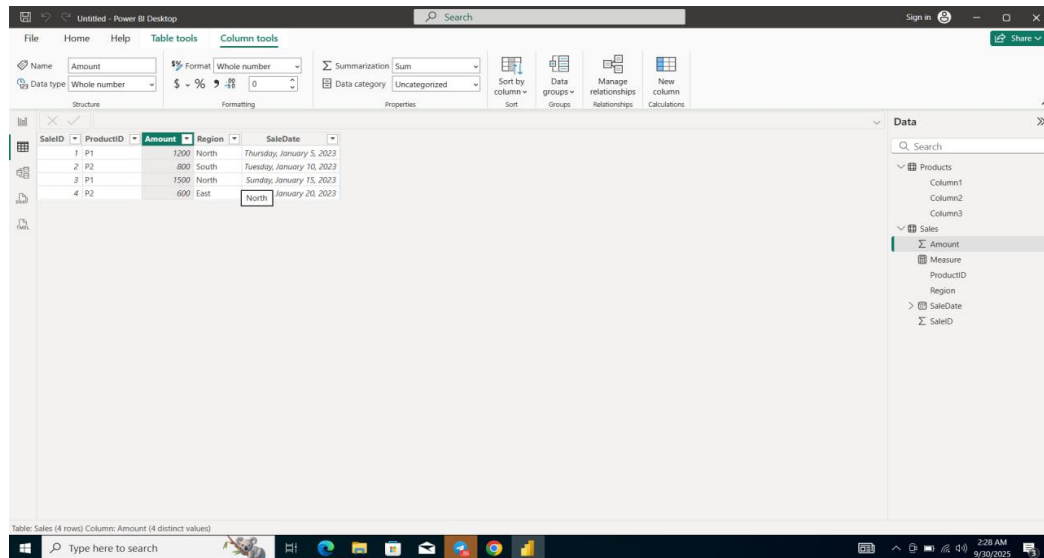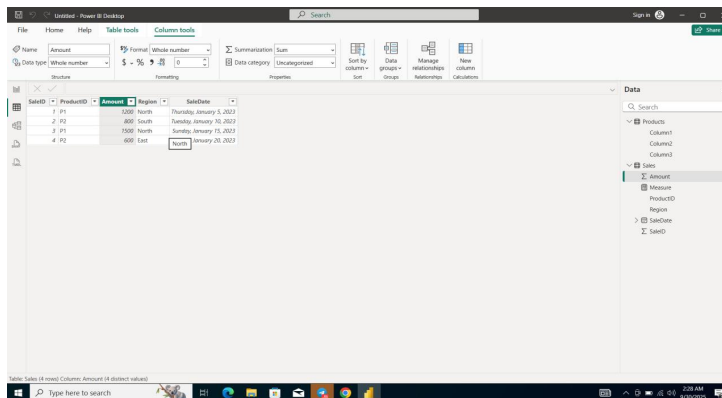1. What is the purpose of `ALLSELECTED`?

    `ALLSELECTED` clears filters on certain columns or tables, but it **still respects the filter context** applied by slicers or visuals. It is different from `ALL`, which removes all filters, including those coming from slicers, and `ALLEXCEPT`, which allows some columns to retain their filters.


1. 3 How does ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Region]) differ from ALL(Sales)?

    - **`ALL(Sales)`** clears **all** filters on the `Sales` table, giving you a calculation over the entire table, regardless of any slicers or filters.

    - **`ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Region])`** clears filters for **all columns except `Region`**, meaning the calculation will respect any slicer or filter on `Region`, but ignore filters on other columns like `Product`, `Amount`, etc.
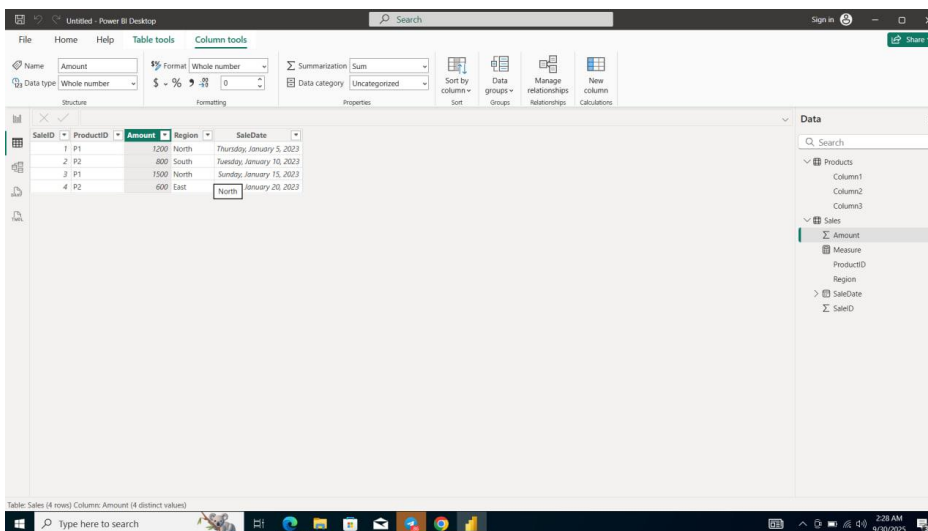
4 Use SWITCH to categorize Amount
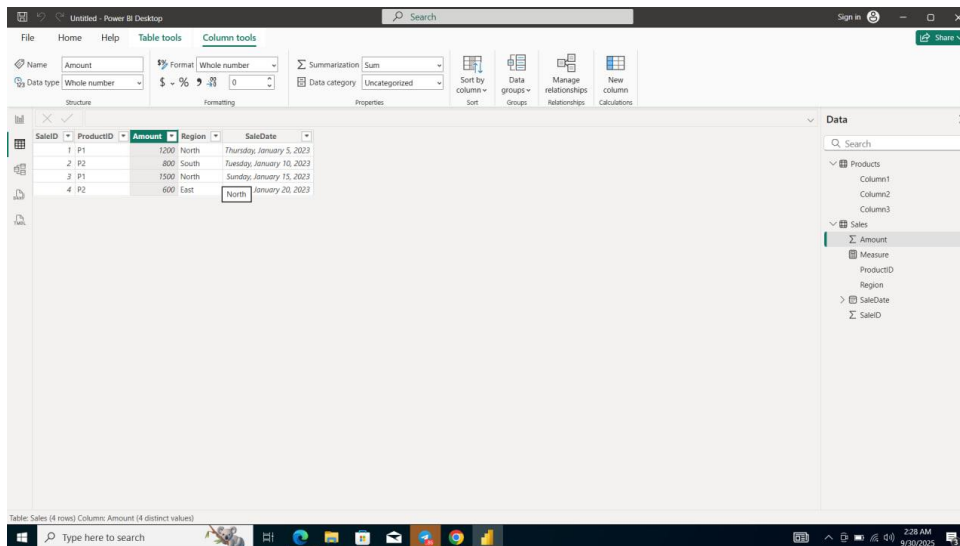
5 What is the purpose of ALLSELECTED?

The purpose of the **ALLSELECTED** function in DAX is to **remove filters** from the data, but **respect slicers and filters applied by the user in the report** (such as slicers, page filters, or report filters). It removes filters from the data context but keeps **user-selected filters** (like slicers) intact.

6   Why might ALLSELECTED behave unexpectedly in a pivot table?

`ALLSELECTED` might behave unexpectedly in a pivot table due to how it interacts with **row/column context**, **visual-level filters**, and **slicers**. It's important to understand the **filter context** in a pivot table and how `ALLSELECTED` interacts with it. If you're trying to achieve specific behavior, such as ignoring some filters but respecting others, you may need to use functions like `ALLEXCEPT` or `ALL` to better control the filter context.