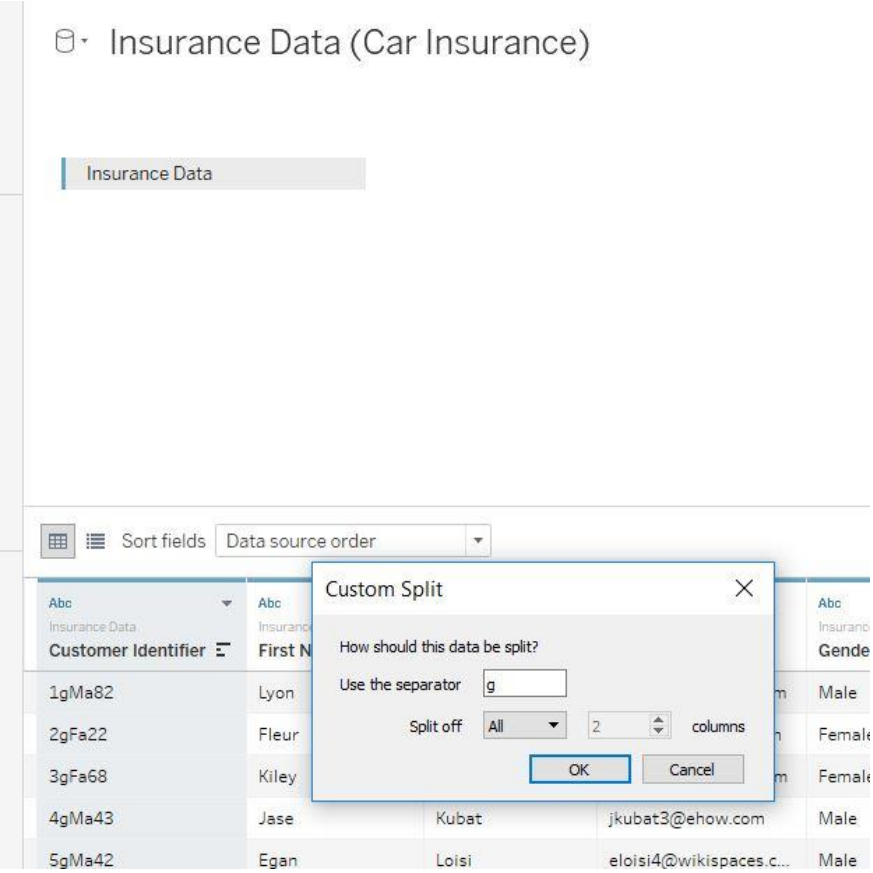
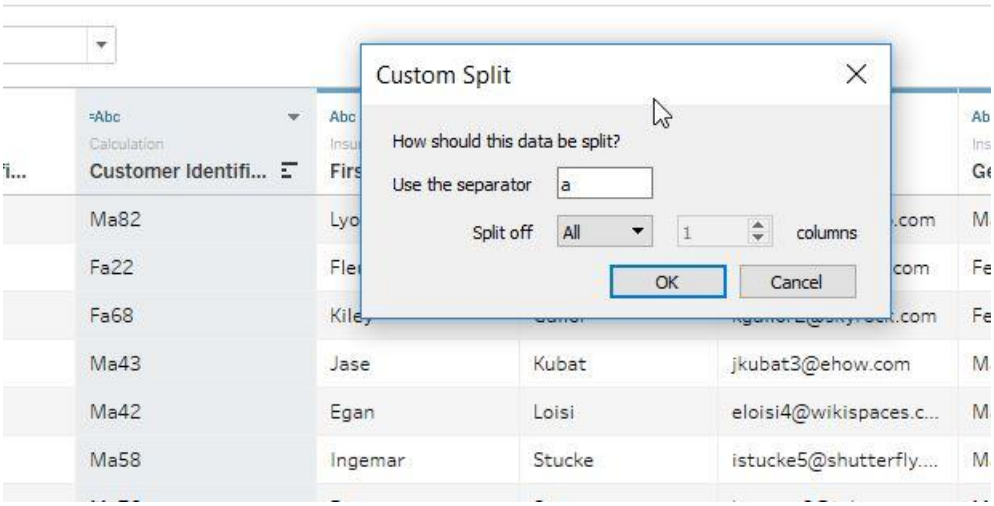
Data Connections

1. 4pts Custom Split
   Answer using the "Insurance Data" worksheet from the Car Insurance excel file. The identifier field is formatted as a number followed by a "g" (for gender) followed by M or F for male or female followed by "a" for age, followed by a number representing the customer's age. For example, customer identifier 51gMa16 represents a male age 16. In 2017, how much higher was the average annual insurance premium for males than for females?
   a. $2.40
   b. $22.86
   c. $16,340
   d. $56.89

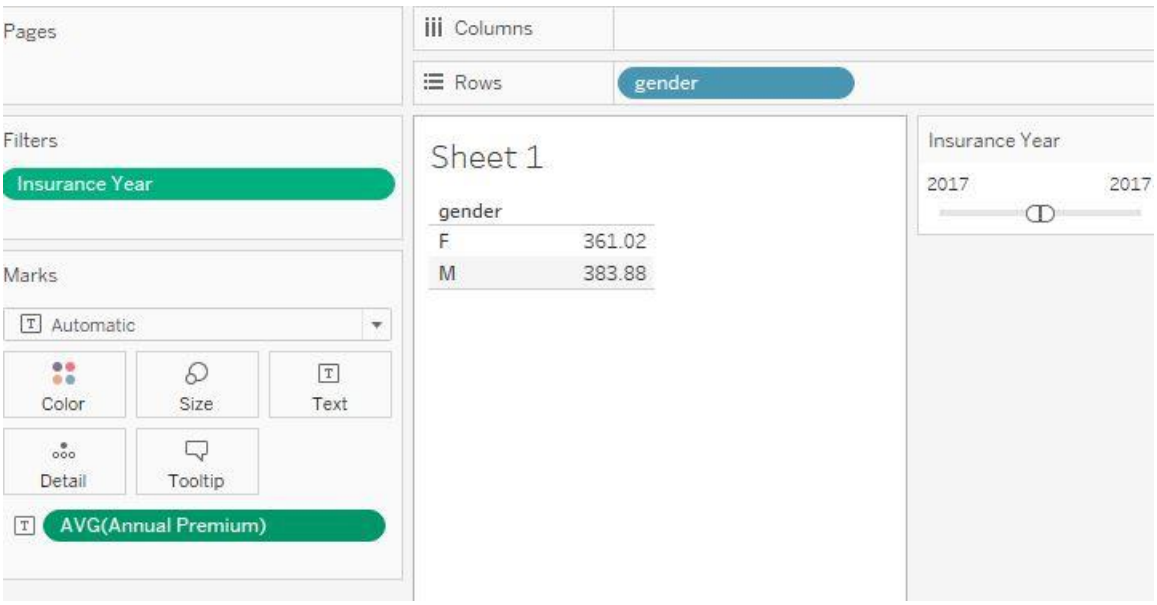
Import the data and use a custom split to determine the age and gender of the customer:



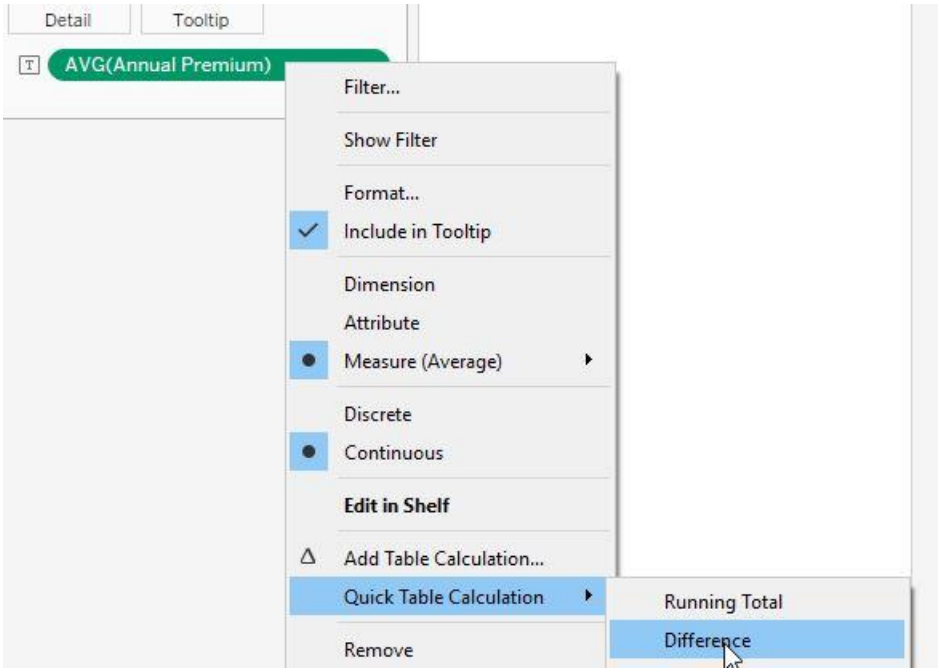


Switch field name to gender

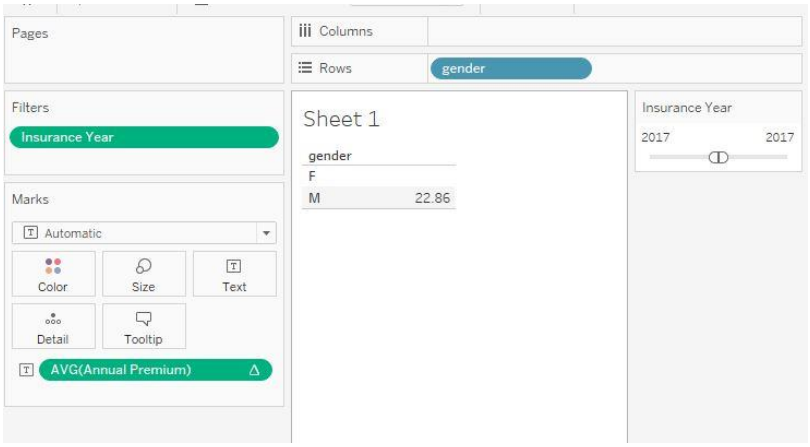
Create view with the average annual premium broken out by gender and the insurance year = 2017



Use a table calculation to determine the difference:

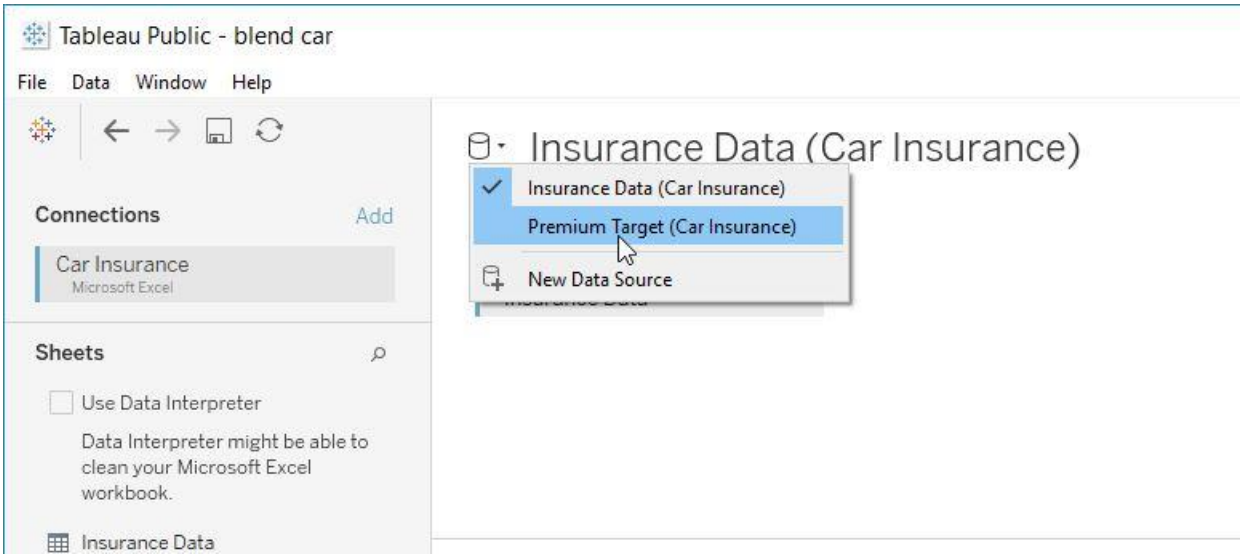


Annual premium for males is 22.86

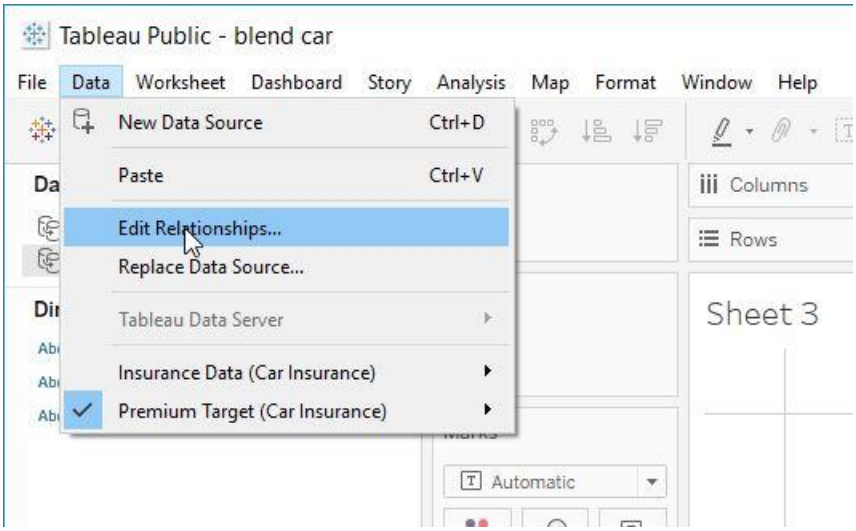


2. 4pts Blend (South Superstore with Target data)
   Answer using the “Insurance Data” and “Premium Target” worksheets from the Car Insurance excel file. Which model of Acura had an average annual premium the closest to the targeted premium?
   a. Legend
   b. Integra
   c. RL
   d. MDX
   e. ZDX

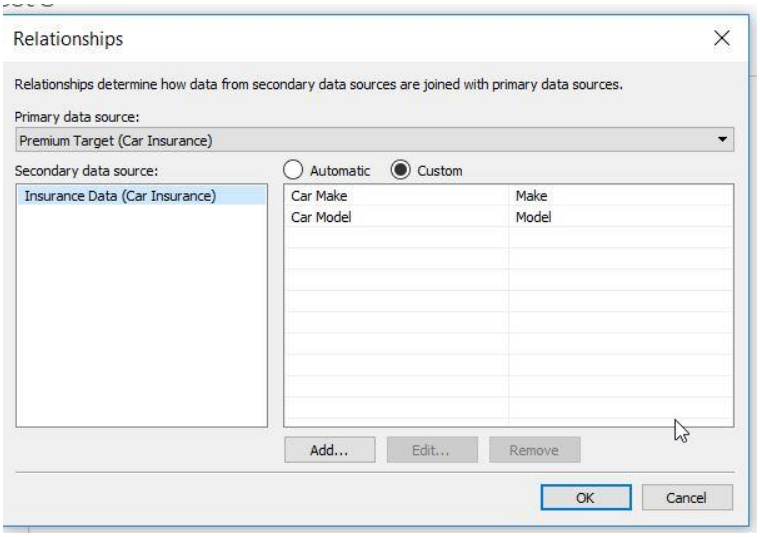
Create workbook with Insurance Data and Premium Targets:



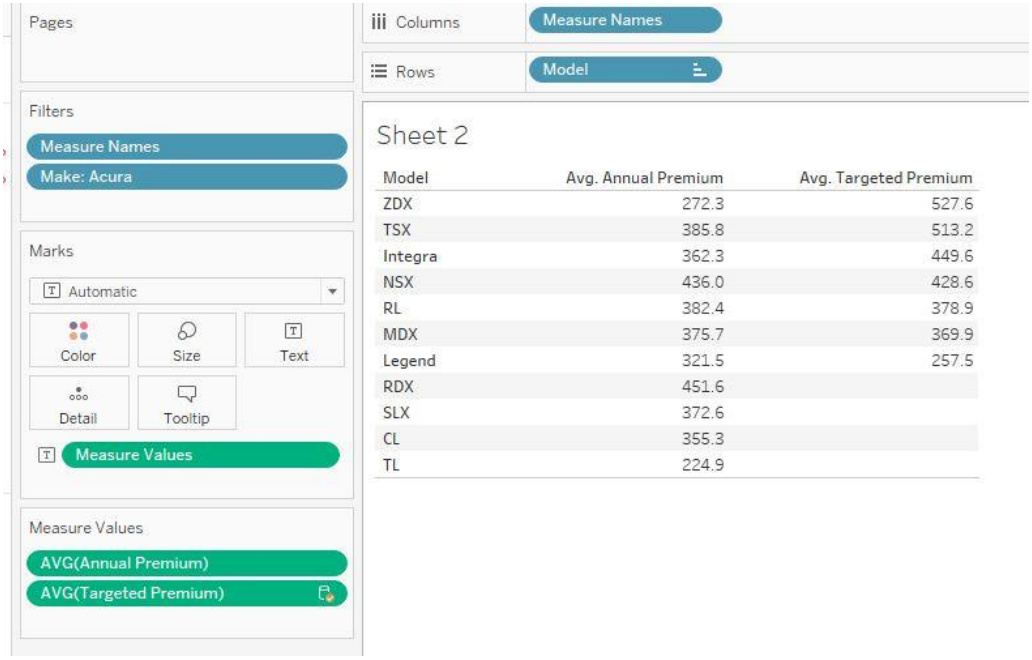
Edit the relationships for the blend:



Setup the following relationships:

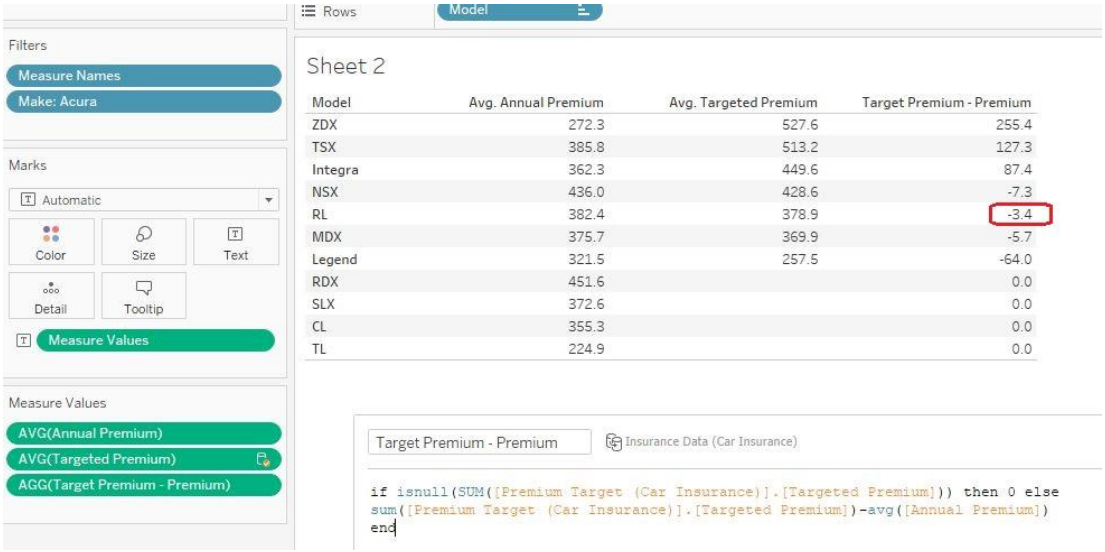


Add a filter for Make = Acura, add AVG(Annual Premium) and Targeted Premium



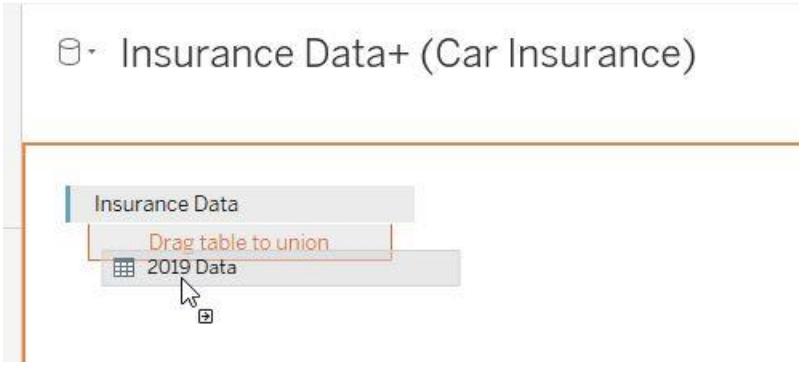
Model	Avg. Annual Premium	Avg. Targeted Premium
ZDX	272.3	527.6
TSX	385.8	513.2
Integra	362.3	449.6
NSX	436.0	428.6
RL	382.4	378.9
MDX	375.7	369.9
Legend	321.5	257.5
RDX	451.6	
SLX	372.6	
CL	355.3	
TL	224.9	

Use a calculated field to find the difference between the average annual premium and the target:

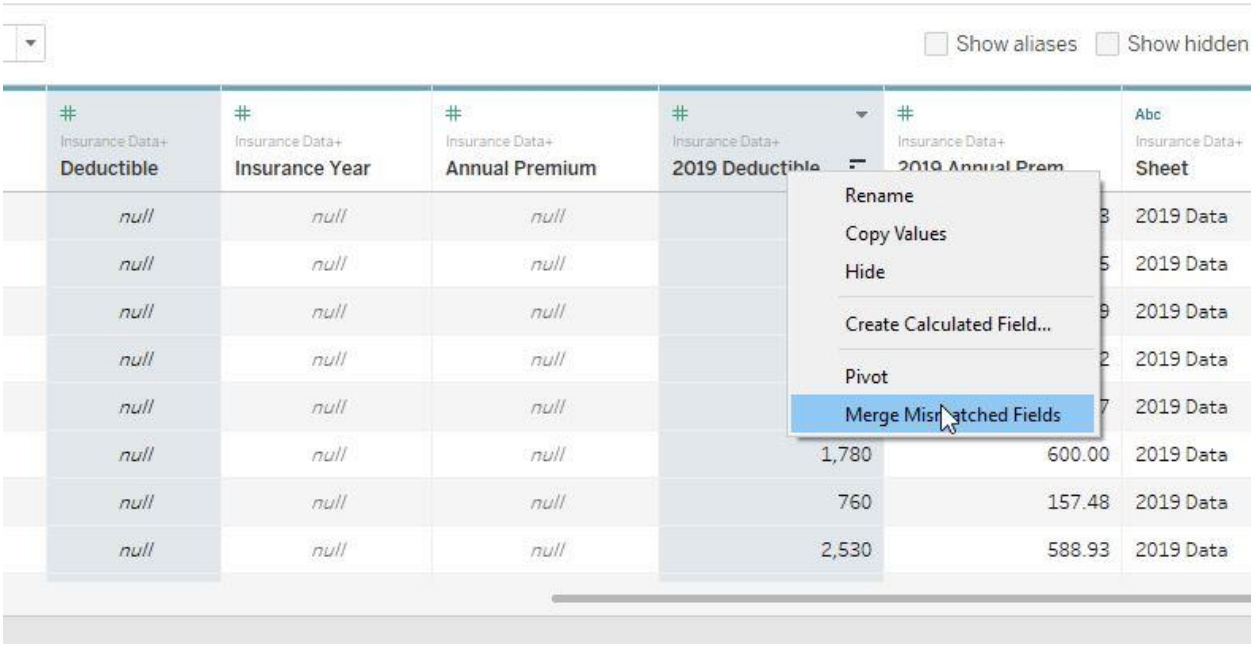


3. [4pts Union] Combine the Insurance Data and the 2019 data. What was the % increase in average annual deductible from 2018 to 2019 for cars made by Toyota?
   a. 2.24%
   b. 4.18%
   c. 3.69%
   d. 3.27%

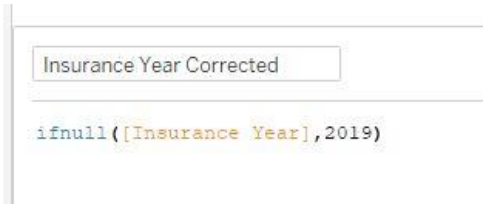
Do a union of the insurance data (2016 – 2018) and the 2019 data:



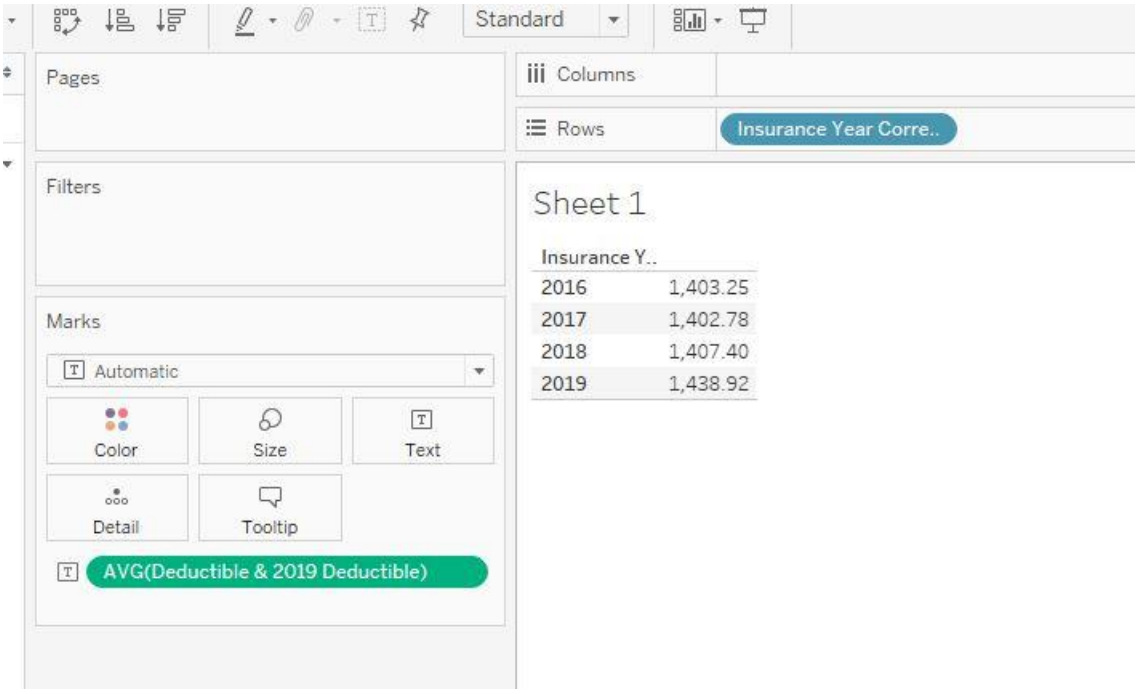
Merge the deductible and 2019 deductible and premium and 2019 premium fields:



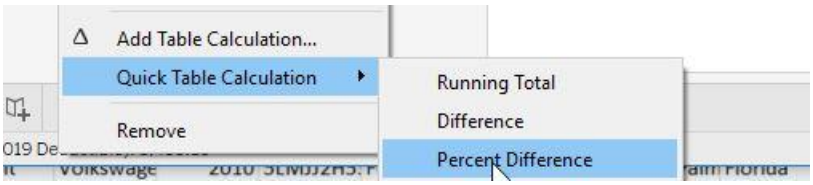
"Insurance Year" is null for the 2019 data, so create a calculated field to fill it in:

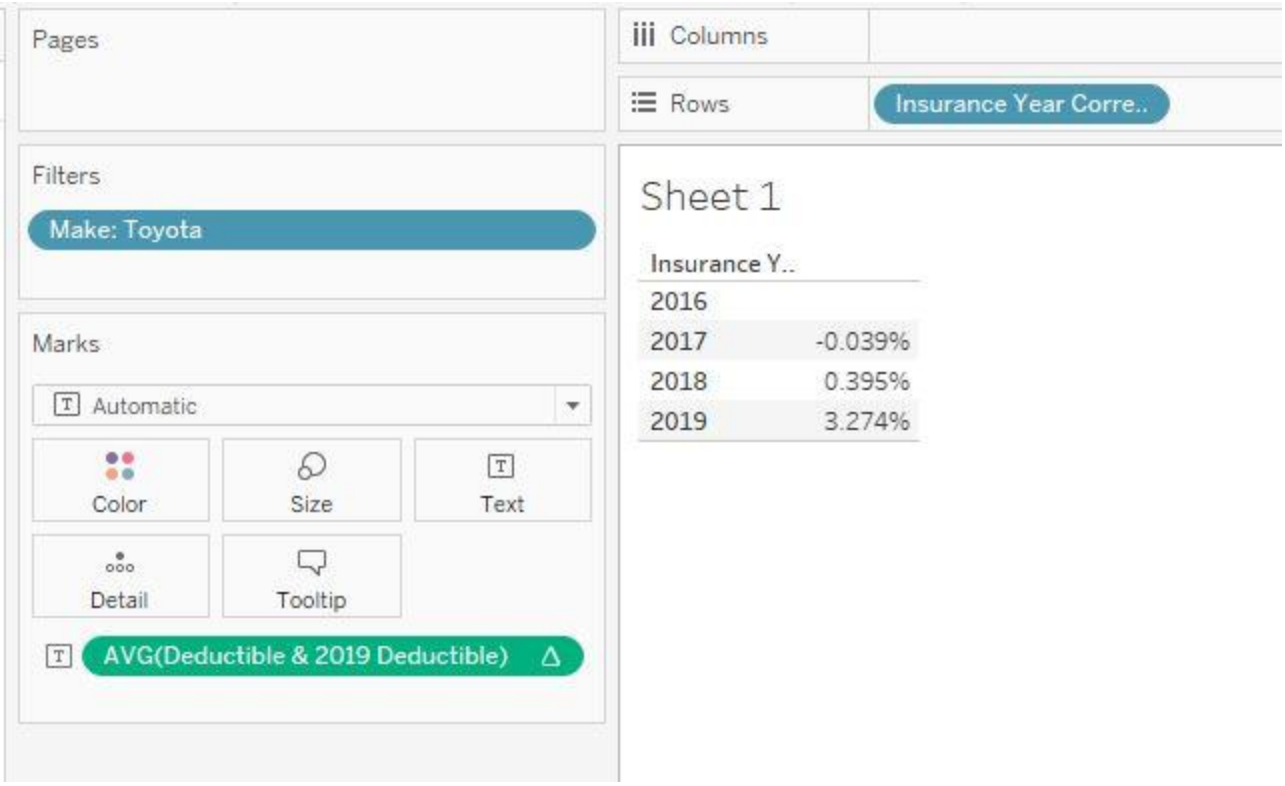


Average deductible by year:



Filter on Toyota and use a table calculation to determine the percent difference:

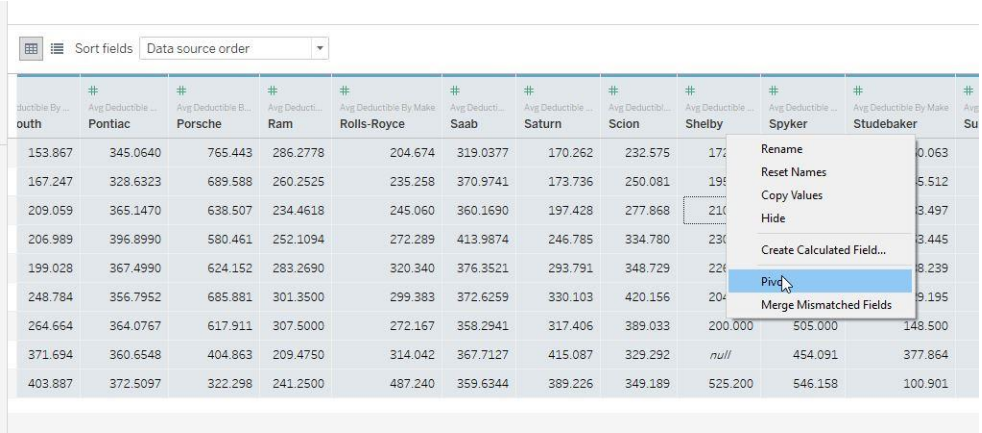




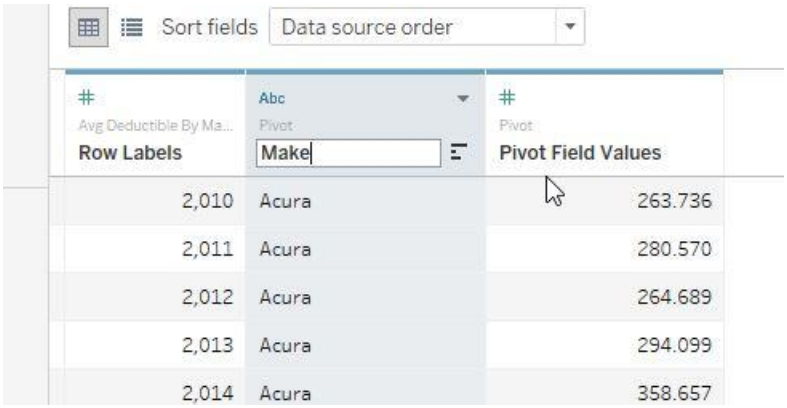
2019 Deductible for Toyota is 3.274% higher than the 2018 deductible.

4. Using the "Average Premium by Make" data, determine which make of car saw the largest cost increase in average premium from 2010 to 2018.
    a. Land Rover
    b. Maybach
    c. Aptera
    d. Austin

First pivot the data so that instead of having different columns for different cars, there is a "car make" column.

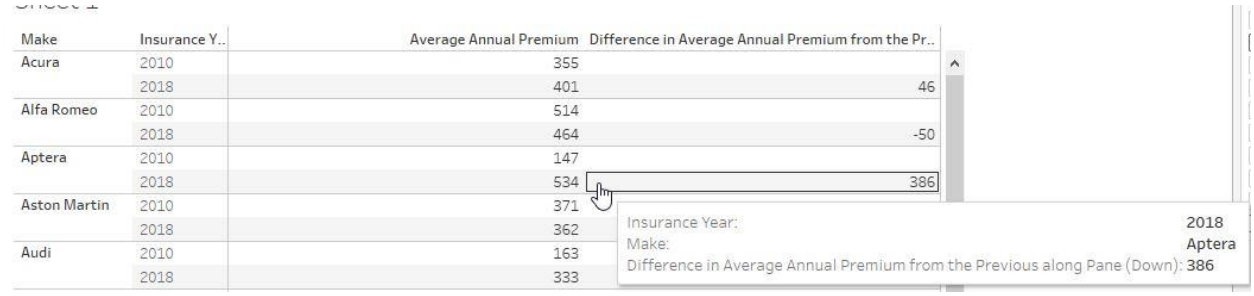


Rename the fields to “Make” and “Average Annual Premium”



Filter out years other than 2010 and 2018. Add the make and premium to the view, and use a difference table calculation.

Aptera’s premium increased by 386:

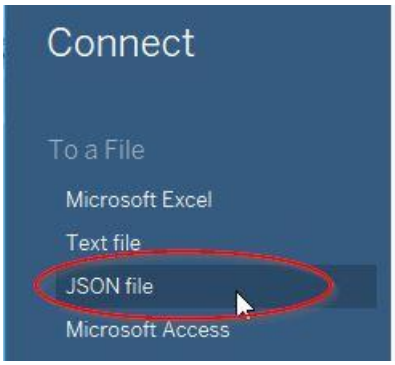


5. 4pts Connect to different file type (JSON, CSV, etc)

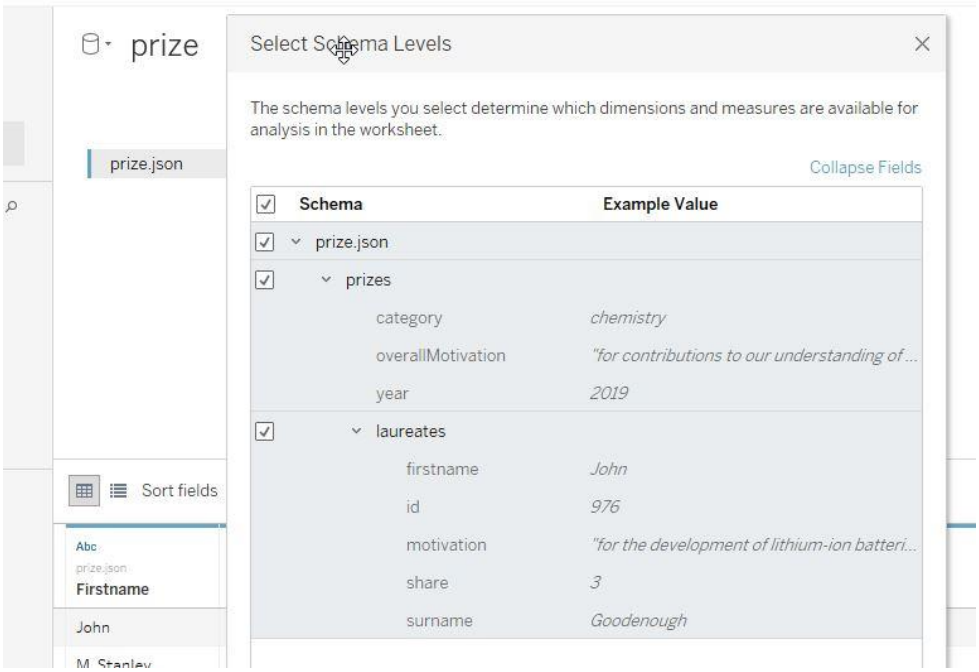
The Nobel Prize is a set of annual international awards bestowed in several categories. Sometime years the prize is awarded to a single individual or organization, other times it is shared, and other times there is no award in a category in a particular year. Using “nobel_prize.json,” for the years when the prize is awarded in a category, what percent of the time is it shared?

a. 41.37%
b. 58.63%
c. 45.82%
d. 54.18%

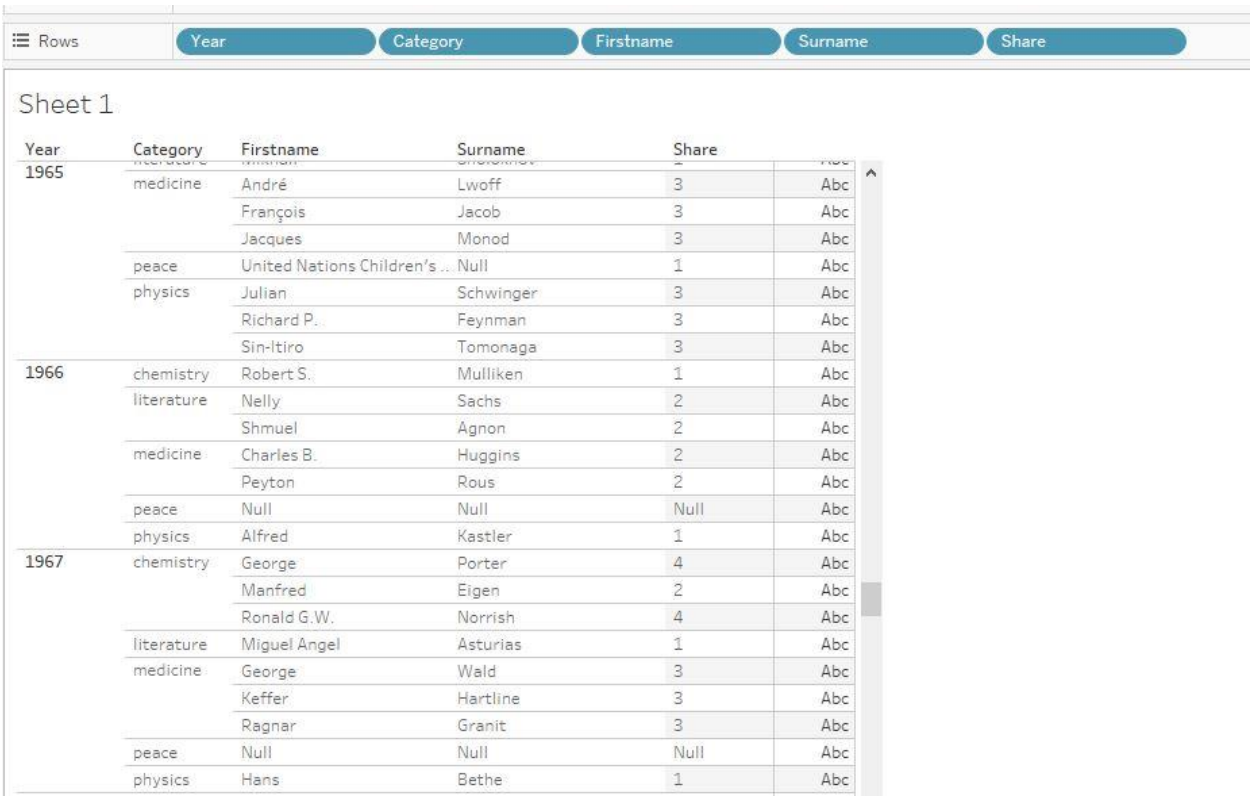
Connect to the JSON file



Select the schema

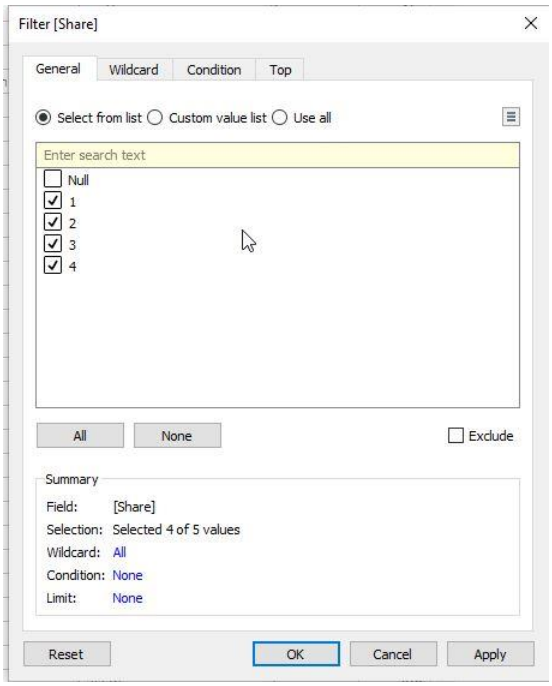


Create a view to understand the data:



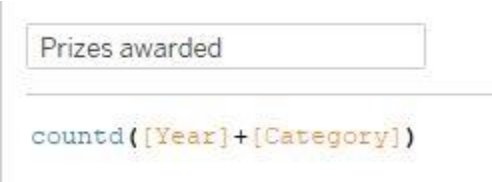
Year	Category	Firstname	Surname	Share	
1965	medicine	André	Lwoff	3	Abc
		François	Jacob	3	Abc
		Jacques	Monod	3	Abc
	peace	United Nations Children's ..	Null	1	Abc
	physics	Julian	Schwinger	3	Abc
		Richard P.	Feynman	3	Abc
		Sin-Itiro	Tomonaga	3	Abc
1966	chemistry	Robert S.	Mulliken	1	Abc
	literature	Nelly	Sachs	2	Abc
		Shmuel	Agnon	2	Abc
	medicine	Charles B.	Huggins	2	Abc
		Peyton	Rous	2	Abc
	peace	Null	Null	Null	Abc
	physics	Alfred	Kastler	1	Abc
1967	chemistry	George	Porter	4	Abc
		Manfred	Eigen	2	Abc
		Ronald G.W.	Norrish	4	Abc
	literature	Miguel Angel	Asturias	1	Abc
	medicine	George	Wald	3	Abc
		Keffer	Hartline	3	Abc
		Ragnar	Granit	3	Abc
	peace	Null	Null	Null	Abc
	physics	Hans	Bethe	1	Abc

Notice that in 1966 and 1967 the nobel prize was not awarded to any person(s). Since the question asks, "When the nobel prize is awarded in a category…" we want to eliminate the times when the nobel prize *is not* awarded in any category. This can be done by removing the rows where [Share] is null:

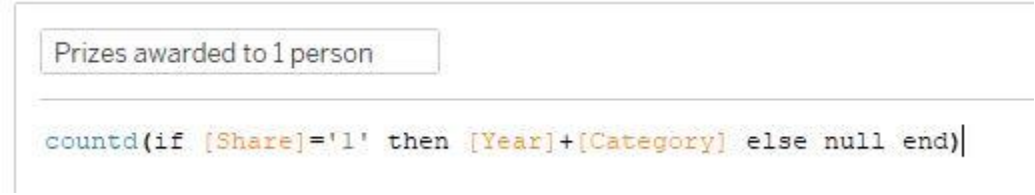


Now also we see that when [Share] = 1, the prize is awarded only to one person in that category in that year.

Total prizes awarded:

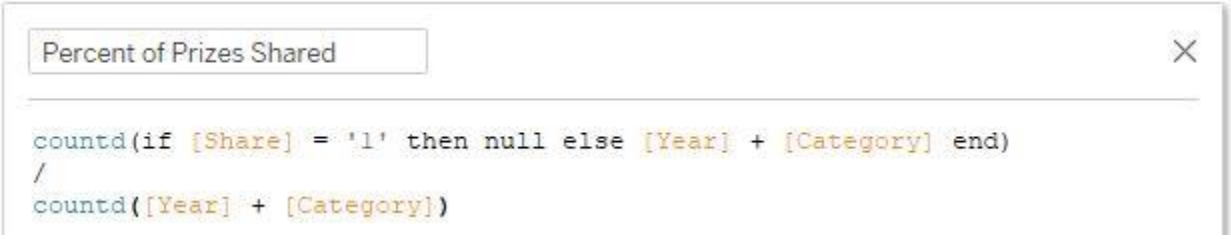


Prizes awarded to just one person:



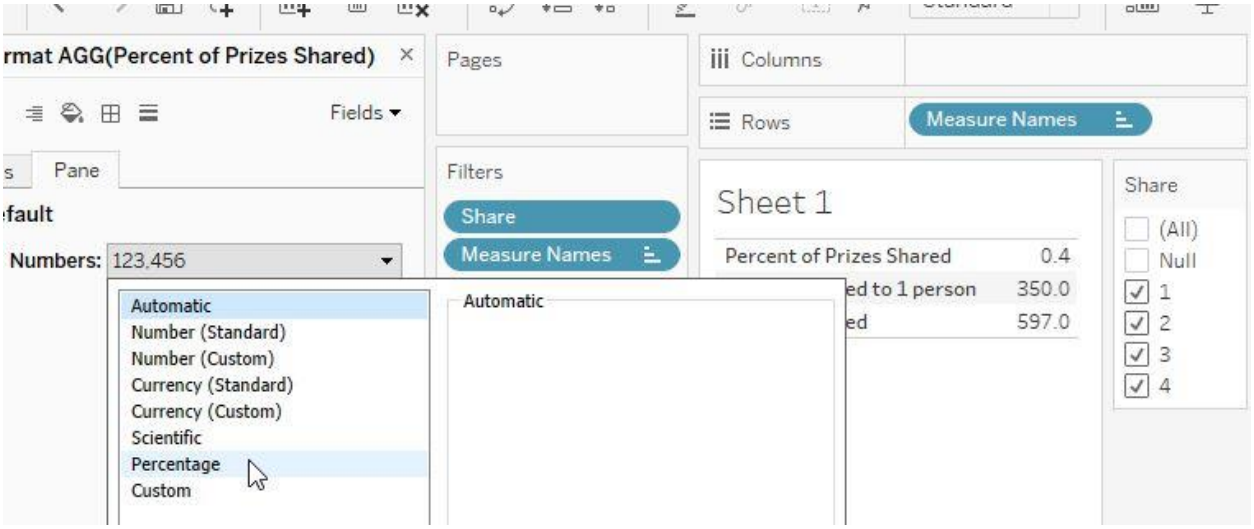
Result:

350 / 597 = 58.6% (rounded) of prizes were awarded to just one person, so around 41.4% are awarded to more than one person. To do that in Tableau, we can use a calculation like this:

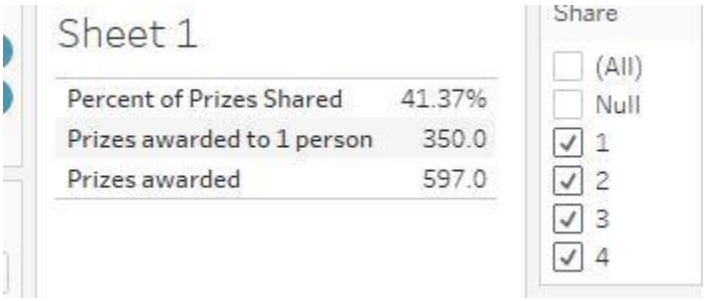


The numerator is the distinct prize years awarded to multiple people (shared). Since we've filtered out the cases where the prize was not awarded at all , the denominator is the total prizes awarded.

Add this to the view and change the format to %



Result:



6. 2pts Knowledge – Performance Optimization Which of the following can reduce the number of queries Tableau needs to run to load a worksheet or dashboard
    a. Parallel query
    b. Data engine vectorization
    c. Data source filters
    d. External query caching
    e. Metadata grid

Parallel Queries - Tableau 9.0 also takes better advantage of the capabilities of source databases to execute more queries at the same time. This new “Parallel Queries" feature will improve Dashboard performance, on Desktop and Server. https://www.tableau.com/about/blog/2015/1/90-preview-query-performance-improvements-36406

Data engine vectorization – performs operations such as plus, minus, divide, min, max, sum, etc. on multiple data in parallel, but does not reduce the number of queries https://community.tableau.com/thread/211729

Data source filters – can reduce the rows returned by the query, but not the number of queries. https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering_datasource.htm

External query caching

> When loading a workbook for the first time, Tableau queries the data source to get the values to create the visualizations. However, what happens the second time? If the data hasn't changed, like with extract-based workbooks, why even query the data source?
>
> Tableau 9.0 will save the query cache as part of the workbook on both Desktop and Server, offering near-instant load times for applicable workbooks. There is no need to re-query for answers since the results are already there, and users can simply refresh to replace the cache.
>
> Imagine simply re-opening a workbook that has been opened locally before, or that has already been viewed on Server, and seeing a virtually instant load time.
>
> https://www.tableau.com/about/blog/2015/1/90-preview-query-performance-improvements-36406

Metadata grid - The metadata grid displays the fields in your data source as rows so that you can quickly examine the structure of your Tableau data source and perform routine management tasks, such as renaming fields or hiding multiple fields at once. Does not reduce the number of queries.

7. 1pts Knowledge – Shadow Extracts – Which of the following is true of shadow extracts?
    a. The shadow extract file extension is .hyper or .tde
    b. Shadow extracts can be created by changing the connection type from "Live" to "Extract" on the data source page.
    c. Shadow extracts are created automatically when certain data source connections are created.
    d. You can choose to create a shadow extract with all rows, top N rows, or a sample of the rows in the underlying data.

Shadow extracts use .hhyper and .ttde extension rather than .hyper and .tde

Extracts are created by switching from "Live "to "Extract" on the data source page
https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/extracting_data.htm#create-an-extract

See post https://community.tableau.com/thread/201115

> *When you work with Tableau Desktop 9.0 and later, your My Tableau Repository might contain a folder called Shadow Extracts. By default, the Shadow Extracts folder can contain up to five shadow extract files, which have a .ttde extension.*
>
> *The contents of the Shadow Extracts folder change depending on the workbook you work with, and shadow extract files are only created when you work with workbooks that are based on non-legacy Excel or text, or statistical files.*

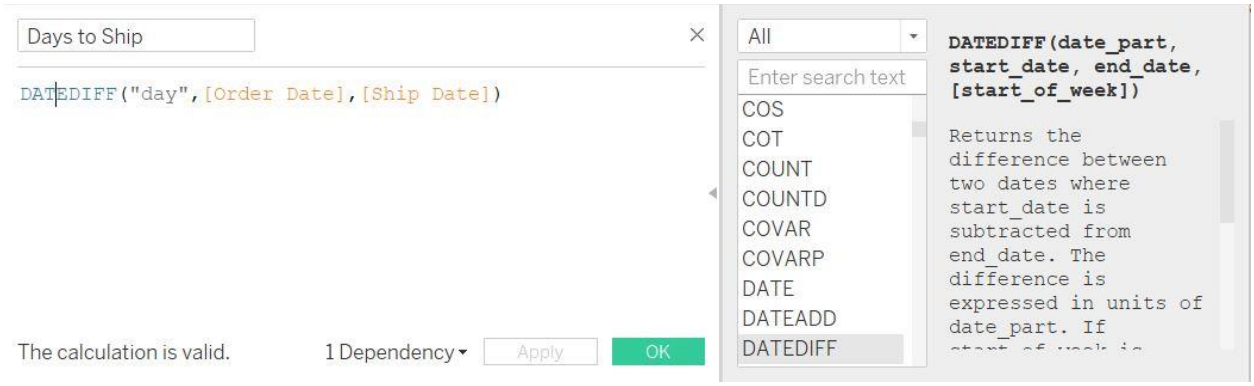
Tableau creates and saves a shadow extract file in order to load your data more quickly. After Tableau creates five shadow extract files, Tableau deletes the oldest shadow extract file to create space when it adds a new one.

Although shadow extract files contain underlying data and other information similar to the standard Tableau extract, shadow extract files are saved in a different format, which means that they cannot be used the same way Tableau extracts are.

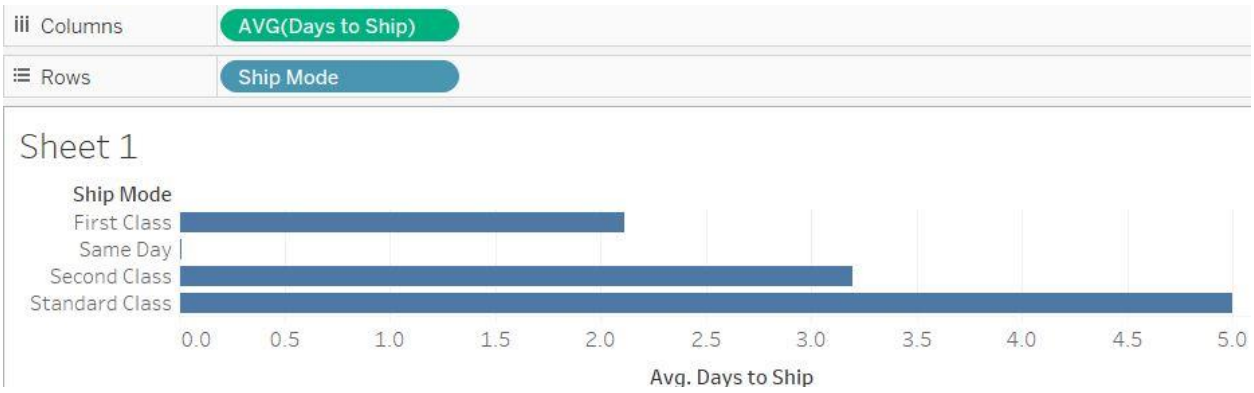
Calculations

8. [manipulate string and date calculations] Answer the following question using the Southern Region sheet of the South Superstore data. Determine the number of days from the order date to the ship date for each Row ID. Which of the following has the largest average difference in shipping time?
    a. Same day vs First Class
    b. First class vs Second Class
    c. Second Class vs Standard Class
    d. Same day vs Freight Class

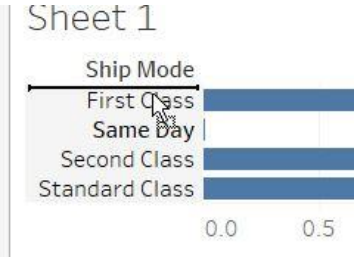
Create the days to ship calculation



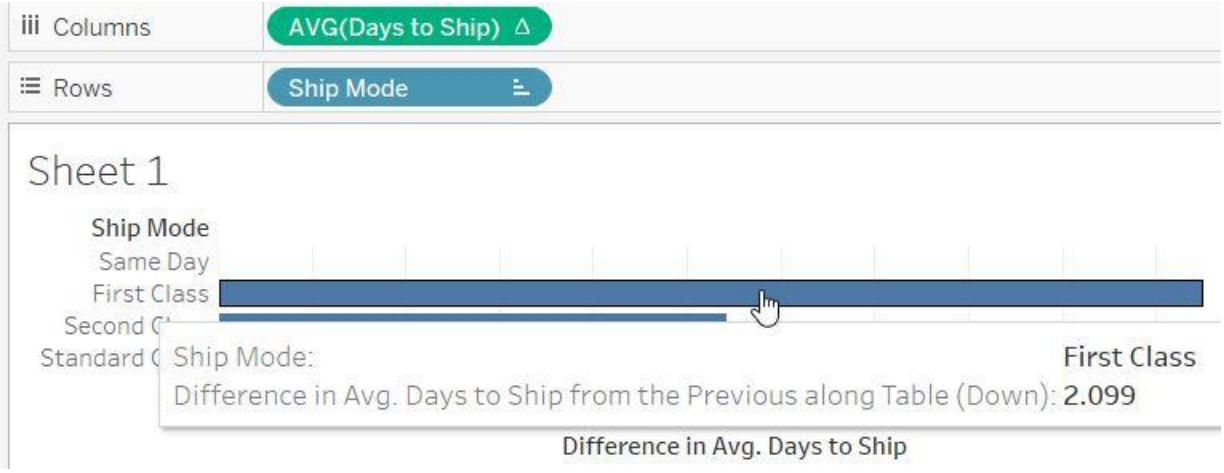
Create a bar graph showing days to ship:



Reorder the ship modes so that same day is at the top:



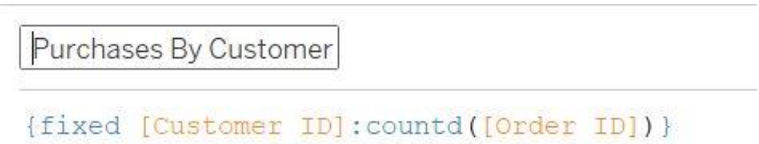
Use a difference table calculation to determine the difference between same day and first class, first class and second class, and second class and standard class.



The days to ship for first class is 2.099 higher than for same day, larger difference than any of the other options. Fright Class does not exist in the data set.

9. [LOD calculations] Answer the following question using the Southern Region sheet of the South Superstore data. For customer's making their first purchase in 2014, how many placed three or more separate orders?
    a. 67
    b. 51
    c. 23
    d. 26

Unique purchases by customer using Fixed LOD



Customer's first order year

Customer's 1st Order Ye

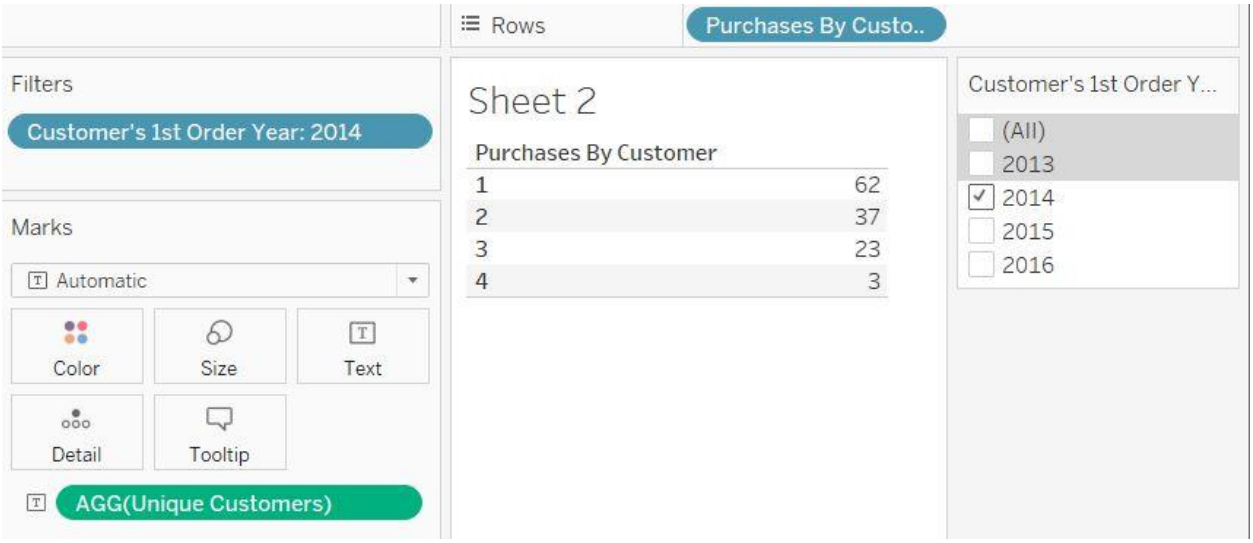
```
{fixed [Customer ID]:min( [Order Year])}
```

Unique Customers:

Unique Customers

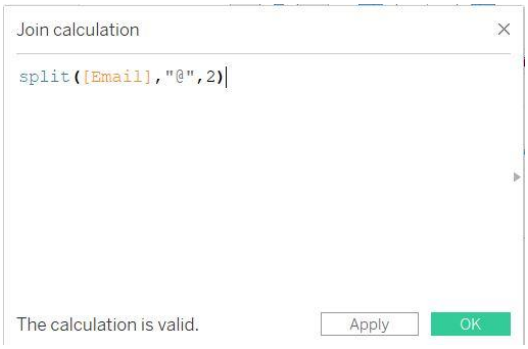
```
countd([Customer ID])
```

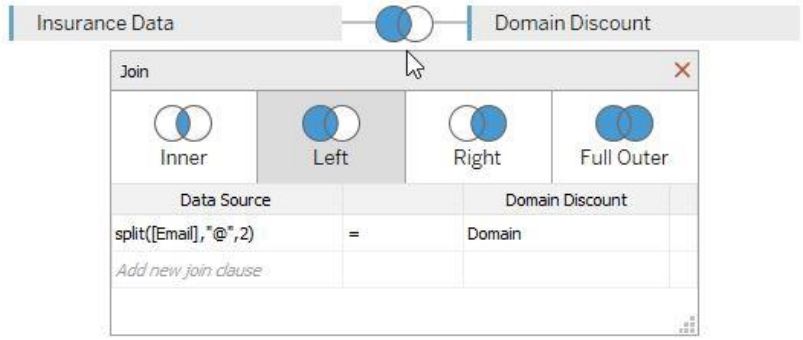
This view shows purchases by customer. 23 customers made 3 purchases, and an additional 4 customers made 4 purchases, so 26 customers made 3 or more purchases.



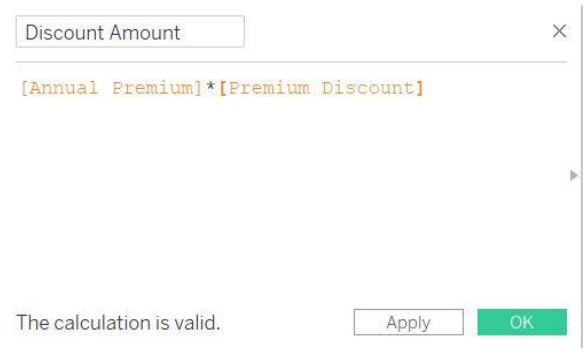
10. [Calculations in join clauses] During the 2018 insurance year, individuals affiliated with some organizations were able to get an insurance premium discount. The premium value shown in "Insurance Data" does not include the discount. The "Domain Discount" shows the discount amount based on the second half of the customer's email address… for example, Lukas@nasa.gov would use the nasa.gov domain. Find the domain with the highest total discount amount.
    a. squarespace.com
    b. ning.com
    c. dropbox.com
    d. meetup.com

Drag "User Data" and "Domain Discount" into the data source area and create a join using a calculated field:

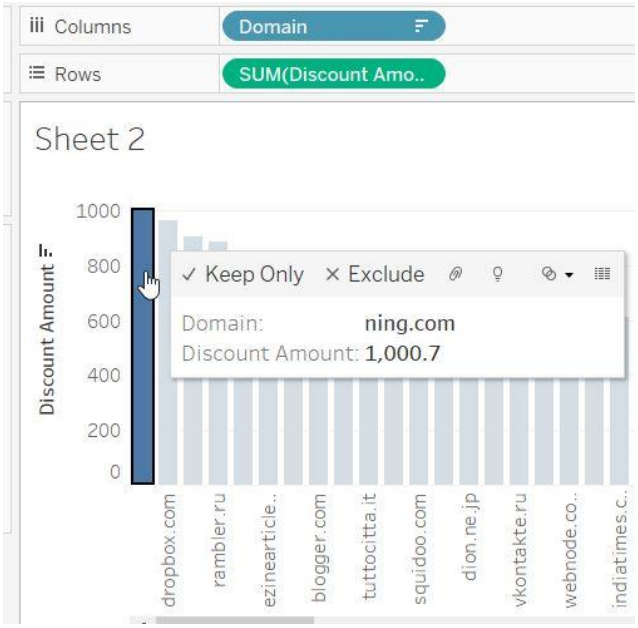




Calculate the discount amount for each row:



Determine the discount amount:



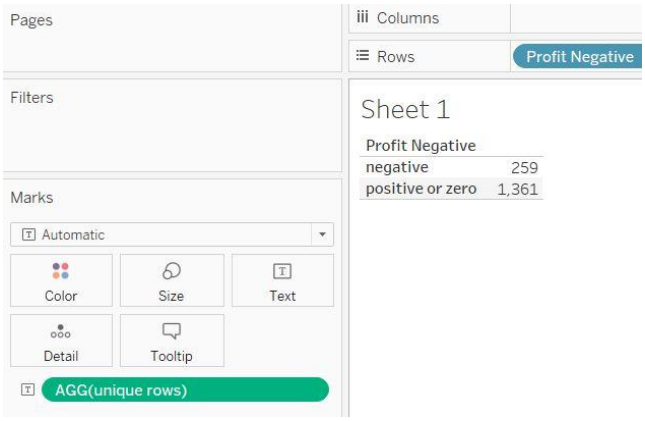
11. [3pts Build logic statements] Using the Southern Region data from the South Superstore worksheet, find the number of unique records with negative profit.
    a. 259
    b. 272
    c. 1,361
    d. 1,389
    e. 1,620

unique rows

```
countd([Row ID])
```

Profit Negative

```
if [Profit]<0 then 'negative'
else 'positive or zero'
end
```



12. 1pts Knowledge: types of LOD calculations – The expression {SUM([Profit])} will return which of the following:
    a. An error
    b. The total profit for the entire table
    c. The profit for each row individually
    d. The profit for the current dimensions in the view

This is a table-scoped level of detail expression as shown here. This is equivalent to {FIXED:SUM([Profit])}. It will return the sum of Profit for the entire table.

13. 1pts Knowledge: totals or subtotals – Which of the following "Total all using" options cause the total and subtotal calculations to be based on the underlying data rather than the data in the view? (select all that apply)
    a. Automatic
    b. Sum
    c. Average
    d. None of the above

When you choose Automatic, totals are based on the underlying data, which is disaggregated, and not on the data in the view. When you choose any of the other values (Sum, Average, Minimum, or Maximum), all totals are computed using the selected aggregation. The computations are performed on the aggregated data you see in the view. https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_totals_grandtotal_turnon.htm#Configure

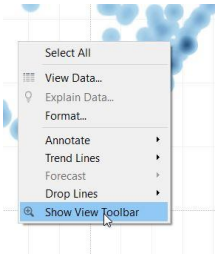
Fields & Chart Types

14. [4pts Heat Map] Using the Southern Region sheet of the South Superstore data, create a density heat map showing disaggregated sales and profit. Which customer segments show a high density area where Profit is 6 and Sales is 13? [you may select multiple answers]
    a. Consumer
    b. Corporate
    c. Home Office

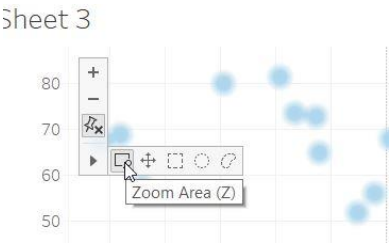
d. None of the Above

Create a scatter plot with Profit and Sales. Uncheck aggregate measures. Change the marks type to density. Add a filter for segment.

Right click and show toolbar:

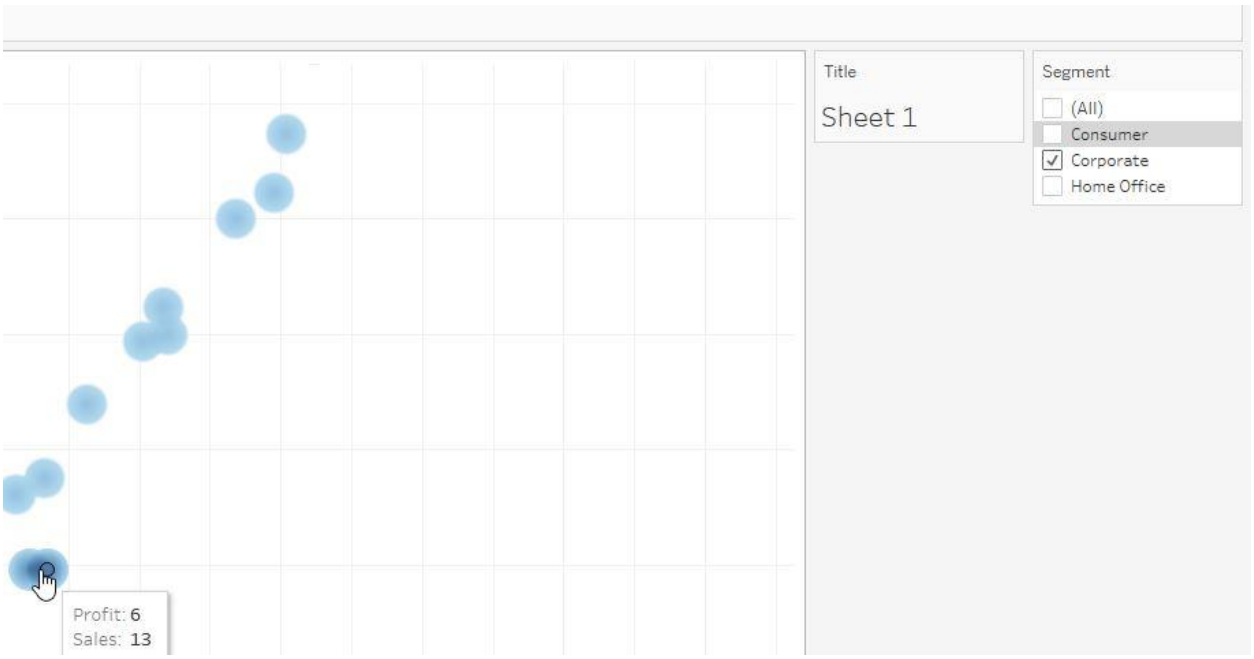


Zoom in on the relevant area of the graph:



Consumer

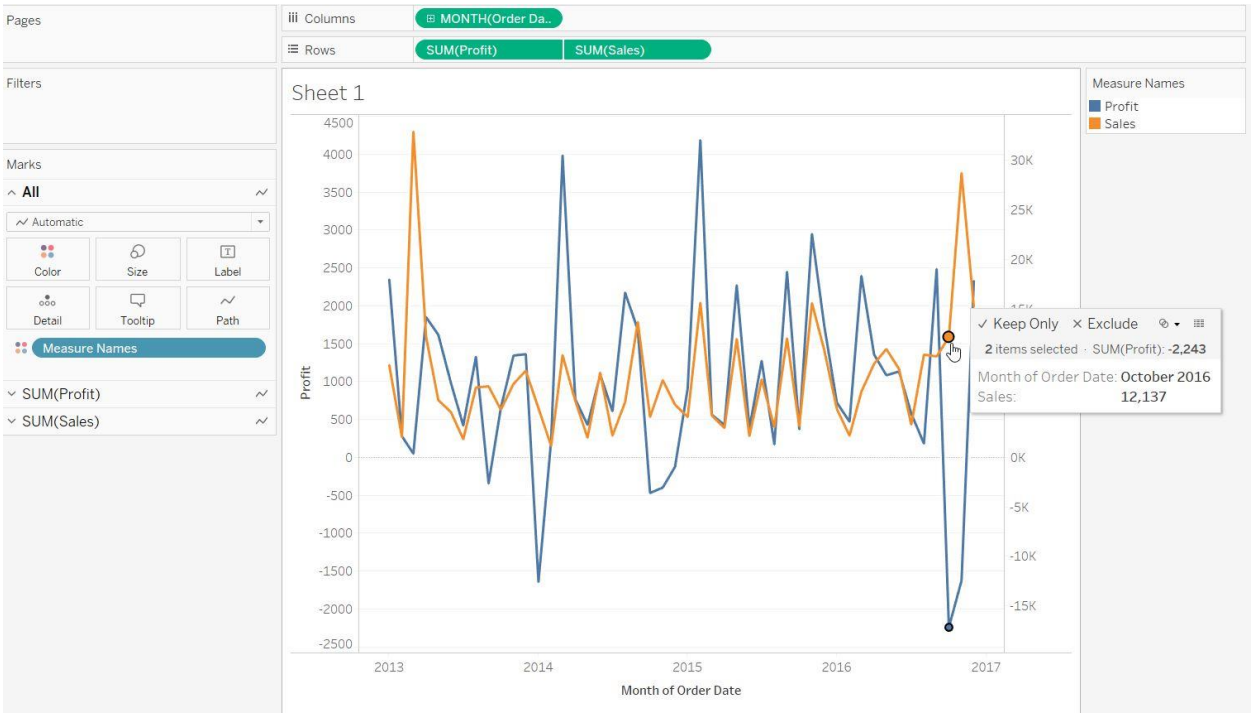
Corporate:



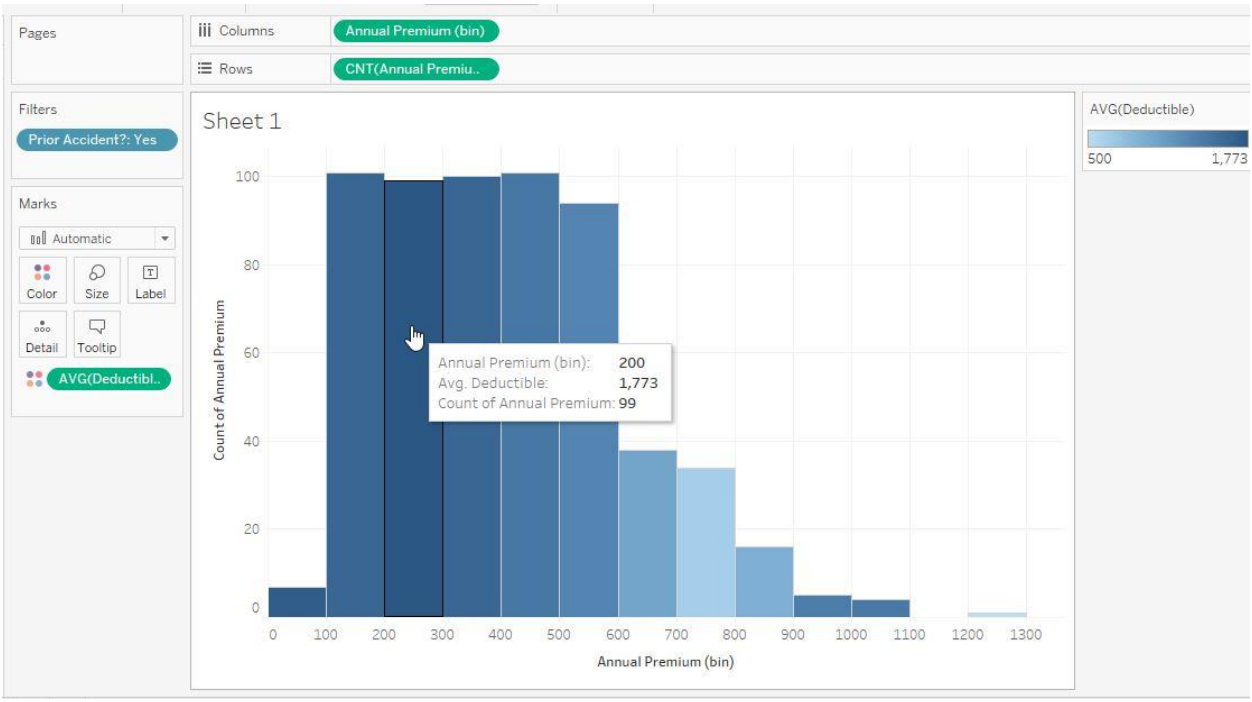
Home office:

15. [4pts Dual Axis Chart] Using the Southern Region sheet of the South Superstore data, plot Sales and Profit by month. Profit and Sales tend to increase and decrease together. In what month is does sales increase while profit decreases?
    a. October 2014
    b. November 2104
    c. October 2016
    d. November 2016

Profit decreased while sales increased in October 2016



16. [4pt Histogram Chart] Using the Insurance Data worksheet from the Car Insurance workbook, create a histogram showing the number of insurance policies using Annual Premium bins of $100 for just those policies where the customer had a prior accident. Which bin has an average deductible about $1,800?
    a. 100
    b. 200
    c. 300
    d. 400
    e. 500

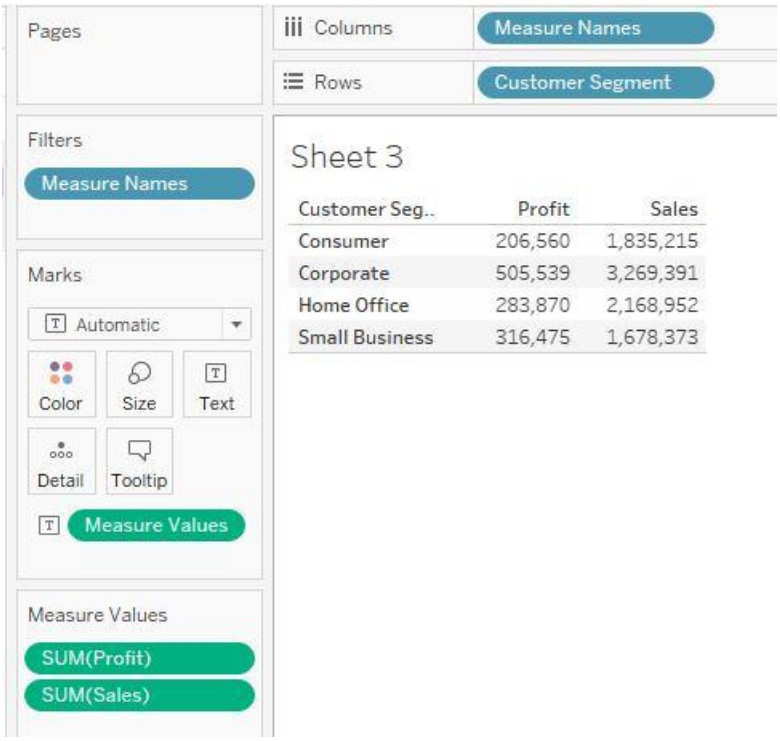


17. 1pts Knowledge: Understand discrete v. continuous – Which of the following will typically be discrete?
    a. Height in centimeters
    b. Employee ID
    c. Price
    d. Speed
    e. None of the above

All of these fields are numeric, but employee ID is usually treated as a discrete dimension by default because there is no continuum of values for employee IDs... 70 centimeters in height is less than 71 centimeters in height, but employee ID 1743 is not less than the employee ID 1744.

18. 1pts Knowledge: Understand measure names and measure values – You would like a text table with one column showing sum of Sales and another column showing sum of profit. What pill should be in the column shelf?
    a. Measure Names
    b. Measure Values
    c. Nothing – the column shelf should be empty for this view
    d. SUM([Sales]) and SUM([Profit])

Here we see that the “Measure Names” pill is in the Columns shelf



19. 1pts Knowledge: Understand chart types – Which of the following chart types uses a running total?
    a. Sparklines
    b. Pareto
    c. Gantt charts
    d. Bullet Graphs
    e. None of the above

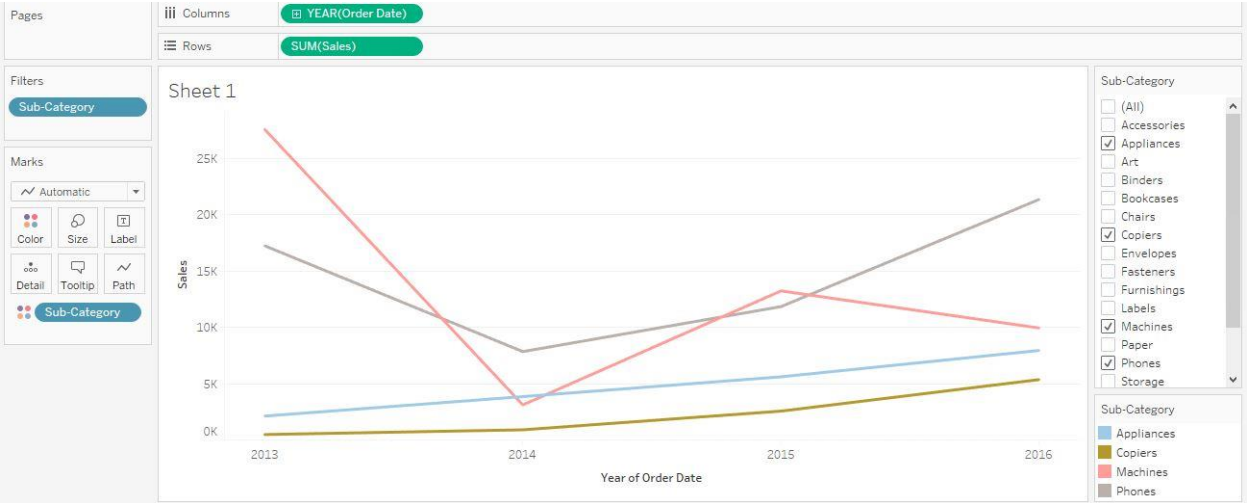
A Pareto chart is a type of chart that contains both bars and a line graph, where individual values are represented in descending order by bars, and the ascending cumulative total is represented by the line. https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/pareto.htm

Analytics

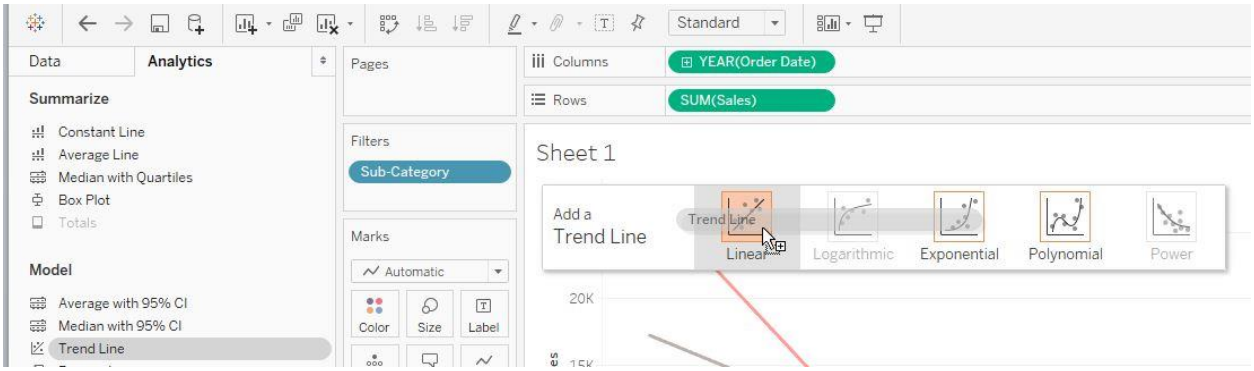
20. [4pts – Trend Line] Using the Southern Region worksheet of the South Superstore Data, create a linear trend line showing the relationship between sales and year of order date for each product subcategory. Which of the following subcategory has seen the greatest average increase in sales?
    a. Appliances
    b. Phones
    c. Copiers
    d. Machines

Set a filter on just the sub-categories, so that only the four listed in the question are selected.

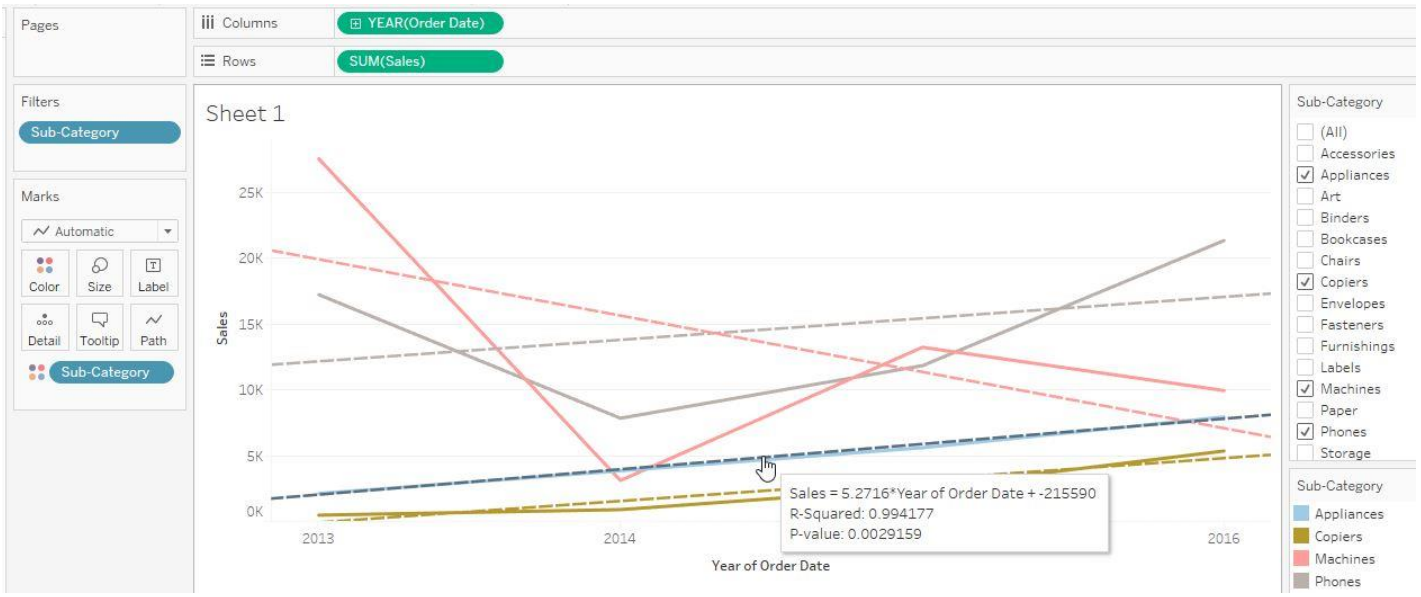
Then create a line graph



Next add a linear trendline:

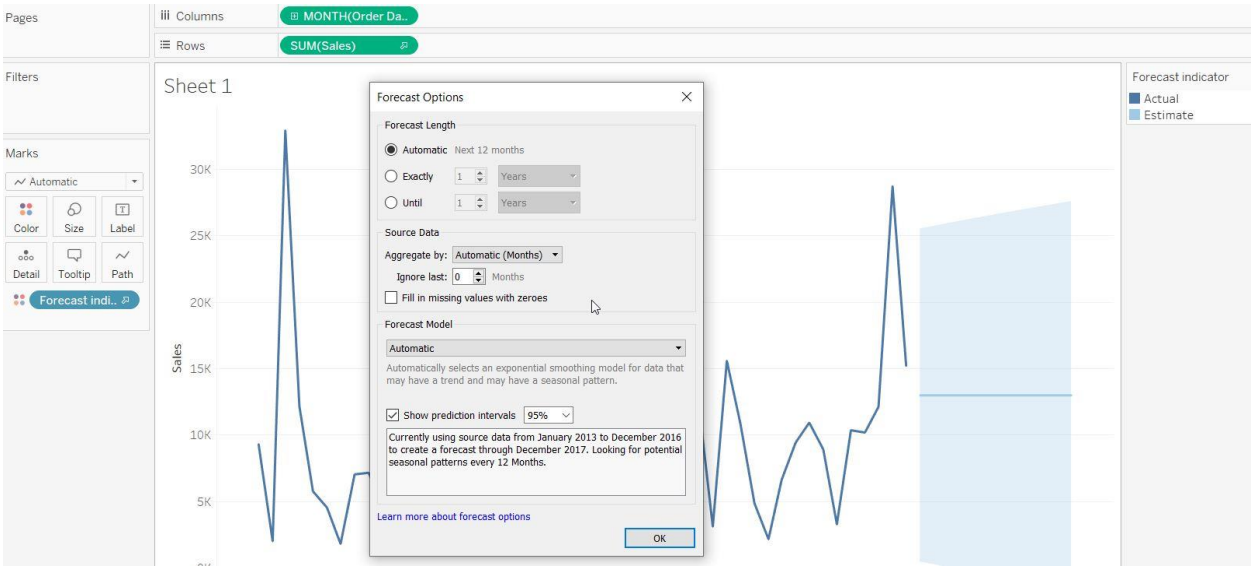


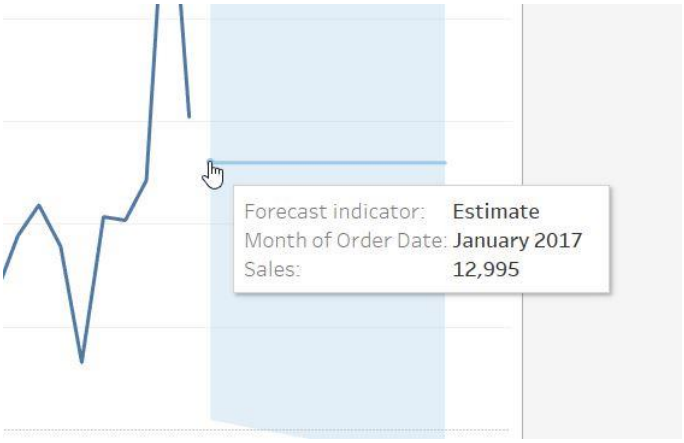
Mouse over the four trendlines. The coefficient of Year of Order Date is the average increase in sales per year. The value is highest for appliances, indicating the highest average increase per year for that subcategory.



21. [4pts – Forecast] Using the Southern Region worksheet of the South Superstore Data, forecast the sales total for January 2017 using the monthly sales totals through December 2016.
    a. 10,724
    b. 12,995
    c. 12,509
    d. 15,210

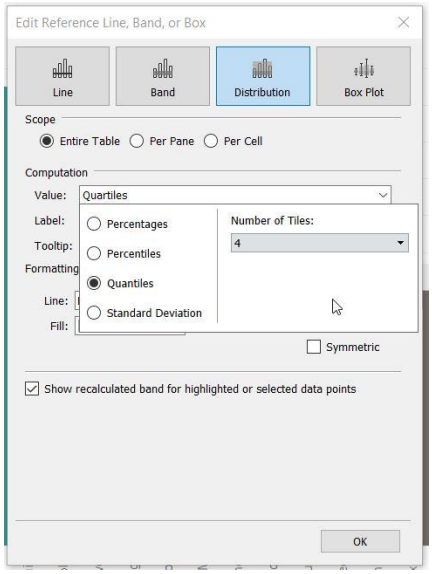
Plot sales by month of order date. Right click and select forecast options, and select Ignore Last 0 Months so that the forecast uses the sales totals through December 2016.



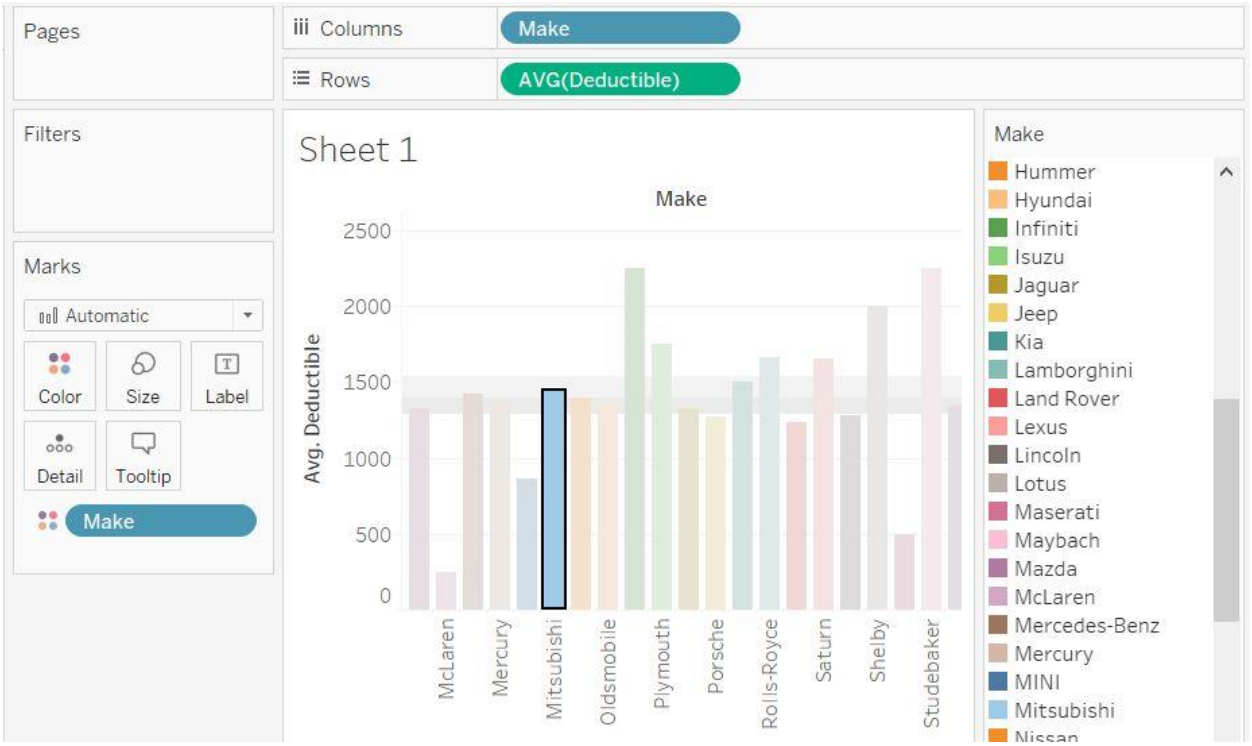


22. [4pts – Compare median and mean] Using the Insurance data, create a chart showing the average deductible by make of car. Which model has an average deductible between the median and the 75th percentile?
    a. Toyota
    b. Mitsubishi
    c. Bentley
    d. Peugeot

    Create a bar chart for avg(deductible) by model. Add a reference distribution with 4 tiles:



This shows the Mitsubishi is between the median and the 75th percentile:

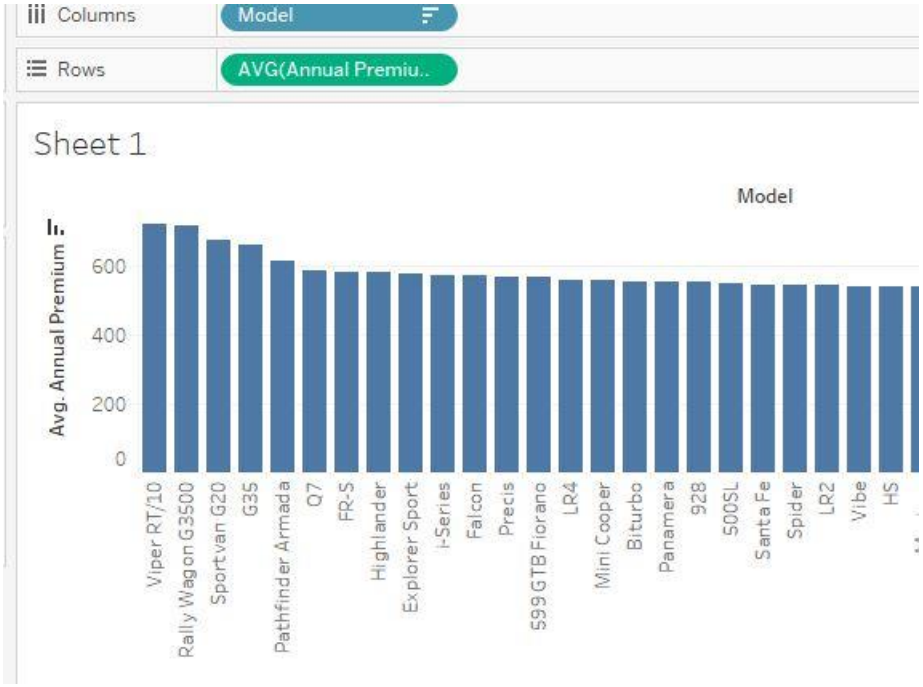


23. 2pts – Find skewness (using statistical summary card) – Using the "Insurance Data" worksheet from the "Car Insurance Workbook. Find the skewness for the distribution of average annual premium costs by car Model.
    a. 2.04
    b. 2.09
    c. 0.50
    d. 0.11

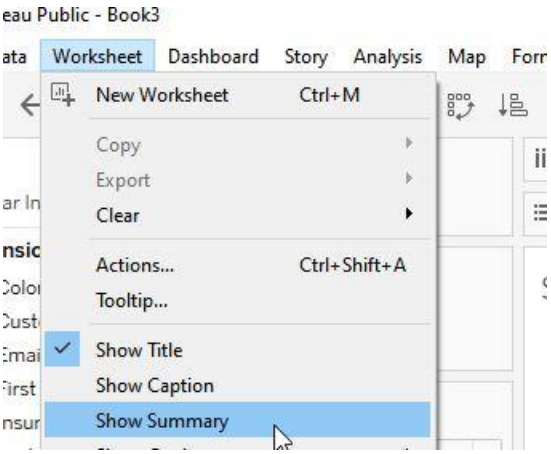
e. 0.01

Documentation here: https://onlinehelp.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/inspectdata_summary.html

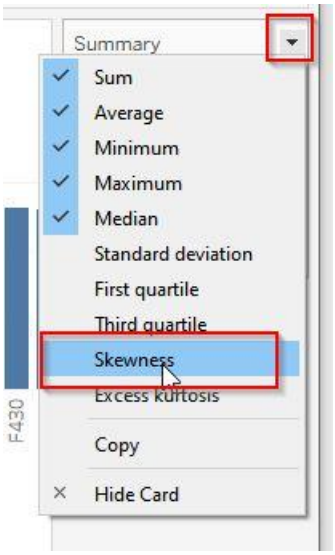
Create bar graph showing average premium by model:



Select “Show Summary” to show statistical summary:



Click arrow on summary card and select Skewness:



View should now shows 0.50 skewness:

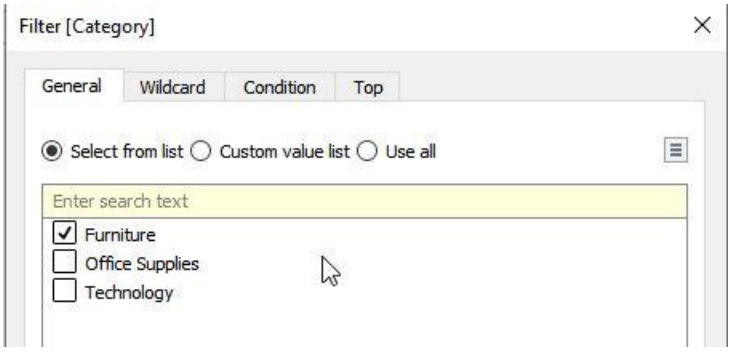
24. 1pts – Which part of a box plot indicates the interquartile range?
    a. Upper hinge to lower hinge
    b. Median to upper hinge
    c. Upper whisker to lower whisker
    d. Upper whisker to median
    e. Median to lower hinge

https://onlinehelp.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples_boxplot.html

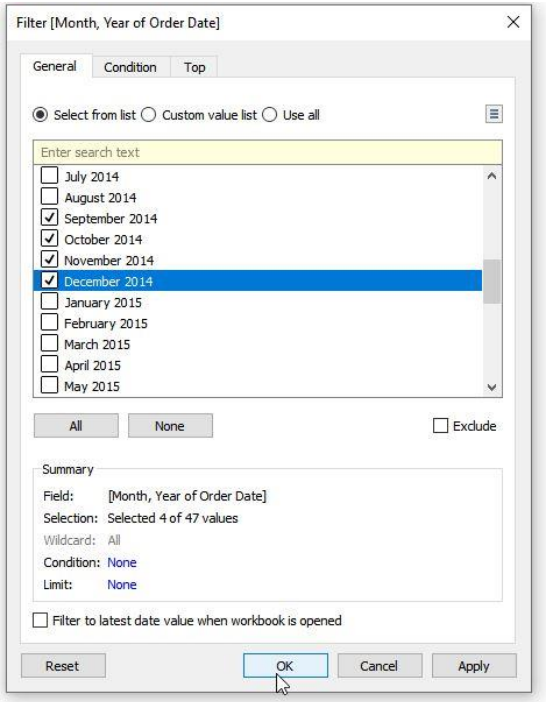
Organizing and Simplifying Data

25. [4pts Filter data] Using the Southern Region worksheet of the South Superstore data, find the average number of unique orders which included furniture per month for the last four months of 2014.
    a. 9.67
    b. 12
    c. 20.33
    d. 8.00
    e. None of the above

Filter on Furniture:

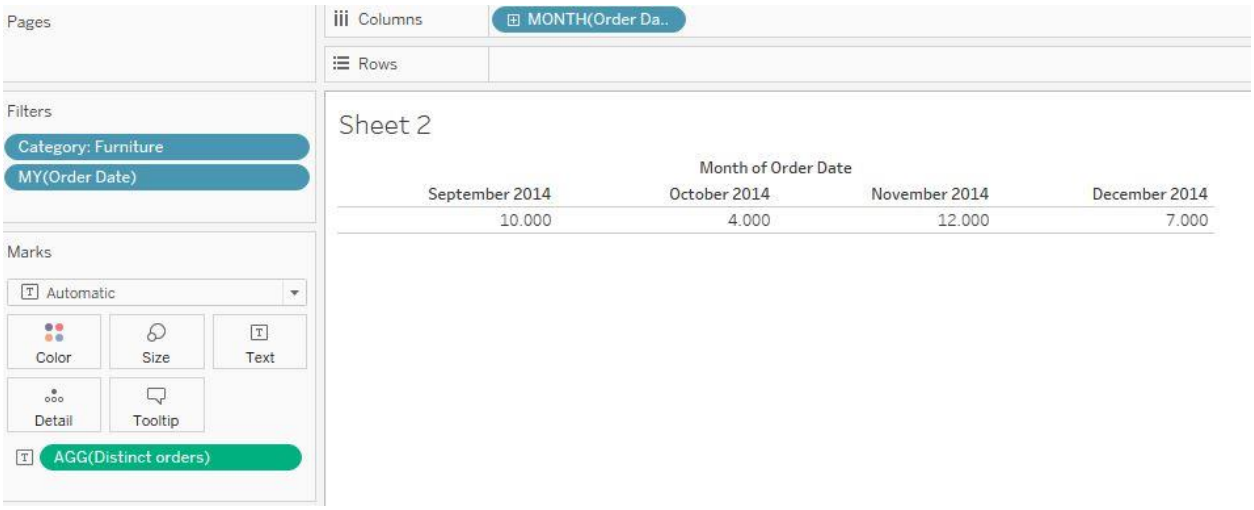


Filter on Order Date in the last 4 months of 2014:

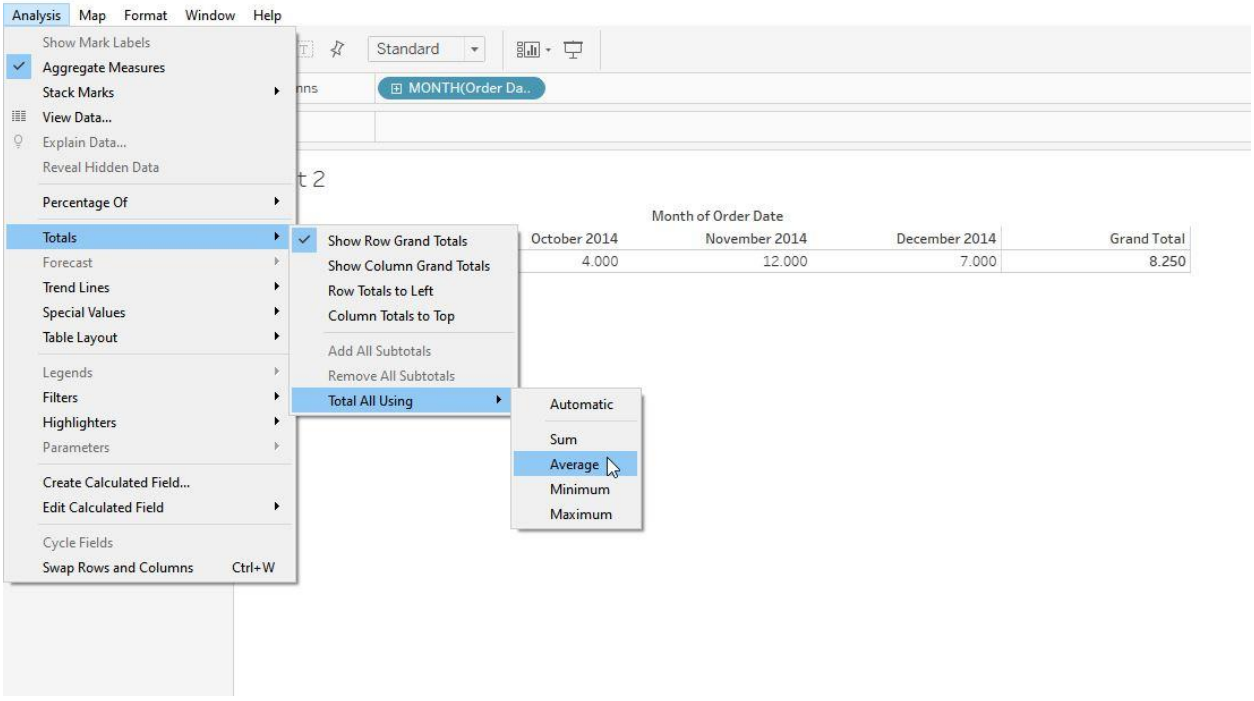


Distinct orders calculation:

View:



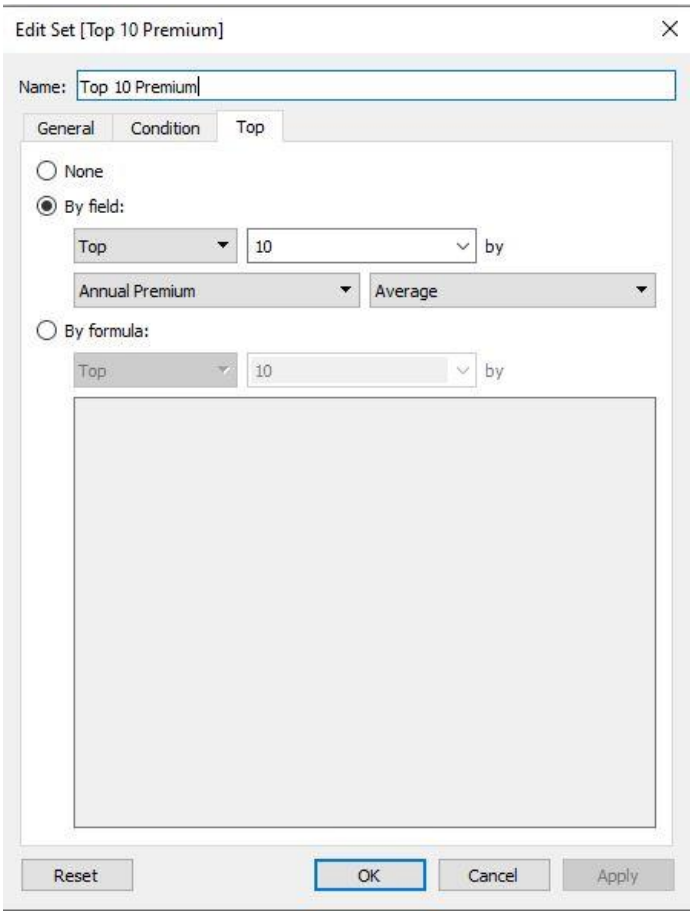
Monthly average will be (10 + 4 + 12 + 7) / 4. We can do this using grand total with total using average:



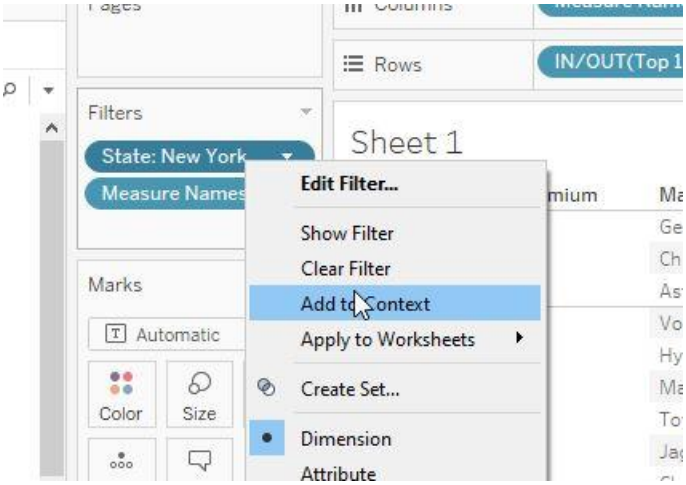
The average monthly orders including furniture for October to December 2014 is 8.25, so the correct answer is none of the above.

26. [4pts Build sets] Answer using the “Insurance Data” worksheet from the Car Insurance excel file. For cars insured in New York state, find the top 10 to makes of car with the highest average annual premium. Of these 10, which had the most policies associated with it?
    a. Ford
    b. Toyota
    c. Chrysler
    d. Chevrolet
    e. Ford

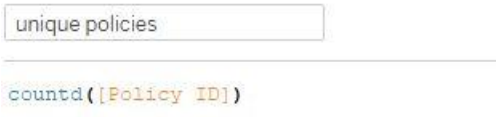
    Create a set for the top 10 by average annual premium



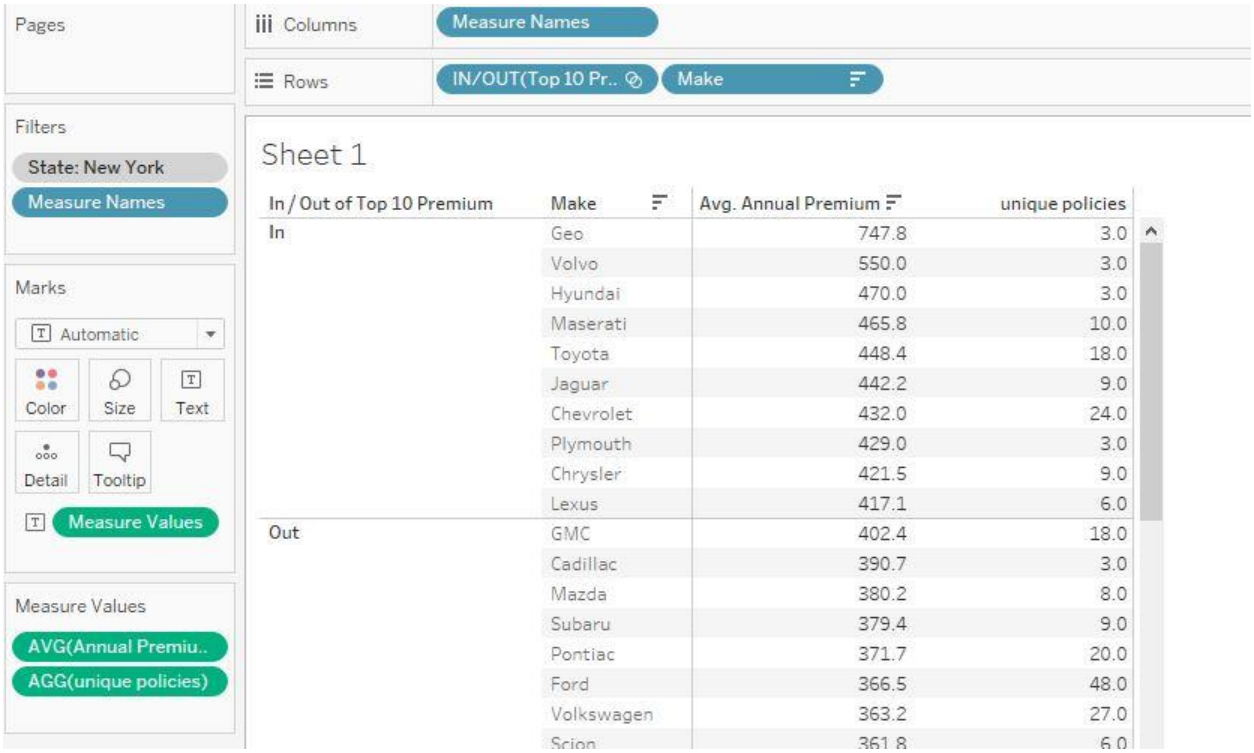
    Filter on State = New York and add to context so that the filter happens *BEFORE* the set. This will give us the top 10 by average annual premium in the state of New York.



Add a count of Unique Policy IDs:



Final view shows Chevrolet has the most unique policies in the top 10 annual premium set for New York.



In / Out of Top 10 Premium	Make	Avg. Annual Premium	unique policies
In	Geo	747.8	3.0
	Volvo	550.0	3.0
	Hyundai	470.0	3.0
	Maserati	465.8	10.0
	Toyota	448.4	18.0
	Jaguar	442.2	9.0
	Chevrolet	432.0	24.0
	Plymouth	429.0	3.0
	Chrysler	421.5	9.0
	Lexus	417.1	6.0
Out	GMC	402.4	18.0
	Cadillac	390.7	3.0
	Mazda	380.2	8.0
	Subaru	379.4	9.0
	Pontiac	371.7	20.0
	Ford	366.5	48.0
	Volkswagen	363.2	27.0
	Scion	361.8	6.0

27. 1pts Knowledge Groups – A group in Tableau is most similar to which of the following?

a. Parameter
b. Set
c. Hierarchy
d. Combined field

A group is similar to a set in that both sets and groups operate on a single field, unlike hierarchies, parameters and combined fields.

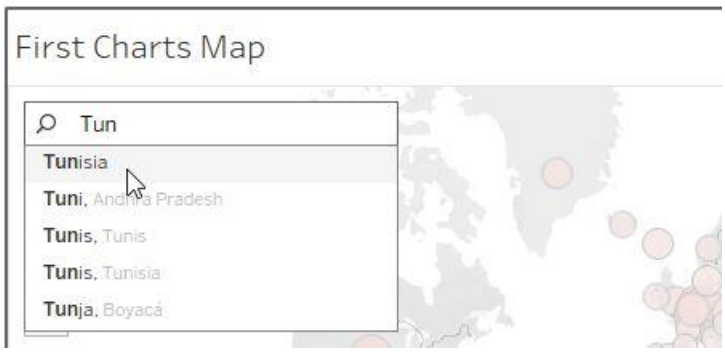
A crucial difference between sets and groups is that with sets, a given value is either IN or OUT of the set, but with groups a value can be in group A, group B, group C, etc. For example, you could create a set called “Mammal” that has fox, bear, cat, and dog IN the set and lizard, flower, tree, beetle OUT of the set. But with Groups you could create a “Mammal” group, a “Reptile” group, an “Insect” group and a “Plant” group.

28. 1pts Knowledge Hierarchies – For which of the following will Tableau automatically create a hierarchy?
    a. Tableau never creates hierarchies automatically – you have to select “create hierarchy” to add them.
    b. Date fields
    c. Geographic fields (Country, State, Zipcode)
    d. Fields in both the secondary table when your worksheet using a blend
    e. Fields that are in the right table when your data sources uses a SQL join

Dashboards

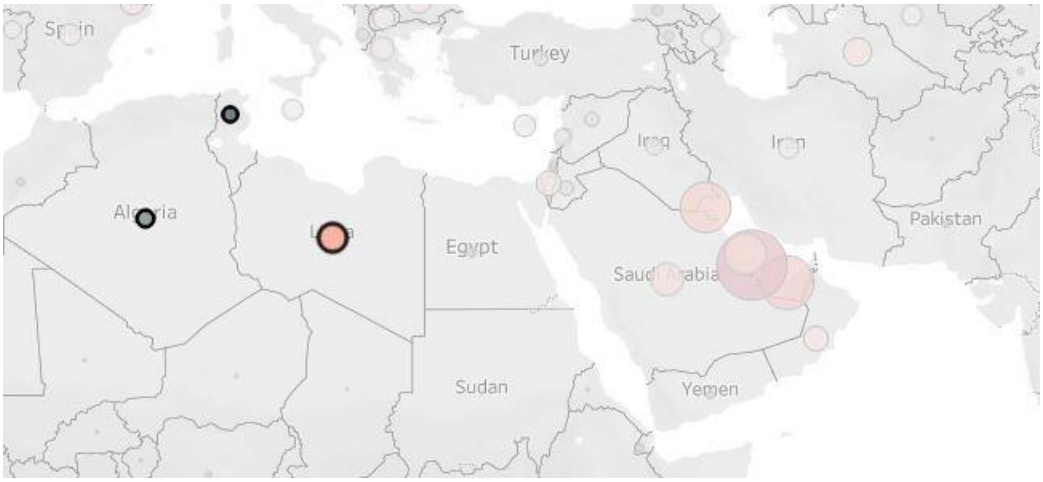
29. [4 pt combine worksheets to create dashboard]. Open the CO2 dashboard Which year had the highest total CO2 output for the Tunisia and the two countries that it shares a border with?
    a. 1979
    b. 2010
    c. 2011
    d. 2003
    e. None of the above

Search for Tunsinia:

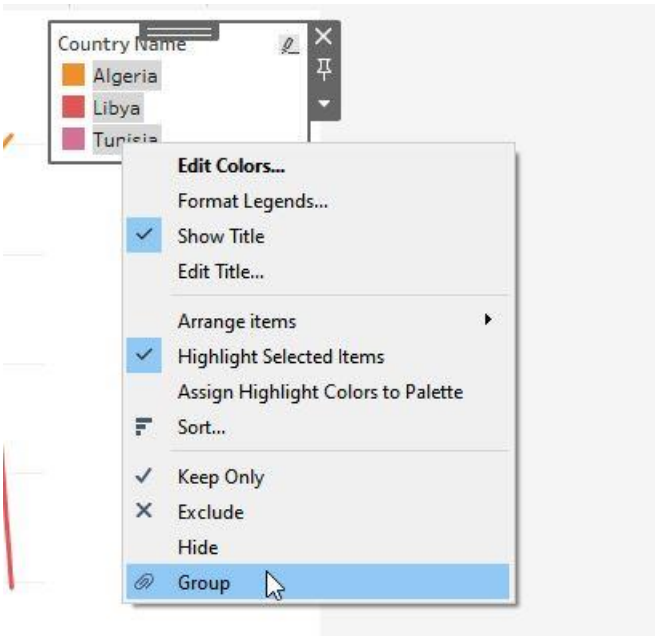


Select the “use as filter” option for the map on the dashboard so that you can filter on Tunsinia and countries that border it:

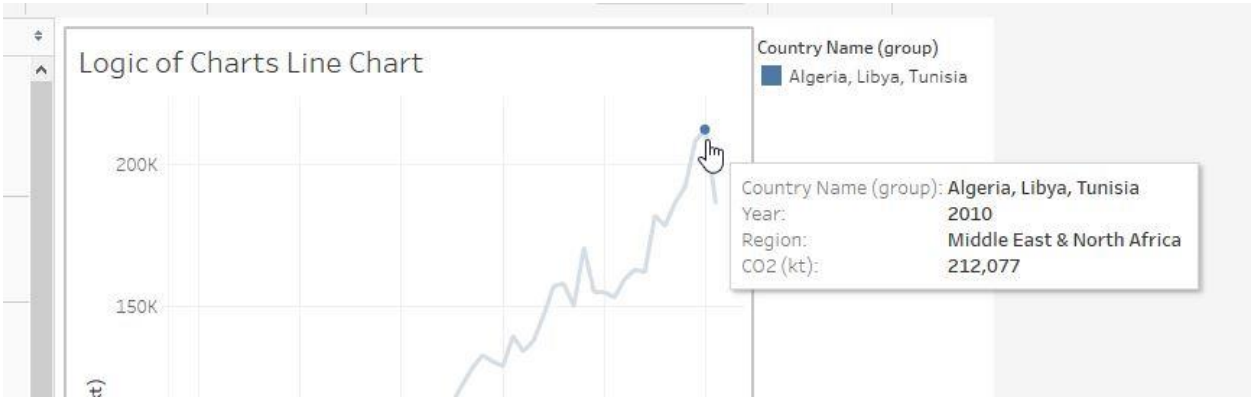
Select the Tunisia, Algeria, and Libya.



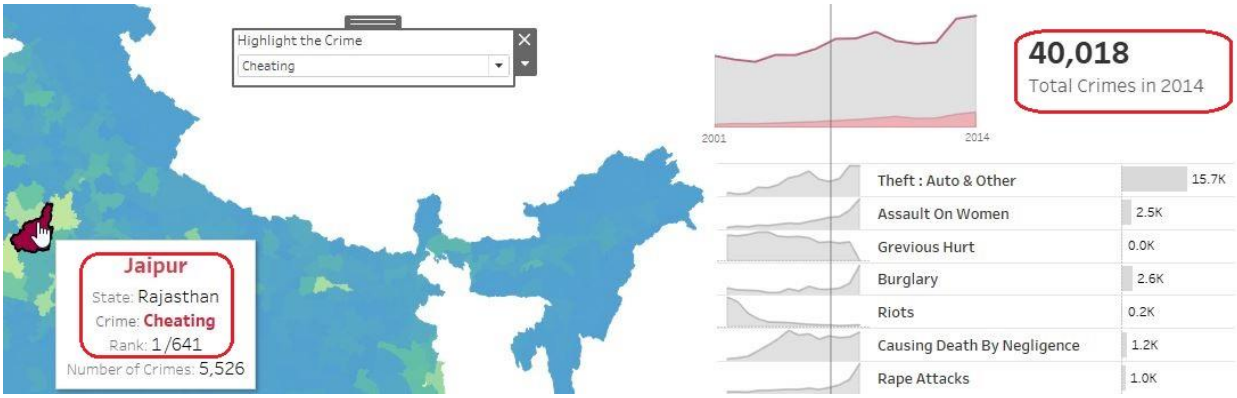
Group the three countries so that they are all shown together in the view:



It should now be clear from the line graph that the peak is in 2010:



30. [3 pt use dashboard] Open the India Crimes Dashboard. Which providence ranks #1 for cheating? How many crimes were committed in that providence overall?
    a. Bangalore - 49,036
    b. Jaipur – 40,108
    c. Mumbai – 59,459
    d. Thane – 38,427
    e. NCT of Delhi – 50,245



31. [2 pt] You would like to create a dashboard where the user can select one or more values from the header on a bar chart, then have an action that calculates the percent of total represented by the selected values. Which of the following actions can most easily do this?
    a. Filter Actions
    b. Set Actions
    c. Change Parameter
    d. Change Set Values
    e. Go to URL

See example #4 from this post http://www.lindseypoulter.com/2018/12/18/getsetgo/?_fsi=PHkNzRdf

32. [1 pt] Which of the following options for sharing a Tableau workbook requires the user to install a Tableau application on their computer in order to view?
    a. Tableau Online
    b. Tableau Server
    c. Tableau Reader
    d. Tableau Public
    e. None of the Above

Tableau Reader is a free application that can be used to open and see workbooks that have been built in Tableau Desktop. https://kb.tableau.com/articles/howto/sharing-workbooks-without-tableau-desktop

33. [1 pt] Which of the following describes the relationship between the default dashboard and the device-specific layouts?
    a. They all must contain the same worksheets
    b. The device-specific layouts can contain either more worksheets or fewer worksheets
    c. The default dashboard must contain more worksheets than the device specific layouts
    d. The device-specific layouts must contain more worksheets than the default dashboard
    e. None of the above

The device designer video explains, “Only sheets that are put onto the default dashboard will be available for the device-specific layouts. You can remove sheets from a layout, but only what is on the default can be used.” https://www.tableau.com/sites/default/files/device_designer_transcript.pdf So, in other words, the device-specific layouts can have the same worksheets as on the default dashboard or they may have a subset of the worksheets from the default dashboard.

Mapping

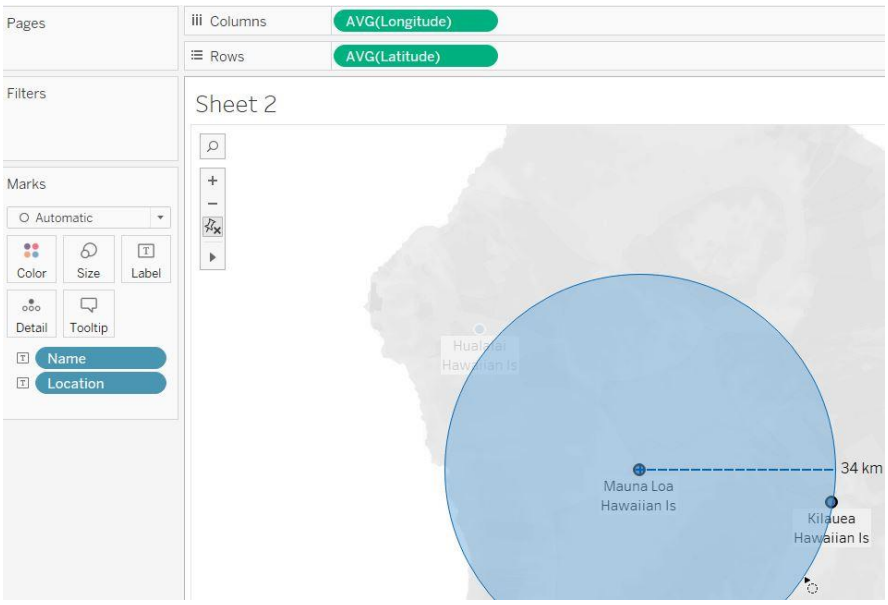
34. 3pts - Radial Selection – distance between two volcanos!

    [Radial Selection] Using the significantvolcanoeruptions data set, find the island of Hawaii. Which volcano is closest to Mauna Loa? How many kilometers is it away?

    a. Kilauea, 34 KM
    b. Hualalai, 34 KM
    c. Kilauea, 37 KM
    d. Hualalai, 37 KM

Select Map, Map Options, and set the units to metric.

Add Longitude and Latitude. Do not add the *Longitude (generated)* and *Latitude (generated)* as the generated values are determined by the higher level geographic fields (Country) rather than the exact location of the volcanos. The Latitude and Longitude fields will allow you to locate the volcano exactly.

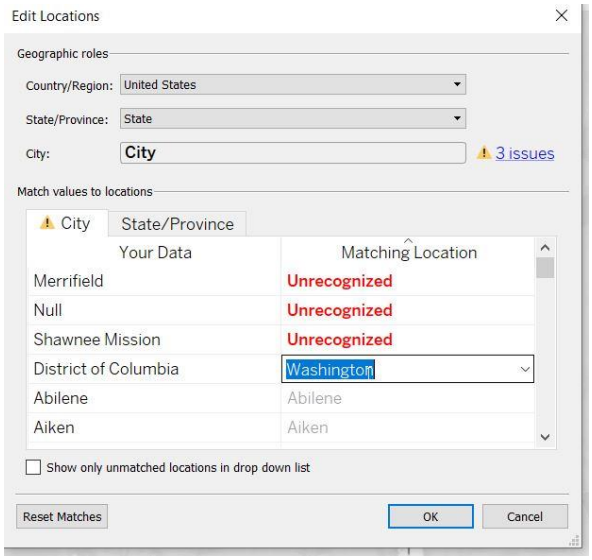


35. [3pts - Edit Locations in Tableau]

Answer using the “2019 Data” worksheet of the Insurance data Excel file. Correct the city location for the District of Columbia. The city name should be Washington. Which city bordering Washington DC has the closest 2019 annual premium?

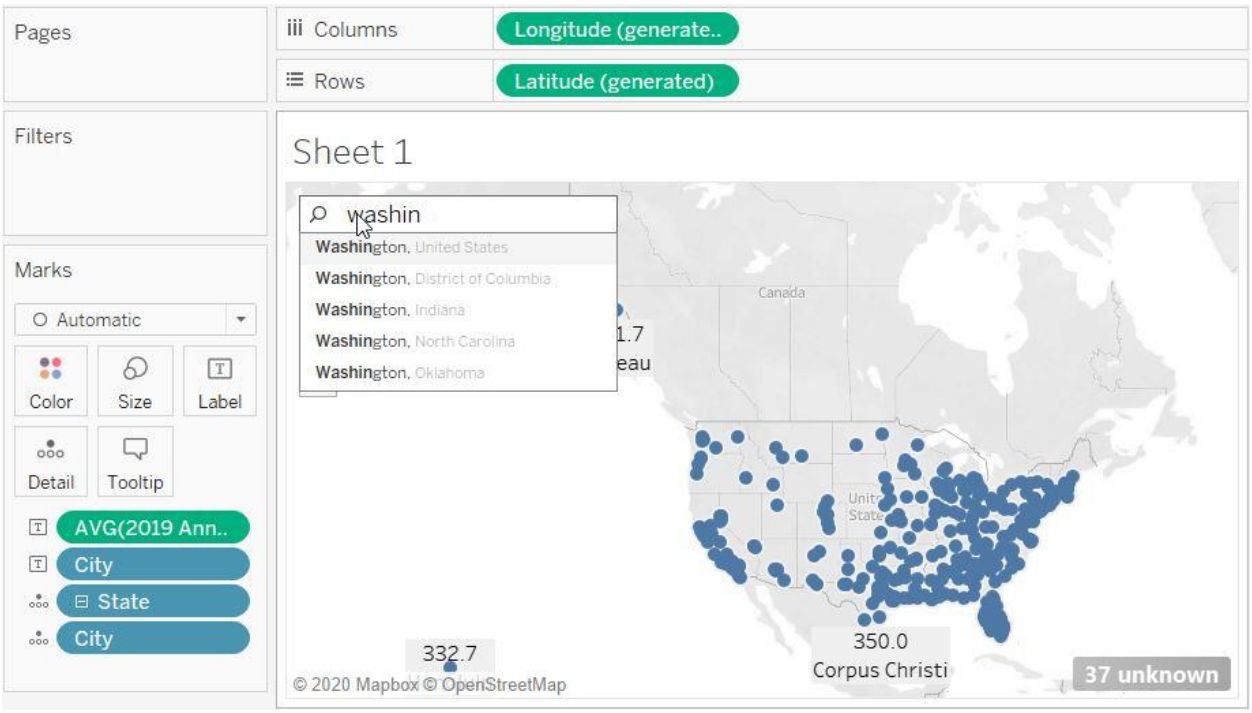
a. Silver Spring
b. Arlington
c. Alexandria
d. Bethesda
e. Bowie

Use the edit locations options to correct the locations:



Add city and state as labels. Add average 2019 annual premium.

Search for Washington, District of Columbia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Washington, North Carolina
Washington, Oklahoma
Canada
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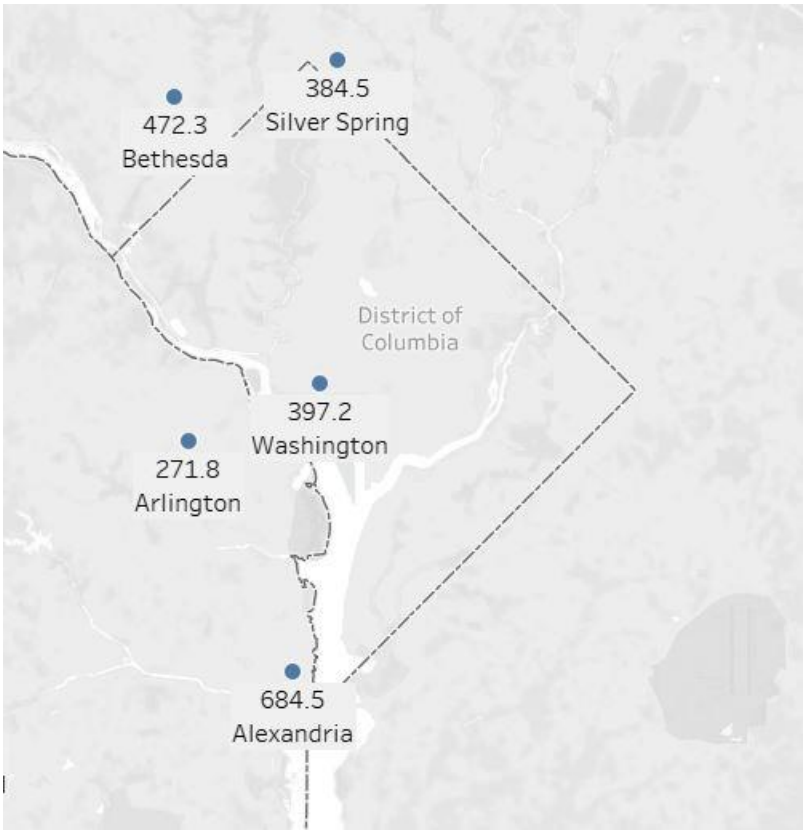
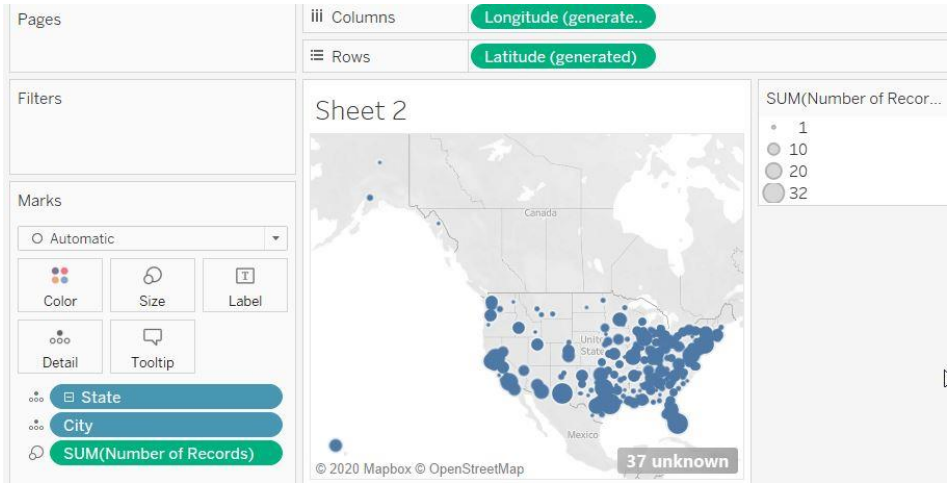
Corpus Christi
37 unknown
© 2020 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Zoom in:

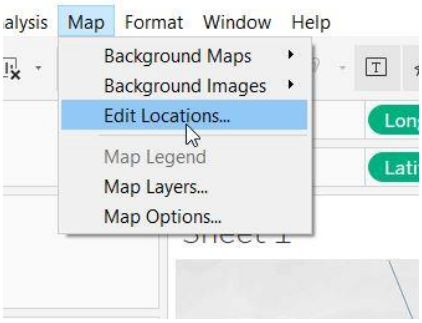

384.5
Silver Spring
472.3
Bethesda
District of
Columbia
397.2
Washington
271.8
Arlington
684.5
Alexandria

36. [3pts – Map Layers] Answer using the “2019 Data” worksheet from the Car Insurance data excel file. Which city in Orange County, California has the most insurance policies?
    a. Santa Ana
    b. Anaheim
    c. Orange
    d. Newport Beach
    e. Irvine

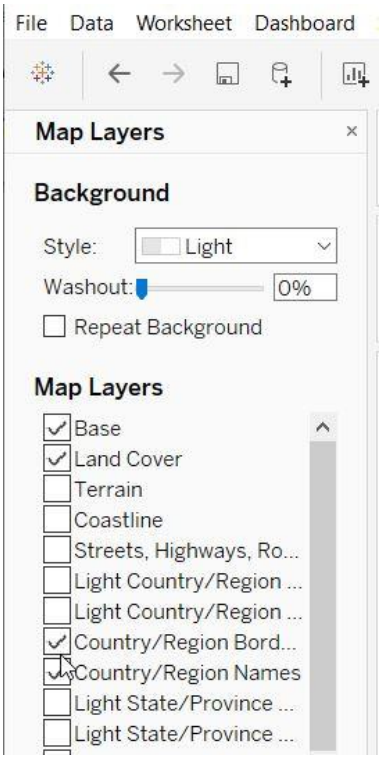
Add city and state to the view. Use Number of Records to count the number of policies:



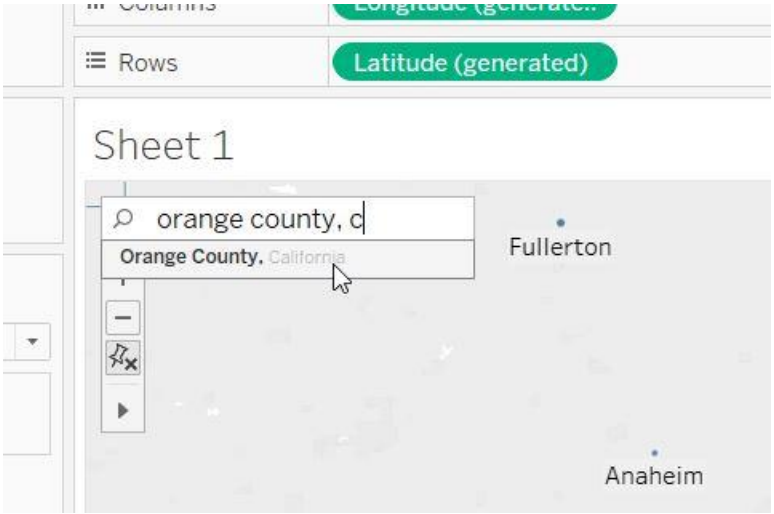
Select Map Layers



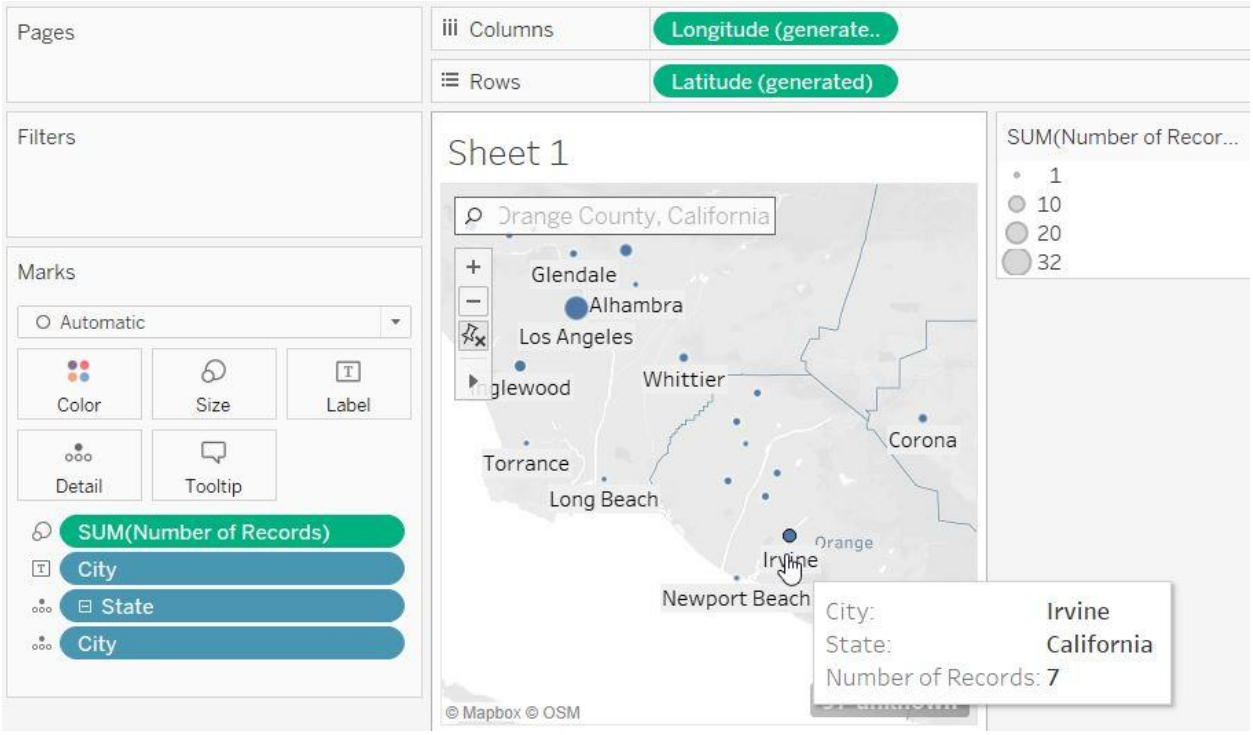
Select county names and county boarders:



Search for Orange County, California



Irvine has 7 policies, more than any of the other cities in orange county: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Alhambra
Los Angeles
Whittier
Corona
Torrance
Long Beach
Orange
Irvine
Newport Beach
City: Irvine
State: California
Number of Records: 7
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