Number: TCC-C01
Passing Score: 800
Time Limit: 120
File Version: 2.0

Exam Code: TCC-C01

Exam Name: Tableau Certified Consultant

Exam A

QUESTION 1
A client is using Tableau to visualize data by leveraging security token-based credentials. Suddenly, sales representatives in the field are reporting that they cannot access the necessary workbooks. The client cannot recreate the error from their offices, but they have seen screenshots from the field agents. The client wants to restore functionality for the field agents with minimal disruption.
Which step should the consultant recommend to accomplish the client's goal?

A. Ensure that 'Allow Refresh Access' was checked when the data source was published.
B. Change the data source permissions for the connection to 'Prompt User.'
C. Ask the workbook owners to republish the workbooks to refresh the security token.
D. Renew the security token via the Data Connection on Tableau Server.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
When field agents are unable to access workbooks due to issues with security token-based credentials, the most immediate and least disruptive solution is to renew the security token. This can be done through the Data Connection settings on Tableau Server. Renewing the token will restore access for the field agents without requiring them to take any action or affecting other users.

QUESTION 2
For a new report, a consultant needs to build a data model with three different tables, including two that contain hierarchies of locations and products. The third table contains detailed warehousing data from all locations across six countries. The consultant uses Tableau Cloud and the size of the third table excludes using an extract.
What is the most performant approach to model the data for a live connection?

A. Relating the tables in Tableau Desktop
B. Blending the first two tables with the third
C. Joining the tables in Tableau Prep
D. Joining the tables in Tableau Desktop

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
For a performant live connection in Tableau Cloud, especially when dealing with large datasets that preclude the use of extracts, relating the tables in Tableau Desktop is the recommended approach. This method allows for flexibility in how the data is queried and can improve performance by leveraging Tableau's relationships feature, which optimizes queries for the underlying database.

QUESTION 3
A client is considering migrating from Tableau Server to Tableau Cloud.
Which two elements are determining factors of whether the client should use Tableau Server or Tableau Cloud? Choose two.

A. Whether or not the client plans to leverage single sign-on (SSO)
B. Whether or not there are large numbers of concurrent extract refreshes
C. Whether or not the client needs the ability to connect to public, cloud-based data sources
D. Amount of data storage used on the client's existing server

Correct Answer: A, B
Section:

Explanation:
When considering a migration from Tableau Server to Tableau Cloud, two critical factors to consider are the client's need for single sign-on (SSO) and the volume of concurrent extract refreshes.
Single Sign-On (SSO): Tableau Cloud supports SSO, which can streamline user authentication and enhance security. If the client plans to leverage SSO, Tableau Cloud may be a suitable choice1.
Concurrent Extract Refreshes: The number of concurrent extract refreshes is a significant factor because it impacts performance and resource allocation. Tableau Server might be more appropriate if the client has a high volume of concurrent extract refreshes, as it allows for more control over the infrastructure to manage these workloads2.

QUESTION 4
A client is using the Tableau Content Migration Tool to move content from an old Tableau Server to a new Tableau Server.
Which content will need to be moved using a different tool or process?

A. Published data sources that use live connections
B. Tableau Prep flows
C. Published data sources that use extracts
D. Workbooks

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
When migrating content between Tableau servers, certain types of content may require special consideration or different tools for migration:
Tableau Prep Flows: These are specific to Tableau Prep and are not included in the standard content migration capabilities of the Tableau Content Migration Tool. Tableau Prep flows often require separate processes for migration due to their distinct setup and integration with data sources and workflows.
Published Data Sources and Workbooks: These can typically be migrated directly using the Tableau Content Migration Tool, which supports moving published data sources (both live connections and extracts) and workbooks without requiring additional tools.
Tableau Help and Support: Offers comprehensive tutorials and guidelines on using different tools for migrating various types of content, including the specific requirements for migrating Tableau Prep flows which are not covered by the standard content migration tool.
Topic 2, hands-on labLab Section

QUESTION 5
A client notices that while creating calculated fields, occasionally the new fields are created as strings, integers, or Booleans. The client asks a consultant if there is a performance difference among these three data types.
What should the consultant tell the customer?

A. Strings are fastest, followed by integers, and then Booleans.
B. Integers are fastest, followed by Booleans, and then strings.
C. Strings, integers, and Booleans all perform the same.
D. Booleans are fastest, followed by integers, and then strings.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
In Tableau, the performance of calculated fields can vary based on the data type used. Calculations involving integers and Booleans are generally faster than those involving strings. This is because numerical operations are typically more efficient for a computer to process than string operations, which can be more complex and time-consuming. Therefore, when performance is a consideration, it is advisable to use integers or Booleans over strings whenever possible.

QUESTION 6
A client has a large data set that contains more than 10 million rows.
A consultant wants to calculate a profitability threshold as efficiently as possible. The calculation must classify the profits by using the following specifications:
. Classify profit margins above 50% as Highly Profitable.
. Classify profit margins between 0% and 50% as Profitable.
. Classify profit margins below 0% as Unprofitable.

Which calculation meets these requirements?

A. IF [ProfitMargin]>0.50 Then 'Highly Profitable' ELSEIF [ProfitMargin]>=0 Then 'Profitable' ELSE 'Unprofitable' END
B. IF [ProfitMargin]>=0.50 Then 'Highly Profitable' ELSEIF [ProfitMargin]>=0 Then 'Profitable' ELSE 'Unprofitable' END
C. IF [ProfitMargin]>0.50 Then 'Highly Profitable' ELSEIF [ProfitMargin]>=0 Then 'Profitable' ELSEIF [ProfitMargin] <0 Then 'Unprofitable' END
D. IF([ProfitMargin]>=0.50,'Highly Profitable', 'Profitable') ELSE 'Unprofitable' END

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The correct calculation for classifying profit margins into categories based on specified thresholds involves the use of conditional statements that check ranges in a logical order:
Highly Profitable Classification: The first condition checks if the profit margin is 50% or more. This must use the '>=' operator to include exactly 50% as 'Highly Profitable'.
Profitable Classification: The next condition checks if the profit margin is between 0% and 50%. Since any value falling at or above 50% is already classified, this condition only needs to check for values greater than or equal to 0%.
Unprofitable Classification: The final condition captures any remaining scenarios, which would only be values less than 0%.
Logical Order in Conditional Statements: It is crucial in programming and data calculation to ensure that conditions in IF statements are structured in a logical and non-overlapping manner to accurately categorize all possible values.

QUESTION 7
An executive-level workbook leverages 37 of the 103 fields included in a data source. Performance for the workbook is noticeably slower than other workbooks on the same Tableau Server.
What should the consultant do to improve performance of this workbook while following best practice?

A. Split some visualizations on the dashboard into many smaller visualizations on the same dashboard.
B. Connect to the data source via a custom SQL query.
C. Use filters, hide unused fields, and aggregate values.
D. Restrict users from accessing the workbook to reduce server load.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
To improve the performance of a Tableau workbook, it is best practice to streamline the data being used. This can be achieved by using filters to limit the data to only what is necessary for analysis, hiding fields that are not being used to reduce the complexity of the data model, and aggregating values to simplify the data and reduce the number of rows that need to be processed. These steps can help reduce the load on the server and improve the speed of the workbook.

QUESTION 8
A client wants to see the average number of orders per customer per month, broken down by region. The client has created the following calculated field:
Orders per Customer: {FIXED [Customer ID]: COUNTD([Order ID])}
The client then creates a line chart that plots AVG(Orders per Customer) over MONTH(Order Date) by Region. The numbers shown by this chart are far higher than the customer expects.
The client asks a consultant to rewrite the calculation so the result meets their expectation.
Which calculation should the consultant use?

A. {INCLUDE [Customer ID]: COUNTD([Order ID])}
B. {FIXED [Customer ID], [Region]: COUNTD([Order ID])}
C. {EXCLUDE [Customer ID]: COUNTD([Order ID])}
D. {FIXED [Customer ID], [Region], [Order Date]: COUNTD([Order ID])}

Correct Answer: B
Section:

Explanation:
The calculation {FIXED [Customer ID], [Region]: COUNTD([Order ID])} is the correct one to use for this scenario. This Level of Detail (LOD) expression will calculate the distinct count of orders for each customer within each region, which is then averaged per month. This approach ensures that the average number of orders per customer is accurately calculated for each region and then broken down by month, aligning with the client's expectations.
The initial calculation provided by the client likely overestimates the average number of orders per customer per month by region due to improper granularity control. The revised calculation must take into account both the customer and the region to correctly aggregate the data:
FIXED Level of Detail Expression: This calculation uses a FIXED expression to count distinct order IDs for each customer within each region. This ensures that the count of orders is correctly grouped by both customer ID and region, addressing potential duplication or misaggregation issues.
Accurate Aggregation: By specifying both [Customer ID] and [Region] in the FIXED expression, the calculation prevents the overcounting of orders that may appear if only customer ID was considered, especially when a customer could be ordering from multiple regions.
Level of Detail Expressions in Tableau: These expressions allow you to specify the level of granularity you need for your calculations, independent of the visualization's level of detail, thus offering precise control over data aggregation.

QUESTION 9
A client builds a dashboard that presents current and long-term stock measures. Currently, the data is at a daily level. The data presents as a bar chart that presents monthly results over current and previous years. Some measures must present as monthly averages.
What should the consultant recommend to limit the data source for optimal performance?

A. Limit data to current and previous years and leave data at daily level to calculate the averages in the report.
B. Limit data to current and previous years, move calculating averages to data layer, and aggregate dates to monthly level.
C. Move calculating averages to data layer and aggregate dates to monthly level.
D. Limit data to current and previous years as well as to the last day of each month to eliminate the need to use the averages.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
For optimal performance, it is recommended to limit the data to what is necessary for analysis, which in this case would be the current and previous years. Moving the calculation of averages to the data layer and aggregating the dates to a monthly level will reduce the granularity of the data, thereby improving the performance of the dashboard. This approach aligns with best practices for optimizing workbook performance in Tableau, which suggest simplifying the data model and reducing the number of records processed12.

QUESTION 10
A consultant builds a report where profit margin is calculated as SUM([Profit]) / SUM([Sales]). Three groups of users are organized on Tableau Server with the following levels of data access that they can be granted.
. Group 1: Viewers who cannot see any information on profitability
. Group 2: Viewers who can see profit and profit margin
. Group 3: Viewers who can see profit margin but not the value of profit
Which approach should the consultant use to provide the required level of access?

A. Use user filters to access data on profitability to all groups. Then, create a calculated field that allows visibility of profit value to Group 2 and use the calculation in the view in the report.
B. Specify in the row-level security (RLS) entitlement table individuals who can see profit, profit margin, or none of these. Then, use the table data to create user filters in the report.
C. Use user filters to allow only Groups 2 and 3 access to data on profitability. Then, create a calculated field that limits visibility of profit value to Group 2 and use the calculation in the view in the report.
D. Specify with user filters in each view individuals who can see profit, profit margin, or none of these.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
The approach of using user filters to control access to data on profitability for Groups 2 and 3, combined with a calculated field that restricts the visibility of profit value to only Group 2, aligns with Tableau's best practices for managing content permissions. This method ensures that each group sees only the data they are permitted to view, with Group 1 not seeing any profitability information, Group 2 seeing both profit and profit margin, and Group 3 seeing only the profit margin without the actual profit values. This setup can be achieved through Tableau Server's permission capabilities, which allow for detailed control over what each user or group can see and interact with12.

QUESTION 11
A company has a data source for sales transactions. The data source has the following characteristics:
. Millions of transactions occur weekly.
. The transactions are added nightly.
. Incorrect transactions are revised every week on Saturday.
* The end users need to see up-to-date data daily.
A consultant needs to publish a data source in Tableau Server to ensure that all the transactions in the data source are available.
What should the consultant do to create and publish the data?

A. Publish an incremental extract refresh every day and perform a full extract refresh every Saturday.
B. Publish a live connection to Tableau Server.
C. Publish an incremental refresh every Saturday.
D. Publish an incremental extract refresh every day and publish a secondary data set containing data revisions.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Given the need for up-to-date data on a daily basis and weekly revisions, the best approach is to use an incremental extract refresh daily to update the data source with new transactions. On Saturdays, when incorrect transactions are revised, a full extract refresh should be performed to incorporate all revisions and ensure the data's accuracy. This strategy allows end users to have access to the most current data throughout the week while also accounting for any necessary corrections12.

QUESTION 12
A Tableau Cloud client has requested a custom dashboard to help track which data sources are used most frequently in dashboards across their site.
Which two actions should the client use to access the necessary metadata? Choose two.

A. Connect directly to the Site Content data source within the Admin Insights project.
B. Query metadata through the GraphiQL engine.
C. Access metadata through the Metadata API.
D. Download metadata through Tableau Catalog.

Correct Answer: B, C
Section:
Explanation:
To track which data sources are used most frequently across a site in Tableau Cloud, the client should use the GraphiQL engine and the Metadata API. The GraphiQL engine allows for interactive exploration of the metadata, making it easier to construct and test queries1. The Metadata API provides access to metadata and lineage of external assets used by the content published to Tableau Cloud, which is essential for tracking data source usage2.

QUESTION 13
A client wants to report Saturday and Sunday regardless of the workbook's data source's locale settings.
Which calculation should the consultant recommend?

A. DATEPART('weekday', [Order Date])>=6
B. DATEPART('iso-weekday', [Order Date])>=6
C. DATENAME('iso-weekday', [Order Date])>=6
D. DATEPART('iso-weekday', [Order Date])=1 or DATEPART('iso-weekday', [Order Date])=7

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:

The calculation DATEPART('iso-weekday', [Order Date])=1 or DATEPART('iso-weekday', [Order Date])=7 is recommended because the ISO standard considers Monday as the first day of the week (1) and Sunday as the last day (7). This calculation will correctly identify Saturdays and Sundays regardless of the locale settings of the workbook's data source, ensuring that the report includes these days as specified by the client.
To accurately identify weekends across different locale settings, using the 'iso-weekday' component is reliable as it is consistent across various locales:
ISO Weekday Function: The ISO standard treats Monday as the first day of the week (1), which makes Sunday the seventh day (7). This standardization helps avoid discrepancies in weekday calculations that might arise due to locale-specific settings.
Identifying Weekends: The calculation checks if the 'iso-weekday' part of the date is either 1 (Sunday) or 7 (Saturday), thereby correctly identifying weekends regardless of the locale settings.
Handling Locale-Specific Settings: Using ISO standards in date functions allows for uniform results across systems with differing locale settings, essential for consistent reporting in global applications.

QUESTION 14
A client uses Tableau Data Management and notices that when they view a data source, they sometimes see a different count of workbooks in the Connected Workbooks tab compared to the lineage count in Tableau Catalog.
What is the cause of this discrepancy?

A. Some workbooks have been connected to the data source, but do not use any fields from it.
B. Some workbooks have not been viewed by enough users yet.
C. Some of the workbooks connected to the data source are not visible to the user due to permissions.
D. Some Creators have connected to the data source in Tableau Desktop but have not yet published a workbook.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
The discrepancy between the count of workbooks in the Connected Workbooks tab and the lineage count in Tableau Catalog can occur because of user permissions. In Tableau Data Management, the visibility of connected workbooks is subject to the permissions set by administrators. If a user does not have permission to view certain workbooks, they will not see them listed in the Connected Workbooks tab, even though these workbooks are part of the data source's lineage and are counted in Tableau Catalog.

QUESTION 15
A new Tableau user created a simple dashboard on Tableau Server using supply chain data. Now, the user wants to know if they created the dashboard in accordance with specific performance best practices.
Which approach should the consultant recommend for the client to make this determination?

A. Use inbuilt dashboards in Tableau Server to troubleshoot the performance.
B. Use Performance Recording on Tableau Server.
C. Use Performance Recording in Tableau Desktop.
D. Run Workbook Optimizer.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
The Workbook Optimizer is a tool specifically designed to evaluate a workbook against performance best practices. It provides feedback on key design characteristics and offers concrete guidance on how to improve workbook performance. This tool is beneficial for both new and experienced Tableau users to ensure their dashboards are optimized for performance1.

QUESTION 16
A client creates a report and publishes it to Tableau Server where each department has its own user group set on the server. The client wants to limit visibility of the report to the sales and marketing groups in the most efficient manner.
Which approach should the consultant recommend?

A. Grant access to the report on the Tableau Server only to the members of sales and marketing user groups.
B. Prepare a row-level security (RLS) entitlement table to define limitations of the access and use it to build user filters in the report's data source.
C. Add user filters from Tableau Server to each worksheet and select only sales and marketing user groups.

D. Use user groups defined on Tableau Server to build user filters in the report's data source.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The most efficient way to limit report visibility to specific user groups on Tableau Server is to manage permissions directly on the server. By granting access to the report only to the sales and marketing user groups, the client ensures that only members of these groups can view the report. This method is straightforward and does not require the additional steps involved in setting up row-level security or user filters.

QUESTION 17
A client wants to provide sales users with the ability to perform the following tasks:
* Access published visualizations and published data sources outside the company network.
* Edit existing visualizations.
* Create new visualizations based on published data sources.
. Minimize licensing costs.
Which site role should the client assign to the sales users?

A. Explorer (can publish)
B. Site Administrator
C. Viewer
D. Creator

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The Explorer (can publish) site role in Tableau is designed for users who need to access, edit, and create visualizations based on published data sources, even when they are outside the company network. This role allows users to perform web editing and save their work, making it suitable for sales users who need these capabilities. It is also a cost-effective option as it does not require the full capabilities and associated costs of the Creator license.

QUESTION 18
A client notices that several groups are sharing content across divisions and are not complying with their data governance strategy. During a Tableau Server audit, a consultant notices that the asset permissions for the client's top-level projects are set to 'Locked,' but that 'Apply to Nested Projects' is not checked.
The consultant recommends checking 'Apply to Nested Projects' to enforce compliance.
Which impact will the consultant's recommendation have on access to the existing nested projects?

A. Current custom access will be maintained, but new custom permissions will not be granted.
B. Access will be automatically rolled back to the top-level project permissions immediately.
C. Users will be prompted to manually update permissions for all nested projects.
D. Users will be notified that they will automatically lose access to content after 30 days.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
When ''Apply to Nested Projects'' is checked in Tableau Server, the permission rules set at the top-level project are enforced for all assets in the project and all nested projects. This means that any custom access previously granted to nested projects will be overridden, and the permissions will revert to those defined at the top-level project. This action ensures consistent application of the data governance strategy across all divisions.

QUESTION 19
A client has a published data source in Tableau Server and they want to revert to the previous version of the data source. The solution must minimize the impact on users.
What should the consultant do to accomplish this task?

A. Request that a server administrator restore a Tableau Server backup.
B. Delete and recreate the data source manually.
C. Select a previous version from Tableau Server, download it, and republish that data source.
D. Select a previous version from Tableau Server, and then click Restore.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
To minimize the impact on users when reverting to a previous version of a published data source in Tableau Server, the consultant should use the built-in revision history feature. By selecting a previous version from the revision history and clicking 'Restore', the data source will revert to that version without the need for a full server backup restoration or manual recreation of the data source. This process is quick and has the least amount of disruption to users.

QUESTION 20
A client requests a published Tableau data source that is connected to SQL Server. The client needs to leverage the multiple tables option to create an extract. The extract will include partial data from the SQL Server data source.
Which action will reduce the amount of data in the extract?

A. Use an extract filter.
B. Aggregate the extract to the visible dimensions.
C. Define the filters by using custom SQL.
D. Set up the extract as an incremental refresh.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Using an extract filter is an effective way to reduce the amount of data in a Tableau extract. Extract filters allow you to specify a subset of the data to include, which can significantly decrease the size of the extract by excluding unnecessary data. This is particularly useful when you only need partial data from a larger SQL Server data source.
When dealing with large datasets in SQL Server and needing to create a manageable extract in Tableau, using an extract filter is the most direct and effective method to limit the data included:
Extract Filter: This involves setting filters that apply directly when the data is extracted from the source. This means that only the data meeting the specified criteria will be extracted and loaded into Tableau, significantly reducing the size of the extract.
To apply an extract filter, in the Data Source page in Tableau, drag the fields you want to filter by to the Filters shelf. Then, configure the desired filter criteria. When you create the extract, choose the option to 'Add Filters to Extract' and select the configured filters. This ensures that only the data that meets these conditions is extracted from the SQL Server.
This approach not only minimizes the data volume but also speeds up performance in Tableau because it processes a smaller subset of the full dataset.
Reference
This procedure is described in detail in Tableau's help documentation on managing extracts and optimizing performance by using extract filters, which is recommended for scenarios involving large datasets or when specific subsets of data are required for analysis.

QUESTION 21
A client needs to design row-level security (RLS) measures for their reports. The client does not currently have Tableau Data Management Add-on, and it may be an option in the future.
What should the consultant recommend as the safest and easiest way to manage for the long term?

A. Create User filters based on data policies and apply them to views using set filters and option Server/Create User Filter.
B. Create User filters for each report using a table joined to its data source and using the option Apply to All Sheet Using the Data Source.
C. Create User filters based on data policies and apply them to a published data source.
D. Create User filters in each view of each report using set filters and option Server/Create User Filter.

Correct Answer: C

Section:
Explanation:
For implementing row-level security (RLS) without the Tableau Data Management Add-on, the best approach is to integrate user filters into the published data source:
Creating User Filters on Published Data Source: This method involves defining user filters that apply directly to the data source before it is published to the Tableau Server. This ensures that any workbook or view leveraging this data source inherently respects the row-level security settings.
To implement this, create a calculated field in Tableau that defines the security logic, typically using a formula that references user functions (like USERNAME() or ISMEMBEROF()). Drag this field to the Filters shelf and configure it to match the security rules (who can see what data).
Once configured, publish the data source to Tableau Server with these filters in place. This approach centralizes security management, making it easier to maintain and update security policies as they are applied universally to all workbooks using this data source.
This strategy is safe as it reduces the risk of accidental data exposure through individual workbook misconfiguration and simplifies long-term maintenance of security policies.
Reference This method follows Tableau's best practices for implementing row-level security as detailed in Tableau's security management resources. It ensures robust, maintainable security measures that scale with organizational needs without requiring additional add-ons.

QUESTION 22
A university has data on its undergraduate students and their majors by grade level (Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior). The university is interested in visualizing the path students take as they change majors across grade levels.
Which visualization type should the consultant recommend?

A. Chord Chart
B. Tree Chart
C. Radar Chart
D. Sankey Diagram

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
To visualize the path students take as they change majors across different grade levels, a Sankey Diagram is highly effective. This type of visualization illustrates the flow and quantity between different stages or categories:
Sankey Diagram: It allows for a visual representation of students' movements between majors over time. Each flow's thickness is proportional to the number of students moving from one major to another, giving a clear, immediate visual cue of major popularity and student migration patterns.
To create a Sankey Diagram in Tableau, you typically need to prepare the data specifically for this type of chart. The data must include source (starting major), target (ending major), and the value (number of students). It often requires custom calculations and data reshaping to get the data in a format that a Sankey can use.
Once the data is prepared, you can use a combination of calculated fields, path binning, and line charts to simulate the flow effect in Tableau. External plugins or web-based integrations might also be employed for more direct implementations.
Reference Sankey Diagrams are not natively supported in Tableau but can be implemented through creative use of data preparation and calculations, as suggested in advanced Tableau user communities and demonstrated in various Tableau public galleries.

QUESTION 23
A consultant plans a Tableau deployment for a client that uses Salesforce. The client wants users to automatically see Tableau views of regional sales filtered by customer as soon as the users sign into Salesforce.
Which approach should the consultant use to deliver the final visualization?

A. Embed views into Salesforce.
B. Create a list of URLs that the users can click in Salesforce.
C. Publish to Tableau Mobile for viewing.
D. Create subscriptions for each view to deliver reports by email.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
To ensure that users automatically see Tableau views of regional sales filtered by customer as they sign into Salesforce, embedding the views directly into Salesforce is most effective:

Embedding Views: Tableau provides capabilities to embed its dashboards into web applications such as Salesforce. This approach ensures that the visualization is part of the Salesforce user interface, enhancing user experience by not requiring users to navigate away from Salesforce to view the data.
Implement this by using Tableau's embedding code, which can be generated from the Tableau Server for each specific view. Place this embed code into the Salesforce Visualforce pages or use Salesforce Canvas to integrate these views seamlessly.
This setup allows the Tableau views to inherit user credentials from Salesforce, enabling personalized data visualization based on the user's access rights and region, directly aligned with their Salesforce login session.
Reference The embedding technique is documented in both Tableau's and Salesforce's official integration guides, which provide step-by-step instructions on embedding Tableau views into Salesforce platforms.

QUESTION 24
A client wants to flag orders that have sales higher than the regional average.
Which calculated field will produce the required result?

A. [Sales] > { FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) }
B. { FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) } > { FIXED [Region] : SUM([Sales]) }
C. { FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) } > { FIXED [Region] : AVG({ FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) }) }
D. { FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) } > { INCLUDE [Region] : AVG({ FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) }) }

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
To flag orders with sales higher than the regional average, the correct calculated field would compare the sum of sales for each order against the average sales of all orders within the same region:
Correct Formula: { FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) } > { FIXED [Region] : AVG({ FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) }) }
This calculation uses a Level of Detail (LOD) expression:
The left part of the formula { FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) } calculates the total sales for each individual order.
The right part { FIXED [Region] : AVG({ FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) }) } calculates the average sales per order within each region.
The > operator is used to compare these two values to determine if the sales for each order exceed the regional average.
Reference This formula utilizes Tableau's LOD expressions to perform complex comparisons across different dimensions of the data, as explained in Tableau's official training materials on LOD calculations.

QUESTION 25
A client wants to count all the distinct orders placed in 2010. They have written the following calculation, but the result is incorrect.
IF YEAR([Date])=2010 THEN COUNTD ([OrderID]) END
Which calculation will produce the correct result?

A. IF MIN(YEAR([Date]))=2010 THEN WINDOW_COUNTD([OrderID]) END
B. IF YEAR([Date])=2010 THEN {COUNTD ([OrderID])} END
C. COUNTD(IF YEAR([Date])=2010 THEN [OrderID] END)
D. COUNT(IF YEAR([Date])=2010 THEN [OrderID] END)

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
The correct calculation to count all distinct orders placed in 2010 involves placing the conditional inside the aggregation function, not the other way around. Here's how to correct the client's calculation:
Original Calculation Issue: The client's original calculation attempts to apply the COUNTD function within an IF statement, which does not work as expected because the COUNTD function cannot conditionally count within the scope of the IF statement.
Correct Calculation: COUNTD(IF YEAR([Date]) = 2010 THEN [OrderID] END). This calculation checks each order date; if the year is 2010, it returns the OrderID. The COUNTD function then counts all unique OrderIDs that meet this condition.
Why It Works: This method ensures that each order is first checked for the year condition before being counted, effectively filtering and counting in one step. It efficiently processes the data by focusing the distinct count operation only on relevant records.
Reference This approach is consistent with Tableau's guidance on using conditional logic inside aggregation functions for accurate and efficient data calculations, as detailed in the Tableau User Guide under 'Aggregations and Calculations'.

QUESTION 26
A client wants to migrate their Tableau Server to Tableau Cloud. The Tableau Server is configured with three sites: Finance, Strategy, and Marketing. A consultant must provide a solution that minimizes user impact and costs.
Which configuration should the consultant recommend for Tableau Cloud to meet the client's requirements?

A. One Tableau Cloud instance configured with a Finance project folder, Strategy project folder, and Marketing project folder
B. One Tableau Cloud instance with two sites for Strategy and Marketing, and one Tableau Server instance for Finance
C. Three separate Tableau Cloud instances for Finance, Strategy, and Marketing
D. One Tableau Cloud instance configured with all workbooks in a single project

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
To minimize user impact and costs while migrating from Tableau Server to Tableau Cloud with multiple sites, the best solution is:
Single Tableau Cloud Instance with Multiple Projects: Instead of multiple sites which could imply higher management overhead and possibly higher costs, configuring one Tableau Cloud instance with different project folders for each former site (Finance, Strategy, Marketing) is most efficient.
Benefits: This setup maintains organizational separation of data and access similar to having different sites but leverages the unified management and simplicity of a single cloud instance. It reduces complexity in user access management and integration points.
Implementation: Each project folder acts like a mini-site within the larger instance, where specific permissions and content can be managed independently, akin to the original server setup but within a single cloud-based environment.
Reference This recommendation is in line with best practices for cloud migration focusing on consolidation and cost efficiency, as suggested in Tableau's official documentation for cloud migration strategies.

QUESTION 27
A client has several long-term shipping contracts with different vendors that set rates based on shipping volume and speed. The client requests a dashboard that allows them to model shipping costs for the next week based on the selected shipping vendor. Speed for the end user is critical.
Which dashboard building strategy will deliver the desired result?

A. Recommend that the client model for only profitability for the next 24 hours instead of a full week.
B. Calculate the potential shipping cost for each order with each vendor, display the aggregate costs in a large table, and use quick filters to limit the options visible to the user.
C. Aggregate the orders then use a calculated field that refers to a user-selected parameter to calculate the shipping costs.
D. Use a calculated field that refers to a user-selected parameter to calculate shipping costs for each order and then display the aggregate values.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
For modeling shipping costs based on varying vendor contracts and ensuring speed in dashboard performance, the suggested approach involves:
Calculated Field with Parameter: Utilize a calculated field that dynamically references a user-selected parameter for the shipping vendor. This parameter adjusts the cost calculations based on selected vendor characteristics (like volume and speed).
Aggregate Results: After calculating individual shipping costs, aggregate these costs to provide a concise, summarized view of potential expenses for the upcoming week. This method ensures the dashboard remains performant by reducing the load of processing individual line items in real-time.
Why This Works: By using parameters and calculated fields, the dashboard can quickly adapt to user inputs without needing to re-query the entire dataset. Aggregating the results further improves performance and user experience by simplifying the output.
Reference This strategy leverages Tableau's capability to handle dynamic calculations with parameters and is recommended for scenarios where performance and user-driven interaction are priorities. Tableau's performance optimization resources and dashboard design guidelines detail these techniques.