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Tableau Certified Data Analyst Sample Questions (Q159-Q164):

NEW QUESTION # 159

You have the following dataset.

Name	Region	Tableau_User_Name	Sales
Kelvin Hendricks	North	kh@email.com	\$455.89
Simone Westin	South	sw@email.com	\$899.99
Valerie Martin	West	vm@email.com	\$12900.20
Phyliss Chan	East	pc@email.com	\$123.00

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

`ISFULLNAME([Tableau_user]) = USERNAME()` is not a valid expression in Tableau. `'S' + STR([Sales]/1000)` is not a boolean expression, but a string expression that converts sales to thousands with a prefix of "S". References:

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

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

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_calculatedfields.htm In Tableau, the `USERNAME()` function returns the username of the user who is currently logged in. To create a filter that only shows data relevant to the logged-in Tableau user, a boolean calculated field can be created to compare the current username with the usernames listed in the Tableau_User_Name field of the dataset.

Therefore, the correct formula for this filter is `USERNAME() = [Tableau_USER_NAME]`, which will return true for rows where the Tableau_User_Name matches the current user's username.

NEW QUESTION # 160

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The `REPLACE` function is used to replace all occurrences of a substring within a string with another substring.

In this case, it can be used to remove the semicolons from the Name field by replacing them with an empty string. For example, `REPLACE("John;Doe", ";", "") = "JohnDoe"`. References: The information is based on the following sources:

String Functions - Tableau

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

NEW QUESTION # 161

You have the following dataset.

When you use the dataset in a worksheet, you want Sales to appear automatically as shown in the following table.

What should you do?

- A. Create a calculated field that uses a formula of `'S' * str(Round((sales),2)) + 'k'`

- B. Change the data type of the Sales field to String
- C. Create a calculated field that uses a formula of 'S' + STR((Sales)/1000).
- D. Change the default number format of the Sales field

Answer: D

Explanation:

To make Sales appear automatically as shown in the second table, you should change the default number format of the Sales field. The default number format is how Tableau displays a field when you drag it to a worksheet. You can change the default number format by right-clicking on the field and selecting Default Properties > Number Format from the menu. This will open a dialog box where you can choose a category, such as Currency or Percentage, and customize the options, such as decimal places or prefixes. In this case, you want to change the default number format of Sales to Currency with zero decimal places and a custom prefix of "S". This will make Sales appear as "S" followed by the rounded value in thousands.

The other options are not correct for this scenario. Changing the data type of Sales to String will not affect how it appears on a worksheet. Creating a calculated field that uses a formula will not change the default number format of Sales, but create a new field that you have to drag to a worksheet. Converting Sales to Attribute will return only one value for each partition of data, which will not show any variation over time.

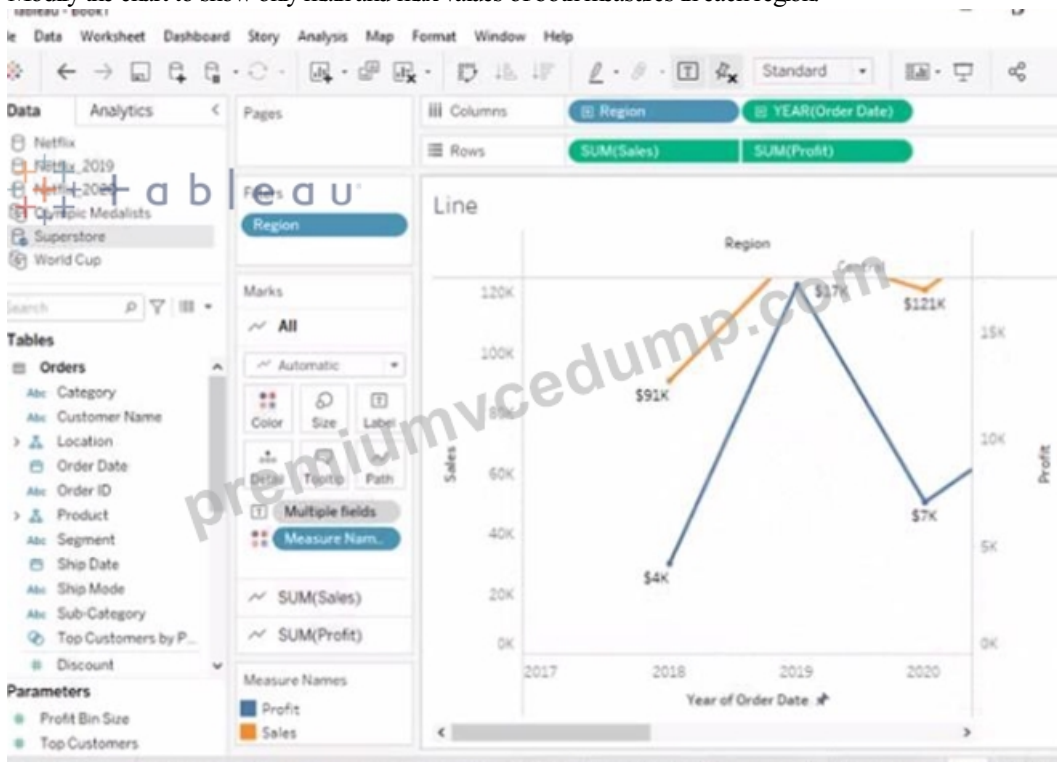
References: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting.htm> https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting_change_default.htm

To achieve the formatting as shown in the example, where sales figures are displayed with a "K" to represent thousands and rounded to the nearest thousand (e.g., \$20K, \$44K, etc.), you would need to adjust the default number format of the Sales field in Tableau. By changing the default number format, every instance where the Sales field is used would automatically reflect this new formatting. This is more efficient than creating a calculated field as it preserves the numeric nature of the field, allowing for further numerical operations and aggregations.

NEW QUESTION # 162

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

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



Answer:

Explanation:

check the steps below in explanation.

Explanation:

To modify the chart to show only min and max values of both measures in each region, you need to do the following steps: Open the link to Book1 found on the desktop. This will open the Tableau workbook that contains the Line worksheet.

Click on the Line tab at the bottom of the workbook to open the worksheet. You will see a line chart that shows the sales and profit for each month by region.

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

Select Range of Dates from the dialog box. This will show you options to filter by a range of dates or values.

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

Click OK to apply the filter. You will see that the line chart now shows only min and max values of both measures in each region.

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

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

NEW QUESTION # 163

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 in order?

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

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

Answer:

Explanation:

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

- 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.

Explanation:

The correct order of the three actions is:

- * 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.

The first action is to add the date to the Columns shelf and the segment and the sales to the Rows shelf. This will create a line chart that shows the daily sales by segment over time. You can use the Show Me menu to choose a line chart if it is not selected by default.

The second action is to aggregate the date to month and year. This will group the daily sales into monthly sales and show the yearly trend. You can right-click on the date field on the Columns shelf and select Month (January 2017) from the menu. You can also drag Year from the Dimensions pane to the Columns shelf before or after Month.

The third action is to drag Forecast from the Analytics pane to the worksheet. This will add a forecast that predicts future sales by segment based on historical trends. You can customize the forecast by clicking on it and using the options on the Marks card.

The other options are not relevant for this scenario. Adding a trend line would show a linear or nonlinear relationship between two measures, but not a prediction of future values. Creating a calculated field that uses the model quantile function would return a value from a statistical model based on a given quantile, but not a forecast.

References: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/analytics.htm> https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildmanual_shelves.htm <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dates.htm> https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/analytics_forecast.htm https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_statistical.htm#MODEL_QUANTILE

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