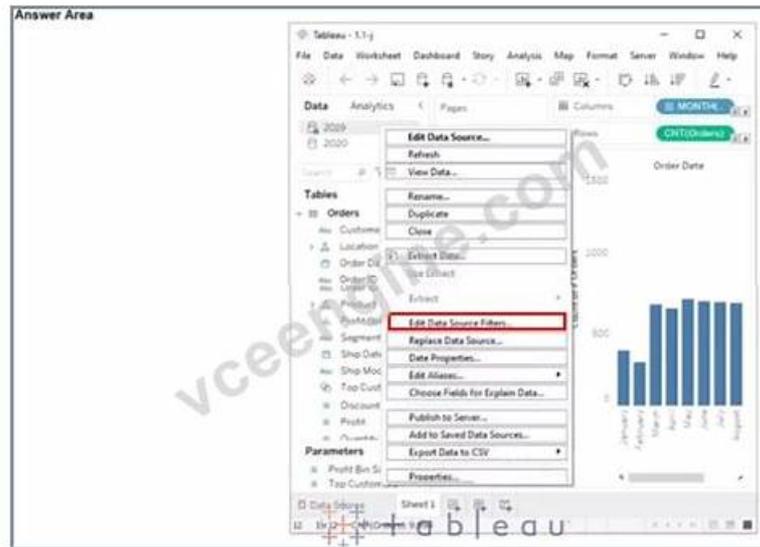


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Tableau Certified Data Analyst Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

NEW QUESTION # 80

You have the following dataset.

You want to create a new calculated dimension field named Category that meets the following conditions:

- . When Subject is Computer Science or Science, Category must be Sciences.
- . When Subject is English or Social Studies, Category must be Humanities.

Which two logical functions achieve the goal? Choose two.

- A. IF [Subject]- 'Science' THEN 'Sciences'
ELSEIF [Subject]='English' THEN 'Humanities'

```
ELSEIF [Subject]='Social Studies' THEN 'Humanities'
ELSEIF [Subject]='Computer Science' THEN 'Sciences'
END
```

- B. IIF((CONTAINS ([Subject], 'Science') = TRUE) , 'Humanities', 'Sciences')
- C. CASE [Subject]


```
WHEN 'Computer Science' THEN 'Sciences'
WHEN 'Science' THEN 'Sciences'
WHEN 'English' THEN 'Humanities'
WHEN 'Social Studies' THEN 'Humanities'
End
```
- D. IF ENDSWITH ([Subject], 'Computer Science') THEN 'Sciences' ELSE 'Humanities' END

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

To create a new calculated dimension field named Category that meets the given conditions, you can use either the IF or the CASE logical function. Both functions allow you to evaluate an expression and return a value based on different scenarios. Option A uses the IF function with multiple ELSEIF clauses to check the value of the Subject field and assign it to either 'Sciences' or 'Humanities'. Option D uses the CASE function with multiple WHEN clauses to do the same thing. Both options will produce the same result, but the CASE function is more concise and easier to read. Option B is incorrect because it will assign 'Humanities' to any subject that contains 'Science' in its name, which is not the desired outcome. Option C is incorrect because it will only check if the subject ends with 'Computer Science' and ignore the other subjects. Reference:

Logical Functions - Tableau

Tableau Certified Data Analyst Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 81

You have a dataset that contains people and the awards they have won.

Which formula should you use to get the number of different types of awards that have been won?

- A. COVAR({Award})
- B. INDEX()
- C. MAX({Award})
- D. COUNTD({Award})
- E. COUNTD {(NAME)}

Answer: D

Explanation:

To get the number of different types of awards that have been won, you should use the formula COUNTD({Award}). This formula will return the count of distinct values in the Award field, which are the different types of awards that have been won.

The other options are not correct for this scenario. COVAR({Award}) is not a valid function in Tableau.

MAX({Award}) will return the maximum value in the Award field, which may not be a type of award.

INDEX() will return the index or rank of each row in a partition, which is not related to the types of awards.

References: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_aggregate.htm#COUNTD

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_tablecalculation.htm#INDEX The COUNTD function in Tableau calculates the number of distinct (unique) items in a field. When looking to get the number of different types of awards that have been won, the COUNTD([Award]) function will count each unique award name only once, regardless of how many times it appears in the dataset. This will return the total number of unique award types.

NEW QUESTION # 82

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 I. In Answer Area, arrows to re-order the options.)

Answer:

Explanation:

- 1 - Add the date to the Columns shelf. Add the segment and the sales to the Rows shelf.
- 2 - Aggregate the date to month and year.
- 3 - From the Analytics pane, drag Forecast to the worksheet.

NEW QUESTION # 83

You have a data source that contains data for every city in the United States. The following is a sample of the data.

You need to use the City dimension to create a dynamic filter that shows the cities that have a population greater than one million. Which type of filter should you use?

- A. Top filter
- B. Wildcard filter
- C. Condition filter
- D. General filter

Answer: C

Explanation:

To use the City dimension to create a dynamic filter that shows the cities that have a population greater than one million, you should use a condition filter. A condition filter is a type of filter that shows only the values that meet a specified condition based on a measure or a calculation. You can create a condition filter by dragging a dimension to the Filters shelf and selecting Condition from the dialog box. Then you can enter a formula or choose an option that defines your condition.

In this case, you want to create a condition filter based on Population, which is a measure. You can drag City to the Filters shelf and select Condition from the dialog box. Then you can choose By field from the tab and select Population > Sum > Greater than > 1000000 from the drop-down lists. This will create a condition filter that shows only the cities that have a sum of population greater than one million.

The other options are not correct for this scenario. A general filter is not a specific type of filter, but a term that refers to any type of filter in Tableau. A wildcard filter is a type of filter that shows only the values that match a specified pattern or string, such as "New*" or "*ton". A top filter is a type of filter that shows only the top or bottom N values of a measure or dimension based on a ranking or an aggregation. Reference: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering.htm>

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering_condition.htm https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering_wildcard.htm https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering_topn.htm

NEW QUESTION # 84

A Data Analyst would like to receive the draft results of a colleague's Tableau Prep flow to start work on a dashboard before it has been published.

What should the analyst do to accomplish this?

- A. Have the colleague output the results of the flow to a .hyper file. On the Tableau Desktop Connect page, under To a File, choose "More ...", and browse for the .hyper file on the local file system.
- B. Have the colleague output the results of the flow to a .hyper file. Create a new workbook in Tableau Cloud, choose Files on the Connect to Data page, and upload the .hyper file from the computer.
- C. On the Tableau Desktop Connect page, under To a File, choose "More ...", and browse for the colleague's .tf file on the local file system.
- D. Open Tableau Desktop and make a connection to Tableau Prep, then choose the colleague's flow that the analyst wants to connect to.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 85

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