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Tableau Certified Data Analyst Sample Questions (Q95-Q100):

NEW QUESTION # 95

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: C

Explanation:

Data interpreter is a feature that helps you clean and structure your data in Excel before importing it into Tableau. It detects and removes any headers, footers, subtotals, or other elements that are not part of the actual data. It also splits any merged cells and fills in any missing values. In this case, data interpreter provides the following results:

It removes the first three rows and the last two rows that contain headers and footers.

It splits the merged cells in column A and fills in the missing values with "Fiction" or "Non-Fiction".

It does not remove or change any other rows or cells.

Therefore, the number of rows of data that will be ingested into Tableau as values is 17, which is the number of rows left after removing the headers and footers. Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/importing_cleaning_up_data.htm
https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/importing_data_interpreter.htm

NEW QUESTION # 96

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. Wildcard filter
- B. Top 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 # 97

You have a data source that contains 20 tables.

You want the tables to be organized within the Data pane based on the type of data contained within the tables.

What should you use?

- **A. Folders**
- B. Groups
- C. Hierarchies
- D. Sets

Answer: A

Explanation:

To organize the tables in the Data pane based on the type of data contained within the tables, you should use folders. Folders are a way to manually group fields, parameters, sets, or tables in the Data pane according to your preference. You can create folders by right-clicking on the fields or tables you want to group and selecting Folders > Create Folder. You can also drag and drop fields or tables into existing folders. You can name the folders according to the type of data they contain, such as sales, customer, product, etc. Folders can help you find and access the fields or tables you need more easily and efficiently. References:

Organize and Customize Fields in the Data Pane - Tableau

Tableau Certified Data Analyst Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 98

You have the following dashboard that contains two visualizations.

You want to show only one visualization at time. Users must be able to switch between visualizations.

What should you me?

- **A. Show/hide buttons**
- B. Dashboard actions
- C. Worksheet actions
- D. A parameter and a calculated filed

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Tableau, you can manage the visibility of different visualizations on a dashboard using various techniques.

Among the options provided, the most straightforward method to allow users to switch between two visualizations is to use show/hide buttons.

Here's why each option is or isn't suitable for the requirement:

A). A parameter and a calculated field: While it's possible to use a parameter and a calculated field to control which visualization is displayed, it requires creating a calculated field that responds to a parameter and then using that field to filter the view. This method can become complex and is not as user-friendly for simply showing and hiding visualizations.

B). Worksheet actions: Worksheet actions in Tableau typically allow users to interact with the data within a visualization, such as filtering data or highlighting related data points when clicking or hovering. They are not designed to control the visibility of entire visualizations on a dashboard.

C). Show/hide buttons: Show/hide buttons are a feature specifically designed to manage the visibility of dashboard elements. When you create a show/hide button, it can be configured to display or hide a particular visualization, container, or any other dashboard element when clicked. This provides a very intuitive interface for users to switch between visualizations.

D). Dashboard actions: Dashboard actions, like worksheet actions, are used to create interactions between sheets, such as filtering data or navigating to other sheets or URLs based on user interactions. They are not intended for toggling the visibility of visualizations.

Therefore, the correct answer is C. Show/hide buttons as they provide a user-friendly way to switch between visualizations on a dashboard without the need for complex calculations or actions that aren't meant for this purpose. The show/hide button feature is specifically designed for toggling visibility and offers a simple and effective solution for the requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 99

You have a database that includes field named sales, City and Region.

You have the following chart that shows the number of sales made in different cities.

You want to dynamically show the corresponding region when users hover their mouse over any of the bars.

What should you do?

- [illegible]

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