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Tableau Desktop Certified Associate Exam

Tableau Desktop-Certified-Associate

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 11

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Connecting to & Preparing Data	19
Topic 2, Exploring & Analyzing Data	85
Topic 3, Sharing Insights	7
Total	111

QUESTION NO: 1

Connect to the "Global Superstore" data source and use the Orders table. Create a box-plots to show the sales distribution for each ship mode. Which of the following ship modes have the same median?

- A. First Class
- B. Same Day
- C. Second Class
- D. Standard Class

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

First Class and Same Day have the same median Sales value: 84. A box plot summarizes the distribution of the underlying marks for each category, and the line within each box represents the median, or 50th percentile. To obtain the intended result for the Orders data, Sales must be shown at the row level by disaggregating measures, then Ship Mode is used to partition the view into separate distributions. Tableau calculates the quartiles and median independently for each Ship Mode from its individual order-level Sales marks. When the resulting box plots are inspected, the central median line (and its tooltip value) is 84 for both First Class and Same Day. This equality concerns the middle value of each ship mode's Sales distribution; it does not require the two distributions to have matching minimums, maximums, quartiles, or numbers of records. Tableau's box-and-whisker plot guidance describes box plots as a way to compare distributions across dimensions and identifies the median as part of the displayed statistical summary. See [Tableau Help: Box-and-Whisker Plots](#) and [Tableau Help: Aggregation in Tableau](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

Connect to the "Covid data" source. What is the percentage increase in the new cases from July 2020 to Jan 2021?

- A. 118.50%
- B. 125%
- C. 113.50%
- D. 98%

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The correct result is **113.50%**. To obtain it in Tableau, limit the view to the two relevant month values, July 2020 and January 2021, and place the discrete month date part in the view along with the aggregated New Cases measure. Apply the *Percent Difference* quick table calculation to New Cases, computed from the earlier month to the later month. Tableau calculates percent difference as the change relative to the first value: $(\text{January 2021 New Cases} - \text{July 2020 New Cases}) \div \text{July 2020 New Cases}$. For the values in the Covid data source, this calculation returns 1.135, which Tableau displays as 113.50% when formatted as a percentage with two decimal places. The direction of the computation matters: the month order must run from July 2020 to January 2021 so that July is the comparison baseline. Tableau quick table calculations provide a guided way to create common table calculations, including percent difference, directly from a measure in the view. See Tableau's documentation on [table calculations](#) and [quick table calculations](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

An Excel table contains a field named *Customer Name*, where each value contains a first name and last name separated by a space. You need separate fields for analysis by first name and last name while retaining the original field. Which two options can be used? Select two.

- A. Use Split on Customer Name

- B. Use Custom Split on Customer Name
- C. Pivot the Customer Name field
- D. Create a group from Customer Name

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Split and Custom Split can both create additional fields from a text field while leaving the original Customer Name field available. Split automatically separates values using a delimiter that Tableau detects, while Custom Split lets the analyst specify the delimiter and the split behavior.

Pivot is intended to convert columns into rows, such as turning monthly columns into a single month field and value field. Creating a group changes how members are categorized and does not separate portions of a text value.

QUESTION NO: 4

Tableau automatically associates continuous fields with categorical palettes.

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

False is correct. Tableau's automatic color behavior follows the field's discrete or continuous classification. A continuous field represents values along an uninterrupted numeric range, so Tableau associates it with a sequential or diverging palette that communicates magnitude and progression across that range. These palettes use gradual color variation, allowing viewers to see lower-to-higher values or variation around a meaningful midpoint. Categorical palettes are intended for discrete fields, whose members are distinct headers or categories rather than points on a continuous scale. Tableau applies separate colors to those individual members so they can be distinguished visually. This default association helps ensure that color encodes the nature of the underlying data appropriately: continuous measures are displayed as a gradient, while discrete dimensions are displayed as distinct categories. The palette can be changed in the Color dialog, but Tableau's automatic association for a continuous field is not categorical. Tableau's documentation describes how continuous fields produce axes and use a range of values, while discrete fields create headers; it also explains the palette types available when editing colors. See [Tableau: Data field types and roles](#) and [Tableau: Color marks](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

A data source has fields named State and Country. A State value such as Georgia is ambiguous because Tableau can interpret it in more than one country. Which two actions can help Tableau map the records correctly? Select two.

- A. Assign the State/Province geographic role to State
- B. Add Country to Detail on the Marks card
- C. Place State on Label on the Marks card
- D. Change the mark type to Polygon

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Assigning the State field the State/Province geographic role tells Tableau how to interpret the field. Adding Country to Detail gives Tableau additional geographic context for each mark, allowing it to distinguish matching state names that occur in different countries.

Changing State to a text label does not resolve geographic ambiguity, because labels do not supply geographic information to Tableau's geocoding process. Changing the mark type to a polygon does not identify which country contains a particular state value.

QUESTION NO: 6

An Excel workbook contains separate worksheets named Sales_2022 and Sales_2023. Both sheets have identical columns, but each month is stored in a separate column from January through December. You need one chronological Month field and one Sales field for analysis across both years. Which two data-preparation steps should you use? Select two.

- A. Union Sales_2022 and Sales_2023.
- B. Pivot the January through December columns.
- C. Create a join between Sales_2022 and Sales_2023.
- D. Blend Sales_2022 with Sales_2023.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

First, union Sales_2022 and Sales_2023 because the sheets have the same column structure and represent records from separate periods that must be appended. Then pivot the monthly columns so that Tableau converts the wide January-through-December structure into pivot field names and pivot field values. The pivoted month names can be used to create a single chronological date field with the year information.

A join would match rows from the two years and can create an unintended wider table. A relationship does not reshape the month columns, and data blending is unnecessary because both sheets are available in the same Excel connection.

QUESTION NO: 7

In which of the following scenarios you should use the blend?

- A. The data to combine has the same structure but consists of data of different years.
- B. The combined data will be used in many worksheets in the current workbook.
- C. The data to combine is at a different level of detail.
- D. All of the above.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The data to combine is at a different level of detail. Data blending is appropriate when Tableau must combine data from separate data sources and the sources are aggregated at different granularities. For example, one source might contain transaction-level sales records while another contains monthly targets, budgets, or population data. Tableau designates one source as the primary data source for the view and queries the secondary source based on the linking field values present in that primary view. This approach preserves each source's native level of detail rather than requiring rows to be physically joined before analysis.

In practice, the fields used to relate the sources must have compatible values and data types, and the intended linking fields should be available for the analysis. Tableau aggregates measures in each source as needed and then blends the results, making blending particularly useful for comparing measures maintained independently at different grains. Tableau's documentation describes blending as combining data from multiple sources in a single view, with a primary and secondary

data source, and discusses how its aggregation behavior affects results. See [Tableau Help: Combine Data from Multiple Tables and Databases](#) and [Tableau Help: Data Blending](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

Connect to the "World Cup Results" and use tables WorldCupMatches, WorldCups. Which of the following year had the highest percentage of Away goals? Consider only those years when the host country did not win the world cup.

- A. 2010
- B. 2002
- C. 1994
- D. 1934

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

2010 is correct. The required measure is the proportion of goals recorded for away teams in each tournament: aggregate Away Team Goals for a year and divide that total by the year's combined home-team and away-team goals. Because WorldCupMatches contains one record per match, these values must be aggregated at the tournament-year level before comparing the percentages. WorldCups supplies the single tournament-level record needed to identify the host country and the winning country for each year.

First, relate or blend the match-level results with the tournament-level information using Year, then retain only years where Country and Winner are different. This enforces the condition that the host did not win the tournament. Next, calculate the away-goal share using a calculation equivalent to $\text{SUM}([\text{Away Team Goals}]) / (\text{SUM}([\text{Home Team Goals}] + \text{SUM}([\text{Away Team Goals}])))$, format the result as a percentage, and compare the eligible tournament years. Under this aggregation and filter, 2010 has the largest away-goal percentage among the listed years. Tableau calculations aggregate measures such as goal totals at the level of detail represented in the view; see [Create Calculated Fields in Tableau](#). For guidance on combining related tables at different levels of detail, see [How Relationships Work in Tableau](#).

QUESTION NO: 9

Using the Profit Analysis Dashboard twbx file, find out the profit recorded in October 2016 by California State in the West region? You can add the functionality to the dashboard.

- A. \$3,251
- B. \$3,448
- C. \$517
- D. \$987

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The profit recorded for California in the West region during October 2016 is **\$517**. To obtain this value in the Profit Analysis Dashboard, use California as the selected geographic mark or filter value, then restrict the view to October 2016. The displayed measure must be Profit aggregated as a sum, since the question asks for the profit recorded for the selected state and period rather than an individual order's profit. Tableau dashboards can pass a selected mark, such as California on a map, to other views through a filter action. This makes the dashboard update its time-based profit view to the data associated with California. After the selection and month restriction are applied, the resulting Profit value is \$517. Tableau's documentation explains how filters limit the marks included in a view and how dashboard actions can use a selected mark to filter related worksheets. See [Tableau Help: Filter Data from Your Views](#) and [Tableau Help: Actions](#).

QUESTION NO: 10

_____ function rounds a number to the nearest integer of equal or lesser value.

- A. FLOOR
- B. ROUND
- C. CEILING
- D. BUFFER

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

FLOOR is correct because Tableau's `FLOOR(number)` function rounds a numeric value down to the nearest integer that is less than or equal to the input value. For example, `FLOOR(4.8)` returns 4, while `FLOOR(-4.2)` returns -5. This behavior is especially important with negative numbers: "down" means toward negative infinity, not simply removing the decimal portion. The function is useful when creating integer-based bins, grouping continuous measures into lower-bound intervals, or deriving whole-number values that must not exceed the original measure. Tableau identifies FLOOR as a number function and defines it as returning the closest integer equal to or less than the specified number. It can be entered in a calculated field, where Tableau evaluates the expression for each relevant mark or at the calculation's defined level of detail. For the authoritative syntax and examples, consult Tableau's [Number Functions documentation](#). Additional guidance on creating and using these expressions is available in Tableau's [Create a Calculated Field documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 11

What are the types of annotations available in Tableau?

- A. Mark
- B. Point
- C. Circle
- D. Area

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

Tableau provides three annotation types: **Mark**, **Point**, and **Area**. A mark annotation is attached to a specific data mark in the view, so it can display information associated with that individual mark. A point annotation is anchored to a single location in the visualization and is useful for calling attention to a particular coordinate or visual point. An area annotation identifies a rectangular region of the view, allowing an author to highlight a range or section of interest. These annotation types can add context and explanatory detail directly within a worksheet, helping viewers understand notable values, trends, or portions of a visualization. Tableau's documentation describes adding annotations by selecting a mark, point, or area in a view and using the Annotate command. For further details, see Tableau Help: [Add Annotations to a View](#). Tableau also covers annotations among worksheet formatting and analytical capabilities in its product documentation: [Build Views and Analyze Data](#).