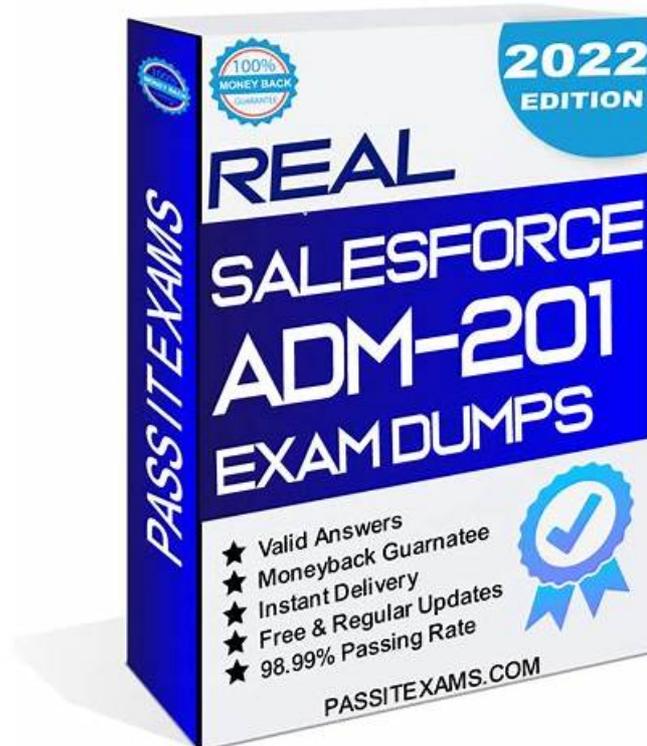


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Salesforce Certified Tableau Data Analyst Sample Questions (Q107-Q112):

NEW QUESTION # 107

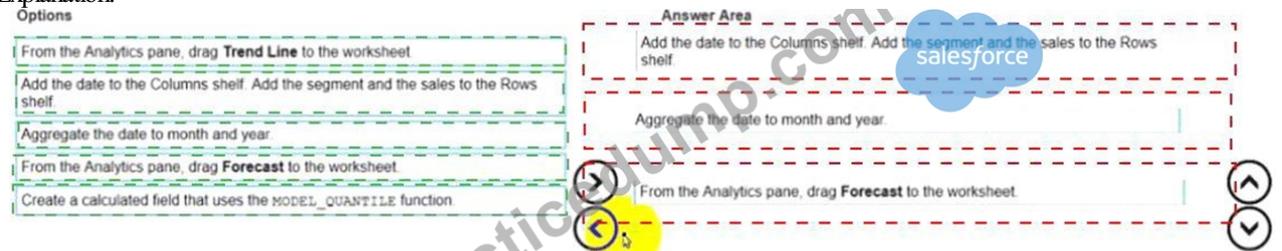
You have a dataset that contains daily sales by business segment from 2017 to the present. You want to use monthly historical trends to predict sales by segment in the future. Which three actions should you perform in order? (Place the three correct options in order. Use the arrows to move Options to Answer Area. In Answer Area arrows to re-order the options.)

- From the Analytics pane, drag **Trend Line** to the worksheet
- Add the date to the Columns shelf. Add the segment and the sales to the Rows shelf.
- Aggregate the date to month and year.
- From the Analytics pane, drag **Forecast** to the worksheet.
- Create a calculated field that uses the `MODEL_QUANTILE` function.



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:

The correct order of the three actions is:

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

The first action is to add the date to the Columns shelf and the segment and the sales to the Rows shelf. This will create a line chart that shows the daily sales by segment over time. You can use the Show Me menu to choose a line chart if it is not selected by default.

The second action is to aggregate the date to month and year. This will group the daily sales into monthly sales and show the yearly trend. You can right-click on the date field on the Columns shelf and select Month (January 2017) from the menu. You can also drag Year from the Dimensions pane to the Columns shelf before or after Month.

The third action is to drag Forecast from the Analytics pane to the worksheet. This will add a forecast that predicts future sales by segment based on historical trends. You can customize the forecast by clicking on it and using the options on the Marks card.

The other options are not relevant for this scenario. Adding a trend line would show a linear or nonlinear relationship between two measures, but not a prediction of future values. Creating a calculated field that uses the model quantile function would return a value from a statistical model based on a given quantile, but not a forecast.

References: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/analytics.htm> https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildmanual_shelves.htm <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dates.htm> https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/analytics_forecast.htm https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_statistical.htm#MODEL_QUANTILE

NEW QUESTION # 108

You have a data source that contains the following columns.

You want to filter regions based on the highest sales. Users must be able to specify the number of regions shown.

Which three actions should you perform in order? (Place the three correct options in order. Use the arrows to move Options to Answer Area.

Use Answer Area arrows to re-order the options.)

Answer:

Explanation:

To filter regions based on the highest sales and allow users to specify the number of regions shown, you should perform these actions in order:

Answer area:

- * Create an integer data type parameter named Param1.
- * Drag Region to the Filters shelf.
- * Configure a Top filter by field. Use Param1 and filter by the sum of Sales.

To create a dynamic filter that lets users choose the number of regions to display, you need to use a parameter and a top filter. A parameter is a user-defined variable that can be used in calculations, filters, and reference lines. A top filter is a type of filter that shows only the top or bottom N values based on a specified field or expression.

In this question, you want to filter regions based on the highest sales. You also want users to be able to specify the number of regions shown. To achieve this, you need to follow these steps:

* First, you need to create an integer data type parameter named Param1. This parameter will allow users to enter a number that will determine how many regions to show. You can create a parameter by right-clicking on the Data pane and selecting Create Parameter. Then, you need to specify the name, data type, current value, and allowable values for the parameter. In this case, you can choose Integer as the data type, 10 as the current value, and All as the allowable values. You also need to show the parameter control by right-clicking on the parameter and selecting Show Parameter Control. This will display a slider or a text box where users can enter or adjust the parameter value.

* Next, you need to drag Region to the Filters shelf. This will open the Filter dialog box, where you can choose how to filter the Region field. You can filter by general, wildcard, condition, or top. In this case, you want to filter by top, so you need to select the Top tab.

* Finally, you need to configure a top filter by field. Use Param1 and filter by the sum of Sales. This will filter the Region field by showing only the top N regions based on the sum of Sales, where N is the value of the parameter Param1. You can configure a top filter by field by selecting By field in the Top tab, then choosing the parameter Param1 from the drop-down list, and selecting the aggregation function Sum and the field Sales from the other drop-down lists. This will create a filter expression that looks like this: Top Param1 by SUM(Sales).

By following these steps, you will create a filter that shows only the regions with the highest sales, and allows users to change the number of regions shown by adjusting the parameter value.

References:

Tableau Certified Data Analyst Exam Prep Guide, page 10, section "Filtering Data" Tableau Help: Parameters Tableau Help: Top Filters

NEW QUESTION # 109

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

City	State	Country	Population
Miami	Florida	United States	454,279
New York	New York	United States	8,419,000
Seattle	Washington	United States	724,305
Chicago	Illinois	United States	2,710,000

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

Answer: B

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. References:

<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 # 110

You have a sales dataset that contains the following fields.

Field name	Data type
Order Date	Date
Quantity	Whole number
Revenue	Decimal number
Product Name	Text
Customer Region	Geographical

You need to analyze the average revenue per product in different regions over time.

Which two fields should be measures? Choose two.

- A. Revenue
- B. Quantity
- C. Order Date
- D. Product Name
- E. Customer Region

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

To analyze the average revenue per product in different regions over time, you need to use two fields that contain numeric, quantitative values that you can measure and aggregate. Quantity and Revenue are both measures that fit this criterion. You can multiply Quantity and Revenue to get the total sales for each product, and then divide by the number of products to get the average revenue. You can also use these measures to create charts and tables that show the trends and comparisons over time and across regions. References:

* Dimensions and Measures, Blue and Green - Tableau

* Tableau Certified Data Analyst Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 111

You have the following worksheet.

State	Order Date			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alabama	6,139	10,039	17,682	19,511
Arizona	8,295	17,906	24,148	35,282
Arkansas	6,303	6,746	8,970	11,678
California	91,304	179,747	311,299	457,688
Colorado	6,502	11,142	21,808	32,108
Connecticut	3,794	4,079	8,077	13,384
Delaware	4,786	10,976	13,696	27,451
District of Columbia		2,670	2,787	2,865
Florida	34,248	49,426	63,029	89,474
Georgia	4,540	15,878	29,936	49,096
Idaho	465	1,965	3,149	4,382
Illinois	16,203	34,781	55,814	80,166
Indiana	2,937	9,577	35,039	53,555
Iowa	1,191	2,904	3,863	4,580

You want to create a table calculation that shows sales growth over each year.

How should you complete the formula? (Use the dropdowns in the Answer Area to select the correct options to complete the formula.)

The screenshot shows three dropdown menus in the Tableau formula editor. The first dropdown contains: AVG([Sales]), RUNNING_TOTAL([Sales]), and SUM([Sales]). The second dropdown contains: LOOKUP(AVG([Sales]), -1), LOOKUP(SUM([Sales]), -1), and LOOKUP(SUM([Sales]), -2). The third dropdown contains: LOOKUP(SUM([Sales])), LOOKUP(SUM([Sales]), -1), and PREVIOUS_VALUE(0).

Answer:

Explanation:

The screenshot shows the correct formula entered in the Tableau formula editor: $(SUM([Sales]) - LOOKUP(SUM([Sales]), -1)) / PREVIOUS_VALUE(0)$. The formula is displayed in a light blue box with a watermark.

Explanation:

There are different ways to create a table calculation that shows sales growth over each year, but one possible answer is:

- * SUM([Sales])
- * LOOKUP(SUM([Sales]), -1)
- * PREVIOUS_VALUE(0)

To calculate the sales growth over each year, you need to compare the current year's sales with the previous year's sales and divide the difference by the previous year's sales. You can use the SUM, LOOKUP, and PREVIOUS_VALUE functions to achieve this. The SUM function returns the total sales for each year. The LOOKUP function returns the value of an expression in a target row, specified as a relative offset from the current row. The PREVIOUS_VALUE function returns the value of the expression in the previous row, or a specified value if there is no previous row. The formula for the table calculation is:

$$(SUM([Sales]) - LOOKUP(SUM([Sales]), -1)) / PREVIOUS_VALUE(0)$$

This formula subtracts the sales of the previous year (LOOKUP(SUM([Sales]), -1)) from the sales of the current year (SUM([Sales])) and divides the result by the sales of the previous year. If there is no previous year, the formula uses 0 as the denominator (PREVIOUS_VALUE(0)) to avoid division by zero errors.

References:

Tableau Certified Data Analyst Exam Prep Guide, page 11, section "Creating Calculated Fields" Tableau Help: SUM Function

Tableau Help: LOOKUP Function Tableau Help: PREVIOUS_VALUE Function

NEW QUESTION # 112

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