

第四章 高级分析_排序与筛选

一、本章内容

1、排序

- ①手动排序
- ②计算排序

2、筛选器

- ①基本筛选器
- ②上下文筛选器
- ③通配符筛选器
- ④条件筛选器
- ⑤顶部筛选器

排序和筛选都是对数据的再次处理。

二、排序

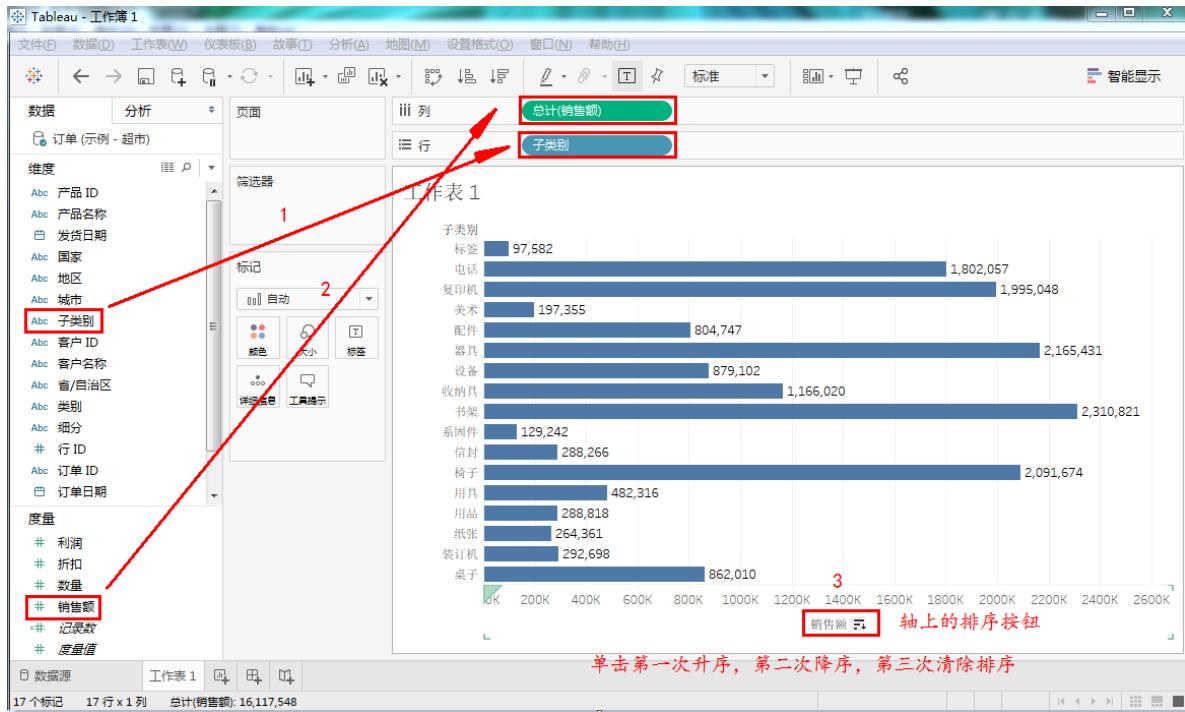
排序：指按照指定的度量对数据进行排序。

数据排序是数据分析的一个非常重要的特征。Tableau允许对属于维度的字段进行排序。

1、手动排序

手动排序：通过特定方式将他们彼此相邻拖动来重新排列维度字段的顺序。（系统默认的排序方式）

①通过轴上的排序按钮进行排序



②对可视化项中的特定字段进行排序

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with a data source named '订单 (示例 - 超市)'. In the '工作表 1' sheet, there is a bar chart with '总计(销售额)' on the Y-axis and '销售额' on the X-axis. The bars represent different categories like 电话, 复印机, 美术, 配件, 器具, 设备, 收纳具, 书架, 系固件, 信封, 椅子, 用具, 用品, 桌子. A context menu is open over the '桌子' bar, with the '排序...' option highlighted (step 1). The '排序' dialog box is open, showing sorting options: '排序顺序' (升序) selected, '排序依据' (数据源顺序), and a list of categories. Red arrows indicate the steps: 1 points to the '排序...' button in the context menu; 2 points to the '升序' radio button in the '排序' dialog; and a large red arrow points to the '确定' (Confirm) button in the dialog.

类别	销售额
电话	288,818
复印机	264,361
美术	292,698
配件	862,010
器具	804
设备	9
收纳具	1
书架	1
系固件	1
信封	1
椅子	1
用具	1
用品	1
桌子	1

备注:

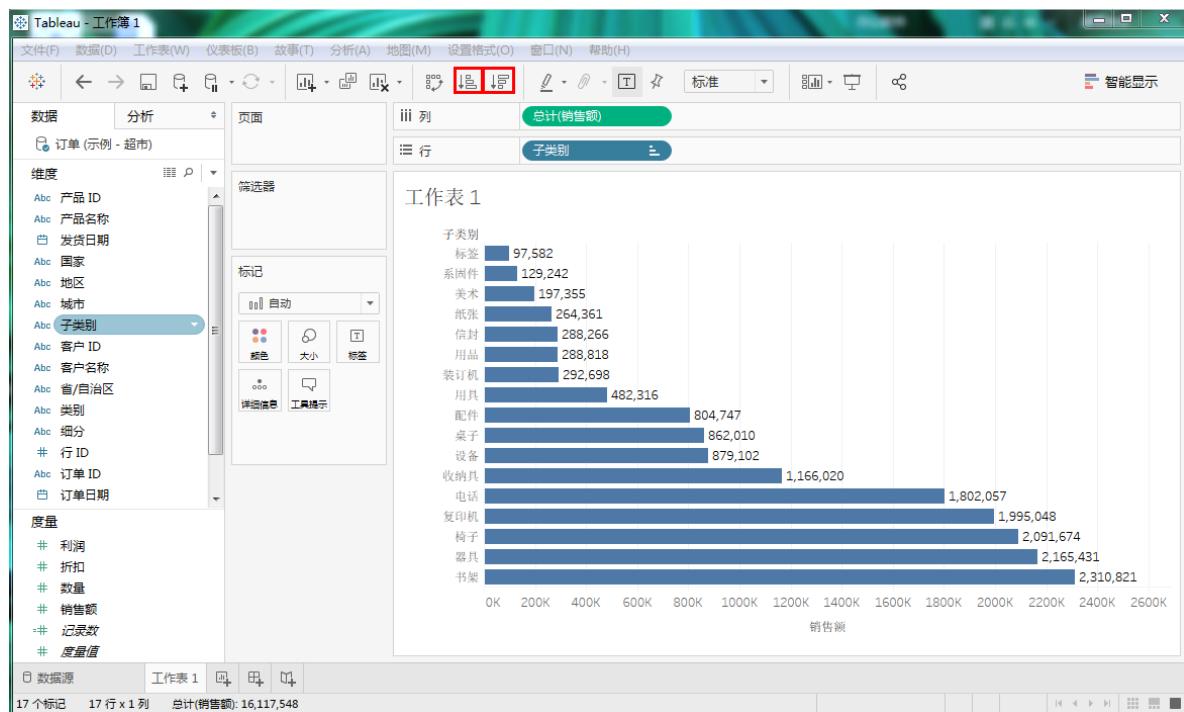
数据源顺序 — 数据源对数据进行自然排序的顺序。

字母 - 按字母顺序对数据进行排序。

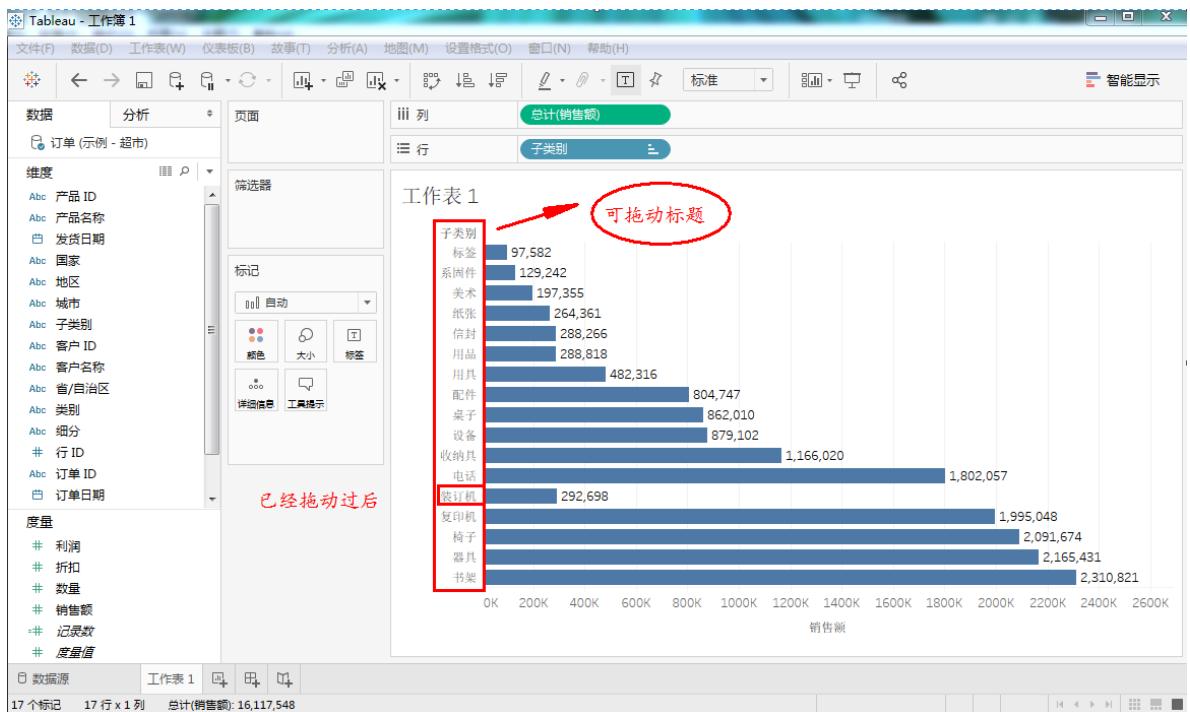
字段 — 基于另一个字段的值对数据进行排序。

手动 - 允许您按喜欢的顺序对数据进行排序。

③使用工具栏对数据进行排序



④使用标题对数据进行手动排序



综合练习：对文本表的行和列进行排序，年份具有最高的平均折扣和某一年度哪些产品平均折扣最高（2014年为例）

①构建原始数据

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Source interface. A red arrow labeled '1' points from the '维度' (Dimensions) pane to the '子类别' (Subcategory) field under '产品类别' (Product Category). Another red arrow labeled '2' points from the '度量' (Measures) pane to the '折扣' (Discount) field. A third red arrow labeled '3' points from the '分析(A)' (Analysis) tab to the '嵌入排序' (Embed Sort) section in the top right, specifically to the '平均值(折扣)' (Average Discount) button. The main pane displays a table titled '订单日期' (Order Date) with columns for 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017. The table includes a header row for categories like '标签' (Label), '电话' (Phone), etc., and a final row for '总计' (Total). A note '顺序均是乱的' (Order is random) is visible near the bottom of the table.

子类别	2014	2015	2016	2017
标签	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
电话	0.1741	0.1207	0.1357	0.1196
复印机	0.1149	0.1411	0.1091	0.1146
美术	0.2884	0.2676	0.3418	0.2750
配件	0.1200	0.1183	0.1277	0.1244
器具	0.1057	0.0702	0.1457	0.1361
设备	0.1395	0.0970	0.1149	0.1106
收纳具	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
书架	0.1333	0.1305	0.1288	0.0906
系固件	0.1625	0.1034	0.1422	0.1263
信封	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
椅子	0.1636	0.1518	0.1181	0.1414
用具	0.1320	0.0947	0.1235	0.0960
用品	0.1040	0.1323	0.1143	0.1169
纸张	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
装订机	0.1241	0.1400	0.1091	0.1351
桌子	0.3939	0.3744	0.4013	0.3925
总计	0.1117	0.1051	0.1080	0.1034

②进行手工排序

Tableau - 工作簿 1

文件(F) 数据(D) 工作表(W) 仪表板(B) 故事(I) 分析(A) 地图(M) 设置格式(O) 窗口(N) 帮助(H)

智能显示

数据 分析

订单 (示例 - 超市)

维度

- 产品类别
 - Abc 类别
 - Abc 子类别
- 发货日期
- Abc 国家
- Abc 地区
- 城市
 - Abc 子类别 & 地区 (已合并)
- Abc 客户 ID
- Abc 客户名称
- Abc 省/自治区
- Abc 细分
- # 行 ID
- Abc 订单 ID
- 订单日期
- Abc 邮寄方式

度量

- # 利润
- # 折扣
- # 数量
- # 销售额
- +# 访问数

筛选器

标记

- 自动
- 颜色
- 大小
- 文本

详细信息 工具提示

平均值(折扣)

列 田 年(订单日期) 行 子类别

排序后在对应字段后面会出现排序符号

手动排序-练习

2.点击排序按钮

子类别	2014	2016	2015	2017
桌子	0.3939	0.4013	0.3744	0.3925
美术	0.2884	0.3418	0.2676	0.2750
电话	0.1741	0.1357	0.1207	0.1196
椅子	0.1636	0.1181	0.1518	0.1414
系固件	0.1625	0.1422	0.1034	0.1263
设备	0.1395	0.1149	0.0970	0.1106
书架	0.1333	0.1288	0.1209	0.0906
用具	0.1320	0.1235	0.0947	0.0960
装订机	0.1241	0.1091	0.1400	0.1351
配件	0.1200	0.1277	0.1183	0.1244
复印机	0.1149	0.1091	0.1411	0.1146
器具	0.1057	0.1457	0.0702	0.1361
用品	0.1040	0.1143	0.1323	0.1169
标签	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
收纳盒	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
信封	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
纸张	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
总计	0.1117	0.1080	0.1051	0.1034

1. 点击排序按钮

72 个标记 18 行 x 4 列 平均值(折扣) 的总计: 8.1892

排序后在对应字段后面会出现排序符号

2. 点击排序按钮

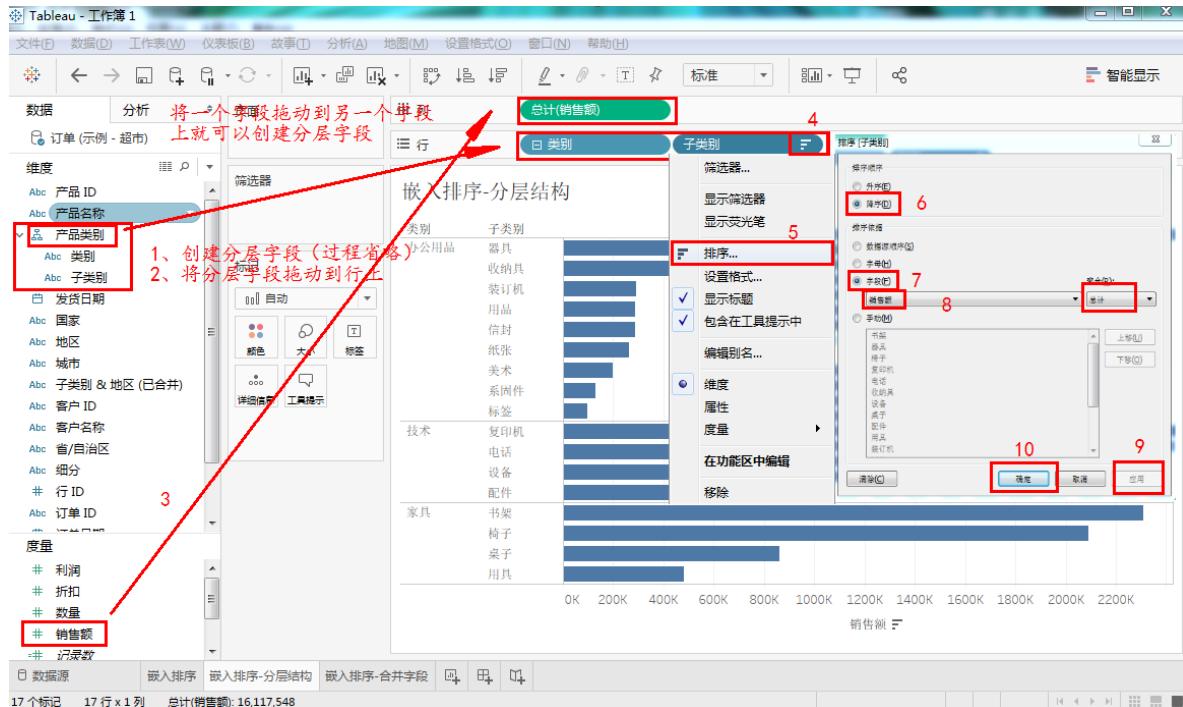
子类别	2014	2016	2015	2017
桌子	0.3939	0.4013	0.3744	0.3925
美术	0.2884	0.3418	0.2676	0.2750
电话	0.1741	0.1357	0.1207	0.1196
椅子	0.1636	0.1181	0.1518	0.1414
系固件	0.1625	0.1422	0.1034	0.1263
设备	0.1395	0.1149	0.0970	0.1106
书架	0.1333	0.1288	0.1209	0.0906
用具	0.1320	0.1235	0.0947	0.0960
装订机	0.1241	0.1091	0.1400	0.1351
配件	0.1200	0.1277	0.1183	0.1244
复印机	0.1149	0.1091	0.1411	0.1146
器具	0.1057	0.1457	0.0702	0.1361
用品	0.1040	0.1143	0.1323	0.1169
标签	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
收纳盒	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
信封	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
纸张	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
总计	0.1117	0.1080	0.1051	0.1034

2、计算排序

计算排序：也称为嵌入排序，不使用系统定义好的排序规则，而使用自定义排序规则达到想要的效果。

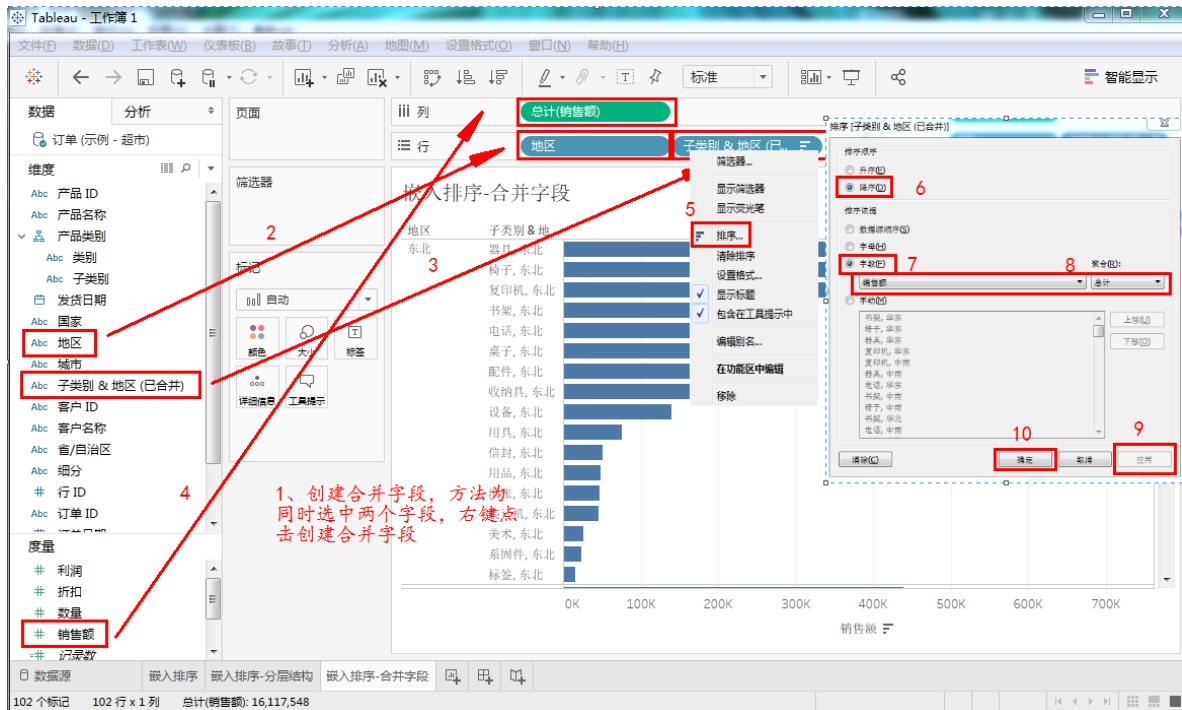
①对分层字段进行排序

例如：想要了解每种产品中哪种子类产品的销售额最高。



②对合并字段进行排序

例如：想要了解每个区域中哪个子类产品的销售额最高。



三、筛选器

要了解筛选器就要首先了解什么是筛选，顾名思义，筛选就是按条件查询。任何的数据分析和可视化工作都涉及到数据筛选。Tableau中有很多筛选器来满足这些需求。比如度量筛选器提供数字计算和比较，维度筛选器提供从列表中选择字符串或使用自定义值列表等等。筛选器通常也被称作为过滤器。

1、基本筛选器

A、维度筛选器

维度筛选器：应用于维度字段的筛选器。

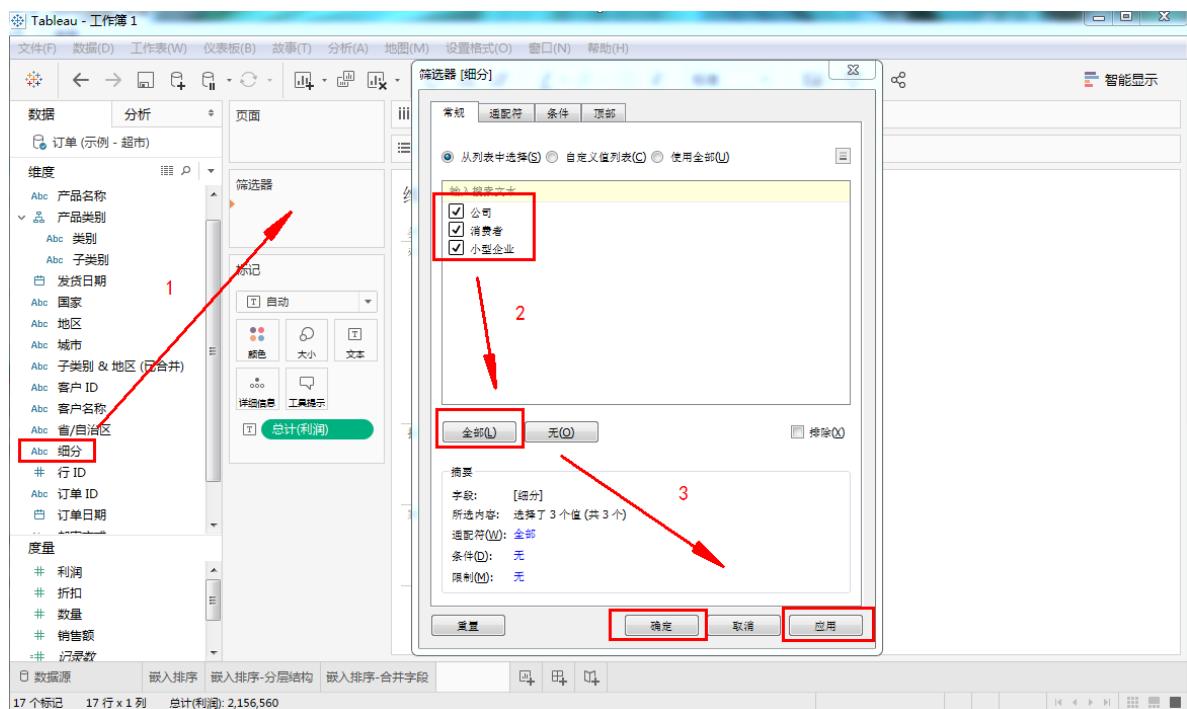
例如：根据客户模式（细分字段---公司，消费者，小型企业）显示每个子类别的利润情况。

第一步：创建原始数据

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Source interface. A red arrow labeled '1' points from the '产品类别' field in the Dimension pane to the '筛选器' (Filters) section. Another red arrow labeled '2' points from the '利润' (Profit) field in the Measure pane to the '总计(利润)' (Total Profit) button in the Filters section. The main pane displays a table of profit data categorized by product type and sub-type.

类别	子类别	总计(利润)
办公用品	标签	24,092
	美术	-19,090
	器具	200,181
	收纳具	321,007
	系固件	18,629
	信封	72,680
	用品	40,726
	纸张	61,983
	装订机	42,885
技术	电话	222,922
	复印机	254,601
	配件	131,422
	设备	144,113
家具	书架	362,693
	椅子	326,000
	用具	85,122
	桌子	-133,406

第二步：创建筛选器



第三步：编辑筛选器和快速筛选

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with a tooltip overlaid. The tooltip text is: "会在右侧生成一个快捷的筛选器" (A quick filter will be generated on the right side) and "进入编辑界面，与创建时相同" (Enter the editing interface, the same as when creating). The Tableau interface includes a menu bar, a toolbar, and a data pane on the left. The main area displays a table with columns for Category and Subcategory, and rows for various items like Art, Tools, Storage, etc., with numerical values. A context menu is open over the table, with options like 'Edit Filter...', 'Show Filter...', 'Remove Filter...', 'Add to Next', 'Apply to Worksheet', 'Create Set...', 'Dimension', 'Attribute', 'Measure', and 'Delete'. A red arrow points from the 'Edit Filter...' option to the tooltip. Another red arrow points from the 'Show Filter...' option to the tooltip.

子类别	总计(利润)
美术	12,335
器具	-6,222
收纳具	100,681
系固件	157,063
信封	8,694
用品	31,742
纸张	22,123
装订机	28,201
电话	21,435
复印机	122,146
配件	100,580
设备	77,241
家具	64,842
书架	181,979
椅子	196,381
用具	42,079
桌子	-64,714

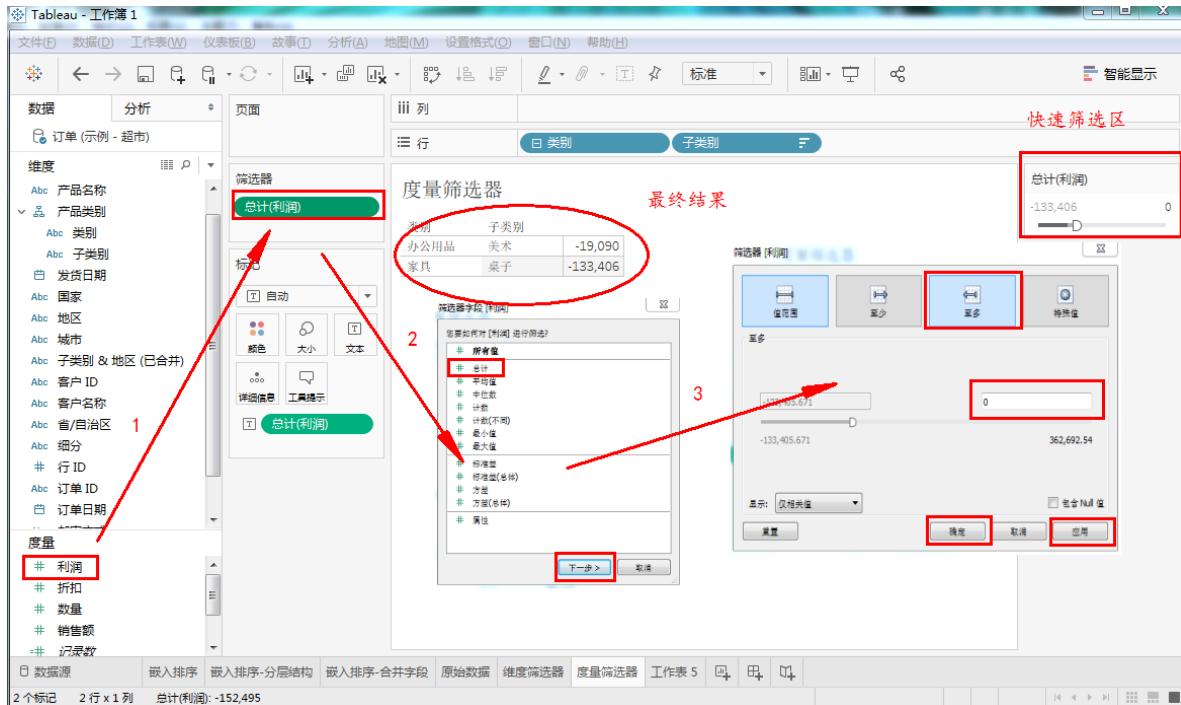
B、度量筛选器

度量筛选器：应用于度量字段的筛选器。

例如：显示总利润小于0的产品子类别。

第一步：创建原始数据（省略）

第二步：创建筛选器



C、日期筛选器

日期筛选器：应用于日期字段的筛选器。

例如：统计出2016和2017年的产品子类别销售情况。

The screenshot illustrates the creation of a date filter in Tableau to analyze sales data by category for the years 2016 and 2017.

Step 1: In the Data pane, the "产品类别" dimension is selected. A red box highlights the "产品类别" field in the dimension list.

Step 2: In the Rows shelf, the "类别" field is selected. A red box highlights the "类别" field in the Rows shelf.

Step 3: In the Data pane, the "订单日期" dimension is selected. A red box highlights the "订单日期" field in the dimension list.

Step 4: In the Date Filter pane, the "自动" (Automatic) button is selected. A red box highlights the "自动" button.

Step 5: In the "筛选器字段 [订单日期]" (Filter Field [Order Date]) dialog, the "年 (订单日期)" (Year (Order Date)) option is selected. A red box highlights the "年 (订单日期)" option.

Step 6: In the "筛选器字段 [订单日期]" (Filter Field [Order Date]) dialog, the "下一步 >" (Next >) button is highlighted. A red box highlights the "下一步 >" button.

Step 7: In the "按需求修改日期范围" (Modify Date Range as Required) dialog, the "结束日期" (End Date) is set to "2017/12/31". A red box highlights the "结束日期" input field.

Step 8: In the "按需求修改日期范围" (Modify Date Range as Required) dialog, the "开始日期" (Start Date) is set to "2016/1/1". A red box highlights the "开始日期" input field.

Step 9: In the "按需求修改日期范围" (Modify Date Range as Required) dialog, the "完成" (Finish) button is highlighted. A red box highlights the "完成" button.

Step 10: In the "筛选器 [订单日期]" (Filter [Order Date]) dialog, the "指定参考时间" (Specify Reference Time) section is shown. It includes options for "前一年" (One Year Ago), "前 4 周" (Four Weeks Ago), and "本季度" (Current Quarter). A red box highlights the "指定参考时间" section.

Step 11: In the "筛选器 [订单日期]" (Filter [Order Date]) dialog, the "完成" (Finish) button is highlighted. A red box highlights the "完成" button.

Data Table:

类别	子类别	订单日期	
		2016	2017
办公用品	收纳具	86,575	113,641
	器具	29,917	56,832
	信封	17,459	24,203
	纸张	18,162	19,673
	装订机	11,352	12,776
	用品	10,416	12,941
	标签	6,490	7,663
	系固件	5,444	6,291
技术	美术	-10,288	-4,458
	电话	76,132	91,397
	复印机	100,423	63,988
	设备	40,070	50,352
	配件	37,939	35,638
家具	书架	97,664	135,175
	椅子	91,847	92,738
	用具	22,365	32,342
	桌子	-19,062	-66,200

2、上下文筛选器

上下文筛选器：第二个筛选器只处理第一个筛选器返回的记录。通常第二个筛选器就称为依赖筛选器，因为它只能处理通过上下文筛选器的数据。

使用目的：1、提高性能 — 如果您设置了大量筛选器或具有一个大型数据源，则查询速度可能会很慢。可以设置一个或多个上下文筛选器来提高性能。

2、创建相关数字筛选器或“前 N 个”筛选器 — 可以设置一个上下文筛选器，以便仅包含相关数据，然后设置数字筛选器或“前 N 个”筛选器。

例如：查看家具类产品且销售额大于100万的产品有哪些（子类别）。

The screenshot shows a data analysis interface with several windows and toolbars. A red arrow points from the '筛选器' (Filters) toolbar at the top left to the '筛选器' (Filters) window on the right. The '筛选器' window has a '从列表中选择' (Select from list) radio button selected. A list of categories is shown, with '家具' (Furniture) checked. A red box highlights '家具'.

The main workspace shows a hierarchy of dimensions and measures. Under '维度' (Dimensions), '产品名称' (Product Name) is expanded, showing '产品类别' (Product Category) with '家具' (Furniture) selected. A red box highlights '家具'. Under '度量' (Measures), '# 销售额' (Sales Amount) is selected. A red box highlights '# 销售额'.

A red arrow points from the '筛选器' window to the '上下文筛选器' (Context Filter) window. This window displays a table with two rows: '类别' (Category) and '子类别' (Subcategory). The first row has '家具' (Furniture) under '类别' and '总计(销售额)' (Total Sales Amount) under '子类别'. The second row has '书架' (Bookshelf) under '类别' and '椅子' (Chair) under '子类别'. The total sales amount is 2,310,821. A red box highlights '总计(销售额)'.

Another red arrow points from the '筛选器' window to the '筛选器(销售额)' (Filter (Sales Amount)) window. This window has a '文本' (Text) input field containing '1,000,000'. A red box highlights '1,000,000'. Below it is a slider with a value of '2,310,821.1'. A red box highlights the slider.

The '筛选器(销售额)' window also has a '筛选' (Filter) button highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points from this button to the '筛选' (Filter) button in the '筛选器' window.

Red numbers 1 through 13 are overlaid on various UI elements to indicate specific steps or components.

注意：将上下文筛选器视为独立筛选器；您设置的任何其他筛选器只处理通过上下文筛选器传递的数据。仅在上下文筛选器能够明显限制数据集大小时，才使用上下文筛选器。如果您要设置会显著减小数据集大小并将用于许多数据视图的筛选器，则应将这些筛选器设置为上下文筛选器。

3、通配符筛选器

通配符筛选器：将星号或者字符作为筛选（匹配）的值去匹配表中的所有值。

例如：查看产品名称以“罗技”打头的并且销售额大于5000的产品名称。

第一步：构建原始数据省略

第二步：筛选出所有产品名称以“罗技”打头的产品

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with the following steps highlighted:

1. Dimension pane: Shows '产品类别' (Product Category) selected.
2. Measure pane: Shows '# 销售额' (Sales) selected.
3. Marks card: Shows '文本' (Text) selected.
4. Data grid: Shows a list of products with their sales values. A red circle highlights the first few rows starting with '罗技'.
5. Filter dialog: '通配符筛选器 (Product Name)' dialog is open. It shows the filter condition '罗技*' is applied to the '产品名称' (Product Name) dimension. A note '注意：匹配时不区分大小写' (Note: Matching is case-insensitive) is present.
6. Apply button: The '应用' (Apply) button in the filter dialog is highlighted.

类别	子类别	产品名称	销售额
技术	配件	罗技 记忆卡, 回收	2,172
		罗技 记忆卡, 程序	3,916
		罗技 记忆卡, 耐用	5,511
		罗技 记忆卡, 实惠	2,026
		罗技 键盘, 回收	6,361
		罗技 键盘, 可编程	3,451
		罗技 键盘, 耐用	2,374
		罗技 键盘, 实惠	2,975
		罗技 键区, 回收	2,265
		罗技 键区, 可编程	1,562
		罗技 键区, 耐用	3,691
		罗技 键区, 实惠	3,113
		罗技 路由器, 回收	3,432
		罗技 路由器, 可编程	7,896
		罗技 路由器, 耐用	11,551
		罗技 路由器, 实惠	2,539
		罗技 固态驱动器, 回收	1,269
		罗技 固态驱动器, 可编程	3,197
		罗技 固态驱动器, 耐用	516
		罗技 固态驱动器, 实惠	1,879

第三步：筛选出销售额大于5000的产品

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with the following steps highlighted:

- 1 (6)**: A red box highlights the "编辑筛选器..." (Edit Filter) button in the Product Name filter dropdown menu.
- 2 (7)**: A red box highlights the "销售额" (Sales) field in the "等于" (Equal To) dropdown of the formula editor. The formula is set to `=> 5,000`.
- 3 (8)**: A red box highlights the "应用" (Apply) button at the bottom right of the formula editor.

最终结果 (Final Result) is written in red text near the bottom center of the interface.

产品名称	总计(销售额)
罗技记忆卡,耐用	5,511
罗技键盘,回收	6,361
罗技路由器,可编程	7,896
罗技路由器,耐用	11,551

4、条件筛选器

条件筛选器：对已存在的筛选器应用一些附加条件，使之达到我们预期的结果。

例如：查看家具类中销售额大于100万并且利润大于32.6万的子类产品。

第一步：构建原始数据省略

第二步：筛选出家具类

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with the following steps highlighted:

- Step 1: In the dimensions pane, "产品类别" (Product Category) is selected. A red box highlights "类别: 家具" (Category: Furniture) in the dimension list.
- Step 2: In the measures pane, "销售额" (Sales Amount) is selected. A red box highlights "总计(销售额)" (Total Sales Amount) in the measure list.
- Step 3: In the dimension list, "利润" (Profit) is selected. A red box highlights "总计(利润)" (Total Profit) in the dimension list.
- Step 4: A red box highlights "添加类别筛选器" (Add Category Filter) in the dimension list.

The "筛选器 [类别]" (Filter [Category]) dialog box is open, showing the following configuration:

- 常规** tab is selected.
- 从列表中选择 (Select from list)
- 自定义值列表 (Custom value list)
- 使用全部 (Use all)
- 输入搜索文本**: 没有输入内容.
- 办公用品
- 玩具
- 家具

Summary:
字段: [类别]
所选内容: 选择了 1 个值 (共 3 个)
通配符(W): 全部
条件(D): 无
限制(M): 无

Buttons: 取消, 确定, 应用

第三步：筛选出销售额大于100万的子类产品（只是为了讲解单条件过滤）

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with the following steps highlighted:

- Step 1:** In the Data pane, under "维度" (Dimensions), "产品类别" (Product Category) is selected. Under "子类别" (Subcategory), "家具" (Furniture) is selected. A red box labeled "1" highlights the "子类别" button.
- Step 2:** In the "筛选器" (Filters) pane, the "条件筛选器" (Conditional Filter) tab is selected. A red box labeled "2" highlights the "条件" (Condition) section. A red circle highlights the "子类别" (Subcategory) dropdown menu, which contains "家具", "椅子", and "桌子".
- Step 3:** The "条件筛选器 (子类别)" (Conditional Filter (Subcategory)) dialog box is open. A red box labeled "3" highlights the "条件" (Condition) tab. A red box labeled "4" highlights the "等于" (Equal to) operator. A red box labeled "5" highlights the "1,000,000" value input field. A red box labeled "6" highlights the "大于" (Greater than) operator. A red box labeled "7" highlights the "1,000,000" value input field. A red box labeled "8" highlights the "确定" (OK) button. A red box labeled "9" highlights the "取消" (Cancel) button.
- Step 4:** A note in the center of the dialog box states: "注意：此种方式只能做到单条件过滤" (Note: This method can only achieve single-condition filtering).
- Step 5:** In the top right corner of the Tableau interface, a note says: "此操作完成后即可获得销售大于100万的家具子类" (After performing this operation, you will obtain furniture subcategories with sales over 100 million).
- Step 6:** In the top right corner of the "筛选器 (子类别)" (Filter (Subcategory)) pane, a note says: "默认选中所有子类" (Default select all subcategories).

Tableau interface details:
- Top menu: 文件(F) 数据(D) 工作表(W) 仪表板(B) 故事(T) 分析(A) 地图(M) 设置格式(O) 窗口(N) 帮助(H)
- Left pane: Data, Analysis, Dimensions (Product Category, Subcategory), Measures.
- Middle pane: Row and Column headers, Filter pane (selected Condition tab).
- Right pane: Filter (Subcategory) pane (selected Condition tab, showing Furniture subcategories: Chair, Table, Bed, etc.).

第四步：筛选出销售额大于100万并且利润大于32.6万的子类产品（满足多条件）

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with the following steps highlighted:

- 1**: A red box highlights the "编辑筛选器..." (Edit Filter) button in the context menu of the dimension "子类别".
- 2**: A red box highlights the "条件" (Conditions) tab in the "筛选器 [子类别]" (Filter [Subcategory]) dialog.
- 3**: A red box highlights the formula input field containing the condition `SUM([销售额]) > 1000000 AND SUM([利润]) > 326000`.
- 4**: A red arrow points from step 3 to the "确定" (OK) button at the bottom right of the dialog.
- 5**: A red box highlights the "确定" (OK) button.
- 6**: A red box highlights the "取消" (Cancel) button.

A red circle highlights the value `2,310,821` in the data pane, and the text "得到最终结果" (Get final result) is displayed below the dialog.

5、顶部筛选器

顶部筛选器：筛选器中的Top选项用于限制筛选器的结果集。通俗点讲就是找出Top多少的内容。

例如：查看家具类里面销售额最好的前三名子类产品。

第一步：构建数据省略

第二步：筛选出家具类省略

第三步：筛选出销售额前三名的子类产品

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with several windows open:

- Left Panel (Dimensions):** Shows various dimensions like Product Name, Product Category, Sub-category, Shipment Date, Country, Region, City, Client ID, Client Name, Province/Autonomous Region, and Details.
- Top Bar:** Standard Tableau menu items like File, Data, Worksheet, Dashboard, Story, Analysis, Map, Format, Window, Help.
- Top Right Panel (Filters):** A filter pane titled "筛选器 [子类别]" (Filter [Sub-category]). It has tabs: 基本 (Basic), 高级 (Advanced), 梳理 (Pivot), and 条件 (Conditions). The "从列表中选择" (Select from list) option is selected (indicated by a red box labeled 4). A note "默认选中所有子类" (Default select all sub-categories) is shown. Below this are checkboxes for Furniture, Bedding, Shoes, and Books, with Furniture checked (indicated by a red box labeled 5).
- Middle Panel (Top Filter):** A "顶部筛选器" (Top Filter) window. It lists "家具" (Furniture) with three sub-categories: 书架 (Bookshelf), 椅子 (Chair), and 桌子 (Table). To the right, a callout points to the "总计(销售额)" (Total Sales) column, which shows values: 2,310,821, 2,091,674, and 862,010 respectively. A red box labeled 2 points to this section.
- Bottom Panel (Main View):** The main data view shows a single row with the value 5,264,506, indicating the total sales for the filtered categories.
- Bottom Right Panel (Buttons):** Buttons for Reset, Cancel, and Apply (indicated by red boxes labeled 6, 7, and 8).
- Bottom Bottom Panel (Toolbar):** Standard Tableau toolbar buttons for data source, sort, and other functions.

Note: If results are incorrect, review the "Top Filter" settings. Ensure the "Select from list" option is selected in the filter pane (indicated by a red box labeled 4). If it is not selected, it may lead to incorrect results.

