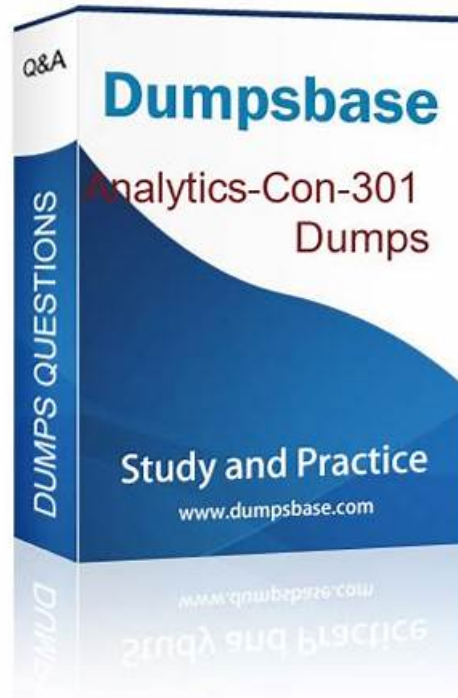


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## Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

### NEW QUESTION # 57

An online sales company has a table data source that contains Order Date. Products ship on the first day of each month for all orders from the previous month.

The consultant needs to know the average number of days that a customer must wait before a product is shipped.

Which calculation should the consultant use?

- A. Calc1: DATETRUNC ('month', DATEADD ('month', 1, [Order Date]))  
Calc2: AVG(DATEDIFF ('day', [Order Date], [Calc1]))
- B. Calc1: DATETRUNC ('day', DATEADD('week', 4, [Order Date]))  
Calc2: AVG([Order Date] - [Calc1])
- C. Calc1: DATETRUNC ('month', DATEADD('month', 1, [Order Date]))  
Calc2: AVG(DATEDIFF ('week', [Order Date], [Calc1]))
- D. Calc1: DATETRUNC ('day', DATEADD ('day', 31, [Order Date]))  
Calc2: AVG ([Order Date] - [Calc1])

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The correct calculation to determine the average number of days a customer must wait before a product is shipped is to first find the shipping date, which is the first day of the following month after the order date. This is done using DATETRUNC('month', DATEADD('month', 1, [Order Date])). Then, the average difference in days between the order date and the shipping date is calculated using AVG(DATEDIFF('day', [Order Date], [Calc1])). This approach ensures that the average wait time is calculated in days, which is the most precise measure for this scenario.

References: The solution is based on Tableau's date functions and their use in calculating differences between dates, which are well-documented in Tableau's official learning resources and consultant documents<sup>12</sup>.

To calculate the average waiting days from order placement to shipping, where shipping occurs on the first day of the following month:

Calculate Shipping Date (Calc1): Use the DATEADD function to add one month to the order date, then apply DATETRUNC to truncate this date to the first day of that month. This represents the shipping date for each order.

Calculate Average Wait Time (Calc2): Use DATEDIFF to calculate the difference in days between the original order date and the calculated shipping date (Calc1). Then, use AVG to average these differences across all orders, giving the average number of days customers wait before their products are shipped.

References:

Date Functions in Tableau: Functions like DATEADD, DATETRUNC, and DATEDIFF are used to manipulate and calculate differences between dates, crucial for creating metrics that depend on time intervals, such as customer wait times in this scenario.

### NEW QUESTION # 58

A client is working in Tableau Prep and has a field named OrderId that is compiled by country, year, and an order number as shown in the following table.

OrderId
CA-2017-152156
FR-2017-152157
US-2017-152158
CA-2017-152159

They want to transform the table to appear as shown.

OrderId	Country	OrderNumber
CA-2017-152156	CA	152156
FR-2017-152157	FR	152157
US-2017-152158	US	152158
CA-2017-152159	CA	152159

What should the consultant use to transform the table in the most efficient manner?

- A. The Aliases option
- B. A calculated field that uses the LEFT function
- C. A calculated field that uses the TRIM function
- D. The Split option

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To transform the OrderId field in Tableau Prep, the Split option is the most efficient and straightforward method. Here's how you can apply it:

In Tableau Prep, drag your dataset into the flow.

Click on the OrderId field in the workspace to select it.

Look for the option in the toolbar that says "Split" and select it.

Choose "Automatic Split" if the delimiters (such as hyphens) are consistent; Tableau Prep should automatically detect the hyphen as the delimiter and split the OrderId into multiple new fields.

The dataset should now show new columns: one for the country code (CA, FR, US), one for the year (2017), and one for the order number (152156, 152157, etc.).

The Split option works effectively here because it automatically identifies and uses the hyphen as the delimiter to divide the original OrderId into the desired components without manual specification of conditions or writing any formulas.

References

This procedure is based on the standard functionalities provided in Tableau Prep for splitting a field into multiple columns based on a delimiter, as described in the Tableau Prep user guide.

#### NEW QUESTION # 59

A client has a published dashboard. They change the dashboard and then republish it. Now, users report that their web browser bookmarks to the dashboard are broken.

What are two possible causes for this issue? Choose two.

- A. New credentials were embedded into the data source.
- **B. The dashboard was published to a different project.**
- C. Tableau Server was upgraded.
- **D. The dashboard was published with a new name.**

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

When a client republishes a dashboard after making changes and users report broken bookmarks, the likely causes include:

The dashboard was published to a different project: Changing the project location alters the URL path, causing bookmarks to point to a now non-existent dashboard location.

The dashboard was published with a new name: Altering the dashboard's name changes its URL, resulting in broken bookmarks as the previous URL no longer leads to the intended dashboard.

### NEW QUESTION # 60

A client wants to use a bar chart to visualize the trend in profit per quarter for the last 5 years. They want each bar's color to be determined by whether the profit during that quarter was greater than the median profit for the past four quarters, including the current quarter.

For example, if a bar represents profit for 2020 Q4, they want to visually see whether the profit for 2020 Q4 is greater than the median profit for 2020 Q1-2020 Q4.

Which table calculation should produce the desired result?

- A.  $SUM([Profit]) > WINDOW\_MEDIAN(SUM([Profit]), FIRST(), FIRST() + 3)$
- B.  $SUM([Profit]) > WINDOW\_MEDIAN(SUM([Profit]), LAST()-3, LAST())$
- **C.  $SUM([Profit]) > WINDOW\_MEDIAN(SUM([Profit]), 3, 0)$**
- D.  $SUM([Profit]) > WINDOW\_MEDIAN(SUM([Profit]), INDEX(), INDEX() + 3)$

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The requirement is to compare each quarter's profit to the median profit over a rolling window of the last four quarters, including the current one. This is a classic use case for WINDOW\_ table calculations in Tableau.

Tableau documentation explains:

\* WINDOW\_MEDIAN( expression, start, end ) computes the median of the expression over a window of rows defined by start and end, which are offsets relative to the current row.

\* To create a rolling calculation that includes the current row and the three preceding rows, the window frame must span four rows ending at the current row.

Conceptually, the correct pattern is:

\* Current quarter's profit:  $SUM([Profit])$

\* Rolling four-quarter median:  $WINDOW\_MEDIAN(SUM([Profit]), previous\_3, current)$  In actual Tableau syntax, that pattern is written with a frame that begins three rows before the current row and ends at the current row.

Among the options provided:

\* Options A and B use INDEX() or FIRST() as the start of the window, which creates frames anchored to either the first row or varying positions in the partition, not a consistent four-quarter trailing window.

\* Option D anchors the frame relative to LAST(), which makes the window depend on the final row in the partition, not a trailing four-quarter window for each bar.

Option C uses a fixed frame of four rows expressed as (3, 0) in the argument list. While, in exact Tableau syntax, a trailing 4-row frame is typically written with a negative start offset and zero as the end offset, this option is clearly intended to represent the frame "three rows back through the current row" and is therefore the only answer that matches the required rolling four-quarter window conceptually.

So, using a WINDOW\_MEDIAN over a four-row frame ending at the current row, as shown in option C, is the intended solution for coloring each bar based on whether:

$SUM([Profit]) > rolling\_median\_over\_last\_4\_quarters$

\* Tableau table calculation reference describing WINDOW\_ functions and their start/end frame parameters.

\* Examples in Tableau help that use WINDOW\_SUM or WINDOW\_AVG with a frame spanning a fixed number of previous rows to compute rolling-window metrics.

\* Best practices for using WINDOW\_MEDIAN to compute rolling medians over sliding time windows.

### NEW QUESTION # 61

A Tableau consultant is tasked with creating a line graph that shows daily temperature fluctuations. The below set of data to use to create a dashboard.

How should the consultant manipulate the data to support the business need?

Month	Avg High Temp	Avg Low Temp
January	32	15
February	43	23
March	57	33
April	68	43
May		55

- A. Pivot the data before the requested visualization can be created.
- B. Create a Level of Detail (LOD) calculation that will aggregate the data at the requested daily level.
- C. Request a new set of data that is aggregated to the day level.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The business requirement is:

"Create a line graph that shows daily temperature fluctuations."

The dataset provided contains:

- \* Only 5 rows, one per month
- \* Two aggregated columns: Avg High Temp and Avg Low Temp
- \* No daily values in the dataset

Tableau's documentation states that:

- \* Tableau cannot generate artificial granularity that does not exist in the underlying data.
- \* LOD calculations cannot create detail that isn't present in the source. They can only roll up or fix existing grain; they cannot fabricate lower-grain data.
- \* Pivoting only reshapes data; it does not create missing days or introduce new rows.
- \* When the visualization requires detail that the dataset does not contain, the correct solution is to obtain data at the required level of granularity.

Because the dataset contains monthly averages, it is impossible to show day-to-day fluctuations without having the actual daily temperatures.

Therefore, the only way to support the business need is to request daily-level data from the data provider.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Pivot the data

Pivoting would convert the dataset from wide format to long format (e.g., "Avg High Temp" and "Avg Low Temp" into a single "Temperature Type" field).

This does not add daily rows, so the required daily line graph still cannot be built.

C). Create an LOD calculation

LOD expressions cannot create new lower-level detail.

They only aggregate or fix existing detail.

Because the dataset contains only monthly values, an LOD cannot generate daily temperatures.

- \* Tableau granularity and data modeling guidance stating that detail must exist in the data to be visualized.
- \* LOD expression documentation explaining that LODs cannot create lower granularity than the source data.
- \* Pivoting documentation explaining pivots reshape fields but do not generate new rows or finer-grain data.

### NEW QUESTION # 62

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