

Tableau Certified Consultant

Tableau TCC-C01

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 7

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Topic Break Down

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Topic 1, Discovery	4
Topic 2, Solution Design	15
Topic 3, Implementation	46
Topic 4, Governance	11
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QUESTION NO: 1 - (SIMULATION)

From the desktop, open the NYC Property Transactions workbook. You need to record the performance of the Property Transactions dashboard in the NYC Property Transactions.twbx workbook. Ensure that you start the recording as soon as you open the workbook. Open the Property Transactions dashboard, reset the filters on the dashboard to show all values, and stop the recording. Save the recording in C:\CC\Data\.

Create a new worksheet in the performance recording. In the worksheet, create a bar chart to show the elapsed time of each command name by worksheet, to show how each sheet in the Property Transactions dashboard contributes to the overall load time. From the File menu in Tableau Desktop, click Save. Save the performance recording in C:\CC\Data\.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Perform these steps in Tableau Desktop:

1. From the desktop, open NYC Property Transactions.twbx.
2. Immediately after it opens, select Help > Settings and Performance > Start Performance Recording.
3. Open the **Property Transactions** dashboard.
4. Reset the dashboard filters so that every filter includes all values. Use the dashboard's **Reset Filters** control if present; otherwise set each filter to **(All)** / all values.
5. Select Help > Settings and Performance > Stop Performance Recording. Tableau opens the resulting performance-recording workbook.
6. In the performance-recording workbook, choose File > Save As and save it in C:\CC\Data\.
7. Create a **new worksheet** in the performance-recording workbook.
8. Create the required horizontal bar chart:
Drag **Command Name** to **Rows**.
Drag **Elapsed Time** to **Columns**, using SUM(Elapsed Time).

Drag **Worksheet** to **Color** on the Marks card. This breaks down the command timing by the individual worksheets contributing to the dashboard load.

9. If Tableau does not automatically select bars, select **Bar** from the Marks type menu (or use **Show Me > Bars**).
10. Choose **File > Save** to save the completed performance-recording workbook in **C:\CC\Data**.

The final view must show **SUM(Elapsed Time)** for each **Command Name**, with **Worksheet** distinguishing the sheets' contributions to dashboard load time.

QUESTION NO: 2

A client has Tableau Server with Tableau Prep Conductor enabled. A completed flow has validated output settings and must run automatically every morning to update its published output.

Which two actions should the consultant recommend? Choose two.

- A. Publish the flow to Tableau Server.
- B. Create a scheduled task for the published flow.
- C. Run the flow manually in Tableau Prep Builder each morning.
- D. Create an extract refresh schedule for a downstream workbook.
- E. Republish the output file after every source-data update.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The flow must first be published to Tableau Server so that it is available for server-side execution. The client must then create a scheduled flow task that runs the published flow on the required schedule. Tableau Prep Conductor executes and monitors these scheduled flow tasks.

Running the flow manually in Tableau Prep Builder does not provide an automated server schedule. Scheduling an extract refresh for a downstream data source does not execute the flow that prepares its output, and republishing the output file does not create a recurring flow task.

QUESTION NO: 3

A dashboard displays each region's sales as a percentage of total sales by using the following calculation:

```
{ FIXED [Region] : SUM([Sales]) } / { FIXED : SUM([Sales]) }
```

Users select one or more regions from a Region filter. The client wants the percentage to be recalculated against only the selected regions, but the calculation must remain independent of dimensions added to the view.

Which action should the consultant take?

- A. Replace the calculation with a Percent of Total quick table calculation.
- B. Add [Region] to the denominator FIXED expression.
- C. Add the Region filter to context.
- D. Apply the Region filter as a table-calculation filter.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Add the Region filter to context. FIXED level-of-detail expressions are evaluated before regular dimension filters, but after context filters. Making the Region filter a context filter causes both the regional numerator and the dimensionless total denominator to be calculated only from the selected regions.

Changing the calculation to a table calculation would make the result dependent on the worksheet layout and table-calculation addressing. Adding Region to the FIXED expression does not change the denominator's filter behavior, and filtering after the calculation would not redefine the population used by the denominator.

QUESTION NO: 4 - (SIMULATION)

Use the following login credentials to sign in

to the virtual machine:

Username: Admin

Password:

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 40201223

To access Tableau Help, you can open the Help.pdf file on the desktop.

From the desktop, open the CC workbook.

Open the Categorical Sales worksheet.

You need to use table calculations to compute the following:

. For each category and year, calculate the average sales by segment.

. Create another calculation to compute the year-over-year percentage change of the average sales by category calculation. Replace the original measure with the year-over-year percentage change in the crosstab.

From the File menu in Tableau Desktop, click Save.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

In the **Categorical Sales** worksheet, update the existing Sales measure as follows:

1. On the `SUM(Sales)` pill in the crosstab, open the pill menu and select **Measure (Sum) > Average**. The measure should now be `AVG(Sales)`, giving average Sales for each displayed Category, Year, and Segment combination.
2. Open the menu for `AVG(Sales)` and select **Quick Table Calculation > Percent Difference From**.
3. Open the measure menu again and choose **Edit Table Calculation**. Set **Relative to** to **Previous**.
4. Set the calculation's addressing so that it computes by **Year** and restarts/partitions for each **Category** and **Segment**. For example, if Year is arranged left-to-right in the crosstab, select **Table (Across)**; otherwise use **Specific Dimensions**, check **Year** only, and leave Category and Segment as partitioning dimensions.
5. Format the resulting measure as a percentage if necessary: right-click the measure, select **Format**, and set Numbers to **Percentage**.
6. Confirm that the original Sales values have been replaced by the year-over-year percent difference values, then select **File > Save**.

The final displayed calculation is the YoY percentage change of `AVG(Sales)`, comparing each year with its previous year independently for each Category and Segment.

QUESTION NO: 5

A client has a published dashboard. They change the dashboard and then republish it. Now, users report that their web browser bookmarks to the dashboard

are broken.

What are two possible causes for this issue? Choose two.

- A. New credentials were embedded into the data source.
- B. The dashboard was published to a different project.
- C. Tableau Server was upgraded.
- D. The dashboard was published with a new name.

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

The dashboard was published to a different project and the dashboard was published with a new name are both possible causes because Tableau view URLs identify content by its location and workbook/view naming information. A typical Tableau Server or Tableau Cloud URL includes the project as part of the path, followed by the workbook and view names. Republishing content to another project therefore gives the view a different URL location than the one stored in users' browser bookmarks. Similarly, publishing under a new workbook name changes the workbook portion of the URL. If the dashboard view's name is also changed as part of the republishing workflow, its view portion can change as well. In either case, a bookmark retains the original address and may no longer resolve to the republished dashboard. To preserve existing links, keep the published workbook in the same project and retain its established name when updating it; republish by overwriting the existing workbook where appropriate. Tableau also documents that view URLs use the project, workbook, and view path structure, which is why changes to published content location or naming affect direct links and bookmarks. See Tableau's [publishing workbook guidance](#) and [view URL and embedding documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

A company has a data source for sales transactions. The data source has the following characteristics:

- Millions of transactions occur weekly.
- The transactions are added nightly.
- Incorrect transactions are revised every week on Saturday.
- The end users need to see up-to-date data daily.

A consultant needs to publish a data source in Tableau Server to ensure that all the transactions in the data source are available.

What should the consultant do to create and publish the data?

- A. Publish an incremental extract refresh every day and perform a full extract refresh every Saturday.
- B. Publish a live connection to Tableau Server.
- C. Publish an incremental refresh every Saturday.
- D. Publish an incremental extract refresh every day and publish a secondary data set containing data revisions.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Publish an incremental extract refresh every day and perform a full extract refresh every Saturday. This approach meets both the data-volume and data-currency requirements. An incremental extract refresh is designed to append new rows to an existing extract rather than rebuild the entire extract. Running it daily efficiently brings in the transactions added each night, so users can see current sales activity without the time and resource cost of a daily full refresh across millions of records.

However, the Saturday corrections require a full extract refresh. Incremental refreshes add qualifying new records, but they do not reliably apply changes to rows that are already present in the extract. A full refresh rebuilds the extract from the underlying source, incorporating revised transactions along with all previously loaded and newly added records. Scheduling daily incremental refreshes and a weekly full refresh therefore maintains timely daily availability while ensuring that weekly corrections are represented accurately in the published Tableau Server data source.

Tableau documents the distinction between full and incremental extract refreshes, including that incremental refreshes add new rows and are appropriate when data is appended. See [Tableau Help: Refresh Extracts](#) and [Tableau Server Help: Create and Manage Schedules](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

A dashboard combines Sales and Quota data from two separate Tableau data sources. Both source tables are in the same database and can be related by Region and Month. A Performance Recording shows that Server Blending is the longest-running event when the dashboard loads.

Which action should the consultant recommend to improve performance?

- A. Create one data source that relates the Sales and Quota tables by Region and Month.
- B. Replace the blended measure with a table calculation.
- C. Add a dashboard filter for each blended field.
- D. Split the dashboard into additional worksheets that use the same blended data sources.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Create one Tableau data source that relates the Sales and Quota tables by Region and Month. Server blending occurs when Tableau must query separate data sources and combine the results in Tableau. Because both tables are available in the same database and share the required relationship fields, a single data source can avoid the cross-data-source blending operation.

Adding more worksheets or converting the blended measure to a table calculation does not remove the blending workload. A dashboard filter may reduce returned rows, but it does not address the underlying use of separate blended data sources.