

Exam Code: TDS-C01

Exam Name: Tableau Desktop Specialist



Exam A

QUESTION 1

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

IMPORTANT QUESTION, PAY ATTENTION

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

You may create a context filter to:

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

QUESTION 2

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 3

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

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 4

How would you calculate GDP per capita in Tableau?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

$GDP / Population = GDP \text{ Per Capita}$

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

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

QUESTION 5

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

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

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

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

Moreover, as a Tableau Server administrator you will control who has access to server content to help protect sensitive data. Administrators can set user permissions on projects, workbooks, views, and data sources.

QUESTION 6

Download the Dataset from: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/12AYHfiPWkwBmvH0zbumOURgUX6Az00Rw/view?usp=sharing>

Using the Time Series Table, create a line chart to show Sales over time. Which Month and Year witnessed the lowest Sales?

- A. September 2017
- B. March 2018
- C. December 2017
- D. January 2018

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

Follow the steps to get the correct answer : January 2018



← → 📄 ↻

Connections Add

Retail-Sales-Data
Microsoft Excel

Time Series (Retail-Sales-Data)

Time Series

Sheets 🔍

Use Data Interpreter
Data Interpreter might be able to clean your Microsoft Excel workbook.

Geo Data

Time Series

New Union

Sort fields: Data source order

Time Series	Time Series	Time Series
Item Number ID	Assortment	Week ID

We are talking about dates, so use the Time series sheet as follows:

Filter...

Show Filter
Show Highlighter

Sort...
Format...

Show Header

Include in Tooltip

Show Missing Values

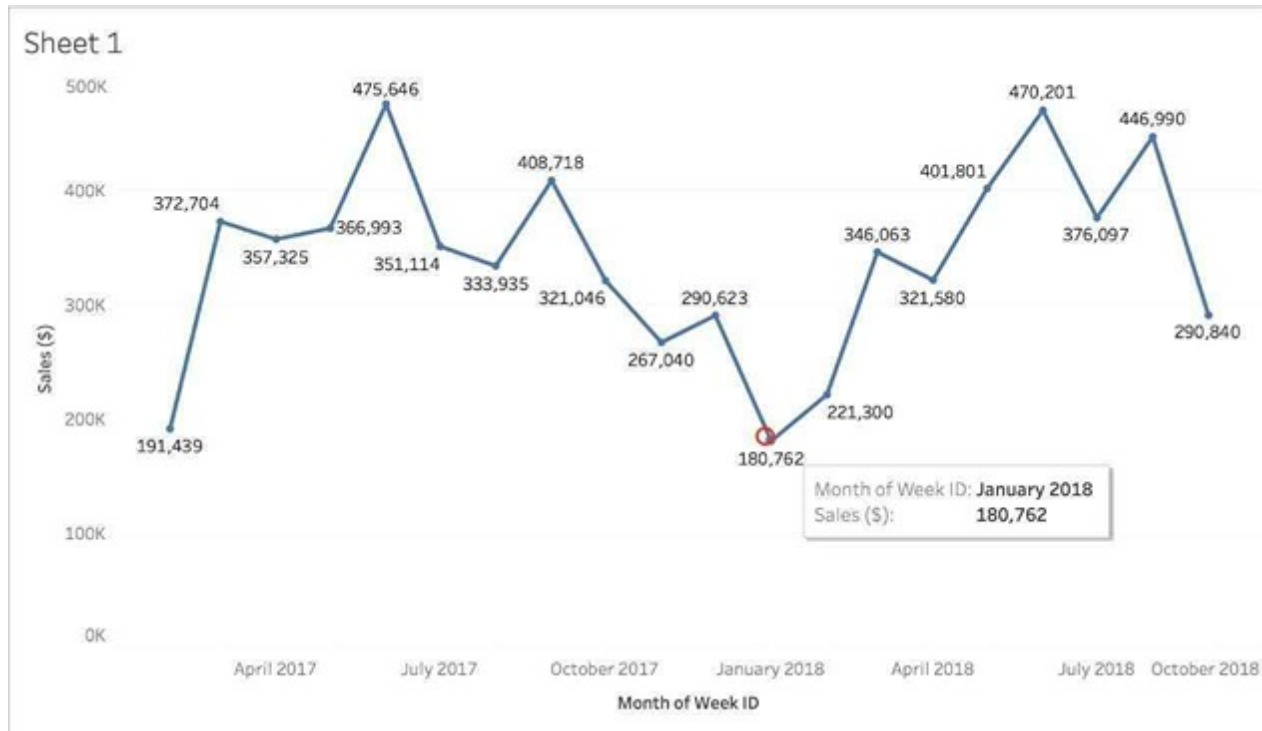
Standard Gregorian
ISO-8601 Week-Based

Year 2015
Quarter Q2
Month May
Day 8
More ▶

Year 2015
Quarter Q2 2015
Month May 2015
Week Number Week 5, 2015
Day May 8, 2015
More ▶



Next, the following should be your view and clearly, January 2018 is the lowest point:



Read more about dates: <https://interworks.com/blog/rcurtis/2017/01/30/tableau-deep-dive-dates-introduction-dates/>

QUESTION 7

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

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



Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

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

To reach the correct answer, follow the steps below:

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

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

Pages

Columns: Assortment

Rows: YEAR(Week ID), QUARTER(Week ID), MONTH(Week ID)

Filters

Marks: Automatic, Color, Size, Text, Detail, Tooltip, SUM(Sales (\$))

Sheet 1

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



Filter...

Show Filter

Format...

✓ Include in Tooltip

Dimension

Attribute

✓ Measure (Sum) ▶

Discrete

✓ Continuous

Edit in Shelf

Add Table Calculation...

Quick Table Calculation ▶

Remove

- Sum
- Average**
- Median
- Count
- Count (Distinct)
- Minimum
- Maximum
- Percentile ▶
- Std. Dev
- Std. Dev (Pop.)
- Variance
- Variance (Pop.)

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

Sheet 1

Year of We..	Quarter of ..	Month of W..	Assortment		
			Electro..	Hardwa..	Phones
2017	Q1	February	971	1,218	1,012
		March	1,115	1,423	1,200
	Q2	April	1,355	1,672	1,451
		May	1,375	1,727	1,497
		June	1,440	1,769	1,558
	Q3	July	1,303	1,661	1,436
		August	1,251	1,556	1,377
		September	1,226	1,529	1,341
	Q4	October	1,222	1,461	1,336
		November	1,024	1,199	1,110
		December	877	1,059	
	2018	Q1	January	681	835
February			843	1,010	
March			1,053	1,257	
Q2		April	1,227	1,445	
		May	1,522	1,820	1,687
		June	1,431	1,697	1,580
Q3		July	1,425	1,700	1,582
		August	1,353	1,604	1,518
		September	1,602	1,608	1,636

Month of Week ID: **October**
 Assortment: **Hardware**
 Quarter of Week ID: **Q4**
 Year of Week ID: **2017**
 Avg. Sales (\$): **1,461**



QUESTION 8

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.

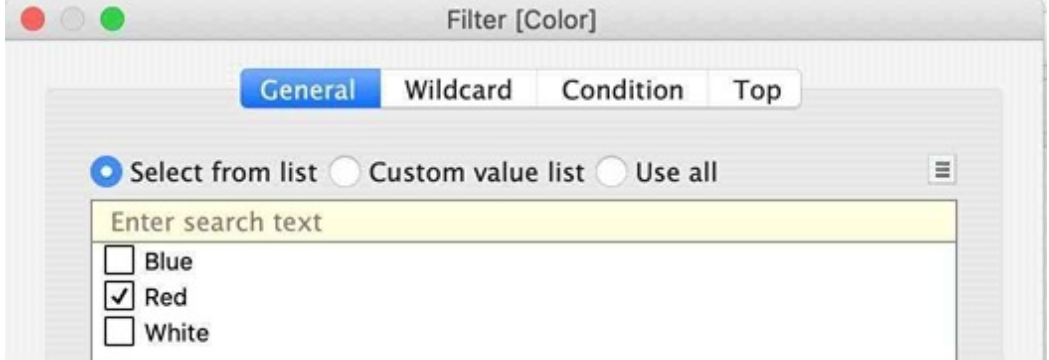
- A. 96.46%
- B. 95.12%
- C. 97.12%
- D. 99.46%

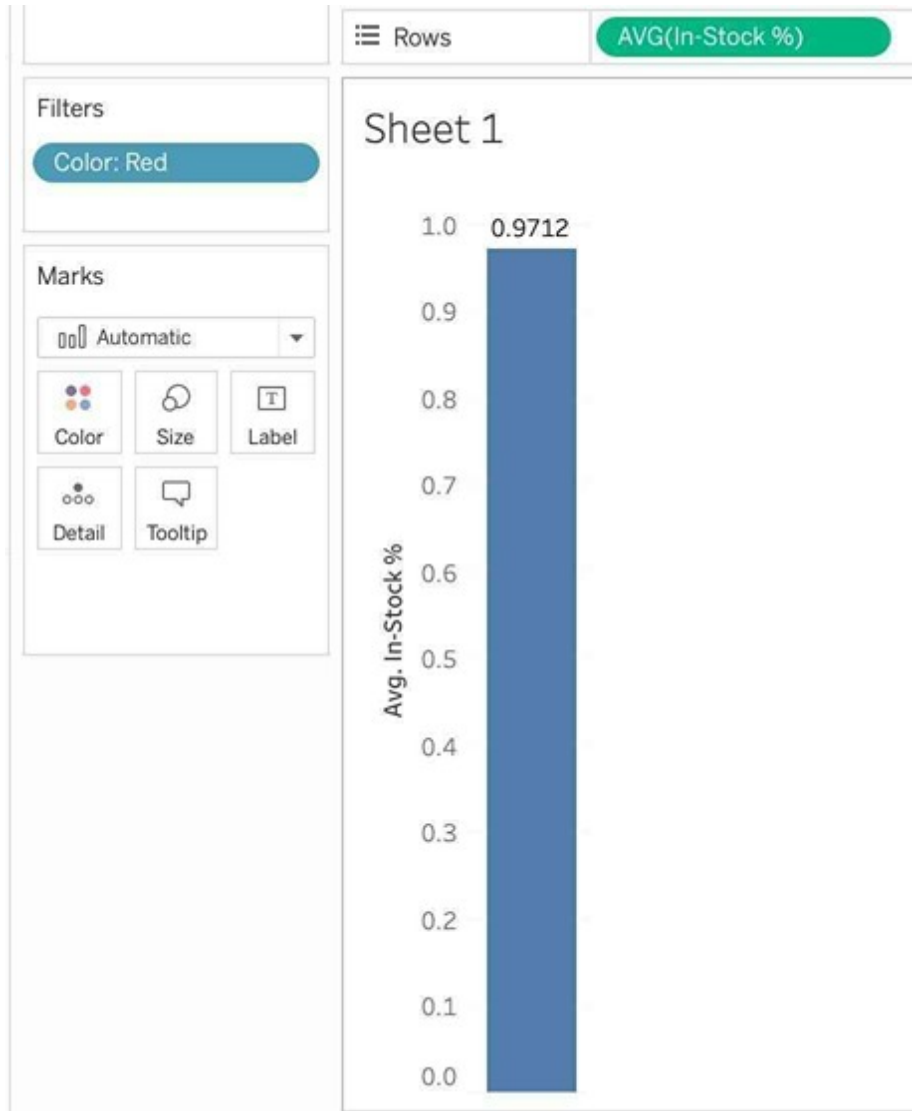
Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

Not too tough. Follow along the steps:
 Drag Color to Filter and choose Red:





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

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with the 'Numbers' format selection menu open. The menu lists various number formats, with 'Percentage' selected. The 'Decimal places' are set to 2. The background shows a bar chart with values 1.0 and 97.12%.

Axis: Pane

Default

Font: Tableau..

Alignment: Automa...

Numbers: 12345...

Filters

Color: Red

Sheet 1

Marks

Automatic

Totals

Percentage

Decimal places: 2

Grand Totals

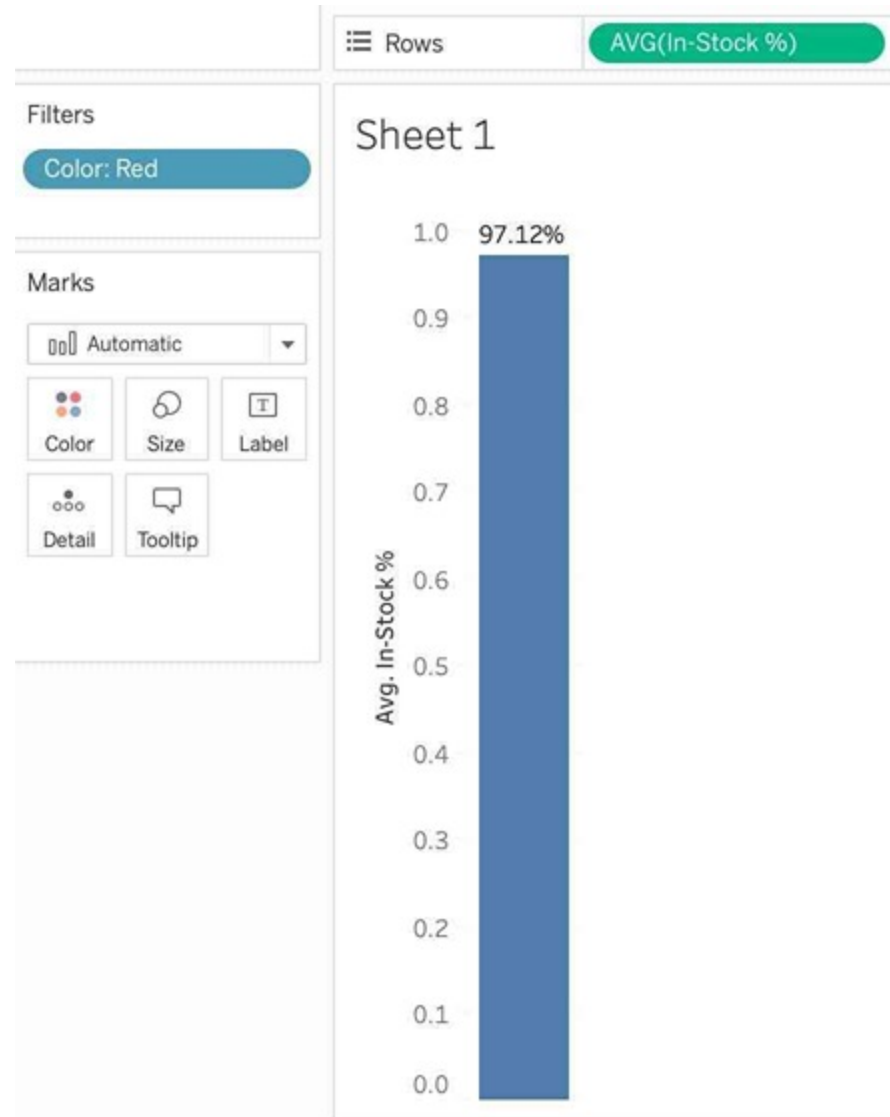
Font:

Alignment:

Numbers:

And your final view will look like :





QUESTION 9

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

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

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

Follow along:

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

For sales, click on the pill -> choose Quick Table calculation -> Year over Year growth.

The view should now look like:

QUESTION 10

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

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

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

Correct Answer: A

Section:

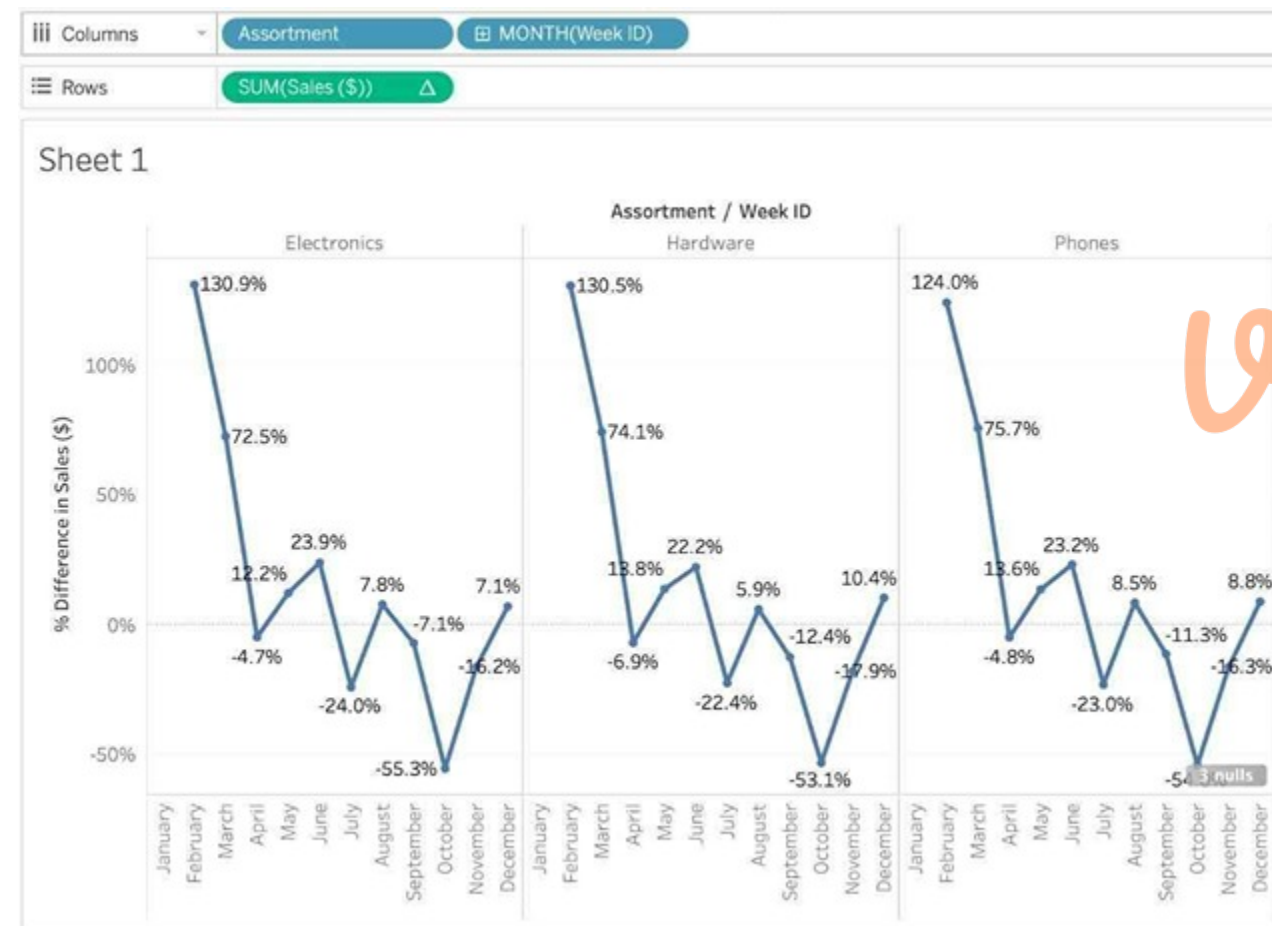
Explanation:

Follow along:

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

For sales, click on the pill -> choose Quick Table calculation -> Year over Year growth.

The view should now look like:



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

QUESTION 11

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

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

Follow the steps below:

QUESTION 12

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

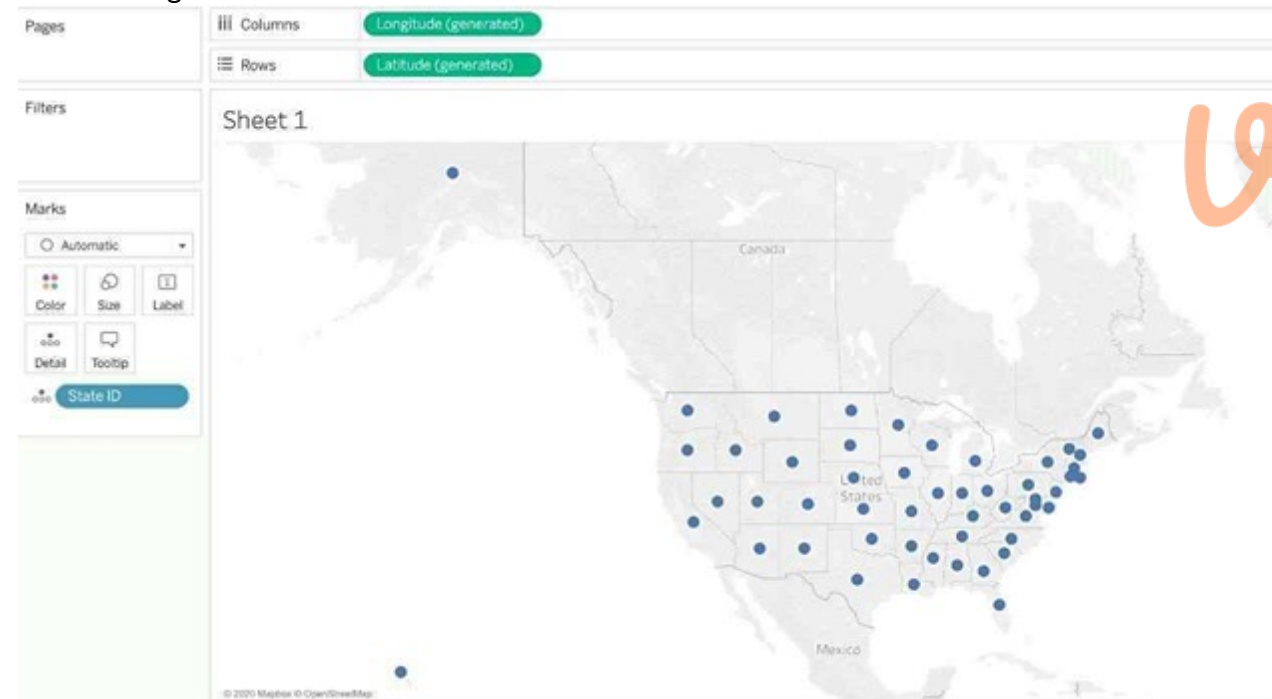
Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

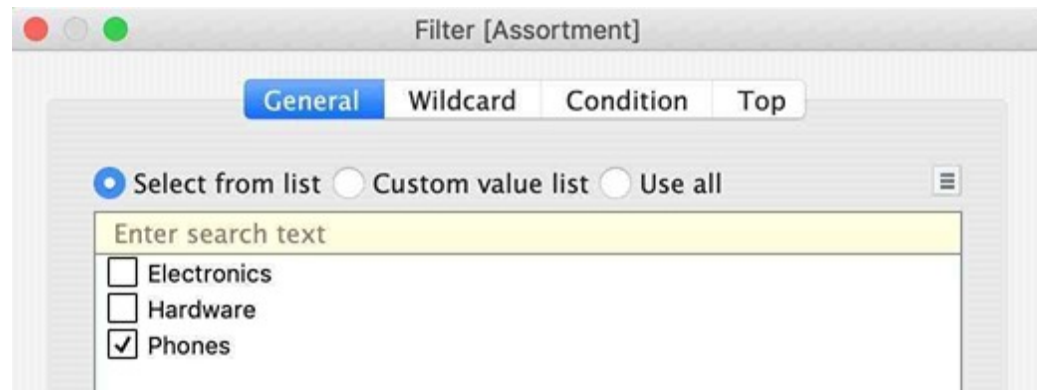
Phew! Tricky one! You needed to use filters in this one.

Follow along:

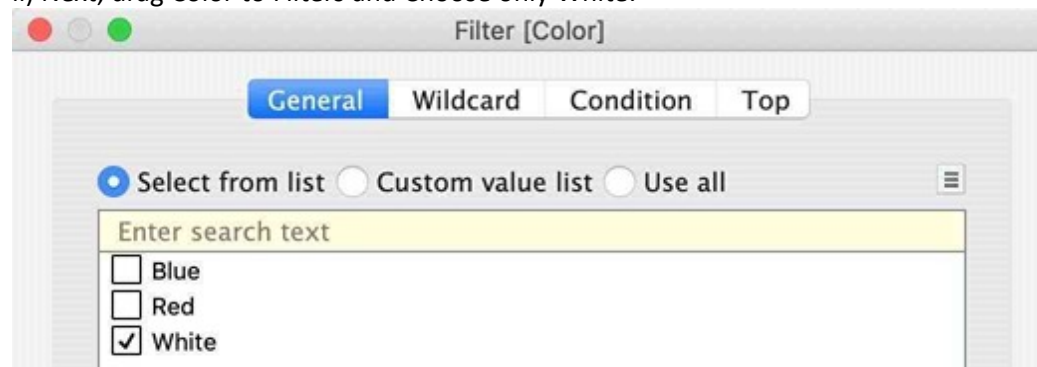


2) Next, as the question mentions, we need to focus on the Assortment PHONE, the color WHITE, and the state of NEW YORK. -> so we use filters for this!

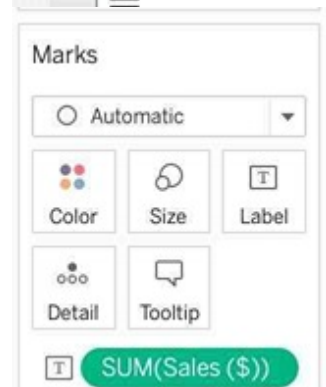
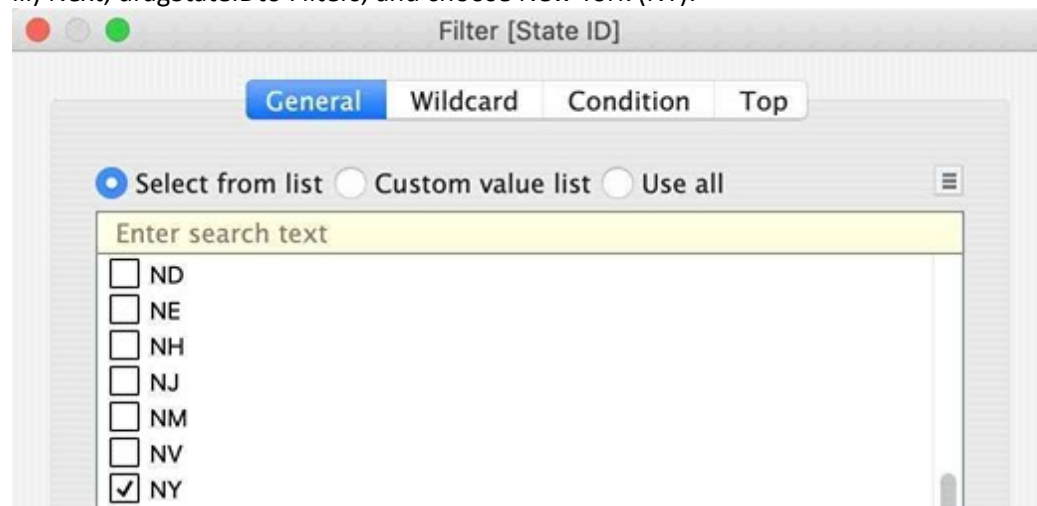
i) First drag Assortment to Filters, and select only Phones :



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



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



And Voila! We have our answer as follows:





iv) Last, drag Sales to Label:

QUESTION 13

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

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

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:

Follow along the steps below:

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



Pages

Columns: Assortment, YEAR(Week ID)

Rows: Item Number ID

Filters

Marks: Automatic, Color, Size, Text, Detail, Tooltip, SUM(Sales (\$))

Sheet 1

Item Numb..	Assortment / Week ID					
	Electronics		Hardware		Phones	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
000	71,674	54,234				
011					79,617	71,609
027			106,973	76,484		
050	100,327	72,274				
108					86,087	60,200
110			69,435	50,785		
140	102,081	79,018				
148					39,502	30,629
160			69,771	51,396		
199	102,789	89,136				
205					171,935	147,770
211			116,330	102,571		
253	66,099	48,029				
285					47,558	36,390
307			77,514	61,099		
308	41,532	52,460				
311					39,591	40,371
312			31,809	23,571		
332	31,632	33,056				
358					18,807	22,896



Tableau interface showing a pivot table for 'Assortment / Week ID'. The table has columns for 'Item Number ID', 'Electronics', 'Hardware', 'Phones', and 'Grand Total'. Each of these columns is further divided by '2017' and '2018'. The 'Grand Total' for item 901 is highlighted with a red box.

Item..	Electronics		Hardware		Phones		Grand Total
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	
901					238,102	186,906	425,009
584			212,817	155,269			368,086
205					171,935	147,770	319,705
660					140,333	111,515	251,849
211			116,330	102,571			218,901
547	127,477	90,783					218,260
948			118,700	85,513			204,213
199	102,789	89,136					191,925
027			106,973	76,484			183,458
140	102,081	79,018					181,099
668			100,299	80,424			180,723
050	100,327	72,274					172,600
492			82,562	71,489			154,051
011					79,617	71,609	151,226
485					83,387	67,697	151,083
108					86,087	60,200	146,287
307			77,514	61,099			138,613
968	68,983	58,100					127,083
000	71,674	54,234					125,908
160			69,771	51,396			121,167

QUESTION 14

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

Correct Answer: C

Section:

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.

Columns: QUARTER(Week ID)

Rows: Assortment, SUM(Average Inve..)

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

Filter [Assortment]

General Wildcard Condition Top

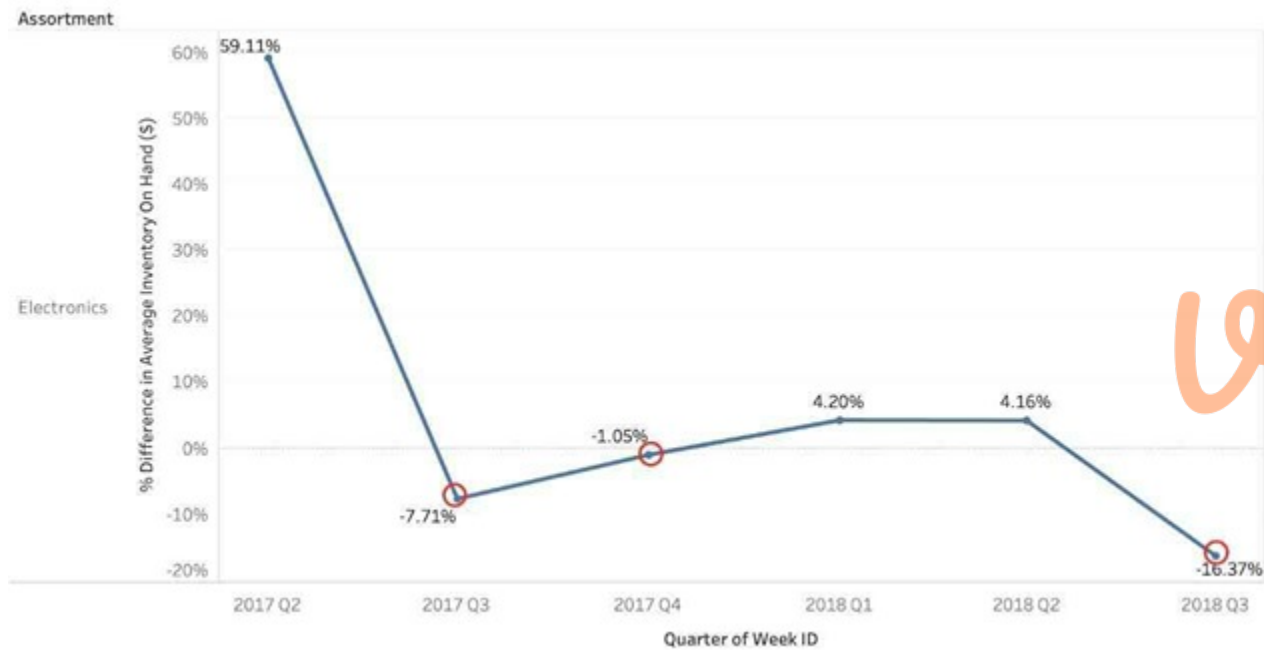
Select from list Custom value list Use all

Enter search text

- Electronics
- Hardware
- Phones

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)



QUESTION 15

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

Correct Answer: C

Section:

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.

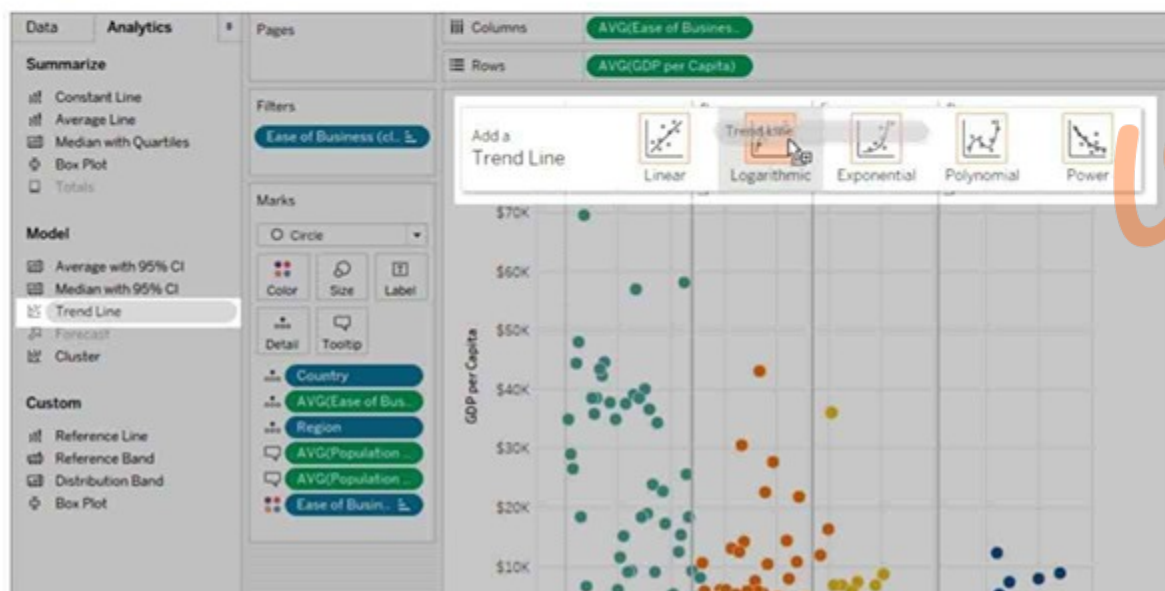
See the following image:

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

QUESTION 16

True or False: A sheet cannot be used within a story directly. Either sheets should be used within a dashboard, or a dashboard should be used within a story.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

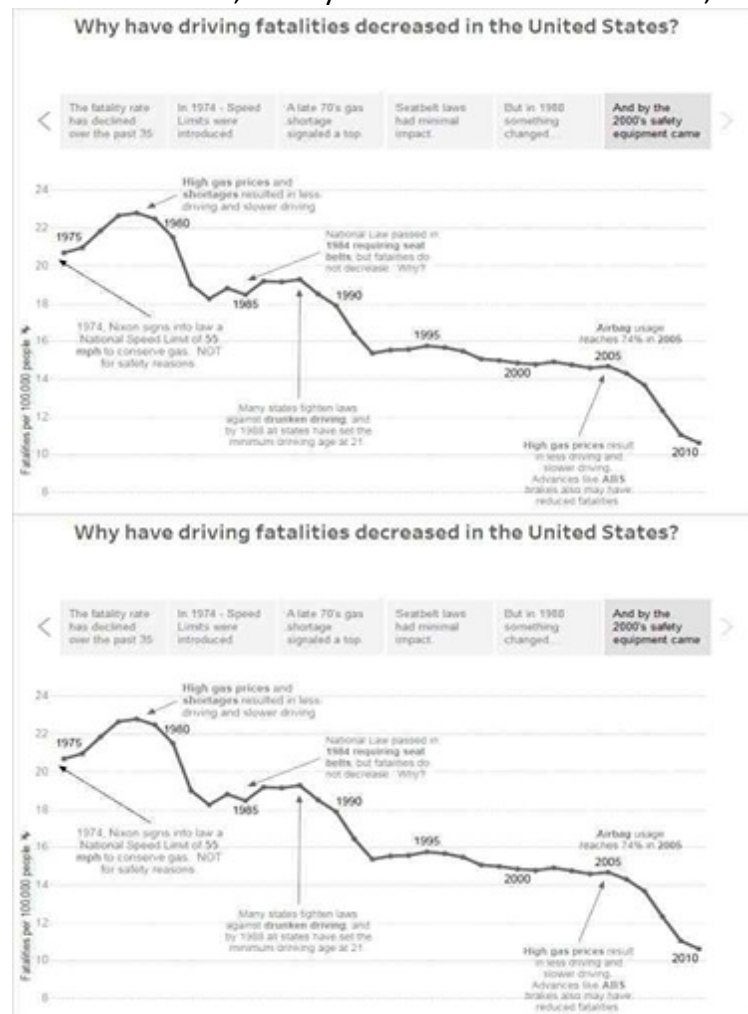
Section:

Explanation:

It is possible in Tableau to use a sheet within a story directly.

Moreover, in Tableau, a story is a sequence of visualizations that work together to convey information. You can create stories to tell a data narrative, provide context, demonstrate how decisions relate to outcomes, or to simply make a compelling case.

At the same time, a story is also a collection of sheets, arranged in a sequence. Each individual sheet in a story is called a story point.



QUESTION 17

Question 30: Skipped

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

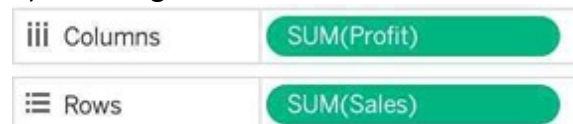
Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

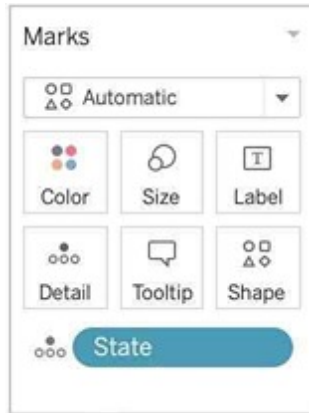
Trend lines have become popular questions in recent Tableau examinations. Follow along:

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

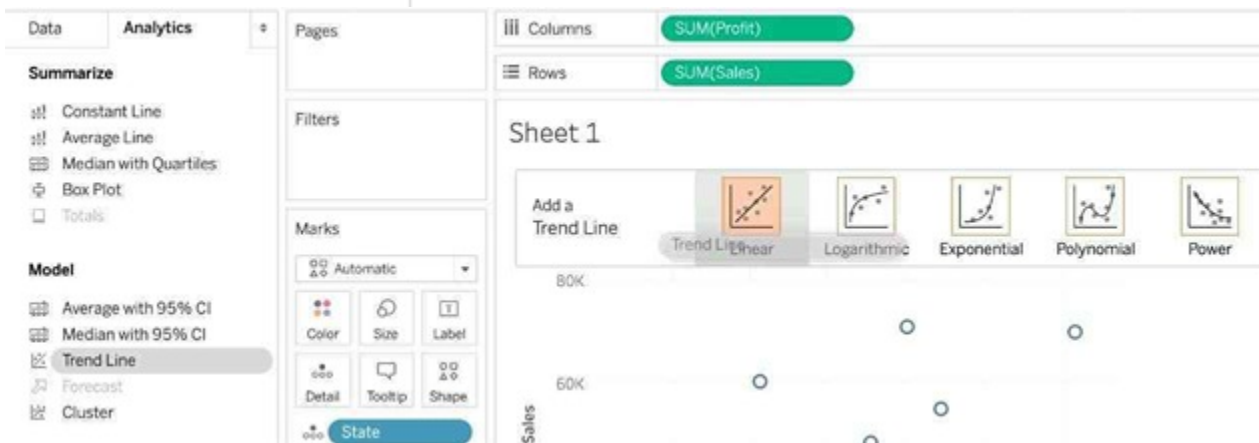


You will only see a single mark since the view is aggregated.

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

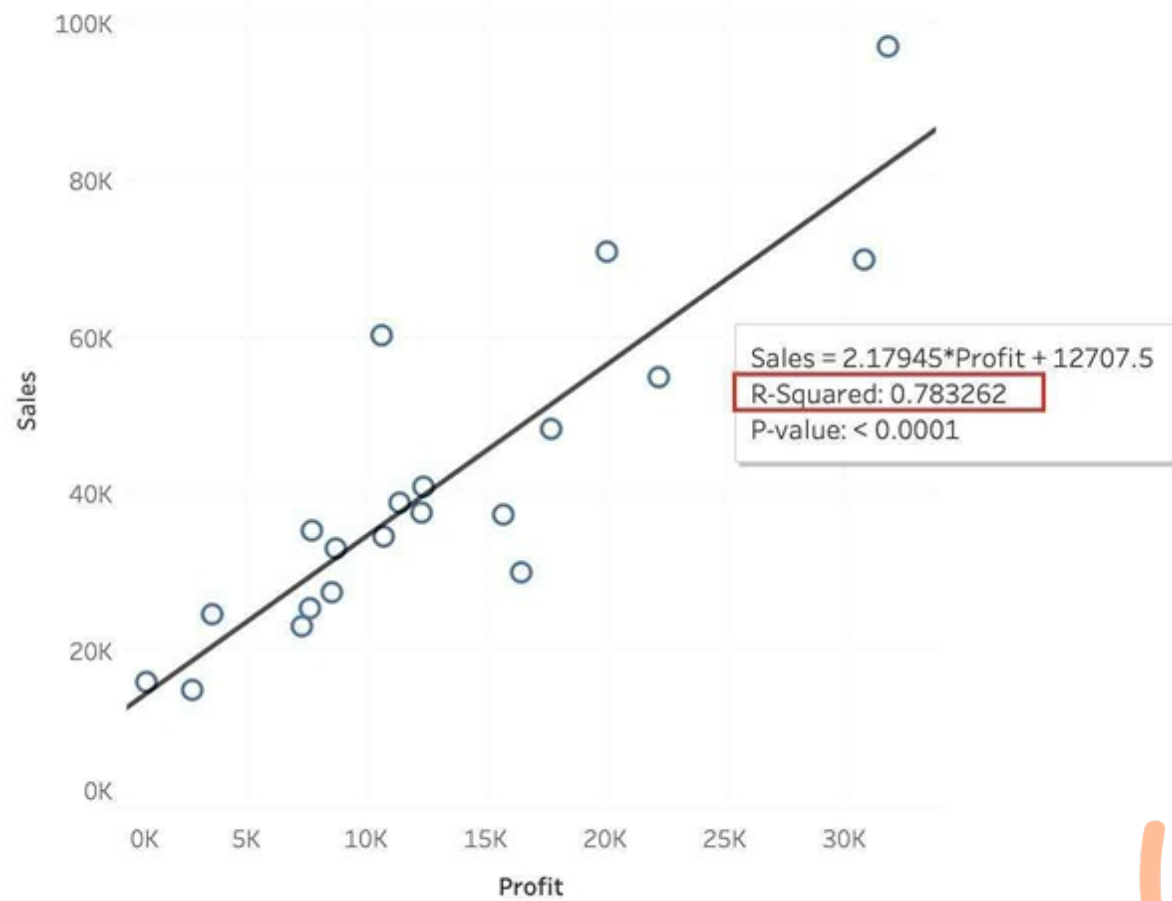


3) Finally, move to the Analytics pane, and drag Trend line to the view. When you drag it, select the Linear option!:



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

Sheet 1



QUESTION 18

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

Correct Answer: B

Section:

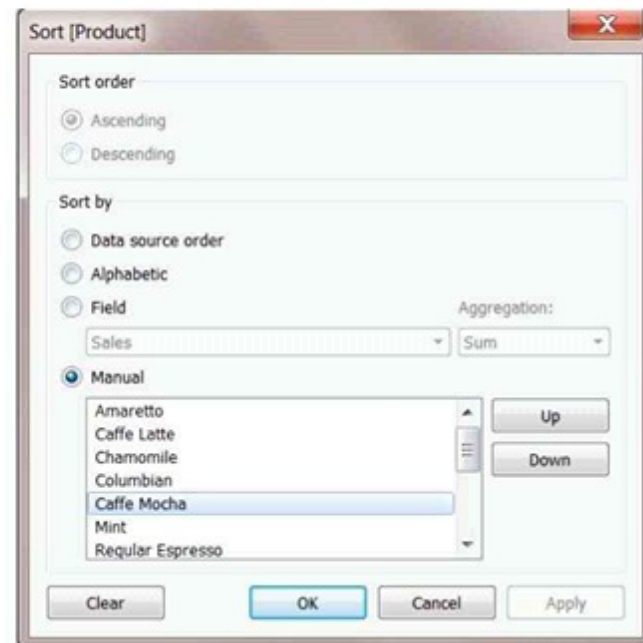
Explanation:

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.



QUESTION 19

Broadly speaking, after an importing a dataset in Tableau Desktop, all fields in it are broken down into _____

- A. Dimensions and Measures
- B. Rows and Columns
- C. Labels and Values
- D. Numbers and Headers

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

When you connect to a new data source, Tableau assigns each field in the data source as dimension or measure in the Data pane, depending on the type of data the field contains. You use these fields to build views of your data.

Further,

About data field roles and types

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

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

QUESTION 20

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

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

Correct Answer: C

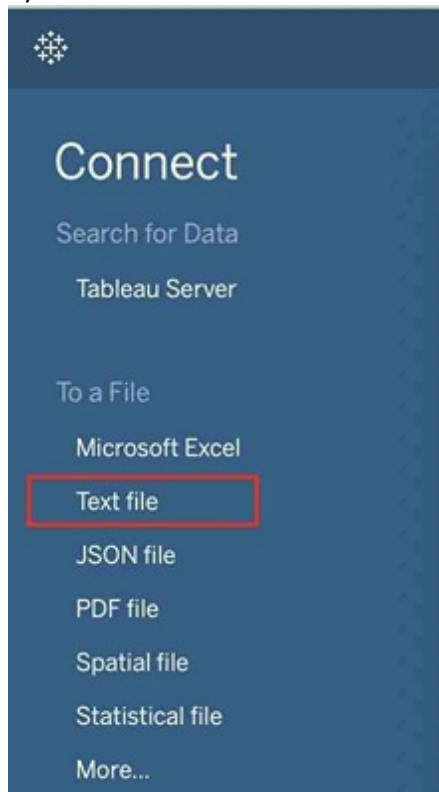
Section:

Explanation:

Tableau recognises a CSV file as a TEXT file, and therefore it is the correct option.

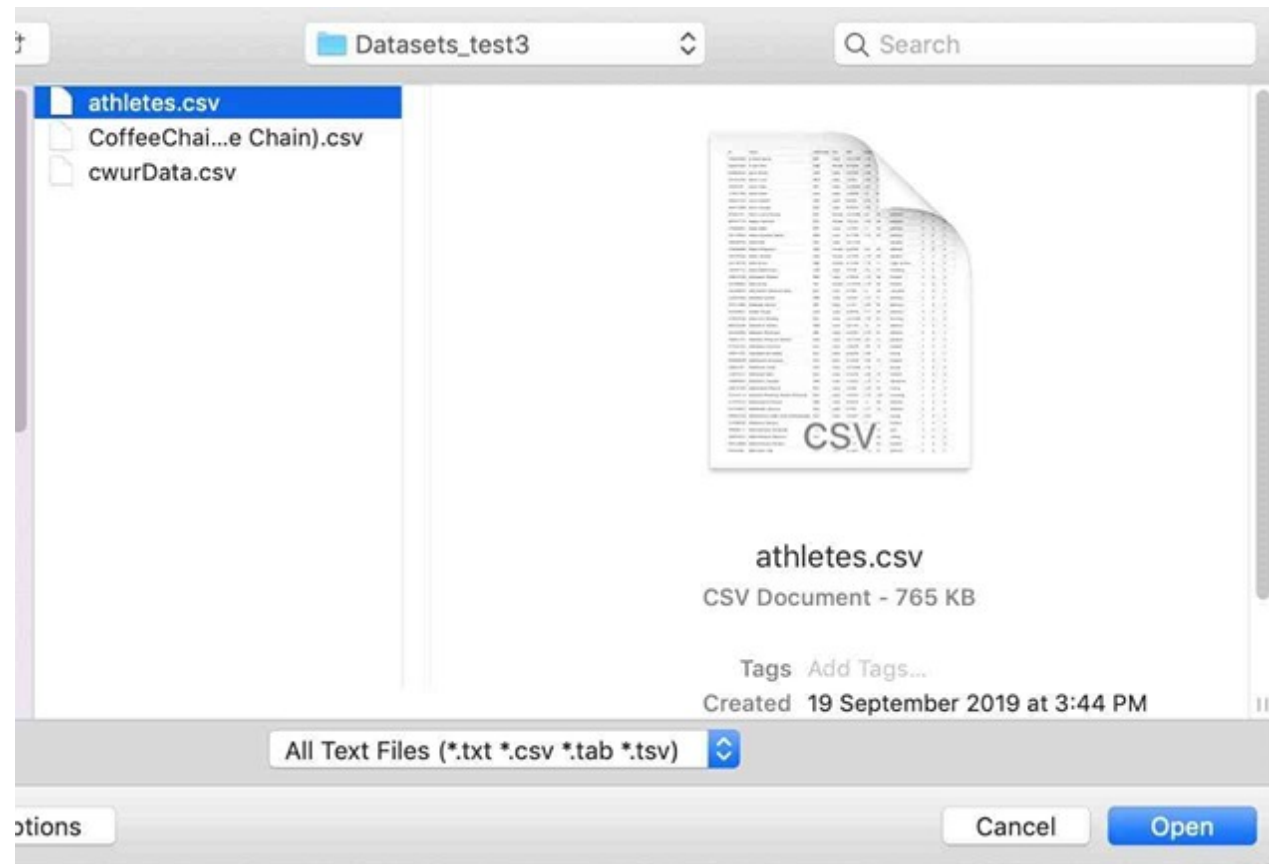
The following are the steps to import a CSV file:

1) From the data connection screen, click on Text:

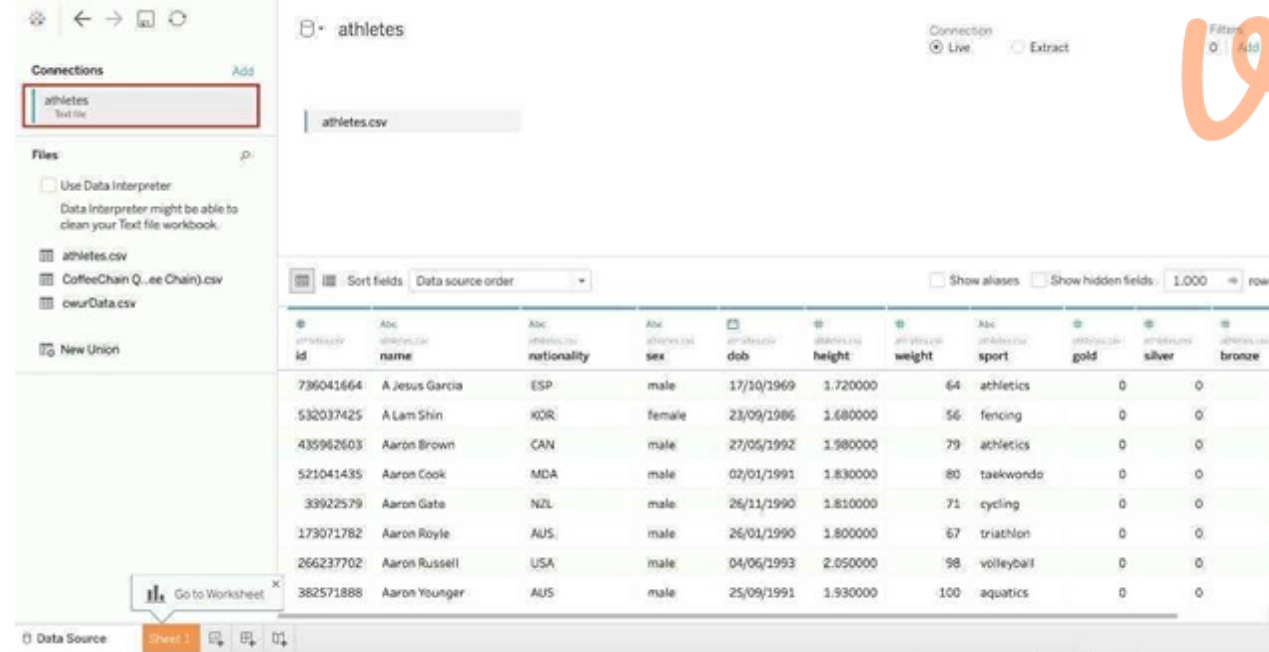


2) Choose the appropriate file, and click Open:





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



QUESTION 21

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

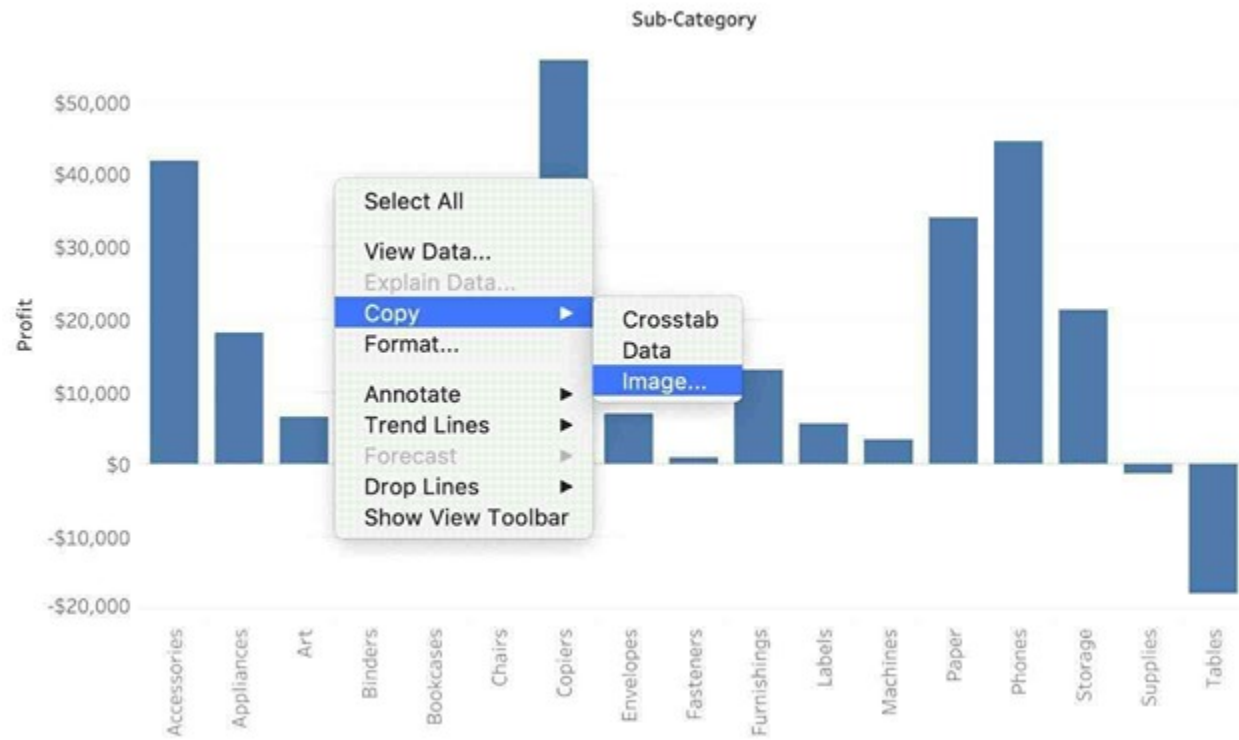
- A. By simply clicking Control + V on the keyboard
- B. By clicking on Worksheet in the Tableau Main Menu above, and choosing Copy->Image
- C. Using the Marks shelf and choosing Copy->Image
- D. By right clicking on the worksheet visualisation and selecting Copy->Image

Correct Answer: B, D

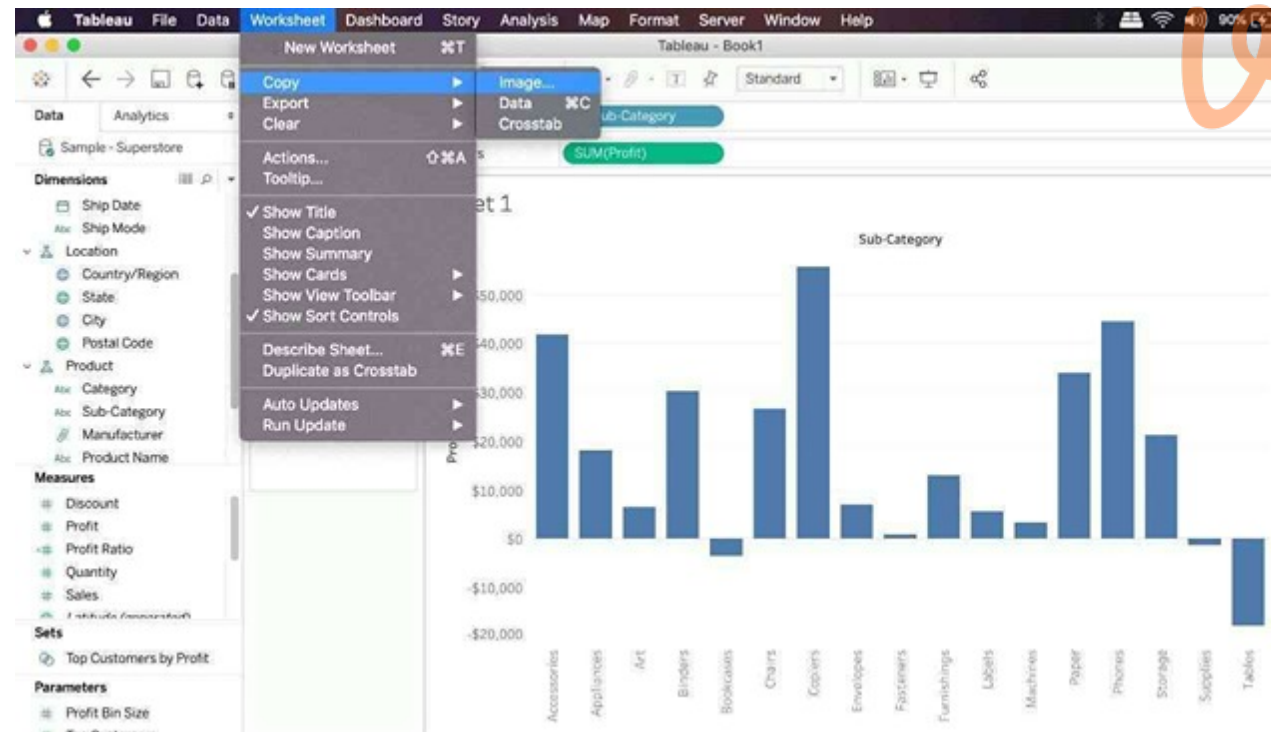
Section:

Explanation:

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



AND



 **vdumps**

QUESTION 22

You want to add Custom shapes to your visualisation. Where can you add these new shapes?

- A. In Downloads -> My Tableau Repository -> Shapes
- B. In My Computer -> C: -> Tableau -> Shapes
- C. In Program Files -> Tableau -> Shapes

D. In My Documents -> My Tableau Repository -> Shapes

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

Here's how to add image files to your repository:

- 1) Find image file on the internet. I try to find consistent image formats if I plan to use a set of shapes such as logos or flags.
- 2) Download the image to your computer.
- 3) Drag images into your My Documents -> My Tableau repository -> Shapes folder.
- 4) Open Tableau and your new shapes will automatically be included in your 'edit shapes' menu.

QUESTION 23

Which of the following is a valid way to create Sets in Tableau?

- A. In the Data pane, right-click a dimension and select Create > Set.
- B. In the Tableau Main Menu, Choose Worksheet and select Create > Set
- C. In the Tableau Main Menu, choose Dashboard and select Create > Set
- D. In the Data pane, right-click a measure and select Create > Set.

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

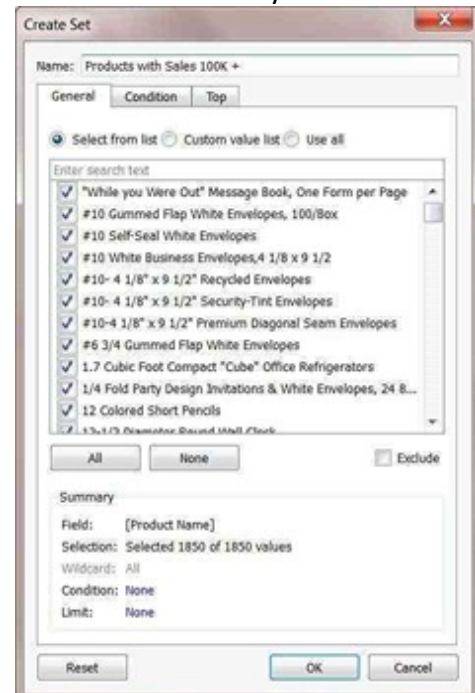
There are two types of sets: dynamic sets and fixed sets. The members of a dynamic set change when the underlying data changes. Dynamic sets can only be based on a single dimension.

To create a dynamic set:

- 1) In the Data pane, right-click a dimension and select Create > Set.
- 2) In the Create Set dialog box, configure your set. You can configure your set using the following tabs:

General: Use the General tab to select one or more values that will be considered when computing the set.

You can alternatively select the Use all option to always consider all members even when new members are added or removed.



None of the other options exist, and therefore are incorrect answers.

QUESTION 24

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

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

Correct Answer: B

Section:

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:

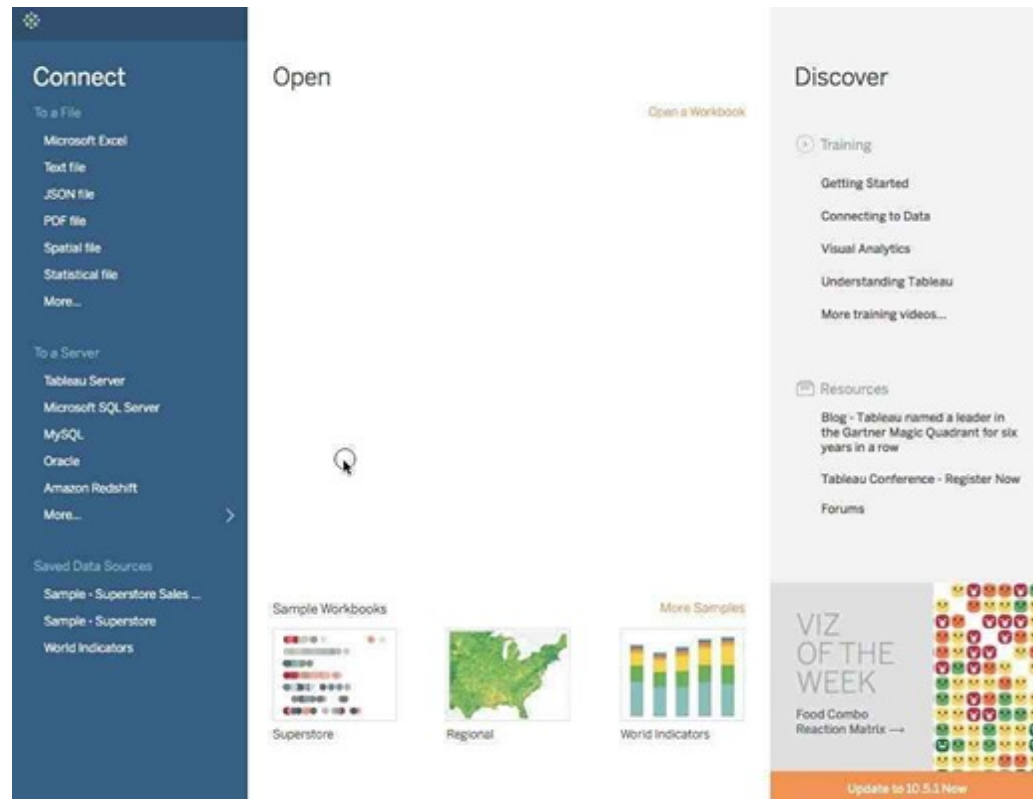
Mark type:	Automatic
Rows shelf:	Continuous measure (aggregated by Count or Count Distinct)
Columns shelf:	Bin (continuous or discrete). <i>Note: This bin should be created from the continuous measure on the Rows shelf. For more information on how to create a bin from a continuous measure, see Create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

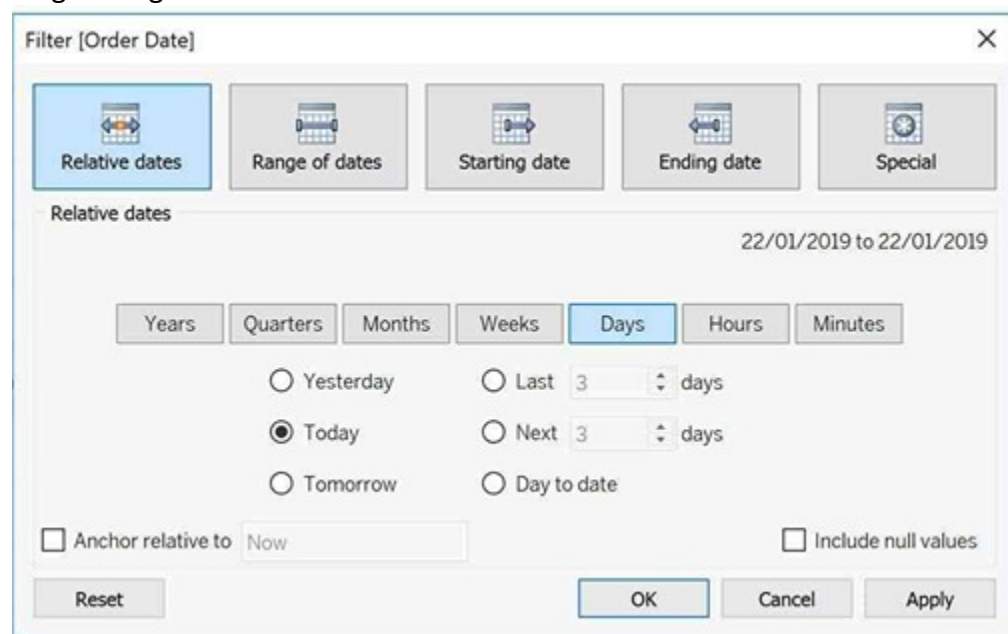


Demo :



QUESTION 25

If you see the following Filter, then you're working with _____
Larger image



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

Correct Answer: D

Section:

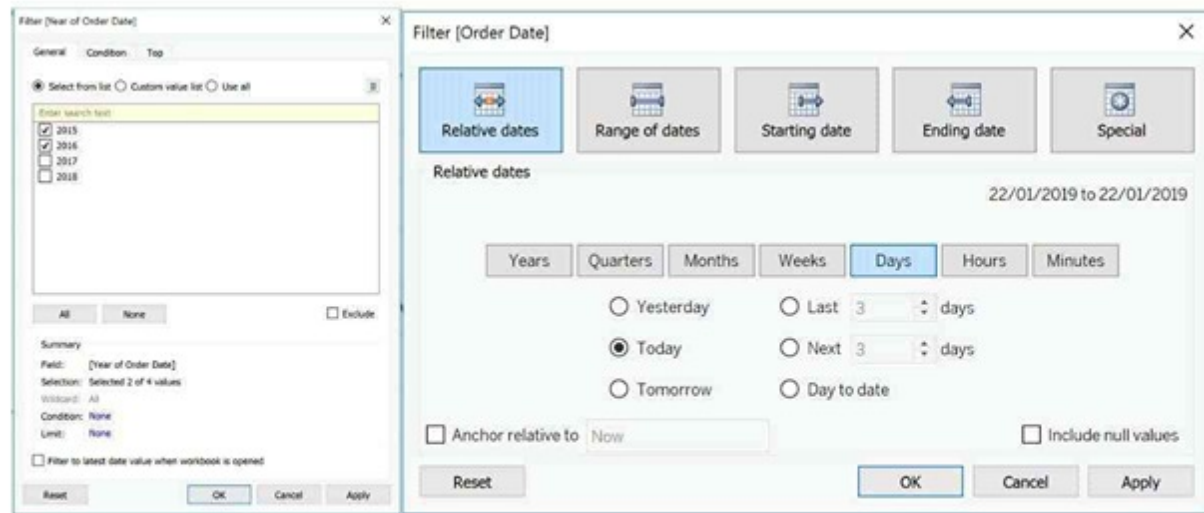
Explanation:



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

Dateparts are discrete and they behave the same as dimension filters. If all dates are used on the filter then each individual date will be a datepart that can be selected/excluded. This is the same for each level of date, if datepart months is placed on filters January to December will be tick-able options in the filter. This also means that conditions and top/bottom filters can be applied to datepart filters like any other dimension filter.

Datevalues placed on filters behave like measure filters. A min and a max date can be set and there is a relative dates option which allows you to choose things like only show the previous 3 months or years etc.



Datepart vs datevalue filters

QUESTION 26

Dragging a _____ to colour creates distinct colours for each item whereas dragging a _____ to colour creates a gradient

- A. Discrete value, Continuous Value
- B. Geographic Value, Discrete Value
- C. Continuous Value, Discrete Value
- D. Longitude, Latitude

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

Remember that dragging a discrete value to colour creates distinct colours for each item whereas dragging a continuous value to colour creates a gradient. (Same for Map)

From the official documentation:

Categorical Palettes

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

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

Tableau Desktop version



Web version



Quantitative Palettes

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



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

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

QUESTION 27

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

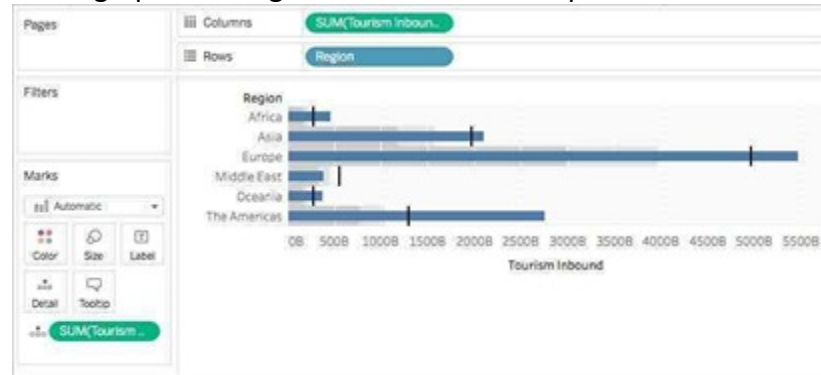
Correct Answer: A

Section:

Vdumps

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.



QUESTION 28

True or False: We can disaggregate the data, to see all of the marks in the view at the most detailed level of granularity

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

Section:

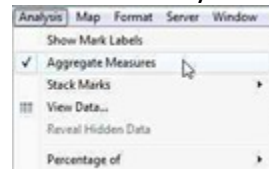
Explanation:

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

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

To disaggregate all measures in the view:

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



QUESTION 29

What does the box in a box plot represent?

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

Correct Answer: C

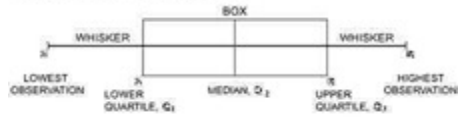
Section:

Explanation:

In a box and whisker plot:

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

Figure 1. Box and whisker plot



QUESTION 30

Which of the following are interactive elements that can be added to a dashboard for users?

- A. URL Action
- B. Filter Action
- C. Highlight Action
- D. Edit Tooltip Action

Correct Answer: A, B, C

Section:

Explanation:

We can perform filter, URL and highlight actions out of the above given choices on a dashboard. Please refer to the image below:



QUESTION 31

What does it imply if a field has a blue background?

- A. It is continuous
- B. It is discrete
- C. It is a dimension
- D. It is a measure

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:

When you connect to a new data source, Tableau assigns each field in the data source as dimension or measure in the Data pane, depending on the type of data the field contains. You use these fields to build views of your data.

- Blue measures **SUM(Profit)** and dimensions **Product Name** are discrete. Discrete values are treated as finite. Generally, discrete fields add headers to the view.

QUESTION 32

For creating variable sized bins we use _____

- A. Calculated Fields
- B. Table Calculations

- C. Sets
- D. Groups

Correct Answer: A

Section:

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:



QUESTION 33

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

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

Section:

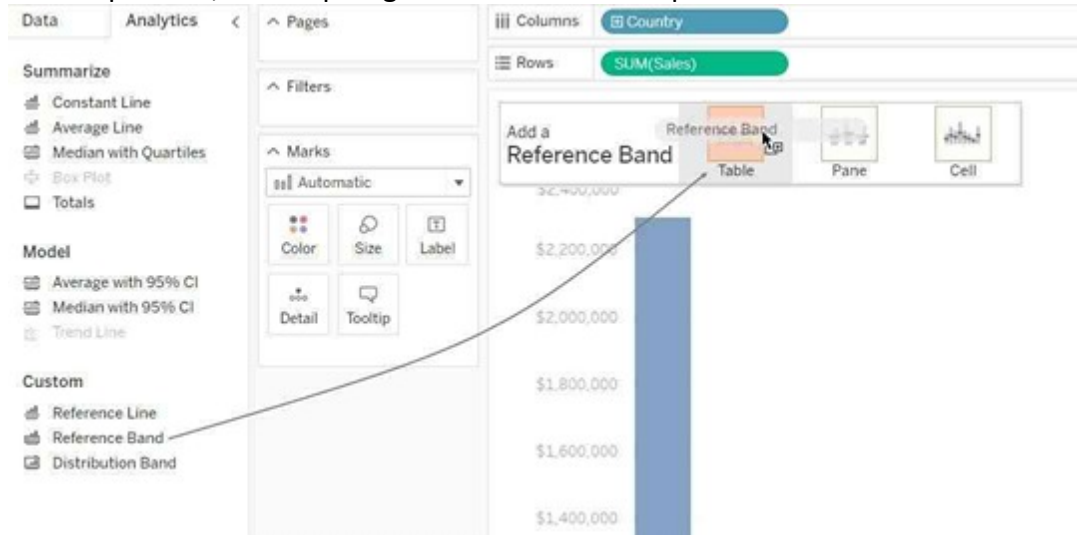
Explanation:

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

To add a reference line:

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

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



QUESTION 34

True or False: LEFT JOIN returns all rows from the left table, with the matching rows in the right table

- A. True
- B. False

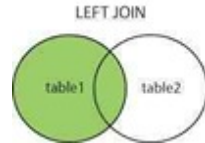
Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

This is true, indeed!

The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all records from the left table (table1), and the matched records from the right table (table2). The result is NULL from the right side, if there is no match.



QUESTION 35

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

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

Correct Answer: D

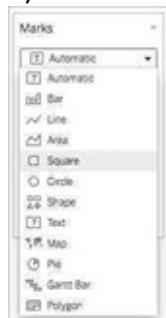
Section:

Explanation:

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

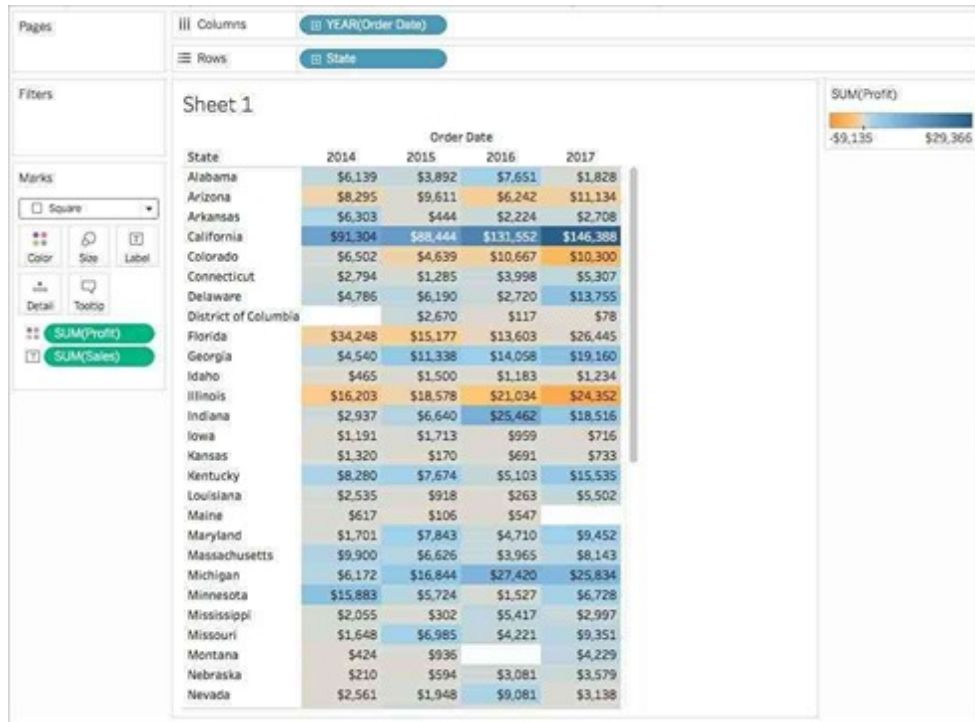
Follow along with the steps below to learn how to apply a quick table calculation to a visualization:

- 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.



QUESTION 36

Given a map, which of the following fields can be placed in Size, Shape, Detail, Color

- A. Profit, State, Number of Records, Sales
- B. Region, Country, Profit, State
- C. Longitude, Country, State, Sales

D. Sales, State, Country, Profit

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

Since Sales is a measure, it can easily be depicted via size.

To drill down and change the level of detail, Country is the correct choice since it will contain STATE. We can then depict the various states by different shapes such as circle, square etc.

Finally, the Profit can be depicted via a color! Eg - Red for poor and green for excellent profits!

QUESTION 37

When using a Blend, what is the color of tick-mark on the primary and secondary data sources respectively?

- A. Red, Blue
- B. Orange, Blue
- C. Blue, Red
- D. Blue, Orange

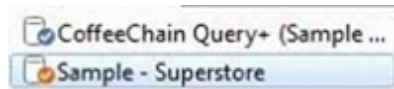
Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

When using a Blend, the primary data source appears with a BLUE tick-mark and the secondary data source appears with a ORANGE tick-mark.

See below:



QUESTION 38

True or False: Context Filters are executed after Data Source filters

- A. True
- B. False

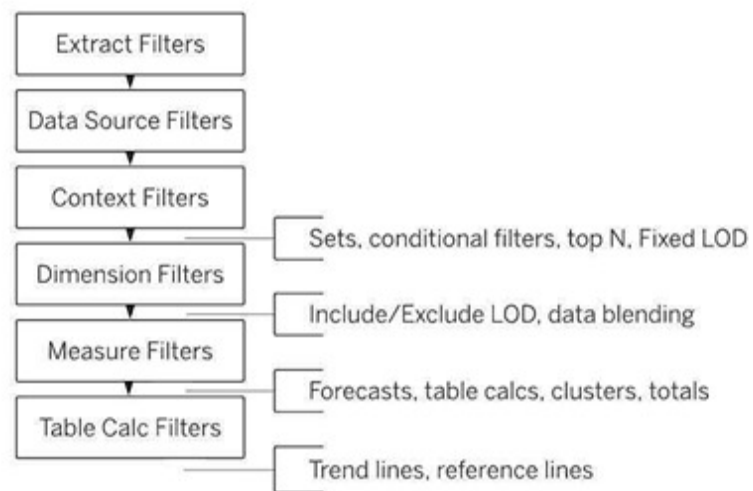
Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION

To answer this question, you need to understand Tableau's Order of Operations. See below and remember this always:



QUESTION 39

For a relative date filter, the default anchor is _____

- A. The current time
- B. Today's date
- C. The target date
- D. The date we specify

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:



QUESTION 40

True or False: To concatenate fields, they must be of same data type

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

Yes! To concatenate fields, they must be of same data type. However, there is a workaround which we can use - Type casting. See below:

```
[State]+", "+[City]+", "+STR([Postal Code])
```

Here, State and City are Strings, but Postal Code? Nope. It's an Integer. So we can simply use the STR() function to convert it into a String, and hence the entire equation becomes valid!

QUESTION 41

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

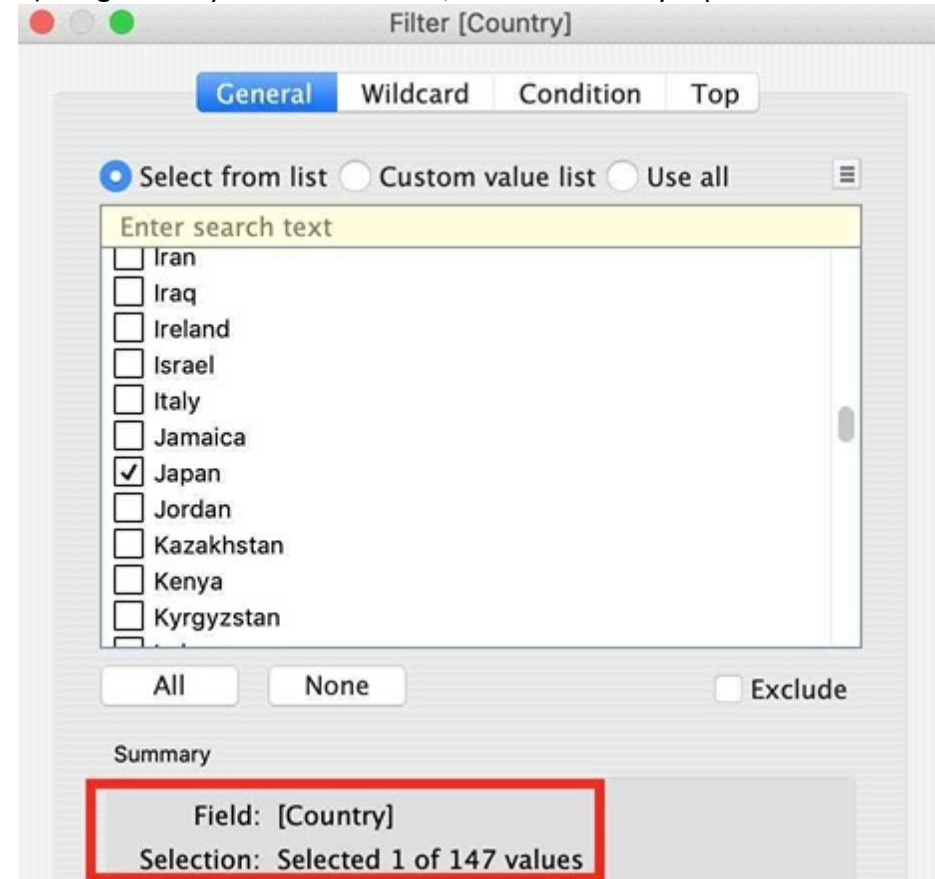
Correct Answer: C

Section:

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.



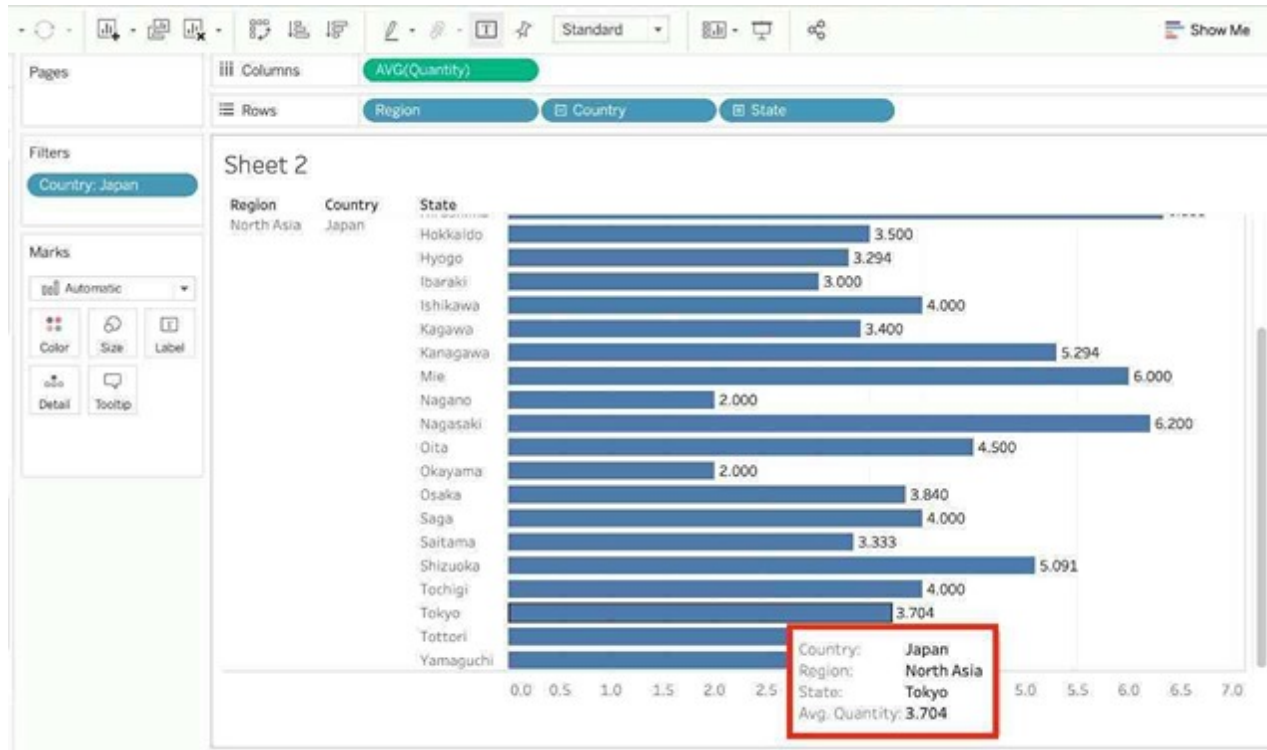
2) Read the Question Carefully, we need to break down the visualisation by Region, then by Country, and then by State. So let's do that:

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 :)

QUESTION 42

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

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



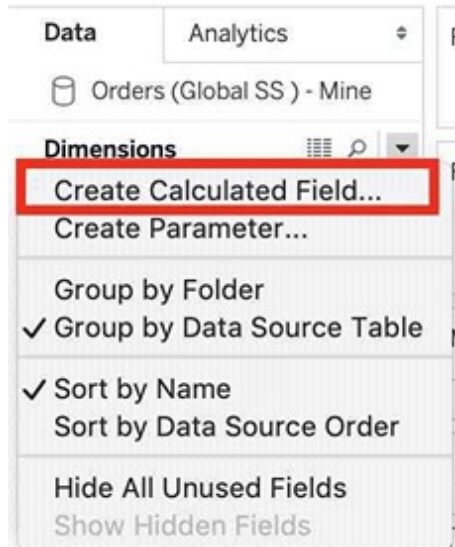
Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR THE EXAM, PAY ATTENTION

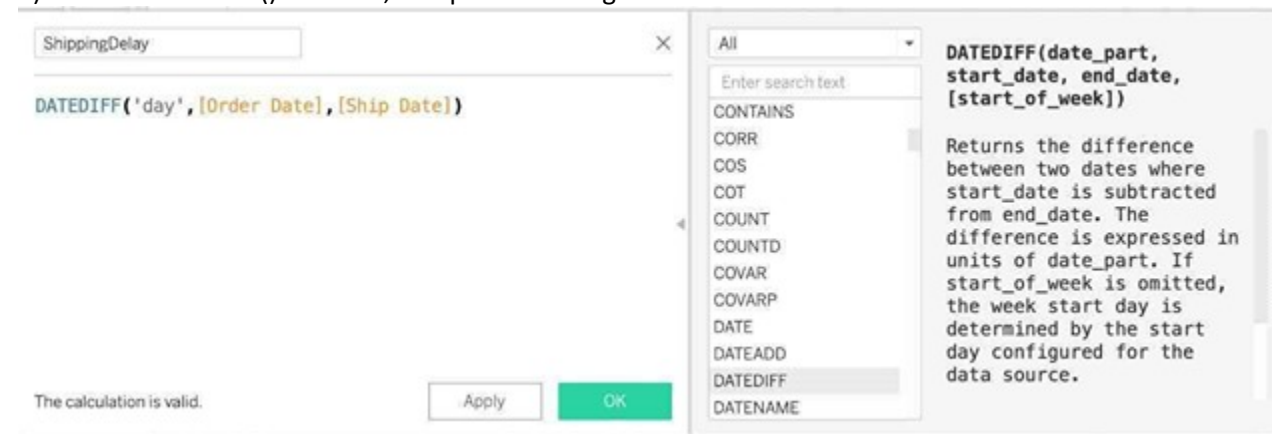
1) To find the number of days between order date and shipping date, we will make use of a calculated field:



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

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

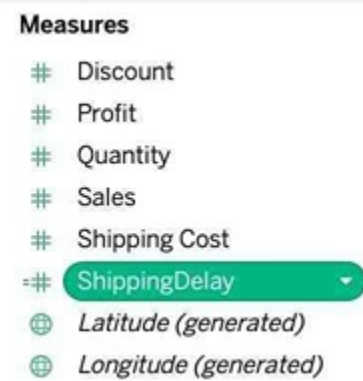
2) Use the DATEDIFF() function, and pass it the arguments as follows:



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

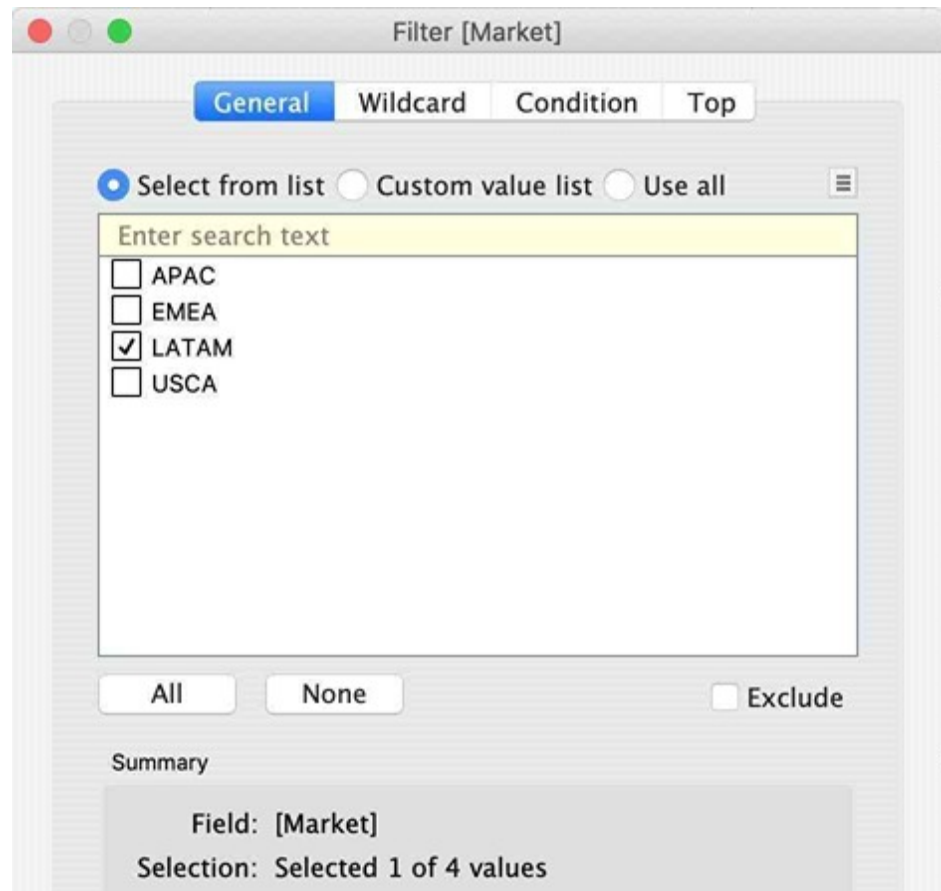
Click OK.

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

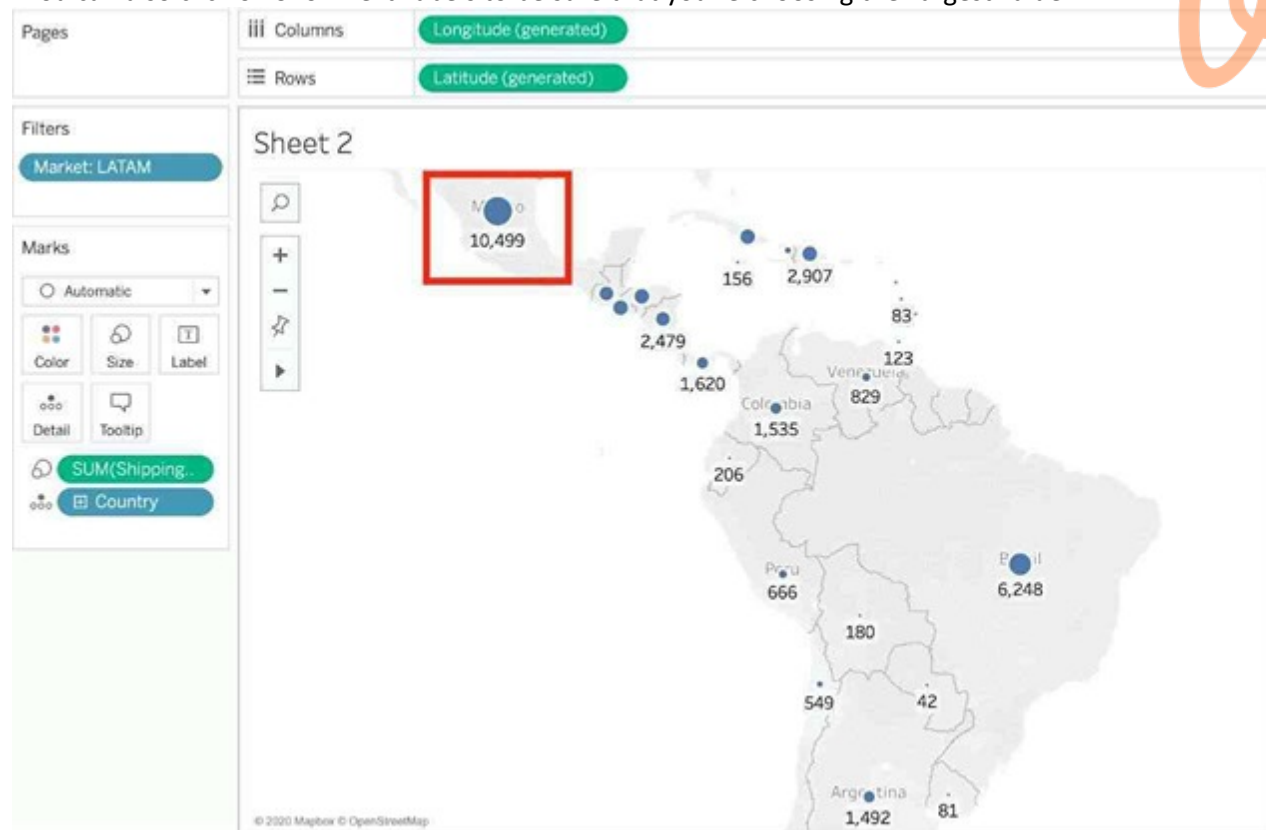


4) Phew! The hard part is done! Now let's filter by Market to include only LATAM:





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



Clearly, Mexico has the highest Shipping Delay!

QUESTION 43

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



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

Correct Answer: C

Section:

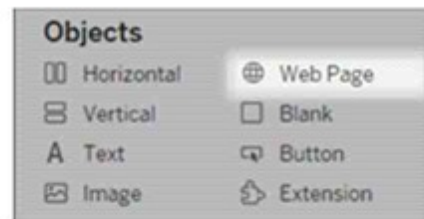
Explanation:

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

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

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

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




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



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

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



The screenshot shows a configuration window for a URL. At the top, the label 'URL' is visible. Below it is a text input field containing the URL `http://www.countryreports.org/country/<Country>`. To the right of the input field is a small play button icon. Below the input field is a button labeled 'Test Link'. To the right of the 'Test Link' button, the URL `http://www.countryreports.org/country/<Country>` is displayed as a preview.

The logo for 'Vdumps' features a stylized orange 'V' followed by the word 'dumps' in a grey, sans-serif font.

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

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



QUESTION 44

How do you identify a continuous field in Tableau?

- A. It is identified by a blue pill in the visualization
- B. It is identified by a green pill in a visualization
- C. It is preceded by a '=' symbol in the data window
- D. It is preceded by a 'Abc' symbol in the data window

Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

When you connect to a new data source, Tableau assigns each field in the data source as dimension or measure in the Data pane, depending on the type of data the field contains. You use these fields to build views of your data.

Blue versus green fields

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

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

QUESTION 45

True or False: Sets can be created on Measures

- A. True
- B. False

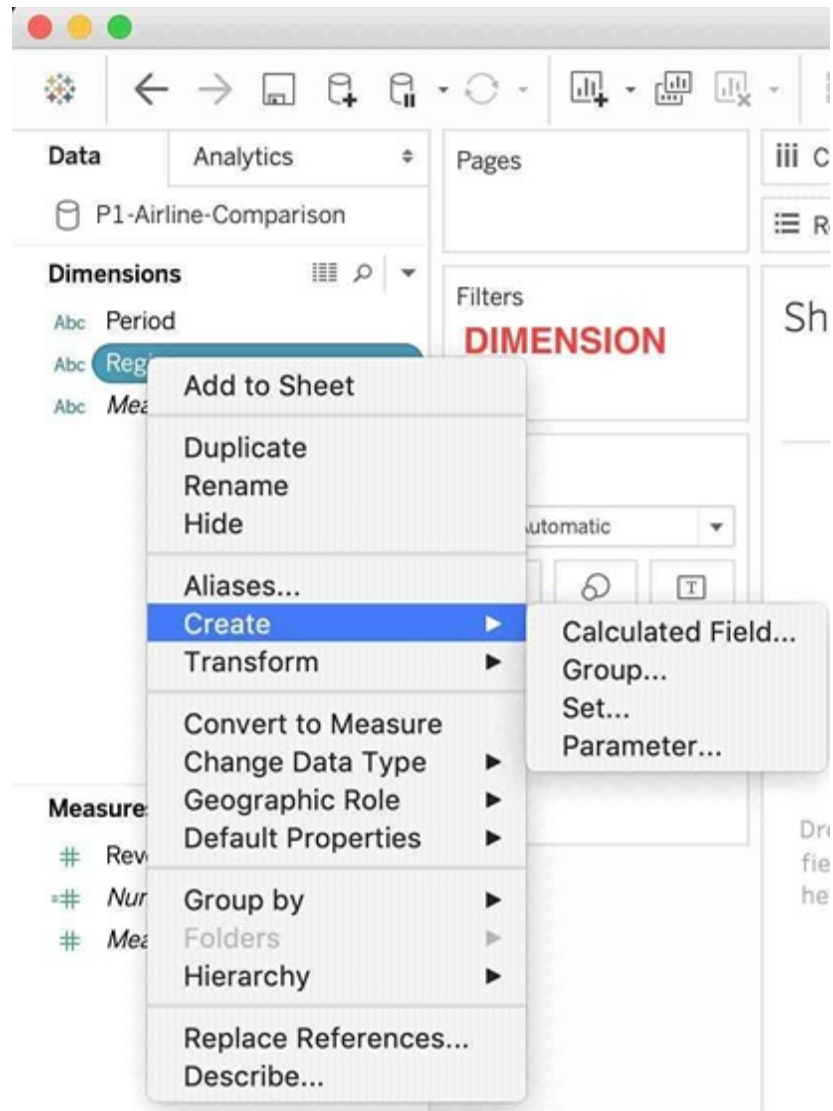
Correct Answer: B

Section:

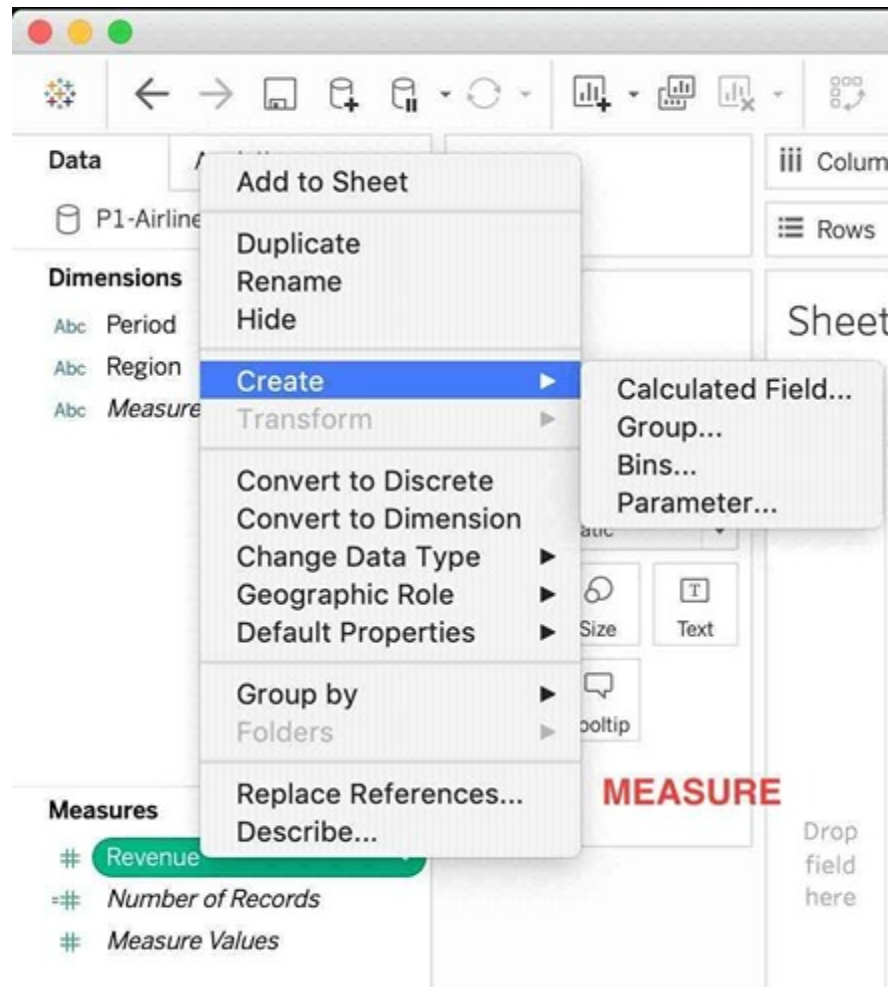
Explanation:

Sets are custom fields that are created within Tableau Desktop based on dimensions from your data source. They are subsets of your data, which can be created manually or computed. Either dimensions or measures can be used to determine what is included or excluded from a set using conditional logic, but to CREATE a set we use dimensions.





 **vdumps**



QUESTION 46

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

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

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

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



QUESTION 47

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

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

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 48

True or False: Tableau can create worksheet-specific filters

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

Yes, it is possible to create worksheet-specific filters in Tableau.

When you add a filter to a worksheet, by default it applies to the current worksheet. Sometimes, however, you might want to apply the filter to other worksheets in the workbook.

Then, you can select specific worksheets to apply the filter to or apply it globally to all worksheets that use the same data source or related data sources.

QUESTION 49

A Tableau Support case can be opened in which of the following valid ways?

- A. Using the Developer Community Forum
- B. Contacting Salesforce using their website
- C. Using the support option on the Tableau website
- D. Using the Tableau learn website



Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

It is possible to open a Tableau support case by visiting the following link : <https://www.tableau.com/support/case>

QUESTION 50

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

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

Correct Answer: A

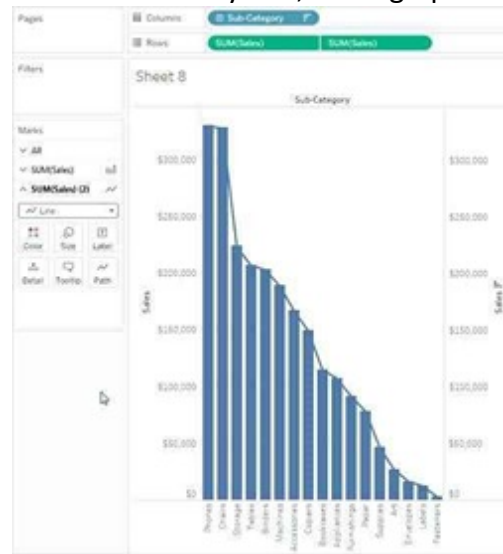
Section:

Explanation:

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

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

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



QUESTION 51

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

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

Section:

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.



QUESTION 52

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

Correct Answer: B

Section:

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.

QUESTION 53

What term is used to describe the following picture?



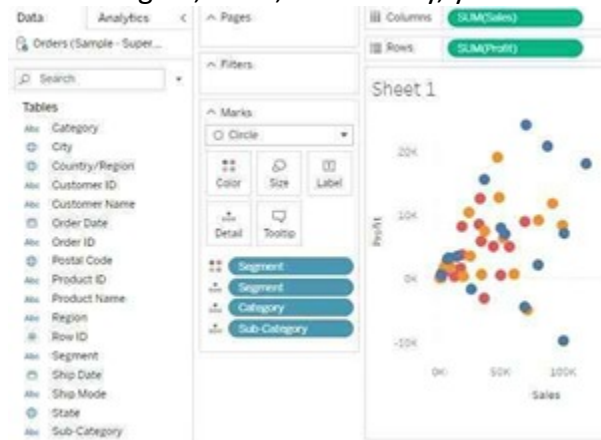
- A. Larger image
- B. Parameter
- C. Set
- D. Hierarchy
- E. Group

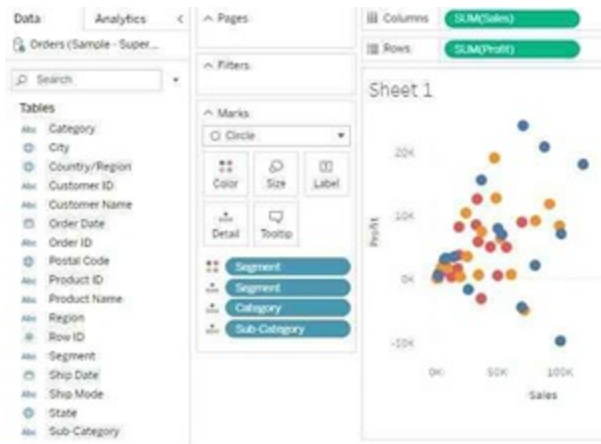
Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

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





QUESTION 54

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.

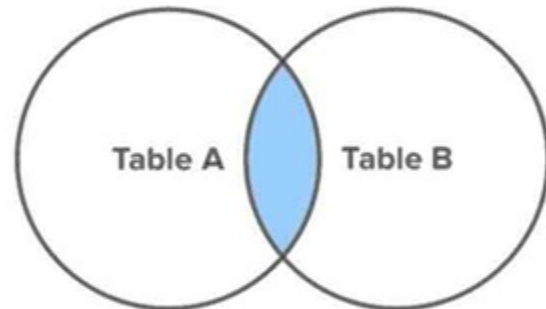
- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

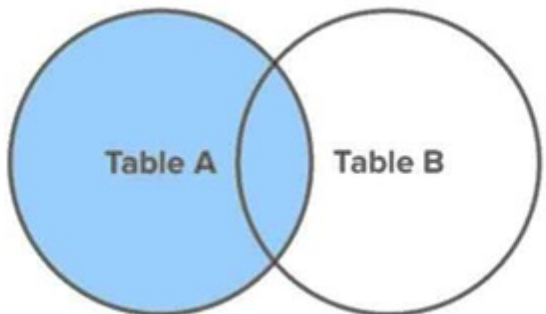
Section:

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.

QUESTION 55

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

- A. Clustering
- B. Grouping

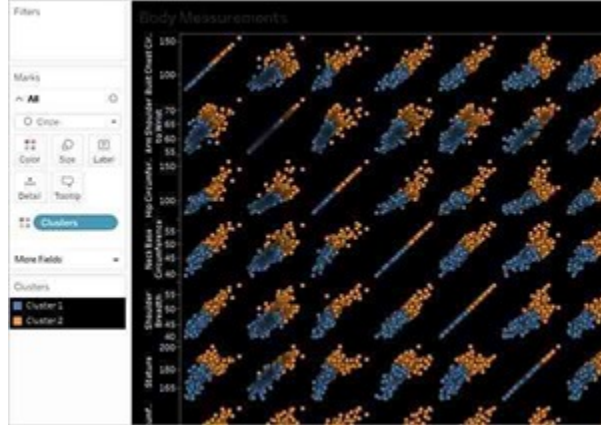
- C. Sets
- D. Union

Correct Answer: A

Section:

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.



QUESTION 56

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

Correct Answer: C

Section:

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

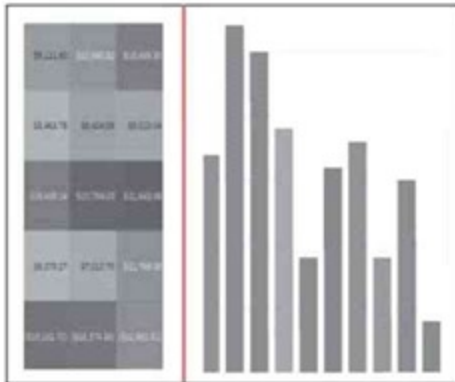


Layout container types

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

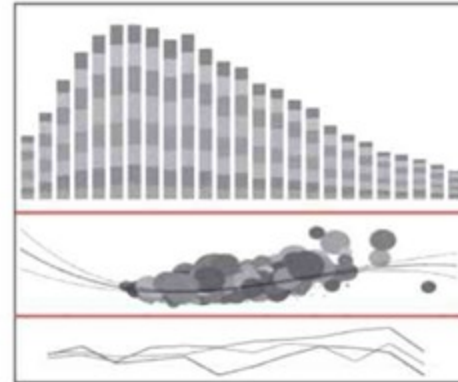
Horizontal layout container

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.



QUESTION 57

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

Correct Answer: A, C

Section:

Explanation:

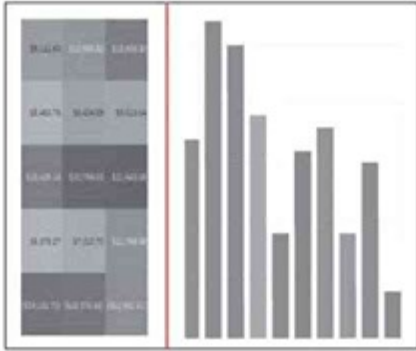


Layout container types

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

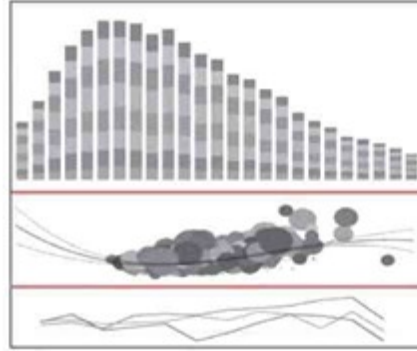
Horizontal layout container

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

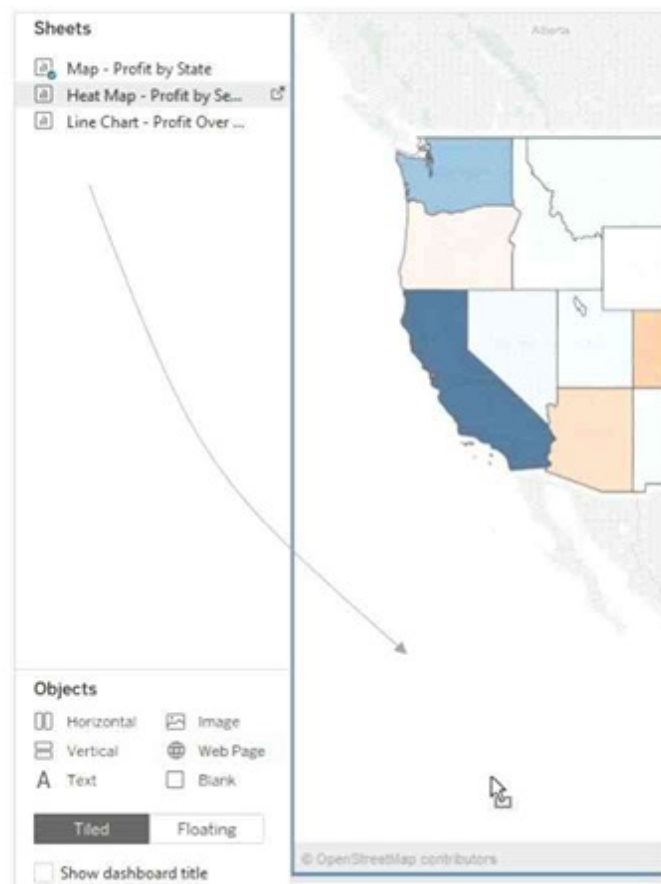


Vertical layout container

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



3. Add views and objects to the layout container.

A screenshot of a dashboard interface. On the left, there is a 'Sheets' panel with three items: 'Map - Profit by State', 'Heat Map - Profit by Se...', and 'Line Chart - Profit Over ...'. Below this is an 'Objects' panel with options for 'Horizontal', 'Vertical', 'Text', 'Image', 'Web Page', and 'Blank'. There are also 'Tied' and 'Floating' buttons and a 'Show dashboard title' checkbox. The main area of the dashboard shows a map of the United States with several states highlighted in different colors (blue, orange, light blue). A line chart is overlaid on the map, showing a curve that starts high on the left and decreases towards the right. A mouse cursor is visible over the map.

 **vdumps**

QUESTION 58

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

Correct Answer: A, D

Section:

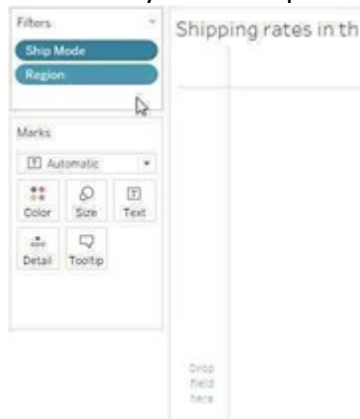
Explanation:

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.



QUESTION 59

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

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

Correct Answer: B, C, D

Section:

Explanation:

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

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

The screenshot shows the Tableau software interface. The 'Worksheet' menu is open, and the 'Tooltip...' option is selected. The background displays a line chart titled 'Order Date' showing 'Sales' on the y-axis (ranging from 0K to 700K) and 'Order Date' on the x-axis (years 2014 to 2017). The chart shows a general upward trend in sales over the period. The 'Dimensions' pane on the left lists fields like Category, City, Country, Customer ID, etc. The 'Measures' pane lists fields like Discount, Profit, Quantity, Sales, etc. The 'Sets' pane shows 'Set 1'. The 'Marks' card shows 'SUM(Sales)'.

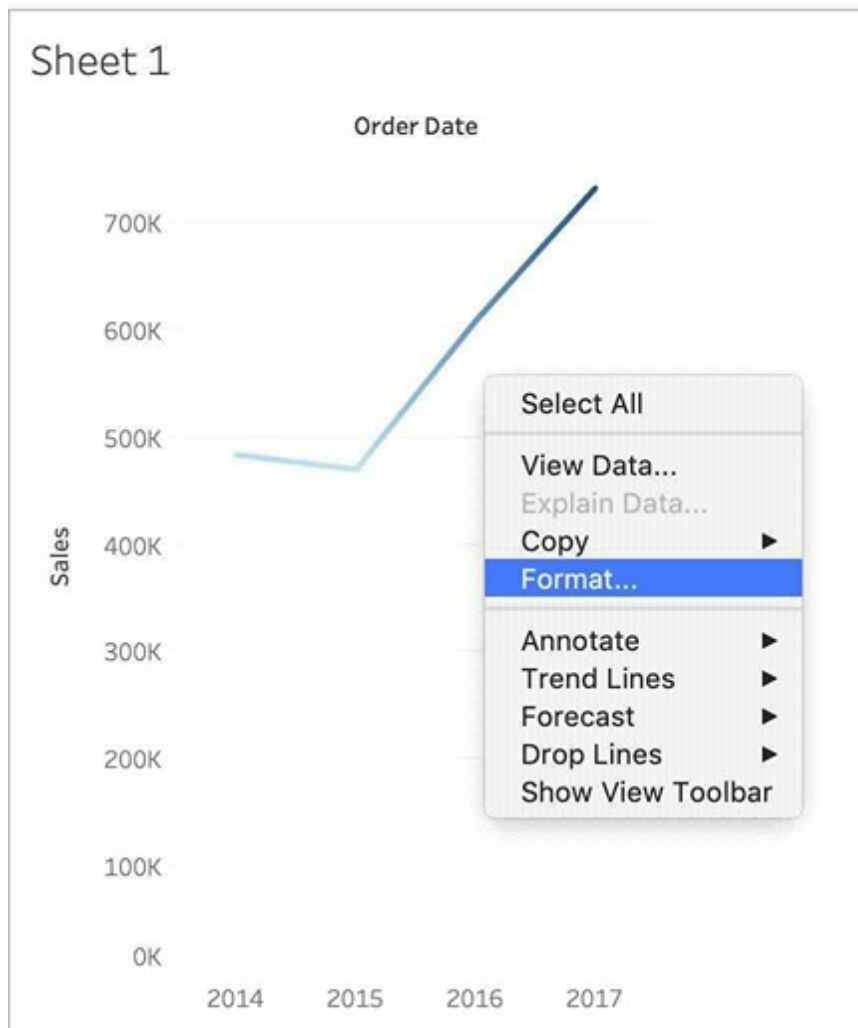
2) Click on Tooltip in the Marks card, and select bold.

vdumps

The image shows a Tableau interface with a line chart on 'Sheet 1'. The chart has 'YEAR(Order Date)' on the columns shelf and 'SUM(Sales)' on the rows shelf. The 'Marks' card is set to 'Automatic'. A red box highlights the 'Tooltip' icon in the 'Marks' card. Below the chart, an 'Edit Tooltip' dialog box is open. The dialog has a title bar 'Edit Tooltip' and a toolbar with 'B', 'I', 'U', and 'Insert' buttons. The text area contains:
Year of Order Date: <YEAR(Order Date)>
Sales: <SUM(Sales)>
The text is highlighted in blue. Below the text area are three checked options: 'Show tooltips' (set to 'Responsive - Show tooltips instantly'), 'Include command buttons', and 'Allow selection by category'. At the bottom are 'Reset', 'Preview', 'Cancel', and 'OK' buttons.

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



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

QUESTION 60

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

Correct Answer: B

Section:

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

QUESTION 61

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

Correct Answer: A

Section:

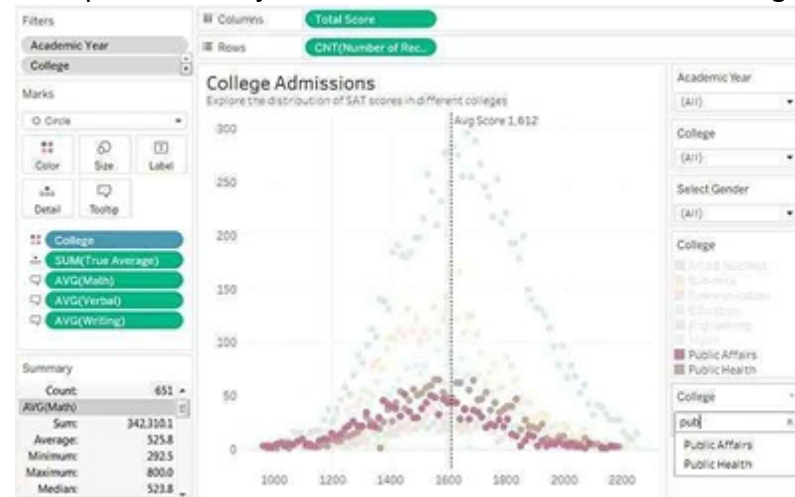
Explanation:

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.

QUESTION 62

When field names in the Union do not match, then:

- A. An error is raised and both fields are dropped from the resulting Union
- B. Only one field name is present in the Union with null values
- C. Only one field name is present in the Union with correct values since Tableau automatically corrects field name mismatch
- D. Both field names are present in the Union, but contain several null values

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

By default, both field names are present in the Union, but contain several null values!

When field names in the union do not match, fields in the union contain null values. You can merge the non-matching fields into a single field using the merge option to remove the null values. When you use the merge option, the original fields are replaced by a new field that displays the first non-null value for each row in the non-matching fields.

You can also create your own calculation or, if possible, modify the underlying data to combine the non-matching fields.

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

Now suppose a fourth table, 'August2016', is added to the underlying data. Instead of the standard 'Customer' field name, it contains an abbreviated version called 'Cust.'

August2016

DAY	CUST.	PURCHASES	TYPE
7	Maria	2	Credit
9	Kathy	1	Credit
18	Vijay	7	Cash

A union of these tables creates a single table that contains all rows from tables, with several null values. You can use the merge option to combine the related customer fields into a single field.

Union (with null values)

DAY	CUSTOMER	PURCHASES	TYPE	CUST.
4	Lane	5	Credit	null
10	Chris	6	Credit	null
28	Juan	1	Credit	null
1	Lisa	3	Credit	null
28	Isaac	4	Cash	null
28	Sam	2	Credit	null
2	Mario	2	Credit	null
15	Wei	1	Cash	null
21	Jim	7	Cash	null
7	null	2	Credit	Maria
9	null	1	Credit	Kathy
18	null	7	Cash	Vijay



Union (with columns that have been merged)

DAY	PURCHASES	TYPE	CUSTOMER, CUST.
4	5	Credit	Lane
10	6	Credit	Chris
28	1	Credit	Juan
1	3	Credit	Lisa
28	4	Cash	Isaac
28	2	Credit	Sam
2	2	Credit	Mario
15	1	Cash	Wei
21	7	Cash	Jim
7	2	Credit	Maria
9	1	Credit	Kathy
18	7	Cash	Vijay

QUESTION 63

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

Correct Answer: C

Section:

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.

QUESTION 64

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

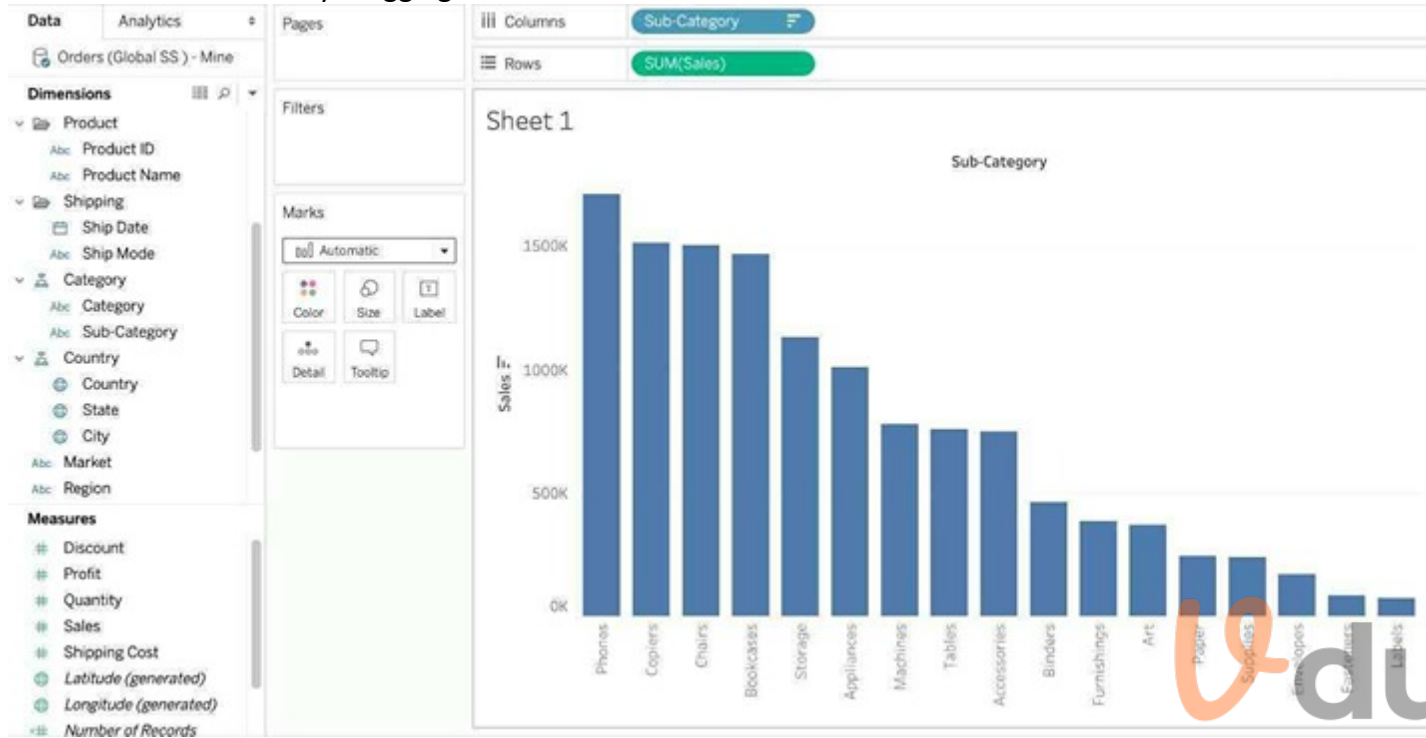
Correct Answer: C

Section:

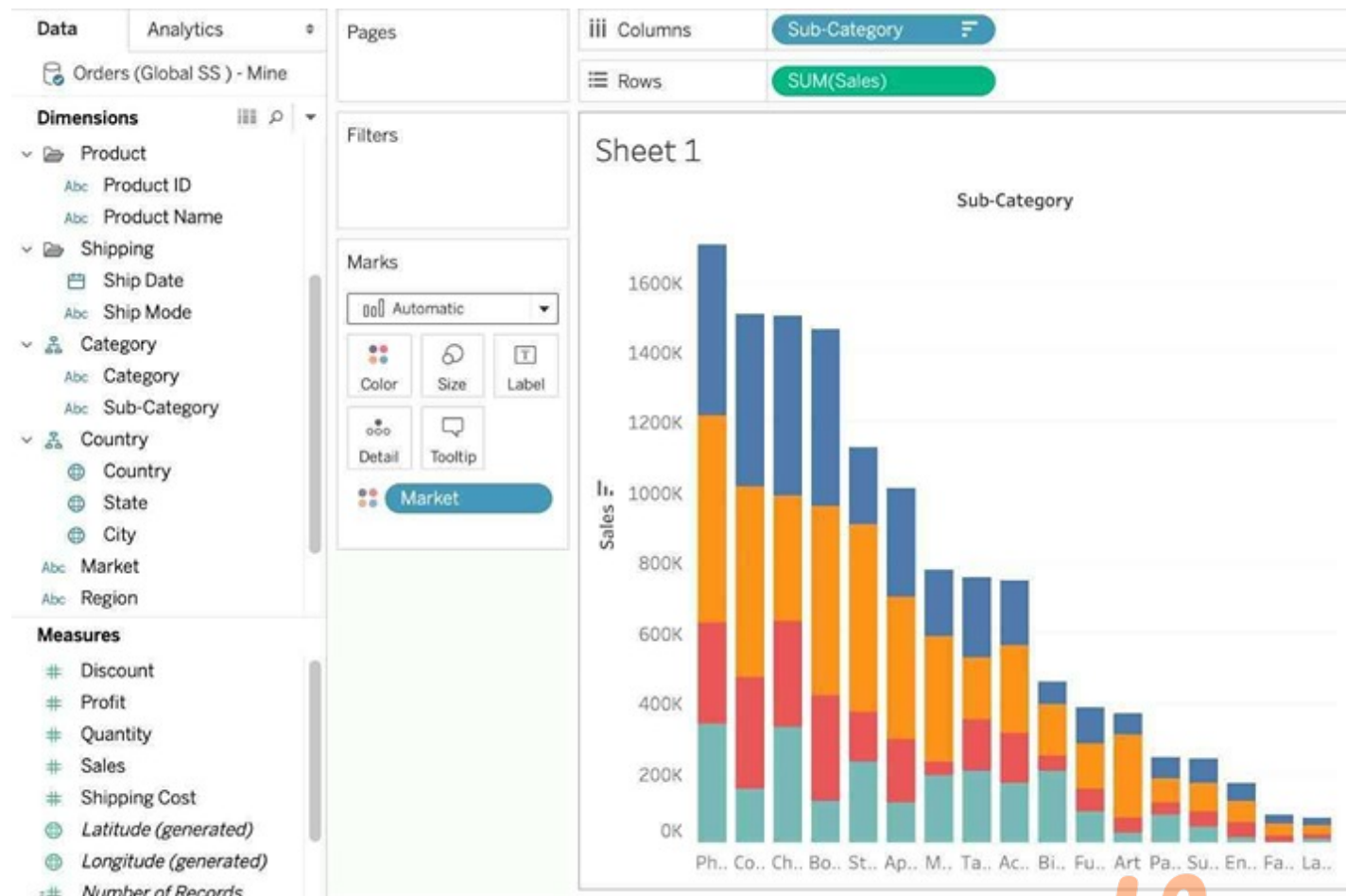
Explanation:

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.

QUESTION 65

In which of the following scenarios would having a live connection be more beneficial than using an extract?

- A. Analyzing real time stock prices
- B. Analyzing real time data from production systems
- C. Analyzing historical housing prices
- D. Analyzing and tracking real time flight updates
- E. Analyzing a subset of a dataset having 1 billion rows

Correct Answer: A, B, D

Section:

Explanation:

Extracts would be more beneficial for analyzing historical prices where we won't be making use of any real time data being streamed. Same is the case for enormous datasets having billions of rows (extracts will be more efficient in analyzing subsets of such large data).

As for livestock prices, flight updates, real time updates from production or mission critical systems - having a live connection is the most logical choice, since we need access to the most fresh and recent data possible at all times!

QUESTION 66

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

Correct Answer: C

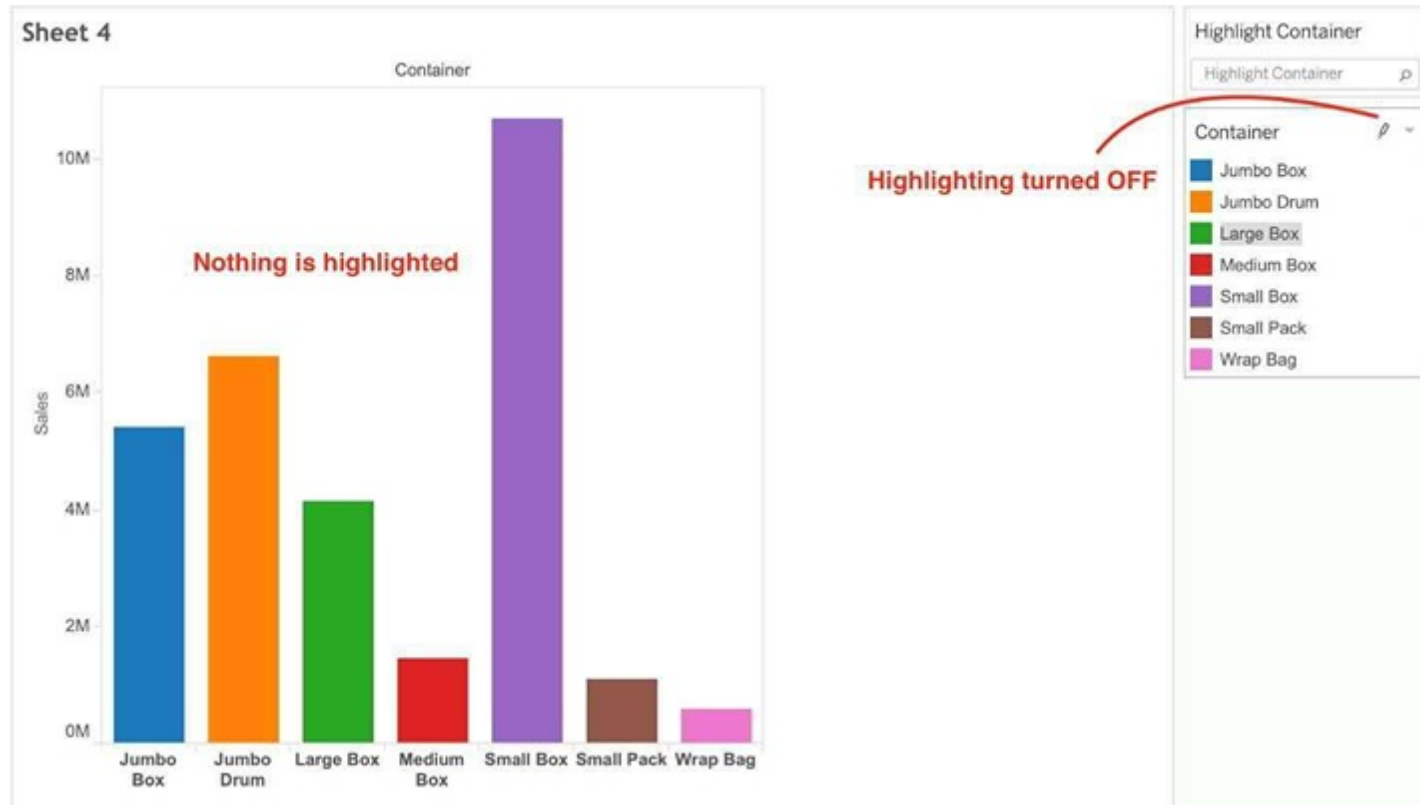
Section:

Explanation:

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:





QUESTION 67

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

Correct Answer: D

Section:

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**.



The screenshot shows the Tableau Desktop interface. On the left, the 'Dimensions' pane lists fields like Customer Segment, Department, Item, Order Date, Order Priority, Postal Code, Region, Ship Date, Ship Mode, State, and SubRegion. The 'Measures' pane shows 'Sales' as the selected measure. The 'Sets' pane at the bottom left contains 'Set 1' and 'Set 2', both highlighted with a red box. A context menu is open over 'Set 1', with 'Create Combined Set...' highlighted in blue. The 'Marks' card shows 'Pie' as the visualization type, and the 'Customer Seg...' field is on the card. The 'Filters' card shows 'Region: EMEA'.

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The screenshot shows the 'Create Set [Set 3]' dialog box. The 'Name' field is 'Set 3'. The 'How would you like to combine the two sets?' section has 'Sets: Set 1' and 'Set 2' selected. The 'All members in both sets' radio button is selected. The 'Separate members by' field contains 'East, Green Tea, 2012'. The 'Cancel' and 'OK' buttons are at the bottom right.

QUESTION 68

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.

Correct Answer: B, C, D

Section:

Explanation:

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

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.

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

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

QUESTION 69

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

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

Correct Answer: B, C, D

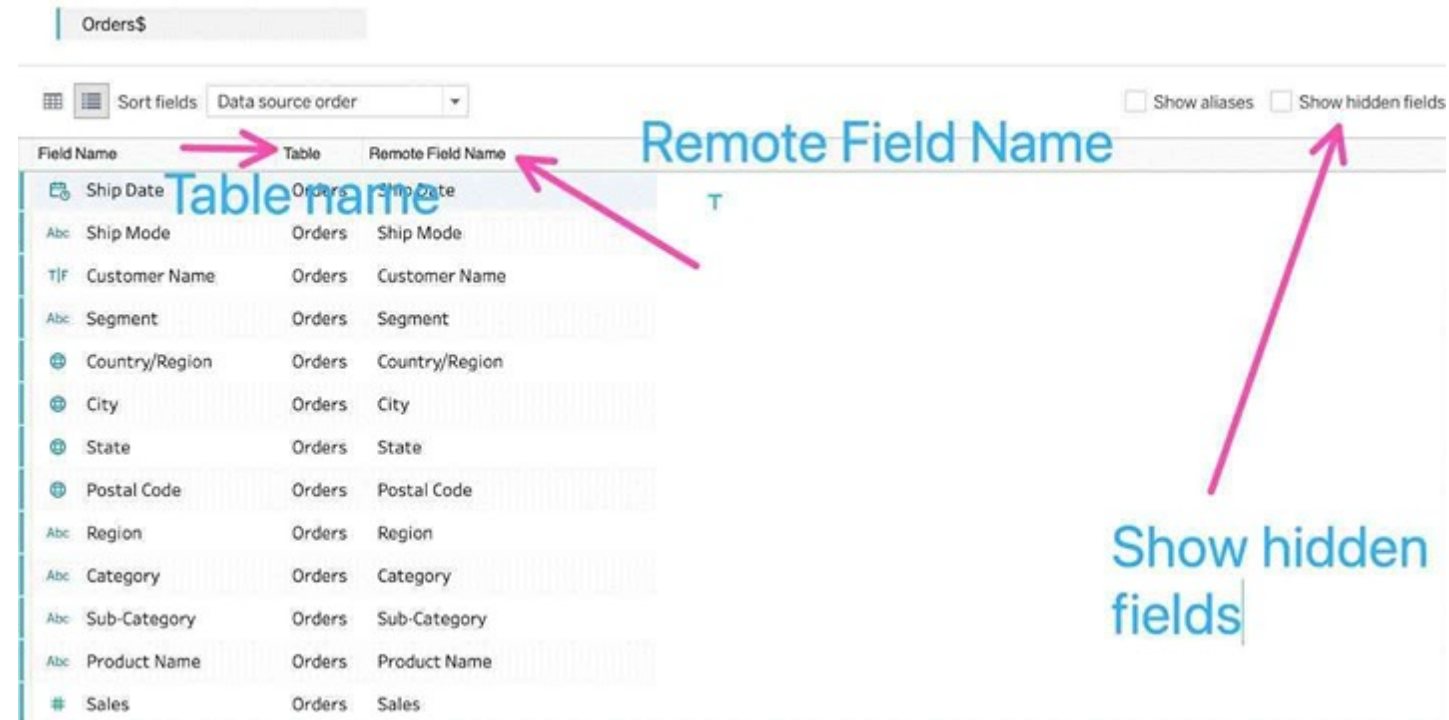
Section:

Explanation:

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

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

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

**QUESTION 70**

When you connect to a new data source, all worksheets that previously referred to the original data source now refer to the new data source. If the new data source does not have the same field names as the original workbook, the fields are marked with an exclamation point

. Which feature helps us fix this issue?

- A. Replace References
- B. Fix Metadata
- C. Renaming
- D. Aliases

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

Replace References:

For example, say you have a workbook connected to a data source that contains a Customer Name field. Then you edit the data source to point to a new data source that has all the same data but instead of Customer Name, the field name has been changed to Name. The Customer Name field remains in the Data pane but is marked as invalid. To make the field valid, you can replace the references, which means you can map the invalid field to a valid field in the new data source (for example, Customer Name corresponds to Name).

Read more at: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/howto_connect.htm

QUESTION 71

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

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

This is true. aManualSortlets 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.

QUESTION 72

Which of the following points are True about Viz Animations?

- A. Sequential animations take more time but make complex changes clearer by presenting them step-by-step
- B. They can be turned on for certain worksheets only
- C. Animations work well with maps, polygons, and density marks in web browsers
- D. It is possible to turn them on for the entire workbook at once

Correct Answer: A, B, D

Section:

Explanation:

All of the given options are true except -Animations work well with maps, polygons, and density marks in web browsers.

From the official documentation:

Unsupported browsers and features

Animations are supported by all web browsers except Internet Explorer.

The following Tableau features don't animate:

- Maps, polygons, and density marks in web browsers
- Pie and text marks
- Axes and headers
- Forecasts, trends, and reference lines
- Page history trails (If a viz includes these, turn off animations to avoid unexpected behavior.)





As seen above, we can either turn the animations for the entire workbook (upper red box), or only for the current sheet (lower red box)

1) Simultaneous animations

The default simultaneous animations are faster and work well when showing value changes in simpler charts and dashboards.





2) Sequential animations

Sequential animations take more time but make complex changes clearer by presenting them step-by-step.



QUESTION 73

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

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



Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

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

Read more in depth at :https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/actions_url.htm

QUESTION 74

Given a map, which of the following fields can be placed on Size, Shape, Detail, Color

- A. Region, Country, Profit, State
- B. Sales, State, Country, Profit
- C. Profit, State, Number of Records, Sales
- D. Longitude, Country, State, Sales

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:

Since Sales is a measure, it can easily be depicted via size.

To drill down and change the level of detail, Country is the correct choice since it will contain STATE. We can then depict the various states by different shapes such as circle, square etc.

Finally, the Profit can be depicted via a color! Eg - Red for poor and green for excellent profits!

QUESTION 75

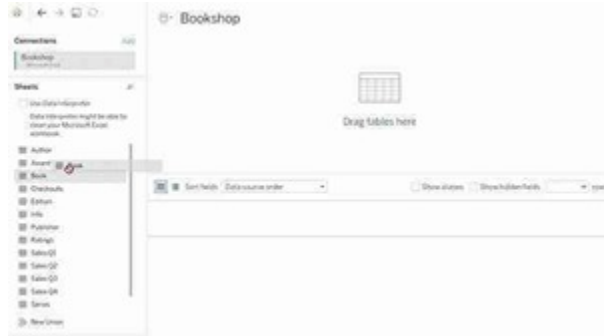
True or False: When you drag additional tables to the logical layer canvas, Tableau automatically attempts to create the relationship based on existing key constraints and matching fields to define the relationship. If it can't determine the matching fields, then relating these tables is not possible.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:



Tables that you drag to the logical layer of the Data Source page canvas must be related to each other. When you drag additional tables to the logical layer canvas, Tableau automatically attempts to create the relationship based on existing key constraints and matching fields to define the relationship. If it can't determine the matching fields, you will need to select them.

If no constraints are detected, a Many-to-many relationship is created and referential integrity is set to Some records match. These default settings are a safe choice and provide the most a lot of flexibility for your data source.

QUESTION 76

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

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

Correct Answer: B, C

Section:

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.

QUESTION 77

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

To create a trend line, we need:



Sheet 7

Segment	2017	2018	2019	2020
Consumer	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc
Corporate	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc
Home Office	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc

To add a trend line, make sure the view contains two measures on opposing axes, or a date and a measure on opposing axes.

QUESTION 78

Which of the following are valid options to define the scope of a reference line? Choose 3.

- A. Pane
- B. Table
- C. Section
- D. Window
- E. cell
- F. Axis

Correct Answer: A, B, E

Section:

Explanation:

When we create a reference line, we get the following 3 options for the scope:



Sheet 7

Reference Line

Add a Reference Line

Table Pane Cell

SUM(Profit)

SUM(Sales)

Sales

Profit

For scatter plots try:
0 or more Dimensions
2 to 4 Measures

QUESTION 79

Which of the following are FALSE about Joins?

- A. Joins can be defined at the time of query dynamically
- B. May drop unmatched measure values
- C. They are displayed with Venn diagram icons between physical tables
- D. Joined tables are never merged into a single table.
- E. They are a more dynamic way than relationships to combine data

Correct Answer: A, D, E

Section:

Explanation:

According to the official documentation:

Joins are a more static way to combine data. Joins must be defined between physical tables up front, before analysis, and can't be changed without impacting all sheets using that data source. Joined tables are always merged into a single table. As a result, sometimes joined data is missing unmatched values, or duplicates aggregated values.

Joins -

- 1) Are displayed with Venn diagram icons between physical tables
- 2) Require you to select join types and join clauses
- 3) Joined physical tables are merged into a single logical table with a fixed combination of data
- 4) May drop unmatched measure values
- 5) May duplicate aggregate values when fields are at different levels of detail
- 6) Support scenarios that require a single table of data, such as extract filters and aggregation

QUESTION 80

True or False: When relating tables, the fields that define the relationships must have the same data type.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

According to the official documentation, the following are the requirements for using relationships:

- 1) When relating tables, the fields that define the relationships must have the same data type. Changing the data type in the Data Source page does not change this requirement. Tableau will still use the data type in the underlying database for queries.
- 2) You can't define relationships based on geographic fields.
- 3) Circular relationships aren't supported in the data model.
- 4) You can't edit relationships in a published data source.
- 5) You can't define relationships between published data sources.
- 6) Your workbook must use an embedded data source for you to be able to edit relationships and performance options in the Data Source page in Tableau Online or Tableau Server.

QUESTION 81

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

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

Correct Answer: A, C, D

Section:

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 82

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

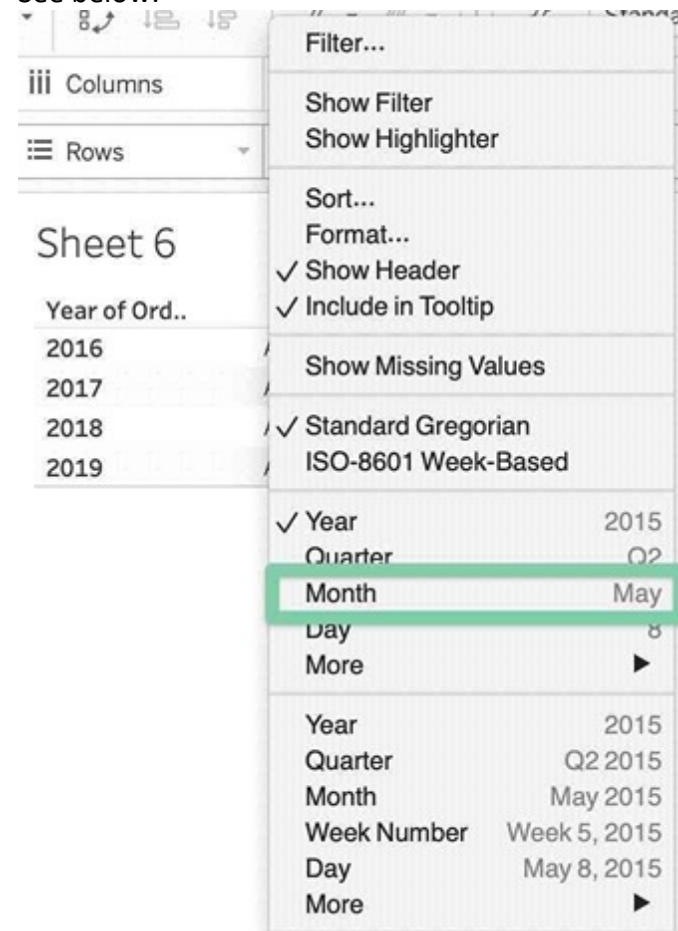
- A. Q4 2017
- B. March 2019
- C. September 2020
- D. November

Correct Answer: D

Section:

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!

QUESTION 83

You clicked Sheet 1 from the data source page, and now you have opened the Tableau Desktop workspace as shown above. What is the main thing that you do here?

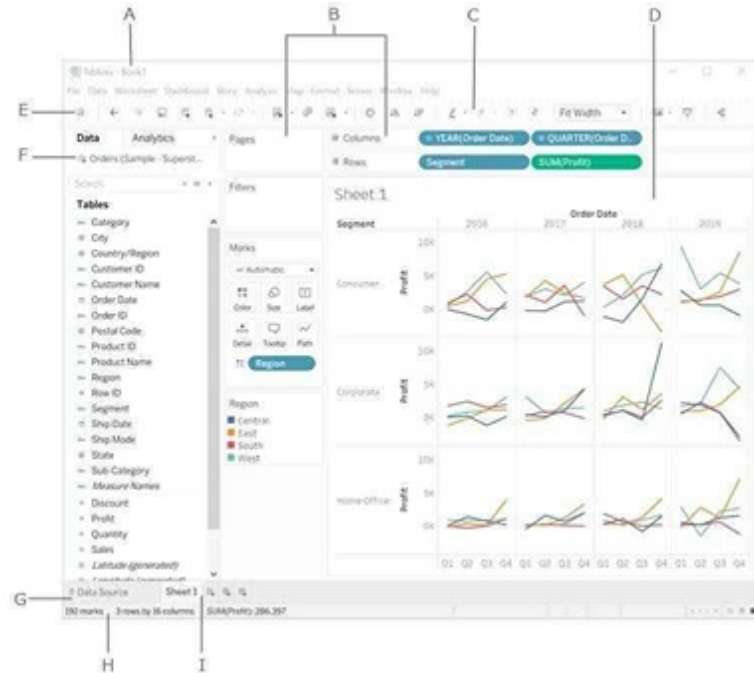
- A. Clean the data
- B. Preview the data
- C. Create visualisations to analyze your data
- D. Rename the fields and change data types

Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

The Tableau workspace consists of menus, a toolbar, the Data pane, cards and shelves, and one or more sheets. Sheets can be worksheets, dashboards, or stories. For details on dashboard or story workspaces, see [Create a Dashboard](#) or [The Story Workspace](#).



The main thing you do in the workspace is to create visualisations to analyze your data. Renaming data fields, cleaning the data, previewing the data can all be done in the Data source window.

QUESTION 84

Which of the following URL prefixes are permitted when creating a URL Action in Tableau?

- A. SMTP
- B. FTP
- C. HTTPS
- D. HTTP

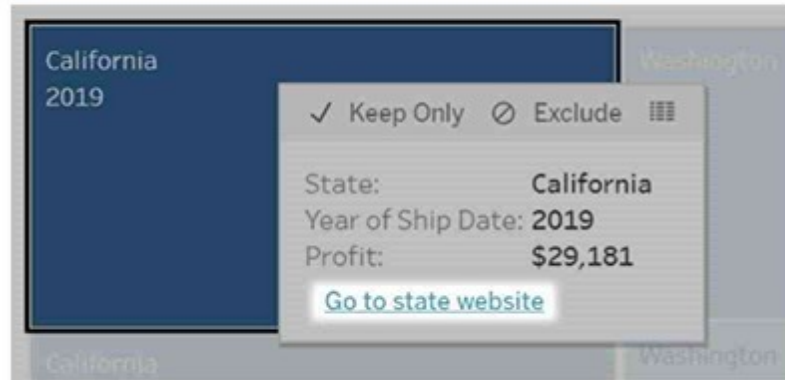
Correct Answer: B, C, D

Section:

Explanation:

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

Open a web page with a URL action

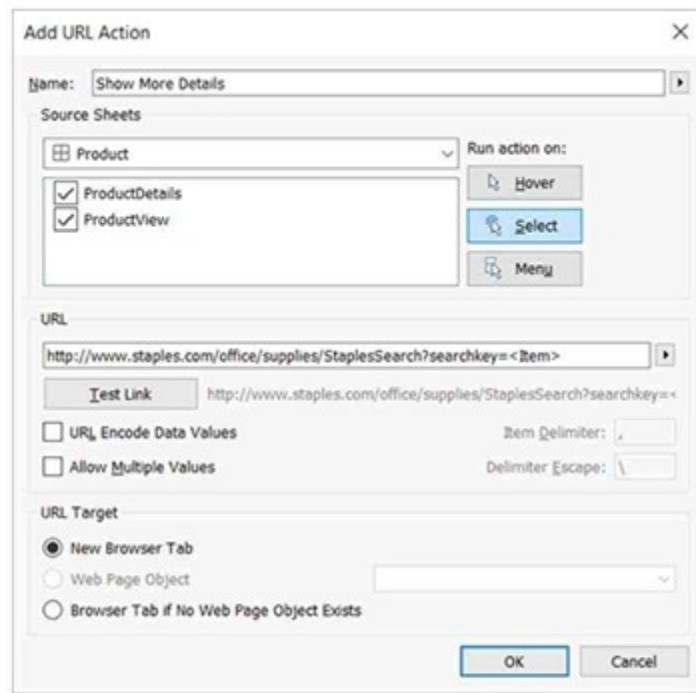


A URL action run from a tooltip menu. The link reflects the action name, not the target URL.

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

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

 **vdumps**



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

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

Vdumps

QUESTION 85

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

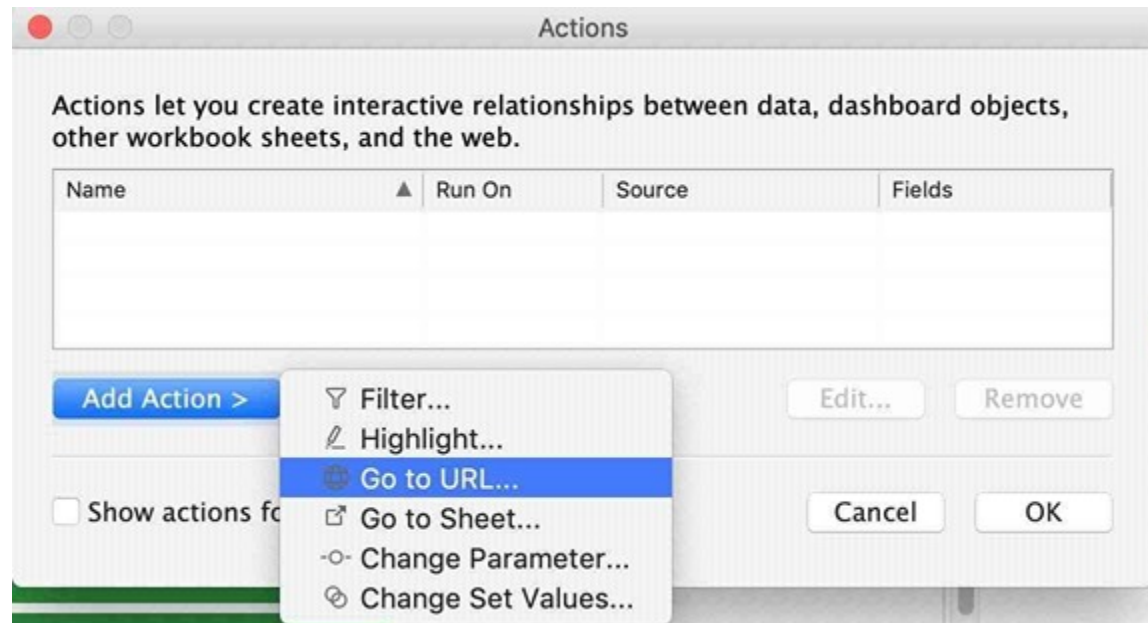
- A. Go to Hyperlink
- B. Go to Web page
- C. Go to URL
- D. Go to Sheet

Correct Answer: C

Section:

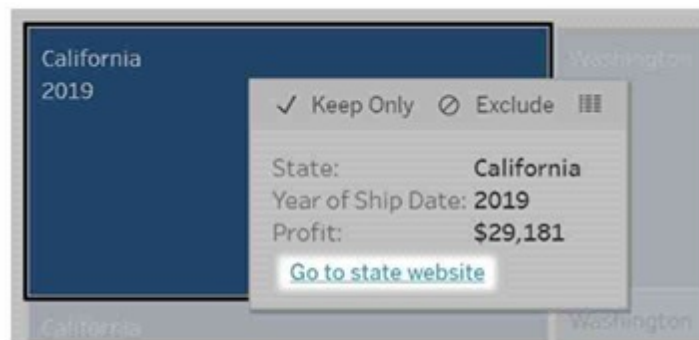
Explanation:

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



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

Open a web page with a URL action



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

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

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

QUESTION 86

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



Correct Answer: B, D

Section:

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 context 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.

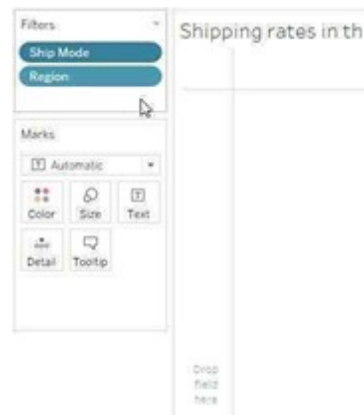
Note: As of Tableau 9.0, context filters no longer create temporary tables, except for generic ODBC data sources and customized data sources.

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.

QUESTION 87

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

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

Correct Answer: A, D

Section:

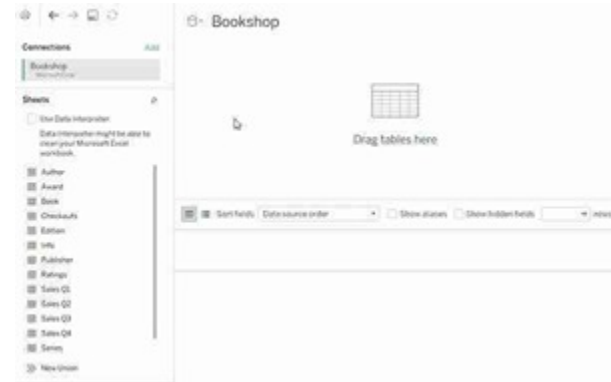
Explanation:

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

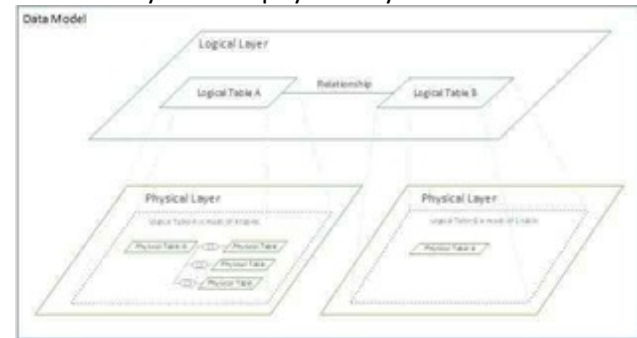
You can still specify joins between tables in the physical layer of a data source. Double-click a logical table to go to the Join/Union canvas in the physical layer and add joins or unions.

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



QUESTION 88

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

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

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](#).

QUESTION 89

_____ 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

Correct Answer: B

Section:

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:

QUESTION 90

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

Correct Answer: B

Section:

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

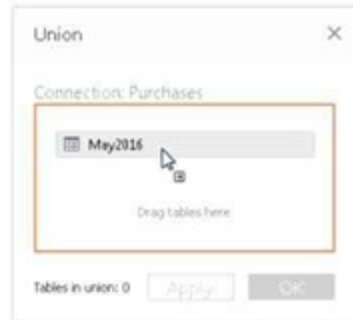


To union tables manually

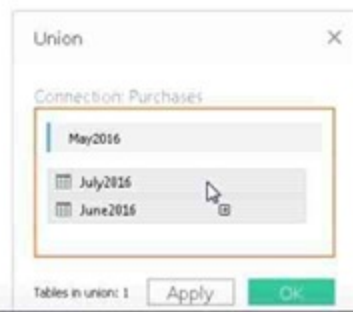
1. On the data source page, double-click **New Union** to set up the union.



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.



QUESTION 91

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

Correct Answer: D

Section:

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).

QUESTION 92

If you see a Blue field, generally it will add _____ to the view

- A. axis
- B. both
- C. none
- D. headers

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

Important question!

Blue versus green fields

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

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

QUESTION 93

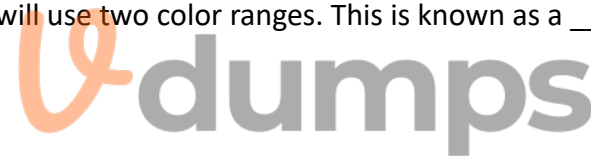
When there are both negative and positive values for a field, the default range of values will use two color ranges. This is known as a _____ palette.

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

Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

The logo for Vdumps.com, featuring a stylized orange 'V' followed by the word 'dumps' in a grey, sans-serif font.

Quantitative Palettes

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



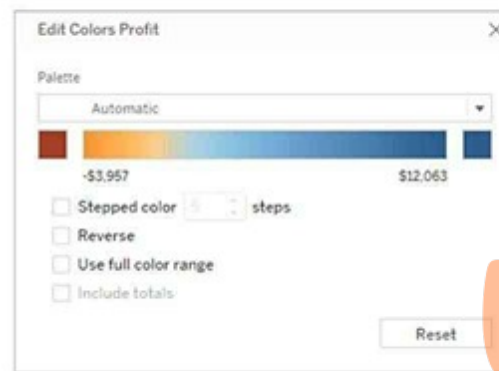
You can change the colors used in the range, the distribution of color, and other properties. To edit colors, click in the upper right of the color legend. In Tableau Desktop, select **Edit Colors** from the context menu. In Tableau Server or Tableau Online, the Edit Colors dialog opens automatically.

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

Tableau Desktop version



Web version



QUESTION 94

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

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

Correct Answer: A, C, D

Section:

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 95

Which two options can you use to change the device layout of a dashboard? Choose two.

- A. The Dashboard pane
- B. The Format menu

- C. The Dashboard menu
- D. The Layout pane

Correct Answer: A, D

Section:

Explanation:

QUESTION 96

You have a scatter plot visualization.

What should you do to configure the visualization as a density map?

- A. Change the mark shape of the view.
- B. Change the mark type of the view.
- C. Create a custom color palette.
- D. Select heat maps from Show Me.

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:

You should change the mark type of the view to configure the visualization as a density map. A density map is a type of mark that shows how data points are distributed in a two-dimensional space. To change the mark type, you can use the Marks card or Show Me. Changing the mark shape, creating a custom color palette, or selecting heat maps from Show Me will not create a density map.

QUESTION 97

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

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

Correct Answer: A, D

Section:

Explanation:

QUESTION 98

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

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

Correct Answer: A, B, E

Section:

Explanation:



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

A live connection to a data source can be slow due to network and user traffic, whereas a connection to an extract improves performance. An extract is a snapshot of data that is stored locally on your computer or on Tableau Server. An extract can reduce the load on the data source and speed up queries.

Extracts are stored in memory (RAM), resulting in faster query performance as compared with live data connections. When you use an extract, Tableau loads the data into memory and optimizes it for analysis. This allows Tableau to perform calculations and aggregations faster than with live connections.

Calculated fields perform better in workbooks connected to extracts than in workbooks with live connections to a data source. Calculated fields are custom fields that you create using formulas or expressions. When you use an extract, Tableau can process calculated fields more efficiently than with live connections.

QUESTION 99

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section:

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

QUESTION 100

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

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



Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

You should use a union when you have two tables with similarly named columns of data that you want to combine. A union is a method for combining data by appending rows of one table onto another table. The tables that you union must have the same number of fields, the same field names, and the same data types²

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

Correct Answer: A, C, E

Section:

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

QUESTION 102

What are two use cases for a story? Choose two.

- A. Provide additional editing and interactive capabilities to your audience.
- B. Present a data narrative to lead your audience to your conclusions.
- C. Assemble a sequenced analysis to share with collaborators.
- D. To allow for easier exporting to Power Point.

Correct Answer: B, C

Section:

Explanation:

You can use a story to present a data narrative to lead your audience to your conclusions, or to assemble a sequenced analysis to share with collaborators. A story is a sequence of visualizations that work together to convey information. You can create stories to tell a data story, provide context, demonstrate how decisions relate to outcomes, or to simply make a compelling case⁴

QUESTION 103

What are two ways to share a dashboard as an image file? Choose two.

- A. Export Image on the Dashboard menu
- B. Export on the Worksheet menu
- C. Copy Formatting on the Format menu
- D. A dashboard export button

Correct Answer: A, D

Section:

Explanation:

You can share a dashboard as an image file by using one of the following methods: Export Image on the Dashboard menu, or a dashboard export button. Export Image on the Dashboard menu allows you to export the dashboard as an image file in BMP, JPEG, PNG, or SVG format. A dashboard export button is a custom button that you can create on your dashboard to export it as an image file using a URL action

QUESTION 104

Which two types of fields appear blue? Choose two.

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

Correct Answer: B, D

Section:

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 105

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.

Correct Answer: C, D

Section:

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.

QUESTION 106

You need to access options to change a dimension's color palette. In addition to the Marks card, what else can you use?

- A. The Color legend
- B. Edit in Shelf
- C. The Format menu
- D. Edit Caption

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

You can use the Color legend to access options to change a dimension's color palette, in addition to the Marks card. The Color legend shows the colors assigned to each member of the dimension in the view. You can right-click on the Color legend and select Edit Colors to open the Edit Colors dialog box, where you can change the color palette, assign specific colors to dimension members, or edit the color transparency and border⁶. The other options are not valid ways to change a dimension's color palette. Edit in Shelf is a feature that allows you to edit the fields on the Rows or Columns shelves by typing directly on the shelf. It does not affect the color palette of the dimension⁷. The Format menu allows you to change the appearance of various elements in the workbook, such as fonts, borders, shading, alignment, etc. It does not have options for changing the color palette of the dimension⁸. Edit Caption is a feature that allows you to add or edit a caption for a worksheet or dashboard. It does not affect the color palette of the dimension.

