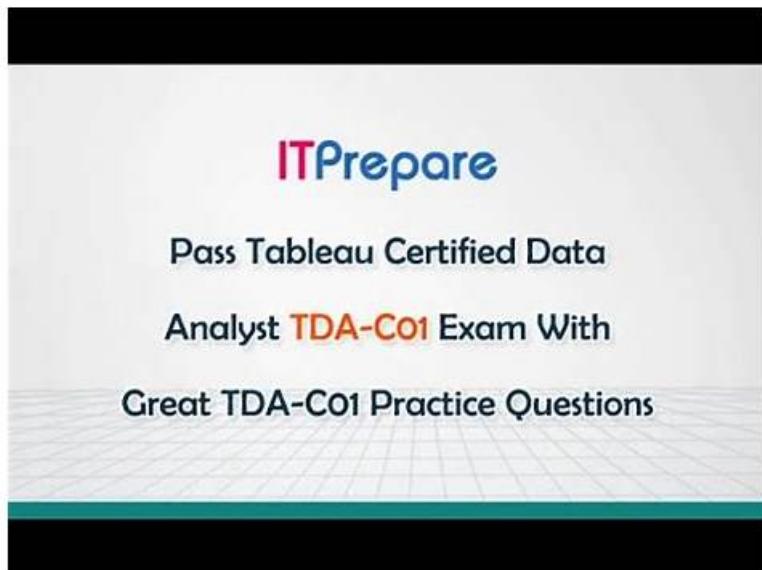


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Tableau TDA-C01 Exam is a globally recognized certification that validates a candidate's skills in data analysis and visualization using Tableau. Tableau Certified Data Analyst certification provides individuals with an opportunity to showcase their expertise in the field and stand out from their peers. Tableau Certified Data Analyst certification also provides individuals with a competitive edge in the job market as many organizations require Tableau certified professionals to handle their data analysis and visualization needs.

## Tableau Certified Data Analyst Sample Questions (Q128-Q133):

### NEW QUESTION # 128

You have a line chart on a worksheet.

You want to add a comment to March 2020 as shown in the following visualization.  
What should you do?

- A. Enable captions
- B. Drag the growth rate to Text on the Marks card
- **C. Annotate March 2020**
- D. Add a tooltip

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

To add a comment to March 2020 on a line chart, you need to annotate that mark. You can right-click on the mark and select Annotate > Mark from the menu. This will open a dialog box where you can type your comment and format it as you like. You can also drag and drop the annotation to position it on the worksheet.

Dragging the growth rate to Text on the Marks card will add a label to every mark on the line chart, enabling captions will show a description of the worksheet at the bottom, and adding a tooltip will show a text box when users hover over a mark. References: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting\\_annotations.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting_annotations.htm) [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting\\_annotations\\_create.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting_annotations_create.htm)

To add a comment to a specific point on a line chart, such as March 2020 in the provided visualization, you would use the 'Annotate' feature. Right-clicking on the data point for March 2020 and selecting 'Annotate' allows you to add a text annotation directly to the chart, which can be used to highlight and comment on that particular data point.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 129**

You have the following dataset in Microsoft Excel.

You are using interpreter to cleans the dataset. Data interpreter provides the following results.

How many rows of data will be ingested into Tableau as values?

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

**Answer: A**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 130**

You have the following dataset.

Which formula calculates the percent difference in sales relative to the same quarter the previous year as shown in the Calculation field?

- **A. (SUM ([Sales]) - LOOKUP (SUM ([Sales]), -4) ) / (LOOKUP (SUM ([Sales]), -4) )**
- B. (SUM([Sales]) / (LOOKUP (SUM ([Sales]), -4))
- C. (SUM ([Sales]) - LOOKUP (SUM ( [Sales]), -4))
- D. (ZN (SUM ([Sales]) ) - LOOKUP (ZN (SUM ([Sales]) ), -4) )

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The formula in option B calculates the percent difference in sales relative to the same quarter the previous year. It subtracts the sales of the same quarter from the previous year from the current year's sales, and then divides this by the previous year's sales. This gives a percentage change, which aligns with what is shown in the Calculation field of your dataset. The LOOKUP function returns the value of a specified offset from the current row in the partition. In this case, the offset is -4, which means the value of the same measure four rows above the current row. This corresponds to the same quarter of the previous year, assuming the data is sorted by quarter. References:

\* LOOKUP Function - Tableau

\* Table Calculations - Tableau

\* Tableau Certified Data Analyst Study Guide

### NEW QUESTION # 131

You have a dataset that contains sales data.

a. The following is a sample of the data.

You need to return a value of true if a month has sales greater than \$50 000. otherwise the formula must return a value of false.

Which two formulas achieve the goal? Choose two

- A. MAX([Sales], 50000)
- B. IIF(SUM([Sales]) > 50000, TRUE, FALSE)
- C. [Sales] > 50000
- D. SUM([Sales]) IN (50000)

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

B) IIF(SUM([Sales]) > 50000, TRUE, FALSE) D. [Sales] > 50000

The IIF function is a logical function that returns one value if a condition is true, and another value if the condition is false. In this case, the condition is SUM([Sales]) > 50000, which means that the sum of sales for a month is greater than \$50,000. The function will return TRUE if the condition is true, and FALSE if the condition is false.

The comparison operator > is a logical operator that returns TRUE if the left operand is greater than the right operand, and FALSE otherwise. In this case, the operands are [Sales] and 50000, which means that the sales for a month are greater than \$50,000. The operator will return TRUE if the sales are greater than \$50,000, and FALSE otherwise.

The other options are not correct for this scenario. The IN function is a logical function that returns TRUE if a value is in a set of values, and FALSE otherwise. In this case, the value is SUM([Sales]), which is not in the set of values (50000). The function will always return FALSE. The MAX function is an aggregation function that returns the maximum value in a field or expression. In this case, the field or expression is [Sales], 50000, which is not valid syntax. The function will return an error. Reference:

[https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions\\_functions\\_logical.htm#IIF](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_logical.htm#IIF)

<https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/operators.htm> [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions\\_functions\\_aggregate.htm#MAX](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_aggregate.htm#MAX) Explanation:

The two formulas that will return a value of true if a month has sales greater than \$50,000, otherwise the formula must return a value of false, are:

### NEW QUESTION # 132

A Data Analyst has the following dataset:

The analyst wants to create a new calculated dimension field named Category that meets the following conditions:

When Subject is Computer Science or Science, the Category must be Sciences.

When Subject is English or Social Studies, the Category must be Humanities.

Which two logical functions achieve this goal? (Choose two.)

- A. IIF((CONTAINS([Subject], 'Science') = TRUE), 'Humanities', 'Sciences')
- B. CASE [Subject]  
WHEN 'Computer Science' THEN 'Sciences'  
WHEN 'English' THEN 'Humanities'  
WHEN 'Social Studies' THEN 'Humanities' END
- C. IF [Subject] = 'Science' THEN 'Sciences'  
ELSEIF [Subject] = 'English' THEN 'Humanities'  
ELSEIF [Subject] = 'Social Studies' THEN 'Humanities'  
ELSEIF [Subject] = 'Computer Science' THEN 'Sciences'  
END
- D. IF ENDSWITH([Subject], 'Computer Science') THEN 'Sciences' ELSE 'Humanities' END

**Answer: B,C**

### NEW QUESTION # 133

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