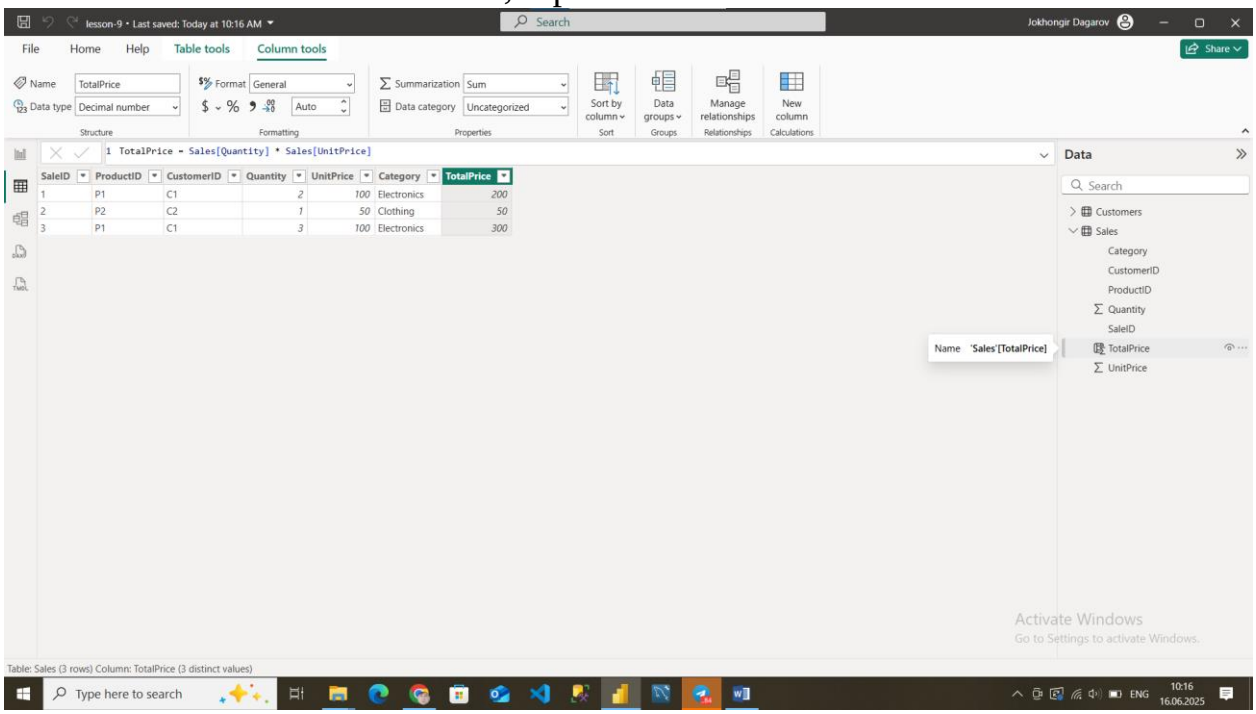
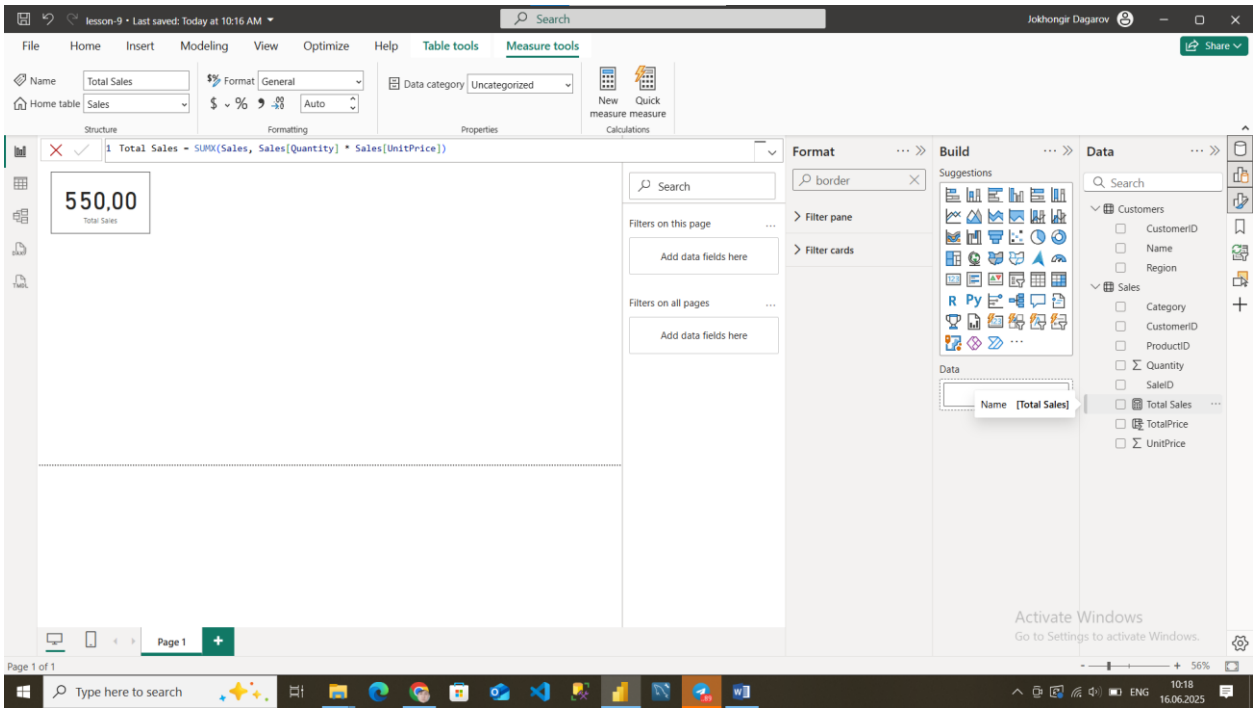
1. What is row context?

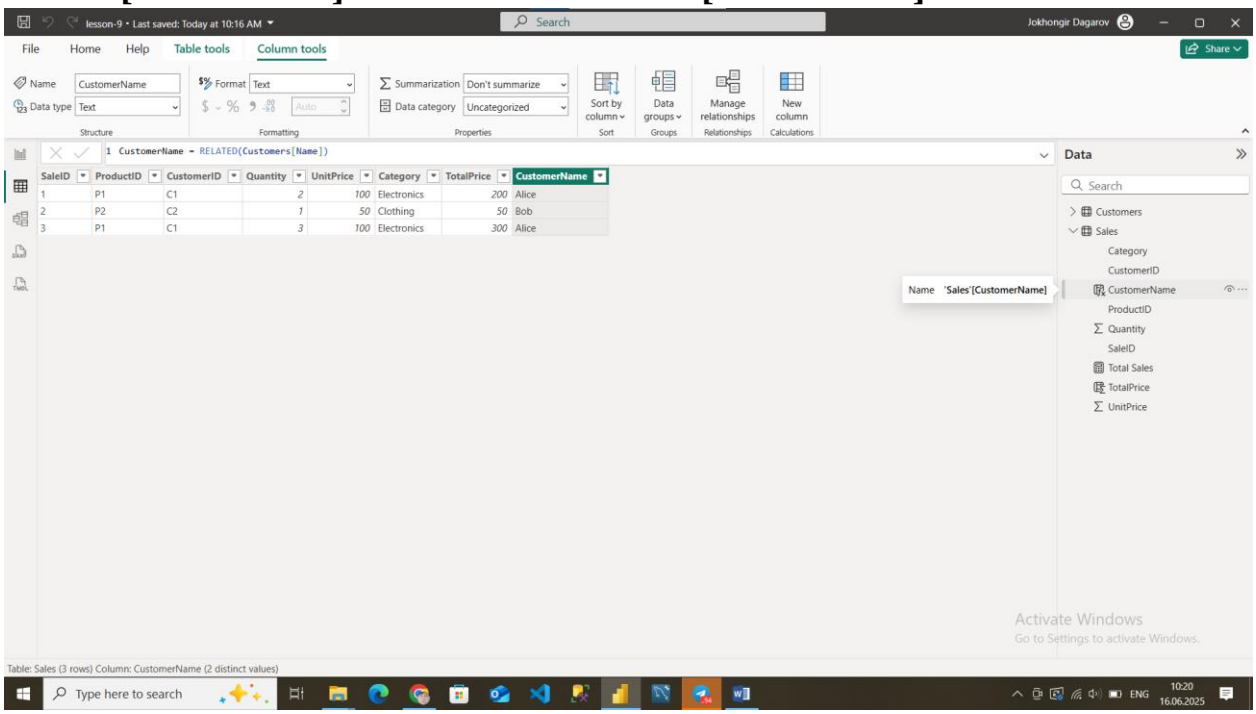
Row context is the current row being evaluated in a calculated column or iterator function. In a **calculated column**, it processes each row one at a time.



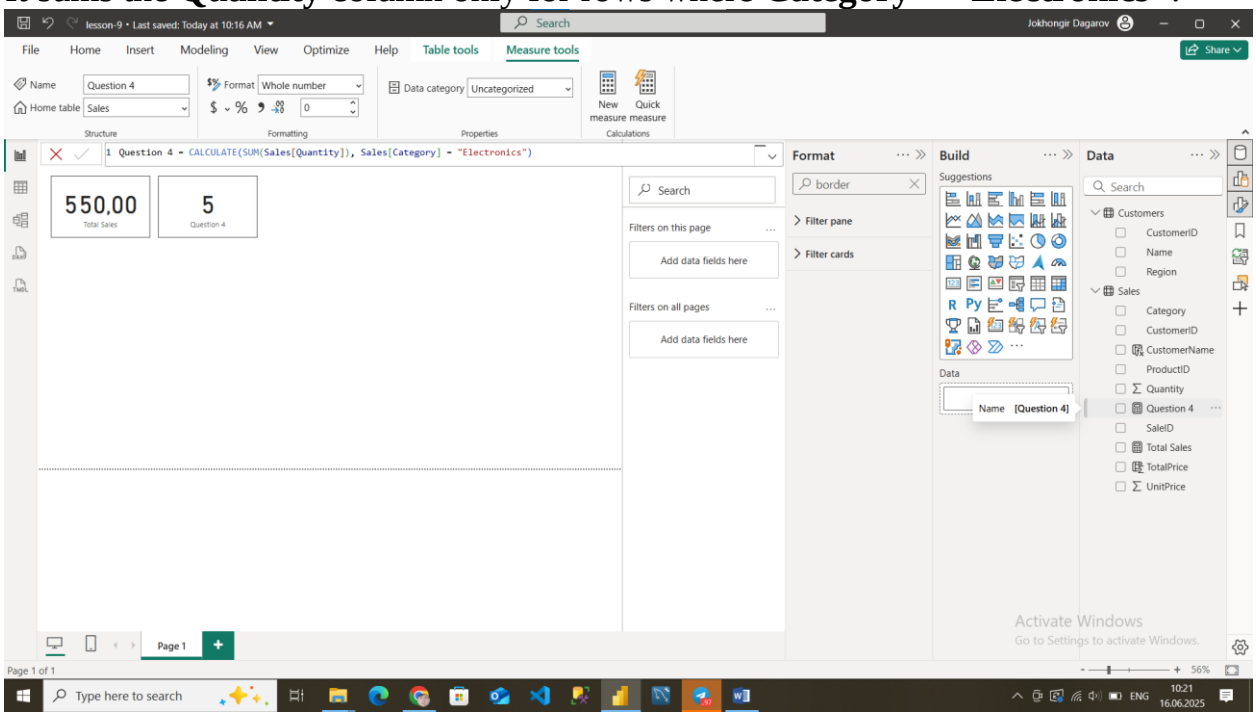
2. Write a measure that finds total sales:



3. Use RELATED to fetch the Name from Customers table into Sales table:
If **Sales[CustomerID]** is linked to **Customers[CustomerID]**:



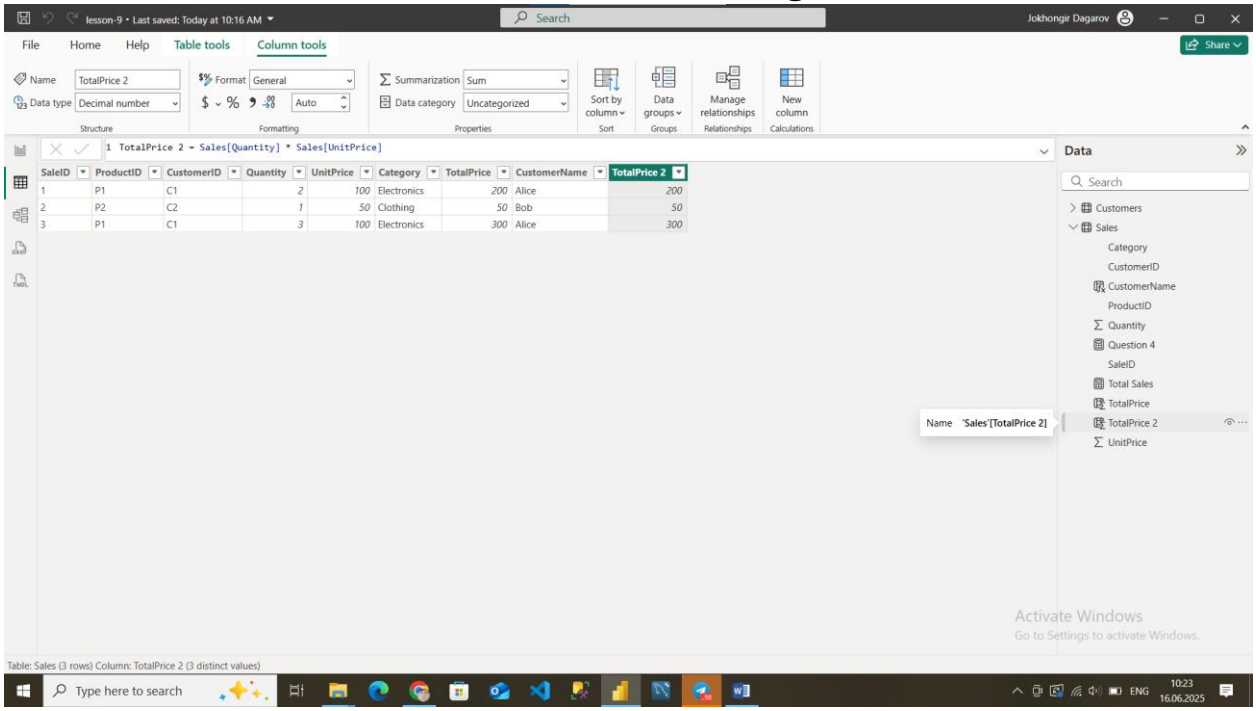
4. What does this return?
`CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Quantity]), Sales[Category] = "Electronics")`
It sums the **Quantity** column only for rows where **Category** = "**Electronics**".



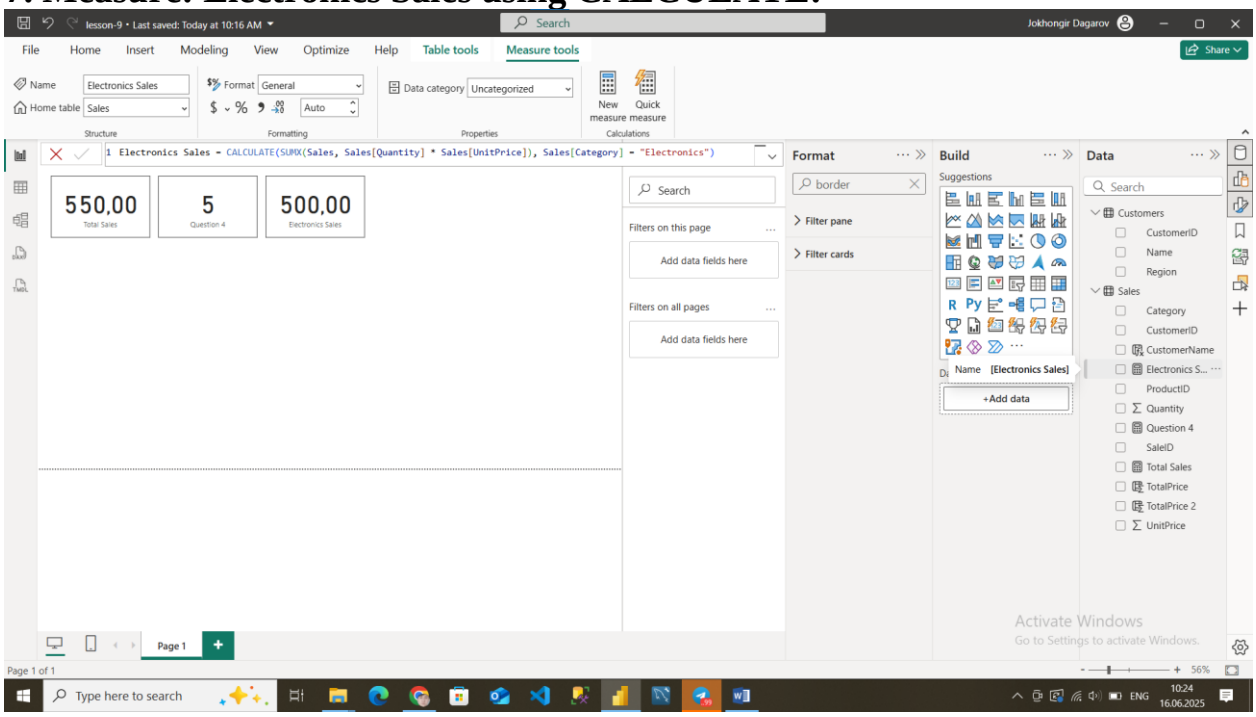
5. Difference between VAR and RETURN:

- **VAR**: defines a temporary variable.
- **RETURN**: specifies the final result using those variables.

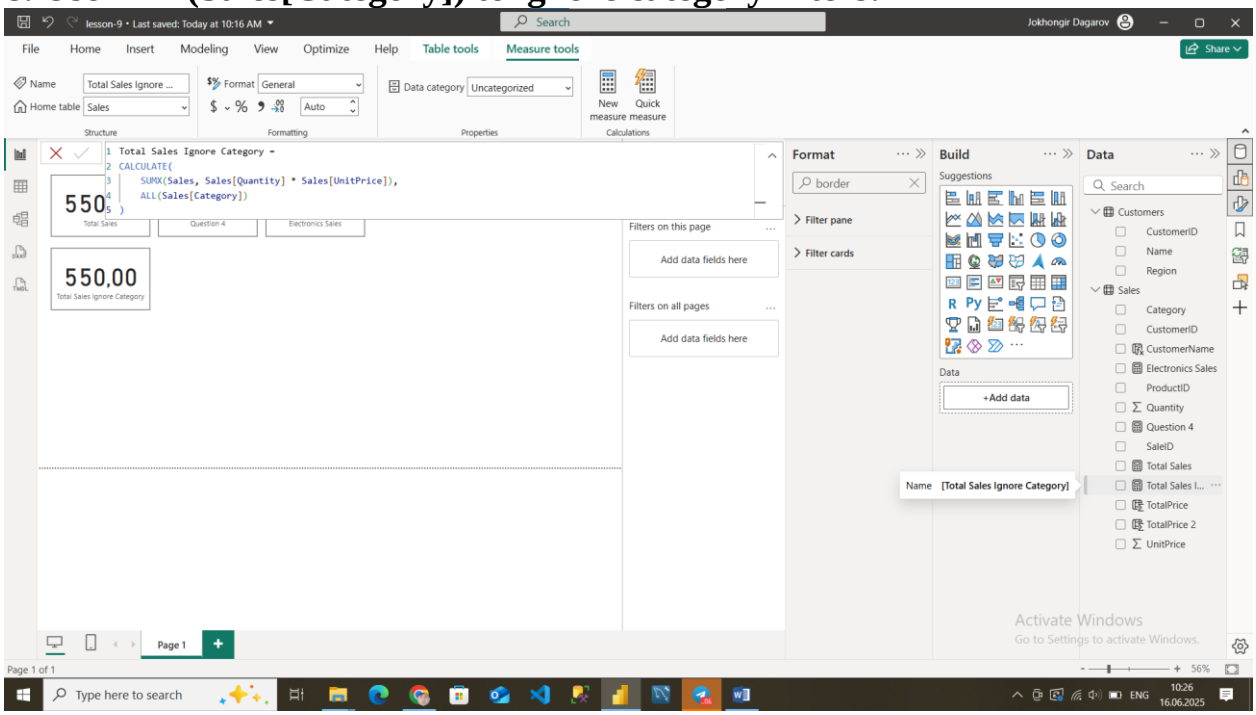
6. Create a calculated column `TotalPrice` using row context:



7. Measure: Electronics Sales using CALCULATE:



8. Use ALL(Sales[Category]) to ignore category filters:



9. Fix this error:

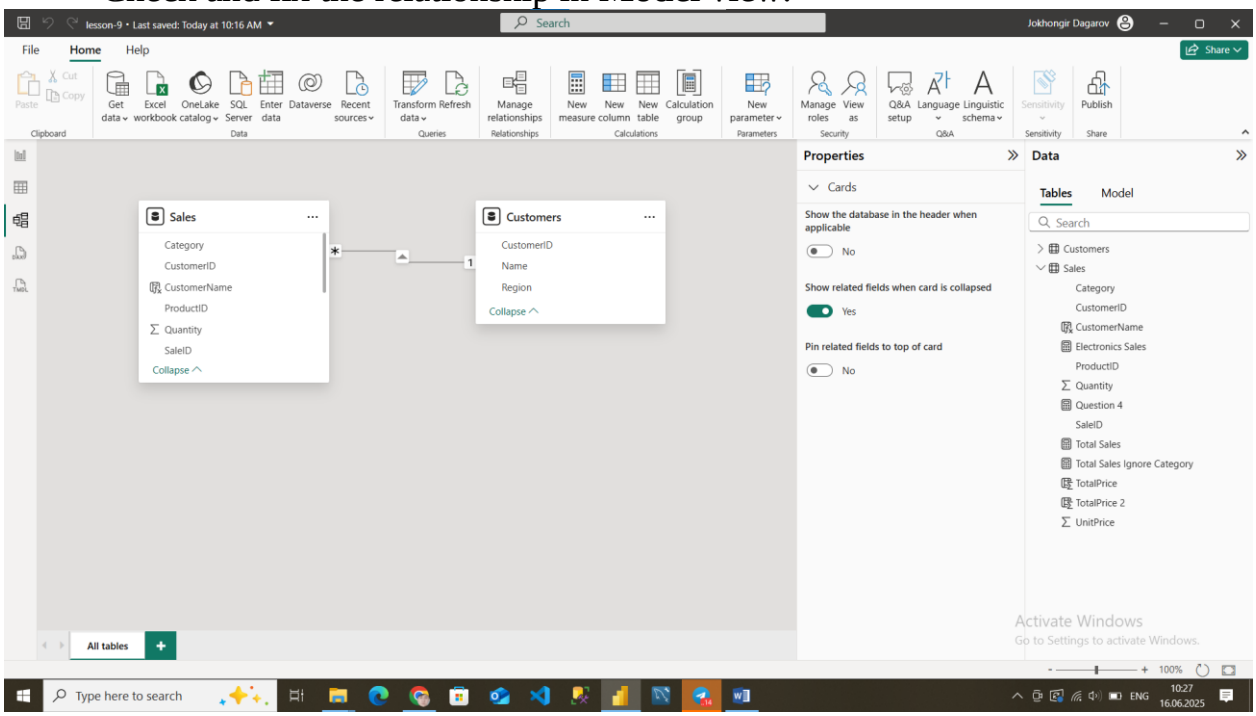
Error: A calculated column using `RELATED(Customers[Region])` returns blanks.

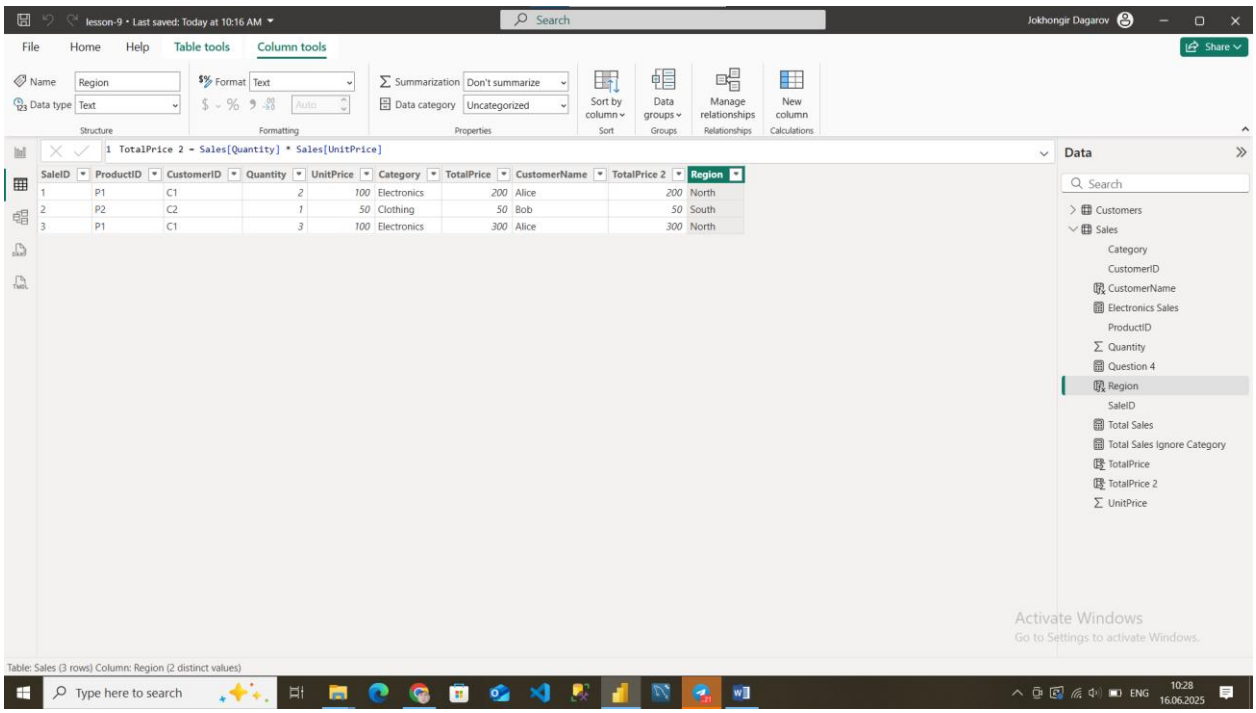
Cause: Either:

- There's no relationship between **Sales[CustomerID]** and **Customers[CustomerID]**
- Or the related record is missing in **Customers**.

Solution:

- Check and fix the relationship in **Model view**.



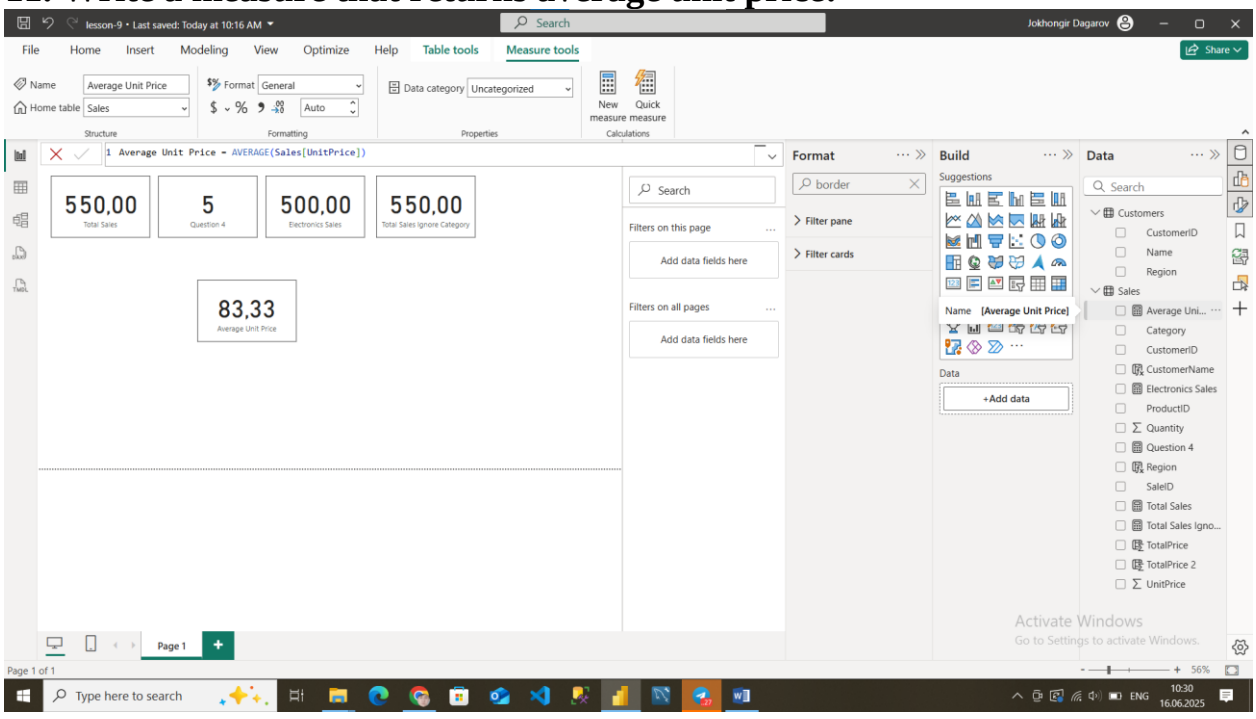


10. Why does CALCULATE override existing filters?

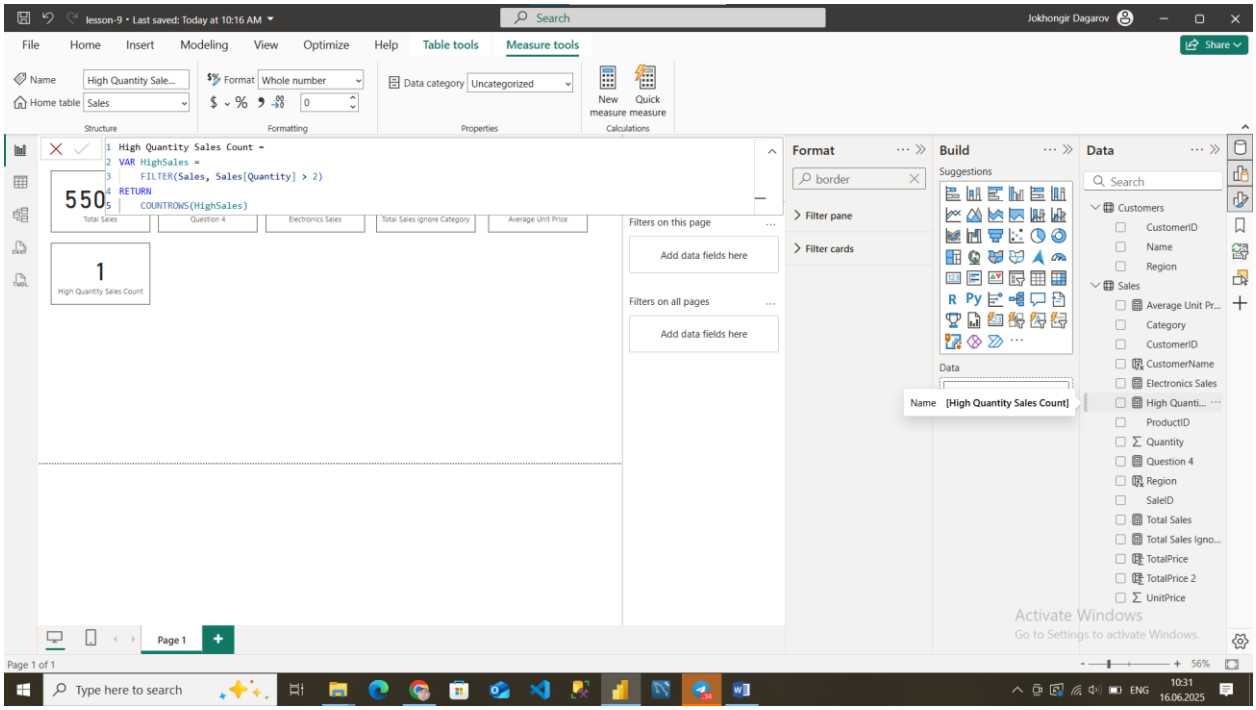
CALCULATE modifies the filter context by:

- Adding new filters.
- Or replacing existing ones — because it creates a new filter context for the expression inside it.

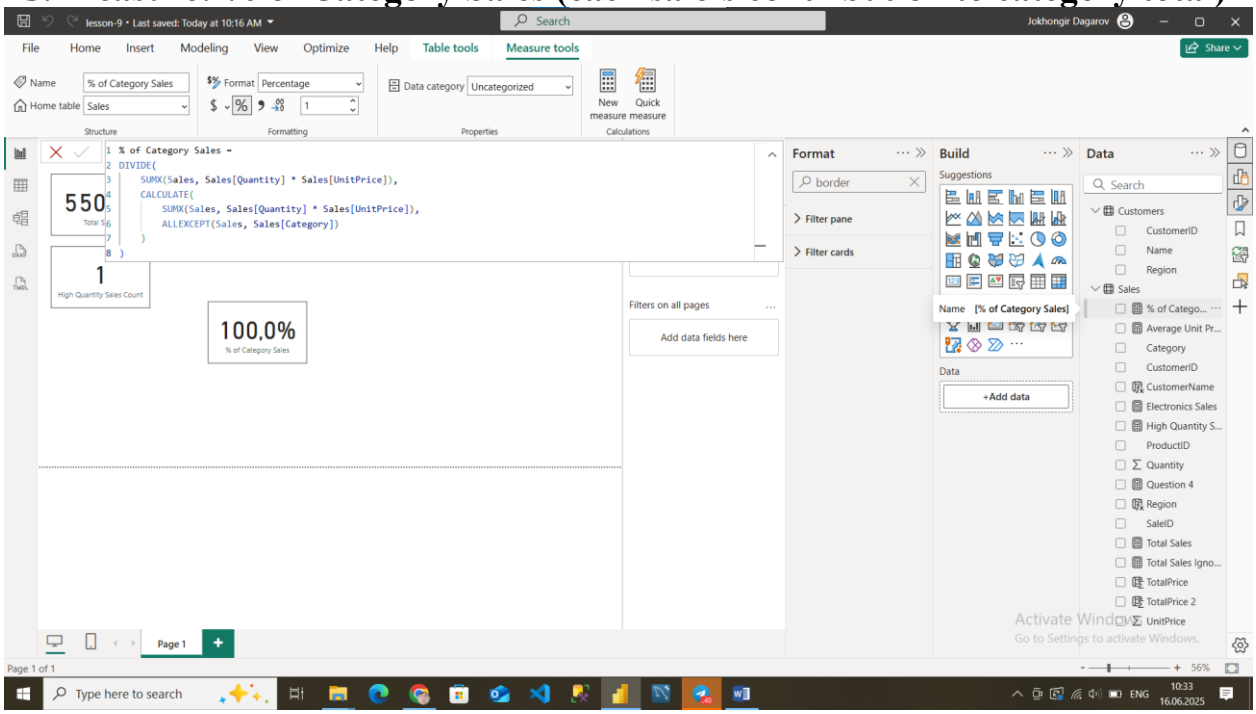
11. Write a measure that returns average unit price:



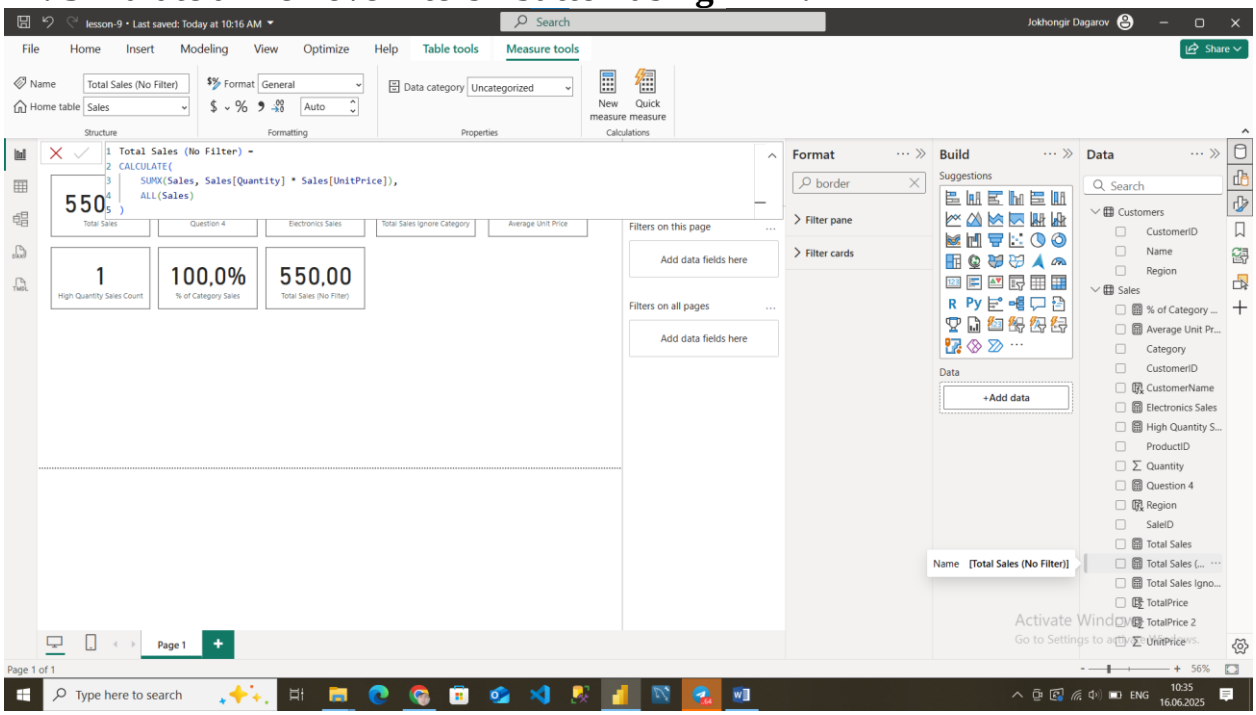
12. Use VAR to store a temporary table of high-quantity sales (Quantity > 2), then count rows:



13. Measure: % of Category Sales (each sale's contribution to category total)



14. Simulate a "remove filters" button using ALL:



15. Troubleshoot: CALCULATE measure ignores slicer

Likely cause:

- The measure might be using `ALL()` or `REMOVEFILTERS()` on the slicer's field, nullifying its effect.

Fix:

Check for `ALL()` on the field and remove or adjust as needed.