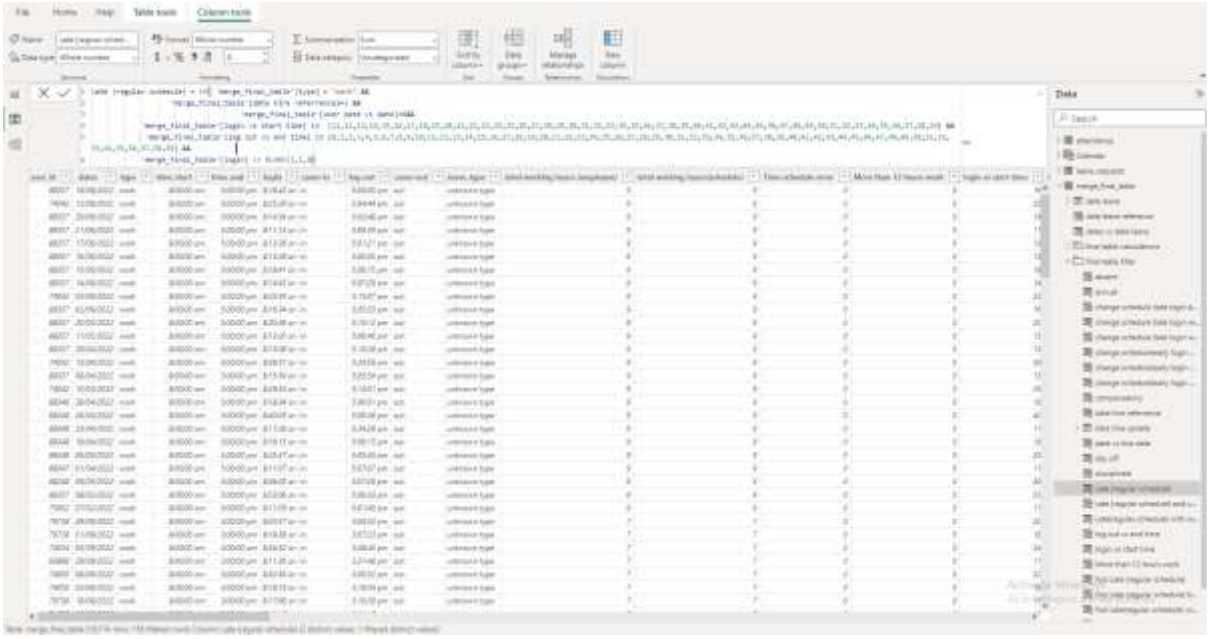


In the Data View of merge_final_table, create a column for Late (regular schedule). Click New Column and type the DAX code,

```
Late (regular schedule) = if( 'merge_final_table'[type] = "work" &&
            'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence]=1 &&
                    'merge_final_table'[user date vs date]=0&&
        'merge_final_table'[login vs start time]
in  {11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,
42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59} &&
        'merge_final_table'[log out vs end time] in
{0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,
36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59} &&
        'merge_final_table'[login] <> BLANK(),1,0)
```

The column Late (regular schedule) shows that the user failed to log in on time and he/she also exceeds the 10-minute grace period to log in. The column also shows that the user has logged out exactly or beyond the specified logout, the logout must not exceed one hour.

Result of Late(regular schedule)



In the Data View of merge_final_table, create column for Not Late (regular schedule) with over time. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

Not Late(regular schedule) with over time = if('merge_final_table'[type] = "work" &&

'merge_final_table'[login vs start time] in {10,9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1,0,-1,-2,-3,-4,-5,-6,-7,-8,-9,-10,-11,-12,-13,-14,-15,-16,-17,-18,-19,-20,-21,-22,-23,-24,-25,-26,-27,-28,-29,-30,-31,-32,-33,-34,-35,-36,-37,-38,-39,-40,-41,-42,-43,-44,-45,-46,-47,-48,-49,-50,-51,-52,-53,-54,-55,-56,-57,-58,-59} &&

'merge_final_table'[log out vs end time] >= 60 &&

'merge_final_table'[total working hours (employee)]>'merge_final_table'[total working hours(schedule)]&&

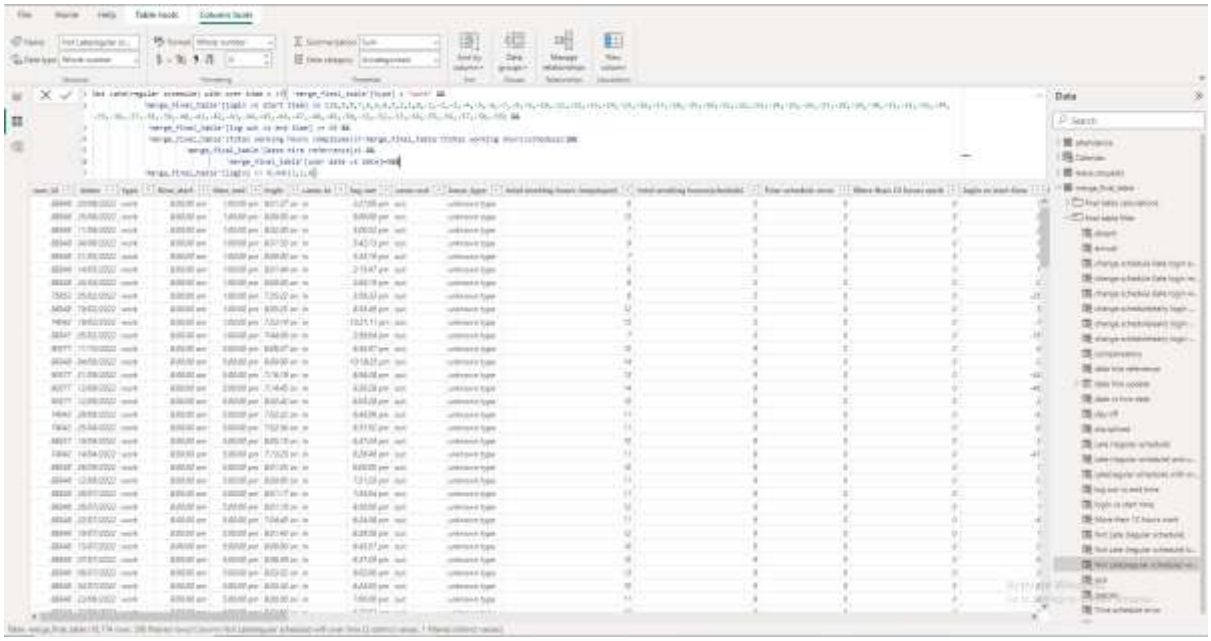
'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence]=1 &&

'merge_final_table'[user date vs date]=0&&

'merge_final_table'[login] <> BLANK(),1,0)

The column of Not Late (regular schedule) with over time shows that the user log in less than one hour before the time schedule of logging in, if the user exceeds the time schedule, the user has a 10-minute grace period to log in. The user logged out after an hour or more.

Result of Not Late (regular schedule) with over time



In the Data View of merge_final_table, create a column for Late (regular schedule) with overtime. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

Late(regular schedule) with overtime = if('merge_final_table'[type] = "work" &&

'merge_final_table'[login vs start time] in {11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59} &&

'merge_final_table'[log out vs end time] >=60 &&

'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence]=1 &&

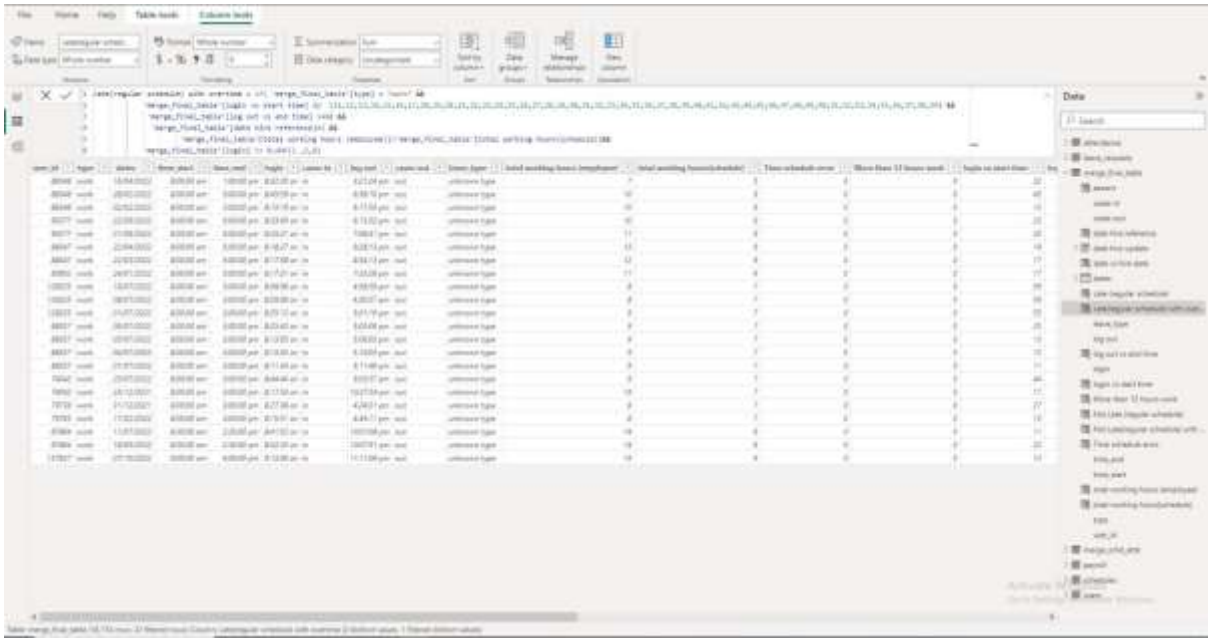
'merge_final_table'[total working hours (employee)]>'merge_final_table'[total working hours(schedule)]&&

'merge_final_table'[user date vs date]=0&&

'merge_final_table'[login] <> BLANK() ,1,0)

The Late (regular schedule) with overtime column shows that the user log in late and exceed the 10-minute grace period. The user logged out after an hour or more.

Result of Late (regular schedule) with overtime



In the Data View of merge_final_table, create a column for Not Late (regular schedule) but undertime. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

Not Late (regular schedule) but undertime = if('merge_final_table'[type] = "work" &&

'merge_final_table'[login vs start time] in {10,9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1,0,-1,-2,-3,-4,-5,-6,-7,-8,-9,-10,-11,-12,-13,-14,-15,-16,-17,-18,-19,-20,-21,-22,-23,-24,-25,-26,-27,-28,-29,-30,-31,-32,-33,-34,-35,-36,-37,-38,-39,-40,-41,-42,-43,-44,-45,-46,-47,-48,-49,-50,-51,-52,-53,-54,-55,-56,-57,-58,-59} &&

'merge_final_table'[log out vs end time] <=-1 &&

'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence]=1 &&

'merge_final_table'[More than 12 hours work] <> 1 &&

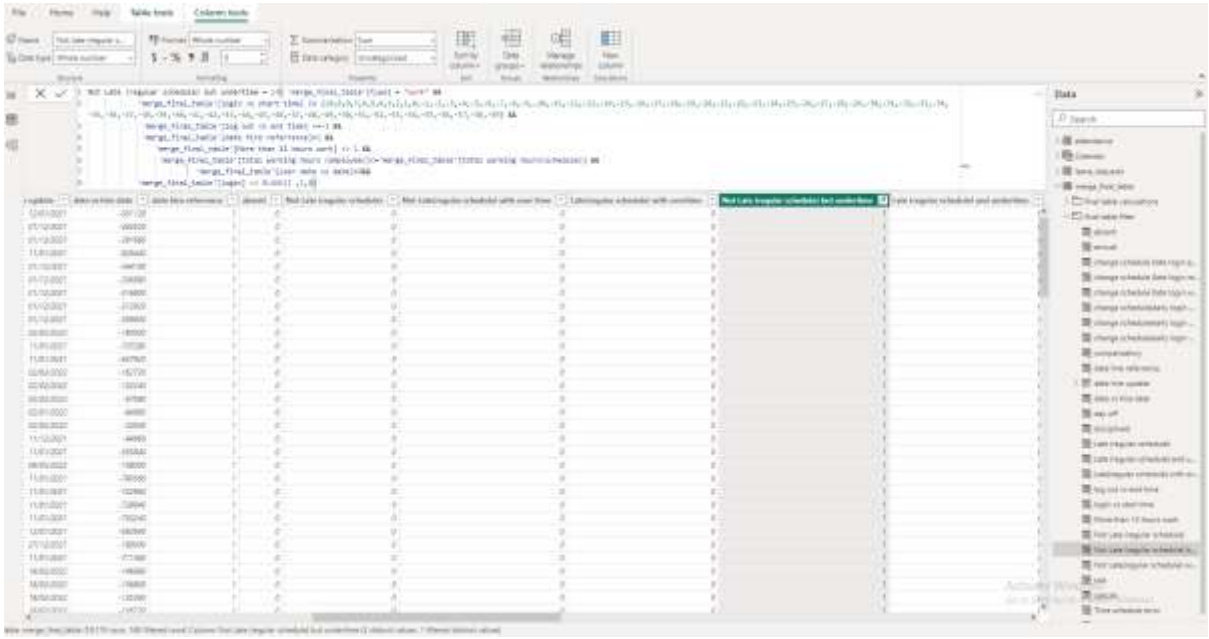
'merge_final_table'[total working hours (employee)]<='merge_final_table'[total working hours(schedule)] &&

'merge_final_table'[user date vs date]=0&&

'merge_final_table'[login] <> BLANK() ,1,0)

The Not Late (regular schedule) but undertime column shows that the user log in exactly or less than one hour before the time schedule. The user has 10-minute grace period if he/she exceed the given time to log in. This column also shows that the user logged out earlier than his/her schedule time.

Not Late(regular schedule) but undertime result.

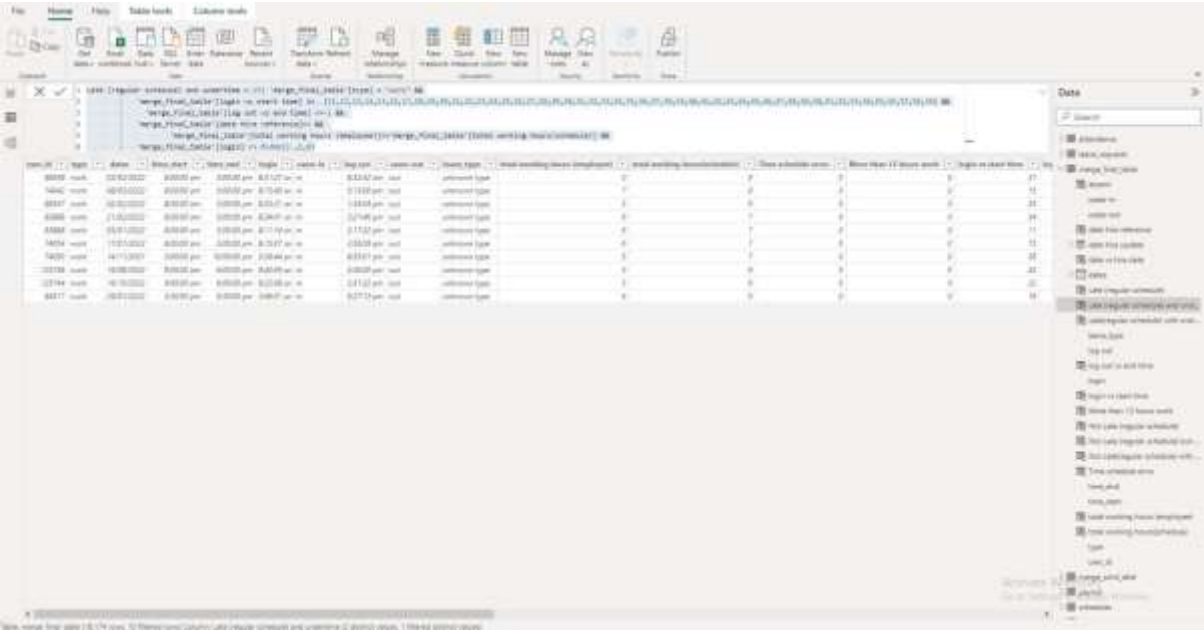


In the Data View of merge_final_table, create a column for Late (regular schedule) and undertime. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

```
Late (regular schedule) and undertime = if( 'merge_final_table'[type] = "work" &&

        'merge_final_table'[login vs start time]
in  {11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,
42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59} &&

          'merge_final_table'[log out vs end time] <=-1 &&

        'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence]=1 &&

        'merge_final_table'[user date vs date] = 0 &&

              'merge_final_table'[total working hours (employee)]<='merge_final_table'[total working
hours(schedule)] &&

        'merge_final_table'[login] <> BLANK() ,1,0)
```

The Late (regular schedule) and undertime column shows that the user has log in late from the schedule time and also exceeded the 10-minute grace period to login. The column also shows that the user logged out earlier than his/her schedule time.

Late (regular schedule) and undertime result.

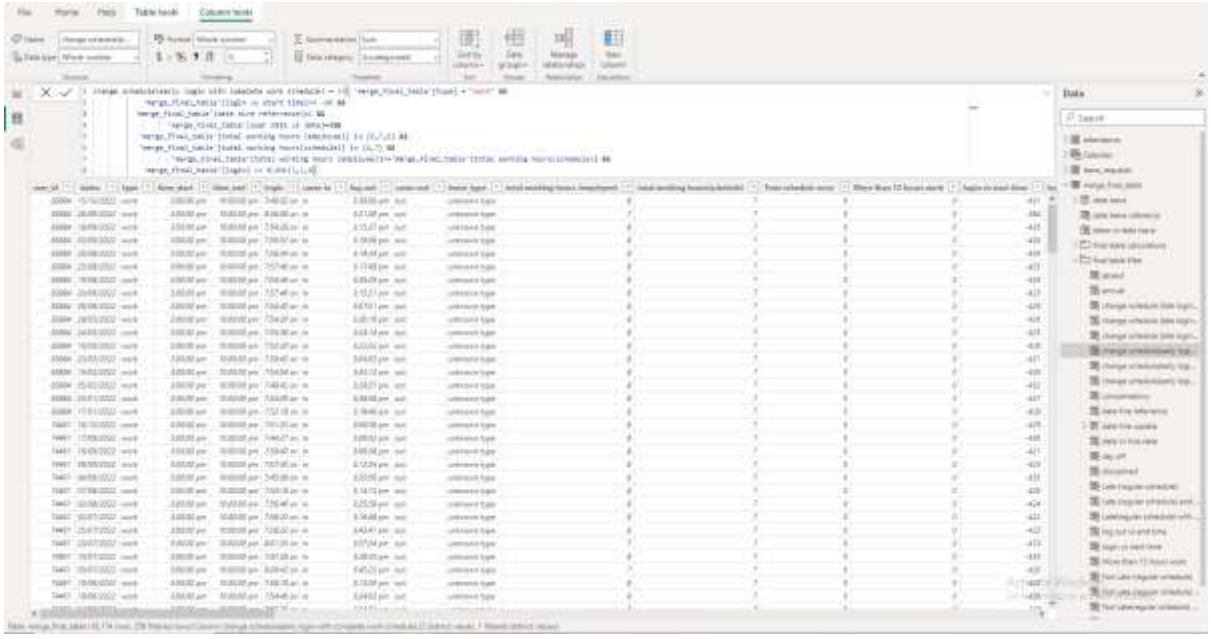


In the Data View of merge_final_table, create column for change schedule(early login with complete work schedule). Click New Column and type the DAX code,

```
change schedule(early login with complete work schedule) = if( 'merge_final_table'[type] = "work" &&
        'merge_final_table'[login vs start time]<= -60 &&
       'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence]=1 &&
            'merge_final_table'[user date vs date]=0&&
       'merge_final_table'[total working hours (employee)] in {6,7,8} &&
       'merge_final_table'[total working hours(schedule)] in {6,7} &&
            'merge_final_table'[total working hours (employee)]>='merge_final_table'[total working hours(schedule)] &&
        'merge_final_table'[login] <> BLANK(),1,0)
```

The column change schedule (early login with complete work schedule) shows that the user has changed his/her time schedule, the user logged early an hour or more earlier. The column also shows that the user completed his/her working schedule even if his/her time schedule change.

change schedule(early login with complete work schedule) result.

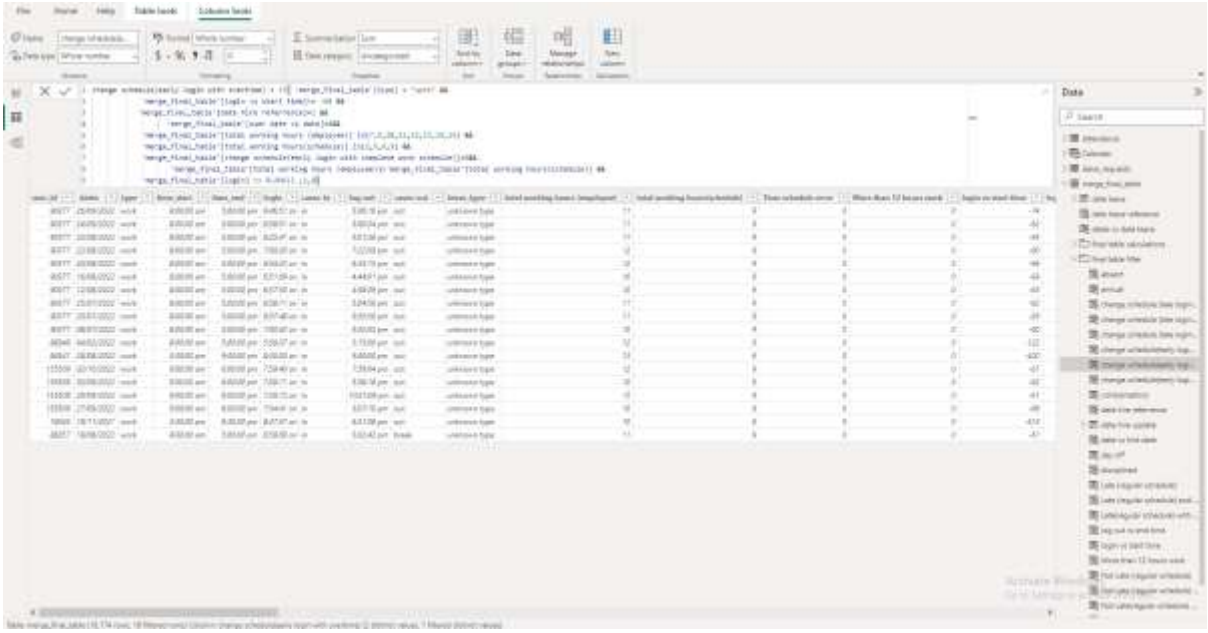


In the Data View of merge_final_table, create column for change schedule(early login with overtime). Click New Column and type the DAX code,

```
change schedule(early login with overtime) = if( 'merge_final_table'[type] = "work" &&
        'merge_final_table'[login vs start time]<= -60 &&
       'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence]=1 &&
            'merge_final_table'[user date vs date]=0&&
        'merge_final_table'[total working hours (employee)] in{7,9,10,11,12,13,14,15} &&
        'merge_final_table'[total working hours(schedule)] in{2,5,6,9} &&
        'merge_final_table'[change schedule(early login with complete work schedule)]=0&&
             'merge_final_table'[total working hours (employee)]>'merge_final_table'[total working hours(schedule)] &&
        'merge_final_table'[login] <> BLANK() ,1,0)
```

The column change schedule(early login with overtime) shows that the user changed his/her login time, he/she logged earlier an hour or more than the given schedule time. This column also shows the user has logged out after an hour or more of his/her schedule time.

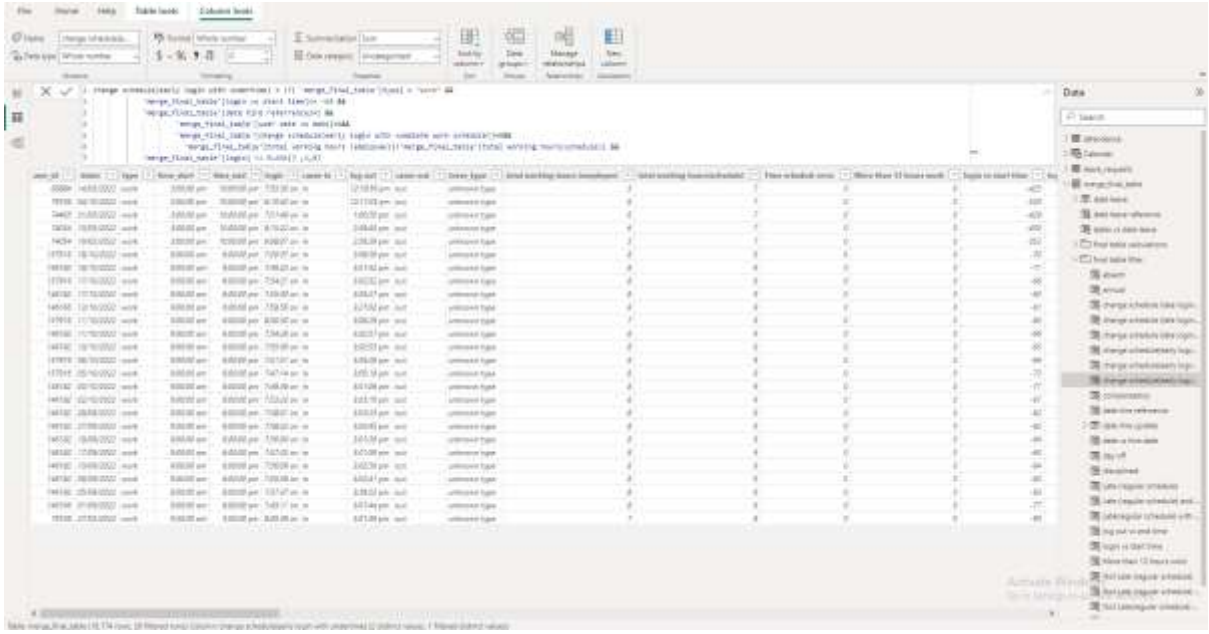
change schedule(early login with overtime) result.



In the Data View of merge_final_table, create column for change schedule(early login with undertime). Click New Column and type the DAX code,

```
change schedule(early login with undertime) = if( 'merge_final_table'[type] = "work" &&
        'merge_final_table'[login vs start time]<= -60 &&
        'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence]=1 &&
            'merge_final_table'[user date vs date]=0&&
            'merge_final_table'[change schedule(early login with complete work schedule)]=0&&
             'merge_final_table'[total working hours (employee)]<'merge_final_table'[total working hours(schedule)] &&
        'merge_final_table'[login] <> BLANK() ,1,0)
```

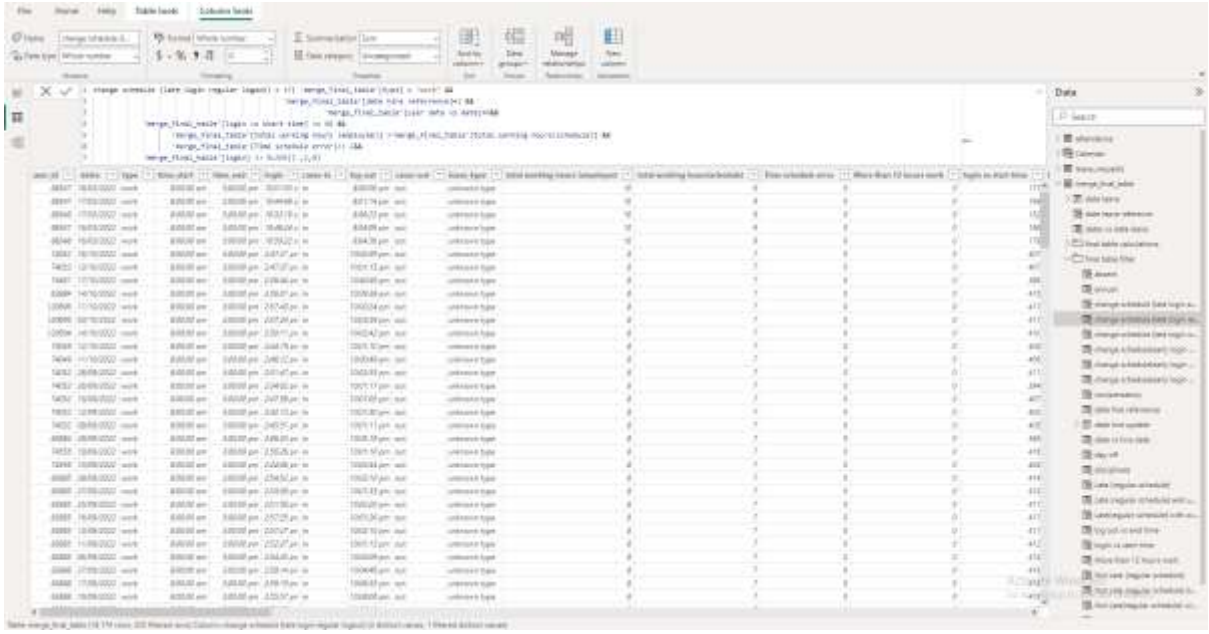
This column shows that the user has change his/her log in an hour or more early than the schedule time. This column also show that the user log out under time from his/her time schedule.



In the Data View of merge_final_table, create column for change schedule(late login regular log out). Click New Column and type the DAX code,

```
change schedule (late login regular logout) = if( 'merge_final_table'[type] = "work" &&
                                                 'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence]=1 &&
                                                 'merge_final_table'[user date vs date]=0&&
        'merge_final_table'[login vs start time] >= 60 &&
            'merge_final_table'[total working hours (employee)] >'merge_final_table'[total working hours(schedule)] &&
            'merge_final_table'[Time schedule error]<> 1&&
        'merge_final_table'[login] <> BLANK() ,1,0)
```

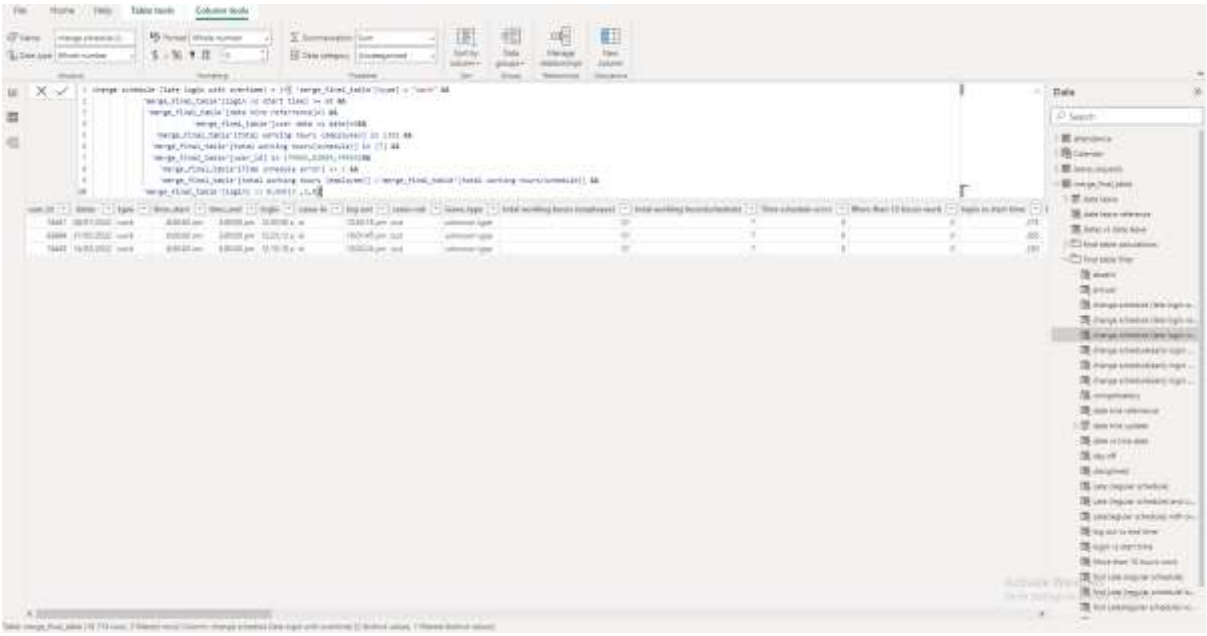
This column shows that the user changed his/her schedule and log in late, after an hour or more from the schedule time. This column also show that the user has completed the schedule time he/she has.



In the Data View of merge_final_table, create a column for change schedule(late login with overtime). Click New Column and type the DAX code,

```
change schedule (late login with overtime) = if( 'merge_final_table'[type] = "work" &&
        'merge_final_table'[login vs start time] >= 60 &&
        'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence]=1 &&
                'merge_final_table'[user date vs date]=0&&
          'merge_final_table'[total working hours (employee)] in {10} &&
         'merge_final_table'[total working hours(schedule)] in {7} &&
         'merge_final_table'[user_id] in {74461,83884,74465}&&
           'merge_final_table'[Time schedule error] <> 1 &&
           'merge_final_table'[total working hours (employee)] >'merge_final_table'[total working hours(schedule)] &&
        'merge_final_table'[login] <> BLANK() ,1,0)
```

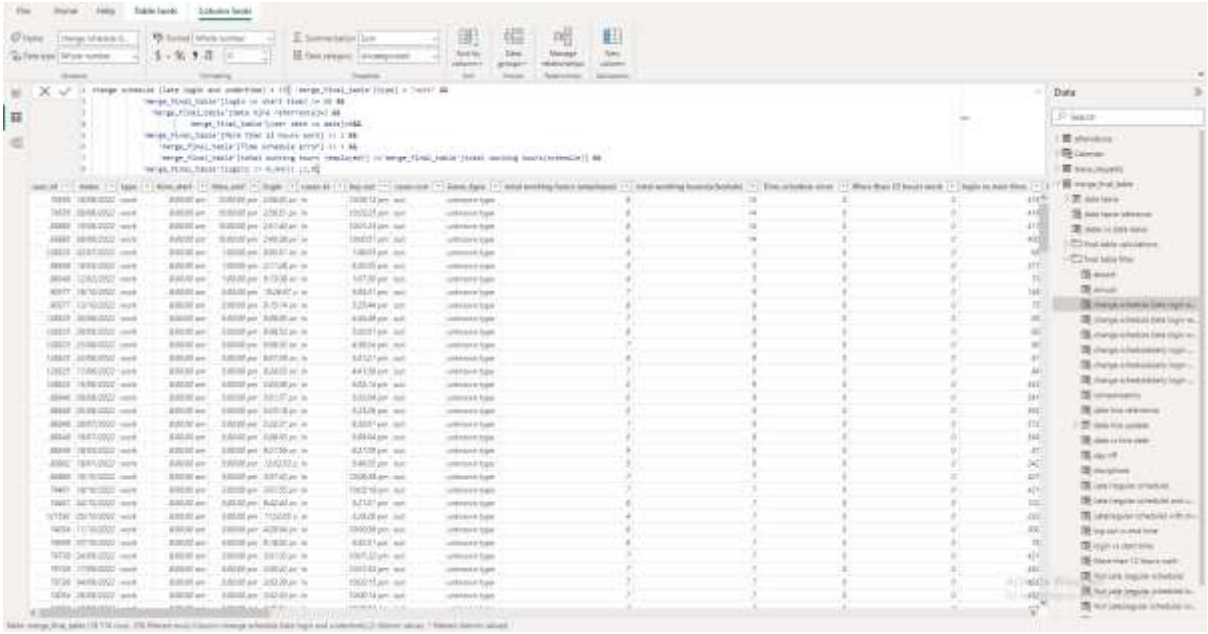
This column shows that the user changed his/her schedule and log in late, after an hour or more from the schedule time. This column also show that the user logs out and managed to work over time.



In the Data View of merge_final_table, create a column for change schedule(late login with undertime). Click New Column and type the DAX code,

```
change schedule (late login and undertime) = if( 'merge_final_table'[type] = "work" &&
        'merge_final_table'[login vs start time] >= 60 &&
          'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence]=1 &&
                'merge_final_table'[user date vs date]=0&&
        'merge_final_table'[More than 12 hours work] <> 1 &&
            'merge_final_table'[Time schedule error] <> 1 &&
            'merge_final_table'[total working hours (employee)] <='merge_final_table'[total working hours(schedule)] &&
        'merge_final_table'[login] <> BLANK() ,1,0)
```

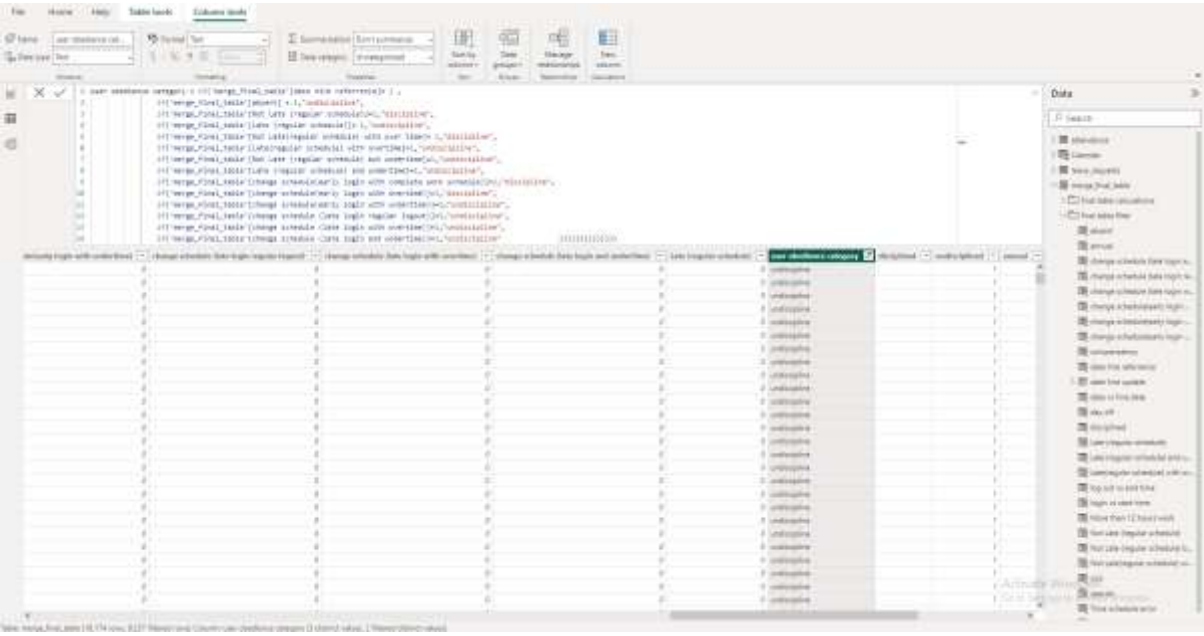
This column shows that the user changed his/her schedule and log in late, after an hour or more from the schedule time. This column also shows that the user logs out early than his/her working schedule.



In the Data View of merge_final_table, create a column for user obedience category. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

```
user obedience category = if('merge_final_table'[date hire referrence]= 1 ,
        if('merge_final_table'[absent] = 1,"undiscipline",
        if('merge_final_table'[Not Late (regular schedule)]=1,"discipline",
        if('merge_final_table'[Late (regular schedule)]= 1,"undiscipline",
        if('merge_final_table'[Not Late(regular schedule) with over time]= 1,"discipline",
        if('merge_final_table'[Late(regular schedule) with overtime]=1,"undiscipline",
        if('merge_final_table'[Not Late (regular schedule) but undertime]=1,"undiscipline",
        if('merge_final_table'[Late (regular schedule) and undertime]=1,"undiscipline",
        if('merge_final_table'[change schedule(early login with complete work schedule)]=1,"discipline",
        if('merge_final_table'[change schedule(early login with overtime)]=1,"discipline",
        if('merge_final_table'[change schedule(early login with undertime)]=1,"undiscipline",
        if('merge_final_table'[change schedule (late login regular logout)]=1,"undiscipline",
        if('merge_final_table'[change schedule (late login with overtime)]=1,"undiscipline",
        if('merge_final_table'[change schedule (late login and undertime)]=1,"undiscipline"        )))))))))))))
```

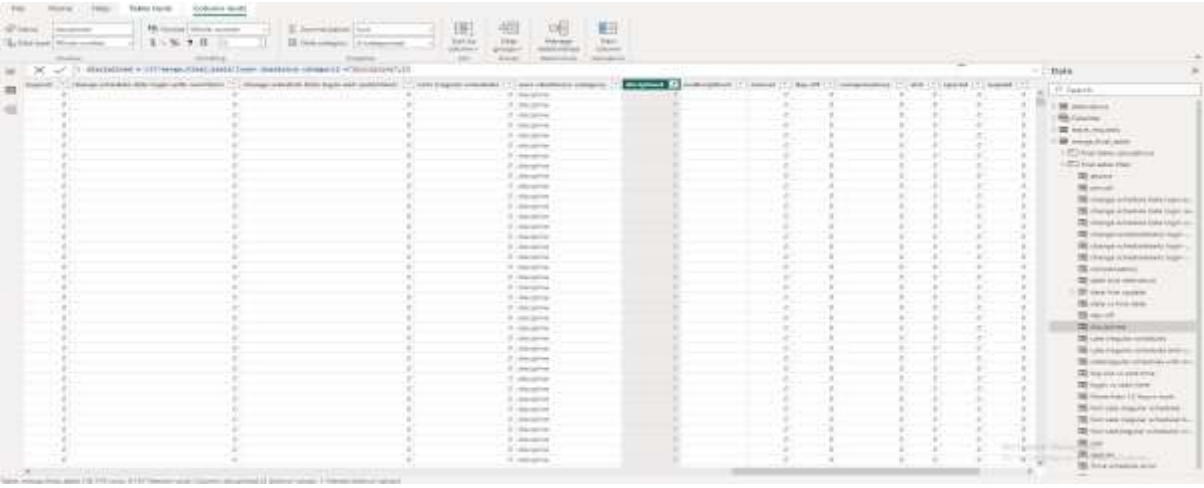
This column shows the user's categorization whether he or she is disciplined or undisciplined user.



In the Data View of merge_final_table, create a column for disciplined. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

disciplined = if('merge_final_table'[user obedience category] ="discipline",1)

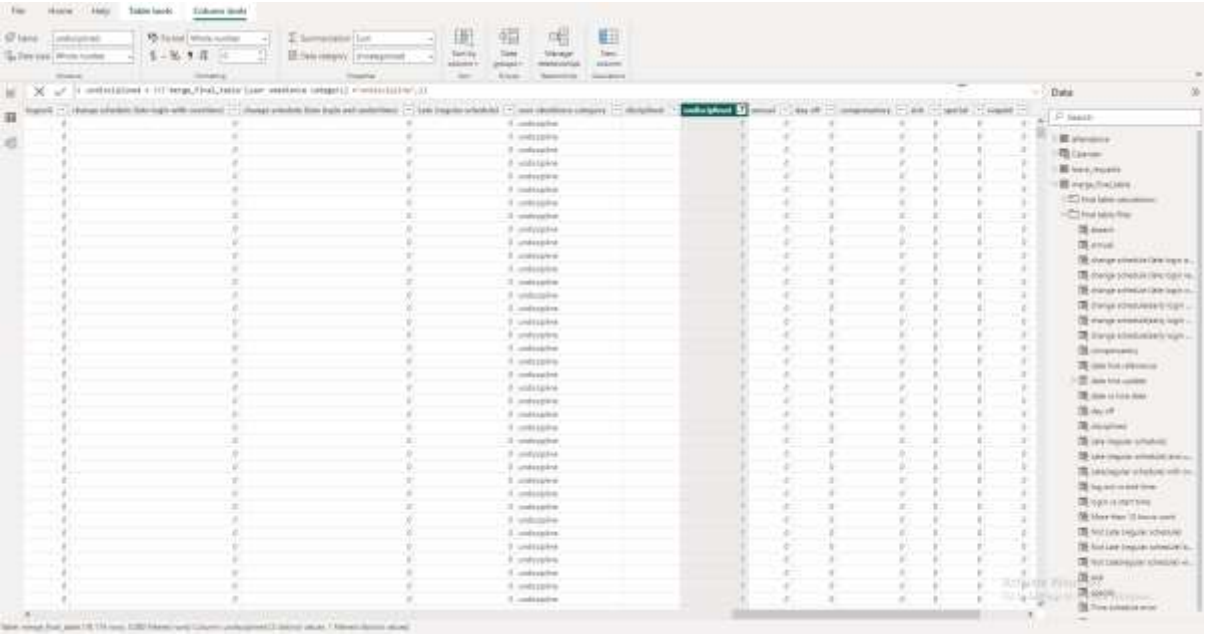
This column shows the disciplined user only.



In the Data View of merge_final_table, create a column for undisciplined. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

undisciplined = if('merge_final_table'[user obedience category] ="undiscipline",1)

This column shows the undisciplined user only.



In the Data View of merge_final_table, create a column for annual. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

```
annual = if('merge_final_table'[leave_type] = "annual" &&
        'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence] = 1,1,0)
```

This column counts the number of annual leave of the user.

In the Data View of merge_final_table, create a column for day off. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

```
day off = if('merge_final_table'[leave_type] = "day off" &&
        'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence] = 1,1,0)
```

This column counts the number of day off leave of the user.

In the Data View of merge_final_table, create a column for compensatory. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

```
compensatory = if('merge_final_table'[leave_type] = "compensatory" &&
        'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence] = 1,1,0)
```

This column counts the number of compensatory leave of the user.

In the Data View of merge_final_table, create a column for sick. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

```
sick = if('merge_final_table'[leave_type] = "sick" &&
        'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence] = 1,1,0)
```

This column counts the number of sick leave of the user.

In the Data View of merge_final_table, create a column for special. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

special = if('merge_final_table'[leave_type] = "special" &&

'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence] = 1,1,0)

This column counts the number of special leave of the user.

In the Data View of merge_final_table, create a column for unpaid. Click New Column and type the DAX code,

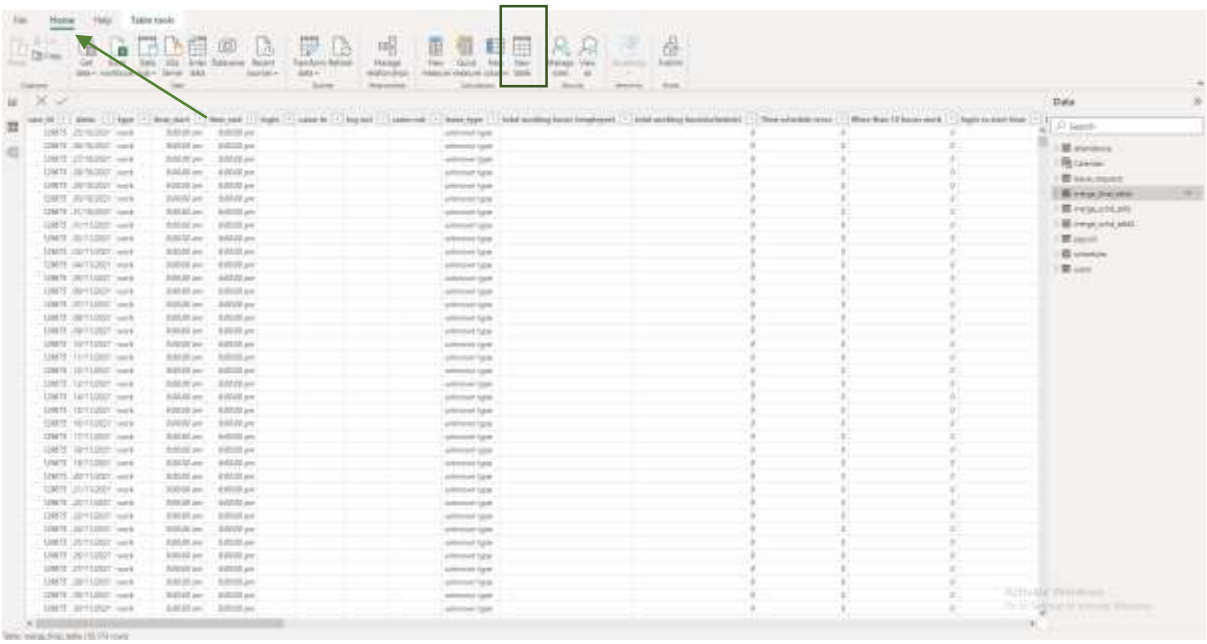
unpaid = if('merge_final_table'[leave_type] = "unpaid" &&

'merge_final_table'[date hire referrence] = 1,1,0)

This column counts the number of unpaid leave of the user.

Creating New date table

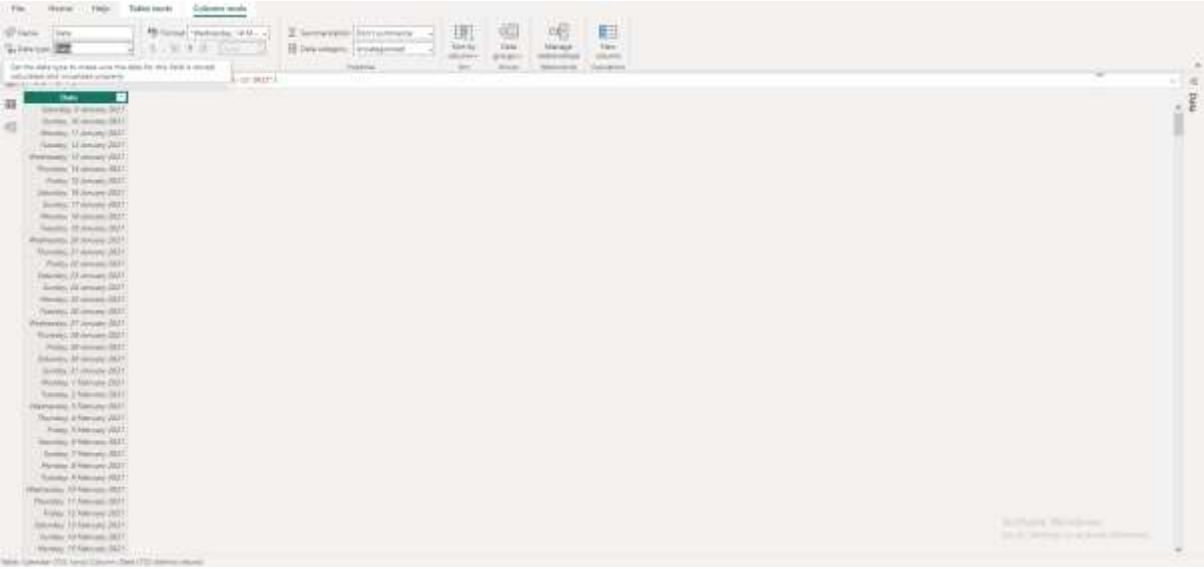
Go to Home and click New Table.



Input the DAX code,

Calendar = CALENDAR("01-09-2021","31-12-2022")

Change the data type to date.



Transform the Calendar table and create columns for Year, Month Number, Month, Weekday Number and Weekday.

Input DAX code,

Click new column and type

Year = YEAR('Calendar'[Date])

This column is for the Year

Click new column and type

Month = FORMAT('Calendar'[Date],"mmm")

This column is for the Month

Click new column and type

Weekday Number = WEEKDAY('Calendar'[Date],1)

This column is for the Weekday Number

Click new column and type

Weekday = FORMAT('Calendar'[Date],"ddd")

This column is for the Weekday

DAX Calculations

- absent count = CALCULATE(SUM('merge_final_table'[absent]))
- Late regular schedule count = CALCULATE(SUM ('merge_final_table'[Late (regular schedule)]))
- Late(regular schedule) and undertime count = CALCULATE(sum('merge_final_table'[Late (regular schedule) and undertime]))
- Late(regular schedule) with overtime count = CALCULATE(SUM('merge_final_table'[Late(regular schedule) with overtime]))
- change schedule (late login regular logout) count = CALCULATE(SUM('merge_final_table'[change schedule (late login regular logout)]))
- change schedule (late login and undertime) count = CALCULATE(SUM('merge_final_table'[change schedule (late login and undertime)]))
- change schedule (late login with overtime) count = CALCULATE(SUM('merge_final_table'[change schedule (late login with overtime)]))
- Not Late (regular schedule) count = CALCULATE(SUM('merge_final_table'[Not Late (regular schedule)]))
- Not Late(regular schedule) but undertime count = CALCULATE(SUM('merge_final_table'[Not Late (regular schedule) but undertime]))
- Not Late(regular schedule) with over time count = CALCULATE(SUM('merge_final_table'[Not Late(regular schedule) with over time]))
- change schedule(early login with regular logout) count = CALCULATE(SUM('merge_final_table'[change schedule(early login with complete work schedule)]))
- change schedule(early login with undertime count = CALCULATE(SUM('merge_final_table'[change schedule(early login with undertime)]))
- change schedule(early login with overtime) count = CALCULATE(SUM('merge_final_table'[change schedule(early login with overtime)]))
- Total disciplined = CALCULATE(SUM('merge_final_table'[disciplined]))
- Total undisciplined = CALCULATE(SUM('merge_final_table'[undisciplined]))
- day off leave = CALCULATE(SUM([day off]))
- compensatory leave = CALCULATE(SUM([compensatory]))
- annual leave = CALCULATE(SUM([annual]))
- sick leave = CALCULATE(SUM([sick]))
- special leave = CALCULATE(SUM([special]))
- unpaid leave = CALCULATE(SUM([unpaid]))
- total leave = [annual leave]+[compensatory leave]+[day off leave]+[sick leave]+[special leave]+[unpaid leave]