Math & statistical functions
- **SUM(column)**: Adds all the numbers in a column.
- **AVERAGE(column)**: Returns the average (arithmetic mean) of all the numbers in a column.
- **SUMX(table, expression)**: Returns a table that is a subset of another table or expression.
- **AVERAGEX(table, expression)**: Returns the average (arithmetic mean) of all the numbers in a column.
- **COUNTX(table, expression)**: Counts the number of rows from an expression that evaluates to a non-blank value.
- **DISTINCTCOUNT(column)**: Counts the number of distinct values in a column.
- **COUNTROWS([<table>])**: Counts the number of rows in a table.
- **MAX(column)**: Returns the maximum value of a column.
- **MIN(column)**: Returns the minimum value of a column.
- **DIVIDE(<numerator>, <denominator> [,<alternateresult>])**: Performs division and returns alternate result or BLANK() on division by 0.
- **VAR(<name> [,...])**: Performs variance, evaluating each value against the mean of all the values in the column.
- **VARP(<name> [,...])**: Performs population variance, evaluating each value against the mean of all the values in the column.
- **STDEV(<name> [,...])**: Performs standard deviation, evaluating each value against the mean of all the values in the column.
- **STDEVP(<name> [,...])**: Performs population standard deviation, evaluating each value against the mean of all the values in the column.
- **STDEVX(<table>, <expression> [,...])**: Performs standard deviation, evaluating each value against the mean of all the values in the column.
- **STDEVPX(<table>, <expression> [,...])**: Performs population standard deviation, evaluating each value against the mean of all the values in the column.

Filter functions
- **FILTER(table, <filter>)**: Returns a subset of a table or expression.
- **FILTERX(table, <filter>)**: Returns a subset of a table or expression.
- **ALL({<table> | <column>, <column>, <column>,...])**: Returns every possible combination of values in a column.
- **ALLSELECTED(column)**: Returns the number of distinct values in a column.
- **NONE(column)**: Returns the number of rows in a table.

Date & time functions
- **CALCULATE(Year, [Additional])**: Returns a table with a single column named “Date” that contains a contiguous set of dates.
- **TOTALYTD(Year)**: Evaluates the year-to-date value of the expression in the current context.
- **TOTALYTDAS(date)**: Returns a table that contains a column of dates shifted one year back in time.
- **SAMEPERIODLASTDATE(date)**: Returns a table that contains a column of dates shifted one year back in time.

Time intelligence functions
- **CALCULATE(Year, [Additional])**: Returns a table with a single column named “Date” that contains a contiguous set of dates.
- **TOTALYTDAS(date)**: Evaluates the year-to-date value of the expression in the current context.
- **SAMEPERIODLASTDATE(date)**: Returns a table that contains a column of dates shifted one year back in time.

Relationship functions
- **CROSSFILTER**: Identifies the cross-filtering direction to be used in a calculation.
- **RELATED**: Returns a related value from another table.

Table manipulation functions
- **SUMMARIZE(TableName, [Expression1], [Expression2],...[,Name], [Expression])**: Returns a summary table for the given table or expression.
- **ADDCOLUMNS(<table>, <name>, <expression>[,...])**: Adds calculated columns to the given table or table expression.
- **SELECTCOLUMNS(<table>, <name>, <expression>[,...])**: Returns a table by removing duplicate rows from another table or expression.
- **REDUCE()</returns**: Returns a table with a single column named 

Text functions
- **CONCATENATE(text1, [text2],...[textn])**: Concatenates text values.
- **SUBSTITUTE(text, oldText, newText)**: Replaces existing text with new text in a string.

Logical functions
- **IF(test, valueIfTrue, valueIfFalse)**: Checks a condition, and returns a certain value depending on whether the condition is true or false.
- **AND(test1, [test2],...[testn])**: Checks whether all of the arguments are TRUE, and returns TRUE if all arguments are TRUE. Otherwise, it returns FALSE.
- **OR(test1, [test2],...[testn])**: Checks whether any one of the arguments is TRUE, and returns TRUE if any arguments are TRUE. Otherwise, it returns FALSE.
- **NOT(test)**: Changes TRUE to FALSE and vice versa.
- **EDSF(expression, column, crossfilter, column, crossfilter, [relaxed])**: Evaluates an expression against a list of values and returns one of multiple possible results.

Information functions
- **DEPRECIATION(name = expression)**: Returns a depreciation value for a given period. To return the variable, use RETURN after the variable is defined.

DAX operators
- **ADD**: Adds two or more numbers.
- **SUBTRACT**: Subtracts one number from another.
- **MULTIPLY**: Multiplies two or more numbers.
- **DIVIDE**: Divides one number by another.
- **MOD**: Returns the remainder after division.
- **POWER**: Raises a number to a power.
- **SIN**: Computes the sine of an angle.
- **COS**: Computes the cosine of an angle.
- **TAN**: Computes the tangent of an angle.
- **ASIN**: Computes the inverse sine of a number.
- **ACOS**: Computes the inverse cosine of a number.
- **ATAN**: Computes the inverse tangent of a number.
- **ASINH**: Computes the inverse hyperbolic sine of a number.
- **ACOSH**: Computes the inverse hyperbolic cosine of a number.
- **ATANH**: Computes the inverse hyperbolic tangent of a number.
- **SIGN**: Returns the sign of a number.
- **ABS**: Returns the absolute value of a number.
- **CEILING**: Rounds a number up to the nearest integer or multiple.
- **FLOOR**: Rounds a number down to the nearest integer or multiple.
- **RND**: Rounds a number to a specified number of decimal places.
- **INT**: Returns the integer part of a number.
- **TRUNC**: Truncates a number to a specified number of decimal places.

Other functions
- **BLANK**: Returns a blank.
- **RETURN**: Returns the result of the expression.

Can't find the function you're looking for? Take a look at the Microsoft documentation.