Q1. compare profit and sales

Using **orders** table from **sample superstore** dataset,
Create a Dual axis chart to compare profit and sales for each month and year, and then choose the **correct** interpretation from the plot.

Steps-

- Build a visualization using order date, sales and profit fields
- Create a dual-axis graph
- For sales, field change the marks type from automatic to area and let the marks type for profit field be automatic or line

A. We can say that when sales are lower, profit is higher.
B. We can say that the month of March 2014 had higher sales but lower profits.
C. We can say that in the month of October 2016, we had lower sales but higher profits.
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.

Q2. dual vs combines axis chart

What is the difference between a dual-axis chart and a combined-axis chart?

A. Dual axis and combined axis are different terms but have the same meaning.
B. Dual axis chart creates two independent axes while a combined axis chart merges two or more measures into a single axis.
C. Combined axis chart creates two independent axes while a dual axis chart merges two or more measures into a single axis.
D. Dual axis chart becomes a combined axis chart once two or more measures are combined into a single axis.

Q3. Highest profit

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

Determine which category and ship mode is marked as the **highest profit** using the highlight table

A. Furniture and First class
B. Office supplies and Same day
C. Office supplies and Standard class
D. Technology and Standard class

Q4. Total medals and CO2 emission

For India find the total number of medals won and CO2 per capita (metric tons) emission

Steps:

1. Use **CO2 per capita pivoted** table from **World_Bank_CO2 dataset**
2. Add new data source
3. Select **Team events fixed all years total** table from **Modified_Summer_Olympic_medallists_1896-2008 dataset**
4. Edit Blend relation and add a **custom blend relation** between the two data sources on **country name**
5. Use the **country name** field and **CO2 per capita (metric tons)** field from the **primary data source** [CO2 per capita pivoted table] in the view
6. Filter for country India using Country name field from **primary data source** [CO2 per capita pivoted table]
7. Use **totals** field from **secondary datasource** [Team events fixed all years total table] in the view

A. 50.2 metric tons and 20 medals
B. 38.99 metric tons and 50 medals
C. 38.99 metric tons and 20 medals
D. None of the above

Q5. Gold medals won

Find the total number of gold medals won by the country India in the year 1928

Steps:

1. Use **all medalists** table from **Modified_Summer_Olympic_medallists_1896-2008 dataset**
2. Perform **inner join** operation between **All medalists** table and **team events fixed all years total** table on column **NOC**
3. Convert the **Edition** field to dimension
4. Use the **country** field in the view
5. Using **country** field perform filter for country=India
6. Using **medal** field perform filter for medal=gold
7. Using **edition** field perform filter for year=1928
8. Use **count of medals** field on text marks card shelf

A. 1
B. 15
C. 5
D. 12

Q6. Number of unique orders returned

Select correct options that follow a logical step to get the total number of unique orders returned for each year

Options:

1. Perform inner join between orders and return tables on order id -> drag order date to column shelf -> drag order id to rows shelf and convert it to measure and select count distinct as an aggregation type -> select marks type as bar
2. Perform inner join between orders and return tables on order id -> drag order date to column shelf -> drag order id to text marks card shelf and convert it to measure and select count distinct as an aggregation type.
3. Perform inner join between orders and return tables on order id -> drag order date to column shelf -> drag order id to rows shelf and convert it to measure and select count as an aggregation type -> select marks type as bar

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. None of the above

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