Come join us in learning Power Query (Uses M language), Power Pivot uses Data Analytics Expression (DAX functions), Data Model, and OnLine Analytical Processing (OLAP) Pivot Table. All four all linked in one Excel Workbook. We’ll show you the secret of changing the default of drilling down to 1,000 to increase up to 1,048,576 rows using the OLAP Pivot Table. We’ll show you how easy it is to maneuver between all the above Business Intelligence tools. Our Teksouth goal is to empower each and every one of you with the knowledge to help your team. Of course short videos will be provided and no note taking is necessary during presentation. See you on 15 July 2021.

We need to show you the difference between Power Pivot and an Excel work sheet.

* 1. Just like Excel, you can:
     1. Rename and delete columns.
     2. Change column widths.
     3. Insert new columns.
     4. Click and drag columns to new locations.
     5. Use AutoSum to aggregate all of the values in a column.
     6. Format cells.
     7. Sort columns
  2. Unlike Excel, you can’t:
     1. Type a value into a cell or change any of the information you see displayed (although you can refresh the data from the original data source).
     2. Have more than one table in a sheet. A Power Pivot sheet contains a single table rather than a worksheet
     3. Refer to a cell using A1 notation (A1 notation means cell references such as B12 or A1:C14). Power Pivot does not recognize letters such as B12 or A1:C14). Power Pivot does not recognize letters to identify columns. Columns must be referred to by name.
     4. Assign different data types within a column. You cannot, for example, have text in some cells and numbers in other cells in the same column.
     5. Have more than one formula in a column. When a formula is added to a Power Pivot column it always applies to every cell in that column.
     6. The Power Pivot can only drill down to the first 1,000 rows of data. No worries, we will show you how to change the default to any number you want. We suggest changing it to 1,048,576 rows, the max that Excel allows.
  3. Some things that Pivot Table can do that OLAP Pivot Table cannot:
     1. Show Report Filter Pages
     2. Calculated Fields and Calculated Items.
  4. Some things Power Pivot can do that Excel cannot:
     1. Create relationships between tables.
     2. Assign a larger range of data types to columns.
     3. Use Data Analytics Expression (DAX) functions. DAX is used to bring some meaningful information hidden inside the raw data. In simple words, DAX is used for data manipulation.
     4. Create calculated measures.
     5. **WORK WITH BIG DATA**. An Excel worksheet maximum is 1,048,576 rows. A Power Pivot table can contain a maximum of 1,999,999,987 or just under 2 Billion rows.
     6. Produce extremely fast (often perceived as instant) results even when analyzing data sets containing many millions of rows. Power Pivot uses Microsoft’s xVelocity in-memory analysis engine. This engine can scan billions of data rows per second and can produce reports in a tiny fraction of the time needed by Excel.

