

## Text Functions in DAX

### LEN

LEN function will Returns the Number of characters in string.

#### Syntax

LEN (<Text>)

#### Example

Length = LEN (Orders [Customer Name])

### CONCATENATE (&)

CONCATENATE function joins two text strings into one text string.

#### Syntax

CONCATENATE (<Text1>, <Text2>)

#### Example

Concat = CONCATENATE (Orders [Category], CONCATENATE (" - ", Orders [Sub-Category]))

Concatenate = Orders [Category] & " - " & Orders [Sub-Category]

### LEFT

LEFT Function Returns the specified number of characters from the start of a text string.

#### Syntax

LEFT (<text>, <num\_chars>)

num\_chars optional, if omitted, 1.

#### Example

Left = LEFT (Orders [Country], 5)

### RIGHT

RIGHT function returns the last character or characters in a text string, based on the number of characters you specify.

#### Syntax

RIGHT (<text>, <num\_chars>)

num\_chars optional, if omitted, 1.

**Example**

Right = RIGHT (Orders [Country], 5)

**MID**

MID Function Returns a string of characters from the middle of a text string, given a starting position and length.

**Syntax**

MID (<text>, <start\_num>, <num\_chars>)

**Example**

Mid = MID (Orders [Country], 8, 5)

**UPPER**

UPPER Function Converts a text string to all uppercase letters

**Syntax**

UPPER (<text>)

**Example**

Upper = UPPER (Orders [Country])

**LOWER**

Lower Function Converts all letters in a text string to lowercase.

**Syntax**

LOWER (<text>)

**Example**

Lower = LOWER (Orders [Country])

**TRIM**

TRIM Function Removes all spaces from text except for single spaces between words.

**Syntax**

TRIM (<text>)

**Example**

Trim = TRIM (Orders [Customer Name])

## SUBSTITUTE

SUBSTITUTE Function Replaces existing text with new text in a text string.

### Syntax

SUBSTITUTE (<text>, <old\_text>, <new\_text>, <instance\_num>)

instance\_num optional, if omitted, every instance of old\_text is replaced with new\_text.

### Example

Substitute = SUBSTITUTE (Orders [Country], "t", "T") - Replace existing text with new text for all occurrences

Substitute = SUBSTITUTE (Orders [Country], "t", "T", 2) - Replace existing text with new text for second occurrence only.

## BLANK

Returns a blank.

### Syntax

BLANK ()

### Example

The following example illustrates how you can work with blanks in formulas. The formula calculates unit price. However, before attempting to calculate the ratio the denominator should be checked for zero values. If the denominator is zero then a blank value should be returned, otherwise, the ratio is calculated.

Blank = IF (Orders[Quantity] = 0, BLANK (), Orders[Sales]/ Orders[Quantity])

### Usage

Avoids 'Divide by zero' error.