100 Most Commonly used DAX Functions on PowerBI

Aggregation Functions

1. **SUM**: Adds all the numbers in a column.

2. **SUMX**: Returns the sum of an expression evaluated for each row in a table.

3. **AVERAGE**: Returns the average (arithmetic mean) of all the numbers in a column.

4. **AVERAGEX**: Calculates the average of an expression evaluated over a table.

5. **MIN**: Returns the minimum value in a column.

6. **MAX**: Returns the maximum value in a column.

7. **COUNT**: Counts the number of non-empty values in a column.

8. **COUNTX**: Counts the number of rows that result from evaluating an expression for each row in a table.

9. **DISTINCTCOUNT**: Counts the number of distinct values in a column.

10. **COUNTROWS**: Counts the number of rows in a table.

Date and Time Functions

11. **DATE**: Returns the specified date in datetime format.

12. **YEAR**: Returns the year of a date.

13. **MONTH**: Returns the month of a date.

14. **DAY**: Returns the day of a date.

15. **TODAY**: Returns the current date.

16. **NOW**: Returns the current date and time.

17. **DATEDIFF**: Returns the difference between two dates.

18. **EOMONTH**: Returns the end of the month for a given date.

19. **WEEKDAY**: Returns the day of the week for a given date.

20. **WEEKNUM**: Returns the week number for a given date.

Filter Functions

21. **FILTER**: Returns a table that is a subset of another table or expression.

22. **CALCULATE**: Evaluates an expression in a modified filter context.

23. **ALL**: Returns all the rows in a table, or all the values in a column, ignoring any filters.

24. **ALLEXCEPT**: Removes all filters from a table except the specified columns.

25. **REMOVEFILTERS**: Removes filters from the specified columns or tables.

26. **KEEPFILTERS**: Adds an additional filter to the existing ones.

27. **CROSSFILTER**: Specifies the cross-filtering direction to be used in a calculation.

28. **RELATED**: Returns a related value from another table.

29. **RELATEDTABLE**: Returns a table related to the current table.

30. **USERELATIONSHIP**: Specifies a relationship to be used in a calculation.

Logical Functions

31. **IF**: Checks a condition and returns one value if true, and another value if false.

32. **AND**: Returns TRUE if all arguments are TRUE.

33. **OR**: Returns TRUE if any argument is TRUE.

34. **NOT**: Returns the opposite of a given logical value.

35. **SWITCH**: Evaluates an expression against a list of values and returns one of multiple possible result expressions.

36. **IFERROR**: Returns a value if an expression results in an error; otherwise, it returns the value of the expression.

37. **TRUE**: Returns the logical value TRUE.

38. **FALSE**: Returns the logical value FALSE.

39. **BLANK**: Returns a blank value.

40. **ISBLANK**: Checks whether a value is blank.

Text Functions

41. **CONCATENATE**: Joins two text strings into one.

42. **LEFT**: Returns the specified number of characters from the start of a text string.

43. **RIGHT**: Returns the specified number of characters from the end of a text string.

44. **MID**: Returns a specific number of characters from a text string, starting at the position you specify.

45. **LEN**: Returns the number of characters in a text string.

46. **UPPER**: Converts a text string to all uppercase letters.

47. **LOWER**: Converts a text string to all lowercase letters.

48. **TRIM**: Removes all spaces from a text string except for single spaces between words.

49. **REPLACE**: Replaces part of a text string with a different text string.

50. **SEARCH**: Returns the number of the character at which a specific character or text string is first found, reading left to right.

Statistical Functions

51. **MEDIAN**: Returns the median of the numbers in a column.

52. **PERCENTILE.EXC**: Returns the k-th percentile of values in a range, where k is in the range 0...1, exclusive.

53. **PERCENTILE.INC**: Returns the k-th percentile of values in a range, where k is in the range 0...1, inclusive.

54. **RANKX**: Returns the rank of a number in a list of numbers for each row in the table argument.

55. **STDEV.P**: Returns the standard deviation of the entire population.

56. **STDEV.S**: Returns the standard deviation of a sample.

57. **VAR.P**: Returns the variance of the entire population.

58. **VAR.S**: Returns the variance of a sample.

59. **GEOMEAN**: Returns the geometric mean of the numbers in a column.

60. **HARMEAN**: Returns the harmonic mean of the numbers in a column.

Math and Trig Functions

61. **ABS**: Returns the absolute value of a number.

62. **ROUND**: Rounds a number to the specified number of digits.

63. **CEILING**: Rounds a number up to the nearest integer or specified multiple.

64. **FLOOR**: Rounds a number down to the nearest integer or specified multiple.

65. **MOD**: Returns the remainder after a number is divided by a divisor.

66. **POWER**: Returns the result of a number raised to a power.

67. **SQRT**: Returns the square root of a number.

68. **EXP**: Returns e raised to the power of a given number.

69. **LN**: Returns the natural logarithm of a number.

70. **LOG**: Returns the logarithm of a number to the base you specify.

Information Functions

71. **ISNUMBER**: Checks whether a value is a number.

72. **ISTEXT**: Checks whether a value is text.

73. **ISLOGICAL**: Checks whether a value is a logical value.

74. **ISERROR**: Checks whether a value is an error.

75. **ISEVEN**: Checks whether a number is even.

76. **ISODD**: Checks whether a number is odd.

77. **ISNONTEXT**: Checks whether a value is not text.

78. **ISNA**: Checks whether a value is the error value #N/A.

79. **ISINSCOPE**: Checks whether a column is in the current row context.

80. **ISSELECTEDMEASURE**: Checks whether a measure is selected in the current context.

Time Intelligence Functions

81. **TOTALYTD**: Returns the year-to-date total of an expression.

82. **TOTALQTD**: Returns the quarter-to-date total of an expression.

83. **TOTALMTD**: Returns the month-to-date total of an expression.

84. **DATESYTD**: Returns a table containing the dates in the year up to the specified date.

85. **DATESQTD**: Returns a table containing the dates in the quarter up to the specified date.

86. **DATESMTD**: Returns a table containing the dates in the month up to the specified date.

87. **SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR**: Returns a table that contains a column of dates shifted one year back in time.

88. **PREVIOUSYEAR**: Returns a table that contains a column of all dates from the previous year.

89. **PREVIOUSMONTH**: Returns a table that contains a column of all dates from the previous month.

90. **NEXTYEAR**: Returns a table that contains a column of all dates from the next year.

Relationship Functions

91. **RELATED**: Returns a related value from another table.

92. **RELATEDTABLE**: Returns a table related to the current table.

93. **USERELATIONSHIP**: Specifies a relationship to be used in a calculation.

94. **CROSSFILTER**: Specifies the cross-filtering direction to be used in a calculation.

95. **LOOKUPVALUE**: Returns the value in a result column for the row that meets all criteria specified.

96. **PATH**: Returns a delimited text string with the identifiers of all the parents of the current identifier.

97. **PATHITEM**: Returns the item at the specified position from a PATH result.

98. **PATHCONTAINS**: Checks whether a specified item exists within a PATH result.

99. **PATHLENGTH**: Returns the number of items in a PATH result.

100. **ROLLUP**: Creates a summary of the data by grouping and aggregating.