

# New DAX functions (June 2020)

Function	Description
ACCRINT	Returns the accrued interest for a security that pays periodic interest.
ACCRINTM	Returns the accrued interest for a security that pays interest at maturity.
AMORDEGRC	Returns the depreciation for each accounting period. This function is provided for the French accounting system. If an asset is purchased in the middle of the accounting period, the prorated depreciation is taken into account. The function is similar to AMORLINC, except that a depreciation coefficient is applied in the calculation depending on the life of the assets.
AMORLINC	Returns the depreciation for each accounting period. This function is provided for the French accounting system. If an asset is purchased in the middle of the accounting period, the prorated depreciation is taken into account.
COUPDAYBS	Returns the number of days from the beginning of a coupon period until its settlement date.
COUPDAYS	Returns the number of days in the coupon period that contains the settlement date.
COUPDAYSNC	Returns the number of days from the settlement date to the next coupon date.
COUPNCD	Returns the next coupon date after the settlement date.
COUPNUM	Returns the number of coupons payable between the settlement date and maturity date, rounded up to the nearest whole coupon.
COUPPCD	Returns the previous coupon date before the settlement date.
CUMIPMT	Returns the cumulative interest paid on a loan between start_period and end_period.
CUMPRINC	Returns the cumulative principal paid on a loan between start_period and end_period.
DB	Returns the depreciation of an asset for a specified period using the fixed-declining balance method.

<b>Function</b>	<b>Description</b>
DDB	Returns the depreciation of an asset for a specified period using the double-declining balance method or some other method you specify.
DISC	Returns the discount rate for a security.
DOLLARDE	Converts a dollar price expressed as an integer part and a fraction part, such as 1.02, into a dollar price expressed as a decimal number. Fractional dollar numbers are sometimes used for securities prices.
DOLLARFR	Converts a dollar price expressed as a decimal number into a dollar price expressed as an integer part and a fraction part, such as 1.02. Fractional dollar numbers are sometimes used for securities prices.
DURATION	Returns the Macauley duration for an assumed par value of \$100. Duration is defined as the weighted average of the present value of cash flows, and is used as a measure of a bond price's response to changes in yield.
EFFECT	Returns the effective annual interest rate, given the nominal annual interest rate and the number of compounding periods per year.
FV	Calculates the future value of an investment based on a constant interest rate. You can use FV with either periodic, constant payments, or a single lump sum payment.
INTRATE	Returns the interest rate for a fully invested security.
IPMT	Returns the interest payment for a given period for an investment based on periodic, constant payments and a constant interest rate.
ISPMT	Calculates the interest paid (or received) for the specified period of a loan (or investment) with even principal payments.
MDURATION	Returns the modified Macauley duration for a security with an assumed par value of \$100.
NOMINAL	Returns the nominal annual interest rate, given the effective rate and the number of compounding periods per year.
NPER	Returns the number of periods for an investment based on periodic, constant payments and a constant interest rate.
ODDFPRICE	Returns the price per \$100 face value of a security having an odd (short or long) first period.

<b>Function</b>	<b>Description</b>
ODDFYIELD	Returns the yield of a security that has an odd (short or long) first period.
ODDLPRICE	Returns the price per \$100 face value of a security having an odd (short or long) last period.
ODDLYIELD	Returns the yield of a security that has an odd (short or long) last period.
PDURATION	Returns the number of periods required by an investment to reach a specified value.
PMT	Calculates the payment for a loan based on constant payments and a constant interest rate.
PPMT	Returns the payment on the principal for a given period for an investment based on periodic, constant payments and a constant interest rate.
PRICE	Returns the price per \$100 face value of a security that pays periodic interest.
PRICEDISC	Returns the price per \$100 face value of a discounted security.
PRICEMAT	Returns the price per \$100 face value of a security that pays interest at maturity.
PV	calculates the present value of a loan or an investment, based on a constant interest rate. You can use PV with either periodic, constant payments (such as a mortgage or other loan), or a future value that's your investment goal.
RATE	Returns the interest rate per period of an annuity. RATE is calculated by iteration and can have zero or more solutions. If the successive results of RATE do not converge to within 0.0000001 after 20 iterations, RATE returns an error.
RECEIVED	Returns the amount received at maturity for a fully invested security.
RRI	Returns an equivalent interest rate for the growth of an investment.
SLN	Returns the straight-line depreciation of an asset for one period.
SYD	Returns the sum-of-years' digits depreciation of an asset for a specified period.
TBILLEQ	Returns the bond-equivalent yield for a Treasury bill.
TBILLPRICE	Returns the price per \$100 face value for a Treasury bill.

<b>Function</b>	<b>Description</b>
TBILLYIELD	Returns the yield for a Treasury bill.
VDB	Returns the depreciation of an asset for any period you specify, including partial periods, using the double-declining balance method or some other method you specify. VDB stands for variable declining balance.
YIELD	Returns the yield on a security that pays periodic interest. Use YIELD to calculate bond yield.
YIELDDISC	Returns the annual yield for a discounted security.
YIELDMAT	Returns the annual yield of a security that pays interest at maturity.