

Power BI 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.
- STARTOFYEAR(<dates>) // ENDOFYEAR(<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_to_find>, <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
<	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"}

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