DAX Functions

Category	Function	Syntax	Description
Date and Time Functions	DATE Function	DATE(<year>, <month>, <day>)	Returns the specified date in **datetime** format.
Date and Time Functions	DATEVALUE Function	DATEVALUE(date_text)	Converts a date in the form of text to a date in datetime format.
Date and Time Functions	DAY Function	DAY(<date>) <<datetime or text>>	Returns the day of the month, a number from 1 to 31.
Date and Time Functions	EDATE Function	EDATE(<start_date>, <months>)	Returns the date that is the indicated number of months before or after the start date. Use EDATE to calculate maturity dates or due dates that fall on the same day of the month as the date of issue.
Date and Time Functions	EOMONTH Function	EOMONTH(<start_date>, <months>)	Returns the date in **datetime** format of the last day of the month, before or after a specified number of months. Use EOMONTH to calculate maturity dates or due dates that fall on the last day of the month.
Date and Time Functions	HOUR Function	HOUR(<datetime>)	Returns the hour as a number from 0 (12:00 A.M.) to 23 (11:00 P.M.).
Date and Time Functions	MINUTE Function	MINUTE(<datetime>)	Returns the minute as a number from 0 to 59, given a date and time value.
Date and Time Functions	MONTH Function	MONTH(<datetime>)	Returns the month as a number from 1 (January) to 12 (December).
Date and Time Functions	NOW Function	NOW()	The NOW function is useful when you need to display the current date and time on a worksheet or calculate a value based on the current date and time, and have that value updated each time you open the worksheet.
Date and Time Functions	SECOND Function	SECOND(<time>)	Returns the seconds of a time value, as a number from 0 to 59.
Date and Time Functions	TIME Function	TIME(hour, minute, second)	Converts hours, minutes, and seconds given as numbers to a time in **datetime** format.
Date and Time Functions	TIMEVALUE Function	TIMEVALUE(time_text)	Converts a time in text format to a time in datetime format.
Date and Time Functions	TODAY Function	TODAY()	Returns the current date.
Date and Time Functions	WEEKDAY Function	WEEKDAY(<date>, <return_type>)	Returns a number from 1 to 7 identifying the day of the week of a date. By default the day ranges from 1 (Sunday) to 7 (Saturday).
Date and Time Functions	WEEKNUM Function	WEEKNUM(<date>, <return_type>)	Returns the week number for the given date and year according to the **return_type** value. The week number indicates where the week falls numerically within a year.
Date and Time Functions	YEAR Function	YEAR(<date>)	Returns the year of a date as a four digit integer in the range 1900-9999.
Date and Time Functions	YEARFRAC Function	YEARFRAC(<start_date>, <end_date>, <basis>)	Calculates the fraction of the year represented by the number of whole days between two dates. Use the YEARFRAC worksheet function to identify the proportion of a whole year's benefits or obligations to assign to a specific term.
Time Intelligence Functions	CLOSINGBALANCEMONTH Function	CLOSINGBALANCEMONTH(<expression>,<dates>[,<filter>])	Evaluates the **expression** at the last date of the month in the current context.
Time Intelligence Functions	CLOSINGBALANCEQUARTER Function		
Time Intelligence Functions	CLOSINGBALANCEYEAR Function		
Time Intelligence Functions	DATEADD Function	DATEADD(<dates>,<number_of_intervals>,<interval>)	Returns a table that contains a column of dates, shifted either forward or backward in time by the specified number of intervals from the dates in the current context.
Time Intelligence Functions	DATESBETWEEN Function	DATESBETWEEN(<dates>,<start_date>,<end_date>)	Returns a table that contains a column of dates that begins with the **start_date** and continues until the **end_date**.
Time Intelligence Functions	DATESINPERIOD Function	DATESINPERIOD(<dates>,<start_date>,<number_of_intervals>,<interval>)	Returns a table that contains a column of dates that begins with the **start_date** and continues for the specified **number_of_intervals**.
Time Intelligence Functions	DATESMTD Function	DATESMTD(<dates>)	Returns a table that contains a column of the dates for the month to date, in the current context.
Time Intelligence Functions	DATESQTD Function		
Time Intelligence Functions	DATESYTD Function		
Time Intelligence Functions	ENDOFMONTH Function	ENDOFMONTH(<dates>)	Returns the last date of the month in the current context for the specified column of dates.
Time Intelligence Functions	ENDOFQUARTER Function		
Time Intelligence Functions	ENDOFYEAR Function		
Time Intelligence Functions	FIRSTDATE Function	FIRSTDATE(<dates>)	Returns the first date in the current context for the specified column of dates.
Time Intelligence Functions	FIRSTNONBLANK Function	FIRSTNONBLANK(<column>,<expression>)	Returns the first value in the column, **column**, filtered by the current context, where the expression is not blank.
Time Intelligence Functions	LASTDATE Function	LASTDATE(<dates>)	Returns the last date in the current context for the specified column of dates.
Time Intelligence Functions	LASTNONBLANK Function	LASTNONBLANK(<column>,<expression>)	Returns the last value in the column, **column**, filtered by the current context, where the expression is not blank.

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Category	Function	Syntax	Description
Time Intelligence Functions	NEXTDAY Function	NEXTDAY(<dates>)	Returns a table that contains a column of all dates from the next day, based on the first date specified in the **dates** column in the current context.
Time Intelligence Functions	NEXTMONTH Function		
Time Intelligence Functions	NEXTQUARTER Function		
Time Intelligence Functions	NEXTYEAR Function		
Time Intelligence Functions	OPENINGBALANCEMONTH Function	OPENINGBALANCEMONTH(<expression>,<dates>[,<filter>])	Evaluates the **expression** at the first date of the month in the current context.
Time Intelligence Functions	OPENINGBALANCEQUARTER Function		
Time Intelligence Functions	OPENINGBALANCEYEAR Function		
Time Intelligence Functions	PARALLELPERIOD Function	PARALLELPERIOD(<dates>,<number_of_intervals>,<interval>)	Returns a table that contains a column of dates that represents a period parallel to the dates in the specified **dates** column, in the current context, with the dates shifted a number of intervals either forward in time or back in time.
Time Intelligence Functions	PREVIOUSDAY Function	PREVIOUSDAY(<dates>)	Returns a table that contains a column of all dates representing the day that is previous to the first date in the **dates** column, in the current context.
Time Intelligence Functions	PREVIOUSMONTH Function		
Time Intelligence Functions	PREVIOUSQUARTER Function		
Time Intelligence Functions	PREVIOUSYEAR Function		
Time Intelligence Functions	SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR Function	SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR(<dates>)	Returns a table that contains a column of dates shifted one year back in time from the dates in the specified **dates** column, in the current context.
Time Intelligence Functions	STARTOFMONTH Function	STARTOFMONTH(<dates>)	Returns the first date of the month in the current context for the specified column of dates.
Time Intelligence Functions	STARTOFQUARTER Function		
Time Intelligence Functions	STARTOFYEAR Function		
Time Intelligence Functions	TOTALMTD Function	TOTALMTD(<expression>,<dates>[,<filter>])	Evaluates the value of the **expression** for the month to date, in the current context.
Time Intelligence Functions	TOTALQTD Function		
Time Intelligence Functions	TOTALYTD Function		
Filter Functions	ADDMISSINGITEMS Function	ADDMISSINGITEMS(<showAllColumn>[, <showAllColumn>]…, <table>, <groupingColumn>[, <groupingColumn>]…[, filterTable]…) ADDMISSINGITEMS(<showAllColumn>[, <showAllColumn>]…, <table>, [ROLLUPISSUBTOTAL(]<groupingColumn>[, <isSubtotal_columnName>][, <groupingColumn>][, <isSubtotal_columnName>]…[)], [, filterTable]…)	Adds combinations of items from multiple columns to a table if they do not already exist. The determination of which item combinations to add is based on referencing source columns which contain all the possible values for the columns.
Filter Functions	ALL Function	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. This function is useful for clearing filters and creating calculations on all the rows in a table.
Filter Functions	ALLEXCEPT Function	ALLEXCEPT(<table>,<column>[,<column>[,…]])	Removes all context filters in the table except filters that have been applied to the specified columns.
Filter Functions	ALLNOBLANKROW Function	ALLNOBLANKROW(<table>|<column>)	From the parent table of a relationship, returns all rows but the blank row, or all distinct values of a column but the blank row, and disregards any context filters that might exist.
Filter Functions	ALLSELECTED Function	ALLSELECTED([<tableName> | <columnName>])	Removes context filters from columns and rows in the current query, while retaining all other context filters or explicit filters.
Filter Functions	CALCULATE Function	CALCULATE(<expression>,<filter1>,<filter2>…)	Evaluates an expression in a context that is modified by the specified filters.
Filter Functions	CALCULATETABLE Function	CALCULATETABLE(<expression>,<filter1>,<filter2>,…)	Evaluates a table expression in a context modified by the given filters.
Filter Functions	CROSSFILTER Function	CROSSFILTER(<columnName1>, <columnName2>, <direction>)	Specifies the cross-filtering direction to be used in a calculation for a relationship that exists between two columns.
Filter Functions	DISTINCT Function	DISTINCT(<column>)	Returns a one-column table that contains the distinct values from the specified column. In other words, duplicate values are removed and only unique values are returned.
Filter Functions	EARLIER Function	EARLIER(<column>, <number>)	Returns the current value of the specified column in an outer evaluation pass of the mentioned column.
Filter Functions	EARLIEST Function	EARLIEST(<column>)	Returns the current value of the specified column in an outer evaluation pass of the specified column.
Filter Functions	FILTER Function	FILTER(<table>,<filter>)	Returns a table that represents a subset of another table or expression.
Filter Functions	FILTERS Function	FILTERS(<columnName>)	Returns the values that are directly applied as filters to *columnName* .

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Category	Function	Syntax	Description
Filter Functions	HASONEFILTER Function	HASONEFILTER(<columnName>)	Returns **TRUE** when the number of directly filtered values on *columnName* is one; otherwise returns **FALSE**.
Filter Functions	HASONEVALUE Function	HASONEVALUE(<columnName>)	Returns **TRUE** when the context for *columnName* has been filtered down to one distinct value only. Otherwise is **FALSE**.
Filter Functions	ISCROSSFILTERED Function	ISCROSSFILTERED(<columnName>)	Returns TRUE when *columnName* or another column in the same or related table is being filtered.
Filter Functions	ISFILTERED Function	ISFILTERED(<columnName>)	Returns TRUE when *columnName* is being filtered directly. If there is no filter on the column or if the filtering happens because a different column in the same table or in a related table is being filtered then the function returns **FALSE**.
Filter Functions	KEEPFILTERS Function	KEEPFILTERS(<expression>)	Modifies how filters are applied while evaluating a CALCULATE or CALCULATETABLE function.
Filter Functions	RELATED Function	RELATED(<column>)	Returns a related value from another table.
Filter Functions	RELATEDTABLE Function	RELATEDTABLE(<tableName>)	Evaluates a table expression in a context modified by the given filters.
Filter Functions	SUBSTITUTEWITHINDEX Function	SUBSTITUTEWITHINDEX(<table>, <indexColumnName>, <indexColumnsTable>, [<orderBy_expression>, [<order>][, <orderBy_expression>, [<order>]]…])	Returns a table which represents a left semijoin of the two tables supplied as arguments.
Filter Functions	USERELATIONSHIP Function	USERELATIONSHIP(<columnName1>,<columnName2>)	Specifies the relationship to be used in a specific calculation as the one that exists between columnName1 and columnName2.
Filter Functions	VALUES Function	VALUES(<TableNameOrColumnName>)	Returns a one-column table that contains the distinct values from the specified table or column. In other words, duplicate values are removed and only unique values are returned.
Information Functions	CONTAINS Function	CONTAINS(<table>, <columnName>, <value>[, <columnName>, <value>]…)	Returns true if values for all referred columns exist, or are contained, in those columns; otherwise, the function returns false.
Information Functions	CUSTOMDATA Function	CUSTOMDATA()	Returns the content of the **CustomData** property in the connection string.
Information Functions	ISBLANK Function	ISBLANK(<value>)	Checks whether a value is blank, and returns TRUE or FALSE.
Information Functions	ISERROR Function	ISERROR(<value>)	Checks whether a value is an error, and returns TRUE or FALSE.
Information Functions	ISEVEN Function	ISEVEN(number)	Returns TRUE if number is even, or FALSE if number is odd.
Information Functions	ISLOGICAL Function	ISLOGICAL(<value>)	Checks whether a value is a logical value, (TRUE or FALSE), and returns TRUE or FALSE.
Information Functions	ISNONTEXT Function	ISNONTEXT(<value>)	Checks if a value is not text (blank cells are not text), and returns TRUE or FALSE.
Information Functions	ISNUMBER Function	ISNUMBER(<value>)	Checks whether a value is a number, and returns TRUE or FALSE.
Information Functions	ISONORAFTER Function	ISONORAFTER(<scalar_expression>, <scalar_expression>sort_order] [,scalar_expression>, <scalar_expression>, [sort_order][,…])	A boolean function that emulates the behavior of a 'Start At' clause and returns true for a row that meets all of the condition parameters. New for 2016.
Information Functions	ISTEXT Function	ISTEXT(<value>)	Checks if a value is text, and returns TRUE or FALSE.
Information Functions	LOOKUPVALUE Function	LOOKUPVALUE(<result_columnName>, <search_columnName>, <search_value>[, <search_columnName>, <search_value>]…)	Returns the value in *result_columnName* for the row that meets all criteria specified by *search_columnName* and *search_value* .
Information Functions	USERNAME Function	USERNAME()	Returns the domain name and username from the credentials given to the system at connection time
Logical Functions	AND Function	AND(<logical1>,<logical2>)	Checks whether both arguments are TRUE, and returns TRUE if both arguments are TRUE. Otherwise returns false.
Logical Functions	FALSE Function	FALSE()	Returns the logical value FALSE.
Logical Functions	IF Function	IF(logical_test>,<value_if_true>, value_if_false)	Checks if a condition provided as the first argument is met. Returns one value if the condition is TRUE, and returns another value if the condition is FALSE.
Logical Functions	IFERROR Function	IFERROR(value, value_if_error)	Evaluates an expression and returns a specified value if the expression returns an error; otherwise returns the value of the expression itself.
Logical Functions	NOT Function	NOT(<logical>)	Changes FALSE to TRUE, or TRUE to FALSE.
Logical Functions	OR Function	OR(<logical1>,<logical2>)	Checks whether one of the arguments is TRUE to return TRUE. The function returns FALSE if both arguments are FALSE.
Logical Functions	SWITCH Function	SWITCH(<expression>, <value>, <result>[, <value>, <result>]…[, <else>])	Evaluates an expression against a list of values and returns one of multiple possible result expressions.
Logical Functions	TRUE Function	TRUE()	Returns the logical value TRUE.
Math and Trig Functions	ABS Function	ABS(<number>)	Returns the absolute value of a number.

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Category	Function	Syntax	Description	
Math and Trig Functions	ACOS Function	ACOS(number)	Returns the arccosine, or inverse cosine, of a number. The arccosine is the angle whose cosine is *number* . The returned angle is given in radians in the range 0 (zero) to pi.	
Math and Trig Functions	ACOSH Function			
Math and Trig Functions	ASIN Function			
Math and Trig Functions	ASINH Function			
Math and Trig Functions	ATAN Function			
Math and Trig Functions	ATANH Function			
Math and Trig Functions	CEILING Function	CEILING(<number>, <significance>)	Rounds a number up, to the nearest integer or to the nearest multiple of significance.	
Math and Trig Functions	COMBIN Function	COMBIN(number, number_chosen)	Returns the number of combinations for a given number of items. Use COMBIN to determine the total possible number of groups for a given number of items.	
Math and Trig Functions	COMBINA Function	COMBINA(number, number_chosen)	Returns the number of combinations (with repetitions) for a given number of items.	
Math and Trig Functions	COS Function			
Math and Trig Functions	COSH Function			
Math and Trig Functions	CURRENCY Function	CURRENCY(<value>)	Evaluates the argument and returns the result as currency data type.	
Math and Trig Functions	DEGREES Function	DEGREES(angle)	Converts radians into degrees.	
Math and Trig Functions	DIVIDE Function	DIVIDE(<numerator>, <denominator> [,<alternateresult>])	Performs division and returns alternate result or BLANK() on division by 0.	
Math and Trig Functions	EVEN Function	EVEN(number)	Returns number rounded up to the nearest even integer. You can use this function for processing items that come in twos. For example, a packing crate accepts rows of one or two items. The crate is full when the number of items, rounded up to the nearest two, matches the crate's capacity.	
Math and Trig Functions	EXP Function	EXP(<number>)	Returns e raised to the power of a given number. The constant e equals 2.71828182845904, the base of the natural logarithm.	3
Math and Trig Functions	FACT Function	FACT(<number>)	Returns the factorial of a number, equal to the series 1*2*3*...* , ending in the given number.	
Math and Trig Functions	FLOOR Function	FLOOR(<number>, <significance>)	Rounds a number down, toward zero, to the nearest multiple of significance.	
Math and Trig Functions	GCD Function	GCD(number1, [number2], ...)	Returns the greatest common divisor of two or more integers. The greatest common divisor is the largest integer that divides both number1 and number2 without a remainder.	
Math and Trig Functions	INT Function	INT(<number>)	Rounds a number down to the nearest integer.	
Math and Trig Functions	ISO.CEILING Function	ISO.CEILING(<number>[, <significance>])	Rounds a number up, to the nearest integer or to the nearest multiple of significance.	
Math and Trig Functions	LCM Function	LCM(number1, [number2], ...)	Returns the least common multiple of integers. The least common multiple is the smallest positive integer that is a multiple of all integer arguments number1, number2, and so on. Use LCM to add fractions with different denominators.	
Math and Trig Functions	LN Function	LN(<number>)	Returns the natural logarithm of a number. Natural logarithms are based on the constant e (2.71828182845904).	1
Math and Trig Functions	LOG Function	LOG(<number>,<base>)	Returns the logarithm of a number to the base you specify.	
Math and Trig Functions	LOG10 Function	LOG10(<number>)	Returns the base-10 logarithm of a number.	
Math and Trig Functions	MOD Function	MOD(<number>, <divisor>)	Returns the remainder after a number is divided by a divisor. The result always has the same sign as the divisor.	
Math and Trig Functions	MROUND Function	MROUND(<number>, <multiple>)	Returns a number rounded to the desired multiple.	
Math and Trig Functions	ODD Function	ODD(number)	Returns number rounded up to the nearest odd integer.	
Math and Trig Functions	PI Function	PI()	Returns the value of Pi, 3.14159265358979, accurate to 15 digits.	
Math and Trig Functions	POWER Function	POWER(<number>, <power>)	Returns the result of a number raised to a power.	27
Math and Trig Functions	PRODUCT Function	PRODUCT(<column>)	Returns the product of the numbers in a column.	
Math and Trig Functions	PRODUCTX Function	PRODUCTX(<table>, <expression>)	Returns the product of an expression evaluated for each row in a table.	
Math and Trig Functions	QUOTIENT Function	QUOTIENT(<numerator>, <denominator>)	Performs division and returns only the integer portion of the division result. Use this function when you want to discard the remainder of division.	
Math and Trig Functions	RADIANS Function	RADIANS(angle)	Converts degrees to radians.	
Math and Trig Functions	RAND Function	RAND()	Returns a random number greater than or equal to 0 and less than 1, evenly distributed. The number that is returned changes each time the cell containing this function is recalculated.	
Math and Trig Functions	RANDBETWEEN Function	RANDBETWEEN(<bottom>,<top>)	Returns a random number in the range between two numbers you specify.	
Math and Trig Functions	ROUND Function	ROUND(<number>, <num_digits>)	Rounds a number to the specified number of digits.	
Math and Trig Functions	ROUNDDOWN Function	ROUNDDOWN(<number>, <num_digits>)	Rounds a number down, toward zero.	
Math and Trig Functions	ROUNDUP Function	ROUNDUP(<number>, <num_digits>)	Rounds a number up, away from 0 (zero).	

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Category	Function	Syntax	Description
Math and Trig Functions	SIGN Function	SIGN(<number>)	Determines the sign of a number, the result of a calculation, or a value in a column. The function returns 1 if the number is positive, 0 (zero) if the number is zero, or -1 if the number is negative.
Math and Trig Functions	SQRT Function	SQRT(<number>)	Returns the square root of a number.
Math and Trig Functions	SUM Function	SUM(<column>)	Adds all the numbers in a column.
Math and Trig Functions	SUMX Function	SUMX(<table>, <expression>)	Returns the sum of an expression evaluated for each row in a table.
Math and Trig Functions	TRUNC Function	TRUNC(<number>,<num_digits>)	Truncates a number to an integer by removing the decimal, or fractional, part of the number.
Other functions	EXCEPT Function	EXCEPT(<table_expression1>, <table_expression2>	Returns the rows of one table which do not appear in another table.
Other functions	GROUPBY Function	GROUPBY (<table>, [<groupBy_columnName1>], [<name>, <expression>]…)	The GROUPBY function is similar to the SUMMARIZE function. However, GROUPBY does not do an implicit CALCULATE for any extension columns that it adds. GROUPBY permits a new function, CURRENTGROUP(), to be used inside aggregation functions in the extension columns that it adds. GROUPBY attempts to reuse the data that has been grouped making it highly performant.
Other functions	INTERSECT Function	INTERSECT(<table_expression1>, <table_expression2>)	Returns the row intersection of two tables, retaining duplicates.
Other functions	ISEMPTY Function	ISEMPTY(<table_expression>)	Checks if a table is empty.
Other functions	NATURALINNERJOIN Function	NATURALINNERJOIN(<leftJoinTable>, <rightJoinTable>)	Performs an inner join of a table with another table. The tables are joined on common columns (by name) in the two tables. If the two tables have no common column names, an error is returned.
Other functions	NATURALLEFTOUTERJOIN Function	NATURALLEFTOUTERJOIN(<leftJoinTable>, <rightJoinTable>)	Performs a left outer join of a table with another table. The tables are joined on common columns (by name) in the two tables. If the two tables have no common column names, an error is returned.
Other functions	SUMMARIZECOLUMNS Function	SUMMARIZECOLUMNS(<groupBy_columnName> [, < groupBy_columnName >]…, [<filterTable>]…[, <name>, <expression>]…)	Returns a summary table over a set of groups.
Other functions	UNION Function	UNION(<table_expression1>, <table_expression2> [,<table_expression>]…)	Creates a union (join) table from a pair of tables.
Other functions	VAR	VAR <name> = <expression>	Stores the result of an expression as a named variable, which can then be passed as an argument to other measure expressions. Once resultant values have been calculated for a variable expression, those values do not change, even if the variable is referenced in another expression.
Parent and Child Functions	PATH Function	PATH(<ID_columnName>, <parent_columnName>)	Returns a delimited text string with the identifiers of all the parents of the current identifier, starting with the oldest and continuing until current.
Parent and Child Functions	PATHCONTAINS Function	PATHCONTAINS(<path>, <item>)	Returns **TRUE** if the specified *item* exists within the specified *path* .
Parent and Child Functions	PATHITEM Function	PATHITEM(<path>, <position>[, <type>])	Returns the item at the specified *position* from a string resulting from evaluation of a PATH function. Positions are counted from left to right.
Parent and Child Functions	PATHITEMREVERSE Function	PATHITEMREVERSE(<path>, <position>[, <type>])	Returns the item at the specified *position* from a string resulting from evaluation of a PATH function. Positions are counted backwards from right to left.
Parent and Child Functions	PATHLENGTH Function	PATHLENGTH(<path>)	Returns the number of parents to the specified item in a given PATH result, including self.
Statistical Functions	ADDCOLUMNS Function	ADDCOLUMNS(<table>, <name>, <expression>[, <name>, <expression>]…)	Adds calculated columns to the given table or table expression.
Statistical Functions	AVERAGE Function	AVERAGE(<column>)	Returns the average (arithmetic mean) of all the numbers in a column.
Statistical Functions	AVERAGEA Function	AVERAGEA(<column>)	Returns the average (arithmetic mean) of the values in a column. Handles text and non-numeric values.
Statistical Functions	AVERAGEX Function	AVERAGEX(<table>,<expression>)	Calculates the average (arithmetic mean) of a set of expressions evaluated over a table.
Statistical Functions	BETA.DIST Function	BETA.DIST(x,alpha,beta,cumulative,[A],[B])	Returns the beta distribution. The beta distribution is commonly used to study variation in the percentage of something across samples, such as the fraction of the day people spend watching television.
Statistical Functions	BETA.INV Function	BETA.INV(probability,alpha,beta,[A],[B])	Returns the inverse of the beta cumulative probability density function (BETA.DIST).
Statistical Functions	CHISQ.INV Function	CHISQ.INV(probability,deg_freedom)	Returns the inverse of the left-tailed probability of the chi-squared distribution.
Statistical Functions	CHISQ.INV.RT Function	CHISQ.INV.RT(probability,deg_freedom)	Returns the inverse of the right-tailed probability of the chi-squared distribution.
Statistical Functions	CONFIDENCE.NORM Function	CONFIDENCE.NORM(alpha,standard_dev,size)	The confidence interval is a range of values. Your sample mean, x, is at the center of this range and the range is x ± CONFIDENCE.NORM.
Statistical Functions	CONFIDENCE.T Function	CONFIDENCE.T(alpha,standard_dev,size)	Returns the confidence interval for a population mean, using a Student's t distribution.

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Category	Function	Syntax	Description
Statistical Functions	COUNT Function	COUNT(<column>)	The COUNT function counts the number of cells in a column that contain numbers.
Statistical Functions	COUNTA Function	COUNTA(<column>)	The COUNTA function counts the number of cells in a column that are not empty. It counts not just rows that contain numeric values, but also rows that contain nonblank values, including text, dates, and logical values.
Statistical Functions	COUNTAX Function	COUNTAX(<table>,<expression>)	The COUNTAX function counts nonblank results when evaluating the result of an expression over a table. That is, it works just like the COUNTA function, but is used to iterate through the rows in a table and count rows where the specified expressions results in a nonblank result.
Statistical Functions	COUNTBLANK Function	COUNTBLANK(<column>)	Counts the number of blank cells in a column.
Statistical Functions	COUNTROWS Function	COUNTROWS(<table>)	The COUNTROWS function counts the number of rows in the specified table, or in a table defined by an expression.
Statistical Functions	COUNTX Function	COUNTX(<table>,<expression>)	Counts the number of rows that contain a number or an expression that evaluates to a number, when evaluating an expression over a table.
Statistical Functions	CROSSJOIN Function	CROSSJOIN(<table>, <table>[, <table>]…)	Returns a table that contains the Cartesian product of all rows from all tables in the arguments. The columns in the new table are all the columns in all the argument tables.
Statistical Functions	DATATABLE Function	DATATABLE (ColumnName1, DataType1, ColumnName2, DataType2..., {{Value1, Value2...}, {ValueN, ValueN+1...}...})	Provides a mechanism for declaring an inline set of data values.
Statistical Functions	DISTINCTCOUNT Function	DISTINCTCOUNT(<column>)	The DISTINCTCOUNT function counts the number of different cells in a column of numbers.
Statistical Functions	EXPON.DIST Function	EXPON.DIST(x,lambda,cumulative)	Returns the exponential distribution. Use EXPON.DIST to model the time between events, such as how long an automated bank teller takes to deliver cash. For example, you can use EXPON.DIST to determine the probability that the process takes at most 1 minute.
Statistical Functions	GENERATE Function	GENERATE(<table1>, <table2>)	Returns a table with the Cartesian product between each row in *table1* and the table that results from evaluating *table2* in the context of the current row from *table1* .
Statistical Functions	GENERATEALL Function	GENERATEALL(<table1>, <table2>)	Returns a table with the Cartesian product between each row in *table1* and the table that results from evaluating *table2* in the context of the current row from *table1* .
Statistical Functions	GEOMEAN Function	GEOMEAN(<column>)	Returns the geometric mean of the numbers in a column.
Statistical Functions	GEOMEANX Function	GEOMEANX(<table>, <expression>)	Returns the geometric mean of an expression evaluated for each row in a table.
Statistical Functions	MAX Function	MAX(<column>)	Returns the largest numeric value in a column.
Statistical Functions	MAXA Function	MAXA(<column>)	Returns the largest value in a column. Logical values and blanks are counted.
Statistical Functions	MAXX Function	MAXX(<table>,<expression>)	Evaluates an expression for each row of a table and returns the largest numeric value.
Statistical Functions	MEDIAN Function	MEDIAN(<column>)	Returns the median of numbers in a column.
Statistical Functions	MEDIANX Function	MEDIANX(<table>, <expression>)	Returns the median number of an expression evaluated for each row in a table.
Statistical Functions	MIN Function	MIN(<column>)	Returns the smallest numeric value in a column. Ignores logical values and text.
Statistical Functions	MINA Function	MINA(<column>)	Returns the smallest value in a column, including any logical values and numbers represented as text.
Statistical Functions	MINX Function	MINX(<table>, < expression>)	Returns the smallest numeric value that results from evaluating an expression for each row of a table.
Statistical Functions	PERCENTILE.EXC Function	PERCENTILE.EXC(<column>, <k>)	Returns the k-th percentile of values in a range, where k is in the range 0..1, exclusive.
Statistical Functions	PERCENTILE.INC Function	PERCENTILE.INC(<column>, <k>)	Returns the k-th percentile of values in a range, where k is in the range 0..1, inclusive.
Statistical Functions	PERCENTILEX.EXC Function	PERCENTILEX.EXC(<table>, <expression>, k)	Returns the percentile number of an expression evaluated for each row in a table.
Statistical Functions	PERCENTILEX.INC Function	PERCENTILEX.INC(<table>, <expression>;, k)	Returns the percentile number of an expression evaluated for each row in a table.
Statistical Functions	POISSON.DIST Function	POISSON.DIST(x,mean,cumulative)	Returns the Poisson distribution. A common application of the Poisson distribution is predicting the number of events over a specific time, such as the number of cars arriving at a toll plaza in 1 minute.
Statistical Functions	RANK.EQ Function	RANK.EQ(<value>, <columnName>[, <order>])	Returns the ranking of a number in a list of numbers.
Statistical Functions	RANKX Function	RANKX(<table>, <expression>[, <value>[, <order>[, <ties>]]])	Returns the ranking of a number in a list of numbers for each row in the *table* argument.
Statistical Functions	ROW Function	ROW(<name>, <expression>[[,<name>, <expression>]…])	Returns a table with a single row containing values that result from the expressions given to each column.

DAX Functions

Category	Function	Syntax	Description
Statistical Functions	SAMPLE Function	SAMPLE(<n_value>, <table>, <orderBy_expression>, [<order>[, <orderBy_expression>, [<order>]]…])	Returns a sample of N rows from the specified table.
Statistical Functions	SELECTCOLUMNS Function	SELECTCOLUMNS(<table>, <name>, <scalar_expression> [, <name>, <scalar_expression>]…)	Adds calculated columns to the given table or table expression.
Statistical Functions	SIN Function	SIN(number)	Returns the sine of the given angle.
Statistical Functions	SINH Function	SINH(number)	Returns the hyperbolic sine of a number.
Statistical Functions	STDEV.P Function	STDEV.P(<ColumnName>)	Returns the standard deviation of the entire population.
Statistical Functions	STDEV.S Function	STDEV.S(<ColumnName>)	Returns the standard deviation of a sample population.
Statistical Functions	STDEVX.P Function	STDEVX.P(<table>, <expression>)	Returns the standard deviation of the entire population.
Statistical Functions	STDEVX.S Function	STDEVX.S(<table>, <expression>)	Returns the standard deviation of a sample population.
Statistical Functions	SQRTPI Function	SQRTPI(number)	Returns the square root of (number * pi).
Statistical Functions	SUMMARIZE Function	SUMMARIZE(<table>, <groupBy_columnName>[, <groupBy_columnName>]…[, <name>, <expression>]…)	Returns a summary table for the requested totals over a set of groups.
Statistical Functions	TAN Function	TAN(number)	Returns the tangent of the given angle.
Statistical Functions	TANH Function	TANH(number)	Returns the hyperbolic tangent of a number.
Statistical Functions	TOPN Function	TOPN(<n_value>, <table>, <orderBy_expression>, [<order>[, <orderBy_expression>, [<order>]]…])	Returns the top N rows of the specified table.
Statistical Functions	VAR.P Function	VAR.P(<columnName>)	Returns the variance of the entire population.
Statistical Functions	VAR.S Function	VAR.S(<columnName>)	Returns the variance of a sample population.
Statistical Functions	VARX.P Function	VARX.P(<table>, <expression>)	Returns the variance of the entire population.
Statistical Functions	VARX.S Function	VARX.S(<table>, <expression>)	Returns the variance of a sample population.
Statistical Functions	XIRR Function	XIRR(<table>, <values>, <dates>, [guess])	Returns the internal rate of return for a schedule of cash flows that is not necessarily periodic.
Statistical Functions	XNPV Function	XNPV(<table>, <values>, <dates>, <rate>)	Returns the present value for a schedule of cash flows that is not necessarily periodic.
Text functions	BLANK Function	BLANK()	Returns a blank.
Text functions	UNICODE Function	UNICODE(text)	Returns the number (code point) corresponding to the first character of the text.
Text functions	CONCATENATE Function	CONCATENATE(<text1>, <text2>)	Joins two text strings into one text string.
Text functions	CONCATENATEX Function	CONCATENATEX(<table>, <expression>, [delimiter])	Concatenates the result of an expression evaluated for each row in a table.
Text functions	EXACT Function	EXACT(<text1>,<text2>)	Compares two text strings and returns TRUE if they are exactly the same, FALSE otherwise. EXACT is case-sensitive but ignores formatting differences. You can use EXACT to test text being entered into a document.
Text functions	FIND Function	FIND(<find_text>, <within_text>[, [<start_num>][, <NotFoundValue>]])	Returns the starting position of one text string within another text string. FIND is case-sensitive.
Text functions	FIXED Function	FIXED(<number>, <decimals>, <no_commas>)	Rounds a number to the specified number of decimals and returns the result as text. You can specify that the result be returned with or without commas.
Text functions	FORMAT Function	FORMAT(<value>, <format_string>)	Converts a value to text according to the specified format.
Text functions	Pre-Defined Numeric Formats for the FORMAT Function		
Text functions	Custom Numeric Formats for the FORMAT Function		
Text functions	Pre-defined Date and Time formats for the FORMAT Function		
Text functions	Custom Date and Time formats for the FORMAT Function		
Text functions	LEFT Function	LEFT(<text>, <num_chars>)	Returns the specified number of characters from the start of a text string.
Text functions	LEN Function	LEN(<text>)	Returns the number of characters in a text string.
Text functions	LOWER Function	LOWER(<text>)	Converts all letters in a text string to lowercase.
Text functions	MID Function	MID(<text>, <start_num>, <num_chars>)	Returns a string of characters from the middle of a text string, given a starting position and length.
Text functions	REPLACE Function	REPLACE(<old_text>, <start_num>, <num_chars>, <new_text>)	REPLACE replaces part of a text string, based on the number of characters you specify, with a different text string.
Text functions	REPT Function	REPT(<text>, <num_times>)	Repeats text a given number of times. Use REPT to fill a cell with a number of instances of a text string.
Text functions	RIGHT Function	RIGHT(<text>, <num_chars>)	RIGHT returns the last character or characters in a text string, based on the number of characters you specify.

DAX Functions

Category	Function	Syntax	Description
Text functions	SEARCH Function	SEARCH(<find_text>, <within_text>[, [<start_num>][, <NotFoundValue>]])	Returns the number of the character at which a specific character or text string is first found, reading left to right. Search is case-insensitive and accent sensitive.
Text functions	SUBSTITUTE Function	SUBSTITUTE(<text>, <old_text>, <new_text>, <instance_num>)	Replaces existing text with new text in a text string.
Text functions	TRIM Function	TRIM(<text>)	Removes all spaces from text except for single spaces between words.
Text functions	UPPER Function	UPPER (<text>)	Converts a text string to all uppercase letters
Text functions	VALUE Function	VALUE(<text>)	Converts a text string that represents a number to a number.