DUMPSARENA

Tableau Certified Data Analyst Exam

Tableau TDA-C01

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 17

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

A Data Analyst has a workbook that uses an extracted data source.

The analyst publishes the workbook to Tableau Server.

Which three actions can the analyst perform from the Extract Refresh page in Tableau Server? (Choose three.)

A. Run a refresh

B. Change the refresh from full to incremental

C. Delete the refresh

D. Modify the frequency of the refresh

E. Change the priority of the refresh

ANSWER: A C E

Explanation:

From Tableau Server's Extract Refreshes page, an authorized user can select an extract-refresh task and use the available task actions to run it immediately, remove it, or adjust its execution priority. **Run a refresh** initiates the selected task outside of its normal scheduled run, which is useful when updated extract data is needed right away. **Delete the refresh** removes the scheduled refresh task; this manages the task definition rather than deleting the workbook or its published extract. **Change the priority of the refresh** lets the user influence the order in which eligible background tasks are processed when server resources are constrained. This helps prioritize business-critical extract updates relative to other queued refresh work. These are task-management actions exposed from the Extract Refreshes page for the selected refresh task. Tableau documents extract-refresh task management, including running tasks and changing task priority, in its Tableau Server help: Refresh Extracts on Tableau Server and Manage Extract Refresh Tasks.

QUESTION NO: 2

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. ELSEIF [Subject] = 'English' THEN 'Humanities'

B. IIF((CONTAINS([Subject], 'Science') = TRUE), 'Humanities', 'Sciences')

C. IF ENDSWITH([Subject], 'Computer Science') THEN 'Sciences' ELSE 'Humanities' END

D. WHEN 'Computer Science' THEN 'Sciences'

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

`ELSEIF [Subject] = 'English' THEN 'Humanities'` is a valid conditional branch for an `IF` calculation and correctly assigns the Humanities category when the Subject value is English. In a complete calculated field, this branch can be paired with another `ELSEIF` condition for Social Studies and an initial condition for Computer Science or Science. Tableau evaluates `IF`/`ELSEIF` expressions in order and returns the result associated with the first condition that is true.

`WHEN 'Computer Science' THEN 'Sciences'` is a valid branch for a `CASE [Subject]` calculation. A complete CASE expression can include corresponding `WHEN` clauses for Science, English, and Social Studies, returning Sciences for

the science-related subjects and Humanities for the humanities-related subjects. CASE is well suited to this requirement because it compares one field, Subject, against discrete values. Tableau documents both conditional calculation patterns, including `IF`/`ELSEIF` and `CASE`/`WHEN`, at Tableau Logical Functions and provides calculation syntax guidance at Tableau Operators and Syntax.

QUESTION NO: 3 - (SIMULATION)

You have the following dashboard.

When a user selects a only on the map the data on the bar chart must show only the data for the selected city. The data in the bar chart must change only when the user selects a different city How should you configure the dashboard action? (Use the dropdowns in the Answers Area to select the correct options.)

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Configure a dashboard **Filter** action as follows:

Action: `Filter`
Source sheet: the map worksheet
Run action on: `Select`
Target sheet: the bar-chart worksheet
Target Filters: `All Fields`

This makes a selected city mark on the map filter the bar chart to that city. Because the action runs on `Select`, the bar chart updates when the user selects another city rather than when the pointer merely hovers over the map.

If the simulation also includes a **Clearing the selection will** setting and the bar chart must not change when the selection is cleared, choose `Keep filtered values`.

QUESTION NO: 4

You have the following dataset that contain null values in the Profits field.

Country	Profits
Australia	39,706.36
Canada	
France	46,749.43
Germany	
...	...

You want the data to appear as shown in the following table.

Country	Profits
Australia	39,706.36
Canada	0
France	46,749.43
Germany	0
...	...

Which two formulas achieve the goal? Choose two.

A. 2N ([Profits])

B. ISNULL ([Profits])

C. IFNULL [(profits] ,0)

D. IF [Profits] != null then [Profits] END

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

The intended formulas are **ZN([Profits])** and **IFNULL([Profits], 0)**, both of which replace null Profit values with numeric zero so the resulting table can display a value for every row. In Tableau, **ZN** is designed specifically for numeric expressions: it returns the original number when the value is not null and returns 0 when it is null. This makes it a concise choice for a numeric field such as Profits. Tableau documents this behavior in its function reference: Tableau ZN function documentation.

IFNULL provides the same desired result when its second argument is zero. It evaluates the Profits value first; when that value is present, Tableau retains it, and when it is null, Tableau substitutes 0. This is useful when an author wants to explicitly state the replacement value and can also be used with nonnumeric fields where an appropriate replacement has the same data type. Tableau's calculation-function documentation describes **IFNULL** as returning the first expression unless it is null, in which case it returns the supplied replacement: Tableau IFNULL function documentation. The first displayed formula appears to contain an OCR rendering of ZN.

QUESTION NO: 5

You have a workbook that connects to a database. The database requires authentication.

You plan to publish the workbook and schedule a daily refresh of the data.

Which two conditions must be met to schedule the refresh? Choose two.

A. The credentials must be embedded.

B. The data source must be stored as a hyper file.

C. The data source must use a live connection.

D. The data must be extracted.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

"The credentials must be embedded." is required because a scheduled refresh runs unattended. Tableau Server or Tableau Cloud must be able to authenticate to the underlying database when the scheduled job executes, without an interactive user being present to enter a user name and password. When publishing, the author can embed database credentials so Tableau can use them for subsequent extract-refresh jobs. This requirement may also be fulfilled through supported managed authentication mechanisms where Tableau can securely retain and use the authorization needed for refreshes.

"The data must be extracted." is also required because Tableau's refresh schedules apply to extract data sources. A refresh job retrieves current data from the source database and rebuilds or incrementally updates the published extract. A live connection does not maintain a locally stored extract for Tableau to refresh on a schedule; instead, it sends queries to the database when users interact with the view. Tableau extracts are stored in the Hyper format, but merely identifying the format is not the scheduling prerequisite—the essential condition is that the published data source uses an extract that Tableau can refresh. See Tableau's documentation on publishing workbooks and data sources and extracting data.

QUESTION NO: 6

You have a Tableau workbook.

You want to make the workbook available in Tableau Online.

What should you do?

A. From the Server menu, select Tableau Public, and then select Save to Tableau Public.

B. From the File menu, select Export Packaged Workbook.

C. From the Server menu, select Publish Data Source.

D. From the Server menu, select Publish Workbook.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

From the Server menu, select Publish Workbook. Publishing is the Tableau Desktop workflow that uploads a workbook to Tableau Cloud, formerly called Tableau Online. After signing in to the appropriate Tableau Cloud site, you select *Server* > *Publish Workbook*, choose the destination project, provide a workbook name, and configure relevant publishing settings such as permissions, embedded credentials, and data-source handling. Once the publishing process finishes, authorized users can access the workbook through the Tableau Cloud site, where it can be viewed, shared, and, when permissions allow, edited in the browser. If the workbook uses extract data, the published content can also be configured for refreshes, subject to the site's connectivity and refresh capabilities. This action publishes the workbook itself, including its visualizations and associated metadata, to the managed Tableau Cloud environment. Tableau's current documentation describes this Desktop publishing workflow in Publish a Workbook and identifies Tableau Cloud as the hosted platform for sharing and managing Tableau content in Get Started with Tableau Cloud.

QUESTION NO: 7

You add several worksheets and text objects to a dashboard.

You want the objects to remain aligned automatically when the dashboard size changes.

Which two statements are true about tiled dashboard objects? Choose two.

A. Tiled objects are automatically arranged within the dashboard layout

B. Resizing a tiled object can resize adjacent tiled objects

C. Tiled objects can overlap other dashboard objects

D. Tiled objects always retain fixed x and y positions

E. Tiled objects can be positioned outside the dashboard boundary

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Tiled objects are arranged within the dashboard layout rather than positioned at fixed coordinates. Tableau automatically adjusts tiled objects to fit the available dashboard space, and resizing one tiled object can resize adjacent objects in the same layout area. Floating objects are positioned independently and can overlap other objects. For more information, see Organize Dashboard Items.

QUESTION NO: 8

You want to create the following dashboard.

The dashboard will contain two sheets that will connect to the same data source. The top sheet will be configured to filter the bottom sheet.

When you click a category on the top sheet, the sheets must resize as shown in the following exhibit.

How should you lay out the objects on the dashboard?

A. Drag a horizontal container to the dashboard and add both sheets to the container. Set the Fit to Standard.

B. Add both sheets to the dashboard. Set Fit to Fix width.

C. Drag a blank object to the dashboard and add both sheets to the dashboard. Set Fit to Entire view.

D. Drag a vertical container to the dashboard and add both sheets to the container. Set Fit to Entire view.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Drag a vertical container to the dashboard and add both sheets to the container. Set Fit to Entire view. is the appropriate layout because the worksheets must be stacked one above the other and must share the available dashboard space responsively. A vertical layout container establishes that top-to-bottom relationship and manages the dimensions of its tiled objects as the dashboard area is allocated. This is preferable to positioning the sheets independently when the intended design requires their sizing to remain coordinated.

Setting each worksheet to *Entire View* tells Tableau to scale the visualization to the full space assigned to that worksheet in the dashboard. Consequently, when the dashboard layout adjusts after the category selection drives the filtering interaction, each view can use its allotted container area without retaining an unsuitable fixed width or standard-size rendering. The filtering itself is configured as a dashboard filter action, with the upper worksheet as the source and the lower worksheet as the target; because both use the same data source, the selected category can be passed directly to the target view. Tableau's guidance on tiled layout containers and dashboard sizing supports using containers to organize and resize dashboard items: Use Layout Containers and Size Dashboards.

QUESTION NO: 9

You are creating an extract from a large data source.

You need to reduce the size of the extract while retaining the fields and records required for analysis.

Which two actions can you perform? Choose two.

A. Add an extract filter.

B. Hide unused fields.

C. Change the default number format of measures.

D. Add all fields to the Details shelf.

E. Convert all measures to dimensions.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

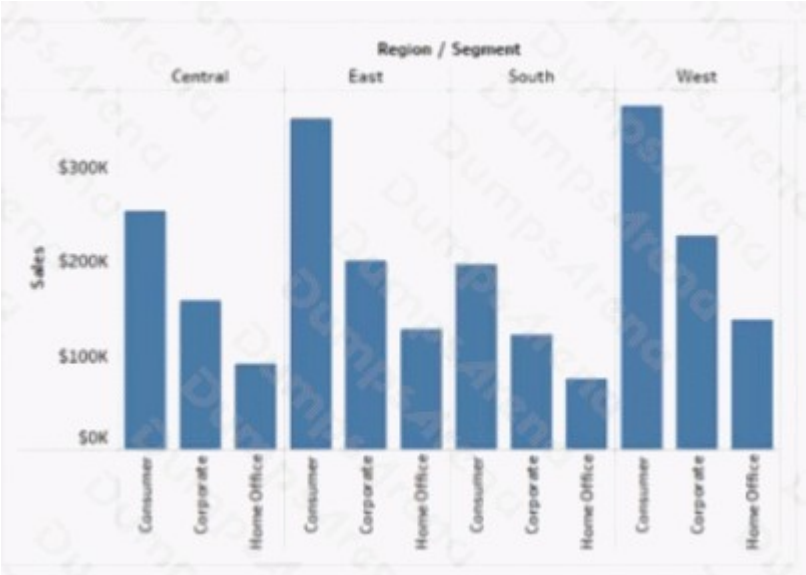
You can reduce extract size by applying an **extract filter** to limit the rows included in the extract and by **hiding unused fields** so those columns are not stored in the extract. An extract filter is applied when Tableau creates or refreshes the extract, whereas hiding unused fields removes fields that are not needed for analysis from the available data.

Changing a field's default number format or adding the field to a worksheet does not reduce the amount of data stored in the extract.

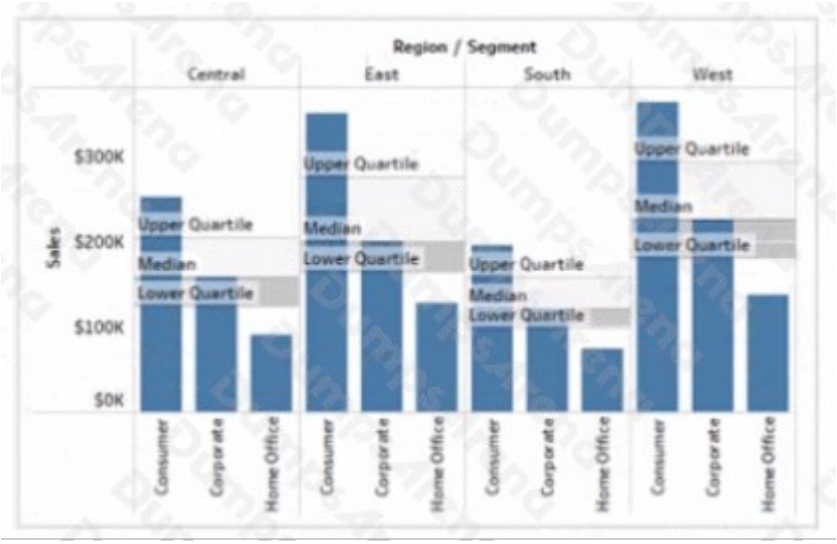
For more information, see Tableau Help: Extract Your Data and Hide or Unhide Fields.

QUESTION NO: 10

You have the following bar chart.



You want the chart to appear as shown in the Mowing exhibit.



What should you add?

A. A reference band

B. A reference line

C. An average line

D. A distribution band

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

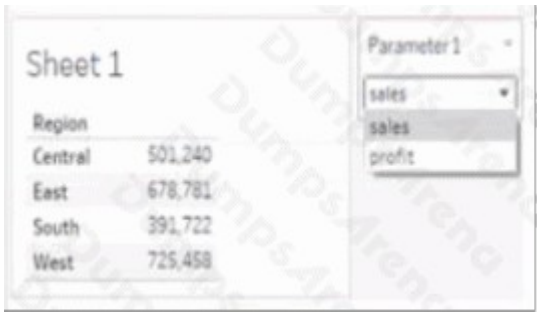
A reference band is the appropriate addition because it displays a shaded region spanning a defined range of values on a continuous axis. This is useful when the intended view needs to visually identify a target, acceptable, or notable interval while retaining the individual bars and their values. In Tableau, reference bands can be configured with a lower and upper boundary using constants, fields, parameters, or calculated values, and the band can be scoped to the entire table, a pane, or a cell. The resulting formatting emphasizes the range as a background area behind the marks, matching a chart design that calls attention to a value interval rather than one precise benchmark. Tableau's Analytics pane provides reference bands as an analytic object that can be dragged onto a view, after which its range, label, fill, and line formatting can be adjusted. See Tableau's documentation on adding reference lines, bands, and distributions and the Analytics pane for configuration details.

QUESTION NO: 11 - (DRAG DROP)

You have the following dataset.

Region	Profit	Sales
Central	39706	501240
East	91523	678781
South	46749	391722
West	108418	725458

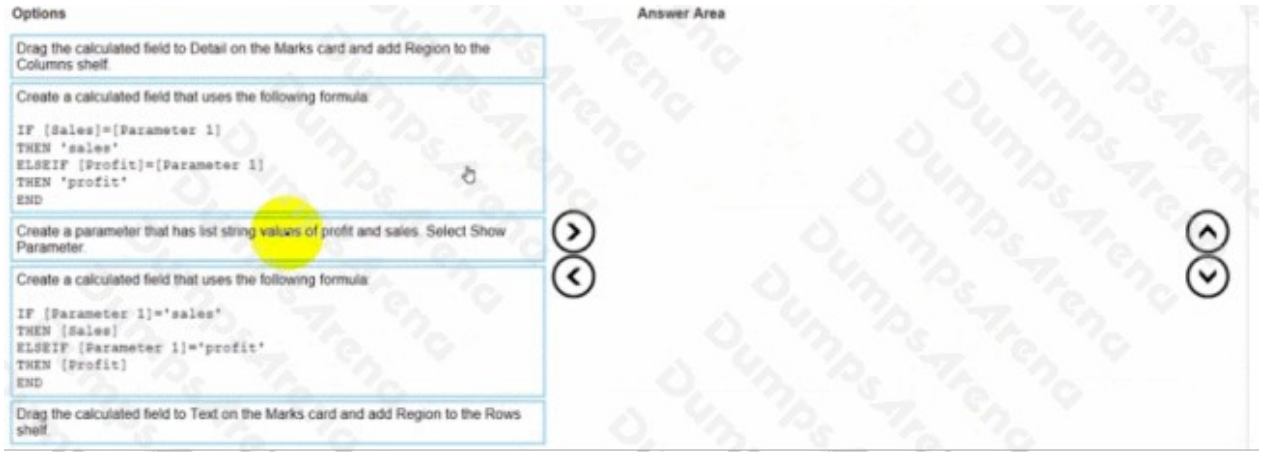
You need to create the following worksheet.



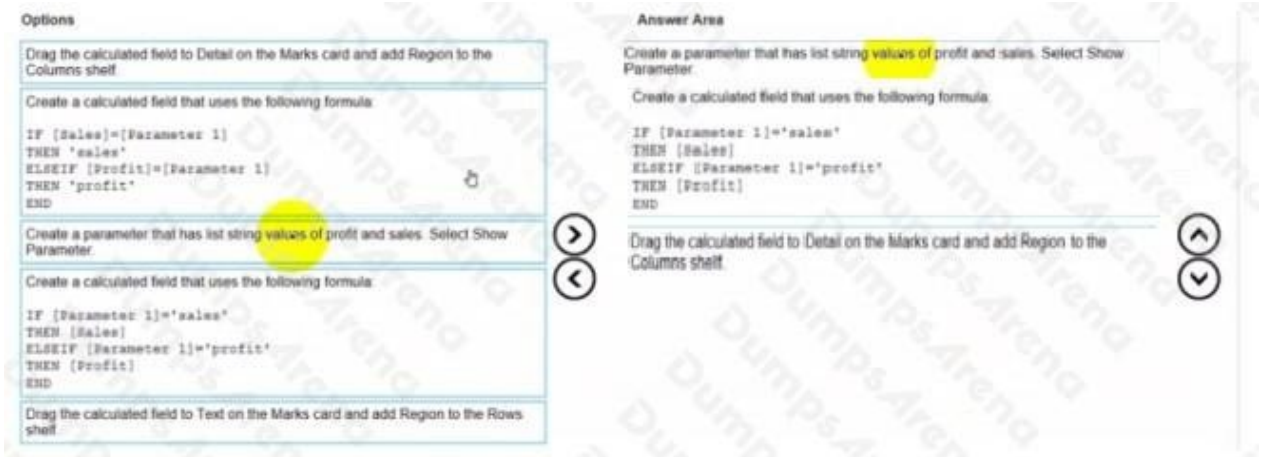
The table must show either profit or sales based on the selection from the Parameter 1 menu.

Which three actions should you perform in orders

(Place the three correct options in order Use the arrows to move Options lo Answer Area Use Answer Area arrows to reorder the options)



ANSWER:



Explanation:

The correct sequence starts by creating **Parameter 1** as a string parameter containing the values **profit** and **sales**, then selecting **Show Parameter**. A parameter is the user-controlled input that determines which measure the worksheet should use, so it must be created first. Showing its control places the menu in the worksheet, allowing a viewer to switch the selection interactively.

Next, create a calculated field that reads the parameter selection and returns the corresponding measure: when Parameter 1 is **sales**, it returns **Sales**; when Parameter 1 is **profit**, it returns **Profit**. This calculation is the dynamic measure layer of the worksheet. Tableau evaluates the calculation using the currently selected parameter value, so a single field can represent either measure as the menu changes. Tableau documents this pattern of using a parameter inside a calculation to dynamically change the measure shown in a view in its parameter documentation and calculated-fields documentation.

Finally, drag the calculated field to **Detail** on the Marks card and drag **Region** to the **Columns** shelf. Region establishes the regional breakdown of the table, while Detail adds the calculated field to the mark level of detail. As the parameter control changes from profit to sales or back again, the calculated field supplies the appropriate value for every Region. This produces one worksheet whose measure is controlled by the parameter rather than requiring separate profit and sales views. Tableau's Marks card reference explains that Detail adds fields to a mark's level of detail.

QUESTION NO: 12 - (SIMULATION)

Open the link to Book1 found on the desktop. Open the Movie Durations worksheet.

Replace the existing data source with the Netflix_2019 data source.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

In **Book1**, select the **Movie Durations** worksheet tab.

1. From the top menu, select **Data > Replace Data Source…**.
2. In the Replace Data Source dialog, leave the workbook's current source selected under **Current**.
3. Under **Replacement**, select **Netflix_2019**.
4. Click **OK**.

The Movie Durations worksheet now uses the **Netflix_2019** data source.

QUESTION NO: 13

Which option must a Data Analyst enable to build the following table to add quarterly totals?



A. Add All Subtotals

B. Show Column Grand Totals

C. Show Row Grand Totals

D. Add Pane Totals

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Add All Subtotals is the required Tableau setting when the view needs totals for grouped values such as quarters within a higher-level date grouping. In a crosstab with discrete date parts, Tableau can display the individual quarter marks and insert a subtotal for each relevant outer grouping, producing the requested quarterly-summary structure without changing the underlying measure calculation. This command is available from *Analysis* > *Totals* > *Add All Subtotals*. Tableau adds subtotals for all eligible discrete dimensions in the view, using the aggregation of the measure already present in the table, such as SUM for sales. This is especially useful when a date hierarchy or nested date fields create separate panes or headers and the analyst wants Tableau to calculate the intermediate rollups automatically. The subtotal behavior, including labels and aggregation choices where applicable, can subsequently be formatted or configured from the totals settings. Tableau documents subtotal commands and their use in text tables in its help content: Configure Totals in Tableau. For the menu-level steps for adding subtotals to a view, see Build a Crosstab.

QUESTION NO: 14

You have the following dataset

You need to create the following visualization.

Which quick table calculation should you drag to Text on the Marks card?

A. Percent of Total

B. Percent Difference

C. Compound Growth Rate

D. Percentile

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Percent of Total is the appropriate quick table calculation when the view needs to show each Sales value as a proportion of an overall total. After Sales is placed on Text in the Marks card, applying this calculation converts the displayed sales amounts into percentages. Tableau calculates each mark's aggregated Sales value divided by the relevant total for the table calculation's addressing and partitioning settings. In a Category and Sub-Category crosstab, configuring the calculation to compute using Category produces a percentage distribution for the Sub-Category values within their Category grouping, matching the stated requirement to show percent of total sales at that level. The result makes it easy to compare each sub-category's contribution without requiring viewers to calculate ratios manually. Tableau identifies Percent of Total as one of its built-in quick table calculations and allows its direction or scope to be adjusted through the Compute Using settings. See Tableau's documentation on quick table calculations and its guidance for transforming values with table calculations.

QUESTION NO: 15

A Data Analyst wants to create the following table in a view:



Which function should the analyst use to create the Position column?

A. INDEX

B. RANK

C. FIRST

D. LAST

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

FIRST is the appropriate table calculation for the Position column because it returns the relative position of the current row compared with the first row in the table-calculation partition. Tableau expresses this as an offset: the first row is `0`, the next row is `-1`, then `-2`, and so forth as the calculation moves away from the first row. This behavior is useful when the required position values represent each mark's distance from the beginning of the displayed table rather than a conventional one-based row number.

Like other table calculations, FIRST is evaluated against the marks currently in the view, so its result depends on the configured addressing direction and partitioning. The analyst can use the table calculation's *Compute Using* setting to ensure that Tableau evaluates the rows in the intended displayed order. This makes FIRST well suited to a Position field that is derived directly from row placement in the view. Tableau documents FIRST as returning the number of rows from the current row to the first row in the partition. See Tableau table calculation functions and Tableau table calculations.

QUESTION NO: 16

You want to add a draft watermark to a dashboard as shown in the following exhibit.



Which type of object should you use?

A. Image

B. Sheet

C. Web page

D. Horizontal

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Image is the appropriate dashboard object for a draft watermark. In Tableau, an Image object lets an author place a static image file on a dashboard, then position and size it to create visual elements that are independent of the underlying worksheets. A watermark such as a translucent or diagonal "DRAFT" label is typically prepared as an image with the desired text, color, rotation, and transparency, then added to the dashboard as an Image object. This approach keeps the watermark consistent across the dashboard and does not require creating a worksheet or connecting to external web content. The image can be floated so it can sit over the dashboard content, rather than being constrained to the normal tiled dashboard layout. Tableau's dashboard authoring documentation identifies Image as a supported dashboard object and describes

adding image files and configuring their display. For more details, see Dashboard Objects in Tableau Help and Add Dashboard Objects.

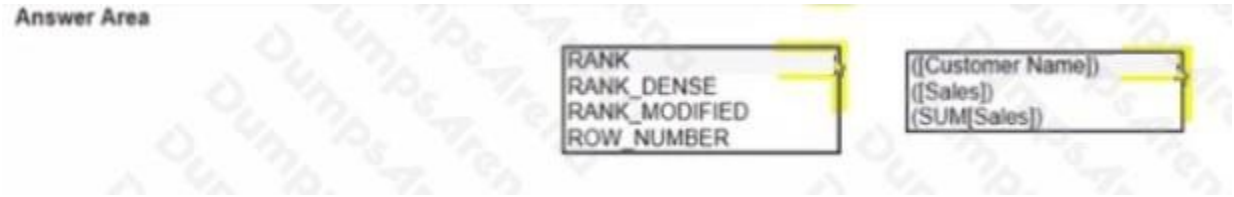
QUESTION NO: 17 - (HOTSPOT)

You have the following dataset.

Customer Name	Sales	Rank
Adrian Barton	10,000	3
Raymond Buch	12,000	2
Sean Miller	12,000	2
Tamara Chand	18,000	1

Yon need to calculate the ranking shown in the Rank field.

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



ANSWER:



Explanation:

The calculation should be **RANK(SUM([Sales]))**. Tableau's `RANK` table-calculation function assigns a position by comparing a numeric expression across the marks in the current partition of the view. Here, each customer needs a rank based on that customer's total sales, so the expression inside the function must be the aggregated sales measure, `SUM([Sales])`.

Using the aggregation is important because Tableau commonly displays a customer-level view with one mark per customer and computes the customer's total sales for that mark. The rank is then calculated from those totals: the largest total receives rank 1, and subsequent totals receive the appropriate rank. The standard `RANK` function uses competition ranking behavior for ties, meaning equal sales totals receive the same rank and later rank numbers account for the tied positions. This behavior matches the typical Rank field requested in a sales-by-customer table.

The calculation is a table calculation, so its final result also depends on the view's addressing and partitioning settings. With Customer Name in the view, Tableau should compute the rank across the customer marks, allowing each customer's `SUM([Sales])` to be compared with the other customers' totals. Tableau's official documentation describes `RANK(expression)` as returning the standard competition rank for an expression in the current partition: Table Calculation Functions. Tableau also documents that aggregations such as `SUM` summarize a measure at the level of detail represented by the visualization: Aggregate Functions in Tableau.