

1. What does `FILTER(Sales, Sales[Amount] > 1000)` return?

This returns a table containing only the rows from the Sales table where the Amount column is greater than 1000. It doesn't give a single number — it's a subset of the original table that can be used in other functions, like `COUNTROWS` or `SUMX`.

---

2. How does `ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Region])` differ from `ALL(Sales)`?

`ALL(Sales)` removes all filters from the Sales table, so the calculation ignores any slicers or visual filters.

`ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Region])` removes all filters except the Region column. That means any other filters (like Product, Date, etc.) are ignored, but the calculation still respects the current Region context. It's useful when you want totals per Region while ignoring other filters.

---

3. What is the purpose of `ALLSELECTED`?

`ALLSELECTED` returns all rows in a table or column after taking into account the current user selections in slicers or visuals, but ignoring other context within the visual. It's often used to calculate percentages or totals relative to the user's selection, rather than the entire dataset.

---

4. Why might `ALLSELECTED` behave unexpectedly in a pivot table?

`ALLSELECTED` can behave unexpectedly because it depends on the outer filter context, including slicers, report/page filters, and the structure of the visual. In pivot tables or matrices, the context for rows and columns can sometimes override what you expect, so `ALLSELECTED` may include more or fewer rows than intended, leading to percentages or totals that seem "off."