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Marvelous Analytics-Con-301 Exam Questions: Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Demonstrate Latest Training Quiz - ValidTorrent

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Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

SIMULATION

From the desktop, open the CC workbook. Use the US Population Estimates data source.

You need to shape the data in US Population Estimates by using Tableau Desktop. The data must be formatted as shown in the following table.

Open the Population worksheet. Enter the total number of records contained in the data set into the Total Records parameter. From the File menu in Tableau Desktop, click Save.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the complete Steps below in Explanation

Explanation:

To shape the data in the "US Population Estimates" data source and enter the total number of records into the "Total Records" parameter in Tableau Desktop, follow these steps:

Open the CC Workbook and Access the Worksheet:

From the desktop, double-click on the CC workbook to open it in Tableau Desktop.

Navigate to the Population worksheet by selecting its tab at the bottom of the window.

Format and Shape the Data:

Ensure the data types match those specified in the requirements: Sex, Origin, Race as strings; Year, Age, Population as whole numbers.

To verify or change the data type, click on the dropdown arrow next to each field name in the Data pane and select "Change Data Type" if necessary.

Calculate Total Number of Records:

Create a new calculated field named "Total Records". To do this, right-click in the Data pane and select "Create Calculated Field".

Enter the formula COUNT([Record ID]) or SUM([Number of Records]) depending on how the data source identifies each row uniquely.

Drag this new calculated field onto the worksheet to display the total number of records.

Enter the Value into the Total Records Parameter:

Locate the "Total Records" parameter in the Data pane. Right-click on the parameter and select "Edit".

Manually enter the number displayed from the calculated field into the parameter, ensuring accuracy to meet the data shaping requirement.

Save Your Changes:

From the File menu, click 'Save' to ensure all your changes are stored.

References:

Tableau Desktop Guide: Provides detailed instructions on managing data types, creating calculated fields, and updating parameters.

Tableau Data Shaping Techniques: Outlines effective methods for manipulating and structuring data for analysis.

This process will ensure the data in the "US Population Estimates" is accurately shaped according to the specified format and that the total number of records is correctly calculated and entered into the designated parameter. This thorough approach ensures data integrity and accuracy in reporting.

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. $\text{SUM}([\text{Profit}]) > \text{WINDOW_MEDIAN}(\text{SUM}([\text{Profit}]), 3, 0)$
- B. $\text{SUM}([\text{Profit}]) > \text{WINDOW_MEDIAN}(\text{SUM}([\text{Profit}]), \text{LAST}-3, \text{LAST})$
- C. $\text{SUM}([\text{Profit}]) > \text{WINDOW_MEDIAN}(\text{SUM}([\text{Profit}]), \text{FIRST}, \text{FIRST} + 3)$
- D. $\text{SUM}([\text{Profit}]) > \text{WINDOW_MEDIAN}(\text{SUM}([\text{Profit}]), \text{INDEX}, \text{INDEX} + 3)$

Answer: A

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:

* $\text{WINDOW_MEDIAN}(\text{expression}, \text{start}, \text{end})$ 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 worksheet uses a `LOOKUP` function to display Sales by Month, Year of Order Date, and sales from the last 12 months. A consultant wants to use a Relative Date Filter to filter for data from the last 12 months.

However, when the consultant does this, the prior year's data is removed from the sheet.

Which two actions should the consultant take to retain the prior year's data after applying the filter? Choose two.

- A. Replace the `LOOKUP` function with a `FIXED` Level of Detail (LOD) expression.
- B. Create the following calculation: `LOOKUP(MIN([Order Date]), 0)`. Filter on that calculation instead of Order Date.
- C. Set the Relative Date filter as a Context Filter instead of Measure Filter.
- D. Create the following calculation: `DATEDIFF('month', [Order Date], {MAX([Order Date])}) < 12`. Hide all False values.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A `LOOKUP` table calculation requires access to rows outside the filtered date range so that the calculation can reference prior data. When a Relative Date Filter removes older data before the table calculation is evaluated, the `LOOKUP` loses the needed rows, causing the prior year's data to disappear.

Tableau's order of operations states:

- * Relative Date Filters act early (at the dimension filter stage).
- * Table calculations act very late.
- * To preserve table calculation context, filters must not remove necessary rows.

Two Tableau-documented approaches address this:

Explanation for B

Setting the Relative Date Filter as a Context Filter allows table calculations to operate on the full dataset needed for `LOOKUP`. Context filters create a separate temporary table, and subsequent filters like table calculations evaluate after the context is established.

This ensures older rows are still available to the `LOOKUP` function.

Explanation for C

Creating a field such as:

`LOOKUP(MIN([Order Date]), 0)`

and filtering on this field instead of Order Date converts the filter into a table calculation filter, which occurs after the `LOOKUP` computation. Tableau documentation explains that table calculation filters preserve the full dataset required for the `LOOKUP` window.

This ensures that the `LOOKUP` still has access to last year's values even when filtering for the current 12 months.

Why A is incorrect

Replacing `LOOKUP` with an LOD changes the logic entirely.

LOD expressions cannot replicate moving-window or lag-type behavior.

Why D is incorrect

DATEDIFF logic can replicate a rolling window, but hiding False values is essentially a manual filter and does not preserve the integrity of the LOOKUP's required partitioning. It also contradicts Tableau's recommended approach for maintaining table calculation context.

- * Tableau Order of Operations explaining why table calculation filters preserve data for LOOKUP.
- * Tableau documentation on context filters and how they allow more data to remain available for downstream table calculations.
- * Tableau guidance on how Relative Date Filters interact with table calculations.
- * Best practices for preserving table calculation window rows when filtering.

NEW QUESTION # 62

A client calculates the percent of total sales for a particular region compared to all regions.

□ Which calculation will fix the automatic recalculation on the % of total field?

- A. $\{\text{FIXED} [\text{Region}]:[\text{Sales}]\}/\{\text{FIXED}:\text{SUM}([\text{Sales}])\}$
- B. $\{\text{FIXED} [\text{Region}]:\text{sum}([\text{Sales}])\}/\{\text{FIXED}:\text{SUM}([\text{Sales}])\}$
- C. $\{\text{FIXED} [\text{Region}]:\text{sum}([\text{Sales}])\}$
- D. $\{\text{FIXED} [\text{Region}]:\text{sum}([\text{Sales}])\}/\text{SUM}([\text{Sales}])$

Answer: D

Explanation:

To correctly calculate the percent of total sales for a particular region compared to all regions, and to ensure that the calculation does not get inadvertently recalculated with each region filter application, the recommended calculation is:

* $\{\text{FIXED} [\text{Region}]:\text{sum}([\text{Sales}])\}$: This part of the formula computes the sum of sales for each region, regardless of any filters applied to the view. It uses a Level of Detail expression to fix the sum of sales to each region, ensuring that filtering by regions won't affect the calculated value.

* $\text{SUM}([\text{Sales}])$: This part computes the total sum of sales across all regions and is recalculated dynamically based on the filters applied to other parts of the dashboard or worksheet.

* Combining the two parts: By dividing the fixed regional sales by the total sales, we get the proportion of sales for each region as compared to the total. This calculation ensures that while the denominator adjusts according to filters, the numerator remains fixed for each region, accurately reflecting the sales percentage without being affected by the region filter directly.

References

This calculation follows Tableau's best practices for using Level of Detail expressions to manage computation granularity in the presence of dashboard filters, as outlined in the Tableau User Guide and official Tableau training materials.

NEW QUESTION # 63

A client has a database that stores widget inventory by day and it is updated on a nonstandard schedule as shown below.

□ They want a data visualization that shows widget inventory daily, however their business unit does not have the ability to modify the data warehouse structure.

What should the client do to achieve the desired result?

- A. Update the Widget Inventory Table to be a daily snapshot.
- B. Use Tableau Desktop to visualize null values.
- C. Use Tableau Prep to add new rows.
- D. Create a temporary table in the database.

Answer: C

Explanation:

For a client who needs a daily visualization of widget inventory but cannot modify the data warehouse structure, the best approach is to use Tableau Prep to add new rows. Tableau Prep can be used to manipulate the existing dataset by adding missing date entries and appropriately adjusting inventory counts based on available data. This allows the creation of a complete daily snapshot for visualization without needing changes to the underlying database structure.

NEW QUESTION # 64

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