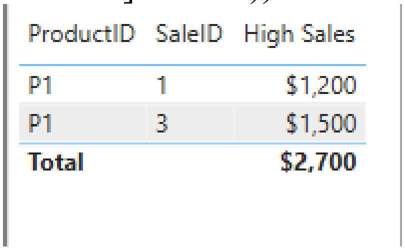
1. What does FILTER(Sales, Sales[Amount] > 1000) return?

It returns a table containing only the rows from the Sales table where the Amount is greater than 1000.

2. Write a measure High Sales that sums Amount where Amount > 1000 using FILTER.

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



ProductID	SaleID	High Sales
P1	1	$1,200
P1	3	$1,500
Total		**$2,700**

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

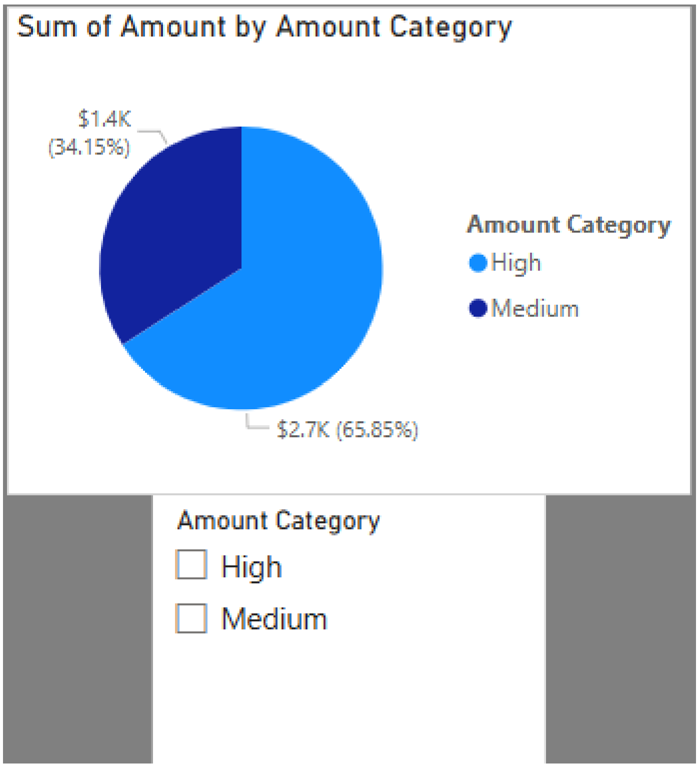
- ALL(Sales) removes all filters from the Sales table.
- ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Region]) removes all filters except Region, so Region filtering is still applied.

4. Use SWITCH to categorize Amount:

"Medium" if 500–1000, "High" if > 1000

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

ALLSELECTED keeps slicers and page filters, but **ignores visual-level filters**. It's useful for calculating percentages based on user-selected data.



Amount Category

□ High

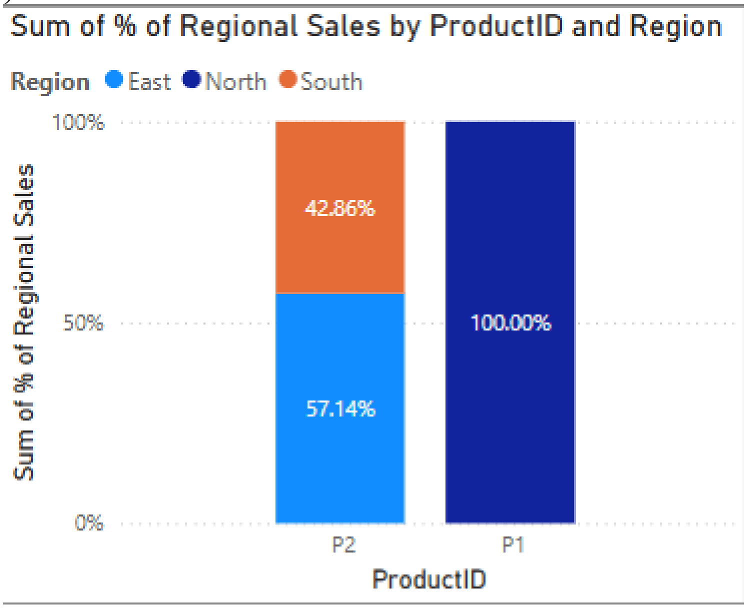
□ Medium

5. What is the purpose of ALLSELECTED?

ALLSELECTED keeps slicers and page filters, but ignores visual-level filters. It's useful for calculating percentages based on user-selected data.

6. Write a measure Regional Sales % showing each sale's contribution to its region's total (use ALLEXCEPT).

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



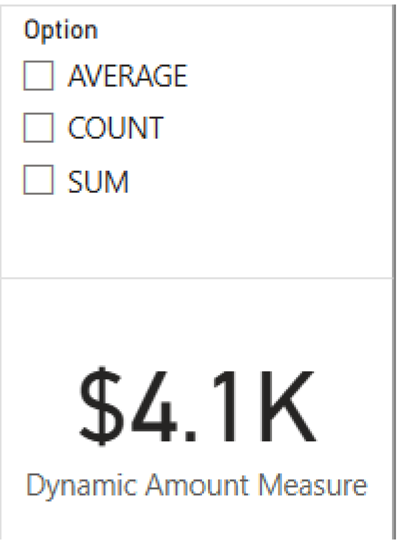
7. In this report, a dynamic measure has been created to show different aggregations (SUM, AVERAGE, COUNT) of the Amount column based on user selection.

A separate table named CalculationType was created using the **DATATABLE** function. This table contains three options: "SUM", "AVERAGE", and "COUNT". It is used in a slicer to allow the user to choose the desired calculation type.

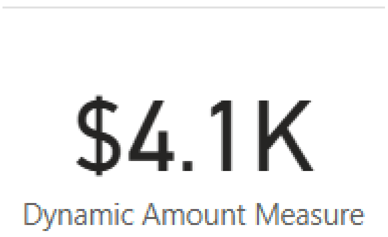
A **SWITCH** statement was used inside a measure called Dynamic Amount Measure, which returns a different result based on the selected value in the slicer. If the user selects “SUM”, the measure returns the total of the Amount column. If “AVERAGE” is selected, it returns the average value. If “COUNT” is selected, it returns the number of rows.

Only **Card visuals** are used to display the result of the dynamic measure. When the user changes the slicer selection, the card updates automatically to show the new result. This approach provides a simple and clean way to compare different summaries of the same data using a single measure and a single visual.

This method increases interactivity and keeps the report layout minimal and focused.



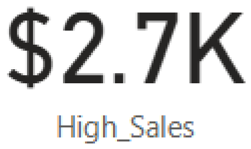
8.
9. ALLSELECTED returns results based on what is selected and visible in the visual. In a pivot table, if filters or slicers limit what is shown, ALLSELECTED will only consider those visible rows. This can cause issues when calculating things like percentages, because it won’t include the full dataset—only what is currently displayed. As a result, totals may look smaller, and percentages may not reflect the real overall values. In pivot tables with multiple levels (like Region and Category), this behavior can lead to unexpected results.
10. Total Sales (Ignore Region) =CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), ALL(Sales[Region]))



$4.1K

Dynamic Amount Measure

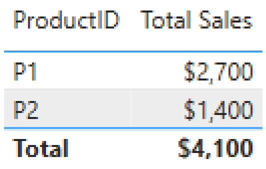
11.High Sales =CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]),Sales[Amount] > 1000)



$2.7K

High_Sales

12.



ProductID	Total Sales
P1	$2,700
P2	$1,400
Total	**$4,100**

This table shows the top 2 products based on their total sales amount.

- The table includes:
  - ProductID — the product code.
  - Total Sales — the total sales amount for each product.
- A Top N filter was used on the ProductID:
  - Top: 2
  - By: Total Sales
- This filter automatically shows only the 2 products with the highest sales.
- The total at the bottom shows the combined sales of these top 2 products.

This method is simple and useful when we want to highlight the best-performing products.

13.Total Sales (AllSelected) =CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), ALLSELECTED())