

Topic 10:

**Topic:** Advanced Filtering in DAX

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

It returns a table that has all column from the sales table, but only rows where ,  
Sales[Amount] > 1000.

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

ALL(Sales) removes all filters to the Sales table, so it removes slicers, filters and row context affecting to the Sales table.

ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Region]) removes the filters for the Sales table, except Region column.

5.What is the purpose of ALLSELECTED?

In **DAX**, the **ALLSELECTED** function is used to **remove filters** from a table or column **but still respect any filters explicitly applied by the user selection in visuals like slicers or filters on the report page**.

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

ALLSELECTED can seem “unexpected” in a **pivot table** because its behavior depends on **two contexts** at once:

1. **The user’s slicer or filter selections (external context)**
2. **The pivot table’s current row/column/grouping context (internal context)**

11.Optimize this measure:

High Sales = CALCULATE(SUM(Sales\[Amount]), FILTER(Sales, Sales\[Amount] > 1000)) (Hint: Replace FILTER with a Boolean filter inside CALCULATE.)

High Sales =

CALCULATE(

SUM(Sales[Amount]),

Sales[Amount] > 1000

)

