

APQ00

Advanced Power Query

"M" STEP BY STEP Beginners Guide (PART I)

M-CODE









Introduction

- M Language Structure
- Applied Steps
- Expressions & Values
- Value types in M language







Value types in Mlanguage

- Primitive Value
- Function Value
- Structured Data Values





Structured Data Values

- List
 - Record
 - Table







Example

Build a QUERY from scratch using Advanced Editor





Source

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powerquery-m/





M Language Structure

Each query is composed of variables, expressions, and values encapsulated by a let expression

let

```
Source = Table. From Records ({[Name="A", Salary=100], [Name="M", Salary=120]}),
```

```
#"Tax rate" = 0.2,
```

Tax = List.Sum(Source [Salary]) * #"Tax rate"

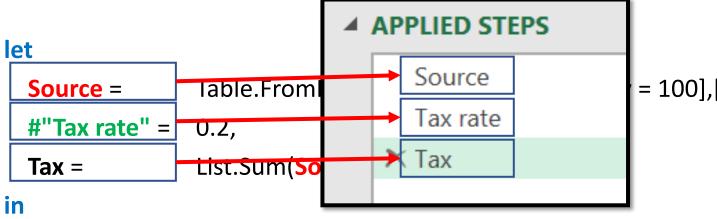
in

Tax

Applied Steps

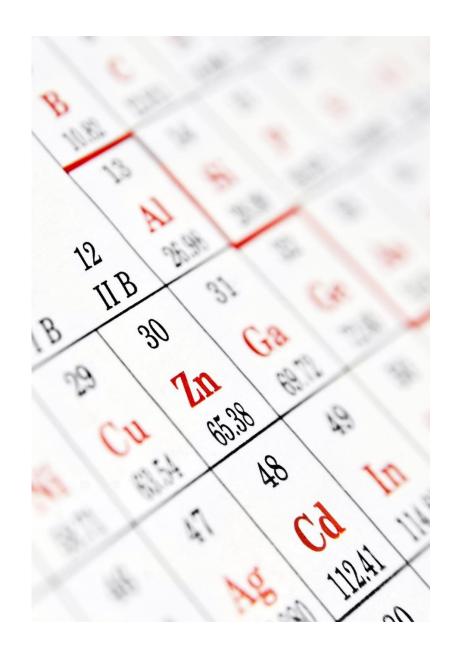
Tax

Applied steps are variables each representing a value or an expression



= 100],[Name = "M", Salary = 120]}),

An M variable can include spaces by using the # character as #"Step Name"



Expressions and values

Expressions are recipes for evaluation; values are the results of evaluation.

For example:

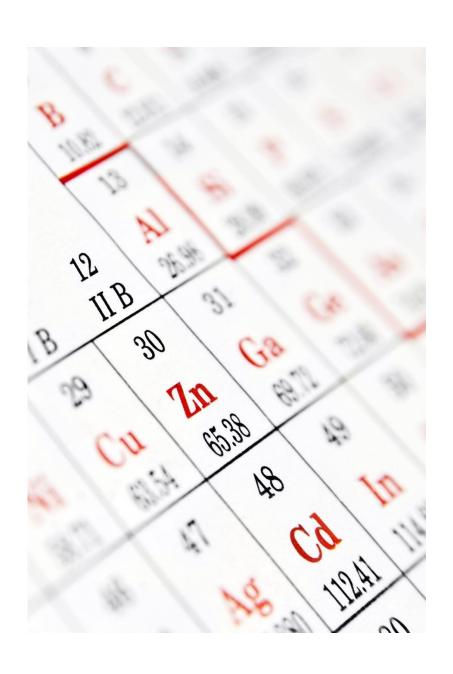
Value: 1 (evaluates to the value 1)

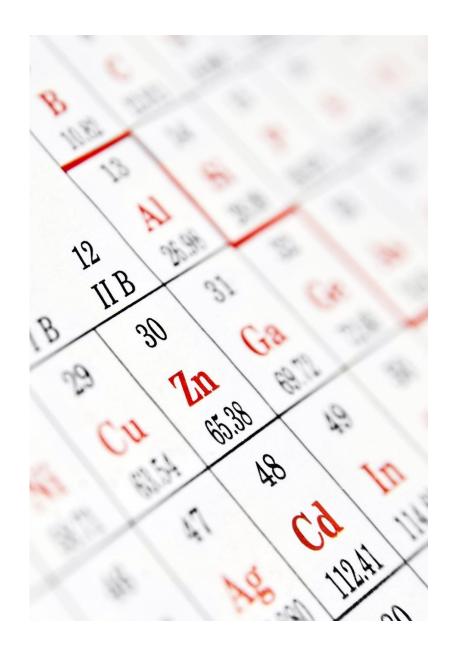
Expression: 1+1 (evaluates to the value 2)

Value types in M language



- Function value
- Structured data values
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Types of primitive value

Examples of primitive values

Number: **1,2,3**

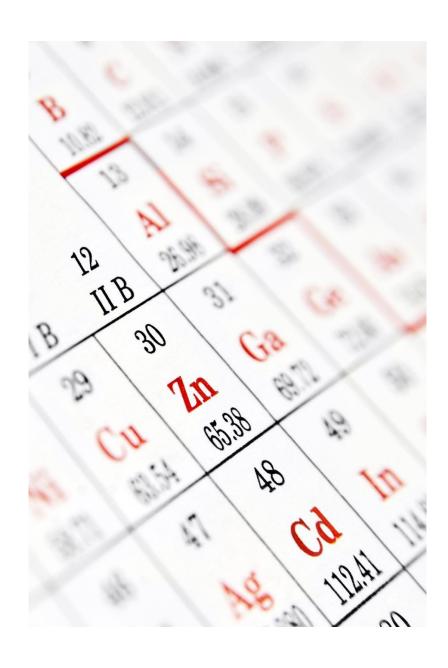
Text: "abc"

Date: **5/12/2022** \rightarrow **#date**(Year, Month, Day)

Time: 12:24:15 PM

Null: **null**

Logical: true / false



Function value

A **Function** is a value that, when **invoked** with arguments, produces a new value

Function creation example: MyFunction = (a,b) => a * b

Invoke function example: Result = MyFunctoin(4,4)

The result will be a value of 16

Function parameters should be listed inside parentheses () followed by goes-to symbol =>