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Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48

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

Answer: A,D

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 # 49

A consultant migrated a data source to improve performance. The consultant wants to identify which workbooks need to be updated to point to the new data source.

Which Tableau tool should the consultant use?

- A. Activity Log
- B. Tableau Advanced Management
- C. Data Management
- D. Prep Conductor

Answer: B

Explanation:

To identify which workbooks need to be updated to point to a new data source after a migration, a consultant should use Tableau Advanced Management. This component of Tableau provides comprehensive management capabilities including the ability to track workbook dependencies and data source usage across your entire Tableau environment. Using Tableau Advanced Management allows consultants to assess the impact of changes in the data source on connected workbooks and efficiently manage updates.

NEW QUESTION # 50

A consultant creates a histogram that presents the distribution of profits across a client's customers. The labels on the bars show percent shares. The consultant used a quick table calculation to create the labels.

Now, the client wants to limit the view to the bins that have at least a 15% share. The consultant creates a profit filter but it changes the percent labels.

Which approach should the consultant use to produce the desired result?

- A. Add the [Profit] filter to the context.
- B. Use a calculation with TOTAL() function instead of a quick table calculation.
- C. Filter with the table calculation used to create labels.
- D. Filter with a table calculation WINDOW_AVG(MIN([Profit]), first(), last())

Answer: A

Explanation:

When a filter is applied directly to the view, it can affect the calculation of percentages in a histogram because it changes the underlying data that the quick table calculation is based on. To avoid this, adding the [Profit] filter to the context will maintain the original calculation of percent shares while filtering out bins with less than a 15% share. This is because context filters are applied before any other calculations, so the percent shares calculated will be based on the context-filtered data, thus preserving the integrity of the original percent labels.

References: The solution is based on the principles of context filters and their order of operations in Tableau, which are documented in Tableau's official resources and community discussions¹²³.

When a histogram is created showing the distribution of profits with labels indicating percent shares using a quick table calculation, and a need arises to limit the view to bins with at least a 15% share, applying a standard profit filter directly may undesirably alter how the percent labels calculate because they depend on the overall distribution of data. Placing the [Profit] filter into the context makes it a "context filter," which effectively changes how data is filtered in calculations:

Create a Context Filter: Right-click on the profit filter and select "Add to Context". This action changes the order of operations in filtering, meaning the context filter is applied first.

Adjust the Percent Calculation: With the profit filter set in the context, it first reduces the data set to only those profits that meet the filter criteria. Subsequently, any table calculations (like the percent share labels) are computed based on this reduced data set.

View Update: The view now updates to display only those bins where the profits are at least 15%, and the percent share labels recalculated to reflect the distribution of only the filtered (contextual) data.

References:

Context Filters in Tableau: Context filters are used to filter the data passed down to other filters, calculations, the marks card, and the view. By setting the profit filter as a context filter, it ensures that calculations such as the percentage shares are based only on the filtered subset of the data.

NEW QUESTION # 51

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. Move calculating averages to data layer and aggregate dates to monthly level.
- B. Limit data to current and previous years and leave data at daily level to calculate the averages in the report.
- C. 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.
- D. Limit data to current and previous years, move calculating averages to data layer, and aggregate dates to monthly level.

Answer: D

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.

References: The recommendation is based on the guidelines provided in Tableau's official documentation on optimizing workbook performance, which includes tips on data management and aggregation for better performance¹².

NEW QUESTION # 52

A client wants to flag orders that have sales higher than the regional average.

Which calculated field will produce the required result?

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

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

Answer: B

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.

References

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.

NEW QUESTION # 53

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