

Power BI for Business Intelligence

DAX Cheat Sheet

> Math & statistical functions

- `SUM(<column>)` Adds all the numbers in a column.
- `SUMX(<table>, <expression>)` Returns the sum of an expression evaluated for each row in a table.
- `AVERAGE(<column>)` Returns the average (arithmetic mean) of all the numbers in a column.
- `AVERAGEX(<table>, <expression>)` Calculates the average (arithmetic mean) of a set of expressions evaluated over a table.
- `MEDIAN(<column>)` Returns the median of a column.
- `MEDIANX(<table>, <expression>)` Calculates the median of a set of expressions evaluated over a table.
- `GEOMEAN(<column>)` Calculates the geometric mean of a column.
- `GEOMEANX(<table>, <expression>)` Calculates the geometric mean of a set of expressions evaluated over a table.
- `COUNT(<column>)` Returns the number of cells in a column that contain non-blank values.
- `COUNTX(<table>, <expression>)` Counts the number of rows from an expression that evaluates to a non-blank value.
- `DIVIDE(<numerator>, <denominator> [, <alternateresult>])` Performs division and returns alternate result or `BLANK()` on division by 0.
- `MIN(<column>)` Returns a minimum value of a column.
- `MAX(<column>)` Returns a maximum value of a column.
- `COUNTROWS([<table>])` Counts the number of rows in a table.
- `DISTINCTCOUNT(<column>)` Counts the number of distinct values in a column.
- `RANKX(<table>, <expression>[, <value>[, <order>[, <ties>]]])` Returns the ranking of a number in a list of numbers for each row in the `table` argument.

> Filter functions

- `FILTER(<table>, <filter>)` Returns a table that is a subset of another table or expression.
- `CALCULATE(<expression>[, <filter1> [, <filter2> [, ...]])` Evaluates an expression in a filter context.
- `HASONEVALUE(<columnName>)` Returns TRUE when the context for columnName has been filtered down to one distinct value only. Otherwise it is FALSE.
- `ALLNOBLANKROW(<table> | <column>[, <column>[, <column>[...]]])` Returns a table that is a subset of another table or expression.
- `ALL(<table> | <column>[, <column>[, <column>[...]]])` Returns all the rows in a table, or all the values in a column, ignoring any filters that might have been applied.
- `ALLEXCEPT(<table>, <column>[, <column>[...]])` Returns all the rows in a table except for those rows that are affected by the specified column filters.
- `REMOVEFILTERS(<table> | <column>[, <column>[, <column>[...]]])` Clear all filters from designated tables or columns.

> Logical functions

- `IF(<logical_test>, <value_if_true>[, <value_if_false>])` Checks a condition, and returns a certain value depending on whether it is true or false.
- `AND(<logical_1>, <logical_2>)` Checks whether both arguments are TRUE, and returns TRUE if both arguments are TRUE. Otherwise, it returns FALSE.
- `OR(<logical_1>, <logical_2>)` Checks whether one of the arguments is TRUE to return TRUE. The function returns FALSE if both arguments are FALSE.
- `NOT(<logical>)` Changes TRUE to FALSE and vice versa.
- `SWITCH(<expression>, <value>, <result>[, <value>, <result>]...[, <else>])` Evaluates an expression against a list of values and returns one of possible results
- `IFERROR(<value>, <value_if_error>)` Returns `value_if_error` if the first expression is an error and the value of the expression itself otherwise.

> Date & time functions

- `CALENDAR(<start_date>, <end_date>)` Returns a table with a single column named "Date" that contains a contiguous set of dates.
- `DATE(<year>, <month>, <day>)` Returns the specified date in datetime format.
- `DATEDIFF(<date_1>, <date_2>, <interval>)` Returns the number of units between two dates as defined in `<interval>`.
- `DATEVALUE(<date_text>)` Converts a date in text to a date in datetime format.
- `DAY(<date>)` Returns a number from 1 to 31 representing the day of the month.
- `WEEKNUM(<date>)` Returns weeknumber in the year.
- `MONTH(<date>)` Returns a number from 1 to 12 representing a month.
- `QUARTER(<date>)` Returns a number from 1 to 4 representing a quarter.

> Time intelligence functions

- `DATEADD(<dates>, <number_of_intervals>, <interval>)` Moves a date by a specific interval.
- `DATESBETWEEN(<dates>, <date_1>, <date_2>)` Returns the dates between specified dates.
- `TOTALYTD(<expression>, <dates>[, <filter>][, <year_end_date>])` Evaluates the year-to-date value of the expression in the current context.
- `SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR(<dates>)` Returns a table that contains a column of dates shifted one year back in time.
- `STARTOFMONTH(<dates>) // ENDOFMONTH(<dates>)` Returns the start // end of the month.
- `STARTOFQUARTER(<dates>) // ENDOFQUARTER(<dates>)` Returns the start // end of the quarter.
- `STARTOFTYEAR(<dates>) // ENDOFTYEAR(<dates>)` Returns the start // end of the quarter.

> Relationship functions

- `CROSSFILTER(<left_column>, <right_column>, <crossfiltertype>)` Specifies the cross-filtering direction to be used in a calculation.
- `RELATED(<column>)` Returns a related value from another table.

> Table manipulation functions

- `SUMMARIZE(<table>, <groupBy_columnName>[, <groupBy_columnName>]...[, <name>, <expression>]...)` Returns a summary table for the requested totals over a set of groups.
- `DISTINCT(<table>)` Returns a table by removing duplicate rows from another table or expression.
- `ADDCOLUMNS(<table>, <name>, <expression>[, <name>, <expression>]...)` Adds calculated columns to the given table or table expression.
- `SELECTCOLUMNS(<table>, <name>, <expression>[, <name>, <expression>]...)` Selects calculated columns from the given table or table expression.
- `GROUPBY(<table> [, <groupBy_columnName>[, [<column_name>] [<expression>]]...)` Create a summary of the input table grouped by specific columns.
- `INTERSECT(<left_table>, <right_table>)` Returns the rows of the left-side table that appear in the right-side table.
- `NATURALINNERJOIN(<left_table>, <right_table>)` Joins two tables using an inner join.
- `NATURALLEFTOUTERJOIN(<left_table>, <right_table>)` Joins two tables using a left outer join.
- `UNION(<table>, <table>[, <table> [,...]])` Returns the union of tables with matching columns.

> Text functions

- `EXACT(<text_1>, <text_2>)` Checks if two strings are identical (`EXACT()` is case sensitive).
- `FIND(<text_tofind>, <in_text>)` Returns the starting position a text within another text (`FIND()` is case sensitive).
- `FORMAT(<value>, <format>)` Converts a value to a text in the specified number format.
- `LEFT(<text>, <num_chars>)` Returns the number of characters from the start of a string.
- `RIGHT(<text>, <num_chars>)` Returns the number of characters from the end of a string.
- `LEN(<text>)` Returns the number of characters in a string of text.
- `LOWER(<text>)` Converts all letters in a string to lowercase.
- `UPPER(<text>)` Converts all letters in a string to uppercase.
- `TRIM(<text>)` Remove all spaces from a text string.
- `CONCATENATE(<text_1>, <text_2>)` Joins two strings together into one string.
- `SUBSTITUTE(<text>, <old_text>, <new_text>, <instance_num>)` Replaces existing text with new text in a string.
- `REPLACE(<old_text>, <start_posotion>, <num_chars>, <new_text>)` Replaces part of a string with a new string.

> Information functions

- `COLUMNSTATISTICS()` Returns statistics regarding every column in every table. This function has no arguments.
- `NAMEOF(<value>)` Returns the column or measure name of a value.
- `ISBLANK(<value>) // ISERROR(<value>)` Returns whether the value is blank // an error.
- `ISLOGICAL(<value>)` Checks whether a value is logical or not.
- `ISNUMBER(<value>)` Checks whether a value is a number or not.
- `ISFILTERED(<table> | <column>)` Returns true when there are direct filters on a column.
- `ISCROSSFILTERED(<table> | <column>)` Returns true when there are crossfilters on a column.
- `USERPRINCIPALNAME()` Returns the user principal name or email address. This function has no arguments.

> DAX statements

- `VAR(<name> = <expression>)` Stores the result of an expression as a named variable. To return the variable, use `RETURN` after the variable is defined.
- `COLUMN(<table>[<column>] = <expression>)` Stores the result of an expression as a column in a table.
- `ORDER BY(<table>[<column>])` Defines the sort order of a column. Every column can be sorted in ascending (ASC) or descending (DESC) way.

> DAX Operators

Comparison operators	Meaning
=	Equal to
= =	Strict equal to
>	Greater than
<	Smaller than
> =	Greater than or equal to
= <	Smaller than or equal to
< >	Not equal to

Text operator	Meaning	Example
&	Concatenates text values	Concatenates text values [City]&, "[State]

Logical operator	Meaning	Example
&&	AND condition	[City] = "Bru" && ([Return] = "Yes")
	OR condition	[City] = "Bru" ([Return] = "Yes")
IN { }	OR condition for each row	Product[Color] IN {"Red", "Blue", "Gold"}