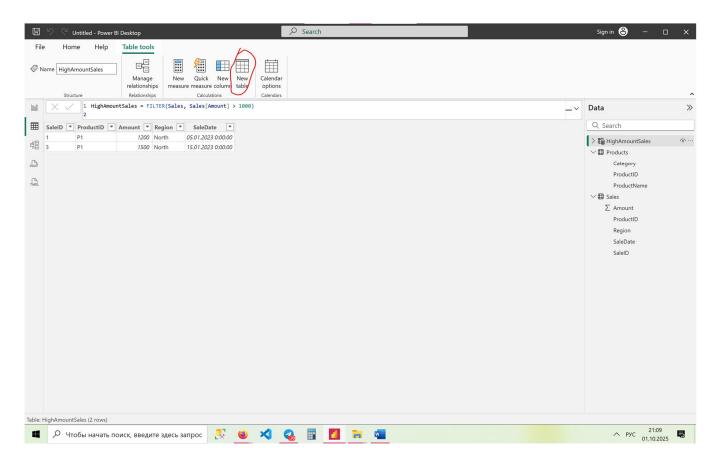
### Lesson-10. Advanced Filtering in DAX

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

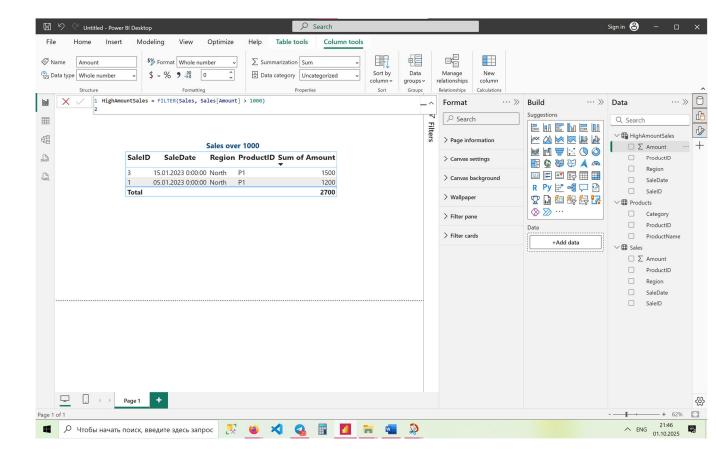
FILTER returns a **table** containing only rows that meet the condition.



 $\checkmark$  hly rows where Amount > 1000.

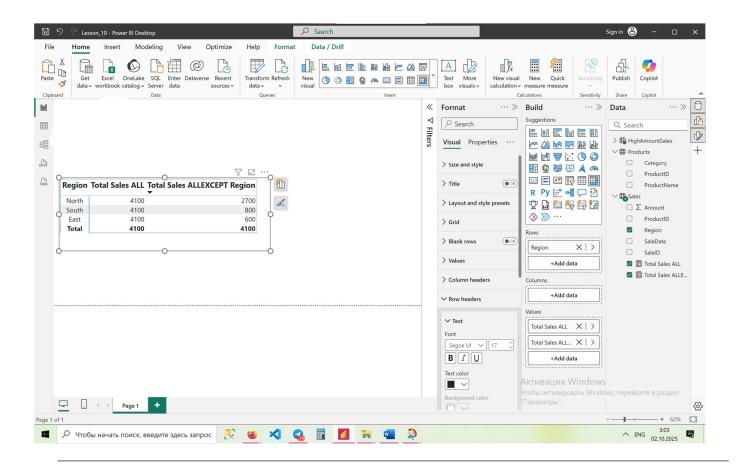
## 2. High Sales measure summing Amount > 1000 using FILTER

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



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

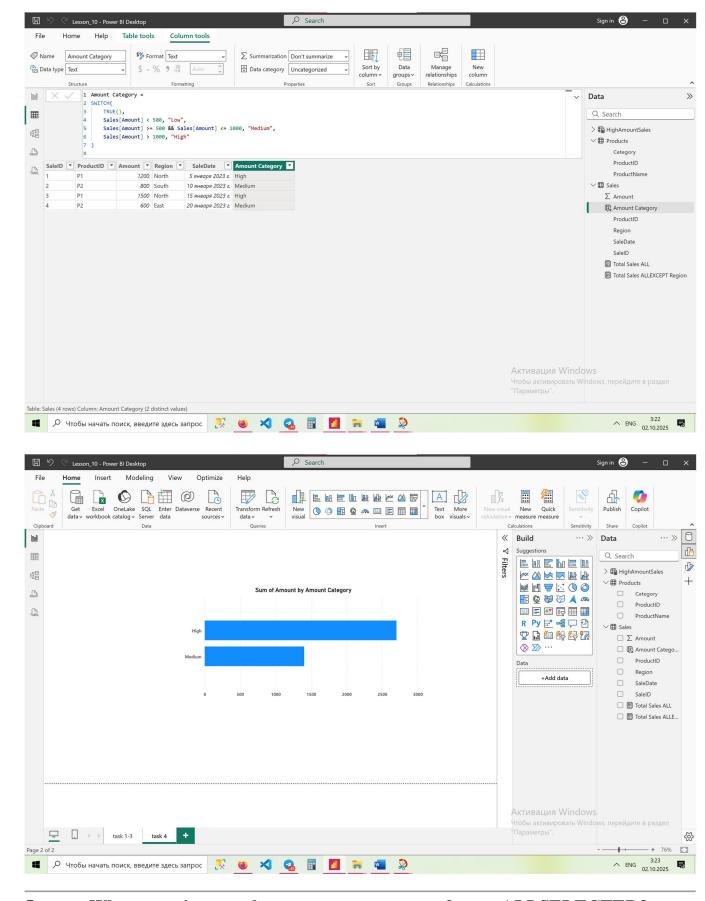
- ALL(Sales)  $\rightarrow$  removes **all filters** on the Sales table.
- ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Region]) → removes all filters **except** the Region filter. Example: if filter Region = North is applied:
- ALL(Sales) → includes all regions.
- ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Region]) → keeps only North, ignores other column filters.



### 4. Use SWITCH to categorize Amount:

"Medium" if 500-1000

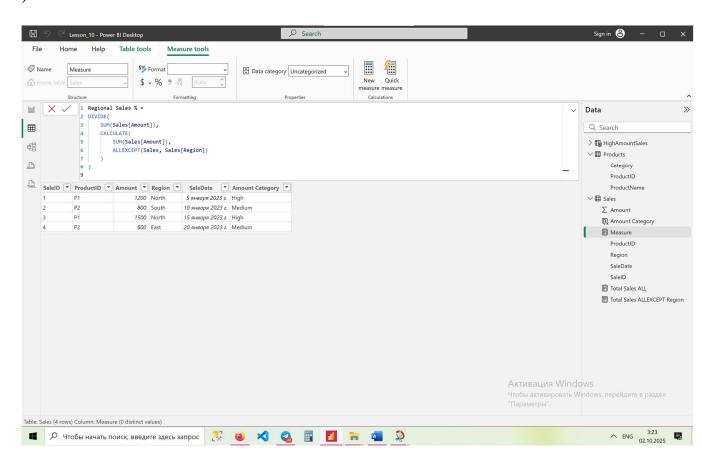
"High" if > 1000 ```

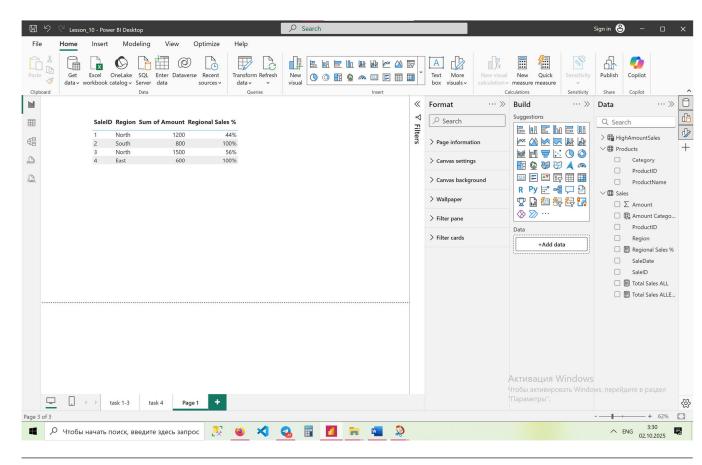


5. What is the purpose of ALLSELECTED? It removes filters applied within a visual but still respects slicers and external filters. It is useful for percentage-of-total calculations where you want to compare a selection against the total visible context.

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

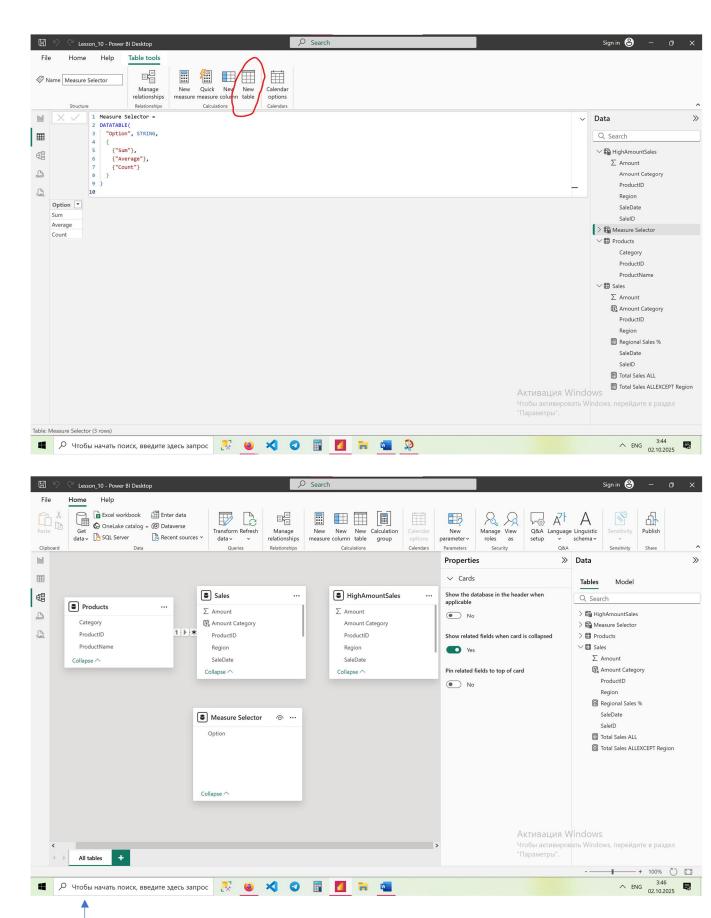
```
Regional Sales % =
DIVIDE(
    SUM(Sales[Amount]),
    CALCULATE(
        SUM(Sales[Amount]),
        ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Region])
    )
)
```



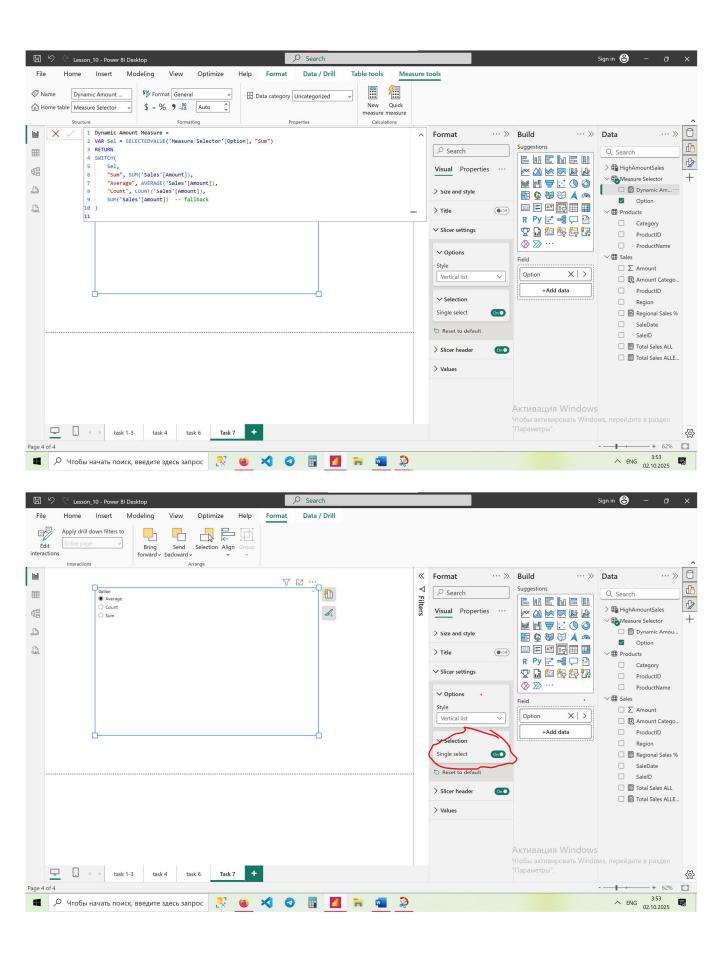


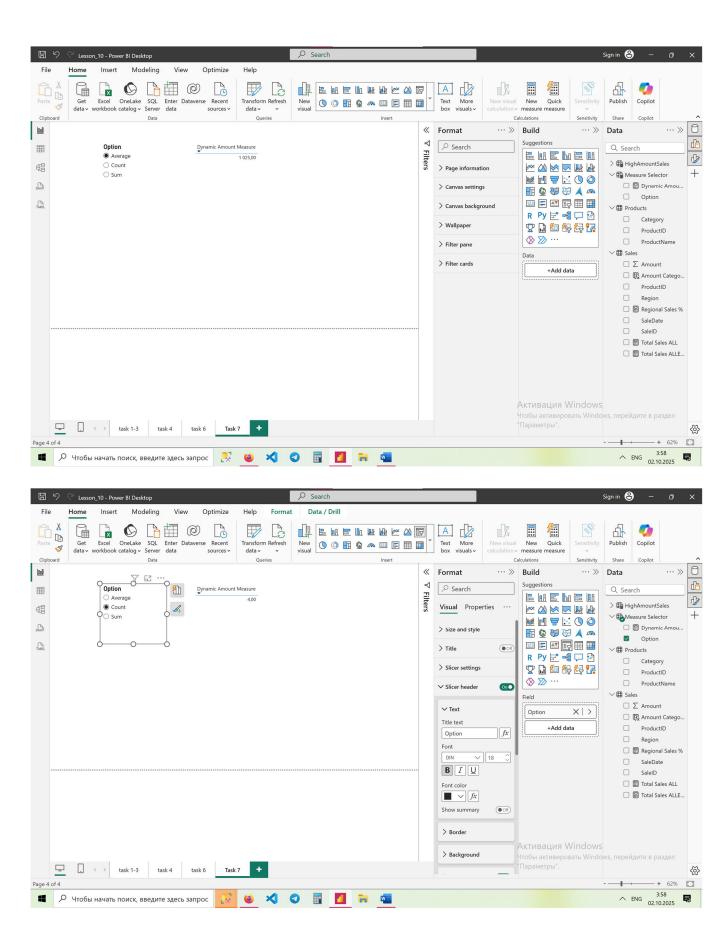
7. Create a dynamic measure using SWITCH to toggle between SUM, AVERAGE, and COUNT of Amount.

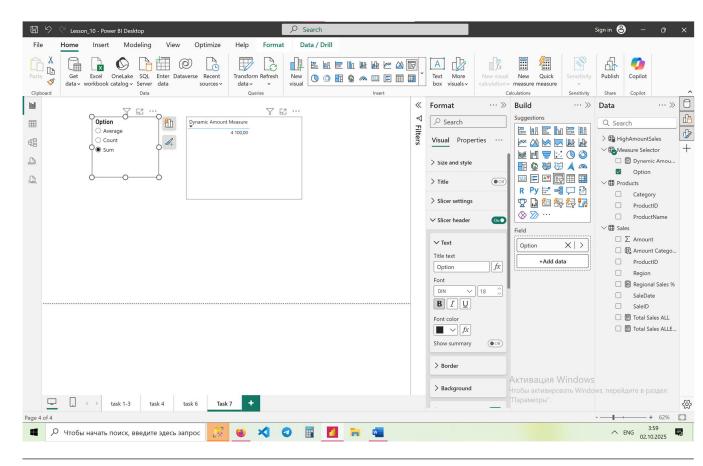
```
1.
Measure Selector =
DATATABLE(
"Option", STRING,
{
    {"Sum"},
    {"Average"},
    {"Count"}
}
```



Disconnected

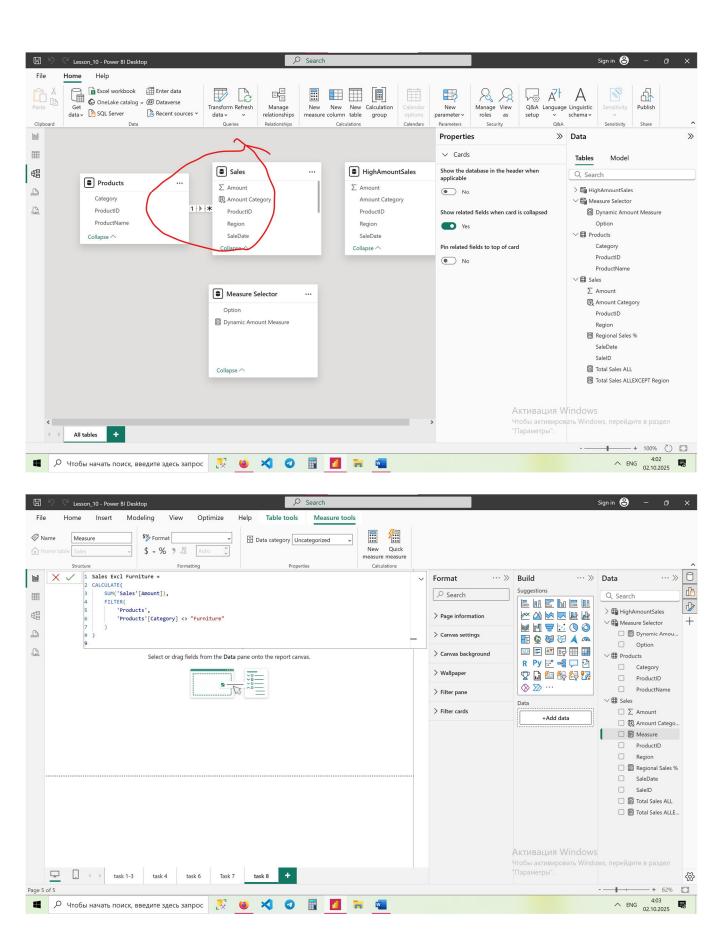


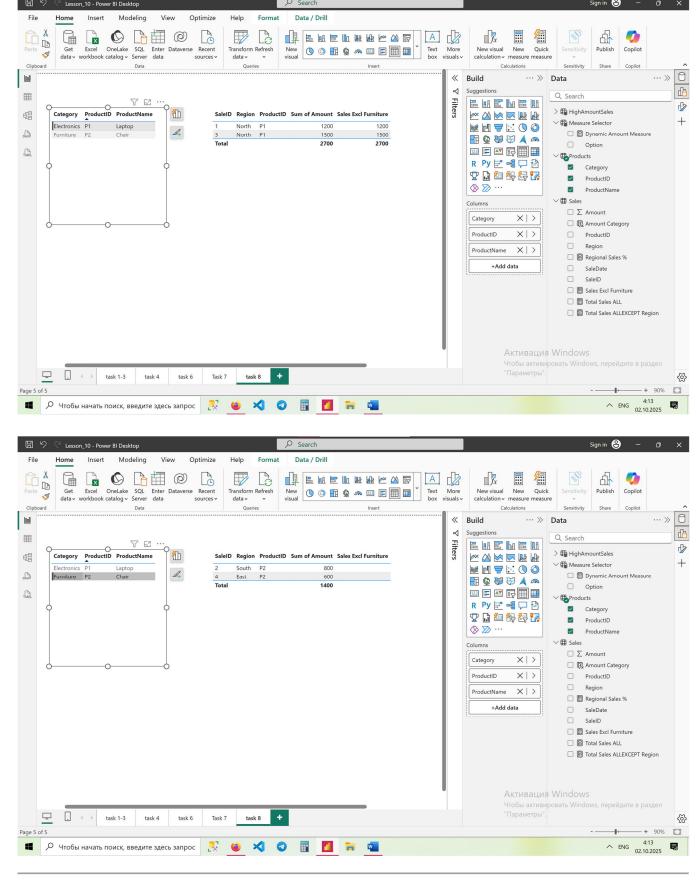




8. Use FILTER inside CALCULATE to exclude "Furniture" sales (Products[Category] = "Furniture").

```
Sales Excl Furniture =
CALCULATE(
   SUM('Sales'[Amount]),
   FILTER(
        'Products',
        'Products'[Category] <> "Furniture"
   )
)
```

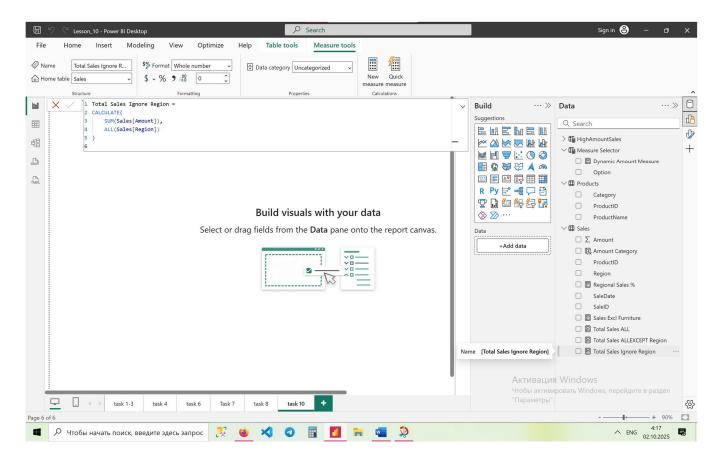


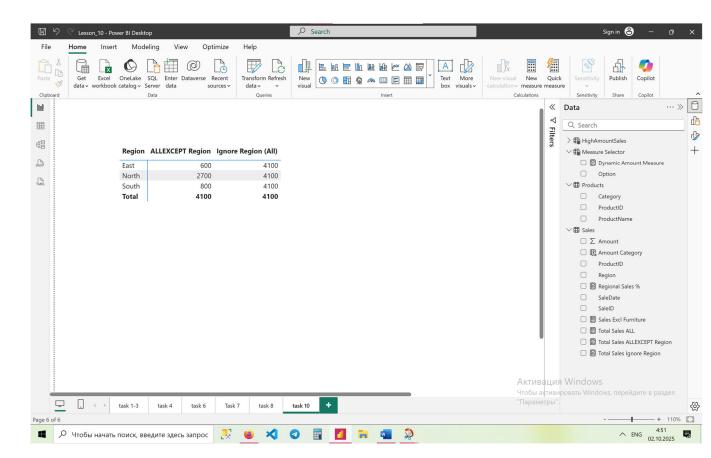


9. Why might ALLSELECTED behave unexpectedly in a pivot table? Because pivot tables can apply implicit filters at the visual level, ALLSELECTED may return totals influenced by row/column selections, leading to results that differ from expected "global" totals.

### 10. Write a measure that calculates total sales and ignores filters from region.

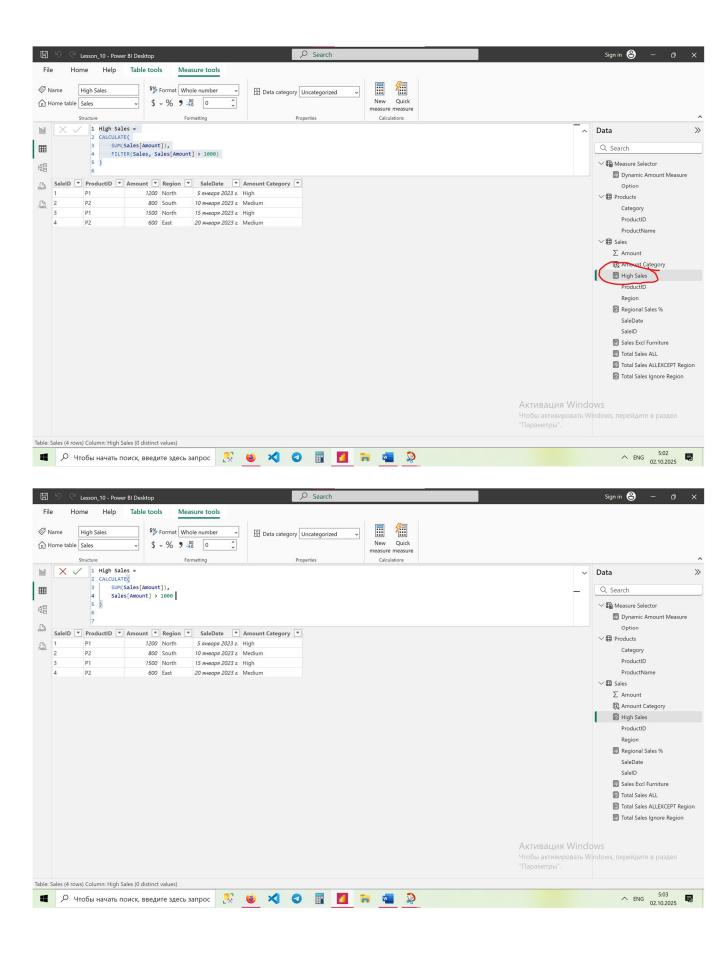
```
Total Sales Ignore Region = CALCULATE(
    SUM(Sales[Amount]),
    ALL(Sales[Region])
)
```





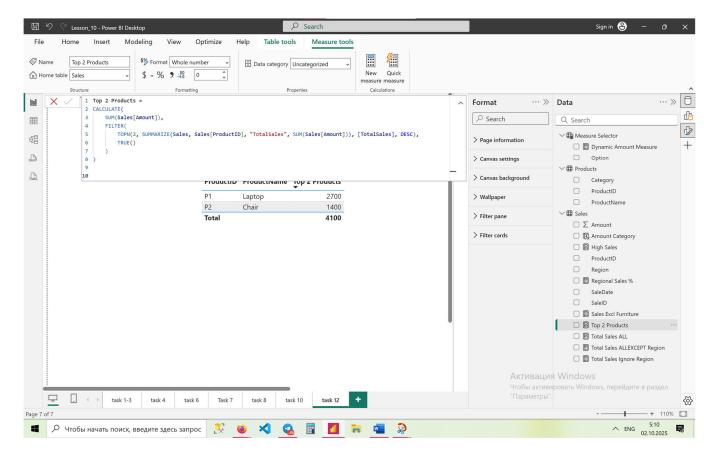
### 11. Optimize this measure:

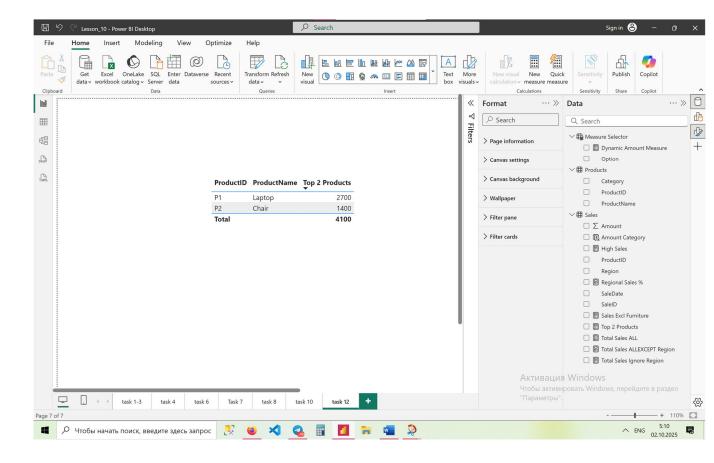
```
High Sales =
CALCULATE(
SUM(Sales[Amount]),
Sales[Amount] > 1000
)
```



12. Write a measure Top 2 Products using TOPN and FILTER to show the highest-grossing products.

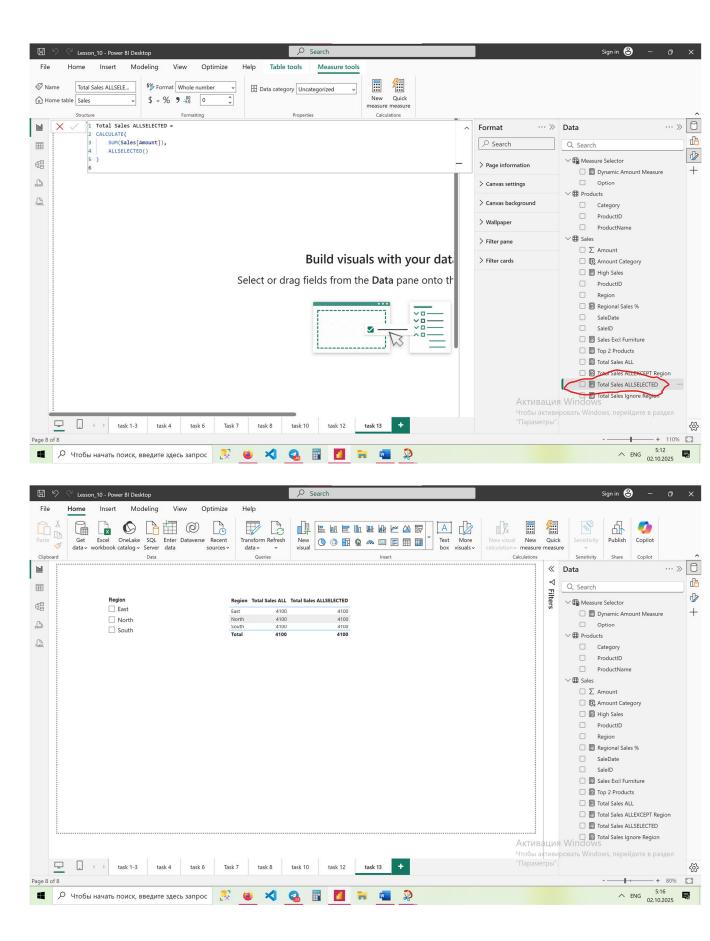
```
Top 2 Products =
    CALCULATE(
        SUM(Sales[Amount]),
        FILTER(
        TOPN(2, SUMMARIZE(Sales, Sales[ProductID], "TotalSales",
        SUM(Sales[Amount])), [TotalSales], DESC),
        TRUE()
        )
      )
```

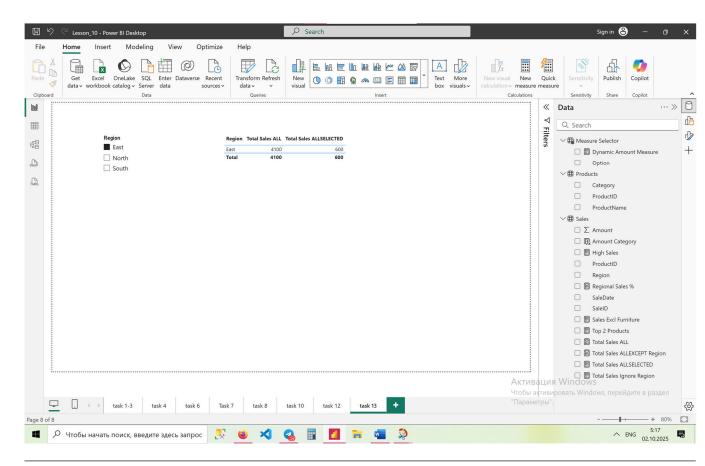




## 13. Use ALLSELECTED with no parameters to respect slicers but ignore visual-level filters.

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





14. Debug: A SWITCH measure returns incorrect values when fields are added to a matrix visual.

This happens because SWITCH with SELECTEDVALUE may return BLANK when multiple values exist in the current context. To fix it, use HASONEVALUE or add a default case in SWITCH to handle multiple contexts.

### 15. Simulate a "reset filters" button using ALL in a measure.

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

