

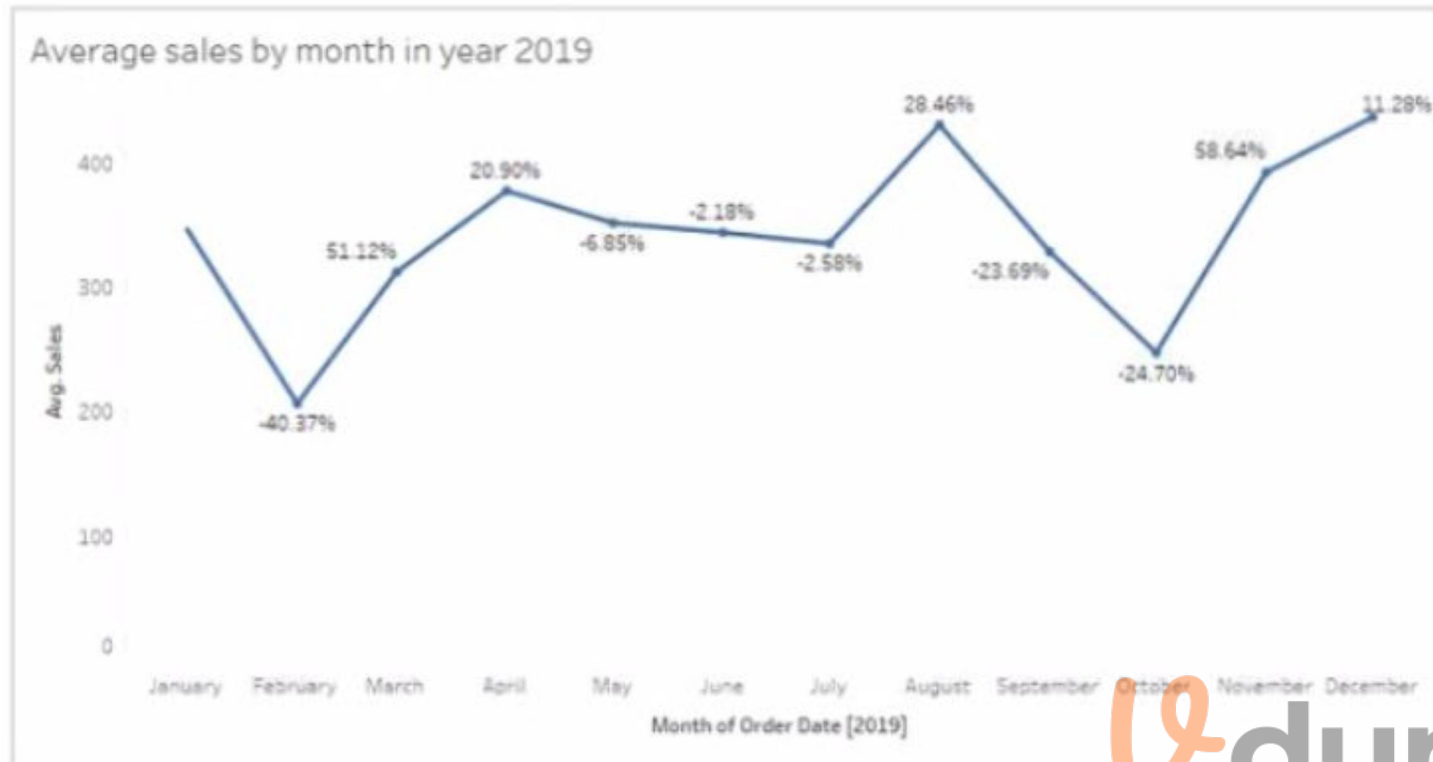
Exam Code: TDA-C01



## Exam A

### QUESTION 1

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

To find the month that had the biggest increase in average sales compared to the previous month in 2019, you need to compare the slopes of the line segments between each pair of months. The steeper the slope, the greater the increase. Based on the line chart, October had the steepest slope, meaning it had the biggest increase in average sales compared to September in 2019.

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples\\_line.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples_line.htm) <https://www.mathsisfun.com/algebra/line-equation-slope.html>

### QUESTION 2

You are the owner of an alert.

You receive an email notification that the alert was suspended

From where can you resume the suspended alert?

- A. The Data Source page of Tableau Desktop
- B. The Notification area of Tableau Prep
- C. The My Content area of Tableau web pages
- D. The Shared with Me page

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

To resume a suspended alert, you need to go to the My Content area of Tableau web pages, where you can see all the alerts that you own or subscribe to. You can click on the alert name and then select Resume from the menu. You can also edit or delete the alert from there.

Reference: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/alerts.htm> [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/alerts\\_manage.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/alerts_manage.htm)

**QUESTION 3**

HOTSPOT

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.)

Hot Area:

Answer Area

RANK  
RANK\_DENSE  
RANK\_MODIFIED  
ROW\_NUMBER

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

Answer Area:

Answer Area

RANK  
RANK\_DENSE  
RANK\_MODIFIED  
ROW\_NUMBER

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

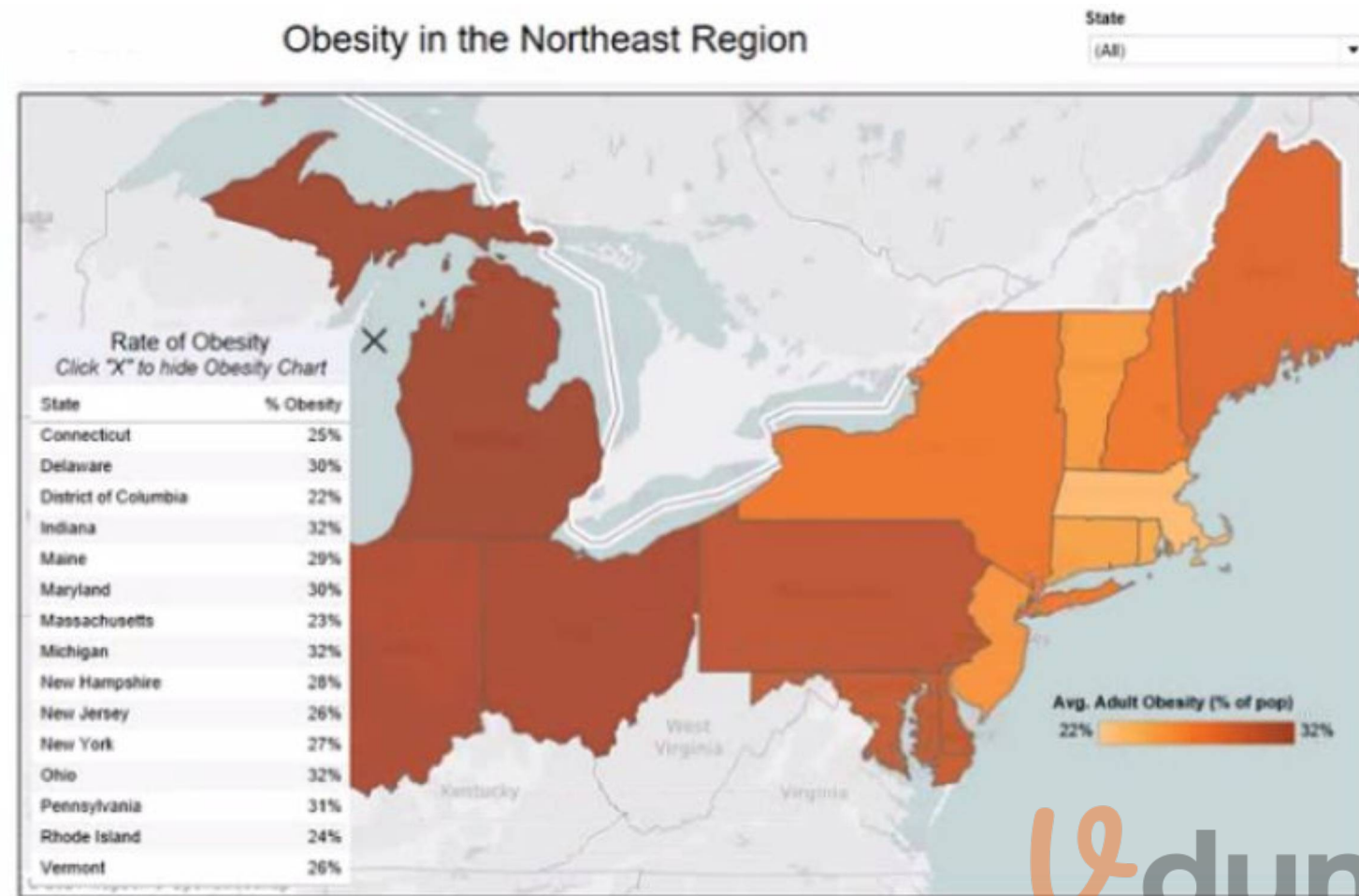
Vdumps

Section:

Explanation:

**QUESTION 4**

You have the Mowing dashboard.



Which two elements are floating? Choose two.

- A. The state filter
- B. The color legend
- C. The map
- D. The Rate of Obesity chart
- E. The title

**Correct Answer: A, B**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

To identify which elements are floating on a dashboard, you can look for a gray border around them when you select them. Alternatively, you can open the Layout pane and see which elements have a pin icon next to them. The pin icon indicates that the element is floating and can be moved freely on the dashboard. Based on these criteria, the state filter and the color legend are floating elements on the dashboard.

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dashboards\\_organize\\_floating\\_layoutcontainers.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dashboards_organize_floating_layoutcontainers.htm) [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dashboards\\_create\\_layouts.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dashboards_create_layouts.htm)

**QUESTION 5**

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 chart, 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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

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.

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildmanual\\_shelves.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildmanual_shelves.htm) [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting\\_tooltips.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting_tooltips.htm)

#### QUESTION 6

You want to connect a Tableau workbook to a dataset in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

What should you do from Tableau Desktop?

- A. From the Data menu select New Data Source
- B. From the Data menu select Replace Data Source
- C. From the File menu select Import Workbook
- D. From the File menu select New

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

To connect a Tableau workbook to a dataset in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, you need to select New Data Source from the Data menu. This will open the Connect pane, where you can choose Microsoft Excel as your data source and browse for your spreadsheet file. You can then drag and drop your sheets or tables to join or union them in the data source page.

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/connect\\_basic.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/connect_basic.htm) [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/connect\\_excel.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/connect_excel.htm)

#### QUESTION 7

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 be 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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

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.

Reference: [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)

**QUESTION 8**

You have a dashboard that contains confidential information about patients health. The data needs to always be up to date for a team of healthcare workers How should you share me dashboard with the healthcare workers?

- A. Publish the dashboard to Tableau Public
- B. Print the dashboard to PDF
- C. Publish aw dashboard to Tableau Server
- D. Export the dashboard as a .twbx

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

To share a dashboard that contains confidential information about patients health and needs to always be up to date for a team of healthcare workers, you should publish it to Tableau Server. This will allow you to control who can access and interact with your dashboard, as well as schedule automatic refreshes of your data source or extract. Publishing to Tableau Public would expose your data to anyone on the internet, printing to PDF would not update your data, and exporting as a .twbx would require sending a large file that might not be compatible with other versions of Tableau.

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/publish\\_workbooks\\_share.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/publish_workbooks_share.htm) [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/publish\\_workbooks\\_tableauserver.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/publish_workbooks_tableauserver.htm)

**QUESTION 9**

You have the following dataset.

Region	Sales
Central	\$501,240
East	\$678,781
South	\$391,722
West	\$725,458

Which Level of Detail (LOD) expression should you use to calculate tie grand total of all the regions?

- A. {FIXED: [Region] SUM Sales}
- B. {FIXED: SUM Sales}
- C. {Fixed: [Region]: TOTAL Sales}
- D. {FIXED: TOTAL (Sales)}

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section:**

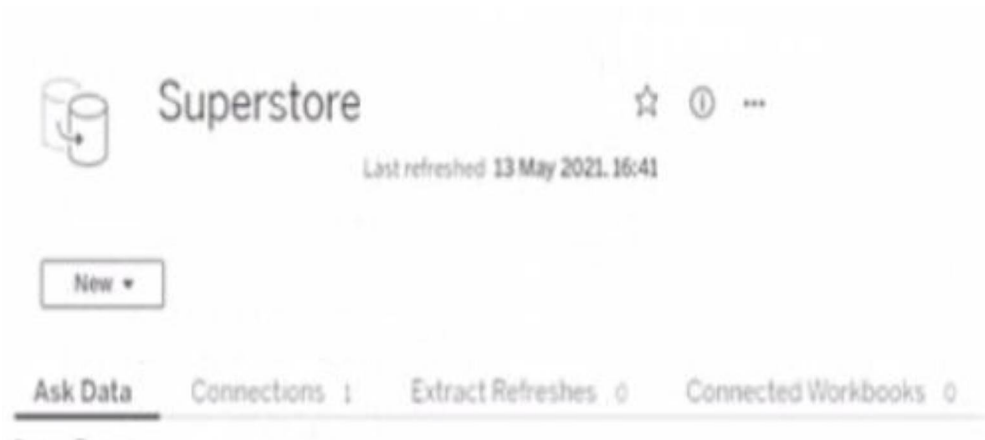
**Explanation:**

To calculate the grand total of all the regions, you need to use a Level of Detail (LOD) expression that ignores any dimensions in the view and returns the total sum of sales. The FIXED keyword allows you to specify the level of detail for the calculation, and the TOTAL function returns the sum of all values in the expression. Therefore, the correct LOD expression is {FIXED: TOTAL (Sales)}.

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations\\_calculatedfields\\_lod.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_calculatedfields_lod.htm) [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions\\_functions\\_tablecalculation.htm#TOTAL](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_tablecalculation.htm#TOTAL)

**QUESTION 10**

You have the following data source in tableau Server.



You need to ensure that the data is updated every hour.  
What should you select?

- A. New
- B. Extract Refreshes
- C. Connected Workbooks
- D. Connections

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

To ensure that the data is updated every hour, you need to select Extract Refreshes from the data source menu on Tableau Server. This will allow you to add a new extract refresh schedule or edit an existing one. You can specify the frequency and time of the refresh, as well as any custom options or credentials. New will create a new data source, Connected Workbooks will show you which workbooks use this data source, and Connections will show you which tables or files are connected to this data source.

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/refresh\\_extracts.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/refresh_extracts.htm) [https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/refresh\\_extracts\\_add.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/refresh_extracts_add.htm)

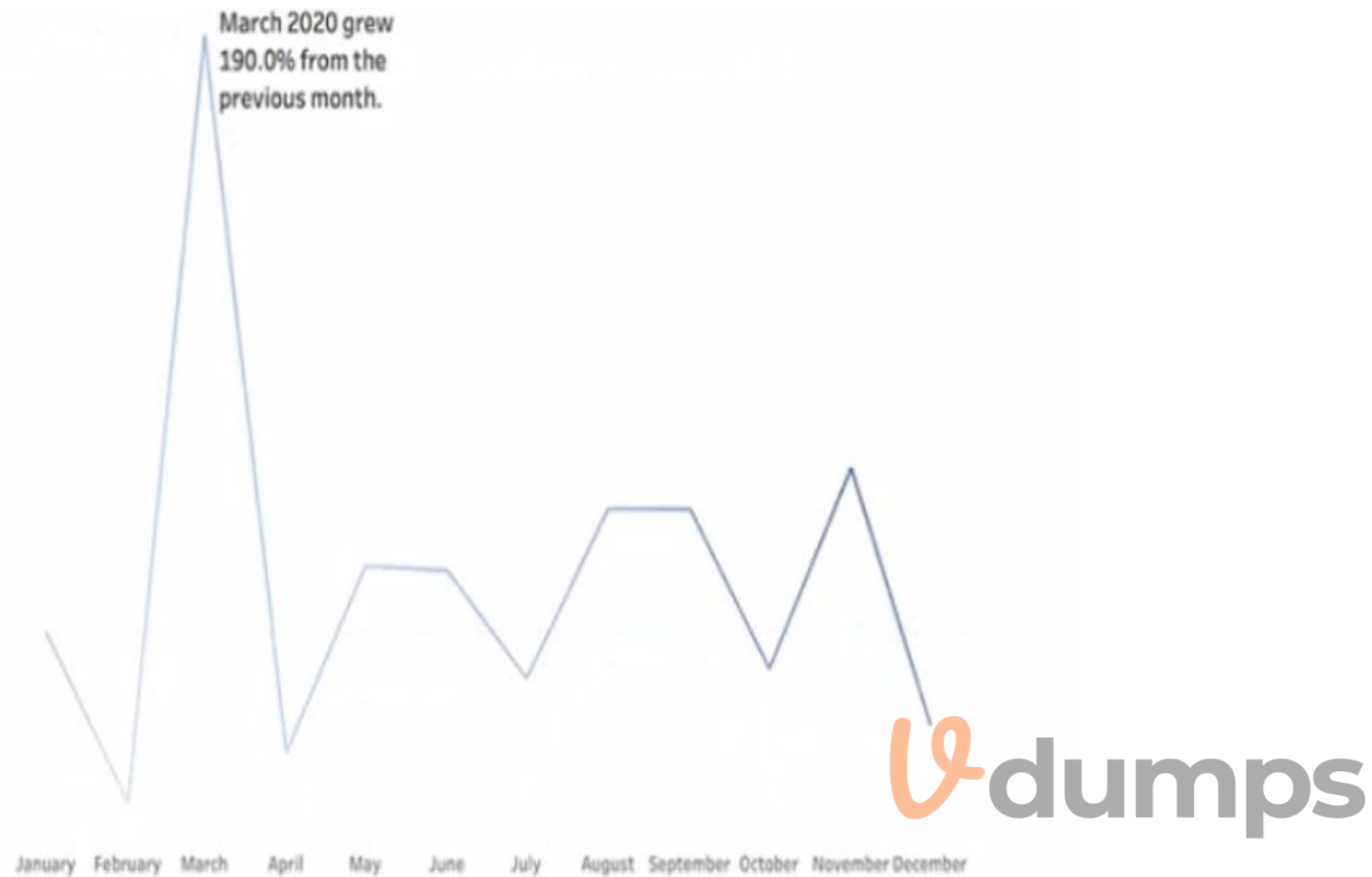
#### QUESTION 11

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

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.

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting\\_annotations.htm](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](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting_annotations_create.htm)

**QUESTION 12**

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

**Correct Answer: B, D**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

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.

Reference: <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](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/sets_create.htm#combine-sets)

**QUESTION 13**

DRAG DROP

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Which four actions should you perform in order?

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

Use Answer Area arrows to re-order the options.)

**Select and Place:**

**Options**

- Union the sales data of both divisions.
- Open **Tableau Desktop**.
- Create a new column to concatenate the name for the Germany division.
- Open **Tableau Prep**.
- Join the sales data and the population data by using City as the join field.

**Answer Area**

•

**Correct Answer:**

**Options**

- Open **Tableau Desktop**.

**Answer Area**

- Open **Tableau Prep**.
- Union the sales data of both divisions.
- Create a new column to concatenate the name for the Germany division.
- Join the sales data and the population data by using City as the join field.

**Section:**  
**Explanation:**

**QUESTION 14**

DRAG DROP

You have the following dataset.

Region	Profit	Sales
Central	39706	501240
East	91523	678781
South	46749	391722
West	108418	725458

You need to create the following worksheet.

Sheet 1		Parameter 1
Region		sales
Central	501,240	sales
East	678,781	profit
South	391,722	
West	725,458	

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)

**Select and Place:**



Options

Drag the calculated field to Detail on the Marks card and add Region to the Columns shelf.

Create a calculated field that uses the following formula:

```
IF [Sales]=[Parameter 1]
THEN 'sales'
ELSEIF [Profit]=[Parameter 1]
THEN 'profit'
END
```

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.

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.

Correct Answer:

Options

Drag the calculated field to Detail on the Marks card and add Region to the Columns shelf.

Create a calculated field that uses the following formula:

```
IF [Sales]=[Parameter 1]
THEN 'sales'
ELSEIF [Profit]=[Parameter 1]
THEN 'profit'
END
```

Drag the calculated field to Text on the Marks card and add Region to the Rows shelf.

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.

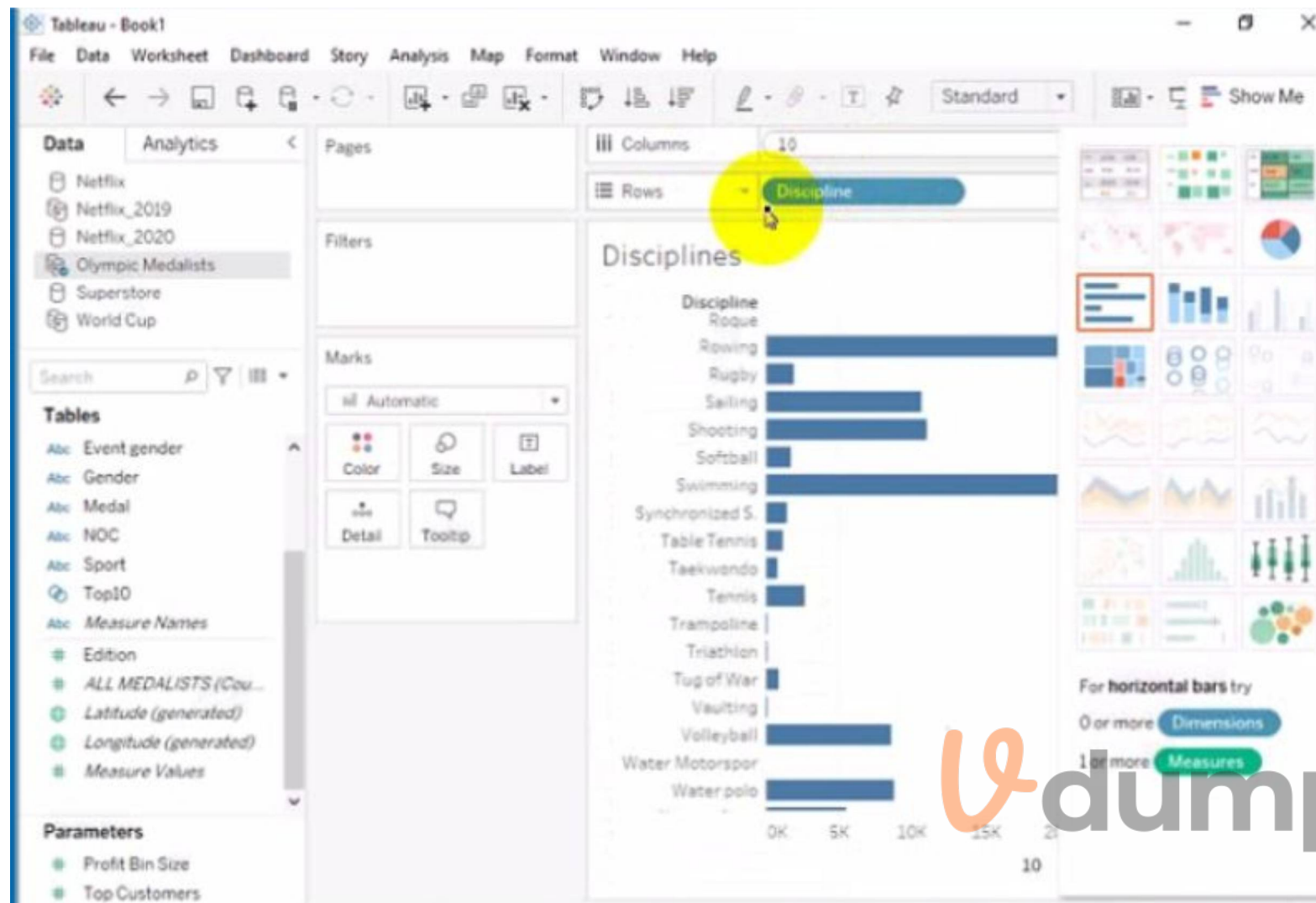
Section:

Explanation:

QUESTION 15

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

Filter the table to show the members of the Top10 set and the members of the Bottom10 set. There should be a total of 20 rows.



A.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

Answer: A

Explanation:

To filter the table to show the members of the Top10 set and the Bottom10 set, 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 Disciplines worksheet.

Click on the Disciplines tab at the bottom of the workbook to open the worksheet. You will see a table that shows the disciplines, sales, and profit for each salesperson.

Click on the drop-down arrow next to Salesperson on the Filters shelf. This will open a menu that allows you to filter by different criteria.

Select Set from the menu. This will show you the sets that are available for the Salesperson field. You will see Top10 and Bottom10 as two sets that have been created based on the sales ranking.

Check the boxes next to Top10 and Bottom10. This will filter the table to show only the members of these two sets. You can also click on All to deselect all other values.

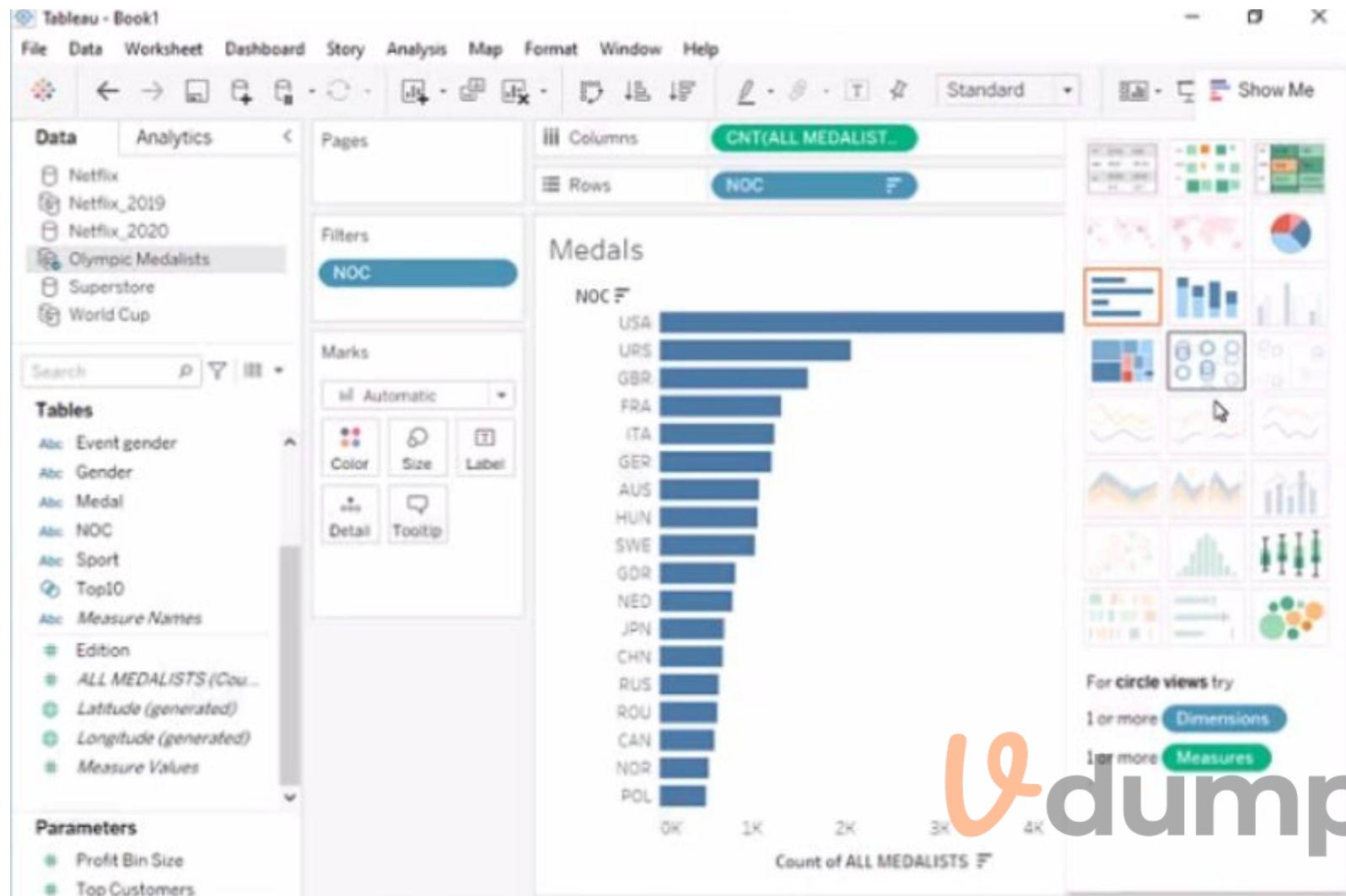
Click OK to apply the filter. You will see that the table now shows 20 rows, 10 for each set.

**QUESTION 16**

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

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





A.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

Answer: A

Explanation:

To filter the table to show the Top 10 NOC based on the number of medals won, 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 Disciplines worksheet.

Click on the Disciplines tab at the bottom of the workbook to open the worksheet. You will see a table that shows the NOC, discipline, and medals for each country.

Drag Medals from the Measures pane to the Filters shelf. This will open a dialog box that allows you to filter by different criteria.

Select Top from the dialog box. This will show you options to filter by the top or bottom values of a field.

Enter 10 in the text box next to By field. This will filter by the top 10 values of Medals.

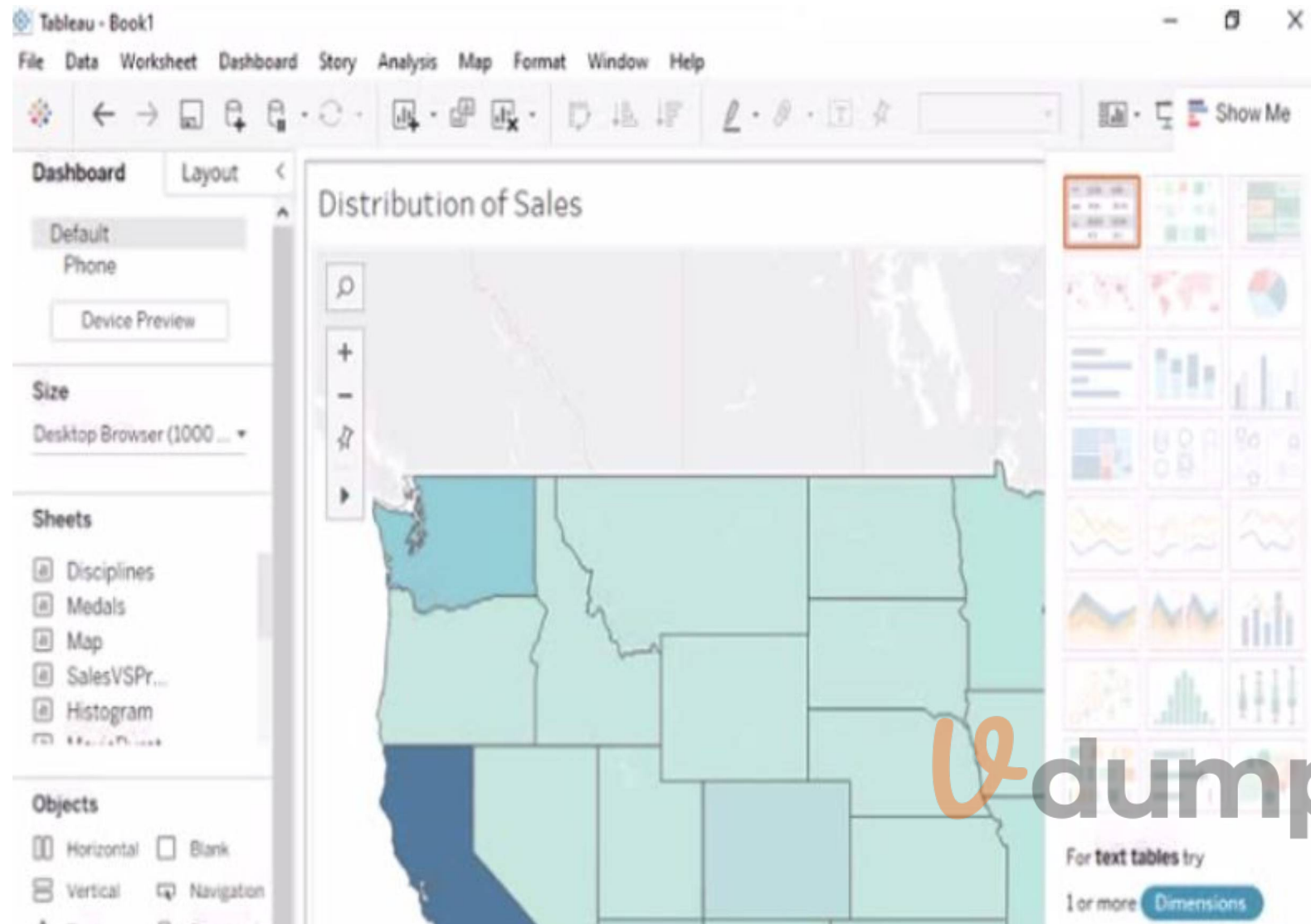
Select NOC from the drop-down list next to By field. This will filter by the top 10 values of NOC based on Medals.

Click OK to apply the filter. You will see that the table now shows only 10 rows, one for each NOC with the highest number of medals.

**QUESTION 17**

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.



A.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

Answer: A

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.

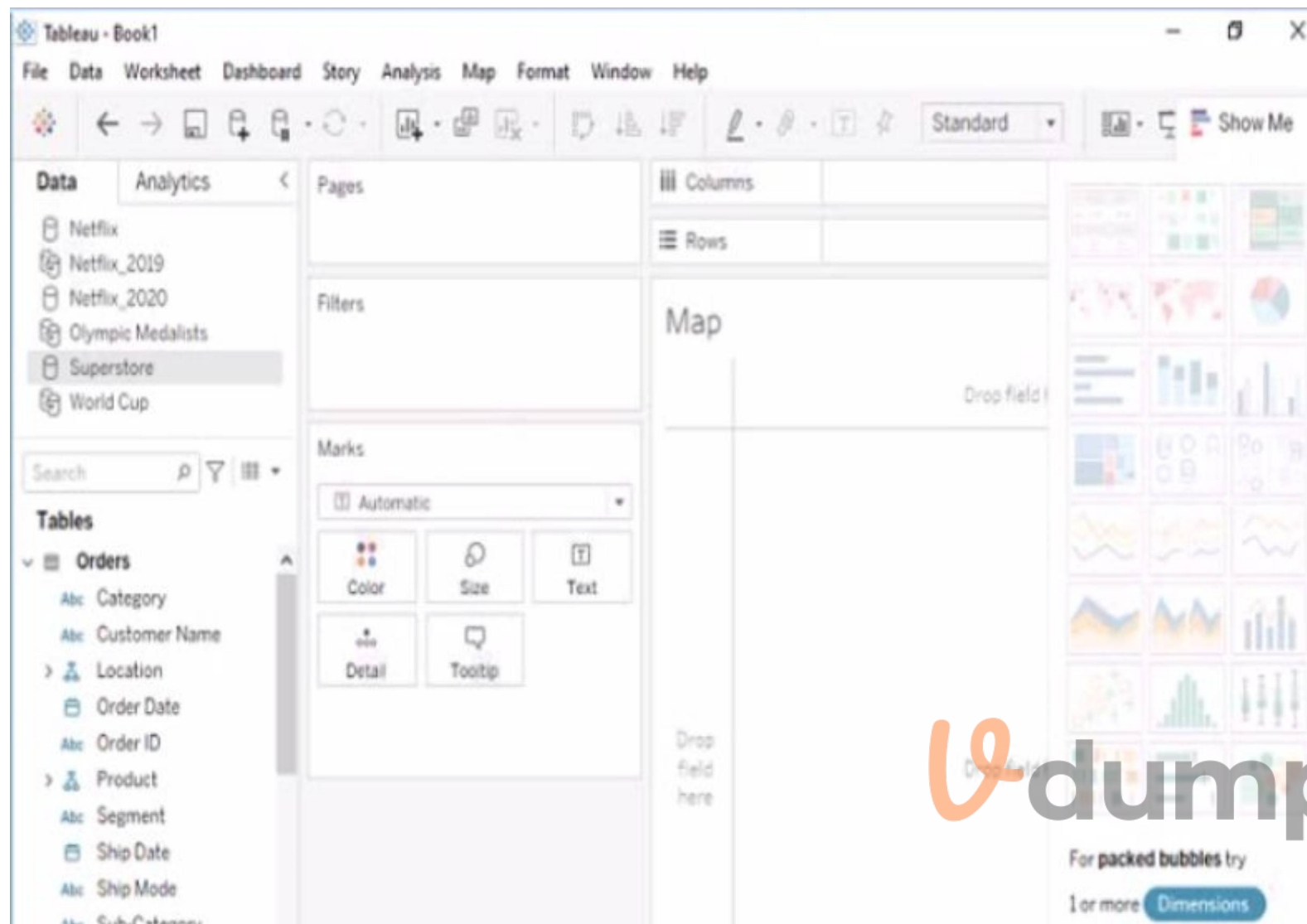
Right-click on Customer Name - Split 1 and select Rename from the menu. Type First Name as the new name and press Enter. This will rename the field as First Name.

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.

**QUESTION 18**

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

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



A.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

Answer: A

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.

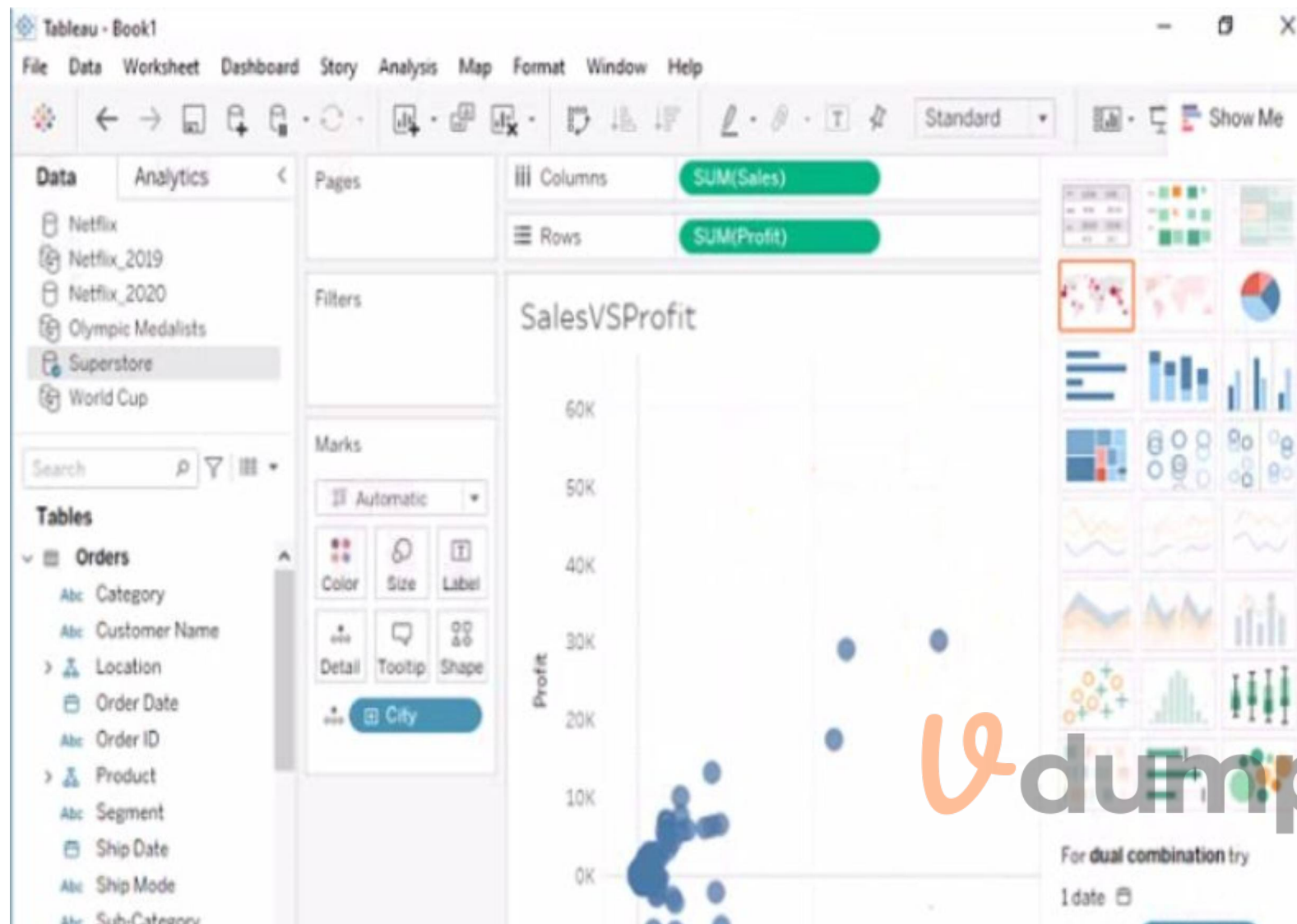
Optionally, you can adjust the color scheme, transparency, size, and borders of the marks by clicking on the Color menu on the Marks card. You can also add labels, tooltips, or filters to enhance your map.

**QUESTION 19**

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

Add a distribution band on Profit to show the standard deviation from -1 to 1.





A.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

Answer: A

Explanation:

To add a distribution band on Profit to show the standard deviation from -1 to 1, 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 SalesVSProfit worksheet.

Click on the SalesVSProfit tab at the bottom of the workbook to open the worksheet. You will see a scatter plot that shows the relationship between Sales and Profit for each Sub-Category.

Click on the Analytics tab on the left side of the workbook to open the Analytics pane. You will see a list of analytical objects that you can drag and drop onto your worksheet.

Drag Distribution Band from the Analytics pane to Profit on the Rows shelf. This will add a distribution band on Profit that shows the average and confidence interval for each Sub-Category.

Click on the Edit button on the distribution band to open the Edit Distribution Band dialog box. You will see options to customize your distribution band.

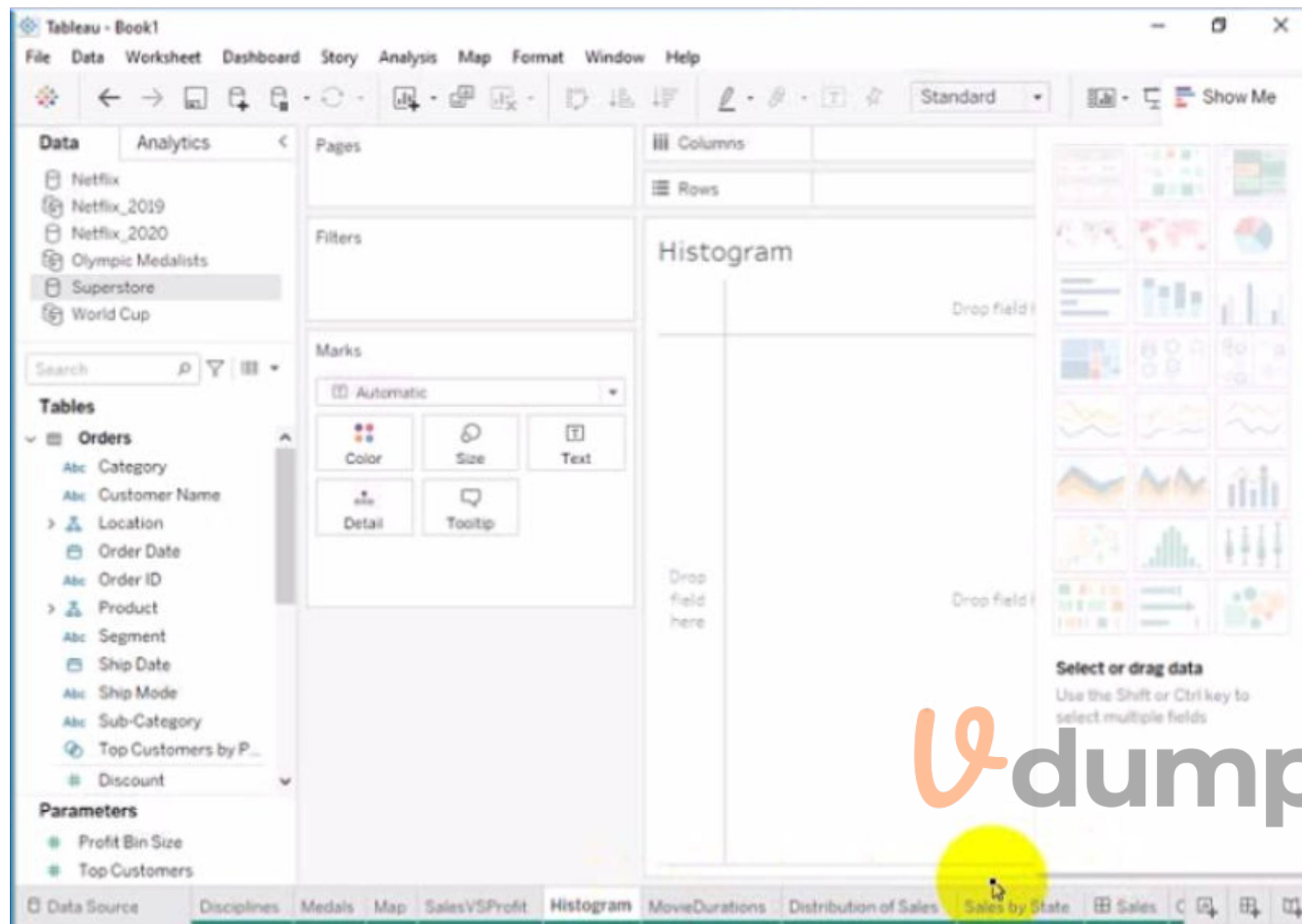
Change the Band From value to -1 and the Band To value to 1. This will change the distribution band to show the standard deviation from -1 to 1, which means one standard deviation below and above the average.

Click OK to apply the changes. You will see that the distribution band now shows a narrower range of values for Profit.

**QUESTION 20**

Open the link to Book1 found on the desktop. Open the Histogram worksheet and use the Superstone data source.

Create a histogram on the Quantity field by using bin size of 3.



A.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

Answer: A

Explanation:

To create a histogram on the Quantity field by using bin size of 3, 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 Histogram tab at the bottom of the workbook to open the Histogram worksheet. You will see a blank worksheet with no marks.

Right-click on Quantity in the Measures pane and select Create Bins from the menu. This will open a dialog box that allows you to create bins for the Quantity field. Bins are groups of values that are treated as one unit in a histogram.

Enter 3 in the Size of bins text box. This will set the bin size to 3, which means that each bin will contain values that are 3 units apart. For example, one bin will contain values from 0 to 2, another bin will contain values from 3 to 5, and so on.

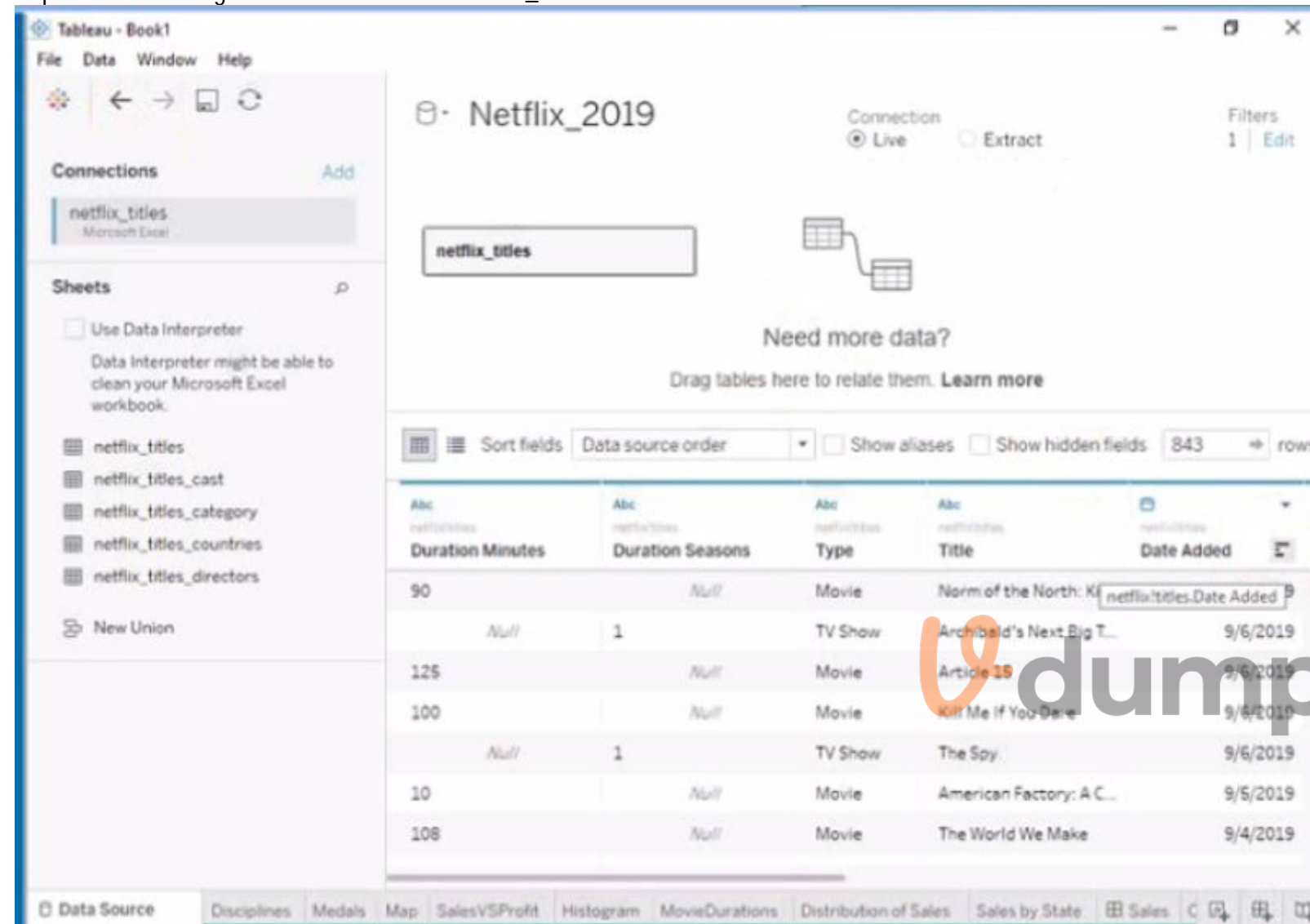
Click OK to create the bins. You will see a new field named Quantity (bin) in the Measures pane with a # sign next to it.

Drag Quantity (bin) from the Measures pane to Columns on the worksheet. This will create a histogram that shows the distribution of Quantity by bins. You will see bars that represent the frequency or count of values in each bin.

Optionally, you can adjust the width, color, and labels of the bars by using the options on the Marks card. You can also add filters, tooltips, or annotations to enhance your histogram.

### QUESTION 21

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.



A.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

Answer: A

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.

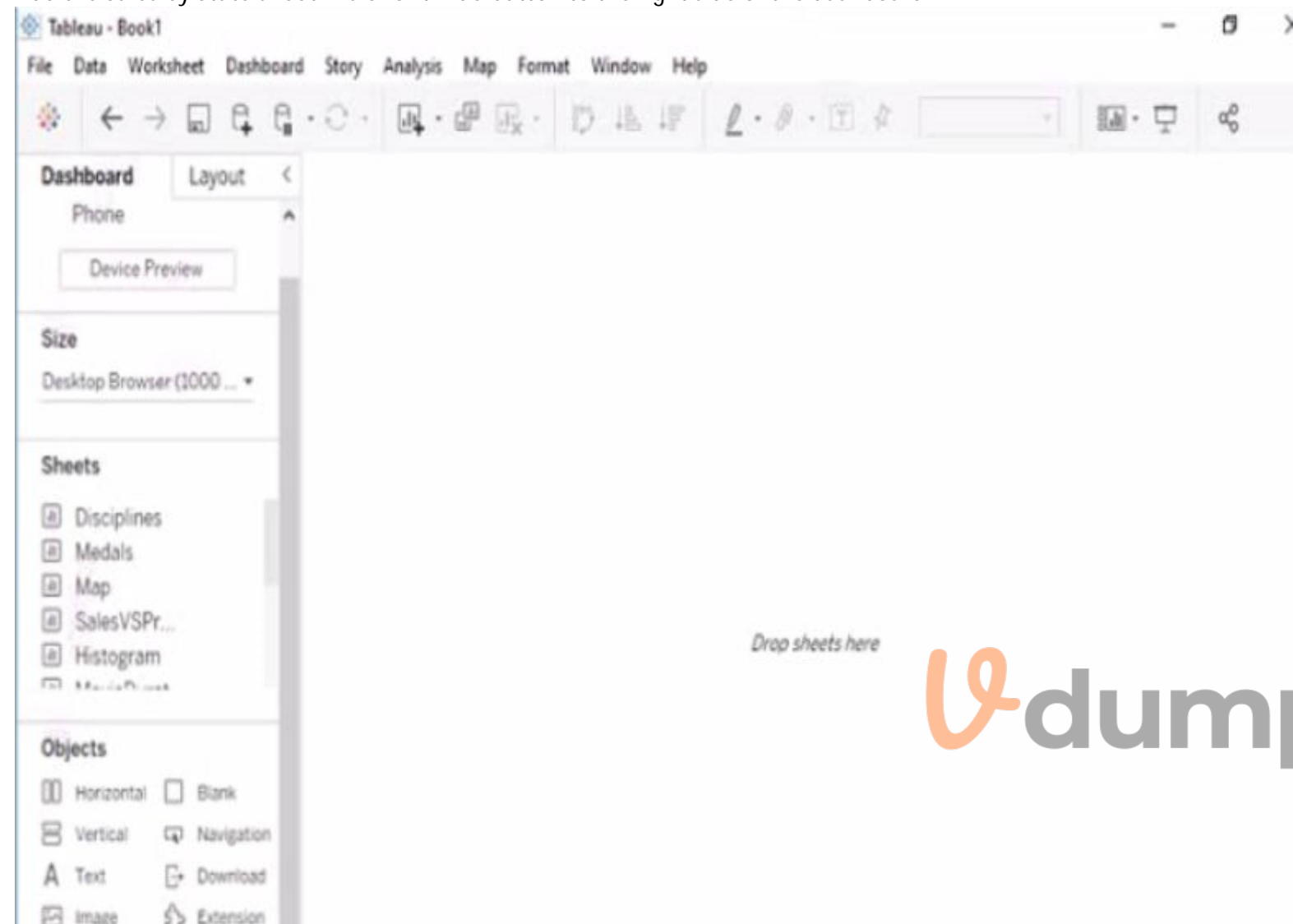
Go to the Data Source tab at the bottom of the workbook to see the data source page. You will see a table that shows the fields and values from the existing data source.

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.

### QUESTION 22

Open the link to Book1 found on the desktop. Open the sales dashboard.  
Add the Sales by State sheet in a Show/Hide button to the right side of the dashboard.



A.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

Answer: A

Explanation:

To add the Sales by State sheet in a Show/Hide button to the right side of the dashboard, 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 sales dashboard.

Click on the sales dashboard tab at the bottom of the workbook to open the dashboard. You will see a dashboard that shows various charts and filters related to sales data.

Drag Sales by State from the Sheets pane to the right side of the dashboard. This will add the sheet as a floating element on the dashboard. You can resize and position it as you like.

Right-click on Sales by State and select Add Show/Hide Button from the menu. This will add a button that allows you to show or hide the sheet on the dashboard. You can customize the appearance and behavior of the button by clicking on it and using the options on the Marks card.

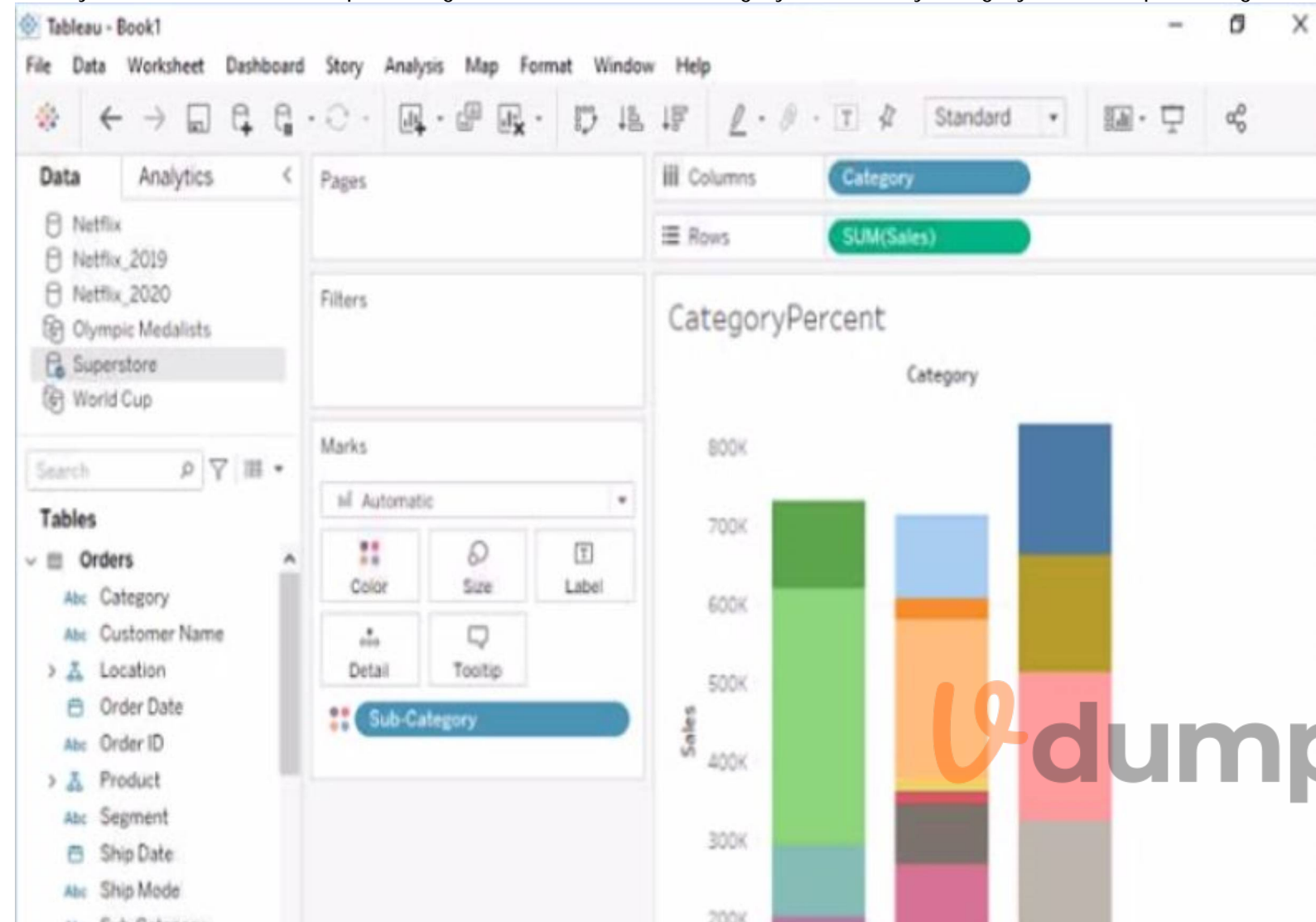
Optionally, you can drag a vertical layout container from the Objects pane to the right side of the dashboard and place Sales by State and its button inside it. This will help you organize your dashboard elements and align them neatly.

**QUESTION 23**

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%.



A.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

Answer: A

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.

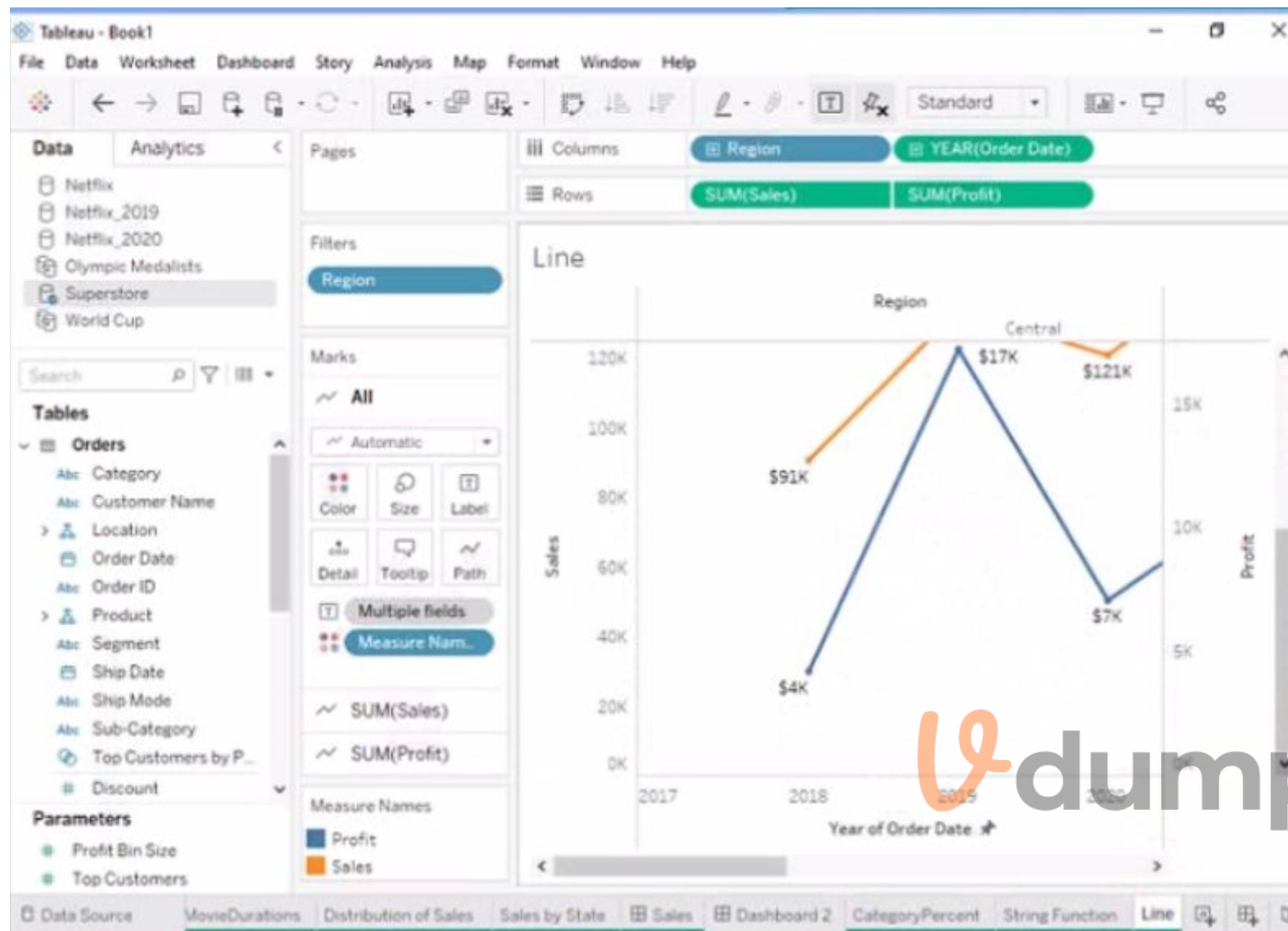
Select Category from the Compute Using drop-down list. This will calculate the percentage of sales for each Subcategory within every Category, instead of across all Categories. The total percentage for every Category will be 100%.

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.

#### QUESTION 24

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.



A.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

Answer: A

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.

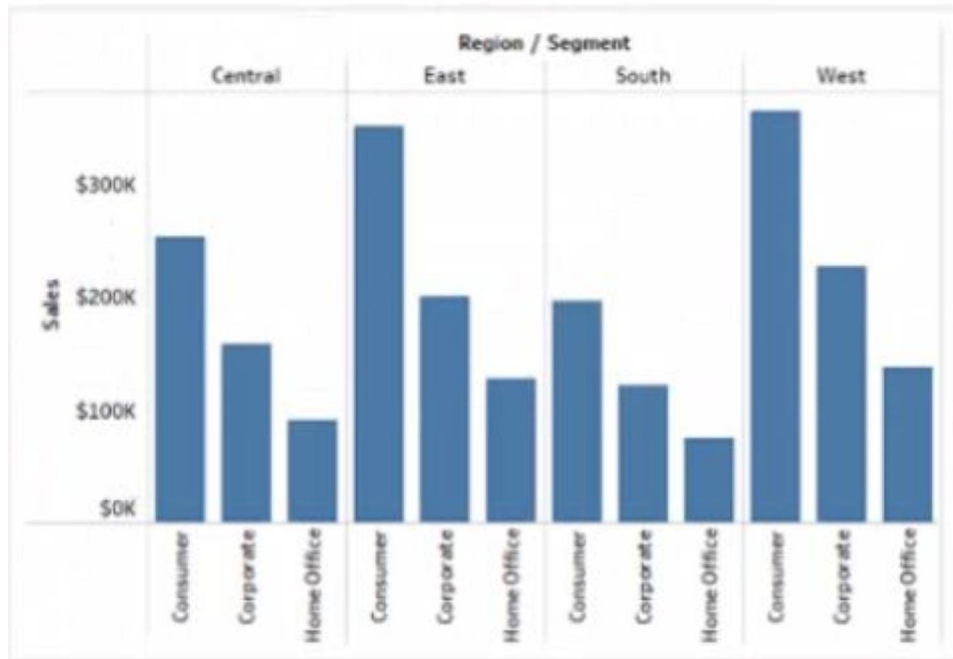
Select Minimum and Maximum from the drop-down list next to Month. This will filter by the minimum and maximum values of Month for each region. You can also enter specific values or use the sliders to adjust the range.

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.

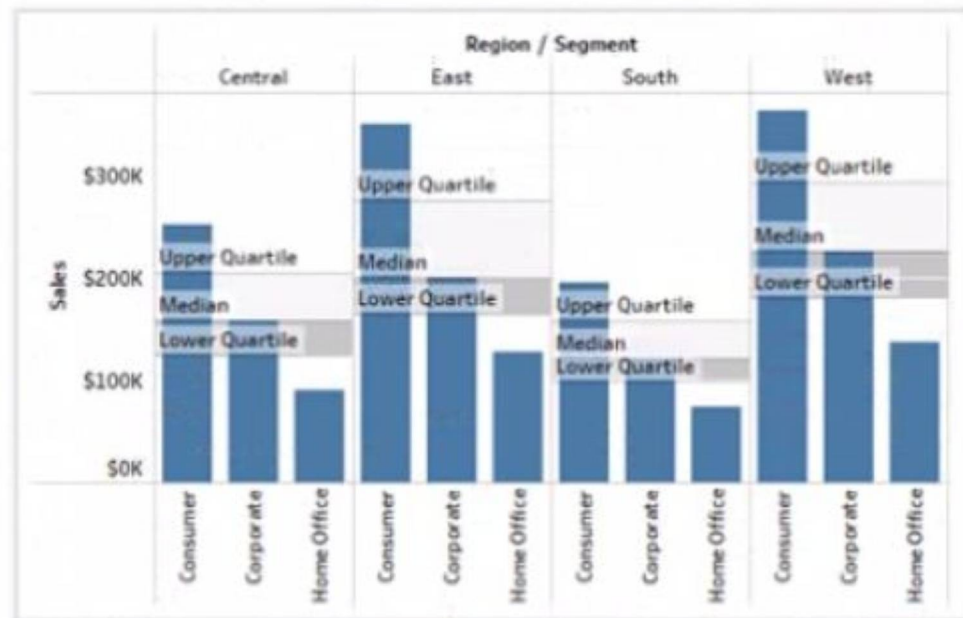
Topic 3, Section 3

**QUESTION 25**

You have the following bar chart.



You want the chart to appear as shown in the Mowing exhibit.



What should you add?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

A reference band is a shaded area that shows a range of values on an axis. You can use a reference band to highlight a target range, a confidence interval, or a standard deviation. In this case, you want to add a reference band that shows the range of values from 0 to 100 on the y-axis. This will create a shaded area behind the bars that indicates the percentage of sales.

To add a reference band, you need to do the following steps:

Click on the Analytics tab on the left side of the workbook to open the Analytics pane. You will see a list of analytical objects that you can drag and drop onto your worksheet.





Drag Reference Band from the Analytics pane to Y-Axis on the worksheet. This will add a reference band on the y-axis that shows the average and confidence interval for all values. Click on the Edit button on the reference band to open the Edit Reference Band dialog box. You will see options to customize your reference band. Change the Band From value to 0 and the Band To value to 100. This will change the reference band to show the range of values from 0 to 100 on the y-axis. Click OK to apply the changes. You will see that the reference band now shows a shaded area behind the bars.

**QUESTION 26**

DRAG DROP

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.)

Select and Place:

Correct Answer:

Section:

Explanation:

**QUESTION 27**

DRAG DROP

You have a dataset that contains daily sales by business segment from 2017 to the present

You want to use monthly historical trends to predict sales by segment in the future

Which three actions should you perform m order?

(Place the three correct options in order Use the arrows to move Options lo Answer Area I In Answer Area arrows to re order the options.)

Select and Place:

**Options**

- From the Analytics pane, drag **Trend Line** to the worksheet.
- Add the date to the Columns shelf. Add the segment and the sales to the Rows shelf.
- Aggregate the date to month and year.
- From the Analytics pane, drag **Forecast** to the worksheet.
- Create a calculated field that uses the MODEL\_QUANTILE function.

**Answer Area**



**Correct Answer:**

**Options**

- From the Analytics pane, drag **Trend Line** to the worksheet.
- 
- 
- 
- Create a calculated field that uses the MODEL\_QUANTILE function.

**Answer Area**

- Add the date to the Columns shelf. Add the segment and the sales to the Rows shelf.
- Aggregate the date to month and year.
- From the Analytics pane, drag **Forecast** to the worksheet.



**Section:**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION 28**

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

You create several filters.

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

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

- A. A table calculation filter used on Sheet
- B. A top N condition filer on a dimension in Sheet 1 and Sheet2
- C. A context filler on a dimension m Sheet3
- D. A dimension filter on all the sheets

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

A data source filter is a filter that applies to all the worksheets that use the same data source. It filters the data before any other filters or calculations are applied. You can add a data source filter from the Data Source

page by clicking on the Add button next to Filters.

The type of filter that will appear in the Edit Data Source Filters dialog box is a dimension filter on all the sheets. This means that you can choose a dimension from your data source and filter it by values, range, condition, or top/bottom. The filter will affect all the worksheets that use that dimension.

The other types of filters are not data source filters and will not appear in the Edit Data Source Filters dialog box. A table calculation filter is a filter that applies to a table calculation, such as percent of total or running total. A top N condition filter is a filter that shows only the top or bottom N values of a measure or dimension based on a condition. A context filter is a filter that creates a subset of data that other filters can use.

**QUESTION 29**

**HOTSPOT**

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



**Hot Area:**  
**Answer Area**

Sales:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Color on the Marks card</li><li>Columns</li><li>Detail on the Marks card</li><li>Rows</li></ul>
Profit:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Color on the Marks card</li><li>Columns</li><li>Detail on the Marks card</li><li>Rows</li></ul>
Customer Name:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Color on the Marks card</li><li>Columns</li><li>Detail on the Marks card</li><li>Rows</li></ul>
Category:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Color on the Marks card</li><li>Columns</li><li>Detail on the Marks card</li><li>Rows</li></ul>

**Answer Area:**  
**Answer Area**



**Section:**  
**Explanation:**

**QUESTION 30**

From Tableau Desktop you sign in to a Tableau Server site.

What appears in the list of available data sources when you search for a published data source?

- A. All the data sources published to the site
- B. All the data sources published to the Tableau Server
- C. All the data sources published to the site within the folders to which you have access
- D. All the data sources published to the Tableau Server within the folders to which you have access

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section:**  
**Explanation:**

When you sign in to a Tableau Server site from Tableau Desktop and search for a published data source, you will see all the data sources published to the site within the folders to which you have access. You will not see data sources published to other sites or folders that you do not have permission to view. You can also filter your search by project, owner, or tag.

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/connect\\_basic.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/connect_basic.htm) [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/connect\\_tableauserver.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/connect_tableauserver.htm)

**QUESTION 31**

You have the following dataset in Microsoft Excel.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Team B				
2	Brussels <sup>1</sup> , 5/5/2021				
3	Product ID		QA_Score	Date	Price
4			If Known		
5	1324	Household	99	2021-05-03	\$ 11.00
6	4070	Garden	74	2020-04-01	\$ 12.99
7	788	Garden	66	2019-03-01	\$ 32.99
8	741	Household	71	2019-03-01	\$ 42.59
9	5433	Garden	78	2021-05-03	\$ 78.99
10	67	Garden	54	2019-03-01	\$ 109.99
11	5656	Garden	50	2019-03-01	\$ 123.78
12	1324	Garden	97	2021-05-03	\$ 23.99
13				2021-05-03	\$ 78.99
14	4070	Garden	71	2019-03-01	\$ 56.99
15	788	Garden	74	2021-05-03	\$ 23.89
16	741	Household	74	2019-03-01	\$ 22.99
17	5433	Garden	69	2019-03-01	\$ 109.00
18	A67	Garden	43	2019-03-01	\$ 34.00
19	5656	Garden	40	2019-01-31	\$ 23.00
20	<sup>1</sup> This team worked out of London until moving to Brussels in 4/2021				

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

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Team B					
2	Brussels1, 5/5/2021					
3	Product ID		QA_Score	Date	Price	Header
4			If Known			Header
5	1324	Household	99	2021-05-03	\$11.00	Data
6	4070	Garden	74	2020-04-01	\$12.99	Data
7	788	Garden	66	2019-03-01	\$32.99	Data
8	741	Household	71	2019-03-01	\$42.59	Data
9	5433	Garden	78	2021-05-03	\$78.99	Data
10	67	Garden	54	2019-03-01	\$109.99	Data
11	5656	Garden	50	2019-03-01	\$123.78	Data
12	1324	Garden	97	2021-05-03	\$23.99	Data
13				2021-05-03	\$78.99	Data
14	4070	Garden	71	2019-03-01	\$56.99	Data
15	788	Garden	74	2021-05-03	\$23.89	Data
16	741	Household	74	2019-03-01	\$22.99	Data
17	5433	Garden	69	2019-03-01	\$109.00	Data
18	A67	Garden	43	2019-03-01	\$34.00	Data
19	5656	Garden	40	2019-01-31	\$23.00	Data
20	<sup>1</sup> This team worked out of London until moving to Brussels in 4/2021					

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

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

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.

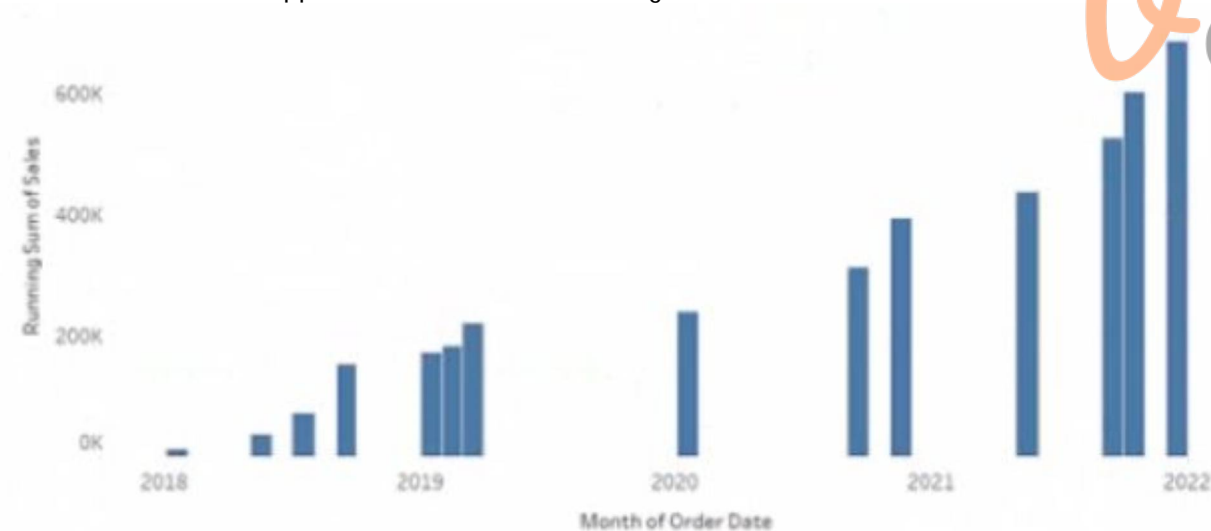
Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/importing\\_cleaning\\_up\\_data.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/importing_cleaning_up_data.htm) [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/importing\\_data\\_interpreter.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/importing_data_interpreter.htm)

### QUESTION 32

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

To make the months appear as shown in the second chart, you need to convert the date to Continuous. A continuous date is a green pill that shows a range of values on an axis. A discrete date is a blue pill that shows individual values as headers. In this case, you want to show a continuous range of months on the x-axis, instead of discrete headers.

To convert the date to Continuous, you need to do the following steps:

Right-click on the date field on the Columns shelf and select Convert to Continuous from the menu. This will change the date pill from blue to green and show a continuous range of dates on the x-axis.

Right-click on the date field again and select Month (January 2017) from the menu. This will change the level of detail of the date to month and year, instead of day.

Optionally, you can format the date axis by right-clicking on it and selecting Format from the menu. You can change the scale, tick marks, labels, and other options.

The other options are not correct for this scenario. Converting the date to Exact Date will show every single date as a header, which will be too crowded and unreadable. Selecting Show Missing Values for the date will fill in any gaps in the data with null values, but it will not change how the months appear. Converting the date to Attribute will return only one value for each partition of data, which will not show any variation over time.

Reference: <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-us/formatting.htm>

### QUESTION 33

You have the Mowing two tables that contains data about the books in a library.

Table1

Book Title	Book Author
Great Expectations	Charles Dickens
Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets	J. K. Rowling
To Kill a Mockingbird	Harper Lee
Don Quixote	Miguel de Cervantes
...	...

Table2

Book Title	Publication Year
Great Expectations	1860
To Kill a Mockingbird	1960
Don Quixote	1615
Jane Eyre	1847
...	...

Both tables are incomplete so there are books missing from the tables.

You need to combine the tables. The solution must ensure that all the data is retained

Which type of join should you use?

- A. Full outer join
- B. Right join
- C. left join
- D. Inner join

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

To combine the two tables that contain data about books in a library and ensure that all the data is retained, you should use a full outer join. A full outer join is a type of join that returns all rows from both tables, regardless of whether there is a match or not. If there is no match, null values are filled in for the missing fields.

To perform a full outer join, you need to do the following steps:

Connect to both tables as your data sources in Tableau. You can use either live or extract connections.

Drag one table to the canvas and drop it on top of another table. This will create a join between them based on a common field.

Click on the join icon between the tables and select Full Outer Join from the drop-down list. This will change the join type to full outer join and show all rows from both tables.

Optionally, you can add or remove join clauses by clicking on Add or Remove buttons next to each clause. You can also change or rename fields by clicking on them.

The other types of joins are not correct for this scenario. An inner join returns only the rows that have a match in both tables, which will exclude any books that are missing from either table. A left join returns all rows from the left table and only the matching rows from the right table, which will exclude any books that are only in the right table. A right join returns all rows from the right table and only the matching rows from the left table, which will exclude any books that are only in the left table.

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/joining\\_tables.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/joining_tables.htm) [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/join\\_types.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/join_types.htm)





**QUESTION 34**

**HOTSPOT**

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.

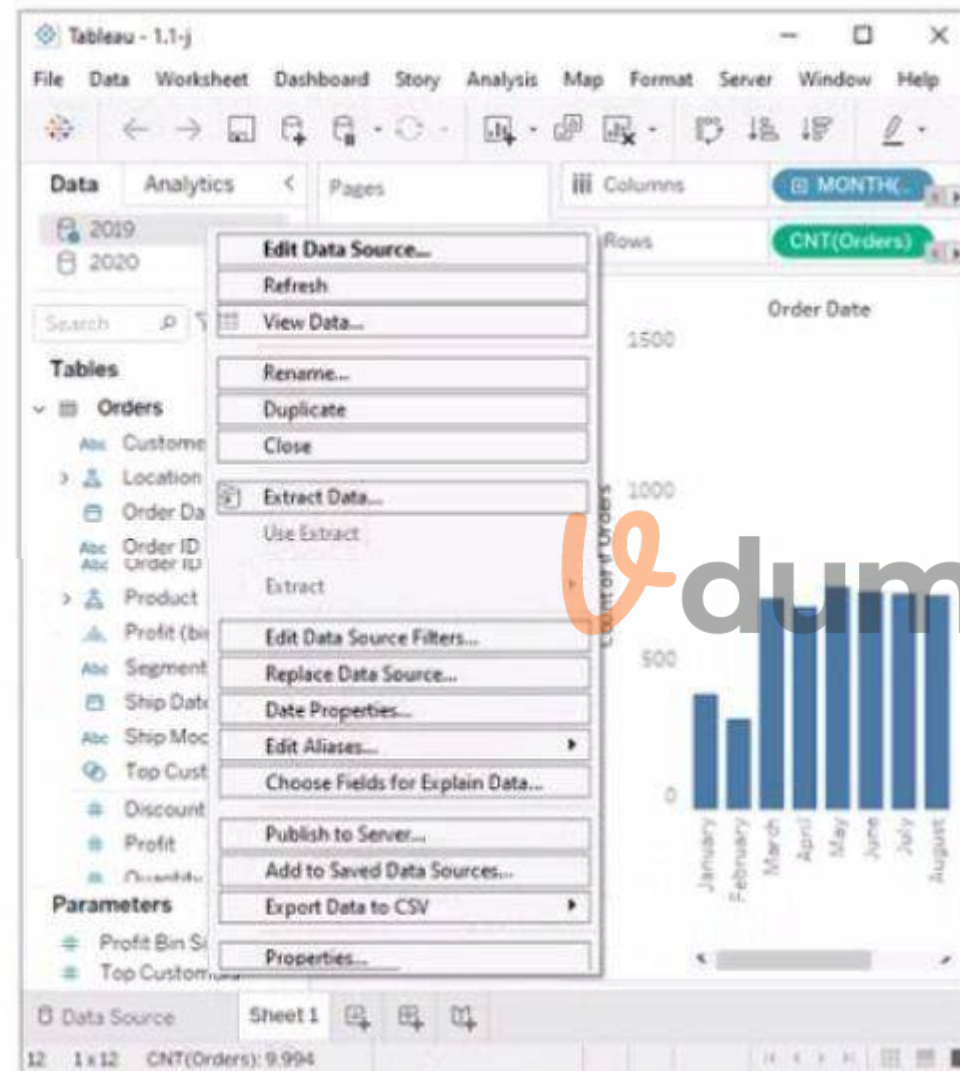
You have a worksheet that shows the orders from 2019.

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

Which option should you select?

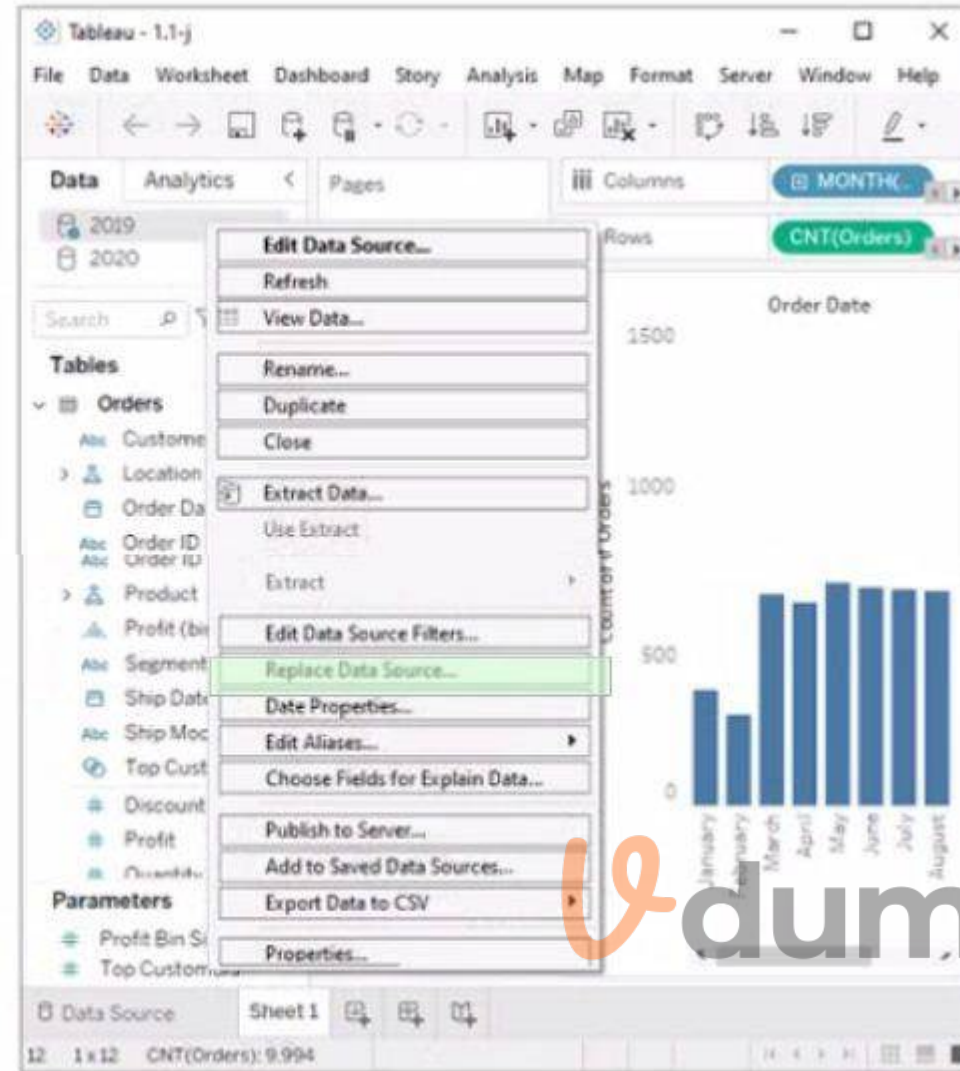
**Hot Area:**

**Answer Area**



**Answer Area:**

Answer Area



Section:

Explanation:

QUESTION 35

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

Name	Award
Sung Shanari	Award of Excellence
Andrew Gjertsen	Lifetime Achievement Award
Phillina 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()

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section:**

**Explanation:**

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.

Reference: [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_aggregate.htm#COUNTD) [https://help.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)

