

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

AFTER THIS WORKSHEET YOU CAN

✓ FIXED / INCLUDE / EXCLUDE ✓ Control aggregation level ✓ Classic LOD use cases ✓ LOD vs table calcs

 Section A • Concept Check • BEGINNER 4 × 1 = 4 _____

- 1** LOD stands for:
☐ A. Level of Detail ☐ B. List of Data
☐ C. Line of Dots ☐ D. Load on Demand
- 2** Ignore view filters/dimensions with:
☐ A. FIXED ☐ B. INCLUDE ☐ C. EXCLUDE
☐ D. BLEND
- 3** Add finer detail into an aggregate with:
☐ A. INCLUDE ☐ B. FIXED ☐ C. REMOVE
☐ D. JOIN
- 4** Customer first-purchase date is a classic:
☐ A. FIXED example ☐ B. pie case ☐ C. union
☐ D. axis trick

 Section B • Problem Solving • INTERMEDIATE 2 + 3×3 = 11 _____

- 5** Syntax: { FIXED [Customer] : _____([Sales]) }.
- 6** _____ removes a dimension from the calc's level.
- 7** Average order value per customer regardless of view?

8 FIXED vs INCLUDE in one line?

9 Cohort by first purchase year – approach?

 Section C • Challenge • CHALLENGE 5 _____

10 Why did your FIXED ignore the region filter?

 Reflection — the most useful thing I learned: _____

A ___/4 B ___/11 C ___/5 **Total** ___/20

Teacher's Signature _____

Parent's Signature _____

🔍 ANSWER KEY — FOLD OR CUT BEFORE HANDING OUT

1-A 2-A 3-A 4-A | 5 SUM 6 EXCLUDE 7 = { FIXED [Customer] : AVG([Order Value]) } 8 = FIXED pins to stated dims; INCLUDE adds dims to the view level 9 = { FIXED [Customer] : MIN(YEAR([Order Date])) } | 10 = Dimension filters apply after FIXED - use context filters