DAX From The Trenches

Lessons & Recommended Practices

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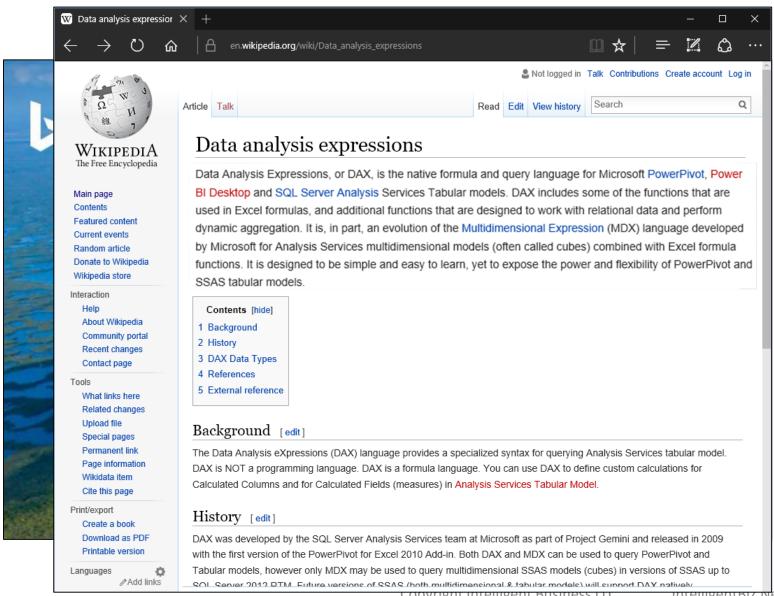




DAX

What is DAX?

Where is it used? Where did it come from?

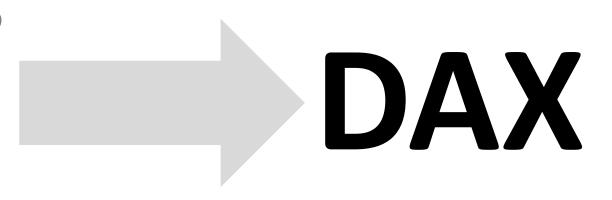




Expression Language Query Language

Excel functions MDX







Learning DAX



- Understanding concepts & essentials is more important than memorizing functions
- You can always lookup function syntax
- Keeping a library of working examples may be more valuable than a web search

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ACOTH	CURRENTGROUP	INT	OPENINGBALANCEQUARTER		
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ADDMISSINGITEMS	DATATABLE	ISBLANK	OR	STARTOFMONTH	
ALL	DATE	ISCROSSFILTERED	PARALLELPERIOD	STARTOFQUARTER	
ALLEXCEPT	DATEADD	ISEMPTY	PATH	STARTOFYEAR	
ALLNOBLANKROW	DATEDIFF	ISERROR	PATHCONTAINS	STDEV.P	
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AND	DATESINPERIOD	ISFILTERED	PATHITEMREVERSE	STDEVX.P	
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CHISQ.INV.RT	EXCEPT	LOWER	RANDBETWEEN	TRUNC	
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COMBIN	FILTER	MEDIAN	RELATEDTABLE	USERELATIONSHIP	
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CONCATENATE	FIND	MID	REPT	VALUE	
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CONTAINS	FLOOR	MINX	ROLLUPGROUP	VARX.P	
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сотн	GENERATEALL	NATURALINNERJOIN	ROUNDUP	XIRR	
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COUNTA	GEOMEANX	NEXTDAY	SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR	YEAR	
COUNTAX	GROUPBY	NEXTMONTH	SAMPLE	YEARFRAC	
COUNTBLANK	HASONEFILTER	NEXTQUARTER	SEARCH		
COUNTROWS	HASONEVALUE	NEXTYEAR	SECOND		

Recommended Practice #1

Learn these first:

```
SUM, AVERAGE, MIN, MAX
COUNT, COUNTROWS
CALCULATE
FILTER
IF
```

Concepts

- Row context
- Filter context
- Filter propagation
- Aggregators
- Iterators

- Calculated columns
- Implicit measures
- Explicit measures



Aggregators

Standard aggregates

- SUM
- AVERAGE
- MIN
- MAX
- STDEV
- VAR

Counters

- COUNT
- COUNTBLANK
- COUNTROWS
- COUNTDISTINCT

Type agnostic

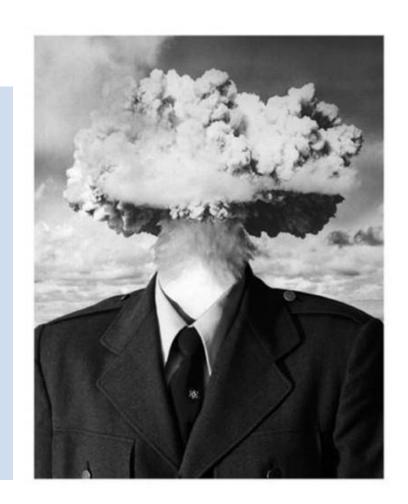
- SUMA
- AVERAGEA
- MINA
- MAXA
- COUNTA

Learning Curve

#%@!

Elegantly complex

Deceptively simple



Recommended Practice #2

Don't try to memorize complex DAX

- Focus on understanding the concepts and patterns rather than the language syntax
- Build a library of useful examples, books & articles
- Work in iterations

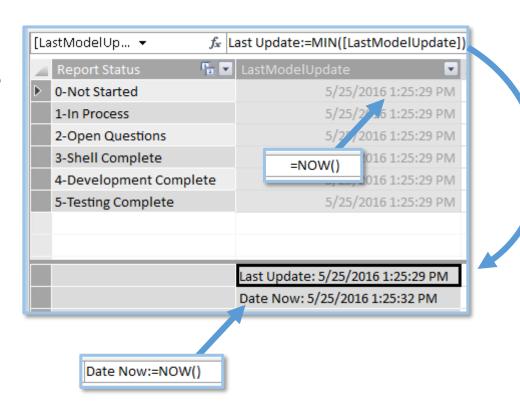
Calculated Columns & Measures

Columns

- are calculated at data load & refresh time
- store results in the model

Measures

- are calculated at query time
- incur no storage overhead





Object Naming Rules

Rule #1:

 Make sure you name tables, columns & measures correctly before you get started with calculations

Rule #2:

 Disregard rule #1 because you're never going to name everything correctly before you get started and will inevitably make changes throughout your project

Rule #3:

• Do your best to apply correct naming standards and be content with evolutionary changes throughout your project. Plan to "clean house" at regular intervals and sync-up naming and design changes

Object Naming Guidelines

- Don't expose cryptic source object names to users
- Every table, visible column and measure supports the user experience. Use intuitive names that make sense to users.
- Design a prototype. Test it with an Excel pivot table and/or Power BI.
- Use most intuitive names and then add synonyms to support Q&A.

Example

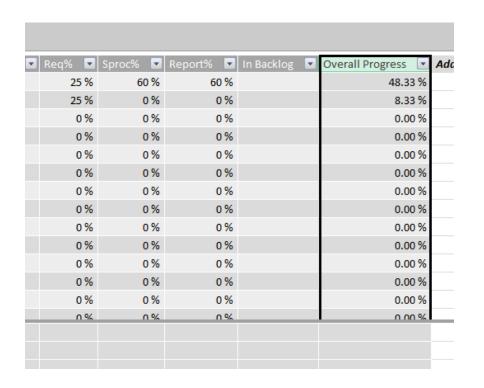
Project Progress Scorecard

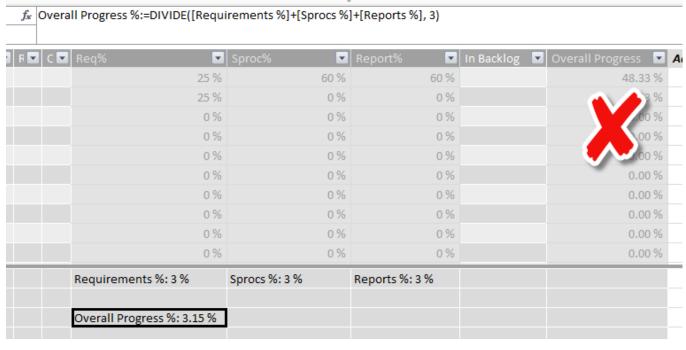
Report Log Grouped by Report ID

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Measures Applied









Implicit & Explicit Measures

Two schools of thought:

1. Power BI should behave like Excel

- Excel uses implicit measures with workbook data
- PivotTables & charts:
 - SUM numbers by default
 - COUNT text by default
- Power BI Desktop: numeric columns have Summarize By property

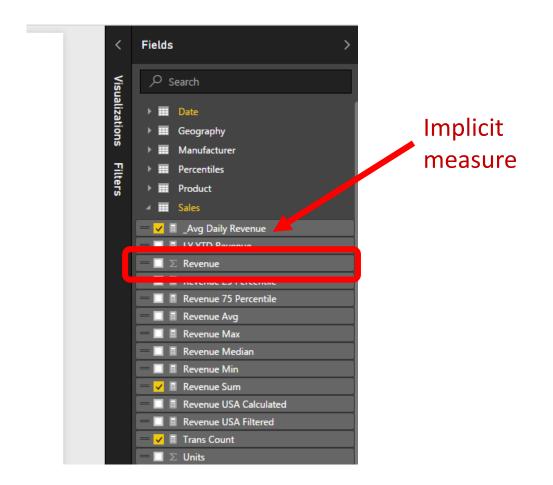
2. All measures should be explicitly defined

- Model designer maintains control
- Default behavior may not always be right

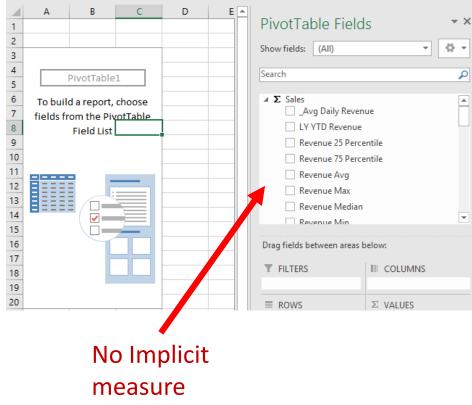


Implicit & Explicit Measures

Power BI



Excel



Measure Design Practices

- Set **Summarize By** property for all numeric columns
- Define explicit measures & hide base columns
- Be meticulous and deliberate with naming standards
- There simply is no "one size fits all" naming standard

Revenue

Total Revenue

Sum of Revenue

Avg Revenue

Revenue Sum

Revenue Avg

MTD Revenue

YTD Revenue

Revenue MTD

Revenue YTD

Revenue YTD % of Target

Revenue YTD Pct of Target



Recommended Practice #3

Object Names, Columns & Measures

- If you don't need it, delete it
- Keep internal column names hidden
- Rename columns, use calculated columns & measures to define user-friendly names
- Use explicit measures were possible

What Measures Do We Need?

The typical conversation

Designer / Consultant

Stakeholder / User



Basic Measure Pattern

Natural filter context
 Total Revenue = SUM(Sales[Revenue])

Alter natural filter context

```
Central Region Revenue =
   CALCULATE(
        SUM(Sales[Revenue]), Geography[Region] = "Central"
)
```

Override natural filter context

```
All Central Region Revenue =

CALCULATE(

SUM(Sales[Revenue]),

FILTER(ALL(Sales), RELATED(Geography[Region]) = "Central")
)
```

Time Intelligence

- NOW, DATE, TIME
- DATEADD
- DATEDIFF
- DATESMTD
- DATESBETWEEN
- TOTALMTD
- NEXTMONTH
- PARALLELPERIOD

...QTD, YTD

...DAY, QUARTER, YEAR



Recommended Practice #4

Define Measures in Categories:

- Simple aggregates
- Time variances
- Ratios & differentials
- Business-specific calculations
- KPI parts (e.g. Target, Status, Trend)

Fun Fact

Time Values: Party like it's 1899

- Date/time values with only a time element are recorded on Dec 30, 1899
- How is this possible when the first supported date value is 1/1/1900?
- Microsoft adopted the date calculation algorithm from Lotus 1-2-3 that erroneously recorded 1900 as a leap year
- Date-related functions internally correct the error but internally, the calendar begins one day early (actually, 2 days but I don't know why)
- Format "time only" values without the date

Source: PowerPivot for the Data Analyst, Bill Jelen (Mr Excel)

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DAX Tools

Excel 2010 /SSAS 2012, 2014

- Excel 2010, 2013
- SSDT-BI
- NotePad++
- DAXFormatter.com

Power BI Desktop /Excel 2013+

- Power BI Desktop
- Excel
- DAX Studio

SSAS Tabular

- SSDT for Visual Studio
 2015
- SSMS
- Excel
- DAX Studio



Next Level

Modifying filter and row context:

```
ALL(), ALL(table), ALLSELECTED(table[col])
ALLSELECTED(), ALLSELECTED(table), ALLSELECTED(table[col])
```

Conditional logic:

```
HASONEVALUE(table[col])
```

• Ranking:

```
Product Revenue Rank =
     RANKX(ALL('Product')
     , SUMX(RELATEDTABLE(Sales), [Revenue])
)
```



Iterators

- SUMX
- AVERAGEX
- MINX
- MAXX
- COUNTX
- COUNTAX
- PRODUCTX
- CONCATENATEX

Mixed totals: Operates on one row at a time, accumulating the result of the prior iteration

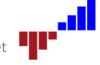
Month List	Revenue per Unit Accum	Revenue per Unit	Month	Category
Jar	\$380.80	\$380.80	Jan	Mix
Feb	\$380.85	\$380.85	Feb	
Mai	\$364.12	\$364.12	Mar	
Apı	\$363.05	\$363.05	Apr	
May	\$362.93	\$362.93	May	
Jur	\$365.12	\$365.12	Jun	
Ju	\$364.19	\$364.19	Jul	
Aug	\$367.87	\$367.87	Aug	
Sep	\$372.46	\$372.46	Sep	
Oct	\$393.20	\$393.20	Oct	
Nov	\$391.08	\$391.08	Nov	
Dec	\$392.53	\$392.53	Dec	
Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	\$4,498.21	\$371.15	Total	
Jar	\$206.66	\$206.66	Jan	Rural
Feb	\$209.07	\$209.07	Feb	
Mai	\$203.84	\$203.84	Mar	
Api	\$194.38	\$194.38	Apr	
May	\$185.97	\$185.97	May	
Jur	\$180.53	\$180.53	Jun	
Ju	\$172.96	\$172.96	Jul	
Aug	\$185.09	\$185.09	Aug	
Sep	\$198.83	\$198.83	Sep	
Oct	\$204.80	\$204.80	Oct	
Nov	\$184.68	\$184.68	Nov	
Dec	\$148.92	\$148.92	Dec	
Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	\$2,275.73	\$185.89	Total	



DAX Variables

Scoped in a single calculation operation

```
Revenue Growth % =
VAR CurrentRev = SUM ( Sales[Revenue] )
VAR LastYearRev =
    CALCULATE (
        SUM ( Sales[Revenue] ),
        SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR ( 'Date'[Date] )
    )
RETURN
DIVIDE ( CurrentRev - LastYearRev, LastYearRev )
```



Recommended Practice Round-up

```
#1: Learn DAX essential functions
```

#2: Learn DAX concepts before function syntax

#3: Object naming

#4: Measure categories:

aggregates, time & ratios, business-specific, KPI parts



Questions?

Contact & Resources

- DAX Studio
 daxstudio.codeplex.com
- Books:

