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

   Row context in DAX (used in Power BI, Power Pivot, and SSAS Tabular) refers to the context that exists when a formula is evaluated for each row of a table.

   When you create a calculated column, DAX automatically has row context — it processes the formula one row at a time, and you can reference other columns from the same row directly.

   Lets assume we have columns Quantity and UnitPrice

   TotalPrice = Sales[Quantity] * Sales[UnitPrice]

2. Write a measure that finds total sales

   Total Sales = SUMX(Sales, Sales[Quantity] * Sales[UnitPrice])

3. Use RELATED to fetch the Name from the Customers table into the Sales table.
4. What does CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Quantity]), Sales[Category] = "Electronics") return?

   Returns the sum of Sales[Quantity] where Sales[Category] equals

5. Explain the difference between VAR and RETURN in DAX.

   In DAX, VAR and RETURN are used together to create variables and return a final result

6. Create a calculated column in Sales called TotalPrice using row context (Quantity * UnitPrice).
7. Write a measure Electronics Sales using CALCULATE to sum sales only for the "Electronics" category.

```
Electronics Sales =

CALCULATE(

   SUM(Sales[Amount]),

   Sales[Category] = "Electronics"

)
```

8. Use ALL(Sales[Category]) in a measure to show total sales ignoring category filters.
9. Fix this error: A calculated column in Sales uses RELATED(Customers[Region]) but returns blanks.

10. Why does CALCULATE override existing filters?

    CALCULATE overrides existing filters because its main purpose is to modify the filter context in which an expression (like SUM, AVERAGE, etc.) is evaluated.

11. Write a measure that returns average unitprice of products

    Average Unit Price = AVERAGE(Products[UnitPrice])

12. Use VAR to store a temporary table of high-quantity sales (Quantity > 2), then count rows.
13. Write a measure % of Category Sales that shows each sale's contribution to its category total.

    % of Category Sales =

    DIVIDE(

      SUM(Sales[Amount]),

      CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Category]))

)

14. Simulate a "remove filters" button using ALL in a measure.
15. Troubleshoot: A CALCULATE measure ignores a slicer. What’s the likely cause?

If a CALCULATE measure ignores a slicer, the most likely cause is that the filter context applied by the slicer is being overridden or removed inside the CALCULATE function.