Power BI Lesson 12 - Theoretical Questions and Answers

1. What are Text Functions in DAX?

Text functions in DAX allow you to manipulate string data. Common text functions include LEFT, RIGHT, MID, CONCATENATE, UPPER, LOWER, and SUBSTITUTE.

2. What does the UPPER() function do?

It converts all the characters in a text string to uppercase. Example: UPPER("hello") returns "HELLO".

3. How is the LEFT() function used in DAX?

LEFT(text, num_chars) returns the first num_chars characters from a text string. Example: LEFT("PowerBI", 5) returns "Power".

4. What is the purpose of the FORMAT() function?

FORMAT converts values to string using specified formatting. It's often used for dates, numbers, and currencies.

5. How do logical functions like IF() and SWITCH() differ?

IF evaluates a single condition. SWITCH evaluates multiple expressions and returns corresponding results, acting like a multi-branch IF.

6. What does the VALUE() function do?

VALUE converts a text string that represents a number to a numeric value. Useful when converting cleaned strings into numbers.

7. What is the use of the SEARCH() function in DAX?

SEARCH finds the starting position of a substring within another text string. It's case-insensitive. Example: SEARCH("data", "Power BI Data") returns 10.

8. What are informational functions in DAX?

These return information about values, such as ISBLANK(), ISNUMBER(), ISTEXT(), and CONTAINSSTRING(). They help in validation and condition checks.

9. Explain the use of CONCATENATE() vs CONCATENATEX().

CONCATENATE joins two text strings. CONCATENATEX is used in iterated contexts, like summarizing a table column with delimiters.

10. Why is SUBSTITUTE used in cleaning phone numbers?

SUBSTITUTE replaces one set of characters in a string with another. It's useful to remove dashes, spaces, or parentheses from phone numbers for standardization.