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

It returns a **table** containing only the rows where `Amount > 1000`.

2. High Sales Measure

3. ALLEXCEPT vs. ALL

ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Region])	ALL(Sales)
Removes all filters **except for Region**.	Removes **all filters** on the Sales table.
Keeps Region context active.	Ignores every filter from visuals, slicers, etc.

4. Categorize Amount with SWITCH
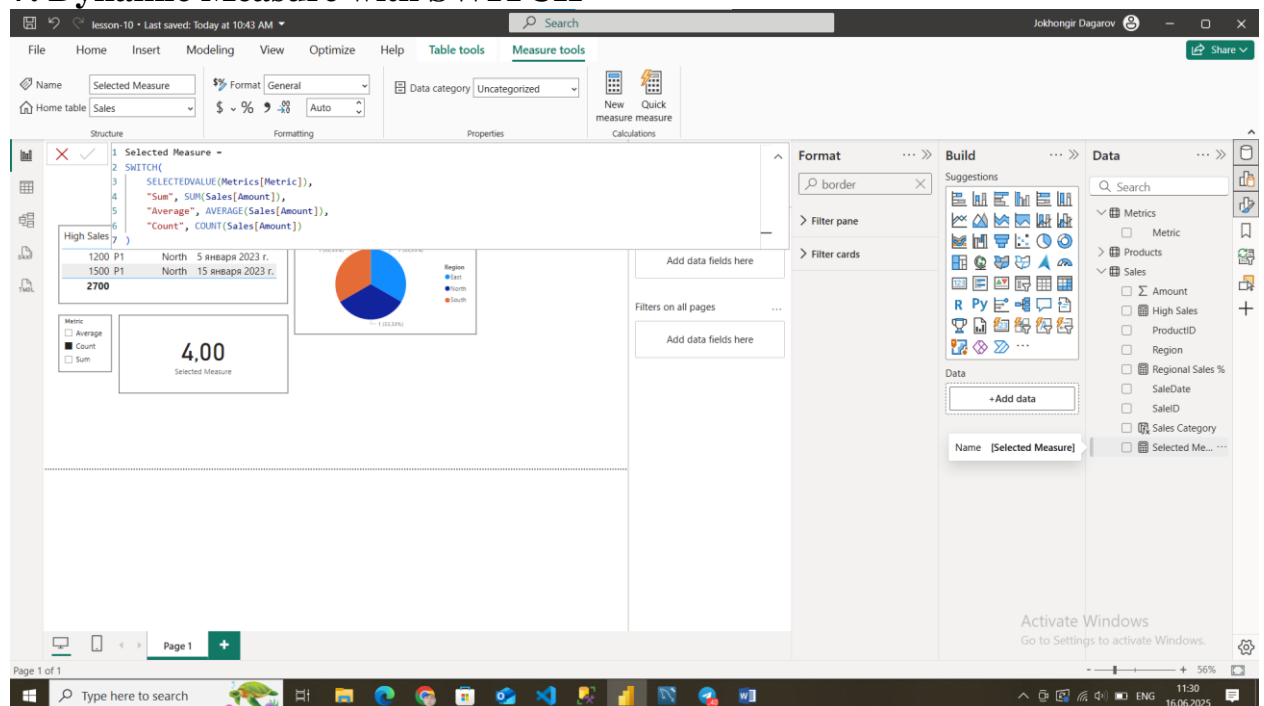
5. Purpose of ALLSELECTED

Returns **all values visible based on slicers and filters applied outside the current visual**.

Useful in percentage-of-total calculations when you want to respect slicers but not the individual matrix or card filters.
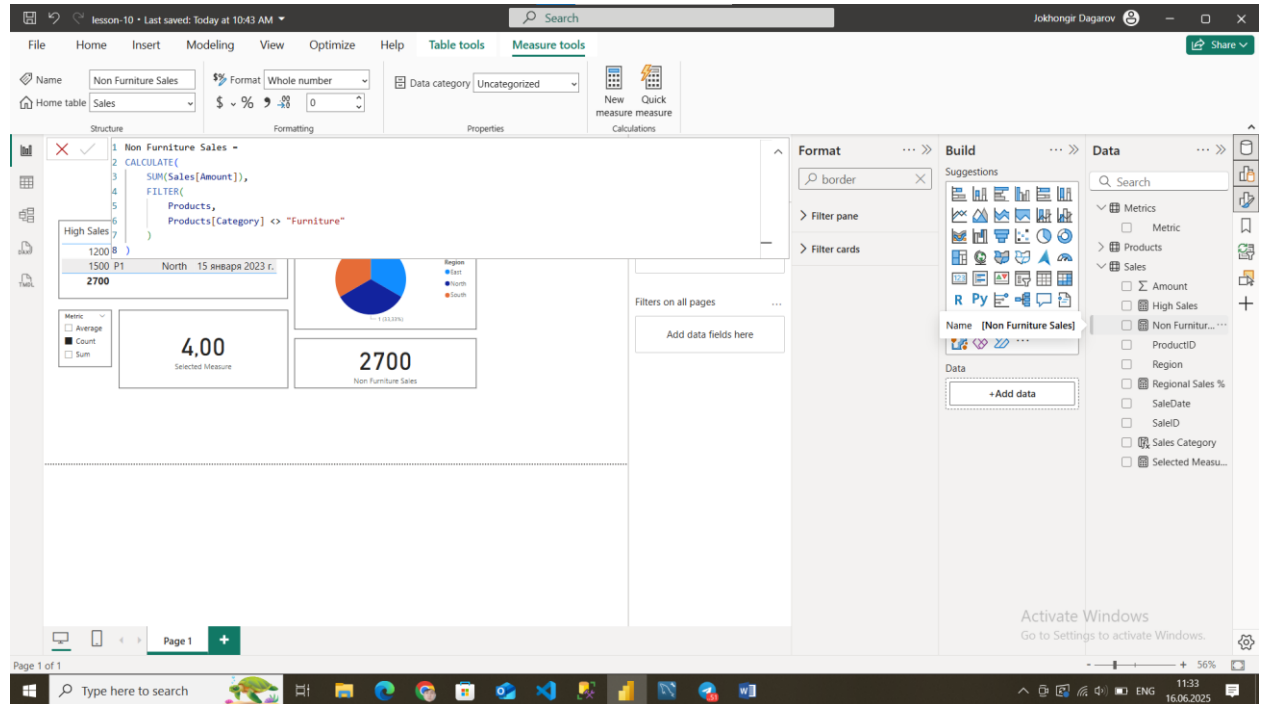
6. Regional Sales % Measure
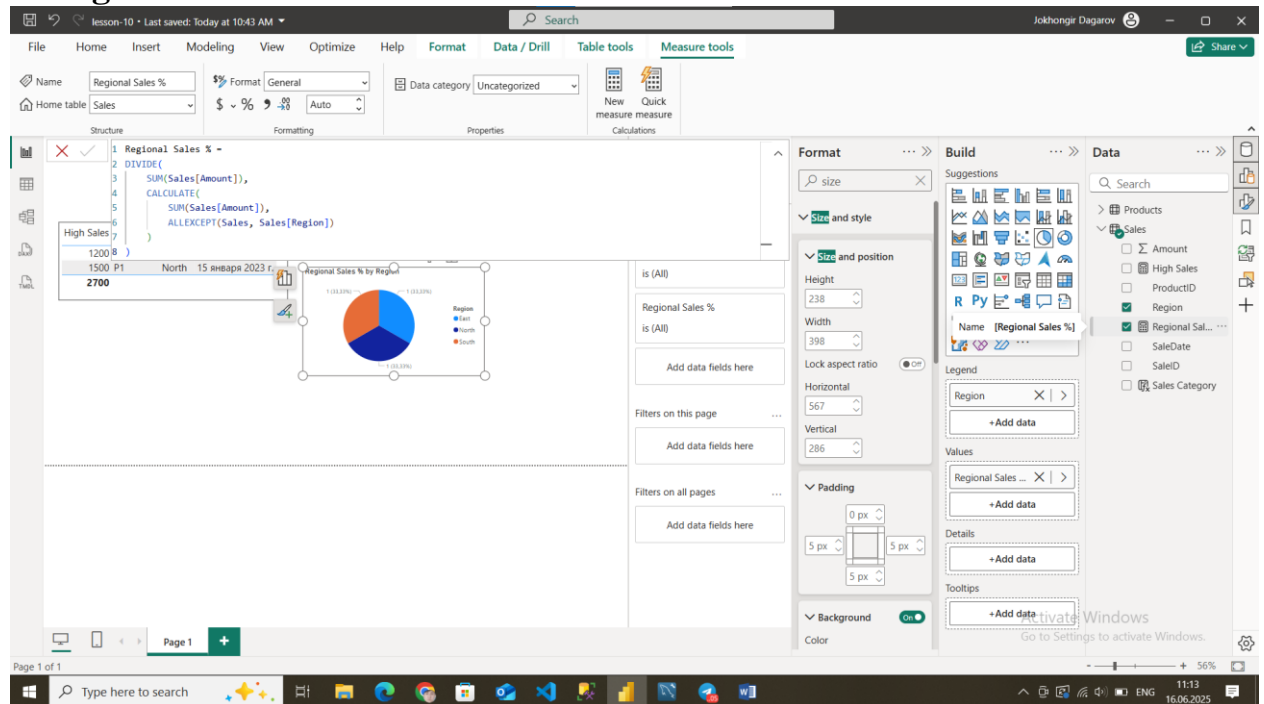
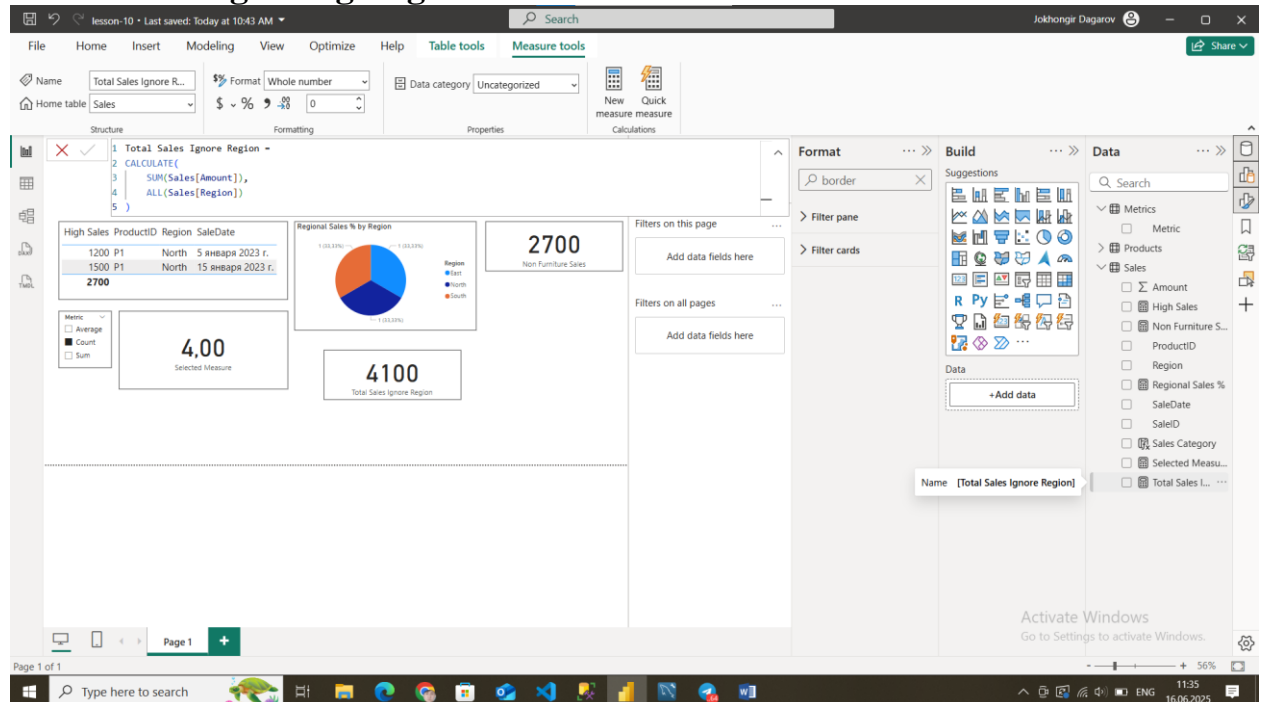## 7. Dynamic Measure with SWITCH

8. Exclude "Furniture" Sales

9. Why ALLSELECTED Might Behave Unexpectedly

In pivot tables, **ALLSELECTED depends on slicers and context outside the visual**. If multiple slicers interact or no slicer exists, the result might not match expectations because it includes only visible (selected) data at the report level — not necessarily the matrix's full total.

10. Measure Ignoring Region Filter

11. Optimize High Sales (Boolean Filter)

12. Top 2 Products

13. ALLSELECTED with No Parameters
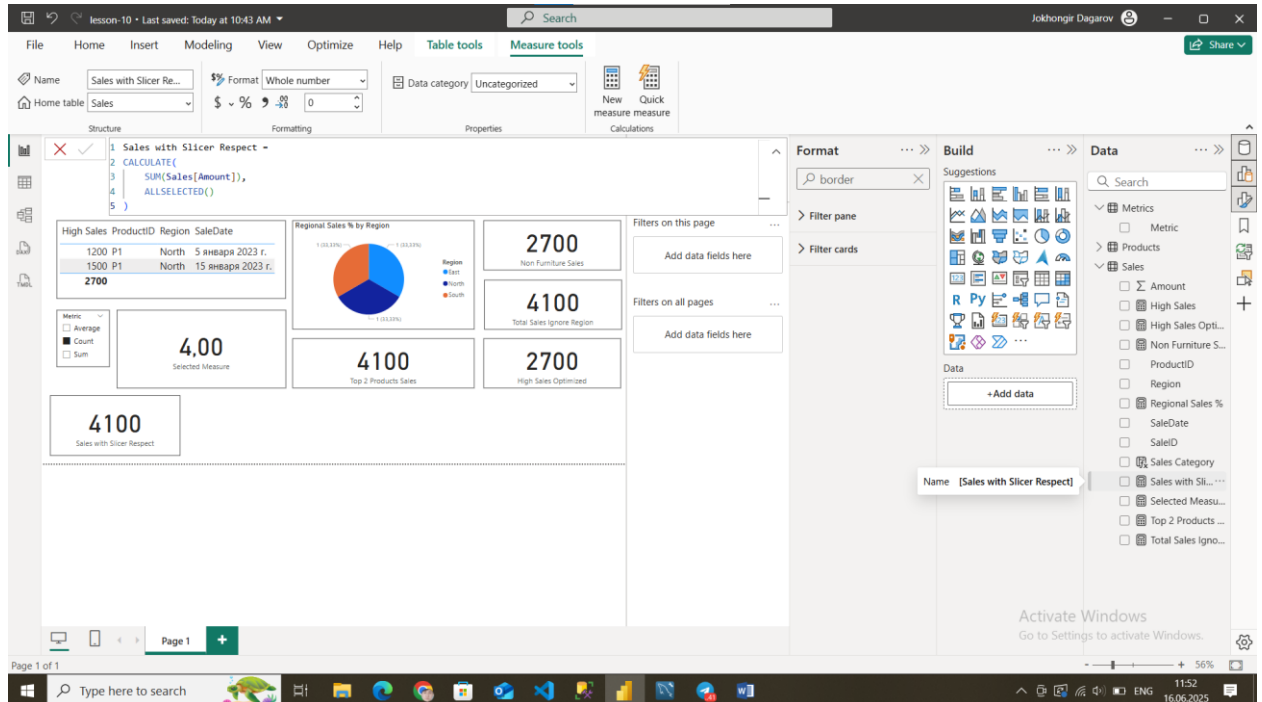
14. Debugging a SWITCH Measure

Issue: If a SWITCH measure uses `SELECTEDVALUE` or similar logic, it can misbehave if multiple values exist per matrix cell (like when a matrix combines multiple products in one row).

Fix: Ensure proper granularity by adding ProductID/Category columns or adjusting your SELECTEDVALUE fallbacks.

15. Simulate "Reset Filters" Button