

Salesforce.Analytics-DA-201.v2026-02-06.q100

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https://www.freeqas.com/qa/Salesforce/Analytics-DA-201/Salesforce.Analytics-DA-201.v2026-02-06.q100.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

You have the following dataset that contain null values in the Profits field.



Country	Profits
Australia	39,706.36
Canada	G.
France	46,749.43
Germany	

You want the data to appear as shown in the following table.

Which two formulas achieve the goal? Choose two.

- A. ZN ([Profits])
- B. ISNULL ([Profits])
- C. IFNULL ([profits] ,0)
- D. IF [Profits] != null then [Profits] END

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Both the ZN and IFNULL functions in Tableau can be used to replace NULL values with zeros. The ZN function converts NULL to zero directly, while the IFNULL function allows you to specify that NULL should be replaced with zero. Both will result in showing zero for any NULL values in the Profits field.

References: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_logical.htm#IFNULL

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_logical.htm#IF

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_logical.htm#ZN

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_logical.htm#ISNULL

[https://help.tableau.com/current/pro](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_logical.htm#ISNULL)

[/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_logical.htm#ISNULL](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_logical.htm#ISNULL)

NEW QUESTION: 2

You subscribe to a view that delivers a daily email to your inbox.
You want to make the subscription available to other stakeholders.
What should you do?

- A. From the dashboard overview page, modify the subscription.
- B. From the My Content overview page, modify the alert.
- C. From the worksheet, modify the subscription.
- D. From the My Content overview page, modify the subscription.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 3

You conned to a Microsoft SQL Server database
You need to create a custom SQL query that retrieves rows from a table named Students Only students m the city of Berlin must be returned How should you complete the query? (Drag the appropriate Options to the Answer Area and drop into the correct locations.)

Options: CAST, JOIN, ON, SELECT, UNION, WHERE

Answer Area: Option * FROM [dbo].[Students]
Option [Students].[City] = 'Berlin'

Answer:

Options: CAST, JOIN, ON, SELECT, UNION, WHERE

Answer Area: SELECT * FROM [dbo].[Students]
WHERE [Students].[City] = 'Berlin'

Explanation:

Select

Where

The correct way to complete the query is:

SELECT * FROM [dbo] . [Students]

WHERE [Students].[City] = 'Berlin'

The SELECT statement is used to retrieve data from a table or a view. The * symbol means that all columns will be returned. The FROM clause specifies the table or view name and the schema name.

The WHERE clause is used to filter the data based on a condition. The condition is [Students].[City] =

'Berlin', which means that only rows where the City column of the Students table is equal to 'Berlin' will be returned.

The other options are not relevant for this query. CAST is a function that converts a value from one data type to another. JOIN is a clause that combines data from two or more tables based on a common field. ON is a keyword that specifies the join condition. UNION is a set operation that combines the results of two or more queries into one result set.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/select-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver15>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/where-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver15>

[https://docs.](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/cast-and-convert-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver15)

[microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/cast-and-convert-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver15](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/cast-and-convert-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver15)

[https://docs.](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/from-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver15#join)

[microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/from-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver15#join](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/from-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver15#join)

[https://docs.microsoft.](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/set-operators-union-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver15)

[com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/set-operators-union-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver15](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/set-operators-union-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver15)

NEW QUESTION: 4

You have 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)

You have the following view that shows the percentage of total sales by category:

Region	Category	2019	2020	2021	2022
Central	Furniture	20.09%	21.73%	27.18%	27.18%
	Office Supplies	22.15%	15.24%	35.19%	35.19%
	Technology	19.91%	24.54%	25.70%	25.70%
East	Furniture	22.68%	25.84%	22.27%	29.22%
	Office Supplies	17.50%	20.76%	30.07%	31.67%
	Technology	17.16%	22.59%	27.36%	32.89%
South	Furniture	22.95%	20.55%	23.80%	32.66%
	Office Supplies	20.68%	24.87%	22.81%	31.65%
	Technology	34.23%	10.76%	24.89%	30.13%
West	Furniture	19.83%	22.57%	29.22%	28.39%
	Office Supplies	23.93%	17.14%	21.59%	37.34%
	Technology	17.84%	17.90%	26.18%	38.08%

You want to change the calculation to show the percentage of total sales within the categories of every region annually. Which Compute Using option should you use? (Click the appropriate Option in the Answer Area.)

Table Calculation

✕

% of Total Sales

Calculation Type

Percent of Total

☐ Compute total across all pages

Compute Using

Table (across)

Table (down)

Table

Pane (down)

Pane

Cell

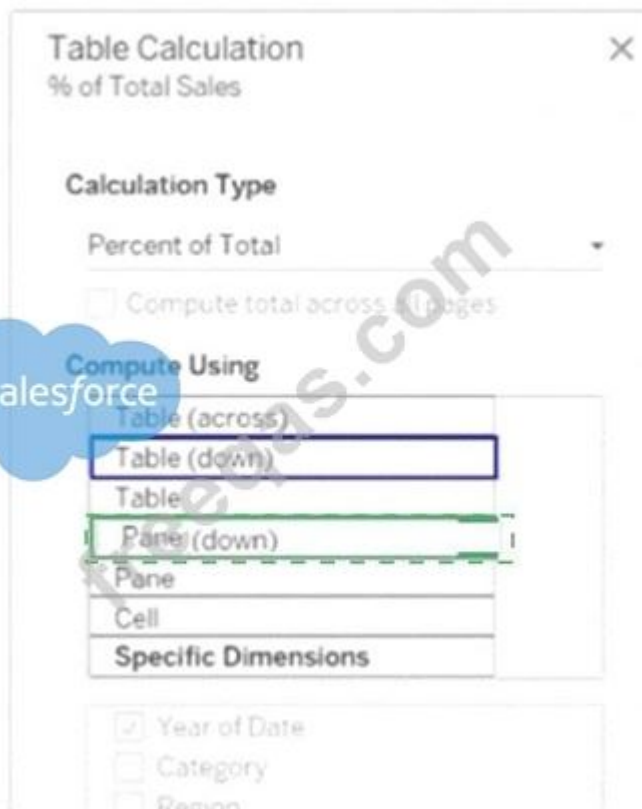
Specific Dimensions

☒ Year of Date

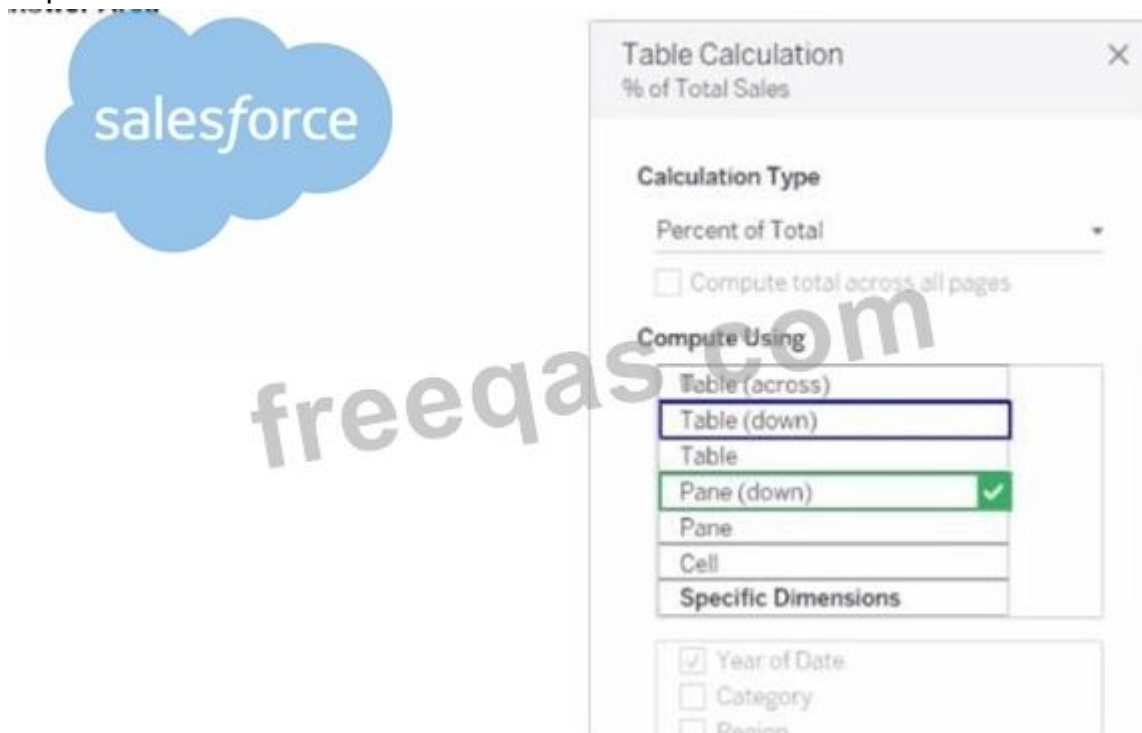
☐ Category

☐ Region

Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 5

You have a data source that has two tables named Table1 and Table2. Table1 is the primary table and Table2 is the secondary table.

You want to combine the tables by using Tableau Prep. The combined table must include only values from Table1 that do NOT match any values in Table2. The field values from Table2 must appear as null values.

Which type of join should you use?

- A. Left only
- B. Union
- C. Inner
- D. Left
- E. Full outer

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To combine the tables by using Tableau Prep and include only values from Table1 that do not match any values in Table2, you should use a left only join. A left only join is a type of join that returns only the rows from the primary table (Table1) that have no matching rows in the secondary table (Table2). The field values from Table2 will appear as null values in the combined table. A left only join is also known as an anti-join or an exclusion join. References:

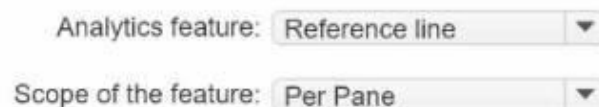
- * Tableau Certified Data Analyst Exam Prep Guide, page 9, section "Preparing Data"
- * Tableau Help: Join Your Data
- * Tableau Help: Left Only Join

NEW QUESTION: 6

You have the following worksheet.

Answer:

Answer Area



The image shows a screenshot of the Tableau interface for configuring an analytics feature. It contains two dropdown menus. The first dropdown is labeled 'Analytics feature:' and is set to 'Reference line'. The second dropdown is labeled 'Scope of the feature:' and is set to 'Per Pane'.

NEW QUESTION: 7

You have the following dataset in Microsoft Excel.

You are using Data interpreter to cleans the dataset. Data interpreter provides the following results.

How many rows of data will be ingested into Tableau as values?

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 17
- D. 15

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Data interpreter is a feature that helps you clean and structure your data in Excel before importing it into Tableau. It detects and removes any headers, footers, subtotals, or other elements that are not part of the actual data. It also splits any merged cells and fills in any missing values. In this case, data interpreter provides the following results:

- * It removes the first three rows and the last two rows that contain headers and footers.
- * It splits the merged cells in column A and fills in the missing values with "Fiction" or "Non-Fiction".
- * It does not remove or change any other rows or cells.

Therefore, the number of rows of data that will be ingested into Tableau as values is 17, which is the number of rows left after removing the headers and footers. References:

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/importing_cleaning_up_data.htm

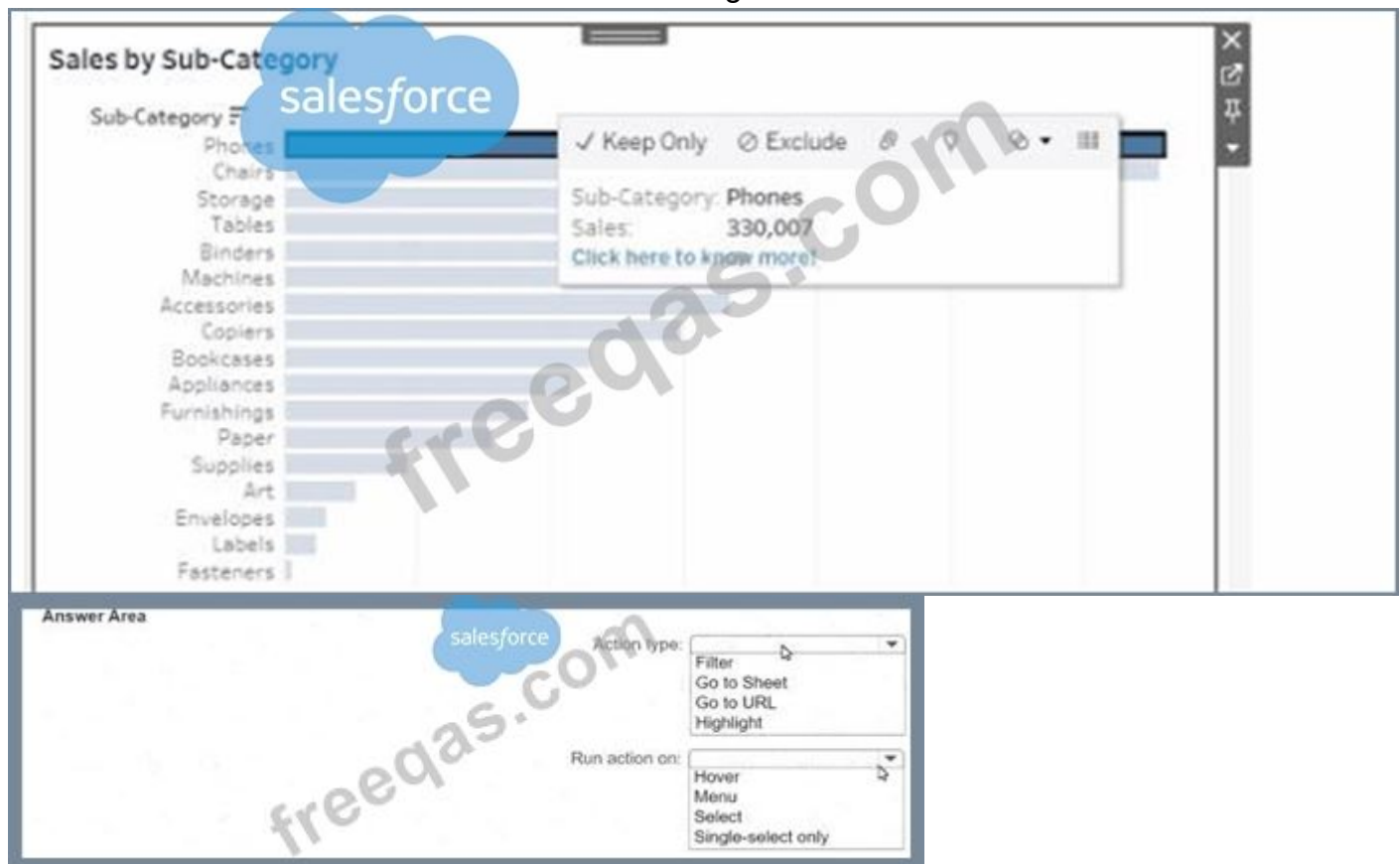
https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/importing_data_interpreter.htm

Based on the Data Interpreter's results and the provided Excel dataset screenshot, the number of rows of data that will be ingested into Tableau as values is 17. The Data Interpreter has identified and excluded headers and footers, and the rows with actual data are considered for analysis.

NEW QUESTION: 8

You want to ensure that when you click a bar on a dashboard, a tooltip appears that contains a link named

"Click here to know more!" as shown in the following exhibit.



Answer:



Explanation:

Action type: Go to URL ▼

Run action on: Menu ▼

NEW QUESTION: 9

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. Configure the local file permissions to the workbook file, and then publish the workbook.
- B. Remove all the data source filters before you publish.
- C. Change the data source to an extract before you publish.
- D. Export the data to a .csv before you publish.
- E. Embed the credentials when you publish the workbook.

Answer: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 10

A Data Analyst creates the following story that contains two story points.



The analyst wants to change the story point format to show the current story point number out of the total number of story points.

Which Layout option should the analyst use?

- A. Caption boxes
- B. Numbers
- C. Dots
- D. Arrows only

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

You have the following two tables.

Table A

Category	Subcategory	Sales
Furniture	Bookcases	114,880.00
Furniture	Chairs	328,449.10
Office Supplies	Envelopes	16,476.40
Office Supplies	Fasteners	3,024.28
Office Supplies	Labels	12,486.31
Office Supplies	Paper	78,479.21
Office Supplies	Storage	223,843.61
Office Supplies	Supplies	46,673.54
Technology	Accessories	167,380.32
Technology	Copiers	149,528.03

Table B

Category	Segment	# Orders	Quantity	Profit
Technology	Home Office	342	4,100	6,991.08
Furniture	Home Office	362	2,495	7,584.82
Technology	Corporate	554	1,367	3,875.38
Furniture	Corporate	646	11,758	56,330.32
Technology	Consumer	951	7,018	40,227.32
Office Supplies	Home Office	1,079	4,130	25,933.16
Furniture	Consumer	1,113	3,597	70,797.81
Office Supplies	Corporate	1,820	2,095	44,167.00
Office Supplies	Consumer	3,127	1,247	30,490.14

Table A is the primary table.

Which type of join is established when a blend is created by using the join key of Category?

- A. Outer join
- B. Right join
- C. Inner join
- D. Left join

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

A colleague provides you with access to a folder that contains the following files:

- * Sales.csv
- * Book1.twb

* Sales.hyper

* Export.mdb

Which one contains an extract?

A. Export.mdb

B. Book1.twb

C. Sales.hyper

D. Sales.csv

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

A .hyper file is an extract file that contains a snapshot of data from a data source. It is a compressed and optimized file format that can be used to improve the performance and portability of dashboards and workbooks. A .twb file is a workbook file that contains the visualization and connection information, but not the data itself. A .csv file is a comma-separated values file that contains plain text data. A .mdb file is a Microsoft Access database file that contains tables, queries, forms, and other objects. References: [https://help.](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/save_savework_packagedworkbooks.htm)

[tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/save_savework_packagedworkbooks.htm](https://help.tableau.com)

<https://help.tableau.com>

[/current/pro/desktop/en-us/extracting_data.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/extracting_data.htm) [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us)

[us](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/extracting_data.htm)
[/examples_csv.htm](https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/introduction-to-access-database-files-9f9a0f8c-9a3c-4a0b-8e6c-6d1f1f7c2b7e) [https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/introduction-to-access-database-](https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/introduction-to-access-database-files-9f9a0f8c-9a3c-4a0b-8e6c-6d1f1f7c2b7e)

[files-9f9a0f8c-](https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/introduction-to-access-database-files-9f9a0f8c-9a3c-4a0b-8e6c-6d1f1f7c2b7e)

[9a3c-4a0b-8e6c-6d1f1f7c2b7e](https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/introduction-to-access-database-files-9f9a0f8c-9a3c-4a0b-8e6c-6d1f1f7c2b7e)
In Tableau, a .hyper file is an extract file created by the Hyper database engine. It contains a snapshot of the data pulled into Tableau and is used to perform data analysis without the need for a live connection to the data source.

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which function should a Data Analyst use to average sales at a less-granular level of detail than is in the view?

A. INCLUDE

B. EXCLUDE

C. AVG

D. RUNNING_AVG

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 14

You have the following box plot that shows the distribution of average profits made in every state by region.



Which region has the smallest distribution of profits?

- A. South
- B. Cast
- C. Central
- D. West

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The box plot visualization displays the distribution of average profits by region. The distribution of profits is represented by the range of the box (interquartile range) and the whiskers (which often represent the total range excluding outliers). From the image provided, the South region has the smallest visible range within its box and the shortest whiskers, indicating the smallest distribution of average profits among the choices provided.

NEW QUESTION: 15

A Data Analyst creates the following story that contains two story points.



The analyst wants to change the story point format to show the current story point number out of the total number of story points.

Which Layout option should the analyst use?

- A. Caption boxes
- B. Numbers
- C. Arrows only
- D. Dots

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 16

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

Dorm Name	Dorm Code
Hawthorne	DKBK
Blinx	A11YU
Michaels	G3NU
Rogers	F6N7
Mazy	J8IO
Cameroon	9MJH
Keenmins	Z1KL

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

Dorm_Name	Dorm_Code_New
Hawthorne	A1
Blinx	A2
Michaels	A3
Rogers	A4
Mazie	A5
Cameroon	A6
Kemmins	A7

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_Name field and enter [Dorm_Name_New] in the calculation window
- C. Bring in the secondary data source by using relationships. From the Data pane, right-click Dorm_Name select Replace References, and then select Dorm_Name_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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

* Using relationships: You can use relationships to link the secondary data source with the primary data source based on a common field. This will allow you to use fields from both data sources in your visualization without creating new fields or duplicating data. You can then replace references to update the dimension values. For example, you can use relationships to link the updated dorm codes with the primary data source and then replace Dorm_Code with Dorm_Code_New in your visualization.

<https://community.tableau.com/s/question/0D54T00000C5ldZSAR/update-data-view-based-on-dimension> To update existing visualizations with new codes without changing the field name, using relationships to bring in the secondary data source is appropriate. Then using Replace References allows you to update the references from the old dorm codes to the new ones while maintaining the existing field name.

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NEW QUESTION: 17



How are the colors configured for the map?

- A. A single color gradient
- B. A diverging color palette that has six stepped colors
- C. A diverging color palette that has five stepped colors
- D. A sequential color gradient

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 18

A colleague provides a Data Analyst with access to a folder that has the following files:

- * Sales.csv
- * Book1.json
- * Sales.tds
- * Export.mdb

Which file can contain information for connecting to an external data source, such as an SQL Server database?

- A. Sales.tds
- B. Sales.csv
- C. Export.mdb
- D. Book1.json

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

How should a Data Analyst sort data by Sales across multiple dimensions in Tableau?

- A. Right-click on the rightmost dimension, choose Sort, then select nested in the options.
- B. Use the Group feature to combine dimensions and then sort the grouped field.
- C. Use the Sets feature to combine dimensions and then sort one of the fields.
- D. Right-click on each dimension, choose Sort, then select data source order in the options.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

In a worksheet, you have a calculated column named YTD Sales that uses the following formula. [Order Date] <= TODAY () AND DATETBUNC {"year", [Order Dace]} = DATETPUNC)"year", TODAY(J) You want to create a calculated column named Exclude Current Month that will be dragged to the Filters shelf. Exclude Current Month will exclude the current month values from YTD Sales.

How should you complete the formula for Exclude Current Month? (Drag the appropriate Options to the Answer Area and drop into the correct locations.)

Options: 'Mon', 'Month', 'Quarter', 'Year', 'yyyy'

Answer Area: DATEDIFF(, [Order Date], Today()) > 0 AND DATEDIFF(, [Order Date], Today()) = 0

Answer:

Options: 'Mon', 'Month', 'Quarter', 'Year', 'yyyy'

Answer Area: DATEDIFF('Month' , [Order Date], Today()) > 0 AND DATEDIFF('Month' , [Order Date], Today()) = 0

Explanation:

Options: 'Mon', 'Month', 'Quarter', 'Year', 'yyyy'

Answer Area: DATEDIFF('Month' , [Order Date], Today()) > 0 AND DATEDIFF('Month' , [Order Date], Today()) = 0

NEW QUESTION: 21

The following table displays the row-level data in a Tableau data source:

Order ID	Item	Sales
1	A	20
1	C	10
2	B	15
3	A	40
4	D	30

A Data Analyst creates this calculated field:

SUM(IF [Item] = 'A' THEN [Sales] END) / COUNT([Order ID])

What is the result of this aggregate calculation?

- A. 12
- B. 50
- C. 15
- D. An error

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 22

You have a data source that contains the following columns.

You want to filter regions based on the highest sales. Users must be able to specify the number of regions shown.

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:

To filter regions based on the highest sales and allow users to specify the number of regions shown, you should perform these actions in order:

Answer area:

- * Create an integer data type parameter named Param1.
- * Drag Region to the Filters shelf.
- * Configure a Top filter by field. Use Param1 and filter by the sum of Sales.

To create a dynamic filter that lets users choose the number of regions to display, you need to use a parameter and a top filter. A parameter is a user-defined variable that can be used in calculations, filters, and reference lines. A top filter is a type of filter that shows only the top or bottom N values based on a specified field or expression.

In this question, you want to filter regions based on the highest sales. You also want users to be able to specify the number of regions shown. To achieve this, you need to follow these steps:

* First, you need to create an integer data type parameter named Param1. This parameter will allow users to enter a number that will determine how many regions to show. You can create a parameter by right-clicking on the Data pane and selecting Create Parameter. Then, you need to specify the name, data type, current value, and allowable values for the parameter. In this case, you can choose Integer as the data type, 10 as the current value, and All as the allowable values. You also need to show the parameter control by right-clicking on the parameter and selecting Show Parameter Control. This will display a slider or a text box where users can enter or adjust the parameter value.

* Next, you need to drag Region to the Filters shelf. This will open the Filter dialog box, where you can choose how to filter the Region field. You can filter by general, wildcard, condition, or top. In this case, you want to filter by top, so you need to select the Top tab.

* Finally, you need to configure a top filter by field. Use Param1 and filter by the sum of Sales. This will filter the Region field by showing only the top N regions based on the sum of Sales, where N is the value of the parameter Param1. You can configure a top filter by field by selecting By field in the Top tab, then choosing the parameter Param1 from the drop-down list, and selecting the aggregation function Sum and the field Sales from the other drop-down lists. This will create a filter expression that looks like this: Top Param1 by SUM(Sales).

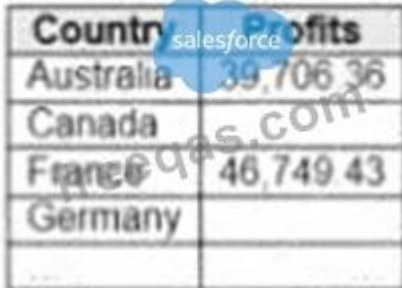
By following these steps, you will create a filter that shows only the regions with the highest sales, and allows users to change the number of regions shown by adjusting the parameter value.

References:

Tableau Certified Data Analyst Exam Prep Guide, page 10, section "Filtering Data" Tableau Help:
Parameters Tableau Help: Top Filters

NEW QUESTION: 23

You have the following dataset that contain null values in the Profits field.



Country	Profits
Australia	39,706.36
Canada	
France	46,749.43
Germany	

You want the data to appear as shown in the following table.



Country	Profits
Australia	39,706.36
Canada	0
France	46,749.43
Germany	0

Which two formulas achieve the goal? Choose two.

- A. ZN ([Profits])
- B. ISNULL ([Profits])
- C. IFNULL ([profits] ,0)
- D. IF [Profits] != null then [Profits] END

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Both the ZN and IFNULL functions in Tableau can be used to replace NULL values with zeros. The ZN function converts NULL to zero directly, while the IFNULL function allows you to specify that NULL should be replaced with zero. Both will result in showing zero for any NULL values in the Profits field.

References: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_logical.htm#IFNULL

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_logical.htm#IF

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_logical.htm#ZN

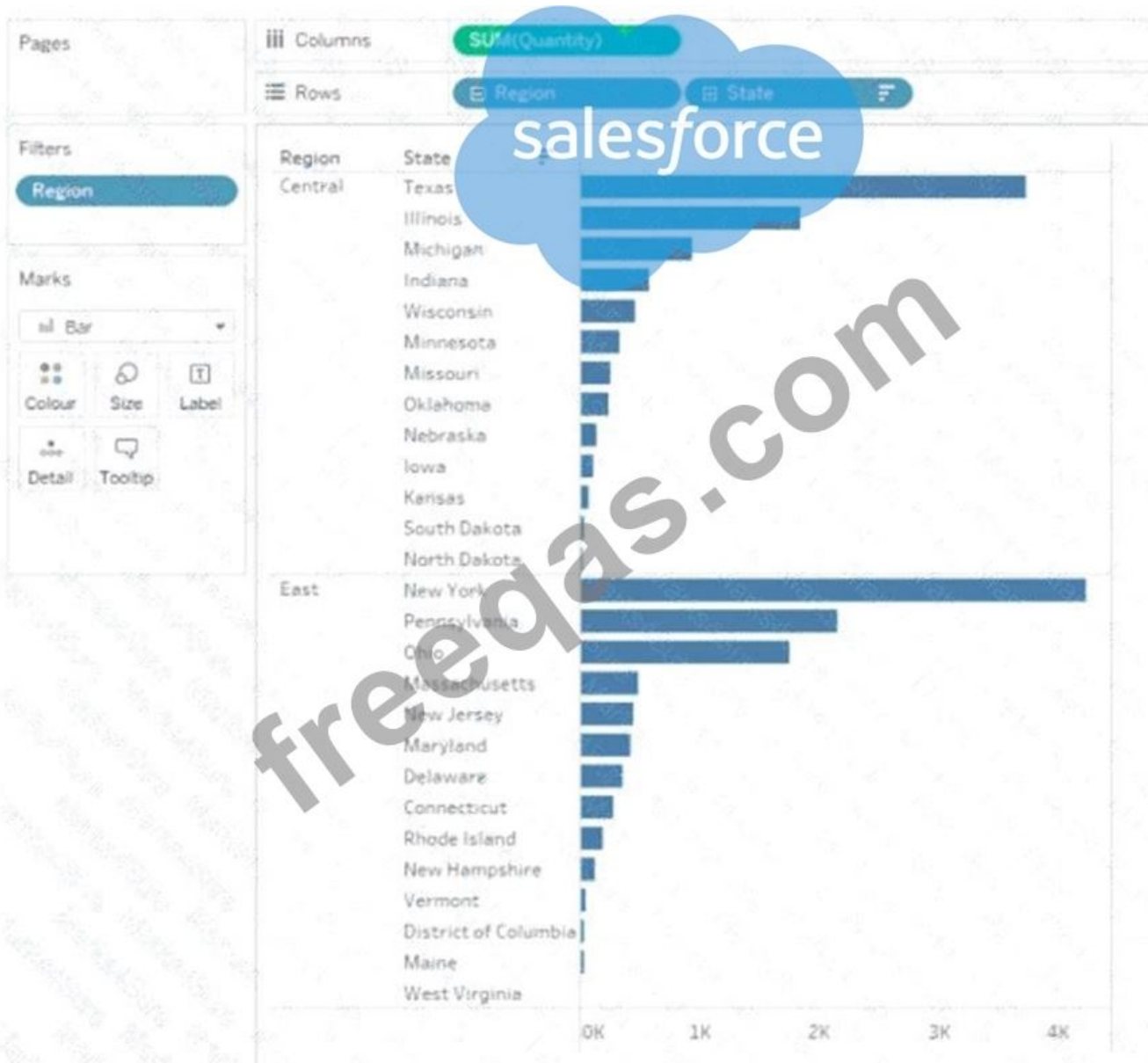
https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_logical.htm#ISNULL

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_logical.htm#ISNULL

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_logical.htm#ISNULL

NEW QUESTION: 24

You have the following chart that sorts states by the number of products each state has purchased.



Which formula should you use to include a number with the position of each state within each region?

- A. FIRST ()
- B. INDEX ()
- C. WINDOW_SUM(SUM ([Quantity]))
- D. LOOKUP (SUM ([Quantity]))

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The LOOKUP function is used to return the value of a specified field in a different row, which can be defined relative to the current row. In this context, it can be used to include a number with the position of each state within each region by looking up the SUM([Quantity]) in each respective position. References: The information is inferred from general Tableau knowledge as well as the following sources:

- * Tableau Functions (Alphabetical)
- * LOOKUP
- * Tableau Certified Data Analyst Exam Guide

NEW QUESTION: 25

A Data Analyst would like to receive the draft results of a colleague's Tableau Prep flow to start work on a dashboard before it has been published.

What should the analyst do to accomplish this?

- A.** Have the colleague output the results of the flow to a .hyper file. On the Tableau Desktop Connect page, under To a File, choose "More ...", and browse for the .hyper file on the local file system.
- B.** Have the colleague output the results of the flow to a .hyper file. Create a new workbook in Tableau Cloud, choose Files on the Connect to Data page, and upload the .hyper file from the computer.
- C.** On the Tableau Desktop Connect page, under To a File, choose "More ...", and browse for the colleague's .tf file on the local file system.
- D.** Open Tableau Desktop and make a connection to Tableau Prep, then choose the colleague's flow that the analyst wants to connect to.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

You create the following worksheet



The Pick Measure parameter contains the following list of values

List of values	
Value	Display As
1	Sales
2	Profit
Add	

Users can select a value from Pick Measure to change the visualization to show either the Sales measure or the Profit measure.

Which formula is used in the Selected Measure calculated field to switch between measures?

- A.** Case [Pick Measure]

```
WHEN 1 then ([Sales])
WHEN 2 then ([Profit])
END
```

B. Case AVG([Pick Measure])

```
WHEN [Sales] then 1
WHEN [Profit] then 2
END
```

C. Case [Pick Measure:

```
WHEN [Sales] then 1
WHEN [Profit] then 2 END
```

D. Case STFMETick Measure])

```
WHEN "Sales" then ([Sales])
WHEN "Profit" then ([Profit]) e::i
```

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/parameters_swap.htm

This formula uses a parameter (Pick Measure) to switch between the Sales and Profit measures. When the user selects '1', it shows Sales, and when '2' is selected, it shows Profit. This dynamic switching is enabled by the Case function.

NEW QUESTION: 27

Open the Link to Book1 found on the desktop. Open Map worksheet and use Superstore data source.

Create a filled map to show the distribution of total Sales by State across the United States.

Answer:

check the steps below in explanation.

Explanation:

To create a filled map to show the distribution of total Sales by State across the United States, you need to do the following steps:

- * Open the link to Book1 found on the desktop. This will open the Tableau workbook that uses the Superstore data source.
- * Click on the Map tab at the bottom of the workbook to open the Map worksheet. You will see a blank worksheet with no marks.
- * Drag State from the Dimensions pane to Detail on the Marks card. This will create a map that shows each state as a mark. You may need to zoom in or out to see the whole map.
- * Drag Sales from the Measures pane to Color on the Marks card. This will create a filled map that shows the distribution of total Sales by State across the United States. The color legend will show you the range of values and colors for Sales.
- * Optionally, you can adjust the color scheme, transparency, size, and borders of the marks by clicking on the Color menu on the Marks card. You can also add labels, tooltips, or filters to enhance your map.

References: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/maps.htm>
https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/maps_howto_filled.htm https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/marks_markproperties_color.htm

NEW QUESTION: 28

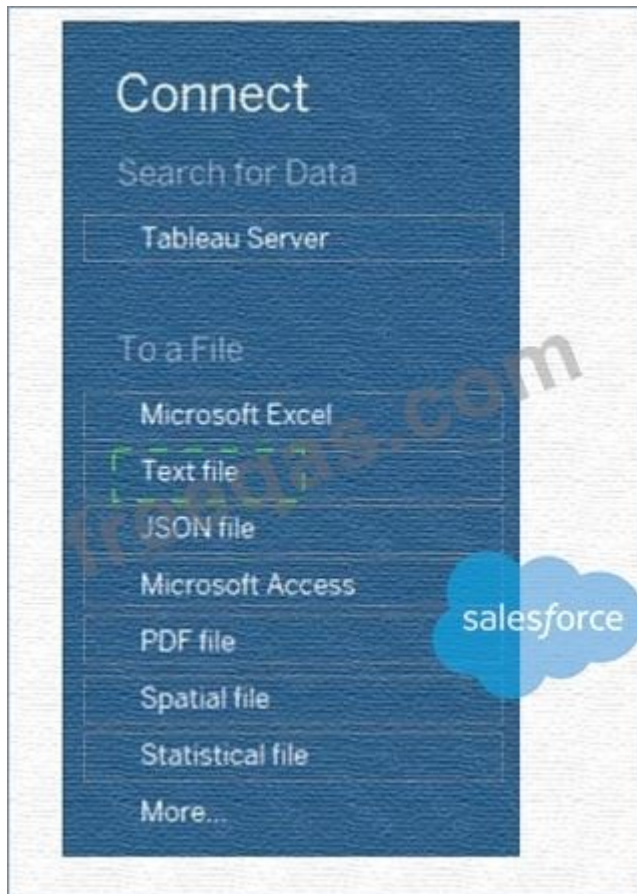
You receive a tab-delimited data file name sales.tsv.

You need to connect to the file.

Which option should you select in Tableau Desktop?



Answer:



Explanation:

To connect to a tab-delimited data file named sales.tsv, you should select the option To a File > Text file in Tableau Desktop. This option will allow you to browse and select the file from your local or network drive and connect to it as a data source. You can then specify the text file properties, such as the delimiter, the text qualifier, and whether the first row contains column names. You can also join, union, or blend the data with other data sources if needed. References:

* Text File - Tableau

* Tableau Certified Data Analyst Study Guide

NEW QUESTION: 29

You have a database that includes field named sales, City and Region.

You have the following chart that shows the number of sales made in different cities.



You want to dynamically show the corresponding region when users hover their mouse over any of the bars.

What should you do?

- A. Right-click a in the chat, select Annotate and then select Mark.
- B. Right-click a bar in the chart select Mark Label and then select Always show.
- C. Edit the aliases for City.
- D. Drag Region to Tooltip on the Marks card

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To show the corresponding region when users hover their mouse over any of the bars, you need to drag Region to Tooltip on the Marks card. This will add Region as a field in the tooltip text that appears when users hover over a mark. You can also customize the tooltip text by editing it in the Tooltip dialog box.

References: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildmanual_shelves.htm

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting_tooltips.htm To show additional information such as the corresponding region when hovering over a bar in Tableau, you can drag the 'Region' field to the 'Tooltip' shelf on the 'Marks' card. This will ensure that when a user hovers over a bar representing a city, the tooltip will dynamically display the region associated with that city.

NEW QUESTION: 30

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. Image
- B. Extension
- C. Download
- D. Navigation

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31



You need the top 10 values to appear in a different color. The top 10 values must be colored dynamically.

What should you do?

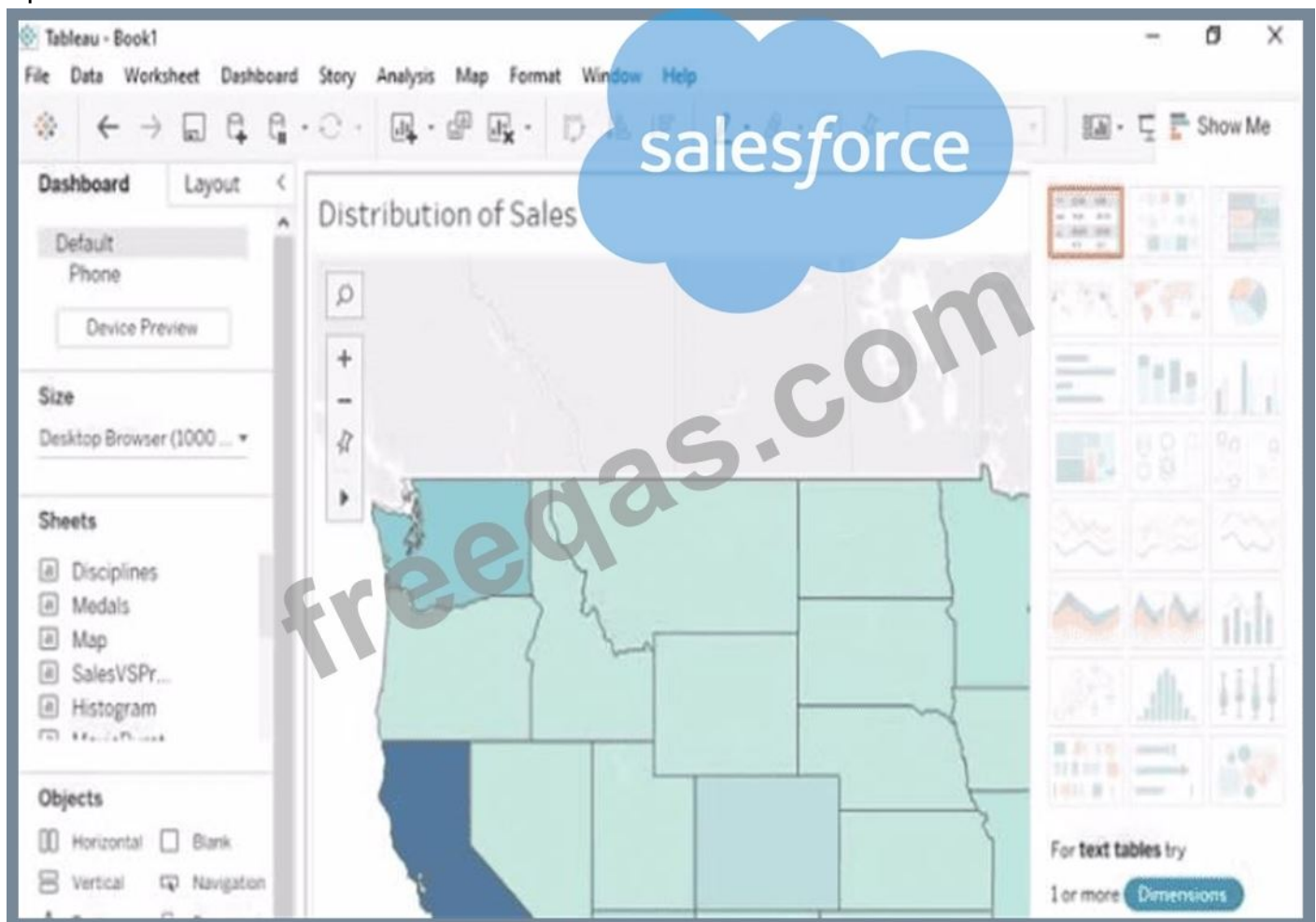
- A. Select the top 10 bars, create a set, and then drag the set to Color on the Marks card.
- B. Create a group field that groups the top 10 values into one group and the rest of the values into another group. Drag the group field to Color on the Marks card.
- C. Create a set that has a top 10 condition, and then drag the set to Color on the Marks card.
- D. Select the top 10 bars, and then change the color by selecting Color on the Marks card.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Open the link to Book1 found on the desktop. Use the Superstore data source.
Split the Customer Name field into two fields named First Name and Last Name.



Answer:

check the steps below in explanation.

Explanation:

To split the Customer Name field into two fields named First Name and Last Name, you need to do the following steps:

- * Open the link to Book1 found on the desktop. This will open the Tableau workbook that uses the Superstore data source.
- * Go to the Data Source tab at the bottom of the workbook to see the data source page. You will see a table that shows the fields and values from the Superstore data source.

* Right-click on Customer Name in the table and select Split from the menu. This will split the field into two fields based on a separator, which is a space by default. You will see two new fields named Customer Name - Split 1 and Customer Name - Split 2 in the table.

* Right-click on Customer Name - Split 1 and select Rename from the menu. Type First Name as the new name and press Enter. This will rename the field as First Name.

* Right-click on Customer Name - Split 2 and select Rename from the menu. Type Last Name as the new name and press Enter. This will rename the field as Last Name.

References: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datasource_prepare.htm

<https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/split.htm>

<https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/renamefield.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 33

You plan to create a visualization that has a dual axis chart. The dual axis chart will contain a shape chart and a line chart will use the same measure named Population on the axis.

You need to configure the shapes to be much larger than the line.

What should you do?

A. Duplicate Population Drag the duplicate to the second Marks card and configure the size of the marks independently

B. Create a custom shape that is larger than the default shape and add the shape to the Shapes folder in My Repository

C. For the second axis select Shape on the Marks card From Select Shape Palette select Custom and then select Reset

D. Change Population to a discrete dimension

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To configure the shapes to be much larger than the line, you need to duplicate Population and drag it to the second Marks card. This will create a dual axis chart with two measures on one axis. You can then select Shape on one Marks card and Line on another Marks card, and adjust the size of each mark independently using the Size slider or menu. References:

<https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us>

[/multiplemeasures_dualaxes.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/multiplemeasures_dualaxes.htm) <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us>

[/marks_markproperties_size.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/marks_markproperties_size.htm)

In a dual-axis chart in Tableau, if you want to have two different visual mark types (like a shape and a line) and configure them differently (such as making one larger than the other), you would need to duplicate the measure. You then drag this duplicate to the second Marks card (which represents the second axis). There, you can adjust the size of the marks (shapes, in this case) independently of the line marks on the first Marks card.

NEW QUESTION: 34

You have a data set that contains three columns named Sales, Profit, and Quantity.

You need to build the following scatter plot.



Answer:



Explanation:

To build the scatter plot shown in the image, you need to place the Profit measure on the Rows shelf and the Sales measure on the Columns shelf. This will create a Cartesian chart with Profit as the y-axis and Sales as the x-axis. Then, you need to change the mark type to Circle on the Marks card. This will display the data points as circles that vary in size according to the Quantity measure. You can also add color or shape encoding to the marks to show additional dimensions or measures in the view. References:

- * Build a Scatter Plot
- * Understanding and Using Scatter Plots
- * Scatter plot in Tableau

NEW QUESTION: 35

You have a table that contains four columns named Order Date, Country, Sales, and Profit. You need to add a column that shows the day of the week for each row. For example, orders placed on August 31, 2022, will show a day of Wednesday.

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

DATENAME (, [Order Date])

DATENAME
DATEPARSE
DATEPART
DATETRUNC

'day'
'week date'
'weekday'

salesforce

Answer:

DATENAME ('weekday', [Order Date])

DATENAME
DATEPARSE
DATEPART
DATETRUNC

'day'
'week date'
'weekday'

salesforce

Explanation:

To add a column that shows the day of the week for each row, you should complete the formula as follows:

```
DATENAME  
(  
'weekday'  
, [Order Date])
```

The DATENAME function in Tableau returns the name of a specified part of a date or datetime value, such as the year, month, or day. It takes two arguments: the date part and the date. In this question, you want to return the name of the weekday, such as Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, for each order date. Therefore, you need to use 'weekday' as the date part and [Order Date] as the date. The formula will return a string value that represents the name of the weekday for each order date.

References:

Tableau Help: DATENAME Function

Tableau Help: Date Functions

To add a column that shows the day of the week for each row, you should complete the formula as follows:

```
DATENAME  
(  
'weekday'  
, [Order Date])
```

The DATENAME function in Tableau returns the name of a specified part of a date or datetime value, such as the year, month, or day. It takes two arguments: the date part and the date. In this question, you want to return the name of the weekday, such as Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, for each order date. Therefore, you need to use 'weekday' as the date part and [Order Date] as the date. The formula will return a string value that represents the name of the weekday for each order date.

References:

Tableau Help: DATENAME Function

Tableau Help: Date Functions

NEW QUESTION: 36

A Data Analyst has the following bar chart.



The analyst wants the chart to appear as shown in the following exhibit.



What should the analyst add?

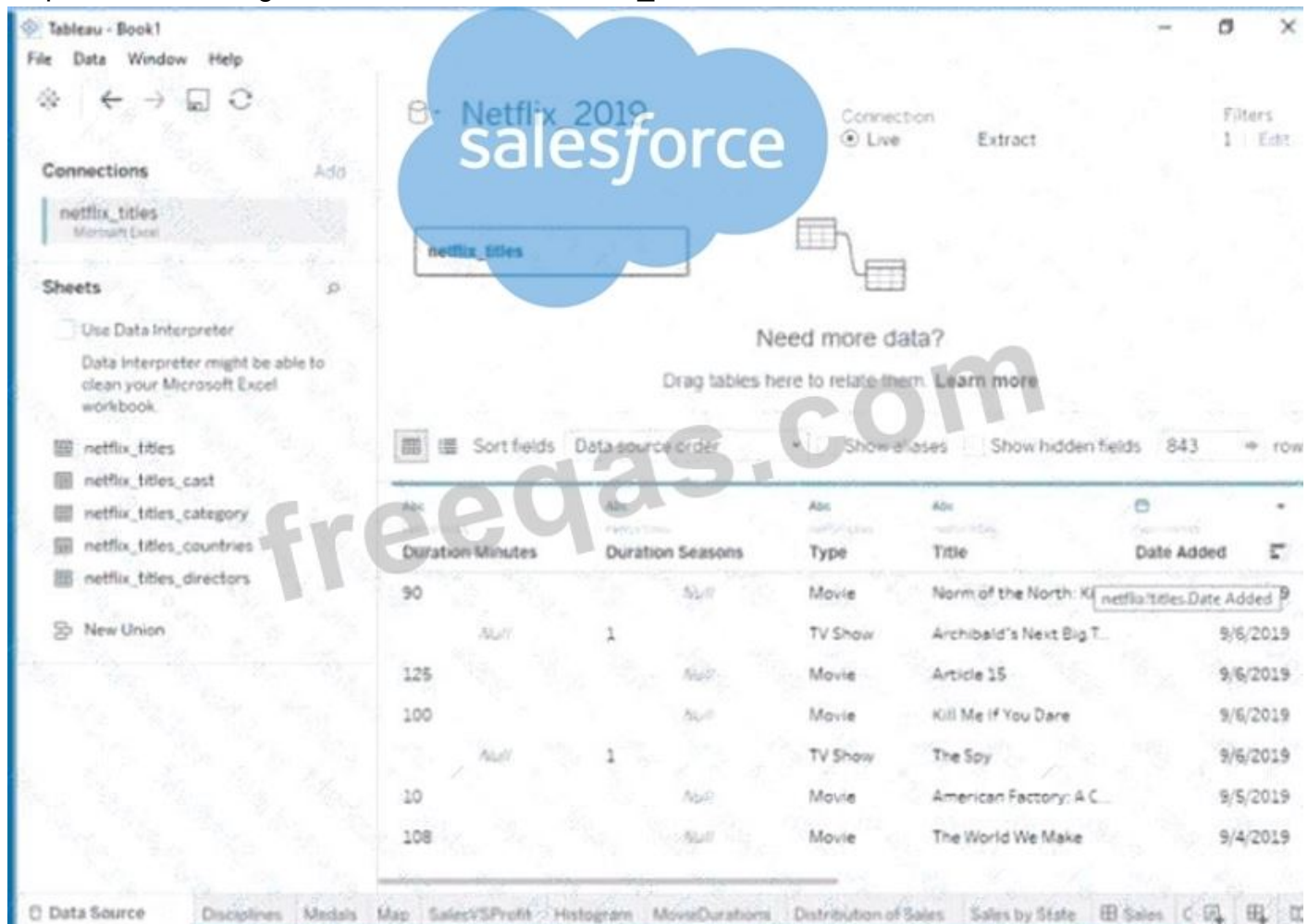
- A. A distribution band
- B. A reference band
- C. An average line
- D. A reference line

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 37

Open the link to Book1 found on the desktop. Open the Movie Durations worksheet.

Replace the existing data source with the Netflix_2019 data source.



Answer:

check the steps below in explanation.

Explanation:

To replace the existing data source with the Netflix_2019 data source, you need to do the following steps:

- * Open the link to Book1 found on the desktop. This will open the Tableau workbook that contains the Movie Durations worksheet.
- * Click on the Movie Durations tab at the bottom of the workbook to open the worksheet. You will see a bar chart that shows the number of movies by duration for the existing data source.
- * Go to the Data Source tab at the bottom of the workbook to see the data source page. You will see a table that shows the fields and values from the existing data source.
- * Click on the drop-down arrow next to the data source name at the top of the page and select Replace Data Source from the menu. This will open a dialog box that allows you to replace your data source with another one.
- * Select Netflix_2019 from the list of available data sources and click OK. This will replace your existing data source with the Netflix_2019 data source and update your worksheet accordingly. You may need to fix any broken fields or calculations that result from the replacement.

References: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datasource_replace.htm
https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datasource_replace_workbook.htm

NEW QUESTION: 38

You have a line chart on a worksheet.

You want to add a comment to March 2020 as shown in the following visualization.

What should you do?

- A. Drag the growth rate to Text on the Marks card
- B. Enable captions
- C. Annotate March 2020
- D. Add a tooltip

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To add a comment to March 2020 on a line chart, you need to annotate that mark. You can right-click on the mark and select Annotate > Mark from the menu. This will open a dialog box where you can type your comment and format it as you like. You can also drag and drop the annotation to position it on the worksheet.

Dragging the growth rate to Text on the Marks card will add a label to every mark on the line chart, enabling captions will show a description of the worksheet at the bottom, and adding a tooltip will show a text box when users hover over a mark. References:

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting_annotations.htm https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting_annotations_create.htm

To add a comment to a specific point on a line chart, such as March 2020 in the provided visualization, you would use the 'Annotate' feature. Right-clicking on the data point for March 2020 and selecting 'Annotate' allows you to add a text annotation directly to the chart, which can be used to highlight and comment on that particular data point.

NEW QUESTION: 39

A Data Analyst is using containers on a dashboard.

How should the analyst make sure multiple objects within a container are always taking up the same width or height, even if the container is resized?

- A. Float the objects and manually adjust the size
- B. Use the distribute evenly option
- C. Adjust the size of each object individually
- D. Use the Layout tab to set the size of each object

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 40

A Data Analyst wants to create the following table in a view:

Segment	Position	Sales
Corporate	3	706,146
Home Office	-1	429,652
Consumer	-2	1,151,402

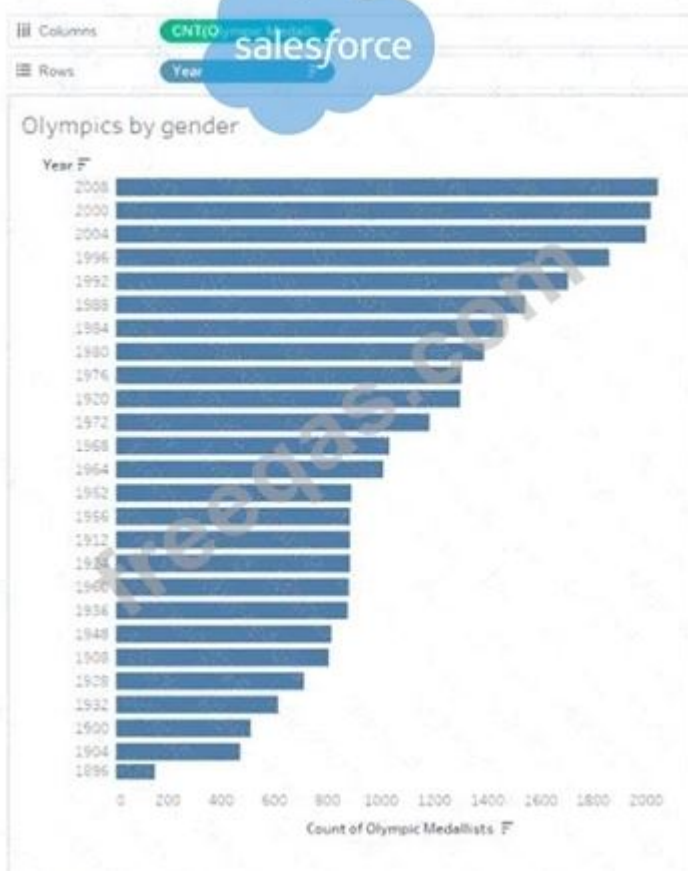
Which function should the analyst use to create the Position column?

- A. RANK
- B. FIRST
- C. INDEX
- D. LAST

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 41

You have the following chart:



You need the top 10 values to appear in a different color. The top 10 values must be colored dynamically.

What should you do?

- A. Select the top 10 bars, and then change the color by selecting Color on the Marks card.
- B. Create a set that has a top 10 condition, and then drag the set to Color on the Marks card.
- C. Create a group field that groups the top 10 values into one group and the rest of the values into another group. Drag the group field to Color on the Marks card.
- D. Select the top 10 bars, create a set, and then drag the set to Color on the Marks card.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 42

In a dataset, you have a string field named Name that contains unnecessary semicolons.

Which function should you use to remove the semicolons from the Name field?

- A. TRIM
- B. CONTAINS
- C. REPLACE
- D. SPLIT

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The REPLACE function is used to replace all occurrences of a substring within a string with another substring. In this case, it can be used to remove the semicolons from the Name field by replacing them with an empty string. For example, REPLACE ("John;Doe", ";", "") = "JohnDoe".

References: The information is based on the following sources:

- * String Functions - Tableau
- * Remove special characters and add a semi colon in a word - Tableau

NEW QUESTION: 43

You have the following dataset.

You plan to create a dashboard that will be filtered to show only data that is relevant to a specific Tableau user based on the Tableau_User_Name field. You need to create a boolean calculated field to place on the data source filter. Which formula should you use for the filter?

- A. NAMEUSERNAME()
- B. ISFULLNAME(Tableau_USER_NAME))=USERNAME()
- C. NAME Tableau-USER-NAME)
- D. USERNAME()=(Tableau_USER_NAME)

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To create a boolean calculated field to place on the data source filter, you should use the formula USERNAME() = [Tableau_user]. This formula will return TRUE if the current Tableau user name matches the value in the Tableau_user field, and FALSE otherwise. You can use this formula as a data source filter by dragging it to the Filters shelf and selecting TRUE from the menu. This will filter the data to show only the rows that are relevant to the specific Tableau user.

The other options are not correct for this scenario. NAME([Tableau_user]) is not a valid function in Tableau.

ISFULLNAME([Tableau_user]) = USERNAME() is not a valid expression in Tableau. 'S' + STR([Sales]

/1000) is not a boolean expression, but a string expression that converts sales to thousands with a prefix of

"S". References: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering_datasource.htm
https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_logical.htm#USERNAME

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_calculatedfields.htm

In Tableau, the USERNAME() function returns the username of the user who is currently logged in. To create a filter that only shows data relevant to the logged-in Tableau user, a boolean

calculated field can be created to compare the current username with the usernames listed in the Tableau_User_Name field of the dataset. Therefore, the correct formula for this filter is USERNAME() = [Tableau_USER_NAME], which will return true for rows where the Tableau_User_Name matches the current user's username.

NEW QUESTION: 44

A colleague provides a Data Analyst with access to a folder that contains the following files:

Sales.csv

Book1.twb

Sales.hyper

Export.mdb

Which file is a Tableau extract?

A. Sales.hyper

B. Sales.csv

C. Export.mdb

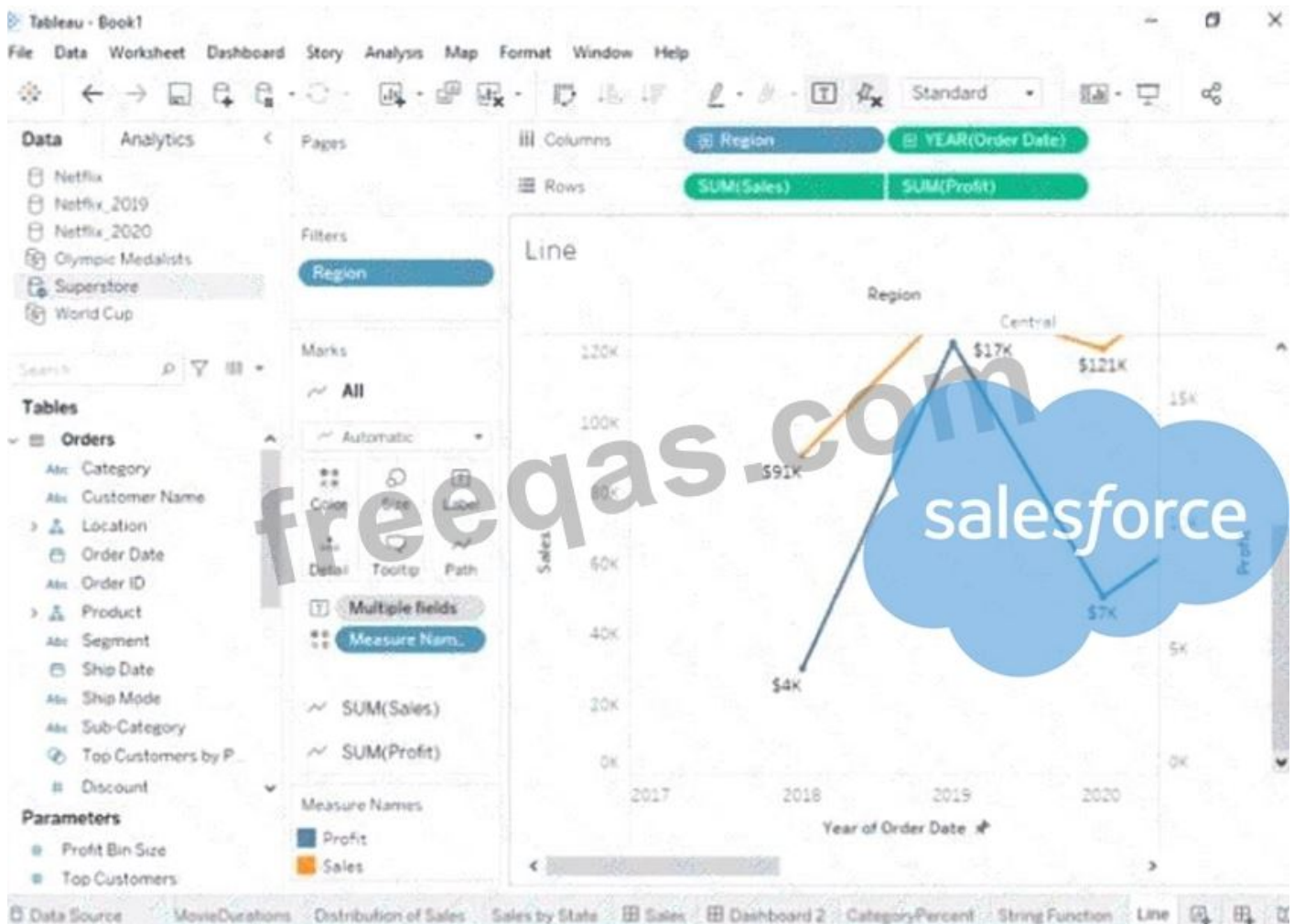
D. Book1.twb

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 45

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

Modify the chart to show only main and max values of both measures in each region.



Answer:

check the steps below in explanation.

Explanation:

To modify the chart to show only min and max values of both measures in each region, you need to do the following steps:

- * Open the link to Book1 found on the desktop. This will open the Tableau workbook that contains the Line worksheet.
- * Click on the Line tab at the bottom of the workbook to open the worksheet. You will see a line chart that shows the sales and profit for each month by region.
- * Drag Month from the Columns shelf to Filters shelf. This will open a dialog box that allows you to filter by different criteria.
- * Select Range of Dates from the dialog box. This will show you options to filter by a range of dates or values.
- * Select Minimum and Maximum from the drop-down list next to Month. This will filter by the minimum and maximum values of Month for each region. You can also enter specific values or use the sliders to adjust the range.
- * Click OK to apply the filter. You will see that the line chart now shows only min and max values of both measures in each region.

References: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering.htm>

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering_range.htm

NEW QUESTION: 46

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 Products
- C. Customers of 2024
- D. Top N Customers

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 47

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. Change the LOD expression to { FIXED [Region], [State] : SUM([Sales]) }.
- B. Right-click the State dimension filter, and then click Add to Context.
- C. Right-click the State dimension filter, and then click Attribute.
- D. Drag the LOD expression to the Filters shelf.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 48

You have the following dataset:



salesforce name
Charles Sheldon
charles.sheldon
Sheldon charles
Charles.Sheldon
Charles_Sheldon

Which grouping option should you use in Tableau Prep to group all five names automatically?

- A. Pronunciation
- B. Spelling
- C. Manual Selection
- D. Common Characters

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Common Characters: Find and group values that have letters or numbers in common. This option uses the ngram fingerprint algorithm that indexes words by their unique characters after removing punctuation, duplicates, and whitespace. This algorithm works for any supported language. This option isn't available for data roles. For example, this algorithm would match names that are represented as "John Smith" and "Smith, John" because they both generate the key "hijmnost". Since this algorithm doesn't consider pronunciation, the value "Tom Jhinois" would have the same key "hijmnost" and would also be included in the group.

NEW QUESTION: 49

You plan to publish a workbook to Tableau Server.

You want to ensure that users can see other published dashboards from their current dashboard.

Which setting should you configure? (Click the appropriate Option in the Answer Area.)

Answer Area

Publish Workbook to Tableau Server

Project
Default

Name

Description

Tags
[Add](#)

Sheets
[All](#) [Edit](#)

Permissions
Same as project ([Default](#)) [Edit](#)

Data Sources
3 embedded in workbook [Edit](#)

More Options

Show sheets as tabs

Show selections

Include external files

Specify the workbook name

[Publish](#)

salesforce

Answer:
Answer Area

Publish Workbook to Tableau Server

Project

Name

Description

Tags

Add

Sheets

All Edit

Permissions

Same as project (Default) Edit

Data Sources

3 embedded in workbook Edit

More Options

Show sheets as tabs

Show selections

Include external files

Specify the workbook name

Publish

Explanation:



To ensure that users can see other published dashboards from their current dashboard when publishing a workbook to Tableau Server, you need to enable the option that shows sheets as tabs. This allows users to navigate between different sheets (dashboards) within the published workbook.

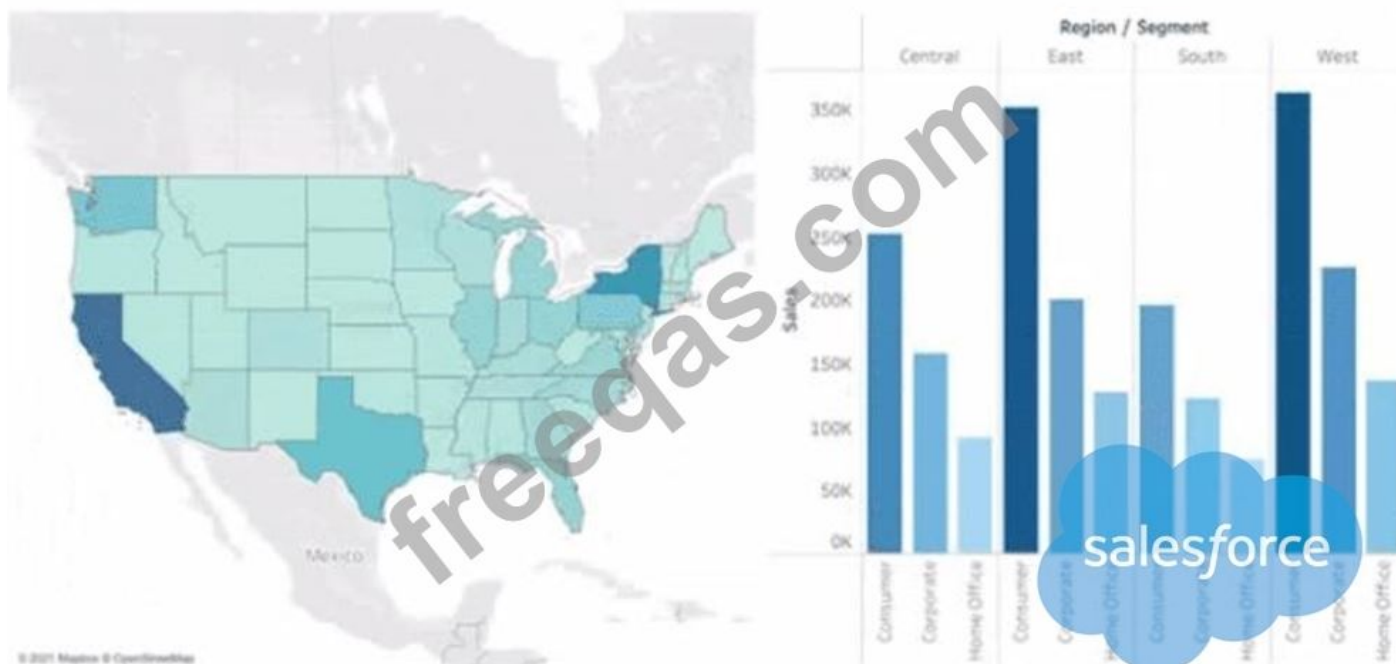
In the provided Publish Workbook to Tableau Server dialog box, you should check the option labeled:

"Show sheets as tabs"

This setting will display the sheets as tabs on Tableau Server, enabling users to switch between dashboards easily.

NEW QUESTION: 50

You have the following dashboard that contains two visualizations.



You want to show only one visualization at time. Users must be able to switch between visualizations.

What should you me?

- A. A parameter and a calculated filed
- B. Worksheet actions
- C. Show/hide buttons
- D. Dashboard actions

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Tableau, you can manage the visibility of different visualizations on a dashboard using various techniques.

Among the options provided, the most straightforward method to allow users to switch between two visualizations is to use show/hide buttons.

Here's why each option is or isn't suitable for the requirement:

- A). A parameter and a calculated field: While it's possible to use a parameter and a calculated field to control which visualization is displayed, it requires creating a calculated field that responds to a parameter and then using that field to filter the view. This method can become complex and is not as user-friendly for simply showing and hiding visualizations.
- B). Worksheet actions: Worksheet actions in Tableau typically allow users to interact with the data within a visualization, such as filtering data or highlighting related data points when clicking or hovering. They are not designed to control the visibility of entire visualizations on a dashboard.
- C). Show/hide buttons: Show/hide buttons are a feature specifically designed to manage the visibility of dashboard elements. When you create a show/hide button, it can be configured to display or hide a particular visualization, container, or any other dashboard element when clicked. This provides a very intuitive interface for users to switch between visualizations.

D). Dashboard actions: Dashboard actions, like worksheet actions, are used to create interactions between sheets, such as filtering data or navigating to other sheets or URLs based on user interactions. They are not intended for toggling the visibility of visualizations.

Therefore, the correct answer is C. Show/hide buttons as they provide a user-friendly way to switch between visualizations on a dashboard without the need for complex calculations or actions that aren't meant for this purpose. The show/hide button feature is specifically designed for toggling visibility and offers a simple and effective solution for the requirement.

NEW QUESTION: 51

You have a data source that contains the following columns.

salesforce Name	Data type
Order Date	Date
Order Number	String
Customer Name	String
Sales	Number (decimal)
Profit	Number (decimal)

You want to sort customers based on the most expensive orders.

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

Formula editor showing three dropdown menus to complete the formula:

1. FIRST (dropdown menu options: FIRST, RANK, WINDOW_MAX)

2. AVG (dropdown menu options: AVG, MAX, SUM)

3. ASC (dropdown menu options: ASC, DESC, LAST)

The formula structure is: `FIRST ( AVG ( [Sales] ASC ) )`

Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 52

A Data Analyst has the following two tables named Orders and Returns.

Orders			
Order ID	Ship Mode	Customer ID	Customer Name
CA-2020-152156	Second Class	CG-12520	Claire Guto
CA-2020-138688	Second Class	DV-13045	Darrin Van Huff
US-2019-108966	Standard Class	SO-20335	Sean O'Donnell
...	...	...	...

Returns	
Returned	Order ID
Yes	CA-2018-100762
Yes	CA-2020-168921
Yes	CA-2021-100111
...	...

The analyst needs to get the Customer ID and Customer Name for only the orders that were returned. Orders will be the leading table.

Which type of join should the analyst perform in Tableau Prep?

- A. Full join
- B. Left join
- C. Unmatched only join
- D. Inner join

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 53

You have the following visualization.

Pages

Columns: YEAR(Ship Date)

Rows: Segment

Filters

Marks: Automatic

Color, Size, Text, Detail, Tooltip

CNT(Returns)

Segment	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Consumer	81	93	112	131	9
Corporate	51	57	48	99	2
Home Office	10	17	42	48	0

salesforce

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 Area

IF

FIRST()
INDEX()
[Ship Date]
LAST()
RANK()

=

0
1
2
3

THEN COUNT([Returns]) END

salesforce

Answer:

Answer Area

IF

FIRST()
INDEX()
[Ship Date]
LAST()
RANK()

=

0
1
2
3

THEN COUNT([Returns]) END

salesforce

Explanation:

we need to create a calculated field that displays the count of returns only for the first year in the table. To do this, we can use the following formula:

IF FIRST () = 0 THEN COUNT (Returns) END

This formula uses the FIRST () function, which returns the number of rows from the current row to the first row in the partition. If the current row is the first row, then FIRST () returns 0. The IF statement checks if this condition is true, and if so, it returns the count of returns for that row. Otherwise, it returns NULL.

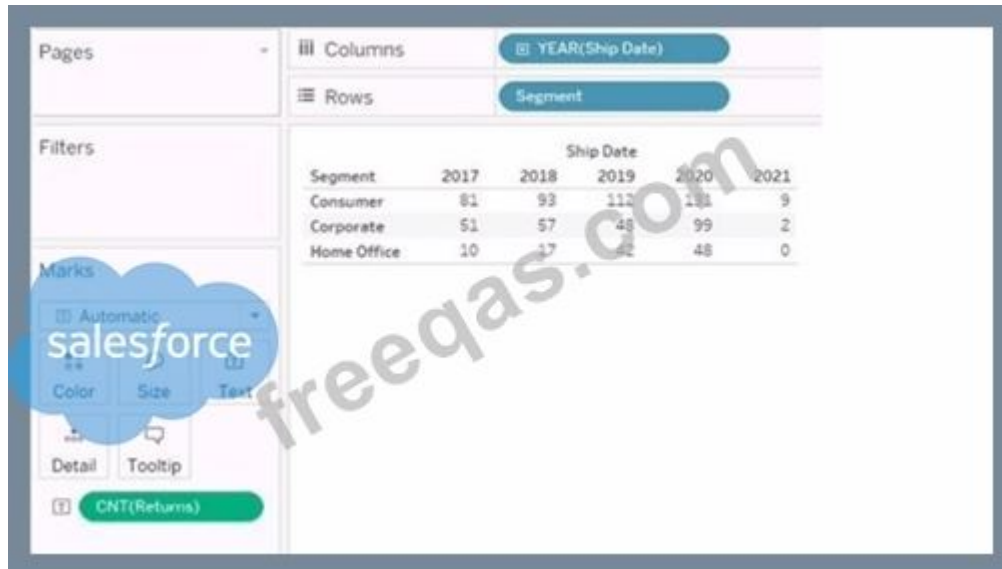
To complete the formula in the calculated field, you should select the following options from the drop-down menus:

- * FIRST ()
- * 0
- * COUNT (Returns)

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_date.htm

NEW QUESTION: 54

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 Area

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

Answer:

Answer Area

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

Explanation:

we need to create a calculated field that displays the count of returns only for the first year in the table. To do this, we can use the following formula:

IF FIRST () = 0 THEN COUNT (Returns) END

This formula uses the FIRST () function, which returns the number of rows from the current row to the first row in the partition. If the current row is the first row, then FIRST () returns 0. The IF

statement checks if this condition is true, and if so, it returns the count of returns for that row. Otherwise, it returns NULL.

To complete the formula in the calculated field, you should select the following options from the drop-down menus:

* FIRST ()

* 0

* COUNT (Returns)

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_date.htm

NEW QUESTION: 55

You have a dataset that contains people and the awards they have won.

A screenshot of a Tableau data table. The table has two columns: 'Name' and 'Award'. The data rows are: Sung Shanan (Award of Excellence), Andrew Gjertsen (Lifetime Achievement Award), Philina Ober (Data Analytics Award), Roland Fjeld (Award of Excellence), Brosina Hoffman (Lifetime Achievement Award), and Carlos Soltero (Creative Thinker Award). A blue Salesforce logo is overlaid on the bottom left of the table.

Name	Award
Sung Shanan	Award of Excellence
Andrew Gjertsen	Lifetime Achievement Award
Philina Ober	Data Analytics Award
Roland Fjeld	Award of Excellence
Brosina Hoffman	Lifetime Achievement Award
Carlos Soltero	Creative Thinker Award

Which formula should you use to get the number of different types of awards that have been won?

A. COVAR({Award})

B. COUNTD({Award})

C. COUNTD ({NAME})

D. MAX {(Award)}

E. INDEX()

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

To get the number of different types of awards that have been won, you should use the formula COUNTD ({Award}). This formula will return the count of distinct values in the Award field, which are the different types of awards that have been won.

The other options are not correct for this scenario. COVAR({Award}) is not a valid function in Tableau. MAX ({Award}) will return the maximum value in the Award field, which may not be a type of award. INDEX() will return the index or rank of each row in a partition, which is not related to the types of awards. References:

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_aggregate.htm#COUNTD
[https://help.](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_tablecalculation.htm#INDEX)

[tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_tablecalculation.htm#INDEX](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_tablecalculation.htm#INDEX) The COUNTD function in Tableau calculates the number of distinct (unique) items in a field. When looking to get the number of different types of awards that have been won, the COUNTD([Award]) function will count each unique award name only once, regardless of how many times it appears in the dataset. This will return the total number of unique award types.

NEW QUESTION: 56

You have a sales dataset that contains the following fields.

Field name	Data type
Order Date	Date
Quantity	Whole number
Revenue	Decimal number
Product Name	Text
Customer Region	Geographical

You need to analyze the average revenue per product in different regions over time.

Which two fields should be measures? Choose two.

- A. Customer Region
- B. Order Date
- C. Product Name
- D. Quantity
- E. Revenue

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

To analyze the average revenue per product in different regions over time, you need to use two fields that contain numeric, quantitative values that you can measure and aggregate. Quantity and Revenue are both measures that fit this criterion. You can multiply Quantity and Revenue to get the total sales for each product, and then divide by the number of products to get the average revenue. You can also use these measures to create charts and tables that show the trends and comparisons over time and across regions. References:

- * Dimensions and Measures, Blue and Green - Tableau
- * Tableau Certified Data Analyst Study Guide

NEW QUESTION: 57

You connect to a database server by using Tableau Prep. The database server has a data role named Role1.

You have the following field in the data.

Material
Concrete
Concret
Brick
Brick
steel
Stel
Dr

You need to apply the Role1 data role to the Material field.

Which two actions should you perform? Choose two.

- A. From the More actions menu of Materials, select Valid in the Show values section.
- B. For the data type of the Material field, select Custom, and then select Role1.
- C. From the More actions menu of Materials, select Group Values, and then select Spelling.

D. From the More actions menu of Materials, filter the selected values.

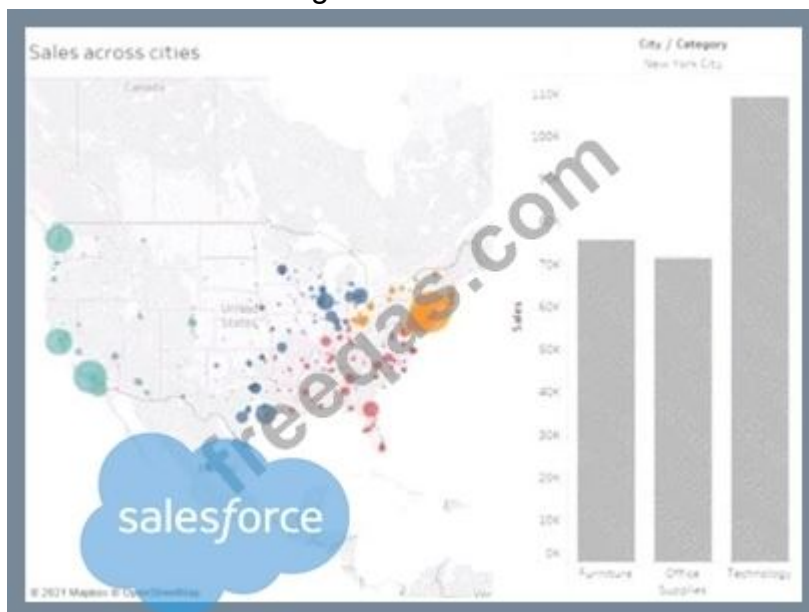
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To apply a custom data role to a field, you need to select the data type of the field and then choose the data role from the list of available roles. This will validate the values in the field against the data role and mark any invalid values with a red exclamation mark. To fix the invalid values, you can use the Group Values option and select the Spelling algorithm, which will group values that are close in spelling and replace them with the most frequent value in the group. This will help you standardize the values in the Material field and match them with the Role1 data role. References: The information is based on the following sources:

- * Use Data Roles to Validate your Data - Tableau
- * New in Tableau Prep: Automatically identify data quality issues with Data Roles

NEW QUESTION: 58

You have the following dashboard.



When a user selects a city on the map the data on the bar chart must show only the data for the selected city.

The data in the bar chart must change only when the user selects a different city. How should you configure the dashboard action? (Use the dropdowns in the Answers Area to select the correct options.)

Answer:



Explanation:

To configure the dashboard action, you should select Filter as the action type, Select as the run action on option, and All Fields as the target filters option. This will ensure that when a user selects a city on the map, the bar chart will show only the data for the selected city based on all fields in common between the two worksheets. The action will run only when the user selects a different city. References: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/actions.htm>

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/actions_filter.htm

NEW QUESTION: 59

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

To schedule a refresh of the data, you need to ensure that Tableau Server or Tableau Online can access the database without prompting for credentials. This can be done by embedding the credentials in the workbook or the published data source. You also need to extract the data from

the database and publish it as a separate data source or as part of the workbook. A live connection would not allow you to refresh the data on a schedule, as it would always query the database directly. A hyper file is a format for storing extracted data, but it is not a requirement for scheduling a refresh. References:

- * Tableau Certified Data Analyst Exam Prep Guide, page 10, section "Publishing and Scheduling Data Refreshes"
- * Tableau Help: Embedding Database Credentials
- * Tableau Help: Extract Your Data

NEW QUESTION: 60

You have the following two tables.

Category	Subcategory	Sales
Furniture	Chairs	114,880.00
Furniture	Chairs	328,449.10
Office Supplies	Envelopes	16,476.40
Office Supplies	Fasteners	3,024.28
Office Supplies	Labels	12,486.31
Office Supplies	Paper	78,479.21
Office Supplies	Storage	223,843.61
Office Supplies	Supplies	46,673.54
Technology	Accessories	167,380.32
Technology	Copiers	149,528.03

Category	Segment	# Orders	Quantity	Profit
Technology	Home Office	342	4,166	6,991.08
Furniture	Home Office	362	2,495	7,584.82
Technology	Corporate	554	1,367	3,875.38
Furniture	Corporate	646	11,758	56,330.32
Technology	Consumer	951	7,018	40,227.32
Office Supplies	Home Office	1,079	4,130	25,933.16
Furniture	Consumer	1,113	3,597	70,797.81
Office Supplies	Corporate	1,820	2,095	44,167.00
Office Supplies	Consumer	3,127	1,247	30,490.14

Table A is the primary table.

Which type of join is established when a blend is created by using the join key of Category?

- A. Inner join
- B. Outer join

C. Right join

D. Left join

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 61

You have the following chart that sorts states by the number of products each state has purchased.

Which formula should you use to include a number with the position of each state within each region?

A. FIRST ()

B. INDEX ()

C. WINDOW_SUM(SUM ([Quantity]))

D. LOOKUP (SUM ([Quantity]))

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The LOOKUP function is used to return the value of a specified field in a different row, which can be defined relative to the current row. In this context, it can be used to include a number with the position of each state within each region by looking up the SUM([Quantity]) in each respective position. References: The information is inferred from general Tableau knowledge as well as the following sources:

* Tableau Functions (Alphabetical)

* LOOKUP

* Tableau Certified Data Analyst Exam Guide

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NEW QUESTION: 62

You have a dataset that contains people and the awards they have won.

Which formula should you use to get the number of different types of awards that have been won?

A. COVAR({Award})

B. COUNTD({Award})

C. COUNTD {(NAME)}

D. MAX {(Award)}

E. INDEX()

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To get the number of different types of awards that have been won, you should use the formula COUNTD ({Award}). This formula will return the count of distinct values in the Award field, which are the different types of awards that have been won.

The other options are not correct for this scenario. COVAR({Award}) is not a valid function in Tableau. MAX ({Award}) will return the maximum value in the Award field, which may not be a type of award. INDEX() will return the index or rank of each row in a partition, which is not related to the types of awards. References:

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_aggregate.htm#COUNTD
<https://help.>

tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_tablecalculation.htm#INDEX The COUNTD function in Tableau calculates the number of distinct (unique) items in a field. When looking to get the number of different types of awards that have been won, the COUNTD([Award]) function will count each unique award name only once, regardless of how many times it appears in the dataset. This will return the total number of unique award types.

NEW QUESTION: 63

A Data Analyst has the following view.

Elusive Name	Mouse Length	Mouse to Mouse Length
Wink	2.82	
Shrek	7.57	
The Hangover	7.75	5
One Hand	8.25	5
The Accountant	8.94	5
The Way	9	5
Toy Story	9	5
Artisan	9	5
Nonconforming Time	9	5

The analyst wants to filter the view to show only records that have a movie name starting with the word

"The". The analyst must achieve the goal without writing any formulas.

Which type of filter should the analyst use?

- A.** Wildcard
B. Top
C. Condition
D. General

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 64

Which option must a Data Analyst enable to build the following table to add quarterly totals?

Quarterly Sales														
Category	Q1				Q2				Q3				Q4	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Quarter	Jan	Feb	Mar	Quarter	Jan	Feb	Mar	Quarter	Jan	Apr
Hardware	15,020	15,000	12,500	25,200	20,000	17,400	18,500	30,000	22,470	25,640	29,700	57,000	22,540	27,000
Office Supplies	21,120	7,800	14,500	11,500	15,000	14,000	14,000	45,000	20,000	11,100	11,400	75,000	25,200	22,470
Technology	22,540	13,200	12,400	25,000	22,000	19,000	17,000	41,000	23,210	17,820	17,000	67,000	22,000	40,000

- A. Show Row Grand Totals**
B. Add Pane Totals

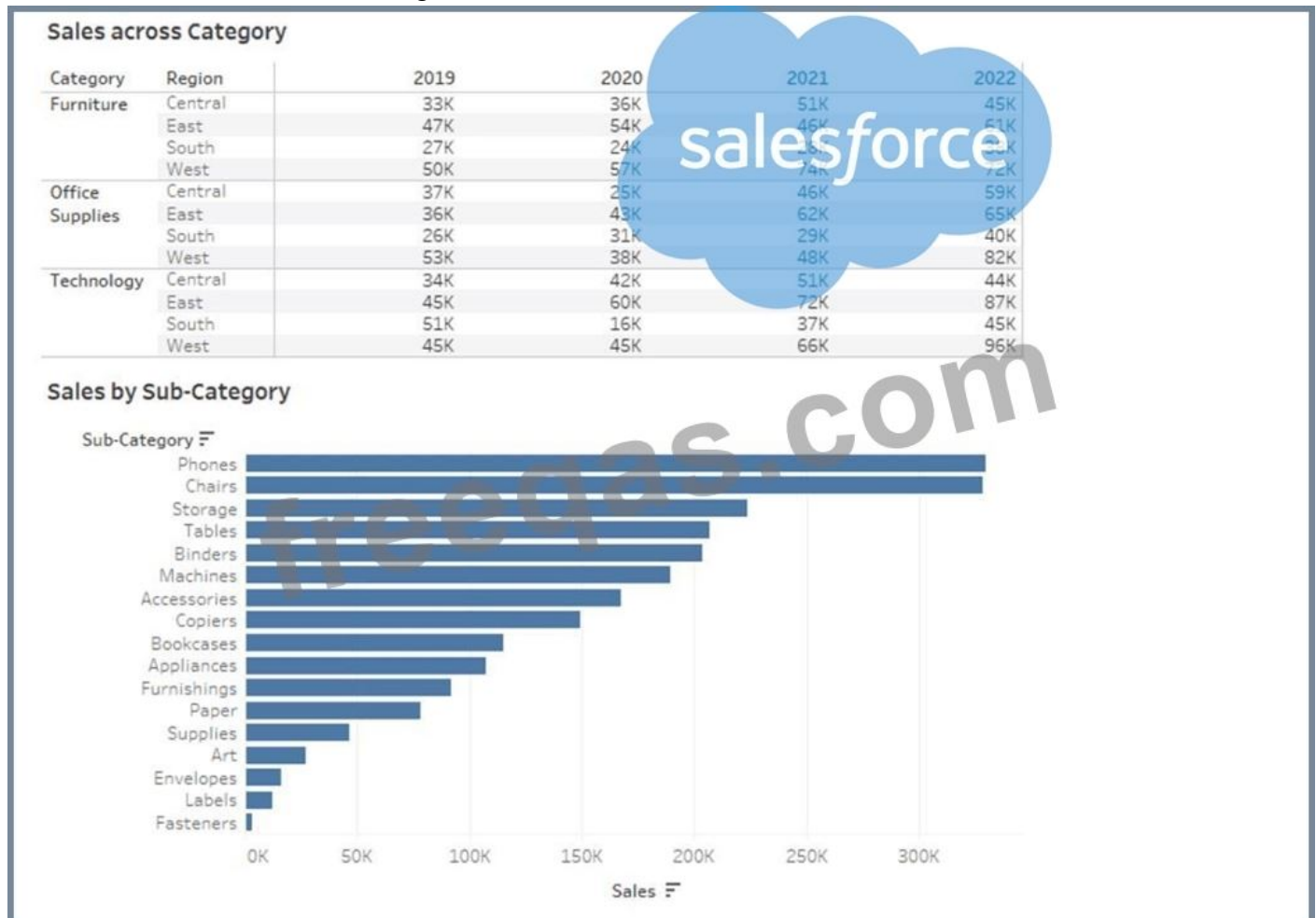
C. Add All Subtotals

D. Show Column Grand Totals

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 65

You want to create the following dashboard.



The dashboard will contain two sheets that will connect to the same data source. The top sheet will be configured to filter the bottom sheet.

When you click a category on the top sheet, the sheets must resize as shown in the following exhibit.

How should you lay out the objects on the dashboard?

A. Drag a horizontal container to the dashboard and add both sheets to the container. Set the Fit to Standard.

B. Add both sheets to the dashboard. Set Fit to Fix width.

C. Drag a blank object to the dashboard and add both sheets to the dashboard. Set Fit to Entire view.

D. Drag a vertical container to the dashboard and add both sheets to the container. Set Fit to Entire view.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To create the dashboard as shown in the image, you need to use a vertical layout container that will adjust the height of the sheets according to the window size. You also need to set the Fit to Entire view option for both sheets so that they will resize proportionally when you click a category on the top sheet. This way, you can achieve the desired effect of having the bottom sheet expand to fill the space left by the top sheet when it filters out some categories. References:

- * Size and Lay Out Your Dashboard - Tableau
- * Create a Dashboard - Tableau
- * Format Dashboard Layout in Tableau - GeeksforGeeks

NEW QUESTION: 66

A Data Analyst has a data source that has two tables named Table1 and Table2. Table1 is the primary table and Table2 is the secondary table.

The analyst wants to combine the tables by using Tableau Prep. The combined table must include only values from Table1 that do not match any values in Table2. The field values from Table2 must appear as null values.

Which type of join should the analyst use?

- A. Left only
- B. Union
- C. Left
- D. Full outer
- E. Inner

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 67

A Data Analyst has received a request to provide a dashboard related to employee time logs. The employees are entering their time using mobile devices throughout the day and data is stored in a cloud-based database.

The end users would like to receive data on their dashboard in as close to real-time as possible. How should the analyst best create a data source to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a connection to the database using Tableau Desktop. Publish the data source to Tableau Cloud using a live connection, ensuring the database firewall has been configured to allow connections from Tableau Cloud.
- B. Create a connection to the database using Tableau Desktop and retrieve an extract of the data. Publish the data source from Tableau Desktop to Tableau Cloud and schedule the refresh of the extract.
- C. Create a connection to the database to retrieve the data using Tableau Bridge. Schedule the refresh of the data extract to 15 minutes.
- D. Create a connection to the database using Tableau Desktop. Publish the data source to Tableau Cloud using a live connection and disable any firewalls on the database.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 68

You have the following line chart that shows the average sales by month.



Which month had the biggest increase in swage sales compared to the previous month in 2019?

- A. August
- B. October
- C. December
- D. November

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Based on the line chart provided, each point on the line chart represents the average sales for a given month, and the percentage values indicate the change in average sales compared to the previous month. The month of November shows a significant increase from the month of October, indicated by a large upward spike on the chart and a high percentage increase.

NEW QUESTION: 69

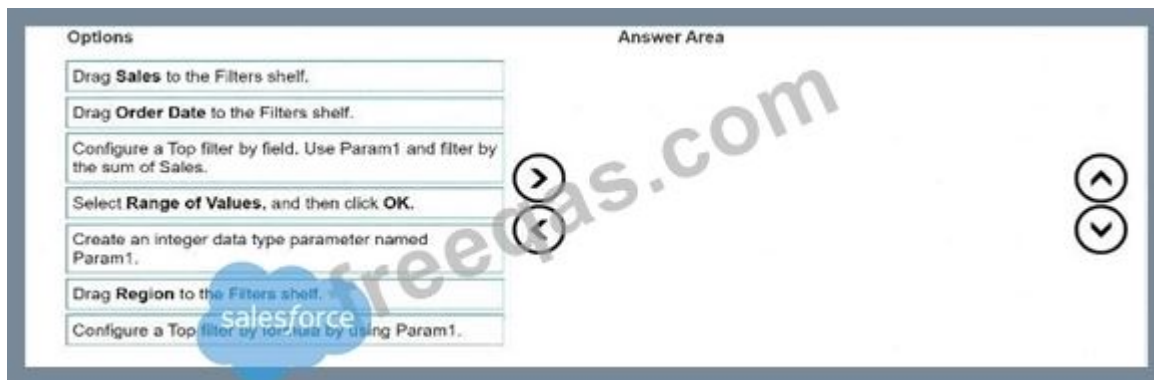
You have a data source that contains the following columns.

Name	Data type
Order Date	Date
Region	String
Sales	Number (decimal)

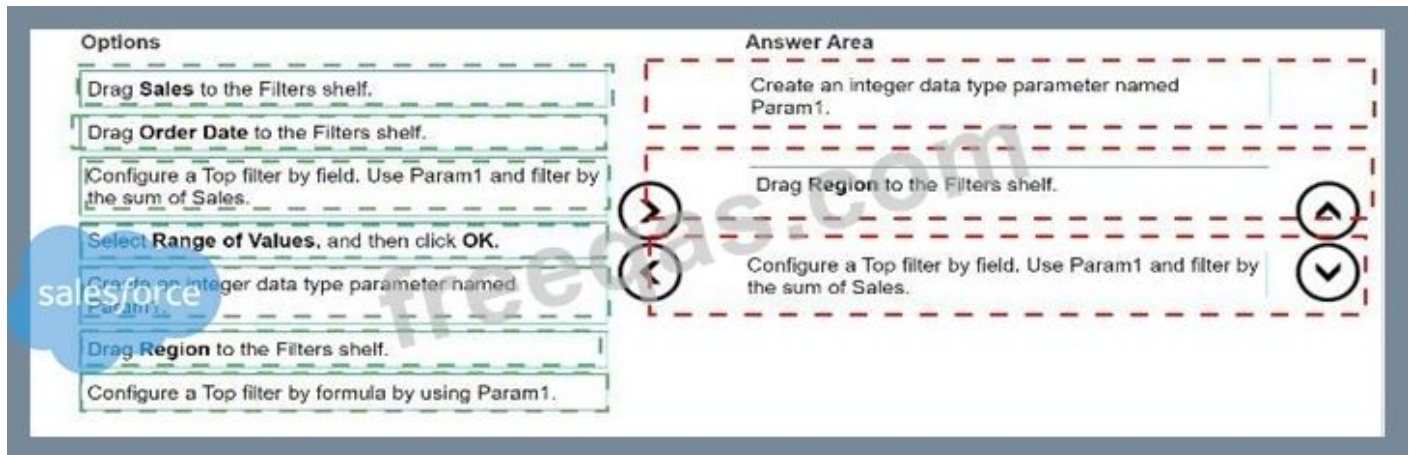
You want to filter regions based on the highest sales. Users must be able to specify the number of regions shown.

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:

To filter regions based on the highest sales and allow users to specify the number of regions shown, you should perform these actions in order:

Answer area:

- * Create an integer data type parameter named Param1.
- * Drag Region to the Filters shelf.
- * Configure a Top filter by field. Use Param1 and filter by the sum of Sales.

To create a dynamic filter that lets users choose the number of regions to display, you need to use a parameter and a top filter. A parameter is a user-defined variable that can be used in calculations, filters, and reference lines. A top filter is a type of filter that shows only the top or bottom N values based on a specified field or expression.

In this question, you want to filter regions based on the highest sales. You also want users to be able to specify the number of regions shown. To achieve this, you need to follow these steps:

- * First, you need to create an integer data type parameter named Param1. This parameter will allow users to enter a number that will determine how many regions to show. You can create a parameter by right-clicking on the Data pane and selecting Create Parameter. Then, you need to specify the name, data type, current value, and allowable values for the parameter. In this case, you can choose Integer as the data type, 10 as the current value, and All as the allowable values. You also need to show the parameter control by right-clicking on the parameter and selecting Show Parameter Control. This will display a slider or a text box where users can enter or adjust the parameter value.

* Next, you need to drag Region to the Filters shelf. This will open the Filter dialog box, where you can choose how to filter the Region field. You can filter by general, wildcard, condition, or top. In this case, you want to filter by top, so you need to select the Top tab.

* Finally, you need to configure a top filter by field. Use Param1 and filter by the sum of Sales. This will filter the Region field by showing only the top N regions based on the sum of Sales, where N is the value of the parameter Param1. You can configure a top filter by field by selecting By field in the Top tab, then choosing the parameter Param1 from the drop-down list, and selecting the aggregation function Sum and the field Sales from the other drop-down lists. This will create a filter expression that looks like this: Top Param1 by SUM(Sales).

By following these steps, you will create a filter that shows only the regions with the highest sales, and allows users to change the number of regions shown by adjusting the parameter value.

References:

Tableau Certified Data Analyst Exam Prep Guide, page 10, section "Filtering Data" Tableau Help: Parameters Tableau Help: Top Filters

NEW QUESTION: 70

Open the link to Book1 found on the desktop. Open the Movie Durations worksheet.

Replace the existing data source with the Netflix_2019 data source.

Answer:

check the steps below in explanation.

Explanation:

To replace the existing data source with the Netflix_2019 data source, you need to do the following steps:

* Open the link to Book1 found on the desktop. This will open the Tableau workbook that contains the Movie Durations worksheet.

* Click on the Movie Durations tab at the bottom of the workbook to open the worksheet. You will see a bar chart that shows the number of movies by duration for the existing data source.

* Go to the Data Source tab at the bottom of the workbook to see the data source page. You will see a table that shows the fields and values from the existing data source.

* Click on the drop-down arrow next to the data source name at the top of the page and select Replace Data Source from the menu. This will open a dialog box that allows you to replace your data source with another one.

* Select Netflix_2019 from the list of available data sources and click OK. This will replace your existing data source with the Netflix_2019 data source and update your worksheet accordingly. You may need to fix any broken fields or calculations that result from the replacement.

References: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datasource_replace.htm

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datasource_replace_workbook.htm

NEW QUESTION: 71

A Data Analyst at a coffee company has the following visualization already built.



The analyst wants to make this more visually appealing by coloring the bars based on whether they are above or below the Average Sales within each Product Type.

Which calculation should the analyst use to calculate the Average Sales for each Product Type?

- A. { EXCLUDE [Product] : SUM([Sales]) }
- B. { FIXED [Product Type] : AVG([Sales]) }
- C. : FIXED ([Product Type]) : AVG([FIXED [Product] : SUM([Sales])])
- D. (FIXED [Product] : AVG((FIXED [Product Type] : AVG([Sales]))))

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 72

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. Add the [Region] = [Choose Region] formula to the Filters card.
- D. Set the Choose Region parameter to Single Value (list).

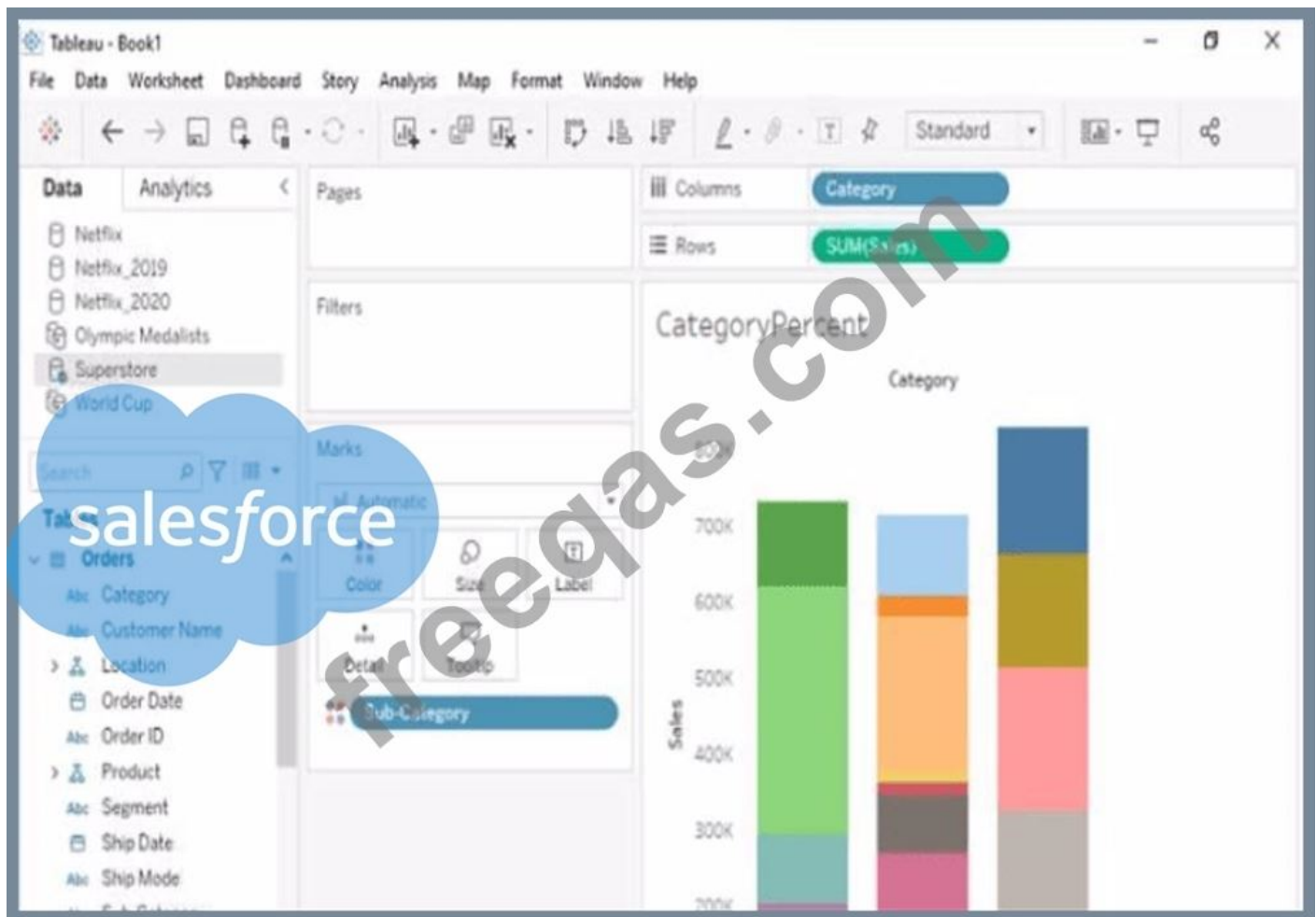
Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 73

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

Modify the bar chart show the percentage of sales for each Subcategory within every Category.

The total percentage for every Category must be 100%.



Answer:

check the steps below in explanation.

Explanation:

To modify the bar chart to show the percentage of sales for each Subcategory within every Category, you need to do the following steps:

- * Open the link to Book1 found on the desktop. This will open the Tableau workbook that contains the CategoryPercentage worksheet.
- * Click on the CategoryPercentage tab at the bottom of the workbook to open the worksheet. You will see a bar chart that shows the total sales for each Subcategory across all Categories.
- * Right-click on Sales on the Columns shelf and select Add Table Calculation from the menu. This will open a dialog box that allows you to apply a calculation to your measure.
- * Select Percent of Total from the Calculation Type drop-down list. This will calculate the percentage of sales for each Subcategory out of the total sales for all Subcategories.
- * Select Category from the Compute Using drop-down list. This will calculate the percentage of sales for each Subcategory within every Category, instead of across all Categories. The total percentage for every Category will be 100%.
- * Click OK to apply the table calculation. You will see that the bar chart now shows the percentage of sales for each Subcategory within every Category.

References: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_tablecalculations.htm

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_tablecalculations_create.htm
https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_tablecalculations_percentoftotal.htm

NEW QUESTION: 74

You have a dashboard that contains a parameter named Start Date.

You need to create an extract from a Microsoft Excel file. The extract must be filtered based on Start Date.

What should you do?

A. Create a data source based on the Excel worksheet and create a calculated field based on Start Date.

From the Data pane, add the calculated field to the data source filter

B. Create a custom SQL query that references Start Date in the WHERE clause.

C. Create a custom SQL query to define the data source and create a calculated field based on Start Date.

Add the calculated field to the extract filter.

D. Create a data source based on the Excel worksheet and create a calculated field based on Start Date.

Add the calculated field to the extract filter.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 75

You have the following tiled dashboard that has one sheet.

You want to replace the sheet with Sheet2.

What should you do?

A. Right-click Sheet2 and select Add to Dashboard.

B. Select Sheet3 and click the Swap Sheet button next to Sheet2.

C. From the context menu of Sheet3, select Remove Dashboard item

D. Drag Sheet2 to the dashboard.

E. From the context menu of Sheet3, select Deselect

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

In Tableau, to replace a sheet on a dashboard, you can simply drag the desired sheet (Sheet2 in this case) from the sheets list onto the dashboard area where the current sheet (Sheet3) resides. This action will replace the existing sheet with the new one. Right-clicking and adding to the dashboard adds an additional sheet rather than replacing, and the context menu options mentioned in the other choices are not the standard methods for replacing sheets within a dashboard.

NEW QUESTION: 76

You have the following dataset.

Customer Name	Sales	Rank
Adrian Barton	10,000	3
Raymond Buch	12,000	2
Sean Miller	12,000	2
Tamara Chand	18,000	1

You need to calculate the ranking shown in the Rank field.

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

Answer Area

RANK
RANK_DENSE
RANK_MODIFIED
ROW_NUMBER

{([Customer Name])}
{([Sales])}
(SUM([Sales]))

Answer:

Answer Area

RANK
RANK_DENSE
RANK_MODIFIED
ROW_NUMBER

{([Customer Name])}
{([Sales])}
(SUM([Sales]))

Explanation:

To calculate the ranking shown in the Rank field, you need to use the RANK_UNIQUE function, which returns the unique rank of each value in a partition. You need to specify the expression as SUM([Sales]), which calculates the total sales for each product. You also need to specify the order as descending, which means that the highest sales will have the lowest rank. Finally, you need to specify the restart as every

[Category], which means that the ranking will reset for each category. References:

<https://help.tableau.com>

[/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_tablecalculation.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_tablecalculation.htm)

<https://help.tableau.com/current/pro>

[/desktop/en-us/calculations_calculatedfields_lod_rank.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_calculatedfields_lod_rank.htm)

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NEW QUESTION: 77

You have a data source that contains the following columns.

Name	Data type
Order Date	Date
Order Number	String
Customer Name	String
Sales	Number (decimal)
Profit	Number (decimal)

You want to sort customers based on the most expensive orders.

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

FIRST (AVG ([Sales]), ASC)

Answer:

FIRST (AVG ([Sales]), ASC)

NEW QUESTION: 78



How are the colors configured for the map?

- A. A diverging color palette that has six stepped colors
- B. A single color gradient
- C. A diverging color palette that has five stepped colors
- D. A sequential color gradient

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 79

You want to create the following dashboard that will contain two sheets.

Movie Name	Movie Length	
Shrek	2:52	Kids
Borat	2:52	Comedy
The Hangover	2:78	Comedy
Die Hard	2:94	Action
The Avengers	2:59	Action
The Ring	3	Horror
Toy Story	3:13	Kids
Airplane!	3:24	Comedy
Neverending Story	3:25	Kids
Aliens	3:26	Action
The Sixth Sense	3:27	Horror
The Matrix	3:59	Action
Anchorman	3:53	Comedy
The Silence of the Lambs	3:57	Horror
Mothman Prophecies	3:73	Horror
Up	5:1	Kids

Customer Name	Movie Name	
Brian	Aliens	3:260
Catherine	Up	2:550
Chris	Airplane!	3:240
	The Matrix	3:590
Hector	The Silence of the Lambs	3:570
Jane	Die Hard	2:940
	The Ring	3:000
	Neverending Story	3:250
Jeremy	Toy Story	3:130
	Anchorman	3:530
Jessica	The Sixth Sense	3:270
John	Shrek	2:520
	Borat	2:520
Kelly	Mothman Prophecies	3:730
Kristal	Up	2:550
Sean	The Hangover	2:780
	The Avengers	2:990

What should you do?

- A. Drag both sheets to the dashboard and add a border to each sheet.
- B. Drag both sheets to the dashboard and add a background to each sheet.

- C. Add a border to both sheets and add both sheets to a horizontal object.
 D. Add both sheets to a horizontal container and add a border to the container.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 80

You have the following dataset.

You need to create the following worksheet.

The table must show either profit or sales based on the selection from the Parameter 1 menu.

Which three actions should you perform in orders

(Place the three correct options in order Use the arrows to move Options to Answer Area Use Answer Area arrows to reorder the options)

Answer:

A screenshot of a computer Description automatically generated

Answer Area
Create a parameter that has list string values of profit and sales. Select Show Parameter.
Create a calculated field that uses the following formula: IF [Parameter 1]='sales' THEN [Sales] ELSEIF [Parameter 1]='profit' THEN [Profit] END
Drag the calculated field to Text on the Marks card and add Region to the Rows shelf

NEW QUESTION: 81

You have a blank dashboard.

You want to add two sheets to the dashboard. The sheets must support the Show/Hide button.

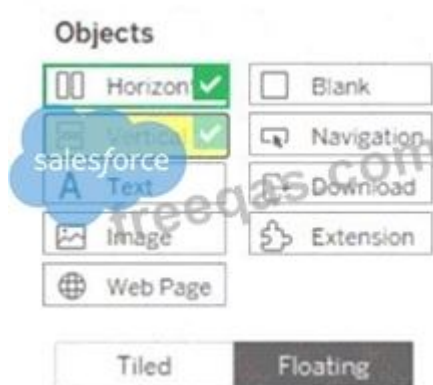
To which two objects can you add the sheets? (Click the two appropriate Options in the Answer Area.)

Answer Area
Objects Horizontal Vertical Text Image Web Page Tiled Floating Blank Navigation Download Extension

Answer:



Explanation:



To add two sheets to the dashboard that support the Show/Hide button, you can add them to either a horizontal or a vertical container. A container is an object that can hold one or more sheets or other objects and allow you to arrange them in a layout. A Show/Hide button is a feature that lets you hide or show a container and its contents on the dashboard. You can add a Show/Hide button to any container, whether it is tiled or floating, by using the drop-down menu of the container and selecting "Add Show/Hide Button." You can also customize the appearance and behavior of the button.

To add a horizontal or a vertical container to the dashboard, you can drag them from the Objects pane to the dashboard. A horizontal container will arrange the sheets or objects horizontally, while a vertical container will arrange them vertically. You can then drag the sheets you want to add from the Sheets pane to the container. You can resize and reorder the sheets or objects within the container by using the handles and arrows.

The other objects in the Answer Area, such as text, image, web page, blank, navigation, download, and extension, do not support the Show/Hide button. They are either static elements that cannot hold other objects, or dynamic elements that require user interaction or external sources. You can add them to the dashboard as well, but they will not have the same functionality as a container with a Show/Hide button.

References:

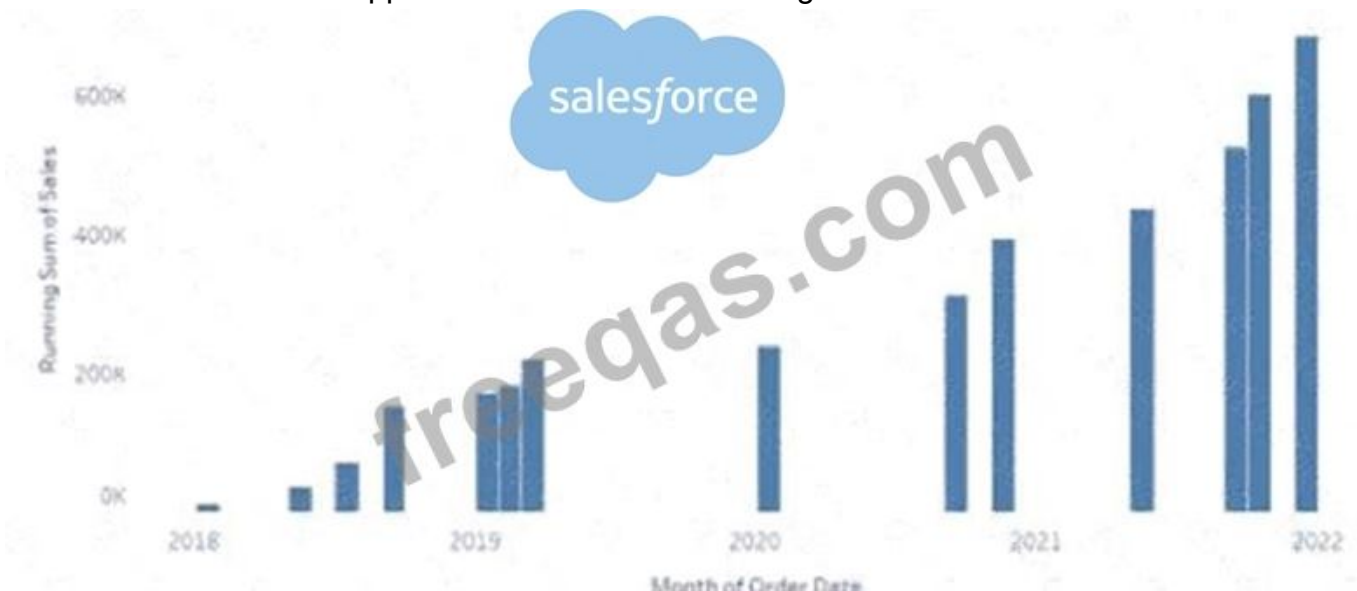
Add Show/Hide Buttons - Tableau

NEW QUESTION: 82

You have the following chart that shows the cumulative of sales from various dates.



You want the months to appear as shown in the following chart.



What should you do?

- A. Convert the date to Exact Date
- B. Convert the date to Continuous
- C. Select Show Missing Values for the date
- D. Convert the date to Attribute

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

References: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dates.htm>

<https://help.tableau.com/current/pro>

[/desktop/en-us/dates_continuous.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dates_continuous.htm) [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting.htm)

[us/formatting.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting.htm) To ensure the dates are shown in a continuous axis, you should convert the date to a continuous field. This will display the months in a sequence without any breaks, which is needed for showing a trend over time like the cumulative sum of sales.

NEW QUESTION: 83

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.

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

There are different ways to prepare the data in Tableau Prep, but one possible answer is:

Answer area:

- * Join the tables.
- * Aggregate the data by Sales Team.
- * Add the following filter to the Employees table: Sales Team - Team Alpha.

To analyze sales trends over time for every sales team, you need to combine the data from the Orders and Employees tables. You can do this by joining the tables on the Rep ID column, which is a common identifier for both tables. This will create a single table with all the columns from both tables. Next, you need to aggregate the data by Sales Team, which is the level of analysis you want. You can do this by grouping the data by the Sales Team column and applying an aggregation function (such as sum, average, count, etc.) to the other columns that you want to measure (such as Total Amount, Rep Tenure, etc.). This will create a summary table with one row for each sales team and the aggregated values for the other columns. Finally, you need to filter the data to focus on a specific sales team, such as Team Alpha. You can do this by adding a filter to the Employees table and selecting only the rows where Sales Team equals Team Alpha. This will remove the rows for other sales teams and keep only the data for Team Alpha.

References:

[Tableau Certified Data Analyst Exam Prep Guide], page 9, section "Preparing Data"

[Tableau Help: Join Your Data]

[Tableau Help: Aggregate Your Data]

[Tableau Help: Filter Your Data]

NEW QUESTION: 84

You want to add a comment to March 2020 as shown in the following visualization.

You have the following sets in a Tableau workbook

- * Top N Customers
- * Customers of 2020
- * Top N Products
- * Sellers of 2020

Which two sets can you combine? Choose two

- A.** Sellers of 2020
- B.** Customers of 2020

- C. Top N Products
- D. Top N Customers

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To combine two sets, they must have at least one dimension in common. In this case, Customers of 2020 and Top N Customers both have Customer Name as a dimension, so they can be combined using set operations such as union, intersection, or difference. Sellers of 2020 and Top N Products have different dimensions (Seller Name and Product Name), so they cannot be combined. References: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/sets.htm> https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/sets_create.htm#combine-sets

In Tableau, sets can be combined if they are created from the same dimension. From the options provided,

"Customers of 2020" and "Top N Customers" are likely created from the same dimension (Customers).

Therefore, these two sets can be combined to create a new set that includes or excludes members based on the combined criteria. Combining sets like "Top N Products" with "Customers of 2020" would not be feasible unless they are from the same dimension, which is typically not the case.

NEW QUESTION: 85

A Data Analyst has the following dataset:

Student ID	Subject	Score
1324	English	85
4070	Science	71
685	Social Studies	74
788	Computer Science	74
707	Science	51
741	Computer Science	74

The analyst wants to create a new calculated dimension field named Category that meets the following conditions:

When Subject is Computer Science or Science, the Category must be Sciences.

When Subject is English or Social Studies, the Category must be Humanities.

Which two logical functions achieve this goal? (Choose two.)

A. CASE [Subject]

WHEN 'Computer Science' THEN 'Sciences'

WHEN 'English' THEN 'Humanities'

WHEN 'Social Studies' THEN 'Humanities'END

B. IF ENDSWITH([Subject], 'Computer Science') THEN 'Sciences' ELSE 'Humanities' END

C. IF [Subject] = 'Science' THEN 'Sciences'

ELSEIF [Subject] = 'English' THEN 'Humanities'

ELSEIF [Subject] = 'Social Studies' THEN 'Humanities'

ELSEIF [Subject] = 'Computer Science' THEN 'Sciences'

END

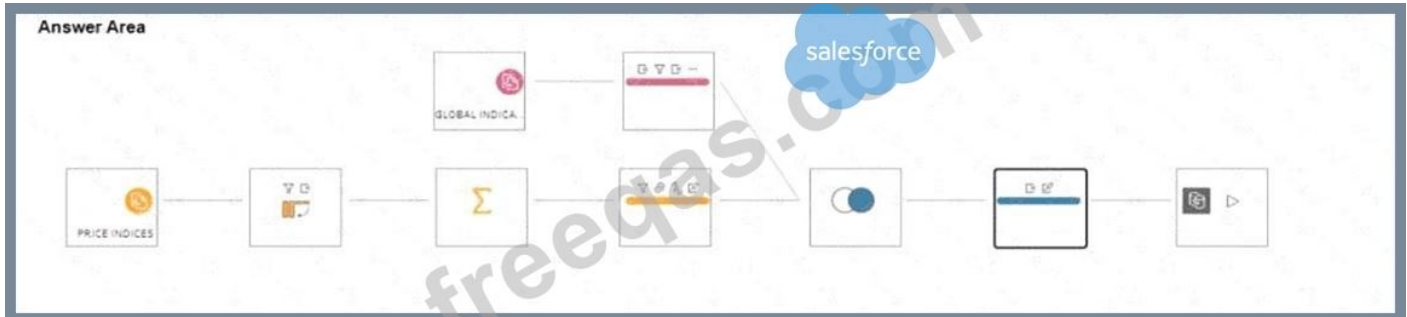
D. IIF((CONTAINS([Subject], 'Science') = TRUE), 'Humanities', 'Sciences')

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

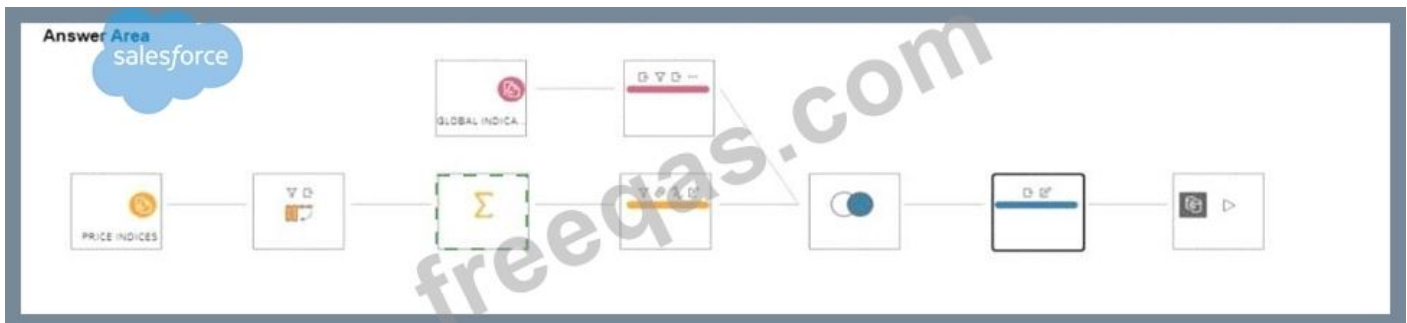
NEW QUESTION: 86

You have a Tableau Prep flow that joins a dataset named Global Indicators to a dataset named Price Indices.

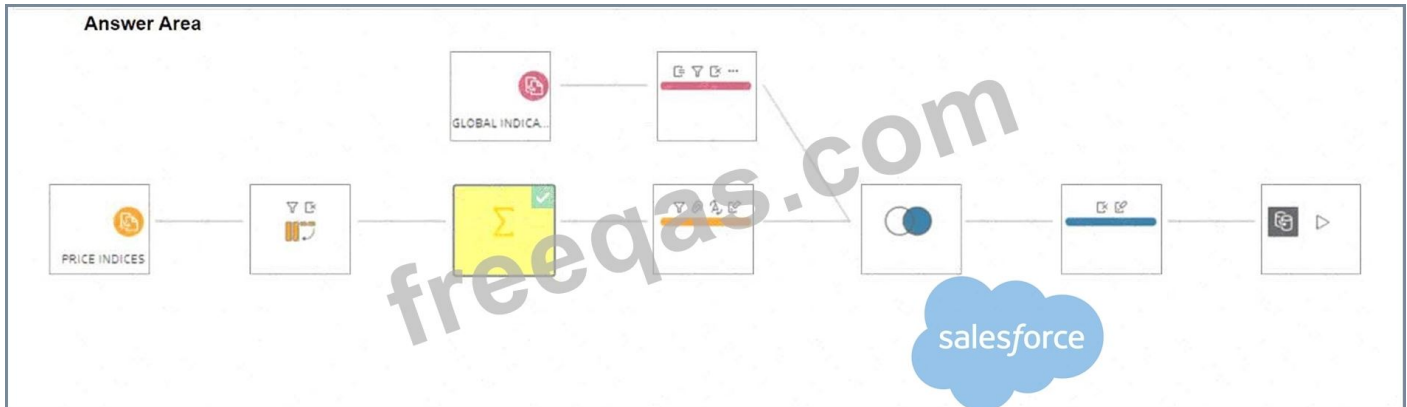
In which step can you transform rows of monthly data into rows of yearly data?"



Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 87

You publish a dashboard that uses an extract. The extract refreshes every Monday at 10:00.

You need to ensure that the extract also refreshes on the last day of the month at 18:00.

What should you do?

- A. From Tableau Server, select Schedules, find the schedule of the extract, and change the frequency to the last day of the month.
- B. From Tableau Server, select Schedules, and change the priority of the existing schedule.
- C. From Tableau Server, select the workbook, select Refresh Extracts, and then add a new extract refresh.
- D. From Tableau Desktop, open the Publish Workbook dialog box and configure the schedule.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To ensure that the extract also refreshes on the last day of the month at 18:00, you need to add a new extract refresh task to the workbook on Tableau Server. You can do this by selecting the workbook, selecting Refresh Extracts, and then choosing Schedule a Refresh. You can then select an existing schedule that matches your desired frequency and time, or create a new schedule with a custom frequency and time. This will add a new extract refresh task to the workbook, in addition to the existing one that refreshes every Monday at 10:00. You can also modify or delete the extract refresh tasks as needed. References:

* Tableau Certified Data Analyst Exam Prep Guide, page 10, section "Publishing and Scheduling Data Refreshes"

* Tableau Help: Refresh Data on a Schedule

* Tableau Help: Manage Refresh Tasks

NEW QUESTION: 88

You want to create the following dashboard that will contain two sheets.

Netflix movie stats			Netflix movie by Customers		
Movie Name	Movie Length		Customer Name	Movie Name	
Shrek	2.52	Kids	Brian	Aliens	3.260
Borat	2.52	Comedy	Catherine	Up	2.550
The Hangover	2.78	Comedy	Chris	Airplane!	3.240
Die Hard	2.94	Action		The Matrix	3.240
The Avengers	2.99	Action	Hector	The Silence of the Lambs	3.670
The Ring	3	Horror	Jane	Die Hard	2.940
Toy Story	3.13	Kids		The Ring	3.990
Airplane!	3.24	Comedy	Jeremy	Neverending Story	3.250
Neverending Story	3.25	Kids		Toy Story	3.130
Aliens	3.26	Action		Anchorman	3.630
The Sixth Sense	3.27	Horror	Jessica	The Sixth Sense	3.270
The Matrix	3.59	Action	John	Shrek	2.520
Anchorman	3.63	Comedy		Borat	2.520
The Silence of the Lambs	3.67	Horror	Kelly	Mothman Prophecies	3.730
Mothman Prophecies	3.73	Horror	Kristal	Up	2.550
Up	5.1	Kids	Sean	The Hangover	2.780
				The Avengers	2.990

What should you do?

- A. Drag both sheets to the dashboard and add a background to each sheet.
- B. Drag both sheets to the dashboard and add a border to each sheet.
- C. Add a border to both sheets and add both sheets to a horizontal object.
- D. Add both sheets to a horizontal container and add a border to the container.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 89

You have a dataset that has four fields named Category, Profit, Sales, and Customer Name. You need to create the following visualization.

Answer Area

Sales: Color on the Marks card
Columns
Detail on the Marks card
Rows

Profit: Color on the Marks card
Columns
Detail on the Marks card
Rows

Customer Name: Color on the Marks card
Columns
Detail on the Marks card
Rows

Category: Color on the Marks card
Columns
Detail on the Marks card
Rows

Answer:

Sales: Color on the Marks card
Columns
Detail on the Marks card
Rows

Profit: Color on the Marks card
Columns
Detail on the Marks card
Rows

Customer Name: Color on the Marks card
Columns
Detail on the Marks card
Rows

Category: Color on the Marks card
Columns
Detail on the Marks card
Rows

Explanation:

Sales: B. Columns

Profit: D. Rows

Customer Name: C. Detail on the Marks card

Category: A. Color on the Marks card

To create the visualization, you need to drag Sales to Columns, Profit to Rows, Customer Name to Detail on the Marks card, and Category to Color on the Marks card. This will create a scatter plot that shows the relationship between Sales and Profit for each Customer Name, with different colors for each Category.

References: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildmanual_shelves.htm

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples_scatter.htm

NEW QUESTION: 90

A Data Analyst has a data source that contains data for every city in the United States. The following is a sample of the data.

City	State	Country	Population
Miami	Florida	United States	454,279
New York	New York	United States	8,419,000
Seattle	Washington	United States	724,305
Chicago	Illinois	United States	2,710,000
...	...	...	...

The analyst needs to use the City dimension to create a dynamic filter that shows the cities that have a population greater than 1 million.

Which type of filter should the analyst use?

- A. Condition
- B. Special
- C. Top
- D. Range

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 91

You have a large data source that contains more than 10 million rows. Users can filter the rows by a field named Animal.

The following is a sample of the data.

Animal	Type
Aardvark	Mammal
Angelfish	Fish
Ant	Insect
Arctic Wolf	Mammal
Bear	Mammal
...	...

You want to improve the performance of the views by including only animals of a particular type. To which filter should you add the Type field on the worksheet?

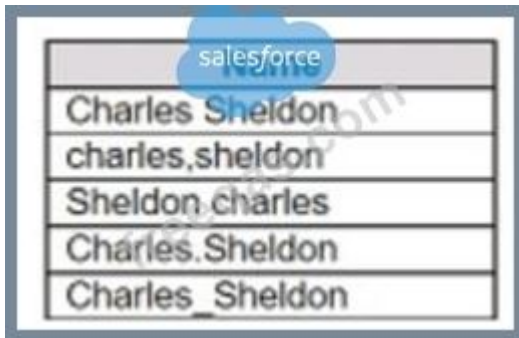
- A. Table calculation filter
- B. Measure filter
- C. Dimension filler
- D. Context filter

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 92

You have the following dataset:



salesforce
Charles Sheldon
charles.sheldon
Sheldon charles
Charles.Sheldon
Charles_Sheldon

Which grouping option should you use in Tableau Prep to group all five names automatically?

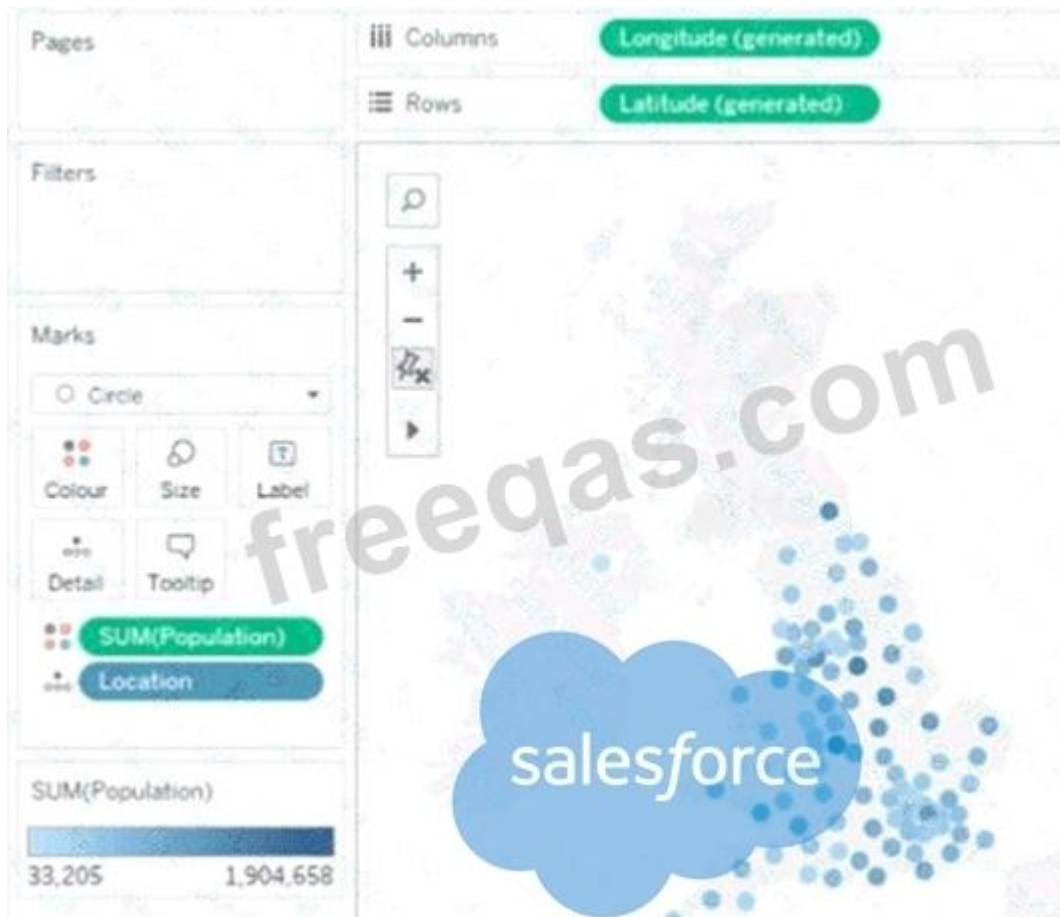
- A. Pronunciation
- B. Spelling
- C. Manual Selection
- D. Common Characters

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Common Characters: Find and group values that have letters or numbers in common. This option uses the ngram fingerprint algorithm that indexes words by their unique characters after removing punctuation, duplicates, and whitespace. This algorithm works for any supported language. This option isn't available for data roles. For example, this algorithm would match names that are represented as "John Smith" and "Smith, John" because they both generate the key "hijmnost". Since this algorithm doesn't consider pronunciation, the value "Tom Jhinois" would have the same key "hijmnost" and would also be included in the group.

NEW QUESTION: 93

You have the following Map.



You need the map to appear as shown in the following visualization.



What should you do?

- A. Drag Location to Size on the Marks card.
- B. Change the opacity to 75%.
- C. Drag Population to Size on the Marks card.
- D. Change the mark type to Density.
- E. Change the mark type to Map.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To create a map visualization that shows the concentration of data points in different locations, you need to change the mark type to Density. This will create a heatmap that uses color and size to indicate the density of the data points. You can also adjust the intensity and transparency of the density marks to suit your needs. References: The information is based on the following sources:

- * Create Heatmaps that Show Trends or Density in Tableau
- * Build a Simple Map - Tableau

NEW QUESTION: 94

You have two data sources that use the same schema. One data source contains order data from 2019 and the other data source contains order data from 2020.

You have a worksheet that shows the orders from 2019.

You need to configure the worksheet to show the orders from 2020 without reloading the data.

Which option should you select?

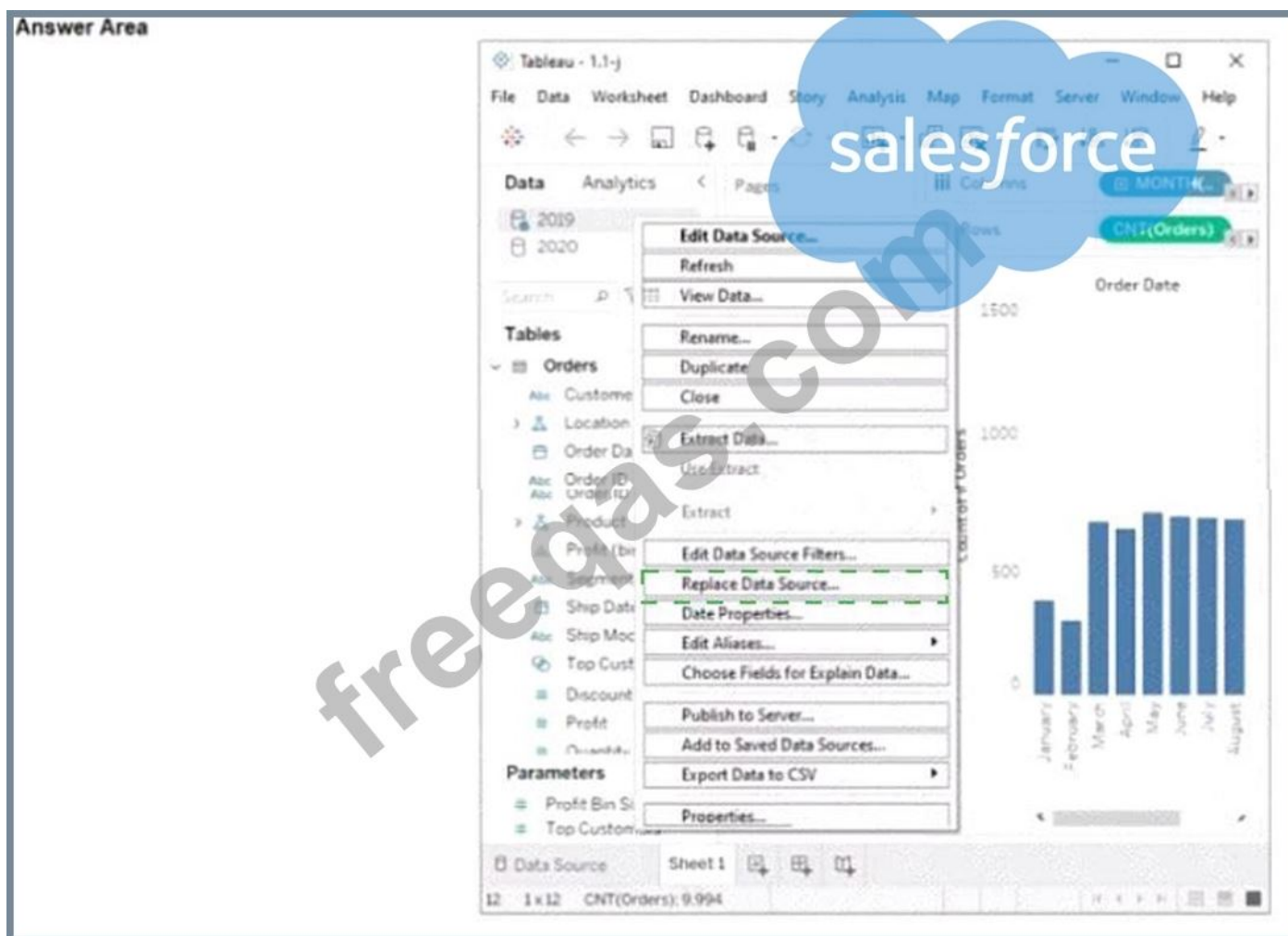
Answer Area

The screenshot displays the Tableau interface with a context menu open for the 'Orders' data source. The menu options are as follows:

- Edit Data Source...
- Refresh
- View Data...
- Rename...
- Duplicate
- Close
- Extract Data...
- Use Extract
- Extract
- Edit Data Source Filters...
- Replace Data Source...
- Date Properties...
- Edit Aliases...
- Choose Fields for Explain Data...
- Publish to Server...
- Add to Saved Data Sources...
- Export Data to CSV
- Properties...

The 'Replace Data Source...' option is the correct choice to switch the data source from 2019 to 2020 without reloading the data.

Answer:



Explanation:

Replace Data Source

Replace Data Source is a feature that allows you to replace one data source with another one that has the same or similar fields and structure. It updates all the worksheets that use the original data source with the new one, without reloading the data. In this case, you want to replace the data source that contains order data from 2019 with the one that contains order data from 2020. To replace the data source, you need to do the following steps:

- * Go to the Data Source tab at the bottom of the workbook to see the data source page. You will see a table that shows the fields and values from the original data source.
- * Click on the drop-down arrow next to the data source name at the top of the page and select Replace Data Source from the menu. This will open a dialog box that allows you to replace your data source with another one.
- * Select the data source that contains order data from 2020 from the list of available data sources and click OK. This will replace your original data source with the new one and update your worksheet accordingly. You may need to fix any broken fields or calculations that result from the replacement.

References: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datasource_replace.htm

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datasource_replace_workbook.htm

[com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datasource_replace_workbook.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datasource_replace_workbook.htm)

NEW QUESTION: 95

You have a data set that contains three columns named Sales, Profit, and Quantity. You need to build the following scatter plot.



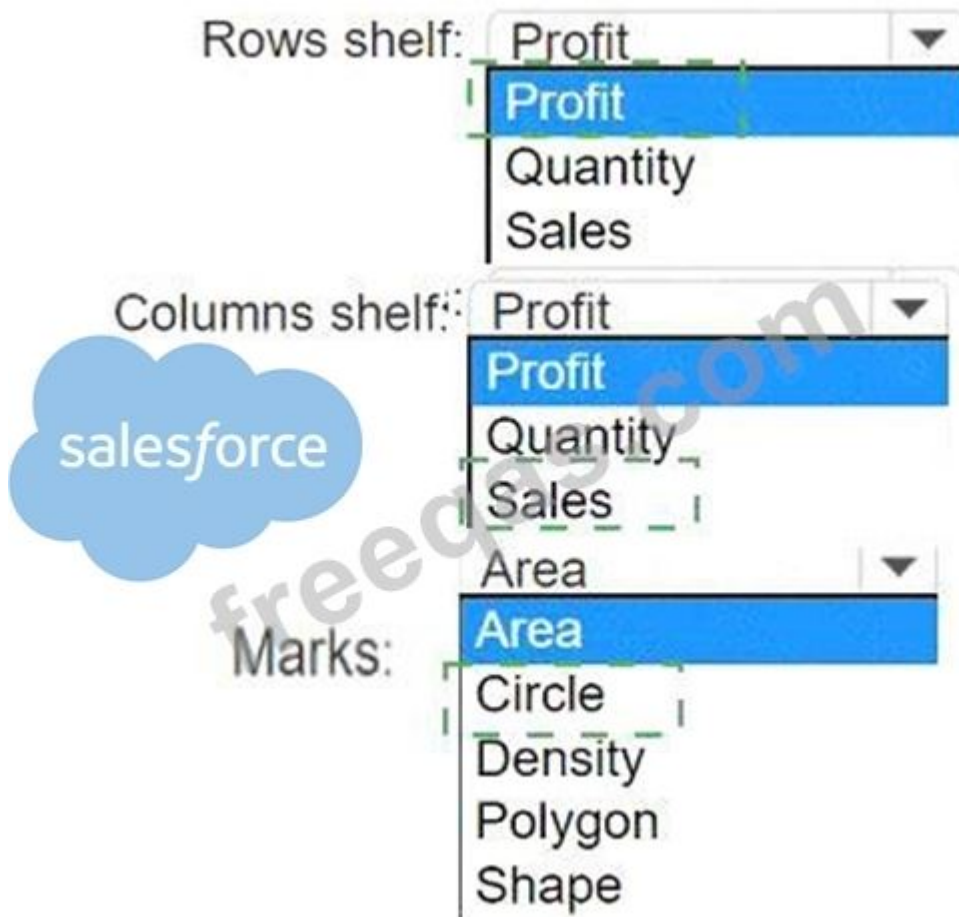
Rows shelf: Profit

Columns shelf: Profit

Marks: Area

Circle
Density
Polygon
Shape

Answer:



Explanation:



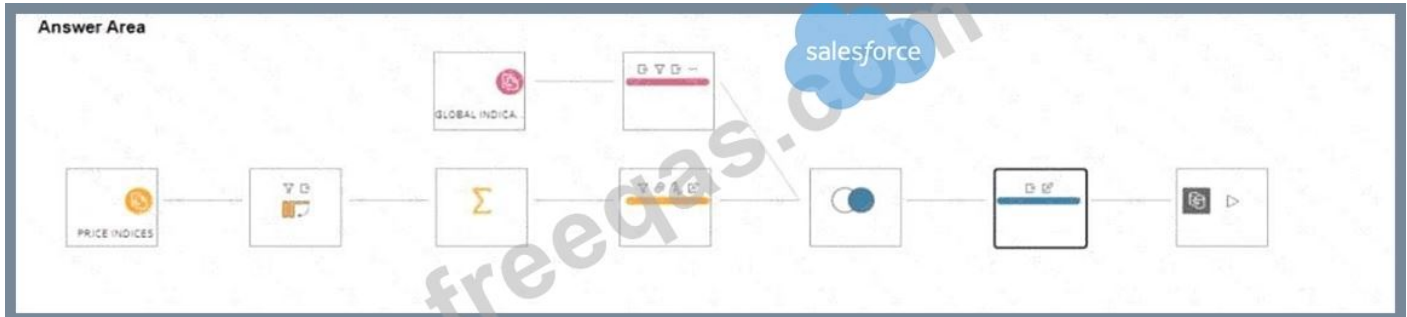
To build the scatter plot shown in the image, you need to place the Profit measure on the Rows shelf and the Sales measure on the Columns shelf. This will create a Cartesian chart with Profit as the y-axis and Sales as the x-axis. Then, you need to change the mark type to Circle on the Marks card. This will display the data points as circles that vary in size according to the Quantity measure. You can also add color or shape encoding to the marks to show additional dimensions or measures in the view. References:

- * Build a Scatter Plot
- * Understanding and Using Scatter Plots
- * Scatter plot in Tableau

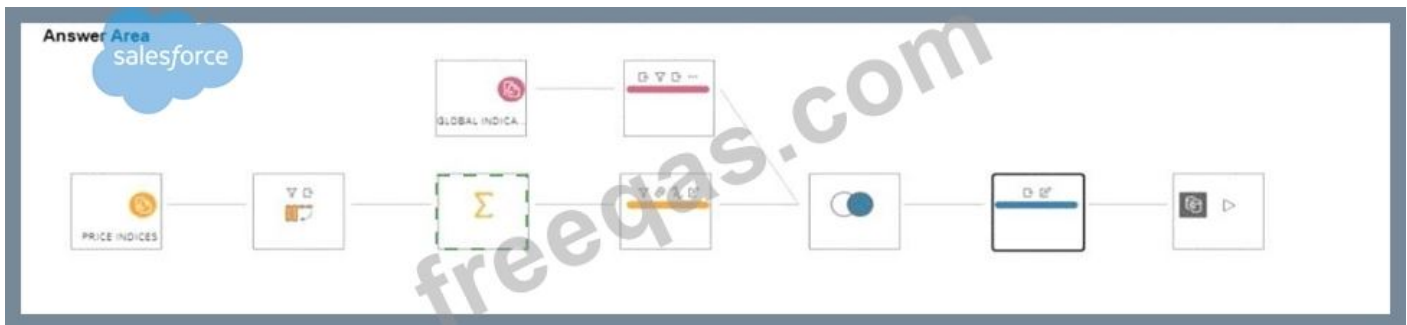
NEW QUESTION: 96

You have a Tableau Prep flow that joins a dataset named Global Indicators to a dataset named Price Indices.

In which step can you transform rows of monthly data into rows of yearly data?



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 97

You have the following dashboard.



From the context menu of Sales over time, select Ignore Actions.

Several days later, you decide that you want to filter both Sales over time and Detail table by selecting a data point on the map.

What should you do?

- A. From the context menu of Profits by state, deselect Use as Filter and then select Use as Filter.
- B. From the context menu of Sales over time, select Filters and then select Enable Auto Update.
- C. From the context menu of Detail table, select Ignore Actions.
- D. From the context menu of Sales over time, select Use as Filter and then deselect Use as Filter

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 98

When using a Show/Hide button in Tableau, what happens if the object is in a Tiled layout container?

- A. The hidden object remains in the same position but is grayed out.
- B. The object disappears from the item hierarchy.
- C. The object gets deleted from the dashboard.
- D. The layout automatically adjusts to fill the space.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 99

You have the following tiled dashboard that has one sheet.



You want to replace the sheet with Sheet2.

What should you do?

- A. Select Sheet3 and click the Swap Sheet button next to Sheet2.
- B. Right-click Sheet2 and select Add to Dashboard.
- C. From the context menu of Sheet3, select Deselect.
- D. Drag Sheet2 to the dashboard.
- E. From the context menu of Sheet3, select Remove Dashboard Item.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

In Tableau, to replace a sheet on a dashboard, you can simply drag the desired sheet (Sheet2 in this case) from the sheets list onto the dashboard where the current sheet (Sheet3) is. This will replace the existing visualization with the new one.

NEW QUESTION: 100

A Data Analyst has a dataset that contains the following rows of sales data.

Month Year	Sales
February 2020	\$20,301
April 2020	\$36,522
January 2020	\$43,071
May 2020	\$44,261
July 2020	\$45,264
June 2020	\$52,882
March 2020	\$58,872
August 2020	\$63,121
October 2020	\$11,111
December 2020	\$83,829
September 2020	\$87,867
November 2020	\$118,448

The analyst needs 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 this goal? (Choose two.)

- A. IF [Sales] > 50000 THEN TRUE ELSE FALSE END
- B. [Sales] > 50000
- C. SUM([Sales]) IN (50000)
- D. MAX([Sales], 50000)

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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