

Exam Questions TDS-C01

Tableau Desktop Specialist

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/TDS-C01/>



NEW QUESTION 1

True or False: A reference line cannot be added from the Analytics Pane

- A. True
- B. False

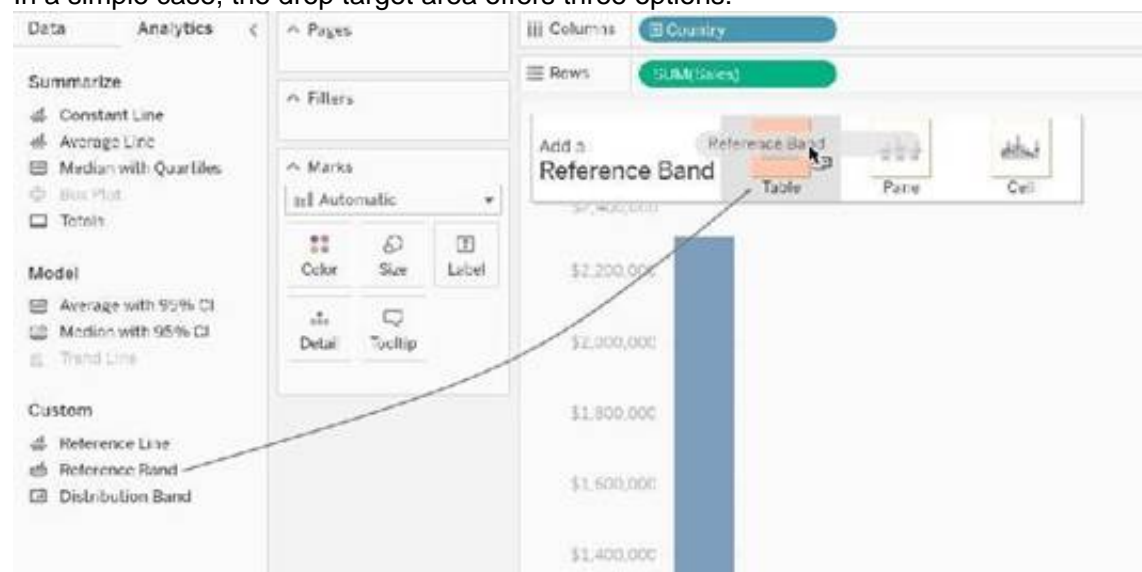
Answer: B

Explanation:

You can add a reference line to any continuous axis in the view. To add a reference line:

Drag Reference Line from the Analytics pane into the view. Tableau shows the possible destinations. The range of choices varies depending on the type of item and the current view.

In a simple case, the drop target area offers three options:



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

NEW QUESTION 2

Which of the following would you use to connect to multiple tables in a single data source at once?

- A. A Blend
- B. A Hierarchy
- C. A Set
- D. A Join

Answer: D

Explanation:

The data that you analyze in Tableau is often made up of a collection of tables that are related by specific fields (that is, columns). Joining is a method for combining data on based on those common fields. The result of combining data using a join is a virtual table that is typically extended horizontally by adding columns of data.

For example, consider the following two tables originating from a single data source:

Table 1				Table 2			
ID	First Name	Last Name	Publisher Type	Book Title	Price	Royalty	ID
20034	Adam	Davis	Independent	Weather in the Alps	19.99	5,000	20165
20165	Ashley	Garcia	Big	My Physics	8.99	3,500	20800
20233	Susan	Nguyen	Small/medium	The Magic Shoe Lace	15.99	7,000	20034

We can combine these 2 tables, simply by joining the tables on ID to answer questions like, "How much was paid in royalties for authors from a given publisher?". By combining tables using a join, you can view and use related data from different tables in your analysis.

ID	First Name	Last Name	Publisher Type	Book Title	Price	Royalty
20034	Adam	Davis	Independent	The Magic Shoe Lace	15.99	7,000
20165	Ashley	Garcia	Big	Weather in the Alps	19.99	5,000

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

NEW QUESTION 3

When creating a histogram in Tableau, to what does bin size refer?

- A. The minimum number of axis ticks in the view.
- B. The range of the continuous measure counted in each bin.
- C. The count distinct (COUNTD) of items on either axis.
- D. The maximum number of marks in the view.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When creating a histogram in Tableau, bin size refers to the range of the continuous measure counted in each bin. A histogram is a chart that displays the shape of a distribution of a continuous measure. A histogram looks like a bar chart but groups values for a continuous measure into ranges, or bins. The basic building blocks for a histogram are as follows: Mark type: Automatic; Rows shelf: Continuous measure (aggregated by Count or Count Distinct); Columns shelf: Bin (continuous or discrete)⁴ To create bins from a continuous measure, you need to specify the size of bins, which determines how many bins are created and how wide they are. The size of bins is equal to the difference between consecutive values along the axis that represents the bins. For example, if you have bins with values 0-10, 10-20, 20-30, etc., then the size of bins is 10. You can either enter a value for the size of bins manually or have Tableau suggest an optimal bin size based on a formula that considers the number of distinct rows and the minimum and maximum values in the data⁵ The other options are not valid definitions of bin size when creating a histogram in Tableau. The minimum number of axis ticks in the view is determined by Tableau's automatic scaling and formatting of axes, which can be adjusted manually if needed. The count distinct (COUNTD) of items on either axis is an aggregation function that returns the number of unique values in a field, which can be used as a measure in a histogram but not as bin size. The maximum number of marks in the view is limited by the performance and readability of the visualization, which can be improved by filtering, sorting, or aggregating the data⁴

NEW QUESTION 4

A _____ is a single zip file that contains a workbook along with any supporting local file data and background images. This format is the best way to package your work for sharing with others who don't have access to the original data.

- A. .twbx file
- B. .tbn file
- C. .twb file
- D. .tde file

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the official Tableau documentation:

Tableau packaged workbooks have the .twbx file extension. A packaged workbook is a single zip file that contains a workbook along with any supporting local file data and background images. This format is the best way to package your work for sharing with others who don't have access to the original data. For more information, see Packaged Workbooks.

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

NEW QUESTION 5

How can you MANUALLY assign geographic roles to a dimension from the data pane?

- A. Edit the config file in My Documents -> MyTableauRepository for a quick fix
- B. Right click it -> Geographic role -> and then assign the appropriate geographic role
- C. Edit the data source manually for a quick resolution
- D. Right click it -> Edit Default properties -> Assign geographic roles

Answer: B

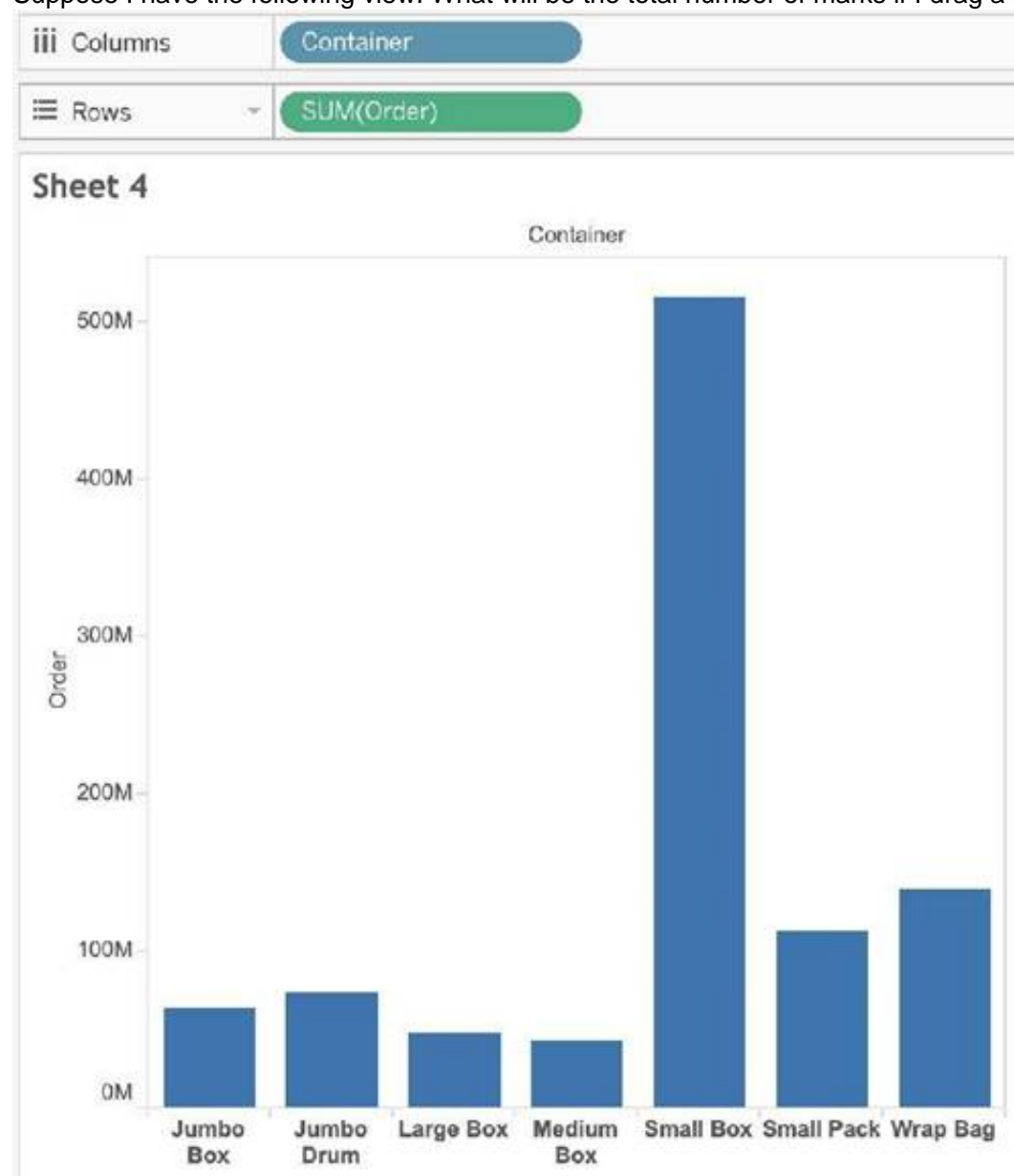
Explanation:

From the data pane, simply right click on the dimension, choose geographic role, and then select the appropriate role as follows:

The screenshot shows the Tableau Desktop interface. In the 'Dimensions' shelf, the 'nationality' field is selected. A context menu is open over 'nationality' with the following options: 'Add to Sheet', 'Show Filter', 'Duplicate', 'Rename', 'Hide', 'Aliases...', 'Create', 'Transform', 'Convert to Measure', 'Change Data Type', 'Geographic Role' (selected), 'Default Properties', 'Group by', 'Folders', 'Hierarchy', 'Replace References...', and 'Describe...'. The 'Geographic Role' sub-menu is also open, showing the following options: 'None' (checked), 'Airport', 'Area Code (U.S.)', 'CBSA/MSA (U.S.)', 'City', 'Congressional District (U.S.)', 'Country/Region' (highlighted), 'County', 'NUTS Europe', 'State/Province', and 'ZIP Code/Postcode'. The background shows a list of names in the 'name' column, including Alex Cejka, Barbara Bujka, Ellen van Dijk, Frank Rijken, Gojko Pijetlovic, Khuderbulga Dorjkhand, Laura Dijkema, Lynda Kiejko, Milan Trajkovic, Rafal Majka, Stefana Veljkovic, and Steven Kruijswijk.

NEW QUESTION 6

Suppose I have the following view. What will be the total number of marks if I drag a new measure to the row shelf vs the column shelf?



- A. If dragged to row shelf : 14 marks ; If dragged to column shelf : 7 marks
- B. If dragged to row shelf : 7 marks ; If dragged to column shelf : 14 marks
- C. If dragged to row shelf : 14 marks ; If dragged to column shelf : 14 marks
- D. If dragged to row shelf : 7 marks ; If dragged to column shelf : 7 marks

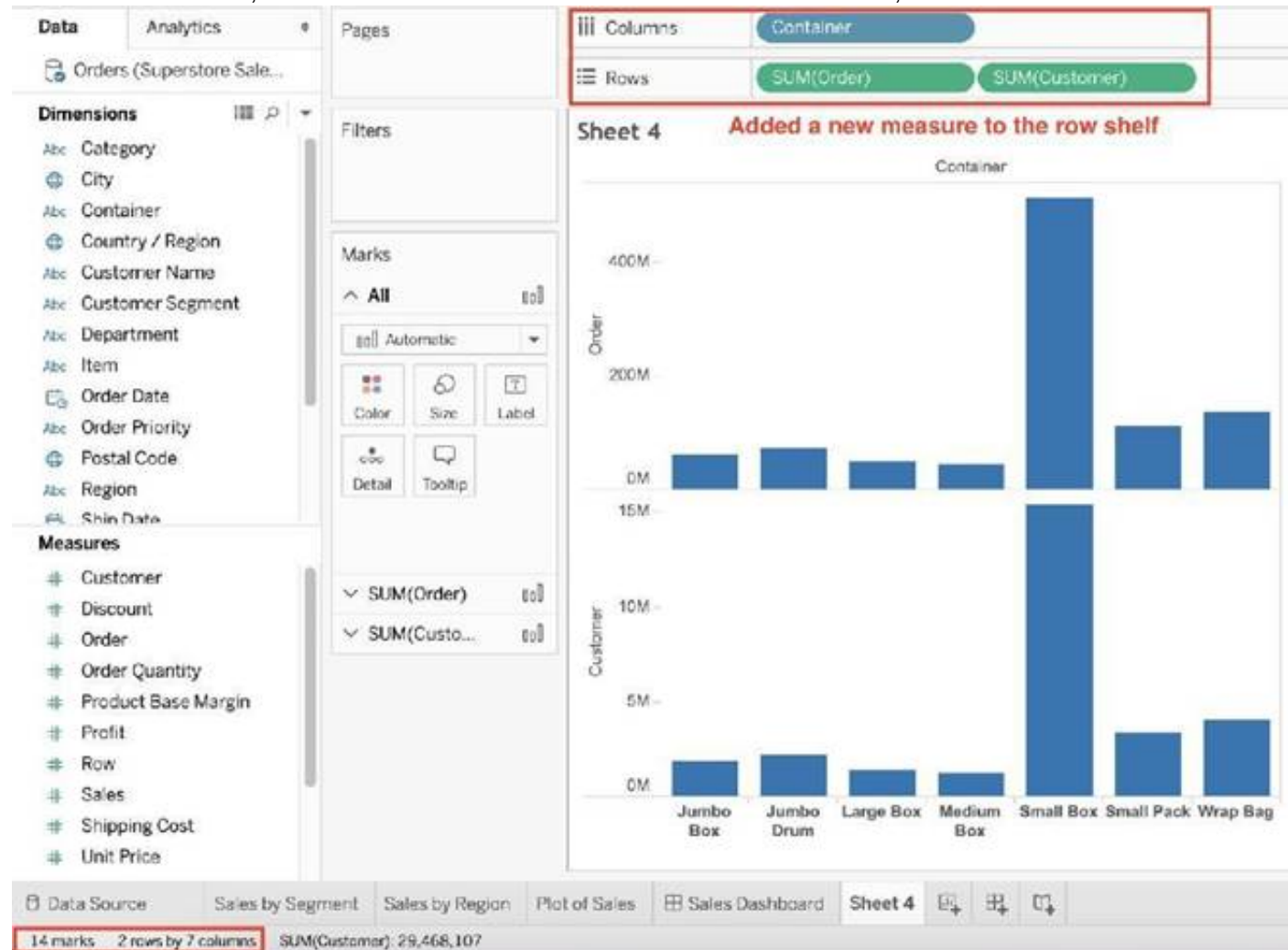
Answer: A

Explanation:

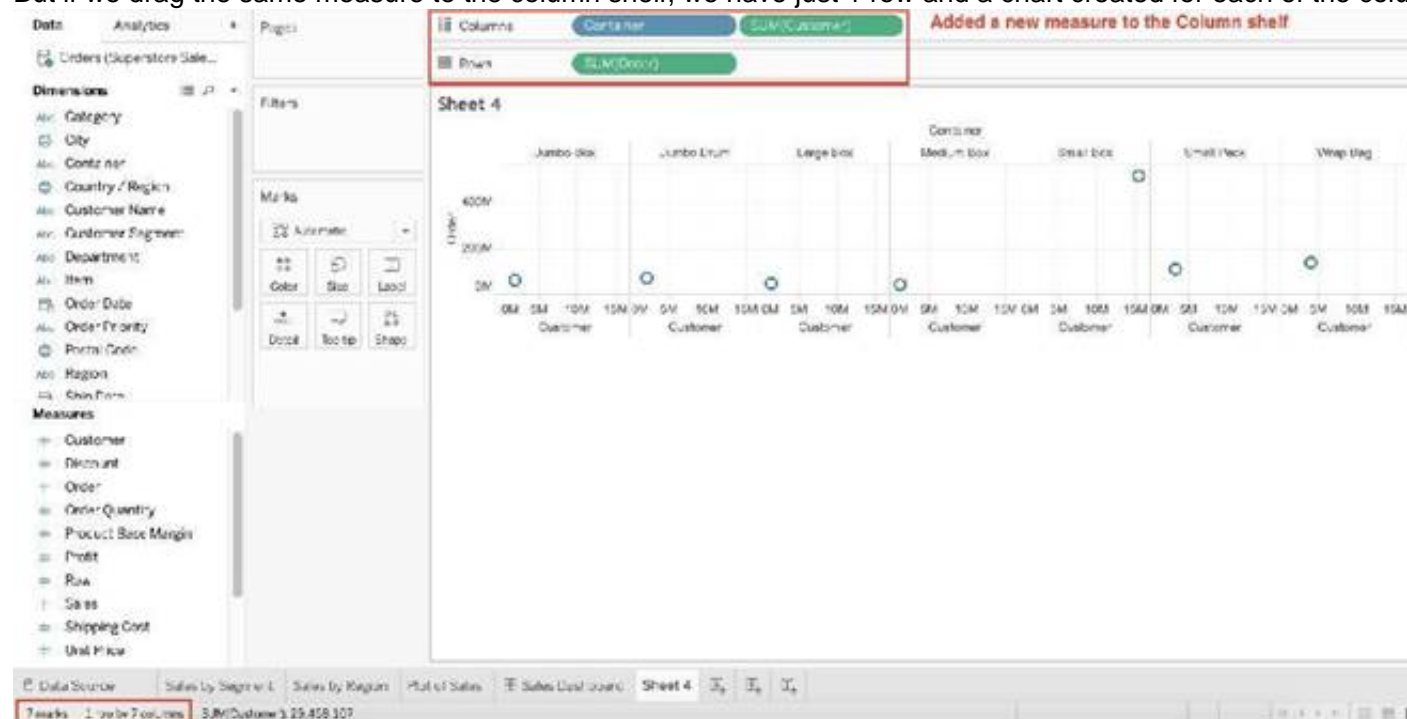
This is a tricky question often asked in the exam.

If we drag a new measure to the row shelf, the following happens:

We now have 2 rows, and the same 7 columns for both these rows. Therefore, $2 \times 7 = 14$ marks!



But if we drag the same measure to the column shelf, we have just 1 row and a chart created for each of the columns. So $(1 \times 7) = 7$ marks!



Reference and notes: <https://medium.com/@justindixon91/tableau-specialist-exam-notes- part-4-understanding-tableau-concepts-f78de83fdd35>

NEW QUESTION 7

What are three ways to access bolding options for the text in a tooltip? Choose three.

- A. Select Tooltip on the Marks card.
- B. Select Format on the menu, and then select Font
- C. Select Worksheet on the menu, and then select Tooltip
- D. Hover over a mark and press CTRL+B.
- E. Hover over a mark and press ALT+F.
- F. Right-click on the Field and select Format.

Answer: ACF

Explanation:

To access bolding options for the text in a tooltip in Tableau, you can:

- ? Select Tooltip on the Marks card, which allows you to edit the tooltip for the specific marks.
- ? Select Worksheet on the menu, and then Tooltip, to open the tooltip editor for the worksheet.
- ? Right-click on the Field and select Format, which lets you format the text including bolding options in the tooltip.

NEW QUESTION 8

In order to avoid any confusions, what should you do after creating a Dual-axis chart?

- A. Hide the axis
- B. Change the colours
- C. Synchronise the axis
- D. Edit the labels

Answer: C

Explanation:

After creating a dual axis chart, make sure to synchronise their axis since they both might not be having the same y-axis. To align the two axes in a dual axes chart to use the same scale, right-click (control-click on Mac) the secondary axis, and select Synchronize Axis. This aligns the scale of the secondary axis to the scale of the primary axis. In this example, the Sales axis is the secondary axis and the Profit axis is the primary axis. If you would like to change which axis is the primary, and which axis is the secondary, select the field on the Columns or Rows shelf that is the secondary, and drag it in front of the primary field on the shelf until you see an orange triangle appear. In this example, you can select the SUM(Sales) field on the Rows shelf, and drag it in front of the SUM(Profit) field. The Sales axis is now the primary and the Profit axis is the secondary.



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

NEW QUESTION 9

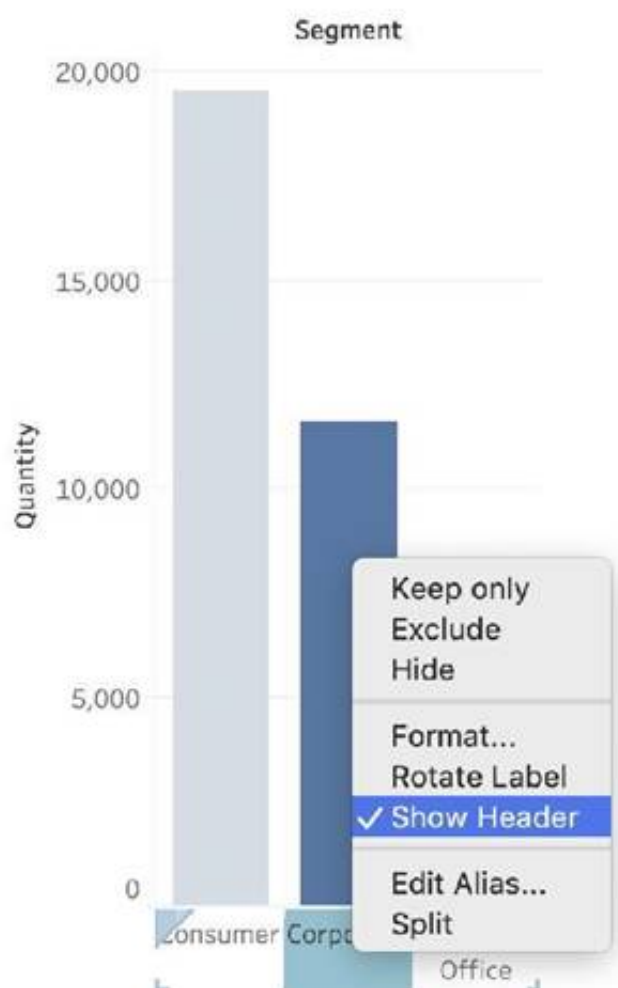
_____ can only create header. _____ will create header and axis both.

- A. Dimensions, Measures
- B. Measures, Dimensions
- C. Groups, Sets
- D. Dates, Strings

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using the Sample superstore as a reference:
 1) Let's plot a bar chart showing SUM(Quantity) for each Segment:
 2) Right click on the x-axis (Segment):
 Notice we don't have an option to edit the axis, only header. This is because only continuous values form the AXIS.
 3) Similarly, right click on the y-axis (Quantity):



Now we have the option to edit BOTH the axis and the header.
 Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/view_parts.htm
 2) Right click on the x-axis (Segment):
 Notice we don't have an option to edit the axis, only header. This is because only continuous values form the AXIS.
 3) Similarly, right click on the y-axis (Quantity):
 Now we have the option to edit BOTH the axis and the header.
 Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/view_parts.htm

NEW QUESTION 10

Tableau auto-generates _____ dimension(s) and _____ measure(s) for us

- A. 1 , 4
- B. 2 , 2
- C. 2 , 3
- D. 1 , 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

Tableau auto-generates :

1 Dimension - Measure Names

4 Measures - Latitude, Longitude, Number of records, Measure Values

Starting with Tableau 2020.2, every table in a data source has a Count field, in the form of NameofTable(Count). The table count field is an automatically generated, calculated field. (THIS IS NOT PRESENT IN VERSION 2020.1 ON WHICH THE EXAM IS CURRENTLY BASED)

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

NEW QUESTION 10

Using the dataset, plot a Map showing all the countries, filtered by Market to only include LATAM. Which country in the LATAM Market has the highest shipping delay (sum of total number of days between the order date and the ship date)?

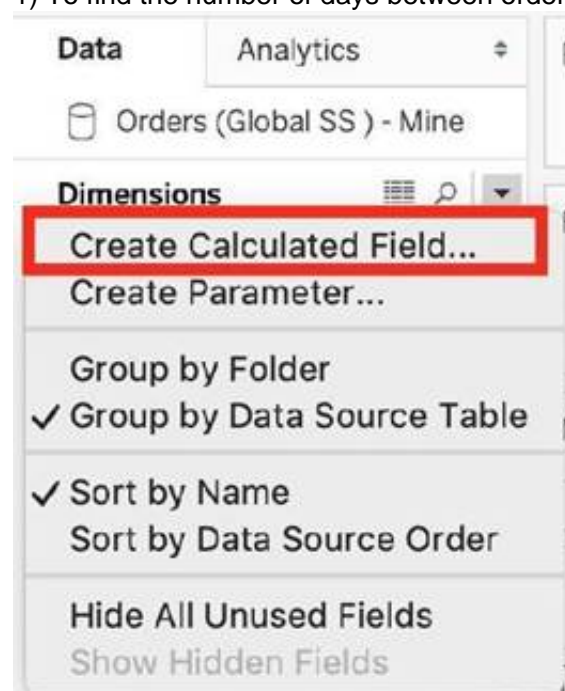
- A. Brazil
- B. Peru
- C. Argentina
- D. Mexico

Answer: D

Explanation:

VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR THE EXAM, PAY ATTENTION

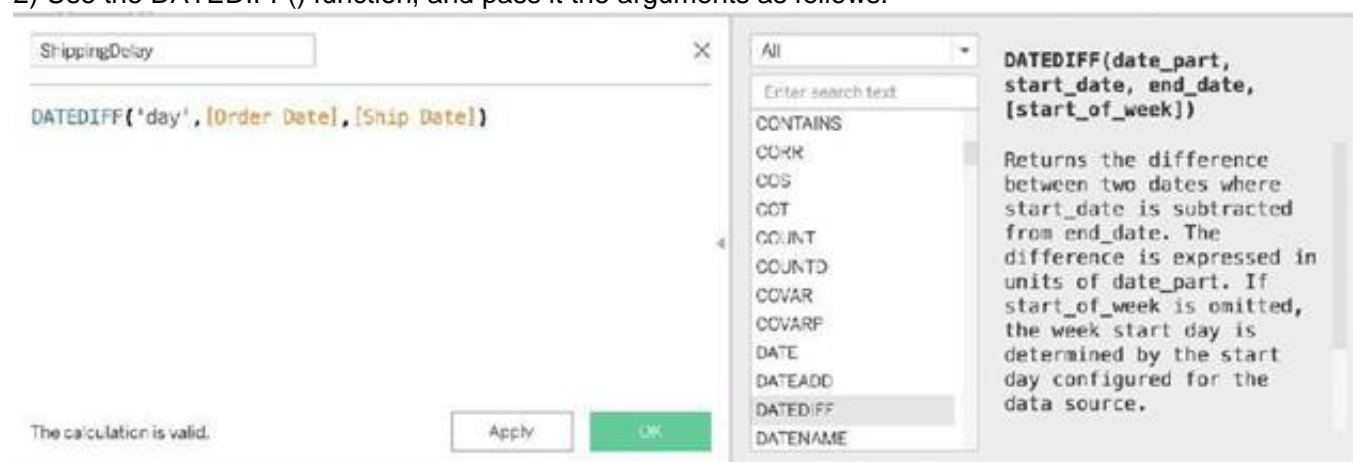
1) To find the number of days between order date and shipping date, we will make use of a calculated field:



In the data pane, click on the dropdown arrow, and choose create calculated field.

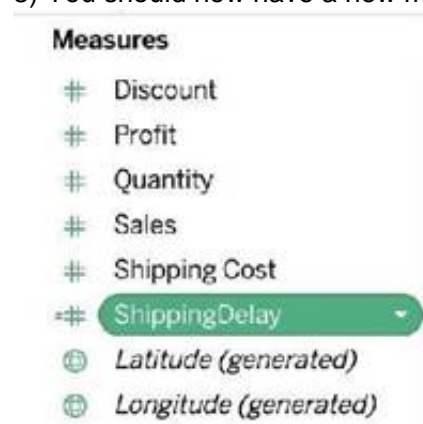
Let's name this calculated field "ShippingDelay" (you can name it anything you want :))

2) Use the DATEDIFF() function, and pass it the arguments as follows:

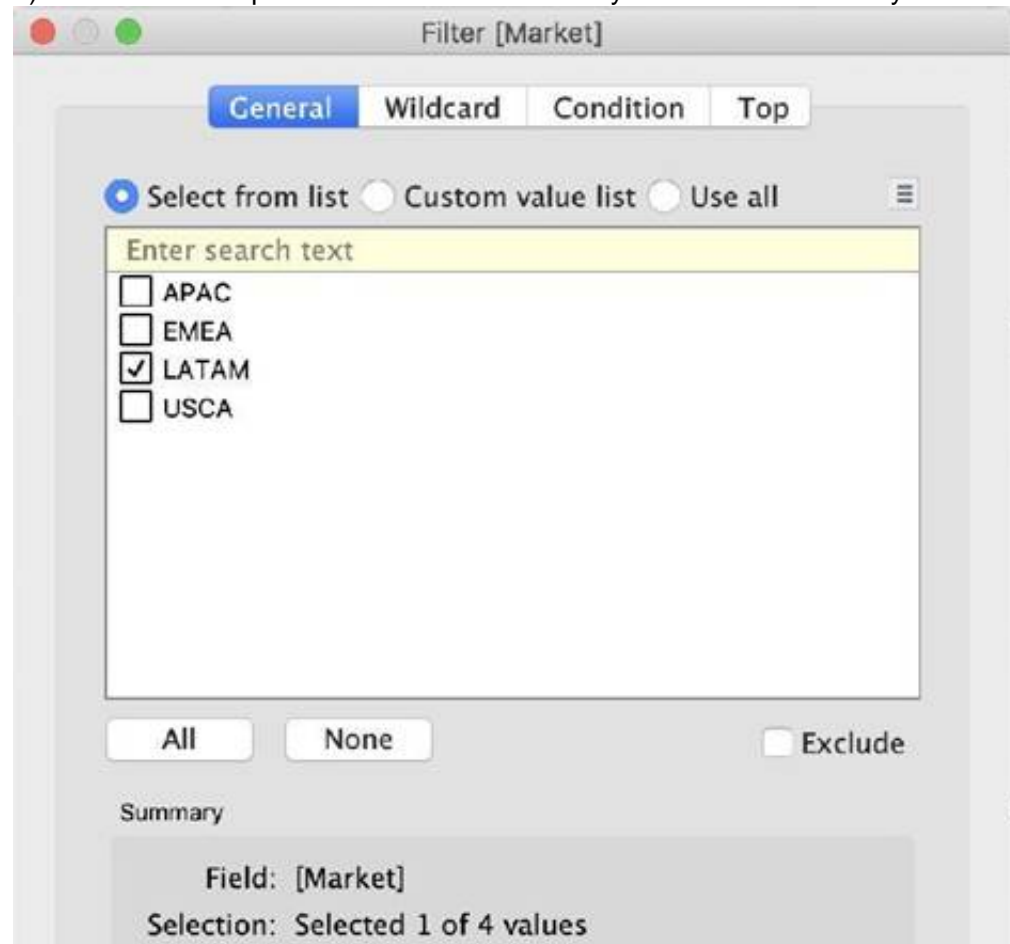


'day' depicts that we want to calculate the number of DAYS between the two dates. The first argument is 'start_date' which is the ORDER_DATE (day the order was placed), the second argument is 'end_date', which is the SHIP_DATE (date the order was shipped). So by subtracting as follows: SHIP_DATE - ORDER_DATE, we can find the delay in shipping. Click OK.

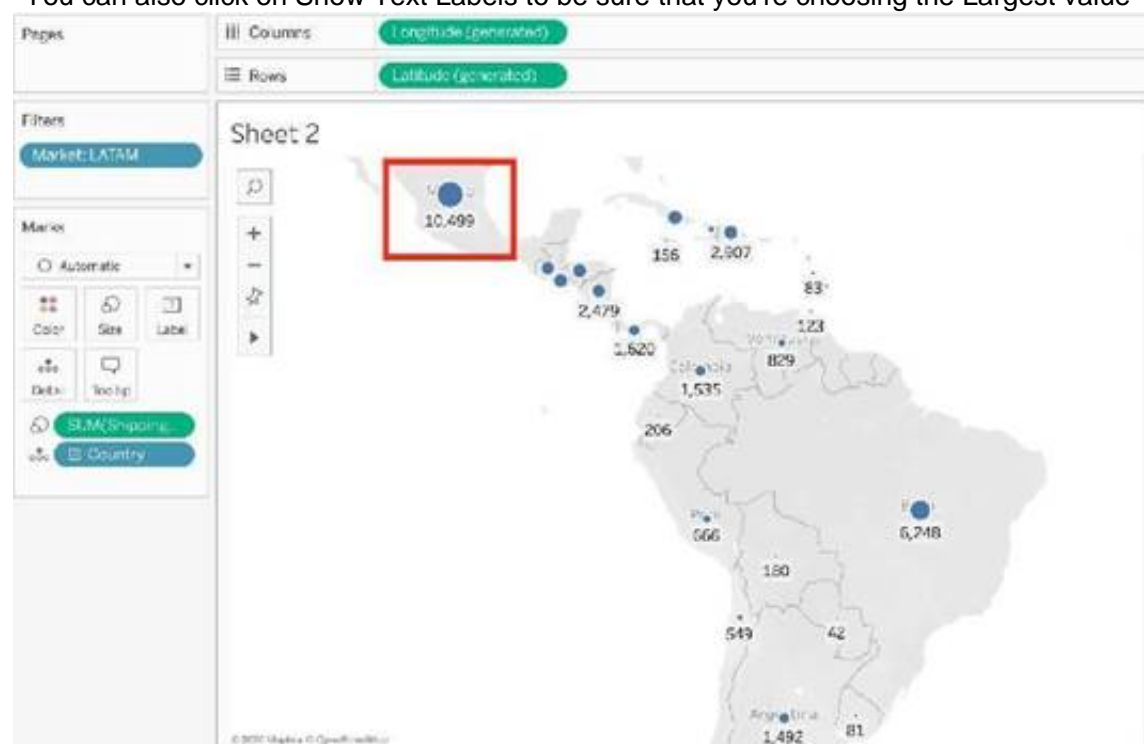
3) You should now have a new measure as follows:



4) Phew! The hard part is done! Now let's filter by Market to include only LATAM:



5) Drag Country to the view, and the new calculated field 'ShippingDelay' to SIZE on the Marks Shelf as follows:
 You can also click on Show Text Labels to be sure that you're choosing the Largest value



Clearly, Mexico has the highest Shipping Delay!

NEW QUESTION 15

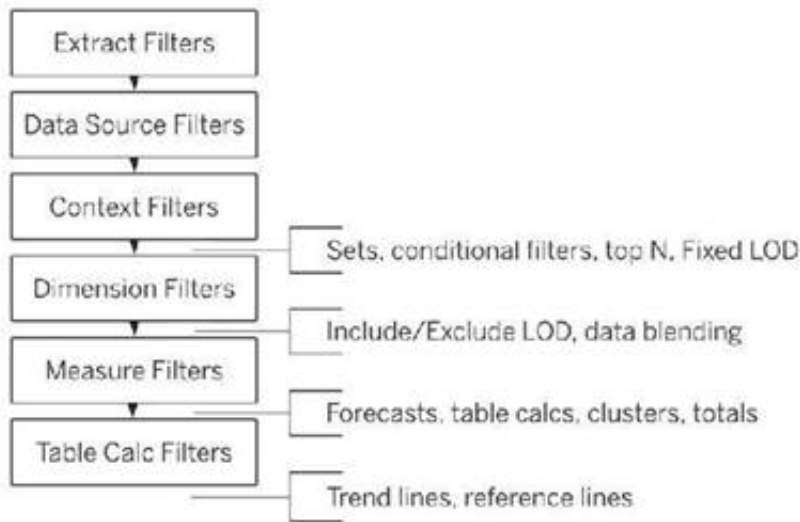
Our use case states that we need to create a set showing the Bottom 10 products by Profit in each Region. Which of the following filter types should you apply on Region?

- A. Measure Filters
- B. Context Filters
- C. Extract Filters
- D. Dimension Filters

Answer: B

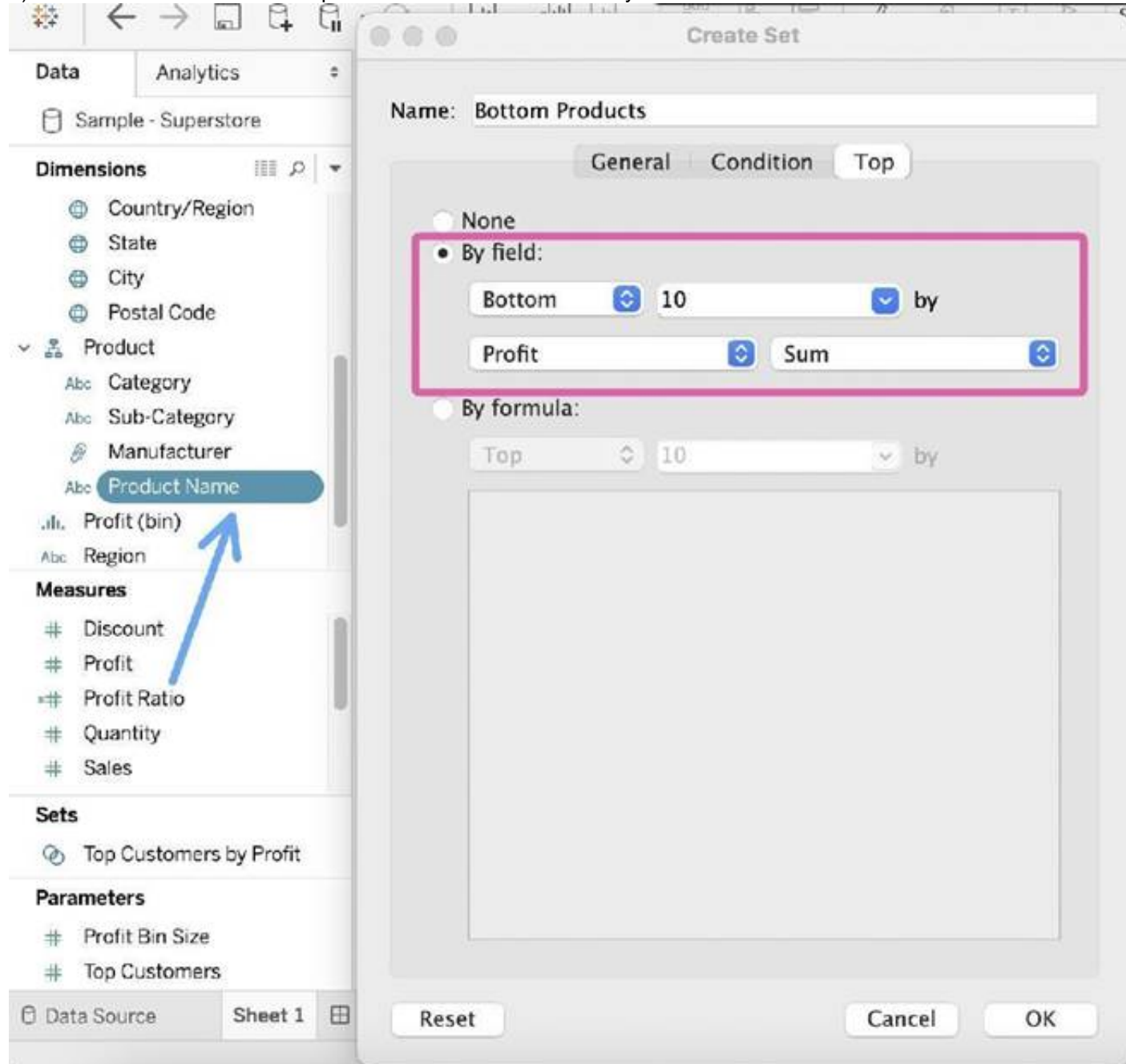
Explanation:

The beauty of context filters is that according to Tableau's Order of Operations, they are executed before Sets.

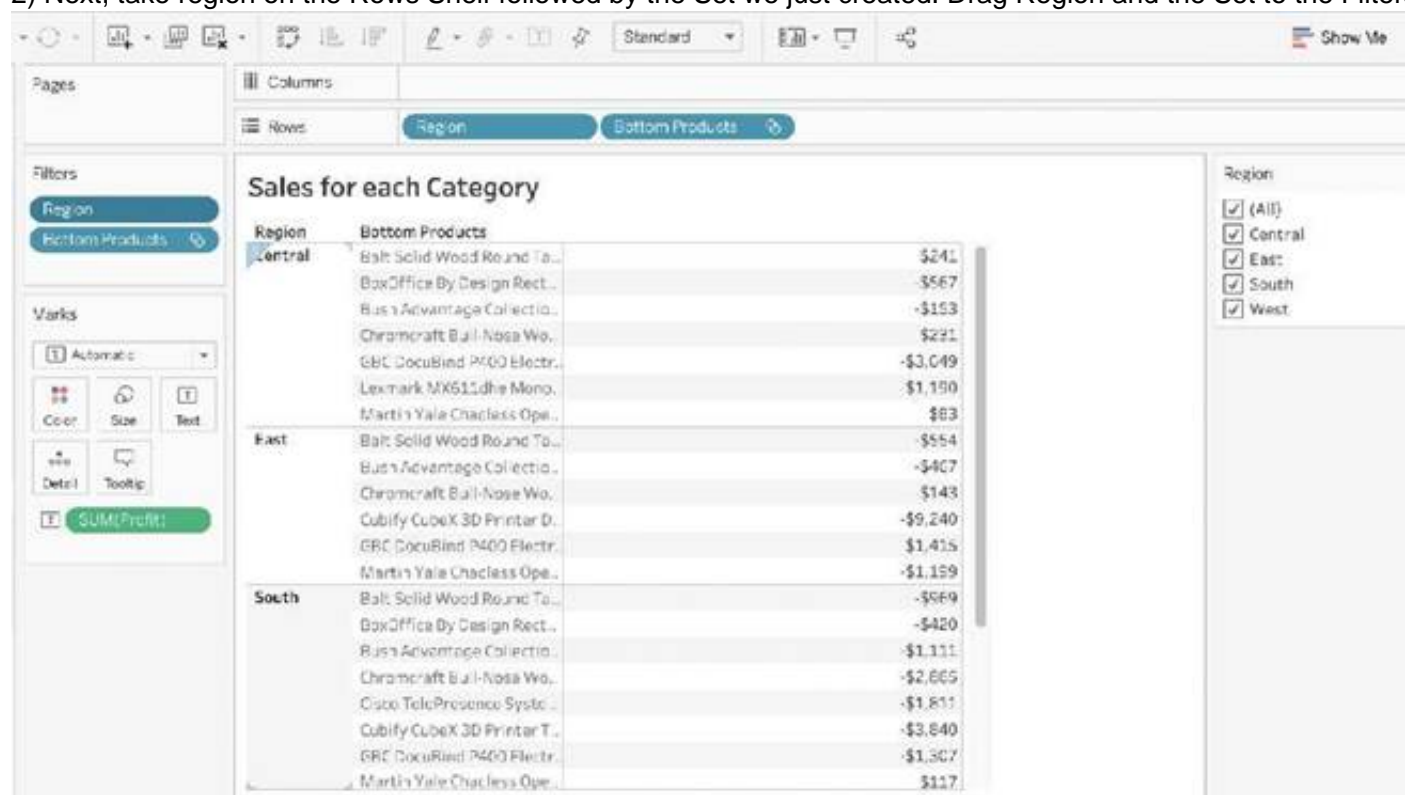


This means that based on what Region's you've selected - Tableau will first only preserve the rows for those Regions. THEN, after this it will compute the Set , i.e , Bottom 10 products in each Region.

1) First let's create a set to compute the Bottom 10 Products by Profit.



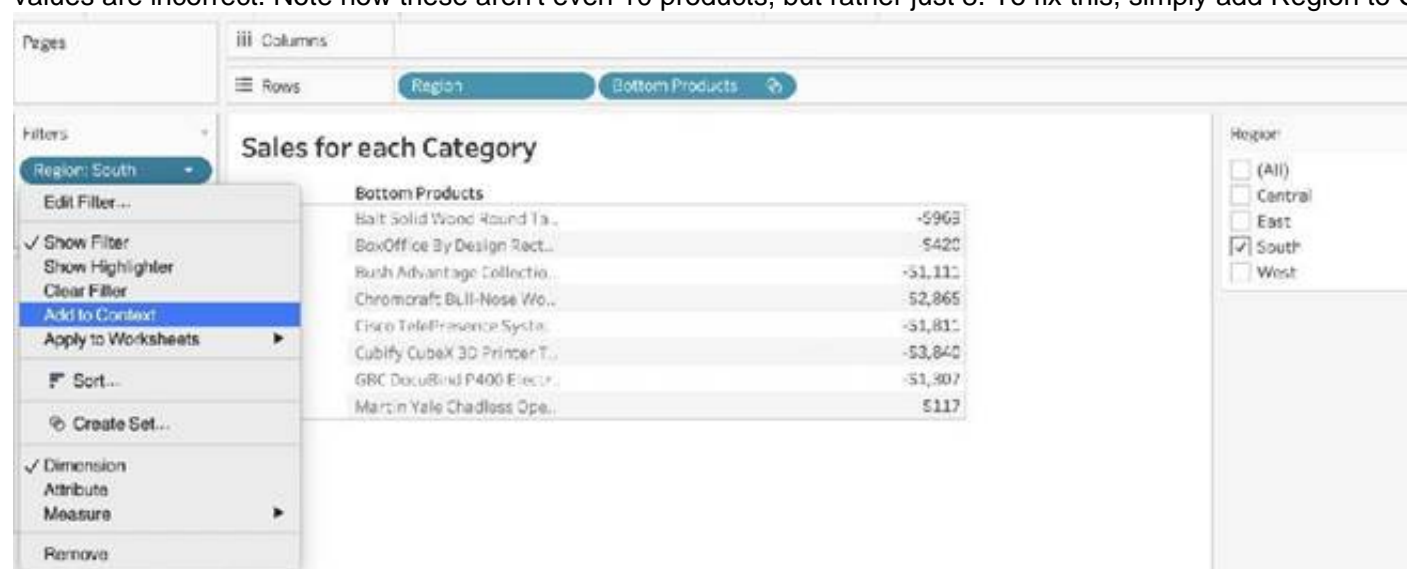
2) Next, take region on the Rows Shelf followed by the Set we just created. Drag Region and the Set to the Filters Shelf as well.



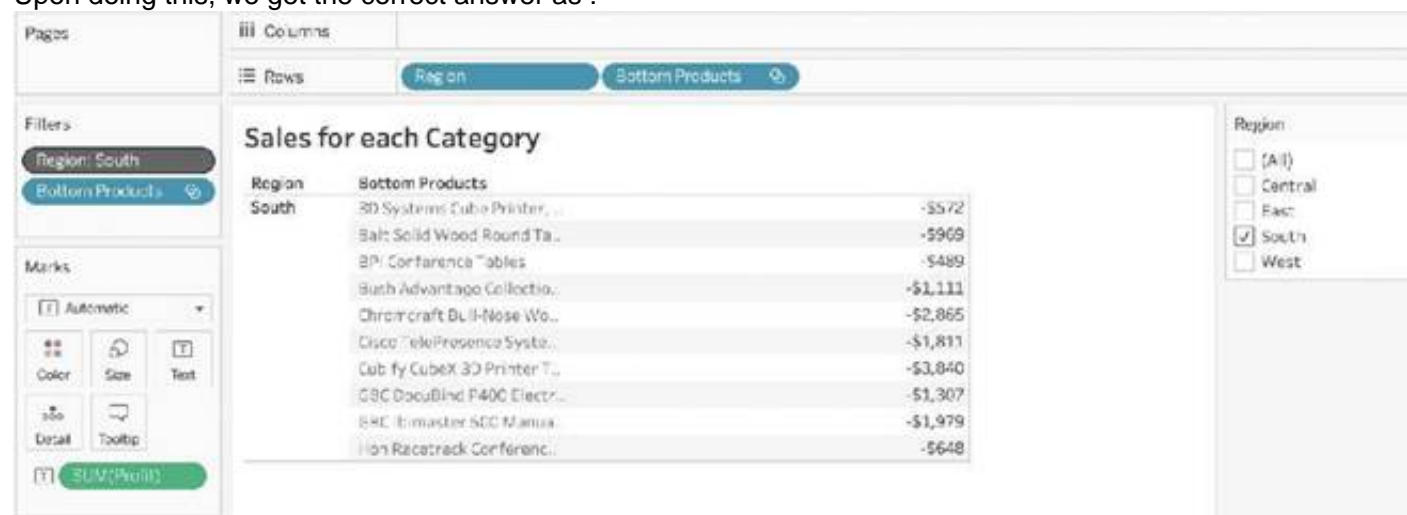
3) Now, try to only visualize the data for the South Region:



4) The problem right now is that Tableau is computing the Set first (Bottom 10 Products), and then applying the Dimension Filter - South Region and hence these values are incorrect. Note how these aren't even 10 products, but rather just 8. To fix this, simply add Region to Context:



Upon doing this, we get the correct answer as :



References: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/order_of_operations.htm https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering_context.htm

NEW QUESTION 18

A union of two tables usually results in an

- A. decrease in the number of rows
- B. increase in the number of rows
- C. decrease in the number of columns
- D. increase in the number of columns

Answer: B

Explanation:

From the official Tableau documentation:

You can union your data to combine two or more tables by appending values (ROWS) from one table to another. To union your data in Tableau data source, the tables must come from the same connection.

For example, suppose you have the following customer purchase information stored in three tables, separated by month. The table names are "May2016," "June2016," and "July2016."

May2016				June2016				July2016			
DAY	CUSTOMER	PURCHASES	TYPE	DAY	CUSTOMER	PURCHASES	TYPE	DAY	CUSTOMER	PURCHASES	TYPE
4	Lane	5	Credit	1	Lisa	3	Credit	2	Mario	2	Credit
10	Chris	6	Credit	28	Isaac	4	Cash	15	Wei	1	Cash
28	Juan	1	Credit	28	Sam	2	Credit	21	Jim	7	Cash

A union of these tables creates the following single table that contains all rows from all tables.

Union

DAY	CUSTOMER	PURCHASES	TYPE
4	Lane	5	Credit
10	Chris	6	Credit
28	Juan	1	Credit
1	Lisa	3	Credit
28	Isaac	4	Cash
28	Sam	2	Credit
2	Mario	2	Credit
15	Wei	1	Cash
21	Jim	7	Cash

To union tables manually

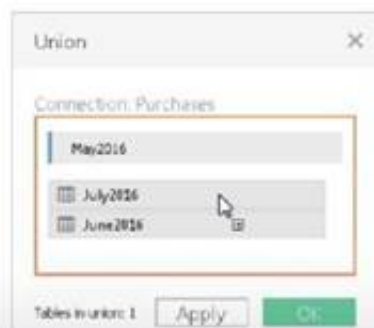
1. On the data source page, double-click **New Union** to set up the union.



2. Drag a table from the left pane to the Union dialog box.



3. Select another table from the left pane and drag it directly below the first table.



Tip: To add multiple tables to a union at the same time, press **Shift** or **Ctrl** (**Shift** or **Command** on a Mac), select the tables you want to union in the left pane, and then drag them directly below the first table.

4. Click **Apply** or **OK** to union.

Reference: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/union.htm>

NEW QUESTION 22

True or False: The Highlighting action can be disabled for the entire workbook.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Yes, it is possible to disable highlighting for the entire workbook.

Legends	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supports one-way and two-way highlighting.• Highlight on colour, size or shape.• You can disable or enable the highlighting action for the workbook or sheets from the toolbar.• Your selection is saved with the workbook and can be included in dashboards and stories and when publishing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When you want to focus on select members in a view and dim all others.• When you want to highlight using only the legend or the legend and the view.• Works well with small domains or views with a small amount of data.
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For more information : https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-gb/actions_highlight.htm

NEW QUESTION 26

What is the minimum amount of RAM recommended for any production use of Tableau Server?

- A. 8GB
- B. 16GB
- C. 32GB
- D. 64GB

Answer: B

Explanation:

The computer on which you are installing or upgrading Tableau Server must meet the minimum hardware requirements. If the Setup program determines that your computer does not meet the following requirements, you will not be able to install Tableau Server. These minimum requirements are appropriate for a computer that you use for prototyping and testing of Tableau Server. They apply to single-node installations and to each computer in a distributed installation.

	PROCESSOR	CPU	RAM	FREE DISK SPACE
Minimum Hardware Requirements Note: These minimum requirements are not recommended for use in production environments. For production minimum recommendations, see Minimum Hardware Recommendations .	64-bit (x64 chipsets)	4-core	16 GB	15 GB

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/server_hardware_min.htm

NEW QUESTION 31

Larger image



What is this entire view referred to as in Tableau?

- A. Data pane
- B. Analytics Pane
- C. Summary Pane
- D. Distribution Pane

Answer: B

Explanation:

Distribution Pane

Explanation

This is the Analytics pane! Read more from the official documentation below:

Drag reference lines, box plots, trend lines forecasts, and other items into your view from the **Analytics** pane, which appears on the left side of the workspace. Toggle between the **Data** pane and the **Analytics** pane by clicking the tabs at the top of the side bar.



Tableau Desktop Analytics pane

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

NEW QUESTION 35

True or False: We get different colour palette options if we drop a discrete field on "Color" in the marks card compared to if we drop a continuous field on Color.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

Explanation:

Yes! We get different color palettes. They are:

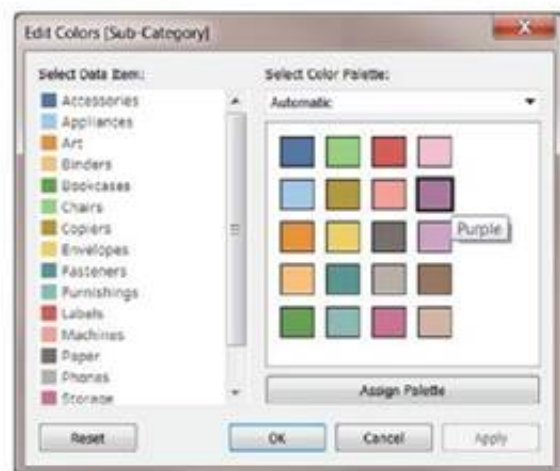
From the official Tableau documentation

Categorical Palettes

When you drop a field with discrete values (typically a dimension) on **Color** on the **Marks** card, Tableau uses a categorical palette and assigns a color to each value of the field. Categorical palettes contain distinct colors that are appropriate for fields with values that have no inherent order, such as departments or shipping methods.

To change colors for values of a field, click in the upper-right corner of the color legend. In Tableau Desktop, select **Edit Colors** from the context menu. In Tableau Server or Tableau Online, the Edit Colors dialog opens automatically.

Tableau Desktop version



Web version



To change the color for a value

- 1) Click on an item on the left, under Select Data Item.
- 2) Click a new color in the palette on the right. In Tableau Desktop you can hover over a swatch to identify the color.
- 3) Repeat for as many values that you want to change.
- 4) In Tableau Desktop, click OK to exit the Edit Colors dialog box. In Tableau Server or Tableau Online, simply close the dialog box.

AND

Quantitative Palettes

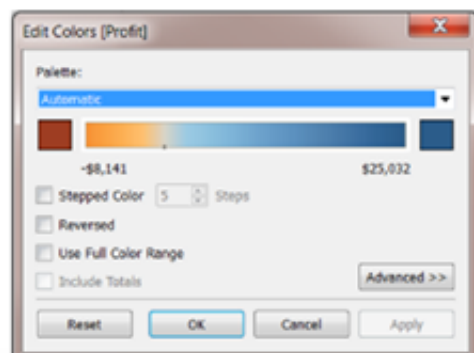
When you drop a field with continuous values on the **Marks** card (typically a measure), Tableau displays a quantitative legend with a continuous range of colors.



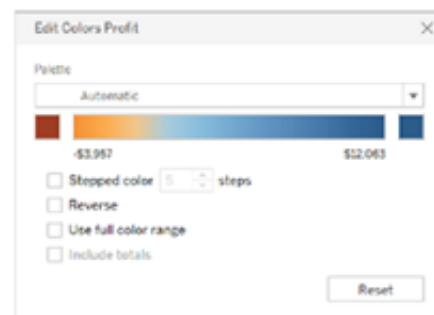
You can change the colors used in the range, the distribution of color, and other properties. To edit colors, click in the upper right of the color legend. In Tableau Desktop, select **Edit Colors** from the context menu. In Tableau Server or Tableau Online, the Edit Colors dialog opens automatically.

When there are both negative and positive values for the field, the default range of values will use two color ranges and the Edit Colors dialog box for the field has a square color box on either end of the range. This is known as a diverging palette.

Tableau Desktop version

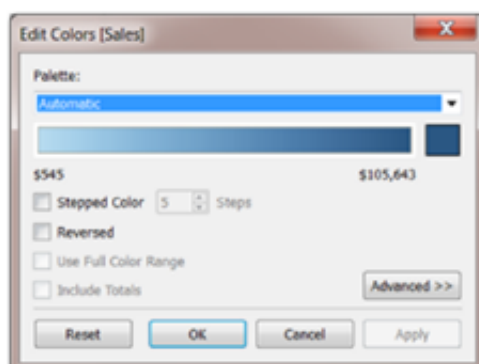


Web version

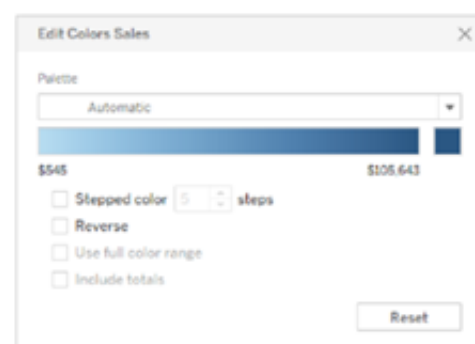


When all values are either positive or negative, the default range of values will use a single color range and the Edit Colors dialog box for the field has a square color box only at the right end of the range. This is known as a sequential palette.

Tableau Desktop version



Web version



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

NEW QUESTION 39

When creating an extract, what are three options for specifying how much data to extract? Choose three.

- A. Hide all unused fields.
- B. Aggregate data for visible dimensions

- C. Compute Calculations Now.
- D. Append Data from Files
- E. Apply a filter.

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

When creating an extract in Tableau, there are several options to control how much data is included in the extract. These options include hiding all unused fields to reduce the size of the extract, aggregating the data for visible dimensions to summarize it, and applying filters to extract only the data that meets certain criteria.

NEW QUESTION 40

Which of the following represent a valid method to create a Bullet Graph with the LEAST number of fields possible?

- A. using 2 measures
- B. using 2 dimensions
- C. using 2 dimensions and 3 measures
- D. using 1 measure

Answer: A

Explanation:

A bullet graph is a variation of a bar graph developed to replace dashboard gauges and meters. A bullet graph is useful for comparing the performance of a primary measure to one or more other measures. Below is a single bullet graph showing how actual sales compared to estimated sales.

We can create a Bullet graph with just 2 measures! This method requires the LEAST number of fields possible to create this type of chart.

The best way to tackle such questions in the exam is to click the "SHOW ME" button on top right, and hover over the chart we want to create.

In our case, it is a Bullet graph.



Therefore, we need 2 measures at least to create this chart, and 0 or more dimensions. Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/qs_bullet_graphs.htm

NEW QUESTION 42

_____ enables us to create workbooks and views, dashboards, and data sources in Tableau Desktop, and then publish this content to our own server.

- A. Tableau Server
- B. Tableau Prep
- C. Tableau Public
- D. Tableau myServer

Answer: A

Explanation:

Tableau SERVER enables us to create workbooks and views, dashboards, and data sources in Tableau Desktop, and then publish this content to our own server. Moreover, as a Tableau Server administrator you will control who has access to server content to help protect sensitive data. Administrators can set user permissions on projects, workbooks, views, and data sources.

Reference: <https://www.tableau.com/learn/webinars/introduction-tableau-server>

NEW QUESTION 45

Using the CoffeeChain table, create a Dual Axis chart showing the Sales (Bar chart) and Profit (Line Chart) for each Product type. What was the Profit for the Herbal Tea product type in 2013?

- A. 68,620
- B. 74,683
- C. 37,455
- D. 46,493

Answer: C

Explanation:

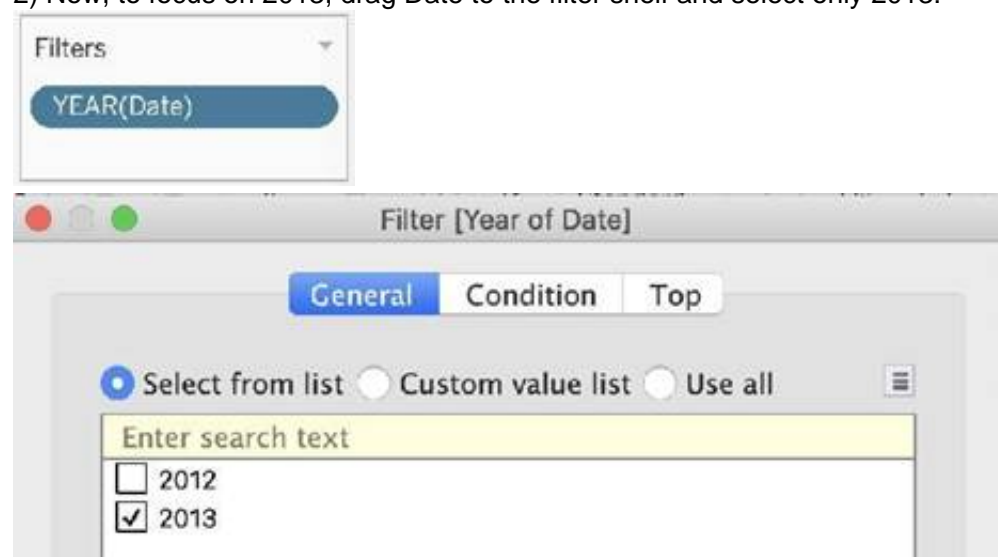
If you answered this question quickly and correctly, you're well prepared for the exam! Most students stumble while creating a Dual axis chart, so go ahead and give yourself a pat on the back!

To create a dual axis chart for the problem mentioned:

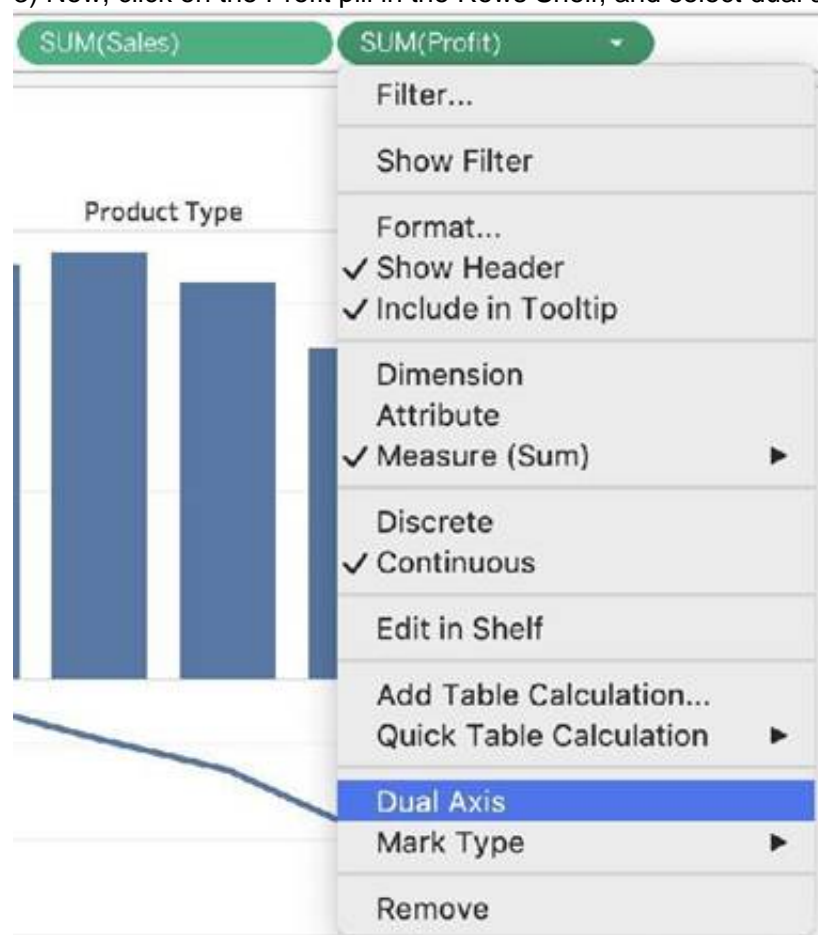
1) Drag Product Type to the column shelf, and Sales and Profit to the Row shelf:



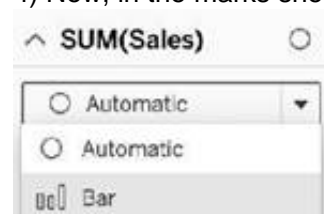
2) Now, to focus on 2013, drag Date to the filter shelf and select only 2013:



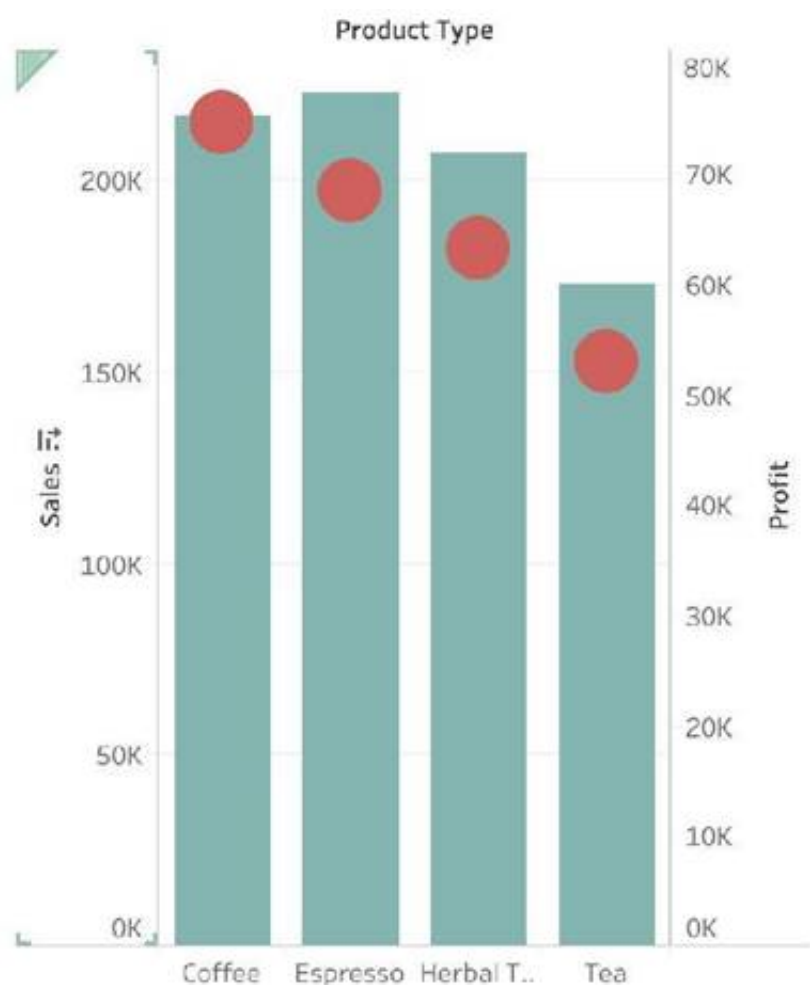
3) Now, click on the Profit pill in the Rows Shelf, and select dual axis:



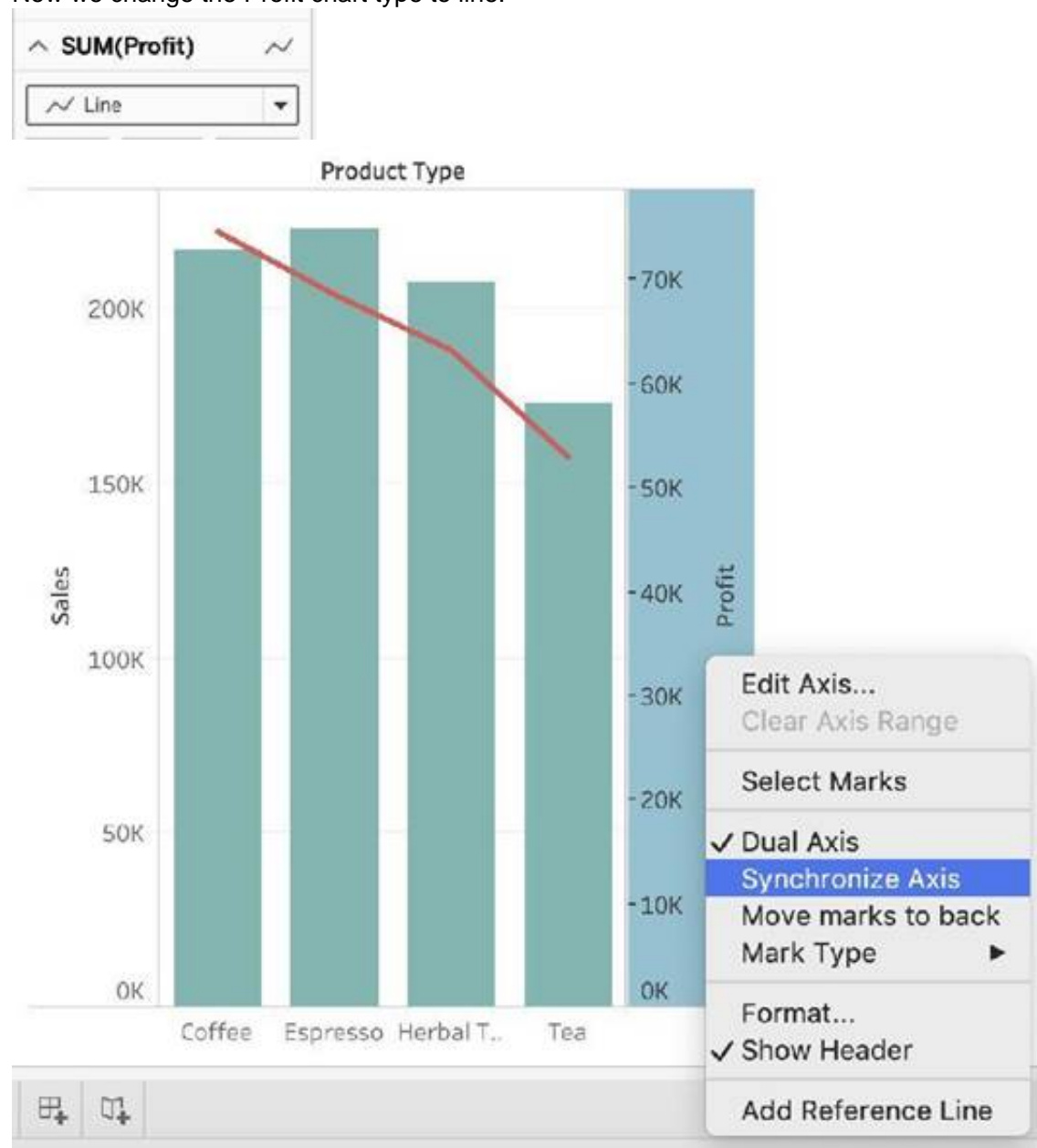
4) Now, in the marks shelf, choose Sales, and change the chart type to bar. Similarly, for Profit, change the chart type to Line.



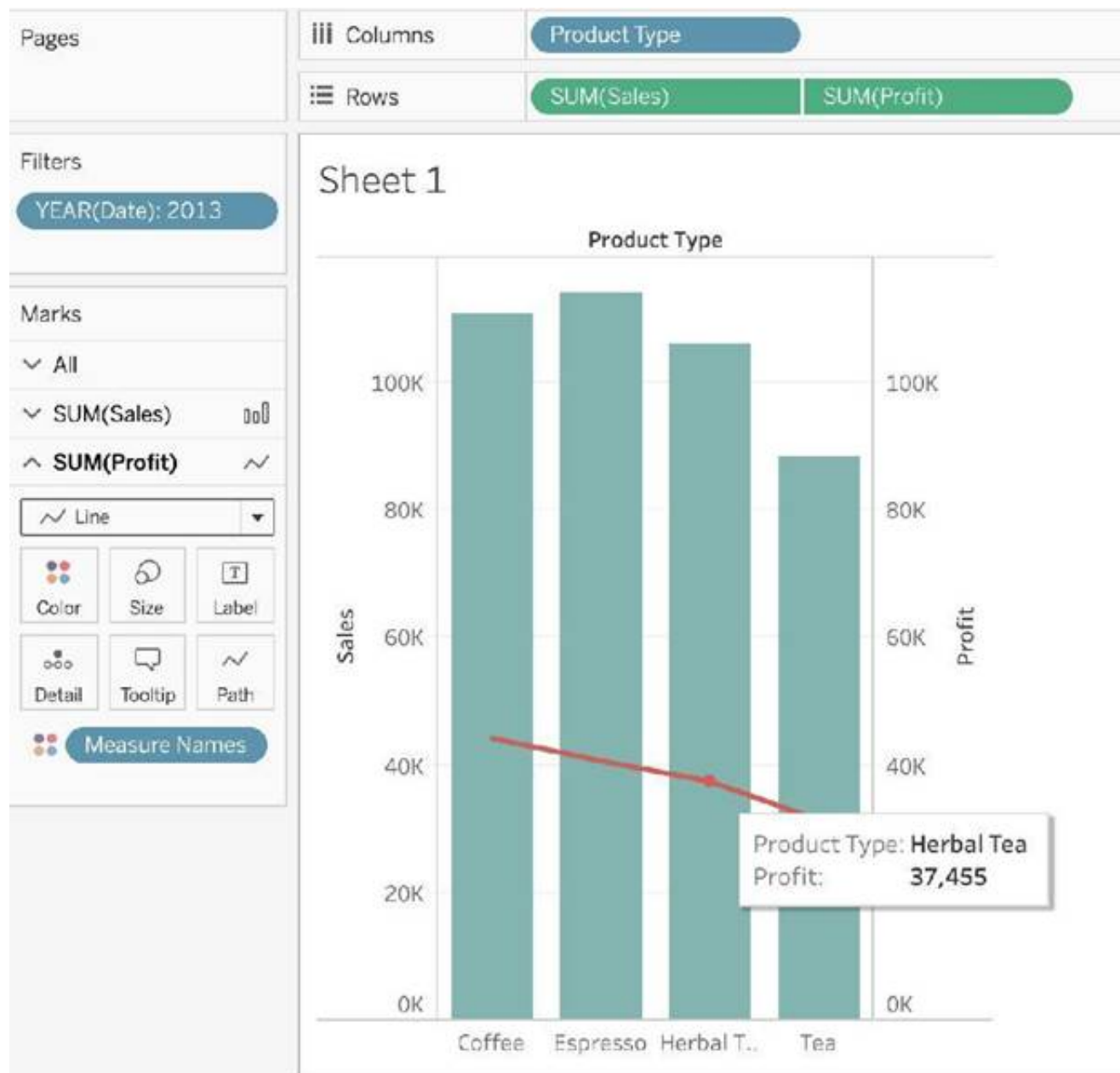
Now the chart looks like this:



Now we change the Profit chart type to line:



5) Finally, we synchronise the axis as follows: Right click on the axis, and choose 'Synchronise axis'



And, our final view and answer is:

NEW QUESTION 47

If you decide you want to see all of the marks in the view at the most detailed level of granularity, you can _____ the view.

- A. sort the measures
- B. disaggregate the measures
- C. break-down the measures
- D. aggregate the measures
- E. split the measures

Answer: B

Explanation:

The different aggregations available for a measure determine how the individual values are collected: they can be added (SUM), averaged (AVG), or set to the maximum (MAX) or minimum (MIN) value from the individual row values.

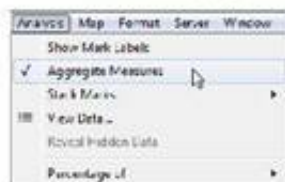
How to Disaggregate Data

Whenever you add a measure to your view, an aggregation is applied to that measure by default. This default is controlled by the **Aggregate Measures** setting in the **Analysis** menu.

If you decide you want to see all of the marks in the view at the most detailed level of granularity, you can disaggregate the view. Disaggregating your data means that Tableau will display a separate mark for every data value in every row of your data source.

To disaggregate all measures in the view:

- Clear the **Analysis > Aggregate Measures** option. If it is already selected, click **Aggregate Measures** once to deselect it.



When **Aggregate Measures** is selected, Tableau will attempt to aggregate measures in the view by default. This means that it collects individual row values from your data source into a single value (which becomes a single mark) adjusted to the level of detail in your view.

The different aggregations available for a measure determine how the individual values are collected: they can be added (SUM), averaged (AVG), or set to the maximum (MAX) or minimum (MIN) value from the individual row values.

For a complete list of the available aggregations, check out - List of Predefined Aggregations in Tableau.

The level of detail is determined by the dimensions in your view—for information about the concept of level of detail, see How dimensions affect the level of detail in the view. Disaggregating your data can be useful for analyzing measures that you may want to use both independently and dependently in the view. For example, you may be analyzing the results from a product satisfaction survey with the Age of participants along one axis. You can aggregate the Age field to determine the average age of participants or disaggregate the data to determine at what age participants were most satisfied with the product.

Disaggregating data can be useful when you are viewing data as a scatter plot. See Example: Scatter Plots, Aggregation, and Granularity.

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

NEW QUESTION 49

What are three benefits of using an extract as compared to a live connection to a data source? Choose three.

- A. A live connection to a data source can be slow due to network and user traffic, whereas a connection to an extract improves performance.
- B. Extracts are stored in memory (RAM), resulting in faster query performance as compared with live data connections.
- C. A live connection to a data source provides the best performance for data connections.
- D. An extract reduces the amount of data stored on a client computer as compared to a live data connection.
- E. Calculated fields perform better in workbooks connected to extracts than in workbooks with live connections to a data source.

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

There are three benefits of using an extract as compared to a live connection to a data source:

- ? A live connection to a data source can be slow due to network and user traffic, whereas a connection to an extract improves performance. An extract is a snapshot of data that is stored locally on your computer or on Tableau Server. An extract can reduce the load on the data source and speed up queries.
- ? Extracts are stored in memory (RAM), resulting in faster query performance as compared with live data connections. When you use an extract, Tableau loads the data into memory and optimizes it for analysis. This allows Tableau to perform calculations and aggregations faster than with live connections.
- ? Calculated fields perform better in workbooks connected to extracts than in workbooks with live connections to a data source. Calculated fields are custom fields that you create using formulas or expressions. When you use an extract, Tableau can process calculated fields more efficiently than with live connections.

NEW QUESTION 51

What does the box in a box plot represent?

- A. Maximum value of the data
- B. Minimum value of the data
- C. The interquartile range
- D. The median of the middle half of the data points

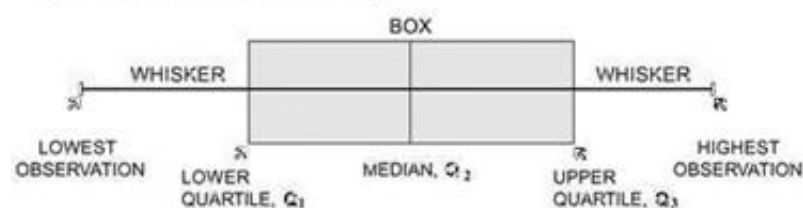
Answer: C

Explanation:

In a box and whisker plot:

- 1) The ends of the box are the upper and lower quartiles, so the box spans the interquartile range
- 2) The median is marked by a vertical line inside the box
- 3) The whiskers are the two lines outside the box that extend to the highest and lowest observations.

Figure 1. Box and whisker plot



NEW QUESTION 54

True or False : Bins can be created on dimensions

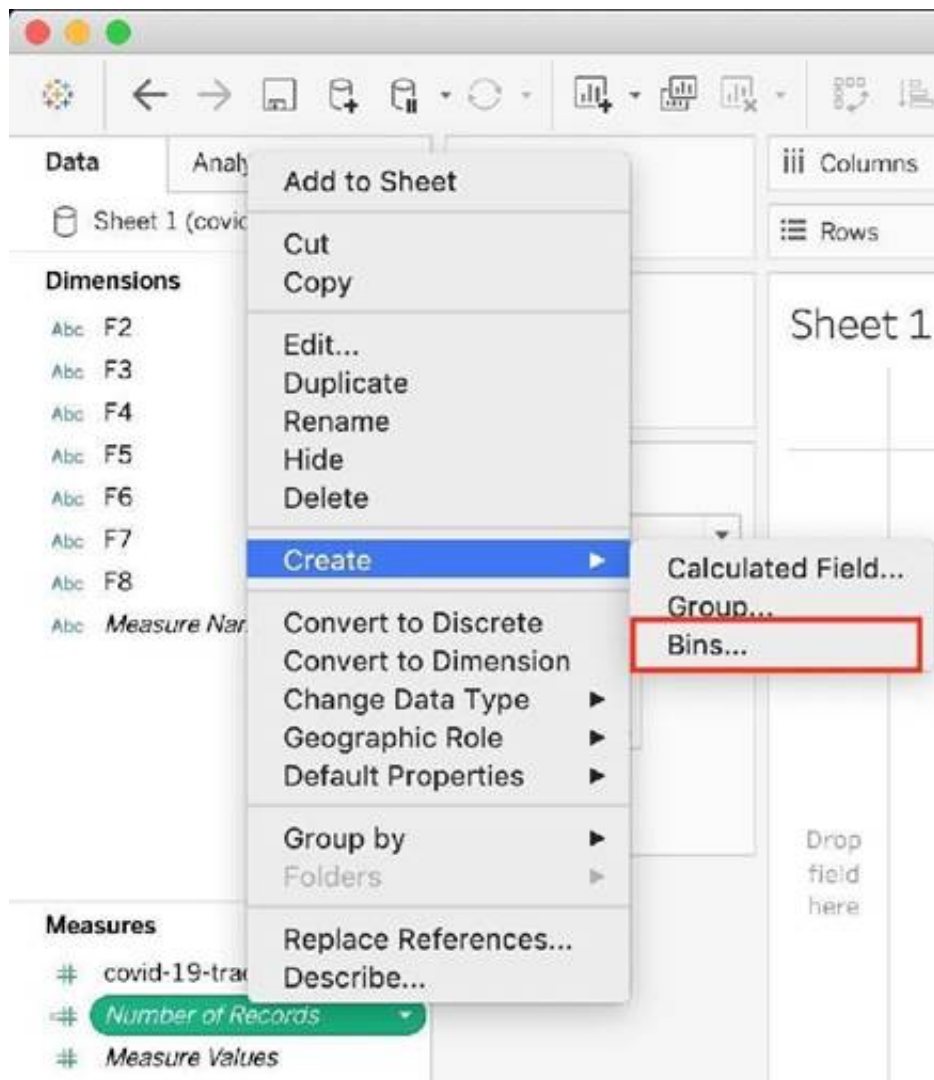
- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

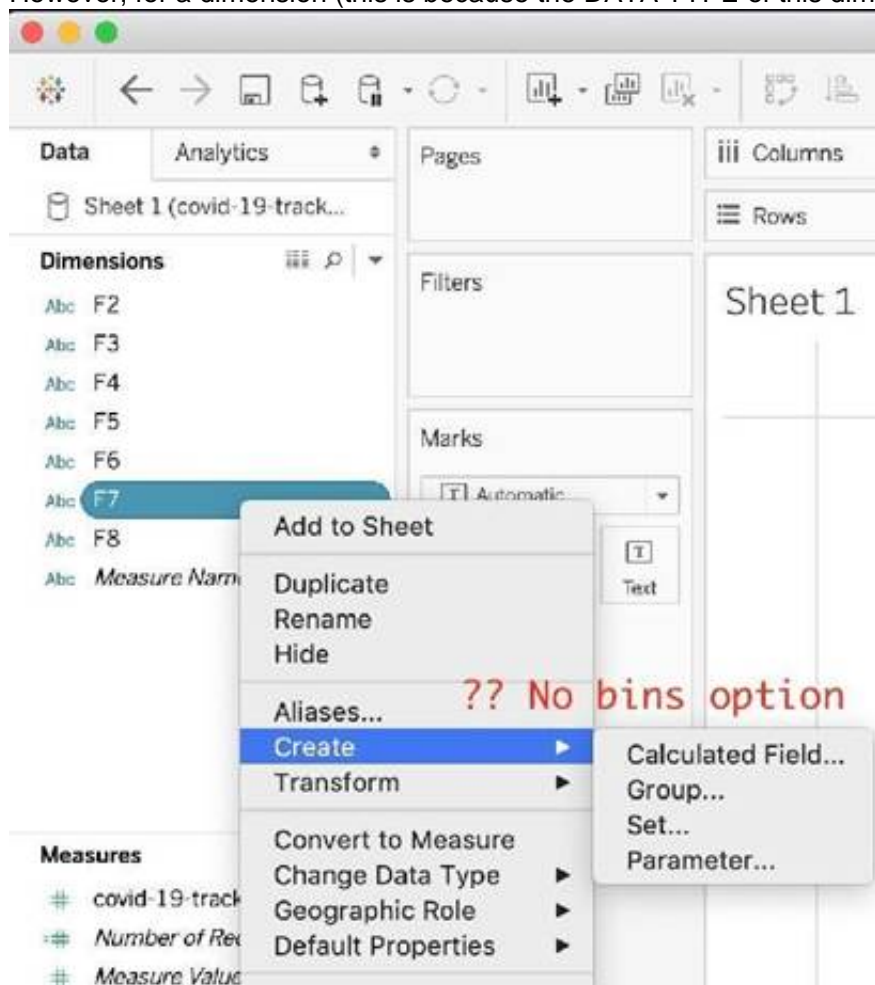
Explanation:

Bin are a user-defined grouping of numerical data in the data source.

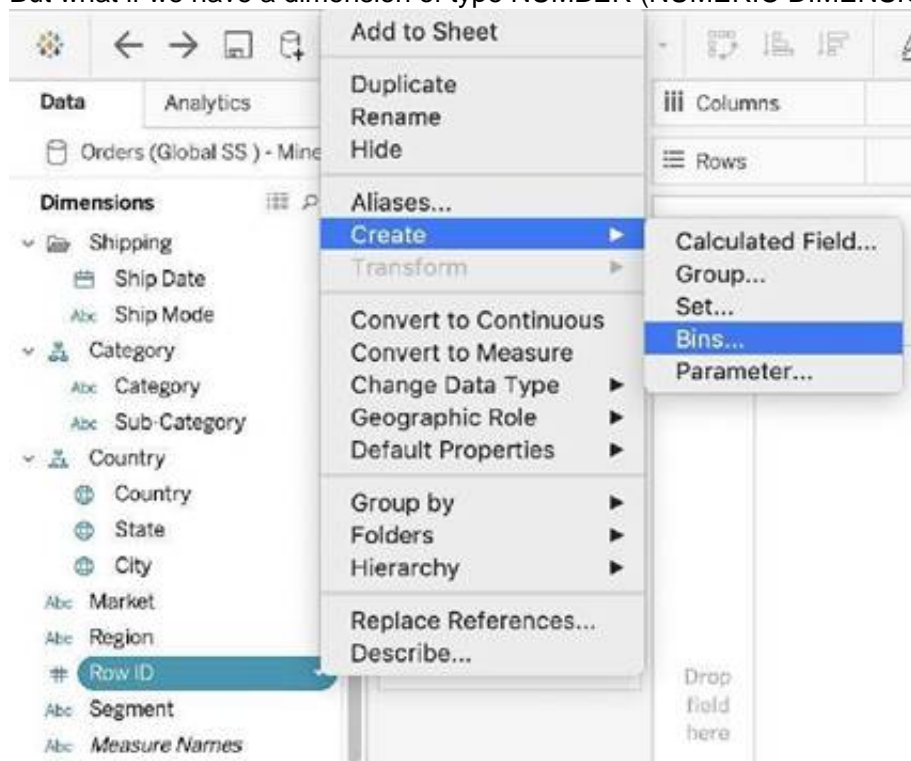
According to the official Tableau documentation: It's sometimes useful to convert a continuous measure (or a numeric dimension) into bins. Have a look at the following image. When we right click a measure, we get the following options:



However, for a dimension (this is because the DATA TYPE of this dimension is a string:



But what if we have a dimension of type NUMBER (NUMERIC DIMENSION)? See below:



We can clearly create bins from dimensions too - they just have to be numeric :)
For more information, please refer to : https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_bins.htm

NEW QUESTION 59

Data blending simulates a traditional _____ Join

- A. Inner
- B. Right
- C. Full Outer
- D. Left

Answer: D

Explanation:

Data blending simulates a traditional left join. The main difference between the two is when the aggregation is performed. A join combines the data and then aggregates. A blend aggregates and then combines the data.
From the official website:

Data blending

When you use data blending to combine data, a query is sent to the database for each data source that is used on the sheet. The results of the queries are sent back to Tableau as aggregated data and presented together in the visualization.

Note: Aggregating measures is straightforward—we can take the sum, average, maximum, or other aggregation of a number with ease. Measure values are aggregated based on how the field is aggregated in the view. However, all fields from a secondary data source must be aggregated. How does that work for dimensions? Dimension values are aggregated using the **ATTR** aggregate function, which returns a single value for all rows in the secondary data source. If there are multiple values contained in those rows, an asterisk (*) is shown. This can be interpreted as "there are multiple values in the secondary data source for this mark in the view".

The view uses all values from the primary data source (functioning as the left table) and the corresponding rows from the secondary data source (the right table) based on the linking field(s).

Suppose you have the following tables. If the linking fields are **User ID** and **Patron ID**, not all values can be a part of the resulting table because of the following:

- A row in the left table does not have a corresponding row match in the right table, as indicated by the null value in the results.
- There are multiple corresponding values in the rows in the right table, as indicated by the asterisk (*) in the results.

User ID	District	Level	Type
1	2	3	G
2	3	4	J
4	5	6	M
1	2	3	W

Branch	Patron ID	District	Level
A001	1	2	3
B001	2	3	4
C001	1	2	3

User ID	District	Level	Branch	Type
1	2	3	*	G
2	3	4	B001	J
4	5	6	null	M
1	2	3	*	W

When measures are involved, they are also aggregated, as seen below:

Branch	Patron ID	District	Level	Fines
A001	1	3	3	10.00
B001	2	3	4	20.00
C001	1	2	3	30.00

User ID	District	Level	Type
1	2	3	G
2	3	4	J
4	5	6	M
1	2	3	W

Branch	Patron ID	District	Level	Fines
*	1	2	3	40.00
B001	2	3	4	20.00
*	1	2	3	40.00

User ID	District	Level	Type	Branch	Fines
1	2	3	G	*	40.00
2	3	4	J	B001	20.00
4	5	6	M	null	null
1	2	3	W	*	40.00

Important: an asterisk (*) in a view with blended data indicates multiple values. This can be resolved by ensuring there is only one matching value in the secondary data source for each mark in the primary data source, potentially by swapping the primary and secondary data sources. For more information, see [Troubleshoot Data Blending](#).

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

NEW QUESTION 64

What are two use cases for creating hierarchies from the Data pane? Choose two.

- A. To organize related fields together
- B. To create faster-performing queries
- C. To concatenate all fields into a single field
- D. To add drilldown functionality for fields

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Hierarchies in Tableau are used to define a drill-down path through your data. By creating a hierarchy, you can organize related fields together, which makes it easier to navigate complex data models. This also allows users to explore data at different levels of detail, from the highest level of the hierarchy to the most granular details, simply by clicking to expand and collapse levels of the hierarchy in the view.

NEW QUESTION 65

When viewing quick table calculations, such as Percent Difference From, that use a value in the previous column, what will be the first data value in the visualization?

- A. Null
- B. The current value
- C. Zero(O)
- D. Duplicated from the nearest column

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Tableau Desktop Specialist Exam Guide, when using quick table calculations, such as Percent Difference From, that use a value in the previous column, the first data value in the visualization will be null, because there is no previous value to compare with.

NEW QUESTION 69


Which of the following are True for Measure Names?

- A. It contains all the measures in your data, collected into a single field with continuous values.
- B. When you add it to a view, all of the measure names appear as row or column headers in the view.
- C. When working with a text table showing Profit for each Category,when you add Sales to the text table (by dragging it and dropping it in the view), the measure names field is automatically dragged to the row and filter shelves.
- D. It contains the names of all measures in your data, collected into a single field with discrete values.

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

It contains all the measures in your data, collected into a single field with continuous values - This is the definition for 'Measure Values'.



Category	Profit	Sales
Furniture	\$18,451	\$742,000
Office Supplies	\$122,491	\$719,047
Technology	\$145,455	\$836,154

All others are True w.r.t. Measure Names!

The Measure Names field contains the names of all measures in your data, collected into a single field with discrete values.

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

NEW QUESTION 73

Which mark type is used in a highlight table?

- A. Text
- B. Square
- C. Polygon
- D. Area

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Tableau Help, a highlight table is “a cross-tabulation that uses color to encode values”. The help also states that “Highlight tables use the Square mark type” (page 1).

NEW QUESTION 75

What are two outcomes when you drag a continuous date value to the Rows shelf? Choose two,

- A. The pill on the Rows shelf is green.
- B. The pill on the Rows shelf is blue.
- C. A quantitative axis is shown.
- D. The date part is displayed as labels.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Dragging a continuous date value to the Rows shelf in Tableau results in a green pill on the Rows shelf, indicating a continuous field. It also results in a quantitative axis being displayed on the visualization. Continuous fields are used to create axes on charts and can represent a range of values smoothly. This is opposed to discrete date values, which would be represented by a blue pill and typically show headers or labels rather than a continuous axis.

NEW QUESTION 78

Which of the following can you use to create a Histogram?

- A. 2 measures
- B. 1 measure
- C. 2 dimensions
- D. 1 dimension

Answer: B

Explanation:

A histogram is a chart that displays the shape of a distribution. A histogram looks like a bar chart but groups values for a continuous measure into ranges, or bins. The basic building blocks for a histogram are as follows:

Mark type:	Automatic
Rows shelf:	Continuous measure (aggregated by Count or Count Distinct)
Columns shelf:	Bin (continuous or discrete). <i>Note: This bin should be created from the continuous measure on the Rows shelf. For more information on how to create a bin from a continuous measure, see Create Bins from a Continuous Measure.</i>

In Tableau you can create a histogram using **Show Me**.

1. Connect to the **Sample - Superstore** data source.
2. Drag **Quantity** to **Columns**.
3. Click **Show Me** on the toolbar, then select the histogram chart type.



Demo :
Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples_histogram.htm

NEW QUESTION 82

You create a visualization by first adding a measure to rows. Next, you add a dimension with 11 members to columns. Assuming that all the dimensions have a non-zero value, how many marks are in the view before and after the dimension is added?

- A. 1 before and 2 after
- B. 1 before and 12 after
- C. 1 before and 11 after
- C. 2 before and 11 after

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Tableau, when you initially add a measure to the rows shelf, you create one mark in the view that represents the aggregate value of that measure. When you then add a dimension with 11 members to the columns shelf, the view is subdivided into 11 separate marks, each representing the measure for one of the dimension members. This results in a total of 11 marks in the view after the dimension is added, one for each member of the dimension.

NEW QUESTION 87

True or False: It is possible to change the Geographic Role of a dimension

- A. True
- B. False

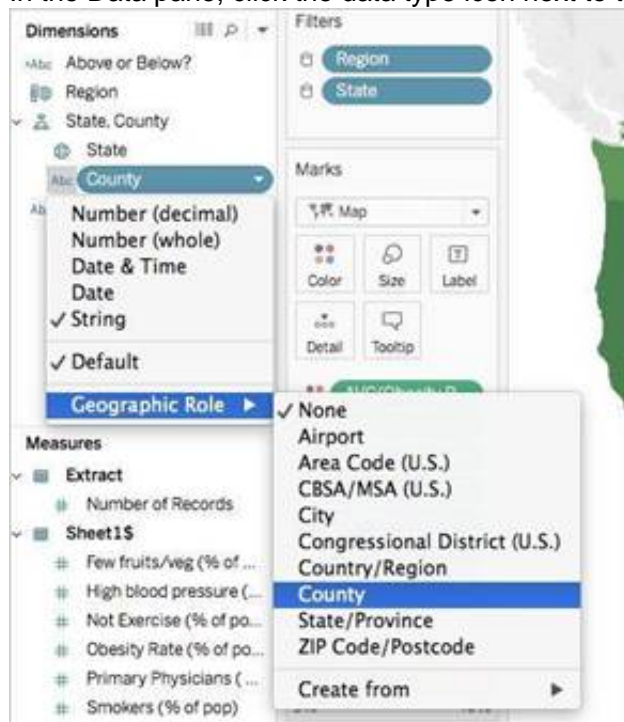
Answer: A

Explanation:

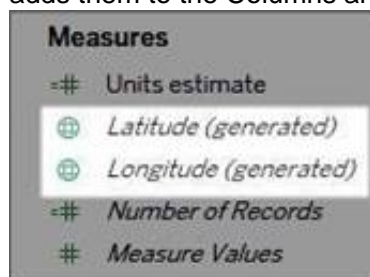
A geographic role associates each value in a field with a latitude and longitude value. Assigning a geographic role based on the type of location (such as state versus postcode) helps ensure that your data is plotted correctly on your map view. For example, you can assign the City geographic role to a field that contains a list of city names.

To assign a geographic role to a field:

In the Data pane, click the data type icon next to the field, select Geographic Role, and then select the geographic role you want to assign to the field.



When you assign a geographic role to a field, Tableau adds two fields to the Measures area of the Data pane: Latitude (generated) and Longitude (generated). These fields contain latitude and longitude values and are assigned the Latitude and Longitude geographic roles. If you double-click each of these fields, Tableau adds them to the Columns and Rows shelves and creates a map view using the Tableau background map.



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

NEW QUESTION 89

Which of the following is NOT a new feature introduced in Tableau 2020.1?

- A. Dynamic Paramaters
- B. Viz Animations
- C. Buffer Calculations
- D. Set Control

Answer: D

Explanation:

Your Tableau Desktop Specialist exam will be based on the 2020.1 version.

Set controls are a new feature introduced in the 2020.2 version, and hence is the correct answer - it is not a part of 2020.1

For the 2020.1 version the new features were:

1) Viz animations:

Viz animations help you see and understand your changing data. It's easy to track the logical steps behind data's evolution and tell powerful data stories. Sorting, filtering, adding fields, and other actions will now smoothly animate your visualizations. Choose whether to turn Viz Animations on or off, and decide how you'd best like to apply animations to your new workbooks.

2) Dynamic Parameters:

Say goodbye to republishing workbooks with parameters every time the underlying data changes. Set your parameter once, and Tableau will automatically update the parameter's list of values every time someone opens the workbook.

3) Buffer Calculations:



Buffer calculations allow you to visualize the distance around point locations. Give Tableau three parameters—location, distance, and a unit of measure—and a buffer, or boundary is instantly created. Answering complex spatial questions becomes easier than ever before—visualize what properties are within 200 meters of a proposed transit site, or how many competitors’ stores are within 1 mile of their store, and more.

NEW QUESTION 91

As a general best practice, how many categories can a pie chart display effectively?

- A. 2 to 5
- B. 3 to 5
- C. 2 to 8
- D. 3 to 7

Answer: A

Explanation:

As a general best practice, your pie chart should contain 2 to 5 categories.

Anything more than that is not easy for the eyes to distinguish. This is a common question and mentioned in Tableau's own eLearning module as well!

See how to build a pie chart:

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

NEW QUESTION 96

What does the following icon do in Tableau? Larger image

- A. Create a Story
- B. Create a Story and Dashboard both
- C. Create a Worksheet
- D. Create a Dashboard

Answer: D

Explanation:

The icon shown is used to add a new Dashboard! From the official documentation:

Sheets in the Dashboards and Worksheets pane

The following table explains each of the icons used to describe the type of sheet that can be placed in a story. A blue check mark indicates that a sheet is being used in one or more story points.

VISUAL CUE	DESCRIPTION
	The sheet is a worksheet.
	The sheet is a dashboard.

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

NEW QUESTION 99

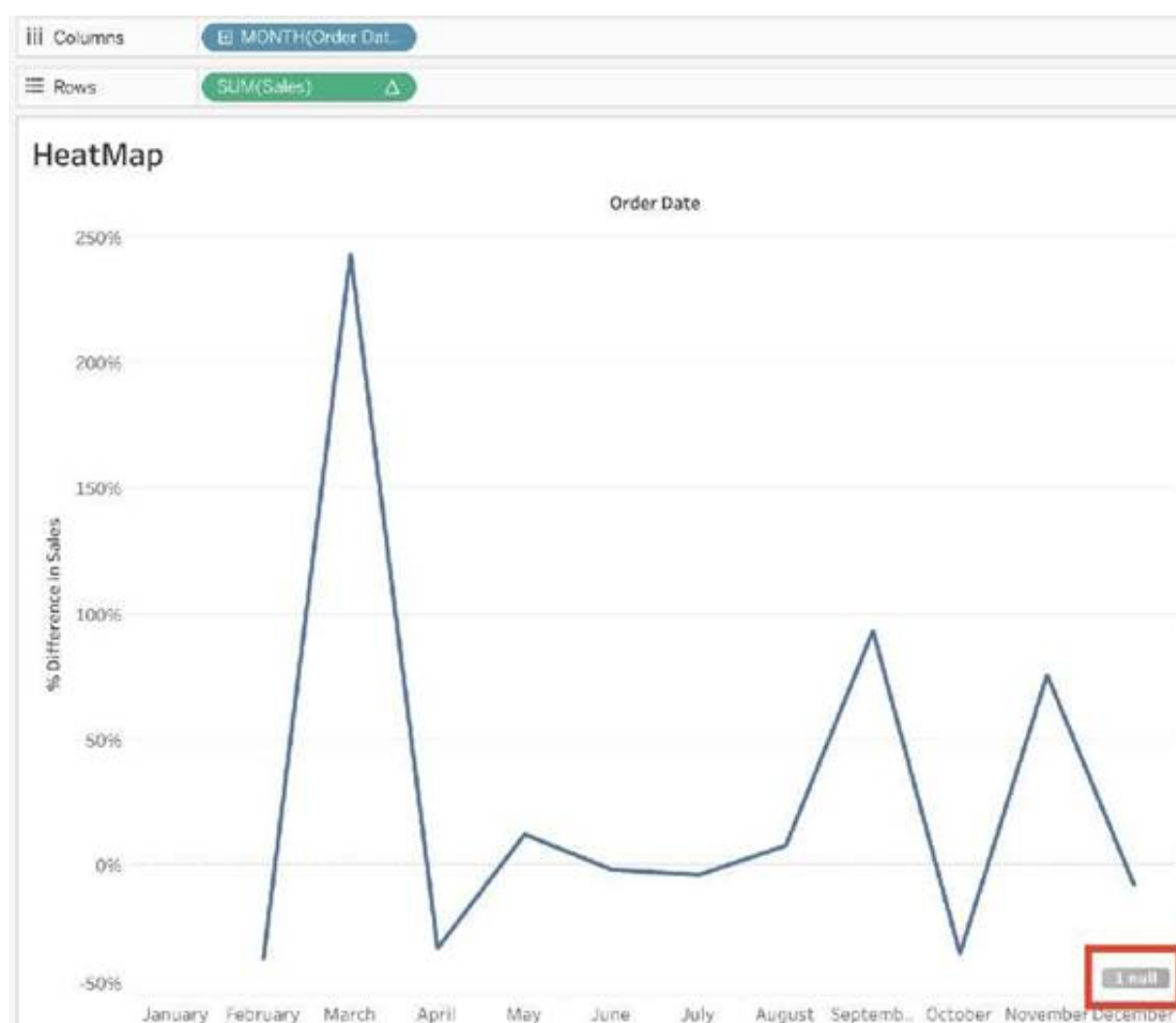
If you use a percent difference Quick Table Calculation, what value will be the first data value?

- A. null
- B. -1
- C. 0000

Answer: A

Explanation:

When using a Percent difference, Tableau calculates what the percent change has occurred as compared to the last data value. BUT, for the first data value, there is no previous value to compare it to. Hence, it appears as NULL.



NEW QUESTION 104

Which of the following are true about Dashboards in Tableau?

- A. Floating items can be layered over other objects
- B. Tiled items don't overlap
- C. A bar chart can be used a floating item
- D. None of these

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

From the official Tableau documentation:

Tile or float dashboard items

Tiled vs. floating layouts

Each object, layout container, and view that you place on a dashboard is either tiled (the default) or floating.

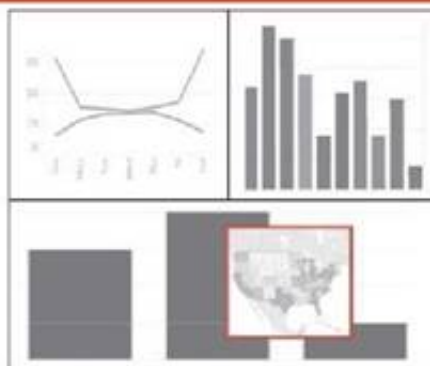
Tiled layout

Tiled items don't overlap; they become part of a single-layer grid that resizes based on the overall dashboard size.



Floating layout

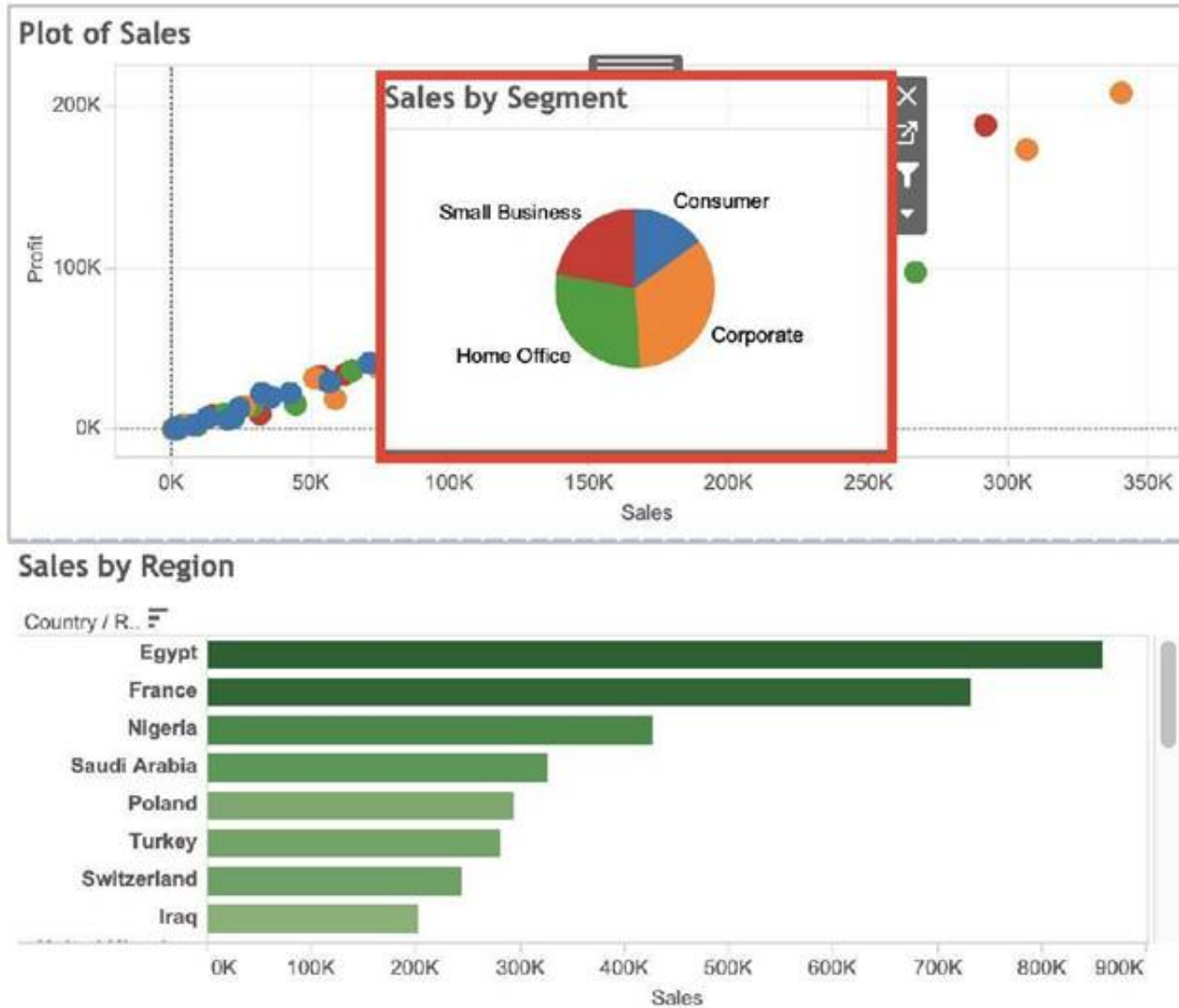
Floating items can be layered over other objects. In the example below, a map floats over tiled views.



For best results, give floating objects and views a fixed size and position.

As we can see below, Bar charts can be used as a floating object.

Sales Dashboard



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

NEW QUESTION 105

You have cleaned a data source properly, created some calculated fields and renamed some columns. You want to save these changes for future use cases. Which of the following would BEST satisfy this requirement?

- A. Save it as a .twm file
- B. Save it as a .twb file
- C. Save it as a .tds file
- D. Save it as a .twbx file

Answer: C

Explanation:

After making changes to Data, we can save that new data source as a .tds file. To do so, go to data menu on top and then choose your current connected data source. Then next click on Add to Saved Data sources. This will save all calculated fields, changes to fields etc. It will be saved in My Tableau Repository -> Mydatasources. This will then also appear on Tableau Home Page under saved data sources like SampleSuperStore.

Note: Data source files do not contain the actual data but rather the information necessary to connect to the actual data as well as any modifications you've made on top of the actual data such as changing default properties, creating calculated fields, adding groups, and so on.

twb and .twbx are not the BEST solutions since the questions nowhere mentions that we need to store our workbooks as well.

twm is a bookmark which contains a single worksheet and are an easy way to quickly share your work.

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

NEW QUESTION 108

How would you calculate GDP per capita in Tableau?

- A. SUM([GDP])/[POPULATION]
- B. SUM([Population])/[GDP]]
- C. SUM([GDP]*[POPULATION])
- D. SUM([GDP]) / SUM([Population])

Answer: D

Explanation:

GDP / Population = GDP Per Capita

```
SUM([GDP])/SUM([Population]) + [Parameter]
//This ratio calculates GDP/capita
```

Here Sum is a function, / and + are operators. On the bottom there are comments.

NEW QUESTION 111

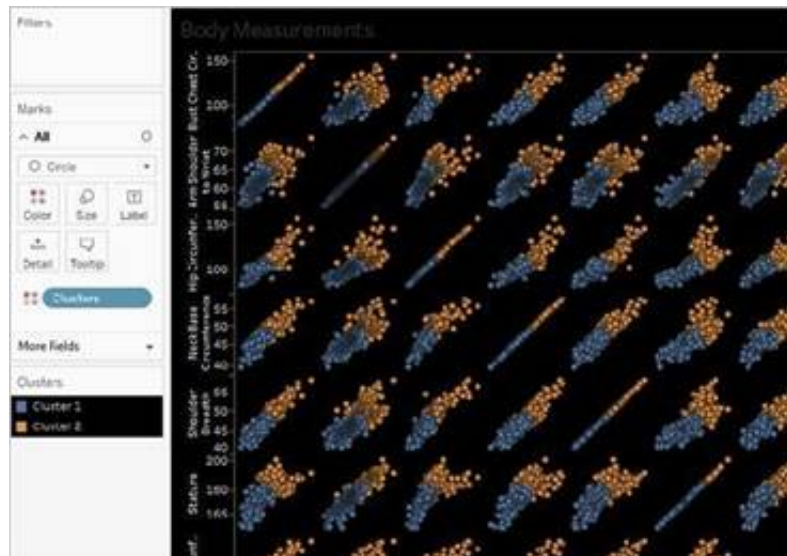
_____ is a technique in Tableau which will identify marks with similar characteristics

- A. Clustering
- B. Grouping
- C. Sets
- D. Union

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cluster analysis partitions marks in the view into clusters, where the marks within each cluster are more similar to one another than they are to marks in other clusters.



Reference: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/clustering.htm>

NEW QUESTION 114

What is the following icon in the Data pane used to do? Larger image



- A. View Data
- B. Clean Data
- C. Extract Data
- D. Sort Data

Answer: A

Explanation:

View Data allows you to inspect your data in a spreadsheet-like layout. You can view data either for the data source as a whole, or to see the underlying data for an individual mark or a group of marks. In a worksheet, the rows that you see in the View Data window are always scoped to the current selection or the current view.

The View Data window displays as much of the data as possible by default, up to 10,000 rows. Field names are shown as column headers and can be dragged and dropped to change their display order. Click a column header to sort the values in that column.

From the official website:

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

NEW QUESTION 115

Using the Time Series Table, create a Line chart showing the Monthly Year over Year Growth for the Sales, broken down by Assortment. For the Electronics assortment, which Month had the most NEGATIVE value of Year over Year Growth?

Using the Time Series Table, create a Line chart showing the Monthly Year over Year Growth for the Sales, broken down by Assortment. For the Electronics assortment, which Month had the most NEGATIVE value of Year over Year Growth?

- A. October
- B. September
- C. July
- D. June

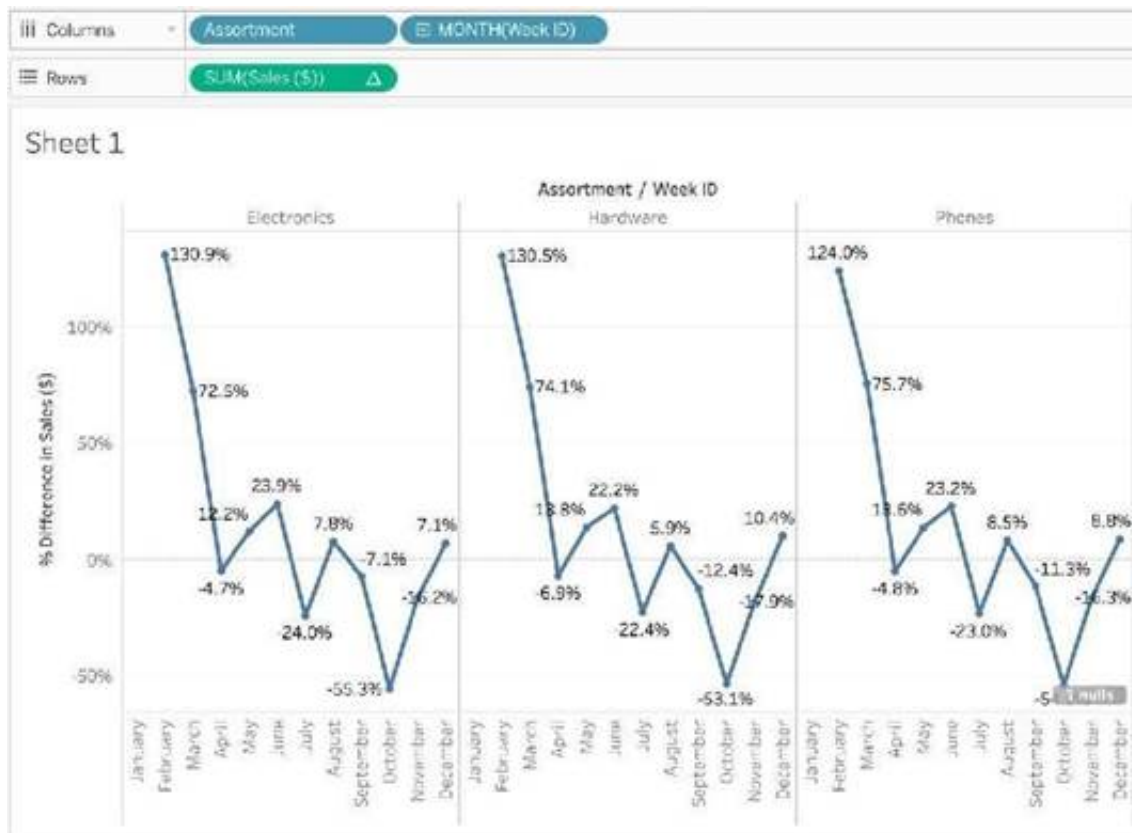
Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation Follow along:

1) Drag Assortment and Year ID (choose Discrete Month) to Columns shelf, and Sales to the Columns Shelf.

For sales, click on the pill -> choose Quick Table calculation -> Year over Year growth. The view should now look like:



It is clear that October with -55.3% had the lowest Year on Year growth.

NEW QUESTION 120

Suppose you have a bar chart. When we group by labels in a view, which of the following happens?

- A. Nothing changes in the view, but a group is created in the Dimensions shelf.
- B. The colours of the members selected are now the same, and different for the rest of the members.
- C. Trick question! It is not possible to group by labels.
- D. A new mark (bar) is created, which consolidates all members of the group.

Answer: D

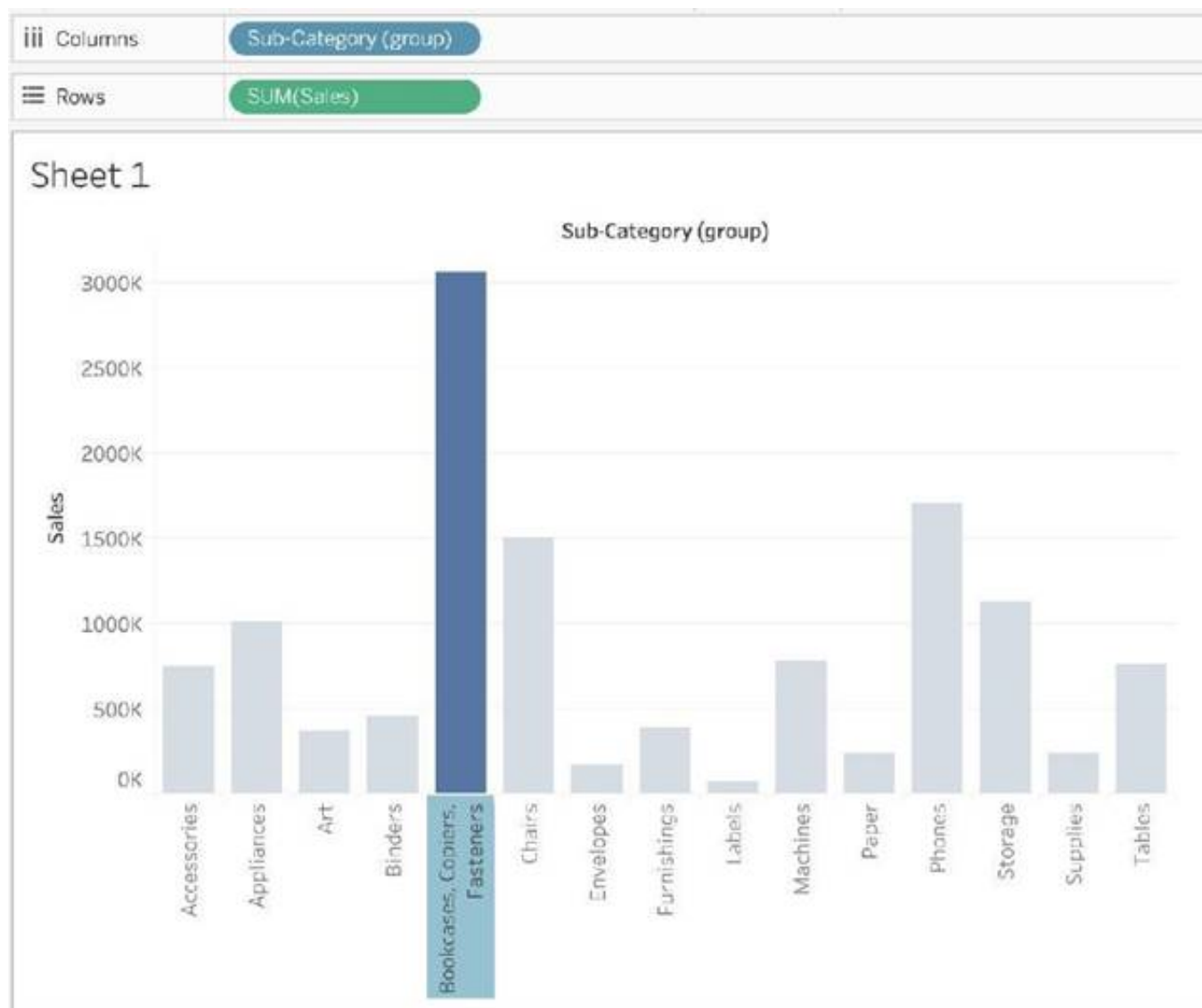
Explanation:

Very important question

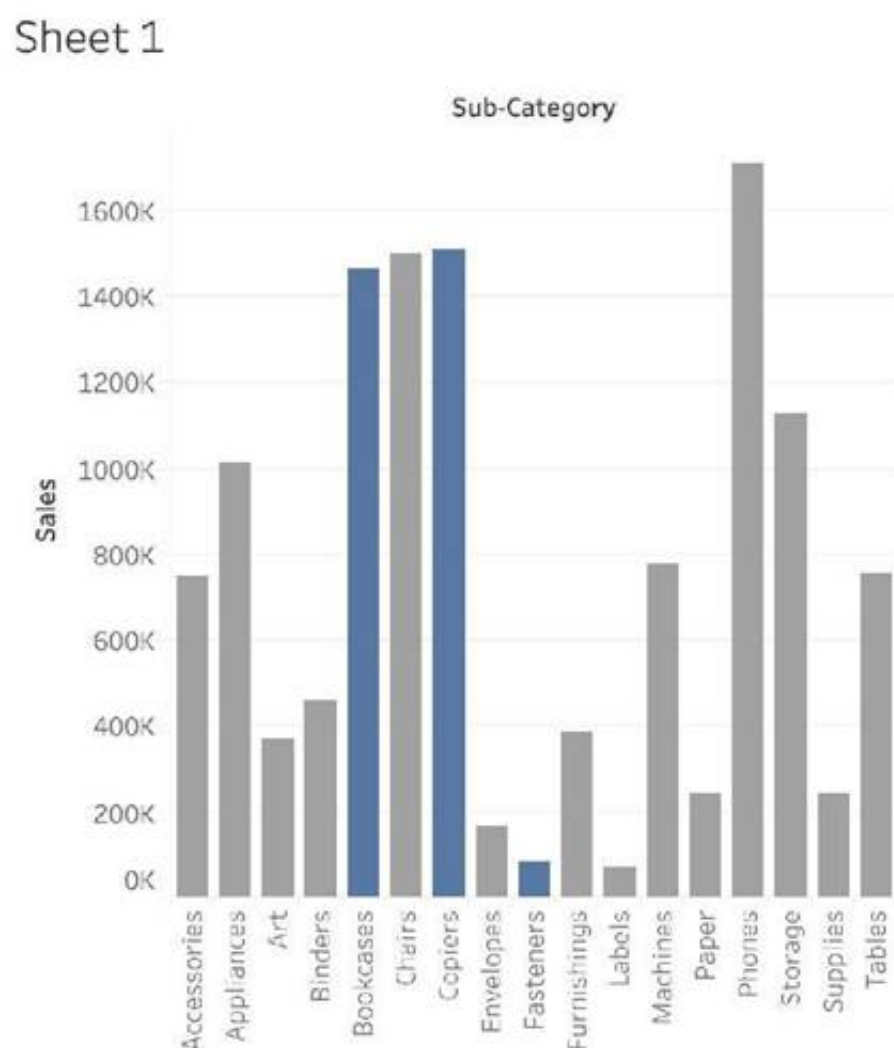
If we select the labels in the view and then group, a new consolidated mark is created - in our case bar since we are talking about a bar chart in the question. See below:



Then on grouping, a new bar is created, and the colour of all bars remain the same.



Had we grouped by choosing the marks instead of the labels, the following would be the result:



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

NEW QUESTION 121

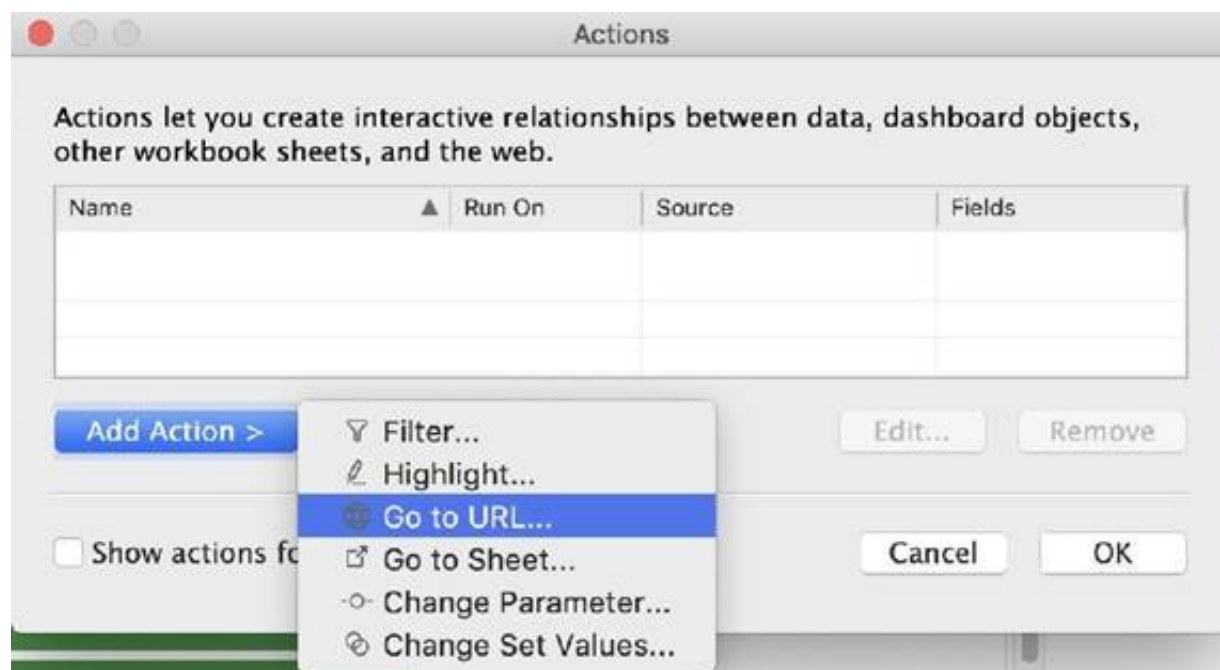
A _____ action is a hyperlink that points to a web page, file, or other web-based resource outside of Tableau.

- A. Go to Hyperlink
- B. Go to Web page
- C. Go to URL
- D. Go to Sheet

Answer: C

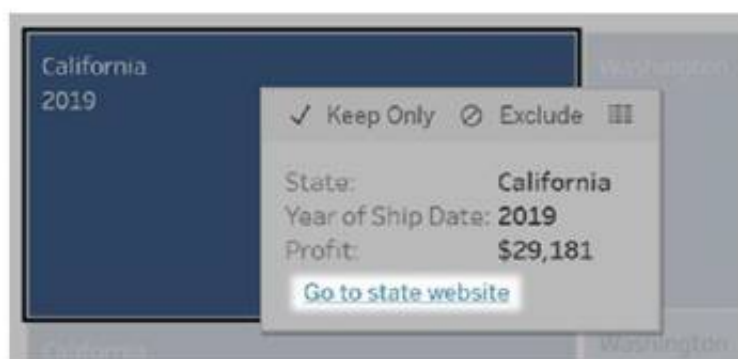
Explanation:

Tricky options! Go to hyperlink and Go to Web page are not valid Actions in Tableau.



A URL action is a hyperlink that points to a web page, file, or other web-based resource outside of Tableau. You can use URL actions to create an email or link to additional information about your data. To customize links based on your data, you can automatically enter field values as parameters in URLs.

Open a web page with a URL action

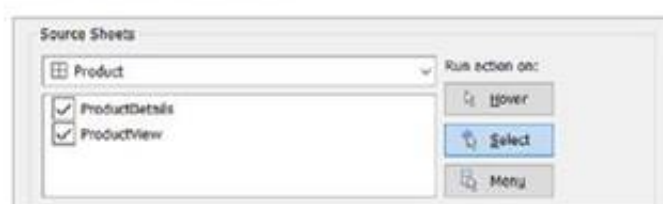


A URL action run from a tooltip menu. The link reflects the action name, not the target URL.

1. On a worksheet, select **Worksheet > Actions**. From a dashboard, select **Dashboard > Actions**.
2. In the Actions dialog box, click **Add Action** and then select **Go to URL**.
3. In the next dialog box, enter a name for the action. To enter field variables in the name, click the arrow to the right of the **Name** box.

Note: Give the action a descriptive name, because in tooltip menus the link reflects that name, not the URL. For example, when linking to more product details, a good name could be “Show More Details”.

4. Use the drop-down list to select a source sheet or data source. If you select a data source or dashboard you can select individual sheets within it.



5. Select how users will run the action.

If you choose this option...

Hover

The action is run when the user...

Mouses over a mark in the view. This option works best for highlight and filter actions within a dashboard.

Select

Clicks a mark in the view. This option works well for all types of actions.

Menu

Right-clicks (control-clicks on Mac) a selected mark in the view, then clicks an option in a tooltip menu. This option works particularly well for URL actions.

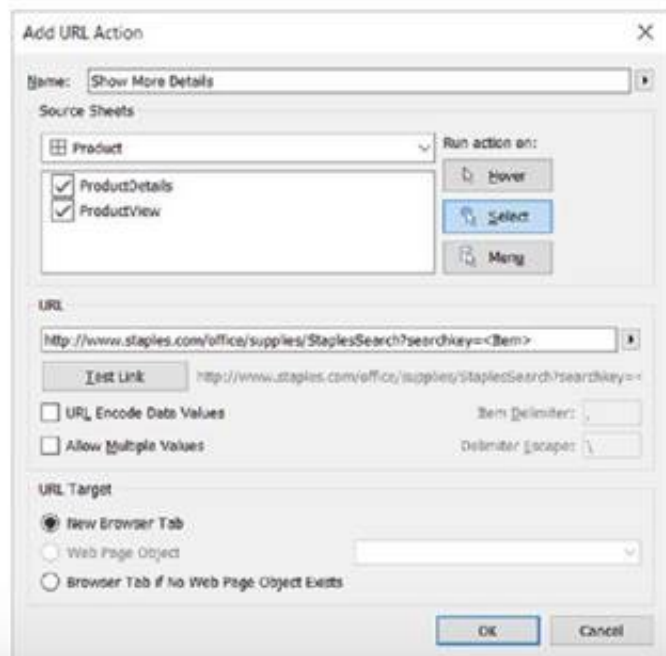
6. Specify a URL with an **ftp**, **http**, or **https** prefix. As a security best practice, other protocols and UNC paths are not supported.

To enter field and filter values as parameters in the URL, click the arrow to the right of the URL box. Be aware that any referenced fields must be present in the view, not just a related data source. For details, see [Using field and filter values in URLs](#).

7. (Optional) Select any of the following options:

- **URL Encode Data Values** – Select this option if your data contains values that use characters that browsers don't allow in URLs. For example, if one of your data values contains an ampersand, such as "Sales & Finance," the ampersand must be translated into characters that your browser understands.
- **Allow Multiple Values** – Select this option if you are linking to a web page that can receive lists of values via parameters in the URL. For example, say you select several products in a view and you want to see each product's details hosted on a webpage. If the server can load multiple product details based on a list of identifiers (product ID or product name), you could use multi-select to send the list of identifiers as parameters.

When you allow multiple values, you must also define the item delimiter, which is the character that separates each item in the list (for example, a comma). You must also define the Delimiter Escape, which is used if the delimiter character is used in a data value.



8. For URL Target, specify where the link will open:

- **New Browser Tab** – Opens in the default browser.
- **Web Page Object** – (Dashboards only) Opens in the web page object you select.
- **Browser Tab if No Web Page Object Exists** – Ensures that the URL opens in a browser on sheets that lack web page objects. This is a good choice when Source Sheets is set to All or a data source.

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

NEW QUESTION 126

What should you use to apply bold text formatting to rows or columns independent of each other?

- A. Text on the Marks card
- B. The Field Format Font pane
- C. The Rows tab or the Columns tab on the Format Font pane
- D. The Sheets tab on the Format Font pane

Answer: B

Explanation:

To apply bold text formatting to rows or columns independently in Tableau, you should use the Rows tab or the Columns tab on the Format Font pane. This approach provides control over the formatting of text within individual rows or columns. By selecting the appropriate tab (Rows or Columns), you can apply formatting settings, including bold text, to only the selected rows or columns. This is a crucial feature for enhancing the readability and visual appeal of specific parts of a Tableau worksheet, allowing for emphasis on particular data points or categories.

NEW QUESTION 131

Which of the following fields would be best used as Dimensions?

- A. Profit
- B. Names
- C. Categories
- D. Sales

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Names and Categories would be mostly used as dimensions (categorical data).
 Profit and measures contain quantitative data and would be more suitable for Measures!
 Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields_typesandroles.htm

NEW QUESTION 136

How can you set the default properties of a field to Currency?

- A. From the Data pane, configure the number format of the field.

- B. From the Format menu, configure the Font settings
- C. From the Format menu, configure the Field Labels settings.
- D. From the Data pane, configure the data type of the field.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To set the default properties of a field to Currency in Tableau, you need to configure the number format of the field from the Data pane. This can be done by right-clicking the field in the Data pane and selecting Default Properties, then choosing the appropriate number format (in this case, Currency).

NEW QUESTION 139

Which of the following are valid use-cases for the 'Manage Metadata' functionality?

- A. To clean and automatically fix the data issues in our data source
- B. To see the field name in the original data source
- C. To view all hidden fields
- D. To see the table a field belongs to

Answer: BCD

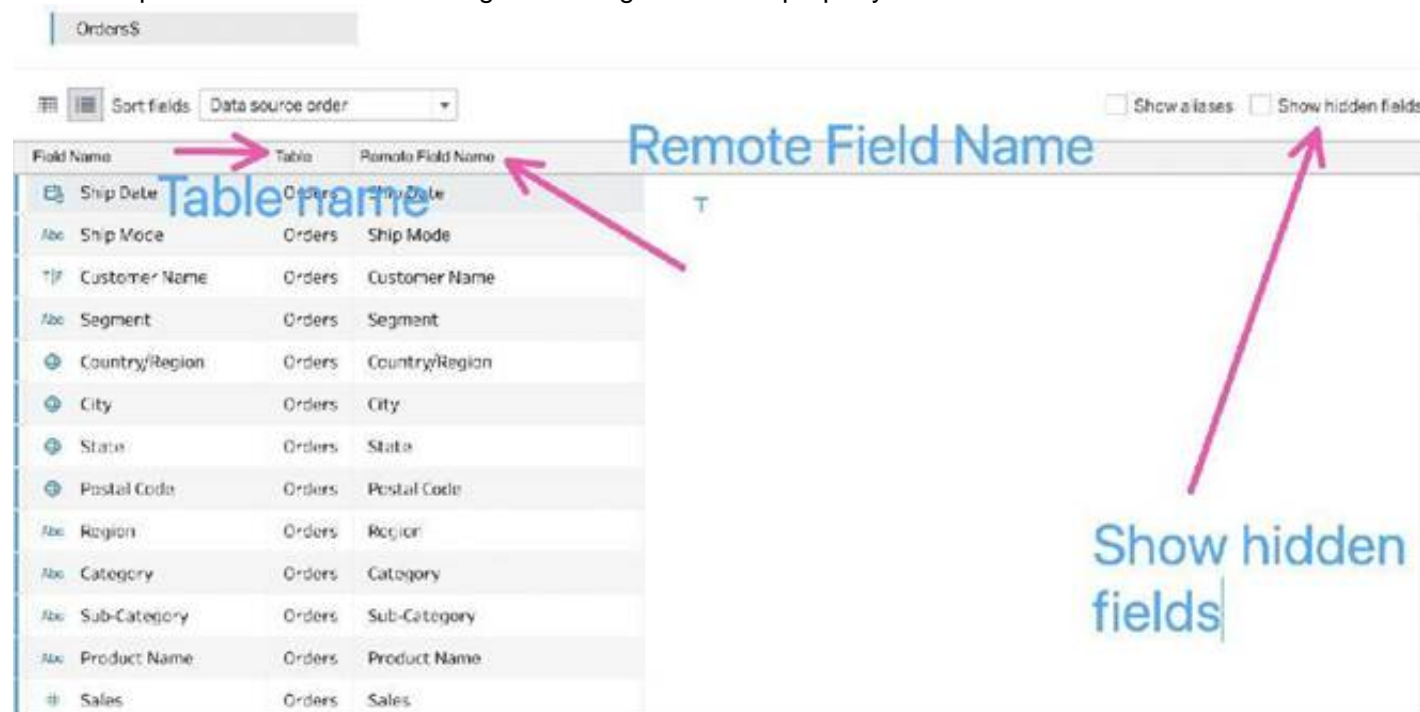
Explanation:

Top of Form

To clean and automatically fix the data issues in our data source - This is the definition of Data Interpreter.

To rename the field in the original data source - We never modify the original data source when managing metadata. All changes are local to Tableau for our convenience only.

All other options can be modified using the Manage Metadata property.



NEW QUESTION 141

Which two analytics options are available for a scatter plot view? Choose two.

- A. Forecast
- B. Totals IS
- C. Reference lines
- D. Trend lines

Answer: CD

Explanation:

For a scatter plot view in Tableau, you can add reference lines and trend lines as part of the analytics options. Reference lines can be added to a visualization to mark certain values or to provide context, such as an average line across a scatter plot. Trend lines, on the other hand, are used to show the relationship between two variables in the view, indicating the general direction or pattern of the data points in a scatter plot.

NEW QUESTION 145

Which of the following are true about dimensions?

- A. They contain contain numeric, quantitative values
- B. They contain qualitative values (such as names, dates, or geographical data)
- C. They affect the level of detail in the view
- D. Dates are mostly placed in dimensions by default for relational data sources

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

About data field roles and types

Data fields are made from the columns in your data source. Each field is automatically assigned a data type (such as integer, string, date), and a role: Discrete Dimension or Continuous Measure (more common), or Continuous Dimension or Discrete Measure (less common).

- *Dimensions* contain qualitative values (such as names, dates, or geographical data). You can use dimensions to categorize, segment, and reveal the details in your data. Dimensions affect the level of detail in the view.
- *Measures* contain numeric, quantitative values that you can measure. Measures can be aggregated. When you drag a measure into the view, Tableau applies an aggregation to that measure (by default).

Blue versus green fields

Tableau represents data differently in the view depending on whether the field is discrete (blue), or continuous (green). *Continuous* and *discrete* are mathematical terms. Continuous means "forming an unbroken whole, without interruption"; discrete means "individually separate and distinct."

- Green measures **SUM(Profit)** and dimensions **YEAR(Order Date)** are continuous. Continuous field values are treated as an infinite range. Generally, continuous fields add axes to the view.
- Blue measures **SUM(Profit)** and dimensions **Product Name** are discrete. Discrete values are treated as finite. Generally, discrete fields add headers to the view.

For relational data sources, dates and times are automatically placed in the Dimensions area of the **Data** pane and are identified by the date  or date-time  icon. For example, the Order Date and Ship Date dimensions from an Excel data source are shown below.



Measures contain numeric quantitative values hence that option is incorrect.

Reference 1: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields_typesandroles.htm

Reference 2: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dates.htm>

NEW QUESTION 146

When you want to first apply a filter and THEN show the Top N or Bottom N elements, which of the following filters would you use?

- A. Data source Filter
- B. Extract Filter
- C. Context Filter
- D. None of the these

Answer: C

Explanation:

By default, all filters that you set in Tableau are computed independently. That is, each filter accesses all rows in your data source without regard to other filters. However, you can set one or more categorical filters as context filters for the view. You can think of a context filter as being an independent filter. Any other filters that you set are defined as dependent filters because they process only the data that passes through the context filter.

You may create a context filter to:

- 1) Improve performance – If you set a lot of filters or have a large data source, the queries can be slow. You can set one or more context filters to improve performance.
- 2) Create a dependent numerical or top N filter – You can set a context filter to include only the data of interest, and then set a numerical or a top N filter.

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

NEW QUESTION 147

The option to create bins is available for which type of field?

- A. Boolean
- B. String
- C. Date

D. Numeric

Answer: D

Explanation:

The option to create bins in Tableau is available for numeric fields. Bins allow you to group a series of numeric values into larger segments, which can simplify analysis and help in creating histograms or other visualizations that show the distribution of data. For example, you can create bins to group ages into categories like 0-10, 11-20, etc.

NEW QUESTION 149

What are three options to change the scope of a reference line? Choose three.

- A. Per Pane
- B. Fill Above
- C. Entire Table
- D. Maximum
- E. Per Cell

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

You can change the scope of a reference line by choosing one of the following options: Per Pane, Entire Table, or Per Cell. The scope determines how many reference lines are added to the view and how they are calculated. Per Pane adds one reference line for each pane in the view. Entire Table adds one reference line for the entire table in the view. Per Cell adds one reference line for each cell in the view

NEW QUESTION 151

You have a workbook that contains one data source and you need to combine data from another database. What should you do first?

- A. Create an extract.
- B. Add a new connection.
- C. Add a new data source from the data source canvas.
- D. Edit the existing connection.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To combine data from another database with an existing data source in Tableau, the first step is to add a new connection. This will allow you to access the additional database and either blend or join the data from the two sources depending on your analysis needs.

NEW QUESTION 155

When you drop a continuous field on Color, Tableau displays a quantitative legend with a _____ range of colors.

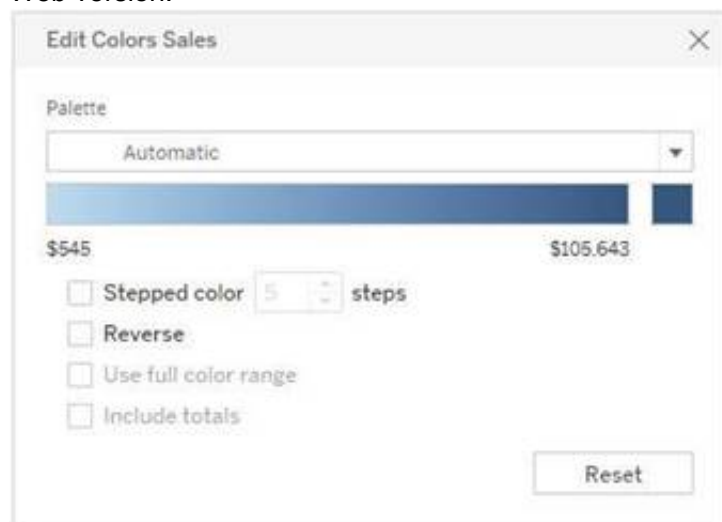
- A. Discrete
- B. Fading
- C. Continuous
- D. Mixed

Answer: C

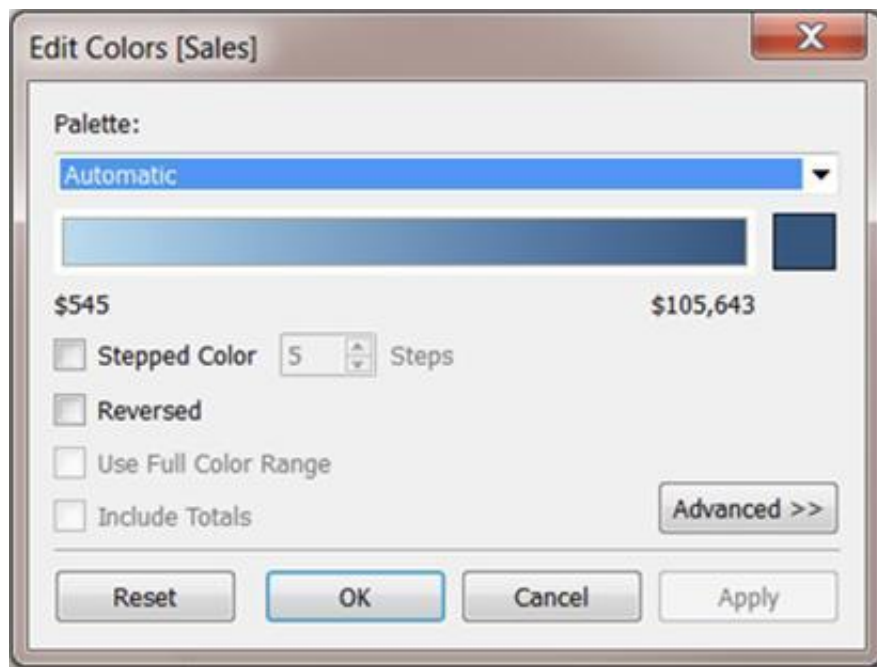
Explanation:

When you drop a discrete field on Color in the Marks card, Tableau displays a categorical palette and assigns a color to each value of the field. When you drop a continuous field on Color, Tableau displays a quantitative legend with a continuous range of colors.

Web version:



Desktop Version:



For more information about color palettes, see Color Palettes and Effects.

NEW QUESTION 156

Which of the following describes the best way to change the formatting at a workbook level?

- A. Right click anywhere in the view, choose format, and then specify the formatting in the new Format workbook pane.
- B. It is only possible to specify formatting at a worksheet level, not at the workbook level.
- C. Click on Text in the Marks card, choose format, and then specify the formatting in the new Format workbook pane.
- D. Choose Format from the menu on top and then specify the formatting in the new Format workbook pane.

Answer: D

Explanation:

It is very much possible to specify the formatting at a WORKBOOK level (all sheets) instead of a single worksheet level.

You can quickly change how fonts, titles, and lines look in every view in a workbook by specifying format settings at the workbook level, instead of the worksheet level.

For example, you might want to use a specific font, size, and color so that all views adhere to your company's brand. You might also want to remove grid lines from your views—or make them more noticeable by increasing their pixel size or color.

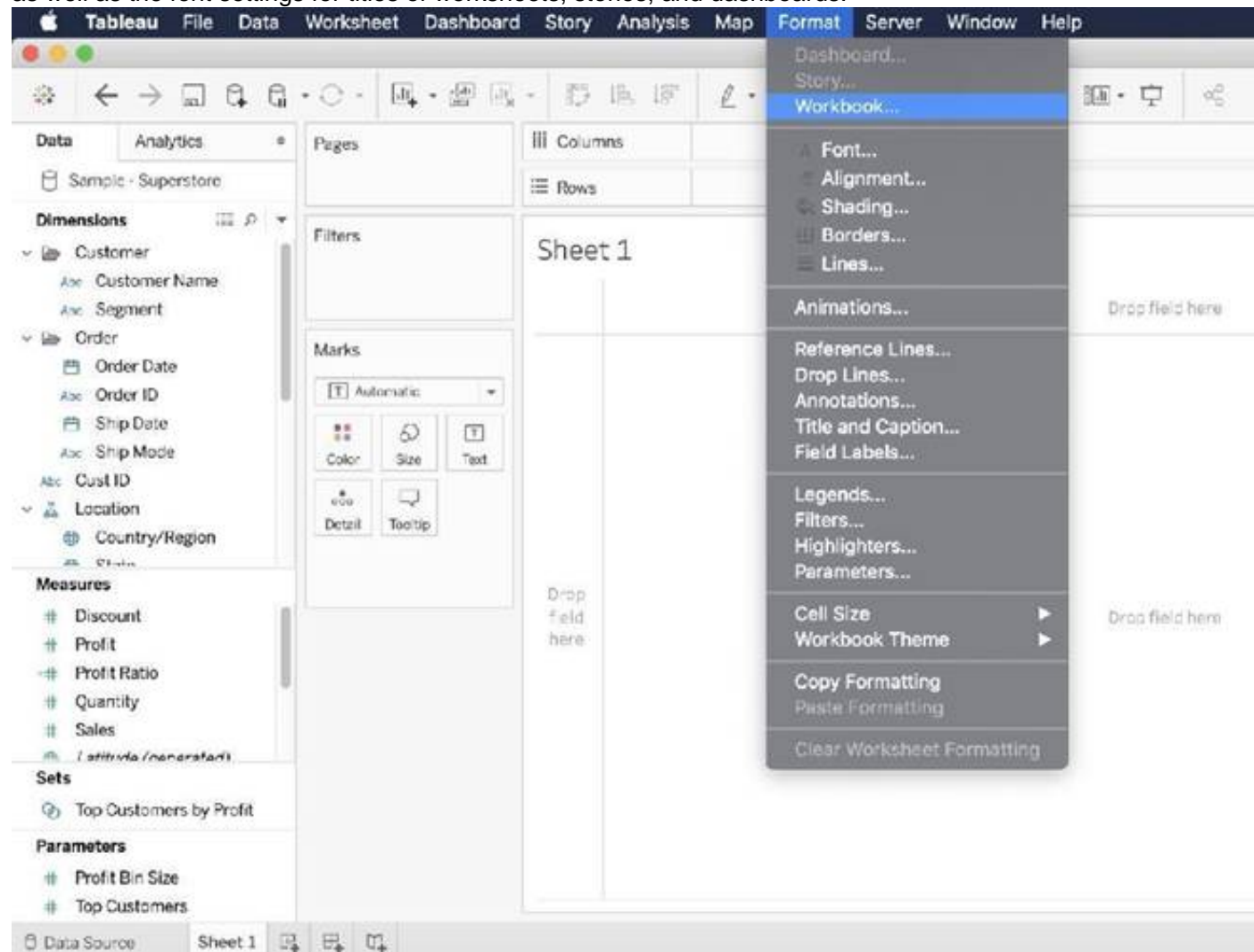
You can also change the theme used by your workbook. Themes control items like the default font, colors, and line thickness. When you create a new workbook, it automatically uses the Default theme, which uses visual best practices.

Change fonts in your workbook:

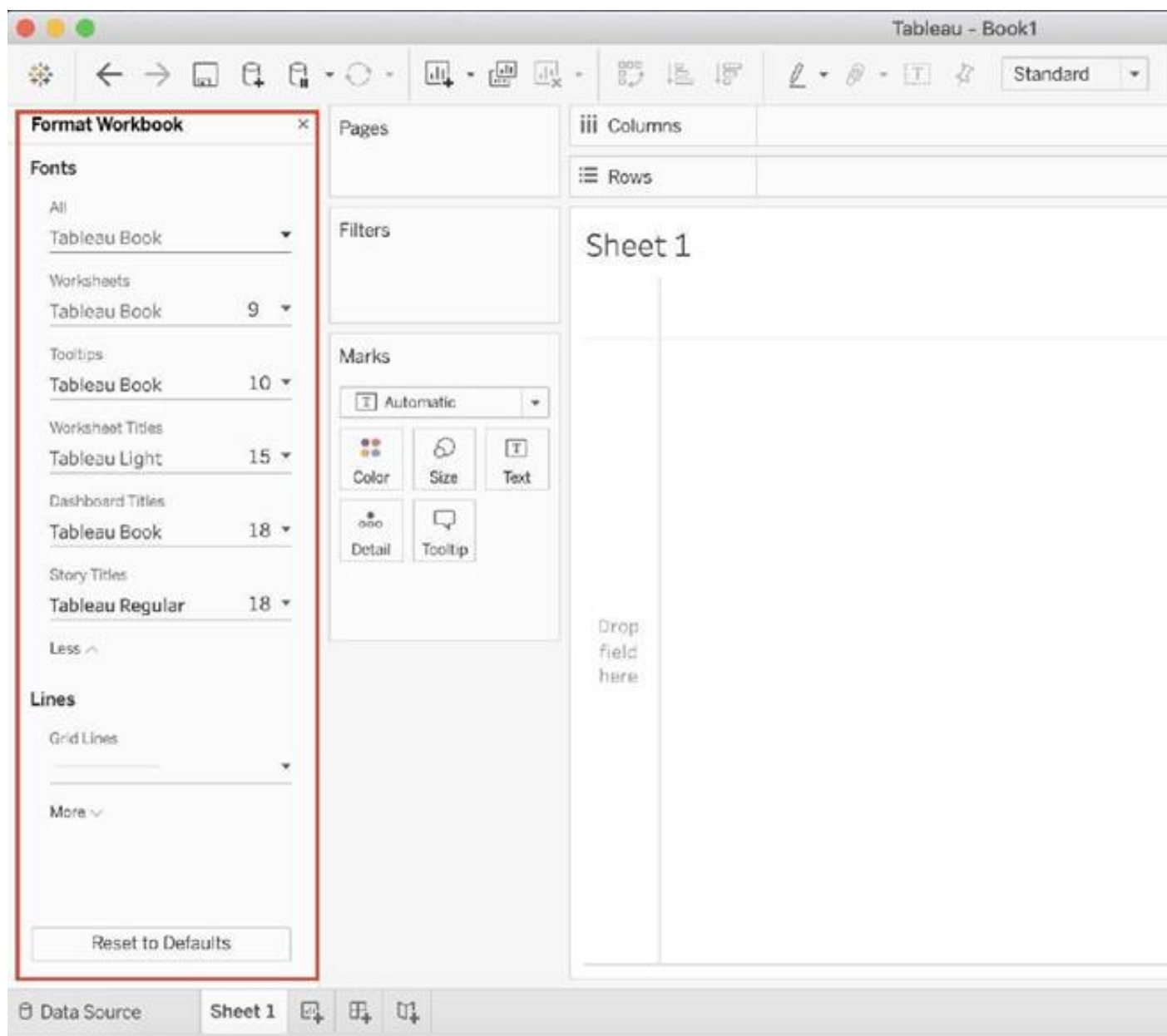
You can change all fonts in your workbook or you can change fonts for only certain areas, such as just worksheet titles.

1) On the Format menu, select Workbook.

2) The Format Workbook pane replaces the Data pane on the left and provides a series of drop-down lists where you can change all font settings in a workbook, as well as the font settings for titles of worksheets, stories, and dashboards.



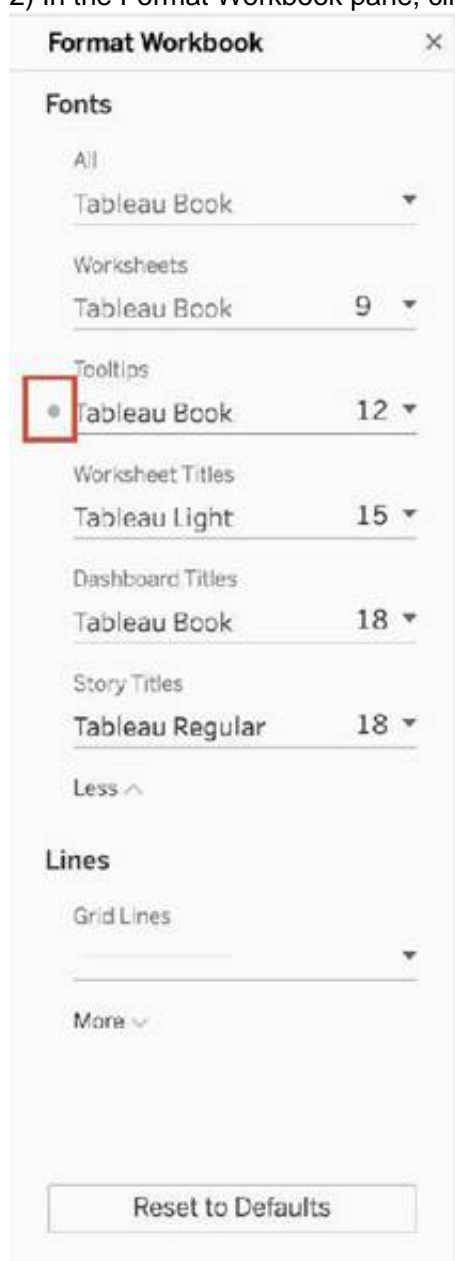
Note: If you have made font changes at the worksheet level, such as on a filter card or a worksheet title, changing the font at the WORKBOOK level will overwrite those changes.



Reset a workbook to its default settings

When you make changes to your workbook's font settings, a gray dot appears next to the setting in the Format Workbook pane. You can quickly switch back to default settings using the Reset to Defaults button.

- 1) On the Format menu, select Workbook.
- 2) In the Format Workbook pane, click Reset to Defaults.



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

NEW QUESTION 160

Which of the following are benefits of combining sheets using dashboards?

- A. Easier to compare visualisations side by side
- B. It is mandatory to combine sheets when using Tableau
- C. Helps in faster analysis
- D. Provides the ability to use one sheet as a filter for other

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

The only incorrect option is - It is mandatory to combine sheets when using Tableau.
 All others are valid advantages that Dashboards provide when using Tableau!

NEW QUESTION 163

Which of the following are valid ways to Bold the Tooltip content in Tableau?

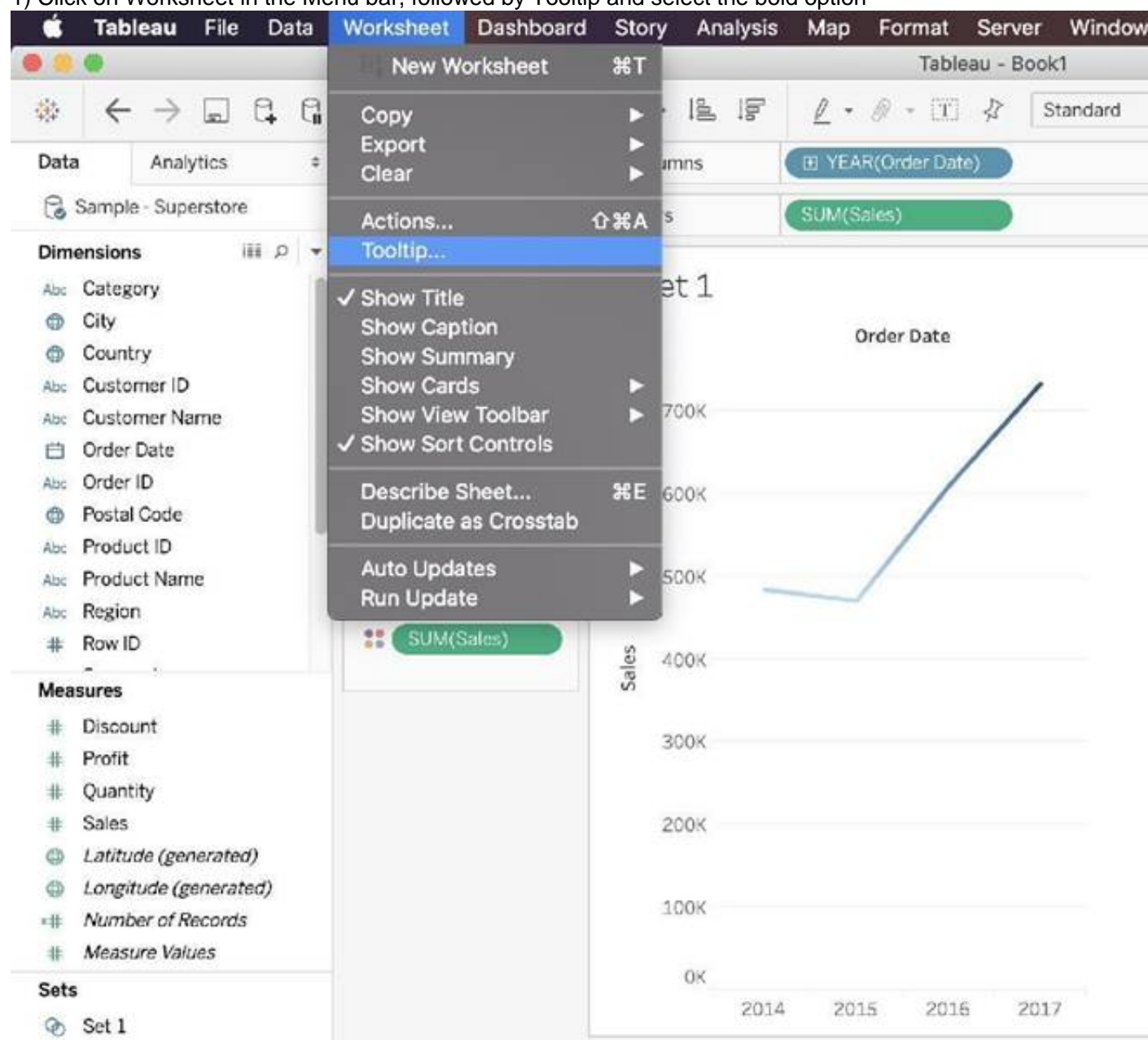
- A. Click on Analysis, Tooltip options, and select bold.
- B. Click on Tooltip in the Marks card, and select bold.
- C. Click on Worksheet in the Menu bar, followed by Tooltip and select the bold option
- D. Right click, click format and then under the default worksheet formatting, choose Tooltip and make it bold.

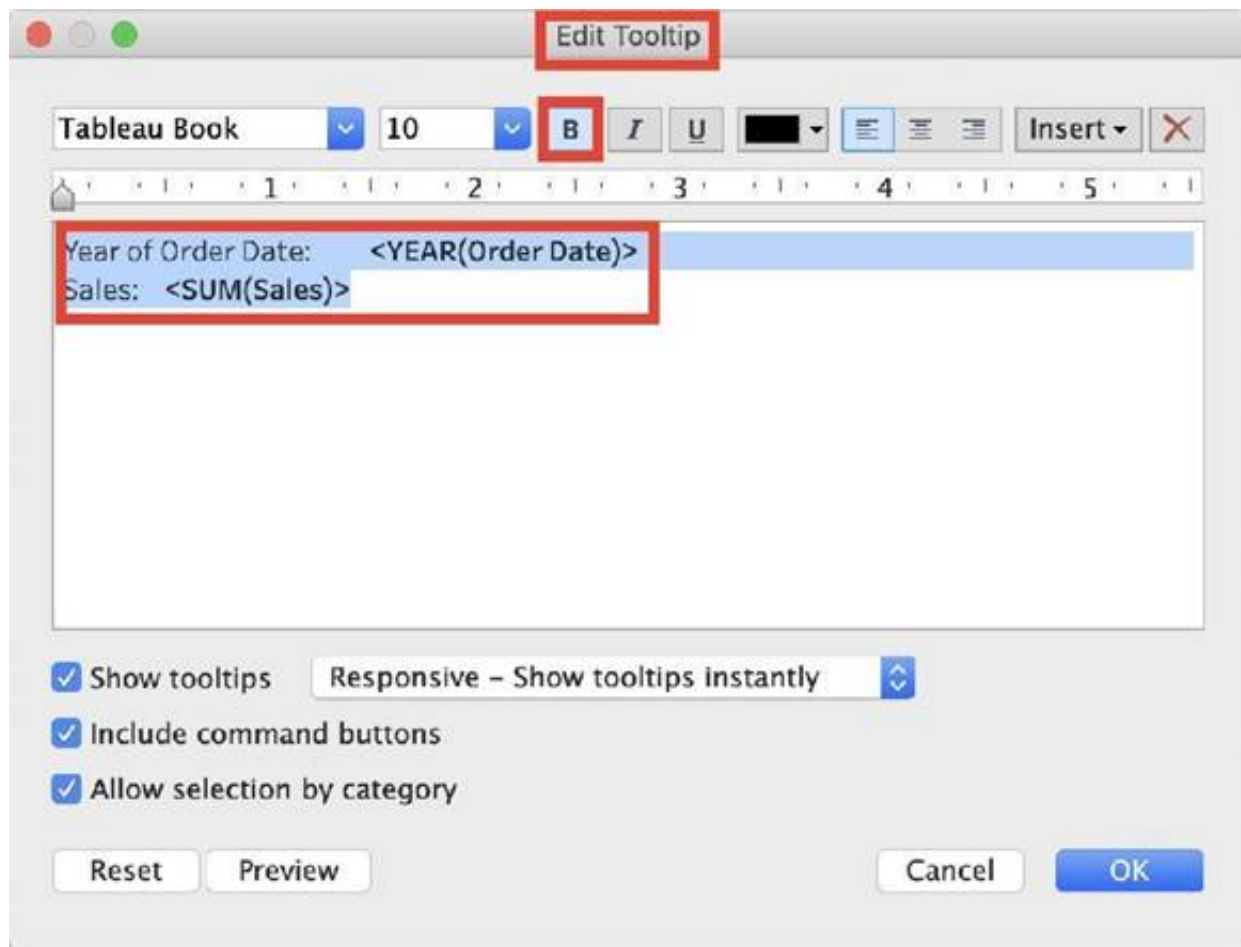
Answer: BCD

Explanation:

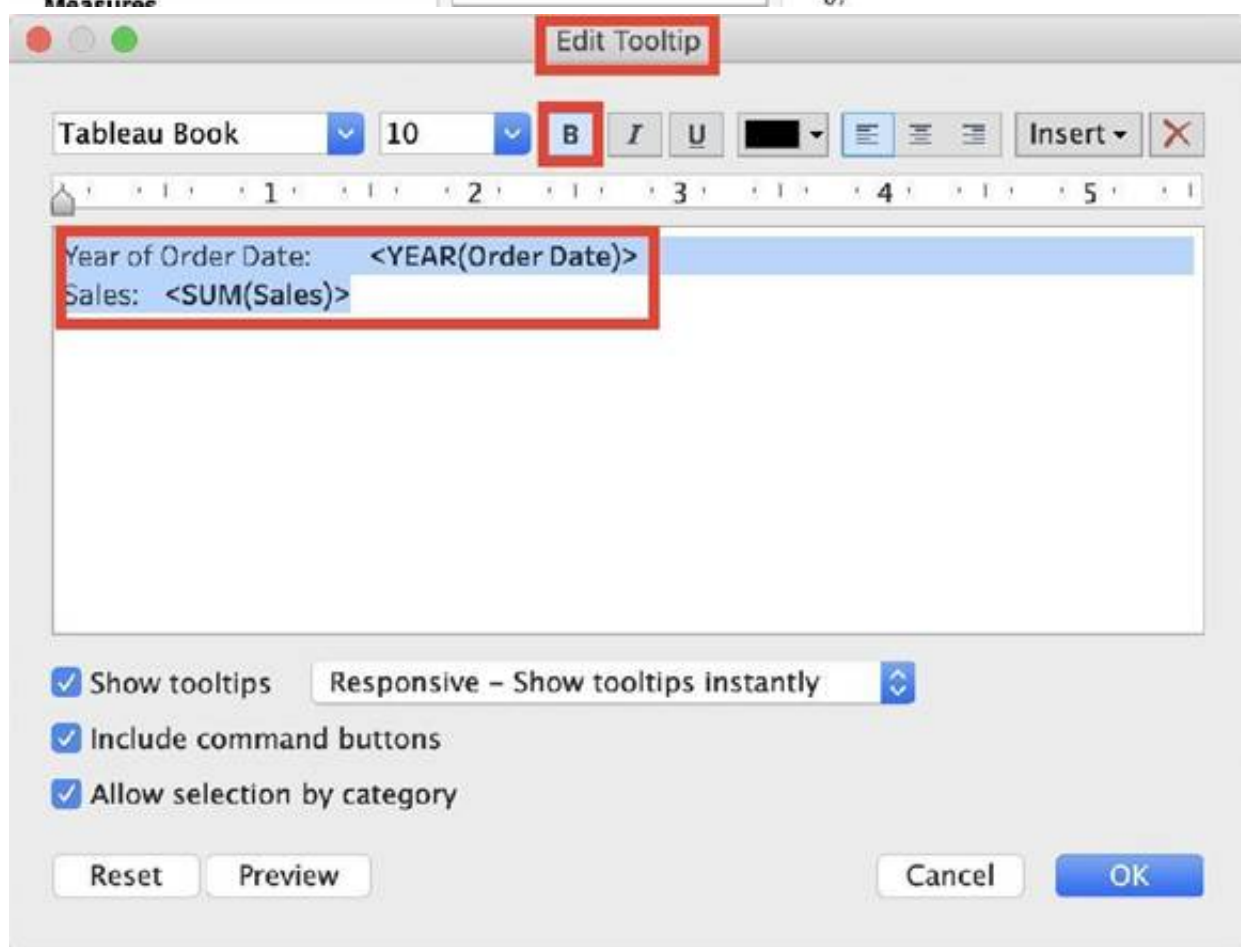
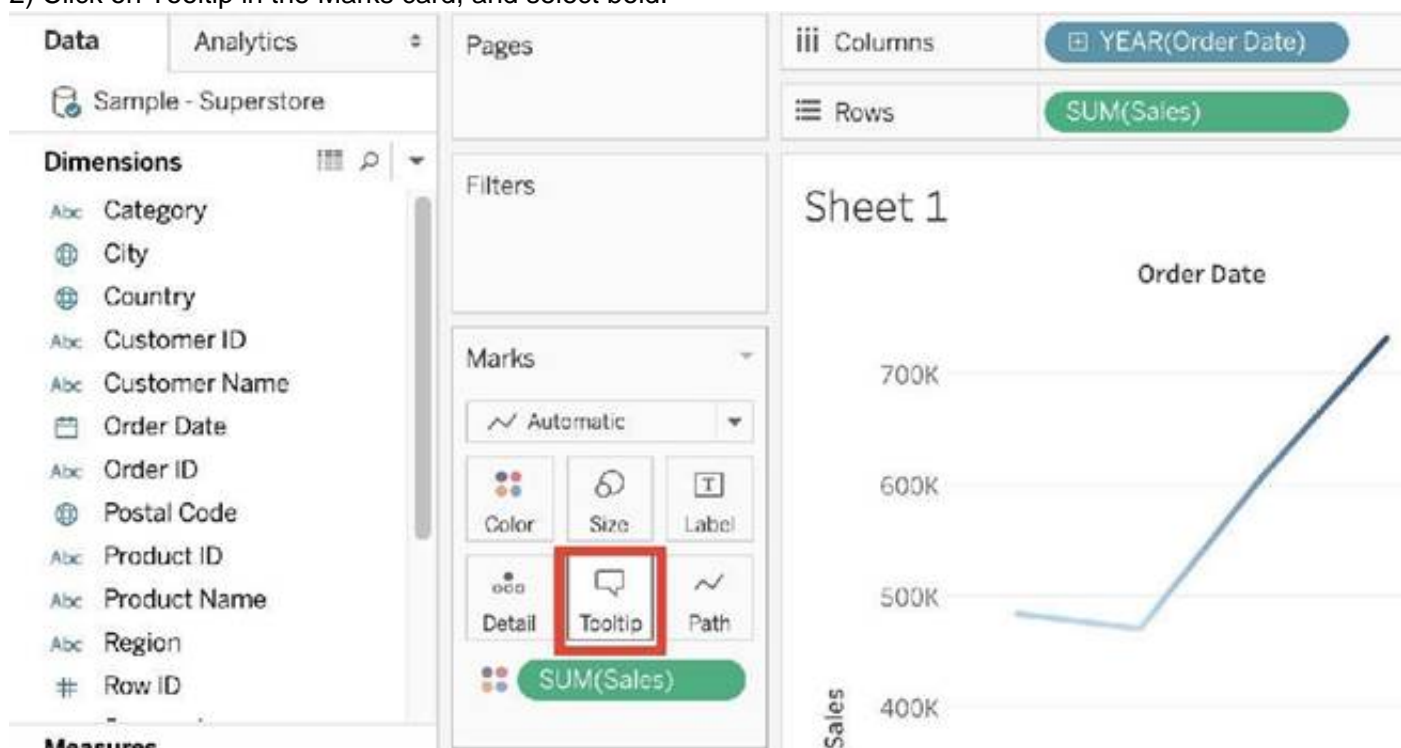
Lot of students have been seeing this question in the exam lately, and wanted me to include this question so here it is. Follow along -

1) Click on Worksheet in the Menu bar, followed by Tooltip and select the bold option

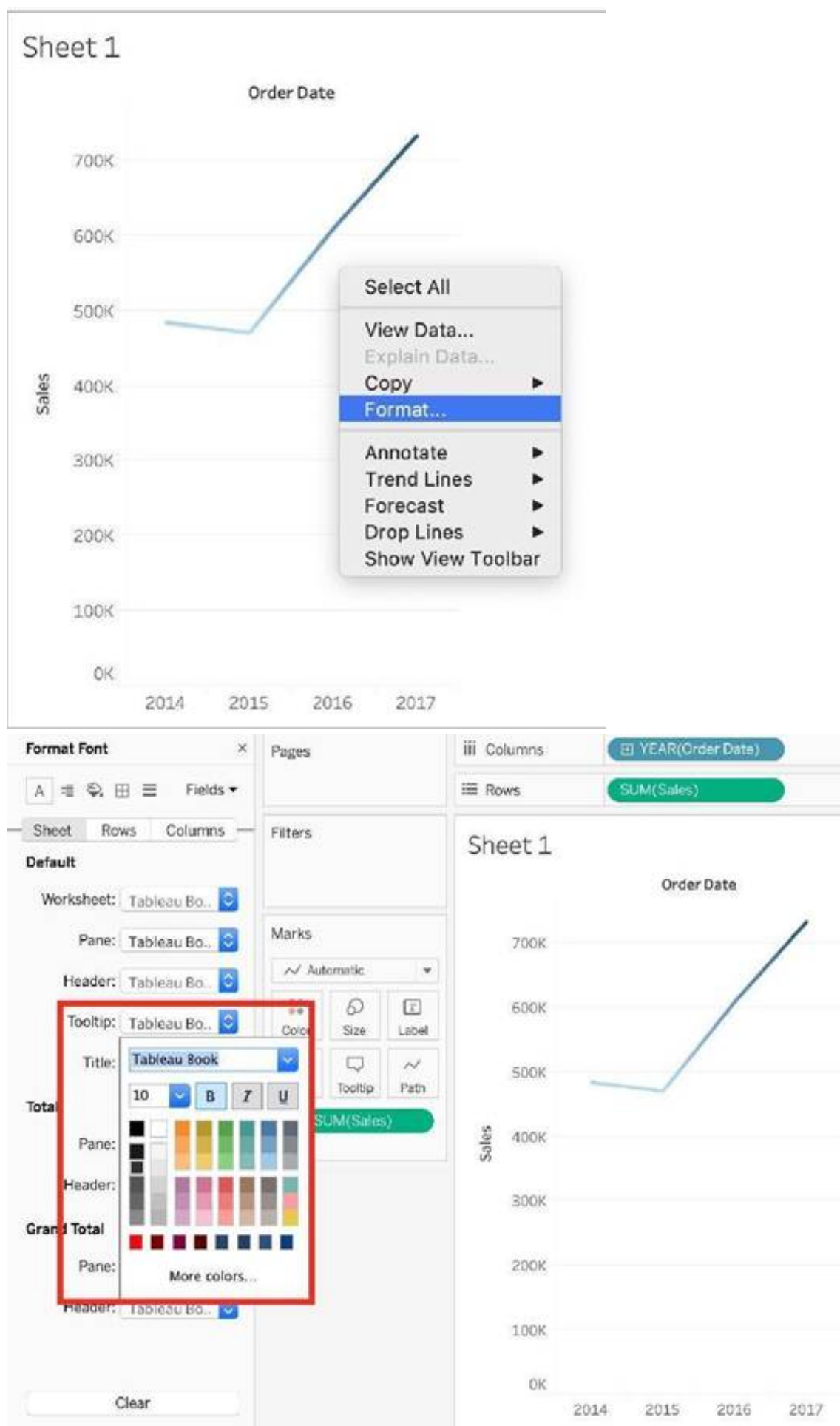




2) Click on Tooltip in the Marks card, and select bold.



3) Right click, click format and then under the default worksheet formatting, choose Tooltip and make it bold.



There exists no option to Bold the tooltip contents by clicking Analysis. Hence, it is an incorrect choice.

NEW QUESTION 167

Which two elements can have their values changed by using a dashboard action? Choose two.

- A. Bins
- B. Groups
- C. Sets
- D. Parameters

Answer: CD

Explanation:

In Tableau, the two elements that can have their values changed by using a dashboard action are Sets and Parameters. Dashboard actions can be configured to modify the values within a set or a parameter, allowing for interactive and dynamic changes in the visualization based on user interactions. For example, selecting a specific data point in a dashboard can trigger an action that updates a set or changes the value of a parameter, which in turn can alter the displayed data or the appearance of visualizations within the dashboard.

NEW QUESTION 169

Which of the following is true about 'Incremental refresh' when creating Extracts in Tableau?

- A. It only adds rows that are new since the previous refresh.
- B. There is no difference, both are the same when using extract
- C. They are different when using live connections.
- D. It replaces all of the contents in the extract

E. They can only be used with large datasets

Answer: A

Explanation:

Extracts are saved subsets of data that you can use to improve performance or to take advantage of Tableau functionality not available or supported in your original data. When you create an extract of your data, you can reduce the total amount of data by using filters and configuring other limits. After you create an extract, you can refresh it with data from the original data.

When refreshing the data, you have the option to either do a full refresh, which replaces all of the contents in the extract, or you can do an incremental refresh, which only adds rows that are new since the previous refresh.

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

NEW QUESTION 174

For a _____ sort, no matter how the data changes, the values will always stay in the sort order we kept stuff in.

- A. Random
- B. Manual
- C. Topological
- D. Hierarchical

Answer: B

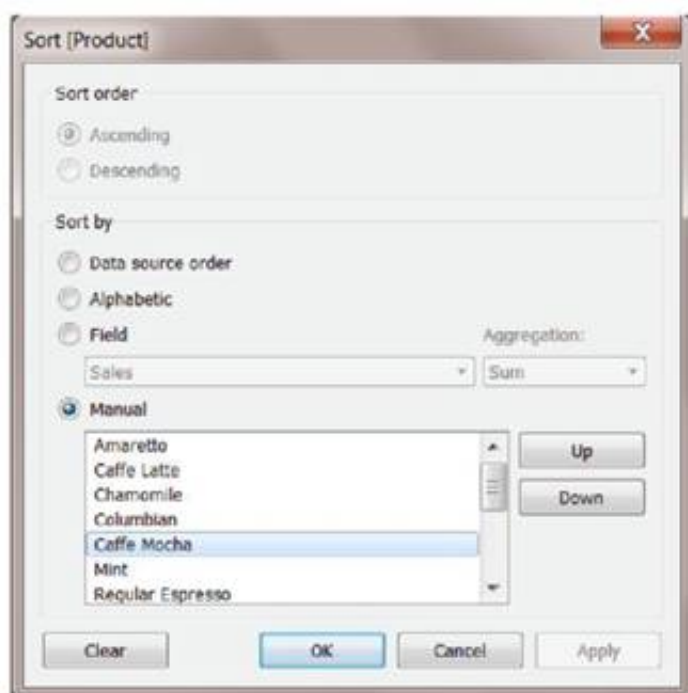
Explanation:

For a manual sort, no matter how the data changes, the values will always stay in the sort order you kept stuff in.

From the official website:

You can also manually sort items in the view using the Legend. To manually sort items do the following steps:

1. In the Legend, right-click anywhere in the white space and select **Sort** from the context menu.
2. In the **Sort** dialog, in the **Manual** section, select items that you want to reorder and then use the **Up** and **Down** buttons to move items in the list.



Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/reader/desktop/en-us/reader_sort.htm

NEW QUESTION 178

Which three elements are included in a packaged workbook (.twbx)? Choose three.

- A. A PDF copy of the workbook
- B. Background images
- C. Tableau Datasource Customization (TDC) files
- D. Extract files
- E. Custom shapes

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

According to the Tableau Desktop Specialist Exam Guide, a packaged workbook (.twbx) includes background images, extract files, and custom shapes. A PDF copy of the workbook and Tableau Datasource Customization (TDC) files are not included in a packaged workbook.

NEW QUESTION 180

The calculation [Ship Date] - [Order Date] will return _____

- A. Number of orders placed in that duration
- B. Number of days between these dates
- C. Number of unique orders placed between these dates
- D. Number of orders shipped between these dates

Answer: B

Explanation:

As the names suggest, if we subtract the order date from the shipping date, we simply get the number of days between these 2 dates. We can use this calculated field in our charts, and can use COUNT, SUM, AVG etc with them according to our need.

NEW QUESTION 182

Which of the following charts types always includes bars sorted in descending order?

- A. Pareto Chart
- B. Pie Chart
- C. Gantt Chart
- D. Stacked Bar Chart

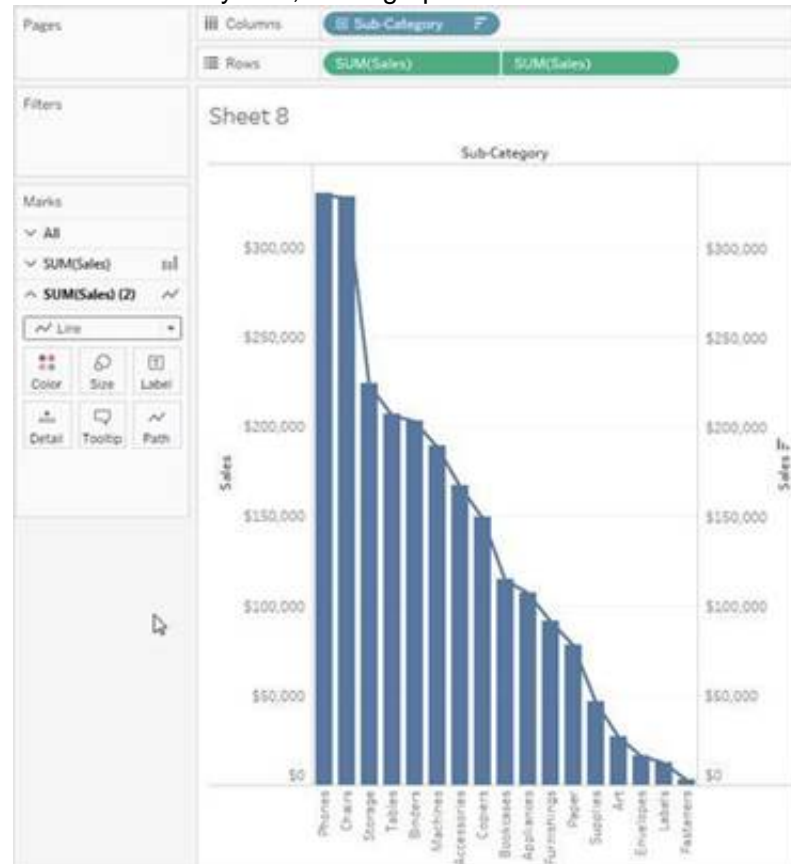
Answer: A

Explanation:

A Pareto chart is a type of chart that contains both bars and a line graph, where individual values are represented in descending order by bars, and the ascending cumulative total is represented by the line.

On the primary axis, bars are used to show the raw quantities for each dimension member, sorted in descending order.

On the secondary axis, a line graph is used to show the cumulative total in percent format.



Reference: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/pareto.htm>

NEW QUESTION 183

Is it possible to deploy a URL action on a dashboard object to open a Web Page within a dashboard rather than opening the system's web browser?

- A. YES, we can do this with the help of a plugin
- B. NO, this is not currently possible in Tableau
- C. YES, we can do this with the help of a Web-Page object
- D. YES, we can do this with the help of Tableau Public

Answer: C

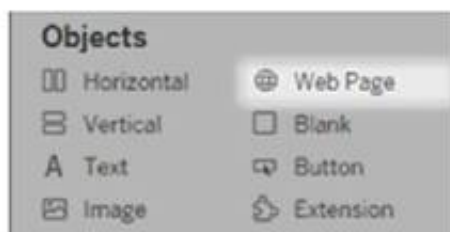
Explanation:

To interactively display information from the web INSIDE a dashboard, you can use a URL action with a web page object.

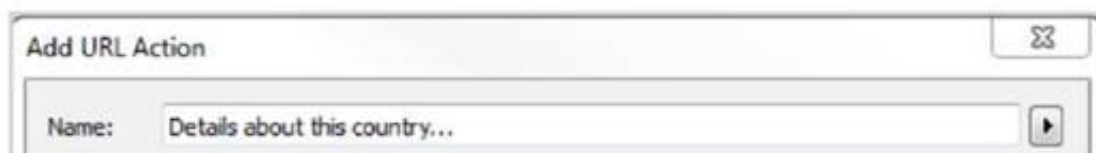
For example, you might have a dashboard that shows profits by country. In addition to showing the profit data in your dashboard, you also want to display supplemental information about the countries from a web site.

Tip: To easily organize and target multiple web page objects in a dashboard, **rename them**.

1. Drag a **Web Page** object onto your dashboard, and enter a URL.



2. From your dashboard, select **Dashboard > Actions**.
3. In the Actions dialog box, click **Add Action** and then select **Go to URL**.
4. Specify a name for the link. If you choose to run the action using a menu, such as a menu option on a tooltip, the name you specify here is what's displayed.



5. Under Source Sheets, select the view or data source that will initiate the action. For example, if you want the action to be initiated when a user clicks a link on a map's tooltip, select the map view.
6. Specify whether people viewing your dashboard will run the action on hover, select, or menu. For details, see **Running Actions**.
7. Enter the URL, starting with the http:// or https:// prefix, such as `http://www.example.com`.

You can use field values as parameters in your URL. For example, if Country is a field used by a view in your dashboard, you can use `<Country>` as a parameter in your URL. For details, see **URL Actions**.



8. For URL Target, select **Web Page Object**, and select the object you created in step 1.

When you launch the action, a web page automatically loads within the dashboard rather than opening a separate browser window.



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

NEW QUESTION 188

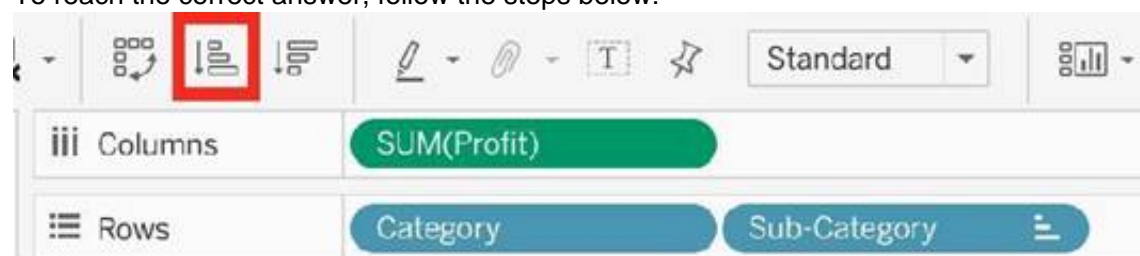
Which Sub-Category had the least Profit in the Office Supplies category?

- A. Fasteners
- B. Labels
- C. Envelopes
- D. Binders

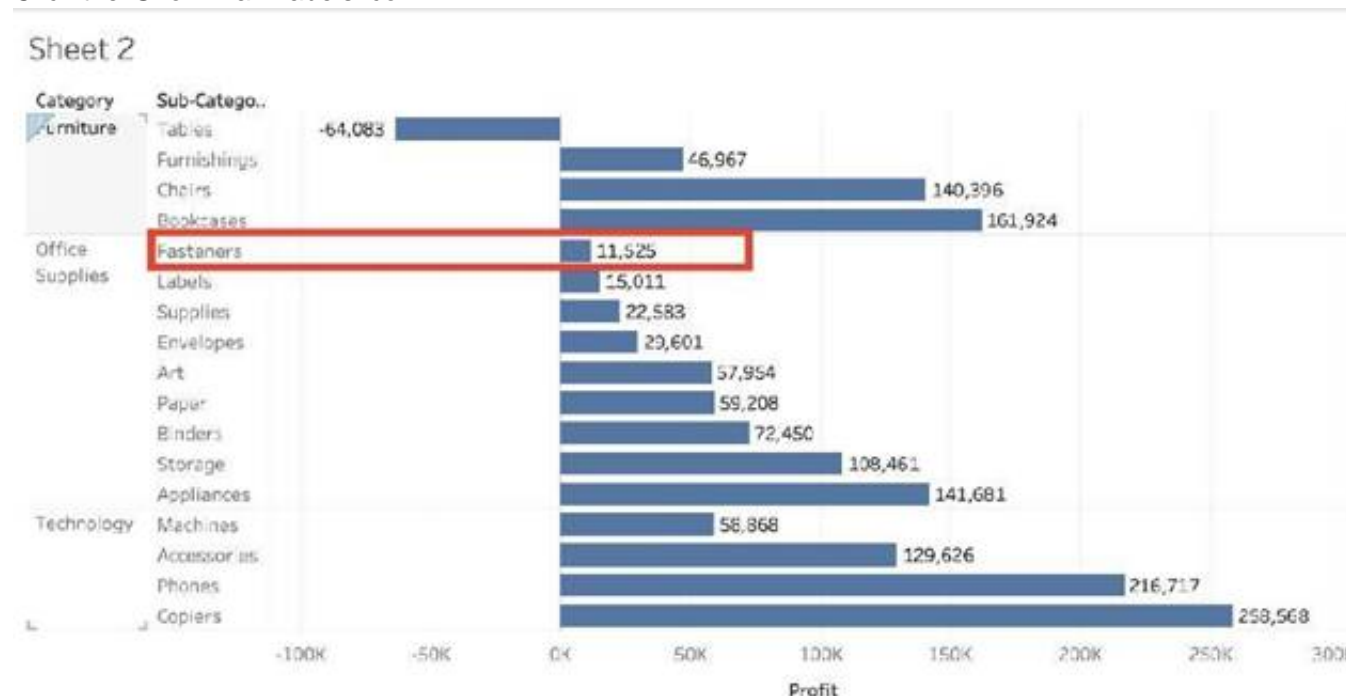
Answer: A

Explanation:

To reach the correct answer, follow the steps below:



- 1) Drag Category, and sub-category to the row shelf. Drag Profit to the Column shelf
 - 2) Click the Sort-ascending icon as shown above, to sort the profits from least to greatest as shown:
- Click the 'Show mark labels icon'



As we can see, Fasteners has the least Profit in the Office Supplies Category, and hence is our correct answer!

NEW QUESTION 191

You need to display the complete list of potential data connections when you connect to a server. What action should you perform?

- A. Select File on the menu, and then select New
- B. Select Connecting to Data.
- C. Select More under To a Server
- D. Select More under To a File.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To display the complete list of potential data connections when connecting to a server in Tableau, you should select "More" under the "To a Server" option. This action will provide a comprehensive list of server types and data sources that Tableau can connect to.

NEW QUESTION 193

A field that shows average home values for the United States in 2016 is most likely :

- A. A discrete date part dimension
- B. A continuous date value dimension
- C. A geographical dimension
- D. An aggregated measure

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

This question is directly from the Official Tableau Desktop Specialist exam guide.

Since we are talking about the AVERAGE home values for the United States in 2016, the question is directly offering us a hint that the answer has something to do with aggregation and that too the values tell us that we're working with MEASURES.

Date part and Date values don't really make much sense given the question, and neither does geography.

Therefore, the answer naturally is "An aggregated measure".

NEW QUESTION 196

Using the Time-series table, create a cross tab showing the Sales for each Item Number- ID, broken down by Assortments, then add Grand totals to the view. Which Item Number ID made the maximum sales across all assortments?

- A. 584
- B. 901
- C. Correct)
- D. 205
- E. 660

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation Follow along the steps below:

? Drag Assortment and Year ID to the column shelf, and Item Number ID to the row shelf. Next, drag Sales to the Text label to create a cross-tab as below:

NEW QUESTION 200

What are two requirements to combine two tables by using a union? Choose two.

- A. Related fields must have matching data types.
- B. Related fields must have different names.
- C. The tables must come from different connections.
- D. The tables must have the same number of fields.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

To perform a union in Tableau, the tables must have a related field with matching data types, and they must have the same number of fields. This allows the tables to be appended vertically in the data source. Different names or tables from different connections do not affect the ability to union the tables.

NEW QUESTION 205

Question 45: Skipped

You have just created a histogram and now want to be able to change the size of bins dynamically. Using which of the following will easily satisfy your requirement?

- A. Sets
- B. Groups
- C. Calculation
- D. Parameters

Answer: D

Explanation:

A parameter is a global placeholder value such as a number, date, or string that can replace a constant value in a calculation, filter, or reference line.

For example, you may create a calculated field that returns True if Sales is greater than

\$500,000 and otherwise returns False. You can replace the constant value of "500000" in the formula with a parameter. Then, using the parameter control, you can dynamically change the threshold in your calculation.

For example -

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

NEW QUESTION 209

Which of the following are valid ways to make the font more readable in Tableau?

- A. Decrease the font size
- B. Don't use backgrounds
- C. use a clear and readable font
- D. Make the Font color sharper / darker than the background
- E. Increase the font size

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

This is one of the most common questions on the Tableau Desktop Specialist Exam. Wrong options -

- 1) Don't use backgrounds - This is not a solution. What if we want to use backgrounds? We can't just stop using backgrounds to solve this problem.
- 2) Decrease the font size - Do you think using a smaller font will make the text more readable? No right? Hence, this is wrong too.

All other options are ways recommended to make your text more readable!

NEW QUESTION 213

_____ contains the visualisations, info needed to build the visualisations, and a copy of the data source.

- A. Tableau Data Extract (.tde)
- B. Tableau Packaged Workbook (.twbx)
- C. Tableau Bookmark (.tbn)
- D. Tableau Workbook (.twb)

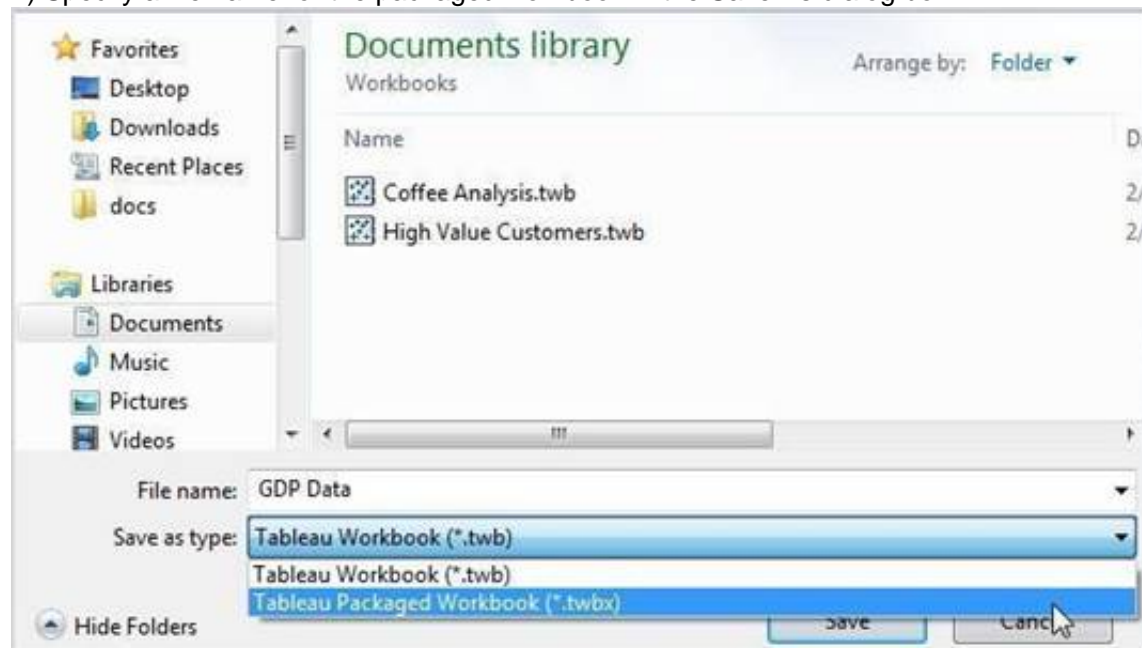
Answer: B

Explanation:

TWBX is all in one. It contains viz, info needed to build the viz, and a copy of the data source. It doesn't contain extracts of the data but can contain both live and data extracts. Best if want to eliminate the barrier of data access.

Create a .twbx with file-based data sources

- 1) Select File > Save As.
- 2) Specify a file name for the packaged workbook in the Save As dialog box.



- 3) Select Tableau Packaged Workbooks on the Save as type drop-down list.

- 4) Click Save.

- 5) The default location is the Workbooks folder of the Tableau repository. However, you can save packaged workbooks to any directory you choose.

The following files are included in packaged workbooks:

- > Background images
- > Custom geocoding
- > Custom shapes
- > Local cube files
- > Microsoft Access files
- > Microsoft Excel files
- > Tableau extract files (.hyper or .tde)
- > Text files (.csv, .txt, etc.)

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

NEW QUESTION 216

Which chart type uses automatically generated sizes that cannot be resized by using the Marks card?

- A. Treemaps
- B. Pie charts
- C. Histograms
- D. Area charts

Answer: A

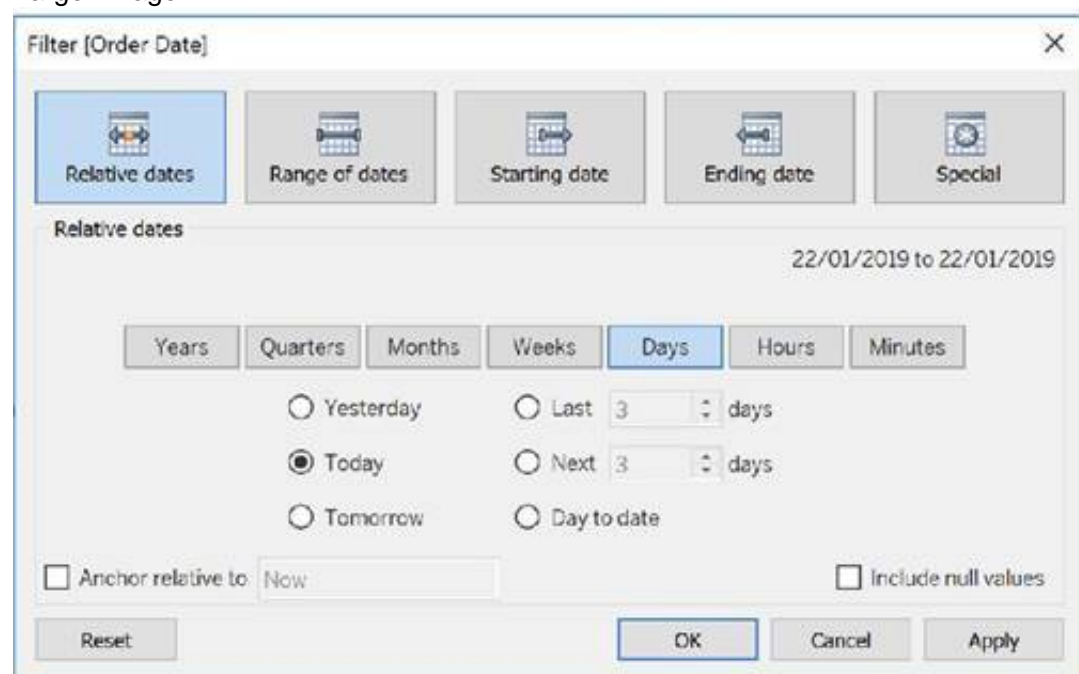
Explanation:

Treemaps use automatically generated sizes that cannot be resized by using the Marks card. A treemap is a type of visualization that shows hierarchical data as a set of nested rectangles. Each rectangle represents a dimension member and its size is proportional to a measure value. Tableau automatically calculates the size of each rectangle based on an optimal aspect ratio for readability and comparison. You cannot manually adjust the size of each rectangle by using the Marks card or any other option in Tableau10 The other chart types do not use automatically generated sizes that cannot be resized by using the Marks card. Pie charts use angles to show proportions of a whole, not sizes. Histograms use bins and frequencies to show distributions of a measure, not sizes. Area charts use filled areas to show trends over time or categories, not sizes. You can adjust the size of these chart types by using the Marks card or other options in Tableau

NEW QUESTION 220

If you see the following Filter, then you're working with_____

Larger image



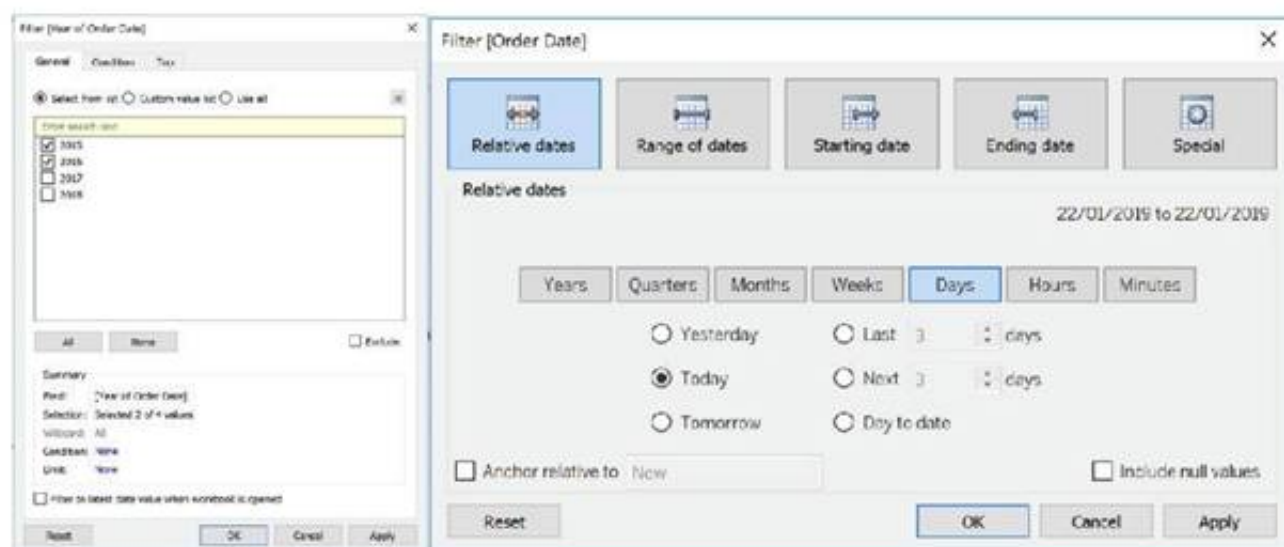
- A. Grouped Dates
- B. Date Functions
- C. Date Parts
- D. Date Values

Answer: D

Explanation:

Dates in Tableau will behave differently depending on whether they are a Datepart (blue) or a Datevalue (green). This affects how the axes display/behave and also how visualisations such as line charts will display. The difference essentially boils down to Dateparts behaving like a dimension as opposed to a measure which is how Datevalues behave. This means that Dateparts behave like discrete categories on the view whereas Datevalues are more like continuous numeric values.

Dateparts are discrete and they behave the same as dimension filters. If all dates are used on the filter then each individual date will be a datepart that can be selected/excluded. This is the same for each level of date, if datepart months is placed on filters January to December will be tick-able options in the filter. This also means that conditions and top/bottom filters can be applied to datepart filters like any other dimension filter. Datevalues placed on filters behave like measure filters. A min and a max date can be set and there is a relative dates option which allows you to choose things like only show the previous 3 months or years etc.



Datepart vs datevalue filters

Reference: <https://www.thedataschool.co.uk/harry-cooney/tableau-dateparts-vs- datevalues/>

NEW QUESTION 221

True or False: It is possible to add a field to more than one hierarchy

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Yes! It is possible to duplicate a field and add it to more than one hierarchy. Right click and choose duplicate.

Reference: <https://www.tableau.com/about/blog/2016/8/take-note-these-10-handly-tableau- shortcuts-57561>

NEW QUESTION 222

Is it possible to make a Measure discrete?

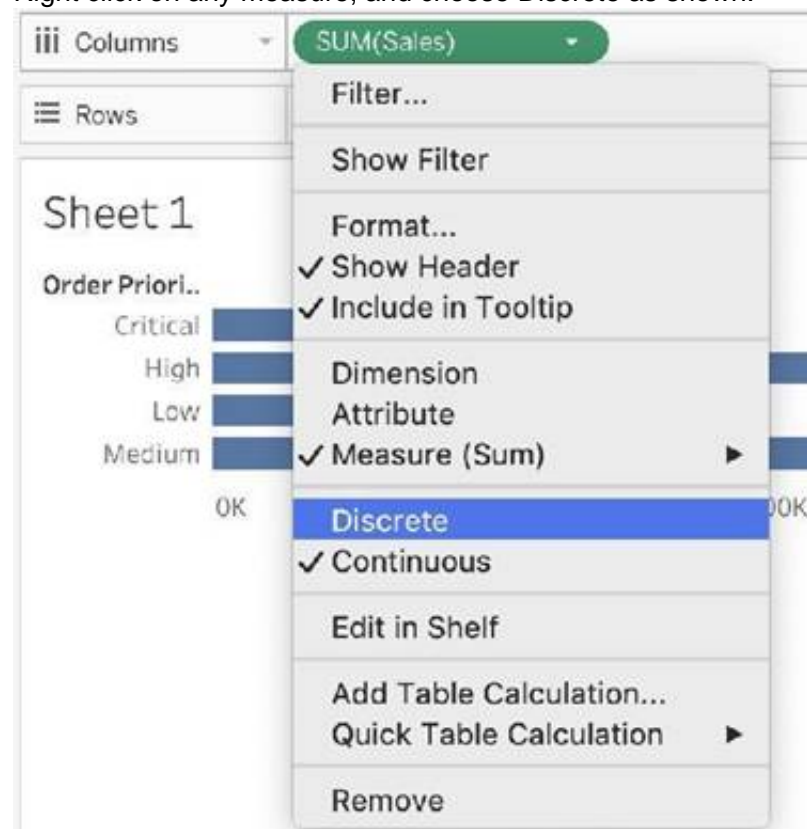
- A. No
- B. Yes

Answer: B

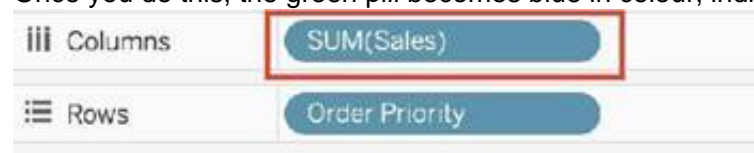
Explanation:

Of course! Follow along:

Right click on any measure, and choose Discrete as shown:



Once you do this, the green pill becomes blue in colour, indicating that it is now Discrete!



Sheet 1

	Sales			
Order Prior...	567,82..	986,23..	3,807,5..	7,280,8..
Critical	Abc			
High	Abc			
Low	Abc			
Medium	Abc			

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

NEW QUESTION 226

True or False: You get different filtering options for categorical and quantitative data

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

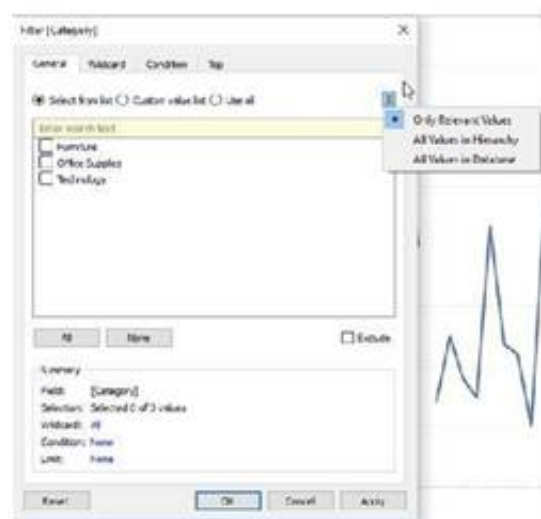
Explanation:

Yes! We get different options for filtering depending on whether we use a categorical data (think dimension) or quantitative data (think measure).

Filter categorical data (dimensions)

Dimensions contain discrete categorical data, so filtering this type of field generally involves selecting the values to include or exclude.

When you drag a dimension from the Data pane to the Filters shelf in Tableau Desktop, the following Filter dialog box appears:



In Tableau Desktop, there are four tabs in the dialog box, and one tab in Tableau Online and Tableau Server.

- **General:** Use the General tab to select the values you want to include or exclude.
- **Wildcard (Tableau Desktop only):** Use the Wildcard tab to define a pattern to filter on. For example, when filtering on email addresses you might want to only include emails from a specific domain. You can define a wildcard filter that ends with '@gmail.com' to only include Google email addresses.
- **Condition (Tableau Desktop only):** Use the Condition tab in the Filter dialog box to define rules to filter by. For example, in a view showing the average Unit Price for a collection of products, you may want to only show the Products that have an average unit price that is greater than or equal to \$25. You can use the built-in controls to write a condition or you can write a custom formula.
- **Top (Tableau Desktop only):** Use the Top tab in the Filter dialog box to define a formula that computes the data that will be included in the view. For example, in a view that shows the average Time to Ship for a collection of products, you can decide to only show the top 15 products by Sales. Rather than having to define a specific range for Sales (e.g., greater than \$100,000), you can define a limit (top 15) that is relative to the other members in the field (products).

Important Note: Each tab adds additional definitions to your filter. For example, you can select to exclude values under the General tab, and also add limits under the Top tab. Selections and configurations from both tabs are applied to your filter. At any time, you can see the definitions of your filter under Summary on the General tab.

Filter quantitative data (measures)

Measures contain quantitative data, so filtering this type of field generally involves selecting a range of values that you want to include.

When you drag a measure from the Data pane to the Filters shelf in Tableau Desktop, the following dialog box appears:



Select how you want to aggregate the field, and then click **Next**.

In the subsequent dialog box, you're given the option to create four types of quantitative filters:

Range of Values: Select the Range of Values option to specify the minimum and maximum values of the range to include in the view. The values you specify are included in the range.

At Least: Select the At Least option to include all values that are greater than or equal to a specified minimum value. This type of filter is useful when the data changes often so specifying an upper limit may not be possible.

At Most: Select the At Most option to include all values that are less than or equal to a specified maximum value. This type of filter is useful when the data changes often so specifying a lower limit may not be possible.

Special: Select the Special option to filter on Null values. Include only Null values, Non-null values, or All Values.

Note: If you have a large data source, filtering measures can lead to a significant degradation in performance. It is sometimes much more efficient to filter by creating a set containing the measure and then apply a filter to the set. For more information about creating sets, see [Create Sets](#).

Note: If you have a large data source, filtering measures can lead to a significant degradation in performance. It is sometimes much more efficient to filter by creating a set containing the measure and then apply a filter to the set. For more information about creating sets, see [Create Sets](#)

Reference: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering.htm>

NEW QUESTION 227

Using the CoffeeChain table, create a crosstab showing the Total Expenses per State and add Column Grand Totals to the view. Now group the states of New York, California and Washington. What percent of the total sales does this group contribute?

- A. 25.79%
- B. 23.39%

C. 27.73%
D. 29.49%

Answer: C

Explanation:

We need to use the concept of Groups for this question. Follow along:

1) First, Drag State to the Rows shelf, and Total Expenses to the Text Mark on the Marks Shelf:

State	Total Expenses
California	23,222
Colorado	12,143
Connecticut	8,096
Florida	11,009
Illinois	13,653
Iowa	11,838
Louisiana	7,182
Massachusetts	6,765
Missouri	9,641
Nevada	18,586
New Hampshire	6,606
New Mexico	7,243
New York	17,637
Ohio	10,251
Oklahoma	8,577
Oregon	12,448
Texas	8,000
Utah	12,409
Washington	12,849
Wisconsin	11,507

2) Now, remove the SUM aggregation from Total Expenses, and add a quick table calculation -> Percent of total:

Filter...

Show Filter

Format...

✓ Include in Tooltip

Dimension

Attribute

✓ Measure (Sum)

Discrete

✓ Continuous

Edit in Shelf

Add Table Calculation...

Quick Table Calculation

Remove

Running Total

Difference

Percent Difference

Percent of Total

Rank

Percentile

Moving Average

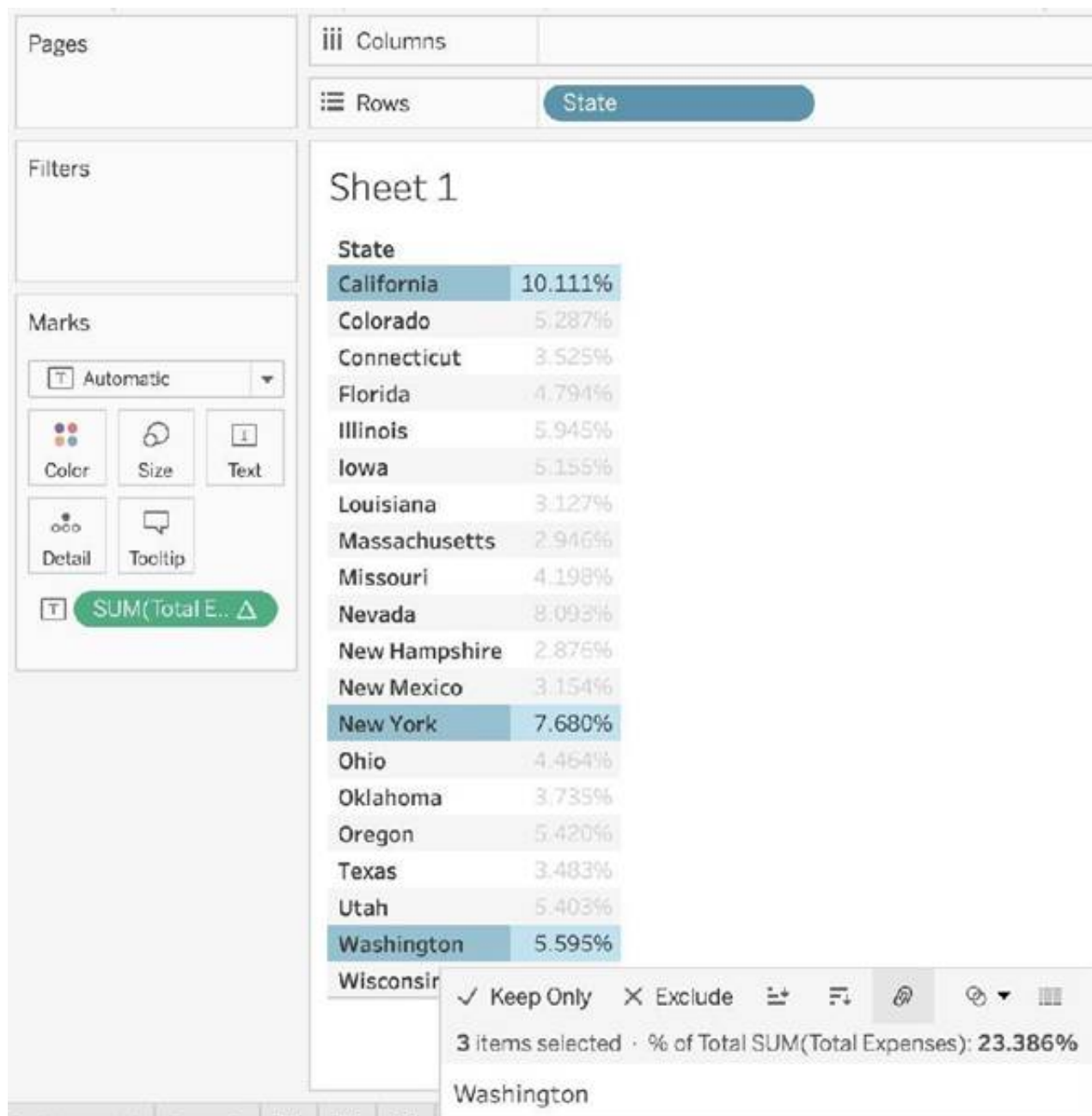
YTD Total

Compound Growth Rate

Year Over Year Growth

YTD Growth

3) Next, Select the States of New York, California and Washington -> And then click the paperclip icon:



We can see the answer already : 23.386% in the view above (even before grouping!)

4) Finally, we get the following view and our Answer

State (group)	
California, New York, Washington	23.39%
Colorado	5.29%
Connecticut	3.53%
Florida	4.79%
Illinois	5.94%
Iowa	5.15%
Louisiana	3.13%
Massachusetts	2.95%
Missouri	4.20%
Nevada	8.09%
New Hampshire	2.88%
New Mexico	3.15%
Ohio	4.46%
Oklahoma	3.73%
Oregon	5.42%
Texas	3.48%
Utah	5.40%
Wisconsin	5.01%

NEW QUESTION 231

Which of the following is a benefit of using a Tableau Data Source (.tds)?

- A. To hold one or more worksheets, plus zero or more dashboards and stories.
- B. To not contain the actual data but rather the information necessary to connect to the actual data as well as any modifications you've made on top of the actual data such as changing default properties, creating calculated fields etc
- C. To create a single zip file that contains a workbook along with any supporting local file data and background image
- D. This is great for sharing your work with others who don't have access to the original data.
- E. To create a local copy of a subset or entire data set that you can use to share data with others, when you need to work offline, and improve performance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The following are the official definitions from the Tableau documentation for the various file types:

- 1) .tds (Tableau Data Source) - To not contain the actual data but rather the information necessary to connect to the actual data as well as any modifications you've made on top of the actual data such as changing default properties, creating calculated fields etc. (CORRECT ANSWER)

2) .twbx (Tableau packaged workbook) - To create a single zip file that contains a workbook along with any supporting local file data and background images. This is great for sharing your work with others who don't have access to the original data.

3) Extract (.hyper or .tde) – To create a local copy of a subset or entire data set that you can use to share data with others, when you need to work offline, and improve performance.

3) (.twb) Workbooks – To hold one or more worksheets, plus zero or more dashboards and stories.

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

NEW QUESTION 235

You need to uniformly change the size for all marks in a view. What should you do?

- A. Select Label on the Marks card and then select Alignment.
- B. Use the Fit dropdown menu on the toolbar.
- C. Select Format on the menu, and then select Cell Size.
- D. Select Size on the Marks card and use the slider to adjust the size

Answer: D

Explanation:

You should select Size on the Marks card and use the slider to adjust the size to uniformly change the size for all marks in a view. The Size property on the Marks card allows you to control the size of marks in the view by moving the slider to the left or right. The Size slider affects different marks in different ways, such as making them bigger or smaller, wider or narrower, or thicker or thinner¹ The other options are not valid ways to uniformly change the size for all marks in a view. Selecting Label on the Marks card and then selecting Alignment will allow you to change the position of labels on marks, not the size of marks² Using the Fit dropdown menu on the toolbar will allow you to change how the view fits within the worksheet, not the size of marks³ Selecting Format on the menu, and then selecting Cell Size will allow you to change the height and width of cells in a text table, not the size of marks in other types of views⁴

NEW QUESTION 238

You create a crosstab that shows a list of 100 hotel chains alongside their average nightly cost. You also create two groups showing, respectively, the top 10 and bottom 10 hotel chains by cost, with subtotals.

What should you do to improve the crosstab and compare the two groups to all the remaining hotel chains?

- A. Include an Other group.
- B. Include the Summary card.
- C. Color encode the hotel chain names.
- D. Create a new view.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Tableau Help, one of the ways to improve a crosstab is to “Include an Other group”. The help also states that “If you have a large number of members in a dimension, you can create groups to combine low-frequency members into an Other group. This can help you focus on the most relevant data and reduce clutter in your view” (page 2).

NEW QUESTION 240

Using the cwurData table, create a cross-tab showing the number of Publications per Country broken down by Institution, and filtered by Country to only show United Kingdom (UK). For the University of Manchester, what percent of the total publications were contributed in 2014?

- A. 28.415%
- B. 23.497%
- C. 25.683%
- D. 22.404%

Answer: D

Explanation:

Phew! Tricky one for sure. This question tests multiple concepts and will help you revise them. We'll be using filters, as well as quick table calculations (percent of total) for this one.

1) Firstly, let's drag Country and Institution to the Rows shelf, and year (discrete) to the Columns shelf. Then, drag Publications to the Text Icon in the Marks Shelf. The following is our view:

Pages	Columns	year
	Rows	country institution

Filters

Marks

Automatic

Color

Size

Text

Detail

Tooltip

SUM(publicatio...

Sheet 1

country	institution	year			
		2012	2013	2014	2015
Argentina	University of Buenos Aires			268	276
	National University of La ..			546	546
	National University of Cór..			713	717
	National University of Ro..			976	
Australia	University of Melbourne			45	42
	University of Sydney	56	61	50	45
	University of Queensland	67		75	65
	Monash University			96	86
	University of New South ..			100	90
	Australian National Unive..		101	137	130
	University of Western Au..			165	146
	University of Adelaide			244	234
	Macquarie University			416	391
	University of Newcastle			434	408
	University of Wollongong			445	431
	Curtin University			462	425
	University of Tasmania			461	429
	Griffith University			470	436
	Queensland University of ..			457	477
	James Cook University			510	505
	Deakin University			555	502

NEW QUESTION 241

Skipped Join the Geo Data and Time Series Table on the Item Number ID column, and display the Store count for every State on a Map. What was the Store count in 2017 for Texas (TX)?

Join the Geo Data and Time Series Table on the Item Number ID column, and display the Store count for every State on a Map. What was the Store count in 2017 for Texas (TX)?

- A. 592,593
- B. 293,202
- C. 416,702
- D. 336,908

Answer: C

Explanation:

Since you need BOTH State and the YEAR, we need to use an Inner Join. Follow the steps below:

NEW QUESTION 246

Using the Time Series table, create a cross-tab showing sales for each Assortment broken down by Year and Quarter. In Q4 of October 2017, what was the Average sales amount for the Hardware assortment?

- A. 111,060
- B. 1,461
- C. 112,256
- D. 1,222

Answer: C

Explanation:

If you chose 111,060 you were SO close to the correct answer but made a small mistake - you didn't change the aggregation to AVERAGE! This is one of the common mistakes many test takers make, so keep this in mind.

To reach the correct answer, follow the steps below:

1) Draw Assortment to the Column shelf, and drag Year to the Rows Shelf. Then Drill down further on Year to accomodate Quarters and Months as well!

Although this seems enough, DON'T FORGET to change the aggregation like in the next step, which will completely change the values!

Pages

Filters

Marks

Automatic

Color

Size

Text

Detail

Tooltip

SUM(Sales (\$))

X

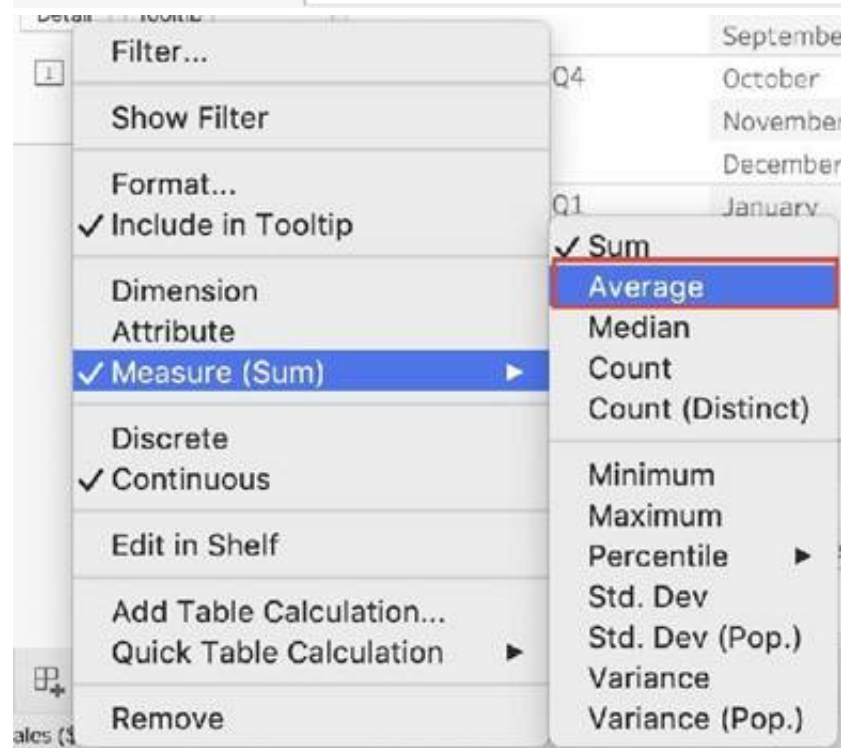
ColumnsAssortment

Rows

YEAR(Week ID)QUARTER(Week ID)MONTH(Week ID)

Sheet 1

			Assortment		
Year of We..	Quarter of ..	Month of W..	Electro..	Hardwa..	Phones
2017	Q1	February	58,271	69,439	63,729
		March	111,509	135,144	126,051
	Q2	April	108,379	127,070	121,877
		May	110,037	131,224	125,732
		June	144,043	168,065	163,538
	Q3	July	104,255	126,252	120,608
		August	100,067	118,235	115,633
		September	122,593	145,291	140,834
	Q4	October	97,730	111,060	112,256
		November	81,894	91,134	94,012
		December	87,687	100,605	102,332
	2018	Q1	January	54,443	63,432
February			67,429	76,747	77,124
March			105,285	119,418	121,360
Q2		April	98,160	109,832	113,588
		May	121,737	138,335	141,729
		June	143,113	161,214	165,874
Q3		July	113,994	129,203	132,901
		August	135,252	152,379	159,359
		September	96,092	91,658	103,091



? The correct answer as you can see is 1,461 - Sales for Harware Assortment in 2017 Q4, October

NEW QUESTION 250

Which of the following are valid way(s) to make either of Rows or Columns Bold without affecting the other?

- A. Right click on Rows or Columns, and choose forma
- B. In the Font option click on Bold.
- C. Select Text Label on the Marks Card, choose Rows or Columns, and then select Bold.
- D. Choose Format then Font from the Menu bar, and select Bold under the Header option
- E. Choose Format from the Menu bar, select Row or Column, and then select Bold under the header option

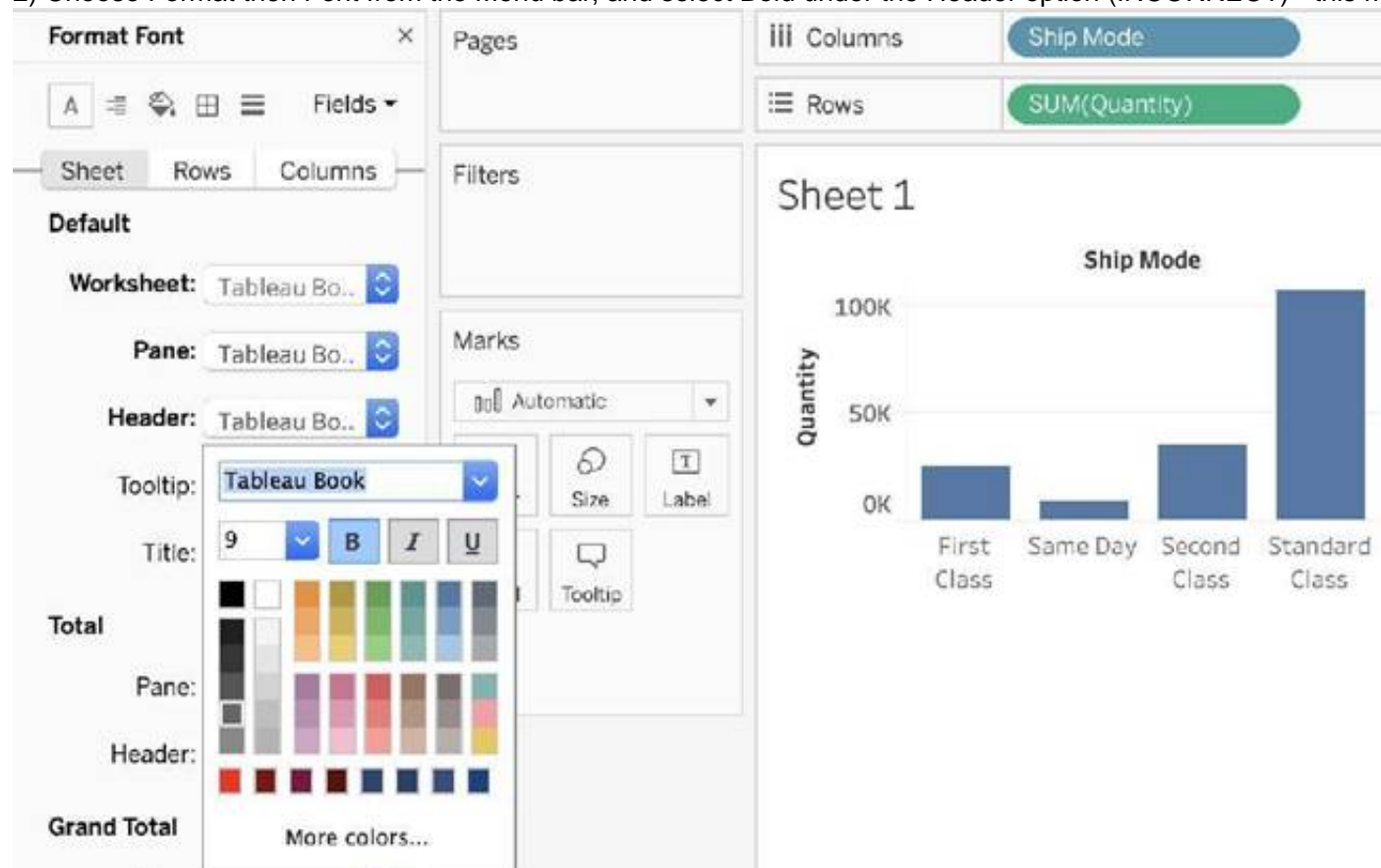
Answer: AD

Explanation:

- 1) Right click on Rows or Columns, and choose format. In the Font option click on Bold. (CORRECT) - this will modify only the selected axis (row or column)



2) Choose Format then Font from the Menu bar, and select Bold under the Header option (INCORRECT) - this modifies both rows and columns at the same time



3) Choose Format from the Menu bar, select Row or Column, and then select Bold under the header option (CORRECT) - this will modify only the selected axis (row or column)

Format Font dialog box (Rows tab selected):

- Header: Tableau Bo..
- Tooltip: Tableau Book
- Title: 9, B, I, U
- Pane: [Color palette]
- Header: [Color palette]
- Grand Total: [Color palette]

Main View (Sheet 1):

- Columns: Ship Mode
- Rows: SUM(Quantity)
- Chart Title: Ship Mode
- Y-axis: Quantity (0K to 100K)
- X-axis: Ship Mode (First Class, Same Day, Second Class, Standard Class)

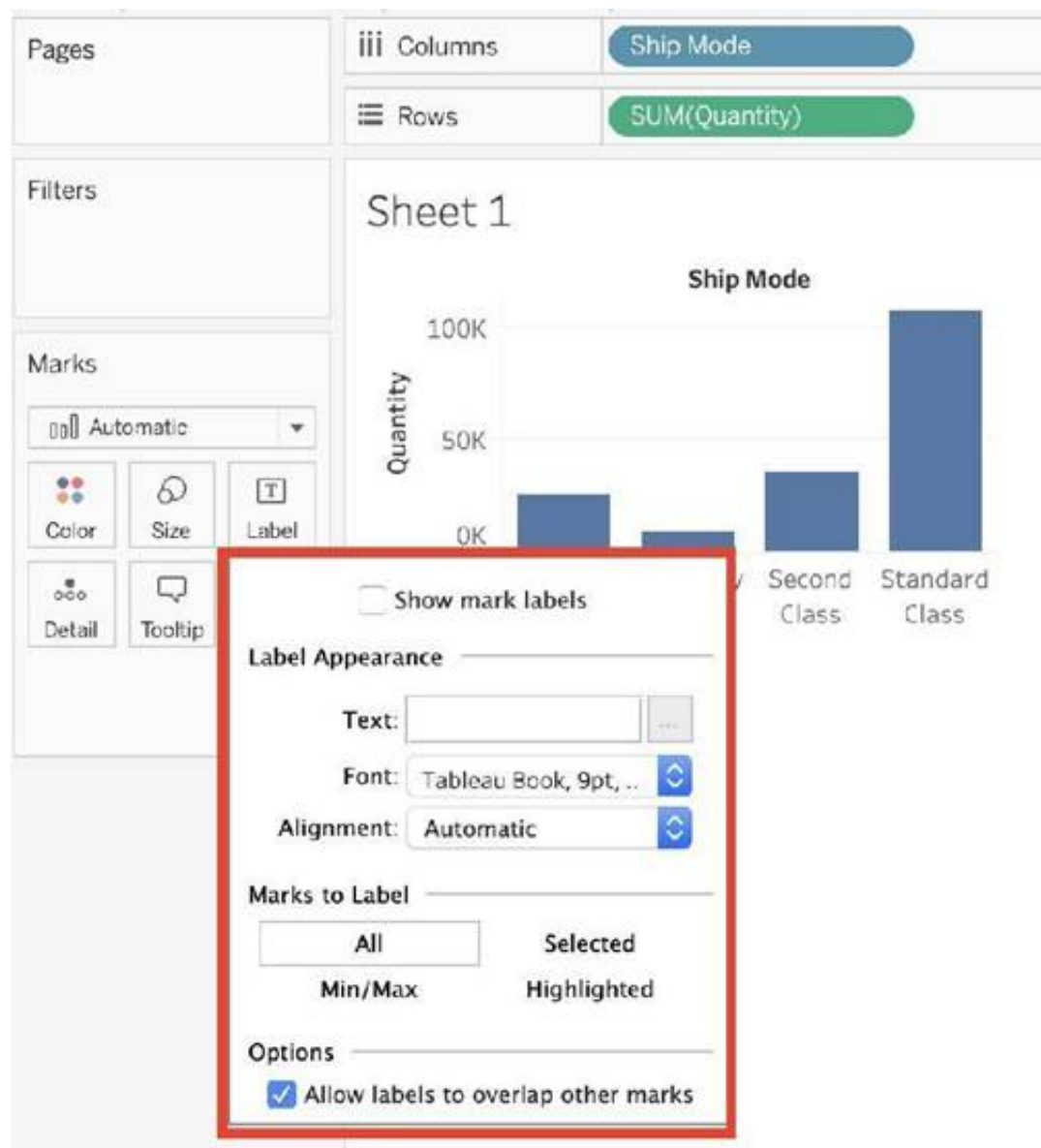
Format Font dialog box (Columns tab selected):

- Header: Tableau Bo..
- Tooltip: Tableau Book
- Title: 9, B, I, U
- Pane: [Color palette]
- Header: [Color palette]
- Grand Total: [Color palette]

Main View (Sheet 1):

- Columns: Ship Mode
- Rows: SUM(Quantity)
- Chart Title: Ship Mode
- Y-axis: Quantity (0K to 100K)
- X-axis: Ship Mode (First Class, Same Day, Second Class, Standard Class)

4) Select Text Label on the Marks Card, choose Rows or Columns, and then select Bold. (INCORRECT) - no such option exists



NEW QUESTION 254

We can use _____ as a static tool to open and interact with packaged workbooks with extracted data sources that have been created in Tableau Desktop.

- A. Tableau Reader
- B. Tableau Online
- C. Tableau Server
- D. Tableau Desktop

Answer: A

Explanation:

The word 'static tool' gives it away.
According to the official website :

Use Tableau Reader to open and interact with packaged workbooks with extracted data sources that have been created in Tableau Desktop.

A packaged workbook contains a copy of the data source that the workbook references, so that you don't need to have access to the source data to see and interact with the views. With Tableau Reader, you can:

- Open and interact with Tableau workbooks
- Present views as a slideshow
- Export views or data
- Print views
- Publish views as PDF files

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/reader/desktop/en-us/reader_welcome.htm

NEW QUESTION 256

Which of the following are valid Dashboard size options?

- A. Range

- B. Fixed Size
- C. Automatic
- D. Scaled

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Scaled is NOT a valid size options when creating Dashboards in Tableau!

After you create a dashboard, you might need to resize and reorganize it to work better for your users.

Control overall dashboard size

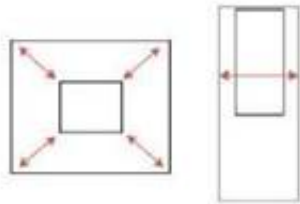
Dashboard size options



Fixed size (default): The dashboard remains the same size, regardless of the size of the window used to display it. If the dashboard is larger than the window, it becomes scrollable. You can pick from a preset size, such as Desktop Browser (the default), Small Blog, and iPad.

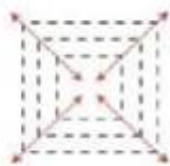
Fixed size dashboards let you specify the exact location and position of objects, which can be useful if there are floating objects. Select this setting if you know the precise size at which your dashboard will be displayed.

Published dashboards that use a fixed size can load faster because they're more likely to use a cached version on the server. (Dashboards with variable sizes need to be freshly rendered for every browser request.) For other performance tips, see [Optimize Workbook Performance](#).



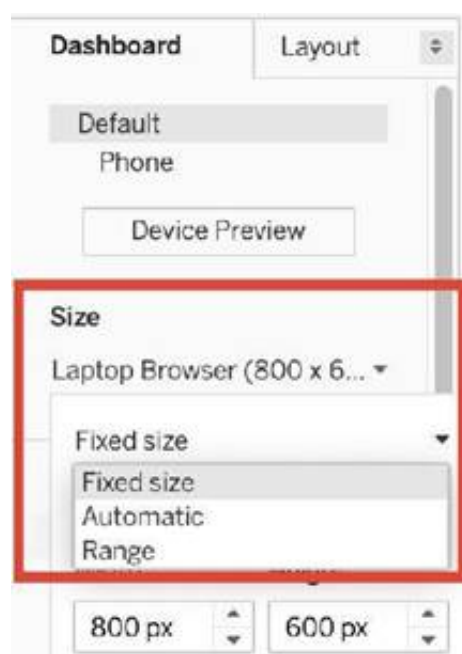
Range: The dashboard scales between minimum and maximum sizes that you specify. If the window used to display the dashboard is smaller than the minimum size, scroll bars are displayed. If it's larger than the maximum size, white space is displayed.

Use this setting when you're designing for two different display sizes that need the same content and have similar shapes—such as small- and medium-sized browser windows. Range also works well for mobile dashboards with vertical layouts, where the width may change to account for different mobile device widths, but the height is fixed to allow for vertical scrolling.



Automatic: The dashboard automatically resizes to fill the window used to display it.

Use this setting if you want Tableau to take care of any resizing. For best results, use a tiled dashboard layout.



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

NEW QUESTION 260

Which of the following 2 columns CANNOT be deleted in Tableau?

- A. Measure Names
- B. Number of Records
- C. Measure Values
- D. Calculated Fields

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Measure names and values CANNOT be deleted in Tableau like other columns can. These are auto-generated. Calculated Fields, and Number of records can both be deleted.

NEW QUESTION 265

For Bullet Graphs we need at least _____ measures

- A. 3
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

A bullet graph is a variation of a bar graph developed to replace dashboard gauges and meters. A bullet graph is useful for comparing the performance of a primary measure to one or more other measures.

Therefore, we need at least 2 measures for creating bullet graphs.

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

NEW QUESTION 270

Dimensions containing _____ and _____ values cannot be continuous.

- A. Boolean
- B. Date
- C. Date and Time
- D. String

Answer: AD

Explanation:

According to Tableau's official documentation -

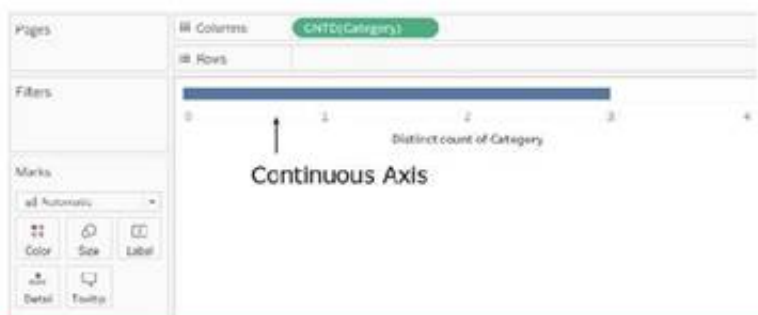
Dimension fields in the view

When you drag a discrete dimension field to **Rows** or **Columns**, Tableau creates column or row headers.



In many cases, fields from the **Dimension** area will initially be discrete when you add them to a view, with a blue background. Date dimensions and numeric dimensions can be discrete or continuous, and all measures can be discrete or continuous.

After you drag a dimension to **Rows** or **Columns**, you can change the field to a measure just by clicking the field and choosing **Measure**. Now the view will contain a continuous axis instead of column or row headers, and the field's background will become green:



Date dimensions can be discrete or continuous. Dimensions containing strings or Boolean values cannot be continuous.

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

NEW QUESTION 272

What term is used to describe the following picture?



- A. Larger image
- B. Parameter
- C. Set
- D. Hierarchy
- E. Group

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you connect to a data source, Tableau automatically separates date fields into hierarchies so you can easily break down the viz. You can also create your own custom hierarchies. For example, if you have a set of fields named Region, State, and County, you can create a hierarchy from these fields so that you can quickly drill down between levels in the viz.

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

NEW QUESTION 277

DOWNLOAD THE DATASET FROM:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1WXzqsrNmXVdmQ-574wld4InEplyKT8RP?usp=sharing> (if you haven't already)

Using the cwurData table, plot a Map to see which country had the Second highest number of patents in the Year 2013?

- A. United States
- B. France
- C. United Kingdom
- D. Canada

Answer: B

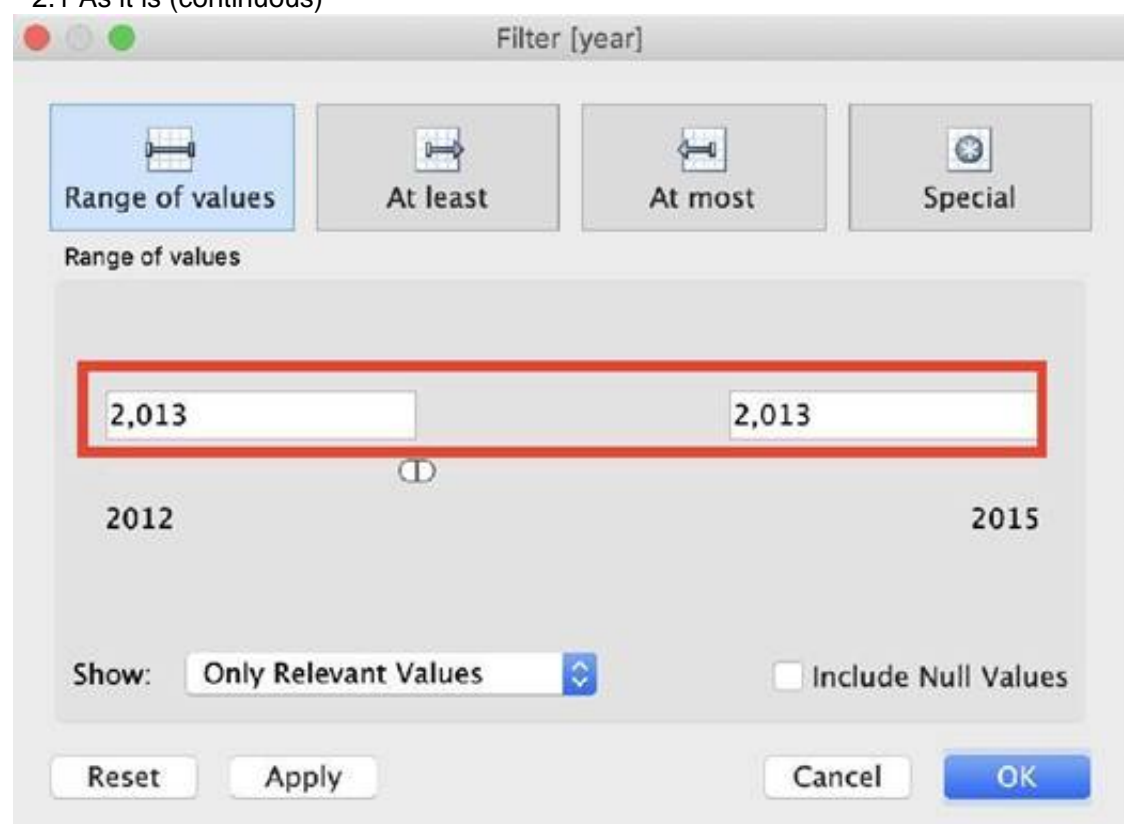
Explanation:

Follow along to get the correct Answer

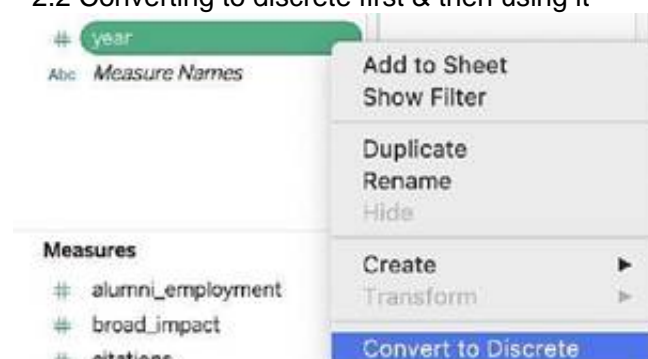
? Drag Country to the view, and then Patents to the Size Mark on the Marks shelf as follows :

2) But, this isn't all right? We need to focus on the year 2013. This can be done by using the year column as it is (continuous) in the filter shelf, or by converting it to discrete first and then using it:

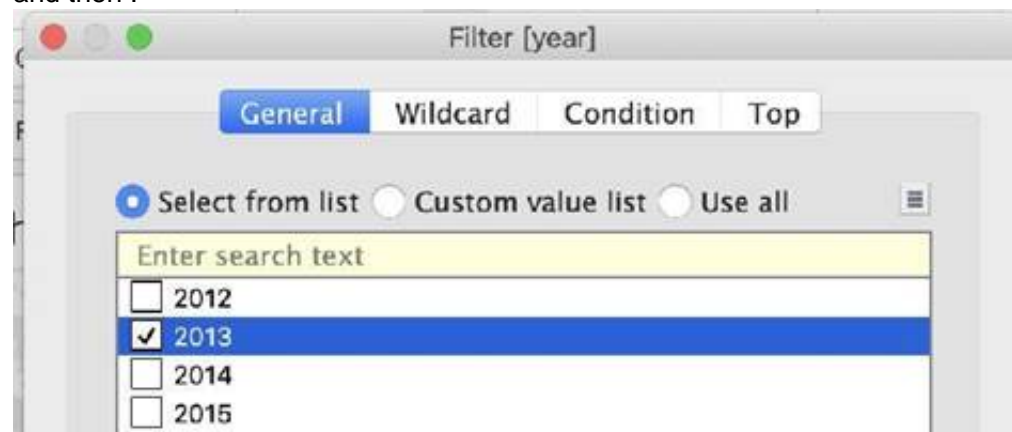
* 2.1 As it is (continuous)



* 2.2 Converting to discrete first & then using it



and then :



3) We can now see that France, with 485 has the 2nd most number of patents for the year 2013



NEW QUESTION 279

To customize links based on the data in your dashboard, you can automatically enter field values as _____ in URLs

- A. parameters
- B. sets
- C. values
- D. inputs

Answer: A

Explanation:

A URL action is a hyperlink that points to a web page, file, or other web- based resource outside of Tableau. You can use URL actions to create an email or link to additional information about your data. To customize links based on your data, you can automatically enter field values as parameters in URLs. Read more in depth at : https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/actions_url.htm

NEW QUESTION 284

Using the dataset provided, create a crosstab showing the Profit of each Region per Year, then add grand totals to the view. What was the total Profit for Canada in 2012 and the total Profit for Canada for 2011 through 2014, respectively?

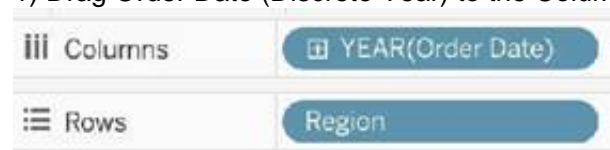
- A. 5,129 and 88,872
- B. 52,678 and 311,404
- C. 1,807 and 34,571
- D. 4,888 and 17,817

Answer: D

Explanation:

To reach the correct answer, follow these steps:

1) Drag Order Date (Discrete Year) to the Column shelf, and Region to the Row Shelf as shown:



2) Drag Profit to Text in the Marks Shelf as shown:

Marks

Automatic

Color Size Text

Detail Tooltip

SUM(Profit)

3) Click on Analysis as shown -> Totals -> SELECT ROW GRAND TOTALS The following will be the final view:

Region	Order Date				Grand Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Africa	10,944	11,909	26,687	39,331	88,872
Canada	1,807	4,888	5,129	5,993	17,817
Caribbean	4,359	8,706	8,974	12,533	34,571
Central	52,678	63,617	97,385	97,724	311,404
Central Asia	22,846	28,977	33,109	47,547	132,480
East	17,060	21,091	20,177	33,195	91,523
EMEA	5,280	5,420	10,598	22,600	43,898
North	35,866	50,906	51,167	56,658	194,598
North Asia	35,513	28,020	49,274	52,770	165,578
Oceania	21,429	29,675	37,553	31,432	120,089
South	17,849	30,975	39,755	51,776	140,356
Southeast Asia	3,243	2,738	3,166	8,705	17,852
West	20,066	20,492	23,960	43,901	108,418

You could also Filter by Region to only Focus on Canada, but that's your choice:

Pages

Columns: YEAR(Order Date)

Rows: Region

Filters: Region: Canada

Marks: SUM(Profit)

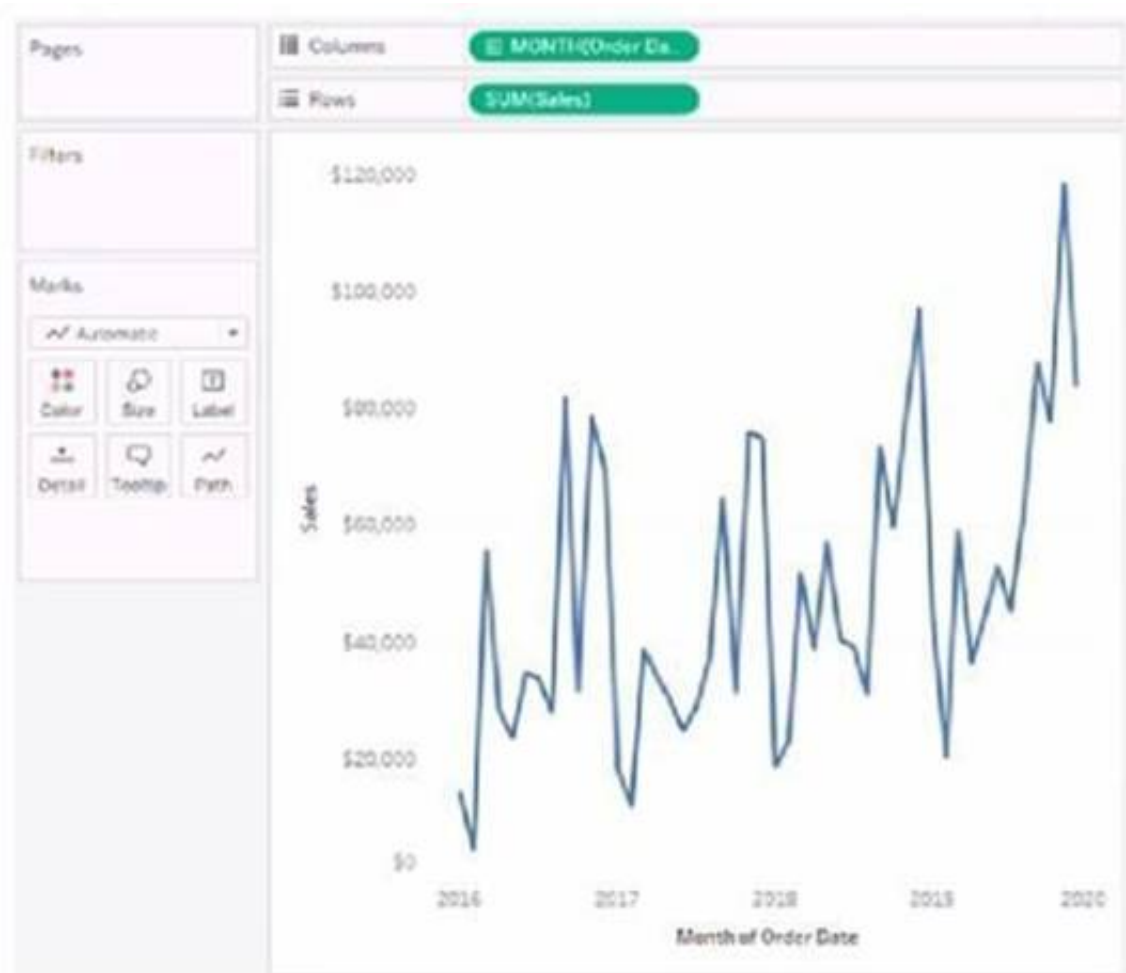
Sheet 2

Region	Order Date				Grand Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Canada	1,807	4,888	5,129	5,993	17,817

THEREFORE, 2012 = 4,888
 2011 -> 2014 = 17,817

NEW QUESTION 285

You have the following visualization.



Where should you place a field named Region to show multiple distinct lines on the same axis?

- A. Path on the Marks card
- B. Color on the Marks card
- C. The Columns shelf
- D. The Rows shelf

Answer: B

Explanation:

To display multiple distinct lines on the same axis based on a field, you should place the field on the Color shelf in the Marks card. This will encode each distinct value in the Region field with a different color, resulting in separate lines for each region on the same axis.

NEW QUESTION 290

Which two types of fields appear blue? Choose two.

- A. Continuous measures
- B. Discrete measures
- C. Continuous dimensions
- D. Discrete dimensions

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Discrete measures and discrete dimensions appear blue in Tableau. Discrete fields are those that have a finite number of distinct values, such as names, categories, or dates. Discrete fields are usually used to create headers or labels in the view. Blue fields indicate that the field is discrete. Continuous measures and continuous dimensions appear green in Tableau. Continuous fields are those that have an infinite range of possible values, such as numbers or ratios. Continuous fields are usually used to create axes or color gradients in the view. Green fields indicate that the field is continuous¹

NEW QUESTION 292

Which of the following is not a Trend Line Model?

- A. Linear Trend Line
- B. Exponential Trend Line
- C. binomial Trend Line
- D. Logarithmic Trend Line

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the official Tableau documentation, there are 5 types of trend lines which we can work with in Tableau :

- 1) Linear Trend Line
- 2) Logarithmic Trend Line
- 3) Exponential Trend Line
- 4) Polynomial Trend Line
- 5) Power Model

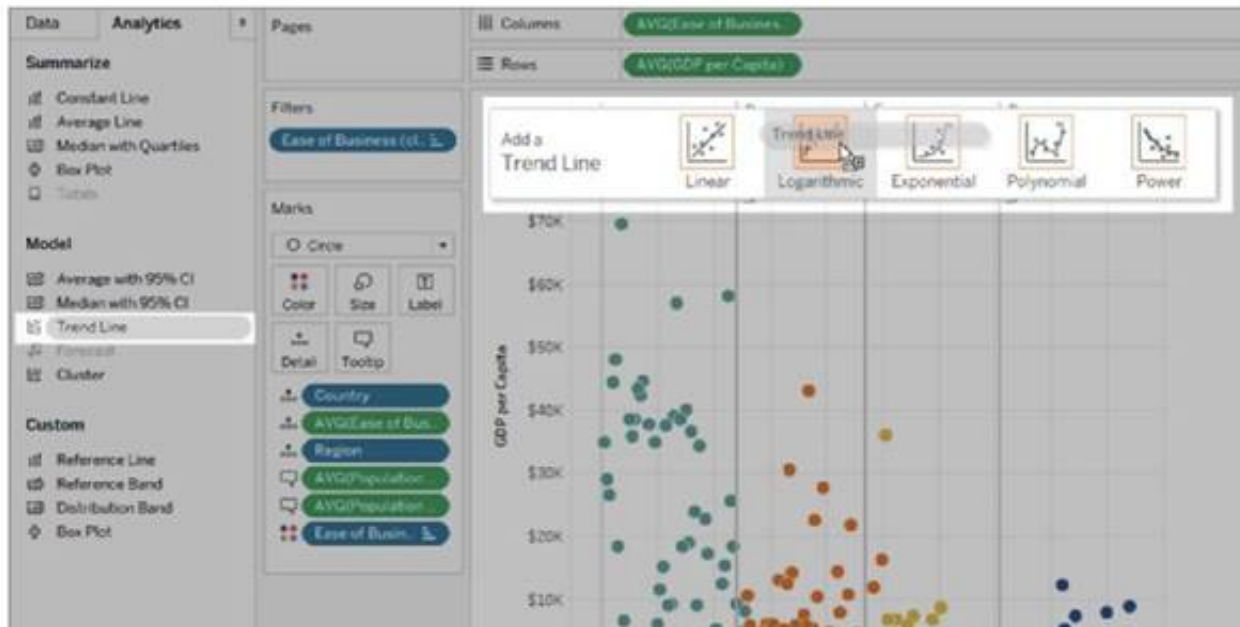
Hence, the correct answer is BINOMIAL trend line which is not present in Tableau. See the following image:

Add trend lines to a view

To add a trend line to a visualization:

1. Select the Analytics pane.
2. From the Analytics pane, drag **Trend Line** into the view, and then drop it on the Linear, Logarithmic, Exponential, Polynomial, or Power model types.

For more information on each of these model types, see [Trend Line Model Types](#).



For more information, refer to: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/trendlines_add.htm

NEW QUESTION 297

For creating variable sized bins we use _____

- A. Calculated Fields
- B. Table Calculations
- C. Sets
- D. Groups

Answer: A

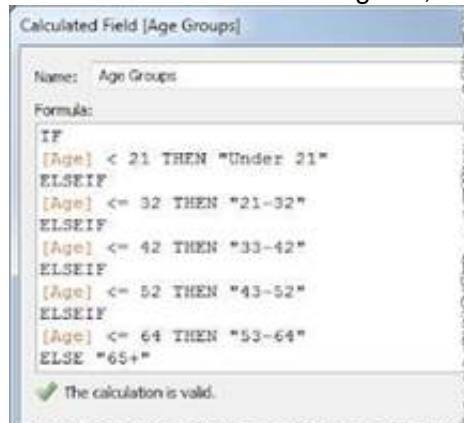
Explanation:

One way to view a measure in Tableau Desktop is to split it into bins. You can think of bins as buckets based on a range of values. For example, say you have a measure that represents age. Instead of aggregating the measure to calculate the average age, you can bin the measure to define age groups: 0–5, 6–10, 11–15, and so on. Then you can count the number of people in each age group.

Create a calculated field for variable bin size Step 1

Select Analysis > Create Calculated Field. Step 2

In the Calculated Field dialog box, complete the following steps:



Reference: https://riti-ritesh.blogspot.com/2016/07/creating-variable-sized-bins_8.html

NEW QUESTION 298

By default, measures placed in a view are aggregated by _____

- A. COUNT
- B. AVERAGE
- C. MEDIAN
- D. SUM

Answer: D

Explanation:

By default, measures placed in a view are aggregated by SUM, which means that the data for that field in all of the rows is combined. Measures can also be aggregated as average, median, count, or count distinct.
 Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_aggregation.htm

NEW QUESTION 299

When is an axis created for the visualisation in Tableau?

- A. When we drag a measure to the row/column shelf
- B. When we drag a dimension to the row/column shelf
- C. When we drag a discrete field to the row/column shelf
- D. When we drag a continuous field to the row/column shelf

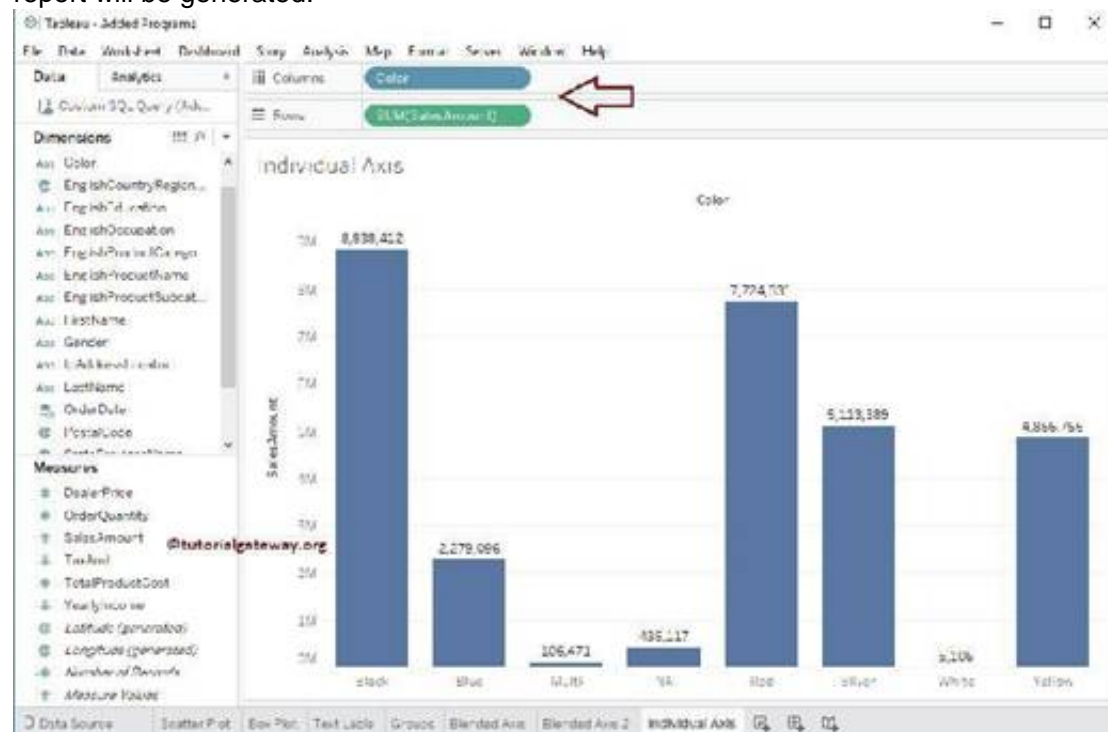
Answer: D

Explanation:

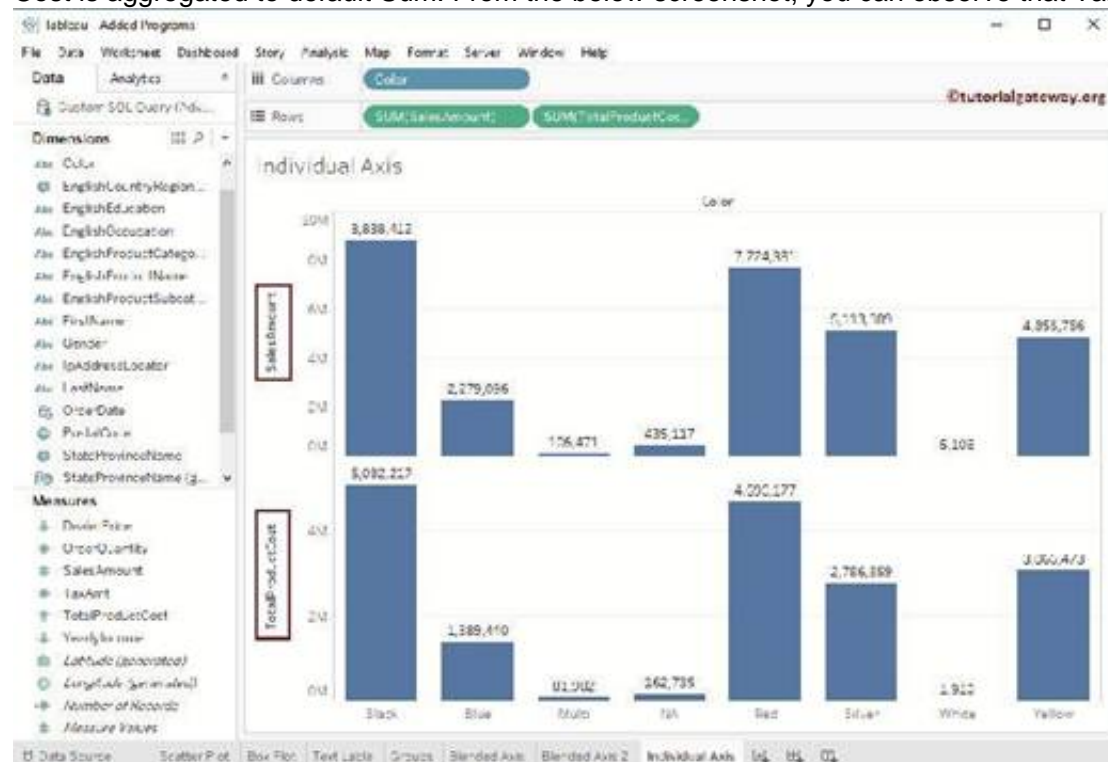
An Individual Axis in Tableau is obtained by adding a continuous into Rows or Columns Shelf.

Example:

In order to show Individual Axis in Tableau First, we drag and drop the Color from Dimension shelf to Column Shelf. Next, we drag and drop the Sales Amount from measures shelf to Rows Shelf. Since it is a continuous value, the Sales Amount will be aggregated to default Sum. Once you drag them, following Chart report will be generated.



Next, we drag and Drop one more measure value, i.e., Total Product Cost from Measures Region to Rows Shelf. Because it is a Measure value, Total Product Cost is aggregated to default Sum. From the below screenshot, you can observe that Tableau has created an individual axis for each measure (continuous field).



Reference: <https://www.tutorialgateway.org/individual-axis-in-tableau/>

NEW QUESTION 303

DOWNLOAD THE DATASET FROM - https://drive.google.com/file/d/1F8L_RI5B9LAz8RDi-DdjWx3lv-SgzaBq/view?usp=sharing (if you haven't already from the test instructions page!)

How many different countries are present in the dataset?

- A. 150
- B. 147
- C. 140
- D. 156

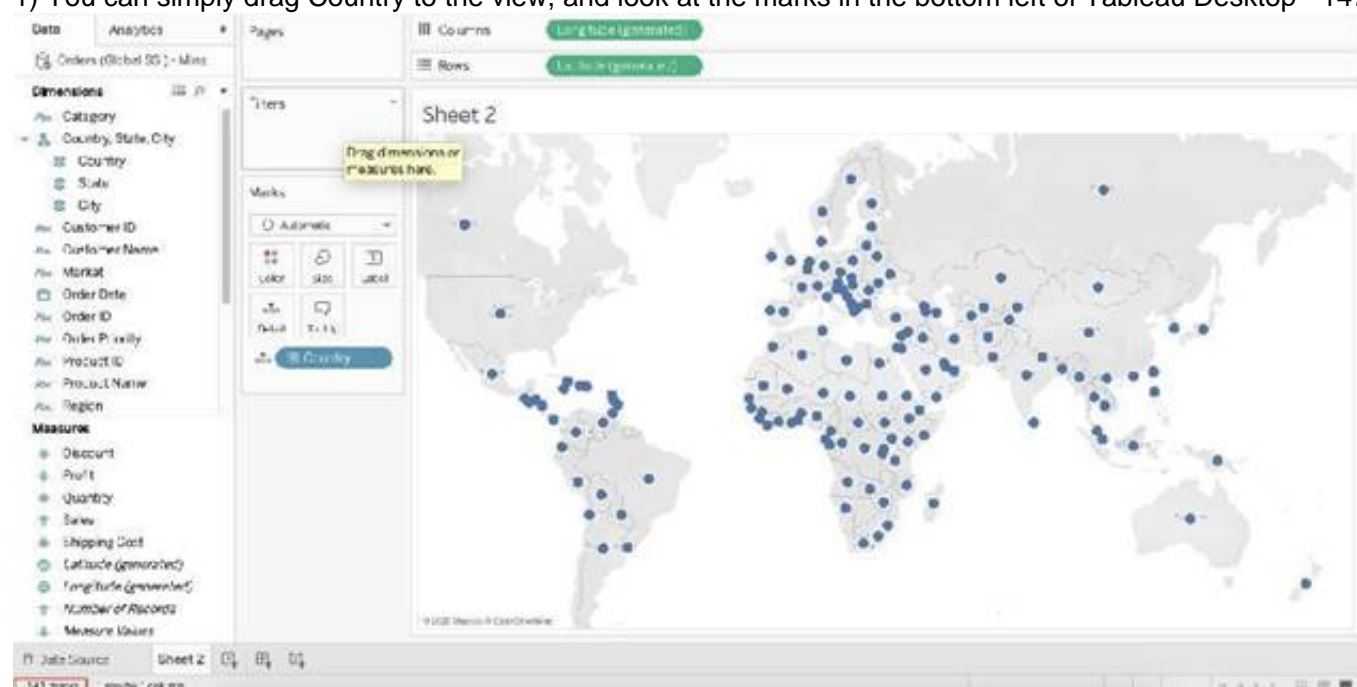
Answer: B

Explanation:

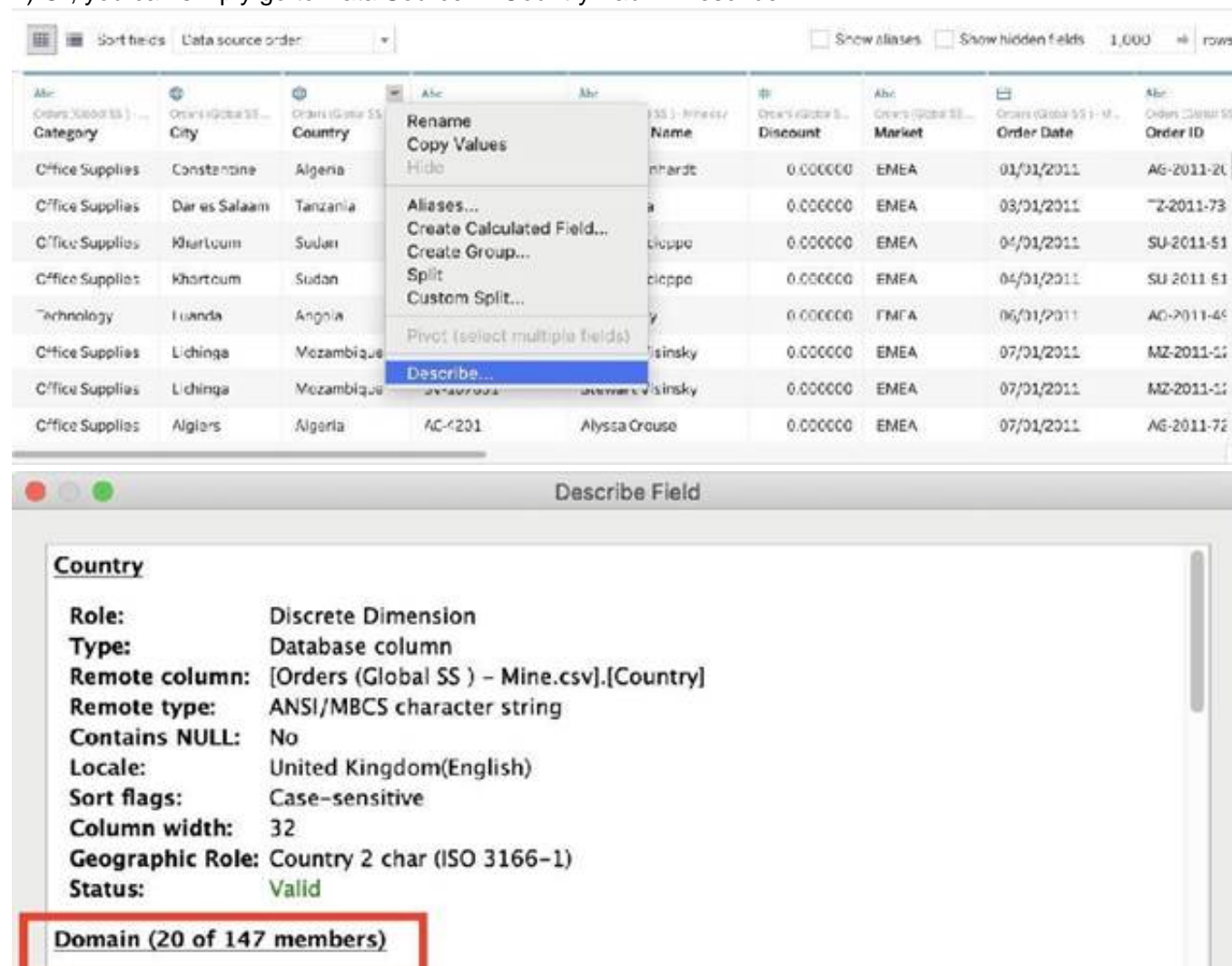
Explanation

To reach the correct answer, follow these steps:

1) You can simply drag Country to the view, and look at the marks in the bottom left of Tableau Desktop - 147 marks!



2) Or, you can simply go to Data Source -> Country Tab -> Describe



As you can see, 147 members exist in this Country column!

NEW QUESTION 306

You can _____ your data to combine two or more tables by appending values (rows) from one table to another

- A. join
- B. blend
- C. concatenate
- D. union

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can union your data to combine two or more tables by appending values (rows) from one table to another. To union your data in Tableau data source, the tables must come from the same connection.

For example, suppose you have the following customer purchase information stored in three tables, separated by month. The table names are "May2016," "June2016," and "July2016."

May2016

DAY	CUSTOMER	PURCHASES	TYPE
4	Lane	5	Credit
10	Chris	6	Credit
28	Juan	1	Credit

June2016

DAY	CUSTOMER	PURCHASES	TYPE
1	Lisa	3	Credit
28	Isaac	4	Cash
28	Sam	2	Credit

July2016

DAY	CUSTOMER	PURCHASES	TYPE
2	Mario	2	Credit
15	Wei	1	Cash
21	Jim	7	Cash

A union of these tables creates the following single table that contains all rows from all tables.

Union

DAY	CUSTOMER	PURCHASES	TYPE
4	Lane	5	Credit
10	Chris	6	Credit
28	Juan	1	Credit
1	Lisa	3	Credit
28	Isaac	4	Cash
28	Sam	2	Credit
2	Mario	2	Credit
15	Wei	1	Cash
21	Jim	7	Cash

Reference: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/union.htm>

NEW QUESTION 309

Which of the following situations describe the best reason to use a union?

- A. You have two tables with similarly named columns of data that you want to combine.
- B. You have two data sets with similar data types for which you want to find only distinct values.
- C. You have two tables with differently named columns of data that you want to combine.
- D. You have two data sets saved in different formats that you want to unify into a single format.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You should use a union when you have two tables with similarly named columns of data that you want to combine. A union is a method for combining data by appending rows of one table onto another table. The tables that you union must have the same number of fields, the same field names, and the same data types.

NEW QUESTION 314

Which of the following is NOT a valid official data source in Tableau Desktop?

- A. PostgreSQL
- B. SAP HANA
- C. Google Firebase
- D. Amazon Redshift

Answer: C

Explanation:

Presently, there is no official way to connect your data in Firebase directly with Tableau Desktop.

A workaround however can be to export your Firebase data into Google BigQuery, and then connect it to Tableau Desktop.

But then again, it is a workaround and not an official out-of-the-box solution. The following are the available Data sources available as of now:

1) Server

Alibaba AnalyticDB for MySQL	Google BigQuery	Oracle Eloqua
Alibaba Data Lake Analytics	Google Cloud SQL	Pivotal Greenplum Database
Alibaba MaxCompute	Google Drive	PostgreSQL
Amazon Athena	Google Sheets	Presto
Amazon Aurora for MySQL	Hortonworks Hadoop Hive	Qubole Presto
Amazon EMR Hadoop Hive	Impala	Salesforce
Amazon Redshift	Intuit QuickBooks Online	SAP HANA
Anaplan	Kognitio	ServiceNow ITSM
Apache Drill	Kyvos	SharePoint Lists
Aster Database	LinkedIn Sales Navigator	Snowflake
Azure SQL Data Warehouse	MapR Hadoop Hive	Spark SQL
Box	MariaDB	Teradata
Cloudera Hadoop	Marketo	Vertica
Databricks	MemSQL	Web Data Connector
Denodo	Microsoft SQL Server	
Dropbox	MongoDB BI Connector	Other Databases (JDBC)
Exasol	MySQL	Other Databases (ODBC)
Firebird 3	OData	
Google Ads	OneDrive	
Google Analytics	Oracle	

2) File

To a File
Microsoft Excel
Text file
JSON file
PDF file
Spatial file
Statistical file
More...

NEW QUESTION 315

When there are both negative and positive values for a field, the default range of values will use two color ranges. This is known as a _____ palette.

- A. reversed
- B. stepped
- C. diverging
- D. converging

Answer: C

Explanation:

Quantitative Palettes

When you drop a field with continuous values on the **Marks** card (typically a measure), Tableau displays a quantitative legend with a continuous range of colors.

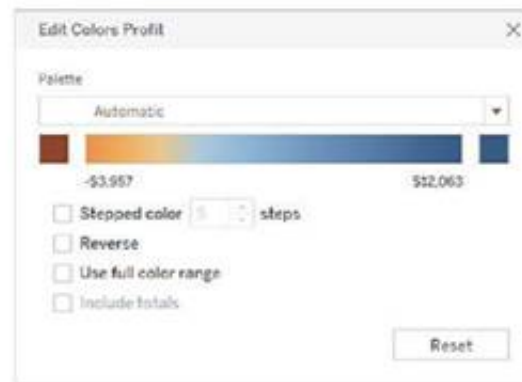


You can change the colors used in the range, the distribution of color, and other properties. To edit colors, click in the upper right of the color legend. In Tableau Desktop, select **Edit Colors** from the context menu. In Tableau Server or Tableau Online, the Edit Colors dialog opens automatically.

When there are both negative and positive values for the field, the default range of values will use two color ranges and the Edit Colors dialog box for the field has a square color box on either end of the range. This is known as a diverging palette.

Tableau Desktop version

Web version



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

NEW QUESTION 318

We can join a maximum of _____ tables in Tableau

- A. 16
- B. 32
- C. 64
- D. 128

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is possible to join a maximum of 32 tables in Tableau!

Reference: <https://www.mytectra.com/interview-question/tableau-interview-question-and-answers>

NEW QUESTION 323

You want to update the font of an entire workbook. What should you use to configure the default fonts?

- A. The Formal Font pane
- B. The Format Workbook pane
- C. Field labels
- D. Titles and captions

Answer: B

Explanation:

To update the font of an entire workbook in Tableau, you should use the "Format Workbook" pane. This feature allows you to set and modify the default font settings for the entire workbook, ensuring consistency in font style across all sheets and dashboards. It's a global setting that applies to all visual elements in the workbook, including titles, captions, axis labels, and other text elements.

NEW QUESTION 327

Is it possible to use measures in the same view multiple times (e.g. SUM of the measure and AVG of the measure)?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Yes, it is very much possible to use measures in the same view multiple times. For example, refer to the image below:



We are using BOTH the Sum of the revenue and the AVG of the revenue in the same view!

NEW QUESTION 328

In which situation should you save a workbook as a PDF document?

- A. Your users have Tableau Desktop but not Tableau Reader.
- B. You want document users to be able to filter and sort the views.
- C. Your analysis does not require a live connection to a data source.
- D. You need paper copies of the workbook.

Answer: D

Explanation:

You should save a workbook as a PDF document if you need paper copies of the workbook. A PDF document preserves the layout and formatting of the workbook, and can be easily printed or shared. Saving a workbook as a PDF document is not necessary or useful in the other situations¹

NEW QUESTION 332

Which of the following returns the Absolute Value of a given number?

- A. ABS(Number)
- B. CEILING(Number)
- C. FLOOR(Number)
- D. ZN(Number)

Answer: A

Explanation:

From the official Tableau website:

Function	Syntax	Description
ABS	<code>ABS(number)</code>	<p>Returns the absolute value of the given number.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <pre>ABS(-7) = 7 ABS([Budget Variance])</pre> <p>The second example returns the absolute value for all the numbers contained in the Budget Variance field.</p>
CEILING	<code>CEILING(number)</code>	<p>Rounds a number to the nearest integer of equal or greater value.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>CEILING(3.1415) = 4</pre>
FLOOR	<code>FLOOR(number)</code>	<p>Rounds a number to the nearest integer of equal or lesser value.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>FLOOR(3.1415) = 3</pre>

ZN	ZN(expression)	Returns the expression if it is not null, otherwise returns zero. Use this function to use zero values instead of null values. Example: <pre>ZN([Profit]) = [Profit]</pre>
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Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_number.htm

NEW QUESTION 337

Which of the following are benefits of using Data Extracts in Tableau?

- A. Improved Performance
- B. Ability to use the data offline
- C. Working with freshest data at all times
- D. Faster to work with

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Extracts are advantageous for several reasons:

- 1) Supports large data sets: You can create extracts that contain billions of rows of data.
- 2) Fast to create: If you're working with large data sets, creating and working with extracts can be faster than working with the original data.
- 3) Help improve performance: When you interact with views that use extract data sources, you generally experience better performance than when interacting with views based on connections to the original data.
- 4) Support additional functionality: Extracts allow you to take advantage of Tableau functionality that's not available or supported by the original data, such as the ability to compute Count Distinct.
- 5) Provide offline access to your data: Extracts allow you to save and work with the data locally when the original data is not available. For example, when you are traveling.

To work with the MOST up-do-date data, use a live connection instead! Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/extracting_data.htm

NEW QUESTION 340

The row and column shelves contain _____

- A. Pills
- B. Grand Totals
- C. Filters
- D. Parameters

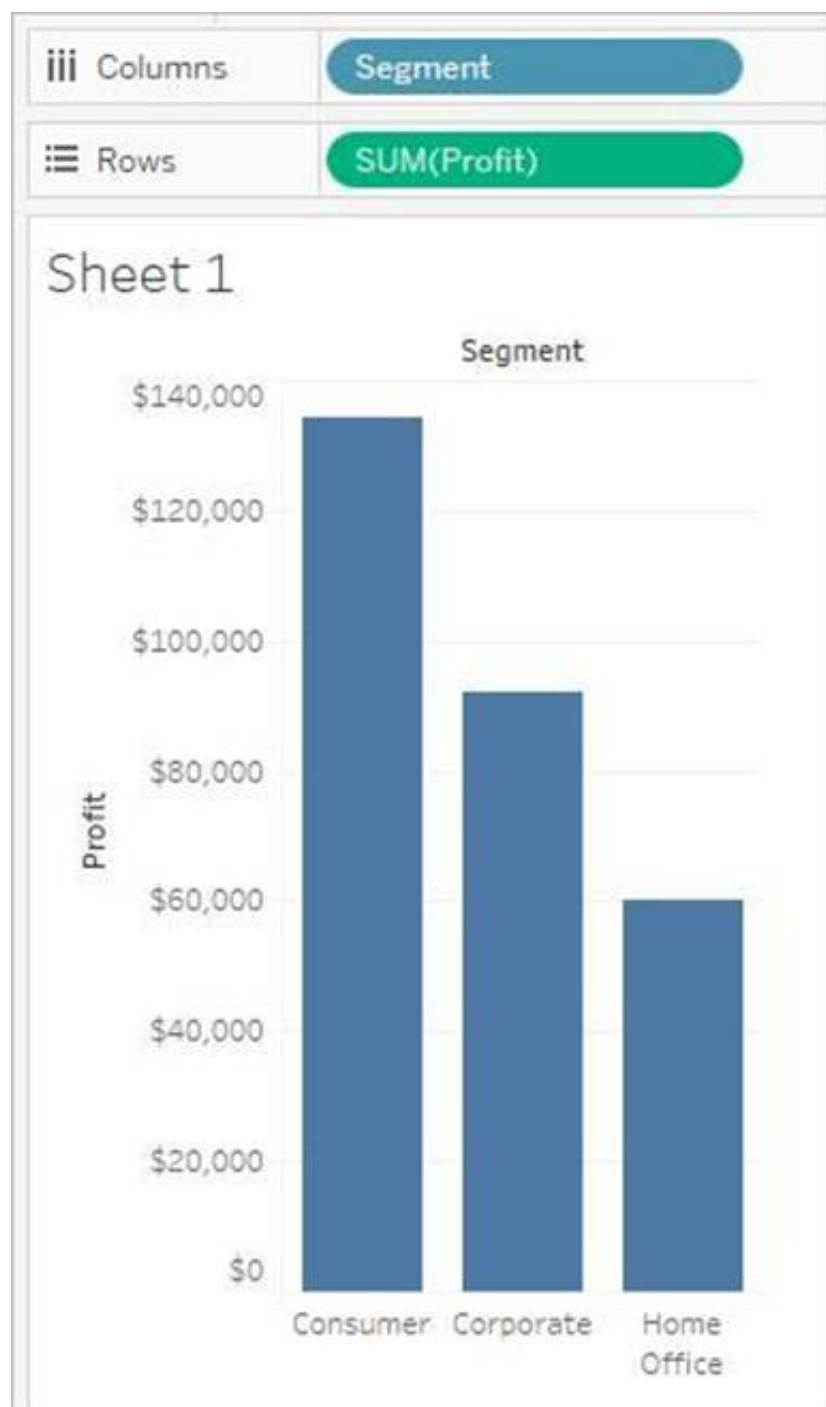
Answer: A

Explanation:

We can drag fields from the Data pane to create the structure for your visualizations.

The Columns shelf creates the columns of a table, while the Rows shelf creates the rows of a table. You can place any number of fields on these shelves.

These FIELDS are also referred to as PILLS. See below:



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

NEW QUESTION 343

Which of the following options best describe measures?

- A. They are categorical, qualitative
- B. They are categorical, quantitative
- C. They are numerical, qualitative
- D. They are numerical, quantitative

Answer: D

Explanation:

Data fields are made from the columns in your data source. Each field is automatically assigned a data type (such as integer, string, date), and a role: Discrete Dimension or Continuous Measure (more common), or Continuous Dimension or Discrete Measure (less common).

Dimensions contain qualitative values (such as names, dates, or geographical data). You can use dimensions to categorize, segment, and reveal the details in your data. Dimensions affect the level of detail in the view.

Measures contain numeric, quantitative values that you can measure. Measures can be aggregated. When you drag a measure into the view, Tableau applies an aggregation to that measure (by default).

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

NEW QUESTION 345

When working with Excel, text file data, JSON file, .pdf file data, you can use _____ to union files across folders, and worksheets across workbooks. Search is scoped to the selected connection.

- A. Regex Search
- B. Union Search
- C. Pattern Search
- D. Wildcard Search

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can use Wildcard Search to set up search criteria to automatically include tables in your union. Use the wildcard character, which is an asterisk (*), to match a sequence or pattern of characters in the Excel workbook and worksheet names, Google Sheets workbook and worksheet names, text file names, JSON file names, .pdf file names, and database table names.

When working with Excel, text file data, JSON file, .pdf file data, you can also use this method to union files across folders, and worksheets across workbooks. Search is scoped to the selected connection. The connection and the tables available in a connection are shown on the left pane of the Data source page.

To union tables using wildcard search

1. On the data source page, double-click **New Union** to set up the union.



2. Click **Wildcard (automatic)** in the Union dialog box.



3. Enter the search criteria that you want Tableau to use to find tables to include in the union.



Expand search to find more Excel, text, JSON, .pdf data

The tables initially available to union are scoped to the connection you've selected. If you want to union more tables that are located outside of the current folder (for Excel, text, JSON, .pdf files) or in a different workbook (for Excel worksheets), select one or both check boxes in the Union dialog box to expand your search.

For example, suppose you want to union all Excel worksheets that end with "2016" in its name outside of the current folder. The initial connection is made to an Excel workbook located in the same directory in the above example, Z:\sales\quarter_3.



Reference: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/union.htm>

NEW QUESTION 346

You have the following string value: Sales Data. Which calculated field produces an output of Sales?

- A. LTRIM("Sales Data")
- B. LEFT ("Sales Data", 5)
- C. LEFT ("Sales Data")
- D. RTRIM("Sales Data")

Answer: B

Explanation:

The calculated field formula LEFT("Sales Data", 5) will correctly produce the output "Sales" from the string value "Sales Data". The LEFT function in Tableau returns the specified number of characters from the start of the string. Here, the first 5 characters of "Sales Data" are "Sales".

NEW QUESTION 347

Which three statements accurately describe dimensions? Choose three.

- A. Contain qualitative values
- B. Affect the level of detail in the view
- C. Contain numeric, quantitative values
- D. Can be continuous or discrete
- E. Affect the formatting options in the view

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

Three statements that accurately describe dimensions are: Contain qualitative values Affect the level of detail in the view Can be continuous or discrete Dimensions are fields that contain qualitative values, such as names, dates, or geographical data. You can use dimensions to categorize, segment, and reveal the details in your data. Dimensions affect the level of detail in the view by creating headers or labels for marks or by defining how data is partitioned for table calculations. Dimensions can be continuous or discrete depending on their data type and format. Continuous dimensions are those that have an infinite range of possible values, such as numbers or ratios. Discrete dimensions are those that have a finite number of distinct values, such as names, categories, or dates³ The other options are not accurate statements about dimensions. Contain numeric, quantitative values is not correct, because fields that contain numeric, quantitative values are measures, not dimensions. Measures are fields that contain numeric values that you can measure and aggregate. Affect the formatting options in the view is not correct, because formatting options are not determined by dimensions, but rather by user preferences and choices. Formatting options allow you to change the appearance of various elements in the workbook, such as fonts, borders, shading, alignment, etc³

NEW QUESTION 349

Which aggregation is available without requiring a table calculation or calculated field?

- A. Running total
- B. Standard deviation
- C. Sample covariance
- D. Percent of total

Answer: B

Explanation:

Standard deviation is an aggregation that is available without requiring a table calculation or calculated field. Standard deviation is a statistical measure that shows how much variation there is from the average value in a set of data. Standard deviation is one of the predefined aggregations in Tableau that can be applied to any measure by selecting it from the context menu of the measure or from the drop-down menu on the Marks card⁶ The other options are not aggregations that are available without requiring a table calculation or calculated field. Running total, sample covariance, and percent of total are all examples of table calculations, which are computations that are applied to the values in an entire table or partition of a table. Table calculations can be created by selecting them from the context menu of a measure or by using functions in a calculated field⁷

NEW QUESTION 354

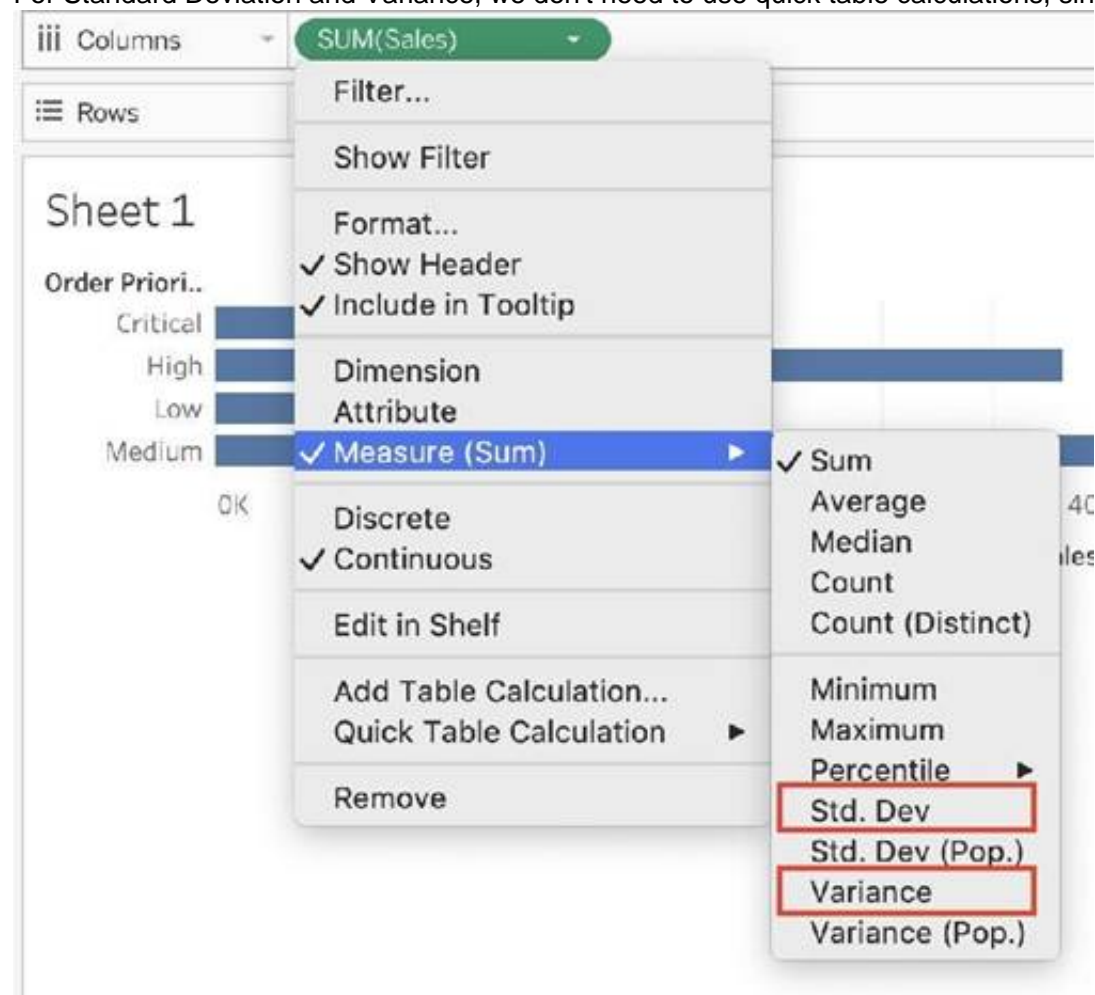
Which of the following calculations DO NOT need a quick table calculation?

- A. Variance
- B. Rank
- C. Moving Average
- D. Standard Deviation

Answer: AD

Explanation:

For Standard Deviation and Variance, we don't need to use quick table calculations, since they are available by default. See below:



However, as seen in the types of quick table calculations available in Tableau, Rank and Moving Average belong to only this category.

The following quick table calculations are available in Tableau for you to use:

- Running total
- Difference
- Percent difference
- Percent of total
- Rank
- Percentile
- Moving average
- YTD total
- Compound growth rate
- Year of year growth
- YTD growth

NEW QUESTION 359

What is the default behavior of Tableau when you add a measure to the view?

- A. You are prompted to add an aggregation.
- B. An aggregation is applied that is independent of the context of the view.
- C. The measure is added disaggregated.
- D. An aggregation is applied that varies depending on the context of the view.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The default behavior of Tableau when you add a measure to the view is to automatically apply an aggregation to that measure. The type of aggregation applied can vary depending on the context of the view. For example, if no other measures or dimensions affect the measure, Tableau might default to SUM. However, if there are other dimensions in the view that define the level of detail, the aggregation might be different to reflect the context.

NEW QUESTION 363

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