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Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

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

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:

* 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 # 32

SIMULATION

From the desktop, open the CC workbook.

Open the City Pareto worksheet.

You need to complete the Pareto chart to show the percentage of sales compared to the percentage of cities. The chart must show reference lines to visualize how the data compares to the Pareto principle.

From the File menu in Tableau Desktop, click Save.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the complete Steps below in Explanation

Explanation:

To complete the Pareto chart in the "City Pareto" worksheet of your Tableau Desktop and add reference lines to illustrate how the data compares to the Pareto principle, 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 City Pareto worksheet by selecting its tab at the bottom of the window.

Construct the Pareto Chart:

Ensure that sales data is aggregated by city. If not, drag the 'City' dimension to the Columns shelf and the 'Sales' measure to the Rows shelf.

Sort the sales data in descending order to properly align the cities according to their sales contribution.

To create a running total of sales, right-click on the 'Sales' measure on the Rows shelf, select 'Quick Table Calculation', and choose 'Running Total'.

Drag the 'Number of Records' field to the Rows shelf next to the Sales running total. Right-click on it, select 'Quick Table Calculation', and choose 'Running Total'. Set its calculation to 'Percent of Total' from the 'Edit Table Calculation' option to represent the percentage of cities.

Add Reference Lines for the Pareto Principle:

Click on the Analytics tab in the sidebar.

Drag a 'Reference Line' element and drop it onto the chart area.

Set the Reference Line for the Sales axis at 80% to represent the typical Pareto cutoff where 80% of effects come from 20% of causes.

Add another Reference Line on the axis representing the percentage of cities, set at 20%, to visually assess the Pareto principle.

Adjust the Appearance of the Chart:

Format the reference lines by right-clicking on them, selecting 'Edit', and choosing a distinct style or color to make them stand out.

Ensure the chart is clear and labels are appropriately adjusted for easy understanding of the data visualization.

Save Your Changes:

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

References:

Tableau Help: Offers detailed guidance on creating Pareto charts and adding reference lines.

Tableau Visualization Best Practices: Provides tips on effectively displaying cumulative data and principles such as Pareto.

By following these steps, you will have successfully enhanced the City Pareto worksheet to include a complete Pareto chart with reference lines that illustrate how the sales data compares to the Pareto principle, making it easier to analyze and communicate the distribution of sales across cities.

NEW QUESTION # 33

A client has a large data set that contains more than 10 million rows.

A consultant wants to calculate a profitability threshold as efficiently as possible. The calculation must classify the profits by using the following specifications:

- . Classify profit margins above 50% as Highly Profitable.
- . Classify profit margins between 0% and 50% as Profitable.
- . Classify profit margins below 0% as Unprofitable.

Which calculation meets these requirements?

- A. IF [ProfitMargin]>=0.50 Then 'Highly Profitable'
ELSEIF [ProfitMargin]>=0 Then 'Profitable'
ELSE 'Unprofitable'
END
- B. IF [ProfitMargin]>0.50 Then 'Highly Profitable'
ELSEIF [ProfitMargin]>=0 Then 'Profitable'
ELSEIF [ProfitMargin] <0 Then 'Unprofitable'END
- C. IF([ProfitMargin]>=0.50,'Highly Profitable', 'Profitable')ELSE 'Unprofitable'END
- D. IF [ProfitMargin]>0.50 Then 'Highly Profitable'
ELSEIF [ProfitMargin]>=0 Then 'Profitable'
ELSE 'Unprofitable'
END

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct calculation for classifying profit margins into categories based on specified thresholds involves the use of conditional statements that check ranges in a logical order:

* Highly Profitable Classification: The first condition checks if the profit margin is 50% or more. This must use the ">=" operator to

include exactly 50% as "Highly Profitable".

* Profitable Classification: The next condition checks if the profit margin is between 0% and 50%.

Since any value falling at or above 50% is already classified, this condition only needs to check for values greater than or equal to 0%.

* Unprofitable Classification: The final condition captures any remaining scenarios, which would only be values less than 0%.

References:

Logical Order in Conditional Statements: It is crucial in programming and data calculation to ensure that conditions in IF statements are structured in a logical and non-overlapping manner to accurately categorize all possible values.

NEW QUESTION # 34

A transport and delivery company uses a command center dashboard in its logistics and distribution hubs. The dashboard is displayed on screens to show fleet movements, delivery status, and warehouse operations. The company needs the dashboard to provide up-to-date information without human intervention. The company's environment cannot access the internet, and the data source is configured to maintain a real-time connection.

How should the company meet this requirement?

- A. Configure the data source to extract instead of live. Schedule the extract refresh of data at regular intervals.
- B. Search and download a suitable sandboxed dashboard extension from Tableau Exchange to refresh the dashboard at regular intervals.
- C. Build a web app with dashboard extension API that refreshes the dashboard at regular intervals. Host the web app on the company's web server.
- D. Schedule a prep flow to refresh the dashboard at regular intervals.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Key details from the scenario:

- * The dashboard is on a command center screen.
- * The environment cannot access the internet.
- * The data source is real-time (live).
- * The dashboard must keep itself refreshed automatically.
- * No human interaction should be required.

From Tableau's documentation:

Dashboard Extension API

Tableau's Extension API allows developers to create custom extensions that can automate refreshing a live dashboard at intervals.

The extension is hosted on the company's internal web server, which solves the "no internet access" limitation.

This is the only method in the listed options that:

- * Works offline
- * Can auto-refresh the dashboard
- * Supports a "screen-based" live monitoring use case
- * Uses the existing live connection (no need for extracts)

Thus, A is correct.

Why the other options are wrong:

B. Schedule a Prep Flow

Prep flows do not refresh dashboards.

They only refresh prepared data sources.

The dashboard still won't auto-update unless reopened.

C. Download an extension from Tableau Exchange

Tableau Exchange requires internet access, which the company does not have.

Also, "sandboxed extensions" cannot refresh the dashboard at timed intervals.

D. Use extracts and scheduled extract refresh

Extracts require:

- * A Tableau Server / Cloud schedule
- * Internet access for Cloud
- * And extracts are not real-time. This contradicts the requirement for real-time data and an offline environment.

NEW QUESTION # 35

A client wants to view stores serviced by delivery drivers on a map. They have the information provided in the table below:

What does the client need to do to plot exact street addresses on the map?

- **A. Custom geocode the street addresses.**
- B. Add a Map layer to the visualization.
- C. Change the data type of Street Address 1 and Street Address 2 to the Geographic role.
- D. Establish a hierarchy of State > City > Street Address 1 > Street Address 2.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Tableau's built-in geocoding supports only the following geographic roles:

- * Country
- * State / Province
- * County
- * City
- * Postal Code
- * Airport
- * Area codes
- * Congressional districts, etc.

Tableau does NOT natively geocode street-level addresses.

When a dataset contains street address fields, Tableau will not recognize them as geographic fields because:

- * Street Address 1 and Street Address 2 are not valid Tableau geographic roles.
- * Tableau cannot automatically translate street text (like "101 Random Place Rd") into latitude/longitude.

Therefore, to plot street-level points on a map, Tableau requires:

Custom geocoding OR latitude/longitude fields.

Tableau documents that for exact address locations:

- * You must either supply latitude and longitude for each address, or
- * Use custom geocoding, where the user uploads a .csv with addresses matched to coordinates.

Why the other answer choices are incorrect:

B). Change the data type to Geographic role

Street address fields cannot be assigned a geographic role. Tableau will reject them or not map them.

C). Establish a hierarchy

Hierarchies help with drilldown but do not generate geographic coordinates for street addresses.

D). Add a map layer

Map layers allow visual overlays but cannot generate geocoding for address fields.

The only correct way to map street addresses is to custom geocode (or supply lat/long), which matches option A).

- * Tableau Geocoding documentation stating street-level addresses are not natively supported.
- * Custom Geocoding instructions for mapping exact address points.
- * Mapping best practices stating that lat/long or custom geocode files are required for street accuracy.

NEW QUESTION # 36

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