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Tableau

TCC-C01

Tableau Certified Consultant
Exam

Exam Topic: 1, Knowledge-Based Section A**QUESTION: 1**

A consultant creates a histogram that presents the distribution of profits across a client's customers. The labels on the bars show percent shares. The consultant used a quick table calculation to create the labels.

Now, the client wants to limit the view to the bins that have at least a 15% share. The consultant creates a profit filter but it changes the percent labels.

Which approach should the consultant use to produce the desired result?

- A. Use a calculation with TOTAL() function instead of a quick table calculation.
- B. Add the [Profit] filter to the context.
- C. Filter with a table calculation WINDOW_AVG(MIN([Profit]), first(), last())
- D. Filter with the table calculation used to create labels.

Answer(s): B

Explanation:

When a filter is applied directly to the view, it can affect the calculation of percentages in a histogram because it changes the underlying data that the quick table calculation is based on. To avoid this, adding the [Profit] filter to the context will maintain the original calculation of percent shares while filtering out bins with less than a 15% share. This is because context filters are applied before any other calculations, so the percent shares calculated will be based on the context-filtered data, thus preserving the integrity of the original percent labels.

Reference:

The solution is based on the principles of context filters and their order of operations in Tableau, which are documented in Tableau's official resources and community discussions.

When a histogram is created showing the distribution of profits with labels indicating percent shares using a quick table calculation, and a need arises to limit the view to bins with at least a 15% share, applying a standard profit filter directly may undesirably alter how the percent labels calculate because they depend on the overall distribution of data. Placing the [Profit] filter into the context makes it a "context filter," which effectively changes how data is filtered in calculations:

Create a Context Filter: Right-click on the profit filter and select "Add to Context". This action changes the order of operations in filtering, meaning the context filter is applied first. Adjust the Percent Calculation: With the profit filter set in the context, it first reduces the data set to only those profits that meet the filter criteria. Subsequently, any table calculations (like the percent share labels) are computed based on this reduced data set. View Update: The view now updates to display only those bins where the profits are at least 15%, and the percent share labels recalculated to reflect the distribution of only the filtered (contextual) data.

Reference:

Context Filters in Tableau: Context filters are used to filter the data passed down to other filters, calculations, the marks card, and the view. By setting the profit filter as a context filter, it ensures that calculations such as the percentage shares are based only on the filtered subset of

the data.

QUESTION: 2

A client has many published data sources in Tableau Server. The data sources use the same databases and tables. The client notices different departments give different answers to the same business questions, and the departments cannot trust the data. The client wants to know what causes data sources to return different data.

Which tool should the client use to identify this issue?

- A. Tableau Prep Conductor
- B. Ask Data
- C. Tableau Catalog
- D. Tableau Resource Monitoring Tool

Answer(s): C

Explanation:

The Tableau Catalog is part of the Tableau Data Management Add-on and is designed to help users understand the data they are using within Tableau. It provides a comprehensive view of all the data assets in Tableau Server or Tableau Online, including databases, tables, and fields. It can help identify issues such as data quality, data lineage, and impact analysis. In this case, where different departments are getting different answers to the same business questions, the Tableau Catalog can be used to track down inconsistencies and ensure that everyone is working from the same, reliable data source.

Reference:

The recommendation for using Tableau Catalog is based on its features that support data discovery, quality, and governance, which are essential for resolving data inconsistencies across different departments.

When different departments report different answers to the same business questions using the same databases and tables, the issue often lies in how data is being accessed and interpreted differently across departments. Tableau Catalog, a part of Tableau Data Management, can be used to solve this problem:

Visibility: Tableau Catalog gives visibility into the data used in Tableau, showing users where data comes from, where it's used, and who's using it.

Consistency and Trust: It helps ensure consistency and trust in data by providing detailed metadata management that can highlight discrepancies in data usage or interpretation.

Usage Metrics and Lineage: It offers tools for tracking usage metrics and understanding data lineage, which can help in identifying why different departments might see different results from the same underlying data.

Reference:

Tableau Catalog Usage: The Catalog is instrumental in providing a detailed view of the data environment, allowing organizations to audit, track, and understand data discrepancies across different users and departments.

QUESTION: 3