TDA-C01 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

DRAG DROP

You have the following calculated fields in a worksheet.

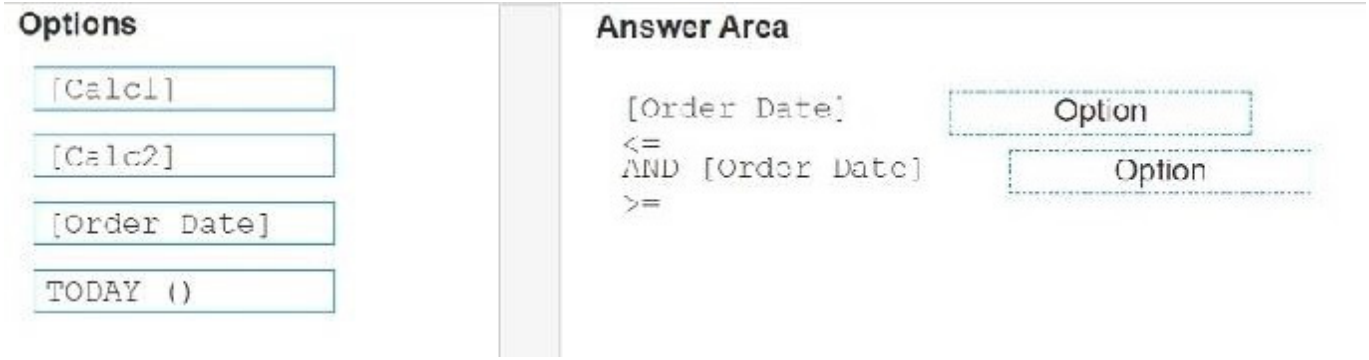
[Calc1] = DATEADD (\\'year\\', -1, TODAY ())

[Calc2] = DATETRUNC (\\'month\\' , DATEADD (\\'year\\', -1, TODAY ())

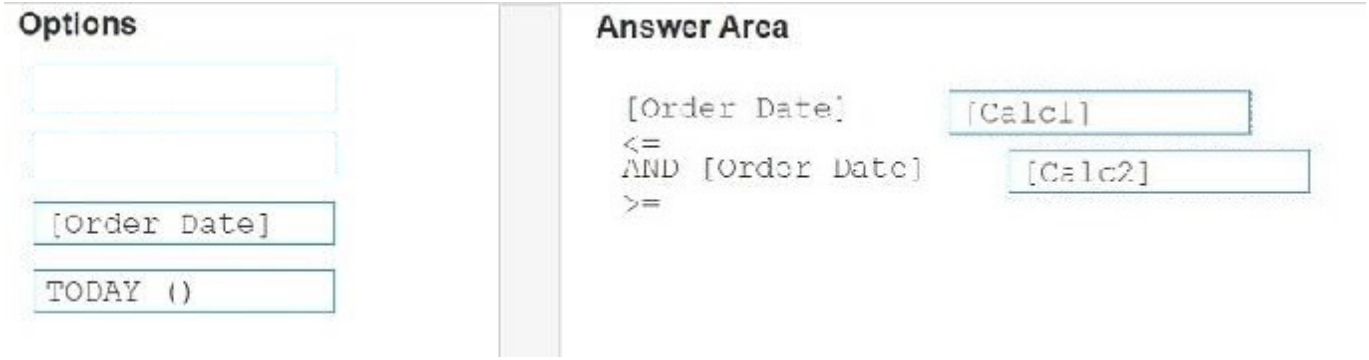
You want to calculate the month to date value of the prior year.

How should you complete the formula? (Drag the appropriate Options to the Answer Area and drop into the correct locations.)

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



QUESTION 2

You have the following:

Category	Sub-Category	Sales	Overall Rank	Rank
Furniture	Bookcases	114,880	7	3
	Chairs	328,449	2	1
	Furnishings	91,705	8	4
	Tables	206,966	3	2
Technology	Accessories	167,380	5	3
	Copiers	149,528	6	4
	Machines	189,239	4	2
	Phones	330,007	1	1

Overall Rank and Rank are calculated fields that use the RANK function.

You filter out the sub-category where [Ovorall Rank] - 1.

For which three the sub-categories will the value of Rank change? Choose three.

A. Furnishings

B. Tables

C. Chairs

D. Accessories

E. Copiers

F. Machines

G. Phones

H. Bookcases

Correct Answer: BDF

Explanation: In Tableau, the RANK function assigns a rank to each row within a partition of the data, based on the value of the field being ranked. It is important to understand that the rank is recalculated whenever the underlying data or the

partitioning changes. In the given scenario, the Overall Rank is based on the Sales figures, while the Rank (presumably) is based on the Sales within the Category. When filtering on the condition where [Overall Rank] - 1, it means we are

excluding the sub-category that has an Overall Rank of 2.

Looking at the data:

Furnishings has an Overall Rank of 8, which does not meet the filter condition ([Overall Rank] - 1). Therefore, its rank remains the same. Tables have an Overall Rank of 3. When the sub-category with an Overall Rank of 2 is removed (Chairs

in this case), Tables move up in the overall ranking. However, since Tables are the top-ranked within the Furniture category, their Rank within the category would remain unchanged at 1. Chairs have an Overall Rank of 2, which meets the

filter condition and thus will be removed from the view. We cannot determine the change in Rank for Chairs because they are filtered out. Accessories have an Overall Rank of 5. If any sub-category with a higher Overall Rank (1 to 4) is

removed, the rank of Accessories within the Technology category could change because it is currently ranked 3 in its category. With the removal of Phones (Overall Rank 1), the Rank of Accessories could potentially increase. Copiers have

an Overall Rank of 6, which does not meet the filter condition.

Therefore, its rank remains the same.

Machines have an Overall Rank of 4. If we remove Phones (Overall Rank 1), Machines will move up in the overall ranking and potentially within the Technology category as well, changing its Rank from 2 to 1. Phones have an Overall Rank of

1, which does not meet the filter condition of being Overall Rank 2. Therefore, its rank remains the same. Bookcases have an Overall Rank of 7, which does not meet the filter condition.

Therefore, its rank remains the same.

Based on this analysis, when the sub-category with an Overall Rank of 2 (Chairs) is removed, the Rank value will change for Tables, Accessories, and Machines, as they will move up in the overall ranking within their respective categories.

However, it\\'s important to note that while Tables will move up in the overall ranking, their rank within the Furniture category would not change as they are already at the top. The rank changes for Accessories and Machines are due to the

removal of Phones, which is ranked higher overall and within the Technology category.

QUESTION 3

You have a Tableau workbook that contain three worksheets named Sheet1 Sheet2 and Sheet3.

You create several filters.

From the Data Source page you plan to add data source fillers When type of filter will appear in the Edit Data Source Filters dialog box?

A. A table calculation filter used on Sheet

B. A top N condition filer on a dimension in Sheet 1 and Sheet2

C. A context filler on a dimension m Sheet3

D. A dimension Maw on all the sheets

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

You have the following dashboard that contains two sheets.

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	Consumer	Corporate	Home Office
Central	103,838	102,874	147,429	147,098	252,031	157,996	91,213
East	128,680	156,332	180,686	213,083	350,908	200,409	127,464
South	103,846	71,360	93,610	122,906	196,581	121,886	74,255
West	147,883	139,966	187,480	250,128	362,881	225,855	136,722

You want to minimize the whitespace between the sheets.

What should you configure?

A. The background

B. The position

C. The padding

D. The size

E. The border

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: To minimize the whitespace between the sheets, you should configure the padding of the sheets and the dashboard. Padding is the amount of space between the edge of a sheet or dashboard and its content. You can adjust the padding by using the Layout tab in the Format pane. You can reduce the padding for each sheet by selecting the sheet and changing the values for the inner and outer padding. You can also reduce the padding for the dashboard by selecting the dashboard and changing the values for the outer padding. Reducing the padding will make the sheets and the dashboard more compact and eliminate unnecessary whitespace. References: Format Dashboards - Tableau Tableau Certified Data Analyst Study Guide

QUESTION 5

You have a data source that has two tables named Table1 and Table2. Table1 is the primary table and Table2 is the secondary table.

You want to combine the tables by using Tableau Prep. The combined table must include only values from Table1 that do NOT match any values in Table2. The field values from Table2 must appear as null values.

Which type of join should you use?

A. Left only

B. Union

C. Inner

D. Left

E. Full outer

Correct Answer: A

To combine the tables by using Tableau Prep and include only values from Table1 that do not match any values in Table2, you should use a left only join. A left only join is a type of join that returns only the rows from the primary table (Table1) that have no matching rows in the secondary table (Table2). The field values from Table2 will appear as null values in the combined table. A left only join is also known as an anti-join or an exclusion join. References: Tableau Certified Data Analyst Exam Prep Guide, page 9, section "Preparing Data" Tableau Help: Join Your Data Tableau Help: Left Only Join