

TDS-C01 Dumps

Tableau Desktop Specialist

<https://www.certleader.com/TDS-C01-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

You have a dashboard that shows car rental statistics by city, including a field named Car Dropoff City in the view. A URL action in the dashboard uses <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/<Car Dropoff City>> as the URL target. When you click Salt Lake City in the view, to where will the URL action direct you?

- A. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/<Car Dropoff City>>
- B. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/<Salt-Lake-City>>
- C. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt.LakeXity>
- D. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt+Lake+City+Car+Dropoff+City>

Answer: D

Explanation:

When you click Salt Lake City in the view, the URL action will direct you to <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt+Lake+City+Car+Dropoff+City>. A URL action is a hyperlink that points to a web page 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. In this case, the URL action uses <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/<Car Dropoff City>> as the URL target, where <Car Dropoff City> is a field value from the view. When you click Salt Lake City in the view, Tableau will replace <Car Dropoff City> with Salt Lake City in the URL target. However, since spaces are not allowed in URLs, Tableau will encode them as + signs instead. Therefore, the final URL will be <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt+Lake+City+Car+Dropoff+City>. The other options are not correct because they do not reflect how Tableau encodes field values in URL actions.

NEW QUESTION 2

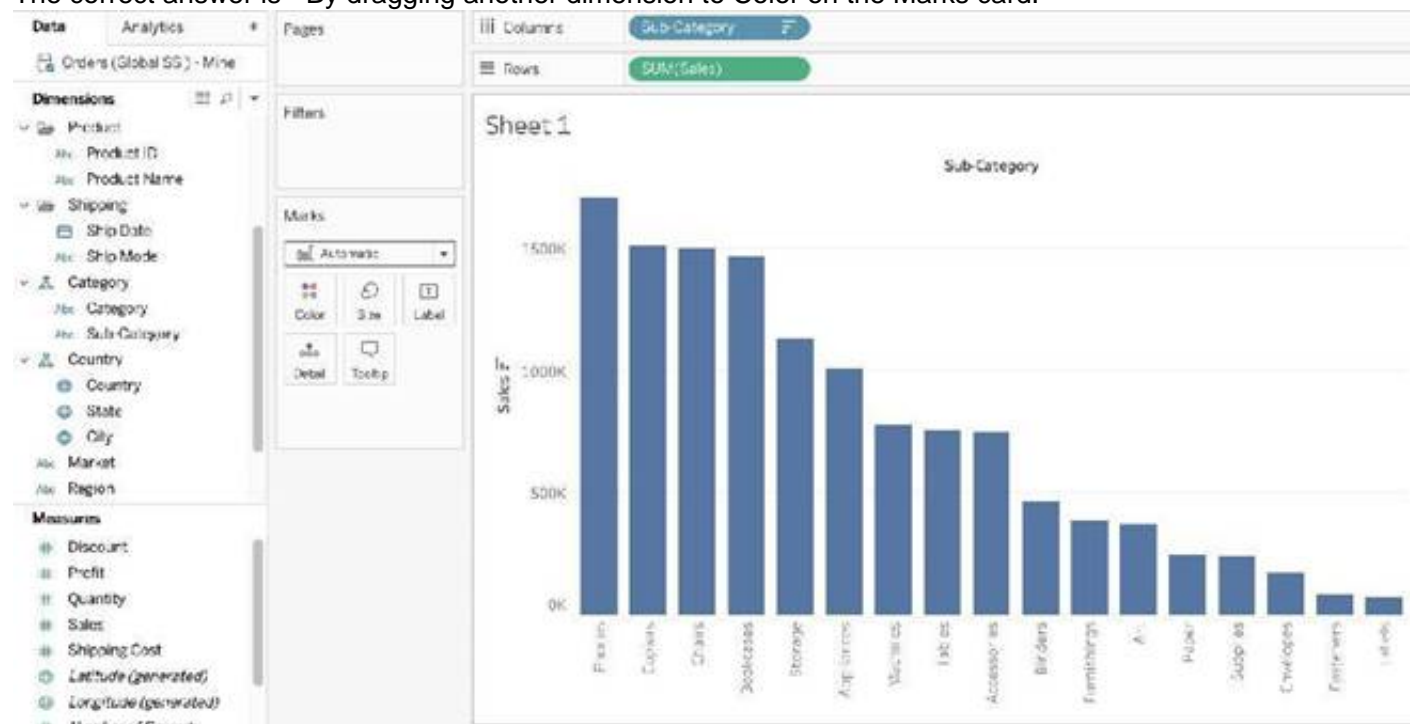
Suppose you create a bar chart by dragging a dimension to the Column shelf and a measure to the Rows shelf. Which of the following would create a stacked bar chart?

- A. By dragging another dimension to the Rows shelf
- B. By dragging another measure to Color on the Marks card
- C. By dragging another dimension to Color on the Marks card
- D. By dragging another measure to the Columns shelf

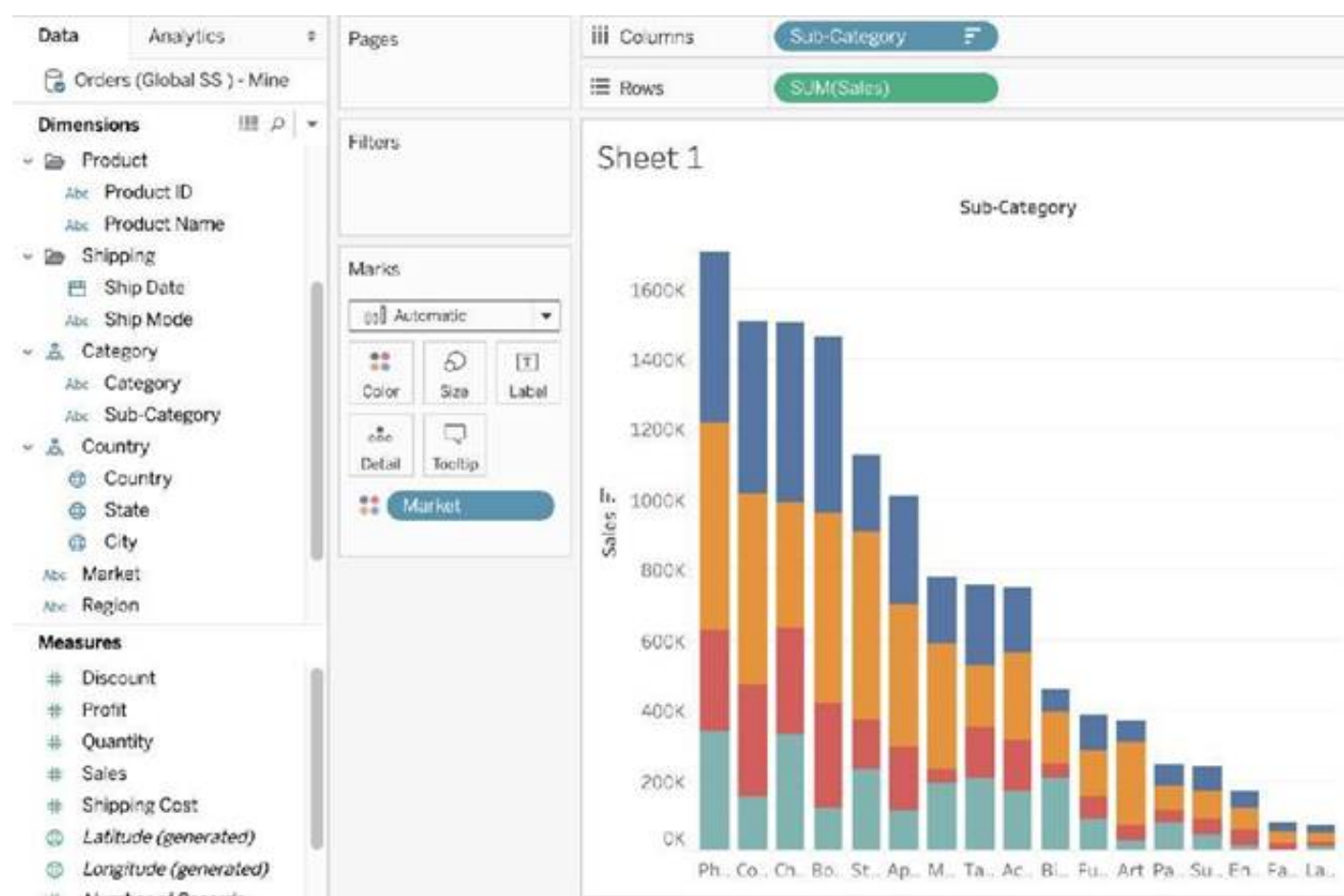
Answer: C

Explanation:

Very important question for the exam and appears quite a lot too.
The correct answer is - By dragging another dimension to Color on the Marks card.



This is what the question says we have already created. Now to convert this into a Stacked bar chart, we will drop another dimension on Color in the Marks card.



The rest won't create stacked bar charts, and hence are incorrect choices. The best way to answer such questions on the real exam is to quickly do what the options say and see if they satisfy the requirements in the question.

NEW QUESTION 3

If you have a dashboard and are displaying its filter, how can you rearrange it?

- A. By clicking on the 2 lines on top and dragging the filter.
- B. By clicking on the dropdown and dragging the filter
- C. By clicking on the filter title and dragging it.
- D. By clicking anywhere inside the filter and dragging it.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can drag the filter by clicking on the 2 lines on top, and then dragging the filter as shown:



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_filesandfolders.htm

NEW QUESTION 5

Which three statements accurately describes the capabilities of dashboard actions? Choose three.

- A. Can be set to dynamically update when a workbook opens
- B. Can be set to Filter, Highlight, or Go to URL

- C. Can be set to run on Hover, Select, or Menu
- D. Can be set to be triggered on a data value
- E. Can have multiple source and target sheets

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

Dashboard actions in Tableau are interactive elements that can be used to create a more dynamic experience. These actions can be set to filter data on the dashboard, highlight specific elements, or even direct the user to a URL when interacting with a visualization. They can be triggered by user interaction such as hover, selection, or accessing a context menu. Moreover, dashboard actions can have multiple source sheets (where the action originates) and target sheets (where the action takes effect), allowing for a complex interactivity between different parts of the dashboard.

NEW QUESTION 6

True or False: Enabling any other type of sort (Field, alphabetic, or Nested) clears the manual sort we create.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is true. a Manual Sort lets you select a value and move it to the desired position, either by dragging it in the list or using the arrows to the right. However, as soon as you choose some other type of sort - be it field, nested, or alphabetic, our custom created manual sort gets deleted/cleared.
Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/sortgroup_sorting_computed_howto.htm

NEW QUESTION 7

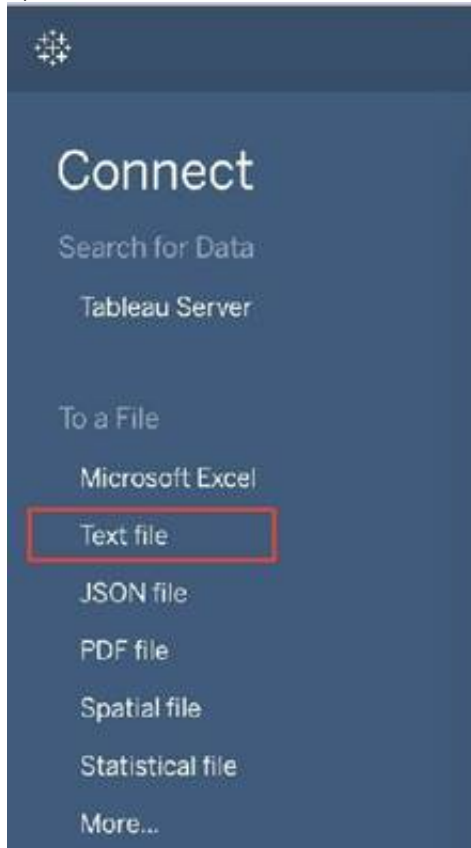
To connect Tableau to a CSV data source what type of connection should you use?

- A. Spatial
- B. Excel
- C. Text
- D. JSON

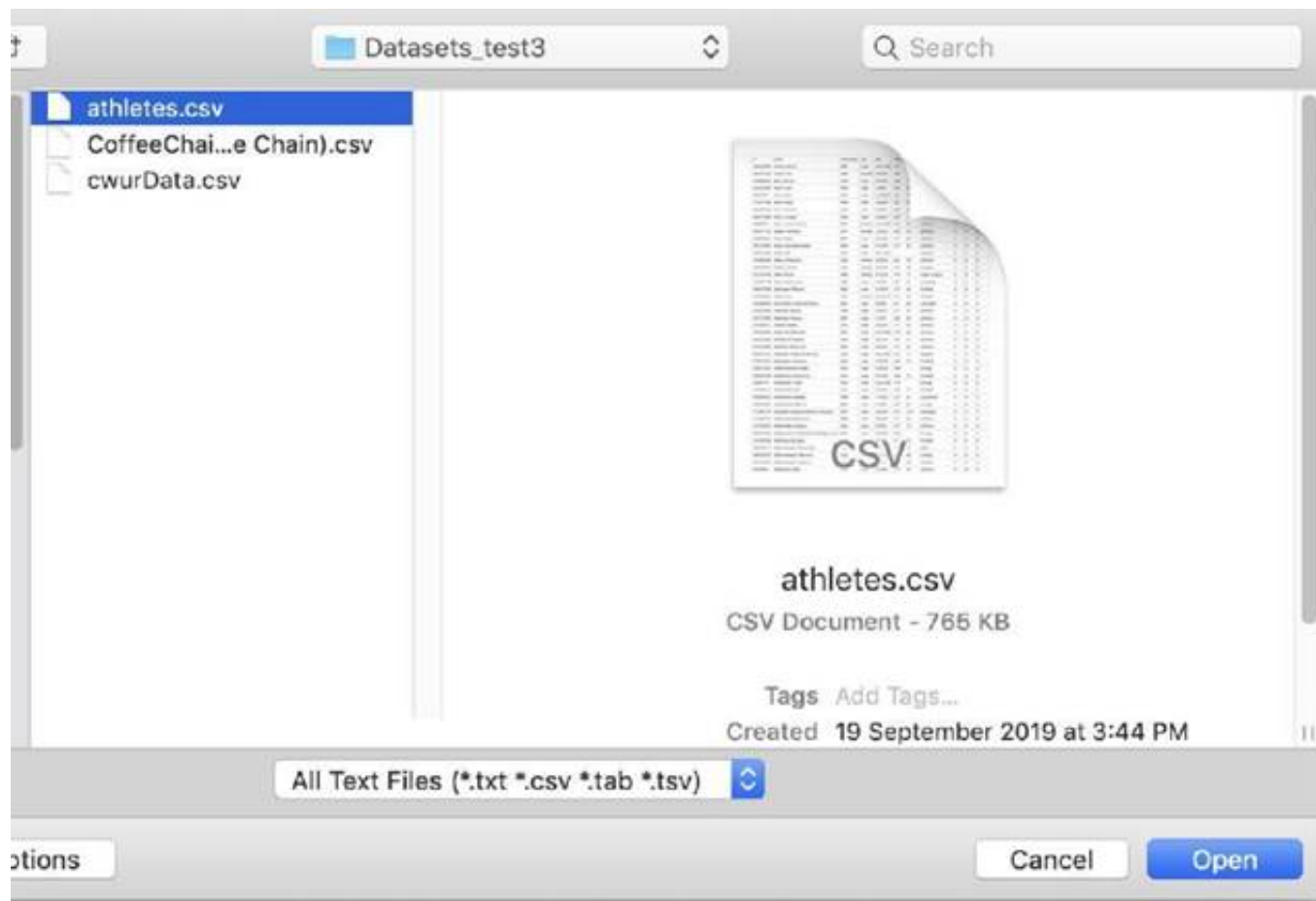
Answer: C

Explanation:

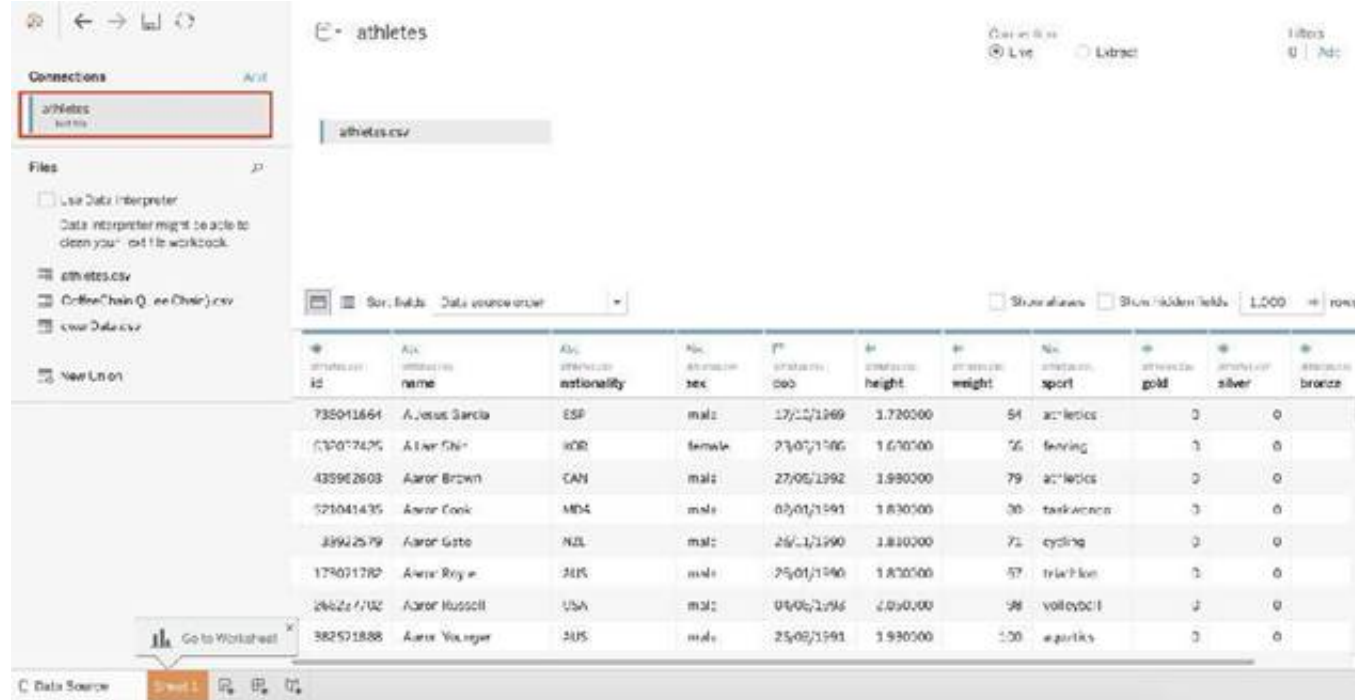
Tableau recognises a CSV file as a TEXT file, and therefore it is the correct option. The following are the steps to import a CSV file:
1) From the data connection screen, click on Text:



2) Choose the appropriate file, and click Open:



3) Finally, Tableau imports the data as shown below:



Reference: <https://intellipaat.com/community/46338/how-to-import-csv-file-in-tableau>

NEW QUESTION 8

Which of the following lets you group related dashboard items together so you can quickly position them?

- A. Layout Extensions
- B. Layout Blanks
- C. Layout Containers
- D. Layout positioners

Answer: C

Explanation:

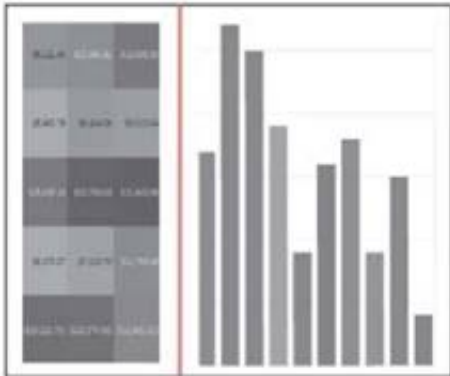
Layout containers let you group related dashboard items together so you can quickly position them. As you change the size and placement of items inside a container, other container items automatically adjust

Layout container types

A horizontal layout container resizes the width of the views and objects it contains; a vertical layout container adjusts height.

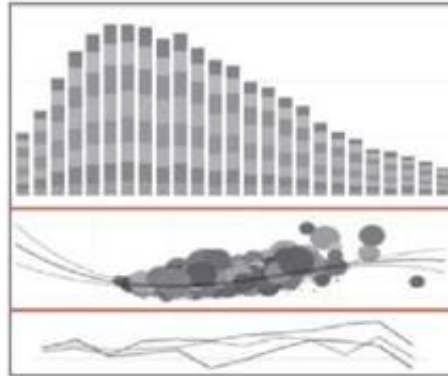
Horizontal layout container

The two views below are arranged in a horizontal layout container.



Vertical layout container

The three views below are stacked in a vertical layout container.



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

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

Which one of the following is a dimension?

- A. Longitude
- B. Measure Names
- C. Number of records
- D. Latitude

Answer: B

Explanation:

Measure Names is a dimension. Latitude, Longitude, and Number of records are all measures.



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

NEW QUESTION 10

At a minimum, what do you need to create a simple scatter plot?

- A. A measure on Columns and a measure on Rows
- B. A dimension on Detail and a measure on Columns
- C. A dimension on Columns and a measure on Rows
- D. A dimension on Columns and a dimension on Rows

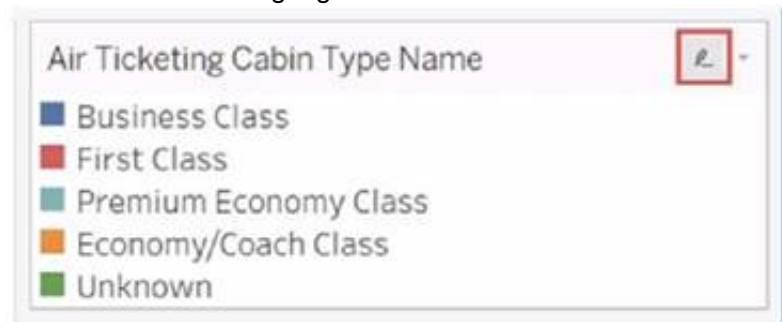
Answer: A

Explanation:

To create a simple scatter plot in Tableau, you need to have a measure on Columns and a measure on Rows. A scatter plot is a type of visualization that shows the relationship between two numerical variables. In Tableau, you can create a scatter plot by placing at least one measure on the Columns shelf and at least one measure on the Rows shelf. The measures can be continuous or discrete, but they must be aggregated. The marks in the scatter plot represent the intersection of the values for each measure¹ The other options are not valid ways to create a simple scatter plot in Tableau. A dimension on Detail and a measure on Columns will create a bar chart, not a scatter plot. A dimension on Columns and a measure on Rows will create a line chart or an area chart, depending on the mark type. A dimension on Columns and a dimension on Rows will create a text table or a heat map, depending on the mark type¹

NEW QUESTION 15

You have the following legend.



What occurs when you click the icon to the right of Air Ticketing Cabin Type Name?

- A. The filter options open.
- B. The legend toggles on or off.
- C. The highlighter toggles on or off.
- D. The Edit Colors dialog box opens

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you click the icon to the right of Air Ticketing Cabin Type Name, the highlighter toggles on or off. The highlighter is a feature that allows you to highlight marks in the view that match a specific value or condition. You can access the highlighter by clicking the icon next to a dimension or measure in the legend, filter, or parameter. The icon looks like a light bulb with a plus sign. When you click the icon, a highlighter box will appear where you can enter or select a value to highlight. The marks that match the value will be highlighted in the view, while the others will be dimmed. You can also use the highlighter box to search for values, clear the highlighting, or lock the highlighting. To turn off the highlighter, you can click the icon again or close the highlighter box. The other options are not correct descriptions of what occurs when you click the icon to the right of Air Ticketing Cabin Type Name. The filter options do not open, because the icon is not for filtering, but for highlighting. The legend does not toggle on or off, because the icon is not for showing or hiding the legend, but for accessing the highlighter. The Edit Colors dialog box does not open, because the icon is not for changing the colors of marks, but for highlighting them.

NEW QUESTION 17

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 18

Which of the following are valid Layout Container types when using Dashboards in Tableau?

- A. Vertical Container
- B. Diagonal Container
- C. Horizontal Container
- D. Split Container

Answer: AC

Explanation:

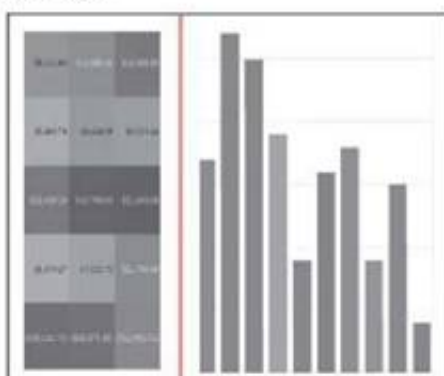
Reference:

Layout container types

A horizontal layout container resizes the width of the views and objects it contains; a vertical layout container adjusts height.

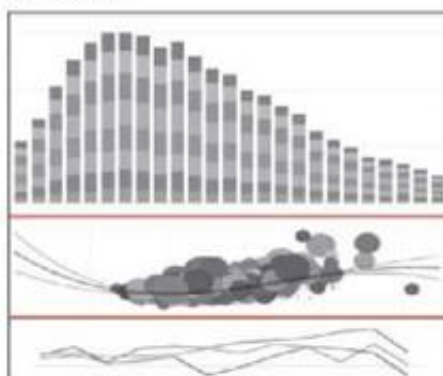
Horizontal layout container

The two views below are arranged in a horizontal layout container.



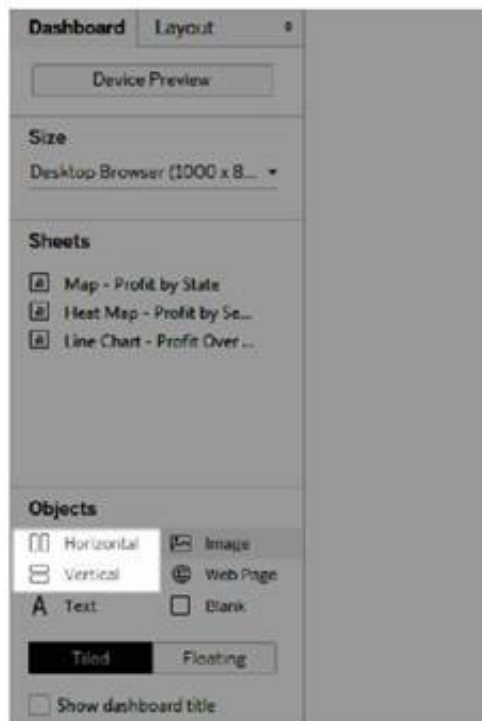
Vertical layout container

The three views below are stacked in a vertical layout container.

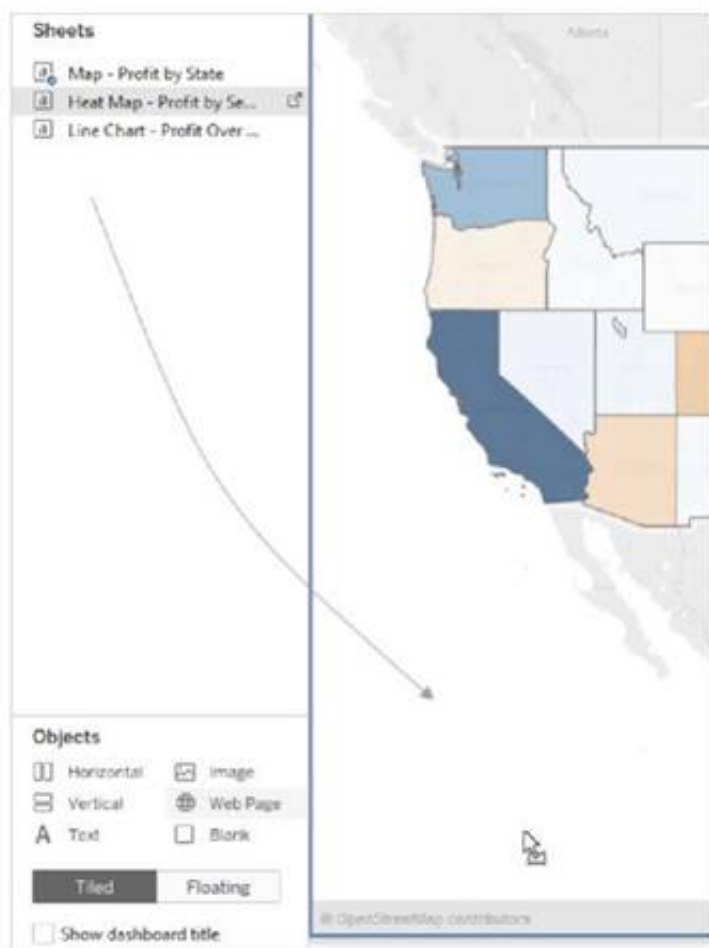


Add a layout container

1. Under **Objects** on the Dashboard pane, select **Horizontal** or **Vertical**.
2. Drag the container to the dashboard.



3. Add views and objects to the layout container.



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

NEW QUESTION 19

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?

- 68,620
- 74,683
- 37,455
- 46,493

Answer: C

Explanation:

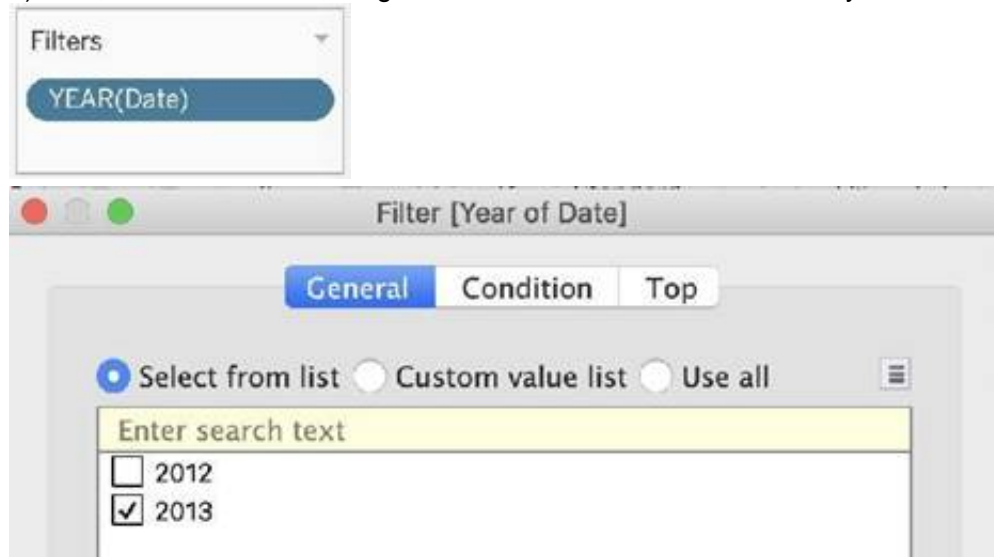
If you answered this question quickly and correctly, you're well prepared for the exam! Most students stumble while creating a Dual axis chart, so go ahead and give yourself a pat on the back!

To create a dual axis chart for the problem mentioned:

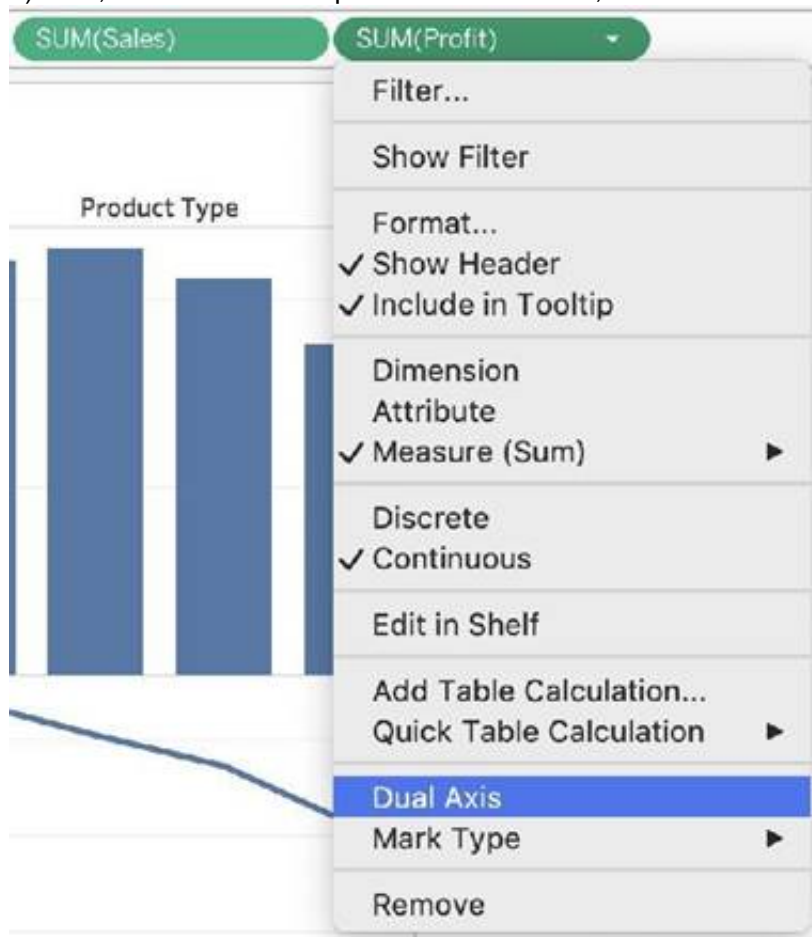
- 1) Drag Product Type to the column shelf, and Sales and Profit to the Row shelf:

Columns	Product Type	
Rows	SUM(Sales)	SUM(Profit)

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



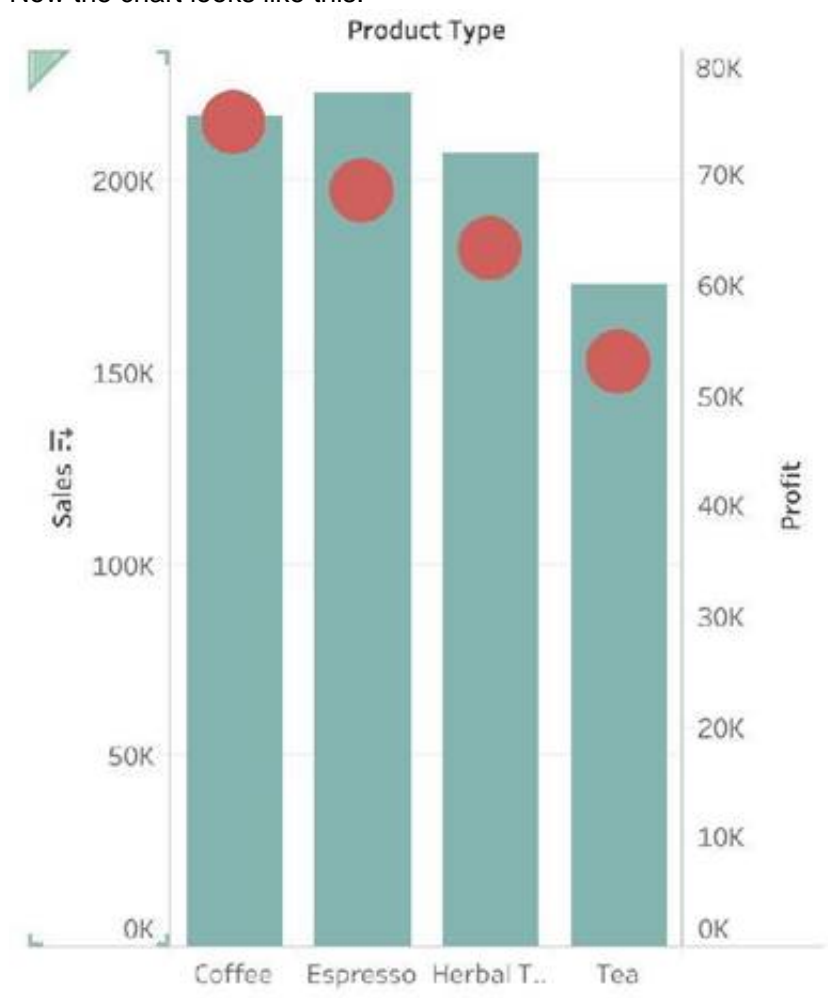
3) Now, click on the Profit pill in the Rows Shelf, and select dual axis:



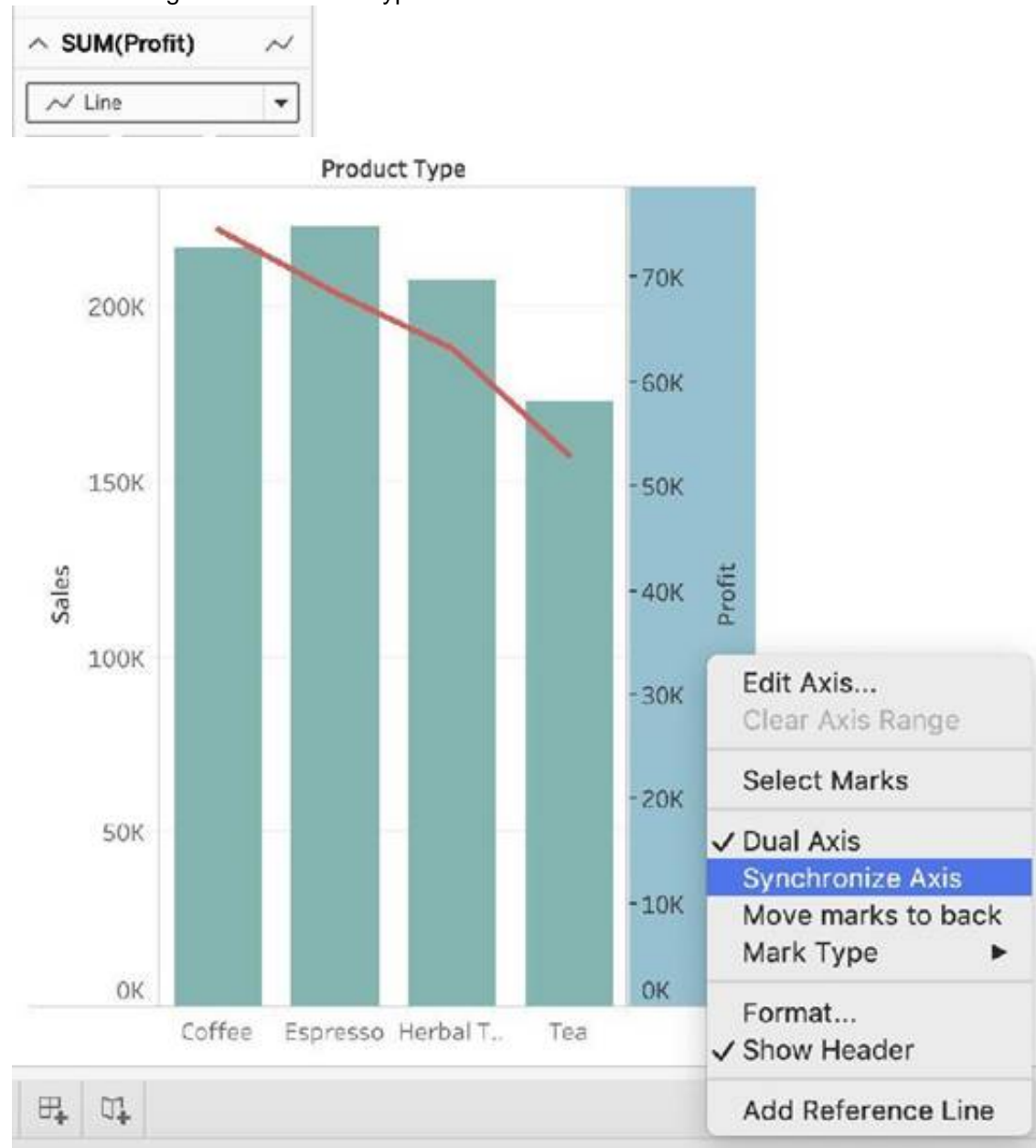
4) Now, in the marks shelf, choose Sales, and change the chart type to bar. Similarly, for Profit, change the chart type to Line.



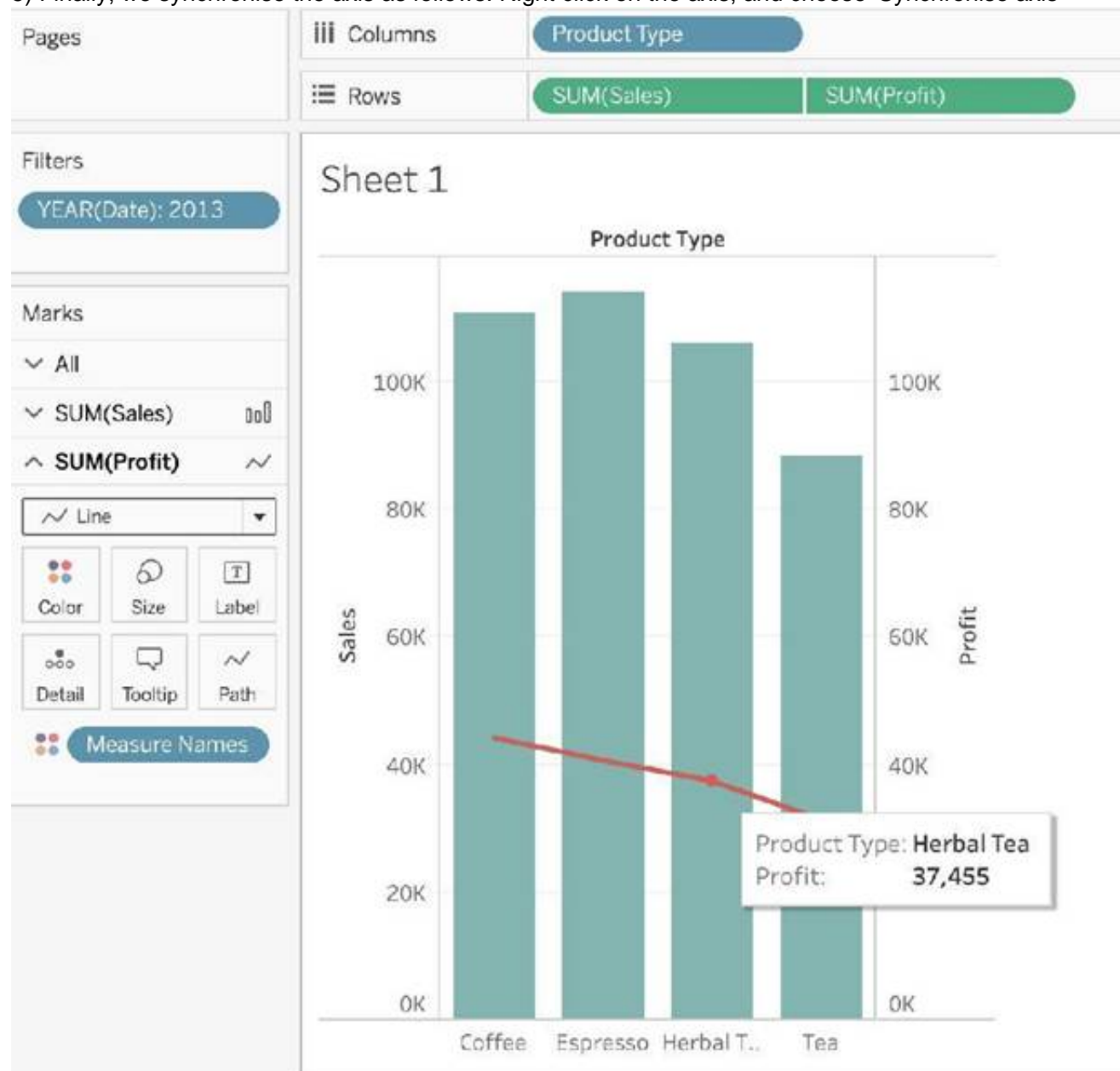
Now the chart looks like this:



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 21

Which of the following are correct ways to define a join in Tableau version 2020.3 and above?

- A. Right-click a logical table and click on open to go to the Join/Union canvas in the physical layer and add joins or unions.
- B. Double-click a physical table to go to the Join/Union canvas in the logical layer and add joins or unions.

- C. Right-click a physical table and click on open to go to the Join/Union canvas in the logical layer and add joins or unions.
D. Double-click a logical table to go to the Join/Union canvas in the physical layer and add joins or unions.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Remember that joins are defined in the physical layer and relationships in the logical layer.

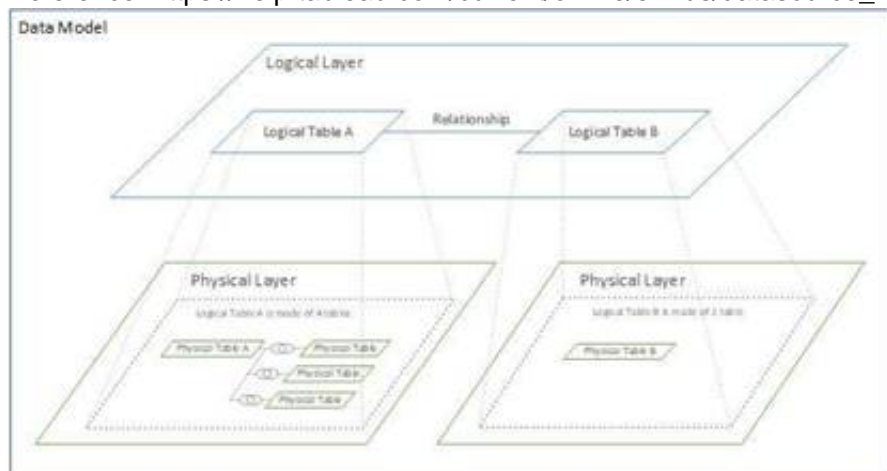
You can still specify joins between tables in the physical layer of a data source. Double-click a logical table to go to the Join/Union canvas in the physical layer and add joins or unions.

Every top-level, logical table contains at least one physical table. Open a logical table to view, edit, or create joins between its physical tables. Right-click a logical table, and then click Open. Or, just double-click the table to open it.

When you create a data source, it has two layers. The top-level layer is the logical layer of

the data source. You combine data between tables in the logical layer using relationships. The next layer is the physical layer of the data source. You combine data between tables at the physical layer using joins. For more information, see Logical and physical tables in the data model

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/online/en-us/datasource_relationships_learnmorepage.htm



NEW QUESTION 26

How does Tableau know at which level to aggregate values?

- A. Values are always aggregated at the level of granularity of the worksheet.
B. Tableau doesn't aggregate values, we do!
C. Values are always aggregated at the level of the Date Part
D. Aggregation is always done by using Tableau special formulas

Answer: A

Explanation:

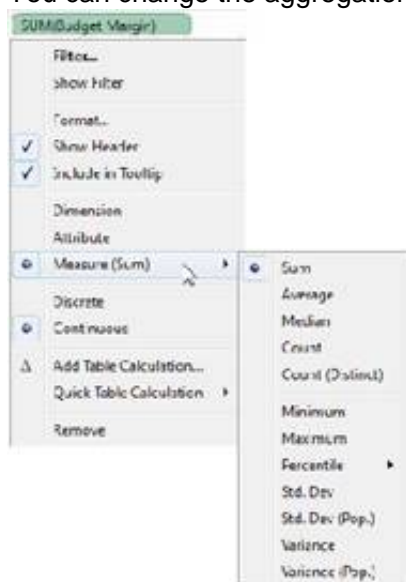
In Tableau, you can aggregate measures or dimensions, though it is more common to

aggregate measures. Whenever you add a measure to your view, an aggregation is applied to that measure by default. The type of aggregation applied varies depending on the context of the view.

When you add a measure to the view, Tableau automatically aggregates its values. Sum, average, and median are common aggregations; for a complete list, see List of Predefined Aggregations in Tableau.

The current aggregation appears as part of the measure's name in the view. For example, Sales becomes SUM(Sales). Every measure has a default aggregation which is set by Tableau when you connect to a data source. You can view or change the default aggregation for a measure—see Set the Default Aggregation for a Measure.

You can change the aggregation for a measure in the view from its context menu:



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

NEW QUESTION 31

True or False : Bins can be created on dimensions

- A. False
B. True

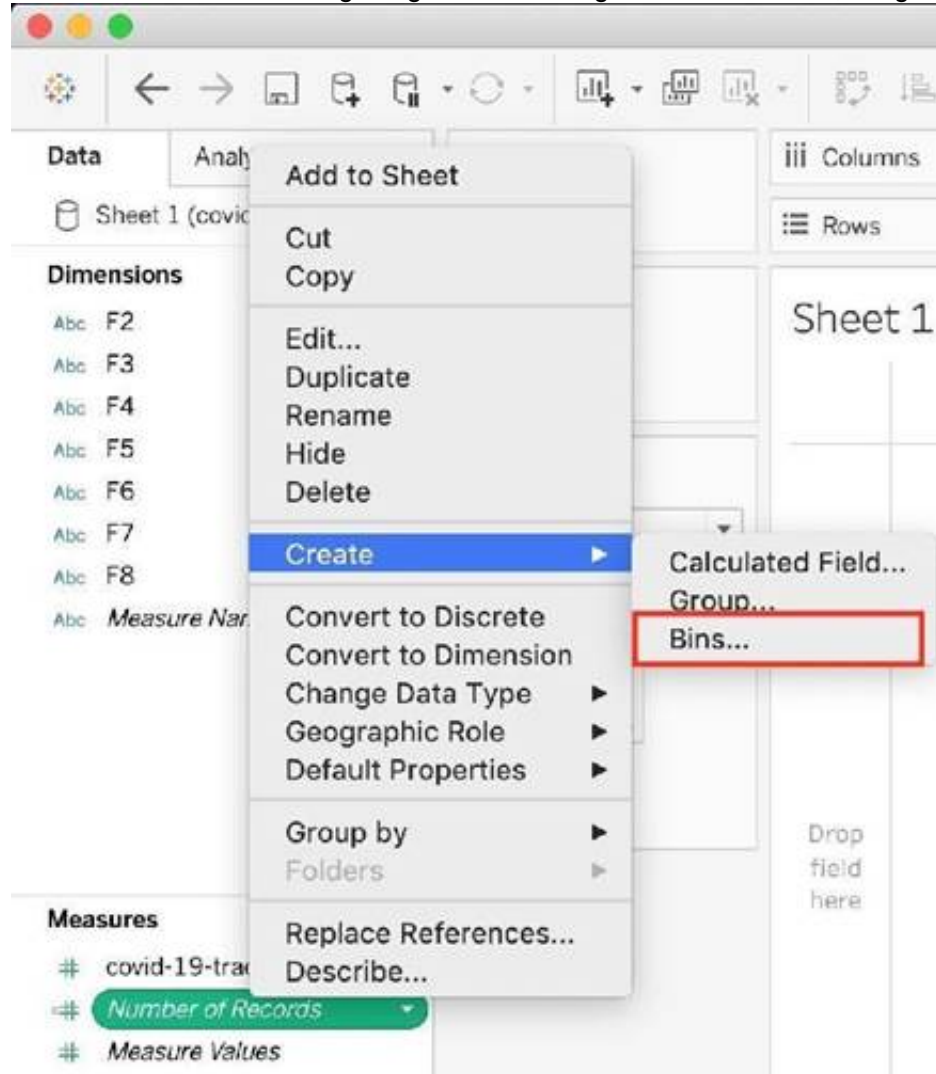
Answer: B

Explanation:

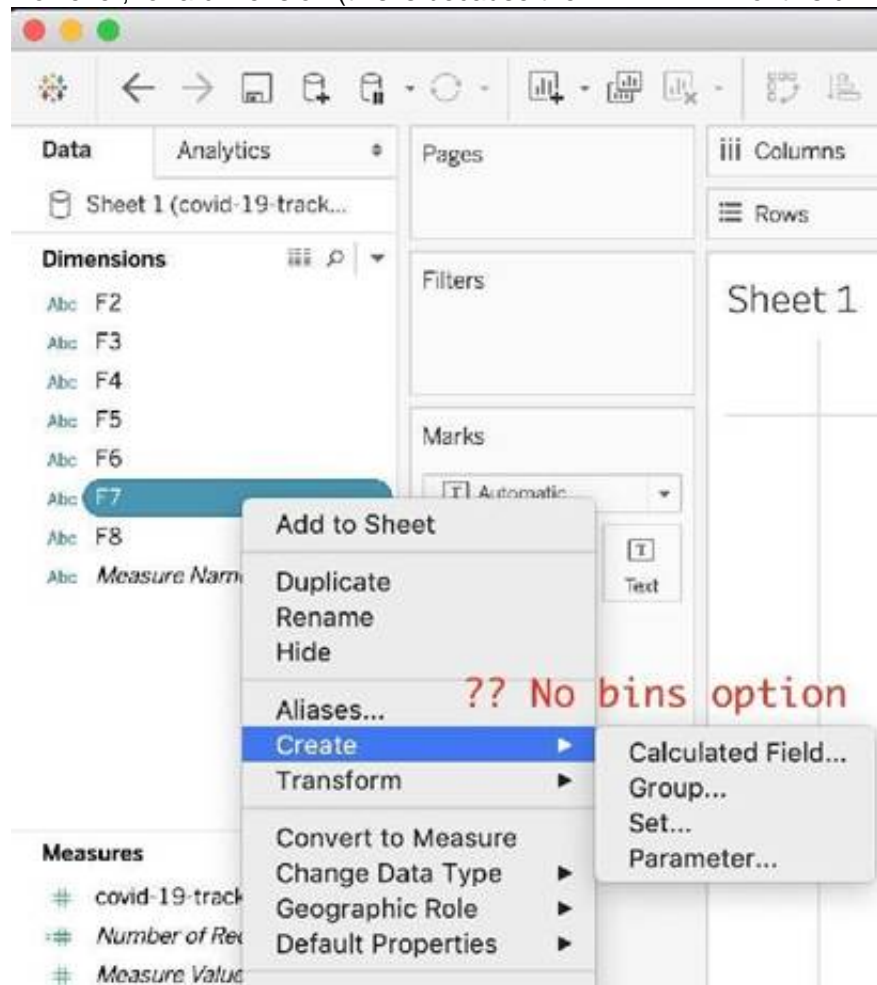
Bin are a user-defined grouping of numerical data in the data source.

According to the official Tableau documentation: It's sometimes useful to convert a continuous measure (or a numeric dimension) into bins.

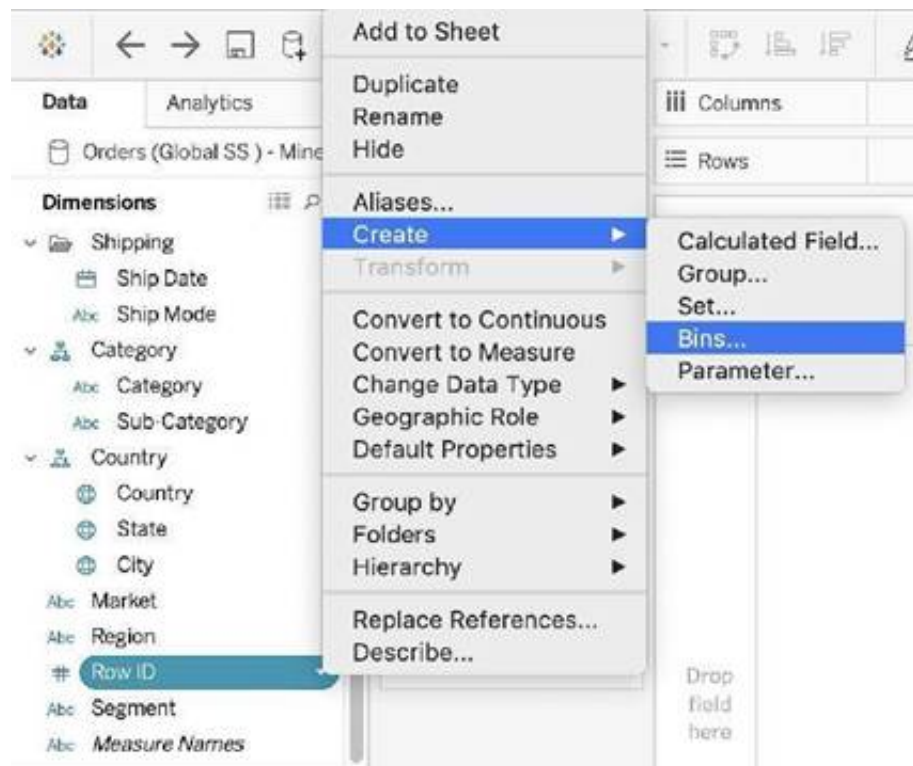
Have a look at the following image. When we right click a measure, we get the following options:



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 35

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 38

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(0)
- 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 41

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'.

Pages	Columns	Measure Names
Filters	Rows	Category
Measures		
Automatic		
Color		
Size		
Text		
Detail		
Tooltip		
Measure Values		
SUM(Profit)		
SUM(Sales)		

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 45

What is the one critical difference between normal calculated fields, and the calculated fields created after Data blending?

- A. No difference, calculated fields cannot be created in Blends
- B. Fields used in Blends must first be aggregated
- C. The calculated fields created in Blends cannot be edited once created
- D. The calculated fields created in Blends cannot use more than 2 fields

Answer: B

Explanation:

Yes, due to the nature of blends, there are some conditions as follows from the official documentation that must be kept in mind while working with blends:

Work across blended data sources

Due to the nature of a data blend, there are some things to keep in mind when working across blended data sources.

Performing calculations with fields from more than one data source can be slightly different than an ordinary calculation.

A calculation must be created in one data source; this is indicated at the top of the calculation editor.

- **Aggregation.** Any fields used from another data source will come in with an aggregation—by default, SUM, but this can be changed. Because calculations cannot mix aggregate and non-aggregate arguments, fields from the data source where the calculation is being made must also be aggregated. (In the images below, the **SUM** aggregation was added automatically and the **sum** aggregation was added manually.)
- **Dot notation.** Any field referenced in the calculation that belong to another data source will refer to its data source using dot notation. (In the images below, for the calculation built in **Sample - Superstore**, the Sales Target field becomes **[Sales.Targets].[Sales Target]**. When the calculation is built in **Sales Targets**, the Sales field becomes **[Sample - Superstore].[Sales]**.)
- These are equivalent versions of the same calculation built in each data source. In both cases, this is $SUM(Sales) / SUM(Sales Target)$.



In addition to handling calculations slightly differently, there are some limitations on secondary data sources. You may not be able to sort by a field from a secondary data source, and action filters may not work as expected with blended data. For more information, see Other data blending issues.

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

NEW QUESTION 46

Which two actions can you perform when you join tables from multiple connections? Choose two.

- A. Create a union.
- B. Use a stored procedure.
- C. Add a data source filter.
- D. Create an extract.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

You can perform two actions when you join tables from multiple connections: add a data source filter and create an extract. A data source filter is a filter that you can apply to the data source before it is loaded into Tableau. This can help improve performance and reduce the amount of data in the view. A data source filter can be applied to any data source, including those that use cross-database joins² An extract is a snapshot of data that is stored locally on your computer or on Tableau Server. An extract can also improve performance and enable offline analysis. You can create an extract from any data source, including those that use cross-database joins³ You cannot perform the other two actions when you join tables from multiple connections: create a union or use a stored procedure. A union is a method for combining data by appending rows of one table onto another table. To union your data in Tableau, the tables must come from the same connection. You cannot union tables from different data sources or connections⁴ A stored procedure is a set of SQL statements that can be executed on a database server. Tableau does not support using stored procedures as part of a cross-database join. You can only use stored procedures with some single-connection relational data sources, such as Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, or PostgreSQL⁵

NEW QUESTION 50

What is the one most important thing you should do after creating a Dual-axis chart?

- A. Synchronise the axis

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

Answer: A

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 53

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 56

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

- A. True
- B. False

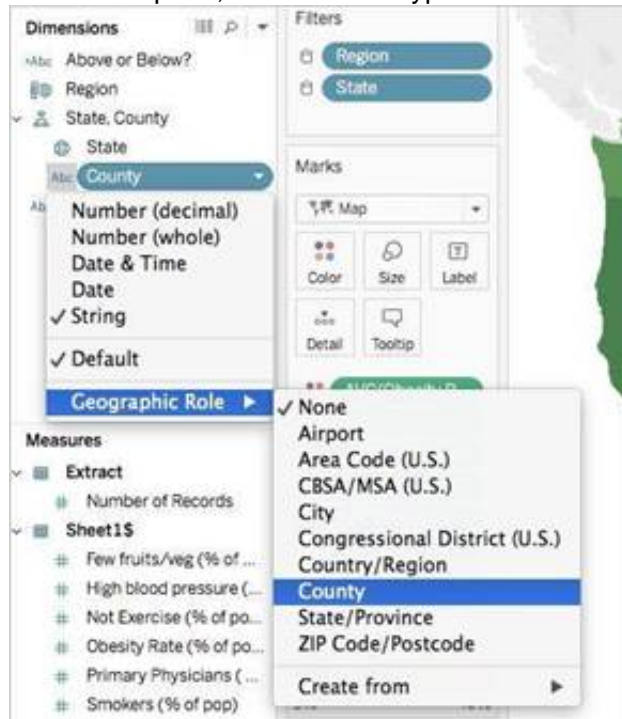
Answer: A

Explanation:

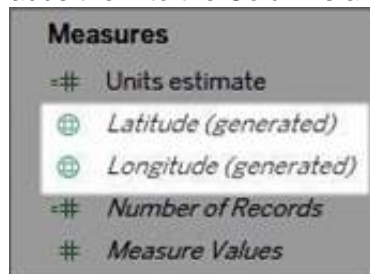
A geographic role associates each value in a field with a latitude and longitude value. Assigning a geographic role based on the type of location (such as state versus postcode) helps ensure that your data is plotted correctly on your map view. For example, you can assign the City geographic role to 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 59

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 63

What does the following marker/icon do in Tableau?



- A. Format the Legends
- B. Edit the Colors

- C. Toggle the highlighting on/off.
D. Highlight the largest value

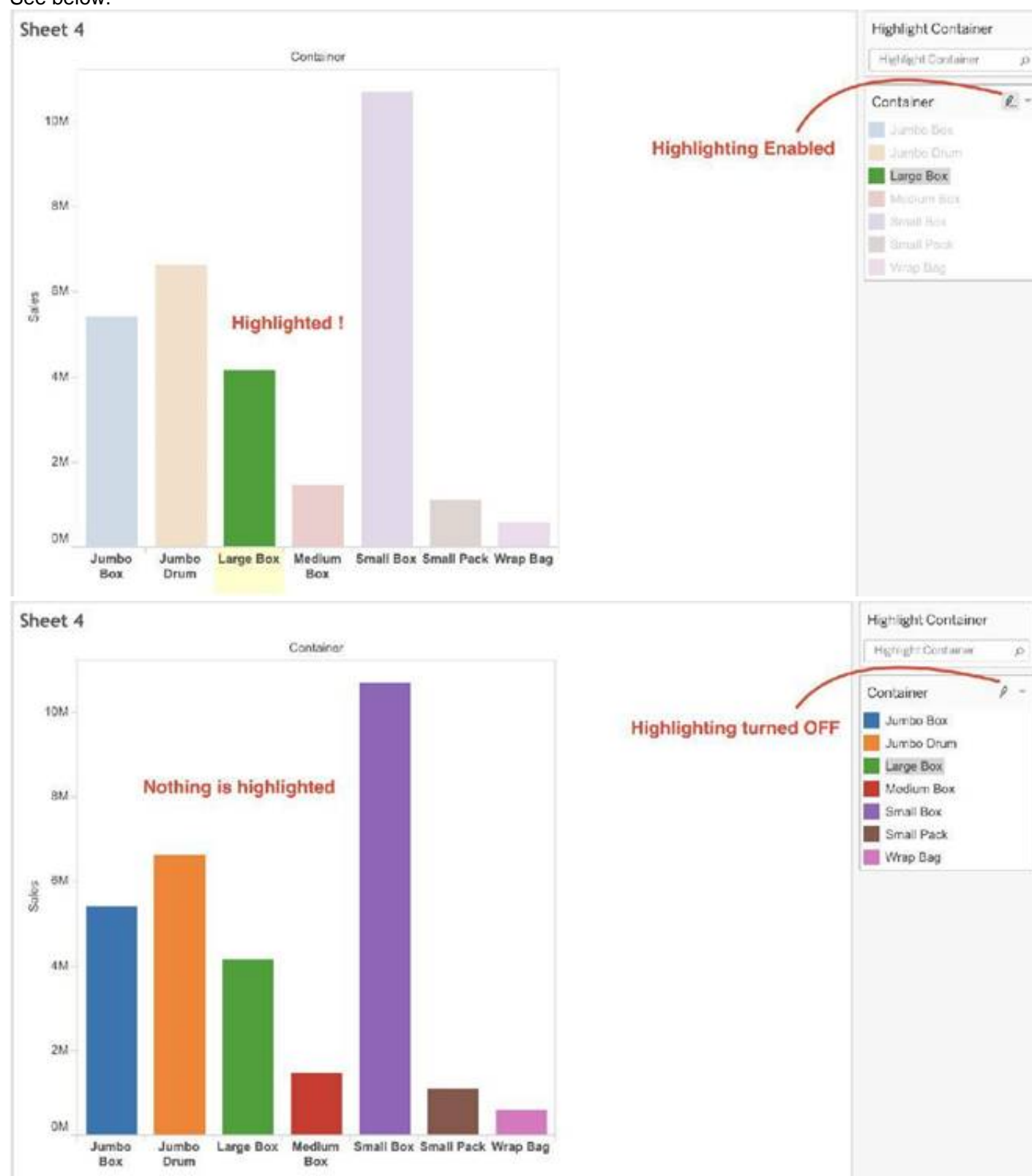
Answer: C

Explanation:

Top of Form

The correct answer is Toggle the highlighting ON/OFF. If selected, whichever value you choose from this legend will be highlighted in the view. However, if it is deselected, then even if you choose a value in the Legend, it will NOT be highlighted.

See below:



NEW QUESTION 65

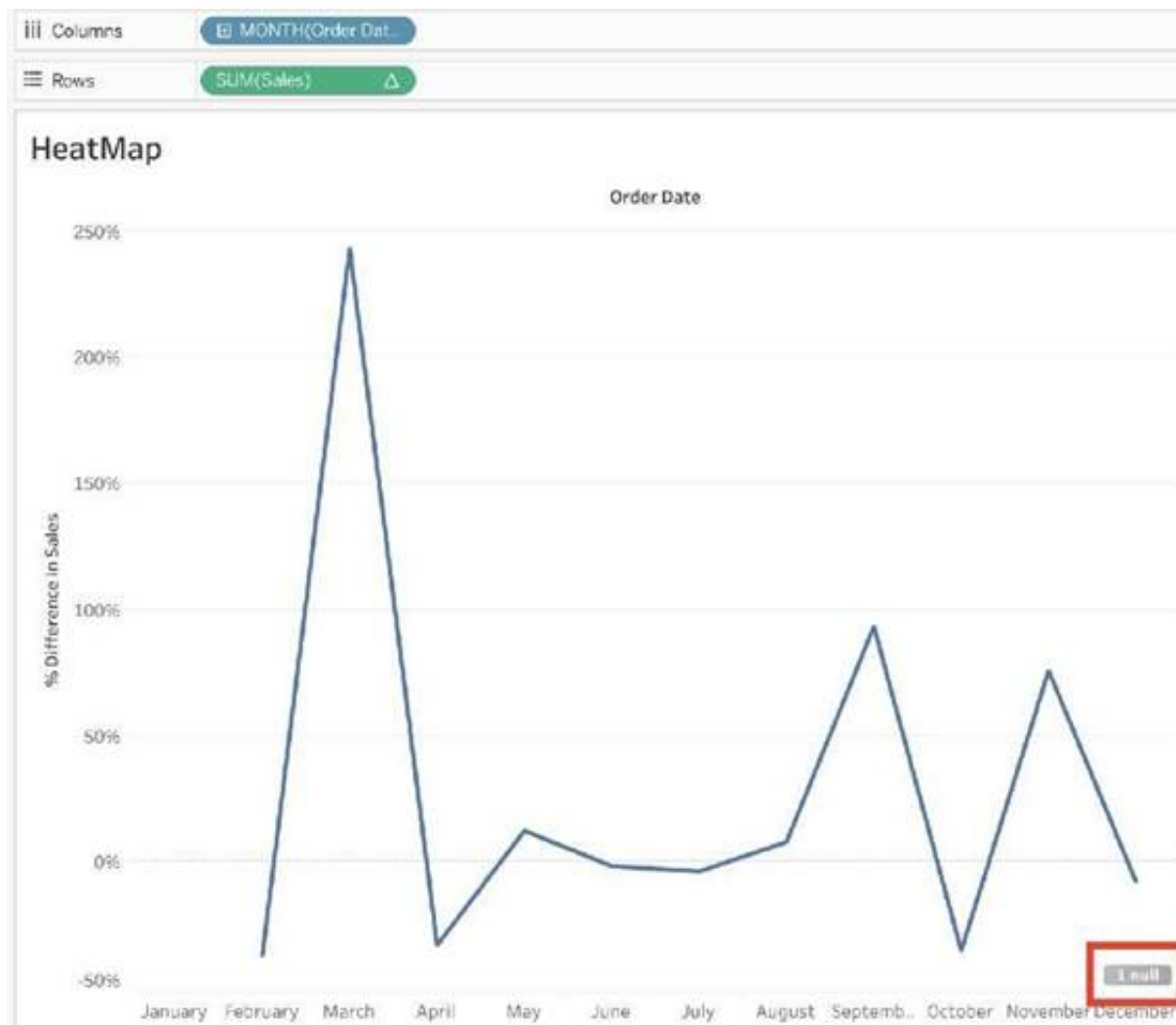
If you use a percent difference Quick Table Calculation, what value will be the first data value?

- 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 67

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.

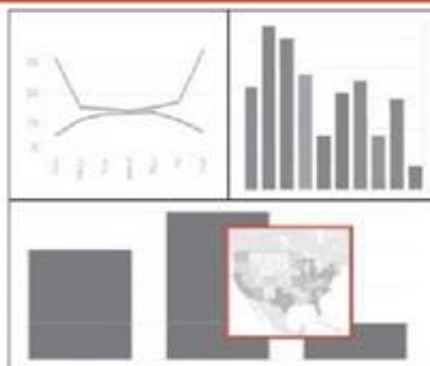
Tiled layout

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



Floating layout

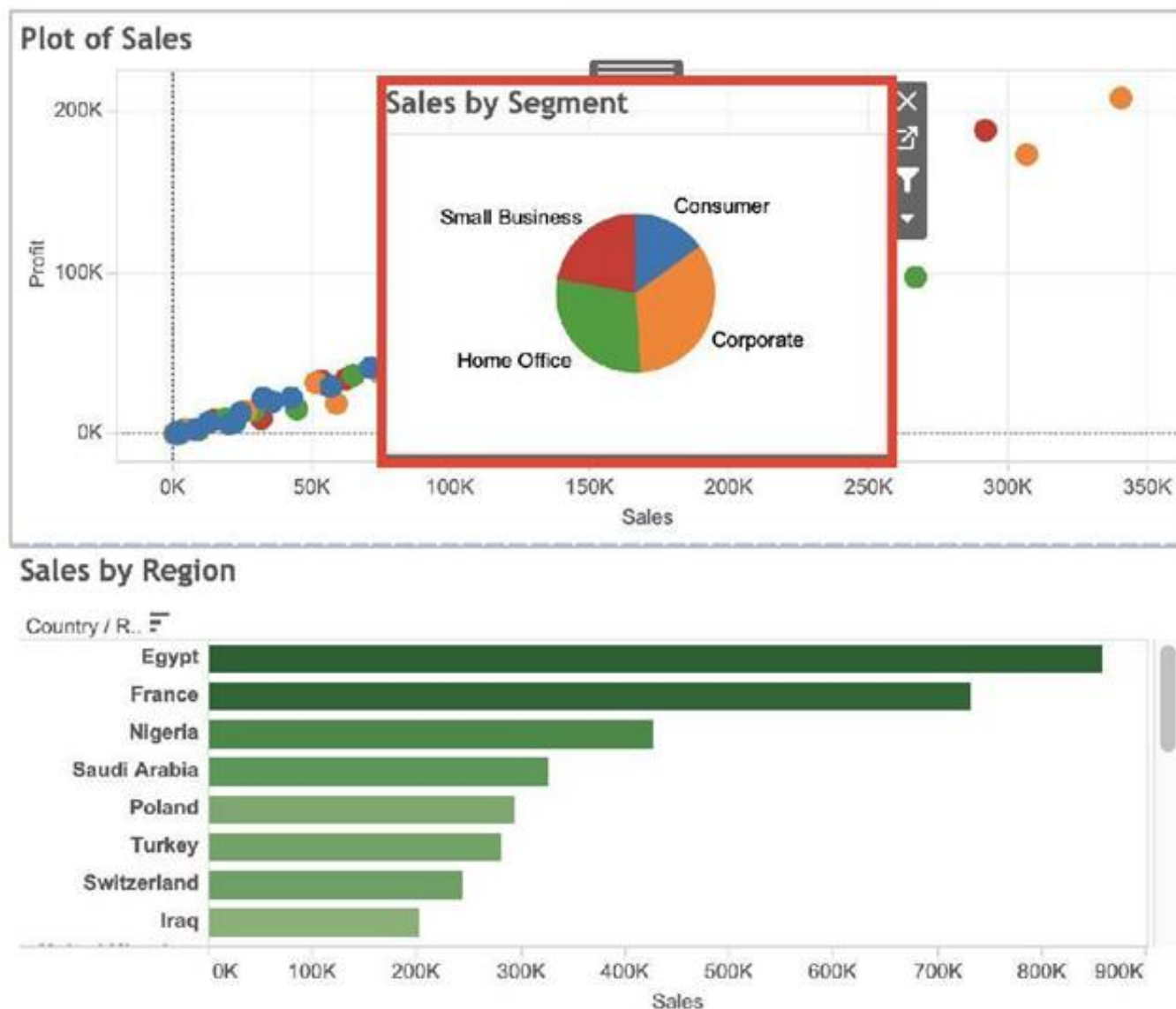
Floating items can be layered over other objects. In the example below, a map floats over tiled views.



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 70

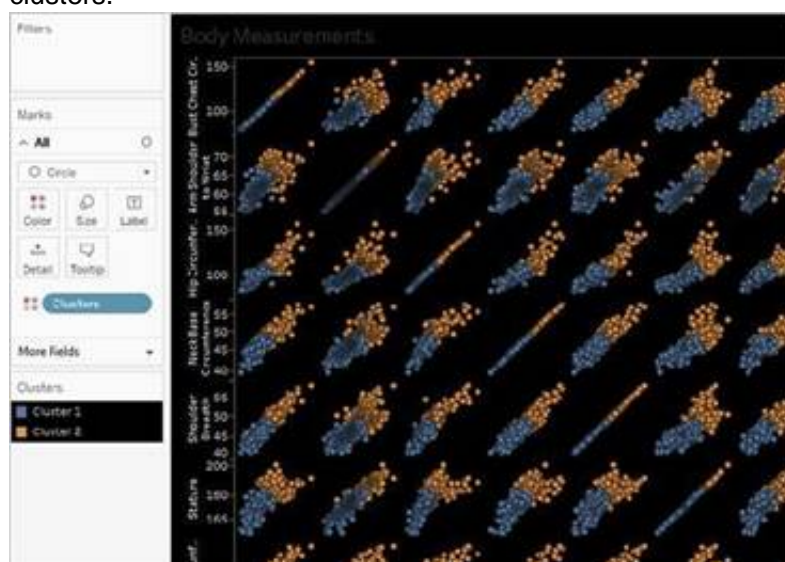
_____ is a technique in Tableau which will identify marks with similar characteristics

- 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 74

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

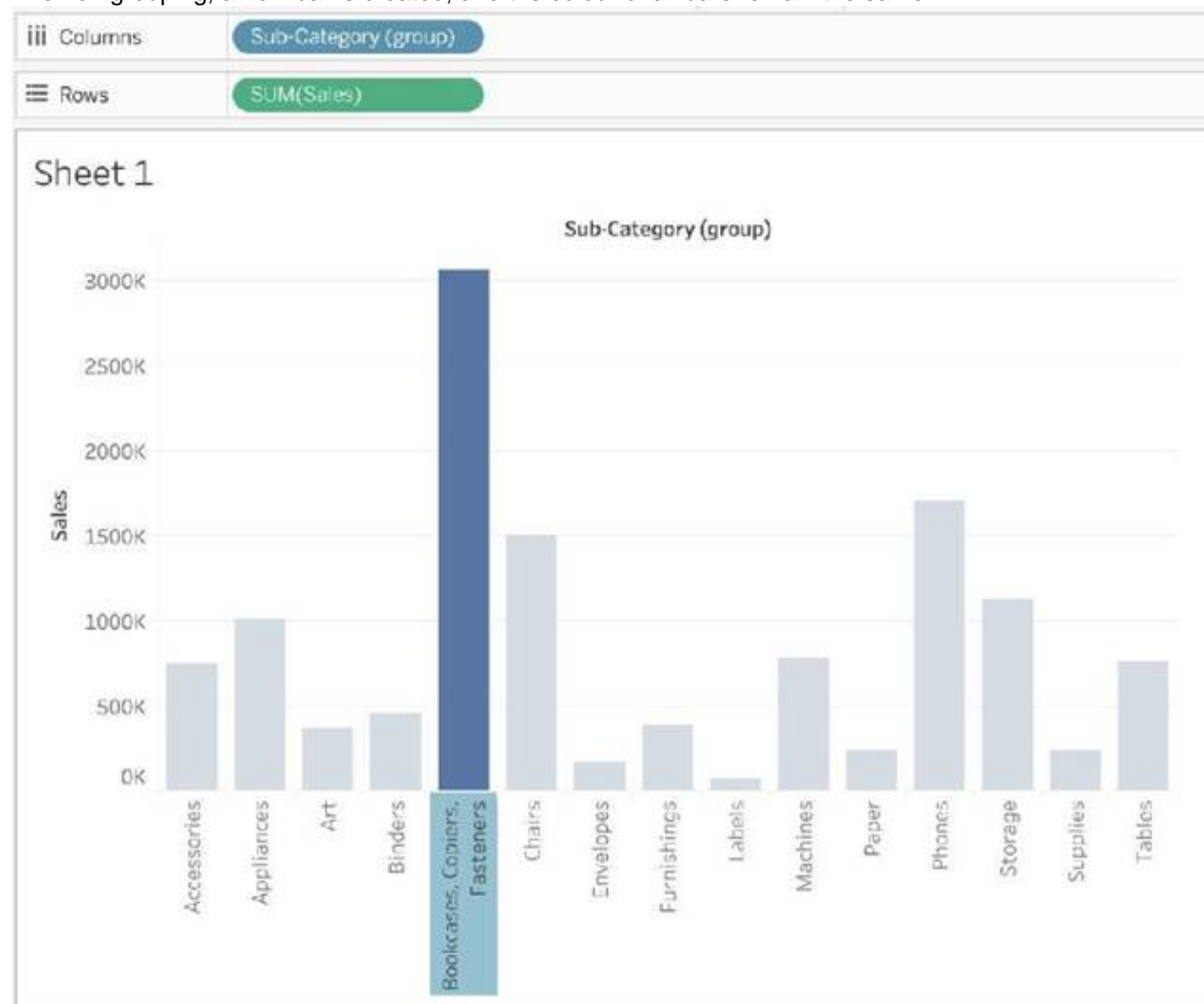
Explanation:

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:

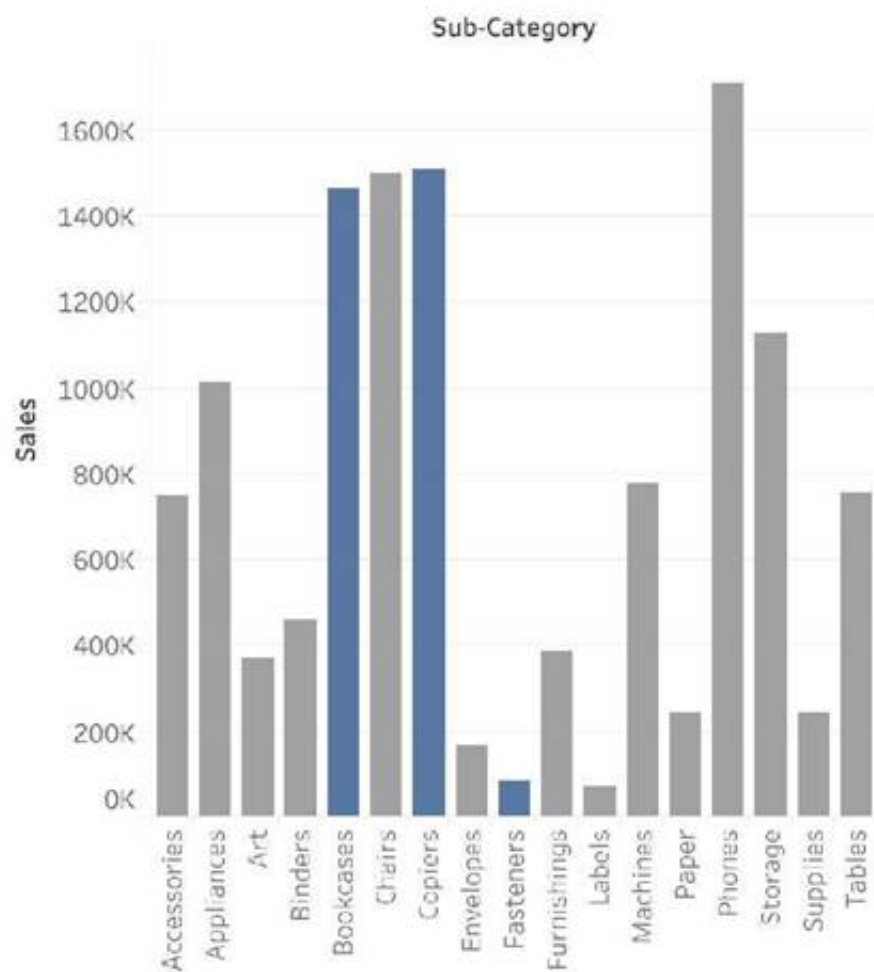


Then on grouping, a new bar is created, and the colour of all bars remain the same.



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

Sheet 1



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

NEW QUESTION 75

If you are working with a huge dataset, which of the following are strong reasons to use a context filter?

- A. Improve query performance
- B. To make the context filter a dependent filter
- C. To help clean the data
- D. To include only the data of interest

Answer: AD

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 (Option stating - To create a dependent filter eliminated

here). 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.

For example, suppose you're in charge of breakfast products for a large grocery chain.

Your task is to find the top 10 breakfast products by profitability for all stores. If the data source is very large, you can set a context filter to include only breakfast products. Then you can create a top 10 filter by profit as a dependent filter, which would process only the data that passes through the context filter.

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

NEW QUESTION 77

Which of the following sets would you use to compare the members?

- A. None of these
- B. Dynamic Sets
- C. Static Sets
- D. Combined Sets

Answer: D

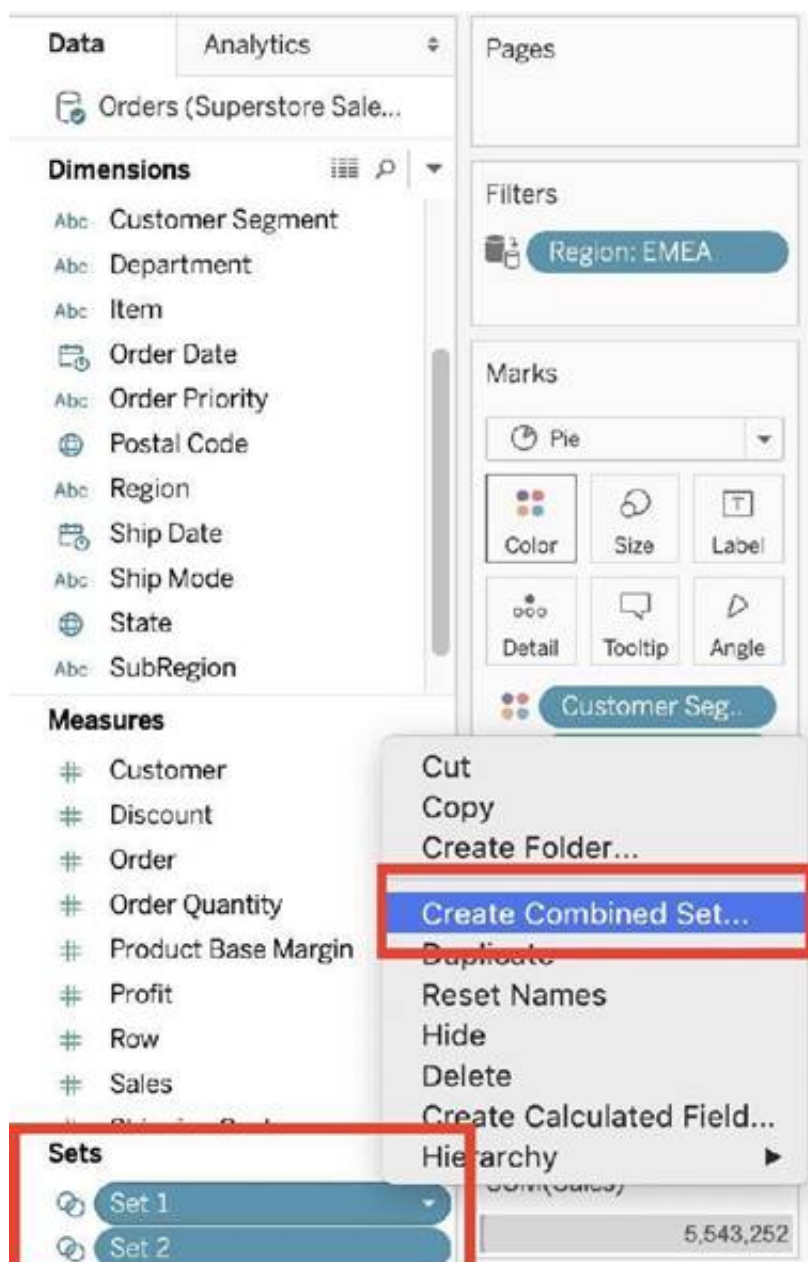
Explanation:

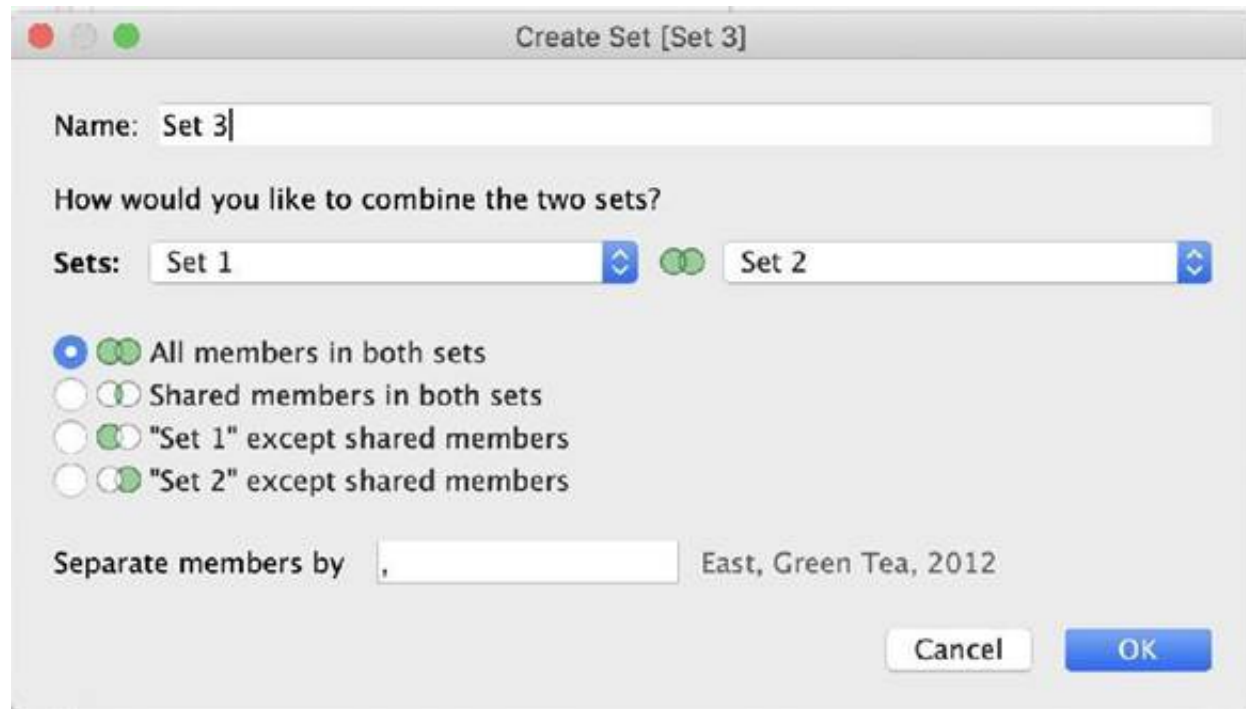
You can combine two sets to compare the members. When you combine sets you create a new set containing either the combination of all members, just the members that exist in both, or members that exist in one set but not the other.

Combining sets allows you to answer complex questions and compare cohorts of your data. For example, to determine the percentage of customers who purchased both last year and this year, you can combine two sets containing the customers from each year and return only the customers that exist in both sets. To combine two sets, they must be based on the same dimensions. That is, you can combine a set containing the top customers with another set containing the customers that purchased last year. However, you cannot combine the top customers set with a top products set.

To combine sets:

1. In the Data pane, under Sets, select the two sets you want to combine.
2. Right-click the sets and select **Create Combined Set**.
3. In the Create Set dialog box, do the following
 - Type a name for the new combined set.
 - Verify that the two sets you want to combine are selected in the two drop-down menus.
 - Select one of the following options for how to combine the sets:
 - **All Members in Both Sets** - the combined set will contain all of the members from both sets.
 - **Shared Members in Both Sets** - the combined set will only contain members that exist in both sets.
 - **Except Shared Members** - the combined set will contain all members from the specified set that don't exist in the second set. These options are equivalent to subtracting one set from another. For example, if the first set contains Apples, Oranges, and Pears and the second set contains Pears and Nuts; combining the first set except the shared members would contain just Apples and Oranges. Pears is removed because it exists in the second set.
 - Optionally specify a character that will separate the members if the sets represent multiple dimensions.
4. When finished, click **OK**.





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

NEW QUESTION 80

Using the CoffeeChain table, create a scatter plot of Profit (x-axis) vs Sales (y-axis) broken down by State. Add a Linear trend line to the view. What is its R-squared value?

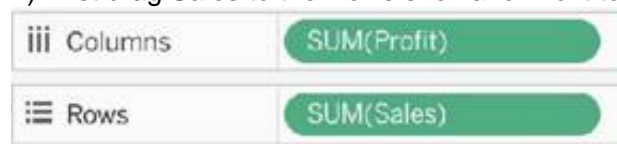
- A. 0.783262
- B. 0.739284
- C. 0.759329
- D. 0.748472

Answer: A

Explanation:

Trend lines have become popular questions in recent Tableau examinations. Follow along:

1) First drag Sales to the Rows shelf and Profit to the Columns shelf:

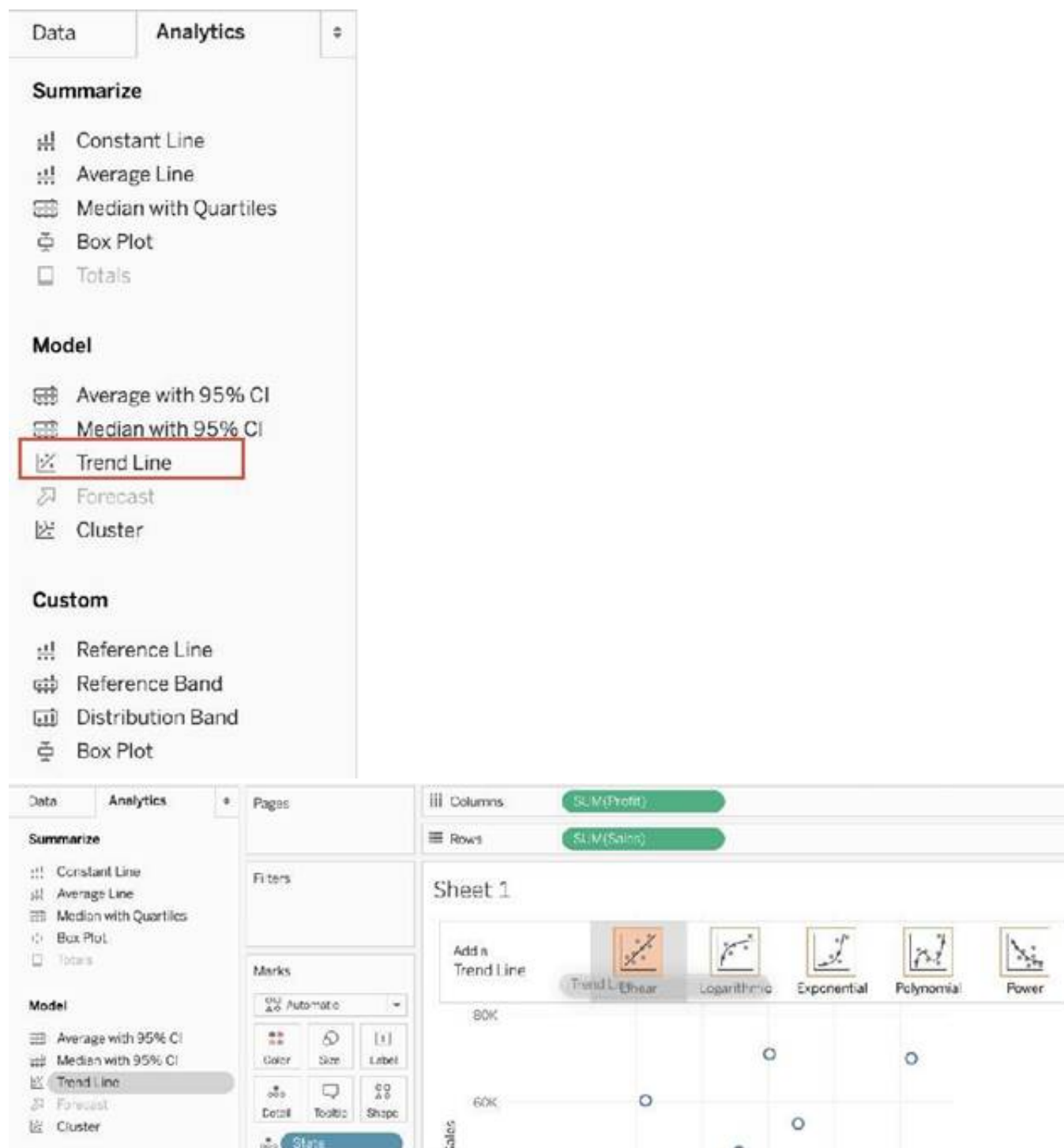


You will only see a single mark since the view is aggregated.

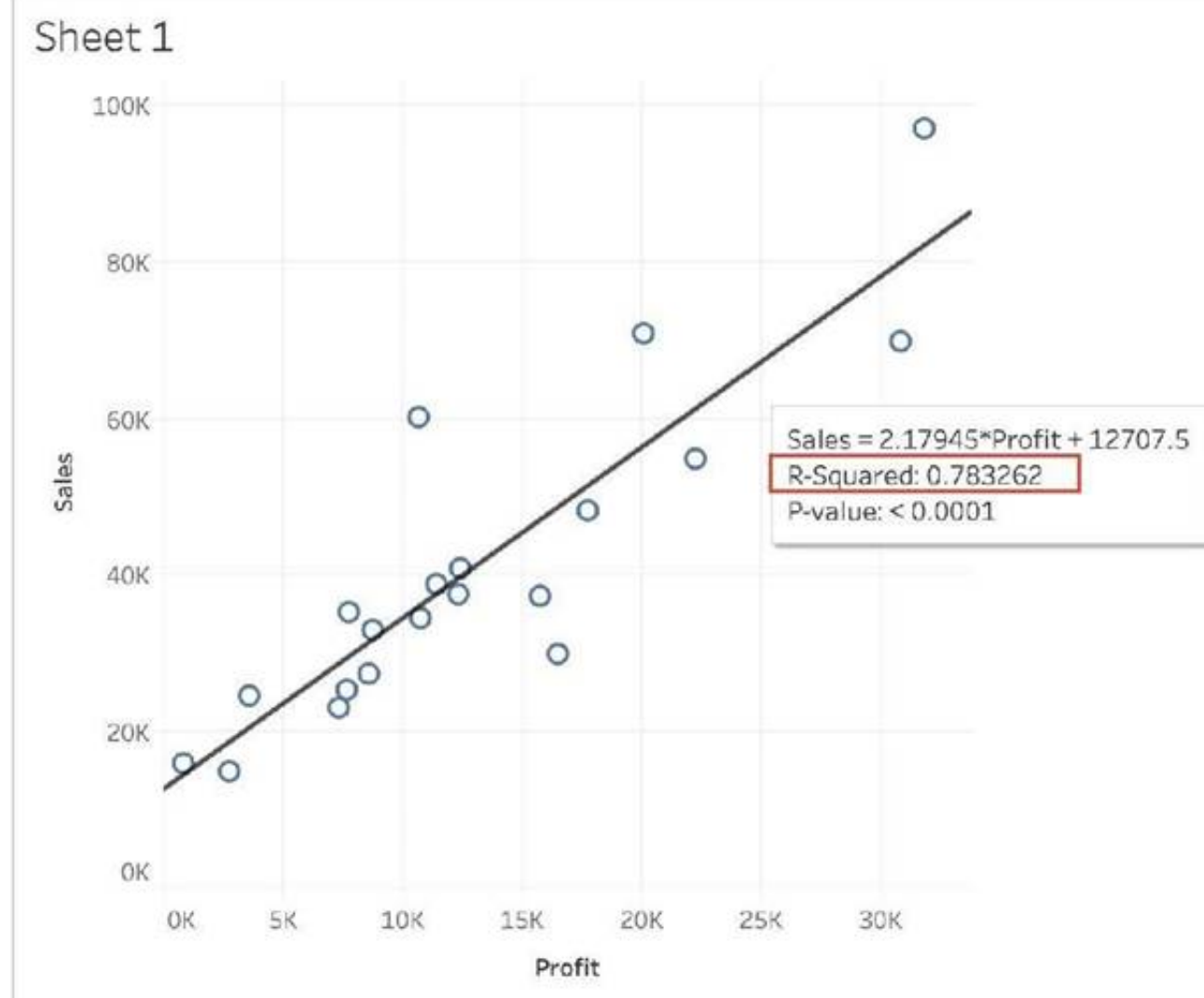
2) Now, break down this view by state. Drag State into Detail on the Marks shelf (or directly to the view):



3) Finally, move to the Analytics pane, and drag Trend line to the view. When you drag it, select the Linear option!:



4) The following is our view. Hover over the trend line to see the R-squared value:



NEW QUESTION 82

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 84

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 87

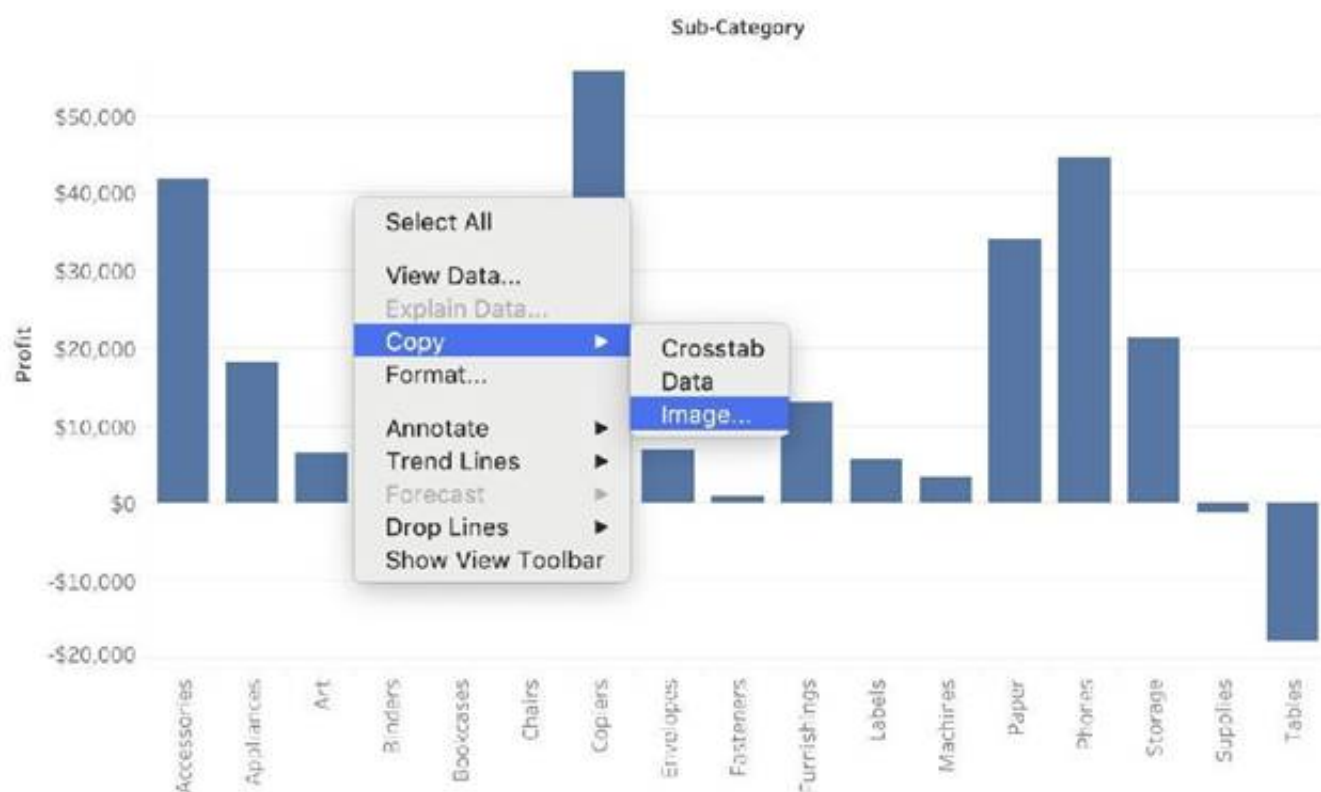
Which of the following are valid ways to copy a worksheet visualisation as an image?

- A. By simply clicking Control + V on the keyboard
- B. By clicking on Worksheet in the Tableau Main Menu above, and choosing Copy->Image
- C. Using the Marks shelf and choosing Copy->Image
- D. By right clicking on the worksheet visualisation and selecting Copy->Image

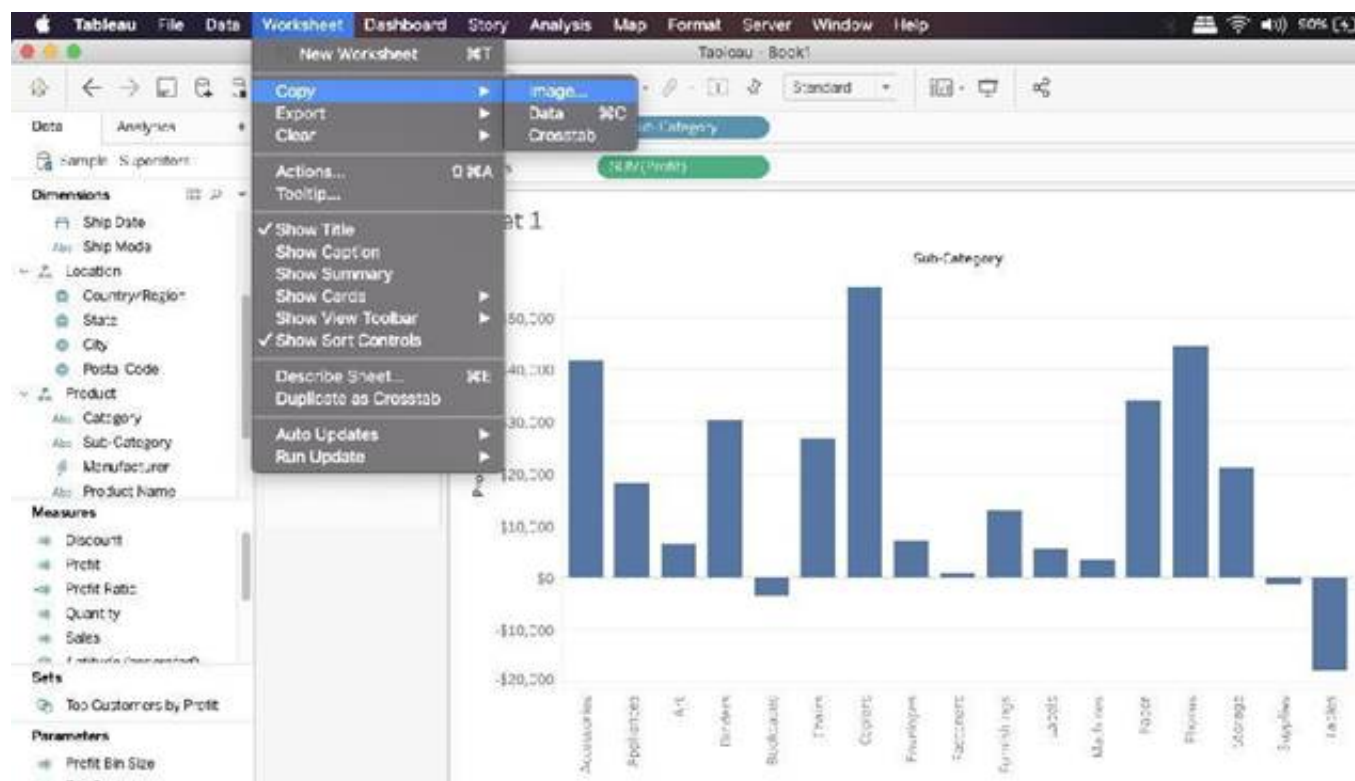
Answer: BD

Explanation:

The following are 2 correct ways to copy the worksheet visualisation as an image:



AND



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

NEW QUESTION 88

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 89

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Two use cases for creating hierarchies from the Data pane are to add drilldown functionality for fields and to organize related fields together. A hierarchy is a way of organizing data into different levels of detail. For example, a date hierarchy can have year, quarter, month, and day levels. A geographic hierarchy can have country, state, city, and zip code levels. By creating hierarchies from the Data pane, you can quickly drill down or up in a hierarchy to add or subtract more levels of detail in the view. You can also use hierarchies to group related fields together in the Data pane, making it easier to find and use them. The other options are not valid use cases for creating hierarchies from the Data pane. To concatenate all fields into a single field, you need to use a calculated field or a join, not a hierarchy. To create faster-performing queries, you need to optimize your data source, filters, calculations, or extracts, not create hierarchies.

NEW QUESTION 92

You have a continuous numeric measure named Sales.

Which chart type is created when you double-click the Sales measure?

- A. A text table
- B. A line chart
- C. A pie chart
- D. A bar chart

Answer: B

Explanation:

When you double-click a continuous numeric measure named Sales in Tableau, it automatically creates a bar chart. Tableau's default behavior for a single measure is to display it as a bar chart, with the measure values represented on the Y-axis and an automatic range on the X-axis.

NEW QUESTION 94

When using a data source that has relationships, how can you add a join between two or more tables?

- A. From the Tables pane, double-click a table.
- B. From the Tables pane, drag a table directly on top of an existing logical table.
- C. From the Connections pane, select Add.

D. Double-click a logical table in the canvas.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When using a data source that has relationships, you can add a join between two or more tables by dragging a table directly on top of an existing logical table from the Tables pane. This will create a logical table that contains the joined tables. You can then edit the join type, join clauses, and join calculation as needed. The other options are not valid ways to add a join between tables when using relationships. From the Tables pane, double-clicking a table will add it to the data source as a separate logical table, not joined with any other table. From the Connections pane, selecting Add will allow you to add another connection to the data source, not join tables within the same connection. Double-clicking a logical table in the canvas will open the Data Source page, where you can view and edit the fields in the logical table, not join it with another table.

NEW QUESTION 96

Which statement accurately describes a join?

- A. A way to combine multiple Tableau workbooks using similar data sources
- B. A combination of rows appended from different tables that have the same column names
- C. A way to combine table columns in relational databases by using shared values
- D. A combination of columns appended from different tables that have similar values

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the [Tableau Desktop Specialist Exam Guide], a join is a way to combine table columns in relational databases by using shared values. A join can be inner, left, right, or full, depending on how the matching rows are included or excluded.

NEW QUESTION 101

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 104

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.

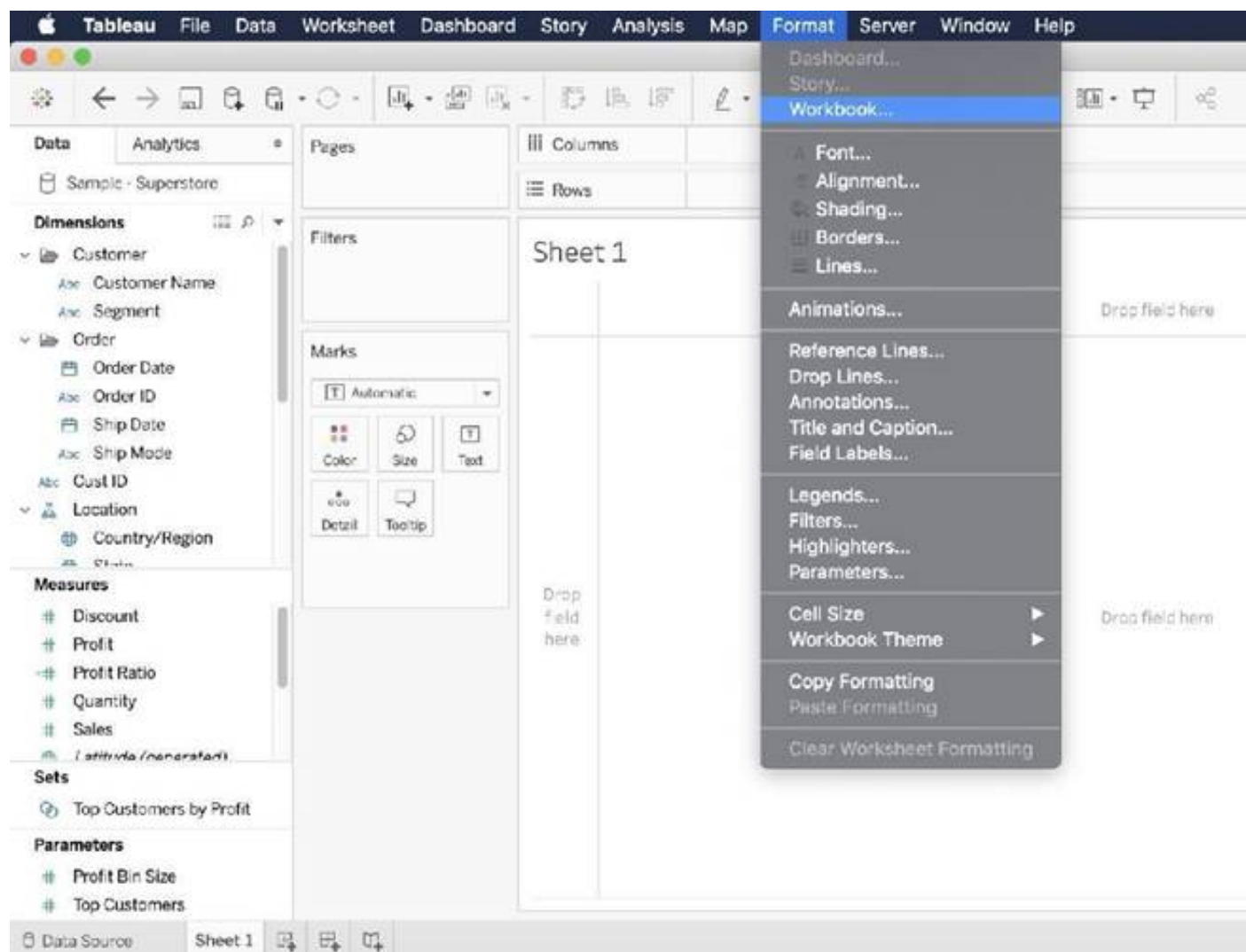
For example, you might want to use a specific font, size, and color so that all views adhere to your company's brand. You might also want to remove grid lines from your views—or make them more noticeable by increasing their pixel size or color.

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.

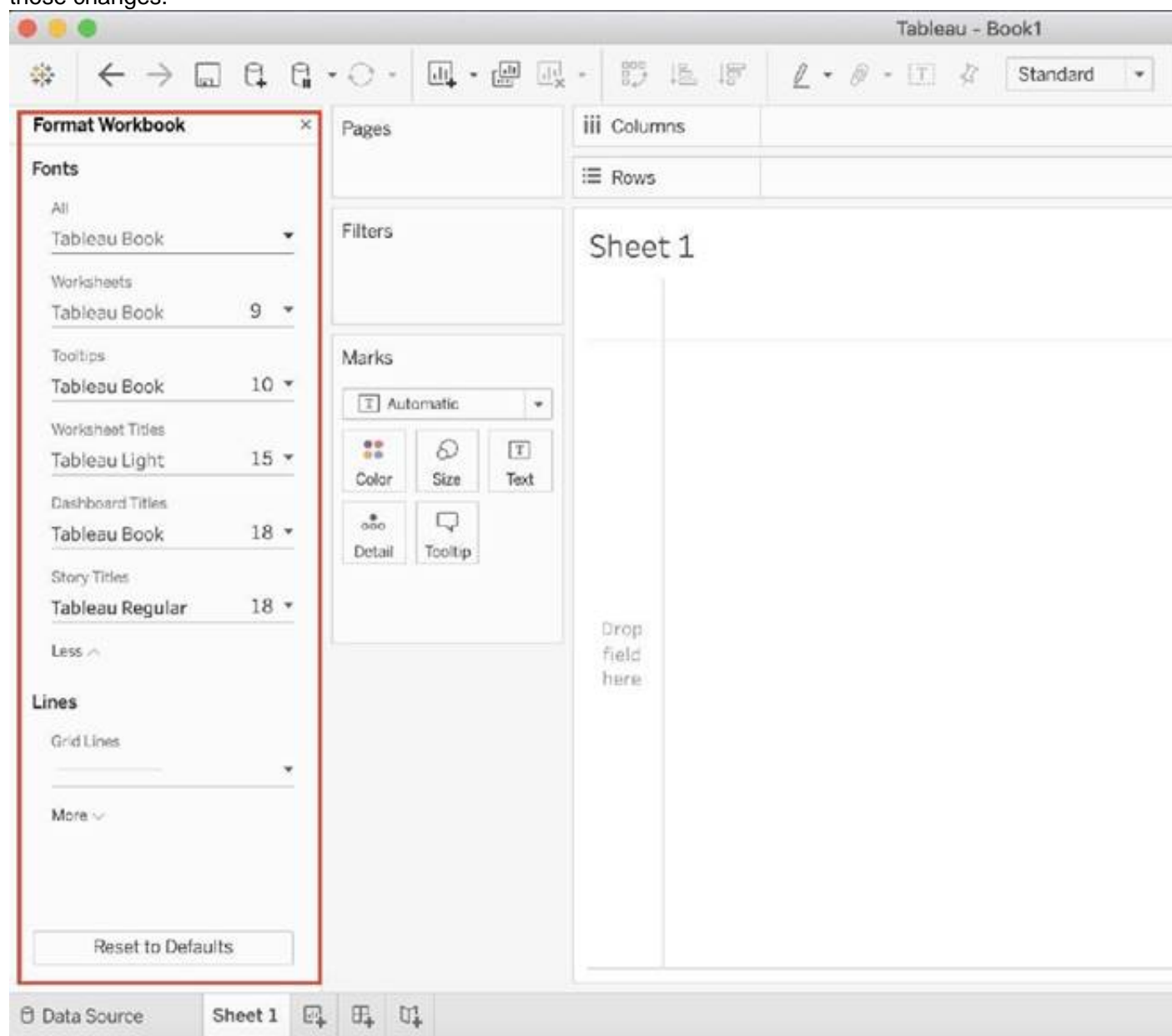
Change fonts in your workbook:

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.



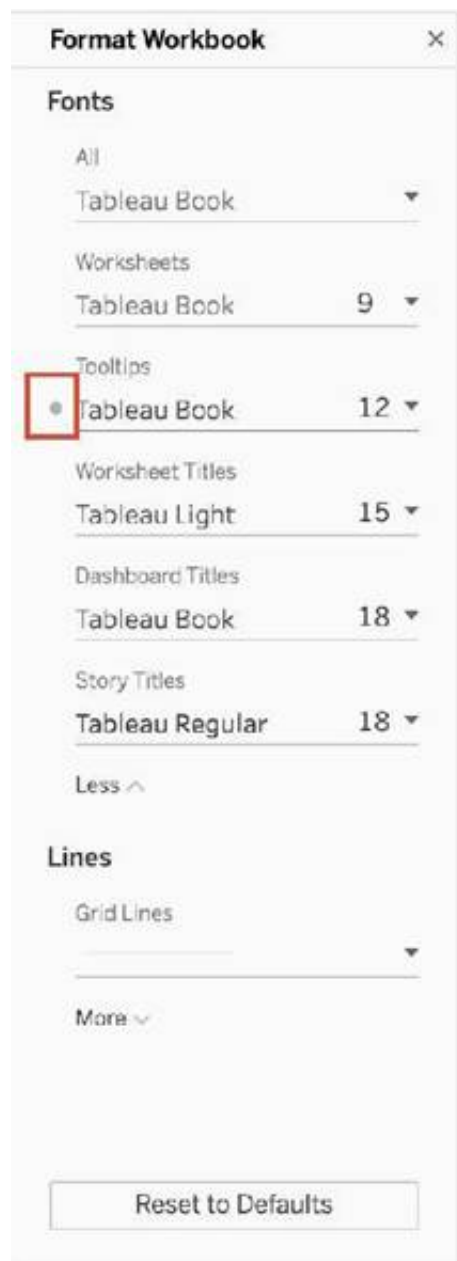
Note: If you have made font changes at the worksheet level, such as on a filter card or a worksheet title, changing the font at the WORKBOOK level will overwrite those changes.



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 107

To use a quick table calculation, which of the following programming languages do you need to know?

- A. ython
- B. Java
- C. Javascript
- D. None of these

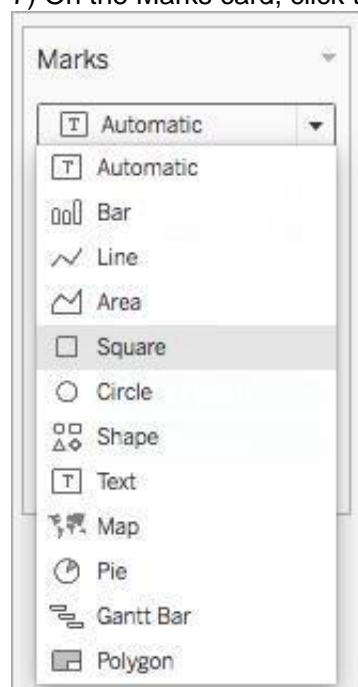
Answer: D

Explanation:

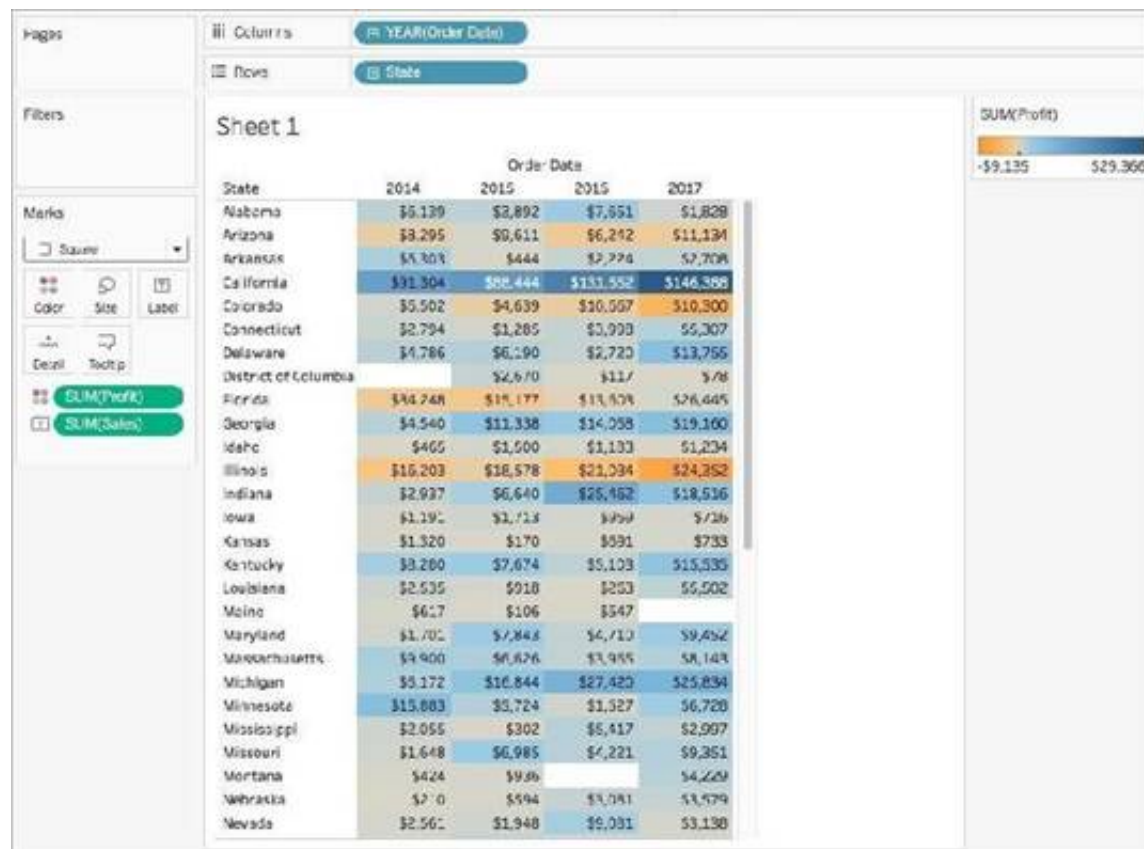
You don't need to know ANY programming language to use quick table calculations!

Follow along with the steps below to learn how to apply a quick table calculation to a visualization:

- 1) Open Tableau Desktop and connect to the Sample-Superstore data source, which comes with Tableau.
- 2) Navigate to a new worksheet.
- 3) From the Data pane, under Dimensions, drag Order Date to the Columns shelf.
- 4) From the Data pane, under Dimensions, drag State to the Rows shelf.
- 5) From the Data pane, under Measures, drag Sales to Text on the Marks Card.
- 6) From the Data pane, under Measures, drag Profit to Color on the Marks Card.
- 7) On the Marks card, click the Mark Type drop-down and select Square.



The visualization updates to look like this:



Apply the quick table calculation

1) On the Marks card, right-click SUM(Profit) and select Quick Table Calculation > Moving Average.

Note: You can only perform quick table calculations on measures in the view.

A delta symbol appears on the field to indicate that a quick table calculation is being applied to the field. The colors in the visualization update to show the moving average of profit across the years.

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

NEW QUESTION 110

Which of the following is an example of a Date Part?

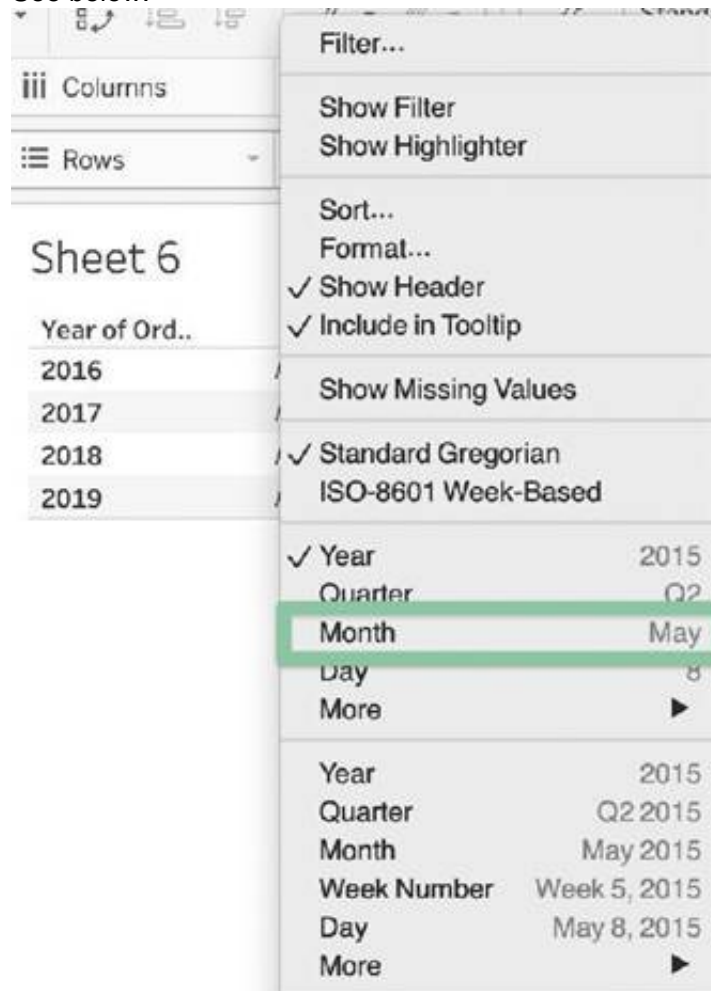
- A. Q4 2017
- B. March 2019
- C. September 2020
- D. November

Answer: D

Explanation:

All answers except November are examples of Date Values (continuous in nature).

See below:



You can see that the option in Green symbolizes our correct answer, i.e only a Month. In our case that month is November (the correct answer).

All other options are combinations of a year with one other value (like a month, quarter, or day). So this is how by looking at an option you can know if its a date part or date value!

NEW QUESTION 113

Which two functionalities can you provide to consumers by adding a parameter to a visualization? Choose two.

- A. Change fields in the visualization.
- B. Download the underlying data as a CSV file.
- C. Change the results of calculations in the visualization.
- D. Create a new field in the data source.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

In Tableau, parameters are dynamic values that can replace a constant in calculations, filters, and reference lines. If you have a parameter controlling a calculation, changing the parameter value can change the results of that calculation, thus impacting the visualization. Parameters can also be used to switch between different fields in the visualization; for example, allowing users to choose which measure or dimension to display.

NEW QUESTION 118

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 121

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

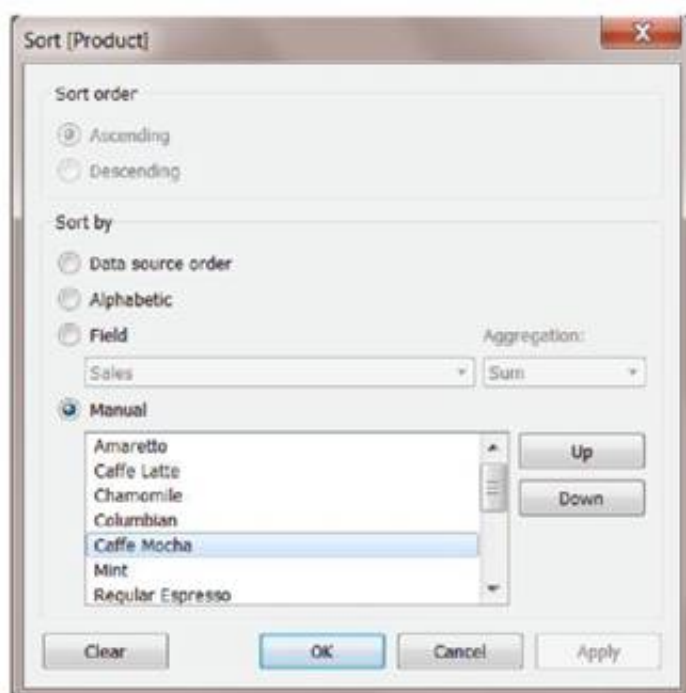
Answer: B

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 125

The Shape option is available for which two views? Choose two.

- A. Side-by-side circles
- B. Scatter plots

- C. Heat maps
- D. Packed bubbles

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The Shape option is available for scatter plots and packed bubbles views. The Shape option allows you to change the shape of marks in the view by selecting from a predefined set of shapes or adding custom shapes. You can access the Shape option by placing any field on Shape on the Marks card4 Scatter plots are views that show the relationship between two numerical variables by plotting them as coordinates on a Cartesian plane. You can create a scatter plot by placing at least one measure on Columns and at least one measure on Rows on the Marks card. You can then use Shape to assign different shapes to different categories or segments in your data5 Packed bubbles are views that show hierarchical data as a set of nested circles. Each circle represents a dimension member and its size is proportional to a measure value. You can create a packed bubble chart by placing one or more dimensions on Detail and one measure on Size on the Marks card. You can then use Shape to change the shape of circles to other shapes such as squares or stars6 The other options are not valid views for using the Shape option. Side-by-side circles are views that show proportions of a whole by using circles with different angles and sizes arranged horizontally or vertically. You can create a side-by-side circle chart by placing one dimension on Columns or Rows and one measure on Angle and Size on the Marks card. You cannot use Shape to change the shape of circles in this view7 Heat maps are views that show the distribution of two or more measures by using a color gradient and size. You can create a heat map by placing one or more dimensions on Columns and Rows and two measures on Color and Size on the Marks card. You cannot use Shape to change the shape of marks in this view8

NEW QUESTION 130

For which of the following charts, does the Size option on the Marks card not work?

- A. Gantt Chart
- B. Bar Chart
- C. Tree Map
- D. Pie Chart

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can adjust the size for all charts except the Tree Map. You use dimensions to define the structure of the treemap, and measures to define the size or color of the individual rectangles. Treemaps are a relatively simple data visualization that can provide insight in a visually attractive format.

In a Tree Map, the measure itself defines the size and colour! The greater the sum of Measure for each category, the darker and larger its box.

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

NEW QUESTION 134

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 139

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 141

Using the dataset, create a bar chart showing the average Quantity broken down by Region, and filtered by Country to only show Japan. What was the average Quantity in the State of Tokyo?

- A. 3.000
- B. 3.840
- C. 3.704
- D. 3.500

Answer: C

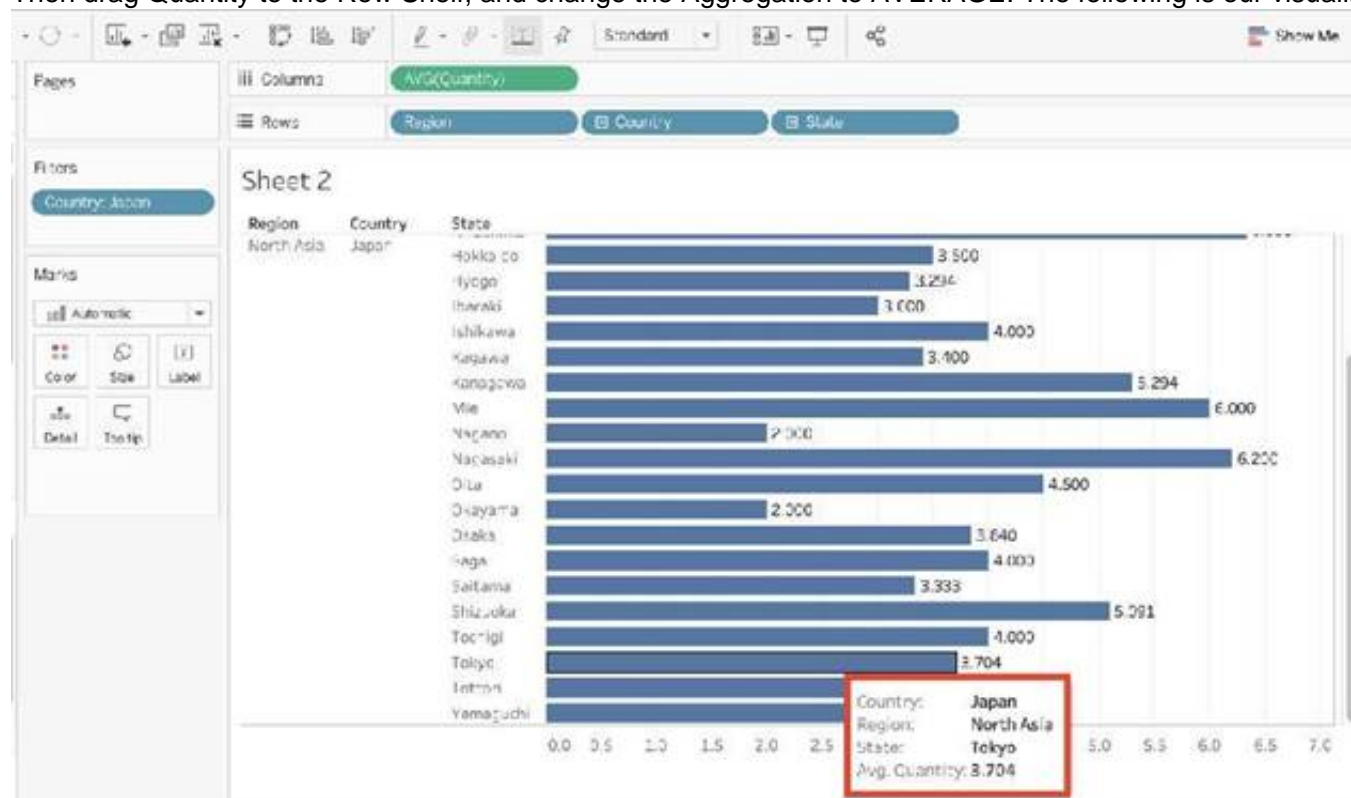
Explanation:

Since we need to focus on 1 country -> Japan, let's filter on it first as follows:

1) Drag Country to the filter shelf, and choose only Japan. Click OK.



2) Read the Question Carefully, we need to break down the visualisation by Region, then by Country, and then by State. So let's do that: Drag Region to the column shelf, followed by Country. Drill down into Country to include states as well. Then drag Quantity to the Row Shelf, and change the Aggregation to AVERAGE. The following is our visualisation:



Now that you think of it, EVEN IF YOU REMOVE THE REGION, THE ANSWER REMAINS THE SAME. Such elements will be present in the actual exam too, just to make the question sound a little difficult, but actually it is pretty straightforward :)

NEW QUESTION 146

What are two correct methods for creating a visual group? Choose two.

- A. Select marks in the view.
- B. Click the drop-down arrow from the top of the Data pane.
- C. Right-click a dimension in the Data pane.
- D. Drag a dimension onto another dimension in the Data pane.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Two correct methods for creating a visual group are selecting marks in the view and right-clicking a dimension in the Data pane. A visual group is a way of combining related members in a dimension field to create categories or segments in your data. For example, you can create a visual group by selecting several states in a map view and grouping them into regions. You can create a visual group by selecting one or more marks in the view and then clicking the group icon on the tooltip or on the toolbar. This will create a new group field in the Data pane with default names for each group based on their members. You can also create a visual group by right-clicking a dimension in the Data pane and selecting Create > Group. This will open the Create Group dialog box where you can select several members and drag them into groups with custom names. The other options are not correct methods for creating a visual group. Clicking the drop-down arrow from the top of the Data pane will open a menu with options for creating new fields, folders, sets, bins, etc., but not groups. Dragging a dimension onto another dimension in the Data pane will create a hierarchy, which is a way of organizing data into different levels of detail, not groups.

NEW QUESTION 150

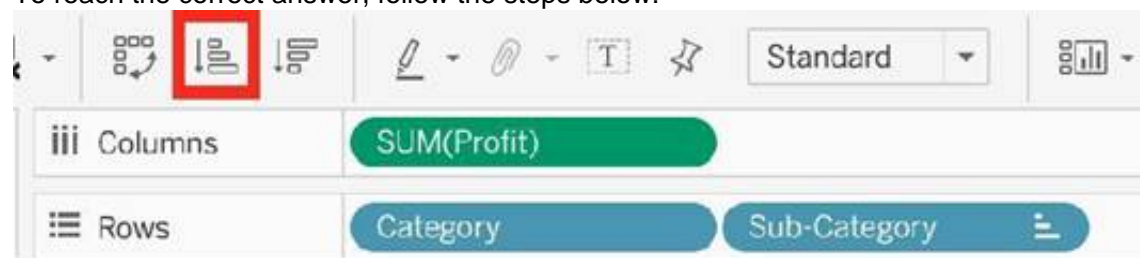
Which Sub-Category had the least Profit in the Office Supplies category?

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

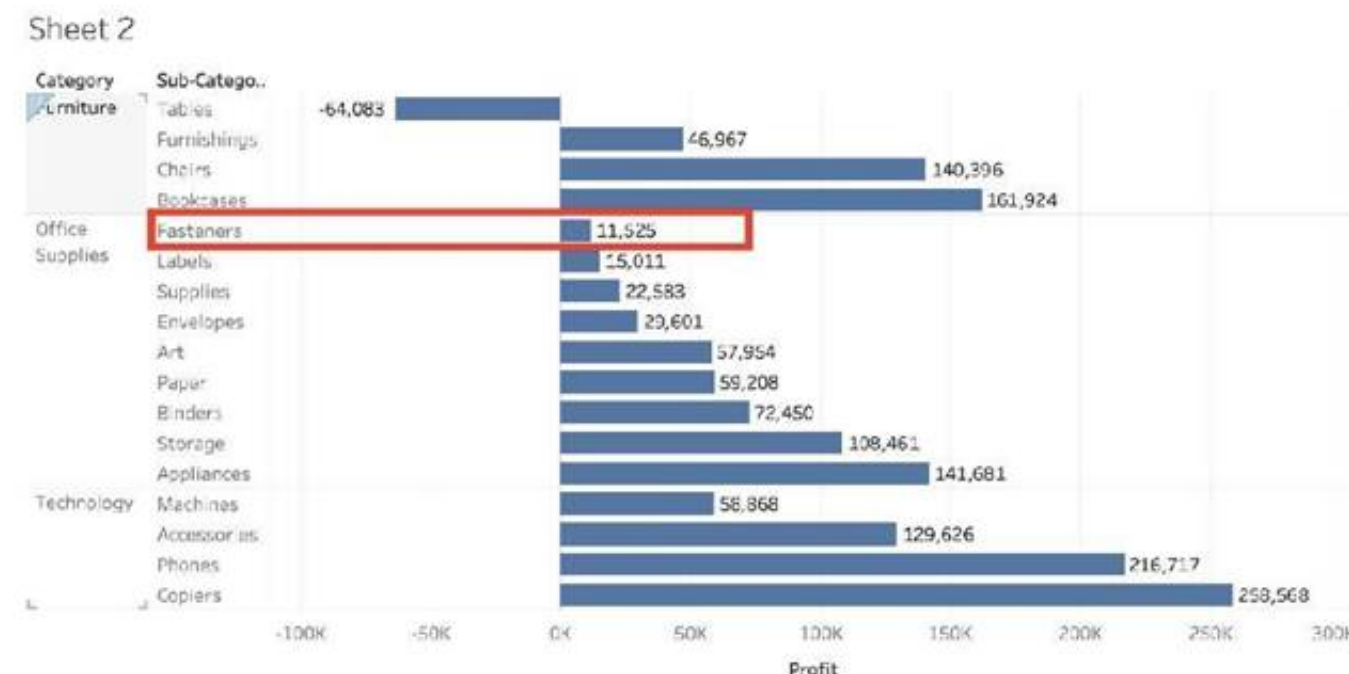
Answer: A

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 155

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 158

Which of the following are valid ways of Grouping Data?

- A. Using Marks in the view
- B. Using Labels in the View
- C. From the Analytics Pane
- D. From the Dimensions Shelf

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

****IMPORTANT QUESTION AND EXPLANATION, PLEASE READ****

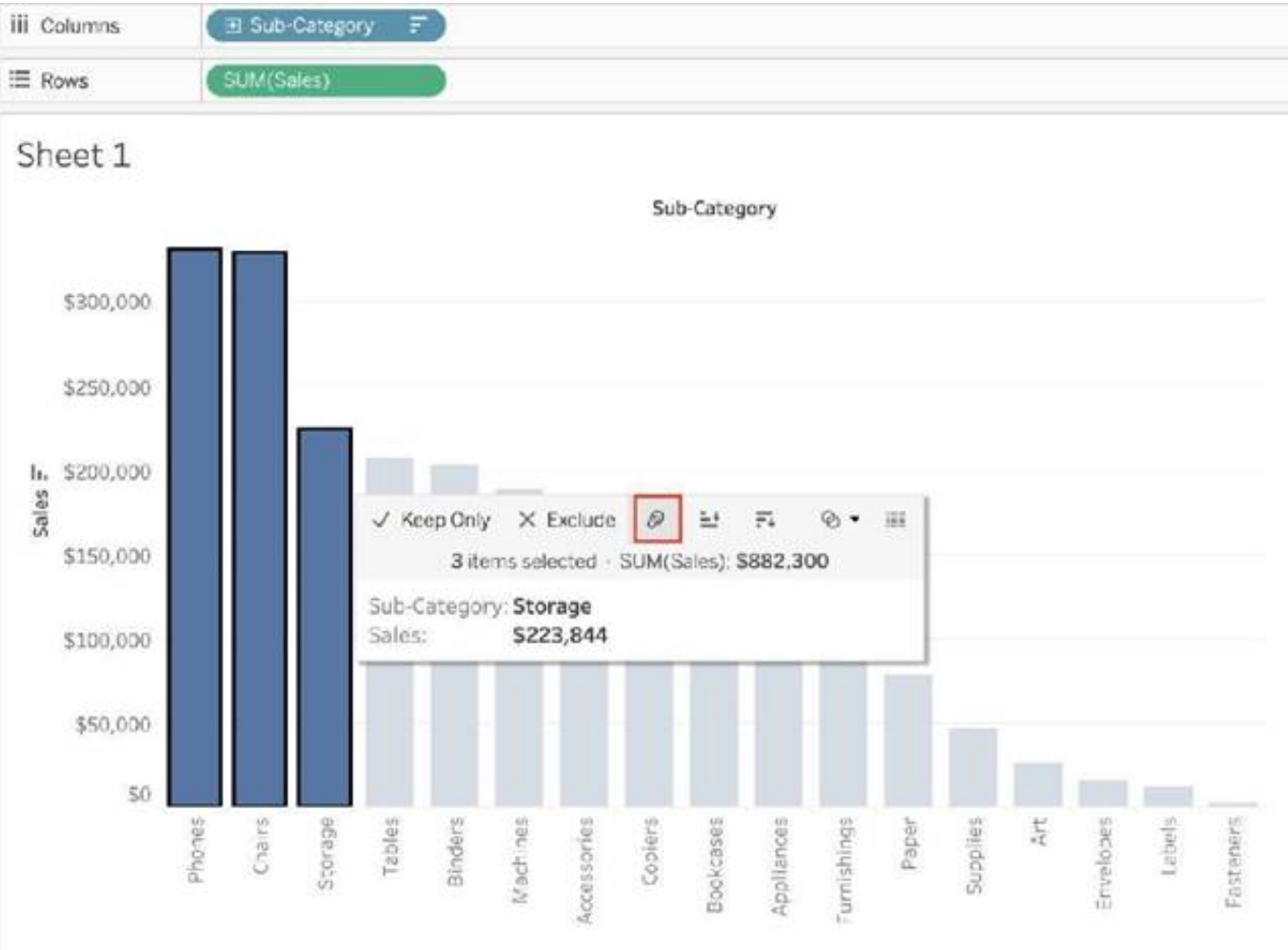
3 ways to group data -

- 1) Marks
- 2) Labels
- 3) Dimensions shelf.

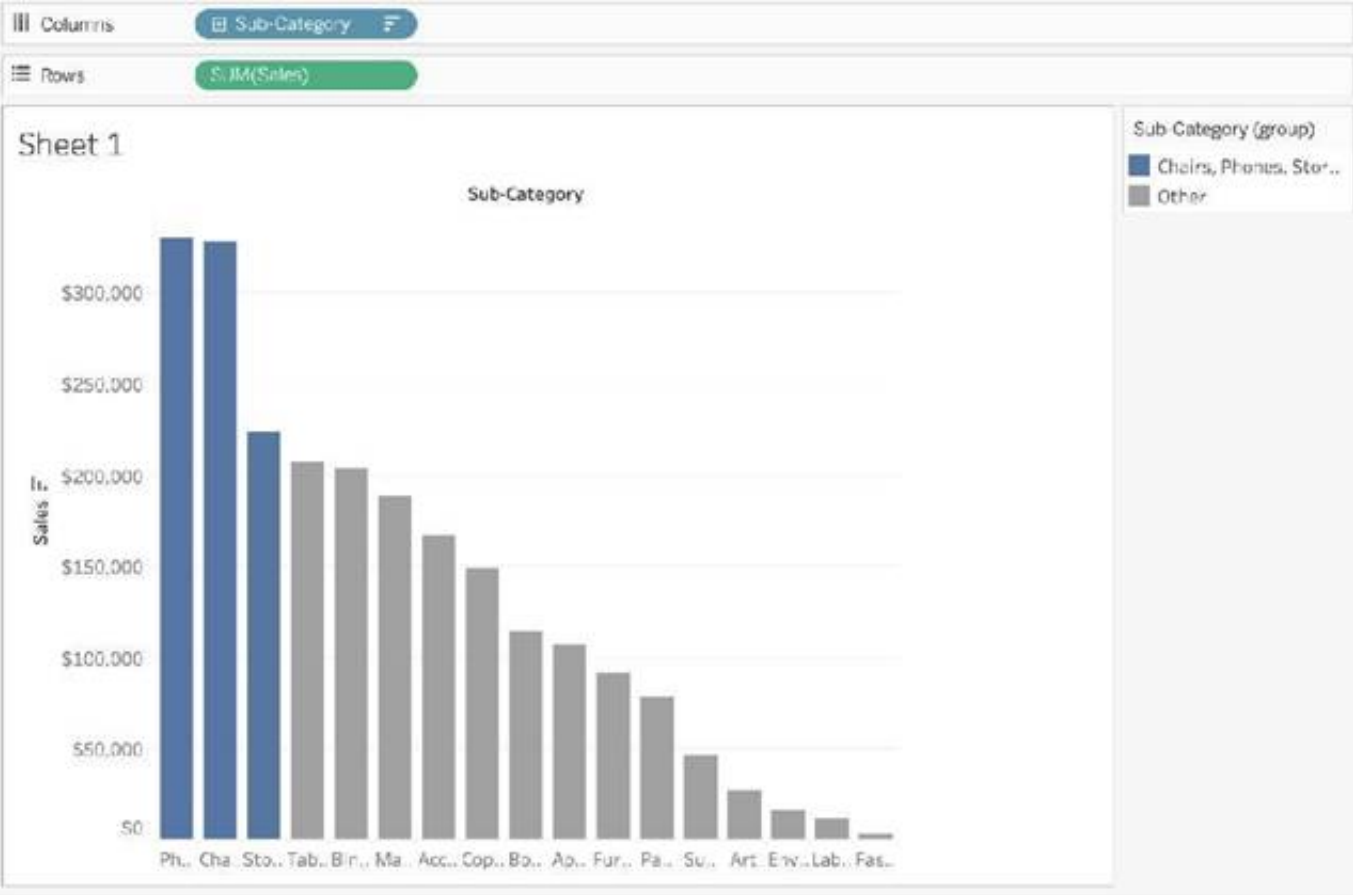
IMPORTANT

If we Group the data by selecting the marks, then they remain separate marks in the view and then have the same colour. Also, a new group is created in the Dimensions shelf. Example -

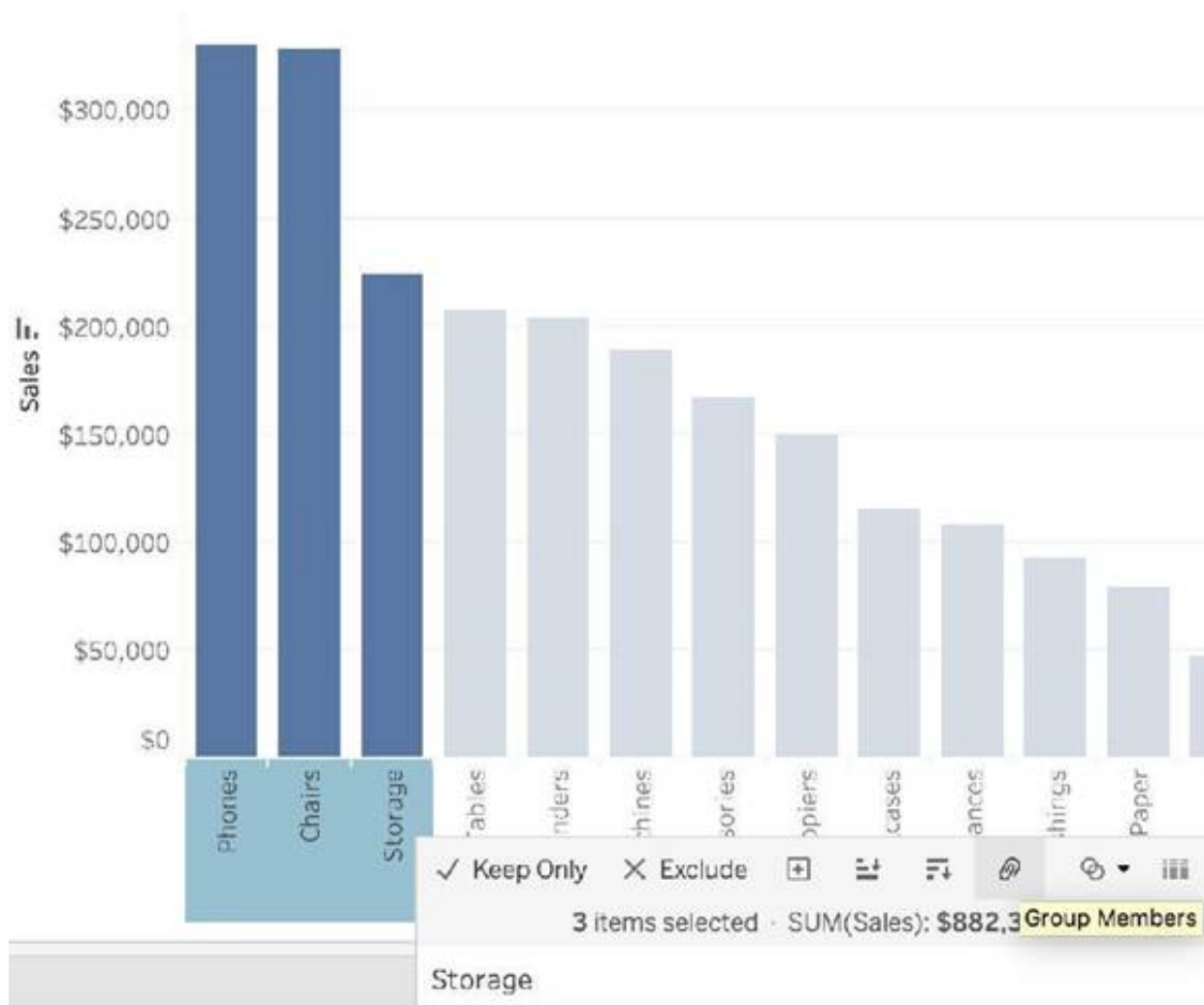
Using the sample superstore dataset, first plot a bar chart showing sales for each sub- category:



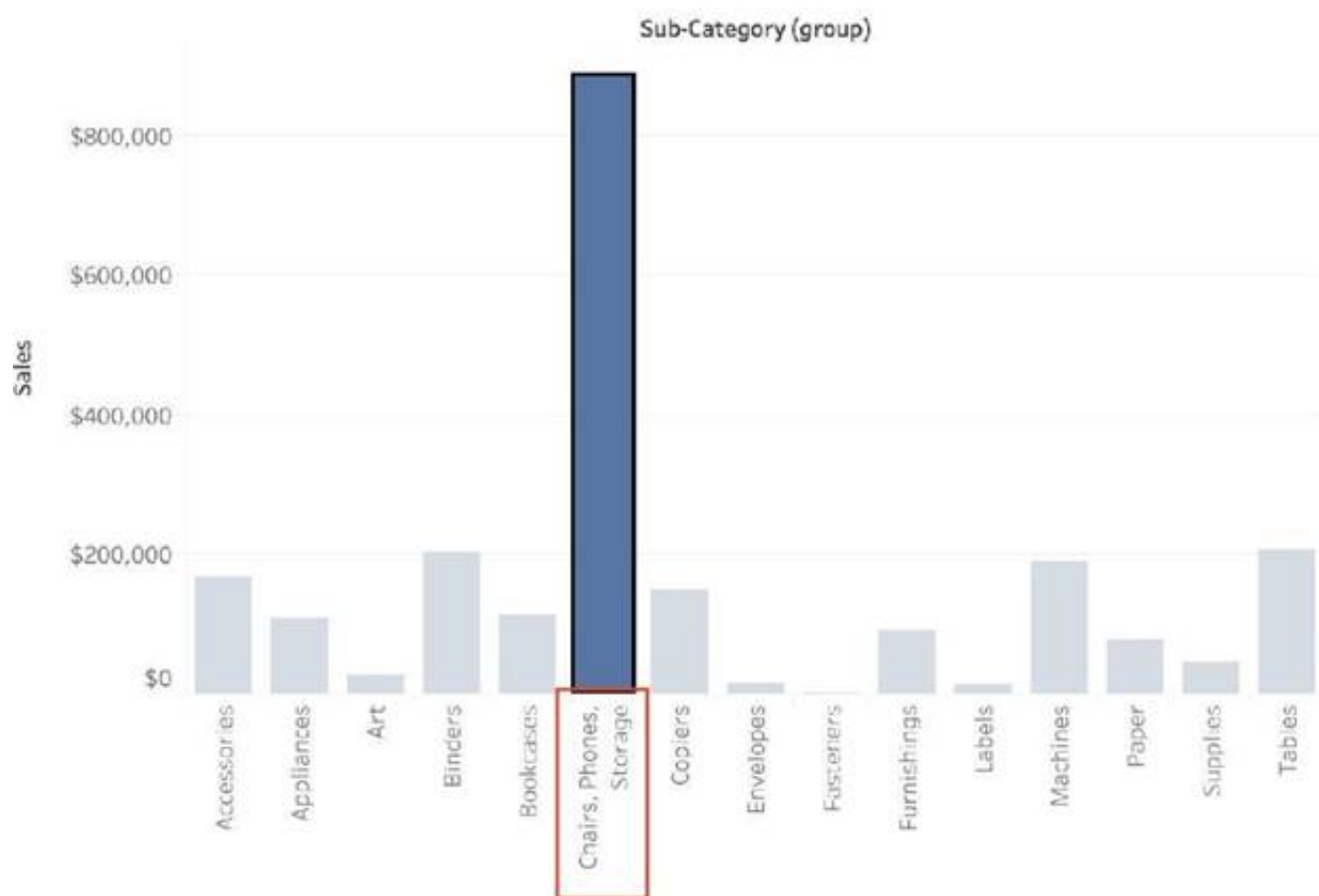
Here, if we Select Phones, Chairs and Storage by selecting the MARKS (Bars), and then group them:



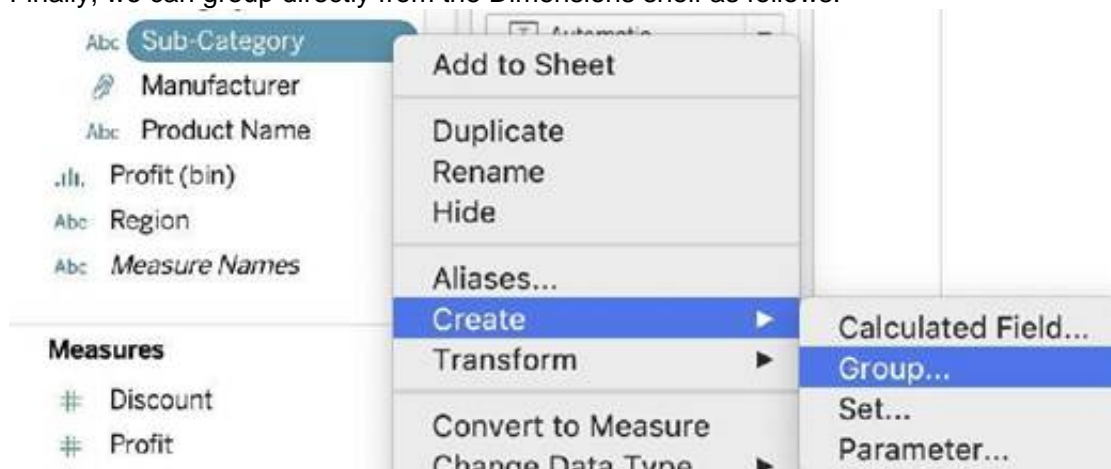
They remain seperate marks (BARS) but are grouped by the same colour. Now, if we didn't do this, and rather grouped by selecting their Labels (Names):



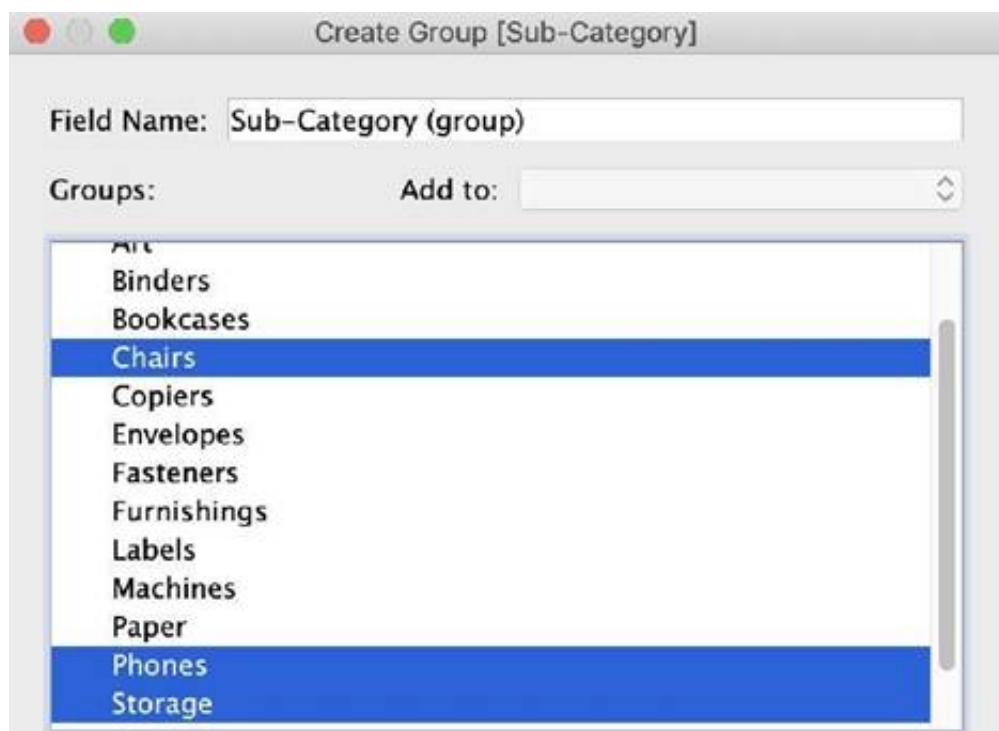
Then they no longer remain separate Marks (bars) but are rather consolidated into a single Bar:



Finally, we can group directly from the Dimensions shelf as follows:



Now choose Phones, Chairs and Storage and Click Group:



You will now automatically have a new Dimension as follows:



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

NEW QUESTION 163

The View Data window displays as much of the data as possible by default, up to _____ rows.

- A. 20,000
- B. 5,000
- C. 10,000
- D. 15,000

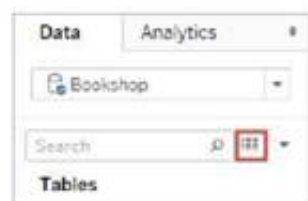
Answer: C

Explanation:

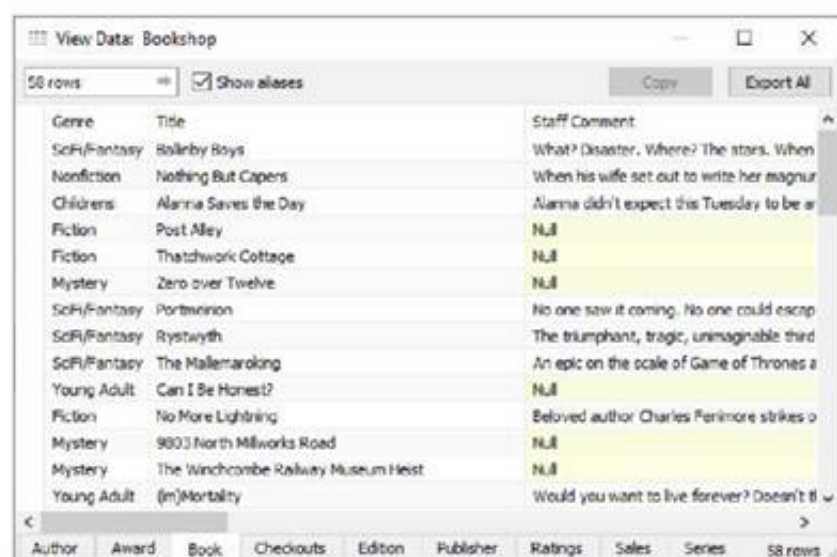
The View Data window displays as much of the data as possible by default, up to 10,000 rows. This can be increased though, if you wish to.

Data pane

In a worksheet, the View Data icon is located at the top of the Data pane, below the data source list and to the right of the Search box.



The View Data window displays a tab for every table in the data source. Tables that are joined or unioned make up a single tab, as they are represented as a single logical table in the data model.



Read more: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-gb/inspectdata_viewdata.htm

NEW QUESTION 168

Using the Time Series table, create a chart that shows the percent difference in Average Inventory on Hand for each Assortment by year and quarter. How many quarters did the Electronics Assortment show a negative percent difference in the Average Inventory On Hand?

- A. 1
- B. 2

C. 3
D. 4

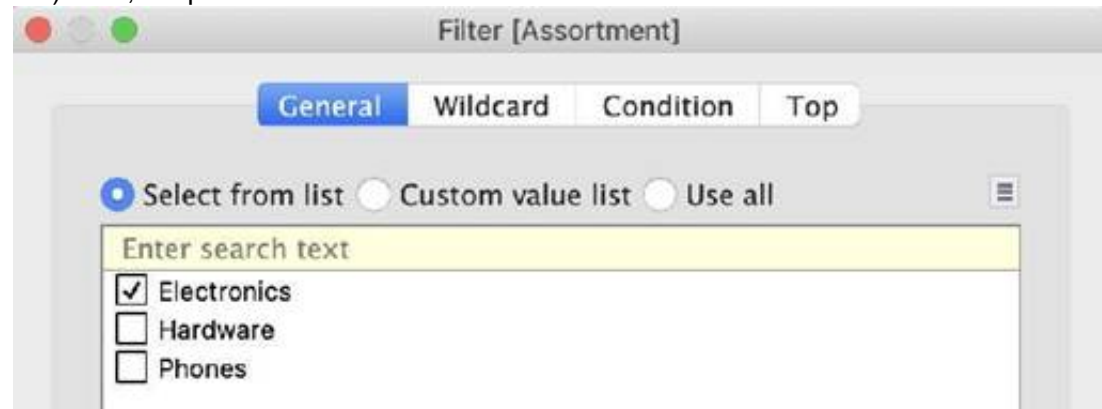
Answer: C

Explanation:

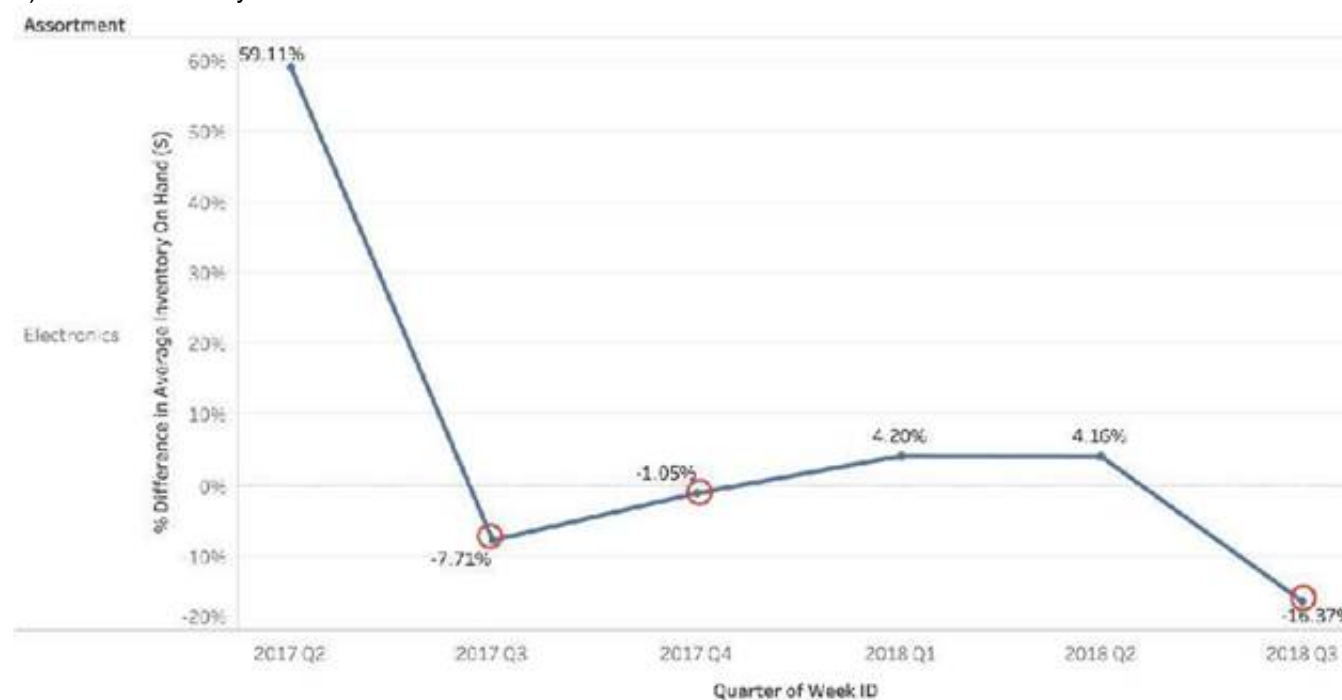
If you chose 2, then you were very close but probably didn't plot the actual Percent Difference on your view. (One of the marks is just over the line).

? Firstly, Drop the Week ID onto the column shelf, and convert it to continuous since we need both Year and Quarter as mentioned in the question.

? 2) Next, Drop assortment to filters shelf so that we can focus on Electronics!



3) This should be your view now. Click on the Show Mark Labels icon as shown: The final view is as follows, with 3 points below 0 (i.e negative)



NEW QUESTION 169

Using the Geo Data table, create a Bar chart showing the In-Stock percentage for each Color. What is the Average In-Stock percentage for the Color Red? Present your answer correctly upto 2 decimal places.

A. 96.46%
B. 95.12%
C. 97.12%
D. 99.46%

Answer: C

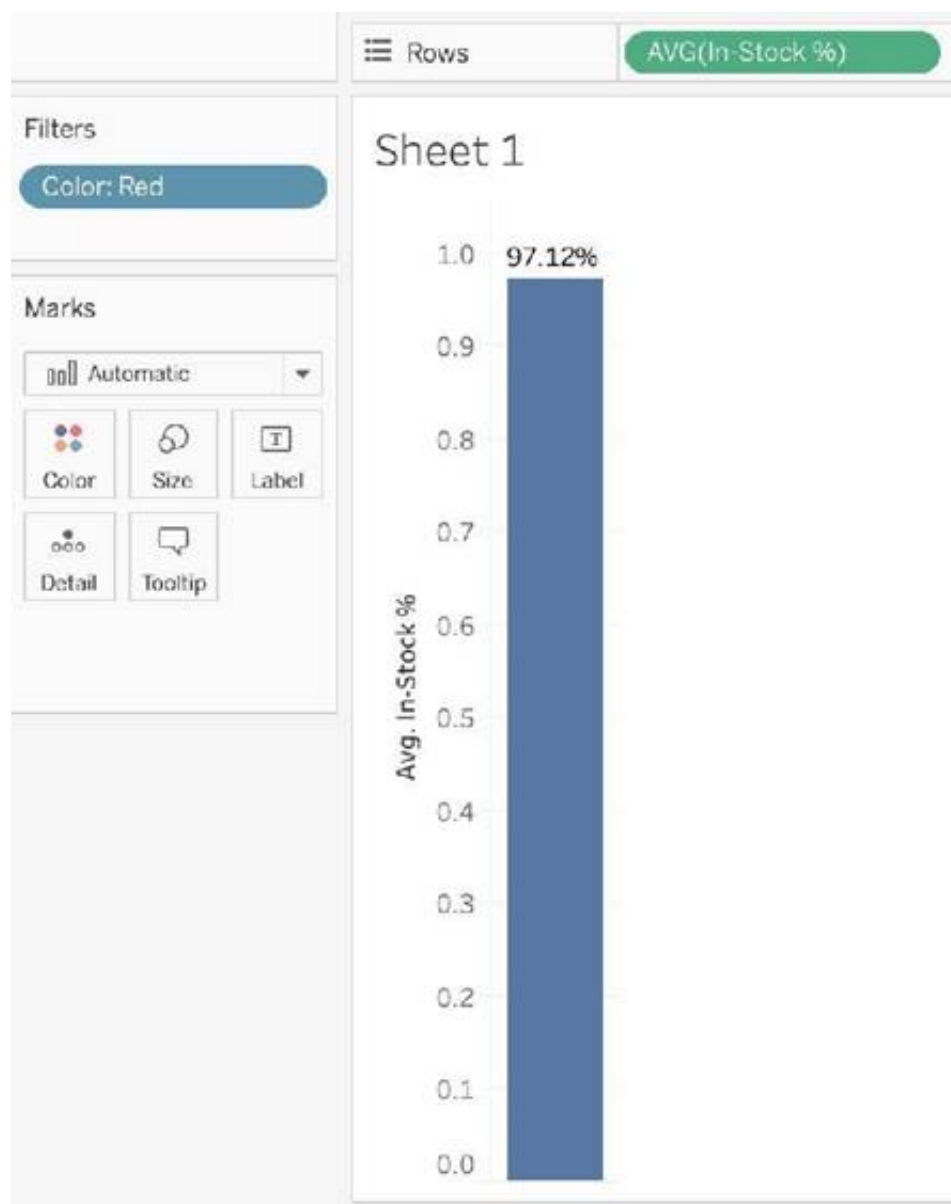
Explanation:

Not too tough. Follow along the steps:

? Drag Color to Filter and choose Red:

? 3) Now to display the percentage correctly, lets format it. Click on the In Stock % pill in the Row shelf, and select format:

? And your final view will look like :



NEW QUESTION 170

Beginning in version 10.5, when you create a new extract, it uses the _____ format instead of the .tde format.

- A. .tds
- B. .tdex
- C. .hyper
- D. .twbx

Answer: C

Explanation:

Beginning in version 10.5, when you create a new extract, it uses the .hyper format instead of the .tde format.

Extracts in the .hyper format take advantage of the improved data engine, which supports the same fast analytical and query performance as the data engine before it, but for even larger extracts.

Although there are many benefits of using .hyper extracts, the primary benefits include the following:

- 1) Create larger extracts: You can create extracts with billions of rows of data. Because .hyper extracts can support more data, you can consolidate .tde extracts that you previously had to create separately into a single .hyper extract.
- 2) Create and refresh extracts faster: While Tableau has always optimized performance for creating and refreshing extracts, version 2020.3 supports faster extract creation and refreshes for even larger data sets.
- 3) Experience better performance when interacting with views that use extract data sources: Although smaller extracts continue to perform efficiently, larger extracts perform more efficiently.

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

NEW QUESTION 172

You may create a context filter to:

- A. To create a dependent filter
- B. Improve performance
- C. To replace a data source filter
- D. Create a dependent numerical or top N filter

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Important question! You cannot use a context filter to replace a data source filter since each filter type has its own use case. Also, a content filter is an Independent filter and all other filters are called dependent since they only process the data that passes through a context filter.

According to the official documentation :

Improve View Performance with Context Filters

Version: 2020.3

Applies to: Tableau Desktop, Tableau Online, Tableau Server

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:

- 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.
- 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.

For example, suppose you're in charge of breakfast products for a large grocery chain. Your task is to find the top 10 breakfast products by profitability for all stores. If the data source is very large, you can set a context filter to include only breakfast products. Then you can create a top 10 filter by profit as a dependent filter, which would process only the data that passes through the context filter.

Note: As of Tableau 9.0, context filters no longer create temporary tables, except for generic ODBC data sources and customized data sources.

Create Context Filters

To create a context filter, select **Add to Context** from the context menu of an existing categorical filter. The context is computed once to generate the view. All other filters are then computed relative to the context. Context filters:

- Appear at the top of the Filters shelf.
- Are identified by a gray color on the Filters shelf.
- Cannot be rearranged on the shelf.

As shown below, the **Ship Mode** dimension is set to be the context for a view. The **Region** filter is computed using only the data that passes through **Ship Mode**.

You can modify a context filter by:

- Removing the field from the Filters shelf – If other context filters remain on the shelf, a new context is computed.
- Editing the filter – A new context is computed each time you edit a context filter.
- Selecting **Remove from Context** – The filter remains on the shelf as a standard filter. If other context filters remain on the shelf, a new context is computed.

Speed up Context Filters

To improve performance of context filters, especially on large data sources, follow these general rules.

- Using a single context filter that significantly reduces the size of the data set is much better than applying many context filters. In fact, if a filter does not reduce the size of the data set by one-tenth or more, it is actually worse to add it to the context because of the performance cost of computing the context.
- Complete all of your data modeling before creating a context. Changes in the data model, such as converting dimensions to measures, require recomputing the context.
- Set the necessary filters for the context and create the context before adding fields to other shelves. Doing this work first makes the queries that are run when you drop fields on other shelves much faster.
- If you want to set a context filter on a date you can use a continuous date. However, using date bins like YEAR(date) or context filters on discrete dates are very effective.

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

NEW QUESTION 173

Which of the following is a compelling reason to export a sheet in Tableau to a PDF?

- If we want a static view of the visualisation.
- If we want to use filters in the visualisation.
- If we want to interact with the visualisation.
- If we want to dynamically enter parameters to the visualisation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Exporting the visualisation gives us a static view of the visualisation.

It is NOT possible to interact with it, use filters, or dynamically enter anything in a visualisation exported PDF.

In Tableau Desktop, you can save views as PDF files rather than printing them as hard copies. You do not need to have Adobe Acrobat installed on your computer.

When you print an individual sheet to PDF, filters in the view are not included. To show filters, create a dashboard containing the sheet and export the dashboard to PDF. (IMPORTANT)

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

NEW QUESTION 175

_____ 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 (.tbm)
- D. Tableau Workbook (.twb)

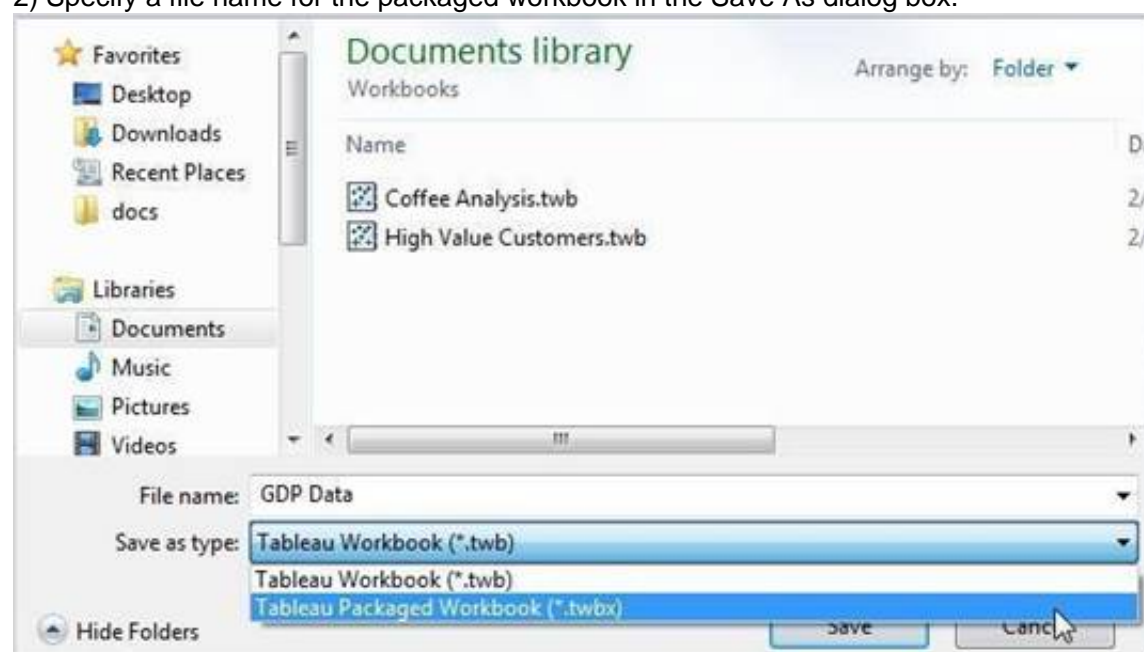
Answer: B

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 179

Which of the following are required to create a trend line?

- A. 2 measures on opposing axes, or a date and a measure on opposing axes.
- B. 1 measure, or a date and a dimension on opposing axes.
- C. 1 measure only
- D. 2 dimensions, or a date and a dimension on opposing axes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To create a trend line, we need:



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

NEW QUESTION 184

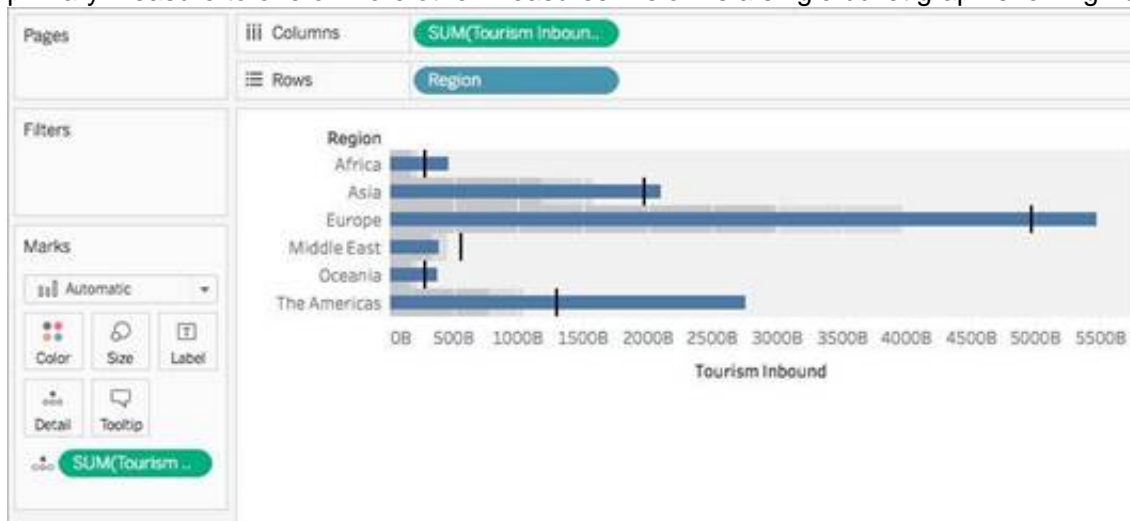
Which of the following is a good reason for using a bullet graph?

- A. Comparing the actual sales against the target sales
- B. Analysing the trend over a given time period
- C. Forecasting future sales
- D. Displaying the year-on-year growth in sales

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.



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

NEW QUESTION 189

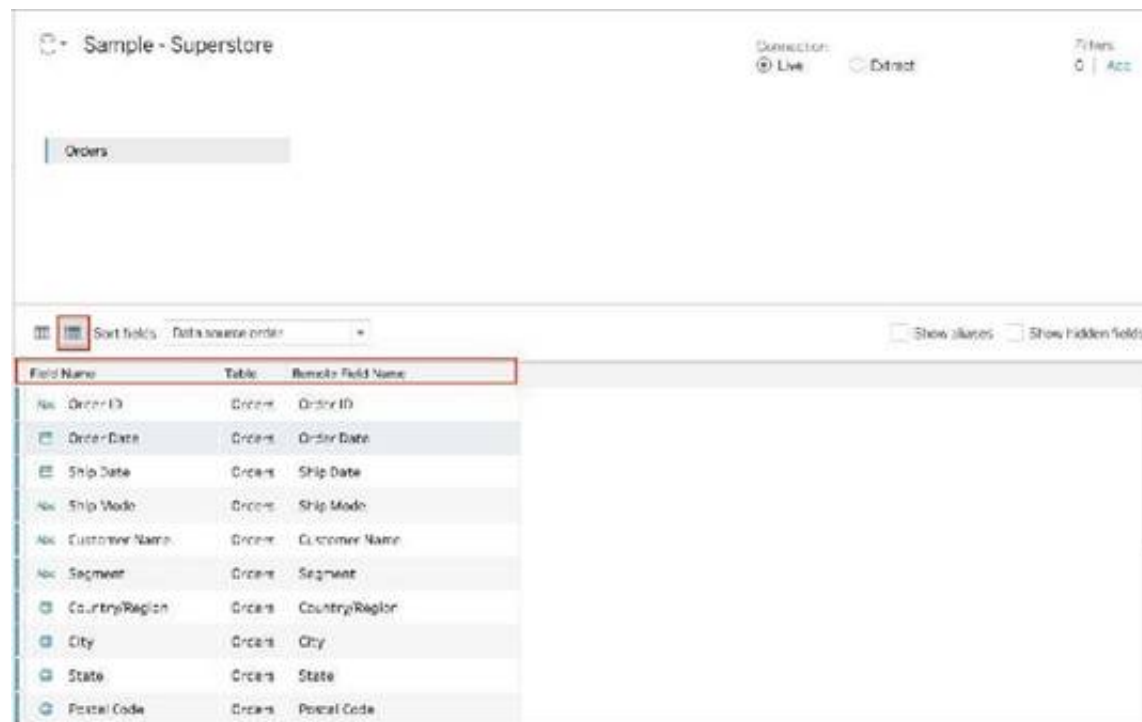
When using the manage metadata option, we can create custom names for columns where _____ is the original name of the column whereas _____ is the custom name we created in Tableau.

- A. Remote Field Name, Field Name
- B. Local Name, Actual Name
- C. Column Name, Actual Name
- D. Local Field, Global Field

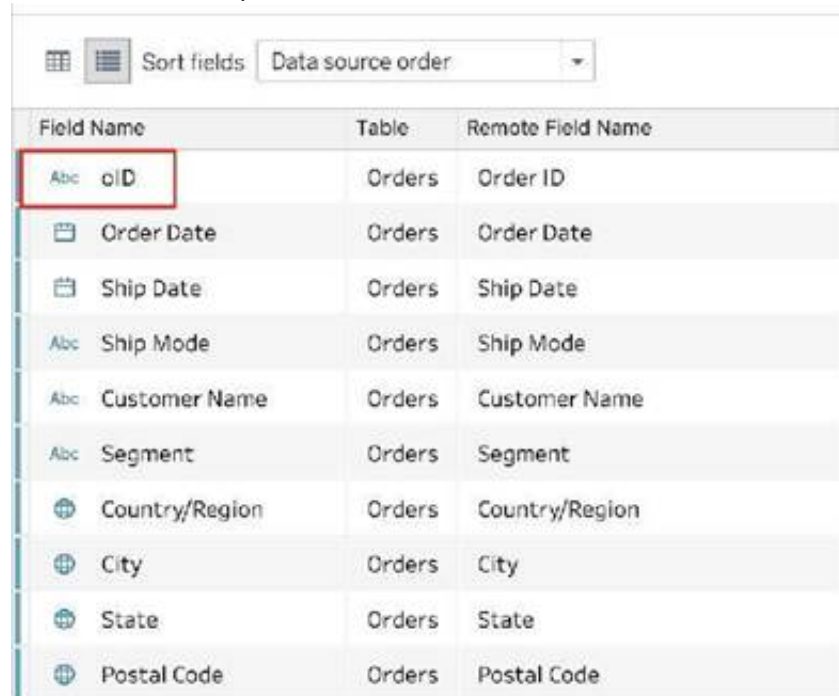
Answer: A

Explanation:

Using the Sample superstore as a reference, click on the manage metadata icon as follows:



We can rename a particular column name to make it easier to remember and use in Tableau. Let's change Order ID to oID as shown:



Now, we'll see oID when using this data source in Tableau. This WILL NOT affect the original data source. The remote field name let's us see what the name of the column is in the ORIGINAL Data source.

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/environment_datasource_page.htm#Metadata

NEW QUESTION 190

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-hand-y-tableau-shortcuts-57561>

NEW QUESTION 194

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

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

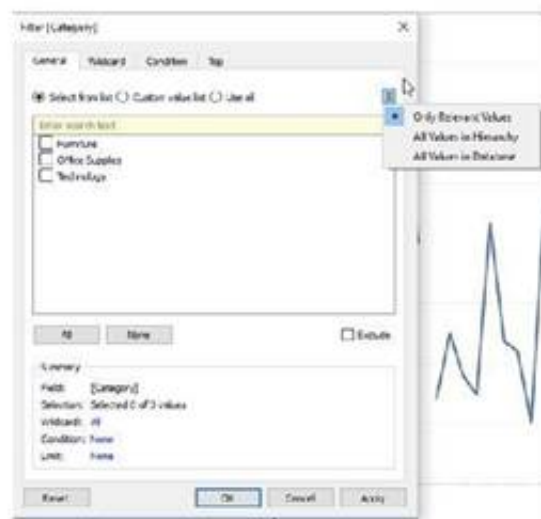
Explanation:

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 197

What are two correct methods to change the data type of a field? Choose two.

- From the Data Source tab, click on the drop-down menu of the field.
- From the Data pane, click on the drop-down menu of the field.
- From the Data Source tab, click the data type icon of the field.

D. From the Data pane, select and hold the field.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

you can change the data type of a field from the Data Source tab by clicking on the drop-down menu of the field or by clicking the data type icon of the field. You cannot change the data type of a field from the Data pane or by selecting and holding the field.

NEW QUESTION 199

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 203

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 204

What two methods can you use to change the font of a worksheet title? Choose two.

- A. Double-click the title in a particular view and use the dialog box.
- B. Right-click the title in a view, and then select Format Title.
- C. Select Format on the menu, and then select Font.
- D. Select Format on the menu, and then select Title and Caption.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

In Tableau, you can change the font of a worksheet title by double-clicking directly on the title in the view, which opens a dialog box where you can format the text, including changing the font. Another method is to use the Format menu; from there, you select "Title and Caption," which opens the Format Title pane on the left side of the screen, where you can change the font and other formatting options for the worksheet title.

NEW QUESTION 209

Which of the following can help us focus on specific data without removing data in the visualization?

- A. Highlighters
- B. Sets
- C. Clusters
- D. Filters

Answer: A

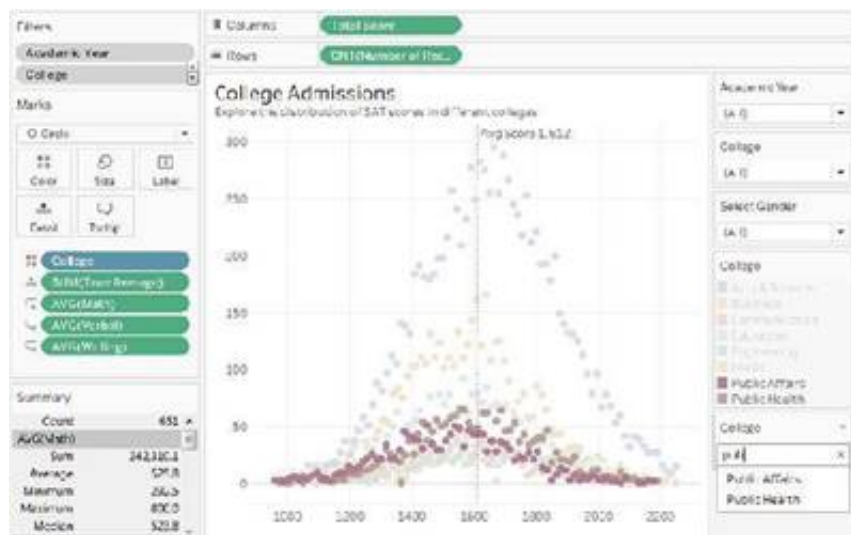
Explanation:

From the official documentation:

When you have a view with a large amount of data you might want to explore your data interactively and highlight a specific mark or group of marks while still maintaining the context of where those marks show in your view.

To do this you can turn on the Highlighter for one or more discrete fields that are included in your view and that affect the level of detail

Example - Here we just want to focus on Public Affairs college dimension, but don't want to filter out or remove the rest of the data:



Note that filtering is not the correct option since that would REMOVE the data that doesn't match the filtering criteria.
Reference : https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/actions_highlight_highlighter.htm

NEW QUESTION 213

_____ refers to the level of detail for a piece of data, wherever you are looking.

- A. Data Cleanliness
- B. Data granularity
- C. Data connectivity
- D. Data LOD

Answer: B

Explanation:

Data is generated and analyzed at many different levels of granularity. Granularity is the level of detail of the data. For example, when looking at graduation data, granularity would describe whether a row in the data set represents a single person or the graduating class of a university.

Reference: <https://www.tableau.com/about/blog/2018/6/data-prep-101-what-aggregate-function-and-how-do-you-combine-aggregated-data-89244>

NEW QUESTION 218

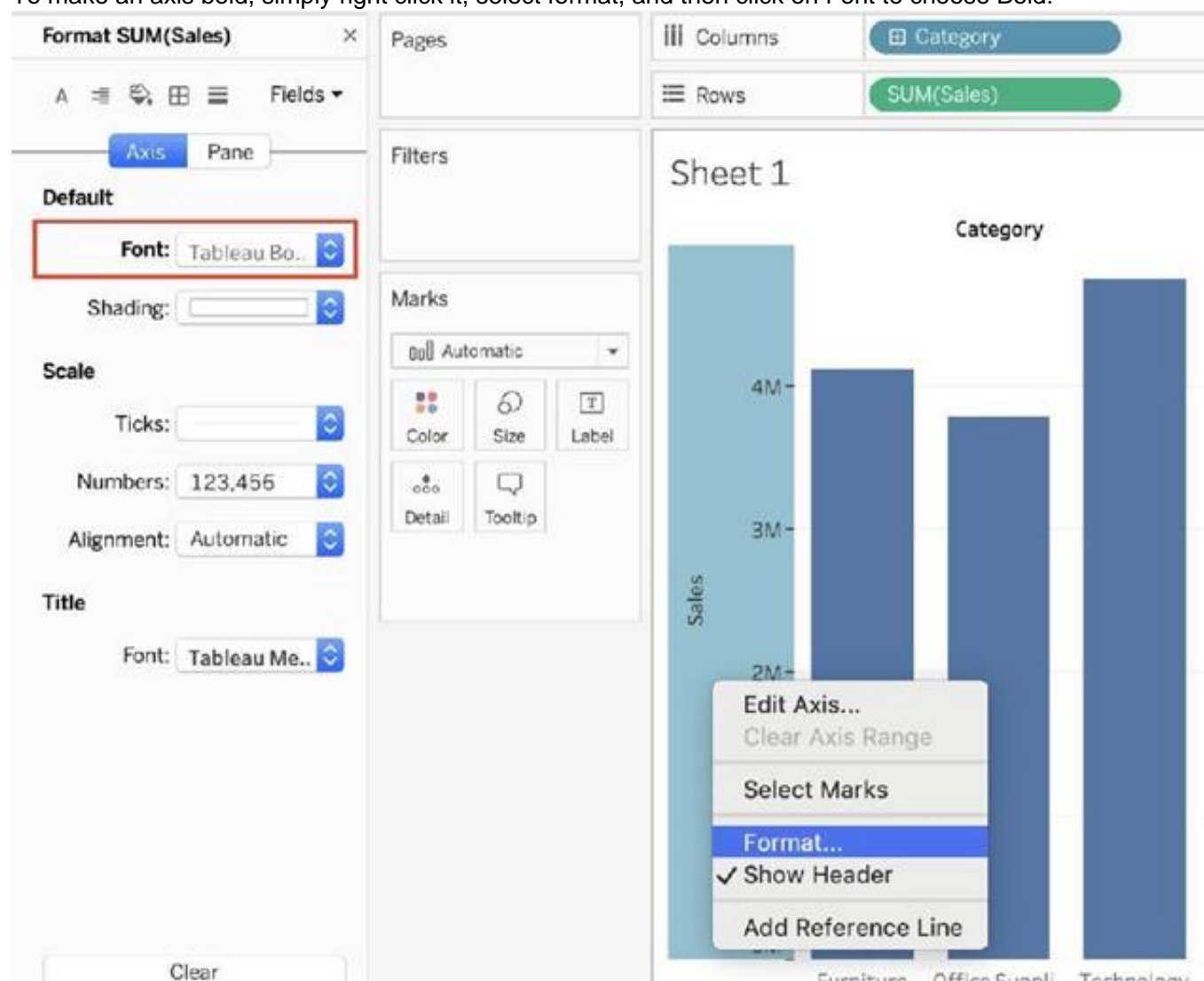
How can you format an axis as Bold in Tableau?

- A. By choosing the axis and selecting Command/Control + B on your keyboard
- B. By right clicking on the axis, choosing Edit Axis, and then setting its font to bold.
- C. By right clicking on the axis, choosing format, and then setting its font to bold.
- D. By clicking on Format on the main menu bar, choosing field labels, and setting it to bold.

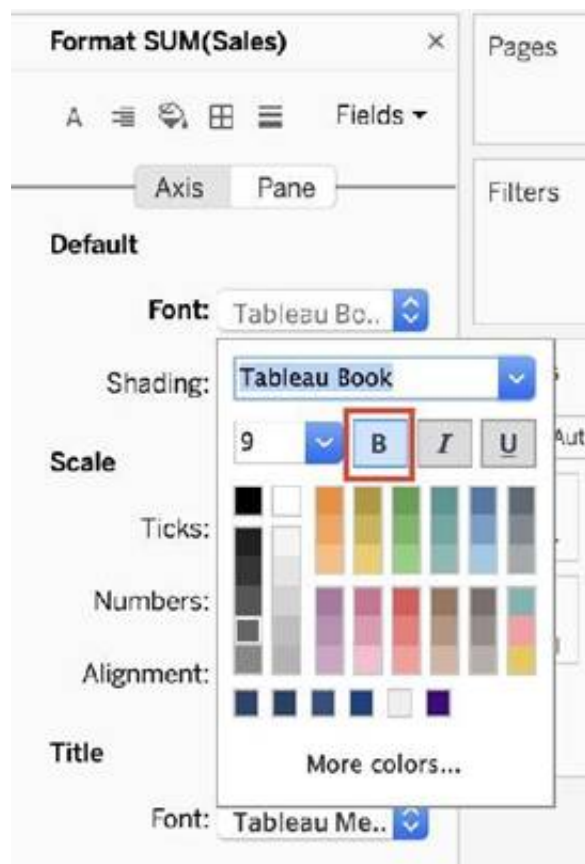
Answer: C

Explanation:

To make an axis bold, simply right click it, select format, and then click on Font to choose Bold:



None of the other options are valid ways to make the axis bold.



Read more about editing axis: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting_editaxes.htm

NEW QUESTION 221

_____ is a method for appending values (rows) to tables. You can use this method if both tables have the same columns. The result is a virtual table that has the same columns but extends vertically by adding rows of data.

- A. Joining
- B. Blending
- C. Combining
- D. Unioning

Answer: D

Explanation:

Unioning is the correct answer! From the official documentation:

Union

Unioning is a method for appending values (rows) to tables. You can union tables if they have the same columns. The result of combining data using a union is a virtual table that has the same columns but extends vertically by adding rows of data.



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

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

NEW QUESTION 223

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 226

What allows you to drill up or down in the level of detail (LOD)?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Hierarchies in Tableau allow users to drill up and down to explore data at different levels of detail. By setting up a hierarchy, users can navigate through levels of the hierarchy to analyze data at each level, from the highest summary down to the finest detail.

NEW QUESTION 227

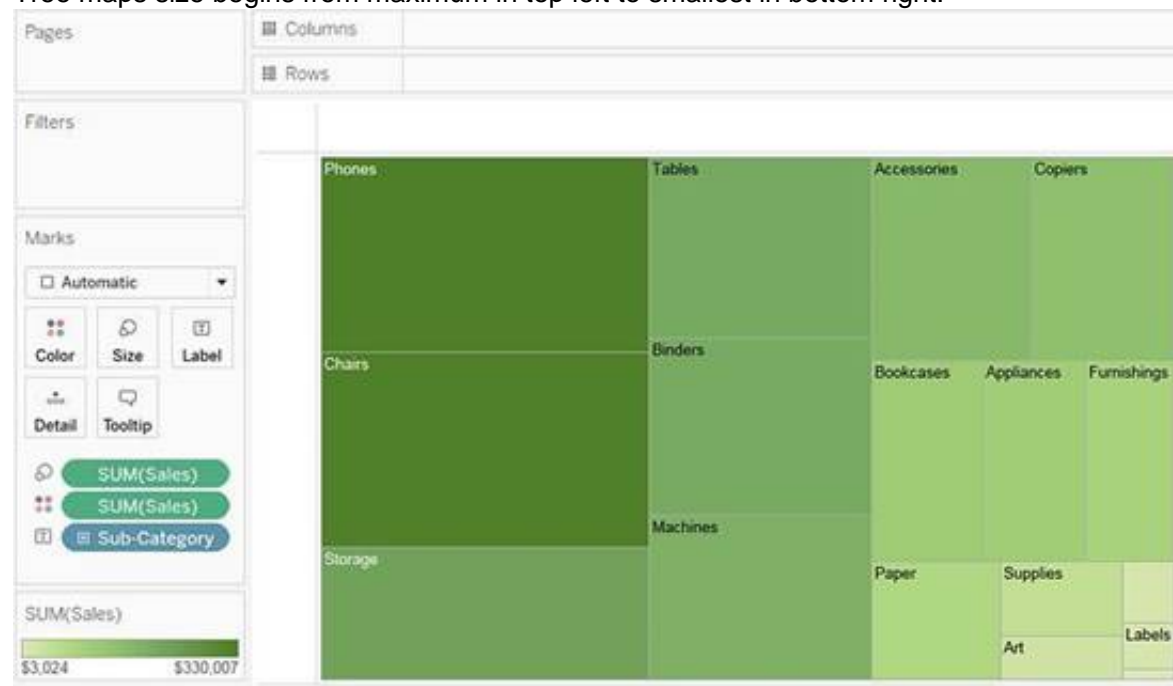
In Tree maps, the size begins with the largest rectangle on the _____ and the smallest rectangle on the _____.

- A. top left bottom left
- B. top right, bottom right
- C. top left, bottom right
- D. top right, bottom left

Answer: C

Explanation:

Tree maps size begins from maximum in top left to smallest in bottom right.



See below to learn how to create a TreeMap and add colours to it:

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

NEW QUESTION 228

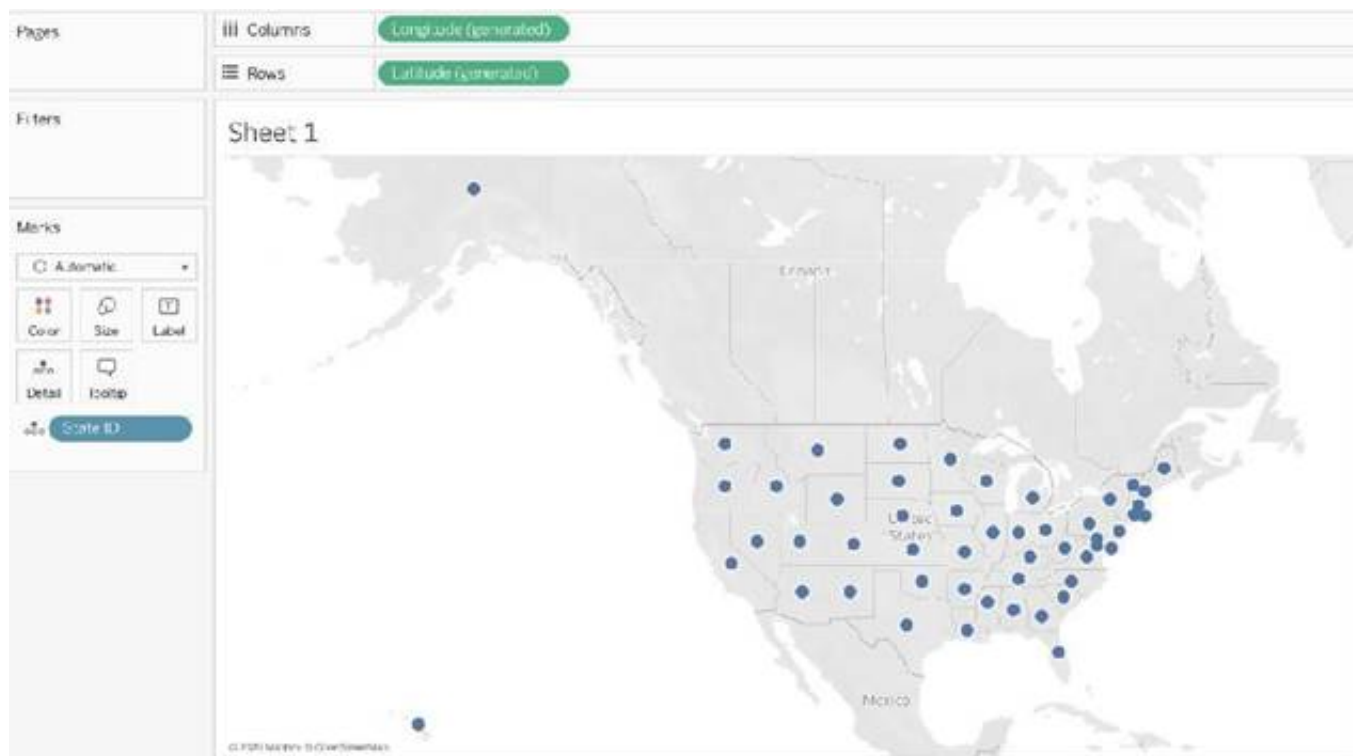
Using the Geo Data Table, create a Map showing Sales made per State. For the State of New York (NY), what was the amount in Sales (\$) made for Phone Assortments with White color?

- A. \$16,581
- B. (Correct)
- C. \$147,950
- D. \$48,115
- E. \$33,768

Answer: A

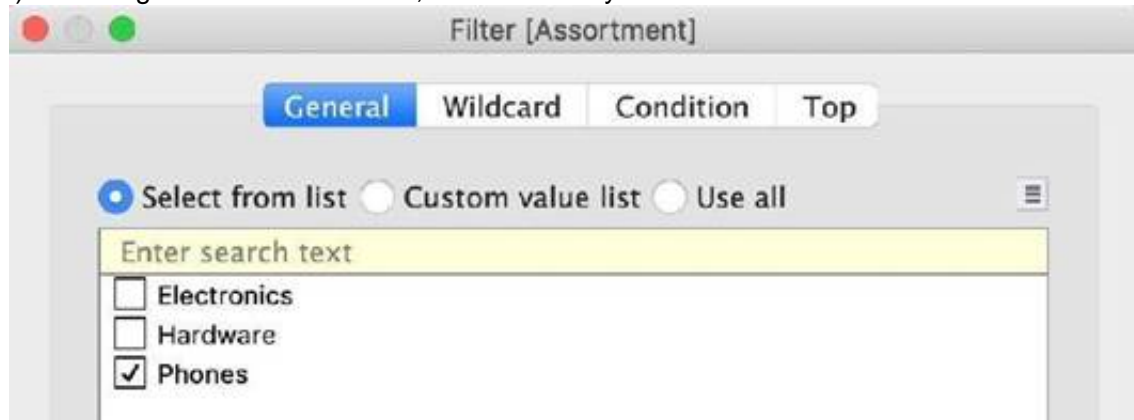
Explanation:

Phew! Tricky one! You needed to use filters in this one. Follow along:

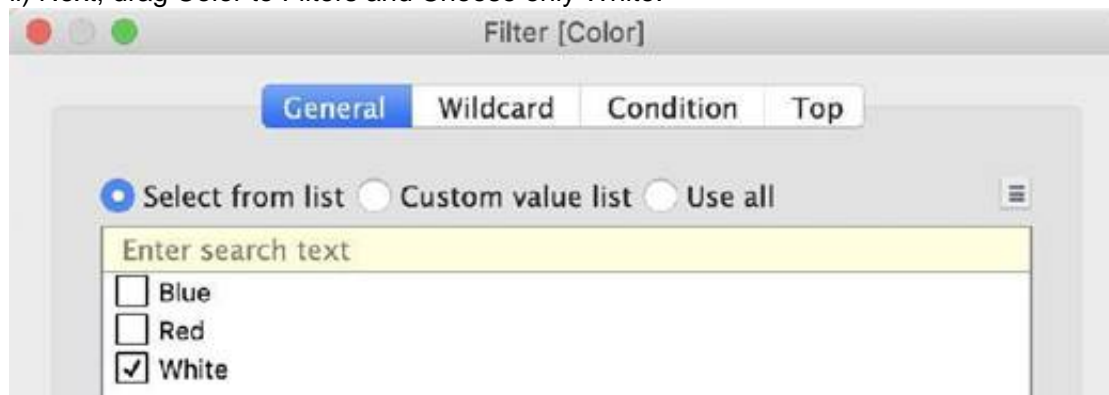


2) Next, as the question mentions, we need to focus on the Assortment PHONE, the color WHITE, and the state of NEW YORK. -> so we use filters for this!

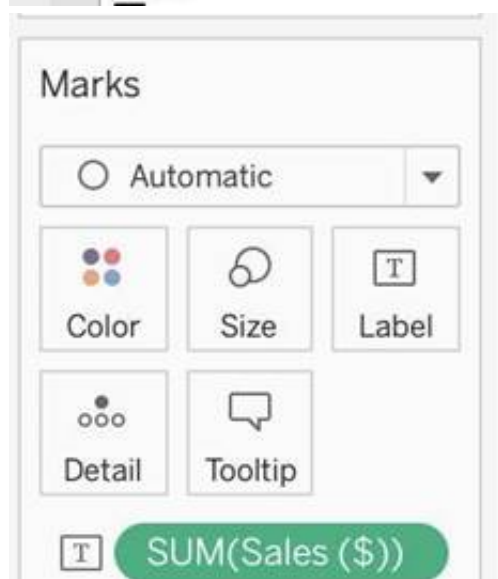
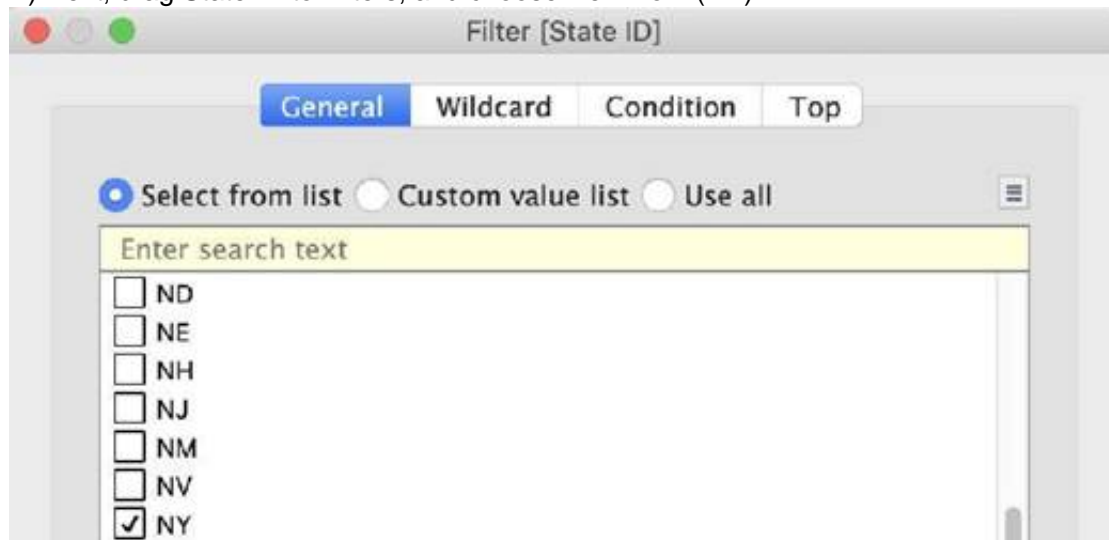
i) First drag Assortment to Filters, and select only Phones :



ii) Next, drag Color to Filters and Choose only White:



iii) Next, drag State ID to Filters, and choose New York (NY):



And Voila! We have our answer as follows:



iv) Last, drag Sales to Label:

NEW QUESTION 233

Create a Set containing Customer Names whose Sales are GREATER than 30,000. Which customer had the LEAST sales in this set?

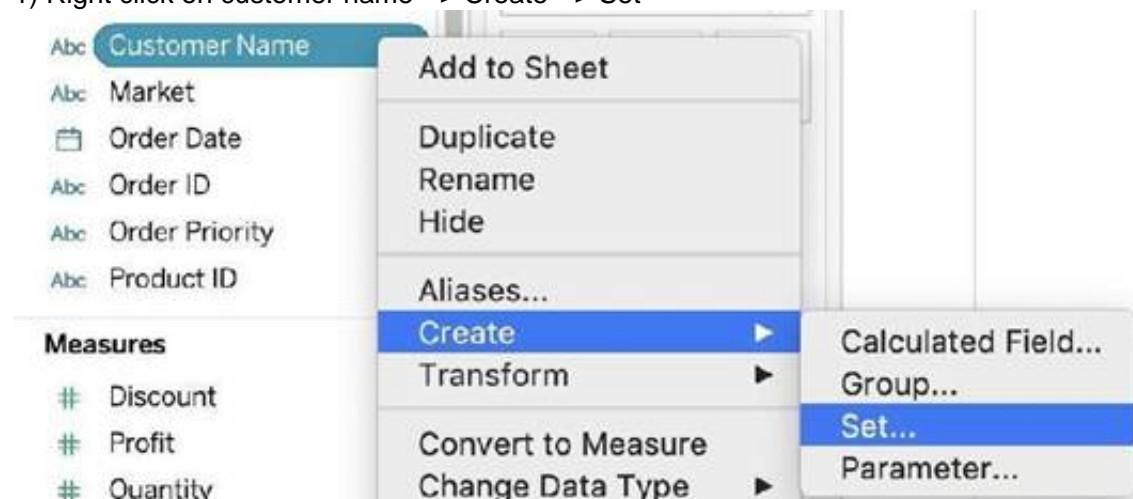
- A. Tom Ashbrook
- B. Sanjit Engle
- C. Penelope Sewall
- D. Tamara Chand

Answer: C

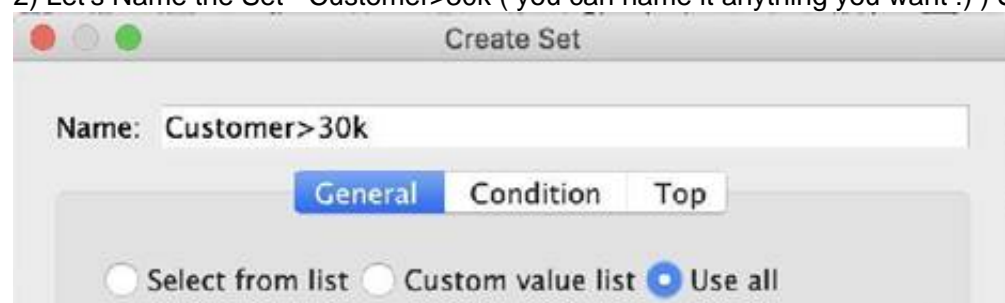
Explanation:

As the question mentions, we need to create a SET with the following conditions -> Choose only those customers whose Sales > 30,000

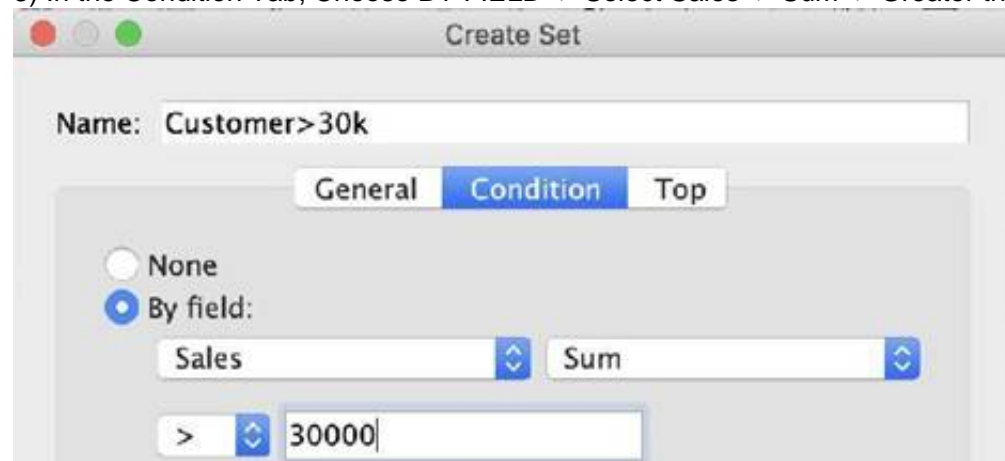
1) Right click on customer name --> Create --> Set



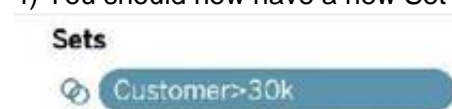
2) Let's Name the Set - Customer>30k (you can name it anything you want :)) Select USE ALL, and then move to the CONDITION TAB:



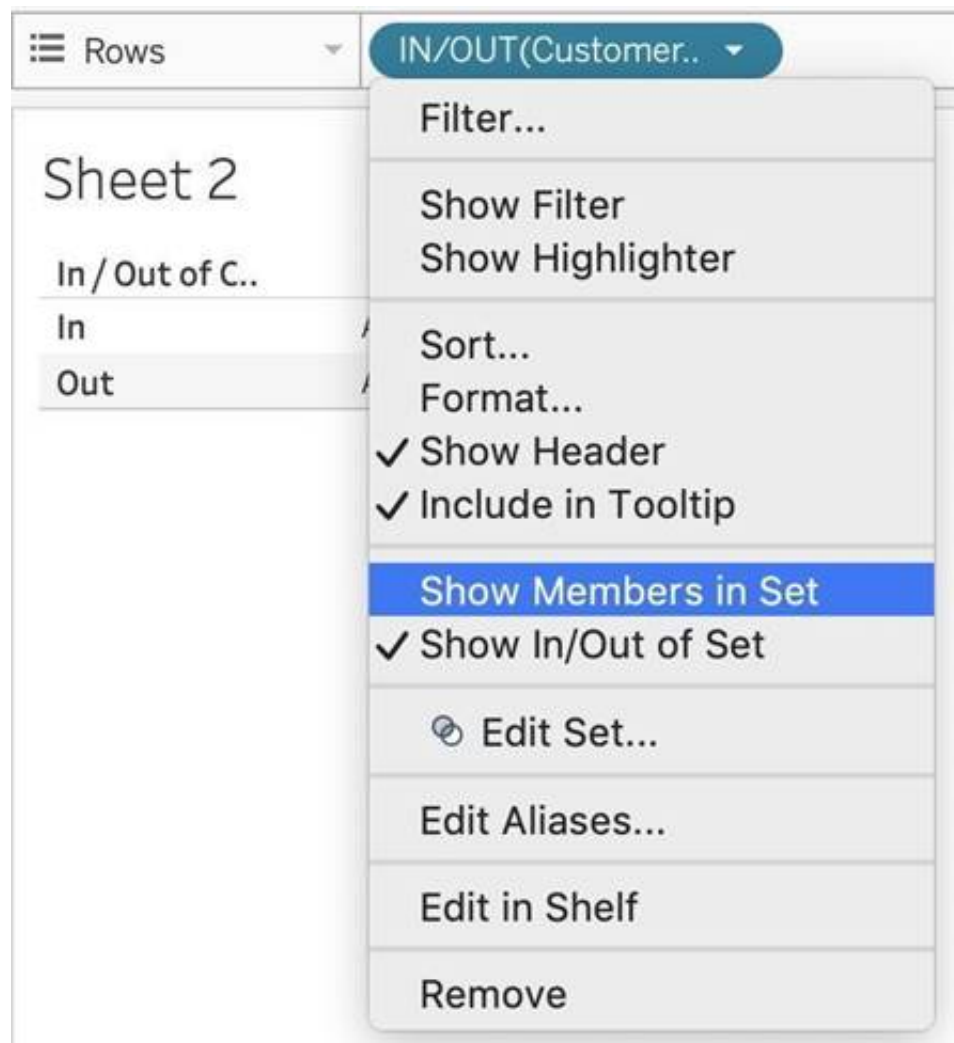
3) In the Condition Tab, Choose BY FIELD -> Select Sales -> Sum -> Greater than 30000 , and click OK



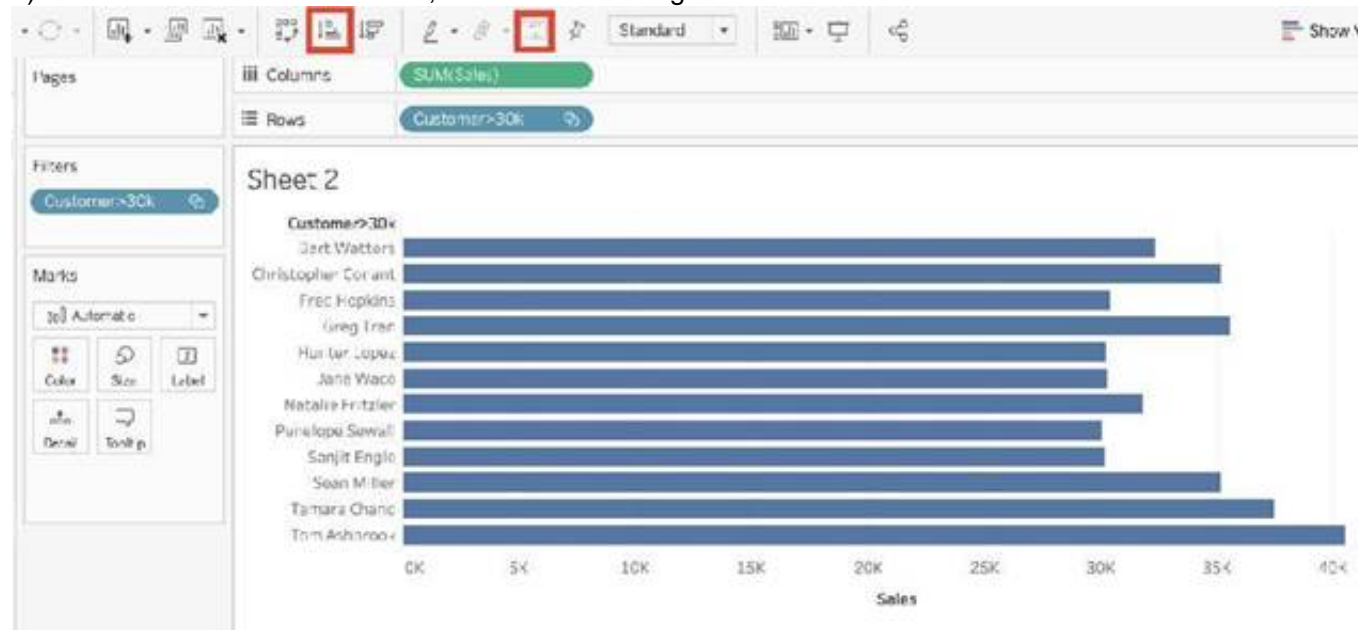
4) You should now have a new Set in the Data Pane as follows:



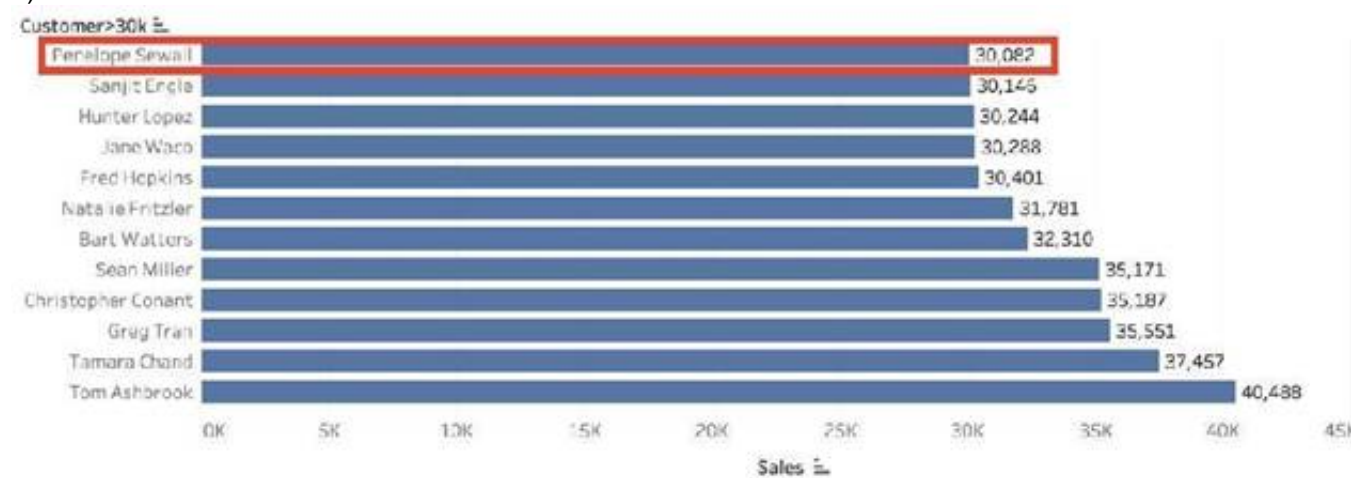
5) Drag this set to the rows shelf, and click on SHOW MEMBERS IN SET. Now drag Sales to the Column Shelf.



6) Click on the Show Mark Labels, and Sort ascending icons as shown:



7) Voila! We have our Answer c



NEW QUESTION 236

The icon associated with the field that has been grouped is a _____

- A. Paper Clip
- B. Globe
- C. Intersection
- D. =#

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can create a group to combine related members in a field. The icon associated with a group is a paper clip!



NEW QUESTION 239

Using the CoffeeChain table, create a chart to see the monthly Percent difference change in Profit, from the beginning of 2012 to the end of 2013. How many months saw a Negative percent difference in Profit?

- A. 9
- B. 7
- C. 10
- D. 8

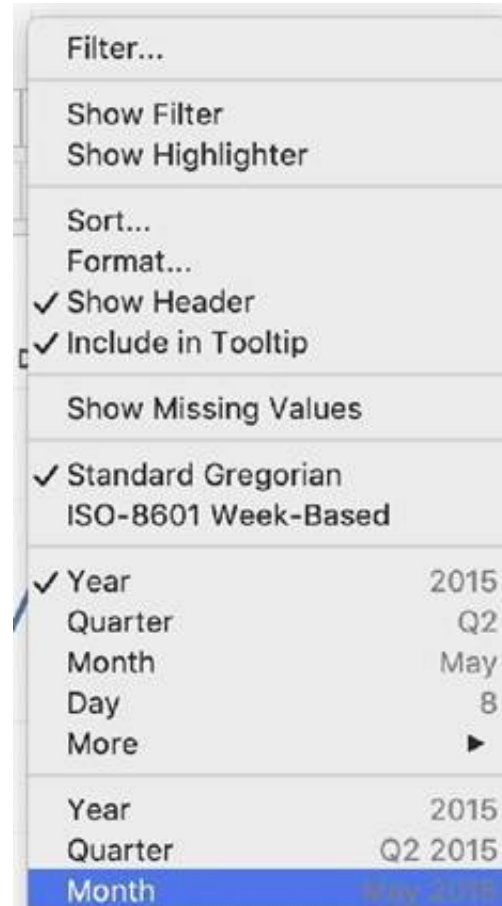
Answer: C

Explanation:

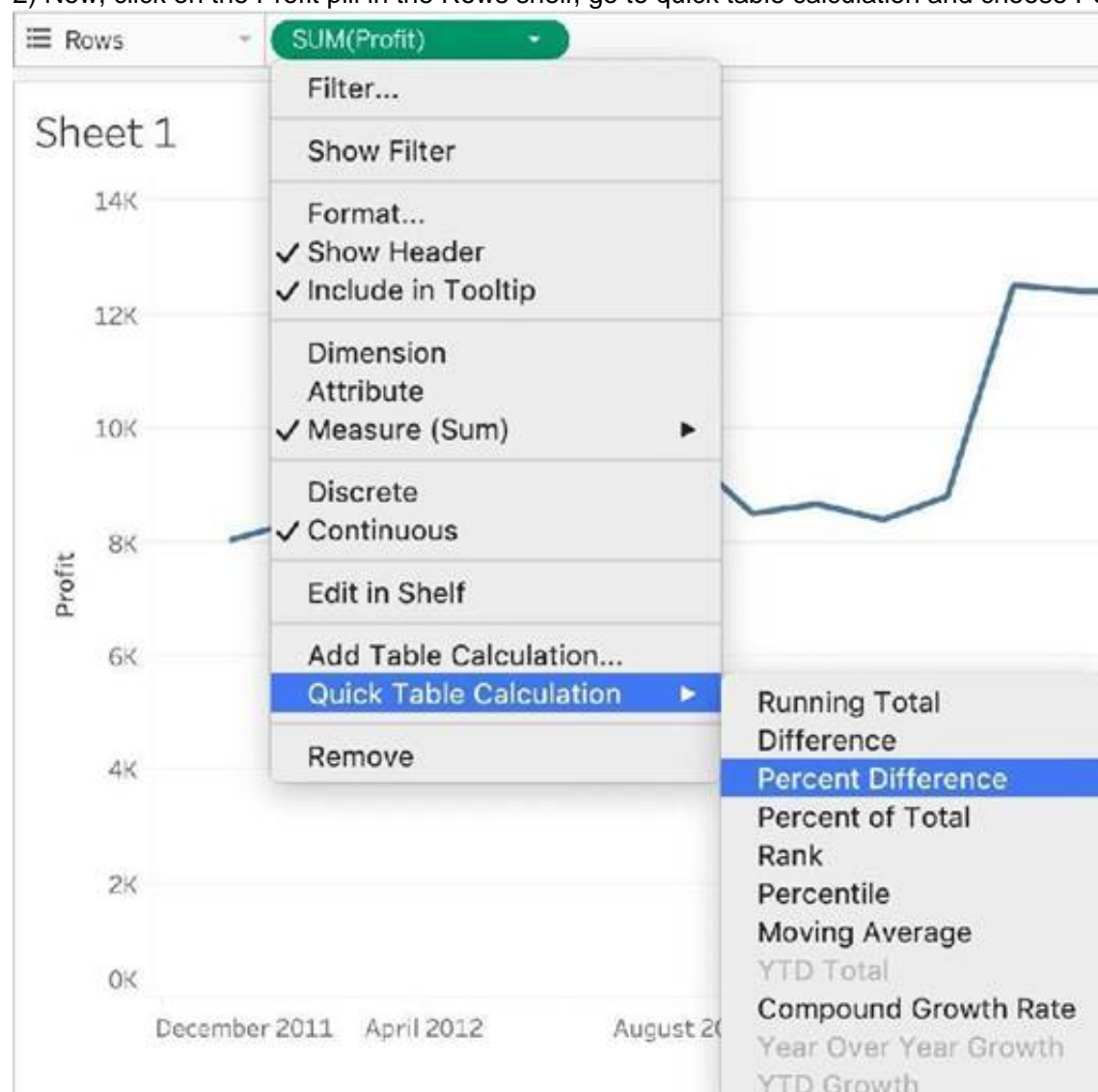
Follow along to reach the correct Answer

1) First, drag Date to the Column shelf and Profit to the Rows shelf. We need to see the 2 consecutive months over this two year period (2012-2013) so this tells us we need to work with continuous dates:

Click on Date in the Column shelf and convert it to continuous month :



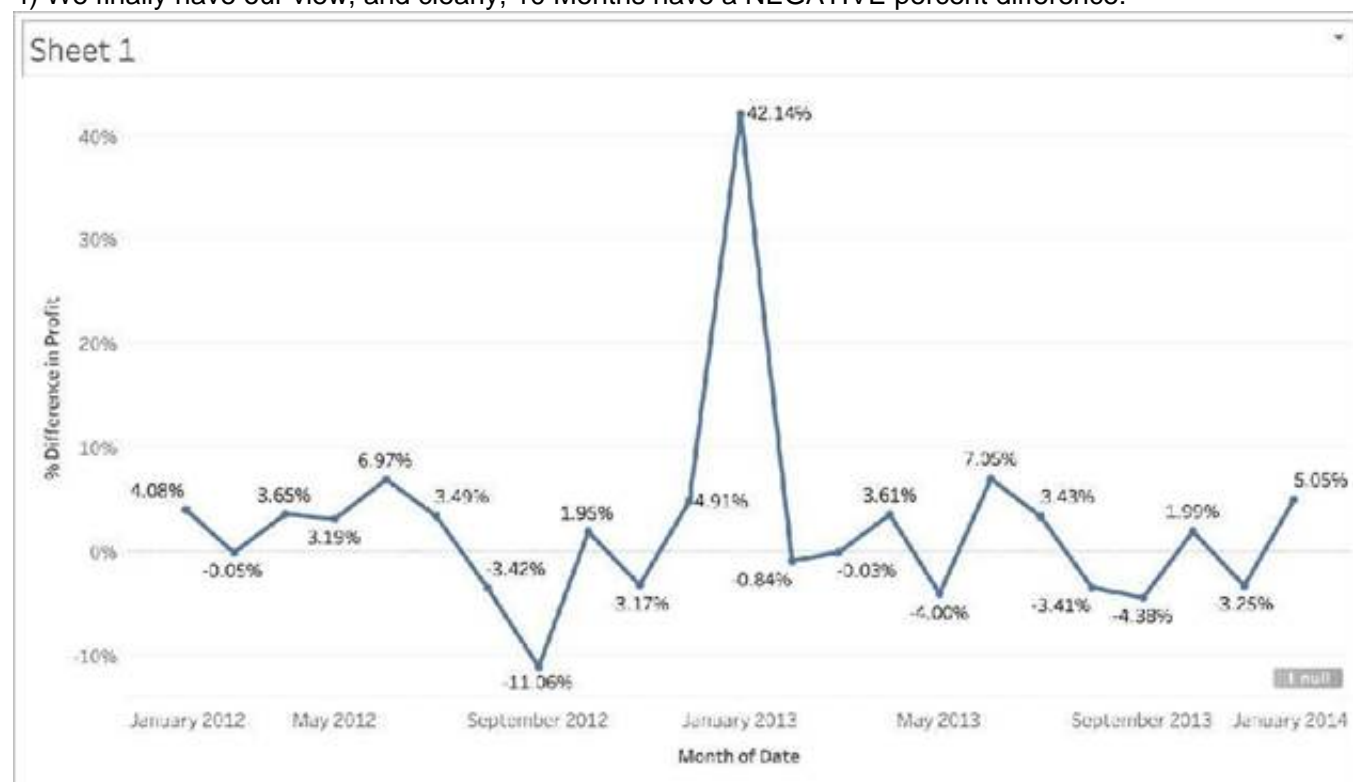
2) Now, click on the Profit pill in the Rows shelf, go to quick table calculation and choose Percent difference:



3) Finally, click on the Show mark Labels icon:



4) We finally have our view, and clearly, 10 Months have a NEGATIVE percent difference:



NEW QUESTION 240

You need to create a calculation that returns a customer name followed by a comma, a space, and then the customer's age (for example: John Doe, 32). What should you include in the calculation?

- A. [Customer Name] + "," + "STR[Age]"
- B. STR([Customer Name]) + "," STR("Age")
- C. "Customer Name," + [Age]
- D. [Customer Name] + "," + STR([Age])

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Tableau Desktop Specialist Exam Readiness, to create a calculation that returns a customer name followed by a comma, a space, and then the customer's age, you should use the formula [Customer Name] + "," + STR([Age]). This is because you need to concatenate strings using the + operator, and convert the numeric field [Age] to a string using the STR() function.

NEW QUESTION 242

When creating a dashboard for multiple devices, which of the following Device options are available in the Device Preview section?

- A. Monitor, Default, Phone, Tablet
- B. Phone, Tablet, Laptop, Desktop
- C. Default, Phone, Tablet, Desktop
- D. Phone, Monitor, Laptop, Default

Answer: C

Explanation:

The following options are available in the Device preview section when creating a Dashboard:



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

NEW QUESTION 243

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?

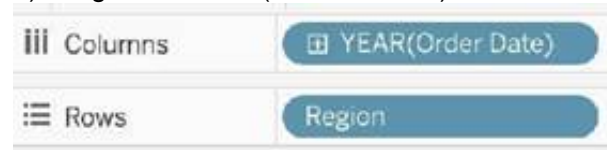
- A. 5,129 and 88,872
- B. 52,678 and 311,404
- C. 1,807 and 34,571
- D. 4,888 and 17,817

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:



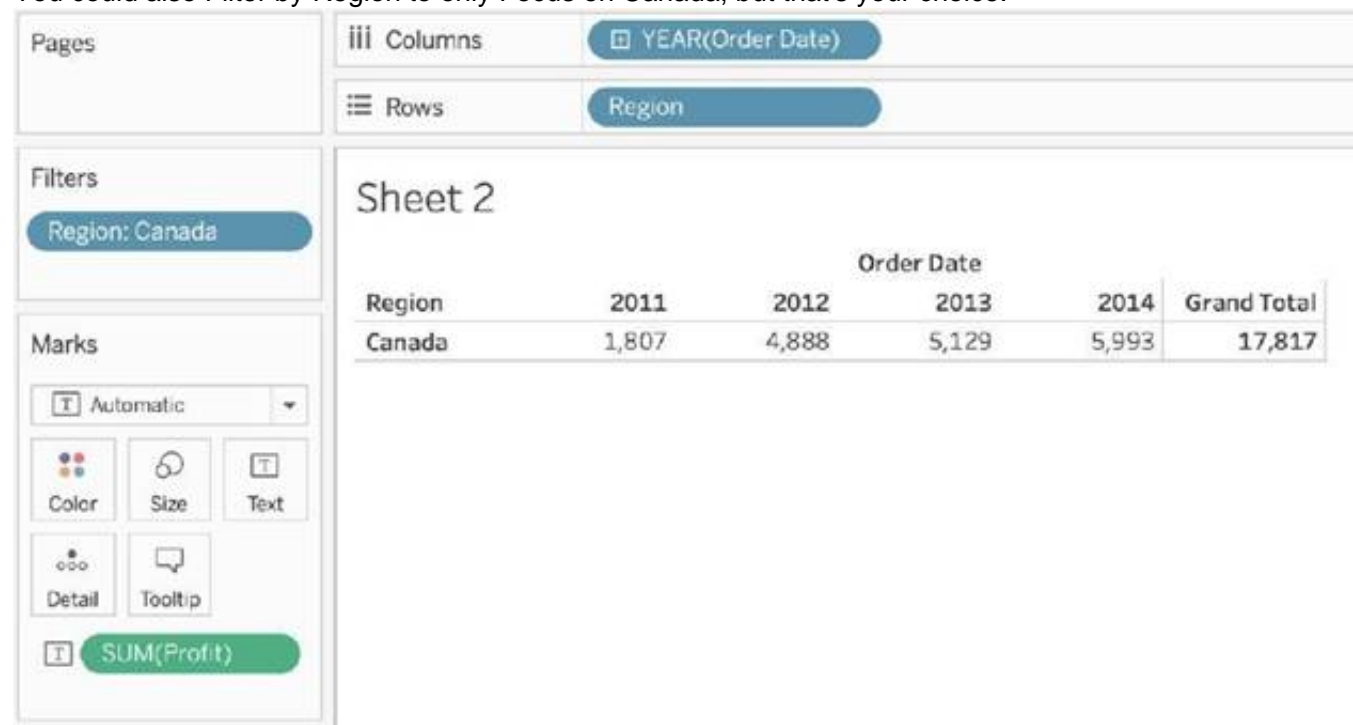
2) Drag Profit to Text in the Marks Shelf as shown:



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:



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

NEW QUESTION 248

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 continuous.

NEW QUESTION 250

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

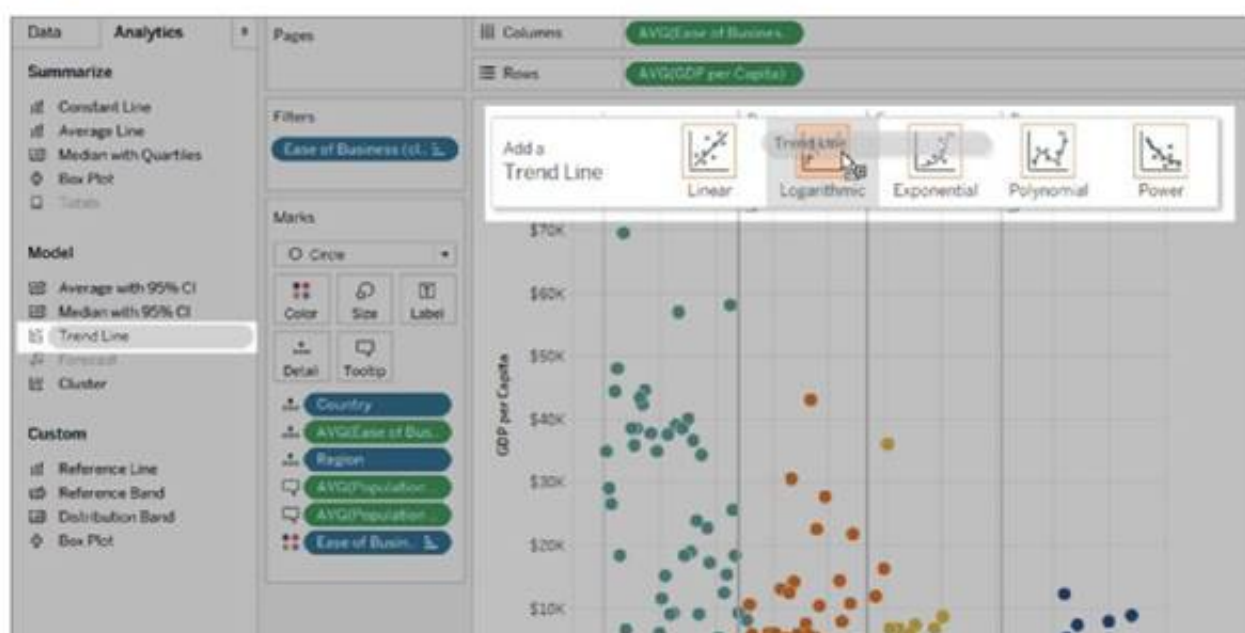
Hence, the correct answer is BINOMIAL trend line which is not present in Tableau. See the following image:

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 254

For creating variable sized bins we use _____

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

Answer: A

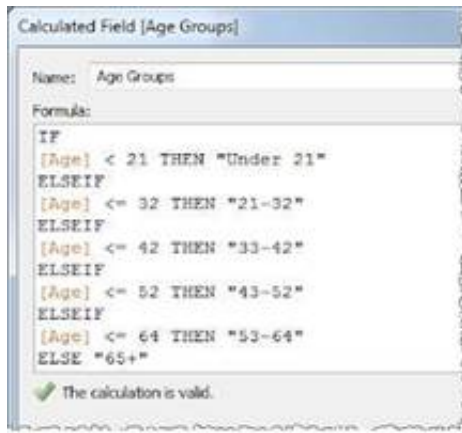
Explanation:

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 258

DOWNLOAD THE DATASET FROM - https://drive.google.com/file/d/1F8L_Rl5B9LAz8RDl-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

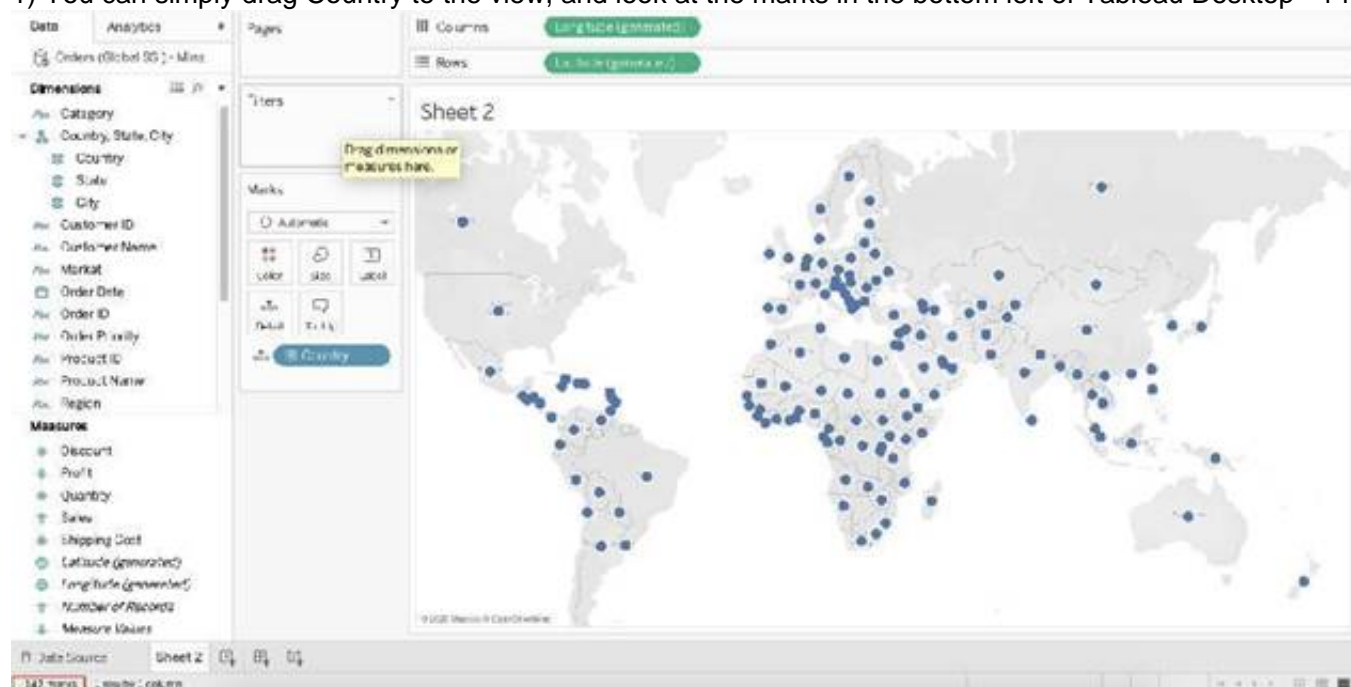
Answer: B

Explanation:

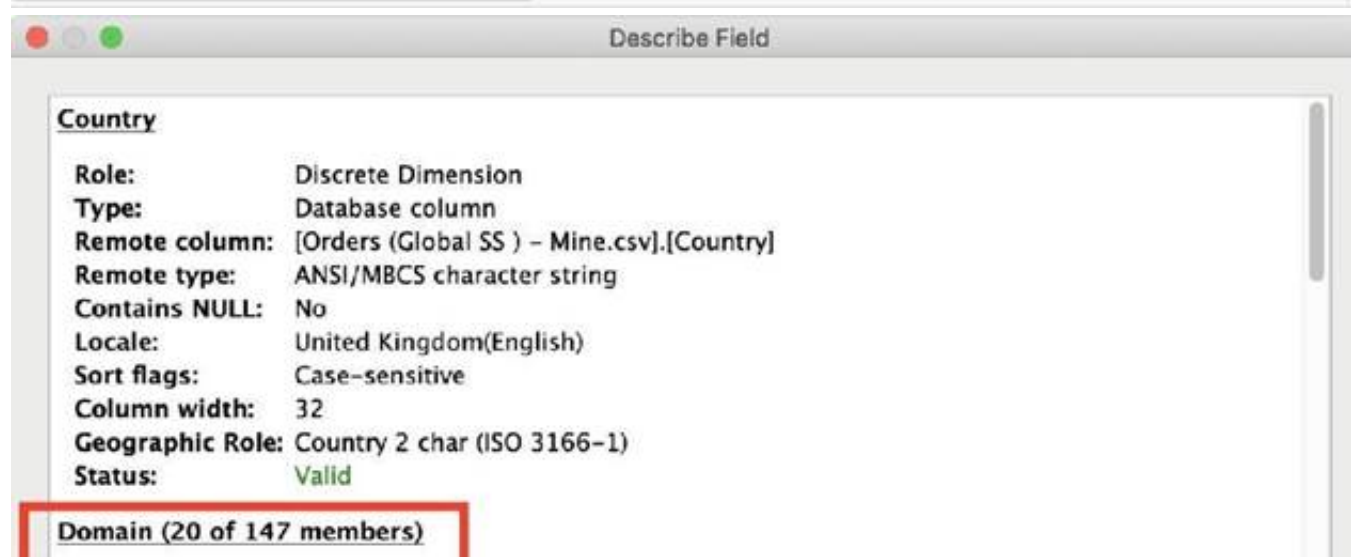
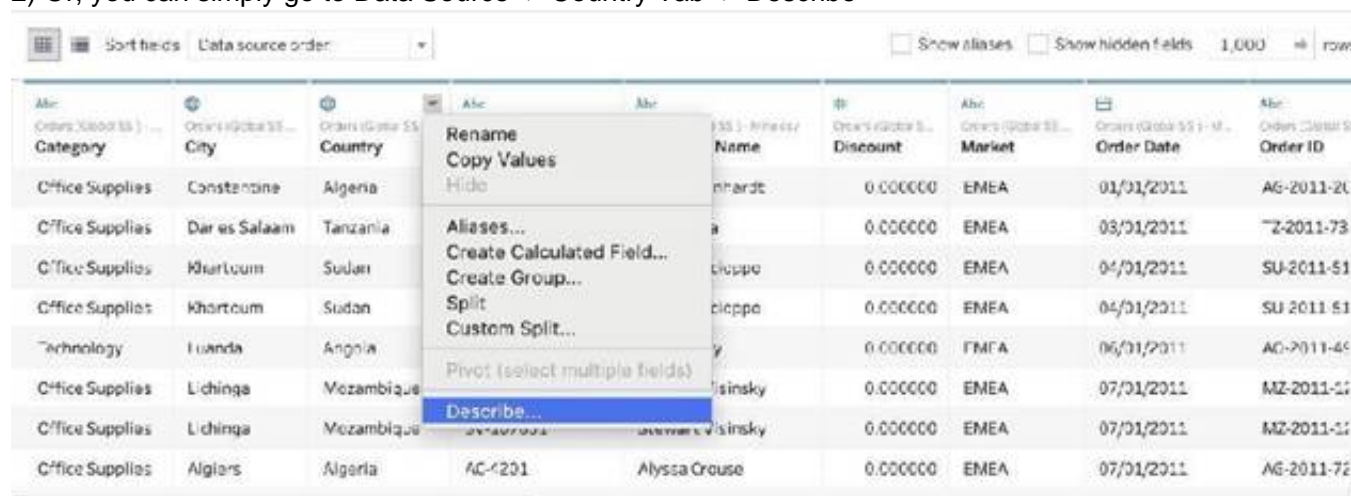
Explanation

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 262

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 263

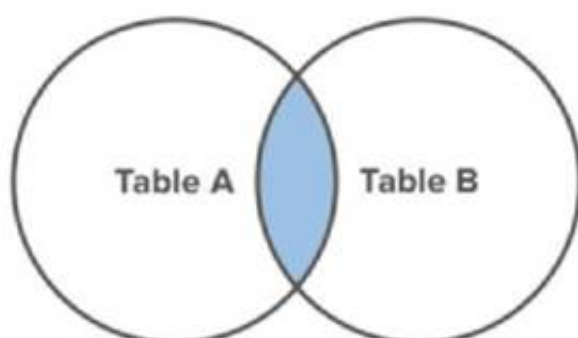
True or False: A LEFT JOIN or INNER JOIN creates a row each time the join criteria is satisfied, which can result in duplicate rows. One way to avoid this is to use data blending instead.

- A. True
- B. False

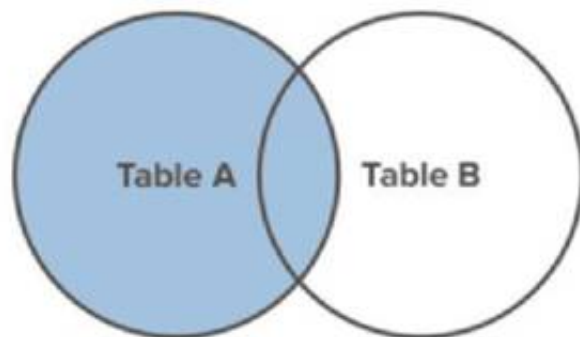
Answer: A

Explanation:

Joins combine tables by adding more columns of data across similar row structures. This can cause data loss or duplication if tables are at different levels of detail, and joined data sources must be fixed before analysis can begin.



Inner join



Left Join

Blends, unlike relationships or joins, never truly combine the data. Instead, blends query each data source independently, the results are aggregated to the appropriate level, then the results are presented visually together in the view.

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

NEW QUESTION 264

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 265

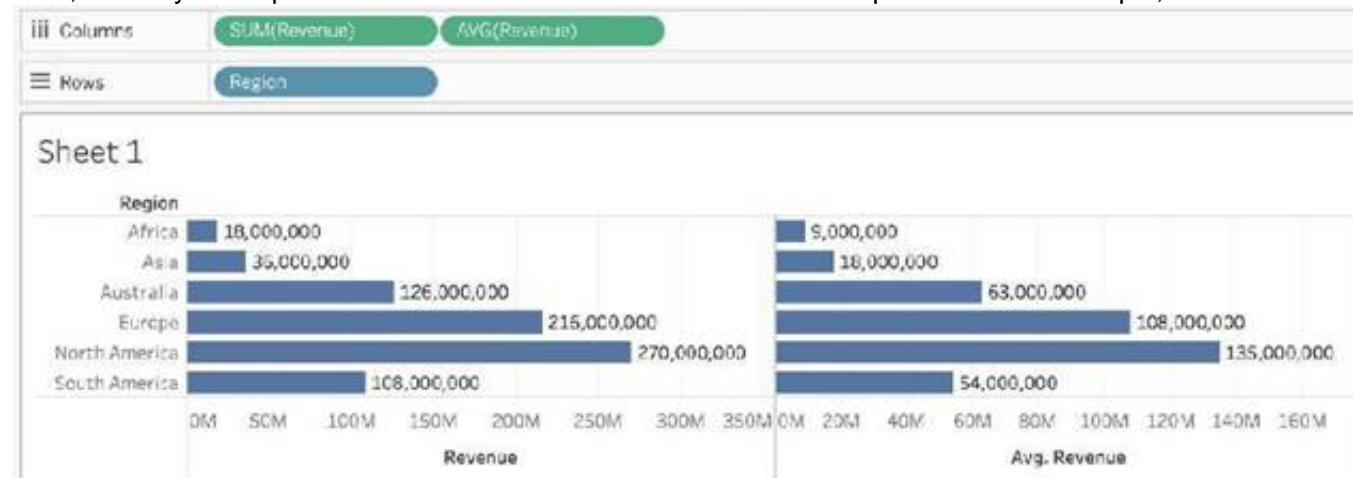
Is it possible to use measures in the same view multiple times (e.g. SUM of the measure and AVG of the measure)?

- 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 theSum of the revenue and theAVG of the revenue in the same view!

NEW QUESTION 268

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 269

_____ charts are typically used to represent accumulated totals over time and are the conventional way to display stacked lines.

- A. Line
- B. Area
- C. Gantt
- D. Bullet

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the official Tableau documentation:

An area chart is a line chart where the area between the line and the axis are shaded with a color. These charts are typically used to represent accumulated totals over time and are the conventional way to display stacked lines. Follow the steps below to create an area chart.

The basic building blocks for an area chart are as follows:

Mark type:	Area
Columns shelf:	Dimension
Rows shelf:	Measure
Color:	Dimension

An example of an area chart is shown below:

NEW QUESTION 271

Which of the following are valid ways to add Totals to a view?

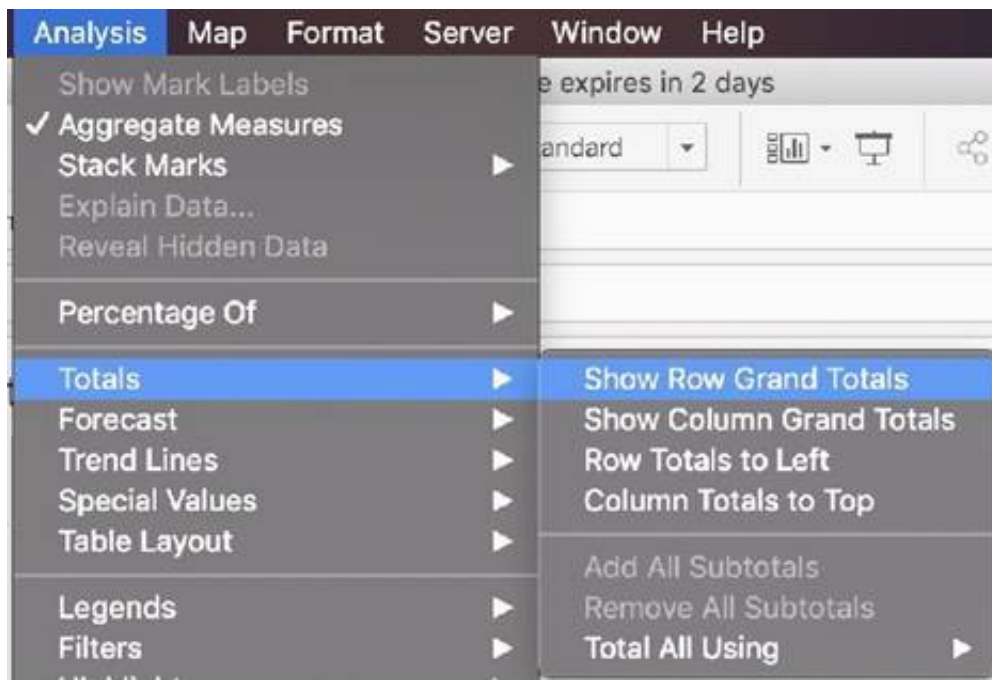
- A. Using the Data Pane
- B. Using the Analytics Pane
- C. From the Analysis Tab in the Menu bar on top
- D. Using the Marks shelf

Answer: BC

Explanation:

To add totals to a view using the Analytics pane:

Also, you can add totals from the Analytics tab in the Menu above:



NEW QUESTION 272

True or False: Physical tables remain distinct (normalized), not merged in the data source whereas logical tables are merged into a single, flat table.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

In fact, the opposite of this is true.

Trick : Whenever you think of joins -> Think that after the join is created, we get 1 single flat combined (joined) table. This flat combined table is created prior to us creating our visualizations. This happens at the physical layer.

If you ever think about relationships, know that all tables will remain distinct and separate, and relationships sit at the logical layer. At run time, when you bring in the dimensions and measures to create your viz, Tableau very smartly creates the necessary joins, relates the tables and sends queries to these tables to get the resultant data back in the most meaningful way possible. This allows you to focus on using your data and revealing insights from it and focus less on the data preparation aspect!

Refer to logical layer vs physical layer from the official

documentation: https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/datasource_datamodel.htm

NEW QUESTION 277

Tableau will automatically create a hierarchy for which two kinds of data? Choose two.

- A. Date & Time
- B. Date
- C. Geographic
- D. String

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Tableau will automatically create a hierarchy for date and geographic data. A hierarchy is a way of organizing data into different levels of detail. For example, a date hierarchy can have year, quarter, month, and day levels. A geographic hierarchy can have country, state, city, and zip code levels. Tableau recognizes date and geographic data based on their data types and formats, and creates hierarchies for them by default. Tableau does not automatically create hierarchies for date & time or string data³

NEW QUESTION 278

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	<code>ZN(expression)</code>	<p>Returns the expression if it is not null, otherwise returns zero. Use this function to use zero values instead of null values.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>ZN([Profit]) = [Profit]</pre>

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

NEW QUESTION 283

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-to-date data, use a live connection instead! Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/extracting_data.htm

NEW QUESTION 288

The row and column shelves contain _____

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

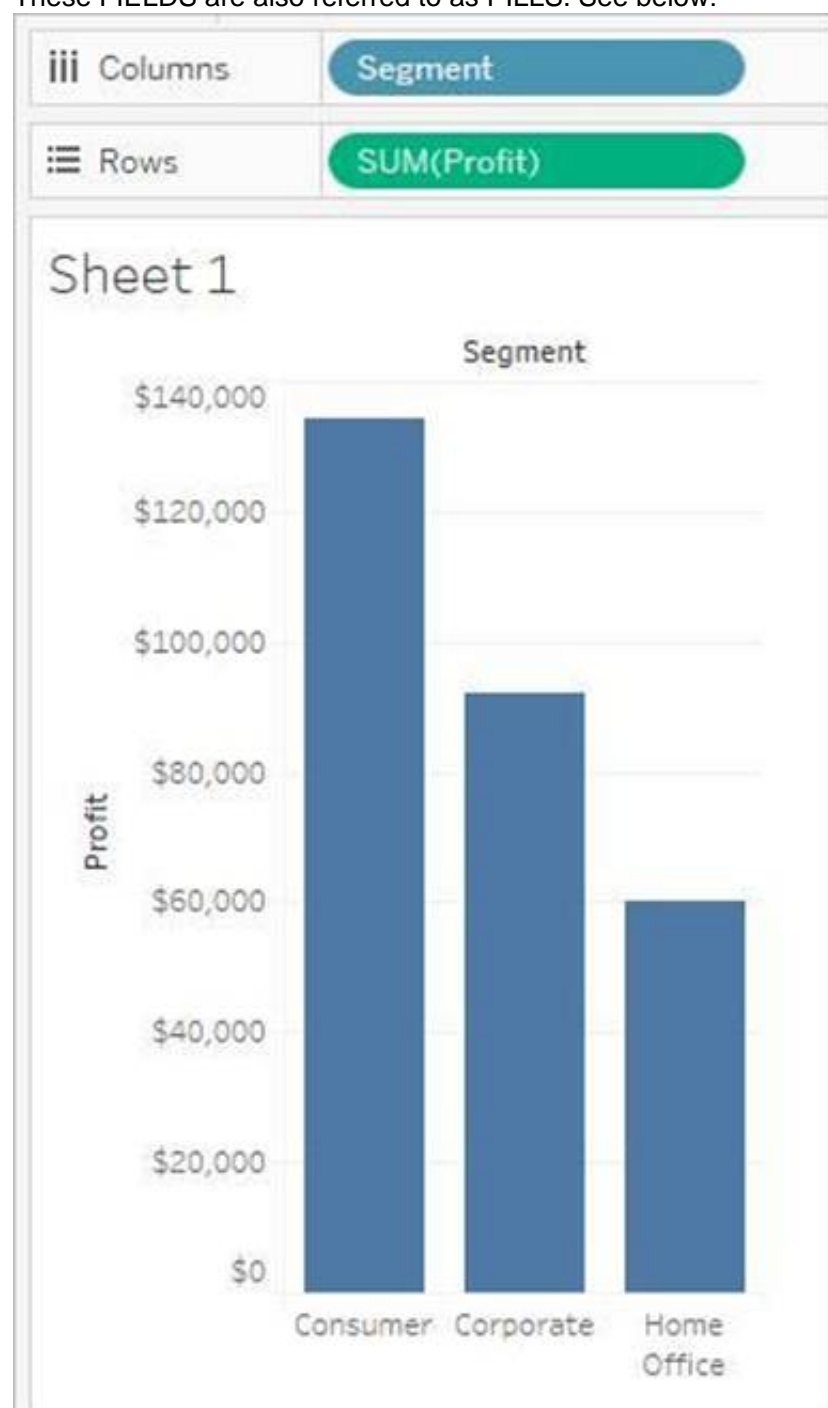
Answer: A

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 290

Which three statements accurately describe continuous fields? Choose three.

- A. Continuous fields appear as green pills.
- B. Continuous fields are numeric.
- C. The values in continuous fields are treated as an infinite range.
- D. Continuous fields are categorical
- E. Only measures can appear as continuous.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Continuous fields in Tableau have specific characteristics:

? A. Continuous fields appear as green pills:

? B. Continuous fields are numeric:

? C. The values in continuous fields are treated as an infinite range: Incorrect options:

? D. Continuous fields are categorical: This is incorrect because categorical fields are discrete, not continuous.

? E. Only measures can appear as continuous: This is incorrect because dimensions can also be treated as continuous in certain contexts.

References:

? Tableau's official documentation on continuous and discrete fields: Continuous and Discrete

NEW QUESTION 294

You can use the _____ in Tableau to clean / organise your data.

- A. Data cleaner
- B. Data manager
- C. Data interpreter
- D. Data organiser

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you track data in Excel spreadsheets, you create them with the human interface in mind. To make your spreadsheets easy to read, you might include things like titles, stacked headers, notes, maybe empty rows and columns to add white space, and you probably have multiple tabs of data too.

When you want to analyze this data in Tableau, these aesthetically pleasing attributes make it very difficult for Tableau to interpret your data. That's where Data Interpreter can help.

What does Data Interpreter do?

Data Interpreter can give you a head start when cleaning your data. It can detect things like titles, notes, footers, empty cells, and so on and bypass them to identify the actual fields and values in your data set.

It can even detect additional tables and sub-tables so that you can work with a subset of your data independently of the other data.

After Data Interpreter has done its magic, you can check its work to make sure it captured the data that you wanted and identified it correctly. Then, you can make any necessary adjustments.

After you select the data that you want to work with, you might also need to do some additional cleaning steps like pivoting your data, splitting fields, or adding filters to get the data in the shape you want before starting your analysis.

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

NEW QUESTION 297

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 299

Which of the following are the options to export the data used to build the view / visualisations?

- A. CSV file
- B. PDF File
- C. JSON format
- D. MS Access Database

Answer: AD

Explanation:

You can export the data in a Tableau data source, including all or part of the records from your original data. Alternatively, you can export only the portion of data used to generate the view.

Since the question mentions the data used to build the view, we'll focus on that :

Export data in the view to Microsoft Access or .csv

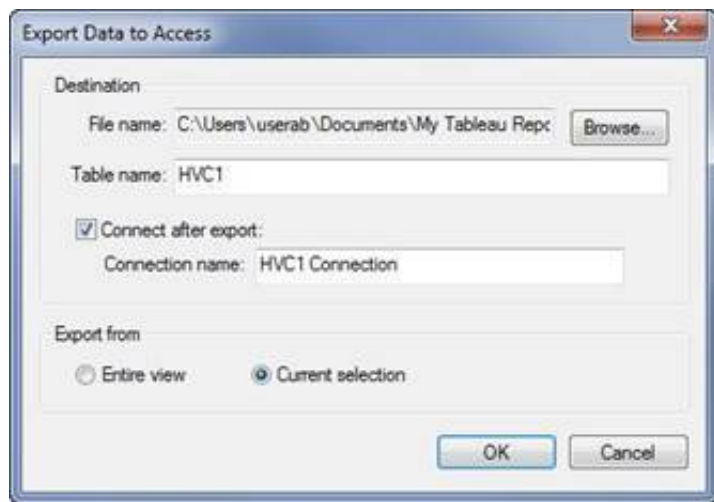
Export the data that is used to generate the view as an Access database (Windows only) or .csv file (Mac only).

1) In Tableau Desktop, select Worksheet > Export > Data.

2) Select a location and type a name for your Access database or .csv file.

3) Click Save.

4) If you're on Windows, the Export Data to Access dialog box displays to give you the option to immediately use the new Access database and continue working in Access without interrupting your work flow.



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

NEW QUESTION 300

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 304

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 308

What are two examples of a date value? Choose two.

- A. 2020-05-01
- B. December
- C. Wednesday
- D. January 1,1995

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Date values in Tableau represent specific points in time and are typically formatted in a standard date format.

? Option A, "2020-05-01", is a standard date format representing the 1st of May, 2020.

? Option D, "January 1, 1995", is another example of a date value, representing the 1st of January, 1995. Options B ("December") and C ("Wednesday") represent a month and a day of the week, respectively, but do not specify a particular date.

NEW QUESTION 311

To display data that has both negative and positive quantitative values, Tableau Desktop will display marks by using _____ as the default.

- A. the full color range
- B. a diverging palette
- C. a sequential palette
- D. a categorical palette

Answer: B

Explanation:

Tableau Desktop will display marks by using a diverging palette as the default to display data that has both negative and positive quantitative values. A diverging palette is a type of color palette that uses two different color ranges to show positive and negative values. For example, a red-green diverging palette uses shades of red for negative values and shades of green for positive values. A diverging palette is automatically applied when there are both negative and positive values for a measure that is placed on Color on the Marks card⁵ The other options are not correct types of color palettes that Tableau Desktop uses as the default for data with both negative and positive values. A full color range is not a valid term for a color palette in Tableau. A sequential palette is a type of color palette that uses different shades of one color to show variations in a single measure. A sequential palette is usually applied when there are only positive values for a measure that is placed on Color on the Marks card⁵ A categorical palette is a type of color palette that uses different colors to show discrete values or categories. A categorical palette is usually applied when there is a dimension that is placed on Color on the Marks card⁵

NEW QUESTION 313

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 318

What are three geographic roles that you can assign to a field? Choose three.

- A. Address
- B. Time zone
- C. City
- D. Country
- E. Airport

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

According to the Tableau Desktop Specialist Exam Guide, city, country, and airport are three geographic roles that you can assign to a field. Address and time zone are not geographic roles in Tableau.

NEW QUESTION 323

Which of these is NOT a type of Quick Filter available in Tableau?

- A. Wildcard Match
- B. Multiple Values (dropdown)
- C. Regex Match
- D. Single Value (slider)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Upon clicking on a filter, we see the following options:



Clearly, Regex Match is not one of these options!

NEW QUESTION 326

.....

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All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

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* Trusted by Millions

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