1. ALL:

a) What is the purpose of the ALL function in Power Query?

i) Returns all the rows in a table, regardless of any filters that might have been applied.

ii) Applies a specific filter to a column, limiting the rows returned.

iii) Retrieves distinct values from a column, ignoring any filters.

iv) Calculates a cumulative total for a column, considering all rows.

b) How does the ALL function differ from the ALLSELECTED function?

i) ALL returns all rows in a table, while ALLSELECTED retains other context filters or explicit filters.

ii) ALL removes all context filters, while ALLSELECTED retains column and row filters.

iii) ALL returns distinct values, while ALLSELECTED returns all values with applied filters.

iv) ALL removes all filters from a column, while ALLSELECTED keeps existing filters.

c) Which function can be used to remove all filters except for specific columns in Power Query?

i) REMOVEFILTERS

ii) ALLEXCEPT

iii) CALCULATE

iv) INDEX

d) What is the data type returned by the ALL function?

i) Text

ii) Number

iii) Table

iv) Boolean

e) How can the ALL function be useful in data analysis or transformations?

i) It allows for performing calculations without considering any filters or applied context.

ii) It helps in identifying outliers or anomalies by examining all data points.

iii) It supports creating new measures or calculations based on the complete dataset.

iv) It enables comparisons between filtered and unfiltered data for insights.

2. CALCULATE:

a) What is the purpose of the CALCULATE function in Power Query?

i) It evaluates an expression in a modified filter context.

ii) It calculates the average of numeric values in a column.

iii) It returns all rows in a table, ignoring any filters.

iv) It applies a specific filter to a column, limiting the rows returned.

b) How does the CALCULATE function modify the filter context?

i) It clears all filters on a column before applying the specified expression.

ii) It adds additional filters to the existing filter context based on the specified expression.

iii) It removes all filters from the current filter context and applies only the specified expression.

iv) It replaces the existing filter context with a new filter context defined by the specified expression.

c) Which function can be used in combination with CALCULATE to perform complex calculations involving multiple tables?

i) FILTER

ii) CALCULATETABLE

iii) EARLIER

iv) LOOKUPVALUE

d) What is the syntax for using the CALCULATE function?

i) CALCULATE(expression, table, filter)

ii) CALCULATE(expression, filter)

iii) CALCULATE(table, filter, expression)

iv) CALCULATE(filter, expression, table)

e) How can the CALCULATE function be useful in data analysis or transformations?

i) It allows for applying dynamic filters or conditions to calculations based on specific criteria.

ii) It supports creating custom measures or aggregations based on modified filter contexts.

iii) It enables comparing calculations or metrics with different filter configurations.

iv) It helps in performing complex calculations involving multiple tables and relationships.

3. FILTER:

a) What is the purpose of the FILTER function in Power Query?

i) It returns a table that represents a subset of another table or expression based on specified conditions.

ii) It calculates the average of numeric values in a column.

iii) It removes all filters from the specified tables or columns.

iv) It retrieves distinct values from a column, ignoring any filters.

b) How does the FILTER function determine which rows to include in the resulting table?

i) It includes all rows from the original table.

ii) It includes only the rows that meet the specified conditions.

iii) It includes a random selection of rows from the original table.

iv) It includes the first and last rows from the original table.

c) Which function can be used in combination with FILTER to perform calculations over the filtered subset of data?

i) CALCULATE

ii) INDEX

iii) ROWNUMBER

iv) EARLIER

d) What is the syntax for using the FILTER function?

i) FILTER(table, condition)

ii) FILTER(condition, table)

iii) FILTER(expression, table, condition)

iv) FILTER(table, condition, expression)

e) How can the FILTER function be useful in data analysis or transformations?

i) It allows for extracting specific subsets of data based on user-defined conditions.

ii) It facilitates creating filtered views or temporary tables for further analysis.

iii) It helps in applying dynamic filters to tables or expressions during calculations.

iv) It supports data cleaning by removing undesired rows based on specified criteria.

4. INDEX:

a) What is the purpose of the INDEX function in Power Query?

i) It returns a table that represents a subset of another table or expression based on specified conditions.

ii) It calculates the average of numeric values in a column.

iii) It returns a row at an absolute position within a table, sorted by a specified order or axis.

iv) It removes all filters from the specified tables or columns.

b) How does the INDEX function determine which row to return?

i) It returns the first row from the table.

ii) It returns the last row from the table.

iii) It returns a row based on an absolute position specified by the position parameter.

iv) It returns a row based on a relative position within the table.

c) Which function can be used in combination with INDEX to define the sort order within each partition of a WINDOW function?

i) ORDERBY

ii) RANK

iii) OFFSET

iv) PARTITIONBY

d) What is the syntax for using the INDEX function?

i) INDEX(table, position)

ii) INDEX(position, table)

iii) INDEX(table, position, sort_order)

iv) INDEX(position, table, sort_order)

e) How can the INDEX function be useful in data analysis or transformations?

i) It allows for retrieving specific rows or observations from a table based on their position.

ii) It supports sorting data within partitions for ranking or ranking-related calculations.

iii) It helps in selecting a specific row for further analysis or processing.

iv) It facilitates creating custom tables by combining rows from different sources.

5. EARLIER:

a) What is the purpose of the EARLIER function in Power Query?

i) It returns all the rows in a table, regardless of any filters that might have been applied.

ii) It calculates the average of numeric values in a column.

iii) It returns the current value of the specified column in an outer evaluation pass.

iv) It removes all filters from the specified tables or columns.

b) How does the EARLIER function differ from the EARLIEST function?

i) EARLIER returns the current value of a column in an outer evaluation pass, while EARLIEST returns the earliest value.

ii) EARLIER operates within the same table, while EARLIEST can access values from different tables.

iii) EARLIER retrieves the first row in a table, while EARLIEST retrieves the earliest row based on a specified column.

iv) EARLIER can be used in calculated columns, while EARLIEST is used in measures or aggregations.

c) Which function can be used in combination with EARLIER to perform complex calculations involving multiple tables?

i) CALCULATE

ii) LOOKUPVALUE

iii) FILTER

iv) WINDOW

d) What is the syntax for using the EARLIER function?

i) EARLIER(column)

ii) EARLIER(table, column)

iii) EARLIER(expression)

iv) EARLIER(expression, table)

e) How can the EARLIER function be useful in data analysis or transformations?

i) It allows for referring to a previous value of a column during calculations or comparisons.

ii) It supports creating running totals or cumulative calculations based on a specific order or condition.

iii) It helps in identifying changes or trends in data by comparing current and previous values.

iv) It facilitates custom calculations that require accessing values from an outer evaluation pass.

6. REMOVEFILTERS:

a) What is the purpose of the REMOVEFILTERS function in Power Query?

i) It returns all the rows in a table, regardless of any filters that might have been applied.

ii) It removes filters from the specified tables or columns, allowing for unrestricted data retrieval.

iii) It calculates the average of numeric values in a column after removing any applied filters.

iv) It clears all context filters in the table, providing a clean slate for further analysis.

b) How does the REMOVEFILTERS function affect the filter context of a table?

i) It retains all existing filters and only removes the current filter.

ii) It removes all filters from the specified tables or columns.

iii) It adds additional filters to the table based on specified conditions.

iv) It resets the filter context of the table, removing all filters and selections.

c) Which function can be used in combination with REMOVEFILTERS to modify how filters are applied during calculations?

i) CALCULATE

ii) KEEPFILTERS

iii) FILTER

iv) INDEX

d) What is the syntax for using the REMOVEFILTERS function?

i) REMOVEFILTERS(table)

ii) REMOVEFILTERS(column)

iii) REMOVEFILTERS(expression)

iv) REMOVEFILTERS()

e) How can the REMOVEFILTERS function be useful in data analysis or transformations?

i) It allows for working with unfiltered data, disregarding any applied filters.

ii) It helps in isolating specific tables or columns for analysis without interference from filters.

iii) It supports creating custom views or subsets of data by selectively removing filters.

iv) It facilitates troubleshooting and debugging by starting with a clean filter context.

7. ALLSELECTED:

a) What is the purpose of the ALLSELECTED function in Power Query?

i) It returns all the rows in a table, regardless of any filters that might have been applied.

ii) It clears all context filters in the table, providing a clean slate for further analysis.

iii) It removes filters from the specified tables or columns, allowing for unrestricted data retrieval.

iv) It removes context filters from columns and rows, while retaining other context filters or explicit filters.

b) How does the ALLSELECTED function differ from the ALL function?

i) ALLSELECTED clears all context filters, while ALL returns all rows in a table regardless of filters.

ii) ALLSELECTED retains the current filter context, while ALL removes all filters from the specified tables or columns.

iii) ALLSELECTED applies additional filters to the table based on specified conditions, while ALL clears all filters.

iv) ALLSELECTED removes filters from specific columns and rows, while ALL applies filters to all columns.

c) Which function can be used in combination with ALLSELECTED to perform calculations over a modified filter context?

i) CALCULATE

ii) LOOKUPVALUE

iii) REMOVEFILTERS

iv) EARLIER

d) What is the syntax for using the ALLSELECTED function?

i) ALLSELECTED(table)

ii) ALLSELECTED(column)

iii) ALLSELECTED(expression)

iv) ALLSELECTED()

e) How can the ALLSELECTED function be useful in data analysis or transformations?

i) It allows for performing calculations or aggregations within the current filter context.

ii) It supports creating dynamic reports or visualizations that adjust based on user-selected filters.

iii) It helps in comparing values across different filter selections or scenarios.

iv) It facilitates creating advanced measures that respond to specific filter configurations.

8. CALCULATETABLE:

a) What is the purpose of the CALCULATETABLE function in Power Query?

i) It returns all the rows in a table, regardless of any filters that might have been applied.

ii) It evaluates a table expression in a modified filter context.

iii) It removes filters from the specified tables or columns, allowing for unrestricted data retrieval.

iv) It clears all context filters in the table, providing a clean slate for further analysis.

b) How does the CALCULATETABLE function differ from the CALCULATE function?

i) CALCULATETABLE evaluates table expressions, while CALCULATE performs calculations on scalar values.

ii) CALCULATETABLE modifies the filter context for tables, while CALCULATE modifies the filter context for expressions.

iii) CALCULATETABLE applies additional filters to the table, while CALCULATE removes filters from the specified tables or columns.

iv) CALCULATETABLE performs row-level calculations, while CALCULATE performs column-level calculations.

c) Which function can be used in combination with CALCULATETABLE to modify how filters are applied during calculations?

i) KEEPFILTERS

ii) FILTER

iii) INDEX

iv) REMOVEFILTERS

d) What is the syntax for using the CALCULATETABLE function?

i) CALCULATETABLE(table, filter_expression)

ii) CALCULATETABLE(expression, filter_expression)

iii) CALCULATETABLE(column, filter_expression)

iv) CALCULATETABLE(filter_expression)

e) How can the CALCULATETABLE function be useful in data analysis or transformations?

i) It allows for creating dynamic tables based on specific filter conditions or expressions.

ii) It supports applying additional filters to tables while evaluating expressions or calculations.

iii) It helps in isolating subsets of data for further analysis or visualization.

iv) It facilitates creating custom views or reports by modifying the filter context for tables.

9. INDEX:

a) What is the purpose of the INDEX function in Power Query?

i) It returns all the rows in a table, regardless of any filters that might have been applied.

ii) It retrieves a row at an absolute position within a table, based on specified criteria.

iii) It removes filters from the specified tables or columns, allowing for unrestricted data retrieval.

iv) It clears all context filters in the table, providing a clean slate for further analysis.

b) How does the INDEX function determine the position of the row to retrieve?

i) It uses the row number as the position indicator.

ii) It uses the values in specified columns to identify the position.

iii) It uses a combination of row number and column values to determine the position.

iv) It retrieves the row based on the order specified by the ORDERBY function.

c) Which function can be used in combination with INDEX to define the columns that determine the sort order within each partition?

i) ORDERBY

ii) FILTER

iii) LOOKUPVALUE

iv) CALCULATE

d) What is the syntax for using the INDEX function?

i) INDEX(table, position)

ii) INDEX(table, row_expression)

iii) INDEX(table, column_expression)

iv) INDEX(table)

e) How can the INDEX function be useful in data analysis or transformations?

i) It allows for retrieving specific rows from a table based on their position or criteria.

ii) It supports creating dynamic calculations or aggregations based on row-level data.

iii) It helps in creating custom sorting or ranking algorithms within tables.

iv) It facilitates working with large datasets by efficiently retrieving specific rows.

10. LOOKUPVALUE:

a) What is the purpose of the LOOKUPVALUE function in Power Query?

i) It returns all the rows in a table, regardless of any filters that might have been applied.

ii) It retrieves the value for a specified column based on search conditions.

iii) It removes filters from the specified tables or columns, allowing for unrestricted data retrieval.

iv) It clears all context filters in the table, providing a clean slate for further analysis.

b) How does the LOOKUPVALUE function determine the value to retrieve?

i) It uses a combination of search conditions specified by multiple columns.

ii) It uses the values in a single column to identify the value to retrieve.

iii) It uses the row number as the position indicator for the value.

iv) It retrieves the value based on the order specified by the ORDERBY function.

c) Which function can be used in combination with LOOKUPVALUE to define multiple search conditions?

i) CALCULATE

ii) FILTER

iii) REMOVEFILTERS

iv) EARLIER

d) What is the syntax for using the LOOKUPVALUE function?

i) LOOKUPVALUE(table, result_column, search_expression)

ii) LOOKUPVALUE(table, search_column, search_expression, result_column)

iii) LOOKUPVALUE(result_column, table, search_expression)

iv) LOOKUPVALUE(table, result_column, search_expression, search_column)

e) How can the LOOKUPVALUE function be useful in data analysis or transformations?

i) It allows for retrieving specific values from a table based on search conditions.

ii) It supports creating dynamic calculations or aggregations based on specific criteria.

iii) It helps in creating relationships or linking data between tables based on matching values.

iv) It facilitates data validation or error checking by comparing values across tables.

11. PARTITIONBY:

a) What is the purpose of the PARTITIONBY function in Power Query?

i) It returns all the rows in a table, regardless of any filters that might have been applied.

ii) It defines the columns that are used to determine the sort order within each partition in a WINDOW function.

iii) It removes filters from the specified tables or columns, allowing for unrestricted data retrieval.

iv) It clears all context filters in the table, providing a clean slate for further analysis.

b) How does the PARTITIONBY function affect the evaluation of a WINDOW function?

i) It divides the data into groups or partitions based on the specified columns.

ii) It reorders the rows in a table based on the specified columns.

iii) It removes duplicate values from the specified columns in a table.

iv) It applies a filter to restrict the data within each partition.

c) Which function can be used in combination with PARTITIONBY to define the columns used for partitioning in a WINDOW function?

i) FILTER

ii) INDEX

iii) RANK

iv) CALCULATE

d) What is the syntax for using the PARTITIONBY function?

i) PARTITIONBY(expression, partition_columns)

ii) PARTITIONBY(partition_columns, expression)

iii) PARTITIONBY(expression)

iv) PARTITIONBY(partition_columns)

e) How can the PARTITIONBY function be useful in data analysis or transformations?

i) It enables performing calculations or aggregations within specific groups or partitions of data.

ii) It assists in identifying and analyzing patterns or trends within each partition.

iii) It helps in comparing the values within each partition to make relative evaluations.

iv) It facilitates creating custom grouping or segmentations based on specific columns.

12. RANK:

a) What is the purpose of the RANK function in Power Query?

i) It returns all the rows in a table, regardless of any filters that might have been applied.

ii) It calculates the ranking of a row within the given interval based on specified criteria.

iii) It removes filters from the specified tables or columns, allowing for unrestricted data retrieval.

iv) It clears all context filters in the table, providing a clean slate for further analysis.

b) How does the RANK function determine the ranking of a row?

i) It uses a combination of sorting and partitioning to assign the rank.

ii) It assigns the rank based on the row number within a specified partition.

iii) It assigns the rank based on the values in a specified column.

iv) It assigns the rank based on the order specified by the ORDERBY function.

c) Which function can be used in combination with RANK to define the columns that determine the sort order within each partition?

i) CALCULATE

ii) FILTER

iii) PARTITIONBY

iv) ORDERBY

d) What is the syntax for using the RANK function?

i) RANK(expression, rank_order)

ii) RANK(expression, partition_columns, rank_order)

iii) RANK(rank_order, expression)

iv) RANK(rank_order)

e) How can the RANK function be useful in data analysis or transformations?

i) It helps in identifying top or bottom performers based on a specific criterion.

ii) It supports creating custom sorting or ranking algorithms within tables.

iii) It facilitates creating percentile calculations or segmentations based on ranking.

iv) It assists in identifying and analyzing outliers or anomalies within data.

13. REMOVEFILTERS:

a) What is the purpose of the REMOVEFILTERS function in Power Query?

i) It returns all the rows in a table, regardless of any filters that might have been applied.

ii) It removes filters from the specified tables or columns, allowing for unrestricted data retrieval.

iii) It clears all context filters in the table, providing a clean slate for further analysis.

iv) It calculates the unique ranking of a row within the given interval.

b) How does the REMOVEFILTERS function affect the evaluation of a query?

i) It removes all filters applied to the specified tables or columns, including slicers and visual filters.

ii) It applies additional filters to the specified tables or columns, narrowing down the data set.

iii) It modifies the context in which calculations and transformations are performed.

iv) It returns a new table with only the filtered rows based on the specified conditions.

c) Which function can be used in combination with REMOVEFILTERS to selectively keep specific filters while removing others?

i) FILTER

ii) CALCULATE

iii) ALL

iv) INDEX

d) What is the syntax for using the REMOVEFILTERS function?

i) REMOVEFILTERS()

ii) REMOVEFILTERS(table)

iii) REMOVEFILTERS(column)

iv) REMOVEFILTERS(table, column)

e) How can the REMOVEFILTERS function be useful in data analysis or transformations?

i) It allows for a clean analysis by removing all context filters and starting fresh.

ii) It enables the removal of specific filters while retaining others for targeted analysis.

iii) It supports the creation of complex filter logic by selectively applying and removing filters.

iv) It helps in troubleshooting data-related issues by isolating the effects of filters.

14. ROWNUMBER:

a) What is the purpose of the ROWNUMBER function in Power Query?

i) It returns the unique ranking of a row within the given interval.

ii) It calculates the sum of values in a column or table.

iii) It removes filters from the specified tables or columns, allowing for unrestricted data retrieval.

iv) It clears all context filters in the table, providing a clean slate for further analysis.

b) How does the ROWNUMBER function assign a unique ranking to each row?

i) It assigns a sequential number to each row based on the order specified by the ORDERBY function.

ii) It assigns a random number to each row, ensuring uniqueness within the given interval.

iii) It assigns the rank based on the values in a specified column.

iv) It assigns the rank based on the row number within a specified partition.

c) Which function can be used in combination with ROWNUMBER to define the columns used to partition the data before assigning row numbers?

i) CALCULATE

ii) FILTER

iii) PARTITIONBY

iv) ORDERBY

d) What is the syntax for using the ROWNUMBER function?

i) ROWNUMBER()

ii) ROWNUMBER(partition_columns)

iii) ROWNUMBER(expression, partition_columns, order_by)

iv) ROWNUMBER(order_by)

e) How can the ROWNUMBER function be useful in data analysis or transformations?

i) It helps in identifying and tracking the changes or movements of rows within a table.

ii) It facilitates the creation of unique identifiers or keys for rows in a dataset.

iii) It supports the generation of row-level rankings or sequence numbers for further analysis.

iv) It assists in comparing the relative positions of rows within a specified partition.

15. SELECTEDVALUE:

a) What is the purpose of the SELECTEDVALUE function in Power Query?

i) It returns the average value of a numeric column.

ii) It calculates the sum of values in a column or table.

iii) It returns the value when the context for a column has been filtered down to one distinct value only.

iv) It removes all context filters in the table, providing a clean slate for further analysis.

b) How does the SELECTEDVALUE function behave when multiple distinct values are present in the context for a column?

i) It returns an error indicating that multiple distinct values are present.

ii) It returns the sum of all distinct values.

iii) It returns the first distinct value encountered in the context.

iv) It returns an average of all distinct values.

c) Which function can be used as an alternative to SELECTEDVALUE when handling scenarios with multiple distinct values?

i) CALCULATE

ii) AVERAGE

iii) SUM

iv) DISTINCTCOUNT

d) What is the syntax for using the SELECTEDVALUE function?

i) SELECTEDVALUE(column)

ii) SELECTEDVALUE(column, alternateResult)

iii) SELECTEDVALUE(table, column)

iv) SELECTEDVALUE(expression, column)

e) How can the SELECTEDVALUE function be useful in data analysis or transformations?

i) It enables the retrieval of a single value when the context filters ensure a unique value.

ii) It helps handle scenarios where there might be missing or null values in a column.

iii) It assists in aggregating values across multiple rows into a single result.

iv) It simplifies calculations by automatically handling the selection of values based on the context.

16. WINDOW:

a) What is the purpose of the WINDOW function in Power Query?

i) It returns all the rows in a table, regardless of any filters that might have been applied.

ii) It calculates the sum of values in a column or table.

iii) It returns multiple rows positioned within a given interval for further analysis.

iv) It clears all context filters in the table, providing a clean slate for further analysis.

b) How does the WINDOW function determine the rows to return within the given interval?

i) It defines the columns that determine the sort order within each partition using the ORDERBY function.

ii) It assigns a unique ranking to each row based on the specified criteria.

iii) It evaluates an expression in a modified filter context to determine the rows.

iv) It removes all context filters from the specified tables or columns.

c) Which function can be used in combination with WINDOW to define the columns used to partition the data before returning the rows?

i) FILTER

ii) PARTITIONBY

iii) CALCULATE

iv) INDEX

d) What is the syntax for using the WINDOW function?

i) WINDOW()

ii) WINDOW(partition_columns, order_by)

iii) WINDOW(expression, partition_columns, order_by)

iv) WINDOW(order_by)

e) How can the WINDOW function be useful in data analysis or transformations?

i) It allows for the calculation of running totals, moving averages, and other window-based calculations.

ii) It provides a way to examine subsets of data within a specified range or interval.

iii) It supports the identification and analysis of patterns or trends in a dataset.

iv) It facilitates the comparison of values across different rows or groups within a partition.