

1. What is row context? Give an example in a calculated column.

Row context is the 'current row' that DAX evaluates in a calculated column or iterator function. In a calculated column, expressions are evaluated row by row. Example: Sales[LineAmount] = Sales[Quantity] * Sales[UnitPrice] Here, each row uses its own Quantity and UnitPrice values — this is row context.

2. Difference between VAR and RETURN in DAX.

VAR is used to store an intermediate value (scalar or table) with a name. RETURN specifies what to output from the measure or calculated column. Example: HighQtyFlag = VAR Qty = Sales[Quantity] RETURN IF(Qty > 5, "High", "Low")

3. Why does CALCULATE override existing filters?

CALCULATE modifies the filter context. If a new filter conflicts with an existing one on the same column, the new filter overrides it. Example: CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Quantity]), Sales[Category] = "Electronics") Even if a slicer selected Clothing, CALCULATE forces Electronics instead.

4. Troubleshoot: A CALCULATE measure ignores a slicer. What's the likely cause?

Possible reasons: - The measure uses ALL(), REMOVEFILTERS(), or similar, which removes slicer filters. - No relationship exists between the slicer table and the fact table, so the slicer cannot affect filter context. Solution: Check the DAX code for ALL/REMOVEFILTERS and verify table relationships in Model view.