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Salesforce Analytics-DA-201

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Connect to and Transform Data	51
Topic 2, Explore and Analyze Data	102
Topic 3, Share Insights	43
Total	196

QUESTION NO: 1

You have a Tableau workbook that has a live data source. The data source connects to a Microsoft SQL Server database. Only the users in your department can access the database.

You plan to publish the workbook to a Tableau Server site named Public. All the users in your company can access Public.

What are two ways to ensure that all the users can view the worksheets in the workbook? Choose two.

A. Change the data source to an extract before you publish.

B. Embed the credentials when you publish the workbook.

C. Remove all the data source filters before you publish.

D. Export the data to a .csv before you publish.

E. Configure the local file permissions to the workbook file, and then publish the workbook.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Changing the data source to an extract before publishing allows Tableau Server to serve the workbook's data from the published extract rather than requiring each viewer to connect directly to the Microsoft SQL Server database. This is appropriate when the intended Tableau users do not have database access. The extract is stored and managed on Tableau Server, and the workbook can query it for authorized viewers. If data must remain current, the publisher can configure extract refreshes using an account that Tableau Server is permitted to use.

Embedding the credentials when publishing enables Tableau Server to authenticate to the live SQL Server data source using the saved database credentials. Viewers access the published workbook through Tableau Server, while Tableau Server uses the embedded credentials for the database connection; users therefore do not each need individual SQL Server access. This approach requires selecting the embedded-password authentication option during publishing and ensuring the credentialed database account has the necessary access to the relevant data.

These approaches address the database-authentication barrier while allowing users who have appropriate Tableau Server permissions on the Public site to render and interact with the worksheets. Tableau documents embedded credentials and connection authentication in its Publish Workbooks guidance, and extract behavior in its Extract Your Data documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

A Data Analyst has the following sets in a Tableau workbook:

Top N Customers

Customers of 2024

Top N Products

Sellers of 2024

Which two sets can the analyst combine? (Choose two.)

A. Sellers of 2024

B. Top N Customers

C. Customers of 2024

D. Top N Products

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

"Top N Customers" and "Customers of 2024" can be combined because Tableau combines sets only when they are defined on the same underlying dimension. Both of these sets contain customer members: one identifies customers meeting a top-ranking criterion, while the other identifies customers associated with the year 2024. Since they share the Customer dimension, Tableau can create a combined set using union, intersection, or exclusion logic. For example, an intersection combined set could return only customers who are both in the top-ranked group and associated with 2024; a union could return every customer appearing in either group. Combined sets are useful for expressing this type of member-based business logic and can subsequently be placed in a view or used in calculations, filters, and other analysis. Tableau's set documentation specifies that the sets selected for a combined set must be based on the same dimension. See Combine Sets and Create Sets in Tableau Help.

QUESTION NO: 3

You have a Tableau workbook that contain three worksheets named Sheet1 Sheet2 and Sheet3.

You create several filters.

From the Data Source page you plan to add data source fillers

When type of filter will appear in the Edit Data Source Filters dialog box?

A. A table calculation filter used on Sheet

B. A top N condition filer on a dimension in Sheet 1 and Sheet2

C. A context filler on a dimension m Sheet3

D. A dimension filter on all the sheets

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

A dimension filter on all the sheets is correct because a Tableau data source filter is defined at the data-source level rather than for an individual worksheet. From the Data Source page, selecting *Add* beside Filters opens the Edit Data Source Filters dialog box, where an analyst chooses a field from the connected data source and defines the included or excluded members. When the chosen field is a dimension, Tableau provides the standard dimension-filter capabilities, such as selecting values, specifying conditions, or limiting values by a range where applicable.

The key behavior is scope: Tableau applies the resulting data source filter before worksheet-level filtering and calculations, so it constrains the data available to every worksheet that uses that same data source. Therefore, with Sheet1, Sheet2, and Sheet3 connected to the filtered source, the dimension filter consistently limits the underlying rows available throughout the workbook. This is useful for applying a common data restriction, such as limiting analysis to a region, business unit, or approved set of categories, without separately configuring each worksheet.

Tableau documents data source filters and their workbook-wide scope for worksheets sharing a data source in Data Source Filters. The order in which Tableau processes data source filters is described in Tableau's Order of Operations.

QUESTION NO: 4

A Data Analyst is creating a new dashboard.

The analyst needs to add a button to the dashboard that allows users to export the dashboard as an image.

Which type of object should the analyst use?

A. Navigation

B. Image

C. Download

D. Extension

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Download is the appropriate dashboard object because it provides an on-dashboard button through which users can download the current dashboard view in supported formats, including an image. The author adds this object from the Dashboard pane and configures the formats that should be available to viewers. This gives users a clear, embedded export action rather than requiring them to use the toolbar's download menu or a separate navigation destination.

When a viewer selects the Download button, Tableau applies the dashboard's current displayed state to the export where supported, helping ensure the downloaded image represents the information the user is viewing. Availability can still depend on the Tableau site settings and the viewer's permissions, so the dashboard owner or Tableau administrator must permit downloading. Tableau documents the Download object as a dashboard object specifically intended to let users download views, crosstabs, data, PDFs, PowerPoint files, or images, based on the configured options and environment.

For implementation details, see Tableau's Dashboard Objects documentation and its Download Views and Workbooks documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5 - (HOTSPOT)

You are developing a data source in Tableau Prep.

You have two tables named Orders and Employees.

The Orders table was created in 2019 and contains the following columns.

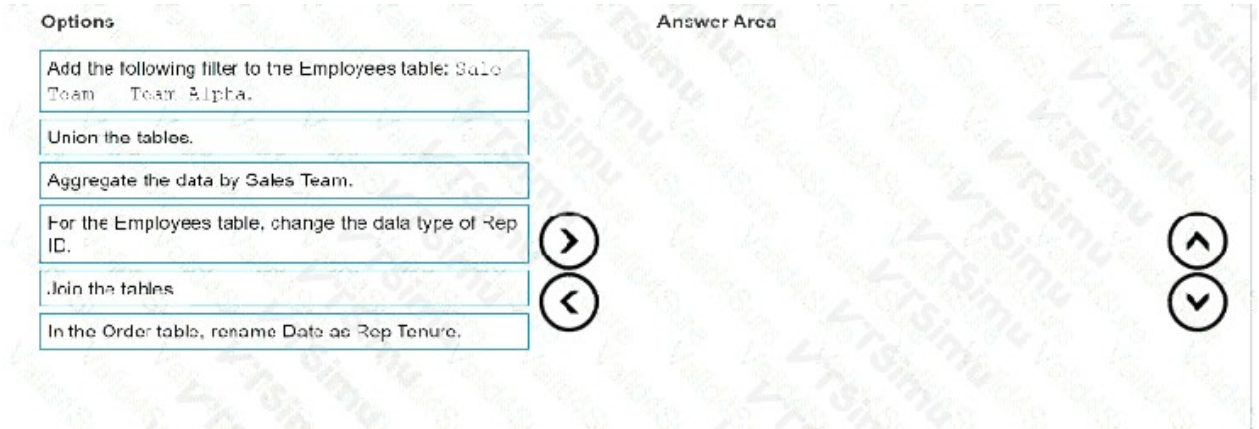
Name	Data type
Date	Date
Order Number	String
Rep ID	String
Total Amount	Number (whole)

The Employees table contains all the employee information for the various sales teams in the sales department and contains the following columns

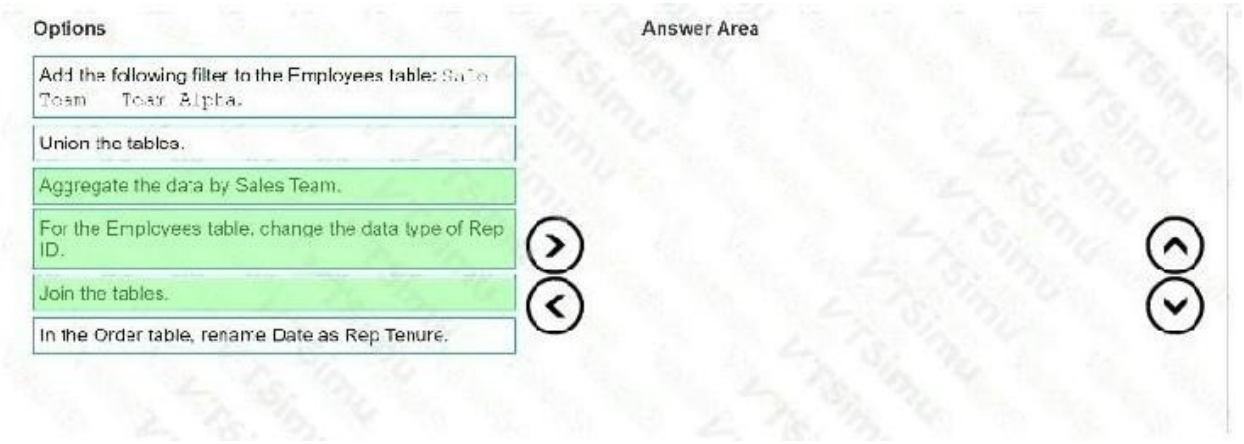
Name	Data type
Sales Team	String
Team Lead	String
Rep ID	Number (whole)
Rep Name	String
Rep Tenure	Number (whole)

You want to prepare the data so that you can analyze sales trends over time for every sales team.

Which three actions should you perform in order? (Place the three correct options in order. Use the arrows to move Options to Answer Area. Use Answer Area arrows to re-order the options.)



ANSWER:



Explanation:

Start by changing the Employees table's **Rep ID** data type to **String**. Tableau Prep needs the fields used as a relationship or join key to have compatible data types. Here, Orders stores Rep ID as text, while Employees stores it as a whole number. Converting Employees Rep ID to String creates a consistent key that can reliably connect an order to the corresponding employee record.

Next, join the tables on **Rep ID**. This combines the order-level fields, including Date and Total Amount, with employee attributes such as Sales Team. The joined result preserves the date information needed for time-based trend analysis while adding the organizational grouping needed to attribute sales to a team.

Finally, aggregate the data by **Sales Team**. This produces measures at the intended team level, enabling sales amounts to be summarized and analyzed over time for each sales team. No filter should limit the data to a single named team, because the requirement is to analyze trends for *every* sales team. Tableau's documentation explains that joins combine rows using matching fields and that matching field data types are important for joining data correctly: Join Your Data in Tableau Prep. Tableau also documents aggregating fields to summarize data at the chosen level of detail: Aggregate and Group Values in Tableau Prep.

QUESTION NO: 6

A Data Analyst needs to calculate the percent of regional sales that each state contributes to. As a first step, the analyst needs to calculate total sales per region.

Which calculation should the analyst use to do this?

A. {FIXED [Region]: SUM([Sales])}

B. [FIXED [Region]: TOTAL([Sales])]

C. {FIXED [State]: SUM([Sales])}

D. {FIXED [State], [Region] : SUM([Sales])}

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

`{FIXED [Region]: SUM([Sales] )}` is the appropriate calculation because it creates a level of detail expression that aggregates Sales separately for every distinct Region value. The result is a regional sales total that is repeated for each underlying row associated with that region, including rows at the state level. This provides the required denominator for a subsequent calculation of each state's contribution, such as `SUM([Sales]) / {FIXED [Region]: SUM([Sales])}`. A FIXED expression is specifically designed to calculate using the dimensions declared inside its braces, independently of the dimensions currently present in the visualization. Declaring `[Region]` therefore establishes exactly the intended aggregation grain: one total per region. Tableau describes FIXED level of detail expressions as computing values using the specified dimensions without reference to the dimensions in the view, making them suitable for stable comparison baselines

such as regional totals. The aggregation function `SUM` correctly produces total sales from the Sales measure before the state-level percentage is calculated. See Tableau's documentation on FIXED level of detail expressions and level of detail expressions.

QUESTION NO: 7

A Data Analyst has a data source that contains the following columns:

Name	Data Type
Order Date	Date
Region	String
State	String
City	String
Sales	Number (decimal)
Profit	Number (decimal)

he analyst has the following FIXED Level of Detail (LOD) expression called Region Sales:

{ FIXED [Region] : SUM([Sales]) }

The analyst has a view that has a dimension filter on the State column to exclude five states.

What should the analyst do to ensure the five states are also excluded from the LOD expression?

A. Drag the LOD expression to the Filters shelf.

B. Change the LOD expression to { FIXED [Region], [State] : SUM([Sales]) }.

C. Right-click the State dimension filter, and then click Attribute.

D. Right-click the State dimension filter, and then click Add to Context.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Right-click the State dimension filter, and then click Add to Context. This is necessary because a FIXED level of detail expression is evaluated before regular dimension filters in Tableau's order of operations. The calculation `{ FIXED [Region] : SUM([Sales]) }` therefore computes regional sales from the underlying data before the ordinary State filter removes the five excluded states from the view. As a result, the displayed marks can omit those states while the fixed regional total still includes their sales.

Adding the State filter to context changes its evaluation point. Context filters are processed before FIXED LOD expressions, so Tableau first creates a subset of the data that excludes the five states. The Region Sales calculation is then evaluated only against that filtered subset, ensuring its regional totals align with the states visible in the analysis. Tableau identifies context filters as an explicit way to make FIXED expressions respond to a dimension filter. This approach preserves the intended granularity of a calculation fixed at Region while correctly applying the State exclusion. See Tableau's documentation on FIXED LOD expressions and filters and the Tableau order of operations.

QUESTION NO: 8

You have a dataset that contains sates data. The following is a sample of the data.

Month Year	Sales
February 2020	$20,301
April 2020	$36,522
January 2020	$43,971
May 2020	$44,261
July 2020	$45,264
June 2020	$52,982
March 2020	$58,872
August 2020	$63,121
October 2020	$77,777
December 2020	$83,829
September 2020	$87,867
November 2020	$118,448

You need to return a value of true if a month has sales greater than $50 000. otherwise the formula must return a value of false.

Which two formulas achieve the goal Choose two

A. SUM{[Sales]) IN (50000)

B. IIF(SUM([Sales]) > 50000, TRUE, FALSE)

C. MAX < [Sales], 50000)

D. [Sales] > 50000

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

`IIF(SUM([Sales]) > 50000, TRUE, FALSE)` explicitly evaluates the aggregated sales value in the view's current level of detail, such as each month. `SUM([Sales]) > 50000` is the condition being tested, and `IIF` returns `TRUE` when that monthly total exceeds 50,000 and `FALSE` for every other result. Tableau documents that `IIF` returns one value when its logical test is true and another when it is false.

`[Sales] > 50000` is also a Boolean expression. A comparison with the greater-than operator produces a Boolean result directly: `TRUE` when the Sales value is greater than 50,000 and `FALSE` when it is not. This direct expression is appropriate when each Sales value being evaluated represents the month's sales value, as in the supplied data context. A Boolean calculated field can be placed in a Tableau view and used for filtering, labeling, or categorization.

These formulas use Tableau's logical calculation behavior to return Boolean values rather than numeric amounts or text. For syntax and behavior of `IIF` and Boolean expressions, see Tableau's logical functions documentation. For details on how `SUM` aggregates a measure at the visualization's level of detail, see Tableau's aggregate calculation documentation.

QUESTION NO: 9

A Data Analyst is creating an annual report in Microsoft Word.

In Tableau Desktop, the analyst built a chart in a worksheet.

The analyst wants to create an image of the chart to add to the annual report.

Which two options should the analyst use to create the image? (Choose two.)

A. Export As Version option from the File menu

B. Copy option from the Worksheet menu

C. Export option from the Worksheet menu

D. Copy Image option from the Dashboard menu

E. Export Image option from the Dashboard menu

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

The **Copy option from the Worksheet menu** is appropriate because Tableau Desktop lets an analyst copy a worksheet view as an image. The image is placed on the clipboard and can then be pasted directly into a Microsoft Word document. This is useful when the report is being assembled immediately and the analyst wants a quick workflow without first saving a separate image file.

The **Export option from the Worksheet menu** is also appropriate because Tableau Desktop provides image export for a worksheet. Exporting creates an image file that can be stored, reviewed, and inserted into Word through Word's picture-insertion tools. This method is particularly useful when the analyst needs a reusable file or wants to retain the chart image separately from the report document.

Both actions are available in the context of a worksheet, which matches the scenario: the chart was built in a worksheet rather than a dashboard. Tableau's documentation describes copying views as images and exporting worksheet views, including exporting an image. See Tableau Help: Export Views and Data and Tableau Help: Copy and Paste.

QUESTION NO: 10

A Data Analyst uses Tableau Prep Builder to prepare a file that contains one row per product and separate columns named Jan Sales, Feb Sales, and Mar Sales.

The output must contain one row per product and month, with fields named Month and Sales Amount.

Which two actions should the analyst perform? Choose two.

A. Select Jan Sales, Feb Sales, and Mar Sales, and pivot columns to rows.

B. Rename the generated pivot fields to Month and Sales Amount.

C. Union the monthly sales columns.

D. Pivot the Product field from rows to columns.

E. Aggregate Sales Amount by product before the pivot.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The analyst must select the monthly sales columns and pivot them from columns to rows. This creates a field containing the original column names and another field containing the associated sales values. The resulting pivot fields can then be renamed Month and Sales Amount. Pivoting columns to rows is appropriate because the month values are currently stored as separate column headers rather than as values in a single dimension field.

QUESTION NO: 11

You create a worksheet named Sales by Region and hide the tide of the worksheet. You print the worksheet as a PDF and notice that the worksheet title appears. You need to prevent the title from appearing when you print the worksheet as a PDF. Which settings should configure from the File menu in Tableau Desktop?

A. Page Setup

B. Print

C. Export As PowerPoint

D. Share

E. Export As Version

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Page Setup is the correct setting because Tableau maintains print-layout settings separately from elements displayed in the worksheet editing view. Hiding a worksheet title while authoring does not necessarily control whether Tableau includes that title in printed or PDF output. From the **File** menu, opening **Page Setup** lets the author configure sheet-specific printing behavior, including the title setting. On the Sheet tab, clear the option to show the title so that the generated PDF contains the visualization without the worksheet name at the top. This is particularly useful when the worksheet is intended to be embedded in a report, where a custom report heading or dashboard title already identifies the content. Page Setup also centralizes other output-oriented choices, such as page orientation, scaling, and margins, ensuring the PDF presentation is intentional rather than simply matching the authoring canvas. Tableau's documentation describes using Page Setup to configure worksheet printing options and notes that these settings apply to printed views. See Tableau Help: Print Views from Tableau Desktop and Tableau Help: Set Up Pages for Printing.

QUESTION NO: 12 - (SIMULATION)

You company has two divisions located in the United States and Germany Bach division has a separate database. The following is a sample of the sales data for the division in the United States.

ID	Full Name	City	Email	Sales
1	John Lee	New York	Jlee@example.com	987450.20
2	Jona Mueller	San Diego	JM@example.com	200980.99
...	...	...	...	...

The following is a sample of the sales data for me division in Germany.

ID	First Name	Last Name	City	Sales
1	Kaitlin	Jones	Munich	5690.99
2	Mariah	Ngo	Cologne	7878.98
...	...	...	...	...

You have population data in a file named Populatio.csv. the following is a sample of the data.

City	Population
New York	12,000,000
Munich	1,472,000
San Diego	1,041,000
Cologne	1,086,000
...	...

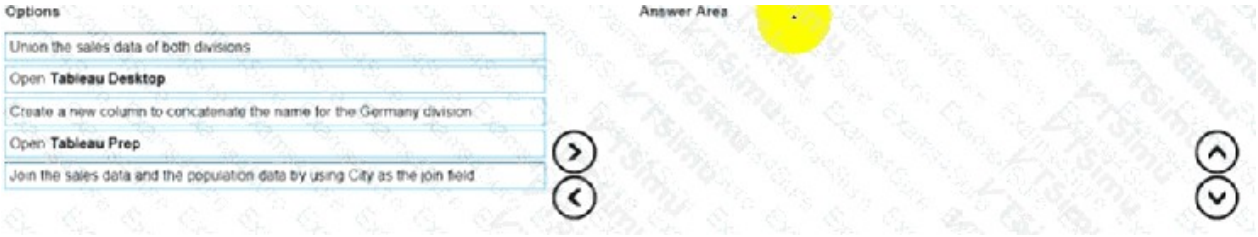
You plan to create a visualization that ml show tie sales per capita for each salesperson Each salesperson must be identified by identified by their full name.

You need to prepare the data to support the planned visualization. The data source must support being published .

Which four actions should you perform in order?

(Place the four correct options n order Use the arrows to move Options to Answer Area arrows to re-order the options.

Use Answer Area arrows to re-order the options)



ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Perform the actions in this order:

This preparation is performed in Tableau Prep so that the resulting data source/flow output can be published.

QUESTION NO: 13

You have the following primary data source that contains a dimension named Dorm_Code.

You receive the following secondary data source that contains updated dorm codes.

You need to bring the updated dorm codes into Tableau and use the codes in existing visualizations. The new dorm codes must use the existing field name of Dorm_Code.

What should you do?

A. Bring in the secondary data source as a union.

B. Bring in the secondary table as a left join to the primary data source. From the Data Source page, select **Create Calculated Field** in the Dorm_Code field and enter [Dorm_Code_New] in the calculation window.

C. Bring in the secondary data source by using relationships. From the Data pane, right-click **Dorm_Code**, select **Replace References,** and then select **Dorm_Code_New**.

D. Create a data blend and select **Edit Primary Aliases** to replace the primary data source alias values with values from the secondary data source.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Bring in the secondary data source by using relationships, then use **Replace References** to update the workbook's existing uses of the original dorm-code field to the updated field. A relationship keeps the two logical tables separate while allowing Tableau to combine them at analysis time according to the relationship's matching fields. This is well suited to bringing an updated code attribute into an existing data model without unnecessarily expanding rows through a physical join.

After the related table is available, replace references from **Dorm_Code** to **Dorm_Code_New**. Tableau updates dependent worksheet content, including uses in views, calculations, filters, and other workbook objects where applicable. This avoids manually editing each visualization and ensures the updated dorm-code values are used consistently throughout the workbook. The replacement field can then be named appropriately so the data model retains the required business-facing field name, **Dorm_Code**.

Tableau documents relationships as a logical-layer method for combining related data while preserving the tables' separate level of detail. Its field-reference replacement capability is intended to help maintain workbook content when a field is superseded. See Tableau's Relationships in Tableau documentation and Replace Field References guidance.

QUESTION NO: 14

A Data Analyst has a website that displays data in a table format.

The analyst wants to connect to the data of the website by using the least amount of effort.

What should the analyst use to connect to the data?

A. ODBC connector

B. Clipboard

C. Web data connector

D. CSV file

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Clipboard is the appropriate choice when the required data is already displayed as a table on a website and the priority is minimal effort. The analyst can select and copy the tabular content from the browser, then paste it into Tableau. Tableau can interpret copied rows and columns and create a data source from the pasted values, avoiding configuration of a database driver, development work, or preparation of an external file. This is particularly useful for a quick, one-time analysis or a small amount of data where maintaining an automated, refreshable connection is not necessary. Tableau documents clipboard-based data entry as a way to paste copied tabular data directly into the application and begin analysis immediately. The approach fits the stated requirement because the website already exposes the data in a human-readable table, so copying it is the most direct path to getting those values into Tableau. For details on Tableau's data-connection workflow, see Tableau Help: Connect to Data. Tableau's documentation also describes web data connectors as connectors that retrieve data from web services, which generally involves a connector implementation rather than simply consuming a visible web table: Tableau Web Data Connector SDK.

QUESTION NO: 15

You have the following dataset:

Date	Customer Name	Discount	Quantity
05/01/2020	Aaron Bergman	Yes	13
05/01/2020	Aaron Hawkins	Yes	54
05/01/2020	Aaron Smayling	No	48
05/01/2020	Adam Bellavance	No	56

You want to create a parameter to dynamically filter the data to produce the following results.

Date	Customer Name	Discount	Quantity
05/01/2020	Aaron Hawkins	Yes	54
05/01/2020	Adam Bellavance	No	56

Which two types of parameters can you use to produce the results? Choose two.

A. Float

B. Boolean

C. Date

D. Datetime

E. String

F. Integer

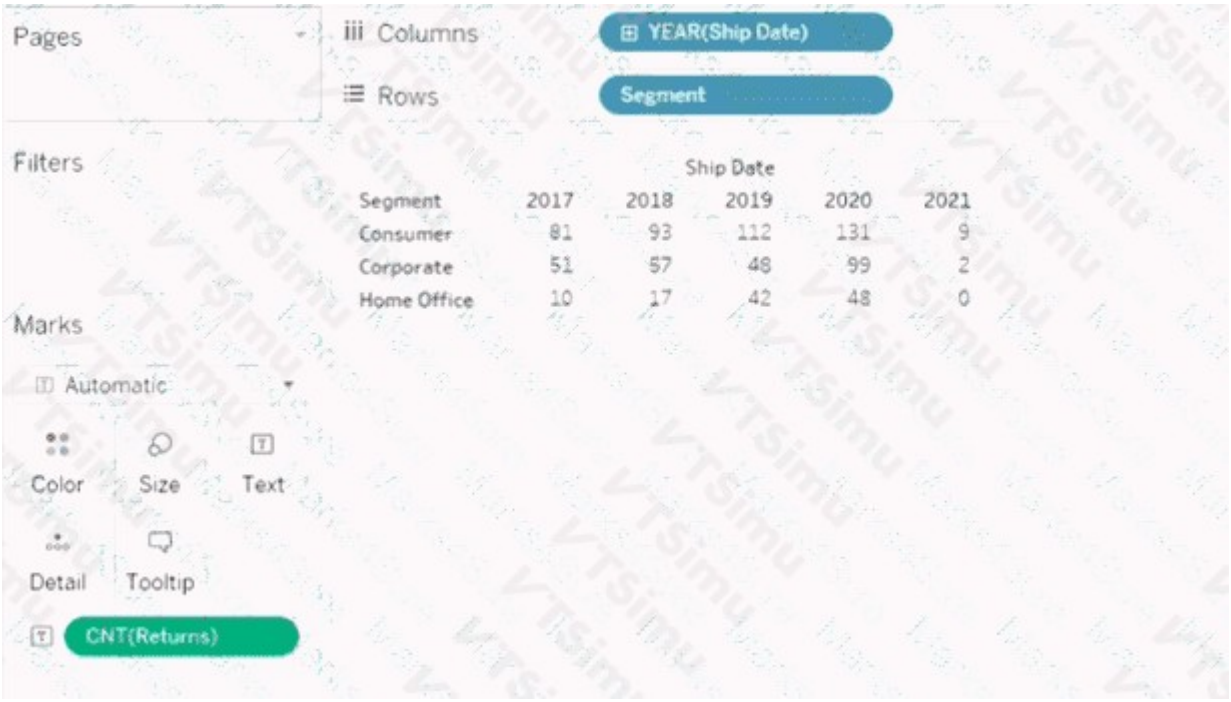
ANSWER: E F

Explanation:

String and **Integer** parameters can both support this type of dynamic filtering when the selected parameter value is compared with a field in a calculated field, which is then placed on the Filters shelf. A String parameter is appropriate when the values used to control the filter are text labels, categories, or identifier values stored as text. An Integer parameter is appropriate when the filter control values are whole numbers, such as numeric identifiers, ranks, or coded selections. In Tableau, parameters are workbook variables that can accept a selected value and be referenced in calculations. This makes it possible to let a viewer choose a value and have a Boolean calculation return only the records matching that selection. For example, a calculation can compare a text field to a String parameter or compare a whole-number field to an Integer parameter; filtering to True then produces the selected subset dynamically. Tableau documents that parameters can use several data types, including String and Integer, and that they can be used in calculations to drive interactive analysis and filtering behavior. See Tableau's Create Parameters documentation and its guidance on creating calculated fields.

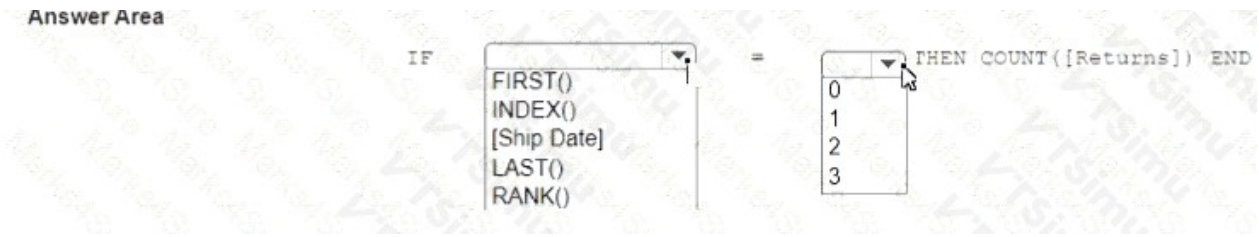
QUESTION NO: 16 - (SIMULATION)

You have the following visualization.



You want the count of Returns displayed only for the first year in the table.

How should you complete the formula in the calculated field? (Use the dropdowns in the Answer Area to select the correct options to complete the formula.)



ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Select: `FIRST()` and `0`.

```
IF FIRST() = 0 THEN COUNT([Returns]) END
```

`FIRST()` is a table calculation that returns `0` at the first position in its partition. Therefore, the calculation displays `COUNT([Returns])` only for the first year shown (2017) and returns null for all later years.

QUESTION NO: 17

A Data Analyst creates a parameter named Choose Region that contains values from a field named Region.

The analyst wants users to be able to use the Choose Region parameter to interact with a chart by toggling between different regions.

What should the analyst do next?

A. Add Region to the Filters card.

B. Add the Choose Region parameter to the Pages card.

C. Set the Choose Region parameter to Single Value (list).

D. Add the [Region] = [Choose Region] formula to the Filters card.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Add the [Region] = [Choose Region] formula to the Filters card. A parameter is a single, user-selected value that is independent of the view until it is incorporated into a calculation, filter, reference line, or another Tableau feature. This Boolean expression compares each row's *Region* value with the value currently selected in the *Choose Region* parameter. When applied as a filter and restricted to True, Tableau retains only the records for the selected region, and the chart updates whenever the user changes the parameter control. In practice, an analyst can create this expression as a calculated field, place that field on Filters, and keep the True result. They should also display the parameter control so users can select the desired region. This approach directly connects the parameter selection to the data shown in the visualization while preserving the parameter as the interactive input. Tableau documents that parameters can be used in calculations and that calculated fields can be used to filter data in a view. See Tableau Parameters and Create Calculated Fields in Tableau.

QUESTION NO: 18

You have a workbook that connects to a database. The database requires authentication.

You plan to publish the workbook and schedule a daily refresh of the data.

Which two conditions must be met to schedule the refresh? Choose two.

A. The credentials must be embedded.

B. The data source must be stored as a hyper file.

C. The data source must use a live connection.

D. The data must be extracted.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Scheduled refreshes apply to extract data, so the data must be extracted before Tableau can run a daily refresh job. An extract is a snapshot of data stored by Tableau; the refresh process reconnects to the original database, retrieves updated rows, and rebuilds or incrementally updates that extract on the configured schedule. A live connection does not have a Tableau-managed extract to refresh because it queries the database when a user opens or interacts with the view.

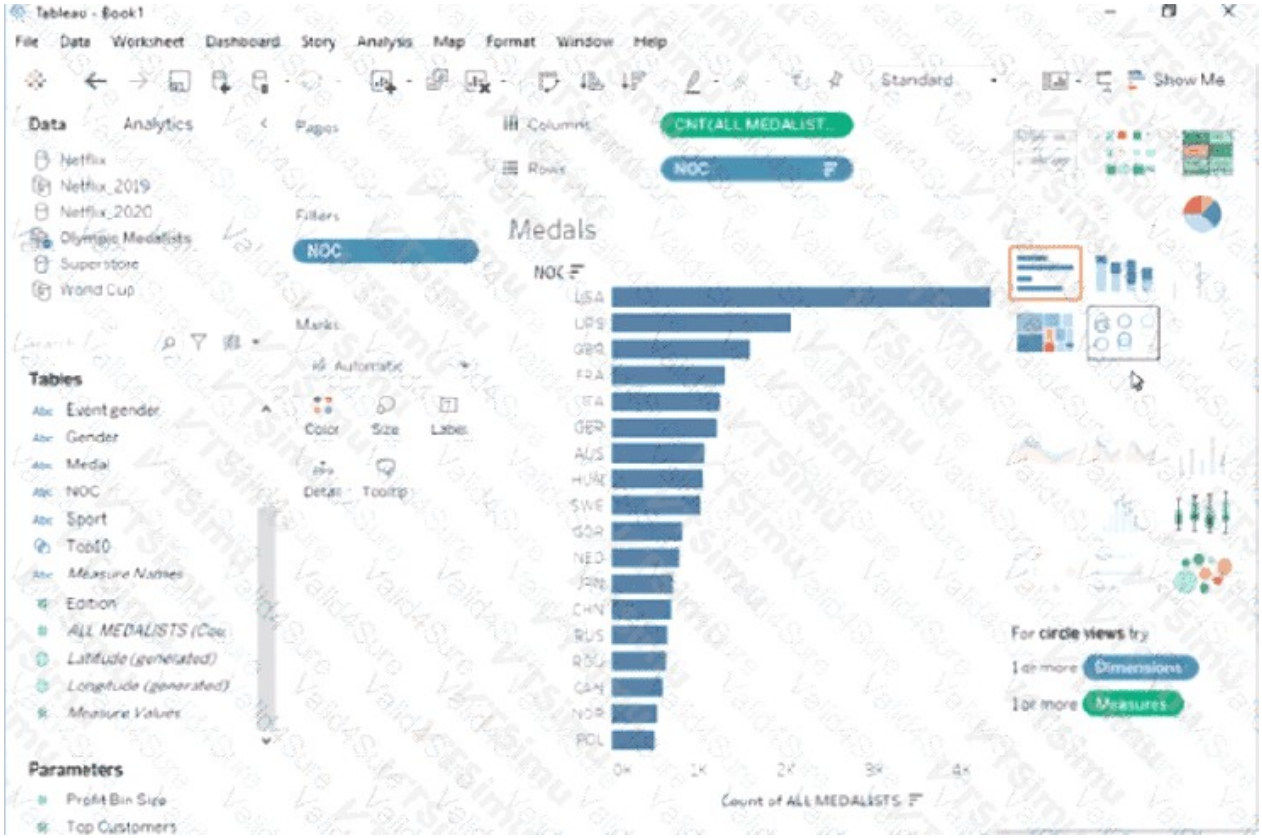
Because the database requires authentication and the scheduled job runs unattended, the credentials must be embedded with the published workbook or published data source. This allows Tableau Cloud or Tableau Server to authenticate to the

database at refresh time without an interactive user being present to enter a username and password. The account used must also retain the appropriate database access for the duration of the schedule. Tableau documents that refresh schedules are available for extracts and that embedded database credentials enable access when Tableau refreshes the data. See Tableau Help: Set Up a Refresh Schedule and Tableau Help: Set Credentials for Accessing Your Published Data.

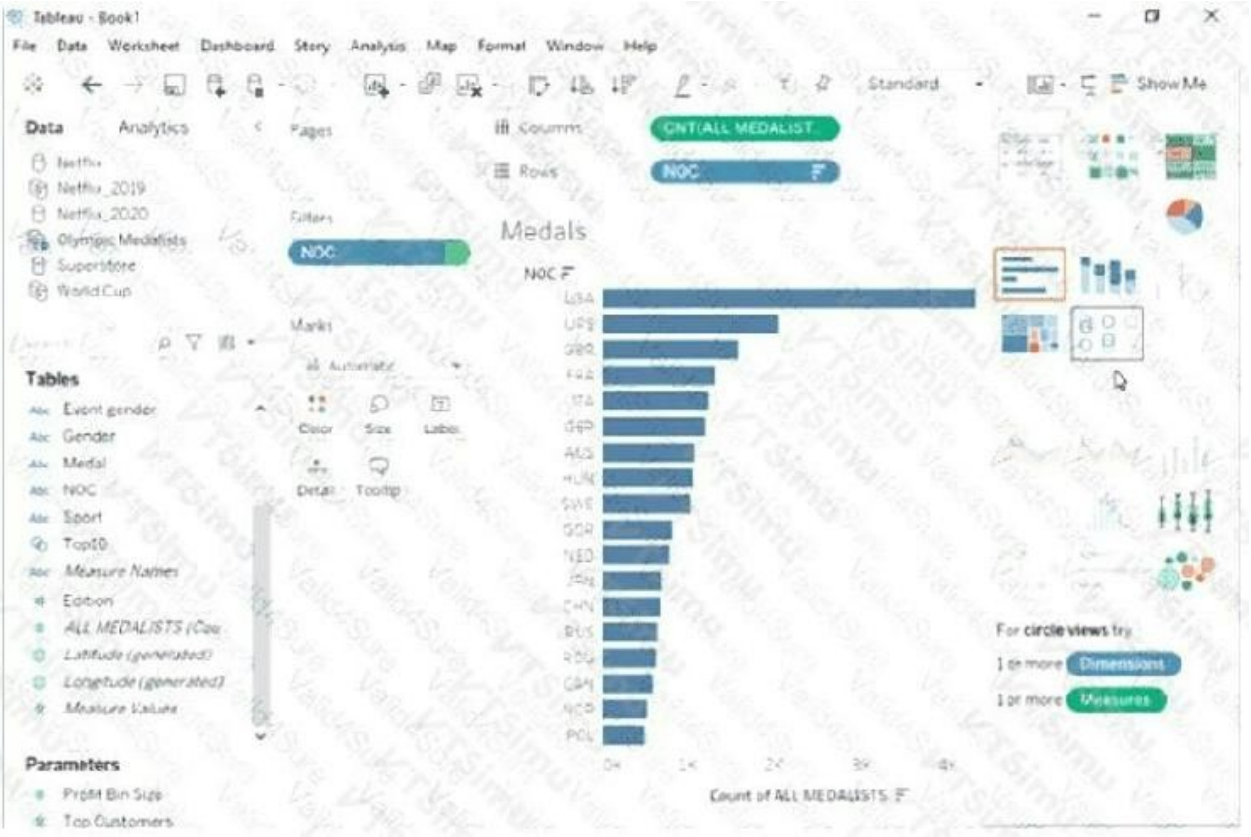
QUESTION NO: 19 - (HOTSPOT)

Open the link to Book1 found on the desktop. Open Disciplines worksheet.

Filter the table to show the Top 10 NOC based on the number of medals won.



ANSWER:



Explanation:

The required interaction starts with the **NOC** field already placed on the Filters shelf. A Top N filter is a dimension filter: it keeps the members of a dimension—in this case, National Olympic Committees—whose aggregated measure value is highest. Since the view needs the ten NOCs with the most medals, open the menu for the NOC filter by selecting the small caret on the right side of its pill, then choose **Edit Filter**. In the filter dialog, use the **Top** tab and set the filter to the top 10 NOC values by the medal-total measure used by this workbook, such as the count of all medalists or the sum/count representing medals won.

This produces a ranked subset at the NOC level, so Tableau evaluates each NOC's overall medal result and retains only the ten largest totals. The bars can then be displayed in descending order to show the Top 10 result. Tableau documents that dimension filters support a Top tab for retaining top or bottom members based on a field and aggregation; see Filter Data from Your Views: Top and Bottom Filters. The filter menu accessed from a field pill is also the standard place to edit an existing filter's settings, as described in Filter Data from Your Views.