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

Answer:

The FILTER function returns a **table** containing only the rows from the Sales table where Amount > 1000.

In our example, the result would be:

SaleID ProductID Amount Region SaleDate

```
1 P1 1200 North 1/5/2023
```

3 P1 1500 North 1/15/2023

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

```
DAX
```

```
CopyEdit
```

High Sales =

CALCULATE(

SUM(Sales[Amount]),

FILTER(Sales, Sales[Amount] > 1000)

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

Answer:

)

- ALL(Sales) removes all filters from the Sales table.
- ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Region]) removes all filters except the one on Region.
 This means ALLEXCEPT preserves grouping by region.

4. Question: Use SWITCH to categorize Amount:

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

DAX

CopyEdit

```
Amount Category =

SWITCH(

TRUE(),

Sales[Amount] > 1000, "High",

Sales[Amount] >= 500 && Sales[Amount] <= 1000, "Medium",

"Low"

)
```

5. Question: What is the purpose of ALLSELECTED?

Answer:

ALLSELECTED removes filters within the current visual context but keeps any filters applied via slicers.

It is especially useful for calculating percentages and shares within a filtered selection.

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

```
DAX
CopyEdit
Regional Sales % =
DIVIDE(
SUM(Sales[Amount]),
CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Region])),
0
)
```

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

```
DAX
CopyEdit

Dynamic Measure =
SWITCH(
```

```
SELECTEDVALUE(Metrics[Metric]),

"Sum", SUM(Sales[Amount]),

"Average", AVERAGE(Sales[Amount]),

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

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

DAX

CopyEdit

Sales without Furniture =

CALCULATE(

SUM(Sales[Amount]),

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

9. Question: Why might ALLSELECTED behave unexpectedly in a pivot table?

Answer:

)

In a pivot table, ALLSELECTED takes into account **all selected rows and columns**—even those not visible in the current view—so totals can be larger than expected.

10. Question: Write a measure that calculates sales ignoring filters from region.

DAX

CopyEdit

Total Sales Ignore Region =

CALCULATE(

SUM(Sales[Amount]),

ALL(Sales[Region])

)

```
11. Question: Optimize this measure:

Original:

DAX

CopyEdit

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

Optimized (replace FILTER with a Boolean filter in CALCULATE):

DAX

CopyEdit

High Sales Optimized =

CALCULATE(

SUM(Sales[Amount]),

Sales[Amount] > 1000

)

12. Question: Write a Top 2 Products measure using TOPN and EUTER to show the
```

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

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

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

```
DAX
CopyEdit
Sales with ALLSELECTED =
CALCULATE(
SUM(Sales[Amount]),
ALLSELECTED()
)
```

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

Reason: SELECTEDVALUE returns BLANK if there's more than one value in the current context.

Solution: Use MAX or MIN instead of SELECTEDVALUE, or provide a default value.

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

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