## **Calculated Columns Vs Measures**

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## **Purpose**

This document covers the concept of "Difference between Calculated Columns and Measures" in Power BI. This is high level document and assumes that resource has basic knowledge of Power BI Concepts.

### Introduction

In Power BI, we are able to reuse the given data set to create calculated fields as per report requirement. Below are the two ways to create these extra calculated fields:-

- Calculated Columns
- Measures

Before starting with the difference between these two types of calculations, we need to understand how these are working one by one.

So let's begin with the explanation.

### What is calculated column?

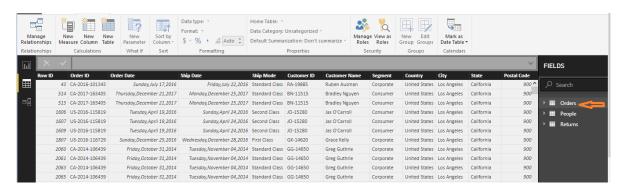
Calculated column is a part of the table in the data model. It is just like other native columns, created in a table on the given data set and can be used in any part of the report. However, we use DAX expressions to calculate the result of this column. Moreover, these columns are also used to define a relationship if required.

## How to create a calculated column?

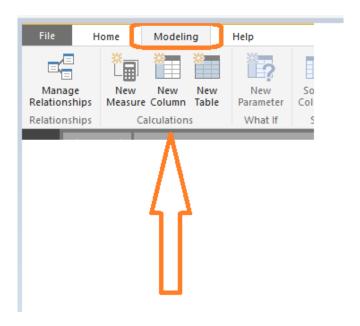
- 1. Create any sample report on a data set.
- 2. Go on the "Data" tab of the report.



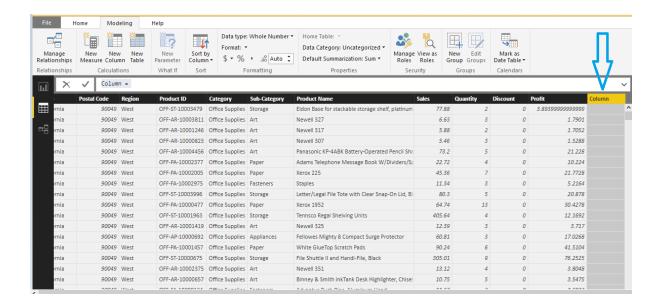
3. Below window will get opened, showing the data view of first table "Orders" by default.



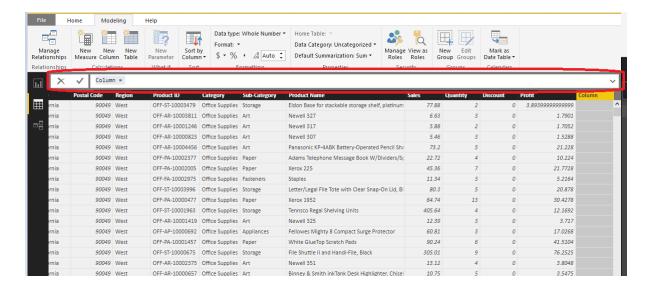
4. To add a calculated column click on "Modeling" ribbon and select "New Column" option as shown in below image.



5. A new column called calculated column will be added beside the last native column in the table of a given data set.

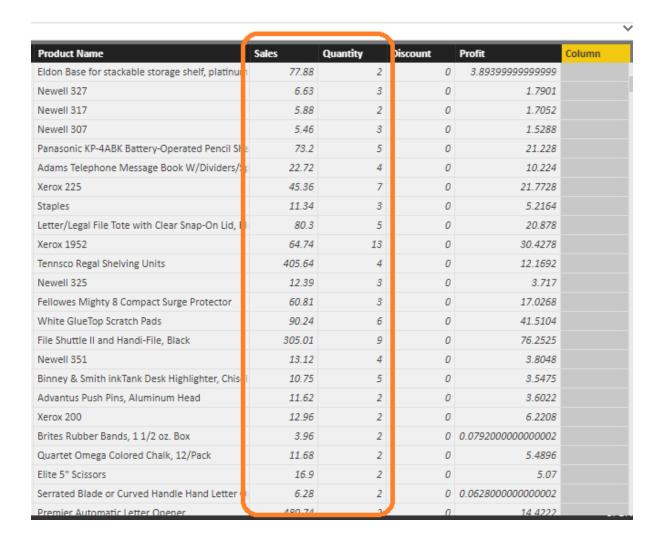


6. Now, we will use a DAX formula in the formula bar highlighted below to define the values of the calculated column.

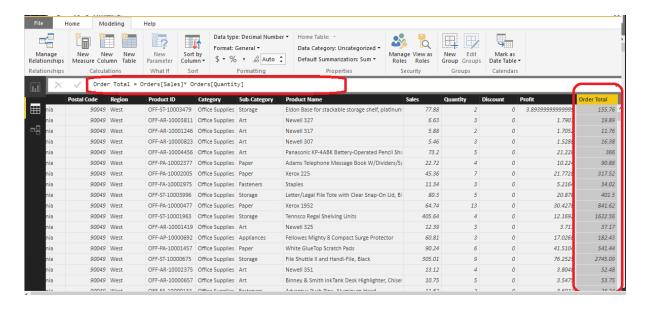


7. There are two native columns "Sales" and "Quantity" in the table. Let us take an example where we want to know the "Order Total" for each line which could represent an individual order from a customer. To achieve this, we will use below DAX formula in the calculated column.

**Formula**: Order Total = Orders[Sales]\* Orders[Quantity]



8. The values resulting from the applied DAX formula will be shown in the calculated column "Order Total" as seen in the following image.

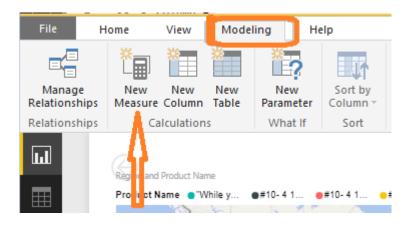


### What is Measure?

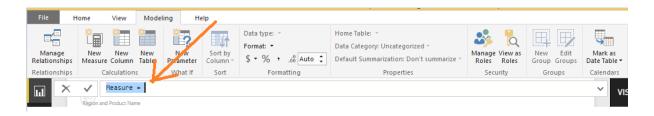
A measure is a numeric calculation which works on aggregated level basis means it is used to calculate aggregates such as sums, counts, averages, minimum or maximum values, or more advanced calculations that we create using a DAX formula. It is useful in case when we want to aggregate values from many rows in a table and don't want to compute values for each row.

#### How to create a Measure?

1.To create a measure, we need to click on the "New Measure" icon in the "Modelling" ribbon as highlighted in below image.

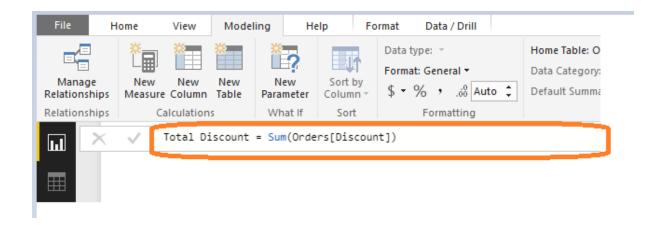


2. Use the required DAX formula in the formula bar for the created measure.

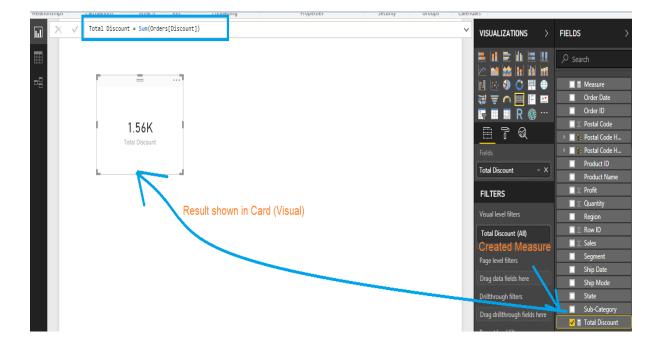


3. Lets take an example where we want to calculate the "Total Discount" given to customers for the orders. For this, we are using below DAX formula.

**Formula:** Total Discount = Sum(Orders[Discount])



4. Measures do not show up on the table. These are calculated to give a single value. We can show the result of the created measure by selecting any visual like as below:



## **Calculated Columns Vs Measures**

Even both calculated columns and measures look quite similar, they have different uses in the reporting purpose which are described as follows:

• Calculated Columns calculates at the time of Refresh report while Measures are calculated on the fly.

- Calculated Columns are stored in the memory but the measures are not.
- Calculated columns consume memory but the measures consume CPU space.
- The values of calculated column can be seen in column in Data tab and values of measures can be seen only when it is added in the report.
- Usually, measures are the result of an aggregation but the calculated columns are the result of row by row calculation.

# Thumb rule for usage

Calculated columns must be used when we want to evaluate each row in a table and measure is used when we need aggregation and need to show the result as a single value which is calculated from a given row or a table.