DAX – Part 2 (Logical & Text Functions)

1. IF

- **Syntax:** IF(condition, true_result, false_result)
- **Description:** Checks a condition and returns one value if TRUE, and another if FALSE.

Example:
IF([Sales] > 1000, "High", "Low")

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2. SWITCH

- **Syntax:**
  SWITCH(expression, value1, result1, value2, result2, ..., else_result)
- **Description:** Evaluates an expression against multiple values and returns the matching result.

Example:
SWITCH([Rating],
    1, "Poor",
    2, "Average",
    3, "Good",
    "Unknown")

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3. AND

- **Syntax:** AND(condition1, condition2)
- **Description:** Returns TRUE if **both** conditions are TRUE.

Example:
IF(AND([Sales] > 1000, [Profit] > 100), "Profitable", "Not Profitable")

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4. OR

- **Syntax:** OR(condition1, condition2)
- **Description:** Returns TRUE if **either** condition is TRUE.
- **Example:**
  IF(OR([Category] = "Books", [Category] = "Stationery"), "Education", "Other")

1. CONCATENATE

- **Syntax:** CONCATENATE(text1, text2)
- **Description:** Joins two text strings into one.

Example:
CONCATENATE([FirstName], [LastName])
✅ Use & as an alternative:
[FirstName] & " " & [LastName]

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2. LEFT

- **Syntax:** LEFT(text, num_chars)
- **Description:** Extracts the first n characters from the left.

Example:
LEFT([ProductCode], 3)

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3. RIGHT

- **Syntax:** RIGHT(text, num_chars)
- **Description:** Extracts the last n characters from the right.

Example:
RIGHT([ProductCode], 4)

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4. SEARCH

- **Syntax:** SEARCH(find_text, within_text, [start_num])
- **Description:** Returns the position of one text string within another. Case-insensitive.

Example:
SEARCH("-", [ProductCode])

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5. FORMAT

- **Syntax:** FORMAT(value, format_string)
- **Description:** Converts a value to text in a specified format.

Example:
FORMAT([Date], "MMMM YYYY")   // e.g., "May 2025"
FORMAT([Amount], "#,##0.00") // e.g., "1,234.56"

1. BLANK()

- **Syntax:** BLANK()
- **Description:** Returns a **blank** value (similar to NULL).
- **Common Use:** Used to assign or return a blank in conditional logic.

Example:
IF([Sales] = 0, BLANK(), [Sales])

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2. ISBLANK()

- **Syntax:** ISBLANK(value)
- **Description:** Checks if a value is **blank (empty)** and returns TRUE or FALSE.

Example:
ISBLANK([Discount])

- **Use Case:** Often used to prevent errors in calculations or to filter empty fields.

✅ Example Use in Measure:

SalesWithoutBlank =
IF(ISBLANK([Sales]), 0, [Sales])

This replaces blank sales with 0 for clean visuals or calculations.