Number: TDS-C01
Passing Score: 800
Time Limit: 120
File Version: 5.0

Exam Code: TDS-C01

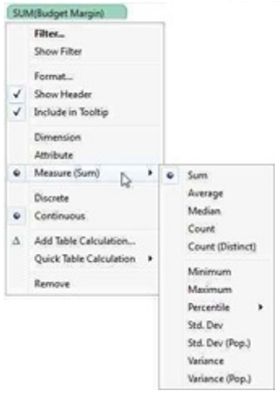
Exam Name: Tableau Desktop Specialist

Exam A

QUESTION 1
How does Tableau know at which level to aggregate values?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
In Tableau, you can aggregate measures or dimensions, though it is more common to aggregate measures. Whenever you add a measure to your view, an aggregation is applied to that measure by default. The type of aggregation applied varies depending on the context of the view.
When you add a measure to the view, Tableau automatically aggregates its values. Sum, average, and median are common aggregations; for a complete list, see List of Predefined Aggregations in Tableau.
The current aggregation appears as part of the measure's name in the view. For example, Sales becomes SUM(Sales). Every measure has a default aggregation which is set by Tableau when you connect to a data source. You can view or change the default aggregation for a measure---see Set the Default Aggregation for a Measure.
You can change the aggregation for a measure in the view from its context menu:



QUESTION 2
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 asparametersin URLs.

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

QUESTION 3
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 ameasure, it can easily be depicted via size.
Todrilldownand change the level of detail, Country is the correct choice since it willcontainSTATE. 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 4
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, aMany-to-manyrelationship is created and referential integrity is set toSome records match. These default settings are a safe choice and provide the most a lot of flexibility for your data source.

QUESTION 5
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

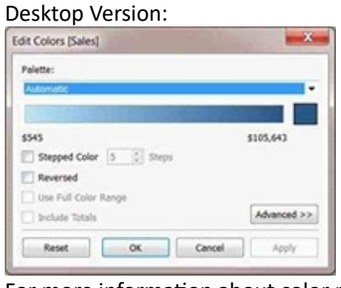
Section:
Explanation:
Measure names and valuesCANNOTbe deleted in Tableau like other columns can. These are auto-generated.
Calculated Fields, and Number of records can both be deleted.

QUESTION 6
When you drop a continuous field on Color, Tableau displays a quantitative legend with a _____ range of colors.

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

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
When you drop a discrete field on Color in the Marks card, Tableau displays a categorical palette and assigns a color to each value of the field.
When you drop a continuous field on Color, Tableau displays a quantitative legend with a continuous range of colors.
Web version:

Desktop Version:



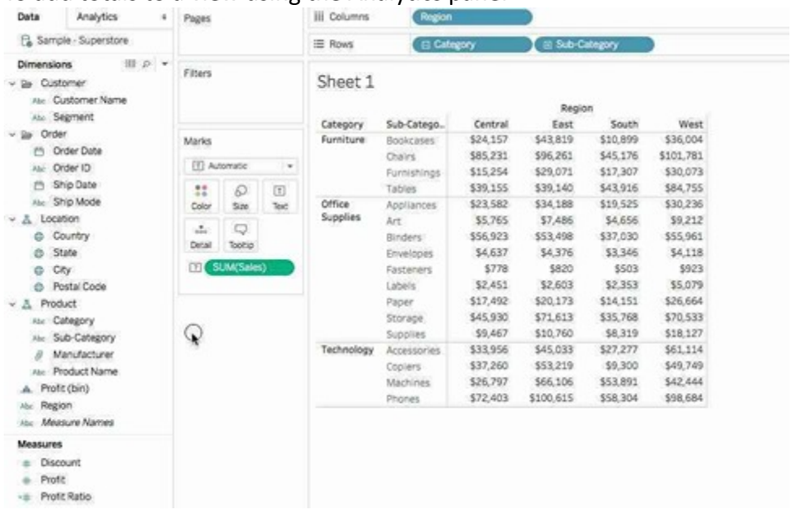
For more information about color palettes, see Color Palettes and Effects.

QUESTION 7
Which of the following are valid ways to add Totals to a view?

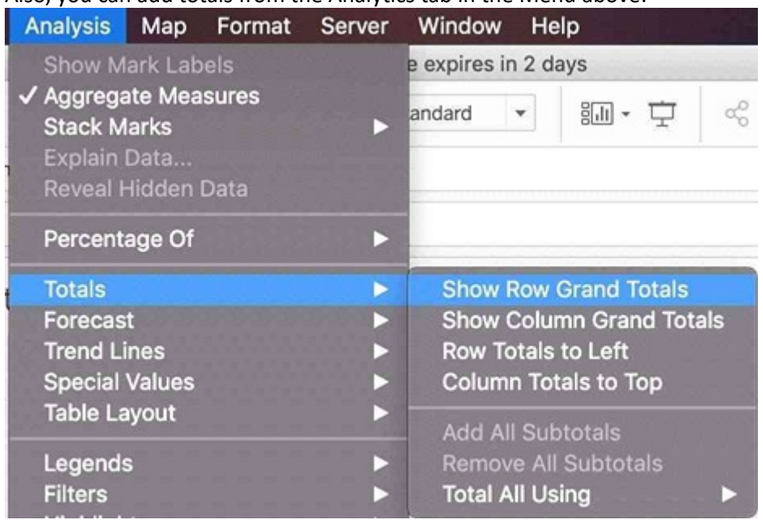
A. Using the Data Pane
B. Using the Analytics Pane
C. From the Analysis Tab in the Menu bar on top
D. Using the Marks shelf

Correct Answer: B, C
Section:
Explanation:

To add totals to a view using the Analytics pane:



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



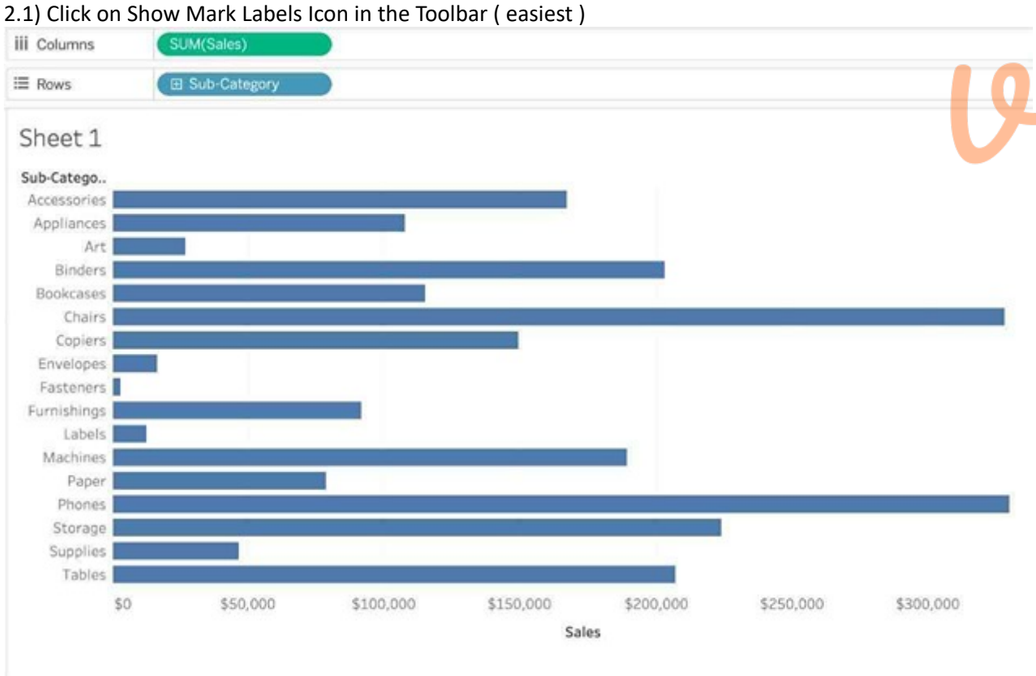
QUESTION 8
Which of the following are valid ways to show Mark Labels in the visualisation?

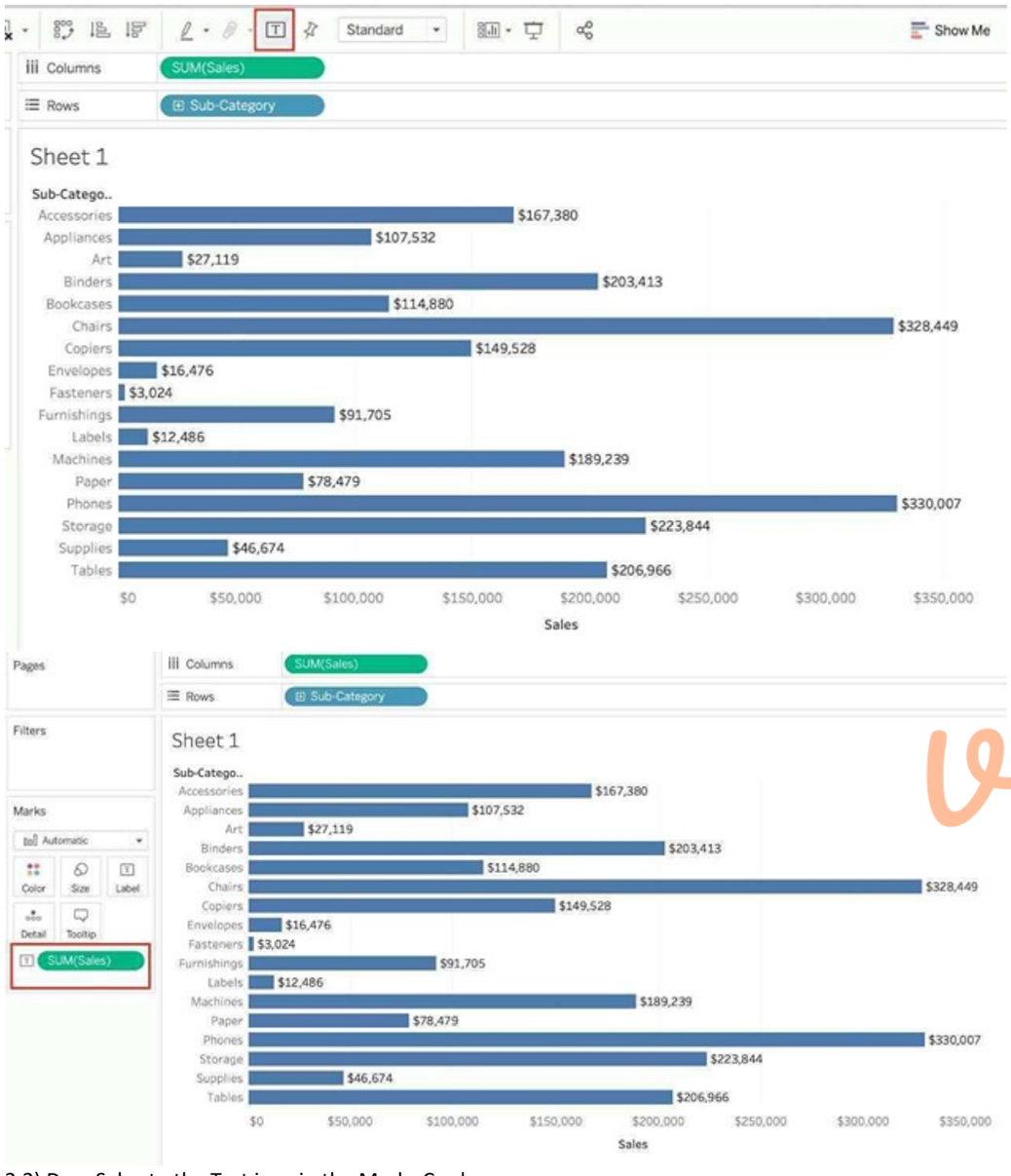
A. Click on the Show mark labels icon in the Toolbar
B. Drag the measure to the Text label in the Marks Card
C. Click on Data in the Menu bar and Choose Show Mark Labels
D. Click on Analysis in the Menu bar and choose Show Mark Labels

Correct Answer: A, B, D
Section:
Explanation:
The following showcase how you can show mark labels. Using the Sample Superstore dataset:
1) Let's create a Bar chart showing the sales for each sub-category:

2) Now you can show labels by:

2.1) Click on Show Mark Labels Icon in the Toolbar (easiest)





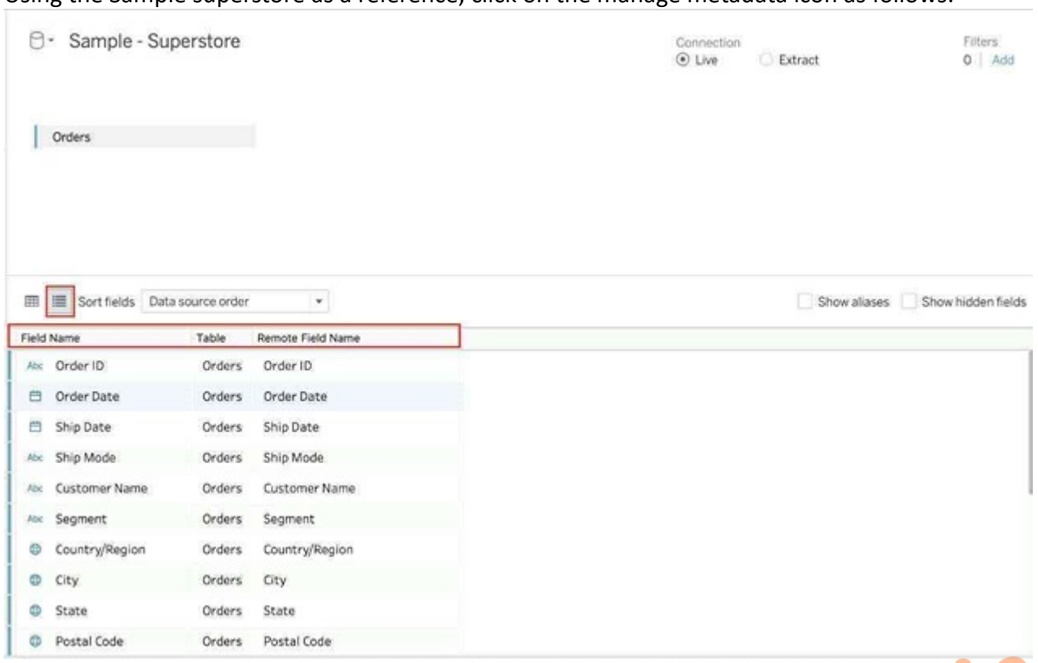
2.2) Drag Sales to the Text icon in the Marks Card:
2.3) Click on Analysis -> Show mark labels from the Tableau menu bar:

QUESTION 9
When using the manage metadata option, we can create custom names for columns where _____ is the original name of the column whereas _____ is the custom name we created in Tableau.

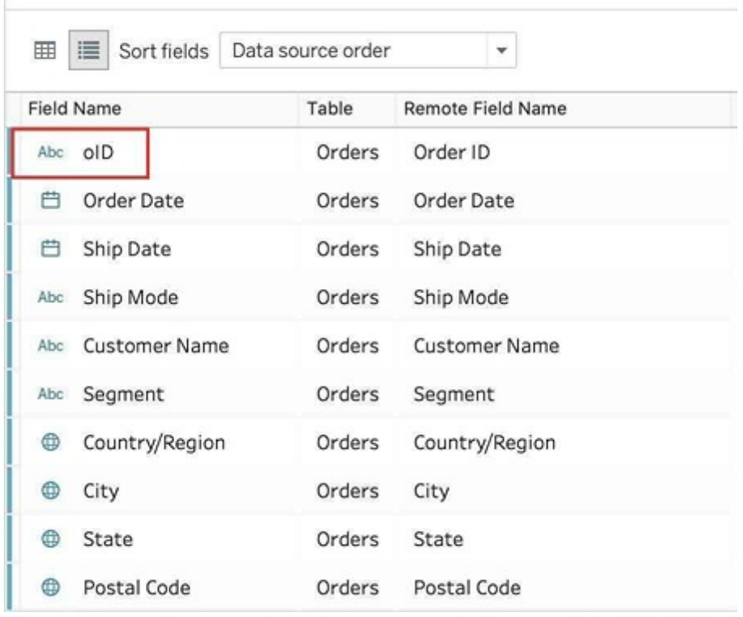
A. Remote Field Name, Field Name
B. Local Name, Actual Name
C. Column Name, Actual Name
D. Local Field, Global Field

Correct Answer: A

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



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



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

QUESTION 10
What does the following icon do in Tableau?
Larger image

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

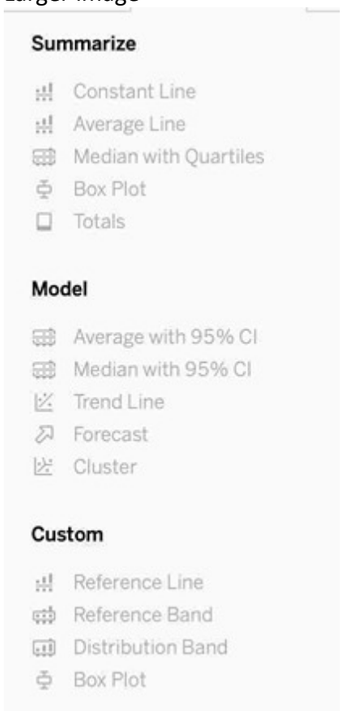
Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
The icon shown is used to add a new Dashboard! From the official documentation:

Sheets in the Dashboards and Worksheets pane

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

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

QUESTION 11
Larger image



What is this entire view referred to as in Tableau?

A. Data pane
B. Analytics Pane

C. Summary Pane
D. Distribution Pane Distribution Pane

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
This is the Analytics pane! Read more from the official documentation below:

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

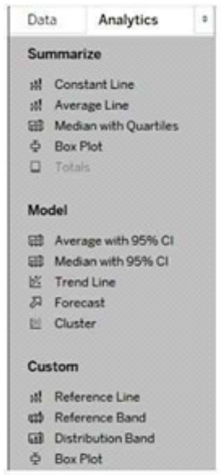
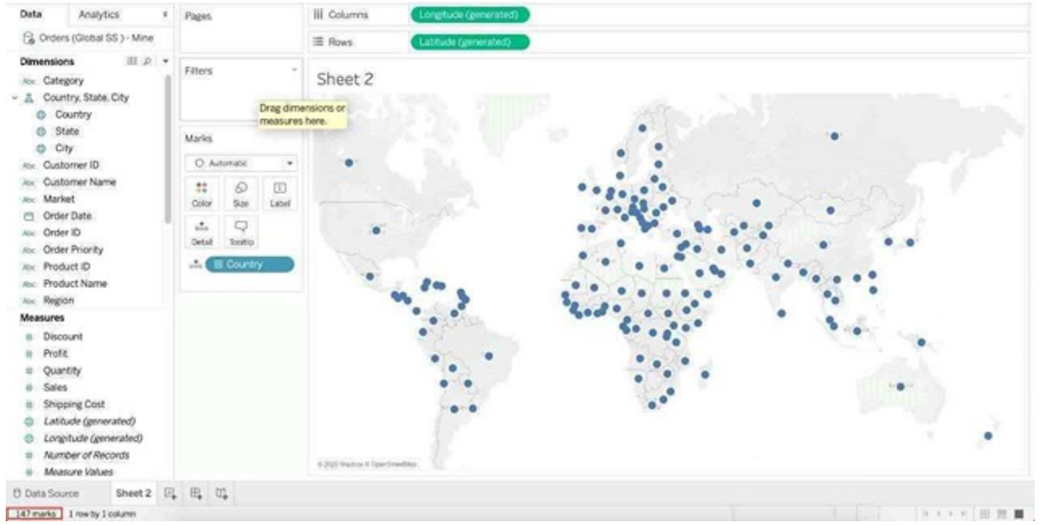


Tableau Desktop Analytics pane

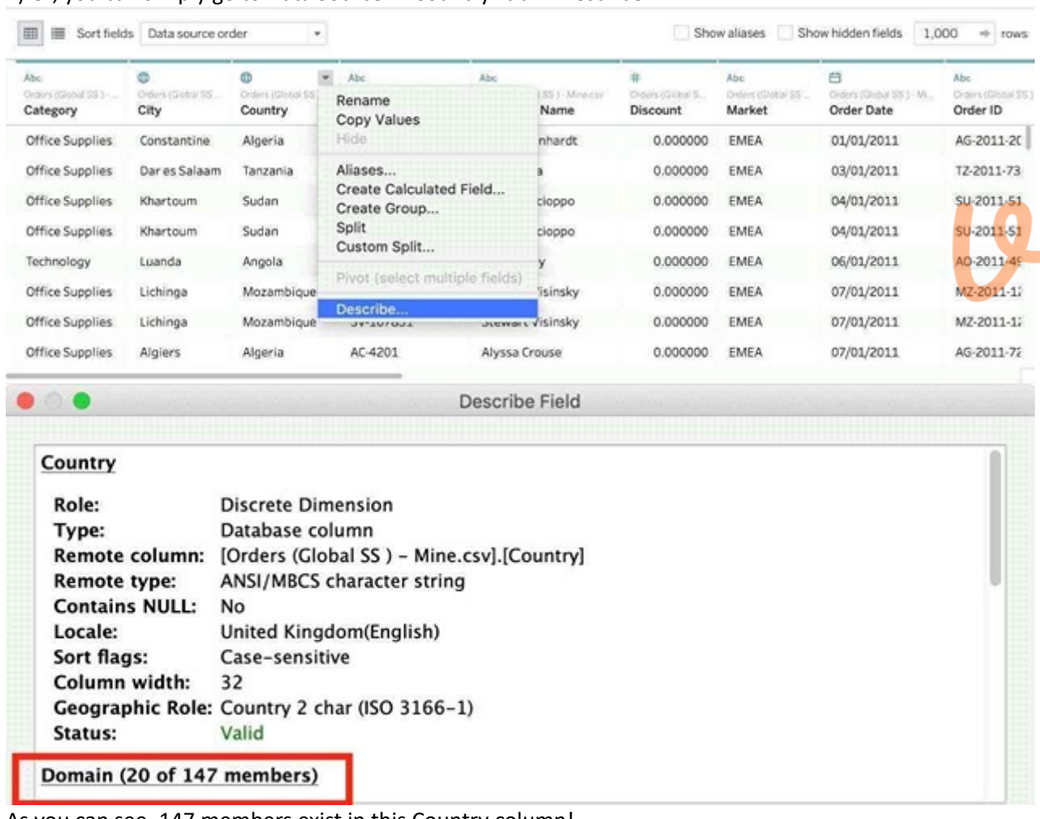
QUESTION 12
DOWNLOAD THE DATASET FROM - https://drive.google.com/file/d/1F8L_Rl5B9LAz8RDi-DdjWx3Iv-SgzaBq/view?usp=sharing (if you haven't already from the test instructions page!)
How many different countries are present in the dataset?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
To reach the correct answer, follow these steps:
1) You can simply drag Country to the view, and look at the marks in the bottom left of Tableau Desktop - 147 marks!



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



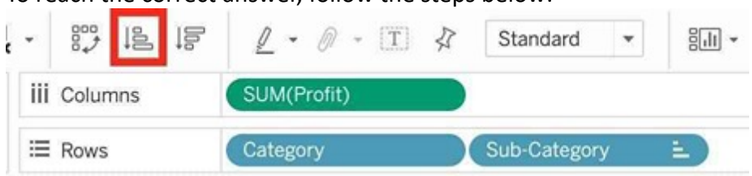
As you can see, 147 members exist in this Country column!

QUESTION 13
Which Sub-Category had the least Profit in the Office Supplies category?

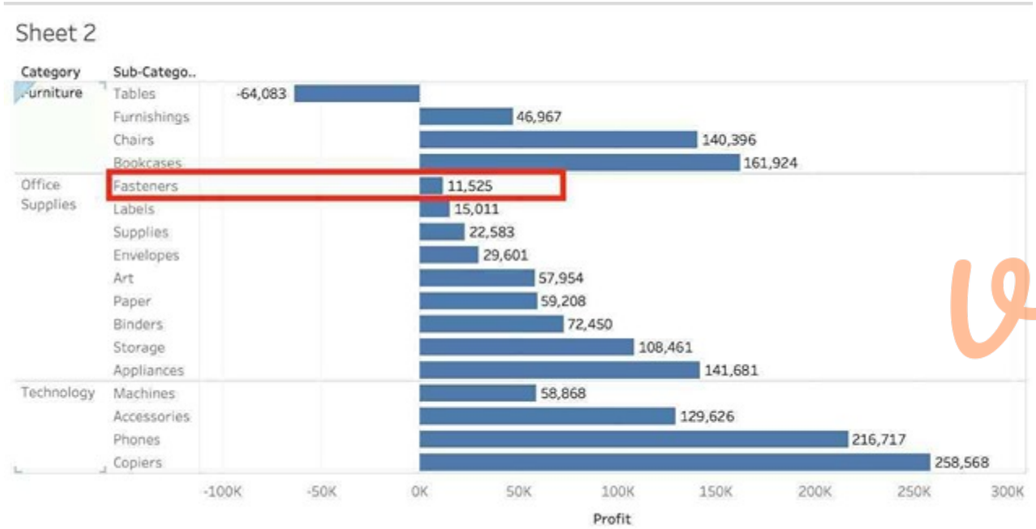
A. Fasteners
B. Labels

C. Envelopes
D. Binders

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
To reach the correct answer, follow the steps below:



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

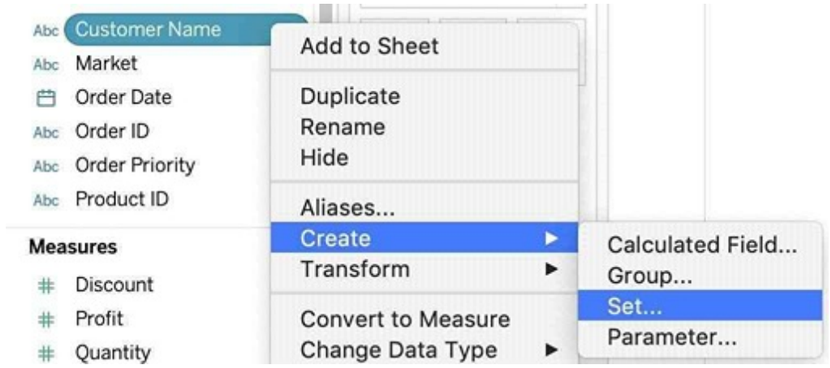


As we can see, Fasteners has the least Profit in the Office Supplies Category, and hence is our correct answer!

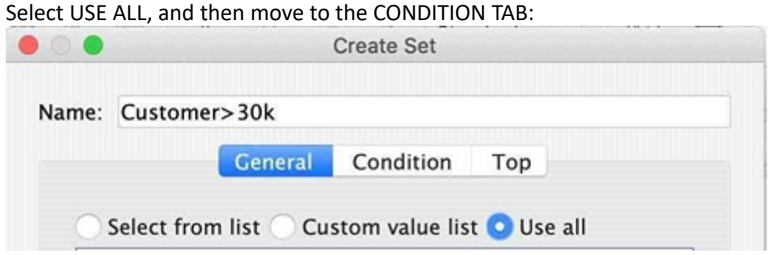
QUESTION 14
Create a Set containing Customer Names whose Sales are GREATER than 30,000. Which customer had the LEAST sales in this set?

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

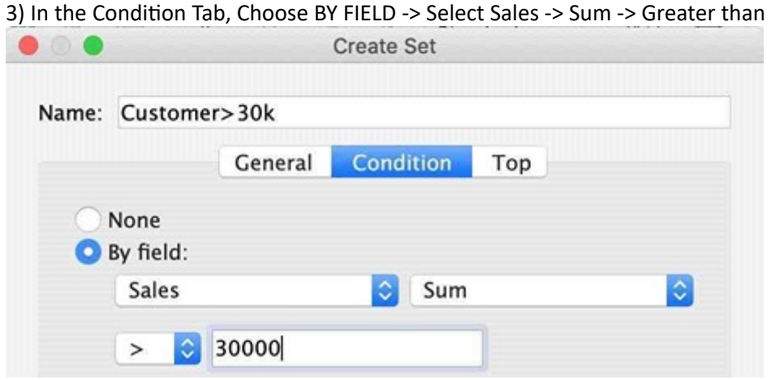
Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
As the question mentions, we need to create a SET with the following conditions -> Choose only those customers whose Sales > 30,000
1) Right click on customer name --> Create --> Set



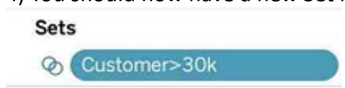
2) Let's Name the Set - Customer>30k (you can name it anything you want :))
Select USE ALL, and then move to the CONDITION TAB:



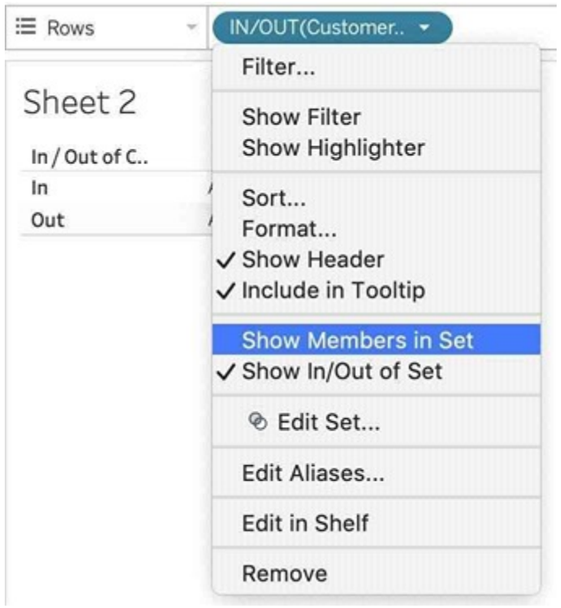
3) In the Condition Tab, Choose BY FIELD -> Select Sales -> Sum -> Greater than 30000 , and click OK



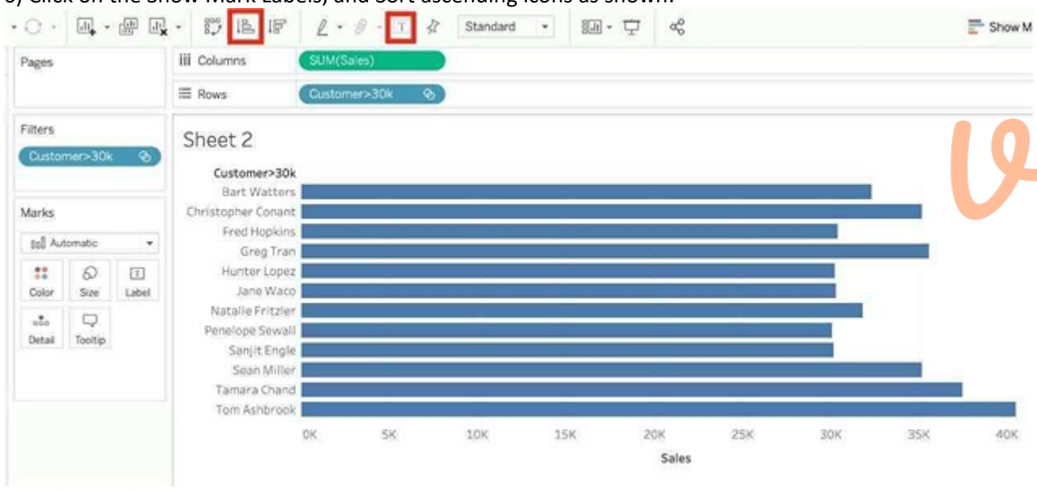
4) You should now have a new Set in the Data Pane as follows:



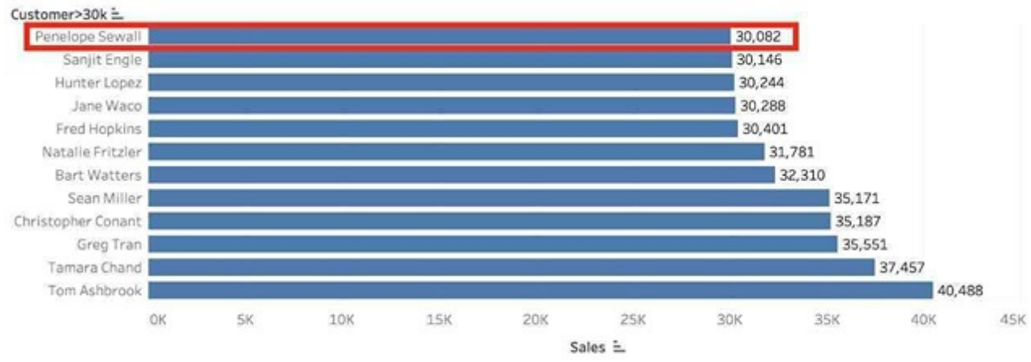
5) Drag this set to the rows shelf, and click on SHOW MEMBERS IN SET. Now drag Sales to the Column Shelf.



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



7) Voila! We have our answer:



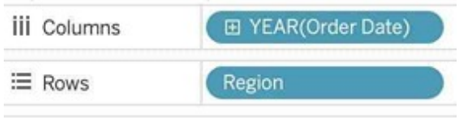
QUESTION 15

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

respectively?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
To reach the correct answer, follow these steps:
1) Drag Order Date (Discrete Year) to the Column shelf, and Region to the Row Shelf as shown:



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

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

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

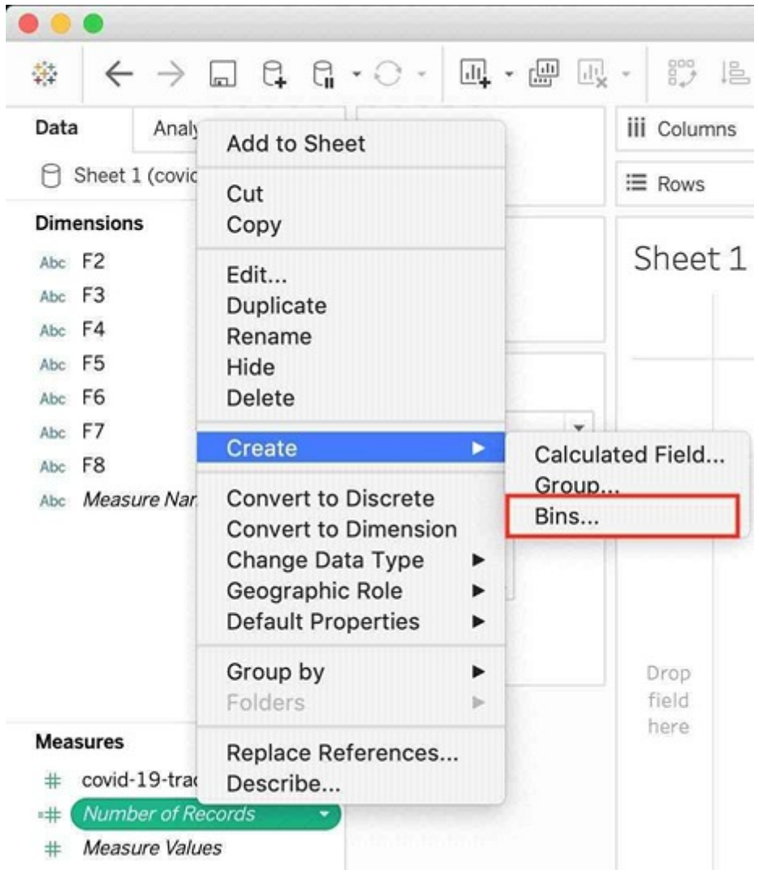
You could also Filter by Region to only Focus on Canada, but that's your choice:

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

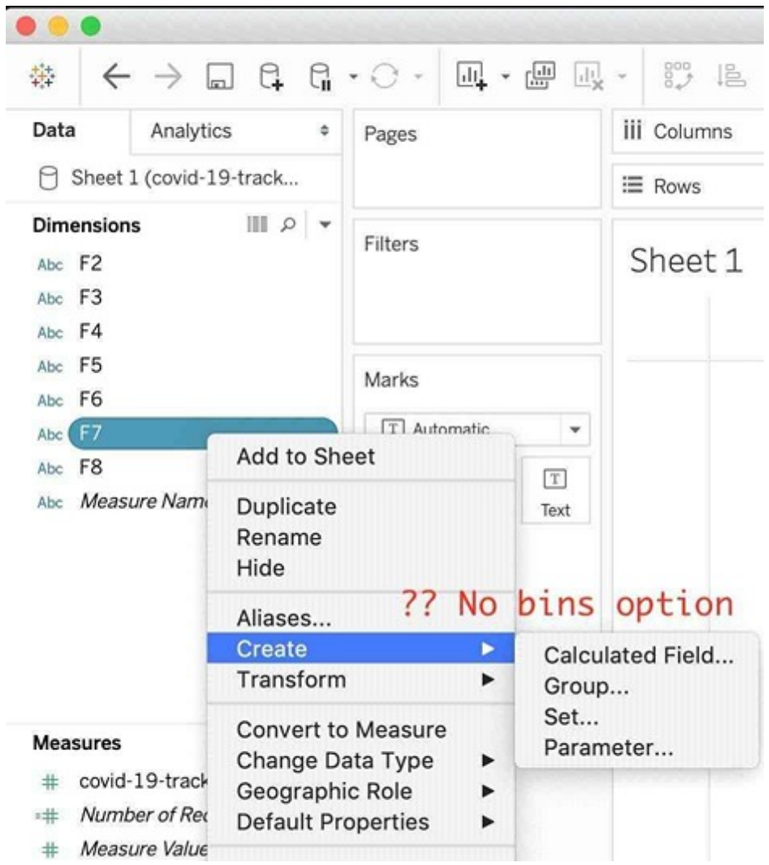
QUESTION 16
True or False : Bins can be created on dimensions

A. False
B. rue

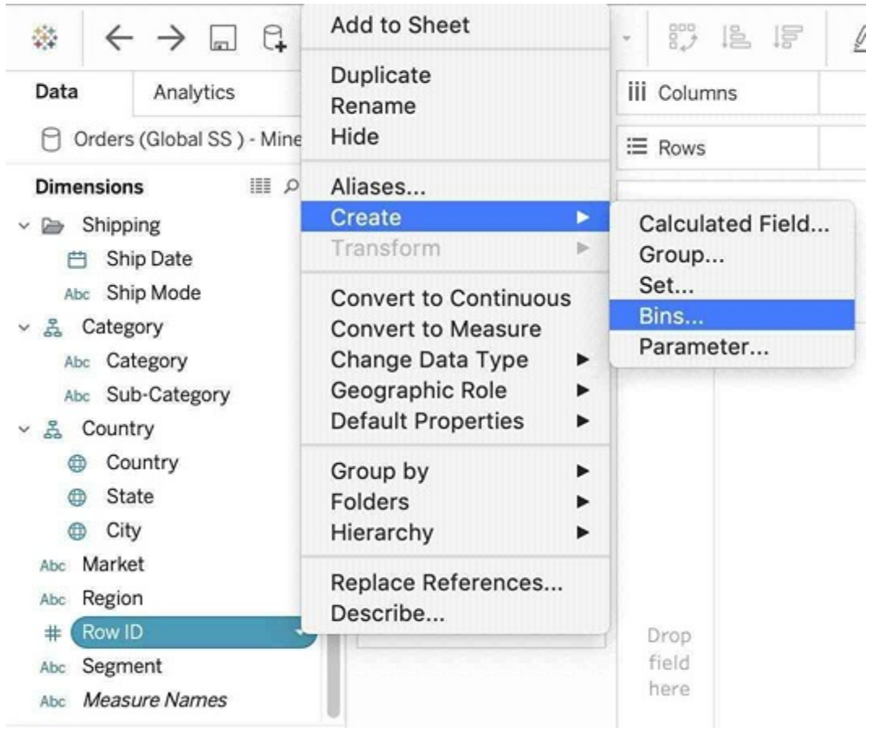
Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Bin are a user-defined grouping of numerical data in the data source.
According to the official Tableau documentation: It's sometimes useful to convert a continuous measure (or a numeric dimension) into bins.
Have a look at the following image. When we right click a measure, we get the following options:



However, for a dimension (this is because theDATA TYPEof this dimension is a string:



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



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

QUESTION 17
True or False: The Highlighting action can be disabled for the entire workbook.

A. True
B. False

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Yes, it is possible to disable highlighting for the entire workbook.

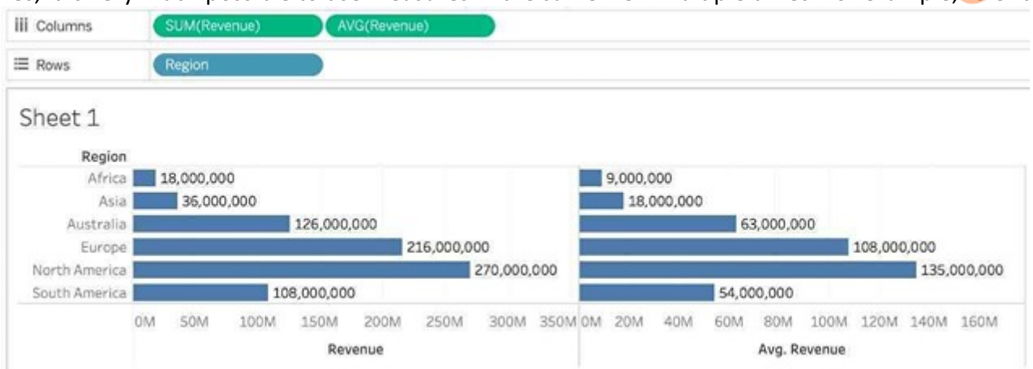
Legends	• Supports one-way and two-way highlighting. • Highlight on colour, size or shape. • You can disable or enable the highlighting action for the workbook or sheets from the toolbar. • Your selection is saved with the workbook and can be included in dashboards and stories and when publishing.	• When you want to focus on select members in a view and dim all others. • When you want to highlight using only the legend or the legend and the view. • Works well with small domains or views with a small amount of data.

For more information :https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-gb/actions_highlight.htm

QUESTION 18
Is it possible to use measures in the same view multiple times (e.g. SUM of the measure and AVG of the measure)?

A. Yes
B. No

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



We are usingBOTHtheSumof the revenue and theAVGof the revenue in the same view!

QUESTION 19
By definition, Tableau displays measures over time as a _____

A. Packed Bubble
B. Bar
C. Stacked Bar
D. Line

Correct Answer: D

Section:
Explanation:
Line charts connect individual data points in a view. They provide a simple way to visualize a sequence of values and are useful when you want to see trends over time, or to forecast future values.
Please refer to the images below:

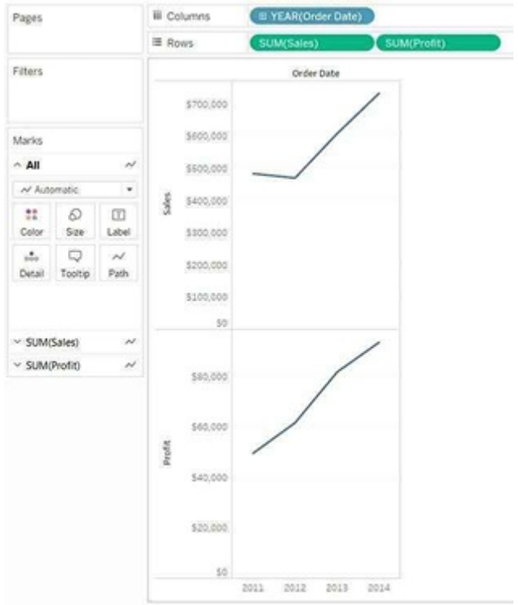
To create a view that displays the sum of sales and the sum of profit for all years, and then uses forecasting to determine a trend, follow these steps:

1. Connect to the **Sample - Superstore** data source.
2. Drag the **Order Date** dimension to **Columns**.

   Tableau aggregates the date by year, and creates column headers.
3. Drag the **Sales** measure to **Rows**.

   Tableau aggregates **Sales** as SUM and displays a simple line chart.
4. Drag the **Profit** measure to **Rows** and drop it to the right of the **Sales** measure.

   Tableau creates separate axes along the left margin for **Sales** and **Profit**.



QUESTION 20
Which of the following would you use to connect to multiple tables in a single data source at once?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:

The data that you analyze in Tableau is often made up of a collection of tables that are related by specific fields (that is, columns). Joining is a method for combining data on based on those common fields. The result of combining data using a join is a virtual table that is typically extended horizontally by adding columns of data.
For example, consider the following two tables originating from a single data source:

Table 1

ID	First Name	Last Name	Publisher Type
20034	Adam	Davis	Independent
20165	Ashley	Garcia	Big
20233	Susan	Nguyen	Small/medium

Table 2

Book Title	Price	Royalty	ID
Weather in the Alps	19.99	5,000	20165
My Physics	8.99	3,500	20800
The Magic Shoe Lace	15.99	7,000	20034

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

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

QUESTION 21
What is the minimum amount of RAM recommended for any production use of Tableau Server?

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

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

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

QUESTION 22
Which of the following chart type makes use of 'binned' data?

A. Gantt Chart
B. Bullet chart
C. Histogram
D. Treemaps

Correct Answer: C
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). ***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*.

QUESTION 23
True or False: Trend lines can only be used with numeric or date fields

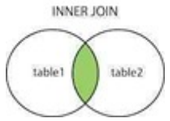
A. True
B. False

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
You can show trend lines in a visualization to highlight trends in your data.
To add trend lines to a view, both axes must contain a field that can be interpreted as a number. For example, you cannot add a trend line to a view that has the Product Category dimension, which contains strings, on the Columns shelf and the Profit measure on the Rows shelf.
However, you can add a trend line to a view of sales over time because both sales and time can be interpreted as numeric values.

QUESTION 24
True or False: All rows from both tables are returned in an INNER JOIN

A. True
B. False

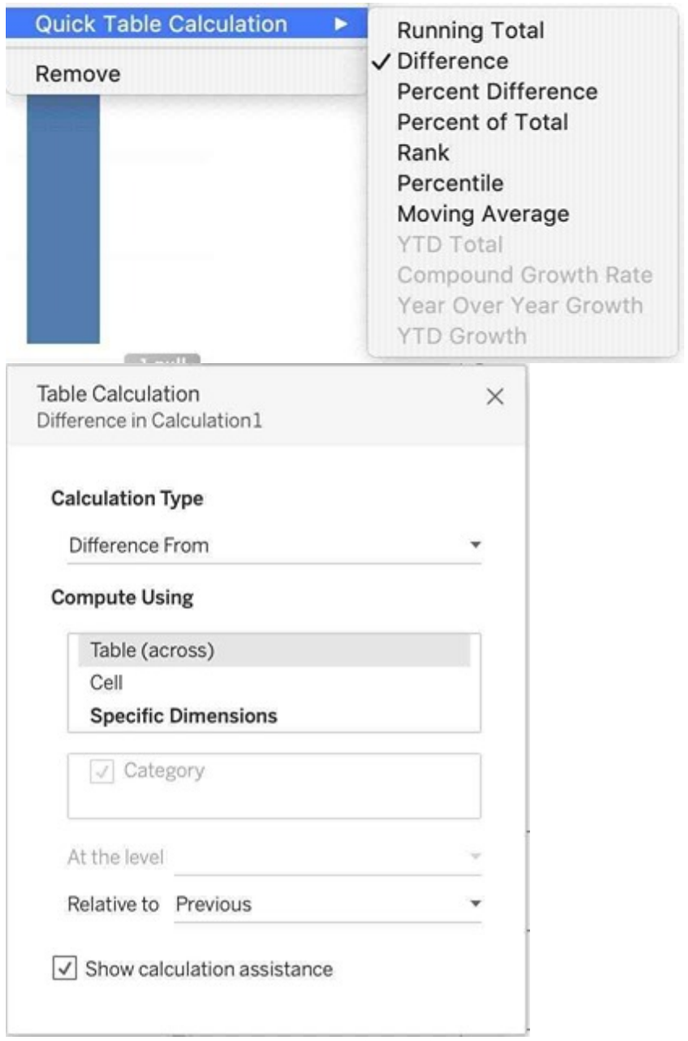
Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The INNER JOIN keyword selects all rows from both tables as long as there is a match between the columns. Consider 2 tables 'Orders' and 'Customers'.
If there are records in the 'Orders' table that do not have matches in 'Customers', these orders will not be shown!



QUESTION 25
Is SUM a table calculation?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
SUM is an aggregate function, not a table calculation!
A table calculation is a transformation you apply to the values in a visualization. Table calculations are a special type of calculated field that computes on the local data in Tableau. They are calculated based on what is currently in the visualization and do not consider any measures or dimensions that are filtered out of the visualization.
The most common Table calculations are:
Running Total
Percent Difference
Difference
Percent of Total
Rank
Percentile



These can be calculated using : Table(across), Cell, or Specific dimensions!

QUESTION 26
By default, measures placed in a view are aggregated by _____

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

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
By default, measures placed in a view are aggregated by SUM, which means that the data for that field in all of the rows is combined. Measures can also be aggregated as average, median, count, or count distinct.

QUESTION 27
_____ refers to the level of detail for a piece of data, wherever you are looking.

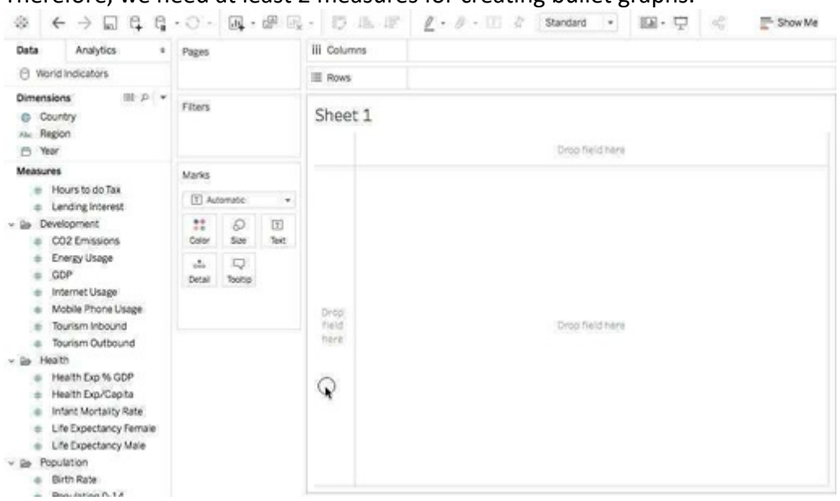
A. Data Cleanliness
B. Data granularity
C. Data connectivity
D. Data LOD

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

QUESTION 28
For Bullet Graphs we need at least _____ measures

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

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
A bullet graph is a variation of a bar graph developed to replace dashboard gauges and meters. A bullet graph is useful for comparing the performance of a primary measure to one or more other measures. Therefore, we need at least 2 measures for creating bullet graphs.



QUESTION 29
The default path for all supporting files, data sources, icons, logs etc is in _____

A. Documents -> Tableau Files
B. Documents -> Tableau
C. Documents -> My Tableau Repository

D. Downloads -> Tableau Support Files

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
By default, all of the above mentioned are stored in Documents -> My Tableau Repository

QUESTION 30
Tableau auto-generates _____ dimension(s) and _____ measure(s) for us

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

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Tableau auto-generates :
1 Dimension - Measure Names
4 Measures - Latitude, Longitude, Number of records, Measure Values
Starting with Tableau 2020.2, every table in a data source has a Count field, in the form of NameofTable(Count). The table count field is an automatically generated, calculated field. (THIS IS NOT PRESENT IN VERSION 2020.1 ON WHICH THE EXAM IS CURRENTLY BASED)

QUESTION 31
We can join a maximum of _____ tables in Tableau

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

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
It is possible to join a maximum of 32 tables in Tableau!

QUESTION 32
Which of the following are benefits of using Data Extracts in Tableau?

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

Correct Answer: A, B, D
Section:
Explanation:

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

QUESTION 33
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 34
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 35
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 36
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 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 37
_____ 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

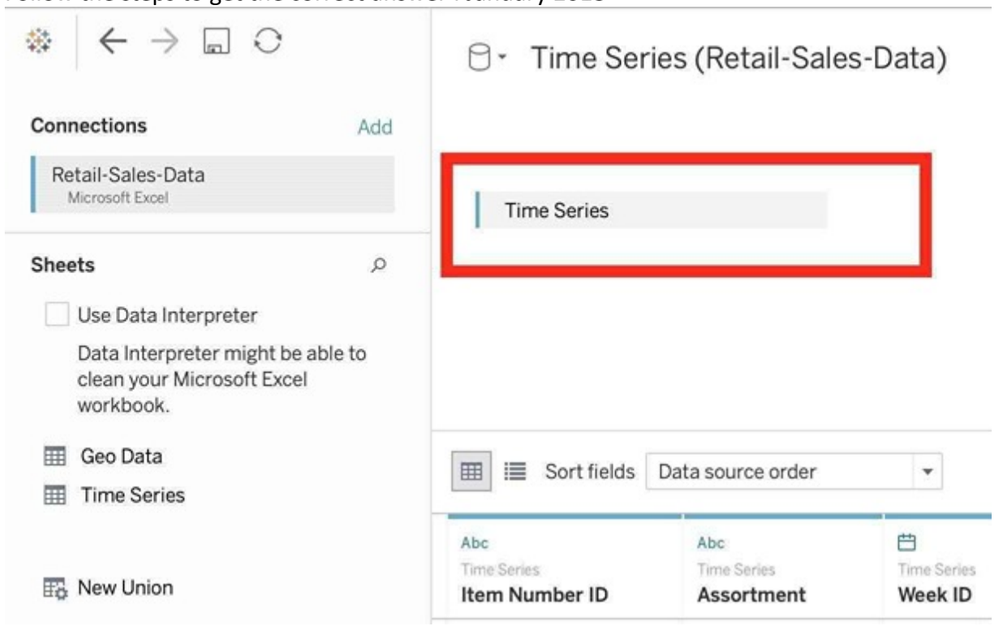
Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Tableau SERVER enables us to create workbooks and views, dashboards, and data sources in Tableau Desktop, and then publish this content to our own server.
Moreover, as a Tableau Server administrator you will control who has access to server content to help protect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

QUESTION 38
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?

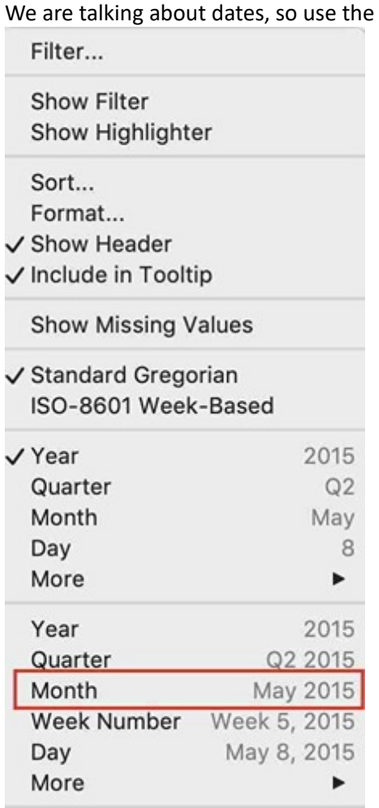
A. September 2017
B. March 2018
C. December 2017
D. January 2018

Correct Answer: D

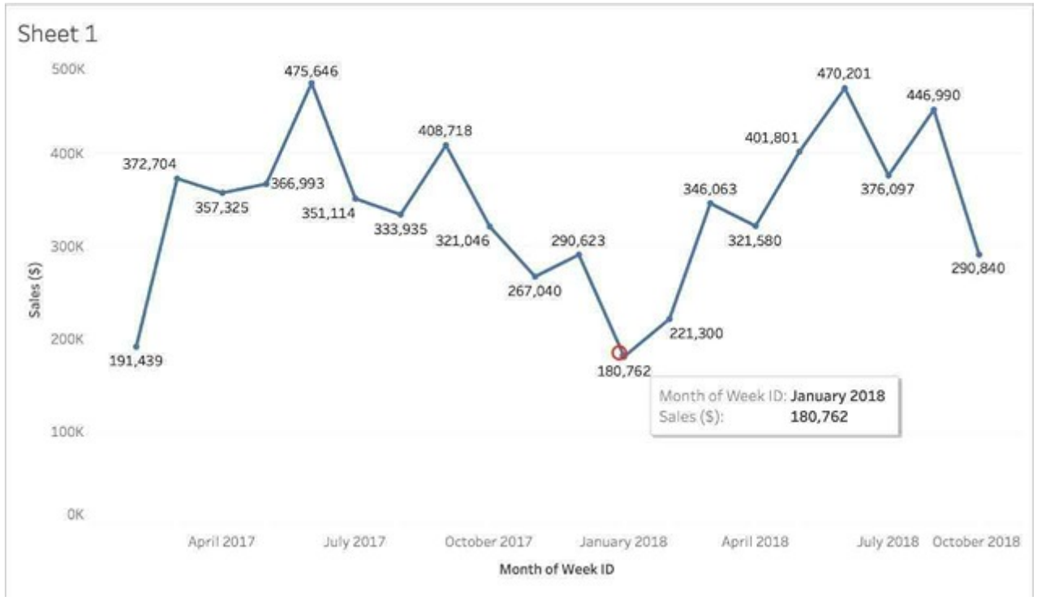
Section:
Explanation:
Follow the steps to get the correct answer : January 2018



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



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



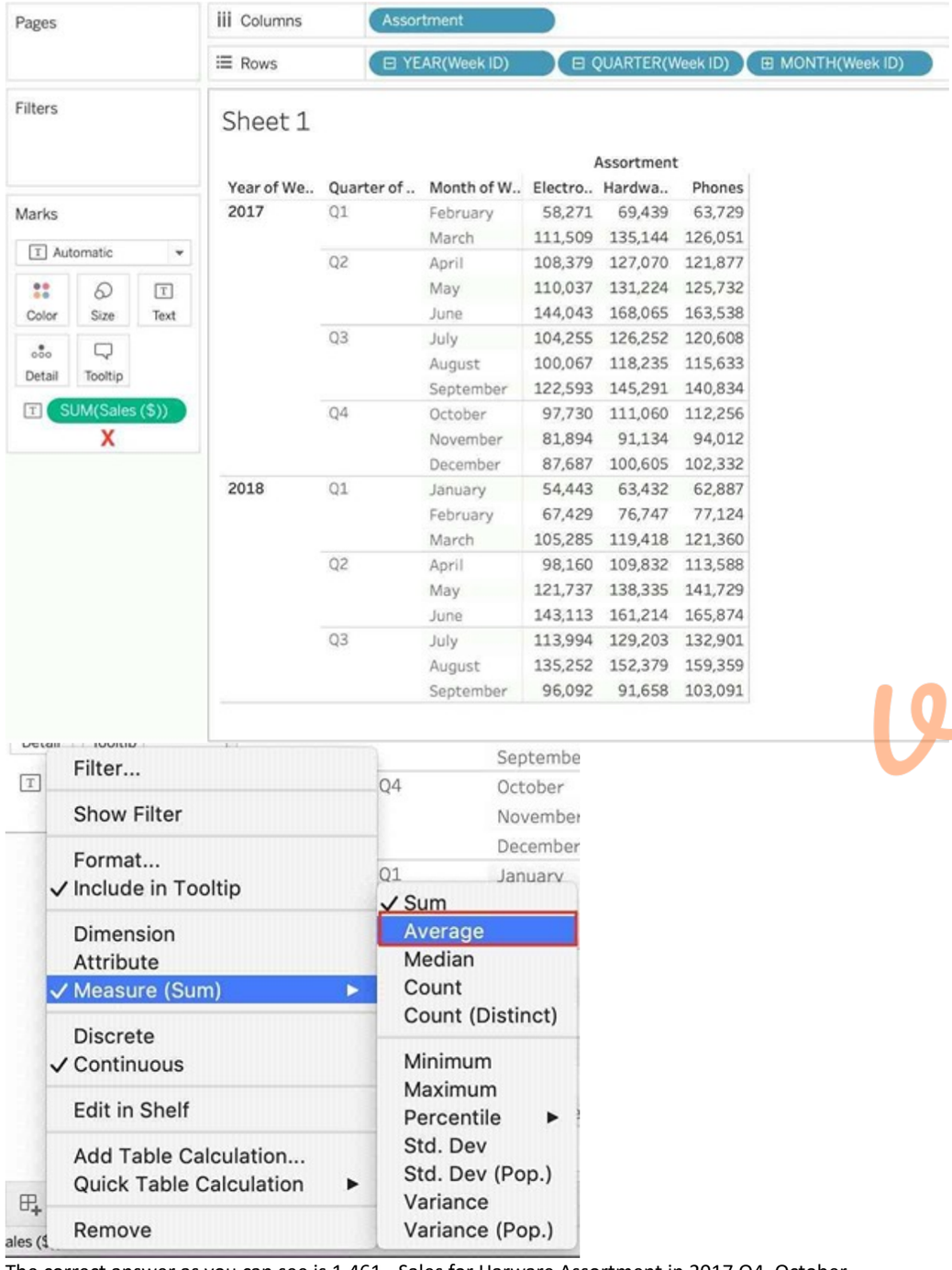
Read more about dates: https://interworks.com/blog/rcurtis/2017/01/30/tableau-deep-dive-dates-introduction-dates/

QUESTION 39

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!



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

Sheet 1

			Assortment		
Year of We..	Quarter of ..	Month of W..	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

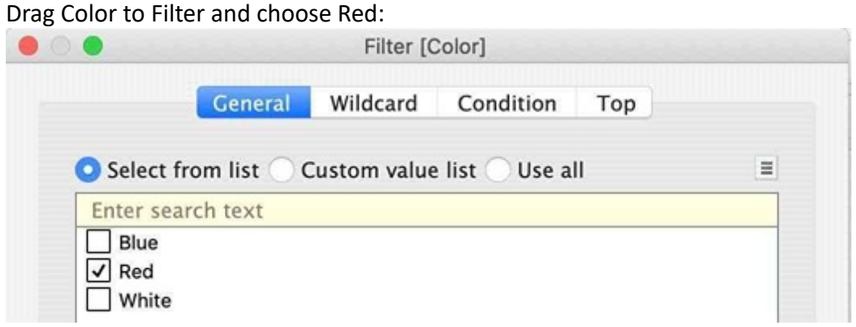
Month of Week ID: October
Assortment: Hardware
Quarter of Week ID: Q4
Year of Week ID: 2017
Avg. Sales ($): 1,461

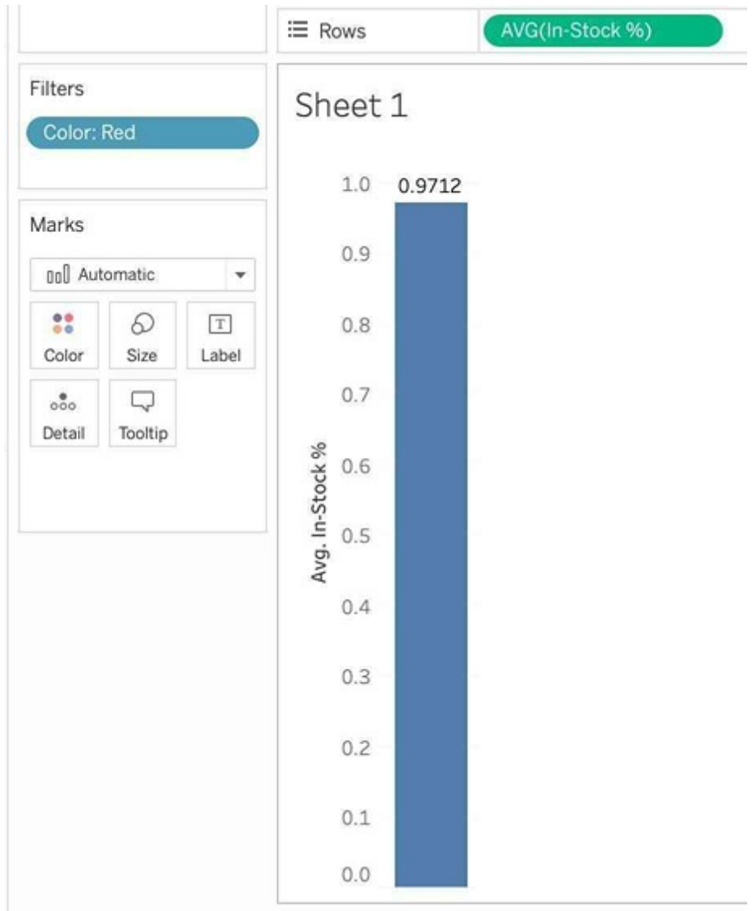
QUESTION 40

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.

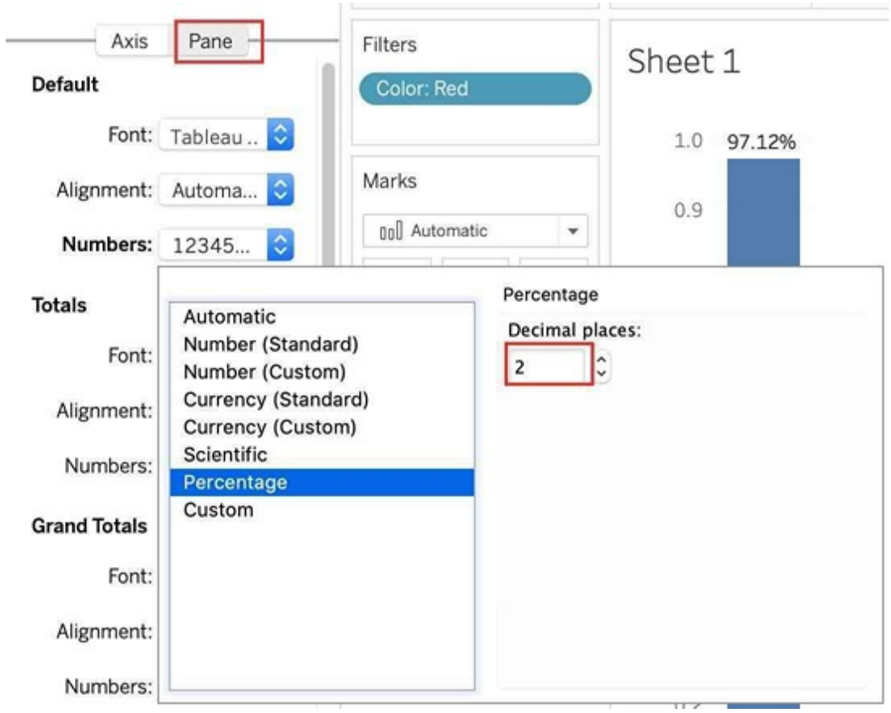
A. 96.46%
B. 95.12%
C. 97.12%
D. 99.46%

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Not too tough. Follow along the steps:
Drag Color to Filter and choose Red:

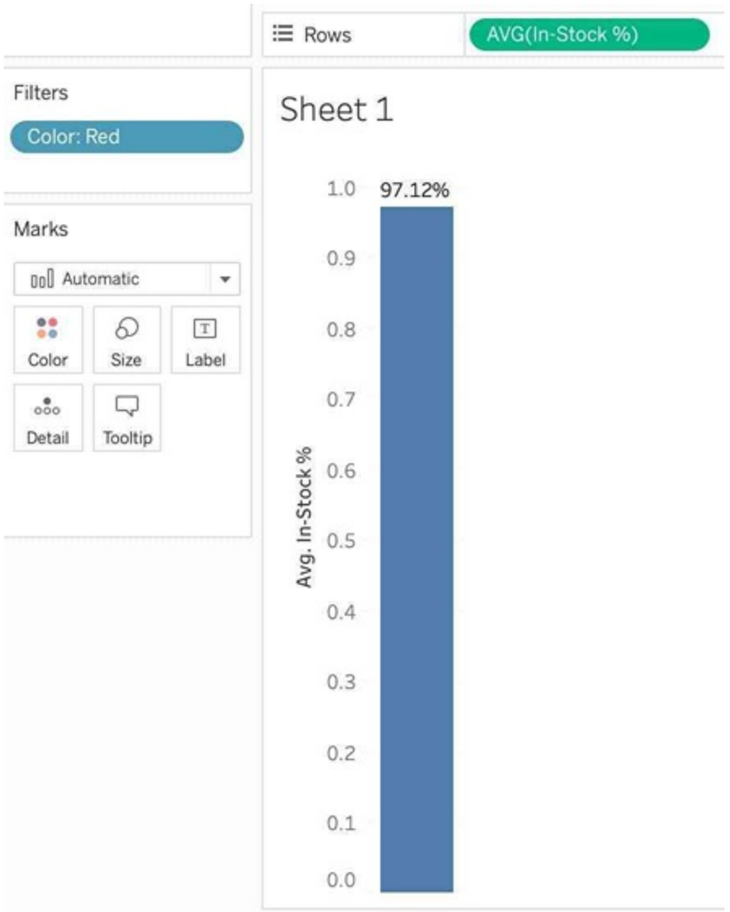




3) Now to display the percentage correctly, lets format it. Click on the In Stock % pill in the Row shelf, and select format:



And your final view will look like :



QUESTION 41
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

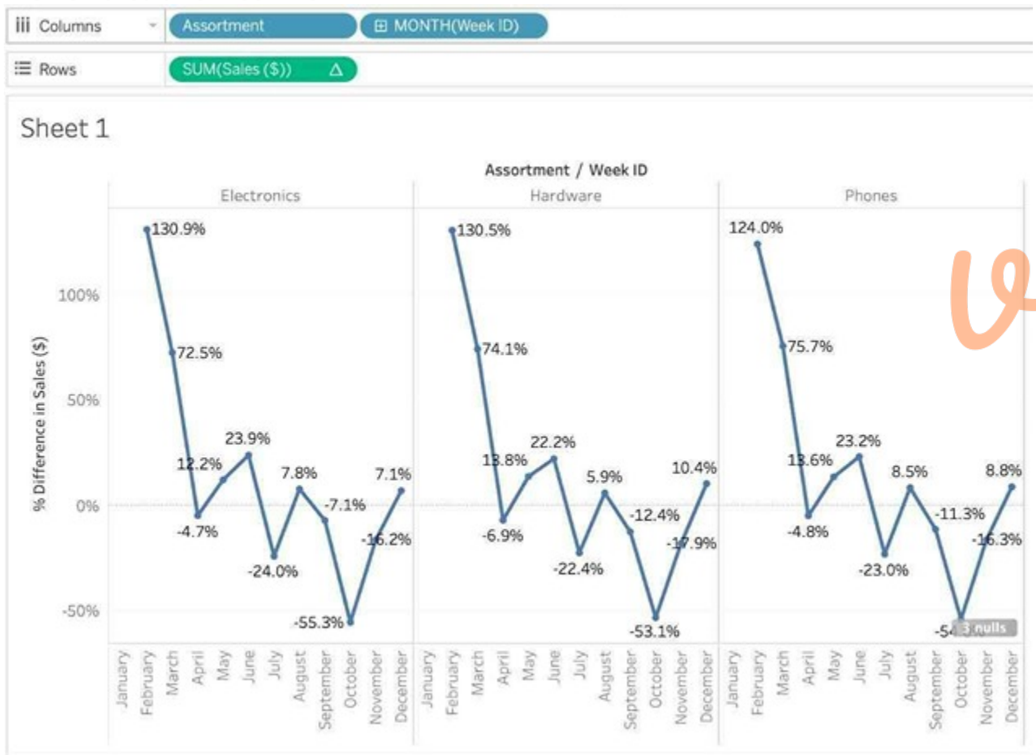
Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Follow along:
1) Drag Assortment and Year ID (choose Discrete Month) to Columns shelf, and Sales to the Columns Shelf.
For sales, click on the pill -> choose Quick Table calculation -> Year over Year growth.
The view should now look like:

QUESTION 42
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 43
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)?

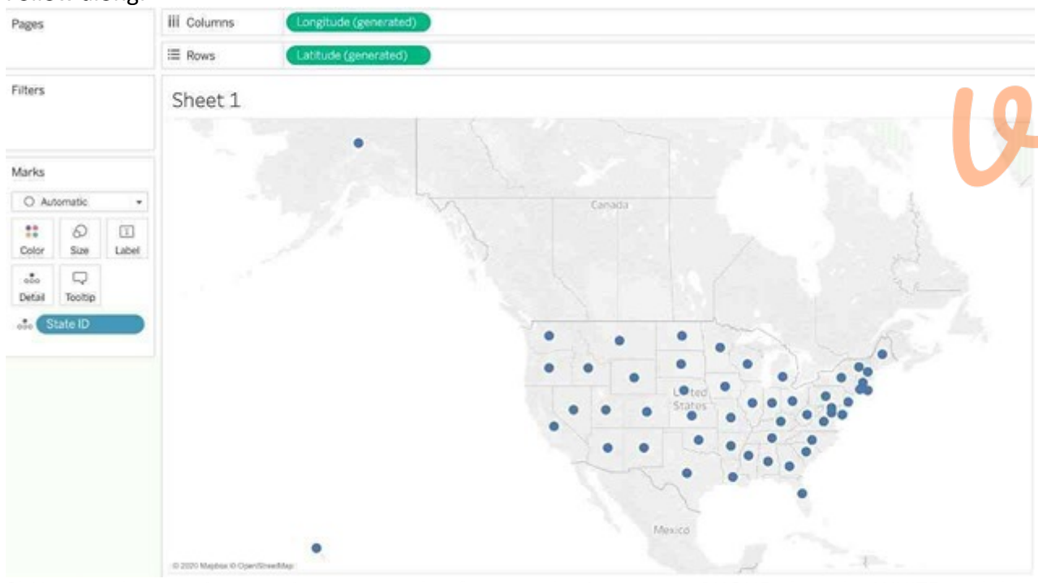
A. 592,593
B. 293,202
C. 416,702
D. 336,908

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

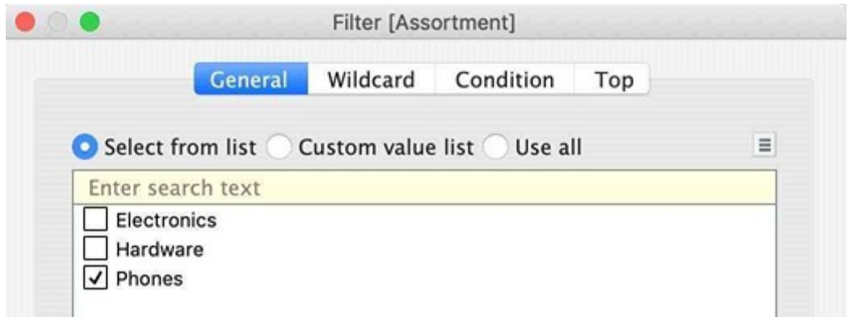
QUESTION 44
Using the Geo Data Table, create a Map showing Sales made per State. For the State of New York (NY), what was the amount in Sales ($) made for Phone Assortments with White color?

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

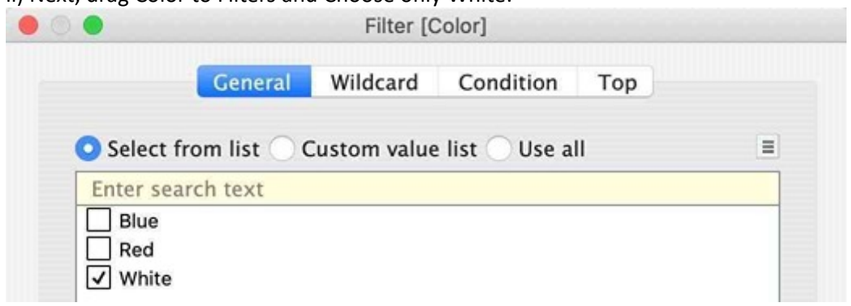
Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Phew! Tricky one! You needed to use filters in this one.
Follow along:



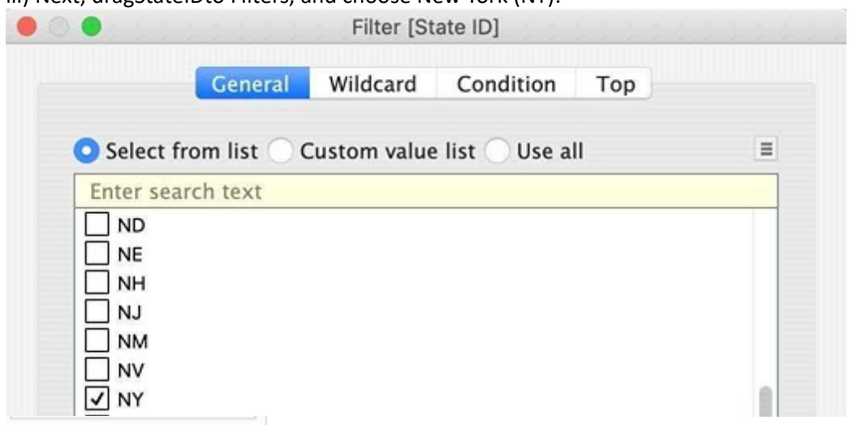
2) Next, as the question mentions, we need to focus on the Assortment PHONE, the color WHITE, and the state of NEW YORK. -> so we use filters for this!
i) First dragAssortmentto Filters, and select only Phones :

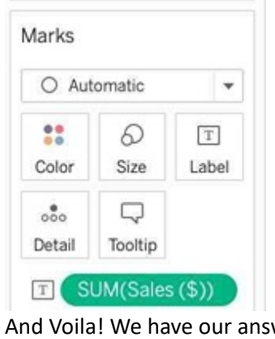


ii) Next, drag Color to Filters and Choose only White:



iii) Next, dragStateIDto Filters, and choose New York (NY):





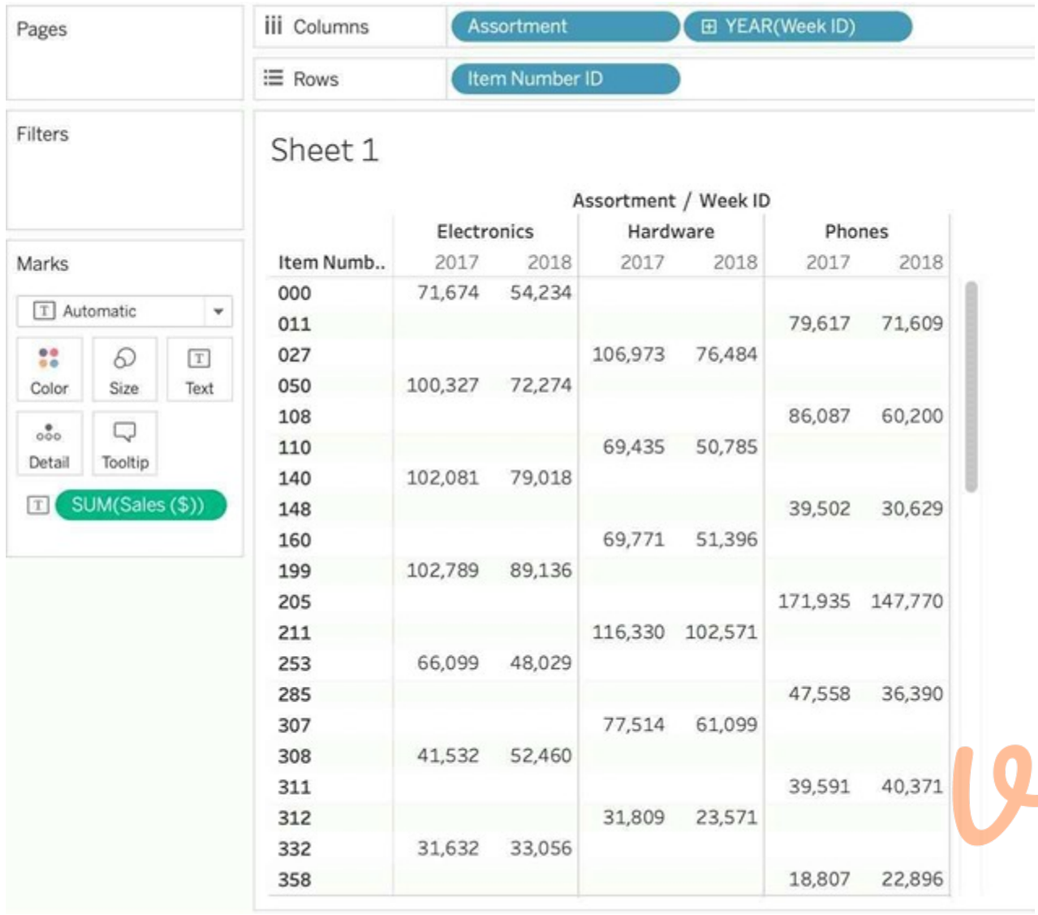
And Voila! We have our answer as follows:

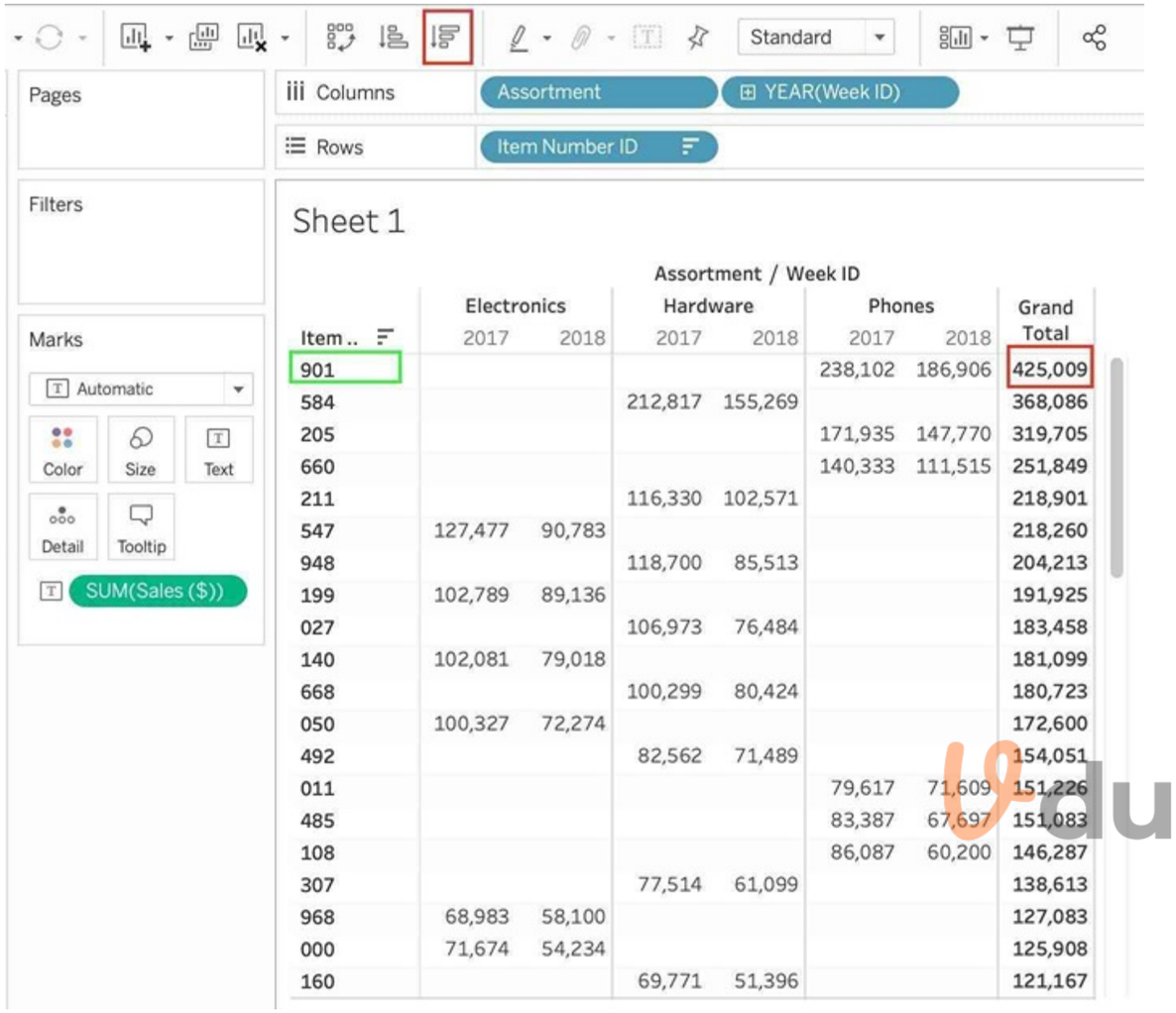
iv) Last, drag Sales to Label:

QUESTION 45
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:

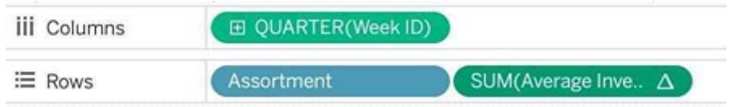




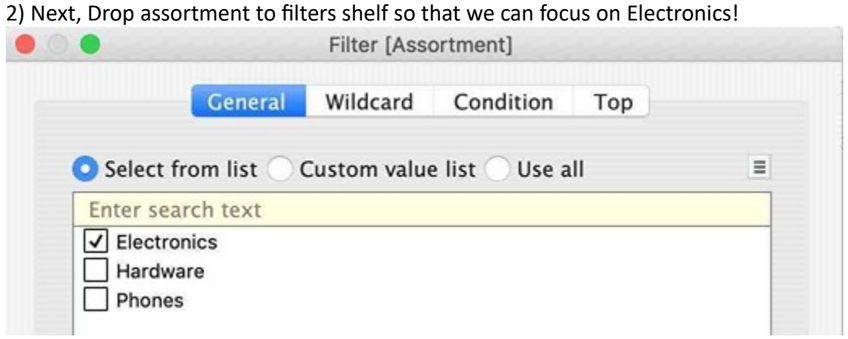
QUESTION 46
Using the Time Series table, create a chart that shows the percent difference in Average Inventory on Hand for each Assortment by year and quarter. How many quarters did the Electronics Assortment show a negative percent difference in the Average Inventory On Hand?

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

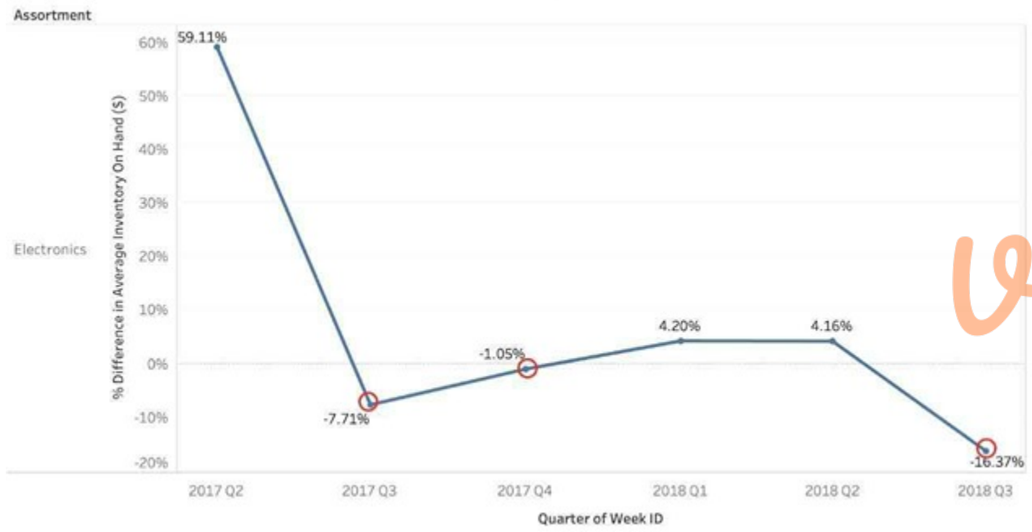
Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
If you chose 2, then you were very close but probably didn't plot the actual Percent Difference on your view. (One of the marks is just over the line).
Firstly, Drop the Week ID onto the column shelf, and convert it to continuous since we need both Year and Quarter as mentioned in the question.



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



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



QUESTION 47
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

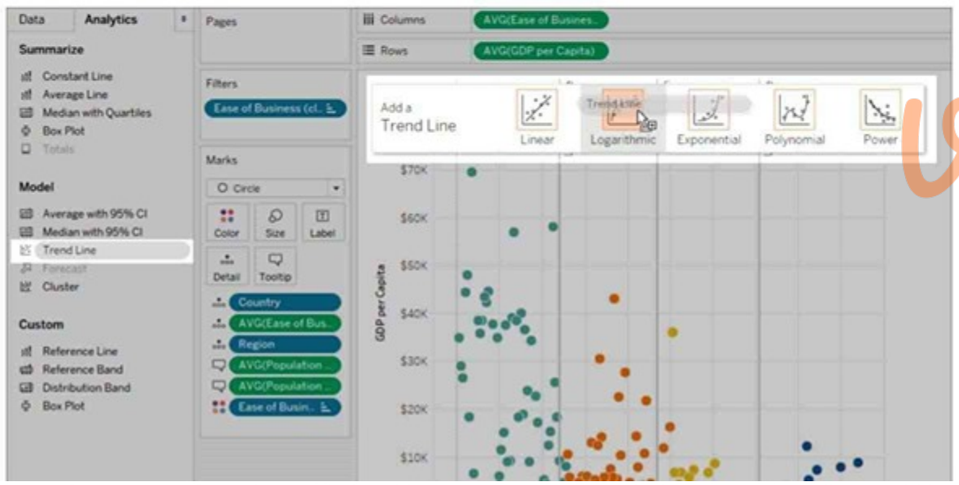
4) Polynomial Trend Line
5) Power Model
Hence, the correct answer is BINOMIALtrend line which is not present in Tableau.
See the following image:

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 .



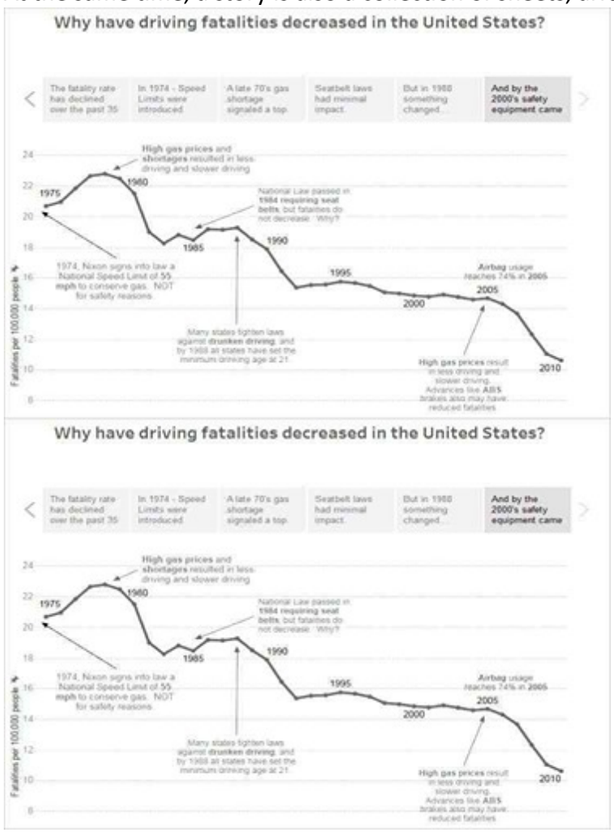
For more information, refer to:https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/trendlines_add.htm

QUESTION 48
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. rue
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.



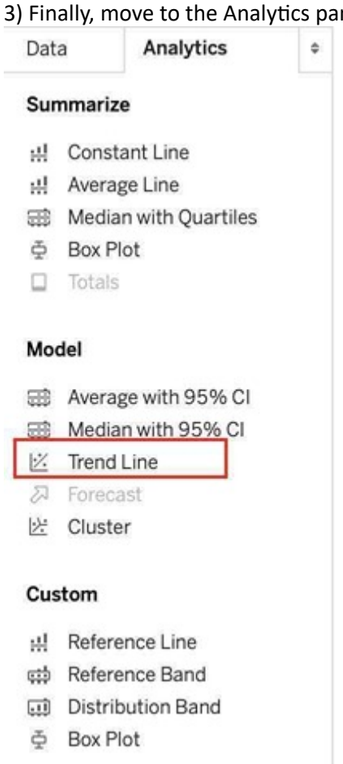
QUESTION 49
Question 30: Skipped
Using the CoffeeChain table, create a scatter plot of Profit (x-axis) vs Sales (y-axis) broken down by State. Add a Linear trend line to the view. What is its R-squared value?

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

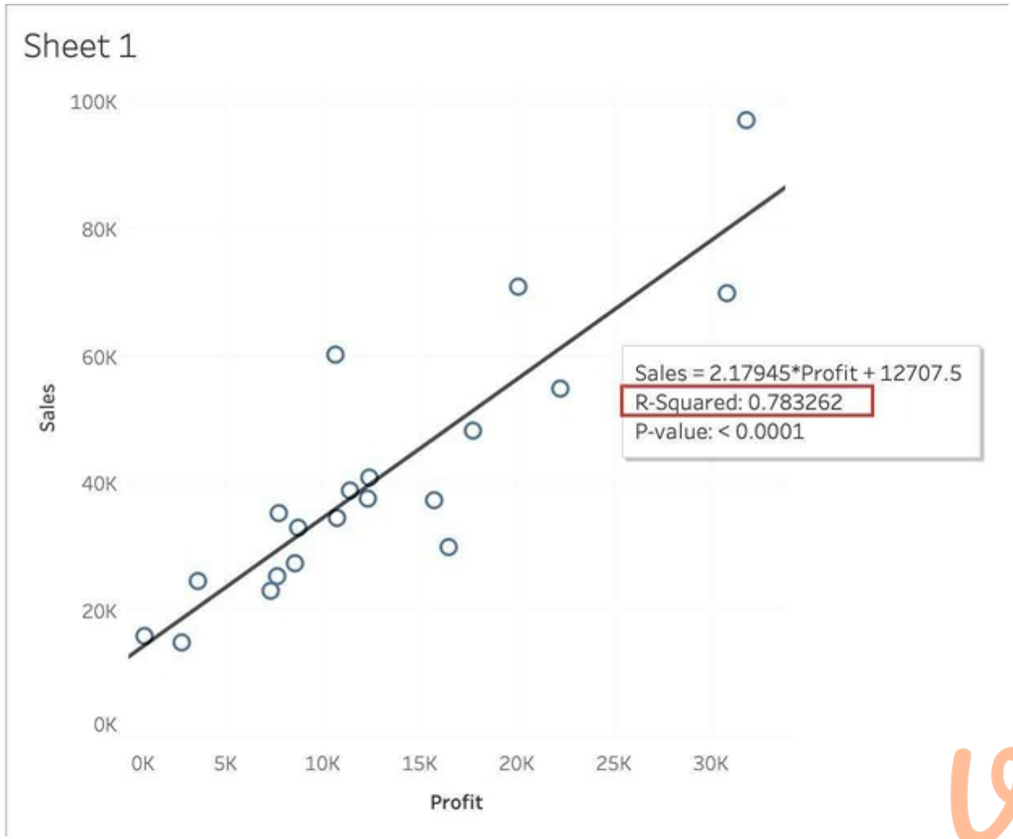
Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Trend lines have become popular questions in recent Tableau examinations. Follow along:
1) First drag Sales to the Rows shelf and Profit to the Columns shelf:

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:



QUESTION 50
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 51
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

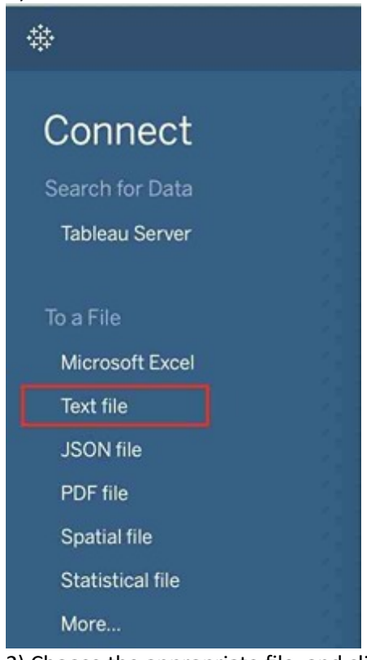
Data fields are made from the columns in your data source. Each field is automatically assigned a data type (such as integer, string, date), and a role: Discrete Dimension or Continuous Measure (more common), or Continuous Dimension or Discrete Measure (less common).

- *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).

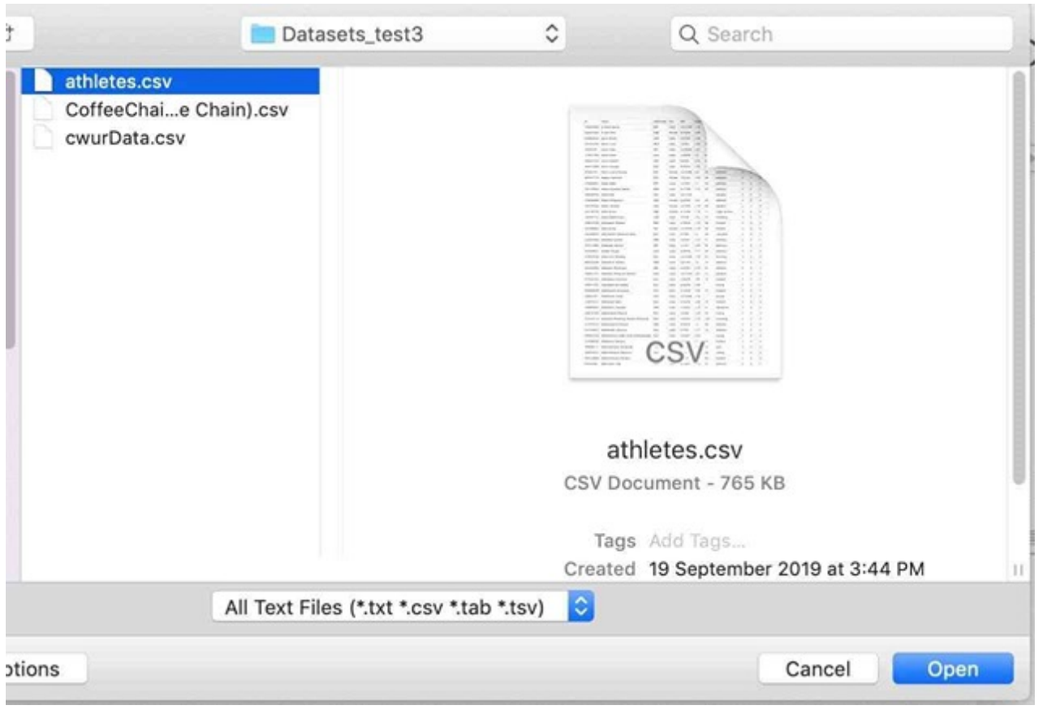
QUESTION 52
To connect Tableau to a CSV data source what type of connection should you use?

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

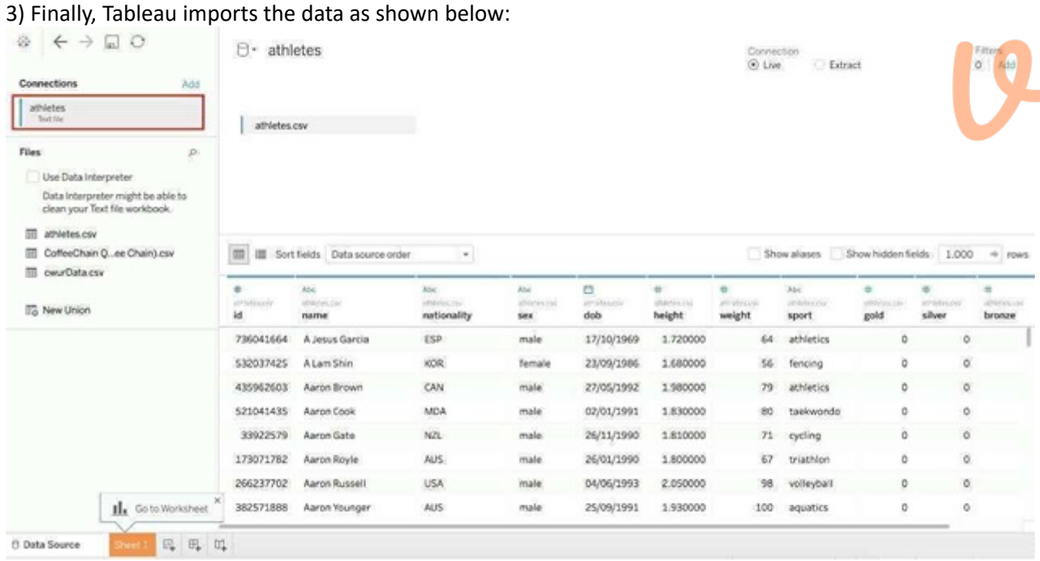
Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Tableau recognises a CSV file as a TEXT file, and therefore it is the correct option.
The following are the steps to import a CSV file:
1) From the data connection screen, click on Text:



2) Choose the appropriate file, and click Open:



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

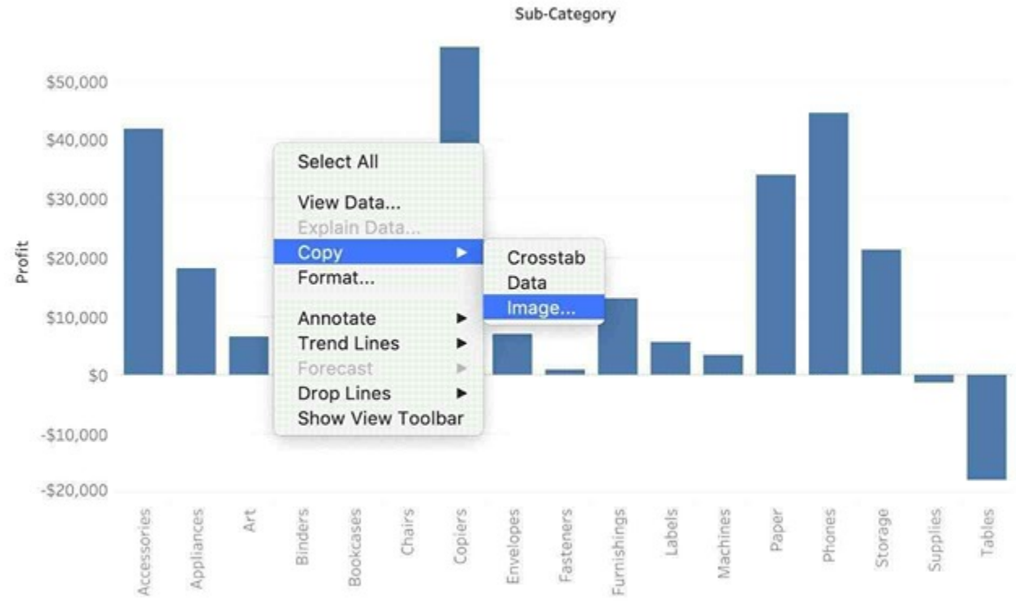


QUESTION 53
Which of the following are valid ways to copy a worksheet visualisation as an image?

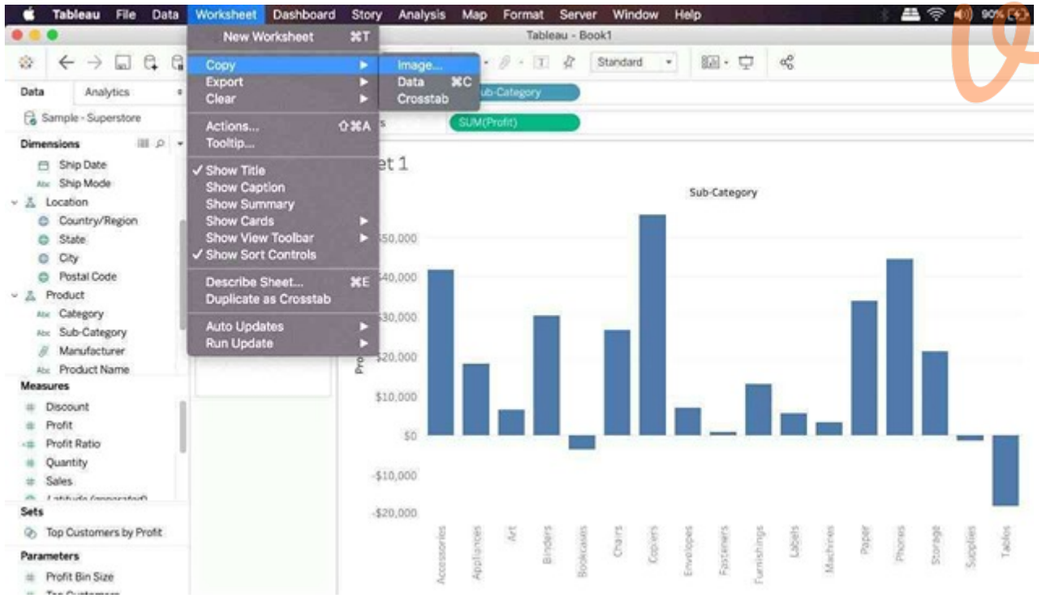
A. By simply clicking Control + V on the keyboard
B. By clicking on Worksheet in the Tableau Main Menu above, and choosing Copy->Image
C. Using the Marks shelf and choosing Copy->Image
D. By right clicking on the worksheet visualisation and selecting Copy->Image

Correct Answer: B, D

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



AND



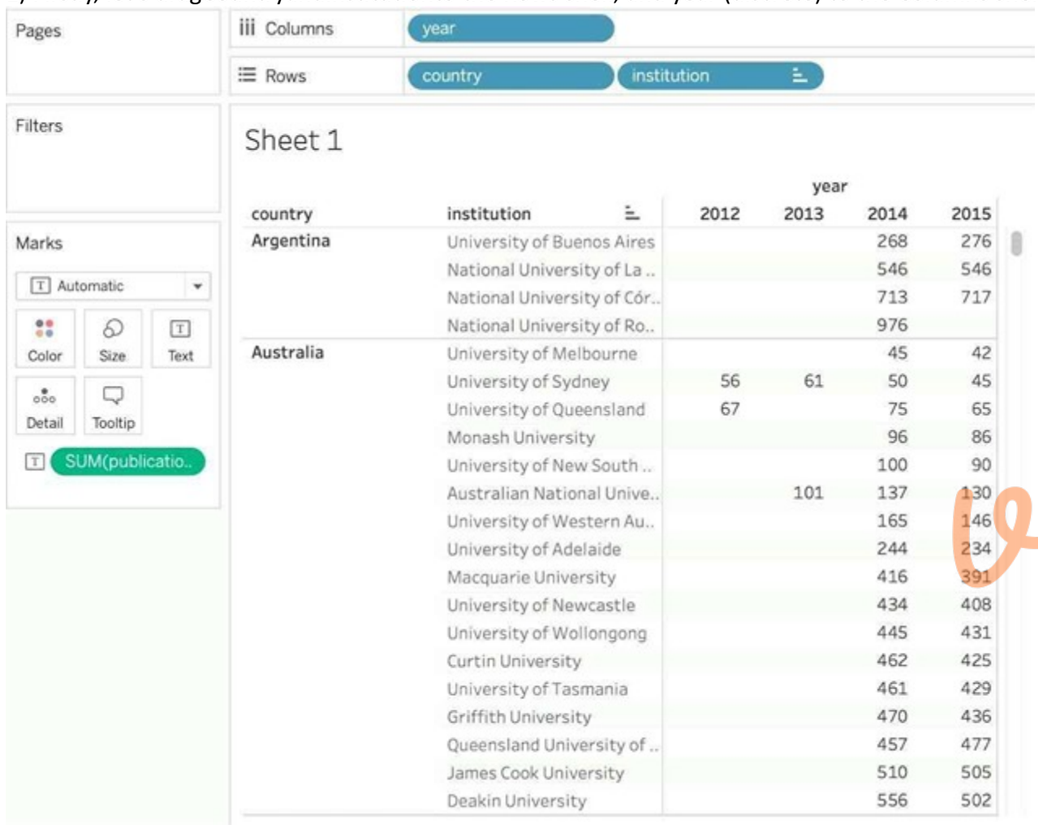
QUESTION 54
Using the cwurData table, create a cross-tab showing the number of Publications per Country broken down by Institution, and filtered by Country to only show United Kingdown (UK). For the University of Manchester, what percent of the total publications were contributed in 2014?

A. 28.415%
B. 23.497%

C. 25.683%

D. 22.404%

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Phew! Tricky one for sure. This question tests multiple concepts and will help you revise them. We'll be using filters, as well as quick table calculations(percent of total) for this one.
1) Firstly, let's dragCountryandInstitutionto the Rows shelf, and year (discrete) to the Columns shelf. Then, dragPublicationsto the Text Icon in the Marks Shelf. The following is our view:



QUESTION 55
Using the atheletes table:
i) Create a sheet with a crosstab showing the Average weight for each sport (Sheet 1)
ii) Create a sheet with a Map showing the Total number of gold medals per Country. Use size as a Mark. (Sheet 2)
Now, Create a Dashboard containing both these sheets, and Use Sheet 2 as a Filter for Sheet 1. What was the average weight for Badminton in Russia?
(Ignore any nulls / unknowns)

A. 76.25

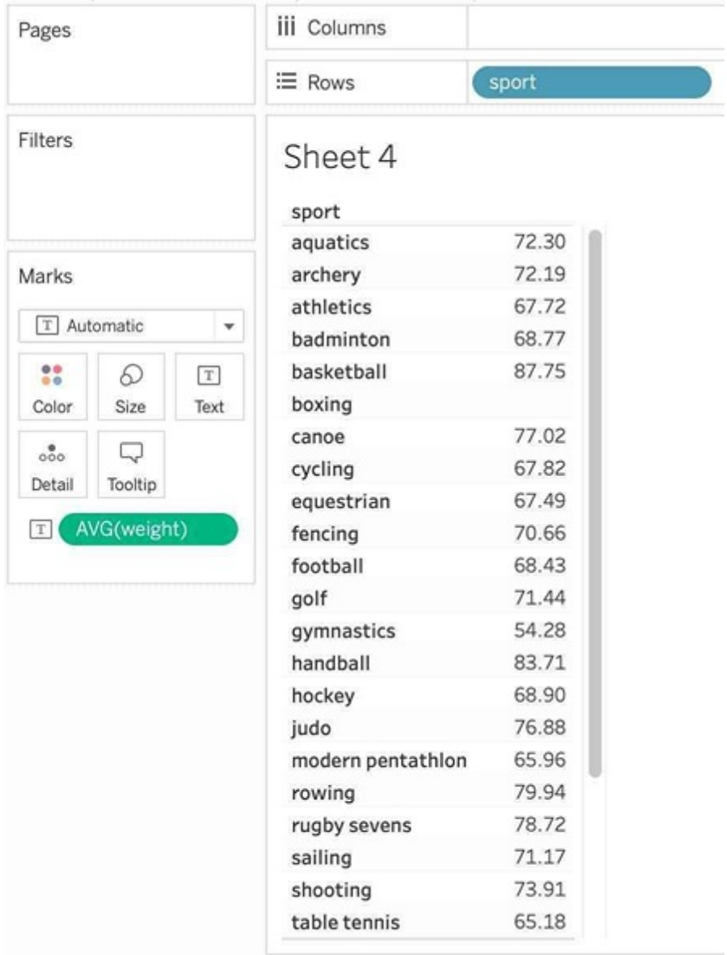
B. 65.67

C. 68.77

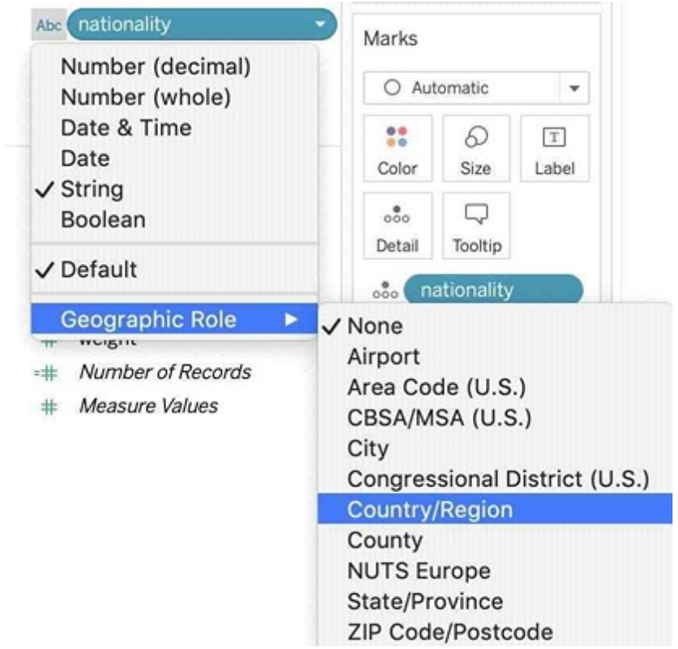
D. 4.87

Correct Answer: A
Section:

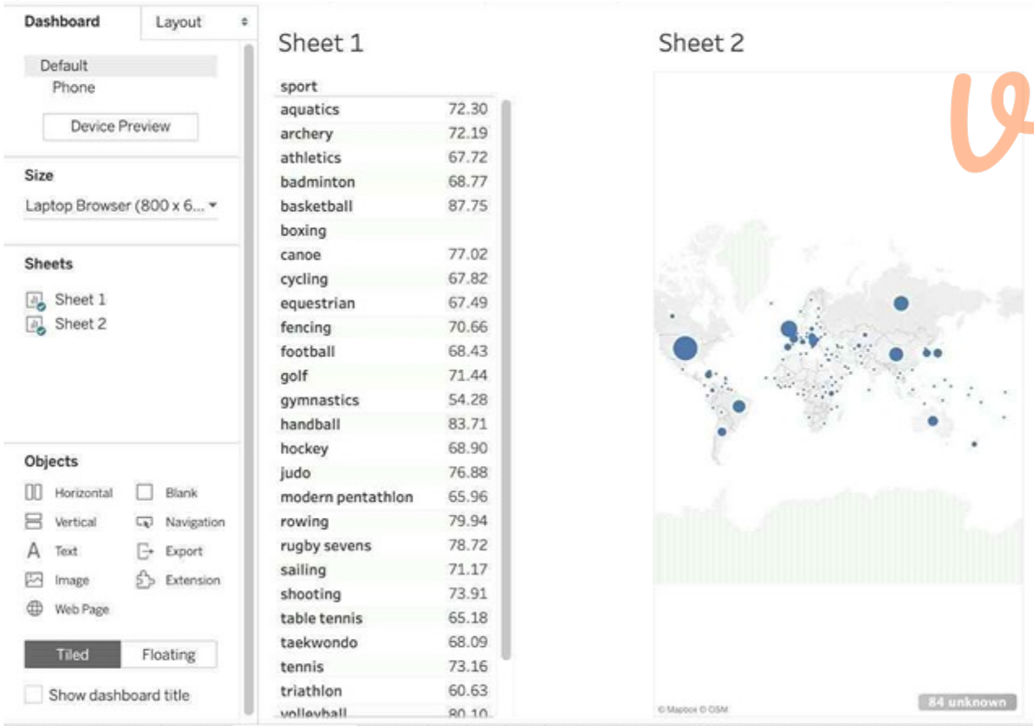
Explanation:
Pretty common question on the Tableau Desktop Specialist exam.
1) First, lets create Sheet 1. For this, drag sport to the Row shelf, and Weight to the Text mark in the Marks shelf. Change its aggregation to Average:



2) Now, for sheet 2 - Drag nationality to the view, and gold to the size mark in the Marks shelf.
NOTE: Depending on your version of Tableau , you may need to assign a Geographical role to the nationality column first as follows:



3) Now, let's create a dashboard, and use both these sheets in it:



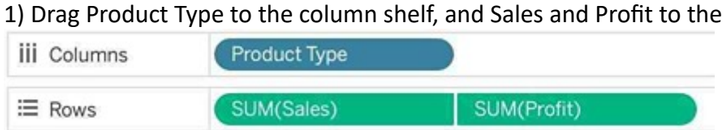
4) Now, for the most Important step, use SHEET 2 AS A FILTER FOR SHEET 1 as follows:

Now simply click on Russia in Sheet 2, and Sheet 1 will automatically update as follows:

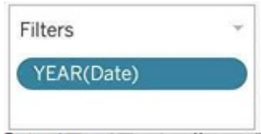
QUESTION 56
Using the CoffeeChain table, create a Dual Axis chart showing the Sales (Bar chart) and Profit (Line Chart) for each Product type. What was the Profit for the Herbal Tea product type in 2013?

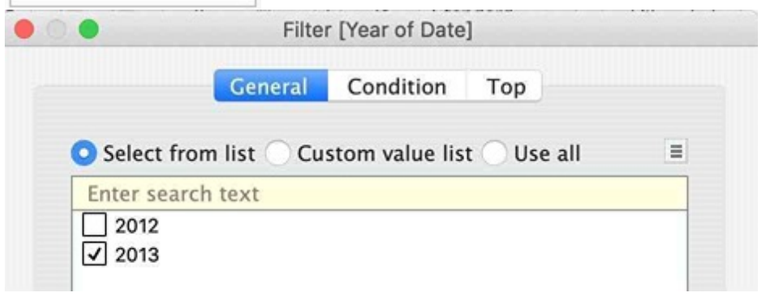
A. 68,620
B. 74,683
C. 37,455
D. 46,493

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
If you answered this question quickly and correctly, you're well prepared for the exam! Most students stumble while creating a Dual axis chart, so go ahead and give yourself a pat on the back!
To create a dual axis chart for the problem mentioned:
1) Drag Product Type to the column shelf, and Sales and Profit to the Row shelf:

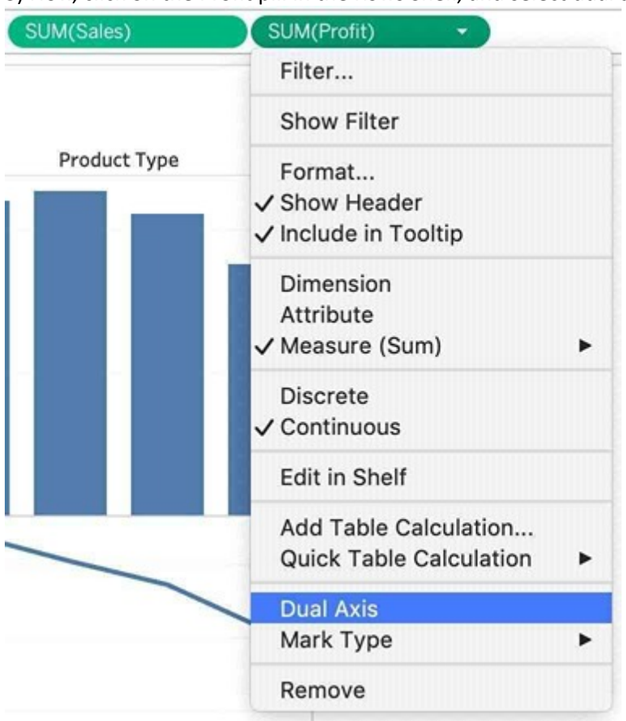


2) Now, to focus on 2013, drag Date to the filter shelf and select only 2013:

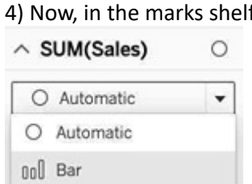




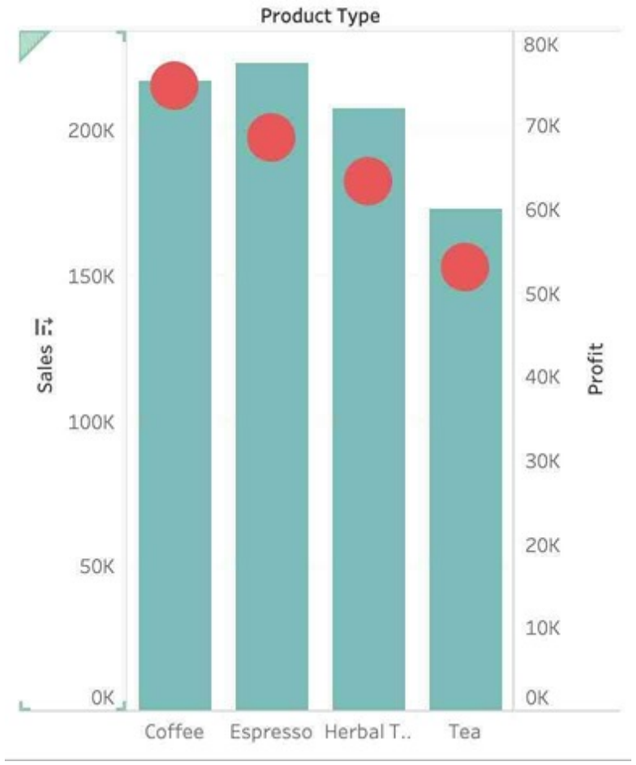
3) Now, click on the Profit pill in the Rows Shelf, and select dual axis:



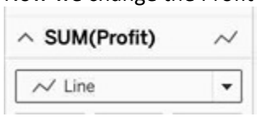
4) Now, in the marks shelf, choose Sales, and change the chart type to bar. Similarly, for Profit, change the chart type to Line.

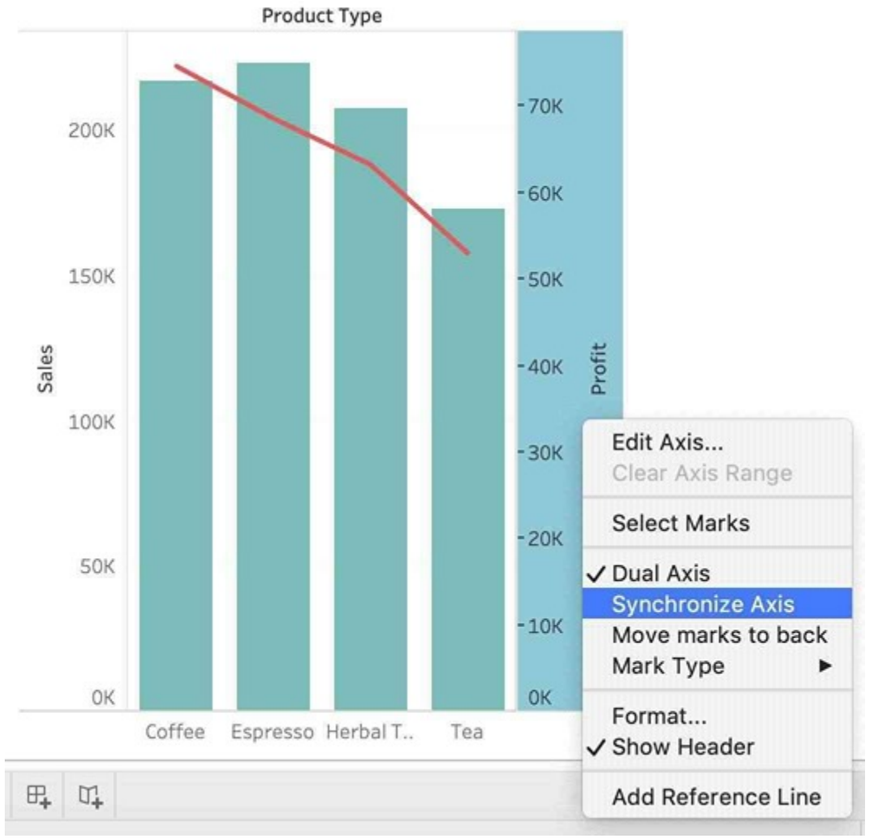


Now the chart looks like this:

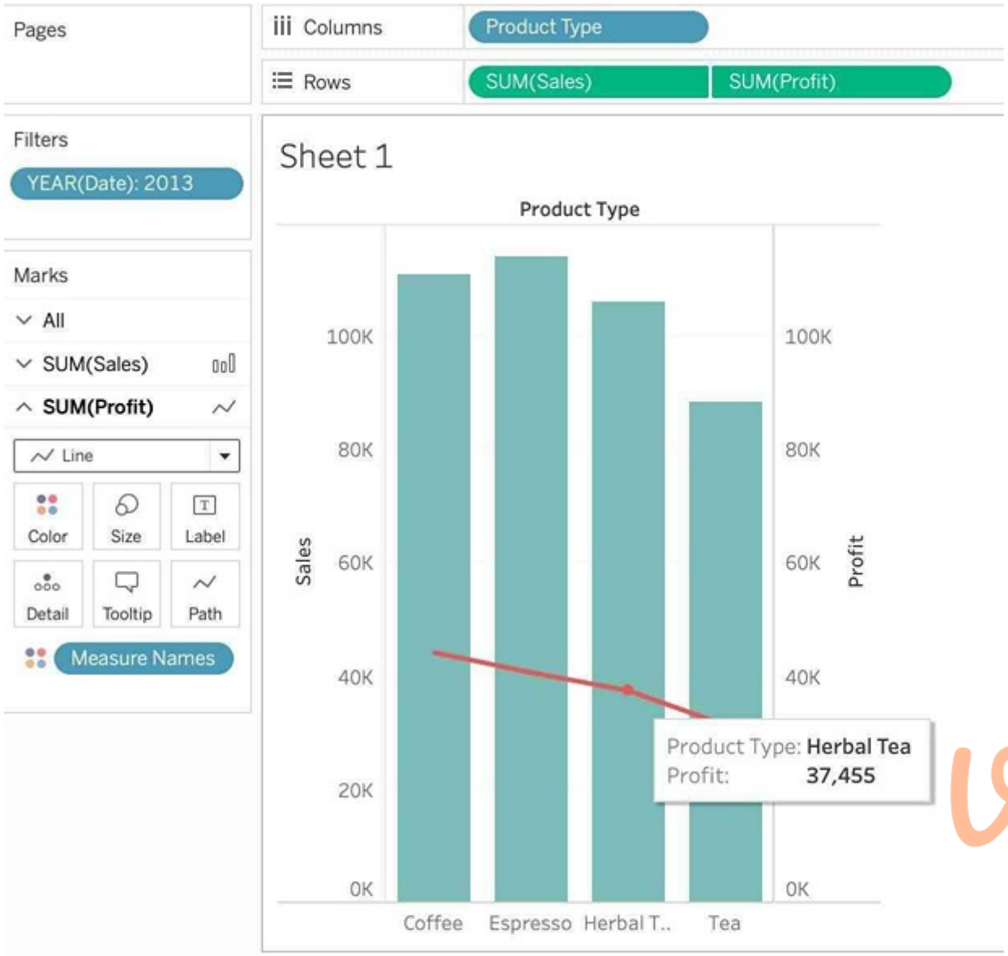


Now we change the Profit chart type to line:





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

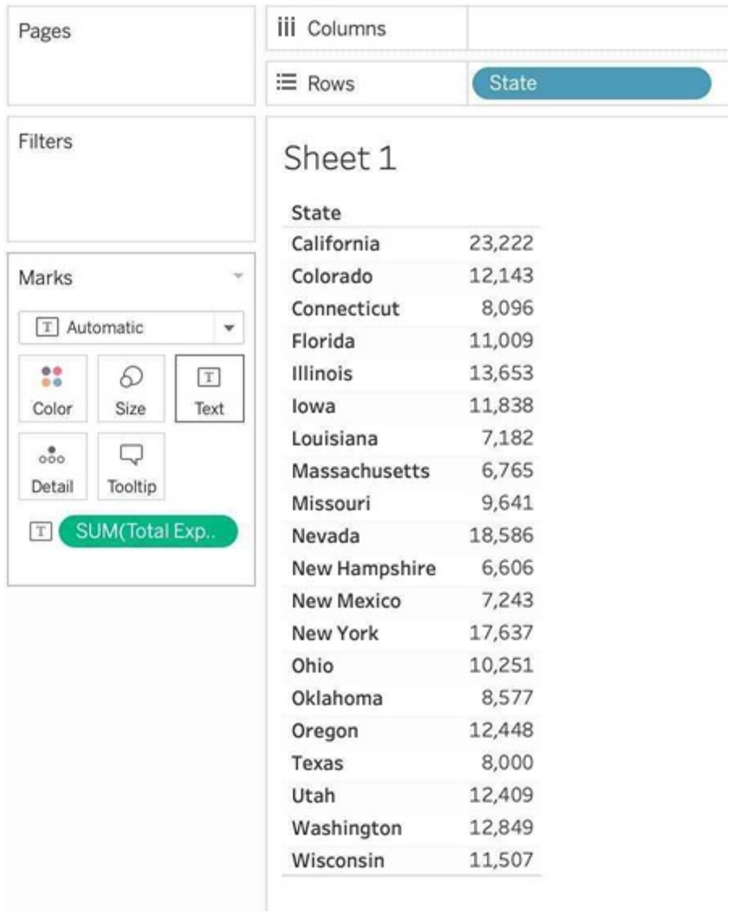


And, our final view and answer is:

QUESTION 57
Using the CoffeeChain table, create a crosstab showing the Total Expenses per State and add Column Grand Totals to the view. Now group the states of New York, California and Washington. What percent of the total sales does this group contribute?

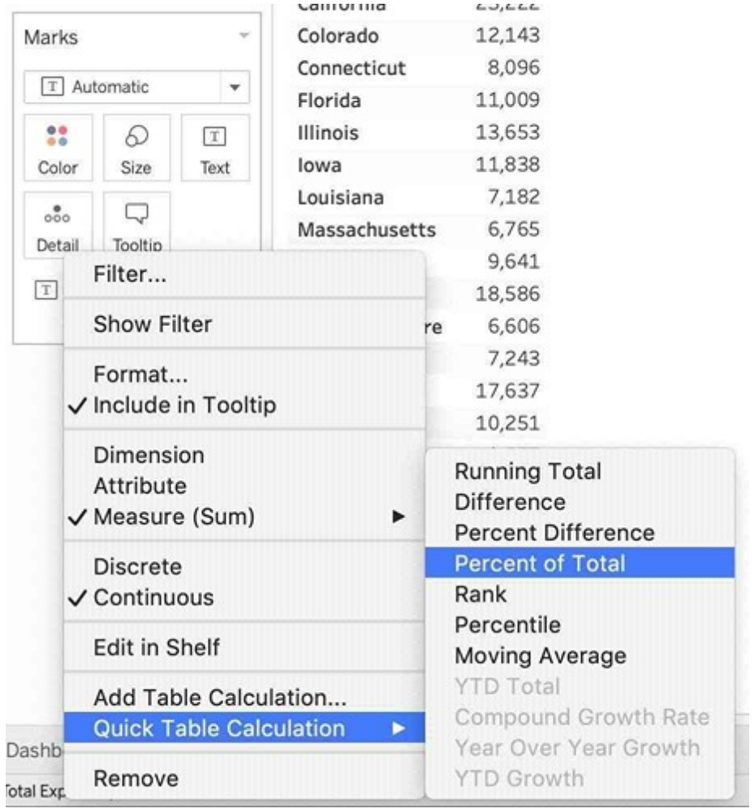
A. 25.79%
B. 23.39%
C. 27.73%
D. 29.49%

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
We need to use the concept of Groups for this question. Follow along:
1) First, Drag State to the Rows shelf, and Total Expenses to the Text Mark on the Marks Shelf:

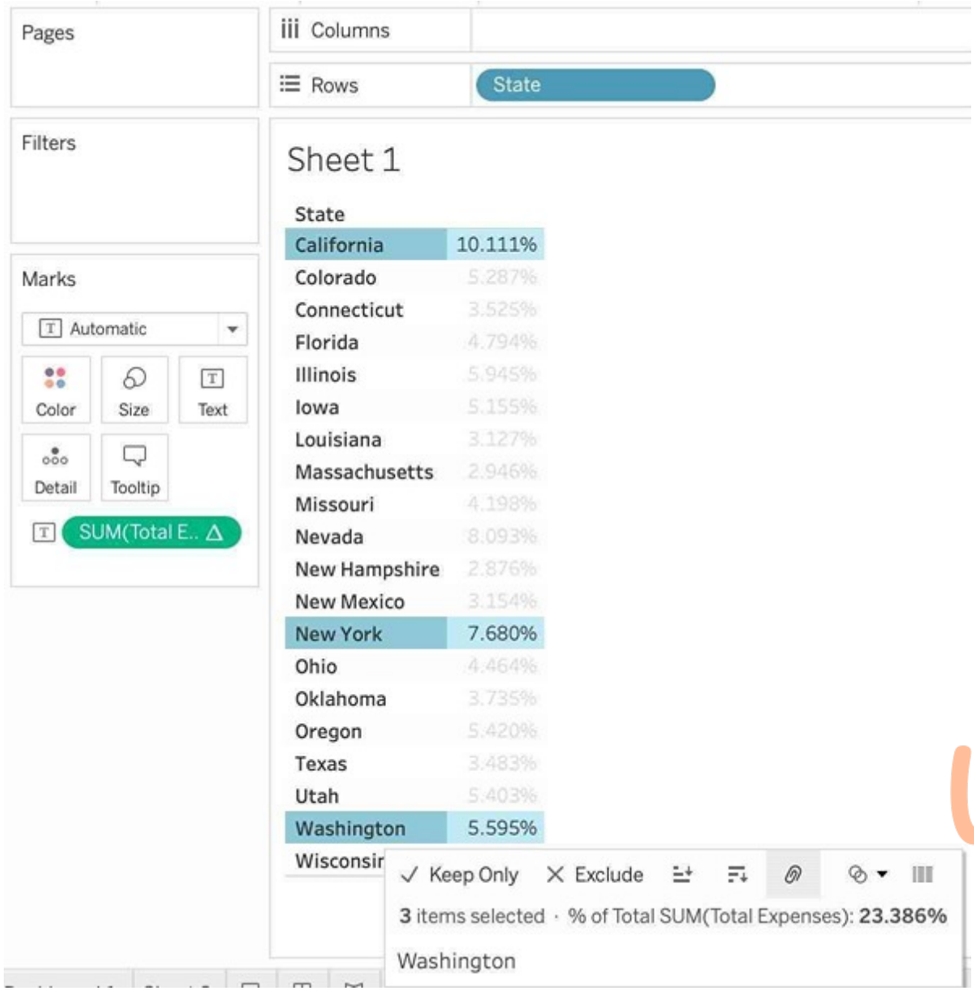


State	
California	23,222
Colorado	12,143
Connecticut	8,096
Florida	11,009
Illinois	13,653
Iowa	11,838
Louisiana	7,182
Massachusetts	6,765
Missouri	9,641
Nevada	18,586
New Hampshire	6,606
New Mexico	7,243
New York	17,637
Ohio	10,251
Oklahoma	8,577
Oregon	12,448
Texas	8,000
Utah	12,409
Washington	12,849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

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



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



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

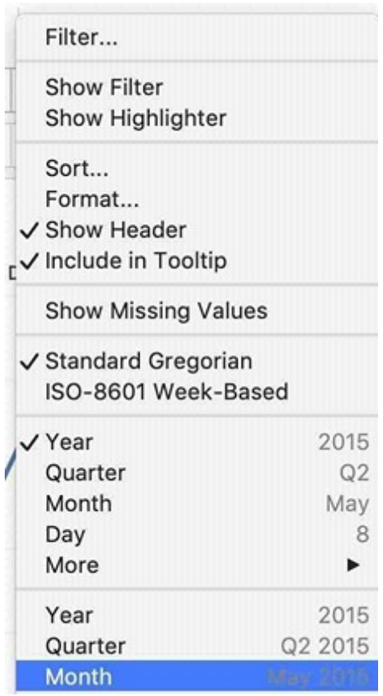
4) Finally, we get the following view and our answer:

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

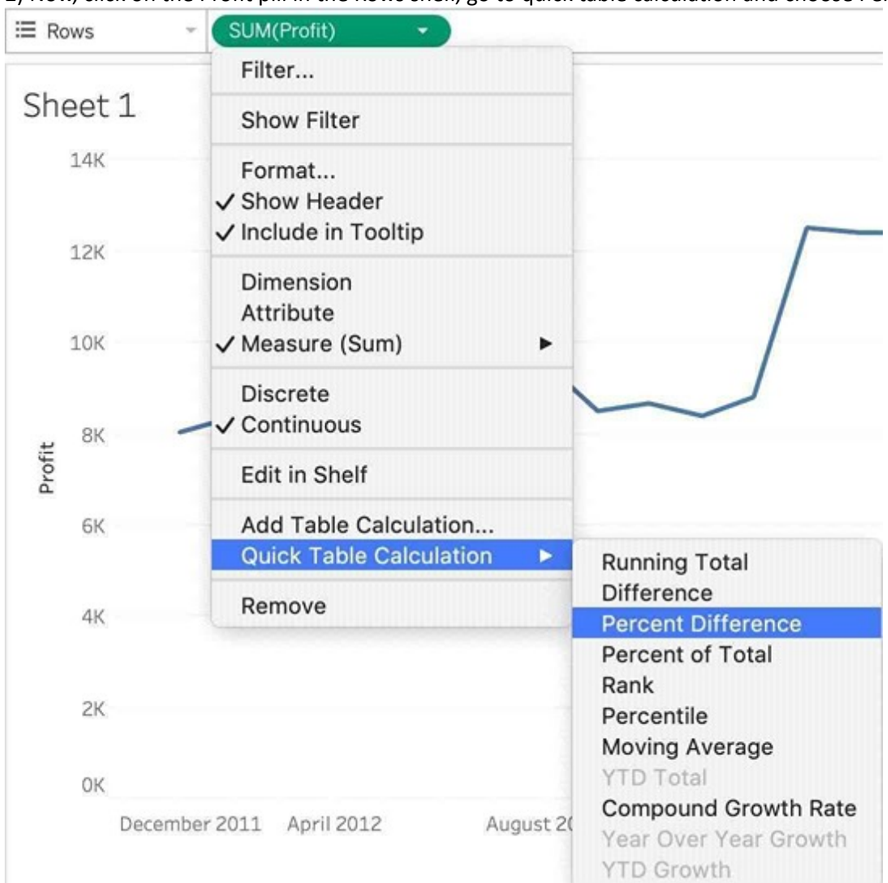
QUESTION 58
Using the CoffeeChain table, create a chart to see the monthly Percent difference change in Profit, from the beginning of 2012 to the end of 2013. How many months saw a Negative percent difference in Profit?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Follow along to reach the correct answer:
1) First, drag Date to the Column shelf and Profit to the Rows shelf. We need to see the 2 consecutive months over this two year period (2012-2013) so this tells us we need to work with continuous dates:
Click on Date in the Column shelf and convert it to continuous month :

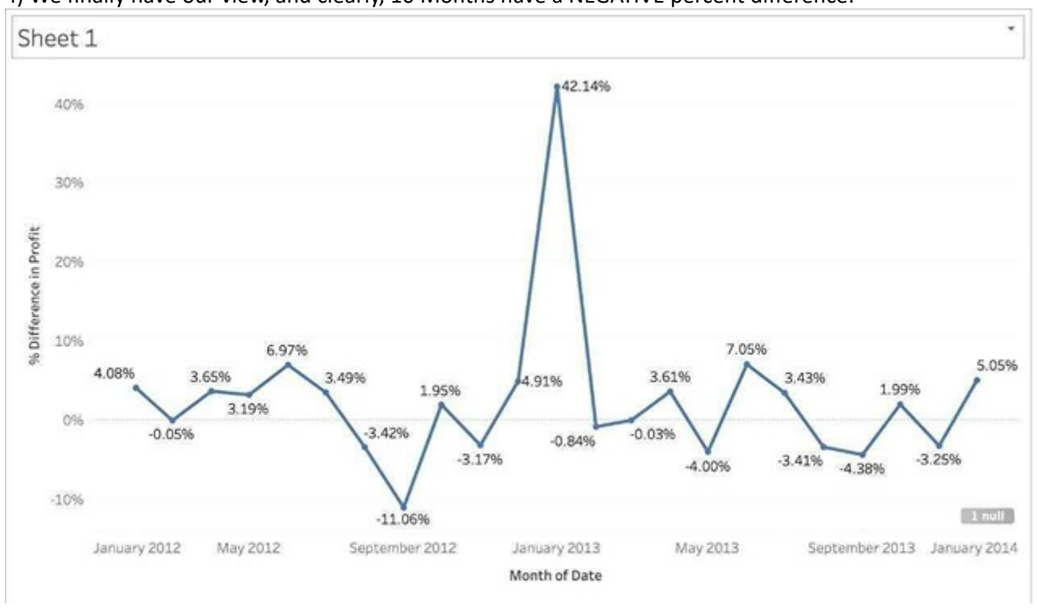


2) Now, click on the Profit pill in the Rows shelf, go to quick table calculation and choose Percent difference:



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

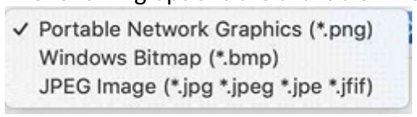
4) We finally have our view, and clearly, 10 Months have a NEGATIVE percent difference:



QUESTION 59
When exporting a worksheet as an image in Tableau, which of the following file formats are available?

A. Portable Network Graphic (.PNG)
B. JPEG Image (.JPG, .JPEG)
C. Tagged Image File Format (TIFF)
D. Windows Bitmap (.BMP)

Correct Answer: A, B, D
Section:
Explanation:
The following options are available when an image is Exported:



NOTE: When we Copy an image rather than exporting it, then the image is copied to the clipboard in the TIFF file format! However, it is not available when EXPORTING an image.

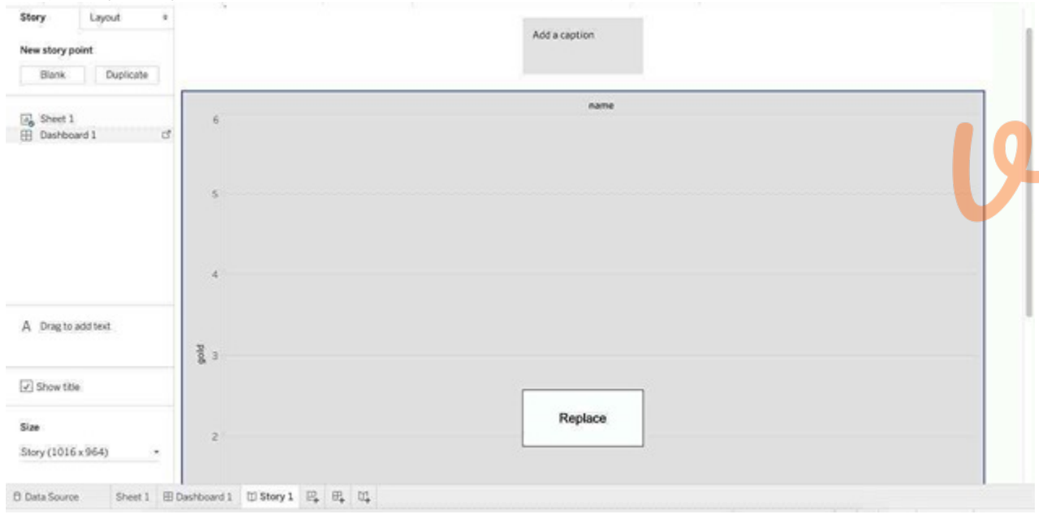
QUESTION 60
Is it possible to add both a Dashboard and a Worksheet at the same time to a Story Point in Tableau?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:

This is a tricky question. We are talking about story POINTS, and not entire stories in the question.
To create a story, lets say I have a blank story with 1 dashboard and 1 worksheet.
I can simply drag the dashboard into the view to create a new story point.

Now, if I try to adjust the worksheet beside it in this same view, I cannot. See below:



The only option available is to replace the existing view. Therefore, the answer is NO since they both cannot be added.
Read more about stories in Tableau: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/story_create.htm

QUESTION 61
How can you change the default Tableau repository location?

A. By clicking on Window -> Repository Location
B. By clicking on Help -> Change Repository Location
C. By clicking on File -> Repository Location and choosing a new location
D. By Moving the repository location manually to wherever we want

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:

According to the official Tableau documentation:

Changing the Repository Location

You can specify a new location for the Tableau repository if you are not using the default location in your Documents folder. For instance, if you are required to have your data on a network server instead of on your local machine, you can point Tableau at the remote repository.

1. Select **File** > **Repository Location**.
2. Select a new folder that will act as the new repository location in the Select a Repository dialog box.
3. Restart Tableau so that it uses the new repository.

Changing the repository location does not move the files contained in the original repository. Instead, Tableau creates a new repository where you can store your files.

QUESTION 62
How can you format numbers in Tableau as currency?

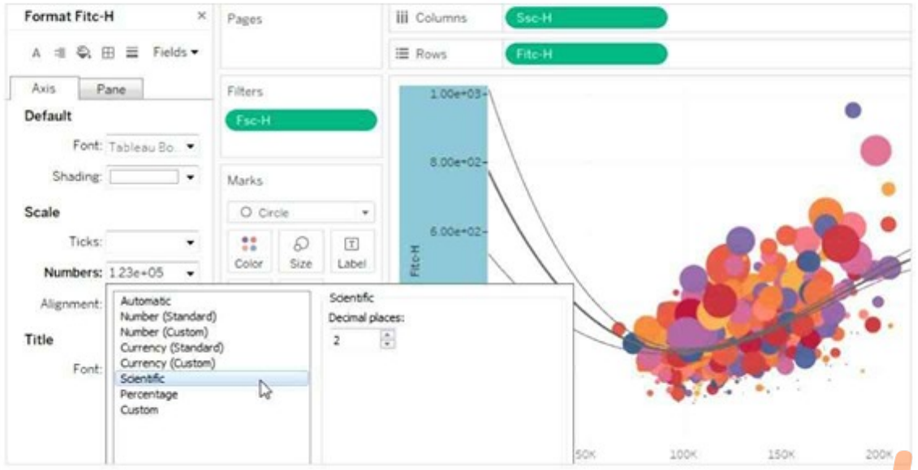
A. Right-click a measure or axis in the view and select Format. Then in the Format pane, click the Numbers drop-down menu.
B. Right-click on the data source used in the view and select Format. Then in the Format pane, click the Numbers drop-down menu.
C. Right-click a dimension in the view and select Format. Then in the Format pane, click the Numbers drop-down menu.
D. Right-click on the Sheet name and select Format. Then in the Format pane, click the Numbers drop-down menu.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
According to the official Tableau documentation:

Specify a number format

1. Right-click (control-click on Mac) a measure or axis in the view and select **Format**.
2. In the **Format** pane, click the **Numbers** drop-down menu.
3. Select a number format.

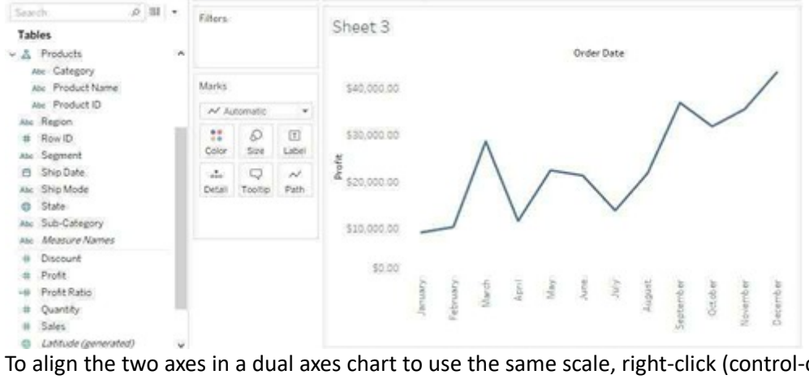
   Some formats require additional settings. For example, if you select **Scientific**, you must also specify the number of decimal places.



QUESTION 63
What is the one most important thing you should do after creating a Dual-axis chart?

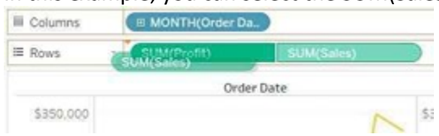
A. Synchronise the axis
B. Change the colours
C. Edit the labels
D. Hide the axis

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
After creating a dual axis chart, make sure to synchronise their axis since they both might not be having the same y-axis.



To align the two axes in a dual axes chart to use the same scale, right-click (control-click on Mac) the secondary axis, and select Synchronize Axis. This aligns the scale of the secondary axis to the scale of the primary axis.

In this example, the Sales axis is the secondary axis and the Profit axis is the primary axis.
If you would like to change which axis is the primary, and which axis is the secondary, select the field on the Columns or Rows shelf that is the secondary, and drag it in front of the primary field on the shelf until you see an orange triangle appear.
In this example, you can select the SUM(Sales) field on the Rows shelf, and drag it in front of the SUM(Profit) field. The Sales axis is now the primary and the Profit axis is the secondary.



QUESTION 64
_____ are a local copy of a subset or entire data set that you can use to share data with others, when you need to work offline, and improve performance.

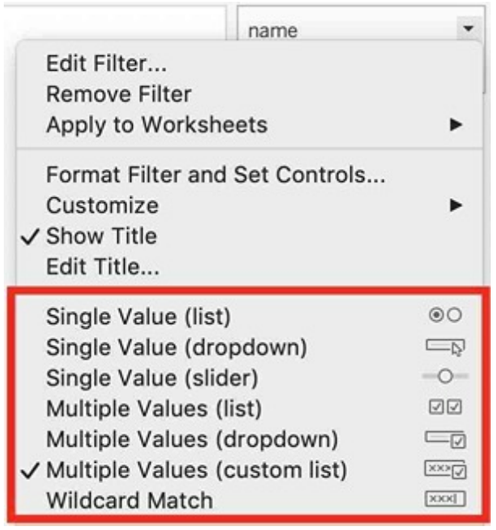
A. .twb files
B. .tbm files
C. .twbx files
D. .tde files

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
According to the official Tableau documentation:
Depending on the version the extract was created in, Tableau extract files can have either the .hyper or .tde file extension. Extract files are a local copy of a subset or entire data set that you can use to share data with others, when you need to work offline, and improve performance. For more information, see Extract Your Data.

QUESTION 65
Which of these is NOT a type of Quick Filter available in Tableau?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Upon clicking on a filter, we see the following options:

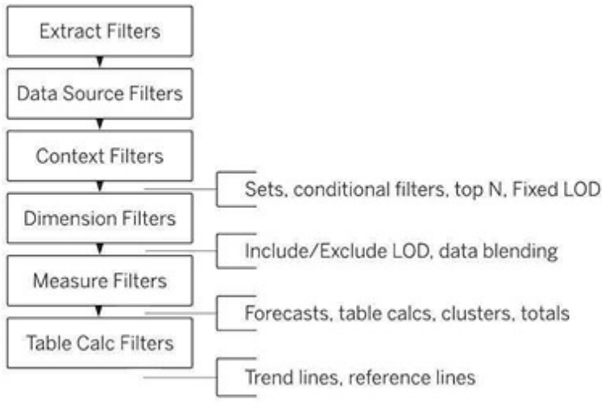


Clearly, Regex Match is not one of these options!

QUESTION 66
According to Tableau's 'Order of Operations', which of the following filters is applied FIRST?

A. Dimension Filter
B. Measure Filter
C. Context Filter
D. Extract Filter

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
According to Tableau's order of operations, the Extract filter is right at the top of the hierarchy. The data filtered in the Extract is then passed on to what we see in the Data Pane. See below:



QUESTION 67
Broadly speaking, when users connect to Tableau, the data fields in their data set are automatically assigned a _____ and a _____.

A. role, type

B. Data type, Value
C. type, role
D. dimension, measure

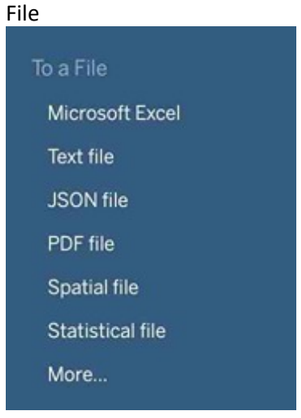
Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
When users connect to Tableau, the data fields in their data set are automatically assigned a role and a type.
Role can be of the following two types:
1) Dimension
2) Measure
Type can be of the following :
1) String
2) Number
3) Geographic
4) Boolean
5) Date
6) Date and Time

QUESTION 68
Which of the following is NOT a valid official data source in Tableau Desktop?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Presently, there is no official way to connect your data in Firebase directly with Tableau Desktop.
A workaround however can be to export your Firebase data into Google BigQuery, and then connect it to Tableau Desktop.
But then again, it is a workaround and not an official out-of-the-box solution.
The following are the available Data sources available as of now:
Server

File



QUESTION 69

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

Correct Answer: D

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:

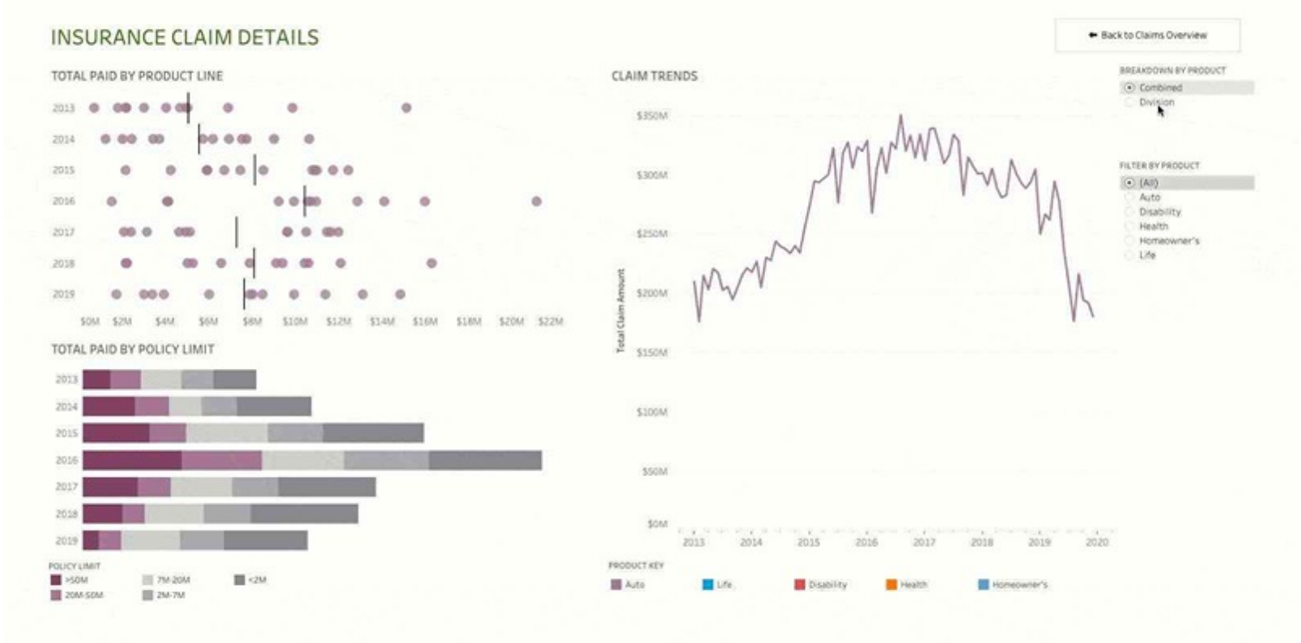
Mark type:	Area
Columns shelf:	Dimension
Rows shelf:	Measure
Color:	Dimension

An example of an area chart is shown below:

QUESTION 70
Which of the following is NOT a new feature introduced in Tableau 2020.1?

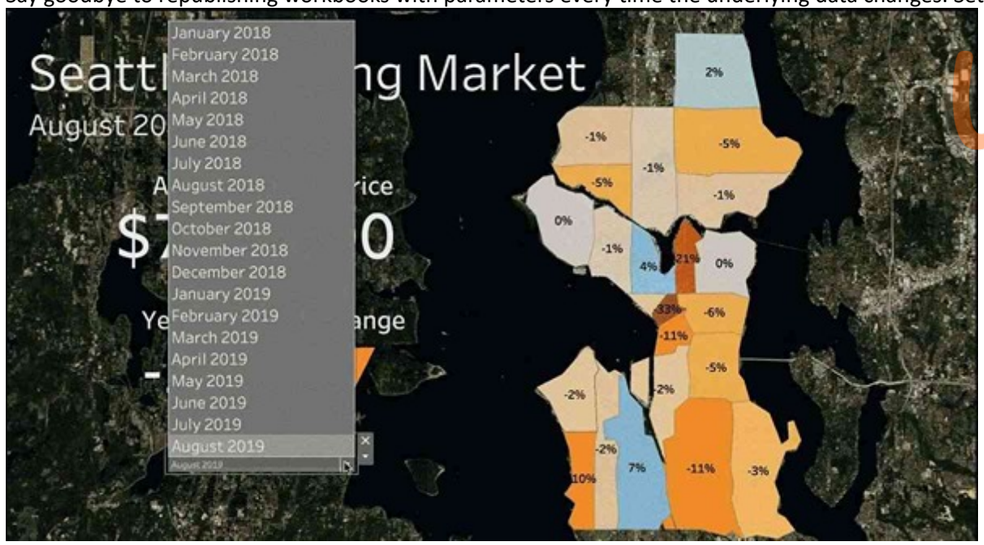
A. Dynamic Paramaters
B. Viz Animations
C. Buffer Calculations
D. Set Control

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Your Tableau Desktop Specialist exam will be based on the 2020.1 version.
Set controls are a new feature introduced in the 2020.2 version, and hence is the correct answer - it is not a part of 2020.1
For the 2020.1 version the new features were:
1) Viz animations:
Viz animations help you see and understand your changing data. It's easy to track the logical steps behind data's evolution and tell powerful data stories. Sorting, filtering, adding fields, and other actions will now smoothly animate your visualizations. Choose whether to turn Viz Animations on or off, and decide how you'd best like to apply animations to your new workbooks.



2) Dynamic Parameters:

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



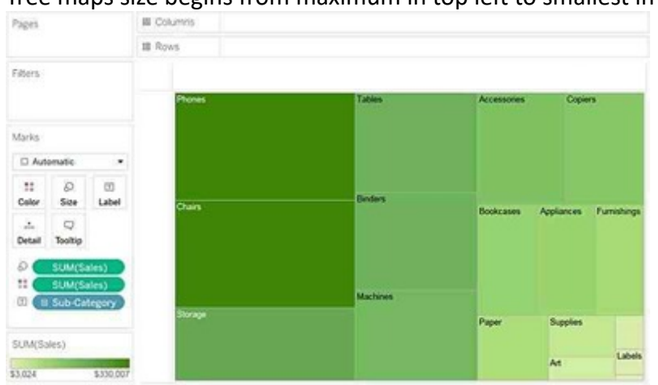
3) Buffer Calculations:

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

QUESTION 71
In Tree maps, the size begins with the largest rectangle on the _____ and the smallest rectangle on the _____.

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

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Tree maps size begins from maximum in top left to smallest in bottom right.



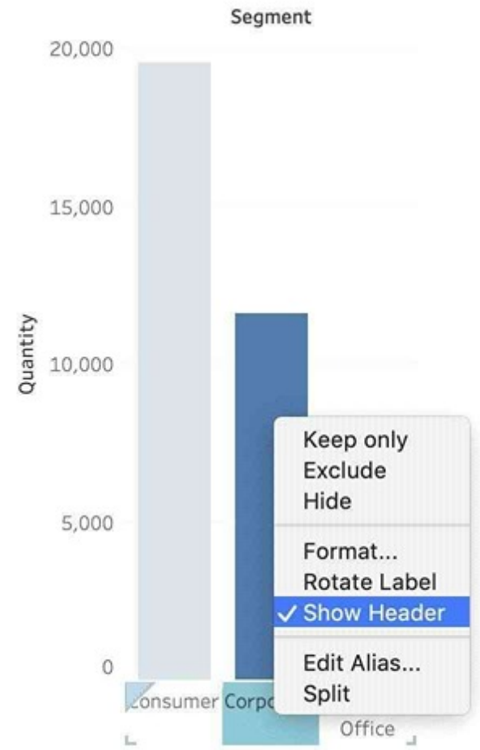
See below to learn how to create a TreeMap and add colours to it:

QUESTION 72
_____ can only create header. _____ will create header and axis both.

A. Dimensions, Measures
B. Measures, Dimensions

C. Groups, Sets
D. Dates, Strings

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



Now we have the option to edit BOTH the axis and the header.
2) Right click on the x-axis (Segment):
Notice we don't have an option to edit the axis, only header. This is because only continous values form the AXIS.
3) Similarly, right click on the y-axis (Quantity):
Now we have the option to edit BOTH the axis and the header.

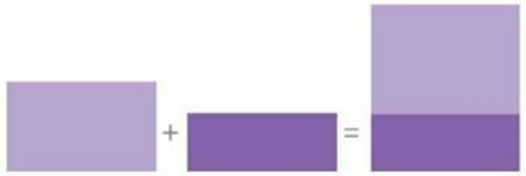
QUESTION 73
_____ is a method for appending values (rows) to tables. You can use this method if both tables have the same columns. The result is a virtual table that has the same columns but extends vertically by adding rows of data.

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

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Unioning is the correct answer!
From the official documentation:

Union

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



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

May2016

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

QUESTION 74
How can you change the Default Aggregation for a measure in Tableau?

A. By changing its properties manually every time we need to use it
B. By right clicking the dimension -> Default properties and choosing Aggregation

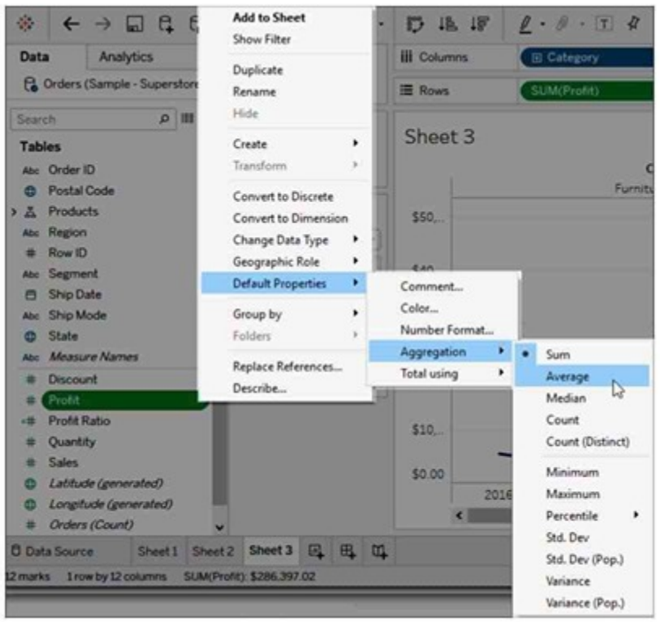
C. By right clicking the measure -> Default properties and choosing Aggregation
D. By double clicking on the measure, and then choosing Window -> Default Aggregation

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
According to the official Tableau documentation:

Set the default aggregation for a measure

You can specify a default aggregation for any measure. The default aggregation will be used automatically when the measure is first totaled in the view.

1. Right-click (control-click on a Mac) any measure in the Data pane and select **Default Properties** > **Aggregation**.
2. In the Aggregation list, select an aggregation.



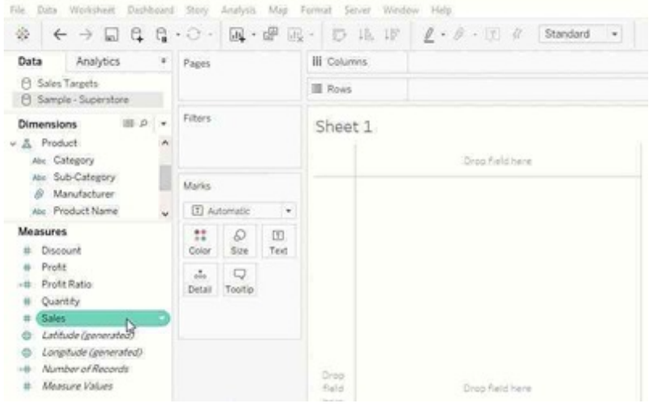
Dimensions don't have aggregation properties, and adding properties manually each time defeats the whole DEFAULT aggregation purpose. Window tab doesn't have any default aggregation option!

QUESTION 75
_____ is useful when you need to change how the data source is configured on a sheet-by-sheet basis, and when you want to combine databases that don't allow relationships or joins

A. Union
B. Data Joining
C. Data segregation
D. Data Blending

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Data blending is performed on a sheet-by-sheet basis and is established when a field from a second data source is used in the view. To create a blend in a workbook already connected to at least two data sources, bring a field

from one data source to the sheet---it becomes the primary data source.
Switch to the other data source and use a field on the same sheet---it becomes a secondary data source. An orange linking icon will appear in the data pane, indicating which field(s) are being used to blend the data sources.



According to the official Tableau Documentation:

Data blending

When you use data blending to combine your data, you combine data in what is called a primary data source with common fields from one or more secondary data sources.

Data blending is useful when you need to change how the data source is configured on a sheet-by-sheet basis, when you want to combine databases that don't allow relationships or joins

such as cube data sources or Published Data Sources.

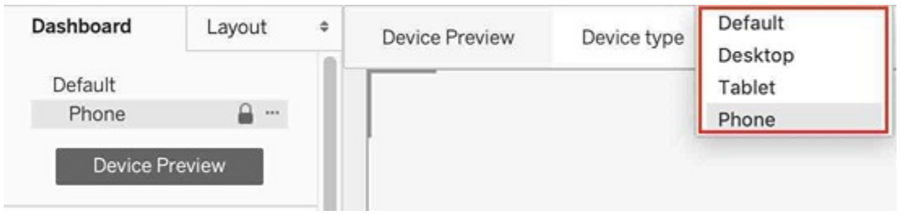
The result of combining data using data blending is a virtual table that extends horizontally by adding columns of data.
The data from each data source will be aggregated to a common level before being displayed together in the visualization.

To read more about Data Blending, click on THIS link.

QUESTION 76
When creating a dashboard for multiple devices, which of the following Device options are available in the Device Preview section?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
The following options are available in the Device preview section when creating a Dashboard:



QUESTION 77
A _____ is a single zip file that contains a workbook along with any supporting local file data and background images. This format is the best way to package your work for sharing with others who don't have access to the original data.

A. .twbx file
B. .tbm file
C. .twb file
D. .tde file

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

QUESTION 78
What is the one critical difference between normal calculated fields, and the calculated fields created after Data blending?

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

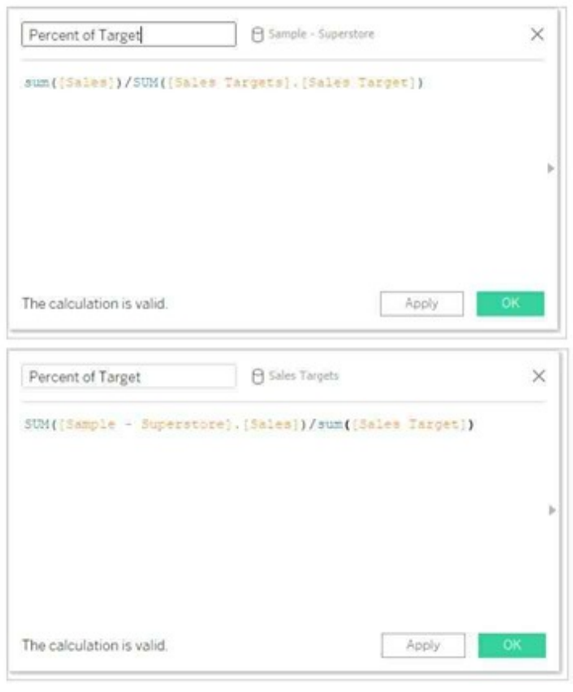
Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Yes, due to the nature of blends, there are some conditions as follows from the official documentation that must be kept in mind while working with blends:

Work across blended data sources

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

Performing calculations with fields from more than one data source can be slightly different than an ordinary calculation. A calculation must be created in one data source; this is indicated at the top of the calculation editor.

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



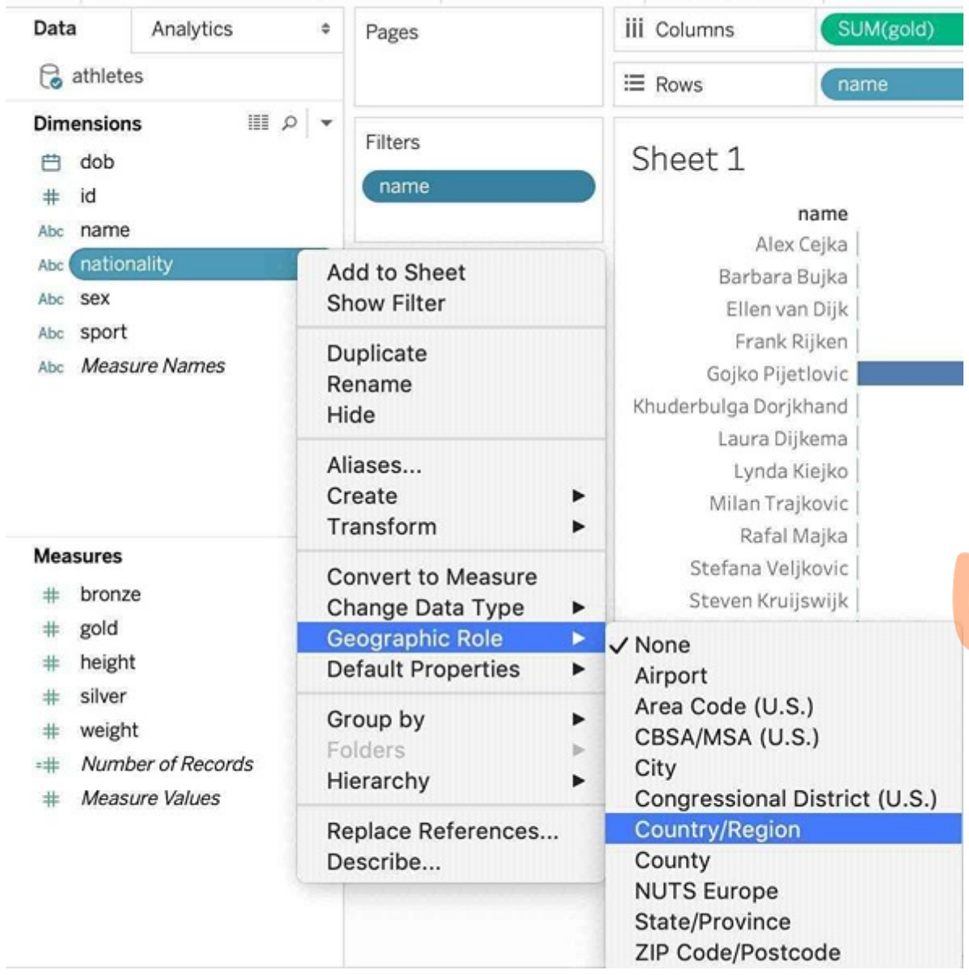
In addition to handling calculations slightly differently, there are some limitations on secondary data sources. You may not be able to sort by a field from a secondary data source, and action filters may not work as expected with blended data. For more information, see Other data blending issues.

QUESTION 79
How can you MANUALLY assign geographic roles to a dimension from the data pane?

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

D. Right click it -> Edit Default properties -> Assign geographic roles

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



QUESTION 80
_____ files are shortcuts for quickly connecting to the original data that you use often. 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.

A. .tbm
B. .tds
C. .tde
D. .twb

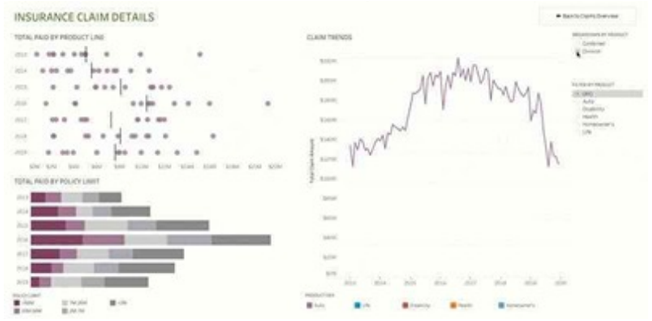
Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:

According to the official Tableau documentation:
Tableau data source files have the .tds file extension. Data source files are shortcuts for quickly connecting to the original data that you use often. 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. For more information, see Save Data Sources.

QUESTION 81
When using Animations in a Tableau, which of the following is the default duration for animations?

A. 0.4s
B. 0.3s
C. 0.5s
D. 0.2s

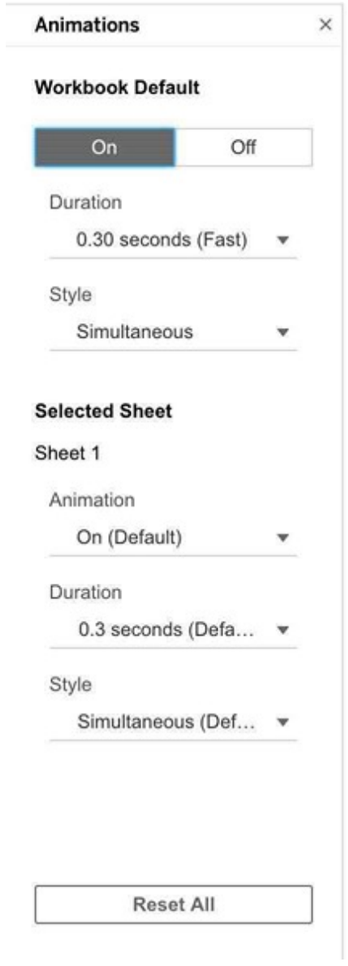
Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The LATEST Tableau Desktop Sepcialist exam blueprint now requires you to know some basics about animations as well!
NOTE: Animations are DISABLED by default and must be manually enabled.



Animate visualizations in a workbook

1. Choose **Format** > **Animations**.
2. If you want to animate every sheet, under **Workbook Default**, click **On**. Then do the following:
   - For **Duration**, choose a preset, or specify a custom duration of up to 10 seconds.
   - For **Style**, choose **Simultaneous** to play all animations at once or **Sequential** to fade out marks, move and sort them, and then fade them in.
3. To override workbook defaults for a particular sheet, change the settings under **Selected Sheet**.

You can also reset all settings to default by clickin on 'Reset All'



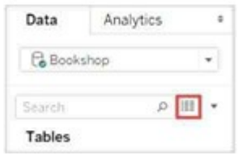
QUESTION 82
The View Data window displays as much of the data as possible by default, up to _____ rows.

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

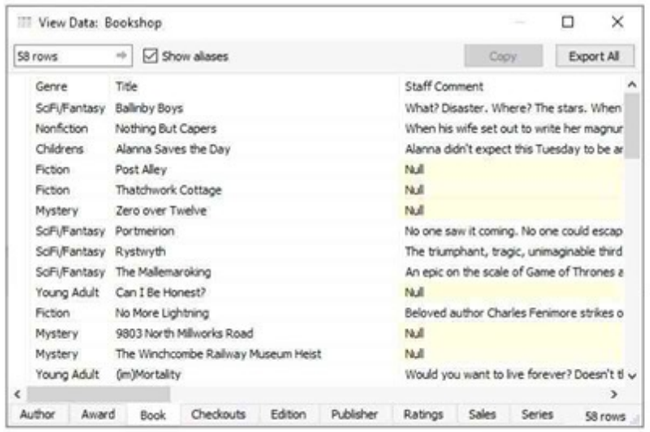
Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
The View Data window displays as much of the data as possible by default, up to 10,000 rows. This can be increased though, if you wish to.

Data pane

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



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



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

QUESTION 83
Data blending simulates a traditional _____ Join

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

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

Data blending

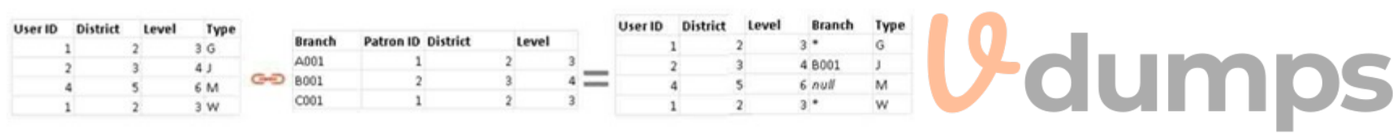
When you use data blending to combine data, a query is sent to the database for each data source that is used on the sheet. The results of the queries are sent back to Tableau as aggregated data and presented together in the visualization.

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

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

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

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



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

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

QUESTION 84
What is the following icon in the Data pane used to do?
Larger image

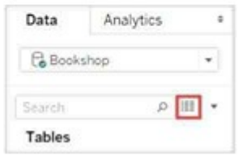
A. View Data
B. Clean Data
C. Extract Data

D. Sort Data

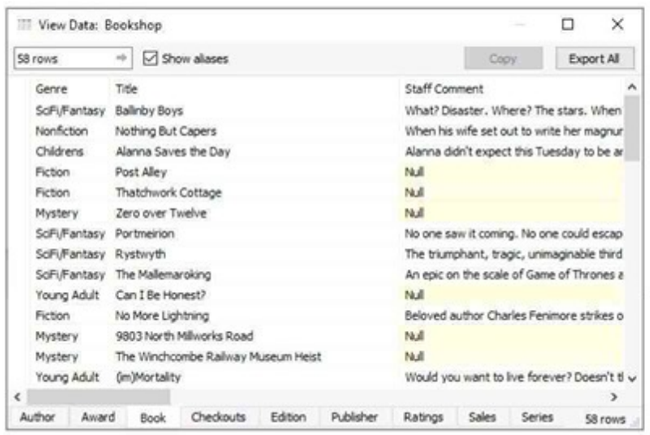
Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
View Data allows you to inspect your data in a spreadsheet-like layout. You can view data either for the data source as a whole, or to see the underlying data for an individual mark or a group of marks. In a worksheet, the rows that you see in the View Data window are always scoped to the current selection or the current view.
The View Data window displays as much of the data as possible by default, up to 10,000 rows. Field names are shown as column headers and can be dragged and dropped to change their display order. Click a column header to sort the values in that column.
From the official website:

Data pane

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



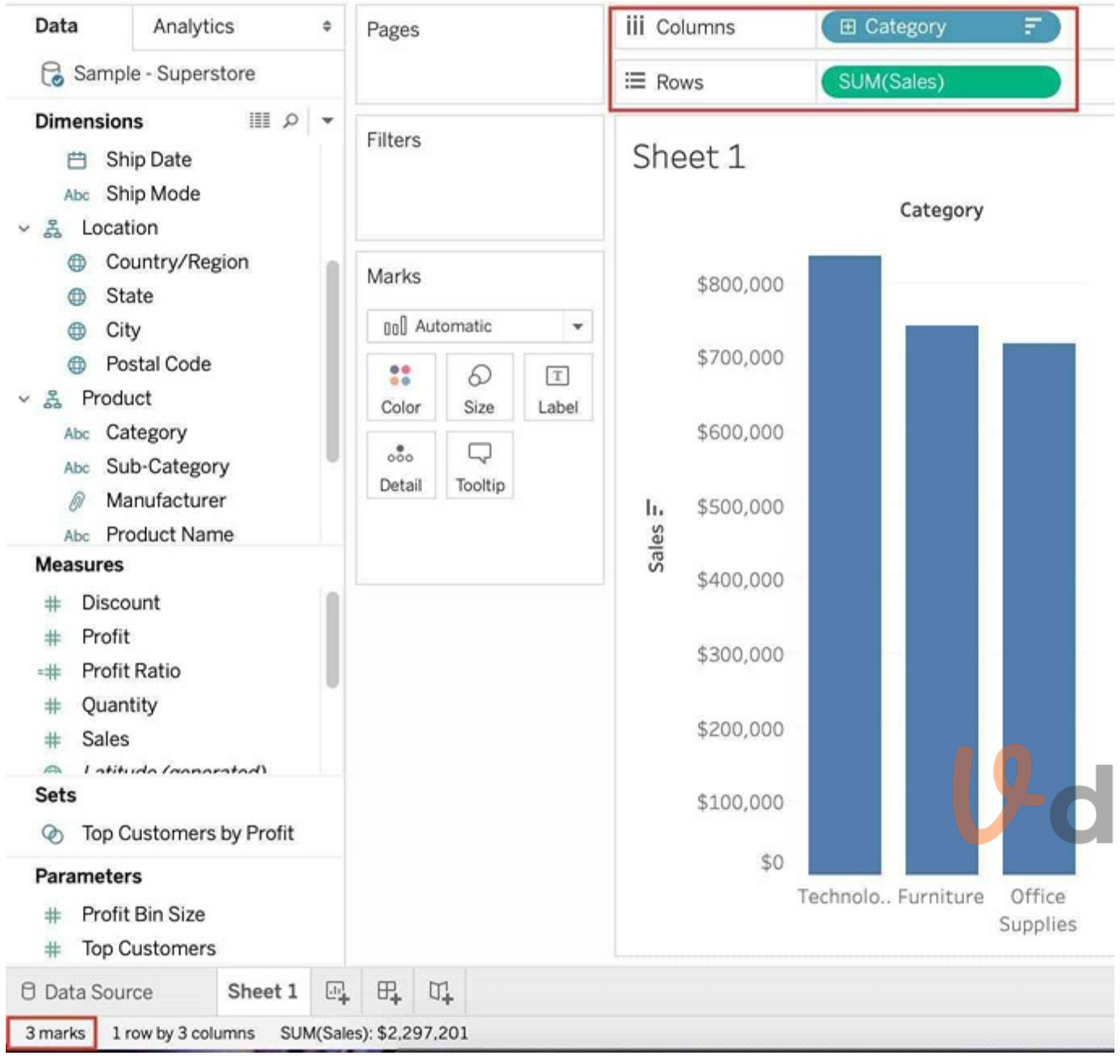
The View Data window displays a tab for every table in the data source. Tables that are joined or unioned make up a single tab, as they are represented as a single logical table in the data model.



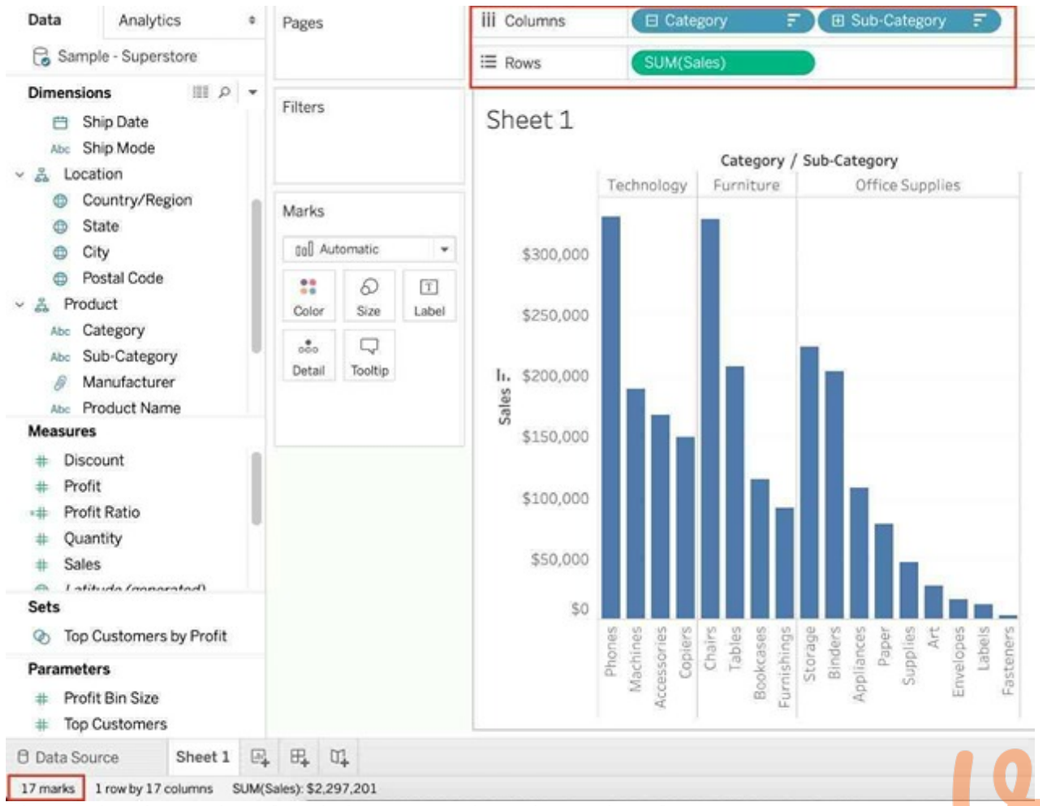
QUESTION 85
Yes or No: The number of marks will increase when you increase the number of Dimensions in a view

A. No
B. Yes

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Of course! As an example, see below:
1) Using the Sample Superstore data, let's plot a bar chart showing the Sales for each Category:



Observe that we have 3 marks - Each bar in a bar chart is called a mark. Similarly, each point in a scatter plot is also a mark , and so on for all charts.
1 row by 3 columns means that clearly on the y-axis (Sales), we have only a single mark - a single continous axis, but 3 different marks (Technology, Furniture and Office supplies) on the x-axis.
2) Now let's add subcategory to the view as well (another dimension):

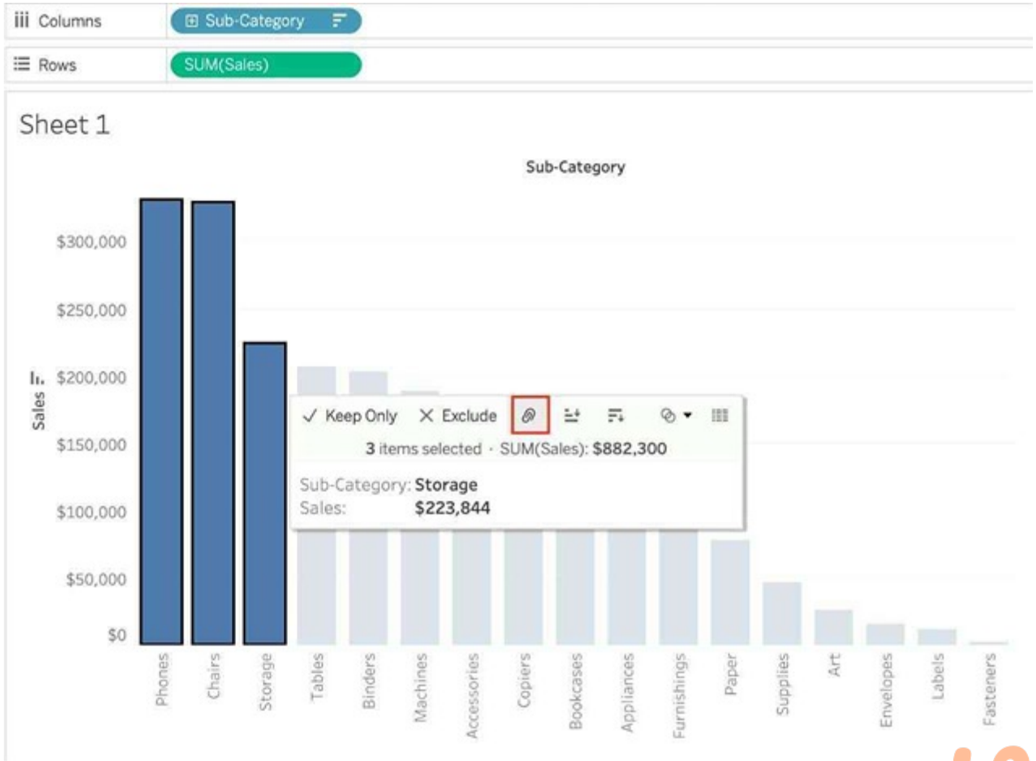


Observe that the number of marks has increased - i.e the number of Bars.
Also, notice we now have 1 row and 17 columns. Simply because 1 row = Sales (on the y-axis), and on the x-axis, we have 17 different columns (i.e product sub categories!!)

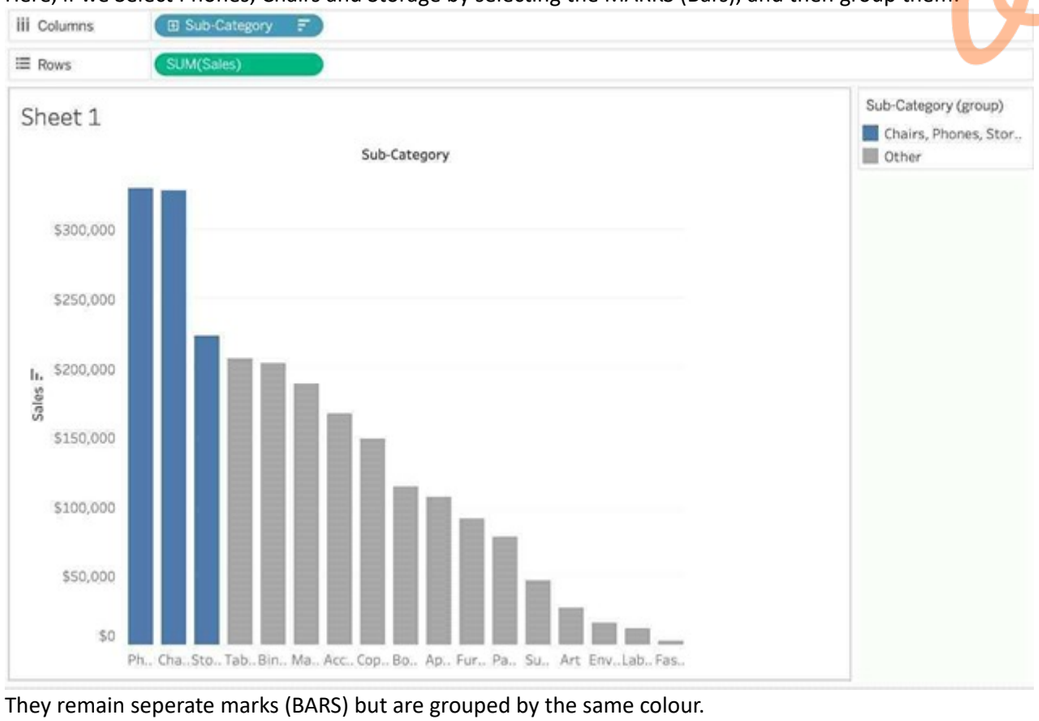
QUESTION 86
Which of the following are valid ways of Grouping Data?

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

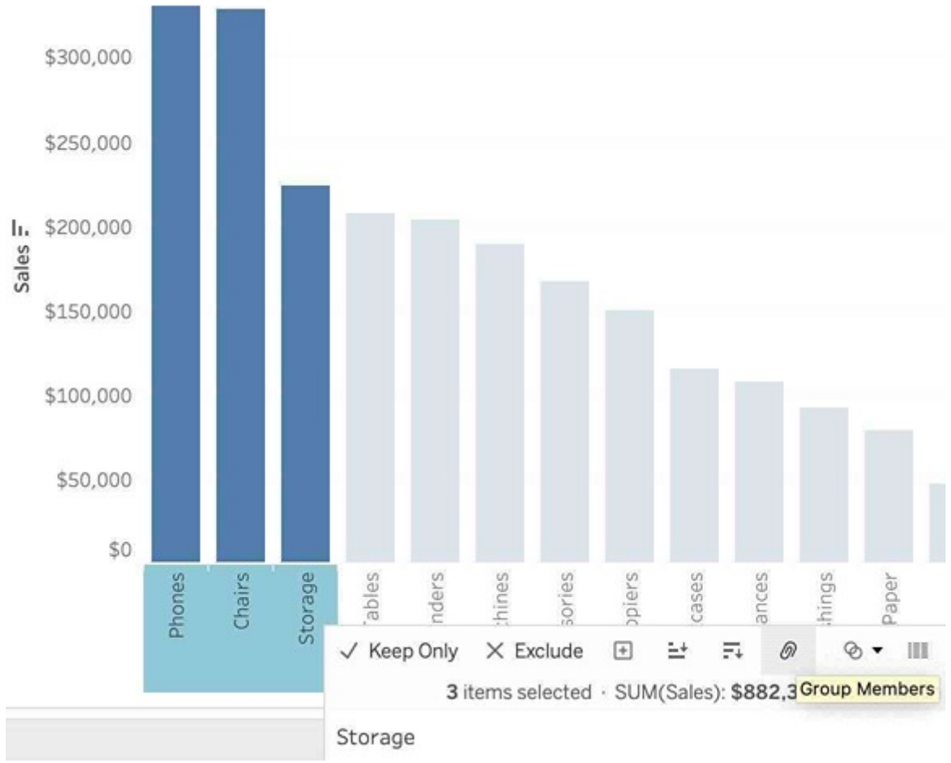
Correct Answer: A, B, D
Section:
Explanation:
IMPORTANT QUESTION AND EXPLANATION, PLEASE READ
3 ways to group data -
1) Marks
2) Labels
3) Dimensions shelf.
IMPORTANT
If we Group the data by selecting the marks, then they remain separate marks in the view and then have the same colour. Also, a new group is created in the Dimensions shelf. Example -
Using the sample superstore dataset, first plot a bar chart showing sales for each sub-category:



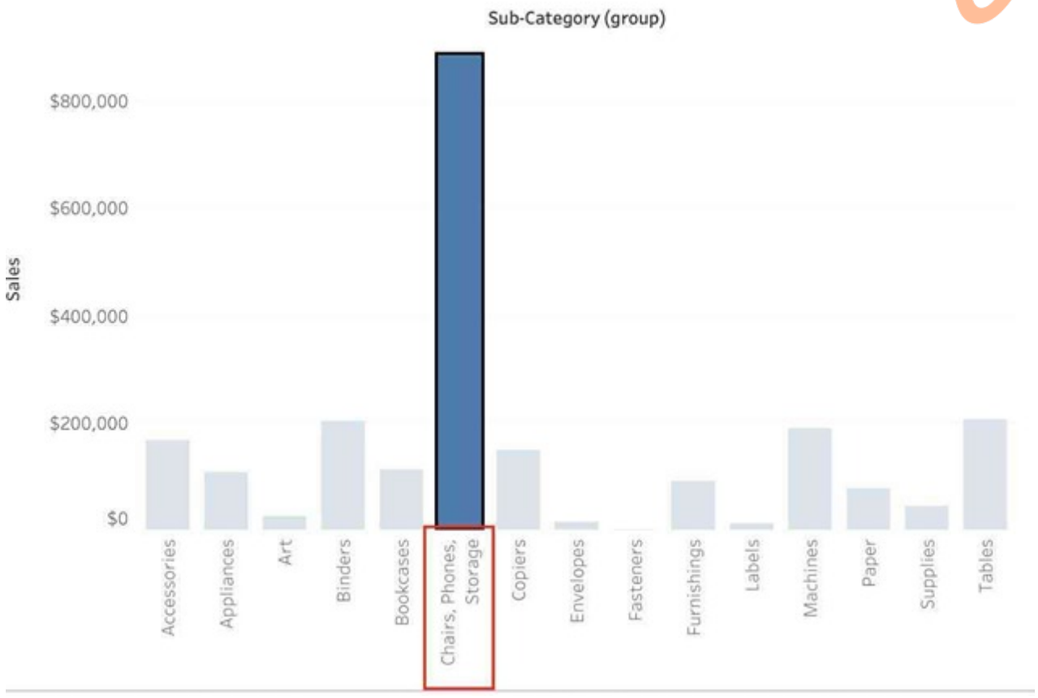
Here, if we Select Phones, Chairs and Storage by selecting the MARKS (Bars), and then group them:



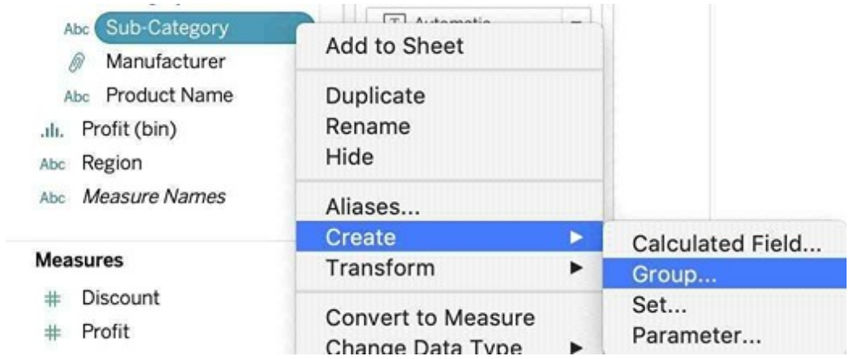
They remain seperate marks (BARS) but are grouped by the same colour.
Now, if we didn't do this, and rather grouped by selecting their Labels (Names):



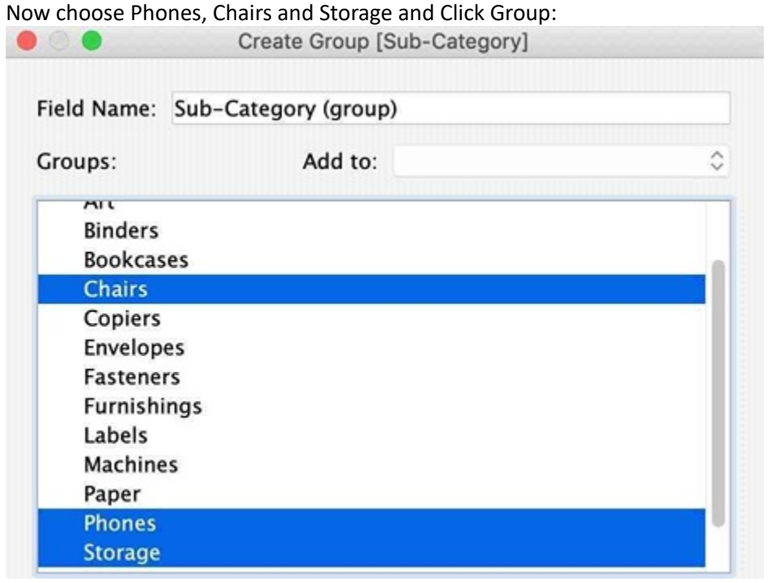
Then they no longer remain separate Marks (bars) but are rather consolidated into a single Bar:



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



Now choose Phones, Chairs and Storage and Click Group:

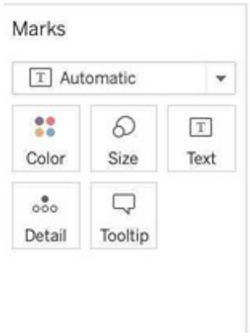


You will now automatically have a new Dimension as follows:

QUESTION 87
Which of the following would you use to edit the Shape, colour, and Text of your visualisations?

A. Marks Card
B. Data Pane
C. Filter Shelf
D. Analytics Pane

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The Marks Card allows us not only to edit the Shape, Text and Colour, but also to modify the Tooltip and the level of detail of the visualisation!



The Marks card is a key element for visual analysis in Tableau. As you drag fields to different properties in the Marks card, you add context and detail to the marks in the view.

You use the Marks card to set the mark type (see Change the Type of Mark in the View), and to encode your data with color, size, shape, text, and detail. To change the mark settings, see Control the Appearance of Marks in the View.

In this example, three different fields have been dragged to different properties in the Marks card. Segment is on Color, Region is on Shape, and Quantity is on Size.
After you add a field to the Marks card, you can click the icon next to the field to change the property it is using. You can also click the property buttons in the Marks card to change those settings.
Many properties can have multiple fields. For example, you can add multiple fields to Label, Detail, Tooltip, and Color. Size and Shape can only have one field at a time. For more details, see Control the Appearance of Marks in the View.

QUESTION 88
Question 45: Skipped
You have just created a histogram and now want to be able to change the size of bins dynamically. Using which of the following will easily satisfy your requirement?

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

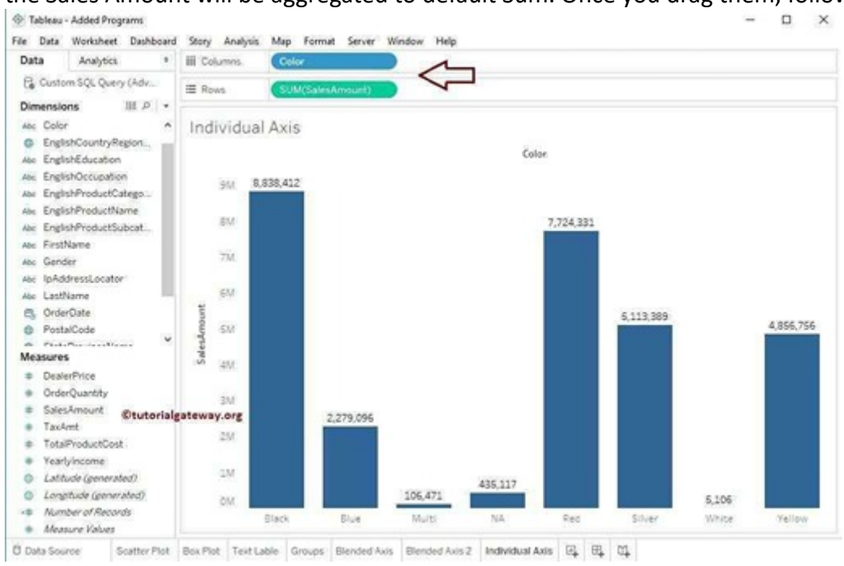
Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
A parameter is a global placeholder value such as a number, date, or string that can replace a constant value in a calculation, filter, or reference line.
For example, you may create a calculated field that returns True if Sales is greater than $500,000 and otherwise returns False. You can replace the constant value of ''500000'' in the formula with a parameter. Then, using the

parameter control, you can dynamically change the threshold in your calculation.
For example -

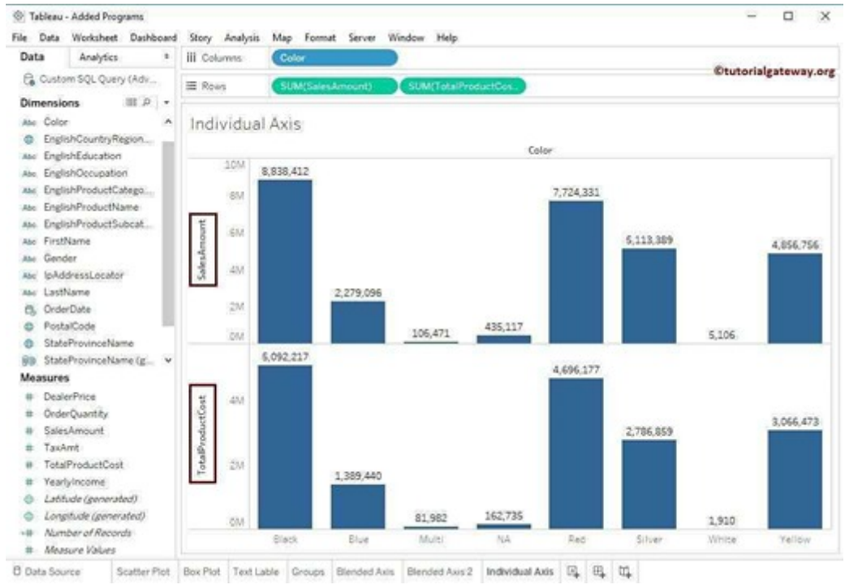
QUESTION 89
When is an axis created for the visualisation in Tableau?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
An Individual Axis in Tableau is obtained by adding a continuous into Rows or Columns Shelf.
Example:
In order to show Individual Axis in Tableau First, we drag and drop the Color from Dimension shelf to Column Shelf. Next, we drag and drop the Sales Amount from measures shelf to Rows Shelf. Since it is a continuous value, the Sales Amount will be aggregated to default Sum. Once you drag them, following Chart report will be generated.



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



QUESTION 90
When working with Excel, text file data, JSON file, .pdf file data, you can use _____ to union files across folders, and worksheets across workbooks. Search is scoped to the selected connection.

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

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
You can use Wildcard Search to set up search criteria to automatically include tables in your union. Use the wildcard character, which is an asterisk (*), to match a sequence or pattern of characters in the Excel workbook and worksheet names, Google Sheets workbook and worksheet names, text file names, JSON file names, .pdf file names, and database table names.
When working with Excel, text file data, JSON file, .pdf file data, you can also use this method to union files across folders, and worksheets across workbooks. Search is scoped to the selected connection. The connection and the tables available in a connection are shown on the left pane of the Data source page.

To union tables using wildcard search

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

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

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

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

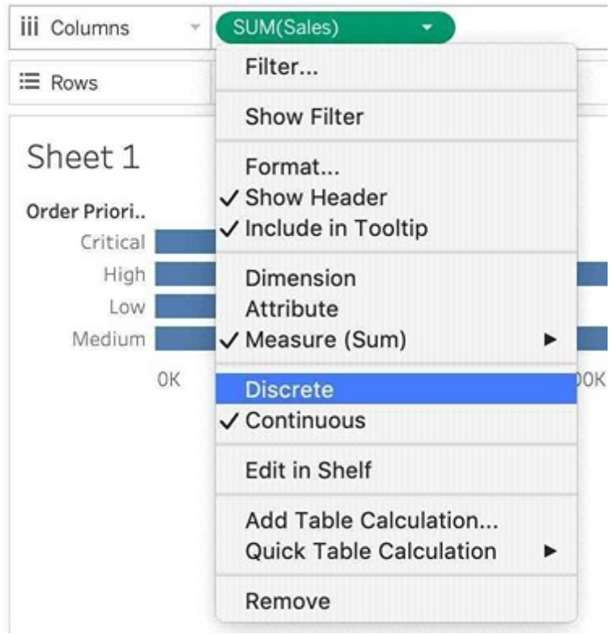
The tables initially available to union are scoped to the connection you've selected. If you want to union more tables that are located outside of the current folder (for Excel, text, JSON, .pdf files) or in a different workbook (for Excel worksheets), select one or both check boxes in the Union dialog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

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

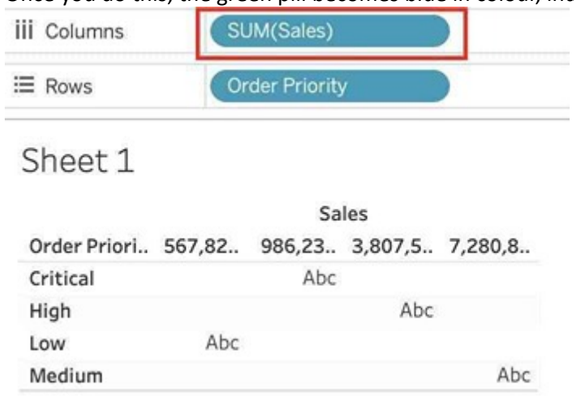
QUESTION 91
Is it possible to make a Measure discrete?

A. No
B. Yes

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Of course! Follow along:
Right click on any measure, and choose Discrete as shown:



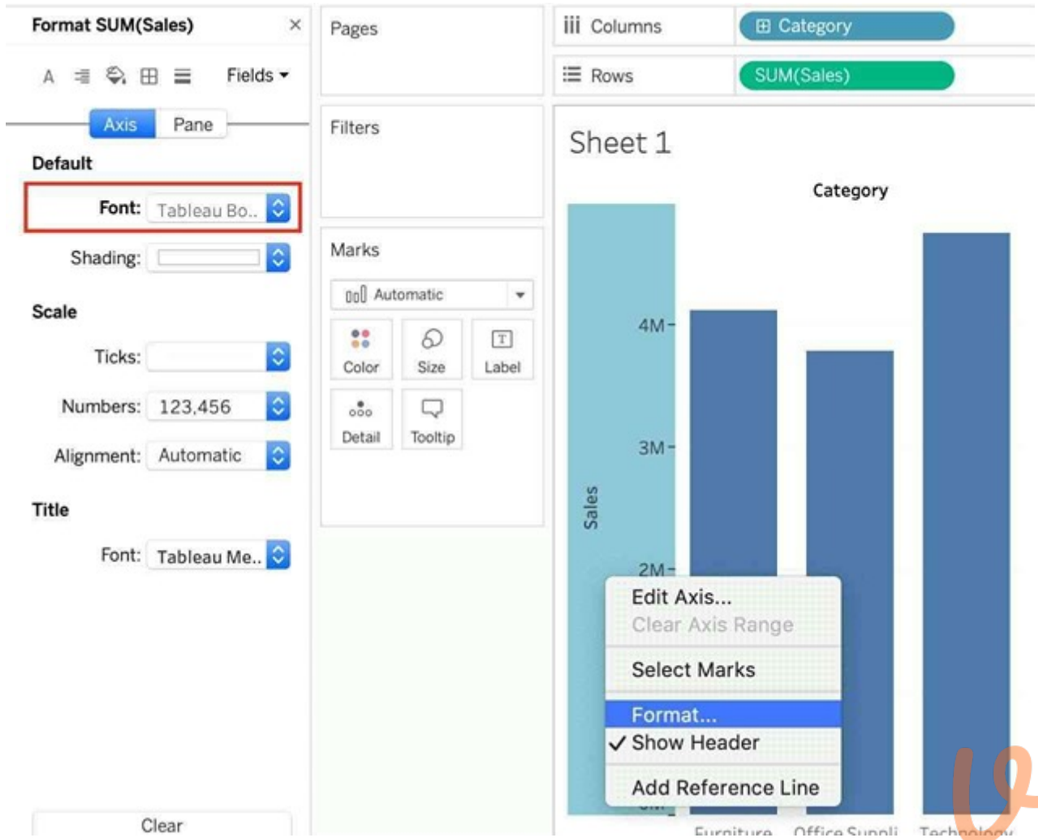
Once you do this, the green pill becomes blue in colour, indicating that it is now Discrete!



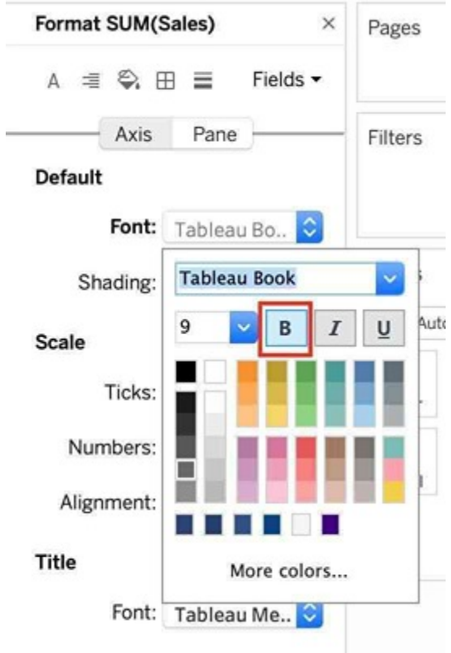
QUESTION 92
How can you format an axis as Bold in Tableau?

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

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



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

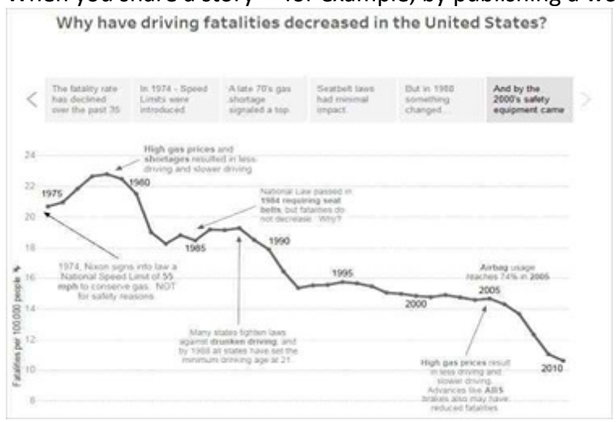


Read more about editing axis: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting_editaxes.htm

QUESTION 93
What is a story point in Tableau?

A. A single worksheet or dashboard
B. A collection of dashboards
C. A collection of both worksheets and dashboards
D. A collection of worksheets

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
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.
A story is a sheet, so the methods you use to create, name, and manage worksheets and dashboards also apply to stories (for more details, see Workbooks and Sheets). At the same time, a story is also a collection of sheets, arranged in a sequence. Each individual sheet (worksheet or dashboard) in a story is called a story point.
When you share a story ---for example, by publishing a workbook to Tableau Public, Tableau Server, or Tableau Online---users can interact with the story to reveal new findings or ask new questions of the data.



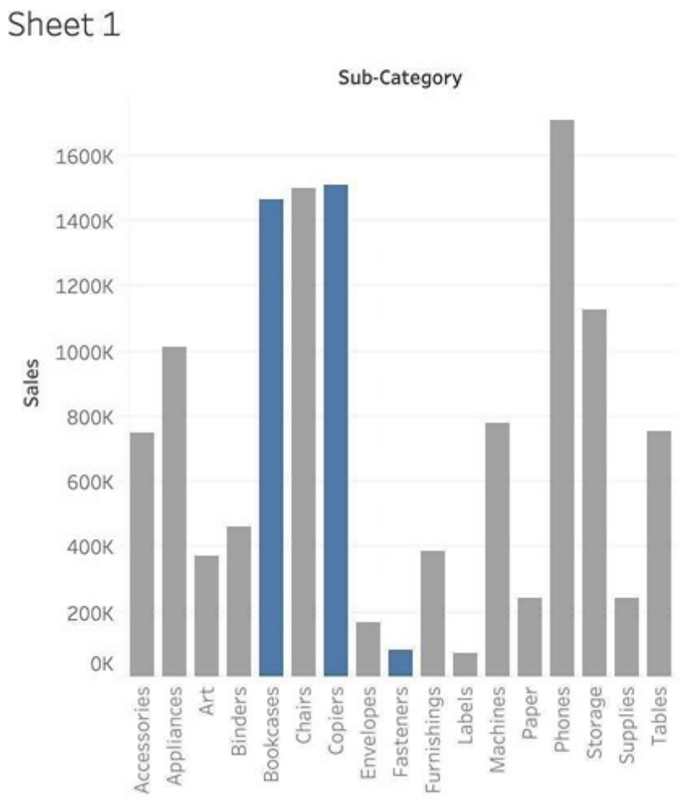
QUESTION 94
Suppose you have a bar chart. When we group by labels in a view, which of the following happens?

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

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

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

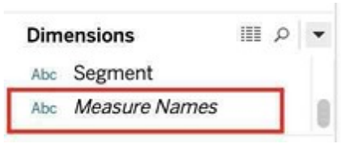
Had we grouped by choosing the marks instead of the labels, the following would be the result:



QUESTION 95
Which one of the following is a dimension?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Measure Names is a dimension. Latitude, Longitude, and Number of records are all measures.

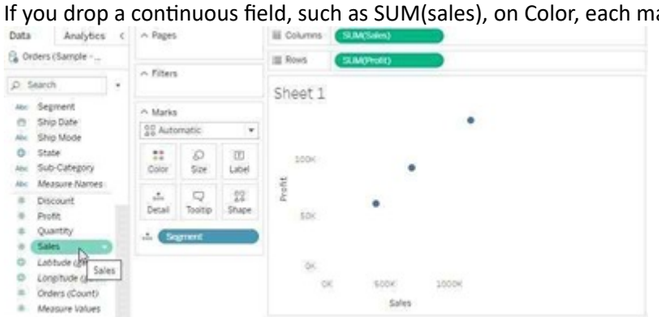


QUESTION 96
How can you add color to marks in the view in Tableau?

A. Click on Data in the main menu above, and click on choose color.
B. From the Data pane, drag a field to Color on the Marks card.
C. In the column/row shelf, right click the field and click on edit in shelf to select the color.
D. From the Analytics pane, drag a model to Color on the Marks card.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
To assign a color to marks in the view, do the following:
From the Data pane, drag a field to Color on the Marks card.
Tableau applies different colors to marks based on the field's values and members. For example, if you drop a discrete field (a blue field), such as Category, on Color, the marks in the view are broken out by category, and each category is assigned a color.

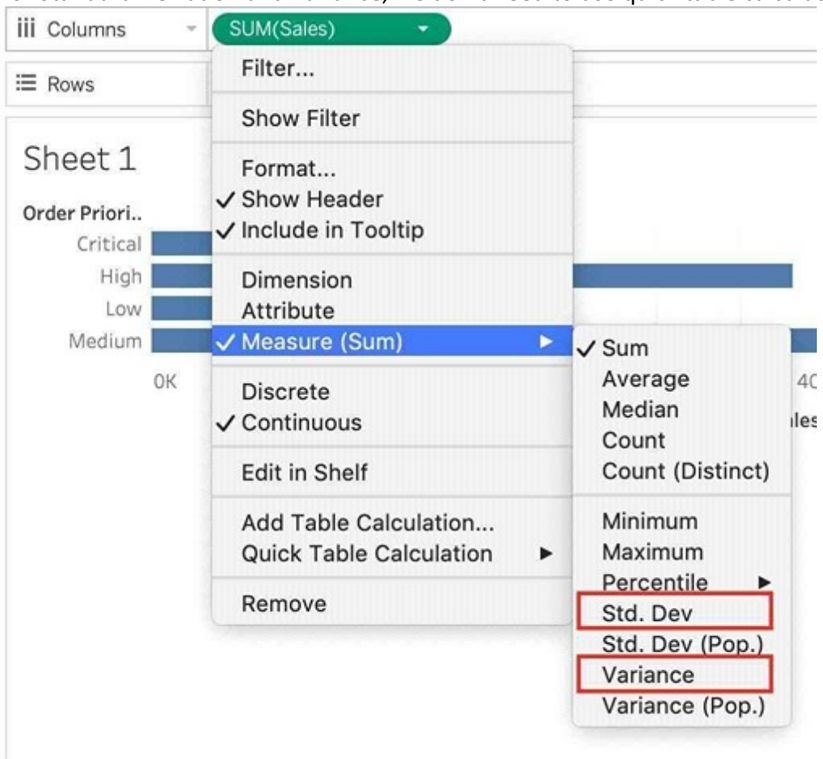
If you drop a continuous field, such as SUM(sales), on Color, each mark in the view is colored based on its sales value.



QUESTION 97
Which of the following calculations DO NOT need a quick table calculation?

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

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



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

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

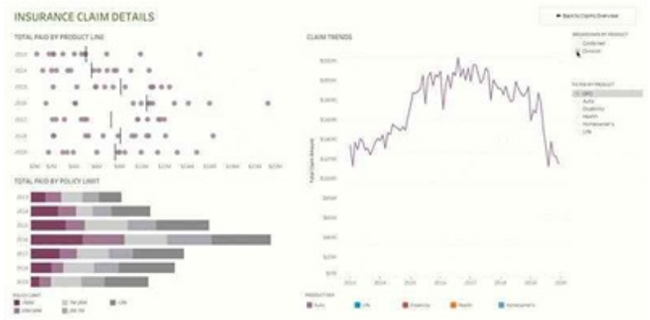
- Running total
- Difference
- Percent difference
- Percent of total
- Rank
- Percentile
- Moving average
- YTD total
- Compound growth rate
- Year of year growth
- YTD growth

QUESTION 98
Are animations enabled by default in Tableau?

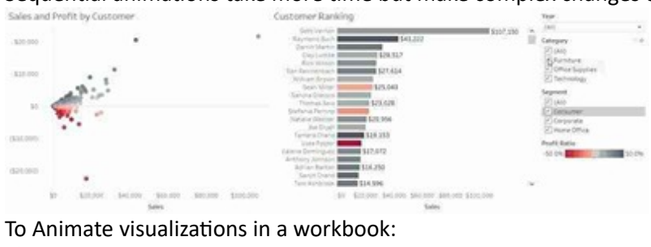
A. No
B. Yes

Correct Answer: A

Section:
Explanation:
No, by default, animations are not enabled in Tableau.
We can animate visualizations to better highlight changing patterns in your data, reveal spikes and outliers, and see how data points cluster and separate.
Animations visually transition between filter, sort, and zoom settings, different pages, and changes to filter, parameter, and set actions. As visualizations animate in response to these changes, viewers can more clearly see how data differs, helping them make better informed decisions.
When you author animations, you can choose between two different styles: simultaneous or sequential. Here are examples of each type.
1) Simultaneous animations
The default simultaneous animations are faster and work well when showing value changes in simpler charts and dashboards.

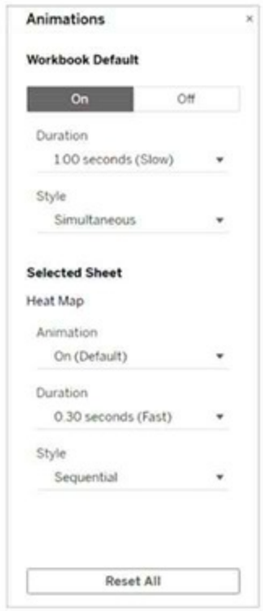


2) Sequential animations
Sequential animations take more time but make complex changes clearer by presenting them step-by-step.



To Animate visualizations in a workbook:
1) Choose Format > Animations.
2) If you want to animate every sheet, under Workbook Default, click On. Then do the following:
For Duration, choose a preset, or specify a custom duration of up to 10 seconds.
For Style, choose Simultaneous to play all animations at once or Sequential to fade out marks, move and sort them, and then fade them in.
3) To override workbook defaults for a particular sheet, change the settings under Selected Sheet.

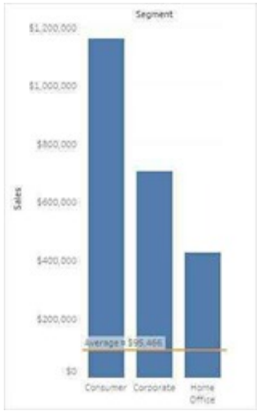
Note: In the Selected Sheet section, "(Default)" indicates a setting that automatically reflects the related Workbook Default setting.



QUESTION 99
Which of the following can you add a reference line to?

A. Groups
B. Calculated Fields
C. Measures
D. Dimensions

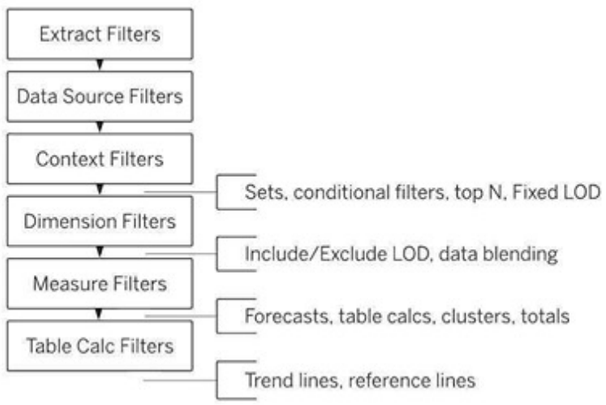
Correct Answer: B, C
Section:
Explanation:
You can add reference lines, bands, distributions, or (in Tableau Desktop but not on the web) box plots to any continuous axis in the view.
Reference Lines - You can add a reference line at a constant or computed value on the axis. Computed values can be based on a specified field. You can also include confidence intervals with a reference line.



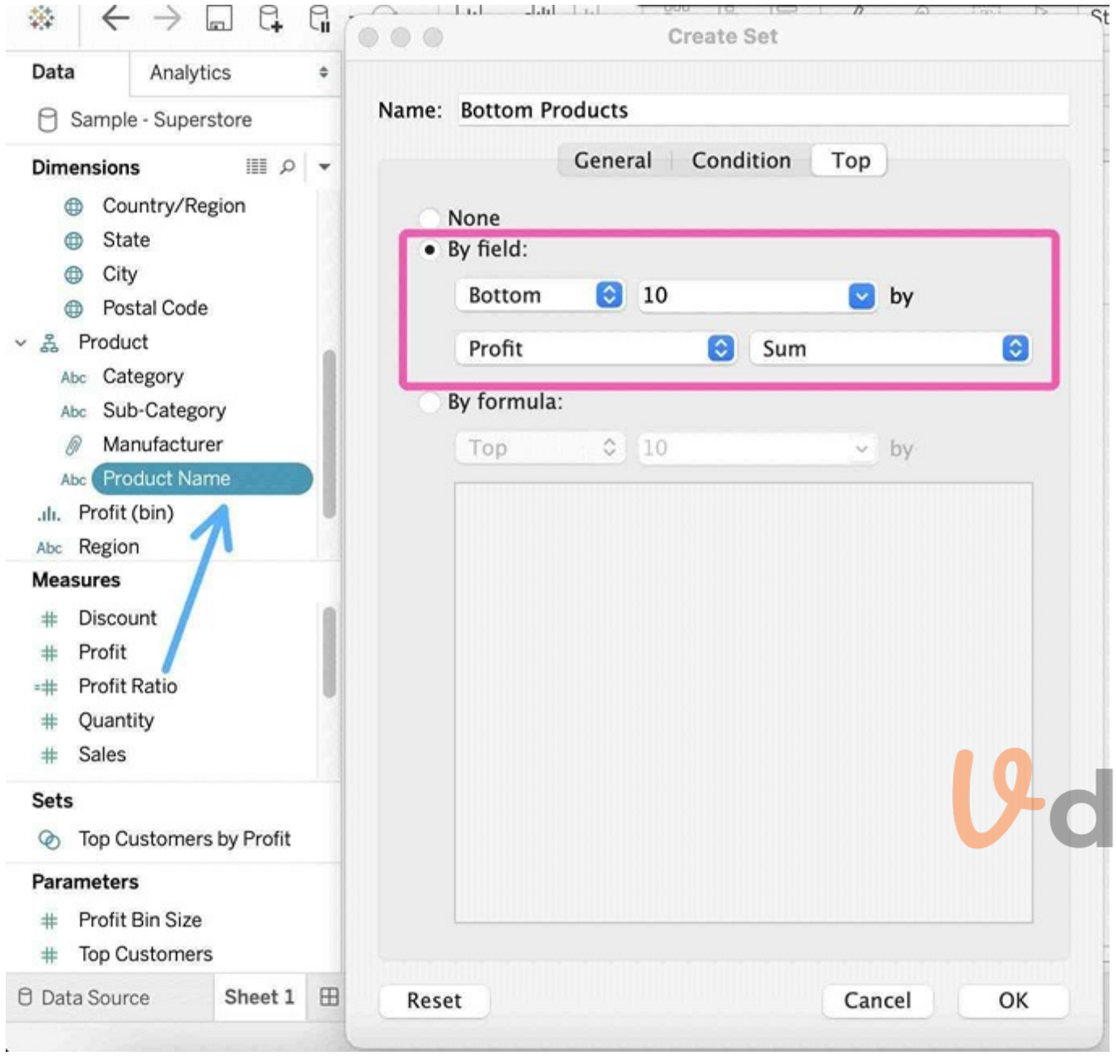
QUESTION 100
Our use case states that we need to create a set showing the Bottom 10 products by Profit in each Region. Which of the following filter types should you apply on Region?

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

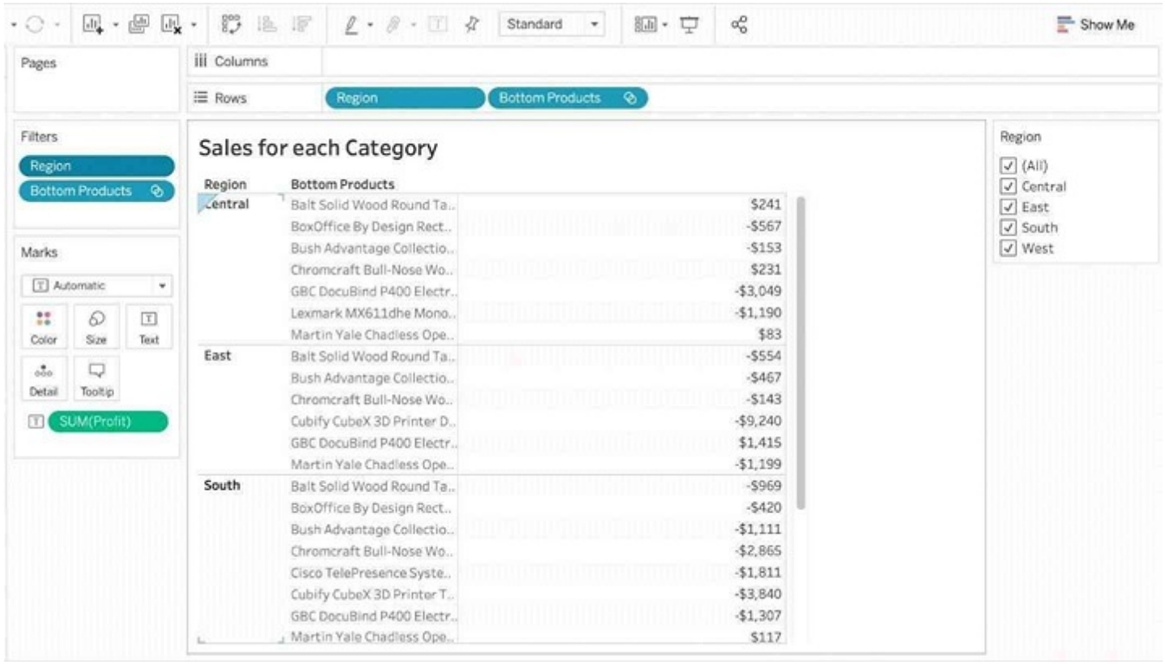
Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The beauty of context filters is that according to Tableau's Order of Operations, they are executed before Sets.



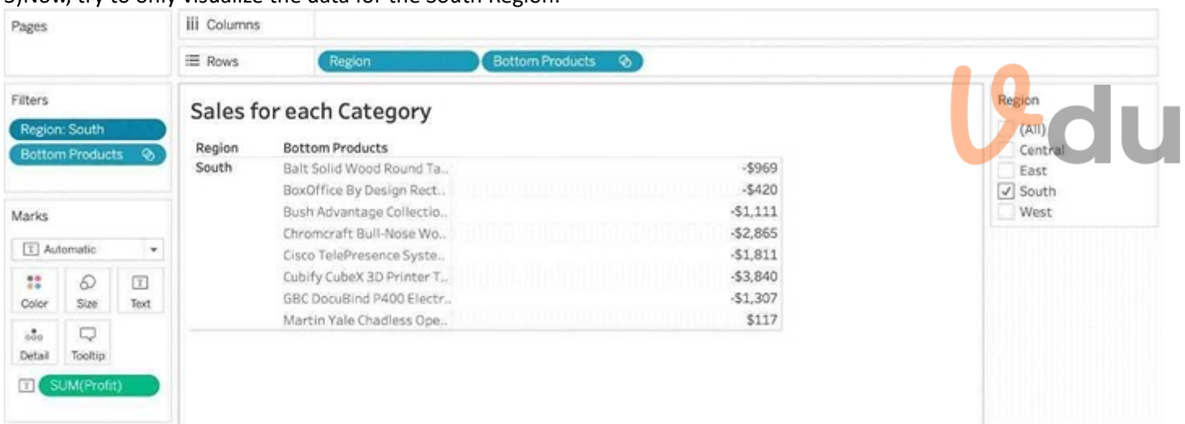
This means that based on what Region's you've selected - Tableau will first only preserve the rows for those Regions. THEN, after this it will compute the Set , i.e , Bottom 10 products in each Region.
1)First let's create a set to compute the Bottom 10 Products by Profit.



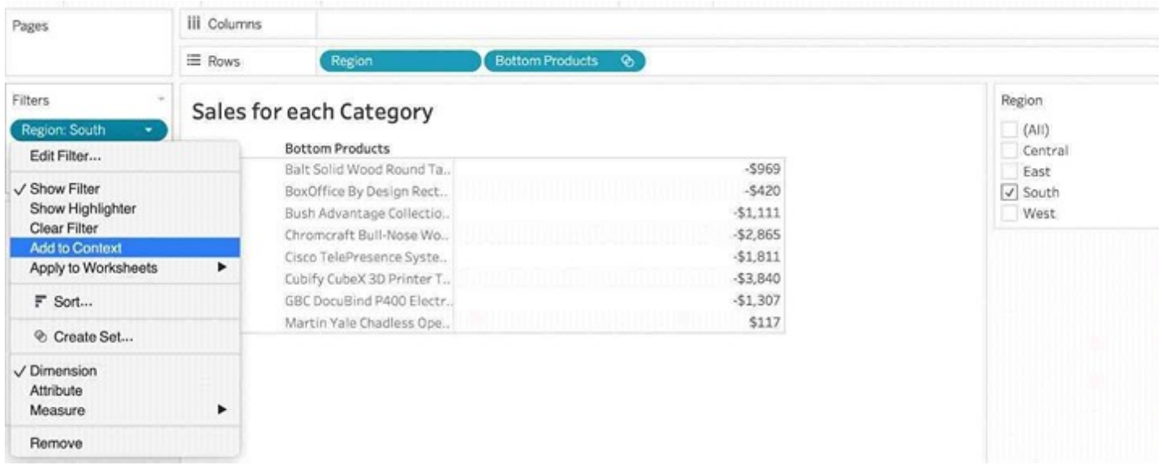
2)Next, take region on the Rows Shelf followed by the Set we just created. Drag Region and the Set to the Filters Shelf as well.



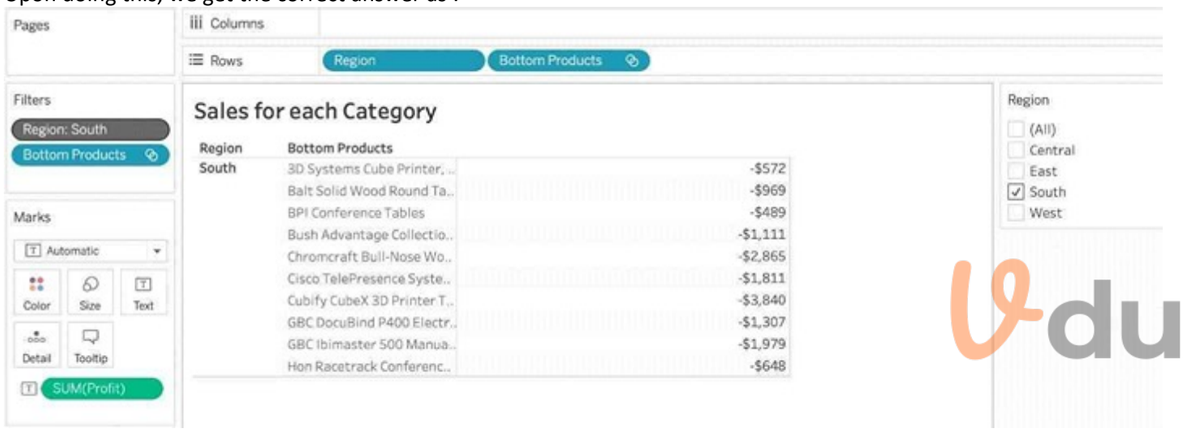
3)Now, try to only visualize the data for the South Region:



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



Upon doing this, we get the correct answer as :

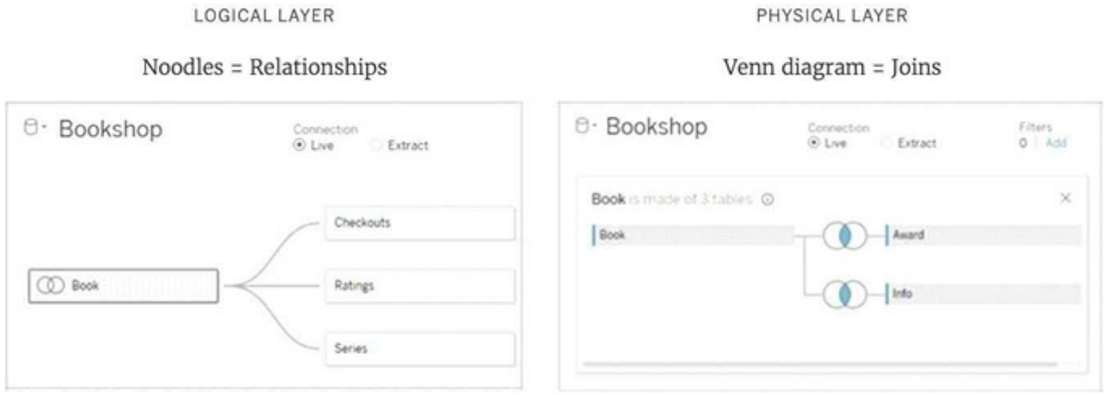


References:https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/order_of_operations.htm
https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering_context.htm

QUESTION 101
Relationships are represented by _____ and operate at the _____.

A. noodles, logical layer
B. noodles, physical layer
C. Venn diagrams, physical layer
D. Venn diagrams, logical layer

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
From the official documentation:
The default view that you first see in the Data Source page canvas is thelogical layerof the data source. You combine data in the logical layer using relationships (or noodles).



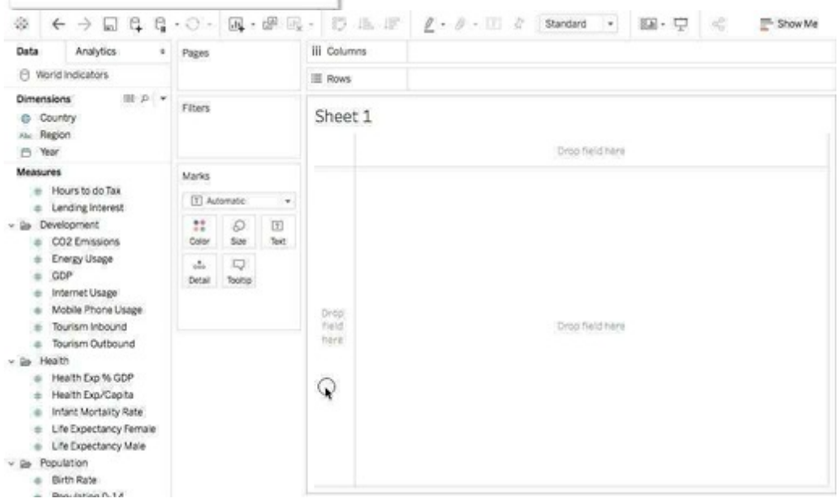
The top-level view of a data source with multiple, related tables. This is the logical layer. Logical tables can be combined using relationships (noodles). They don't use join types. They act like containers for physical tables.

Double-click a logical table to open it and see its physical tables. Physical tables can be combined using joins or unions. In this example, the Book logical table is made of three, joined physical tables (Book, Award, Info).

QUESTION 102
Which of the following represent a valid method to create a Bullet Graph with the LEAST number of fields possible?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
A bullet graph is a variation of a bar graph developed to replace dashboard gauges and meters. A bullet graph is useful for comparing the performance of a primary measure to one or more other measures. Below is a single bullet graph showing how actual sales compared to estimated sales.
We can create a Bullet graph withjust 2 measures!This method requires theLEASTnumber of fields possible to create this type of chart.
Thebest wayto tackle such questions in the exam is to click the'SHOWME'button on top right, and hover over the chart we want to create.
In our case, it is a Bullet graph.



Therefore, we need 2 measures at least to create this chart, and 0 or more dimensions.

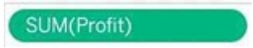
QUESTION 103

By default, measures placed in a view are aggregated. The type of aggregation applied _____

A. is always sum
B. depends on the context of the view
C. is always COUNT
D. is always AVERAGE

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
By default, measures placed in a view are aggregated. Mostly you'll notice that the aggregation is SUM, but notALWAYS.
The type of aggregation applied varies depending on the context of the view.

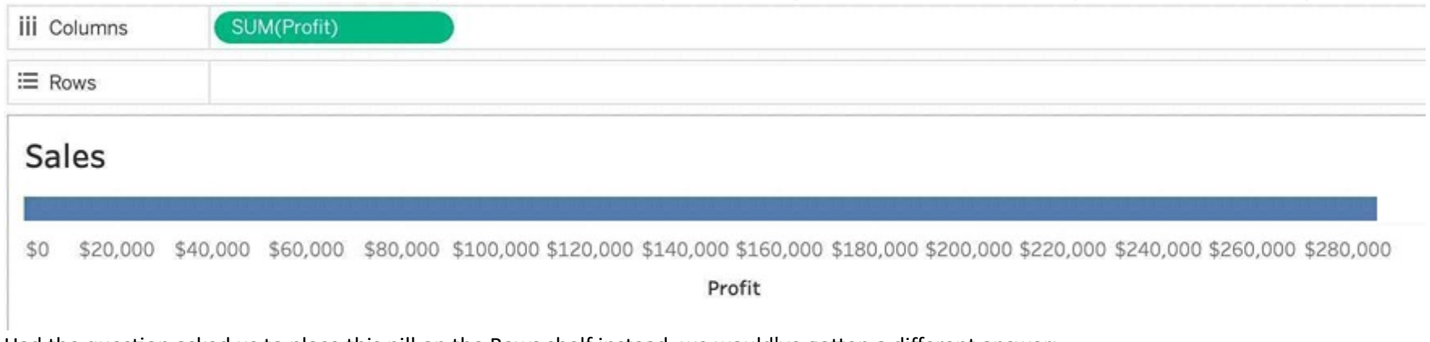
QUESTION 104
You just added this field to the Columns shelf.



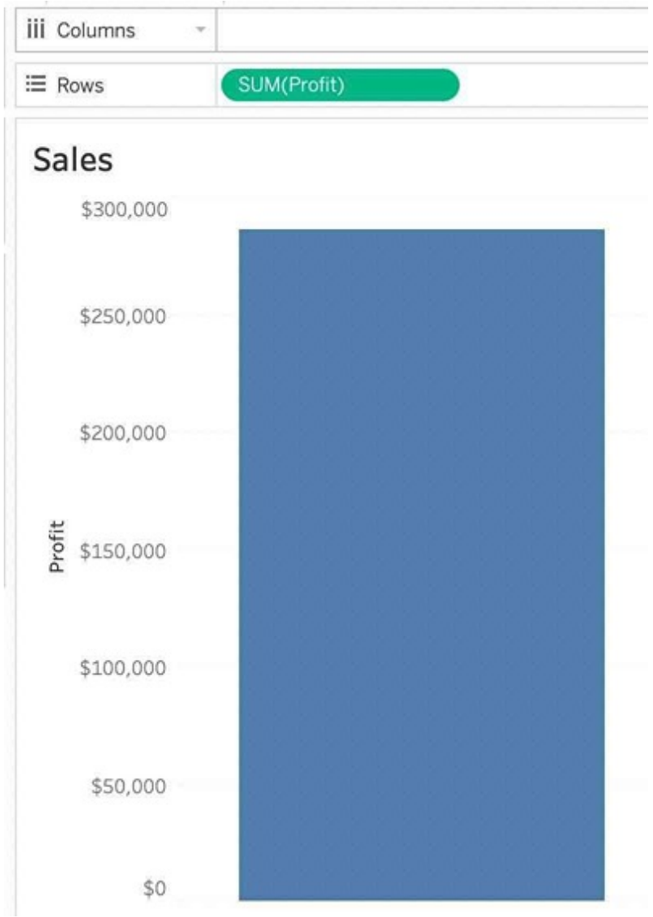
What will this create?

A. A vertical header
B. A horizontal axis
C. A vertical axis
D. A horizontal header

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
We know that continuous fields will always create an axis, so options stating 'header' are automatically eliminated. For our question, see below:



Had the question asked us to place this pill on the Rows shelf instead, we would've gotten a different answer:



QUESTION 105
Which of the following fields would be best used as Dimensions?

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

Correct Answer: B, C
Section:
Explanation:
Names and Categories would be mostly used as dimensions (categorical data).
Profit and measures contain quantitative data and would be more suitable for Measures!

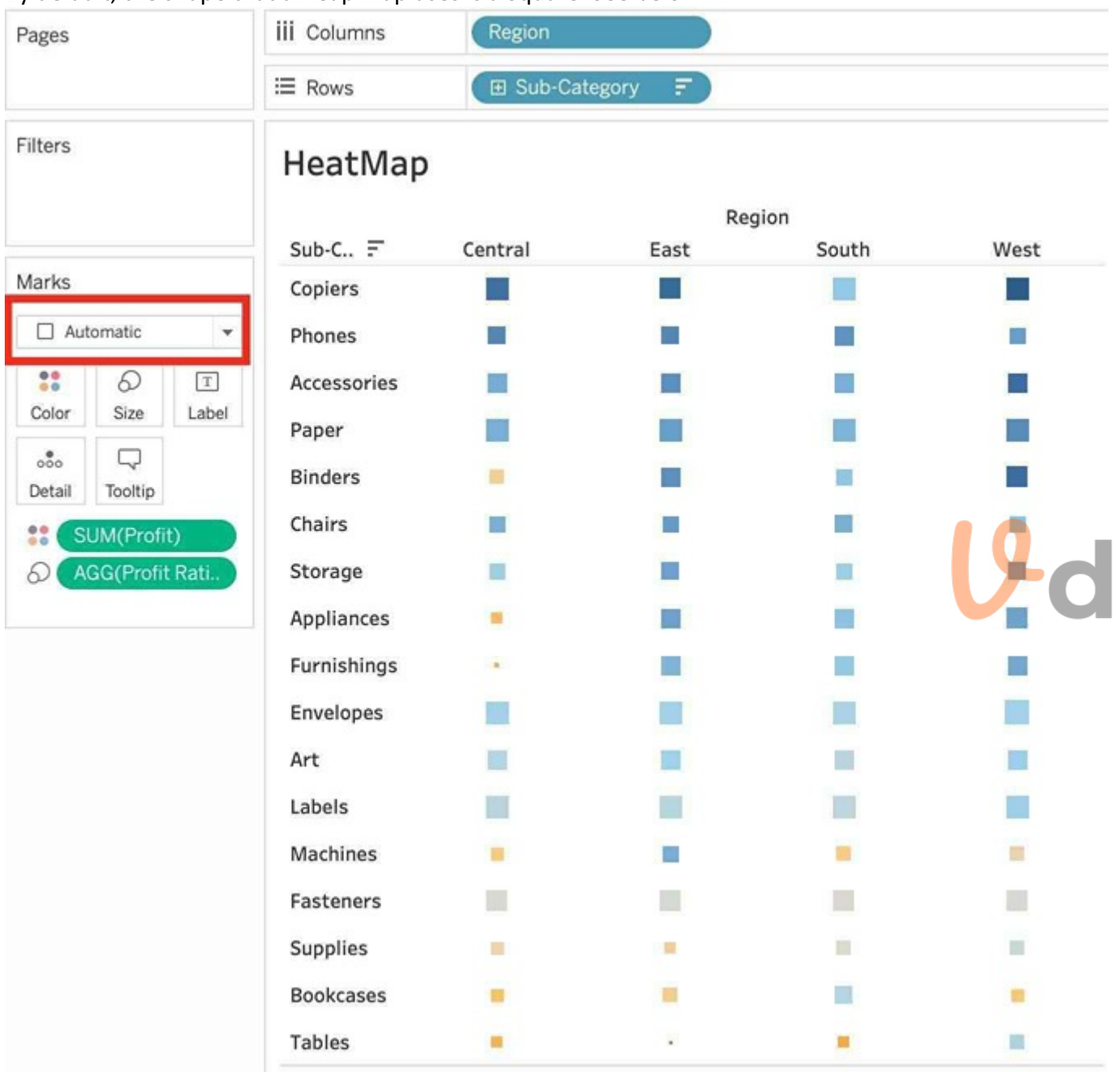
QUESTION 106
Which of the following shapes does a Heat Map use by default?

A. Square
B. Line

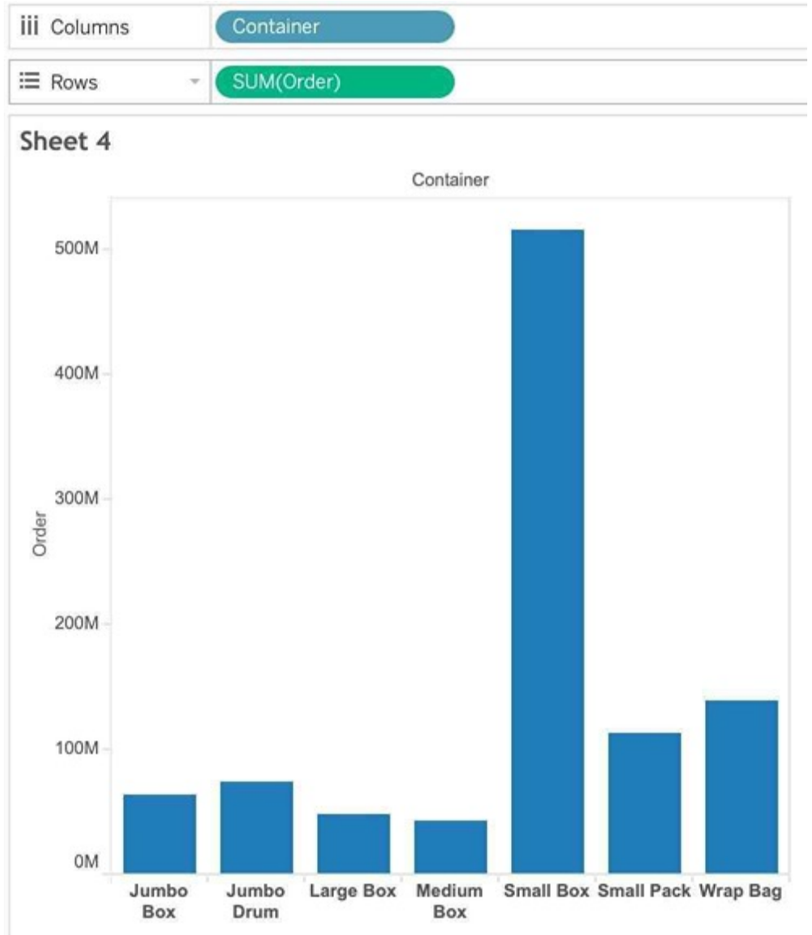
C. Text

D. Circle

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
By default, the shape that a Heap map uses is a'Square'.See below:

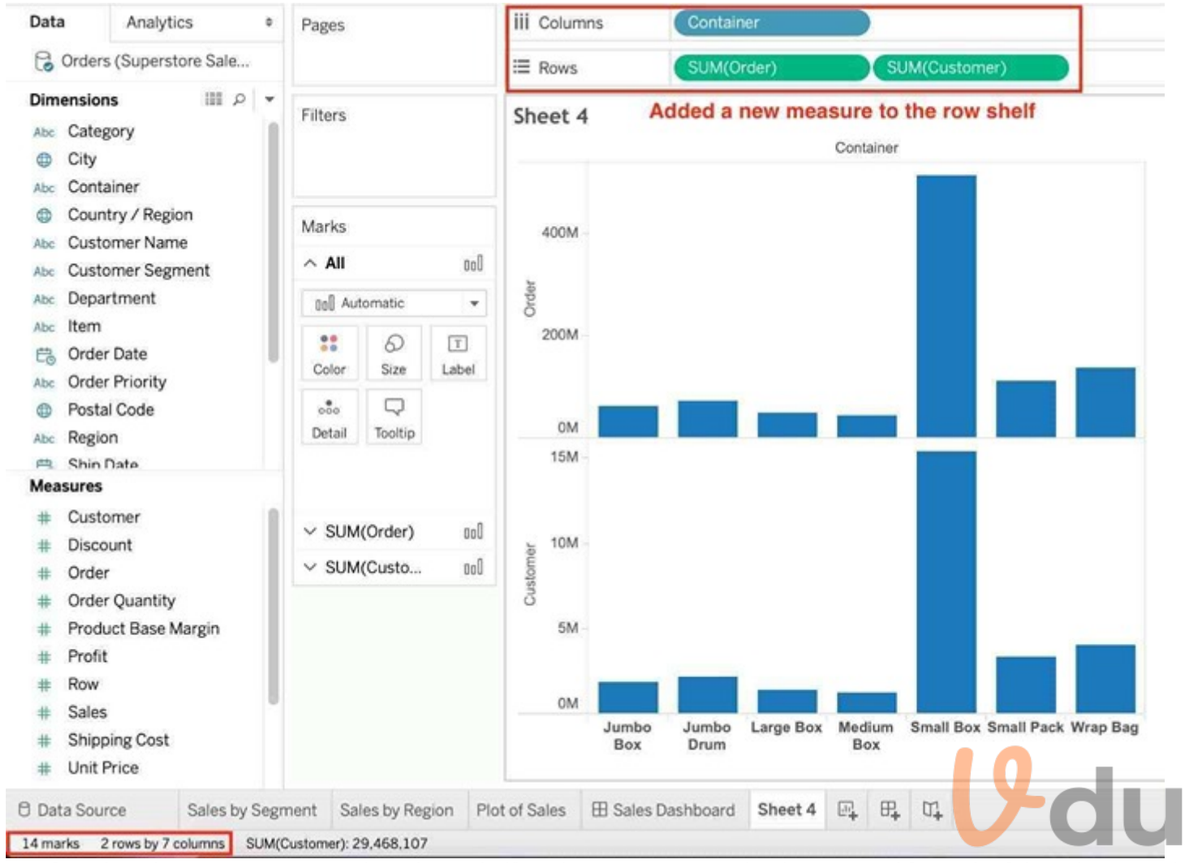


QUESTION 107
Suppose I have the following view. What will be the total number of marks if I drag a new measure to the row shelf vs the column shelf?

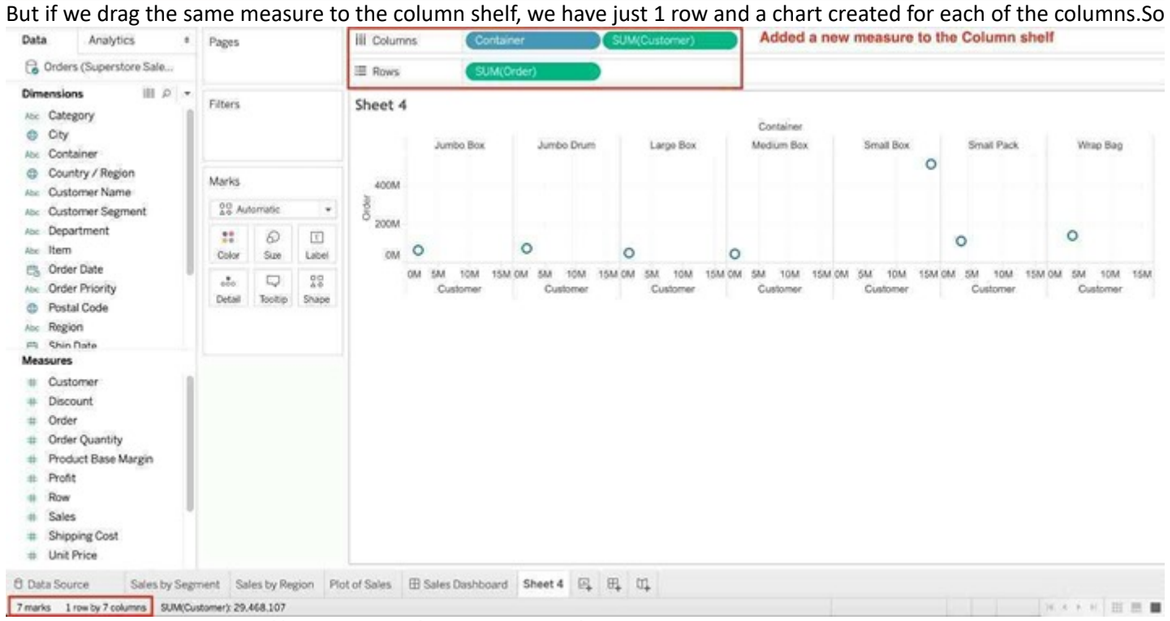


A. If dragged to row shelf : 14 marks ; If dragged to column shelf : 7 marks
B. If dragged to row shelf : 7 marks ; If dragged to column shelf : 14 marks
C. If dragged to row shelf : 14 marks ; If dragged to column shelf : 14 marks
D. If dragged to row shelf : 7 marks ; If dragged to column shelf : 7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

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
This is a tricky question often asked in the exam.
If we drag a new measure to the row shelf, the following happens:
We now have 2 rows, and the same 7 columns for both these rows.Therefore, 2x7 = 14 marks!



But if we drag the same measure to the column shelf, we have just 1 row and a chart created for each of the columns.So (1x7) = 7 marks!



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

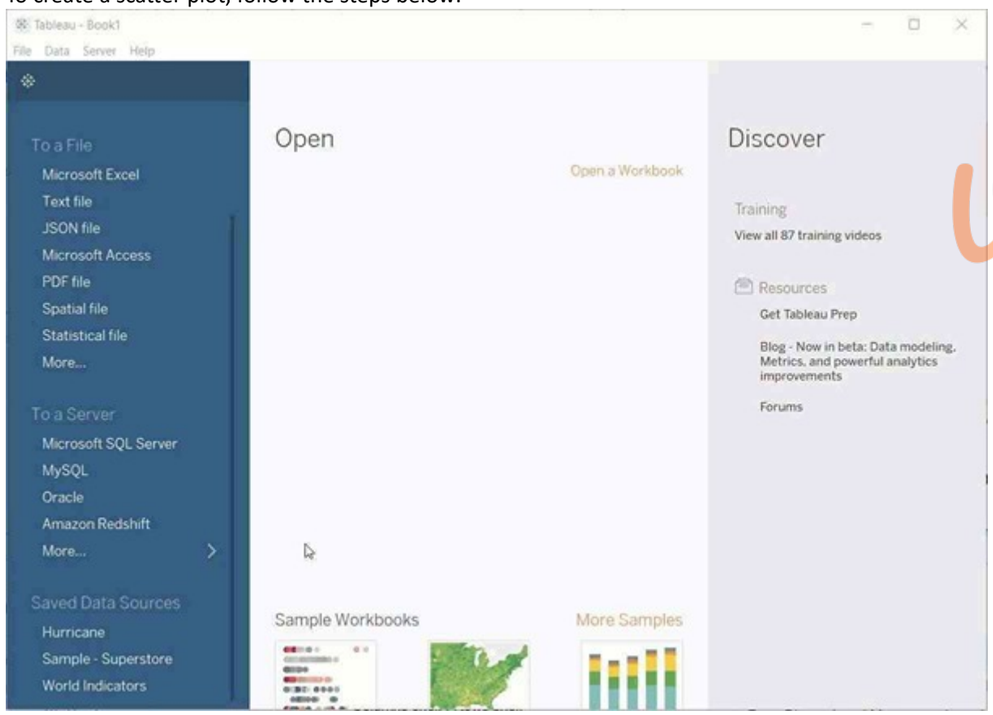
QUESTION 108

Creating a scatter plot requires a minimum of how many measures?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
We can use scatter plots to visualizerelationshipsbetween numerical variables!
In Tableau, you create a scatter plot by placing at least one measure on the Columns shelf and at least one measure on the Rows shelf(Total 2 minimum). If these shelves contain both dimensions and measures, Tableau places the measures as the innermost fields, which means that measures are always to the right of any dimensions that you have also placed on these shelves. The word 'innermost' in this case refers to the table structure.

A scatter plot can use several mark types. By default, Tableau uses the shape mark type. Depending on your data, you might want to use another mark type, such as a circle or a square. For more information, seeChange the Type of Mark in the View.
To create a scatter plot, follow the steps below:



QUESTION 109
Which of the following are valid ways to make the font more readable in Tableau?

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

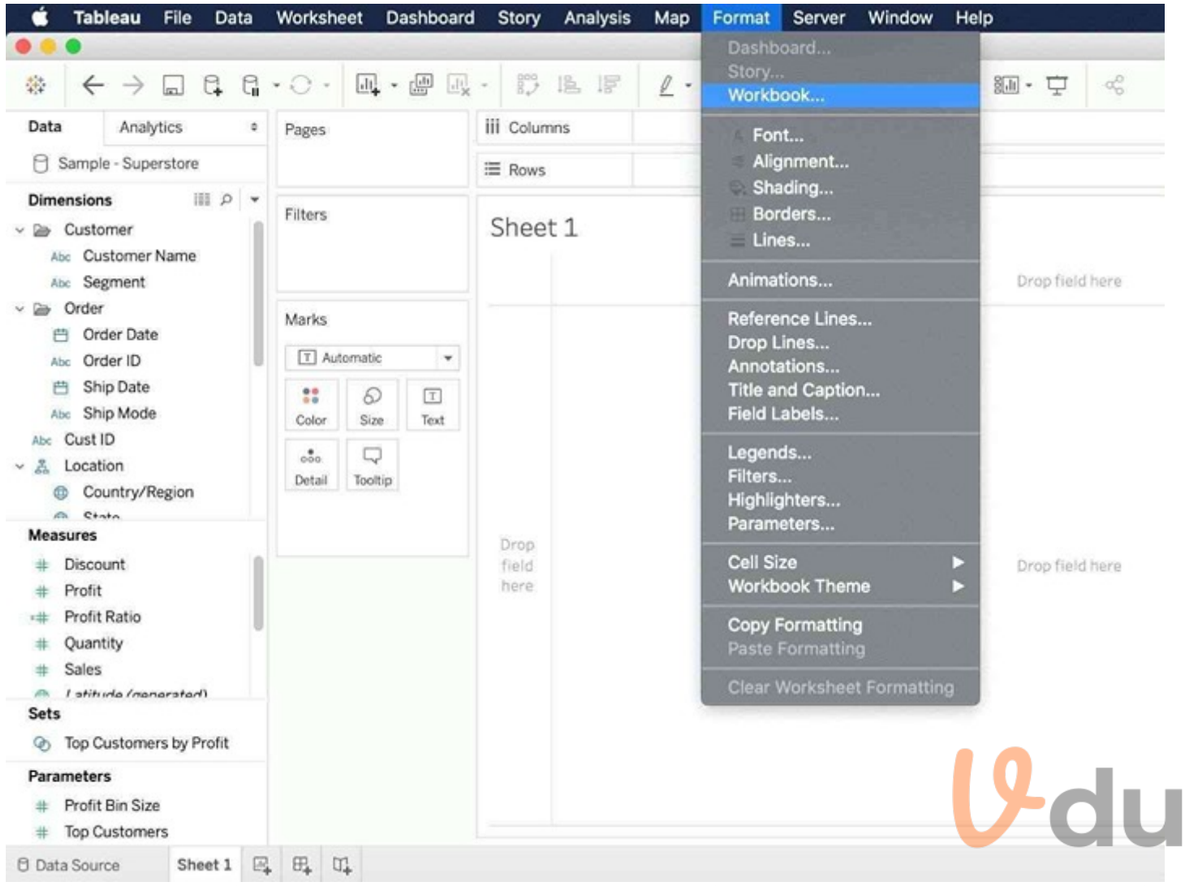
E. Increase the font size

Correct Answer: C, D, E
Section:
Explanation:
This is one of the most common questions on the Tableau Desktop Specialist Exam.
Wrong options -
1) Don't use backgrounds -This is not a solution. What if we want to use backgrounds? We can't just stop using backgrounds to solve this problem.
2) Decrease the font size -Do you think using a smaller font will make the text more readable? No right? Hence, this is wrong too.
All other options are ways recommended to make your text more readable!

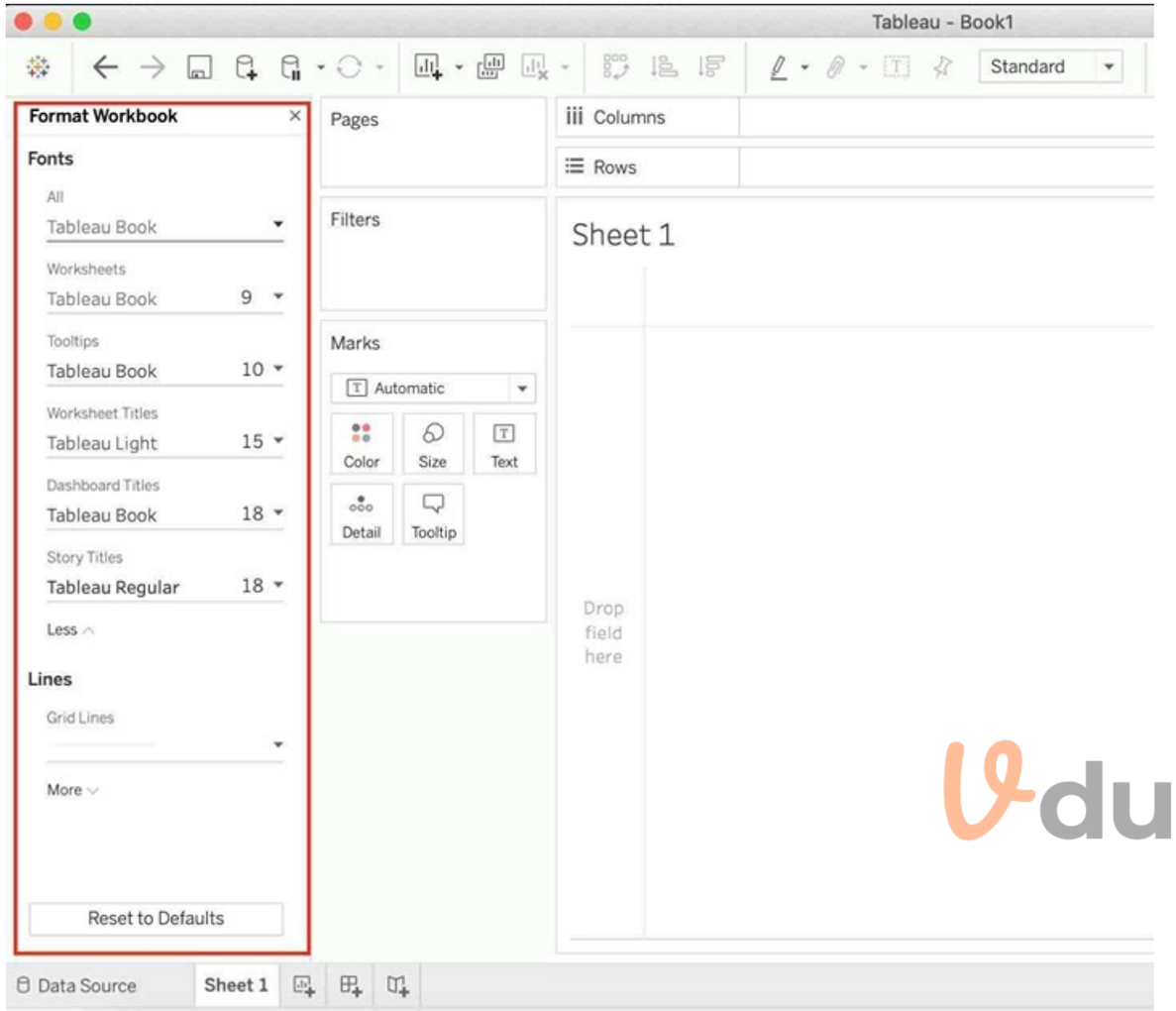
QUESTION 110
Which of the following describes the best way to change the formatting at aworkbooklevel?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
It is very much possible to specify the formatting at aWORKBOOKlevel (all sheets) instead of a single worksheet level.
You can quickly change how fonts, titles, and lines look in every view in a workbook by specifying format settings at the workbook level, instead of the worksheet level.
For example, you might want to use a specific font, size, and color so that all views adhere to your company's brand. You might also want to remove grid lines from your views---or make them more noticeable by increasing their pixel size or color.
You can also change the theme used by your workbook. Themes control items like the default font, colors, and line thickness. When you create a new workbook, it automatically uses the Default theme, which uses visual best practices.
Change fonts in your workbook:
You can change all fonts in your workbook or you can change fonts for only certain areas, such as just worksheet titles.
1) On the Format menu, select Workbook.
2) The Format Workbook pane replaces the Data pane on the left and provides a series of drop-down lists where you can change all font settings in a workbook, as well as the font settings for titles of worksheets, stories, and dashboards.



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

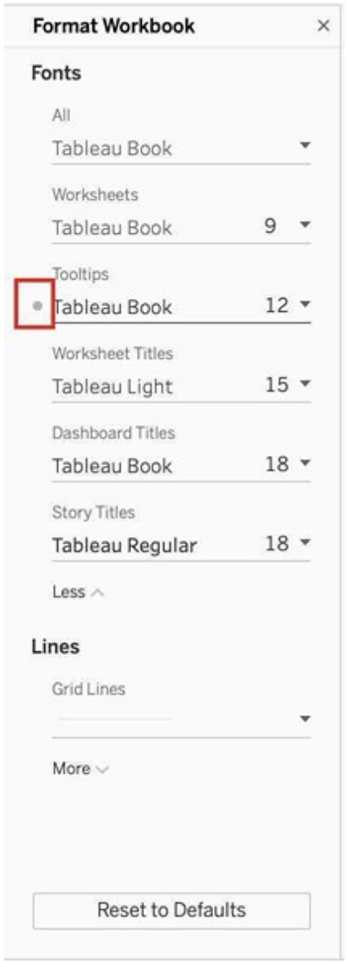


Reset a workbook to its default settings

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

1) On the Format menu, select Workbook.

2) In the Format Workbook pane, click Reset to Defaults.



QUESTION 111
Which of the following are true about dimensions?

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

Correct Answer: B, C, D
Section:
Explanation:

About data field roles and types

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

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

Blue versus green fields

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

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

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

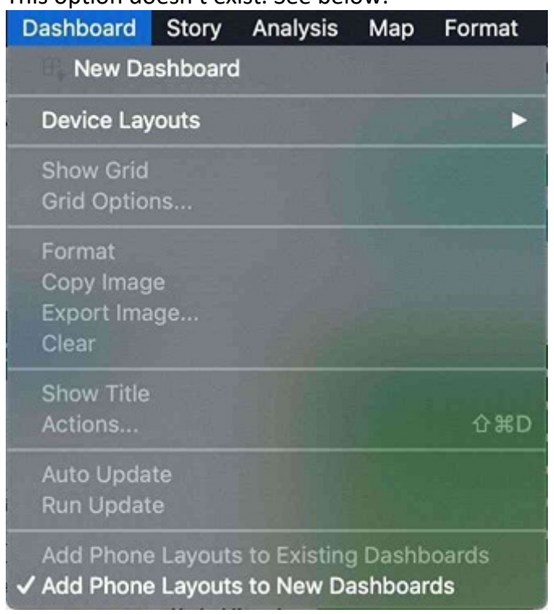
Measures contain numeric quantitative values hence that option is incorrect.
Reference 1:https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields_typesandroles.htm
Reference 2:https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dates.htm

QUESTION 112
Which of the following are valid ways to italicize Tooltip content in Tableau?

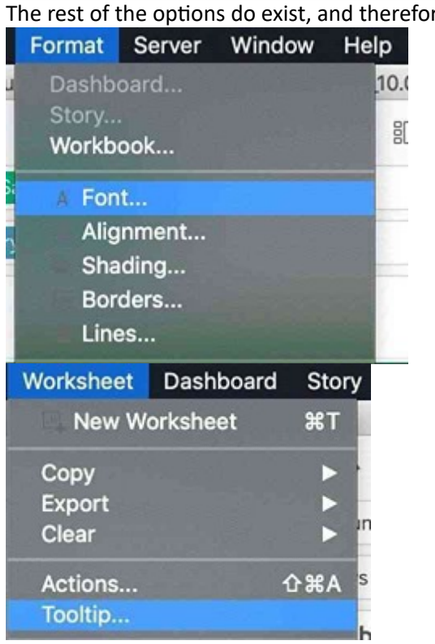
A. Click on Format in the Menu bar, choose Font, and then edit the Tooltip options to italicize the font

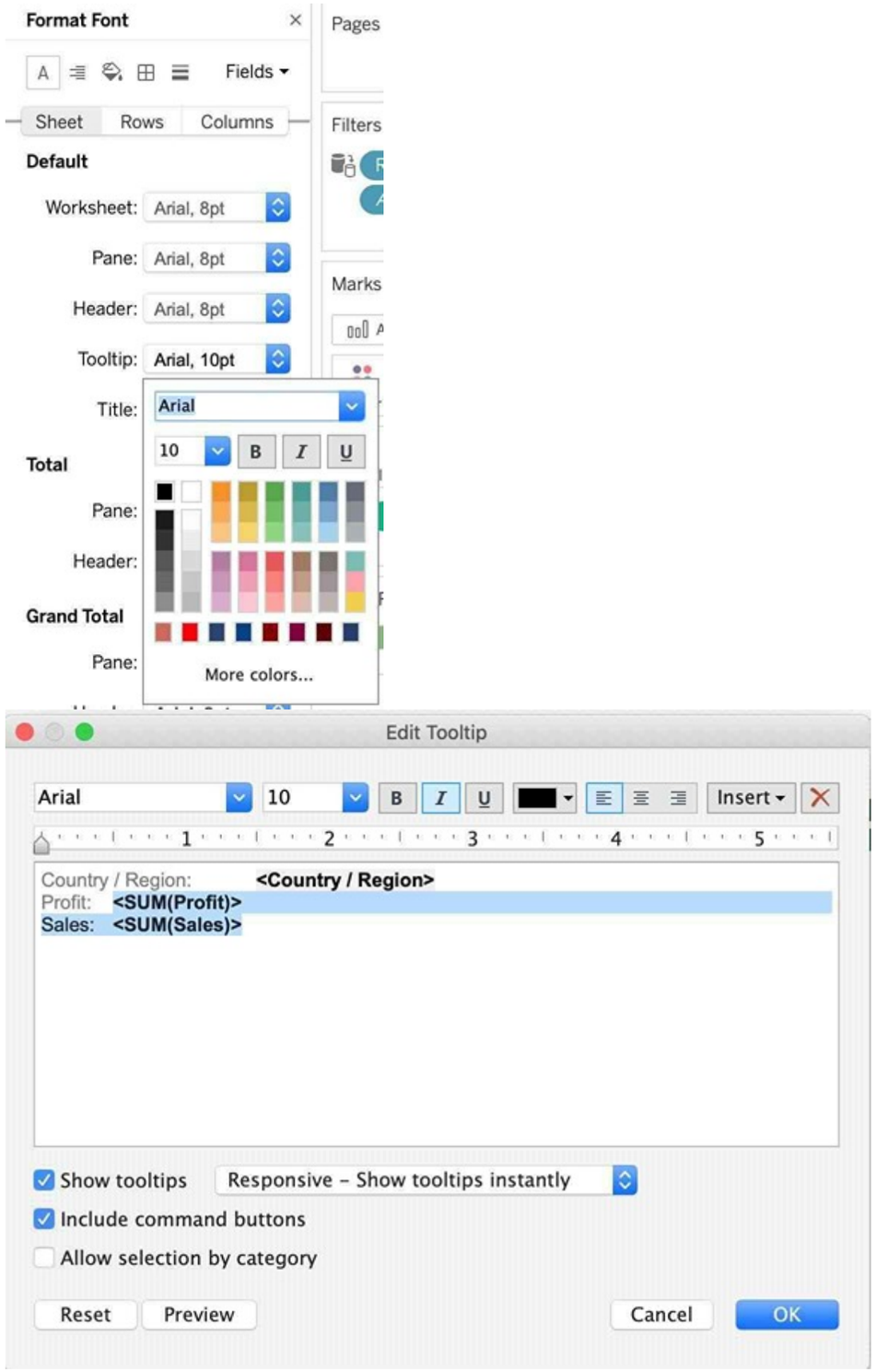
B. Click on Tooltip in the Marks card, select the text, and then use the Italics option
C. Click on Worksheet in the Menu bar, select Tooltip, and then use the italics option
D. Click on Dashboard in the Menu bar, select Tooltip, and then use the italics option

Correct Answer: A, B, C
Section:
Explanation:
The only incorrect option is - Click on Dashboard in the Menu bar, select Tooltip, and then use the italics option.
This option doesn't exist. See below:



The rest of the options do exist, and therefore are correct:





QUESTION 113
Which of the following are true about Dashboards in Tableau?

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

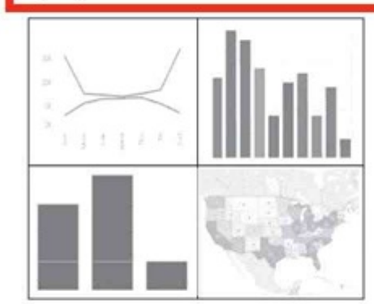
Correct Answer: A, B, C
Section:
Explanation:
From the official Tableaudocumentation:

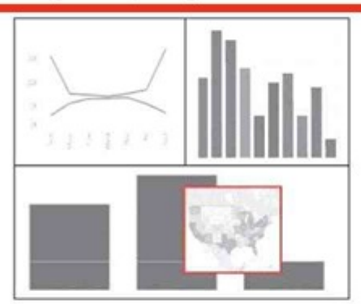
Tile or float dashboard items

Tiled vs. floating layouts

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

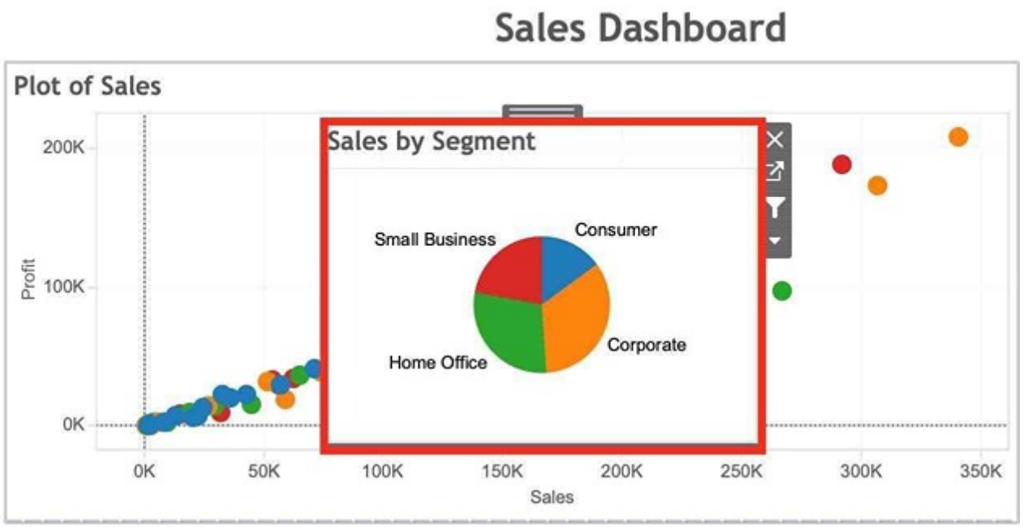
Tiled layout	Floating layout
Tiled items don't overlap; they become part of a single-layer grid that resizes based on the overall dashboard size.	Floating items can be layered over other objects. In the example below, a map floats over tiled views.

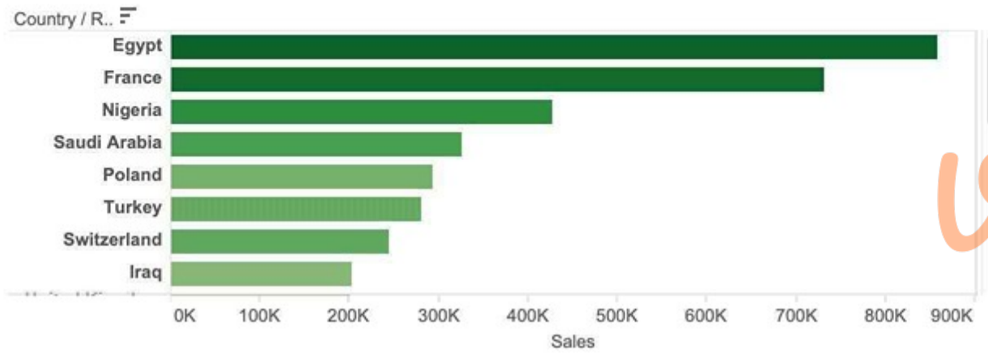




For best results, give floating objects and views a fixed size and position.

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

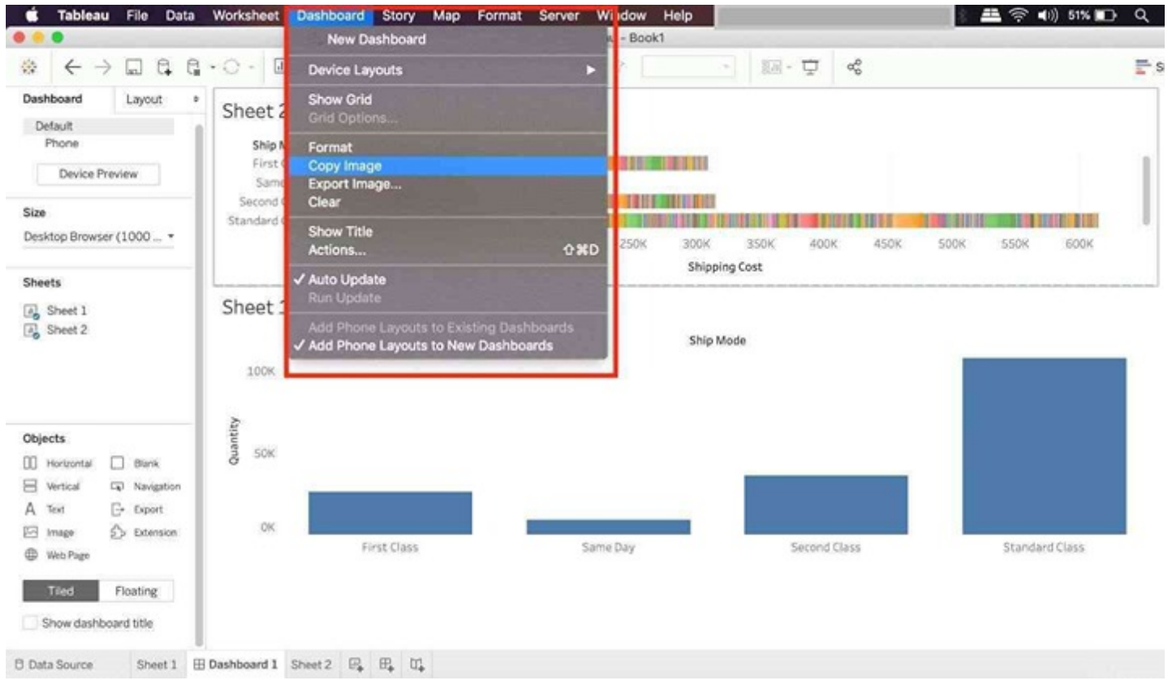




QUESTION 114
Which of the following are valid ways to export a dashboard with multiple visualisations as an image?

A. Click on Worksheet in the Menu bar followed by Export, then choose Image
B. using the floating export worksheet option on the Dashboard
C. Right click on the dashboard, and choose Copy, then image.
D. Click on Dashboard in the Menu bar followed by Copy Image

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Only 1 option is correct -
Click on Dashboard in the Menu bar followed by Copy Image



Right click on the dashboard, and choose Copy, then image -Try doing this, you will end up copying just one of the worksheets not the entire dashboard
Click on Worksheet in the Menu bar followed by Export, then choose Image -Again, try doing this. You will end up copying just one of the worksheets not the entire dashboard
Using the floating export worksheet option on the Dashboard -No such option exists

QUESTION 115
A Tableau Data Source File (.tds) contains which of the following?

A. Default Field Properties
B. Copy of any local file-based data
C. Calculated Fields
D. Data Source Type

Correct Answer: A, C, D
Section:
Explanation:
All are correct, except - Copy of any local file-based data. This is contained in a .tdsx file (Tableau Packaged Data Source)!
According to the official documentation -

Options for saving a local data source

You can save a data source to either of the following formats:

Data Source (.tds) - contains only the information you need to connect to the data source, including the following:

- Data source type
- Connection information specified on the data source page; for example, database server address, port, location of local files, tables
- Groups, sets, calculated fields, bins
- Default field properties; for example, number formats, aggregation, and sort order

Use this format if everyone who will use the data source has access to the underlying file or database defined in the connection information. For example, the underlying data is a CSV file on your computer, and you are the only person who will use it; or the data is hosted on a cloud platform, and your colleagues all have the same access you do.

Packaged Data Source (.tdsx) - contains all information in the data source (.tds) file, as well as a copy of any local file-based data or extracts.

A packaged data source is a single zipped file. Use this format if you want to share your data source with people who do not have access to the underlying data that is defined in the connection information.

QUESTION 116
What do the colours Blue and Green represent in Tableau?

A. Discrete and Continuous
B. Measures and Dimensions
C. Continuous and Discrete
D. Dimensions and Measures

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Important question! If you selected Dimension and Measure, don't worry! It is a very common mistake. But we're here to learn aren't we?
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.

Possible combinations of fields in Tableau

This table shows examples of what the different fields look like in the view. People sometimes call these fields "pills", but we refer to them as "fields" in Tableau help documentation.

Discrete Dimensions	Product Name
Continuous Dimensions (dimensions with a data type of String or Boolean cannot be continuous)	YEAR(Order Date)
Discrete Measures	SUM(Profit)
Continuous Measures	SUM(Profit)

A visual cue that helps you know when a field is a measure is that the field is aggregated with a function, which is indicated with an abbreviation for the aggregation in the field name, such as: SUM(Profit). To learn more about aggregation, see List of Predefined Aggregations in Tableau and Aggregate Functions in Tableau.

But there are exceptions:

- If the entire view is disaggregated, then by definition no field in the view is aggregated. For details, see How to Disaggregate Data.
- If you are using a multidimensional data source, fields are aggregated in the data source and measures fields in the view do not show that aggregation.

Examples of continuous and discrete fields used in a view

In the example on the left (below), because the **Quantity** field is set to **Continuous**, it creates a horizontal axis along the bottom of the view. The green background and the axis help you to see that it's a continuous field.

In the example on the right, the **Quantity** field has been set to **Discrete**. It creates horizontal headers instead of an axis. The blue background and the horizontal headers help you to see that it's discrete.

In both examples, the **Sales** field is set to **Continuous**. It creates a vertical axis because it continuous and it's been added to the Rows shelf. If it was on the Columns shelf, it would create a horizontal axis. The green background and aggregation function (in this case, SUM) help to indicate that it's a measure.

The absence of an aggregation function in the **Quantity** field name help to indicate that it's a dimension.

Dimension fields in the view

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 117
For which of the following charts, does the Size option on the Marks card not work?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
You can adjust the size for all charts except the Tree Map. You use dimensions to define the structure of the treemap, and measures to define the size or color of the individual rectangles. Treemaps are a relatively simple data visualization that can provide insight in a visually attractive format.
In a Tree Map, the measure itself defines the size and colour! The greater the sum of Measure for each category, the darker and larger its box.

QUESTION 118
Which of the following are valid Dashboard size options?

A. Range
B. Fixed Size
C. Automatic
D. Scaled

Correct Answer: A, B, C
Section:
Explanation:
Scaled isNOTa valid size options when creating Dashboards in Tableau!
After you create a dashboard, you might need to resize and reorganize it to work better for your users.

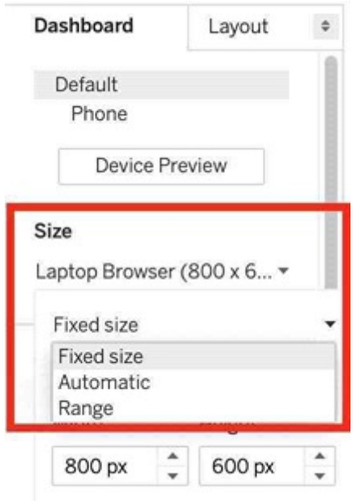
Control overall dashboard size

Dashboard size options

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

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

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



QUESTION 119
While borders and background colors let you visually highlightitems on a dashboard, _____ lets you precisely space items.

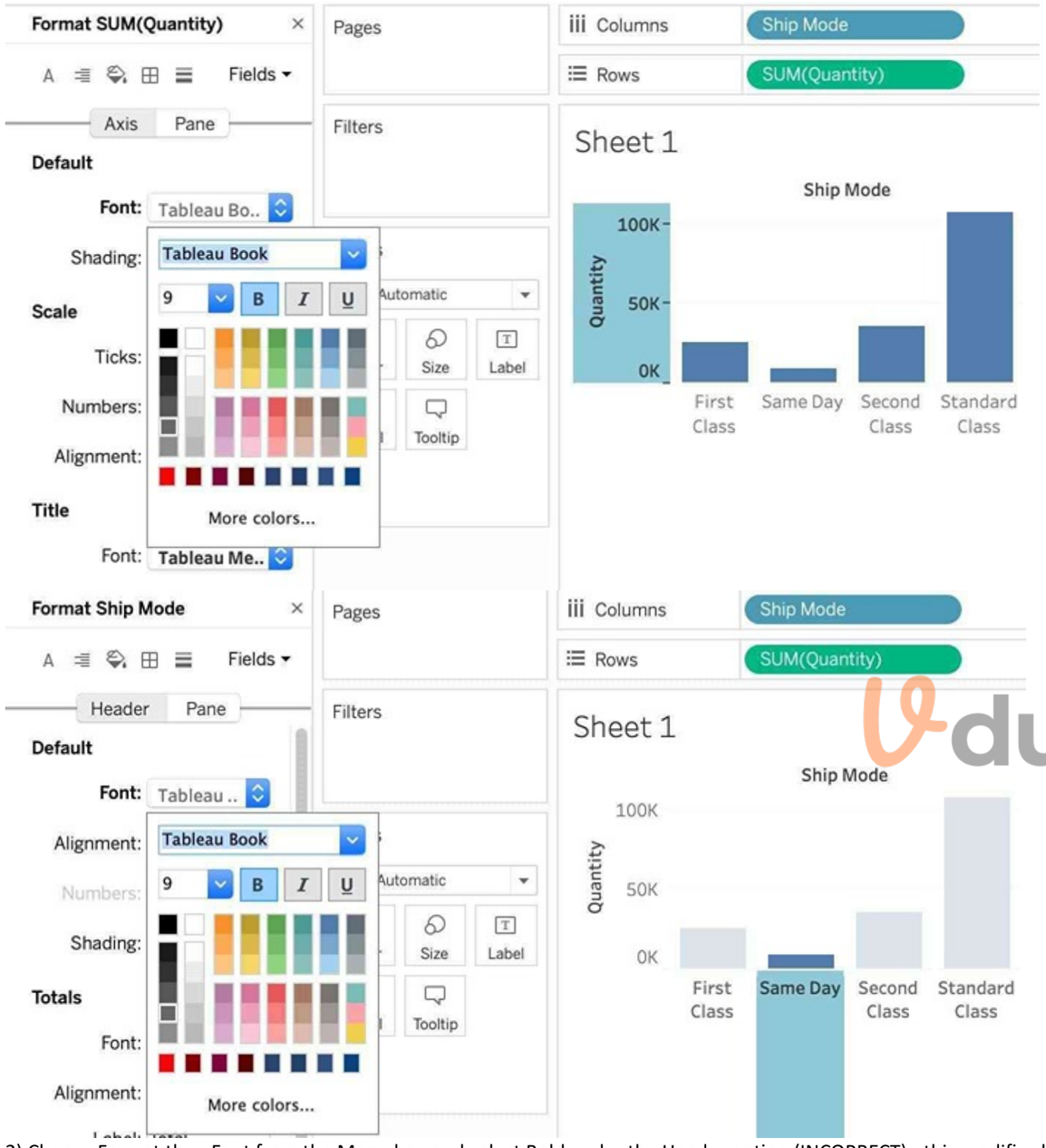
A. padding
B. margining
C. tiling
D. spacing

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Paddinglets you precisely space items on dashboard, while borders and background colors let you visually highlight them.Inner paddingsets the spacing between item contents and the perimeter of the border and background color;outer paddingprovides additional spacing beyond the border and background color.

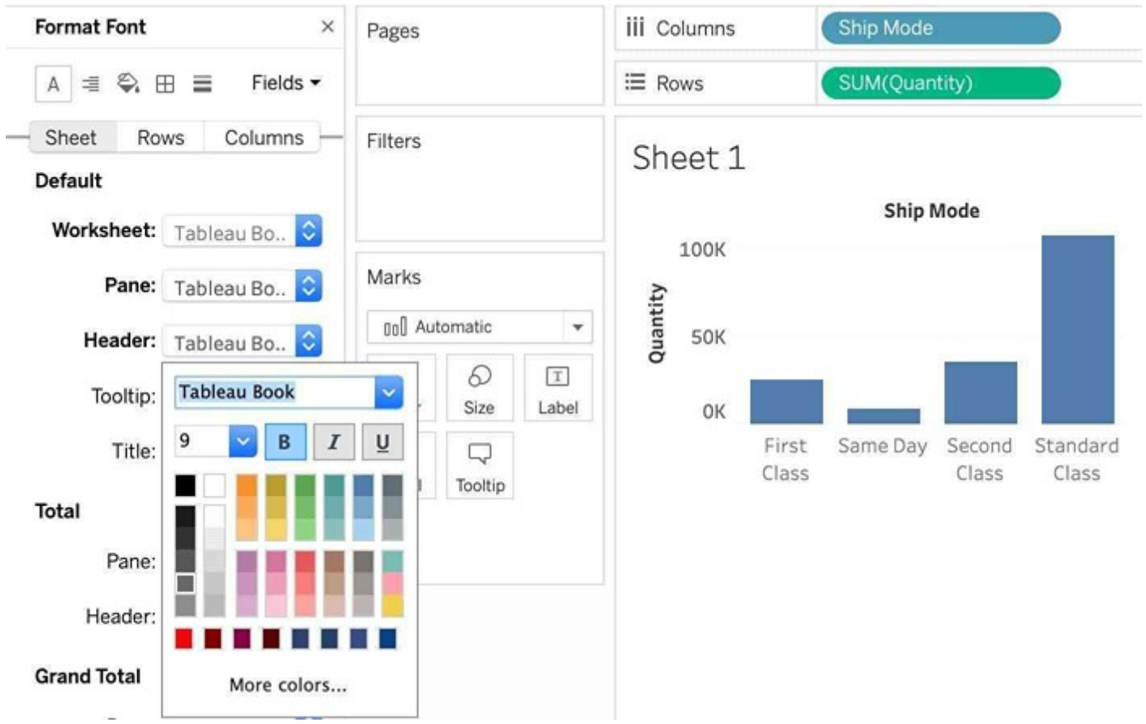
QUESTION 120
Which of the following are valid way(s) to make either of Rows or Columns Bold without affecting the other?

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

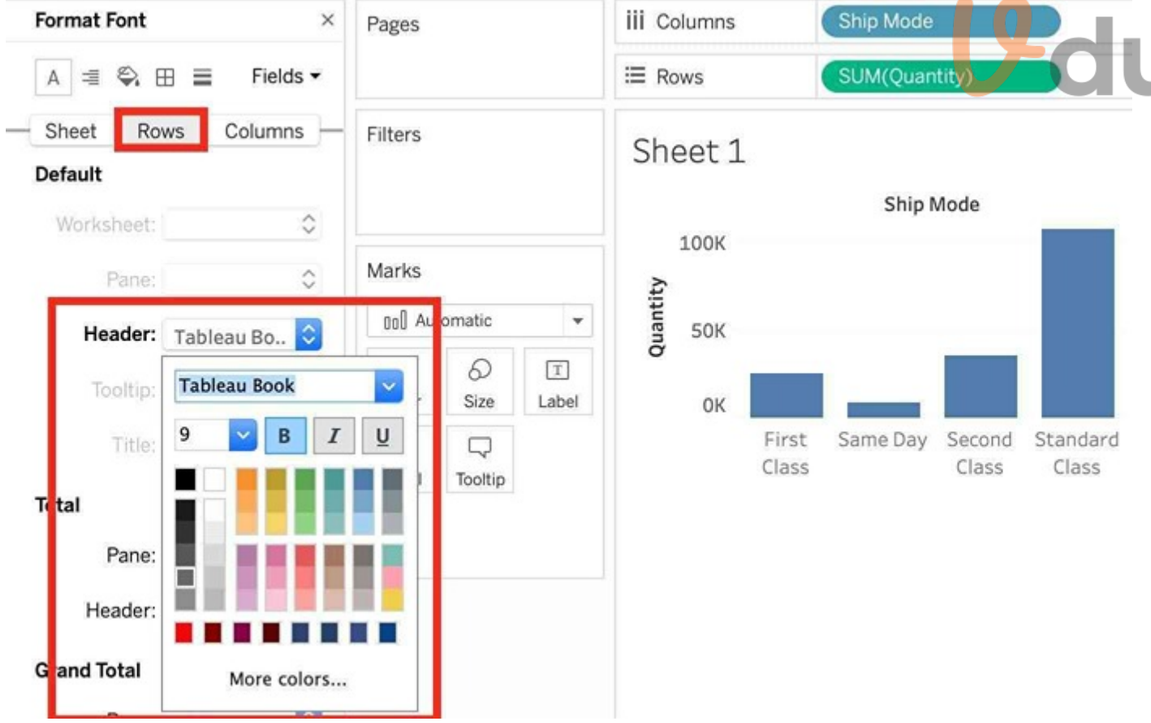
Correct Answer: A, D
Section:
Explanation:
1) Right click on Rows or Columns, and choose format. In the Font option click on Bold. (CORRECT) - this will modify only the selected axis (row or column)

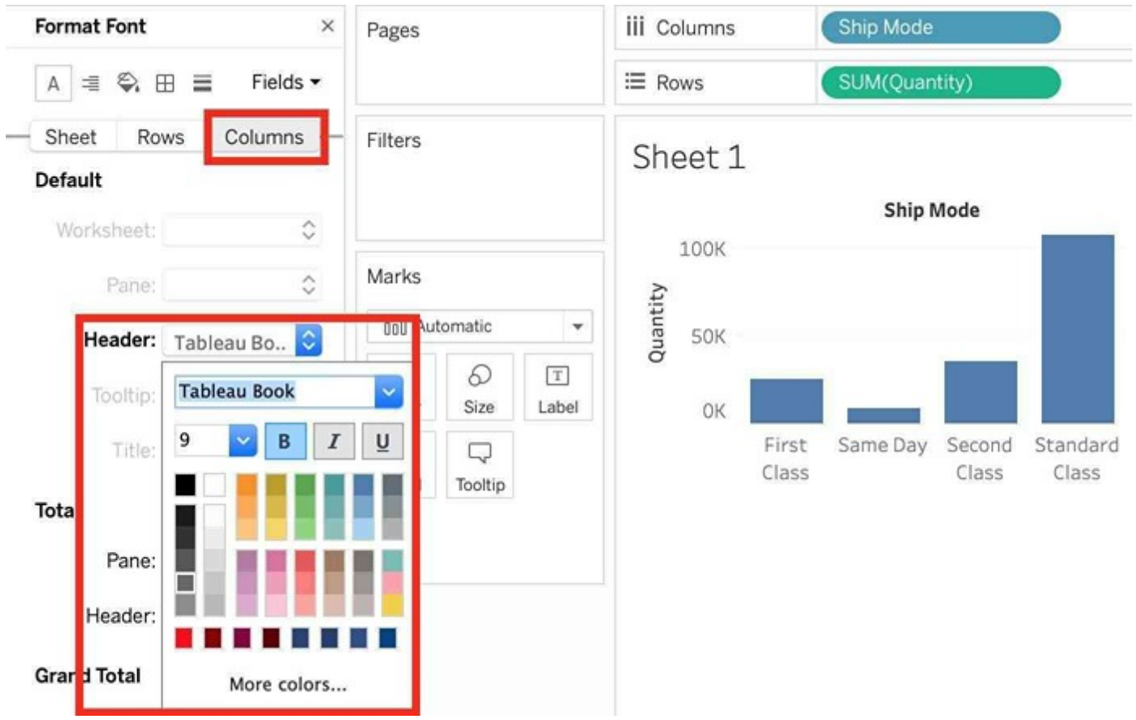


2) Choose Format then Font from the Menu bar, and select Bold under the Header option (INCORRECT) - this modifies both rows and columns at the same time

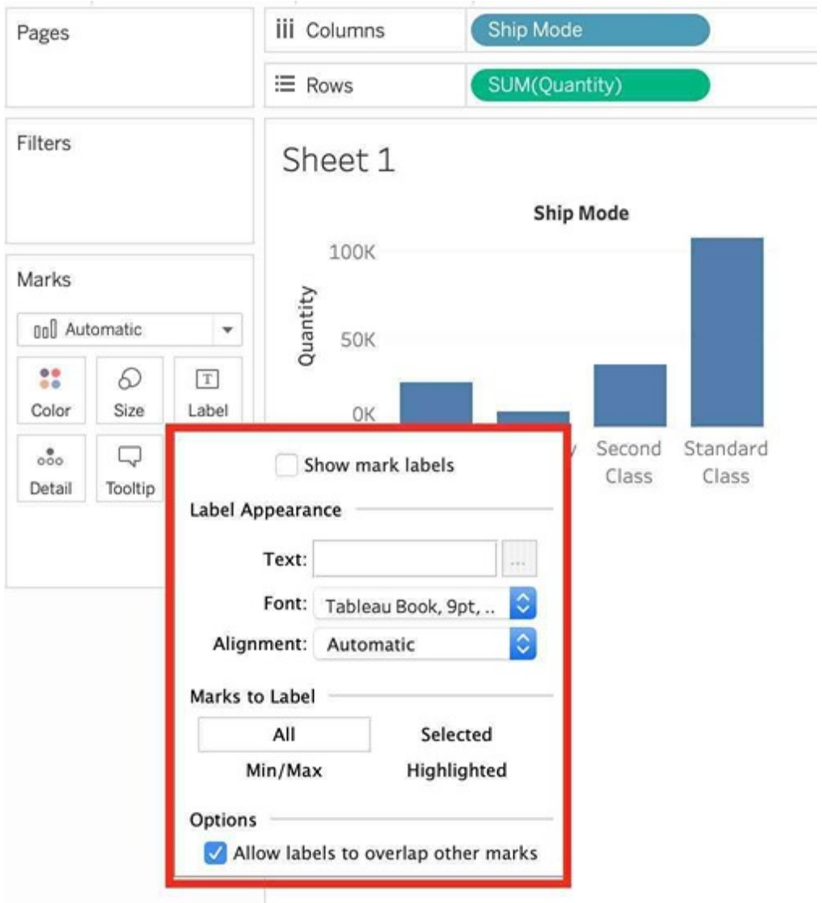


3) Choose Format from the Menu bar, select Row or Column, and then select Bold under the header option (CORRECT) - this will modify only the selected axis (row or column)





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



QUESTION 121
Which of the following lets yougroup related dashboard items together so you can quickly position them?

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

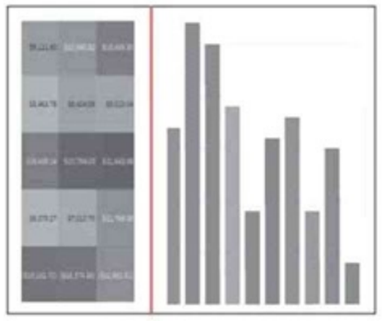
Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Layout containerslet you group related dashboard items together so you can quickly position them. As you change the size and placement of items inside a container, other container items automatically adjust

Layout container types

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

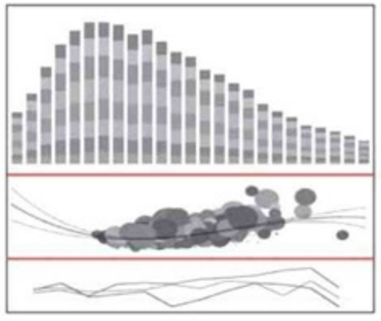
Horizontal layout container

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 122
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

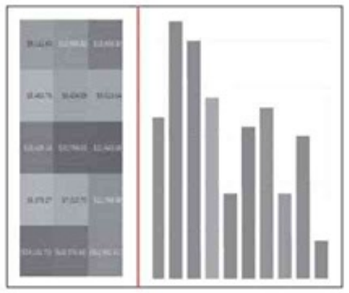
Correct Answer: A, C
Section:
Explanation:

Layout container types

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

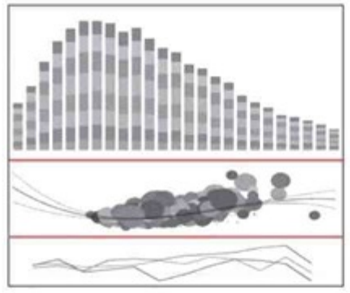
Horizontal layout container

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

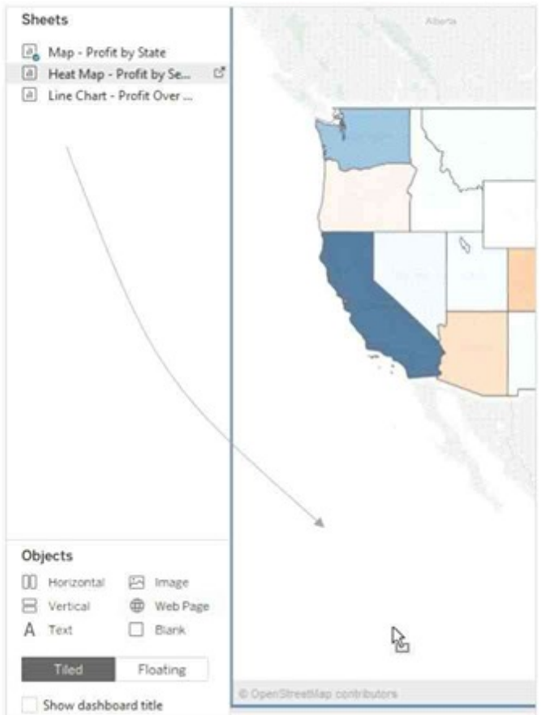


Vertical layout container

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



3. Add views and objects to the layout container.



QUESTION 123
If you are working with a huge dataset, which of the following are strong reasons to use a context filter?

A. Improve query performance

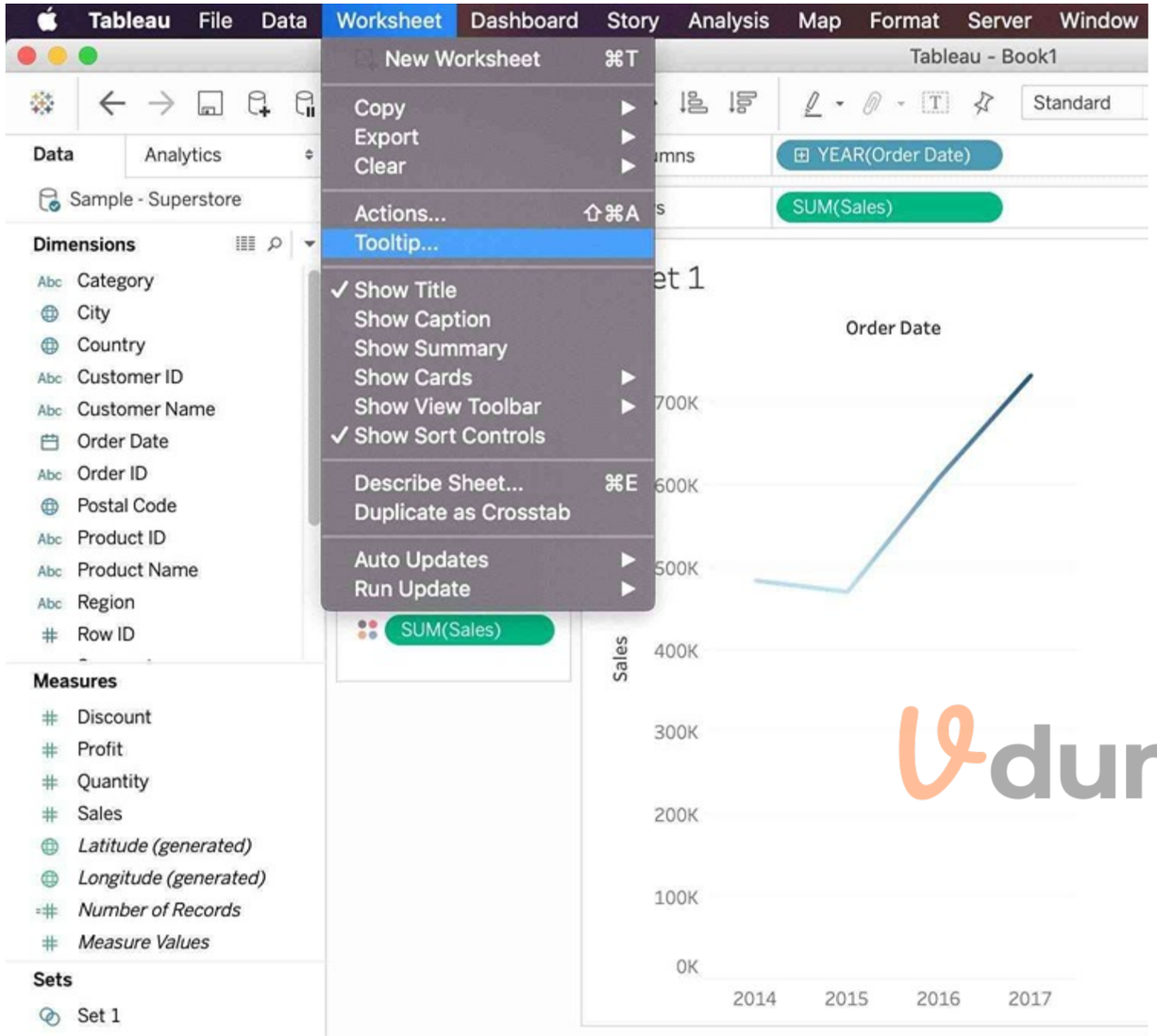
B. To make the context filter a dependent filter
C. To help clean the data
D. To include only the data of interest

Correct Answer: A, D
Section:
Explanation:
By default, all filters that you set in Tableau are computedindependently. 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 isvery large, you can set a context filter to includeonlybreakfast 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.

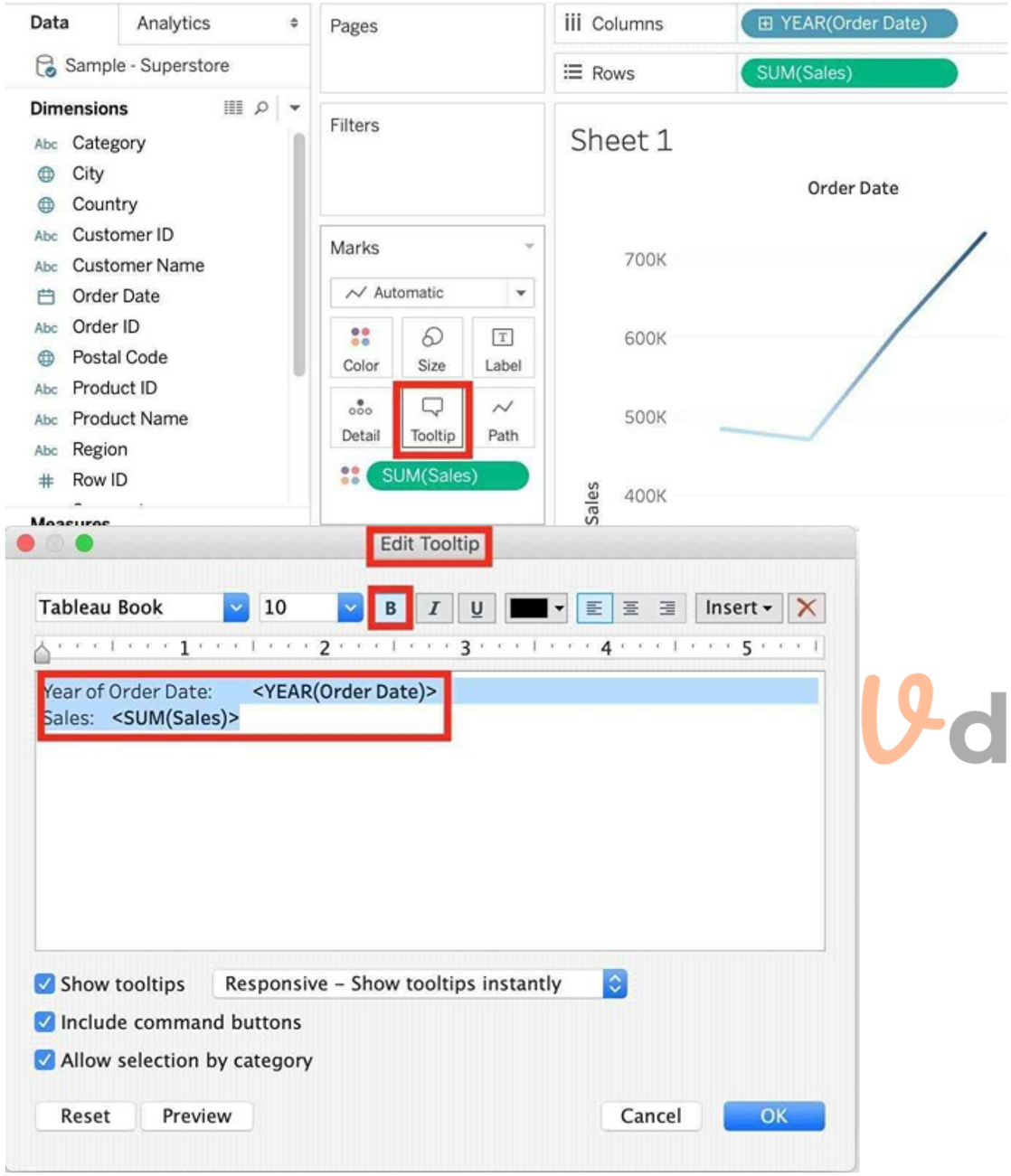
QUESTION 124
Which of the following are valid ways to Bold the Tooltip content in Tableau?

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.

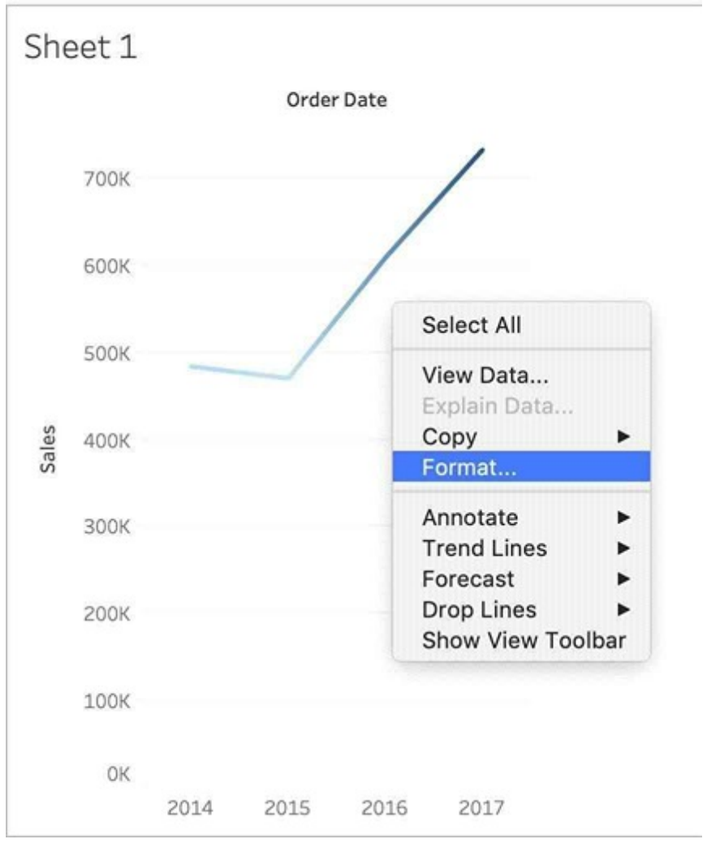
Correct Answer: B, C, D
Section:
Explanation:
Lot of students have been seeing this question in the exam lately, and wanted me to include this question so here it is. Follow along -
1) Click on Worksheet in the Menu bar, followed by Tooltip and select the bold option



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



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



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

QUESTION 125
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

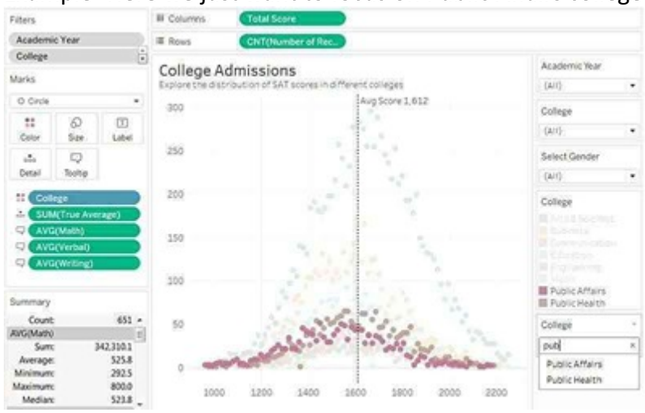
QUESTION 126
Which of the following can help us focus on specific data without removing data in the visualization?

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 andhighlight 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 wouldREMOVEthe data that doesn't match the filtering criteria.

QUESTION 127
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 thefirstnon-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 128
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.hyperformat 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 foreven 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.

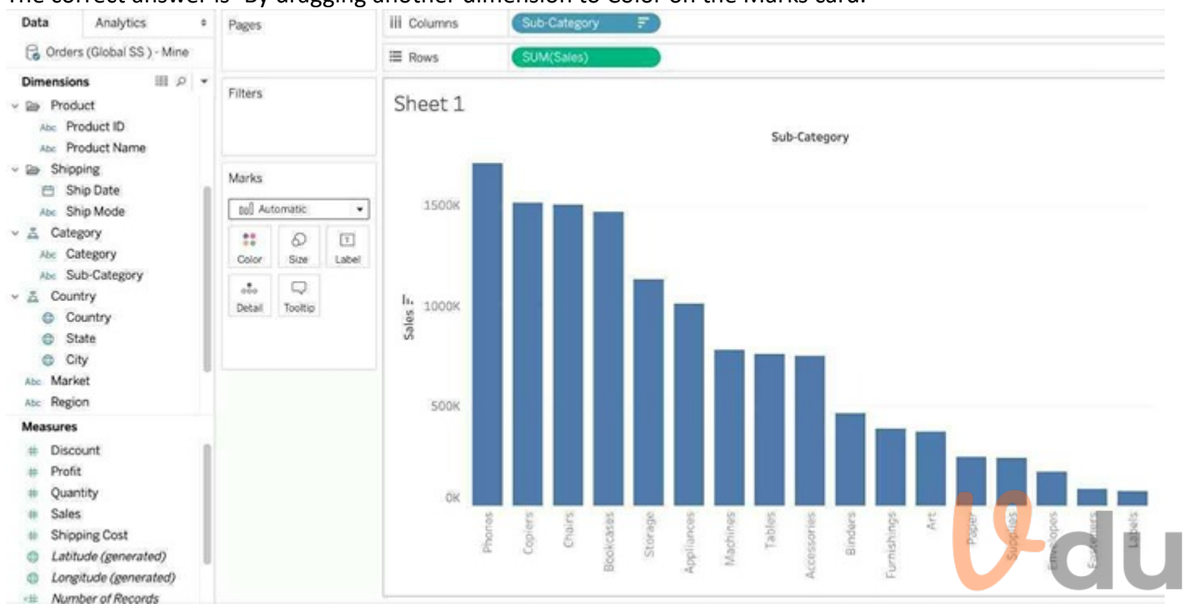
QUESTION 129
Suppose you create a bar chart by dragging a dimension to the Column shelf and a measure to the Rows shelf. Which of the following would create a stacked bar chart?

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

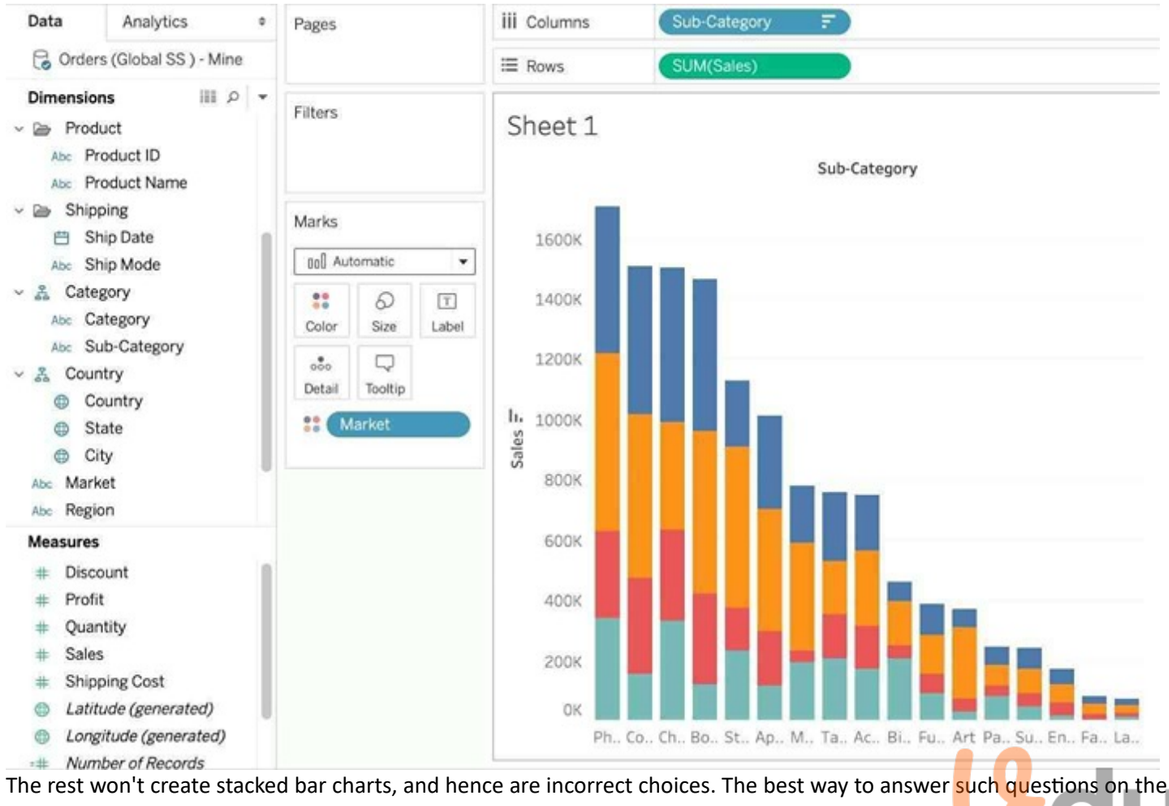
C. By dragging another dimension to Color on the Marks card

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 130
In which of the following scenarios would having a live connection be more beneficial than using an extract?

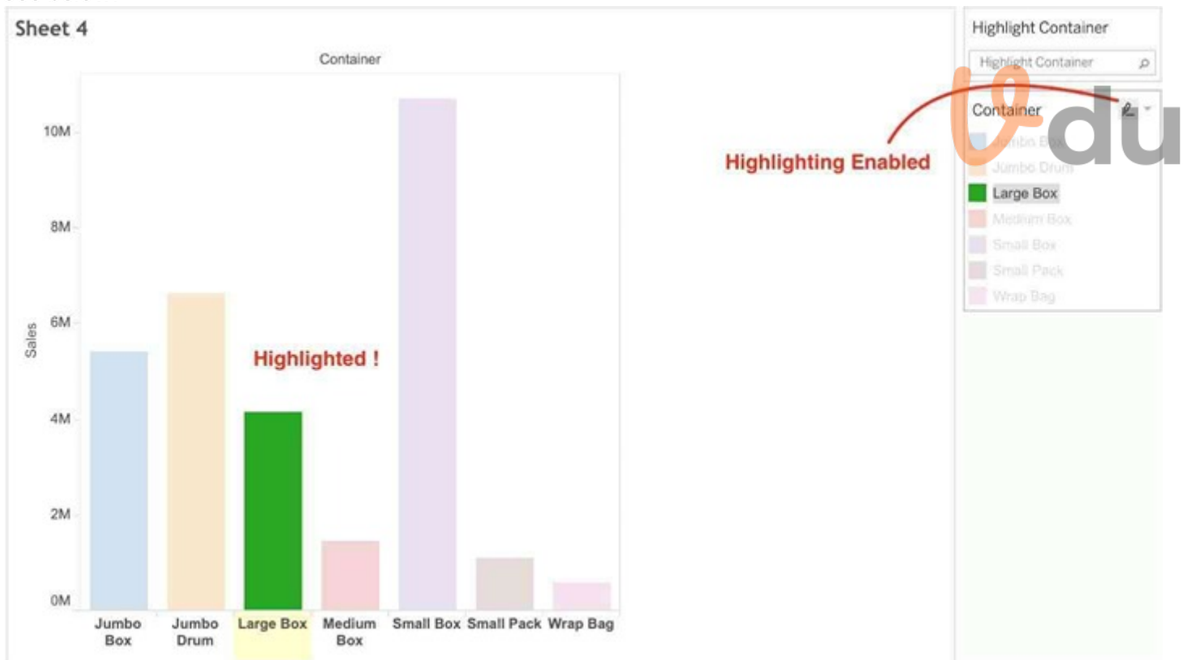
A. Analyzing real time stock prices
B. Analyzing real time data from production systems
C. Analyzing historical housing prices
D. Analyzing and tracking real time flight updates
E. Analyzing a subset of a dataset having 1 billion rows

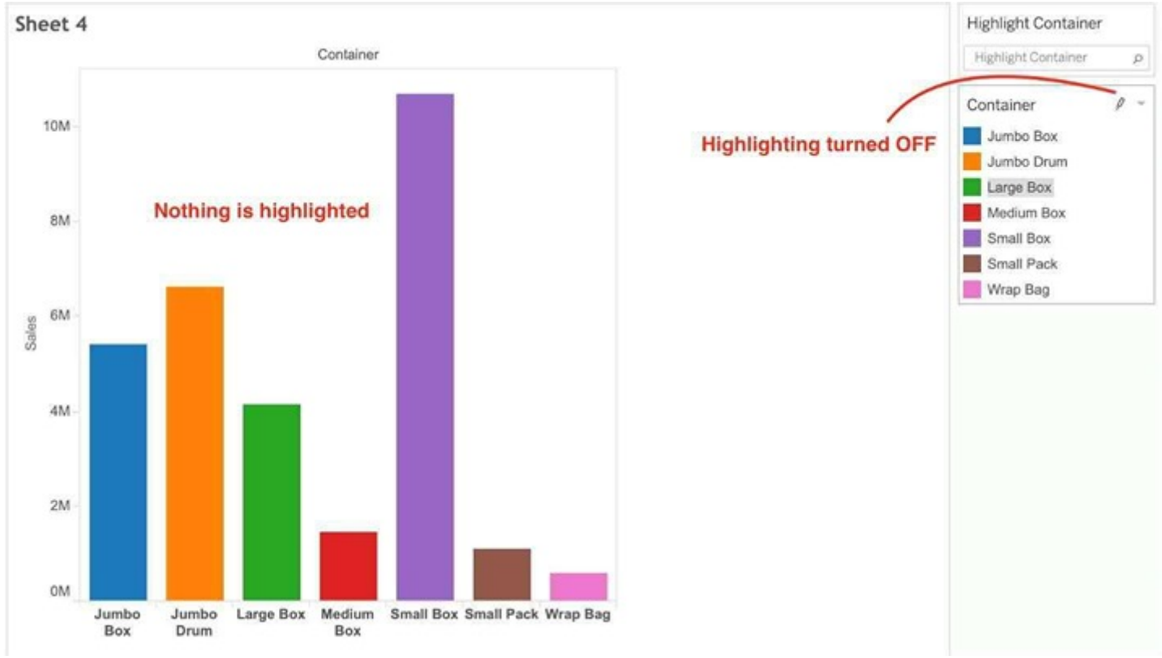
Correct Answer: A, B, D
Section:
Explanation:
Extractswould be more beneficial for analyzing historical prices where we won't be making use of any real time data being streamed. Same is the case for enormous datasets having billions of rows (extracts will be more efficient in analyzing subsets of such large data).
As forlivestock 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 131
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 isToggle 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 NOTbe highlighted.
See below:





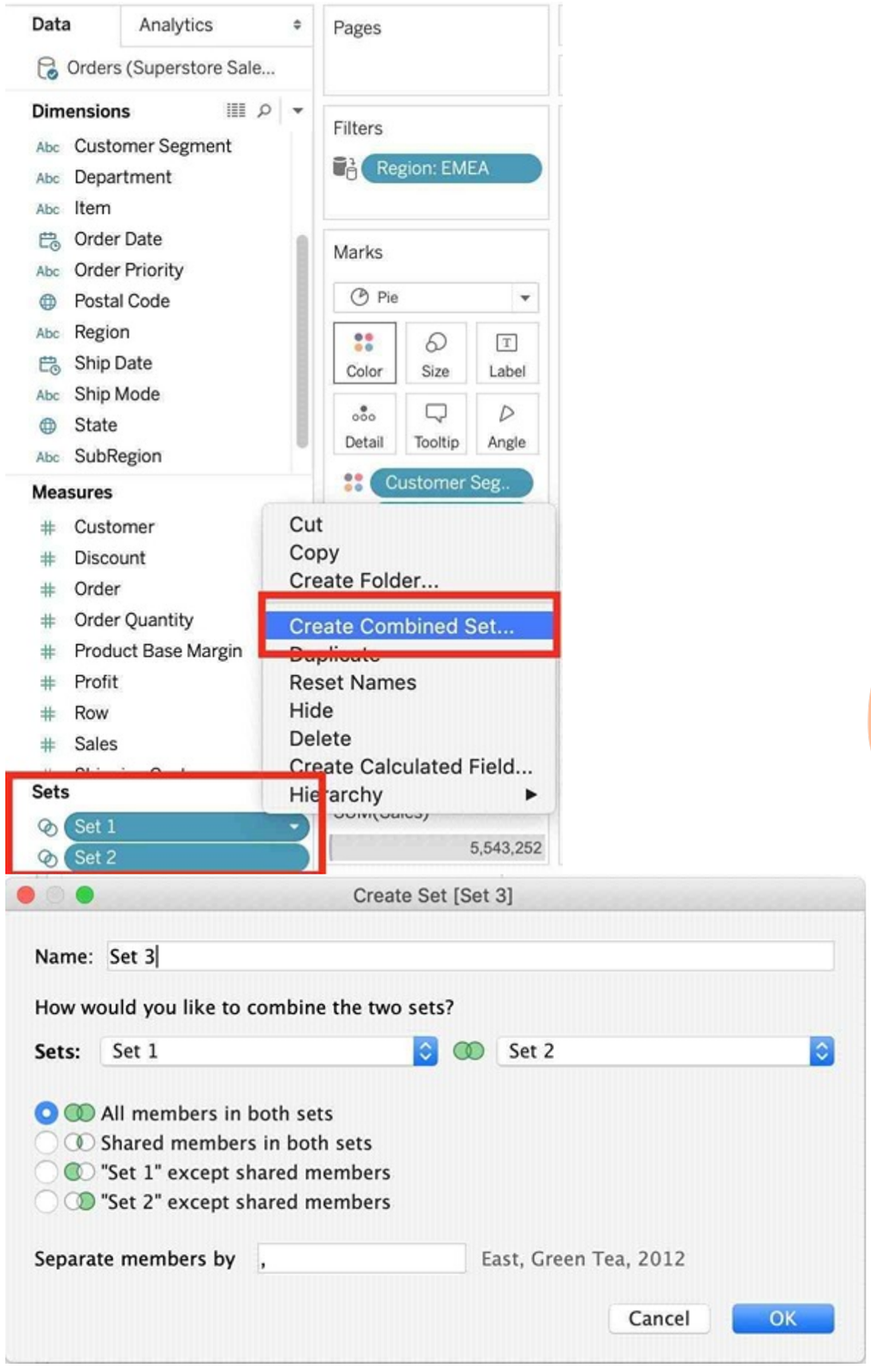
QUESTION 132
Which of the following sets would you use to compare the members?

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:

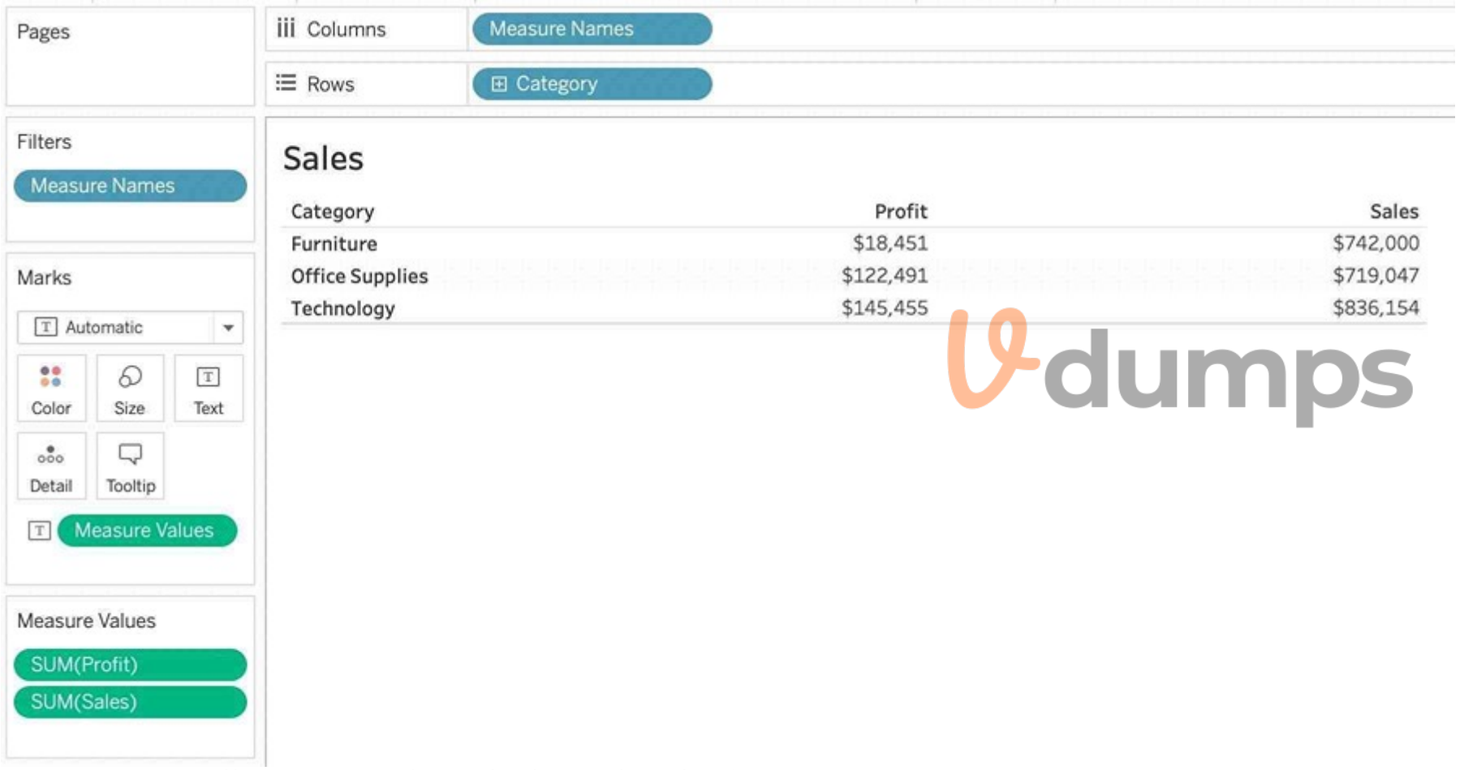
1. In the Data pane, under Sets, select the two sets you want to combine.
2. Right-click the sets and select **Create Combined Set**.
3. In the Create Set dialog box, do the following
    - Type a name for the new combined set.
    - Verify that the two sets you want to combine are selected in the two 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**.



QUESTION 133
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!
TheMeasure Namesfield contains the names of all measures in your data, collected into a single field with discrete values.



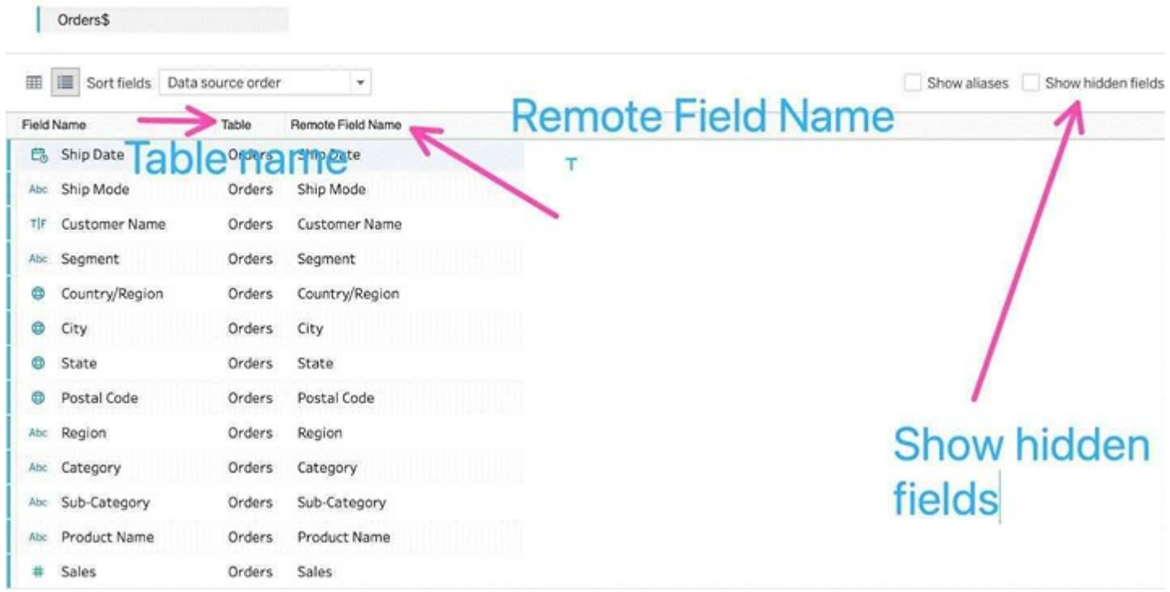
Documentation :https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields_understanddatawindow_meavalues.htm

QUESTION 134
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 135
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 136
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 137
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

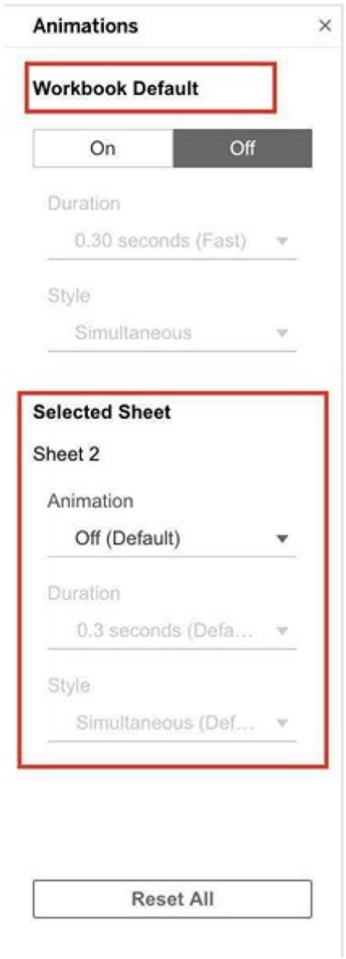
Correct Answer: A, B, D
Section:
Explanation:
All of the given options are true except -Animations work well with maps, polygons, and density marks in web browsers.
From the official documentation:

Unsupported browsers and features

Animations are supported by all web browsers except Internet Explorer.

The following Tableau features don't animate:

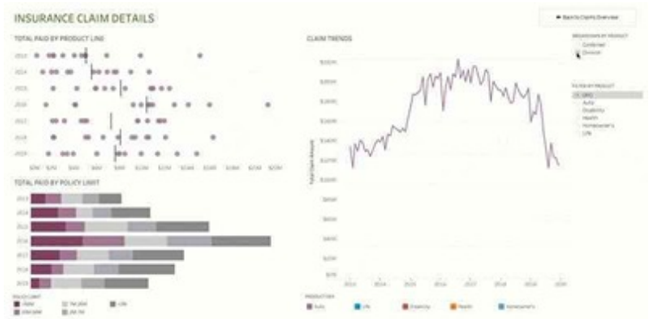
- Maps, polygons, and density marks in web browsers
- Pie and text marks
- Axes and headers
- Forecasts, trends, and reference lines
- Page history trails (If a viz includes these, turn off animations to avoid unexpected behavior.)

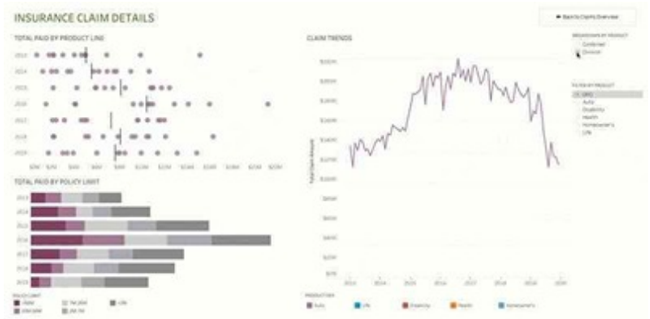


As seen above, we can either turn the animations for the entire workbook (upper red box), or only for the current sheet (lower red box)

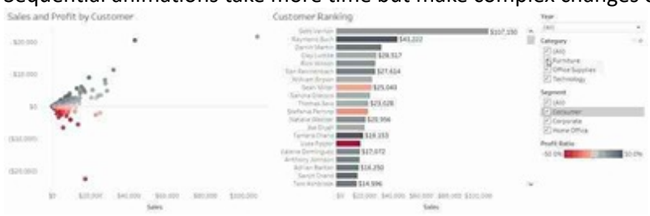
1) Simultaneous animations

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 138
The option to create bins is available for which type of field?

A. Boolean
B. String
C. Date
D. Numeric

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

QUESTION 139
Which two filter modes can you use with dimension filters? Choose two

A. Multiple Values (drop-down)
B. At most
C. Wildcard Match
D. Range of Values

Correct Answer: A, C
Section:
Explanation:
With dimension filters in Tableau, you can use several filter modes, including 'Multiple Values (drop-down)' which allows users to select one or more values from a drop-down list of all the dimension's members. Another mode is 'Wildcard Match,' which lets users filter the view by typing in a text box to match dimension members that contain the typed string. These filter types are particularly useful for string or categorical dimensions where users need to search or select specific members to display in the view.

QUESTION 140
Which statement accurately describes creating a group by selecting headers in a view?

A. A new group updates the aliases from the selected headers.
B. The grouped dimension is added to Color.
C. The grouped dimension replaces the original dimension field on Rows or Columns.
D. A newly created group only exists in the current view.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
When creating a group by selecting headers in a Tableau view, the newly created grouped dimension replaces the original dimension field on either the Rows or Columns shelf. This grouping action aggregates the selected headers into a single group, and this new group dimension is automatically placed in the view, replacing the original dimension. This functionality allows for more simplified and customized categorization within the data visualization, enhancing the ability to analyze and interpret data according to specific groupings.

QUESTION 141
What are two examples of a date value?
Choose two.

A. 2020-05-01
B. December
C. Wednesday
D. January 1.1995

Correct Answer: A, D
Section:
Explanation:
Date values in Tableau represent specific points in time and are typically formatted in a standard date format.
Option A, '2020-05-01', is a standard date format representing the 1st of May, 2020.
Option D, 'January 1, 1995', is another example of a date value, representing the 1st of January, 1995. Options B ('December') and C ('Wednesday') represent a month and a day of the week, respectively, but do not specify a particular date.

QUESTION 142
You have a data set that builds a union between two tables. You need to extract the data set. What should you use to extract the data set?

A. physical tables that use a single table extract
B. physical tables that use multiple table extracts
C. logical tables that use a single table extract
D. logical tables that use multiple table extracts

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
When dealing with a union of two tables in Tableau, using logical tables with a single table extract is the most appropriate approach. Logical tables allow for the integration of data from multiple tables in a way that is seamless and efficient for analysis. By using a single table extract, Tableau consolidates the data from the union into one extract, optimizing performance and enabling faster data processing. This approach is particularly beneficial when working with large datasets or complex unions.

QUESTION 143

Which type of filter affects a fixed Level of Detail (LOD) expression?

A. Table calculation filter
B. Measure filter
C. Context filter
D. Dimension filter

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
In Tableau, a Fixed Level of Detail (LOD) expression calculates values at a specific level of granularity, regardless of the dimensions in the view. The computation of a fixed LOD expression can be influenced by a context filter. A context filter serves as a primary filter, setting the context for the rest of the filters in the view. When a context filter is applied, it effectively changes the level at which the fixed LOD expression is computed, thereby affecting its outcome. Other types of filters, such as table calculation, measure, and dimension filters, do not have this influence on fixed LOD expressions.

QUESTION 144
Which statement accurately describes an extract when the Physical Tables option is selected?

A. Data is limited to only the Top N of data for the connection.
B. All the data is tolled up to the current visible fields.
C. An individual table is created for each physical table in the extract.
D. Data shown in the Data pane is separated based on the table type.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
When the Physical Tables option is selected for an extract in Tableau, an individual table is created for each physical table in the extract. This means that the extract will include a separate table for each underlying table in your database, maintaining the database's structure within the extract. This can be useful when you need to preserve the original granularity of the data or when working with certain database optimizations.