

Q1. Profit of copiers and machines

Using the **orders** table from **sample superstore** dataset, determine the combined average profit for copiers and machines.

Steps

- Create a group of copiers and machines from the subcategories field
- Create a visualization using the newly created group and profit fields.

- A. -56.6
- B. 322.4
- C. 38.9
- D. 50.1

Q2. group on

We cannot create groups on measures

- A. True
- B. False

Q3. Running total of sales

Using the **orders** table from **sample superstore** dataset,

Select **correct** options that follow logical steps to get the running total of sales for each **category** and **subcategory** for each year

Options:

1. Drag order date to column shelf -> drag category and subcategory to rows shelf-> drag sales to text marks card shelf-> for sales field add a table calculation sum running total and compute using pane down
2. Drag order date, category and subcategory to column shelf -> drag sales to row shelf-> for sales field add a table calculation sum running total and select compute using subcategory dimension
3. Drag order date to column shelf-> drag category and subcategory to rows shelf-> drag sales to text marks card shelf-> for sales field add a table calculation sum running total and compute using table across

- A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. None of these

* There may be more than one correct answer to this question. Please submit/select all of the correct answers in that case.

Q4. Contribution to total sales

Using the **orders** table from **sample superstore** dataset,

Select the **correct** ordering of steps to find out state-wise percentage contribution to total sales using **Fixed LOD**

Steps:

1. Create a fixed LOD calculation { `FIXED :SUM([Sales])` } that will get the total sales and name it as **Total Sales**
2. Create a calculated field that computes the percentage sales contribution `SUM([Sales])/SUM([Total Sales])` name it **% sales**
3. Drag **state** field to rows shelf
4. Drag **%sales** field to text marks card shelf
5. Click on **%sales** field and click on format -> in the default tab under number select percentage up to 2 decimal place

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- B. 3, 1, 2, 4, 5
- C. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
- D. All of the above

Q5. Losing money in each region

Using **orders** table from **sample superstore** dataset,

Choose the appropriate options, that creates a chart showing which subcategories are losing money in each region

Options:

1. Create a calculated field name it **profitable or not** and use formula `IIF(SUM([Profit])<0,'Not profitable','Profitable')`->Drag **region** field to rows shelf->Drag **subcategory** field to rows shelf->Drag **profit** field to column shelf->Drag **profitable or not** to filter shelf and select not profitable
2. Drag **region field** to rows shelf->Drag **subcategory** field to rows shelf->Drag **profit** field to column shelf
3. Create a calculated field name it **profitable or not** and use formula `IIF(SUM([Profit])<0,'Not profitable','Profitable')`->Drag **region** field to rows shelf->Drag **subcategory** field to rows shelf->Drag **profit** field to column shelf->Drag **profitable or not** to color marks card shelf

- A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. None of these

* There may be more than one correct answer to this question. Please submit/select all of the correct answers in that case.

Q6. who can detect?

_____ can detect things like titles, notes, footers, empty cells, and so on and bypass them to identify the actual fields and values in your data set.

- A. Data Source Viewer
- B. Data Sheet Viewer
- C. Data Interpreter
- D. Tableau Helper