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# How to calculate days between dates in power bi

Hello guys, in today's blog I'll show how you can calculate working hours between two dates in Power BI Data Integrations . Though Power BI has a lot of inbuilt time-intelligence functions, calculating working hours is not one of them. (Though this can change in the future) After some research I found that there's no concrete solution available for this in the Power BI community, hence this blog. Feel free to suggest any changes in the calculations so that we optimise the code further. Before we start, make sure that you have the latest version (version after July 2020) of Power BI installed as some functions used in this solution may not be available in the older versions. Problem: We want to calculate the hours worked between 2 timestamps. If the dates expand across multiple days, we must make sure that we ignore the weekends from this calculation too. Please note that we have not added a customised list of holidays in this solution, although it's possible to do so. In this blog we're considering the working hours to be from 8am to 5pm, but you can modify it according to your preference. Some issues we can have to deal with are blank dates, inconsistent start & end dates, start dates greater than end dates & so on. Solution: Here's how you can create a calculated column to get the working hours between 2 dates: Create a column. Create variables to hold start & end dates. Make sure that your date columns follow a 24-hour format. Next step is to create a virtual table for dates. The date table in this solution is dynamically updated, although you can specify a date for it to start and end. All the filters regarding working hours & weekends as well as holidays can be applied here. Note - Make sure that you enter the ending hour as one less than your actual working hour. E.g. Enter 8 & 16 if your working hours is 8:00-17:00. Finally, we have our main calculation. I found that the DateDiff function does not always give us the desired output when we specify conditions such as working hours. Hence, for the hours calculation I have used a different method. Output: Tip: To deal with inconsistent dates, instead of getting hours for all the rows, we can specify a filter at the end. Something like this: IF(start\_date=BLANK() || start\_date>end\_date || end\_date=BLANK(),BLANK(),hours) Here's the full code: Hours = //Enter the columns for Start & End dates var start\_date = 'New Method'[New Start Date] var end\_date = 'New Method'[New End Date] //Date Table var Hours\_List = SELECTCOLUMNS(GENERATESERIES((8), (16)), "Hour", [Value]) var Minutes\_List = SELECTCOLUMNS(GENERATESERIES((0), (59)), "Minute", [Value]) var two\_years\_ago\_start = DATE(YEAR(NOW())-2,1,1) //DATE(2018,1,1) var one\_year\_later\_end = DATE(YEAR(NOW())+1,12,31) var Dates\_List = CALENDAR(two\_years\_ago\_start,one\_year\_later\_end) var HoursandMinutes = ADDCOLUMNS( CROSSJOIN(Hours\_List, Minutes\_List), "Time", TIME([Hour],[Minute], 00), "Validity", IF([Hour]16,"Non working","Working") ) var DateTimeTable = ADDCOLUMNS(CROSSJOIN(HoursandMinutes,Dates\_List), "weekday", WEEKDAY([date],2), "New combined date",CONVERT(CONCATENATE([date],CONCATENATE(" ",[Time])),DATETIME) ) //Hours Calculation var minutesfromstart = COUNTROWS(FILTER(DateTimeTable,start\_date>=[New combined date] && [Validity]="Working" && [weekday]=[New combined date] && [Validity]="Working" && [Weekday]end\_date || end\_date=BLANK(),BLANK(),hours) Addend Analytics is a Microsoft Power BI-partner based in Mumbai, India. Apart from being authorized for Power BI implementations, Addend has successfully executed Power BI projects for 100+ clients across sectors like Financial Services, Banking, Insurance, Retail, Sales, Manufacturing, Real estate, Logistics, and Healthcare in countries like the US, Europe, Switzerland, and Australia. Get a free consultation now by emailing us at kamal.sharma@addendanalytics.com or Contact us. Karan Nair Team Lead - Data Analytics Addend Analytics How often does our customer place an order with us? This is a common business scenario, therefore, I decided to cover it in another DAX Tutorial. There are two ways this question can be posed: How many days on average does it take the customer to place another order? How often does the customer order the same product? As you can see, there are some slight variations in those two questions, so I will cover both of them in my video. You can download the Power BI Model here. These are the calculations used in the video: Days Since Last Order = var currentCustomer = Sales[CustomerID] var currentDate = Sales[Date] var lastOrderDate = CALCULATE( MAX(Date[Date]), FILTER( ALL(Sales), Sales[CustomerID] = currentCustomer && Sales[Date]

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