#### 1. What does DAX stand for?

# **DAX** stands for **Data Analysis Expressions**.

It's a formula language used in Power BI, Excel Power Pivot, and Analysis Services for creating measures, calculated columns, and custom calculations.

#### 3. What is the difference between a calculated column and a measure?

Feature	Calculated Column	Measure
<b>Evaluated for</b>	Each row in a table	Entire table (aggregated context)
Stored in model	Yes (increases model size)	No (calculated on-the-fly)
Used in	Rows, slicers, and grouping	Cards, charts, KPIs, etc.

# 4. Use the DIVIDE function to calculate Profit Margin (Profit / Sales)

```
Profit Margin = DIVIDE(Sales[Profit], Sales[Sales])
DIVIDE() is safer than / — it handles divide-by-zero errors automatically.
```

### 5. What does countrows () do in DAX?

It returns the **number of rows** in a table.

```
Order Count = COUNTROWS (Sales)
```

#### 6. Create a measure: Total Profit that subtracts total cost from total sales

```
Total Profit = SUM(Sales[Sales]) - SUM(Sales[Cost])
```

# 9. What is a circular dependency error in a calculated column?

It occurs when a column refers **indirectly or directly to itself** during calculation, causing an **infinite loop**.

#### Example:

```
ColumnA = Sales[ColumnA] + 10 // X circular reference
```

### 10. Explain row context vs. filter context

Context Type Description

Row Context Calculations made row by row, as in calculated columns

Filter Context Filters applied by slicers, visuals, or CALCULATE () in measures

### 13. Optimize a slow DAX measure using variables (VAR)

# Instead of repeating calculations:

```
Optimized Measure =
VAR TotalSales = SUM(Sales[Sales])
VAR TotalCost = SUM(Sales[Cost])
RETURN TotalSales - TotalCost
```

Improves readability and performance by avoiding repeated calculations.

# 14. Use calculate() to override a filter

```
Sales Without Region =
CALCULATE(
    SUM(Sales[Sales]),
    REMOVEFILTERS(Sales[Region])
)
```

CALCULATE () modifies the **filter context** of a calculation.