Lesson -10

1. What does filter(sales, sales[amount]) return ?

It does not return a single value, it returns a filtered table.

2. Write a measure high sales that sums amount where amount >1000, using filter
   High sales=calculate(sum(sales[amount], filter(sales, sales[amount]>1000))
3. How does All except(sales, sales[region]) differ from all(sales) ?
   All(sales) removes all filter from the sales table:
   Returns the full table unfiltered :
   All except(sales, sales[region]) removes all filters except the one on region .keeps filtering based on region, but ignores all other filters like., product, date.
4. Use switch to categorize amount:
   "Medium" if 500-1000
   "High" if>1000
5. What is the purpose of all selected:
   It is used to preserve slicer filters but ignore visual-level filters inside visuals like matrices or cards:
6. Write a measure regional % showing each sales contribution to its regions total
7. Create a dynamic measure using switch to toggle between sum, average and count of amount.
8. Explain how context transition works in calculate (), and give an example.
   In DAX , there are two types of context,
   Row context – when you are going row-by-row (like in a calculated column or row iterators)
   Filter context- the filters applied by visuals , slicers , page filters
   Context transition=row context -filter context-, this happens automatically when we use calculate(),
9. Why might all selected behave unexpectedly in a pivot table
   Because all selected respects slicers filters, but also, respects certain visual-level filters like row or column headers in matrix/pivot tables:
10. Write a measure that calculates total sales and ignores filters from region :
11. Explain the difference between removefilters and all
    What is the all?
    All (table) or all(column) removes all filters from that table or column:
    14. can we use calculate() without any filter expression? What does it do?