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

Answer: A table containing only the rows from Sales where Amount > 1000.

✅ **2. Measure: High Sales (Amount > 1000)**

DAX

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```
High Sales =
CALCULATE(
    SUM(Sales[Amount]),
    FILTER(Sales, Sales[Amount] > 1000)
)
```

✅ **3. ALLEXCEPT vs ALL**

Answer:

- ALL(Sales) removes **all filters** from the Sales table.
- ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Region]) removes all filters **except** the Region filter.

✅ **4. Categorize Amount with SWITCH**

DAX

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```
Sales Category =
SWITCH(
    TRUE(),
    Sales[Amount] > 1000, "High",
    Sales[Amount] >= 500 && Sales[Amount] <= 1000, "Medium",
```

"Low"

)

✅ 5. What is the purpose of ALLSELECTED?

Answer:
ALLSELECTED retains **user-selected slicer filters** while removing visual-level or matrix-level filters.

✅ 6. Regional Sales % using ALLEXCEPT

DAX

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```
Regional Sales % =
DIVIDE(
    SUM(Sales[Amount]),
    CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Region]))
)
```

✅ 7. Dynamic measure using SWITCH for SUM, AVERAGE, COUNT

(Assume a slicer is bound to a disconnected table MeasureChoice[Option] with values like “SUM”, “AVG”, “COUNT”)

DAX

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```
Selected Measure =
SWITCH(
    SELECTEDVALUE(MeasureChoice[Option]),
    "SUM", SUM(Sales[Amount]),
    "AVG", AVERAGE(Sales[Amount]),
```

"COUNT", COUNT(Sales[Amount]),

BLANK()

)

✅ **8. Exclude "Furniture" sales using FILTER**

(Assuming related Products[Category])

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Non-Furniture Sales =

CALCULATE(

SUM(Sales[Amount]),

FILTER(Products, Products[Category] <> "Furniture")

)

✅ **9. Why might ALLSELECTED behave unexpectedly in a pivot table?**

Answer: Because pivot tables may apply **visual-level filters** that override or conflict with slicer selections, causing ALLSELECTED to return inconsistent totals.

✅ **10. Total sales ignoring region filters**

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Total Sales Ignore Region =

CALCULATE(

SUM(Sales[Amount]),

ALL(Sales[Region])

)

✅ **11. Optimize this measure (replace FILTER)**

Original:

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High Sales = CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), FILTER(Sales, Sales[Amount] > 1000))

Optimized:

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High Sales = CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), Sales[Amount] > 1000)

✅ **12. Top 2 Products by Sales using TOPN**

DAX

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Top 2 Products =

CALCULATE(

  SUM(Sales[Amount]),

  TOPN(2, VALUES(Sales[ProductID]), CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount])), DESC)

)

✅ **13. Use ALLSELECTED with no parameters**

DAX

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Total Amount Selected =

CALCULATE(

  SUM(Sales[Amount]),

```
    ALLSELECTED()
)
```

✅ 14. Debug SWITCH returns wrong values in matrix visual

Cause: Matrix context causes multiple values per cell; SELECTEDVALUE may return blank.
Fix: Use HASONEVALUE() to ensure single selection or fall back with default.

✅ 15. Simulate "Reset Filters" button

DAX

КопироватьРедактировать

```
Total Sales (Reset) =
CALCULATE(
    SUM(Sales[Amount]),
    ALL(Sales)
)
```