1. **What is the use of pivot tables?**

Another answer: Pivot tables is the feature in excel, which helps the user to make summarized reports, analyse data out of a larger raw dataset. It helps to create ‘n’ number of reports from a single dataset. Filters, slicers, timelines are use to drill down the reports to gain the insight into the data. For eg. Year wise sales, Top 5 performers and more.

1. **What is the fastest way to prepare a summary of any given data?**

Answer: The fastest way to summarize any data is to use the feature Pivot table. This show different types of statistics within few clicks, to name sum, we can get SUM, AVERAGE, MAX, MIN, COUNT of a given column within few clicks. This can be further visualized into various categories like day wise, month wise, year wise etc., by adding the corresponding columns in the respective format a user prefers to view the table in.

1. **What is the use of Group in a Pivot table?**

Answer: You can group numbers in Pivot Table to create frequency distribution tables. This helps in analyzing numerical values by grouping it into ranges. Grouping dates , given date column is in correct format, one can extract year,month,days out of date.

1. **What is the difference between Pivot and Power Pivot?**

Answer: The basic difference between Power Pivot and Excel is that you can create a more sophisticated data model by working on it in the Power Pivot window.

In Excel: Import data from different sources, such as large corporate databases, public data feeds, spreadsheets, and text files on your computer.Import all data from a data source.

Tables can be on any worksheet in the workbook. Worksheets can have more than one table.

In PP: Filter data and rename columns and tables while importing.

Use Excel formulas.

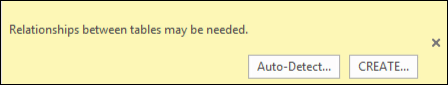
Tables are organized into individual tabbed pages in the Power Pivot window.

Write advanced formulas with the Data Analysis Expressions (DAX) expression language.

1. **What is a Data Model?**

Answer: A Data Model allows you to integrate data from multiple tables, effectively building a relational data source inside an Excel workbook. Within Excel, Data Models are used transparently, providing tabular data used in PivotTables and PivotCharts.

1. **To reduce the risk of Excel crashing when using Power Query and Power Pivot:**
   1. Close all other applications
   2. Upgrade to 64 bit Office
   3. Add extra memory
   4. **All of the above**
2. To retain the formatting you apply in an Excel Pivot Table:
   1. Use Conditional Formatting to automatically re-format cells
   2. On the Analyze Pivot Table Ribbon, check the “Preserve cell formatting on update” checkbox
   3. **Under Pivot Table Options, check the “Preserve cell formatting on update” checkbox**
   4. Check the “Retain cell formatting” button within Power Query
3. Selecting the “Only Create Connection” option when creating a data connection to a table will:
   1. Only load the table’s data into the data model
   2. **Create a connection to the table, but do nothing else**
   3. Only load the table’s data into the spreadsheet
   4. Create an encrypted connection to the target data source
4. The data in the Excel data model is stored:
   1. On hidden Excel sheets
   2. **In the Power BI data model, within Excel**
   3. On Microsoft Azure servers
   4. All of the above
5. How can you drill down into a PivotTable to show details?
   1. Select the cell into which you want to drill down, right-click, and select Show Summary.
   2. Select the cell into which you want to drill down, right-click and select Drill-down.
   3. **Select the cell into which you want to drill down and double-click.**
   4. Select the cell into which you want to drill down, right-click and select Show Details > Summary Page
6. What is the most efficient way to create a Power PivotTable
   1. Go to Power Pivot ⇒ Add to Data Model
   2. **Select a blank cell in the worksheet ⇒ Insert tab ⇒ PivotTable**
   3. Go to the Power Pivot tab ⇒ Manage ⇒ PivotTable
   4. Don’t know
7. How is the process for designing a Power PivotTable different from that of a basic PivotTable?
   1. You may only choose fields from the Power Pivot Data Model for your PivotTable
   2. You build Power PivotTables in the Power Pivot editor instead of in Excel
   3. **There is no difference, it is done through the same drag and drop interface**
   4. Don’t know
8. You have added a field to one of your Power PivotTable areas and get the following error message. What do you do?



* 1. Select Auto-Detect to allow Power Pivot to create a relationship between the tables
  2. Remove the field from the Power PivotTable and write a VLOOKUP function to link the tables
  3. **Remove the field from the Power Pivot Table and enter the Power Pivot interface to link the tables**
  4. Don’t know

1. Which of the following does not belong to the common steps that are often followed when using Power Query? (Select all that applies)
   1. Connect
   2. Combine
   3. **Share**
   4. Transform
2. What language is used in Power Query to record to record and carry out its steps?
   1. Python
   2. SQL
   3. **M Language**
   4. Tagalog
3. Is a data connection technology that enables you to discover, connect, combine, and refine data sources to meet your analysis needs.
   1. Power Pivot
   2. **Power Query**
   3. Power View
   4. Power MS
4. What can PivotTables NOT help you do with large volumes of data?
   1. Summarize
   2. Organize
   3. **Optimize**
   4. Analyze
5. What is NOT a choice for field placement (boxes) in the PivotTable Fields pane?
   1. Value
   2. Column
   3. Row
   4. **Header**
6. Calculated fields use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to create a new field in a PivotTable.
   1. Pivot
   2. Macro
   3. **Formula**
   4. Append
7. What type of fields can NOT be grouped?
   1. Date
   2. Numeric
   3. **Text**
   4. None