



Free Salesforce Analytics-DA-201 Practice Questions

Shared by Mooney on 13-08-2026

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have the following primary data source that contains a dimension named Dorm_Code.

Dorm_Name	Dorm_Code
Hawthorne	DKBK
Blinx	A1IYU
Michaels	G3NU
Rogers	F6N7
Mazy	J8IO
Cameroon	9MJH
Kemmins	Z1KL
...	...

You receive the following secondary data source that contains updated dorm codes.

Dorm_Name	Dorm_Code_New
Hawthorne	A1
Blinx	A2
Michaels	A3
Rogers	A4
Mazie	A5
Cameroon	A6
Kemmins	A7
...	...

You need to bring the updated dorm codes into Tableau and use the codes in existing visualizations. The new dorm codes must use the existing field name of Dorm_Code.

What should you do?

Options:

- A- Bring in the secondary data source as a union.
- B- Bring in the secondary table as a left join to the primary data source. From the Data Source page, select Create Calculated Field in the Dorm_Name field and enter [Dorm_Name_New] in the calculation window
- C- Bring in the secondary data source by using relationships. From the Data pane, right-click Dorm_Name select Replace Reference, and then select Dorm_Name_New
- D- Create a data blend and select Edit Primary Aliases to replace the primary data source alias values with values from the secondary data source

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Using relationships: You can use relationships to link the secondary data source with the primary data source based on a common field. This will allow you to use fields from both data sources in your visualization without creating new fields or duplicating data. You can then replace references to update the dimension values. For example, you can use relationships to link the updated dorm codes with the primary data source and then replace Dorm_Code with Dorm_Code_New in your visualization.

<https://community.tableau.com/s/question/0D54T00000C5ldZSAR/update-data-view-based-on-dimension>

To update existing visualizations with new codes without changing the field name, using relationships to bring in the secondary data source is appropriate. Then using Replace Reference allows you to update the references from the old dorm codes to the new ones while maintaining the existing field name.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have a dashboard that contains a parameter named Start Date.

You need to create an extract from a Microsoft Excel file. The extract must be filtered based on Start Date.

What should you do?

Options:

- A- Create a data source based on the Excel worksheet and create a calculated field based on Start Date. Add the calculated field to the extract filter.
- B- Create a custom SQL query to define the data source and create a calculated field based on Start Date. Add the calculated field to the extract filter.
- C- Create a custom SQL query that references Start Date in the WHERE clause.
- D- Create a data source based on the Excel worksheet and create a calculated field based on Start Date. From the Data pane, add the calculated field to the data source filter

Answer:

A

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

in which three formats can you export a worksheet from the Worksheet menu? Select three

Options:

- A- .png
- B- .html
- C- .xlsx
- D- .txt
- E- .pptx
- F- .csv



Answer:

A, C, E

Explanation:

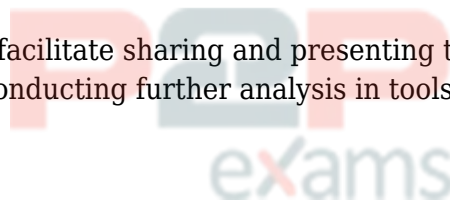
Tableau provides various options to export data from a worksheet. The formats available are typically those that are best suited for visualization or further data analysis. The options include:

.png for exporting images of the visualizations

.xlsx for exporting data in a format that can be opened with Microsoft Excel

.pptx for creating PowerPoint presentations with the visualization embedded

These formats are designed to facilitate sharing and presenting the insights derived from Tableau visualizations, or for conducting further analysis in tools like Excel.



Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have a line chart on a worksheet.

You want to add a comment to March 2020 as shown in the following visualization.

What should you do?



Options:

- A- Drag the growth rate to Text on the Marks card
- B- Enable captions
- C- Annotate March 2020
- D- Add a tooltip

Answer:

C

Explanation:

To add a comment to March 2020 on a line chart, you need to annotate that mark. You can right-click on the mark and select Annotate > Mark from the menu. This will open a dialog box where you can type your comment and format it as you like. You can also drag and drop the annotation to position it on the worksheet. Dragging the growth rate to Text on the Marks card will add a label to every mark on the line chart, enabling captions will show a description of the worksheet at the bottom, and adding a tooltip will show a text box when users hover over a mark. Reference:

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting_annotations.htm

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting_annotations_create.htm

To add a comment to a specific point on a line chart, such as March 2020 in the provided visualization, you would use the 'Annotate' feature. Right-clicking on the data point for March 2020 and selecting 'Annotate' allows you to add a text annotation directly to the chart, which can be used to highlight and comment on that particular data point.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Data Analyst has a website that displays data in a table format.

The analyst wants to connect to the data of the website by using the least amount of effort.

What should the analyst use to connect to the data?

Options:

- A- ODBC connector
- B- Clipboard
- C- Web data connector
- D- CSV file

Answer:

B

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which function should a Data Analyst use to average sales at a less-granular level of detail than is in the view?

Options:

- A- RUNNING_AVG
- B- INCLUDE

- C- AVG
- D- EXCLUDE

Answer:

D

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Data Analyst has the following primary data source that contains a dimension named Dorm_Code.

Dorm_Name	Dorm_Code
Hawthorne	DKBK
Blinx	A1TYU
Michaels	G3NU
Rogers	F6N7
Mazy	J8IO
Cameroon	9MJH
Kemmins	Z1KL
...	...

The analyst receives the following secondary data source that contains updated dorm codes.

Dorm_Name	Dorm_Code_New
Hawthorne	A1
Blinx	A2
Michaels	A3
Rogers	A4
Mazy	A5
Cameroon	A6
Kemmins	A7
...	...

The analyst needs to bring the updated dorm codes into Tableau and use the codes in existing visualizations. The new dorm codes must use the existing field name of Dorm_Code.

What should the analyst do?

Options:

- A- Bring in the secondary table as a left join to the primary data source. From the Data Source page, select Create Calculated Field in the Dorm_Name field and enter [Dorm_Name_New] in the calculation window.
- B- Create a data blend and select Edit Primary Aliases to replace the primary data source alias values with values from the secondary data source.
- C- Bring in the secondary data source as a union.
- D- Bring in the secondary data source by using relationships. From the Data pane, right-click Dorm_Name, select Replace Reference, and then select Dorm Name New.

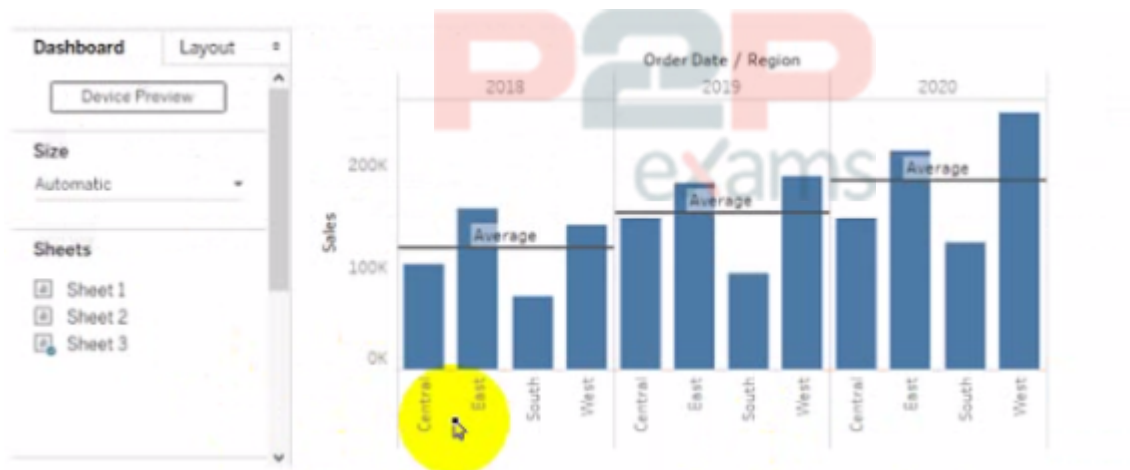
Answer:

D

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have the following tiled dashboard that has one sheet.



You want to replace the sheet with Sheet2.

What should you do?

Options:

- A- Right-click Sheet2 and select Add to Dashboard.
- B- Select Sheet3 and click the Swap Sheet button next to Sheet2.
- C- From the context menu of Sheet3, select Remove Dashboard item
- D- Drag Sheet2 to the dashboard.
- E- From the context menu of Sheet3, select Deselect

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In Tableau, to replace a sheet on a dashboard, you can simply drag the desired sheet (Sheet2 in this case) from the sheets list onto the dashboard area where the current sheet (Sheet3) resides. This action will replace the existing sheet with the new one. Right-clicking and adding to the dashboard adds an additional sheet rather than replacing, and the context menu options

mentioned in the other choices are not the standard methods for replacing sheets within a dashboard.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The following table displays the row-level data in a Tableau data source:

Order ID	Item	Sales
1	A	20
1	C	10
2	B	15
3	A	40
4	D	30

A Data Analyst creates this calculated field:

`SUM(IF [Item] = 'A' THEN [Sales] END) / COUNT([Order ID])`

What is the result of this aggregate calculation?

Options:

- A- 12
- B- 50
- C- 15
- D- An error

Answer:

A

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You want to connect a Tableau workbook to a dataset in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

What should you do from Tableau Desktop?

Options:

- A- From the Data menu select New Data Source
- B- From the Data menu select Replace Data Source
- C- From the File menu select Import Workbook
- D- From the File menu select New

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To connect a Tableau workbook to a dataset in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, you need to select New Data Source from the Data menu. This will open the Connect pane, where you can choose Microsoft Excel as your data source and browse for your spreadsheet file. You can then drag and drop your sheets or tables to join or union them in the data source page. Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/connect_basic.htm
https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/connect_excel.htm

When connecting to a dataset in Tableau Desktop, you would go to the 'Data' menu and select 'New Data Source'. This allows you to connect to various types of data sources, including Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, where you can then select the specific file you wish to connect to.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have the Mowing two tables that contains data about the books in a library.

Table1

Book Title	Book Author
Great Expectations	Charles Dickens
Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets	J. K. Rowling
To Kill a Mockingbird	Harper Lee
Don Quixote	Miguel de Cervantes

Table2

Book Title	Publication Year
Great Expectations	1860
To Kill a Mockingbird	1960
Don Quixote	1615
Jane Eyre	1847

Both tables are incomplete so there are books missing from the tables.

You need to combine the tables. The solution must ensure that all the data is retained

Which type of join should you use?

Options:

- A- Full outer join
- B- Right join
- C- left join
- D- Inner join

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To combine the two tables that contain data about books in a library and ensure that all the data is retained, you should use a full outer join. A full outer join is a type of join that returns all rows from both tables, regardless of whether there is a match or not. If there is no match, null values are filled in for the missing fields.

To perform a full outer join, you need to do the following steps:

Connect to both tables as your data sources in Tableau. You can use either live or extract connections.

Drag one table to the canvas and drop it on top of another table. This will create a join between them based on a common field.

Click on the join icon between the tables and select Full Outer Join from the drop-down list. This will change the join type to full outer join and show all rows from both tables.

Optionally, you can add or remove join clauses by clicking on Add or Remove buttons next to each clause. You can also change or rename fields by clicking on them.

The other types of joins are not correct for this scenario. An inner join returns only the rows that have a match in both tables, which will exclude any books that are missing from either table. A left join returns all rows from the left table and only the matching rows from the right

[table, which will exclude any books that are only in the right table. A right join returns all rows from the right table and only the matching rows from the left table, which will exclude any books that are only in the left table. Reference:](#)

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/joining_tables.htm

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/join_types.htm

When combining two datasets that are both incomplete and where it's important to retain all data from both sources, a full outer join is appropriate. This type of join ensures that all records from both tables are included in the combined dataset, even if there are no matching records in the other table.



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