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Quiz Questions

Hands-on Quiz 1

1. For items shipped in July of 2012, what percent of sales were sent in a Large Box?

☐ 13.27%

☐ 11.46%

☐ 11.95%

2. Find the top product subcategories by Sales within each delivery method. The second highest subcategory for Regular Air sales is ranked #_____ for Express Air.

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 4

☐ 5

3. In the furniture category, which unprofitable state is surrounded by only profitable states?

☐ Vermont

☐ Iowa

☐ Utah

Hands-on Quiz 2

1) If 2013 Sales numbers were expected to increase by 10% in the following year in all customer segments, what would be the total estimated sales for Home Office in 2014?

☐ 617,498

☐ 679,248

☐ 2,385,847

2) Which product has the highest ship cost to sales ratio?

☐ Hoover® Commercial Lightweight Upright Vacuum

☐ Accohide Poly Flexible Ring Binders

☐ Kensington 7 Outlet MasterPiece Power Center with Fax/Phone Line Protection

☐ Lexmark 4227 Plus Dot Matrix Printer

3) Find the customer with the highest profit. What is his or her average shipping cost per order?

[Hint: to calculate the shipping cost *per order* you will need to calculate the number of orders using the count distinct function]

- ☐ 66.72
- ☐ 10.49
- ☐ 12.59
- ☐ 12.18

Hands-on Quiz 3

1)

Which product category has the largest interquartile range for sales?

- ☐ Furniture
- ☐ Office Supplies
- ☐ Technology

2) Which product sub-category has total sales which is \$81,960 below the average sales per sub-category?

(First calculate the average sales per subcategory, then subtract this value from the sales broken out by sub-category)

- ☐ Paper
- ☐ Chairs & Chairmats
- ☐ Tables
- ☐ Office Furnishings

3) The top 5 customers by sales represent ____ of the total profits.

- ☐ 2.63%
- ☐ .55%
- ☐ 1.65%

Knowledge-based Quiz 1

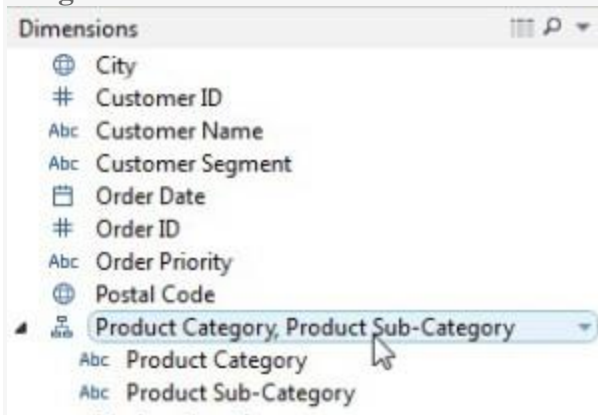
1) A dimension is a field that typically holds

- ☐ numerical data
- ☐ discrete qualitative data

2) Dates are typically treated as

- ☐ dimensions
- ☐ measures

3) What word describes the area highlighted in light blue under the mouse cursor in the image below?



- ☐ group
- ☐ set
- ☐ hierarchy
- ☐ parameter
- ☐ measure

4) The  icon next to a field means that field is

- ☐ numerical
- ☐ qualitative
- ☐ geographic
- ☐ date or time

Knowledge Based Quiz 2

1) Which of the following charts types always includes bars sorted in descending order?

- ☐ Gantt Chart
- ☐ Pareto Chart
- ☐ Combo Chart
- ☐ Bar in Bar

2) Which of the following charts uses binned data?

- ☐ Pie Chart
- ☐ Box Plot
- ☐ Histogram
- ☐ Bullet Graphs

3) If a field has a blue background, that means the field is

- ☐ continuous
- ☐ discrete
- ☐ dimension
- ☐ measure

4) When might you want to use a context filter?

- ☐ When you want to FIRST apply a filter and THEN show the Top N or Bottom N elements
- ☐ When you want to filter on a range of values rather than a single value
- ☐ When you want to FIRST show the Top N and Bottom N and THEN apply a filter
- ☐ When you want to filter on your data based on a secondary data source

5) This type of level of detail expression computes total sales for the region, regardless of what dimensions are shown in the view.

- ☐ {SUM([Sales])}
- ☐ { FIXED [Region] : SUM([Sales]) }
- ☐ { ONLY [Region] : SUM([Sales]) }
- ☐ { EXACT [Region] : SUM([Sales]) }

Forecasting

1) Answer this question using the [Australia Labor Force data](#). Using Tableau's default monthly forecast, what is the predicted value for April 2014?

- ☐ 12,329
- ☐ 12,297
- ☐ 12,308
- ☐ 12,372

2) Answer this question using the [Australia Labor Force data](#). Using Tableau's default monthly forecast, what is the upper value for the 99% prediction interval for the April 2014 forecast?

- ☐ 12,221.9
- ☐ 12,297
- ☐ 12,372.9
- ☐ 12,354.8

Trendlines

- 1) Create a trend line for profit as a linear function of sales. What is the R^2 value?
- ☐ 0.0738416
 - ☐ 0.138074
 - ☐ 0.147809
- 2) Create a trend line for profit as a linear function of sales. According to the trend line, how much does profit increase for each dollar of sales?
- ☐ 0.142809
 - ☐ 0.966844
 - ☐ 155.864
 - ☐ 0.261169
- 3) Create a trend line for profit as a function of sales. Based on the R^2 value, which model type results in the best fit?
- ☐ Linear
 - ☐ Exponential
 - ☐ Logarithmic
 - ☐ Polynomial with degree two

Data Manipulation Quiz

- 1) Find the total sales value for 2010 orders shipped with "Low" priority
- ☐ 445,010
 - ☐ 310,095
 - ☐ 379,127
- 2) Which product has the highest total sales?
- ☐ Hewlett Packard Laserjet 3310 Copier

- ☐ Canon PC940 Copier
- ☐ Global Troy Executive Leather Executive Low-Back Tilter
- ☐ Luxo Professional Fluorescent Magnifier Lamp with Clamp-Base Mount

3) **There are four customer segments in the Superstore data set. What percent of the total profits are associated with the Small Business segment?**

- ☐ 24.11%
- ☐ 21.63%
- ☐ 38.51%
- ☐ 15.74%

4) **The row and column shelves contain these**

- ☐ Grand Totals
- ☐ Pills
- ☐ Filters

5) **Adding a dimension to the row or column shelf will filter your data.**

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

6) **Suppose that your data has a dimension called "Product Category," which has the values "Furniture," "Office Supplies," and "Technology." Which of the following should you use to combine Furniture and Office Supplies into a single category?**

- ☐ Hierarchy
- ☐ Group
- ☐ Filter

Calculations

1) **Find the total profit for the South region for items ordered in 2011.**

- ☐ 52,889
- ☐ 54,889
- ☐ 55,335
- ☐ 11,775

2) **Which product subcategory has the highest ratio of profit to sales?**

- ☐ Binders and Binder Accessories
- ☐ Envelopes
- ☐ Labels
- ☐ Pens & Art Supplies
- ☐ None of the Above

3) Find the total number of Small Business customers placing orders from the superstore.

- ☐ 615
- ☐ 1,111
- ☐ 734
- ☐ 672

4) What is wrong with this If Statement

```
If [Sales] > 100 and "Delivery Truck" then 0 else [Shipping Cost] End
```

- ☐ Nothing, the syntax is correct
- ☐ Instead of "Delivery Truck" it should be [Shipping Mode] = "Delivery Truck"
- ☐ Instead of "Delivery Truck" it should be [Delivery Truck]

5) What will the function Left(3,"Tableau") return?

- ☐ Tab
- ☐ eau
- ☐ An error

Joins and Blends

1) Find the sale value for items ordered in 2012. Exclude the value of items which were returned.

- ☐ 2,158,725
- ☐ 72,006
- ☐ 1,843,186
- ☐ 8,630,660

2) All rows from both tables are returned in an INNER JOIN.

☐ True

☐ False

3) **LEFT JOIN** returns all rows from the left table, with the matching rows in the right table.

☐ True

☐ False

4) A **LEFT JOIN** or **INNER JOIN** creates a row each time the join criteria is satisfied, which can result in duplicate rows. One way to avoid this is to use data blending instead.

☐ True

☐ False

Level of Detail

1) What % of Customers ordering items in 2011 also ordered items in 2012? (use the customer ID to identify the customer)

☐ 49.289%

☐ 50.711%

☐ 59.71%

☐ 43.69%

☐ None of the above

2) How many customers (as identified by customer id) made 8 or 9 separate orders?

☐ 590

☐ 121

☐ 26

☐ 8

☐ 7

3) How much greater were the sales for the East region than for the South region?

☐ 1,597,346

☐ 942,995

☐ 825,458

☐ 794,093

☐ None of the above

Answers and Solutions

Hands-on Quiz 1

1) For items shipped in July of 2012, what percent of sales were sent in a Large Box?

☐ 13.27%

☐ 11.46%

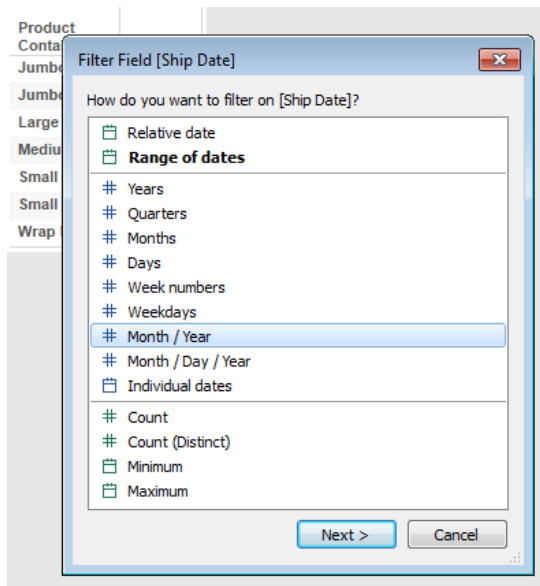
☐ 11.95%

Double-click on “Product Container” and “Sales” to add these to the view:

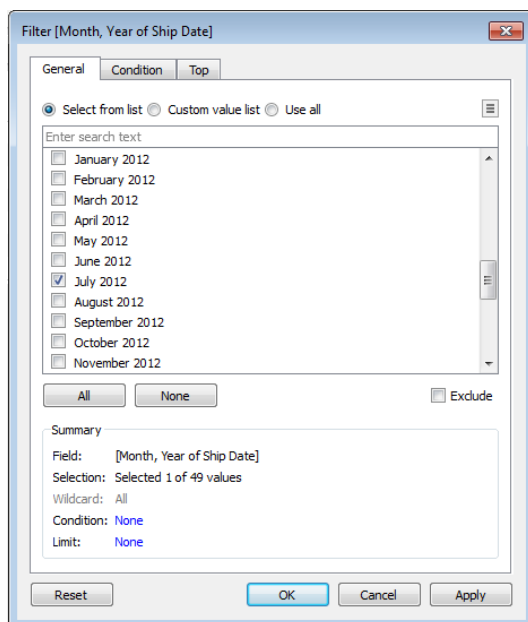
The screenshot shows the Tableau Desktop interface. On the left, the 'Columns' shelf is empty, and the 'Rows' shelf contains 'Product Container'. The 'Marks' shelf is set to 'SUM(Sales)'. The 'Filters' shelf is empty. The main view displays a table with the following data:

Product Container	Sales
Jumbo Box	1,591,842
Jumbo Drum	2,115,605
Large Box	1,187,511
Medium Box	435,550
Small Box	3,115,625
Small Pack	323,173
Wrap Bag	182,626

Filter on Ship Date = July 2012 by first drag “Ship Date” to the Filters card:



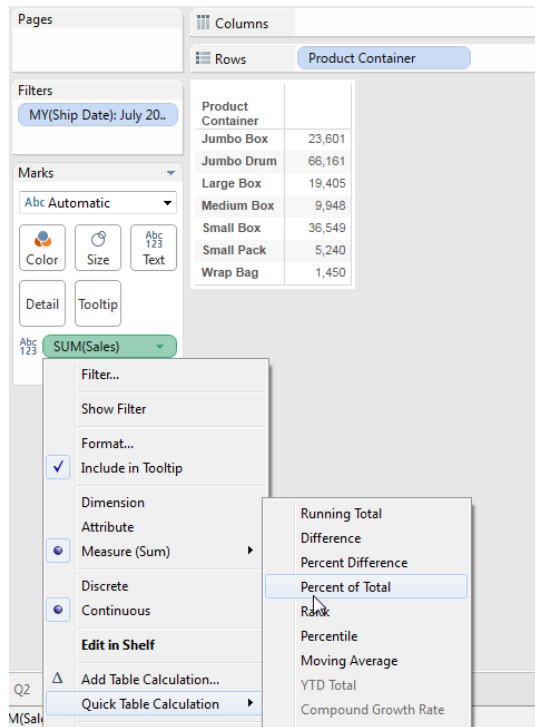
Select Month/Year, then select July 2012:



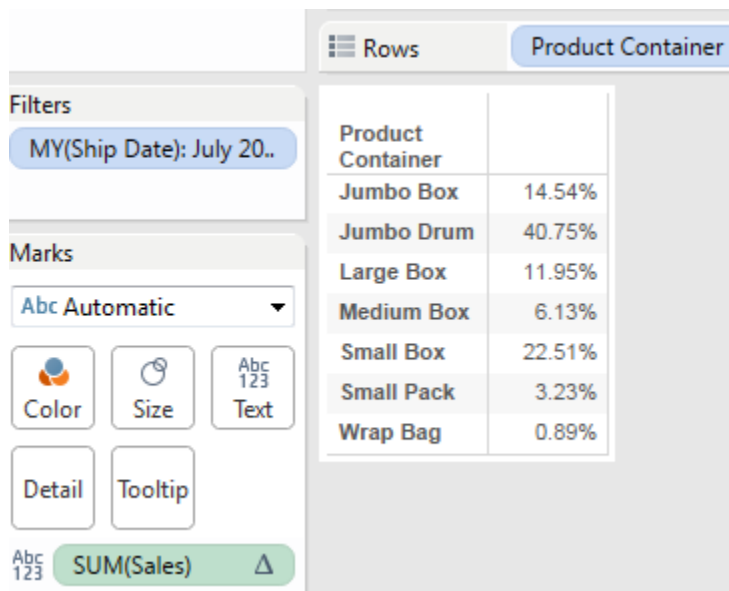
Once you do this you'll see the sales for items shipped in July 2012 for each type of product container:

Product Container	
Jumbo Box	23,601
Jumbo Drum	66,161
Large Box	19,405
Medium Box	9,948
Small Box	36,549
Small Pack	5,240
Wrap Bag	1,450

Almost there – we just need to see percentages rather than the absolute sales. Click Sales, then Quick Table Calculation, and finally Percent of Total.



Once this is done we see 11.95% for Large Box:



2) Find the top product subcategories by Sales within each delivery method. The second highest subcategory for Regular Air sales is ranked #_____ for Express Air.

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☒ 5

Add Ship Mode, Product Sub-Category, and Sales to the view:

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with the following configuration:

- Columns:** Ship Mode
- Rows:** Product Sub-Category
- Marks:** SUM(Sales)

The resulting table view displays sales data for various product subcategories across three ship modes: Delivery Truck, Express Air, and Regular Air.

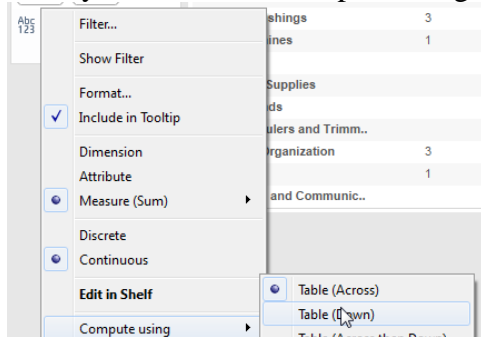
Product Sub-Category	Delivery Truck	Express Air	Regular Air
Appliances	133,566	56,343	266,814
Binders and Binder Access..		58,828	579,754
Bookcases	507,235		260
Chairs & Chairmats	1,019,666	25,570	119,348
Computer Peripherals		54,707	436,133
Copiers and Fax	77,294	77,366	506,551
Envelopes		27,228	120,693
Labels		3,300	20,150
Office Furnishings	1,568	64,327	378,729
Office Machines	909,046	14,939	294,672
Paper		39,012	214,588
Pens & Art Supplies		18,990	84,262
Rubber Bands		764	7,900
Scissors, Rulers and Trimm..		3,437	36,992
Storage & Organization	51,881	73,053	460,771
Tables	1,006,259	9,796	45,866
Telephones and Communic..		174,095	970,178

Now click on Sales in the Marks area, select “Quick Table Calculation” and then “Rank”

The screenshot shows the context menu for the SUM(Sales) mark. The 'Quick Table Calculation' option is selected, and the 'Rank' option is highlighted in the submenu.

Menu Item	Submenu Item
Filter...	
Show Filter	
Format...	
Include in Tooltip	
Dimension	
Attribute	
Measure (Sum)	
Discrete	
Continuous	
Edit in Shelf	
Add Table Calculation...	
Quick Table Calculation	Running Total
	Difference
	Percent Difference
	Percent of Total
	Rank
	Percentile
	Moving Average
	YTD Total
	Compound Growth Rate

Finally, switch from Compute using Table (Across) to Compute using Table (Down).



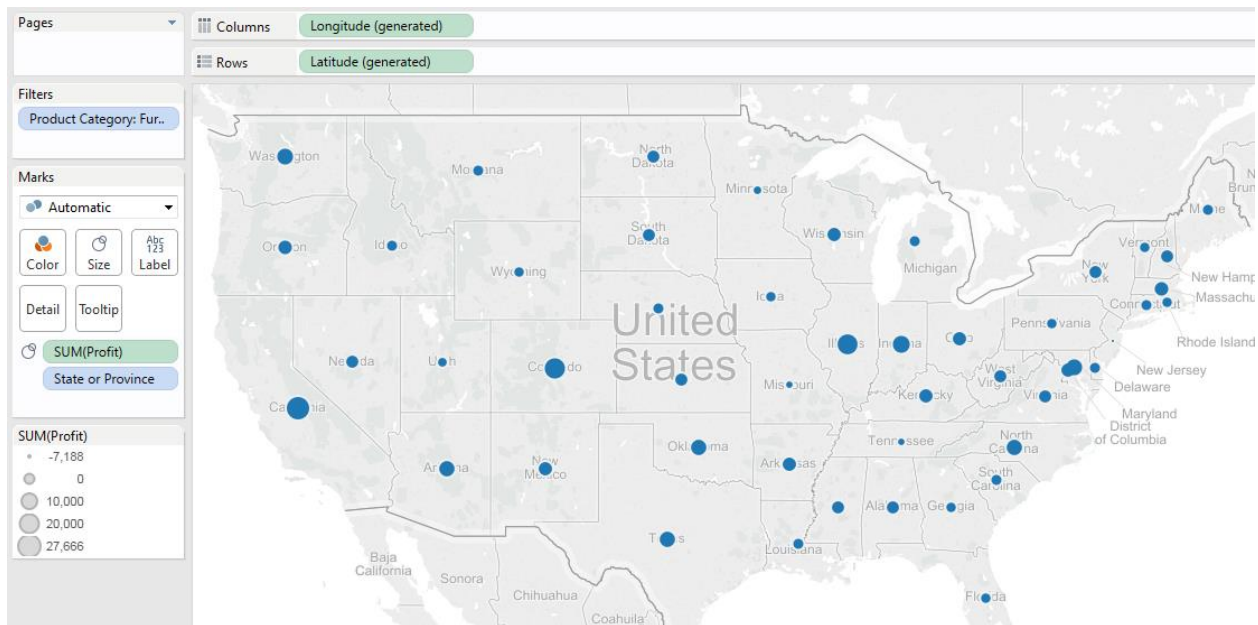
The #2 category for Regular Air is “Binders and Accessories.” This is #5 for Express Air.

Ship Mode			
Product Sub-Category	Delivery Truck	Express Air	Regular Air
Appliances	5	6	8
Binders and Binder Access..		5	2
Bookcases	4		17
Chairs & Chairmats	1	10	11
Computer Peripherals		7	5
Copiers and Fax	6	2	3
Envelopes		9	10
Labels		15	15
Office Furnishings	8	4	6
Office Machines	3	12	7
Paper		8	9
Pens & Art Supplies		11	12
Rubber Bands		16	16
Scissors, Rulers and Trimm..		14	14
Storage & Organization	7	3	4
Tables	2	13	13
Telephones and Communic..		1	1

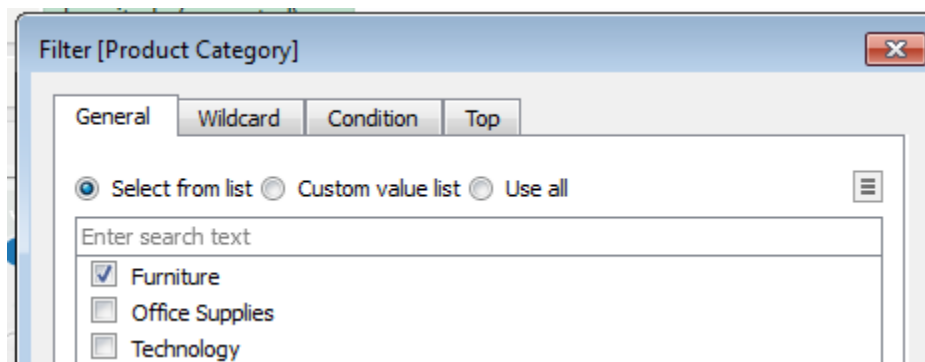
3) In the furniture category, which unprofitable state is surrounded by only profitable states?

- ☒ Vermont
- ☐ Iowa
- ☐ Utah

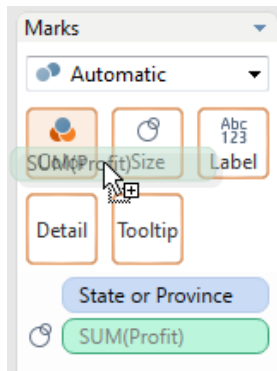
Double click on “State or Province” and “Profit” to add to the view:



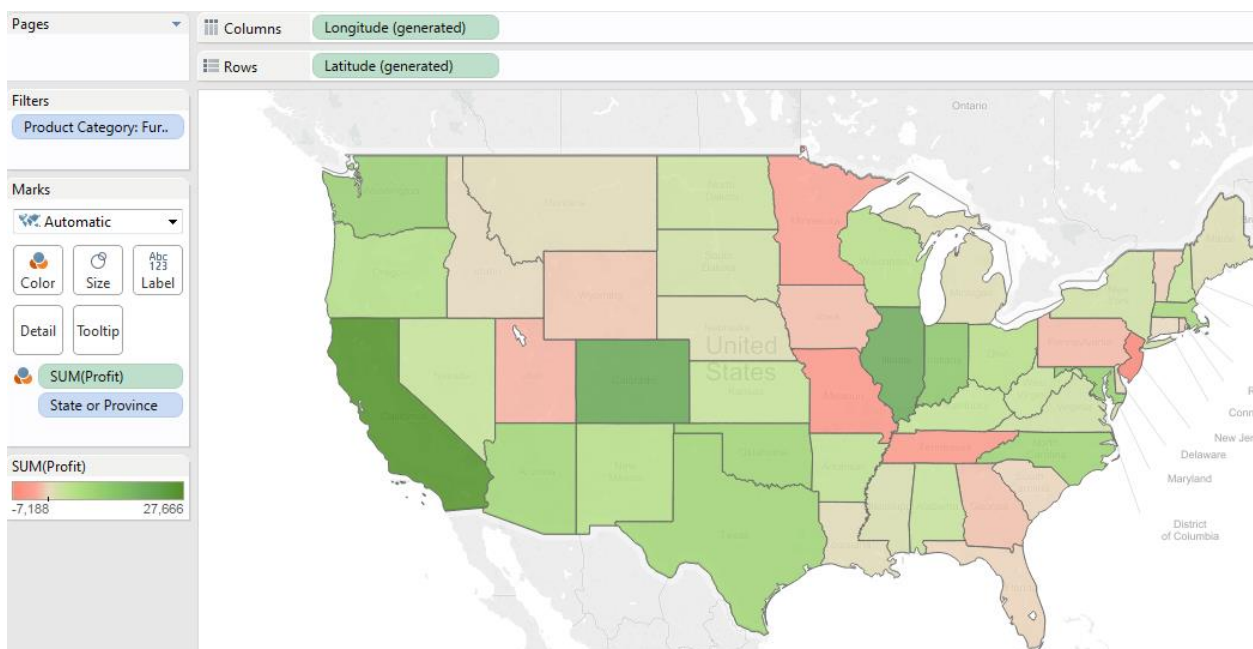
Filter on the Furniture product category:



Now drag “SUM(Profit)” to the color area on the Marks card:



In the furniture category, Vermont is surrounded by three profitable states: New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.



Hands-on Quiz 2

1) If 2013 Sales numbers were expected to increase by 10% in the following year in all customer segments, what would be the total estimated sales for Home Office in 2014?

- ☐ 617,498
- ☒ 679,248
- ☐ 2,385,847

Create a new calculated field called 110% of Sales:

110% of Sales

[Sales]*1.1

The calculation is valid.

Apply

OK

Drag Sales into the view and filter on Home Office:

	8,951,931

Filter [Customer Segment]

General

Wildcard

Condition

Top

☒ Select from list

☐ Custom value list

☐ Use all

Enter search text

☐ Consumer

☐ Corporate

☒ Home Office

☐ Small Business

Filter on Year of Order Date = 2013

Filter [Year of Order Date]

General

Condition

Top

☒ Select from list

☐ Custom value list

☐ Use all

Enter search text

☐ 2010

☐ 2011

☐ 2012

☒ 2013

Your view should look like this:

Filters

Customer Segment: H..
YEAR(Order Date): 2013

Marks

Abc Automatic ▼

Color Size Text

Detail Tooltip

Abc 123 SUM(Sales)

	617,498

Double-click the new field “110% of Sales” to add it to the view:

Pages

Columns

Rows Measure Names

Filters

Customer Segment: H..
YEAR(Order Date): 2013
Measure Names

110% of Sales	679,248
Sales	617,498

So we found the total sales for the Home Office segment in 2013 (\$617,498) and then increased this value by 10% to get the 2014 projection.

2) Which product has the highest ship cost to sales ratio?

- ☐ Hoover® Commercial Lightweight Upright Vacuum
- ☐ Accohide Poly Flexible Ring Binders
- ☐ Kensington 7 Outlet MasterPiece Power Center with Fax/Phone Line Protection
- ☐ Lexmark 4227 Plus Dot Matrix Printer

Create a calculated field for ship cost to sales ratio.

Ship Cost to Sales Ratio

$\text{sum}([\text{Shipping Cost}]) / \text{sum}([\text{Sales}])$

The calculation is valid.

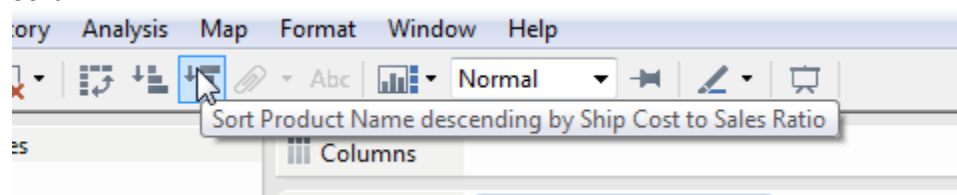
Apply OK

The sums in the numerator and denominator ensure that we will calculate the total shipping cost divided by the total sales for the specified level of granularity in our view, rather than just calculating the shipping cost to sales ratio for each row in our data and then aggregating the result.

Add the new field and the “Product Name” field to the view:

Product Name	
1.7 Cubic Foot Compact "Cu..	0.030
1/4 Fold Party Design Invitat..	0.132
3.5" IBM Formatted Diskette..	0.056
3.6 Cubic Foot Counter Heig..	0.013
3M Hangers With Command..	0.030
3M Office Air Cleaner	0.018
3M Organizer Strips	0.136
3M Polarizing Light Filter SI..	0.014
3M Polarizing Task Lamp wi..	0.025
6" Cubicle Wall Clock, Black	0.056
9-3/4 Diameter Round Wall ..	0.058

Sort:



We can now see the product with the highest ship cost to sales ratio:

Product Name	
Hoover® Commercial Lightweight Upright Vacuum	1.782
Bravo II™ Megaboss® 12-A...	
Hoover Portapower™ Porta...	
Accohide Poly Flexible Ring..	0.347
Sony IBM Color Diskettes, 2..	0.326

3) Find the customer with the highest profit. What is his or her average shipping cost per order?


[Hint: to calculate the shipping cost *per order* you will need to calculate the number of orders using the count distinct function]

- ☐ 66.72
- ☐ 10.49
- ☐ 12.59
- ☐ 12.18

Add Customer Name and Shipping Cost to the view, then sort by Shipping cost to see the customer with the highest profit:

Customer Name	Profit
Andrea Shaw	17,537
Cathy Hutchinson	17,307
Nina Horne Kelly	16,432
Marie Daniel	12,512
Jesse Williams Katz	11,821
Deborah Paul	11,080
Dwight Albright Huffman	10,428
Helen Stein	9,819
Richard McClure	9,701
Leigh Burnette Hurley	9,290
Annie Odom	9,244
Lester Stuart	9,249
Edna Pierce	9,118
Grace Vaughn	8,956
Christopher Meadows	8,805

Calculate the shipping cost per order by dividing the total shipping cost by the number of orders. The number of order can be calculated using the count of the distinct order ids:

Calculation1 

```
sum([Shipping Cost])/countd([Order ID])
```

The calculation is valid.

Apply

OK

Add this new field to the view:

Columns			Measure Names	
Rows			Customer Name	
Customer Name			Profit	Shipping Cost Per Order
Andrea Shaw			17,537	12.59
Cathy Hutchinson			17,307	32.18
Nina Horne Kelly			16,432	34.02
Marie Daniel			12,512	8.98

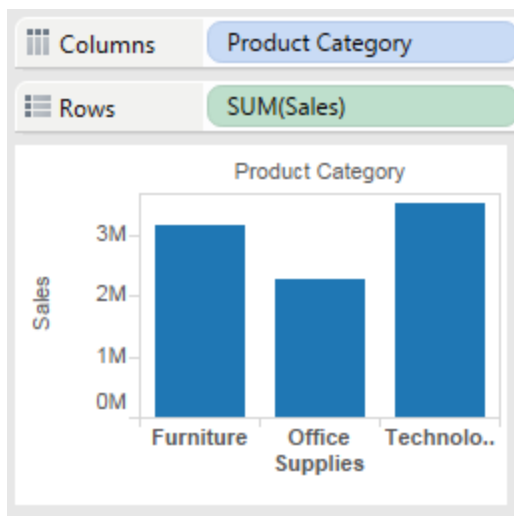
Hands-on Quiz 3

1)

Which product category has the largest interquartile range for sales?

- ☐ Furniture
- ☐ Office Supplies
- ☐ Technology

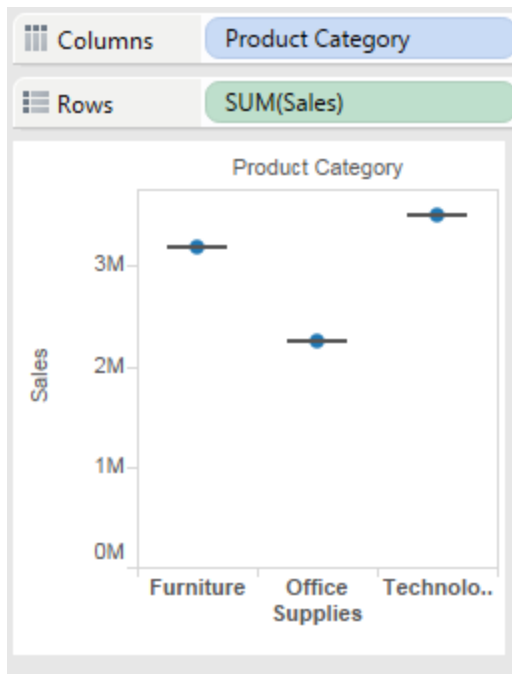
Add product category and sales to the view:



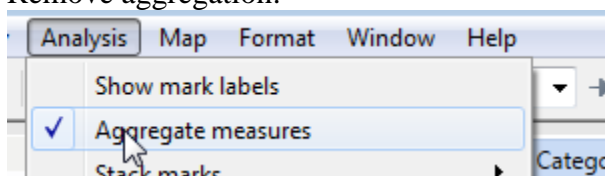
Switch to a box plot:



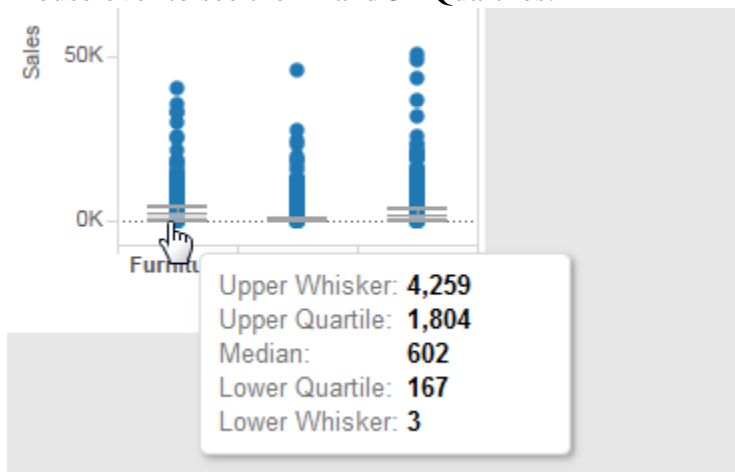
You are now a box and whisker plot based on the aggregated data:



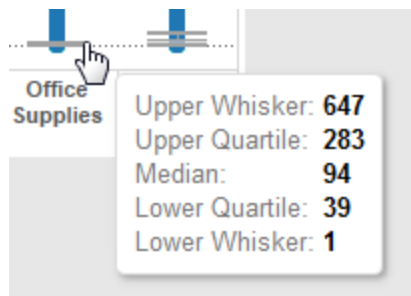
Remove aggregation:



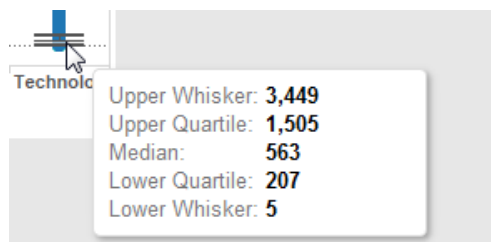
Mouse over to see the 1st and 3rd Quartiles:



$IQR \text{ for Furniture} = 1,804 - 167 = 1,637$



$\text{IQR for Office Supplies} = 283 - 39 = 244$



$\text{IQR for technology} = 1,505 - 207 = 1,298$

2) Which product sub-category has total sales which is \$81,960 below the average sales per sub-category?

(First calculate the average sales per subcategory, then subtract this value from the sales broken out by sub-category)

- ☐ Paper
- ☐ Chairs & Chairmats
- ☐ Tables
- ☒ Office Furnishings

Add subcategory and sales to the view.

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface. On the left, the 'Marks' shelf has 'SUM(Sales)' and 'Color' is selected. The 'Columns' shelf has 'Product Sub-Category'. The main view displays a table with the following data:

Product Sub-Category	Sales
Appliances	456,723
Binders and Binder Access..	638,582
Bookcases	507,494
Chairs & Chairmats	1,164,584
Computer Peripherals	490,841
Copiers and Fax	661,212
Envelopes	147,921
Labels	23,450
Office Furnishings	444,624
Office Machines	1,218,657
Paper	253,600
Pens & Art Supplies	103,252
Rubber Bands	8,664
Scissors, Rulers and Trimm..	40,429
Storage & Organization	585,705
Tables	1,061,921
Telephones and Communic..	1,144,273

Calculate the average total sales per subcategory by dividing the total sales by the total number of subcategories.

The screenshot shows the Tableau calculation editor. The calculation is:

```
total(sum([Sales]))/total(countd([Product Sub-Category]))
```

The calculation is valid. The interface includes an 'Apply' button and an 'OK' button.

Add a calculation for the difference from the average sales per subcategory:

Difference from Avg Per Subcategory



```
sum([Sales])-[Avg Sales Per Sub-Category]
```



The calculation is valid.

Apply

OK

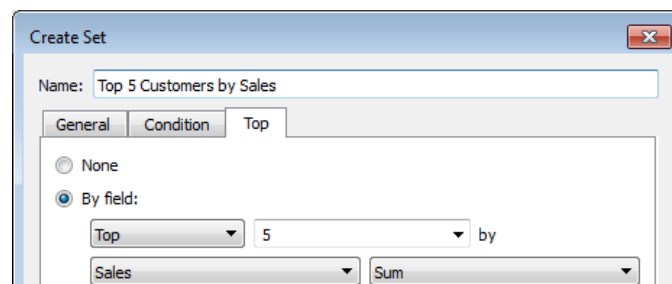
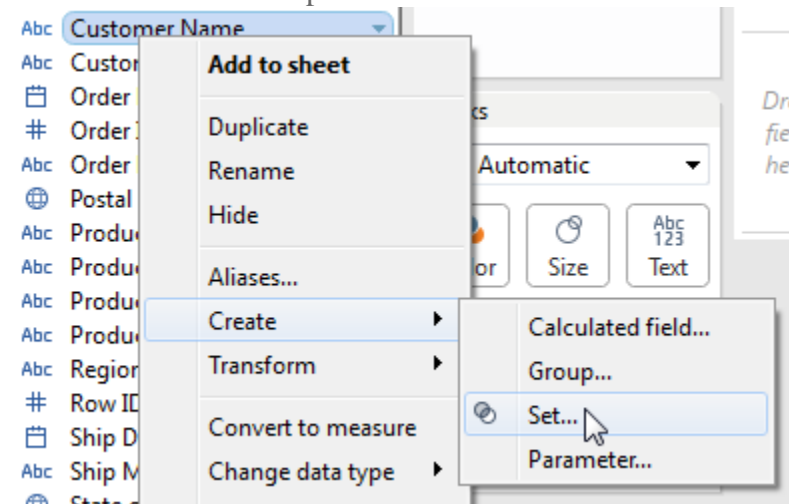
Sales for office furnishings are \$81,960

Product Sub-Category	Avg Sales Per Sub-Category along Table (Do..	Difference from Avg Per Subcategory alo..	Sales
Appliances	526,584	-69,861	456,723
Binders and Binder Access..	526,584	111,998	638,582
Bookcases	526,584	-19,090	507,494
Chairs & Chairmats	526,584	638,000	1,164,584
Computer Peripherals	526,584	-35,744	490,841
Copiers and Fax	526,584	134,628	661,212
Envelopes	526,584	-378,663	147,921
Labels	526,584	-503,134	23,450
Office Furnishings	526,584	-81,960	444,624
Office Machines	526,584	692,072	1,218,657
Paper	526,584	-272,984	253,600
Pens & Art Supplies	526,584	-423,333	103,252
Rubber Bands	526,584	-517,920	8,664
Scissors, Rulers and Trimm..	526,584	-486,155	40,429
Storage & Organization	526,584	59,121	585,705
Tables	526,584	535,337	1,061,921
Telephones and Communic..	526,584	617,689	1,144,273

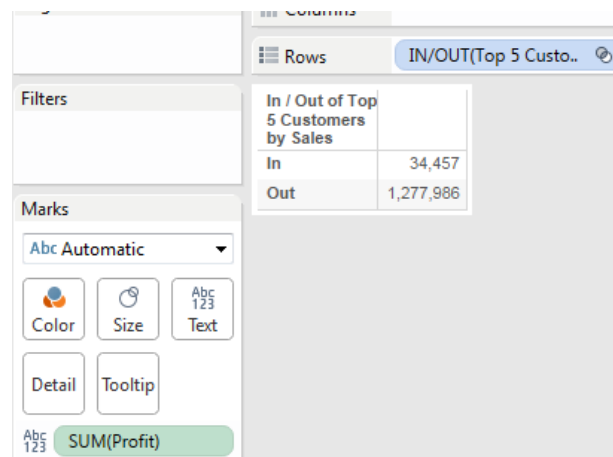
3) The top 5 customers by sales represent ____ of the total profits.

- ☐ 2.63%
- ☐ .55%
- ☐ 1.65%

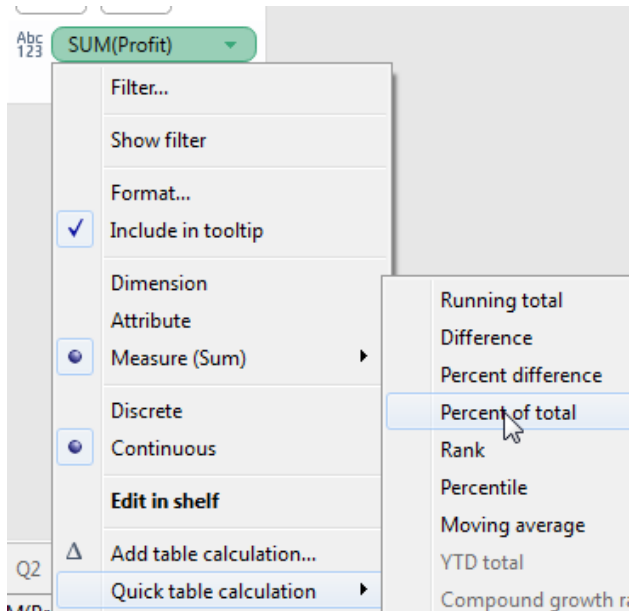
Create a set with the top 5 customers



Add the set to the view (by double-clicking) and then add profit to the view:



Click on Sum(Profit) , then click Quick table calculation, and finally Percent of Total:



You should now see at the top 5 customers are responsible for 2.63% of total profit.

A screenshot of the Tableau interface showing a table calculation. The 'Rows' shelf contains a table calculation named 'IN/OUT(Top 5 Customers by Sales)'. The 'Marks' shelf is set to 'Automatic'. The table calculation shows two rows: 'In' with a value of 2.63% and 'Out' with a value of 97.37%. The 'Filters' shelf is empty. The 'Marks' shelf has buttons for 'Color', 'Size', 'Text', 'Detail', and 'Tooltip'. The 'SUM(Profit)' field is visible in the bottom left corner.

IN/OUT(Top 5 Customers by Sales)	
In	2.63%
Out	97.37%

Knowledge-based Quiz 1

1) A dimension is a field that typically holds

- ☐ numerical data
- ☒ discrete qualitative data

When you first connect to a data source, Tableau assigns any fields that contain **discrete categorical** information (for example, fields where the values are strings or Boolean values) to the Dimensions area in the Data pane.

[Click here for Tableau Documentation](#)

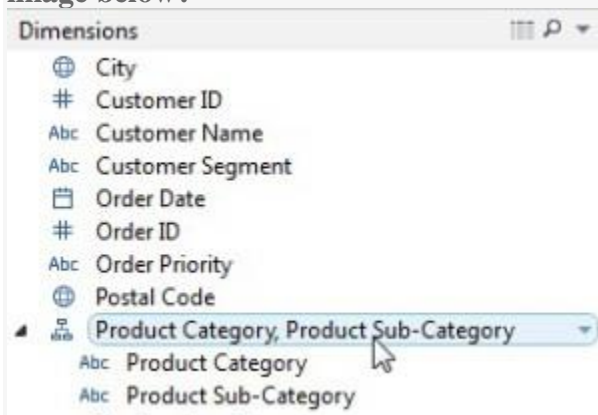
2) Dates are typically treated as

- ☒ dimensions
- ☐ measures


Dates and times are automatically placed in the **Dimensions** area of the Data pane.

[Click here for Tableau Documentation](#)

3) What word describes the area highlighted in light blue under the mouse cursor in the image below?



- ☐ group
- ☐ set
- ☒ hierarchy
- ☐ parameter
- ☐ measure

 Is the symbol for a relational hierarchy


[Click here for a page showing the meanings of the Tableau icons](#)

[Click here to see more on creating a hierarchy](#)

4) The  icon next to a field means that field is

- ☐ numerical
- ☐ qualitative

- ☒ geographic
- ☐ date or time

The  icon indicates that the field contains geographical data and has been assigned a geographic role.

Knowledge Based Quiz 2

1) Which of the following charts types always includes bars sorted in descending order?

- ☐ Gantt Chart
- ☐ Pareto Chart
- ☐ Combo Chart
- ☐ Bar in Bar

A **Pareto chart** contains both bars and a line graph, where individual values are represented in descending order by bars, and the cumulative total is represented by the line. (definition from Wikipedia)

[See Pareto charts in Tableau here.](#)

2) Which of the following charts uses binned data?

- ☐ Pie Chart
- ☐ Box Plot
- ☐ Histogram
- ☐ Bullet Graphs

To construct a **histogram**, the first step is to "**bin**" the range of values—that is, divide the entire range of values into a series of intervals—and then count how many values fall into each interval. The **bins** are usually specified as consecutive, non-overlapping intervals of a variable. (source: Wikipedia)

Pie charts, box plots, and bullet graphs do not use binned data.

If you haven't created a histogram in Tableau, check out [this link](#) to see how.

3) If a field has a blue background, that means the field is

- ☐ continuous
- ☐ discrete
- ☐ dimension

☐ measure

If a field is continuous, the background color is green; if it is discrete, the background color is blue. Background color does not indicate dimension vs. measure—it indicates continuous vs. discrete.

[This page](#) discusses continuous and discrete field types.

4) When might you want to use a context filter?

- ☐ When you want to FIRST apply a filter and THEN show the Top N or Bottom N elements
- ☐ When you want to filter on a range of values rather than a single value
- ☐ When you want to FIRST show the Top N and Bottom N and THEN apply a filter
- ☐ When you want to filter on your data based on a secondary data source

[This example](#) shows how you can use a context filter first, and then find the Top N results for the filtered data.

5) This type level of detail expression computes total sales for the region, regardless of what dimensions are shown in the view.

- ☐ { SUM([Sales]) }
- ☐ { FIXED [Region] : SUM([Sales]) }
- ☐ { ONLY [Region] : SUM([Sales]) }
- ☐ { EXACT [Region] : SUM([Sales]) }

FIXED level of detail expressions compute a value using the specified dimensions, without reference to the dimensions in the view.

So in this case, { FIXED [Region] : SUM([Sales]) } will find the sum of sales for the region, regardless of the view level of detail.

See [this link](#) for an explanation of FIXED level of detail expressions.

Also, see [this link](#) to understand how level of detail expressions interact with the view level of detail.

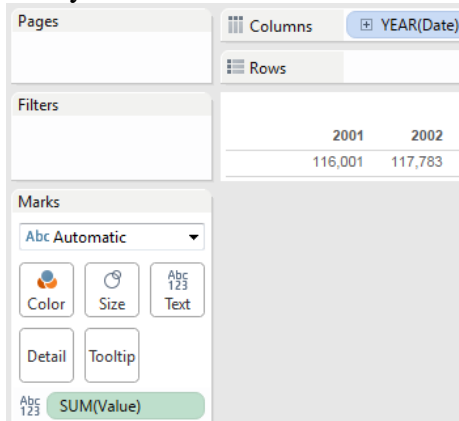
Forecasting

1) Answer this question using the [Australia Labor Force data](#). Using Tableau's default monthly forecast, what is the predicted value for April 2014?

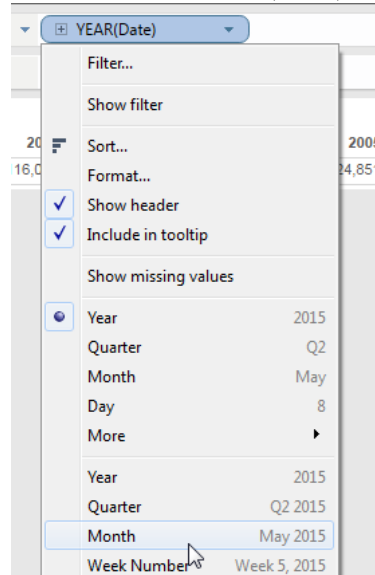
- ☐ 12,329

	12,297
	12,308
	12,372

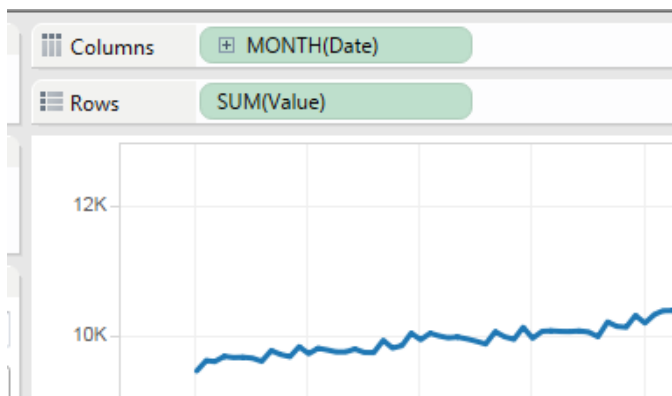
Add year and value to the view:



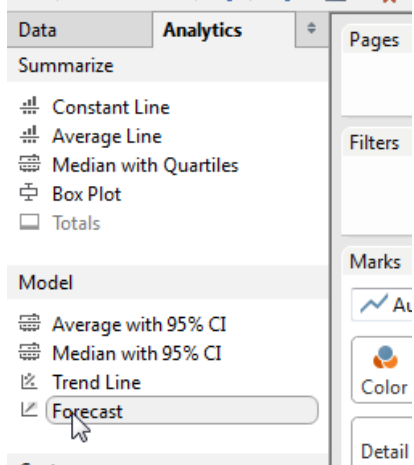
Switch from YEAR(Date) to the month / year view:



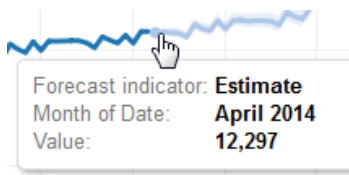
Switch to line graph:



Switch to the analytics tab and double-click forecast:



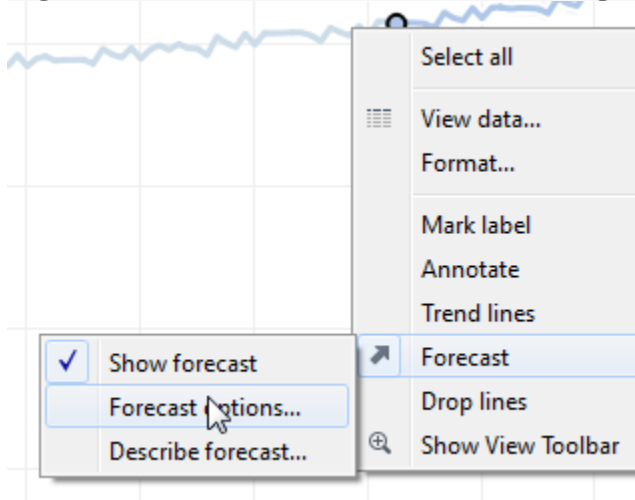
Mouse over to see the forecast:



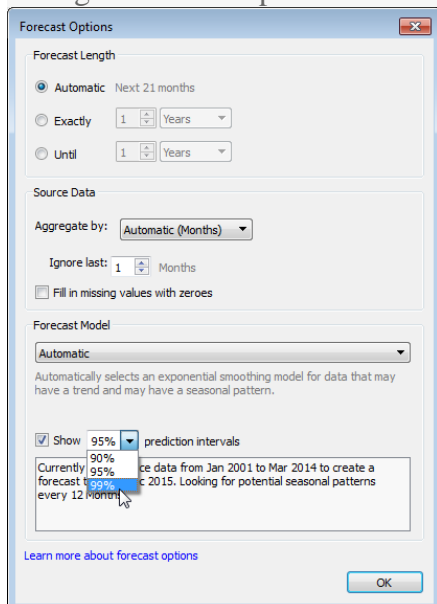
2) Answer this question using the [Australia Labor Force data](#). Using Tableau's default monthly forecast, what is the upper value for the 99% prediction interval for the April 2014 forecast?

- ☐ 12,221.9
- ☐ 12,297
- ☒ 12,372.9
- ☐ 12,354.8

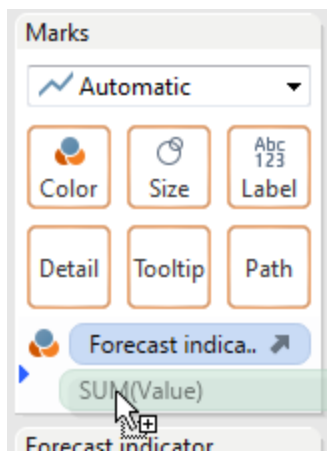
Right-click on Forecast then select Forecast Options:



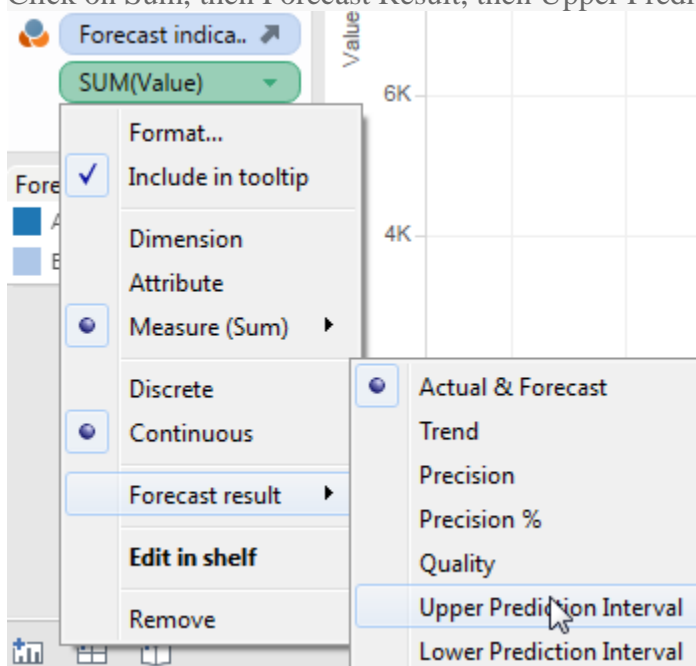
Change to the 99% prediction interval:



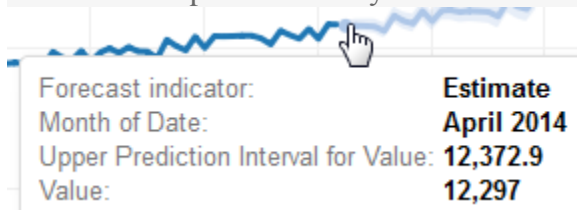
Add value to the marks card:



Click on Sum, then Forecast Result, then Upper Prediction Interval





Mouse over April 2014 and you'll now see the upper value for the 99% prediction interval



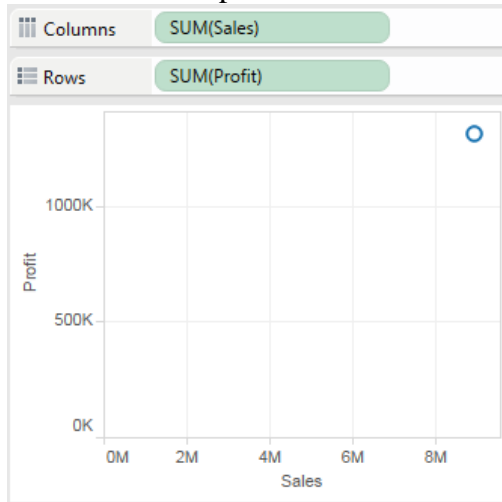
Trendlines

1) Create a trend line for profit as a linear function of sales. What is the R^2 value?

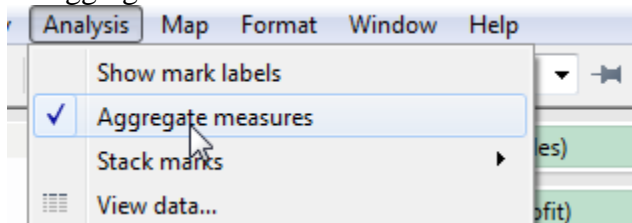
0.0738416

	0.138074
	0.147809

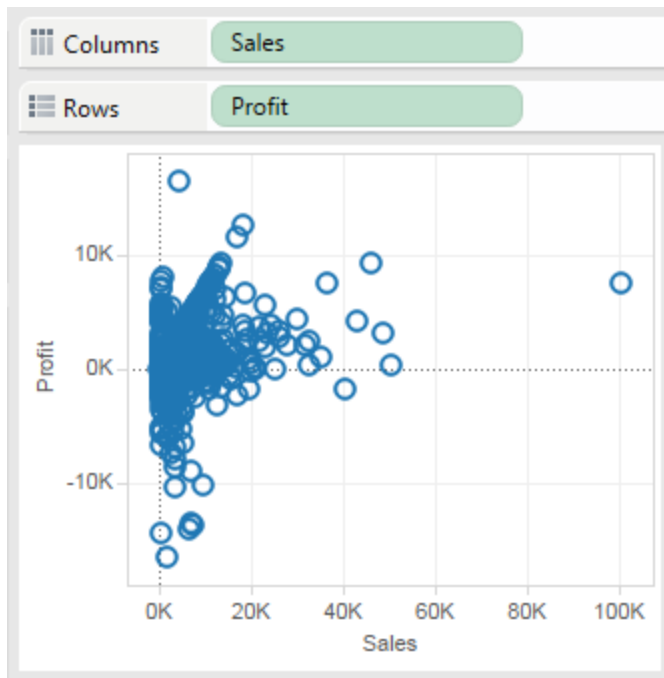
Double click on profit and sales to add both to your view:



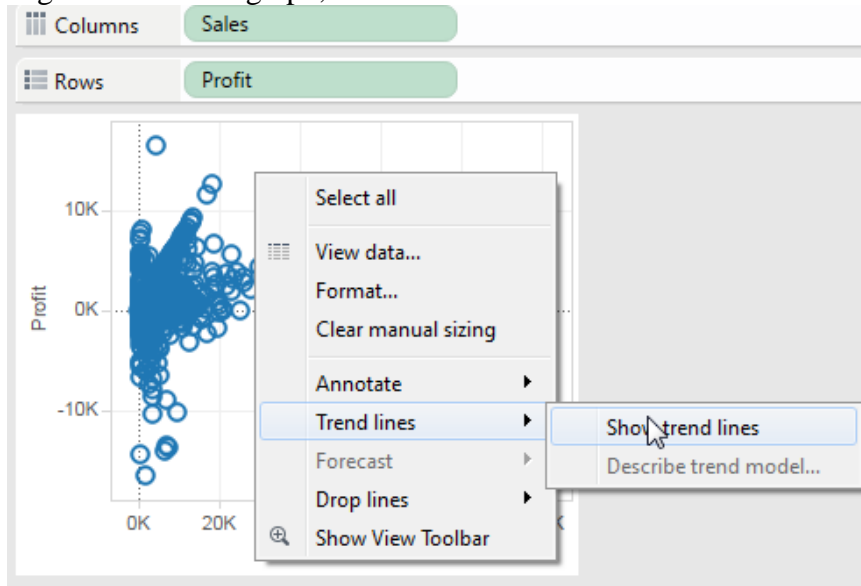
Disaggregate:



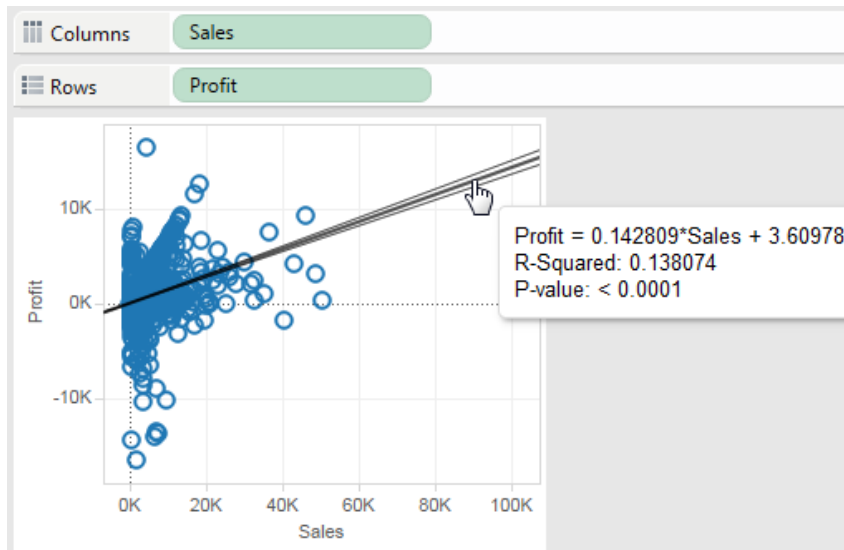
One “Aggregate measures” is unchecked, the graph should now look like this:



Right-click on the graph, select Trendlines and then Show Trend Line:



Mouse over the trend line to see the R-squared value.



2) Create a trend line for profit as a linear function of sales. According to the trend line, how much does profit increase for each dollar of sales?

- ☒ 0.142809
- ☐ 0.966844
- ☐ 155.864
- ☐ 0.261169

Looking at the screenshot above, we see the formula for the trendline is:

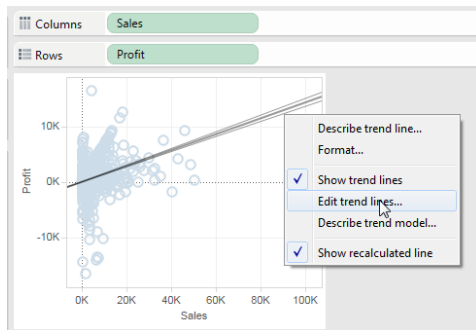
$$\text{Profit} = 0.142809 * \text{Sales} + 3.60978$$

This means that for every one dollar of sales, profit increases by .142809 dollars (in other words, about 15 cents).

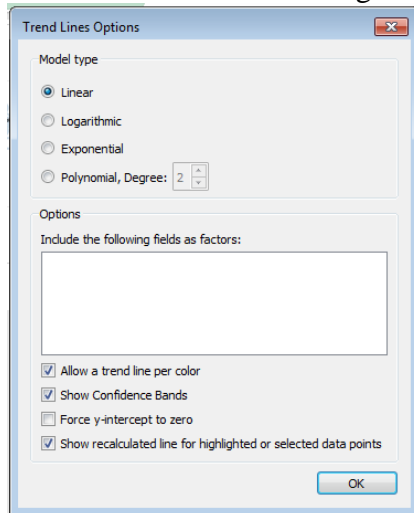
3) Create a trend line for profit as a function of sales. Based on the R^2 value, which model type results in the best fit?

- ☐ Linear
- ☐ Exponential
- ☐ Logarithmic
- ☒ Polynomial with degree two

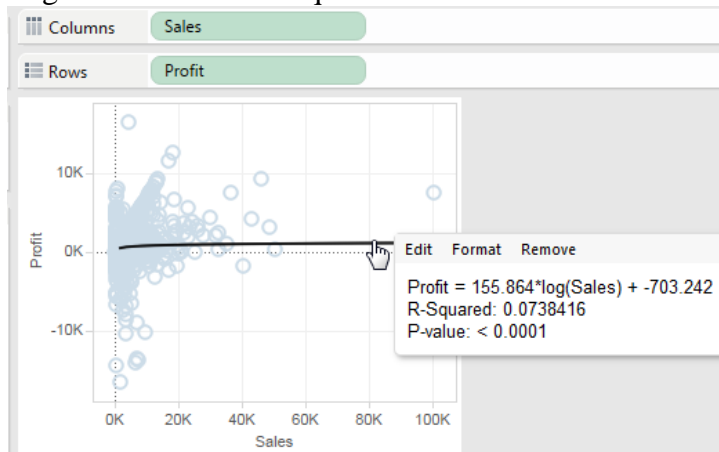
Right click and select Edit Trendline to change the model type.



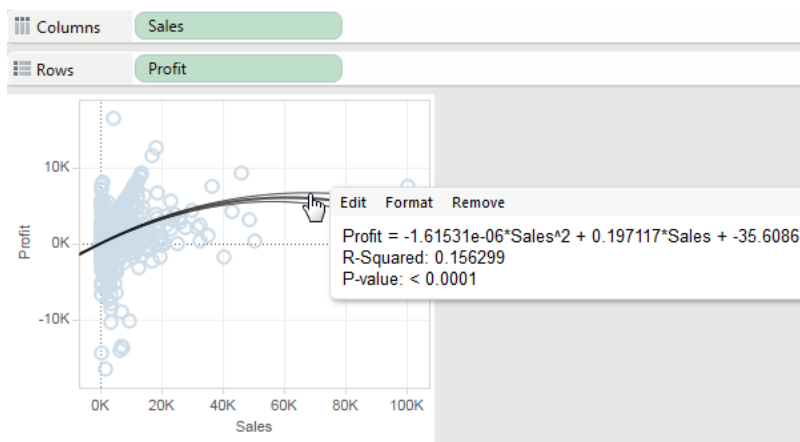
Switch from a Linear to Logarithmic, Exponential, and Polynomial Degree 2.



Logarithmic has an R-squared value of .0738416:



Polynomial degree 2 has an R-squared of .156299. This is the highest R-squared, hence the this model can be considered the best fit.

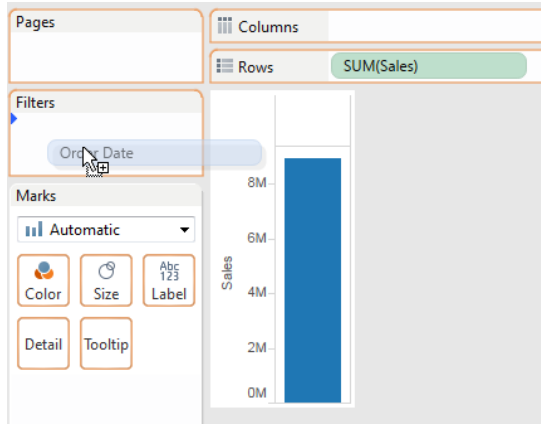


Data Manipulation Quiz

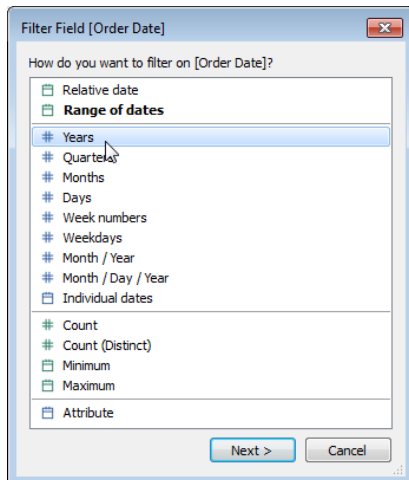
1) Find the total sales value for 2010 orders shipped with "Low" priority

- ☐ 445,010
- ☐ 310,095
- ☒ 379,127

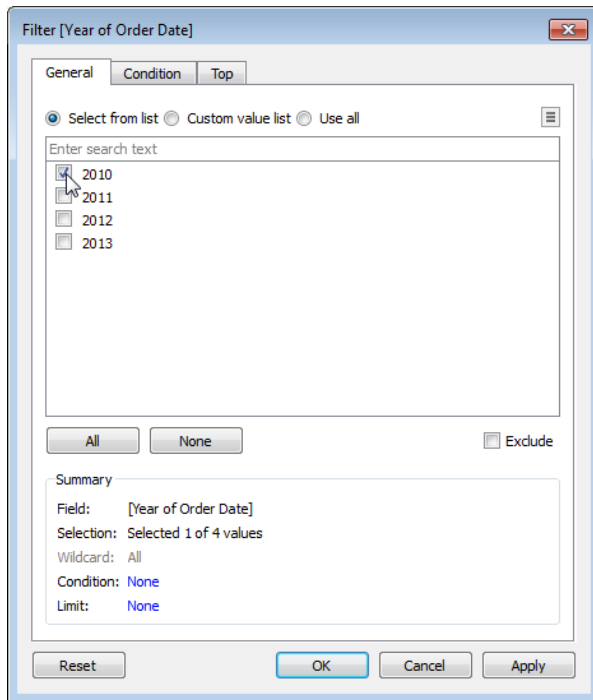
Add sales to the view and filter on order date = 2010:



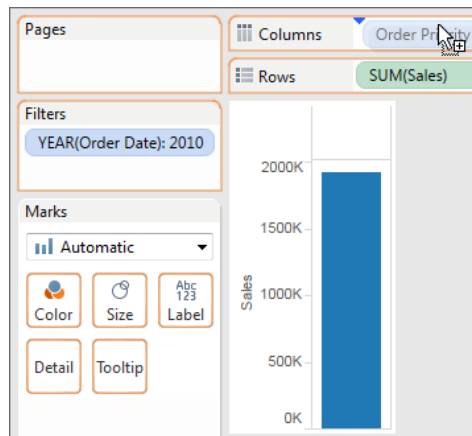
Select Years



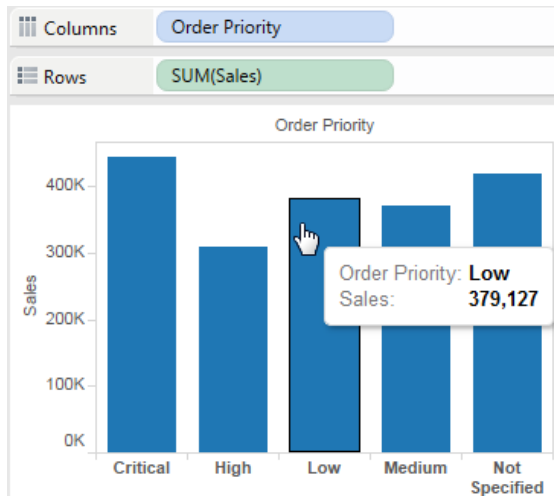
Select 2010:



Drag Order Priority to the Columns shelf:



Mouse over Low to find the total Sales for 2010 orders with Low Priority:



2) Which product has the highest total sales?

- ☐ Hewlett Packard Laserjet 3310 Copier
- ☐ Canon PC940 Copier
- ☒ Global Troy Executive Leather Executive Low-Back Tilter
- ☐ Luxo Professional Fluorescent Magnifier Lamp with Clamp-Base Mount

Add Sales and Product Name to the view:

3) There are four customer segments in the Superstore data set. What percent of the total profits are associated with the Small Business segment?

- ☒ 24.11%
- ☐ 21.63%
- ☐ 38.51%
- ☐ 15.74%

Double-click customer segment and sales to add them to the view:

Customer Segment	
Consumer	206,560
Corporate	505,539
Home Office	283,870
Small Business	316,475

Click on SUM(Profit), then Quick table calculation, then Percent of Total

Customer Segment	
Consumer	15.74%
Corporate	38.52%
Home Office	21.63%
Small Business	24.11%

Customer Segment	
Consumer	15.74%
Corporate	38.52%
Home Office	21.63%
Small Business	24.11%

4) The row and column shelves contain these

- ☐ Grand Totals
- ☒ Pills
- ☐ Filters

When you drag a dimension or measure to the row or column shelves, headers or axes are added to the view. Dimensions appear as a blue pill on the column shelf, while measures appear as green pills.

More here: <https://www.interworks.com/blog/skennedy/2014/05/01/tableau-terminology-101-pills-shelves-and-dashboards-oh-my>

5) Adding a dimension to the row or column shelf will filter your data.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

Adding a dimension to the row or column shelf will increase the granularity of your view, but it will not filter. To filter, drag a dimension or measure to the filter shelf.

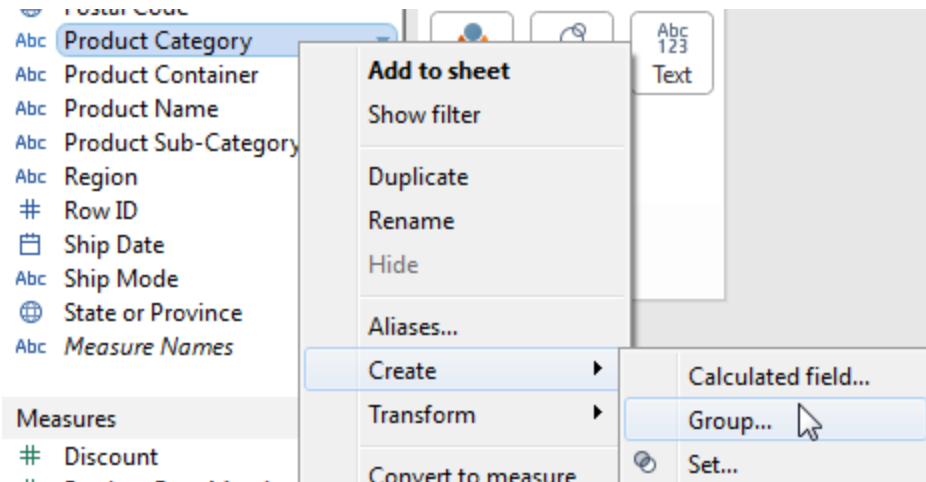
More here: https://onlinehelp.tableau.com/current/online/en-us/help.htm#web_author_filters_shelf.htm?Highlight=filter

6) Suppose that your data has a dimension called "Product Category," which has the values "Furniture," "Office Supplies," and "Technology." Which of the following should you use to combine Furniture and Office Supplies into a single category?

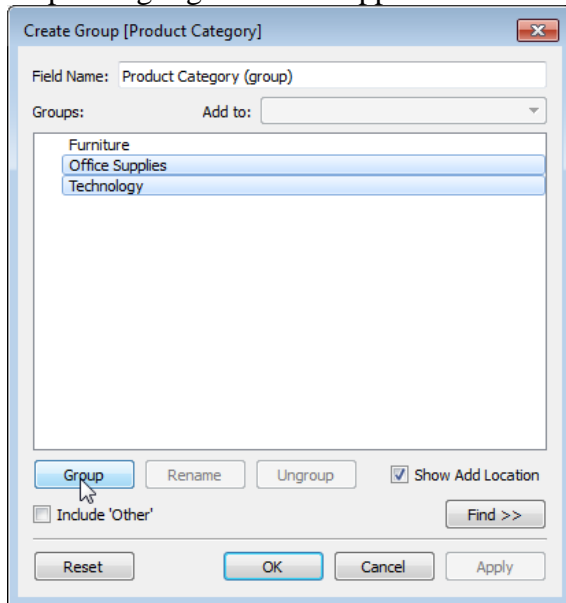
- ☐ Hierarchy
- ☒ Group
- ☐ Filter

A group is a combination of dimension members that make higher level categories. For example, “Office Supplies” and “Furniture” are both members of “Product Category,” so we can use a group to combine them to make “Office Supplies and Furniture.”

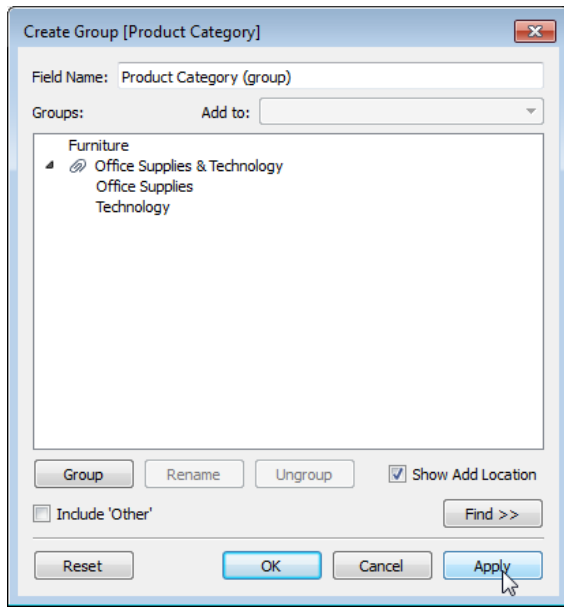
Step 1: Create Group



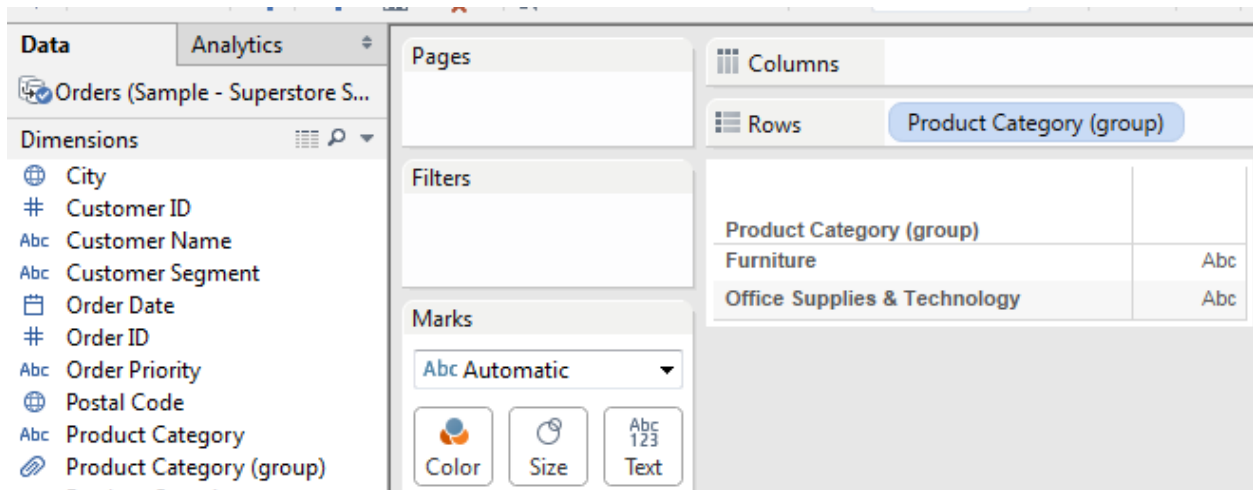
Step 2: Highlight Office Supplies and Technology. Then Click Group.



Step 3: Click Apply



Step 4: Add Product Category (group) to the view:

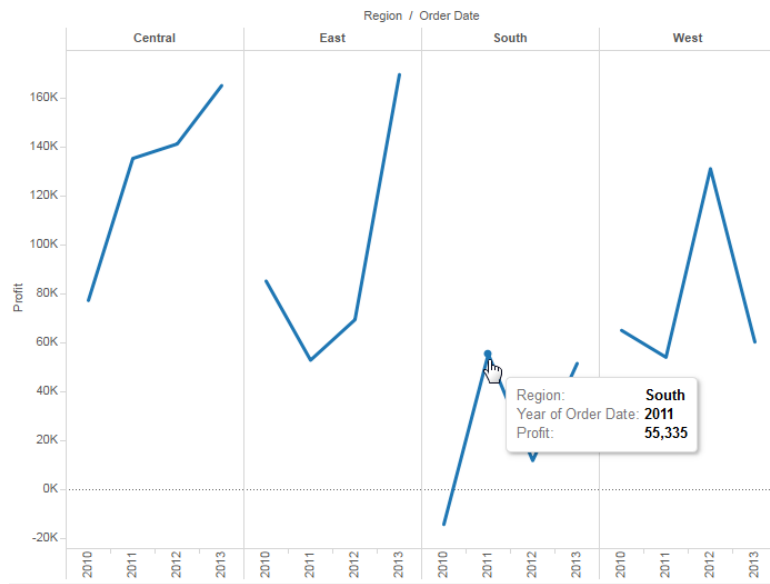


Calculations

1) Find the total profit for the South region for items ordered in 2011.

- ☐ 52,889
- ☐ 54,889
- ☒ 55,335
- ☐ 11,775

Add Profit, Region, and Order Date to the view:



2) Which product subcategory has the highest ratio of profit to sales?

- ☐ Binders and Binder Accessories
- ☐ Envelopes
- ☒ Labels
- ☐ Pens & Art Supplies
- ☐ None of the Above

Create a calculated field called Profit to Sales Ratio:

✕

`sum([Profit])/sum([Sales])`

The calculation is valid.
Apply
OK

Notice we are dividing the sum of the profit by the sum of the sales. If we did simply $[Profit]/[Sales]$ we would calculate the profit to sales ratio for each row of data, but each row would be weighted equally when we aggregate. We don't want that, rather we'd like to divide the total profit by the total sales for each product category.

Add the product sub-category and the new calculated field to the view:

Product Sub-Category	AGG(Profit to Sale..)
Appliances	0.266
Binders and Binder Access..	0.355
Bookcases	-0.015
Chairs & Chairmats	0.142
Computer Peripherals	0.179
Copiers and Fax	0.195
Envelopes	0.312
Labels	0.758
Office Furnishings	0.207
Office Machines	0.138
Paper	0.139
Pens & Art Supplies	0.012
Rubber Bands	-0.328
Scissors, Rulers and Trimm..	-0.048
Storage & Organization	0.014
Tables	-0.068
Telephones and Communic..	0.260

Sort or just visually inspect to see that Labels have the best sales to profit ratio.

3) Find the total number of Small Business customers placing orders from the superstore.

- ☐ 615
- ☐ 1,111
- ☐ 734
- ☒ 672

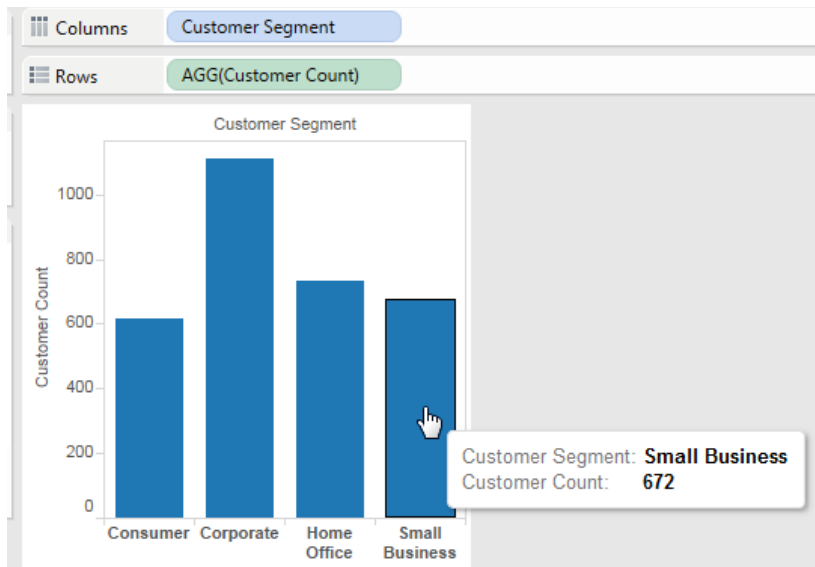
Create a calculated field for distinct customers

✕

COUNTD ([Customer ID])

The calculation is valid.
Apply
OK

Double click on the new field and Customer Segment to add both to the view:



4) What is wrong with this If Statement

```
If [Sales] > 100 and "Delivery Truck" then 0 else [Shipping Cost] End
```

- ☐ Nothing, the syntax is correct
- ☒ Instead of "Delivery Truck" it should be [Shipping Mode] = "Delivery Truck"
- ☐ Instead of "Delivery Truck" it should be [Delivery Truck]

5) What will the function Left(3,"Tableau") return?

- ☐ Tab
- ☐ eau
- ☒ An error

The function Left has the following syntax: Left(string, num_chars). So it should be Left("Tableau",3) rather than Left(3,"Tableau")

Joins and Blends

1) Find the sale value for items ordered in 2012. Exclude the value of items which were returned.

- ☒ 2,158,725

	72,006
	1,843,186
	8,630,660

Drag the Returns data into the data join area:

Orders (Sample - Superstore Subset (Excel))

Connected to Excel

Workbook
Sample - Superstore Subset (Excel).xlsx

Sheets

Enter sheet name

- Orders
- Returns**
- Users
- New Union

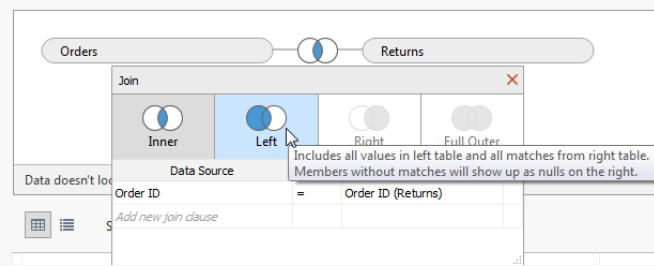
Orders

Returns

Data doesn't look right? Tableau Data Interpreter might be able to help. [Turn on](#)

Sort fields Data source order

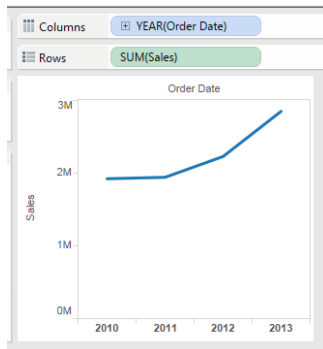
Select Left to do a left join. This will include all values from the Orders table and all Order ID matches with the right table.



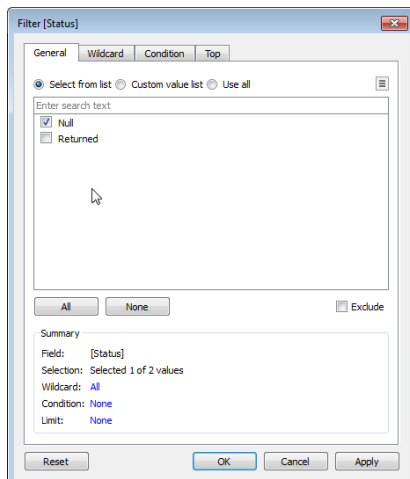
Scroll right in the data preview area. You should see that Order ID (Returns) is generally null, meaning there is no record for the order in the returns data set. In these cases the order was not returned. When the Order ID (Returns) is populated you will see the Status = Returned.

Order ID	# Sales	# Order ID	# Order ID (Returns)	Abc Returns Status
17	118.36	56001	null	null
2	110.02	86299	null	null
5	487.27	90649	null	null
2	12.18	90033	null	null
9	54.79	9895	9895	Returned

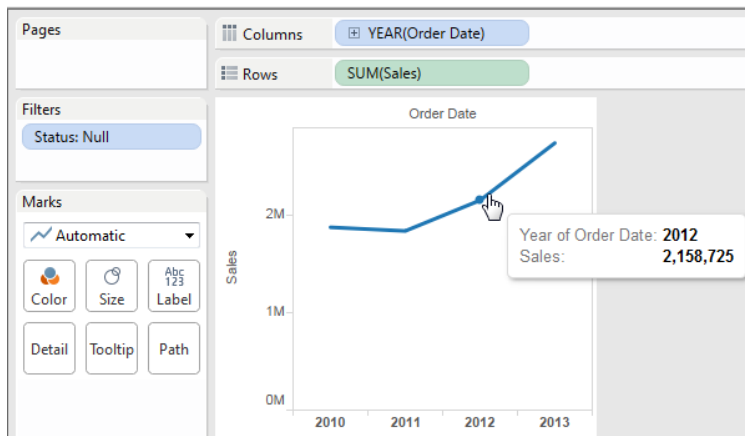
Add Sales and Order Date to the view:



Filter on Status=Null to filter out the Returned items.



Mouse over 2012 to see the sales for that year:



2) All rows from both tables are returned in an INNER JOIN.

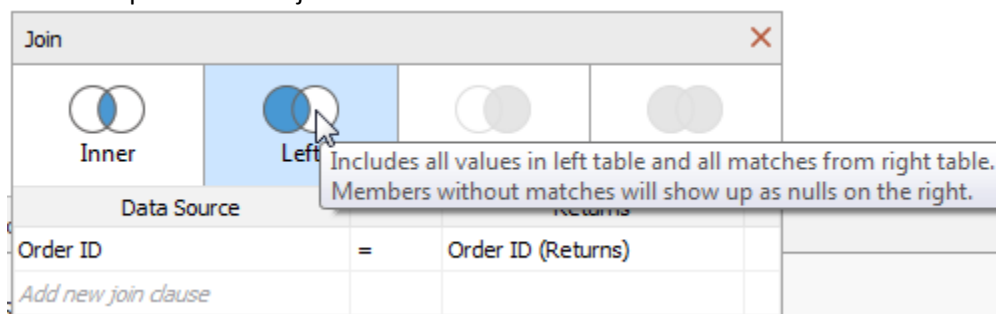
- ☐ True
- ☒ False

An inner join includes only values with matches in both tables.
A *full outer* join will include all rows in both tables.

3) LEFT JOIN returns all rows from the left table, with the matching rows in the right table.

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

The description of a left join is shown here:



4) A LEFT JOIN or INNER JOIN creates a row each time the join criteria is satisfied, which can result in duplicate rows. One way to avoid this is to use data blending instead.

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

For a detailed explanation of how joins produce duplicate rows and how blending can be used to avoid duplication, please take a look at the following article:

<http://kb.tableau.com/articles/knowledgebase/removing-duplicated-data-after-join>

Level of Detail

1. What % of Customers ordering items in 2011 also ordered items in 2012? (use the customer ID to identify the customer)
 - A. 49.289%
 - B. 50.711%
 - C. 59.71%
 - D. 43.69%**
 - E. None of the above

Use a LOD expression to determine whether the customer ordered in 2012:

```
{FIXED [Customer ID]:  
max(if year([Order Date])=2012 then 1 else 0 end)  
}=1
```

The calculation is valid.

Filter on 2011 orders:

Filter [Year of Order Date]

General Condition Top

☒ Select from list ☐ Custom value list ☐ Use all

Enter search text

- ☐ 2010
- ☒ 2011
- ☐ 2012
- ☐ 2013

All None ☐ Exclude

Summary

Field: [Year of Order Date]
 Selection: Selected 1 of 4 values
 Wildcard: All
 Condition: None
 Limit: None

Reset OK Cancel Apply

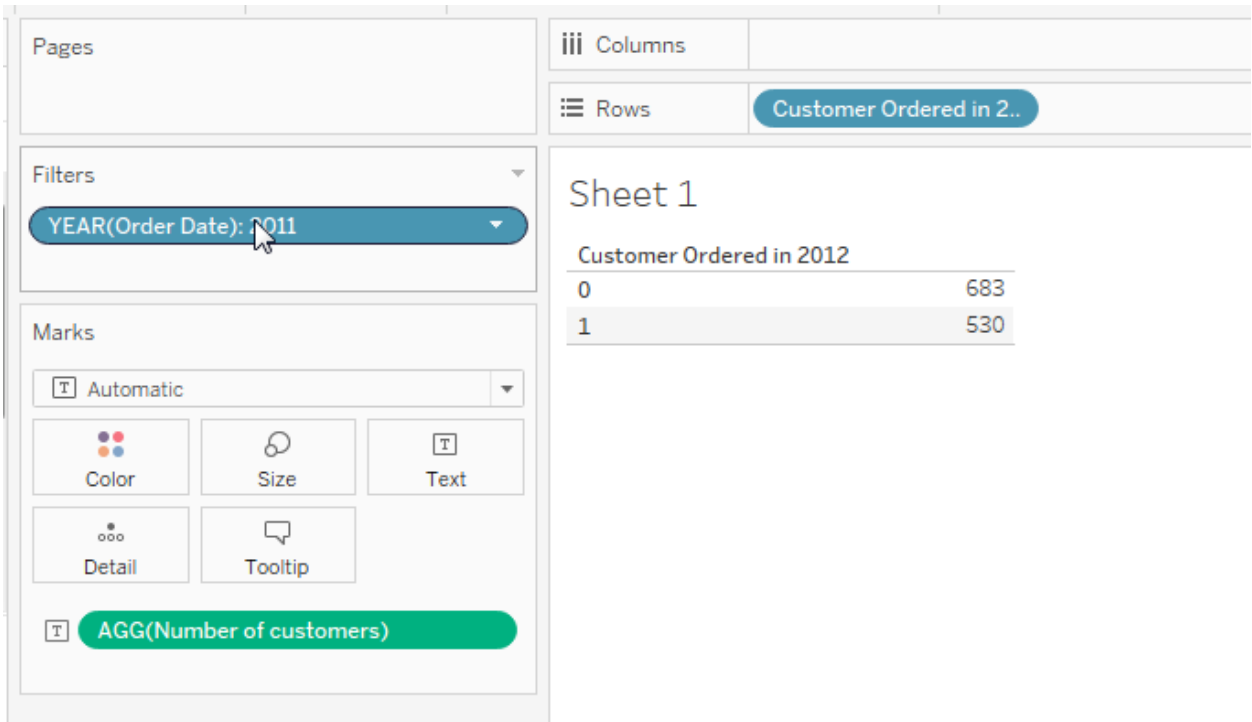
Add a count distinct calculation for the number of customers:

Number of customers

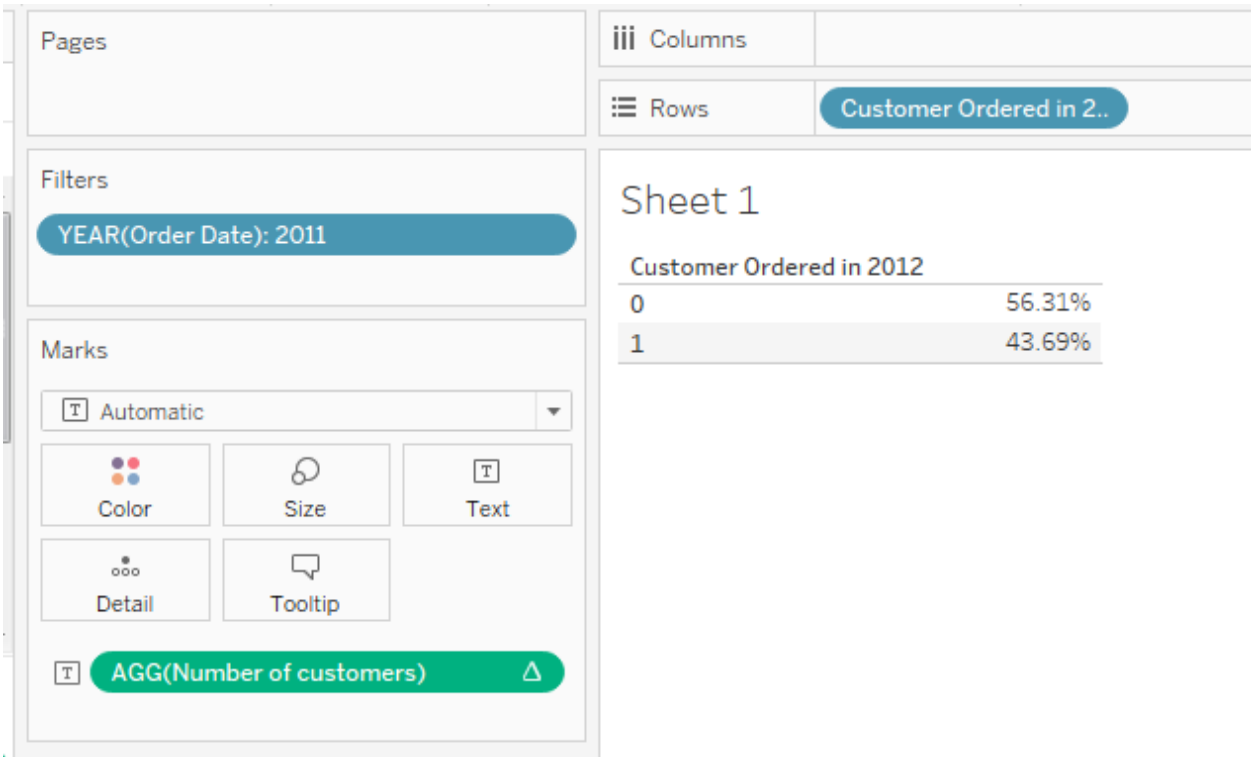
`countd([Customer ID])`

The calculation is valid. Sheets Affected ▼ Apply OK

Now we have the customers ordering in 2011, and whether or not they ordered in 2012:



Use a % of total table calculation:



2. How many customers (as identified by customer id) made 8 or 9 separate orders?
 - A. 590

- B. 121
- C. 26
- D. 8
- E. 7

Add a formula to

Orders Placed By Customer

×

{Fixed [Customer ID] : COUNTD([Order ID])}

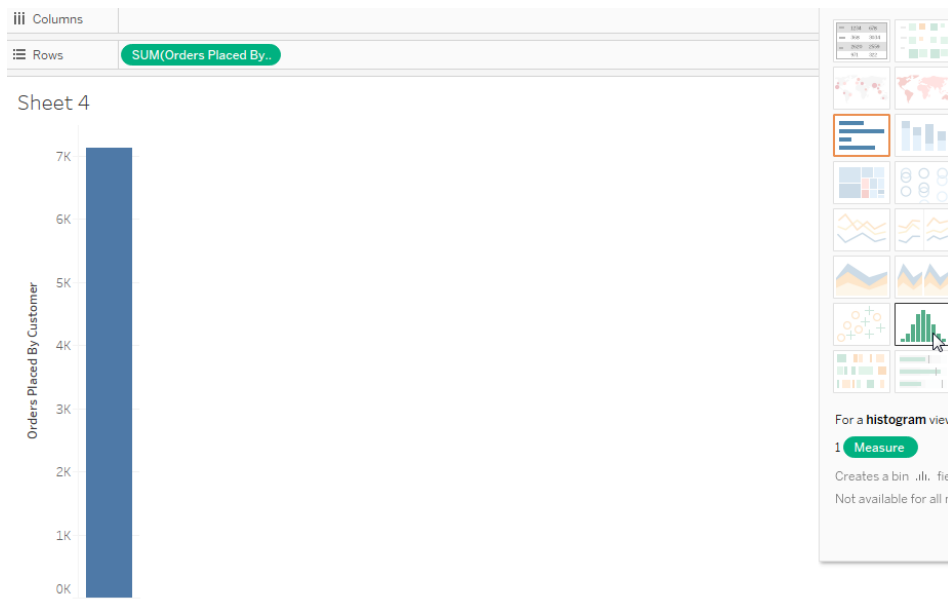
The calculation is valid.

Sheets Affected ▾

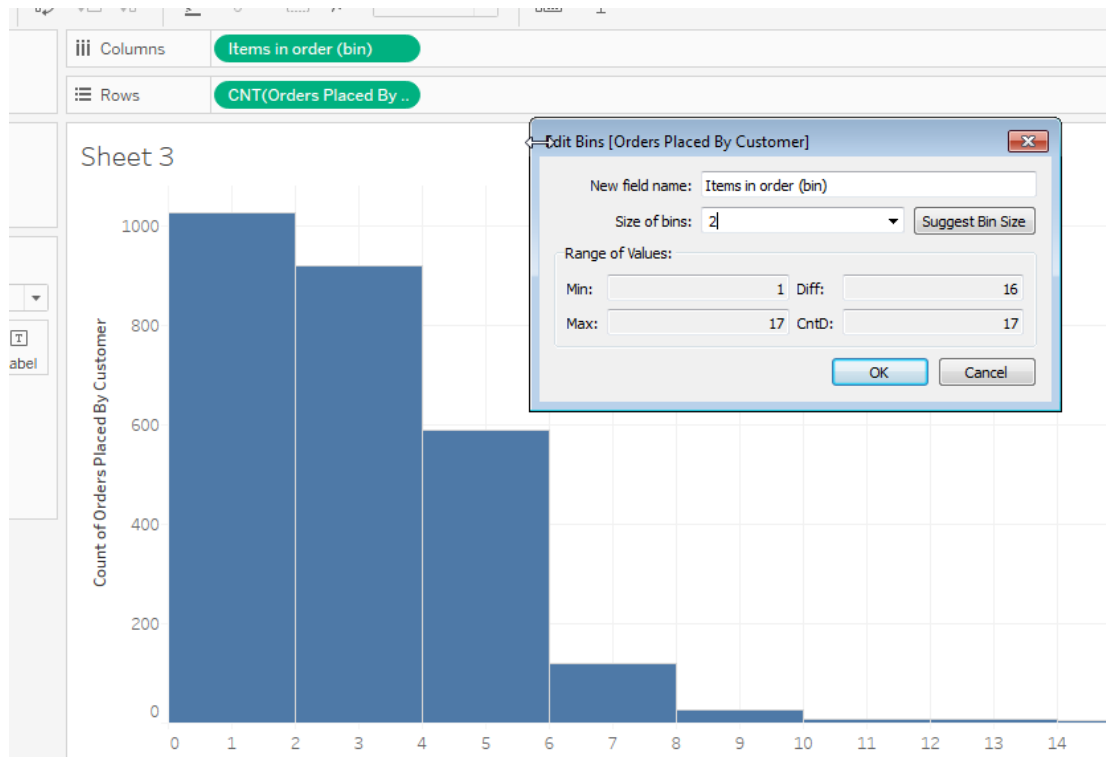
Apply

OK

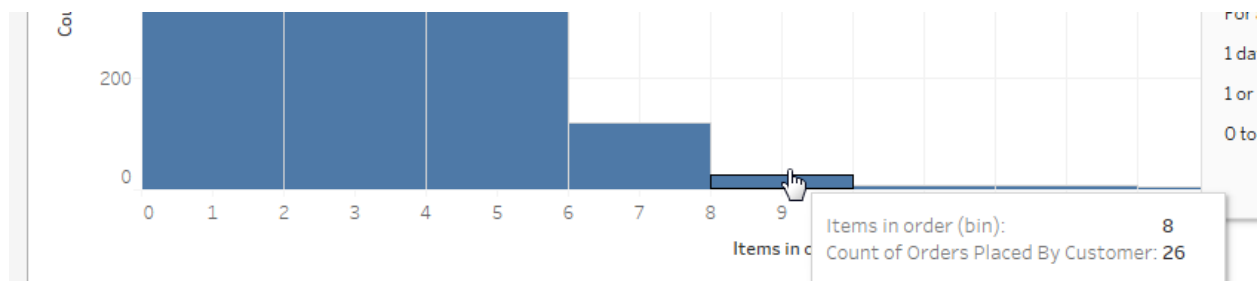
Add this to the view and change to a histogram:



Check the bin size:



Look at the 8 – 10 bin:



3. How much greater were the sales for the East region than for the South region?

- A. 1,597,346
- B. 942,995
- C. 825,458
- D. 794,093
- E. None of the above

Sales for South

×

```
{sum(if [Region]="South"
then [Sales] else 0 end)}
```

The calculation is valid.

Sheets Affected ▾

Apply

OK

Add Region, Sales and Sales for South to the view:

Pages

Columns

Measure Names

Rows

Region

Filters

Measure Names

Marks

Automatic ▾

Color

Size

Text

Detail

Tooltip

Measure Values

Measure Values

SUM(Sales)

SUM(Sales for South)

Sheet 11

Region	Sales	Sales for South
Central	2,540,342	1,597,346
East	2,422,805	1,597,346
South	1,597,346	1,597,346
West	2,391,439	1,597,346

This is almost what we need. Let's just take the difference of Sales and Sales for South:

Sales - Sales for South

sum([Sales]) - sum([Sales for South])

The calculation is valid.

Apply

OK

Add this to the view:

Sheet 11

Region	Sales	Sales for South	Sales - Sales for South
Central	2,540,342	1,597,346	942,995
East	2,422,805	1,597,346	825,458
South	1,597,346	1,597,346	
West	2,391,439	1,597,346	794,093

Region: East
Sales - Sales for South: 825,458