

Date And Time Functions - These functions in DAX are similar to date and time functions in Microsoft Excel. However, DAX functions are based on the date time data types used by Microsoft SQL Server.

1. **CALENDAR**: Generates a table with a column of contiguous dates. Useful for creating date tables in Power BI or Excel.

Example: `CALENDAR(DATE(2023, 1, 1), DATE(2023, 12, 31))` creates a table with dates from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023.

2. **CALENDARAUTO**: Automatically generates a table with a column of contiguous dates based on the data present in the model.

Example: `CALENDARAUTO()` creates a table with dates based on the existing data in the model.

3. **DATE**: Returns a specified date in datetime format.

Example: `DATE(2023, 7, 1)` returns the date July 1, 2023.

4. **DATEDIFF**: Calculates the number of interval boundaries between two dates.

Example: `DATEDIFF(DATE(2023, 1, 1), DATE(2023, 12, 31), YEAR)` returns the number of years between January 1, 2023, and December 31, 2023.

5. DATEVALUE: Converts a text date to datetime format.

Example: DATEVALUE("2023-07-01") converts the text "2023-07-01" to the date July 1, 2023.

6. DAY: Returns the day of the month as a number from 1 to 31.

Example: DAY(DATE(2023, 7, 1)) returns 1.

7. EDATE: Returns a date that is a specified number of months before or after a start date.

Example: EDATE(DATE(2023, 7, 1), 3) returns October 1, 2023, which is 3 months after July 1, 2023.

8. EOMONTH: Returns the last day of the month, before or after a specified number of months.

Example: EOMONTH(DATE(2023, 7, 1), -1) returns June 30, 2023, which is the last day of the month preceding July 2023.

9. HOUR: Returns the hour as a number from 0 to 23.

Example: HOUR(DATE(2023, 7, 1, 15, 30, 0)) returns 15.

10. MINUTE: Returns the minute as a number from 0 to 59.

Example: MINUTE(2023, 7, 1, 15, 30, 0) returns 30.

11. MONTH: Returns the month as a number from 1 to 12.

Example: MONTH(2023, 7, 1) returns 7.

12. NETWORKDAYS: Calculates the number of workdays between two dates.

Example: NETWORKDAYS(2023, 7, 1, 2023, 7, 10) returns 8, considering Saturdays and Sundays as non-working days.

13. NOW: Returns the current date and time in datetime format.

Example: NOW() returns the current date and time.

14. QUARTER: Returns the quarter as a number from 1 to 4.

Example: QUARTER(2023, 7, 1) returns 3.

15. SECOND: Returns the seconds of a time value as a number from 0 to 59.

Example: `SECOND(DATE(2023, 7, 1, 15, 30, 45))`

returns 45.

16. **TIME**: Converts hours, minutes, and seconds to a time in datetime format.

Example: `TIME(15, 30, 0)` returns the time 15:30:00.

17. **TIMEVALUE**: Converts a text time to datetime format.

Example: `TIMEVALUE("15:30:00")` converts the text "15:30:00" to the time 15:30:00.

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

Example: `TODAY()` returns the current date.

19. **UTCNOW**: Returns the current UTC date and time.

Example: `UTCNOW()` returns the current UTC date and time.

20. **UTCTODAY**: Returns the current UTC date.

Example: `UTCTODAY()` returns the current UTC date.

21. WEEKDAY: Returns a number from 1 to 7 identifying the day of the week for a date.

Example: WEEKDAY(DATE(2023, 7, 1)) returns 7, which corresponds to Saturday.

22. WEEKNUM: Returns the week number for a given date and year.

Example: WEEKNUM(DATE(2023, 7, 1), 2) returns 26, considering Monday as the first day of the week.

23. YEAR: Returns the year of a date as a four-digit integer.

Example: YEAR(DATE(2023, 7, 1)) returns 2023.

24. YEARFRAC: Calculates the fraction of the year represented by the number of whole days between two dates.

Example: YEARFRAC(DATE(2023, 1, 1), DATE(2023, 12, 31)) returns 1, indicating that the entire year of 2023 is represented.