**Alteryx Basics**

1. In creating an Alteryx Workflow, there are three main components. Name them all.
2. Tools, Filter, Connections
3. **Tools, Anchor, Connections**
4. Tools, Anchor, Sample
5. Tools, Anchor, Expressions
6. What does the ‘tools’ component represent?
7. **Each step in the process**
8. The formulas used to manipulate the data
9. Calculations run on the data
10. Individual data points
11. The data that Alteryx reads in will be untouched unless you use an Output Data Tool.
12. **True**
13. False
14. The data cleansing tool removes rows and/or columns that have “empty” string values.
15. True
16. **False**
17. When configuring the transpose tool, you can select multiple Data Fields but only one Key Field.
18. True
19. **False**

Full Answer: Multiple Data Fields and Key Fields can be selected when configuring the Transpose tool. The fields checked in the Key Fields will not be changed but will be duplicated on the new rows created by the transposed Data Fields.

1. In the Input Data Tool, what is the symbol for “no delimiter”?
2. \nd
3. **\0**
4. \!
5. \n
6. \^
7. The Results window for the Browse tool contains a color-coded data quality bar at the top of each column. The yellow color code means:
8. OK - Values without leading or trailing whitespace, NULL, or empty values
9. EMPTY – strings with no values
10. NOT OK - Values containing leading or trailing whitespace
11. **NULL – no values were provided**
12. When saving the column, configuration of the Select tool, the column name, type, size, and order are saved in the resulting .yxft file.
13. **True**
14. False
15. Macros are inserted into another workflow to reduce redundant processes. There are four different types of Macros in Alteryx. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ runs in the workflow according to a set number of times in configuration or continuously until it is met by a condition. You can think of it as a macro that is similar to a loop function in programming.
16. Standard Macros
17. Batch Macros
18. **Iterative Macros**
19. Local Optimizer Macros
20. The Data Cleansing tool can be used to:

* Replace Null values
* Remove unwanted characters
* Capitalize the first letter of all words in a string

1. **True**
2. False
3. What are the 3 main types of spatial objects in Alteryx?
4. Intersections, Lines, and Area
5. Lines, Circles, and Points
6. **Points, Lines, and Polygons**
7. Area, Points, Polygons
8. Which of the following is NOT a valid mathematical operator that can be used in the Formula tool’s expression editor?
9. +
10. **^**
11. \*
12. /
13. What is the default date format in Alteryx?
14. **yyyy-mm-dd**
15. mm-dd-yy
16. yy-mm-dd
17. mm-dd-yyyy
18. Which of the following is the summarize tool not able to perform?
19. Counting
20. Summing
21. **Filtering**
22. Grouping
23. If the files have the same template or fields, there is no need to put in several input data functions to import them to a workflow.
24. **True**
25. False
26. Which of the following file types has no record limit and supports all data types as output?
27. Microsoft Excel Workbook (.xslx)
28. Comma Separated Text Film (.csv)
29. **Alteryx Database (.yxdb)**
30. HTML Export (.html)
31. Which tool accepts multiple inputs, based on either field name or position, and creates a stacked output table?
32. Join
33. Append Fields
34. **Union**
35. Join Multiple
36. By default, how much data can each anchor of the workflow store for review in the Results Window?
37. 1,000 rows
38. 10 Megabytes
39. **1 Megabyte**
40. 10,000 rows
41. Which tool includes, excludes, and reorders the columns of data that pass through a workflow?
42. **Select Tool**
43. Browse Tool
44. Join Tool
45. Sort Tool
46. What tool samples incoming data so that there is equal representation of data values so they can be used effectively in a predictive model?
47. Random % Sample Tool
48. Sample Tool
49. Formula Tool
50. **Oversample Field Tool**
51. What tool pivots the orientation of the data table by moving vertical data fields onto a horizontal axis and summarizing data where specified?
52. Summarize Tool
53. **Cross Tab Tool**
54. Transpose Tool
55. Count Records Tool
56. What tool updates specific values in a numeric data field with another specified value?
57. Tile Tool
58. Filter Tool
59. Multi-Field Binning Tool
60. **Imputation Tool**
61. What tool can conduct a host of Summary Processes, including grouping, summing, and counting?
62. Cross Tab Tool
63. Running Total Tool
64. Transpose Tool
65. **Summarize Tool**
66. You have a field in your data with the following types of values, -2, 0, 10. There are no decimal values. The minimum value is -255 and the maximum value is +255. What numeric data type is the best fit for this field?
67. **Int16**
68. Int32
69. Double
70. Int24
71. In the results window of the Browse tool, how can you see a data value in its entirety, including white space characters?
72. Hovering over the red triangle in the cell
73. Clicking and then holding on a cell value
74. Right-clicking on the cell
75. **Clicking on the “Cell Viewer” and selecting the Paragraph button**
76. Which tool creates interactive dashboards that provide a deeper perspective on a data set?
77. Email Tool
78. **Insight Tool**
79. Report Map Tool
80. Image Tool
81. Which is NOT a way to configure the Sample Tool?
82. Last N Rows
83. First N Rows
84. **Middle N Rows**
85. 1 of every N Rows
86. Logistic Regression is a binary classification algorithm. Meaning, it predicts either true or false, churn or not, pass or fail, and other binary categorical values.

Linear Regression is a regression algorithm while logistics is a classification algorithm.

Linear regression predicts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variables such as price, time and numeric value, while logistic output is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ discrete one. In performing the linear regression, it requires a linear relationship between the dependent and independent variable, but for logistic regression, it is not required.

1. **Continuous; binary**
2. Binary; continuous
3. Alteryx enables users to increase their efficiency and speed of deploying processes by offering different types of workflows, which are Standard Workflow, Analytic App, and Macro. Standard Workflows, also known as “modules”, is the typical workflow that was seen throughout the tutorial and it has an extension of YXMD. The file contains the combination of tools that are dragged and dropped for process in Designer.
4. **True**
5. False
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are easy to understand and illustrate as they have a straightforward interpretation. This model is also good for handling complex, non-linear relationships, and outliers on the data, but it also has its disadvantages. Some of its predictions tend to be weak since it is prone to overfitting. They are not very robust, because small changes in the training data can give a larger change in the output. It is important to understand how underlying algorithms work as they can make or break your predictions.
7. Random Forest
8. Logistic Regression
9. **Decision Trees**
10. K nearest Neighbor