1. What does FILTER(Sales, Sales[Amount] > 1000) return?
   returns a table — specifically, a filtered version of the Sales table that includes only the rows where Amount > 1000
2. Write a measure High Sales that sums Amount where Amount > 1000 using FILTER.
3. How does ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Region]) differ from ALL(Sales)?

   ALL(Sales) removes all filters, while ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Region]) also removes all filters except Sales[Region] column.
4. Use SWITCH to categorize Amount:

   "Medium" if 500–1000

   "High" if > 1000 ```30
5. What is the purpose of ALLSELECTED?

   Return all the values currently visible based on the user's selection in a report — including slicers and filters — but within the context of the visual.
6. Write a measure Regional Sales % showing each sale's contribution to its region's total (use ALLEXCEPT).
7. Create a dynamic measure using SWITCH to toggle between SUM, AVERAGE, and COUNT of Amount.
8. Use FILTER inside CALCULATE to exclude "Furniture" sales (Products[Category] = "Furniture").
9. Why might ALLSELECTED behave unexpectedly in a pivot table?

   removes the row and column context of the pivot table, which can lead to totals or percentages that don't appear to "add up" visually.
10. Write a measure that calculates total sales and ignores filters from region
11. Optimize this measure:
    High Sales = CALCULATE(SUM(Sales\[Amount]), FILTER(Sales, Sales\[Amount] > 1000)) (Hint: Replace FILTER with a Boolean filter inside CALCULATE.)
12. Write a measure Top 2 Products using TOPN and FILTER to show the highest-grossing products.
13. Use ALLSELECTED with no parameters to respect slicers but ignore visual-level filters.

14. Debug: A SWITCH measure returns incorrect values when fields are added to a matrix visual.
15. Simulate a "reset filters" button using ALL in a measure.