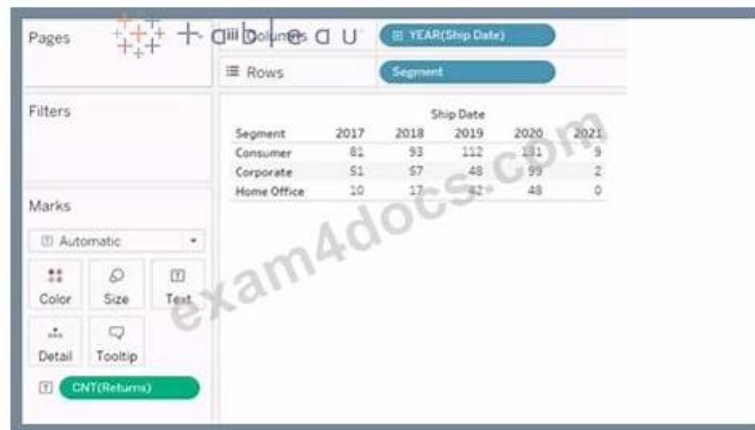# Get Latest TDA-C01 Reliable Exam Sims and Pass Exam in First Attempt

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Tableau Certified Data Analyst Sample Questions (Q123-Q128):

NEW QUESTION # 123
A Data Analyst has the following chart that shows the sum of sales made in different cities.
☐
The analyst wants to show the average sale amount for a city when users hover their mouse over any of the bars.
What should the analyst do?

- A. Drag Sales to Tooltip on the Marks card and change Aggregation to Average.
- B. Right-click on SUM(Sales) in the Columns and select Include in Tooltip.
- C. Right-click on SUM(Sales) in the Columns and change Aggregation to Average.
- D. Drag Sales to Tooltip on the Marks card and modify the Tooltip text.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 124
Which syntax should a Data Analyst use to find the first purchase date per customer when Customer is not in the view?

- A. [Customer ID] : { [Purchase Date] }
- B. [Customer ID] : MIN([Purchase Date])
- C. MIN([Purchase Date])
- D. { FIXED [Customer ID] : MIN([Purchase Date]) }

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 125
You have the following visualization.

The Last() calculation is set to compute using Table (across)
Which value will appear in the crosstab for the Consumer segment of the year 2018 if you change compute to use Oder Dale?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:
The LAST() function in Tableau returns the number of rows from the current row to the last row in the partition. When you compute using 'Order Date', it will change the partitioning of the calculation. If
'Consumer' in '2018' is the last row in its partition when computed by 'Order Date', then LAST() will return 0 for that cell.
The LAST() function in Tableau is a table calculation that returns the number of rows from the current row to the last row in the partition. The value of LAST() is 0 for the last row, increases by 1 for each row above the last row, and can be negative for rows below the current row if there are such rows in the partition.
In the provided visualization, LAST() is set to compute using Table (across). Changing the compute mode to use "Order Date" will adjust the partitioning of the data upon which the LAST() function is calculated. Since
"Order Date" is likely to be a unique value per row (assuming each order has a unique date), each row becomes its own partition.
For the Consumer segment of the year 2018, if "Order Date" is unique for each row, then the last row in each partition (in this case, each individual row) will have a LAST() value of 0 because there are no other rows in the partition - it's the last row of its own partition.
Therefore, when you change the compute mode of LAST() to use "Order Date", each cell under the Consumer segment for the year 2018 will have the LAST() value of 0, because each order date creates a partition of one, making every row the last in its partition.

NEW QUESTION # 126
In a dataset, a Data Analyst has a string field named Category that contains unnecessary trailing spaces.
Which function should the analyst use to remove the trailing spaces from the Category field?

- A. SPLIT
- B. REPLACE
- C. LTRIM
- D. RTRIM

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 127
You have the following chart that shows the cumulative of sales from various dates.

You want the months to appear as shown in the following chart.

What should you do?

- A. Select Show Misting Values for the dale

- B. Convert the date to Attribute
- C. Convert the date to Exact Date
- D. Convert the date to Continuous

Answer: C

Explanation:

To make the months appear as shown in the second chart, you need to convert the date to Continuous. A continuous date is a green pill that shows a range of values on an axis. A discrete date is a blue pill that shows individual values as headers. In this case, you want to show a continuous range of months on the x-axis, instead of discrete headers.

To convert the date to Continuous, you need to do the following steps:

Right-click on the date field on the Columns shelf and select Convert to Continuous from the menu. This will change the date pill from blue to green and show a continuous range of dates on the x-axis.

Right-click on the date field again and select Month (January 2017) from the menu. This will change the level of detail of the date to month and year, instead of day.

Optionally, you can format the date axis by right-clicking on it and selecting Format from the menu. You can change the scale, tick marks, labels, and other options.

The other options are not correct for this scenario. Converting the date to Exact Date will show every single date as a header, which will be too crowded and unreadable. Selecting Show Missing Values for the date will fill in any gaps in the data with null values, but it will not change how the months appear. Converting the date to Attribute will return only one value for each partition of data, which will not show any variation over time. Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dates.htm

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

NEW QUESTION # 128

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