



Tableau

Exam Questions TDS-C01

Tableau Desktop Specialist

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: C

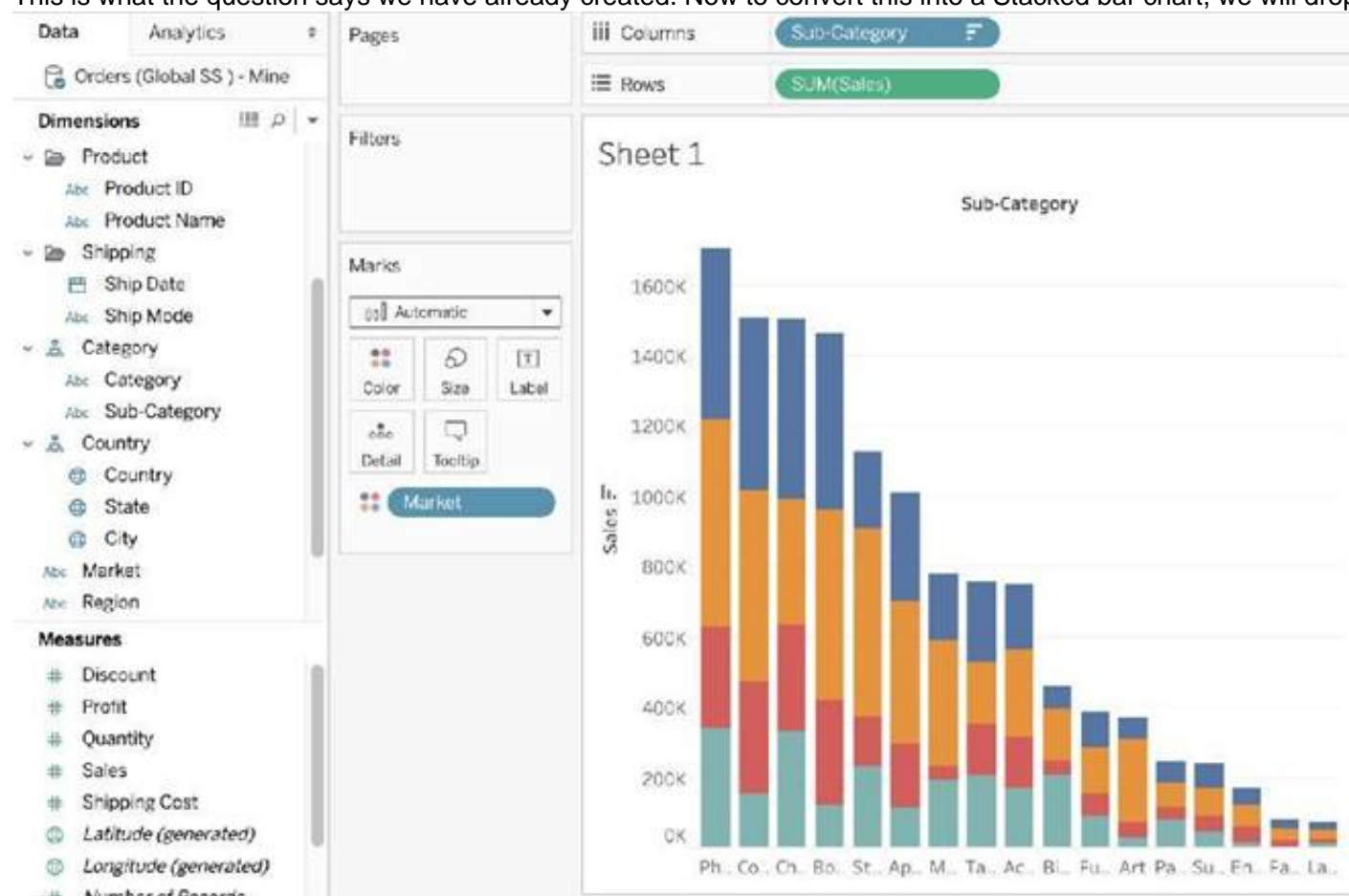
Explanation:

Very important question for the exam and appears quite a lot too.

The correct answer is - By dragging another dimension to Color on the Marks card.



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



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

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

When creating a histogram in Tableau, bin size refers to the range of the continuous measure counted in each bin. A histogram is a chart that displays the shape of a distribution of a continuous measure. A histogram looks like a bar chart but groups values for a continuous measure into ranges, or bins. The basic building

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

NEW QUESTION 3

Is SUM a table calculation?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

SUM is an aggregate function, not a table calculation!

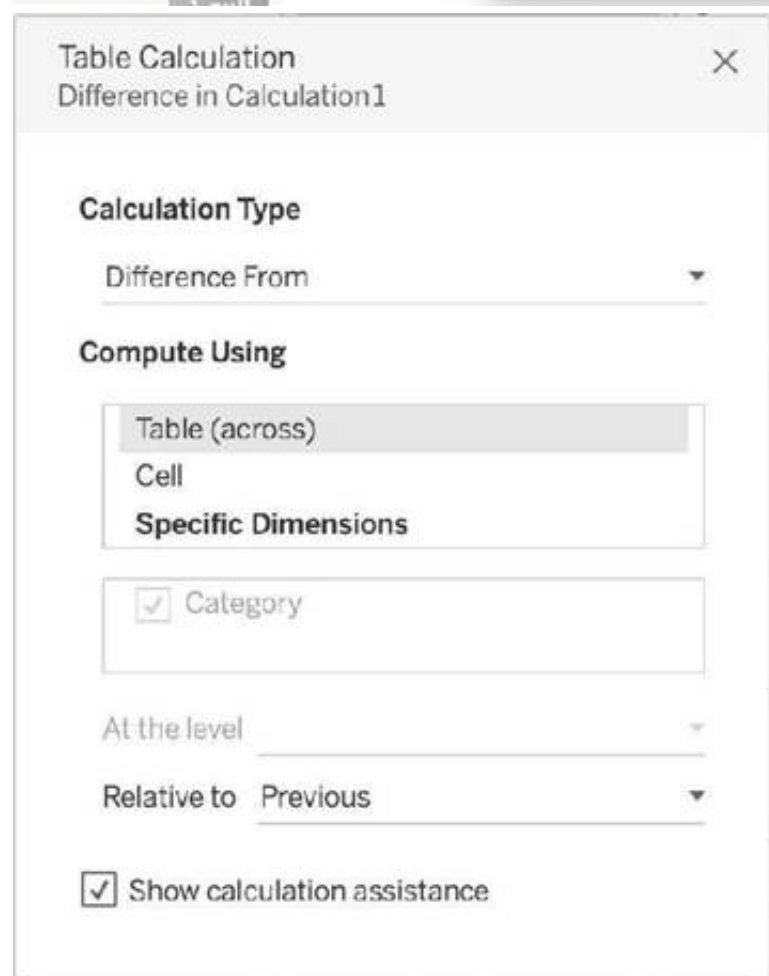
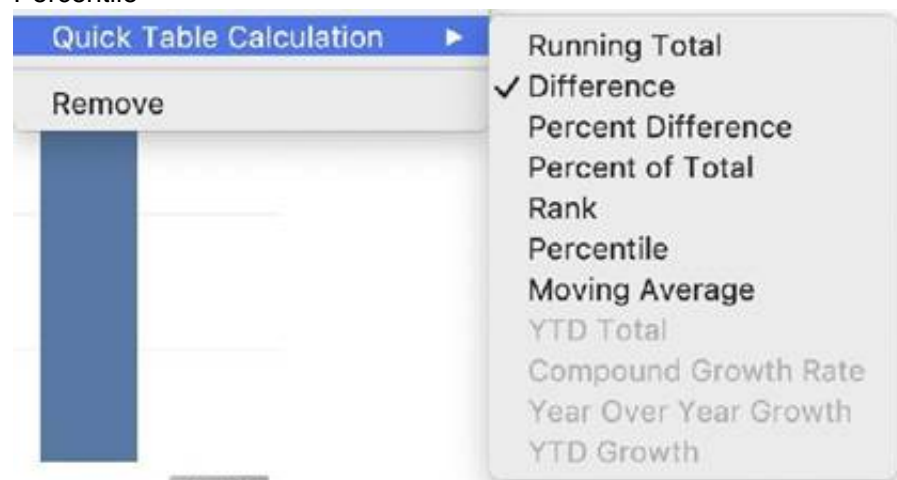
A table calculation is a transformation you apply to the values in a visualization. Table calculations are a special type of calculated field that computes on the local data in Tableau. They are calculated based on what is currently in the visualization and do not consider any measures or dimensions 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! Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_tablecalculations_definebasic_runningtotal.htm

NEW QUESTION 4

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

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

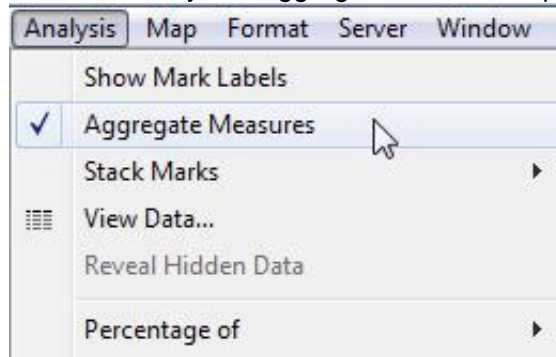
Explanation:

Whenever you add a measure to your view, an aggregation is applied to that measure by default. This default is controlled by the Aggregate Measures setting in the Analysis menu. If you decide you want to see all of the marks in the view at the most detailed level of granularity, you can disaggregate the view.

Disaggregating your data means that Tableau will display a separate mark for every data value in every row of your data source.

To disaggregate all measures in the view:

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



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

NEW QUESTION 5

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

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

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

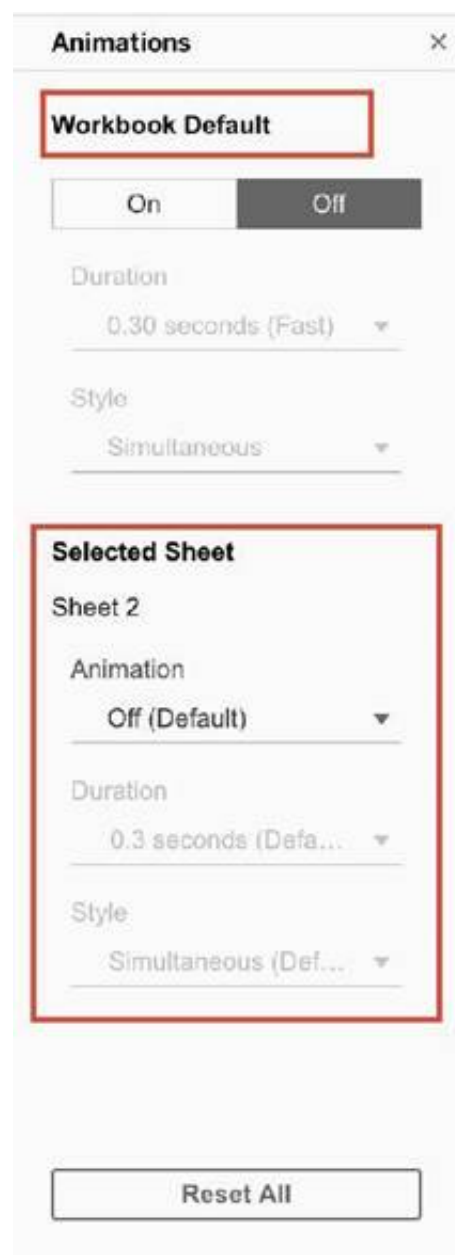
From the official documentation:

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.

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

NEW QUESTION 6

When should you use a relationship instead of a join for two data sets?

- A. The data sets include similar data aggregated up to the highest level.
- B. The data sets include similar data aggregated at different levels of detail.
- C. The data sets are in two separate tables within a single spreadsheet.
- D. To use both data sets across multiple sheets in a visualization.

Answer: B

Explanation:

You should use a relationship instead of a join for two data sets when the data sets include similar data aggregated at different levels of detail. A relationship is a way of combining data from different tables based on common fields without creating a single table with all fields. A relationship allows you to query data from multiple tables as needed and preserve the level of detail of each table. A relationship is useful when you have data sets that are aggregated at different levels of detail, such as sales by region and sales by product. A relationship can match data from different levels of detail without creating null values or duplicate rows. The other options are not valid situations for using a relationship instead of a join for two data sets. The data sets include similar data aggregated up to the highest level is not correct, because a relationship is not needed when both data sets have the same level of detail. You can use either a relationship or a join in this case, depending on your preference and performance. The data sets are in two separate tables within a single spreadsheet is not correct, because a relationship is not limited by the location or format of the data sets. You can use a relationship to combine data from different sources or connections, such as databases, files, or web services. To use both data sets across multiple sheets in a visualization is not correct, because a relationship does not affect how you use data in your visualization. You can use either a relationship or a join to create multiple sheets and dashboards with your data sets.

NEW QUESTION 7

You view the relationship canvas shown in the following exhibit.

Books

Migrated Data

What does Migrated Data indicate?

- A. The workbook was created in previous version of Tableau Desktop.
- B. The data was imported from Tableau Server.
- C. The data was recently saved as a packaged data source.
- D. The workbook was downloaded from Tableau Online.

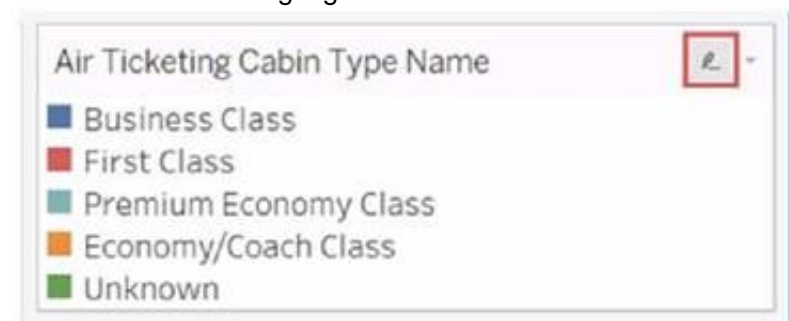
Answer: A

Explanation:

In the context of Tableau, "Migrated Data" typically refers to data or workbooks that have been upgraded from a previous version of Tableau Desktop. When you open a workbook in a newer version of Tableau, the data sources within that workbook might be labeled as "Migrated Data," indicating that they have undergone a conversion process to be compatible with the new version's features and architecture.

NEW QUESTION 8

You have the following legend.



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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

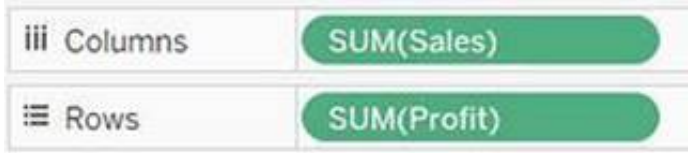
Creating a scatter plot requires a minimum of how many measures?

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

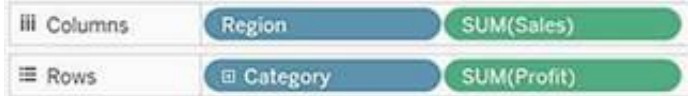
Answer: A

Explanation:

We can use scatter plots to visualize relationships between 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.



(Simple Scatter Plot)

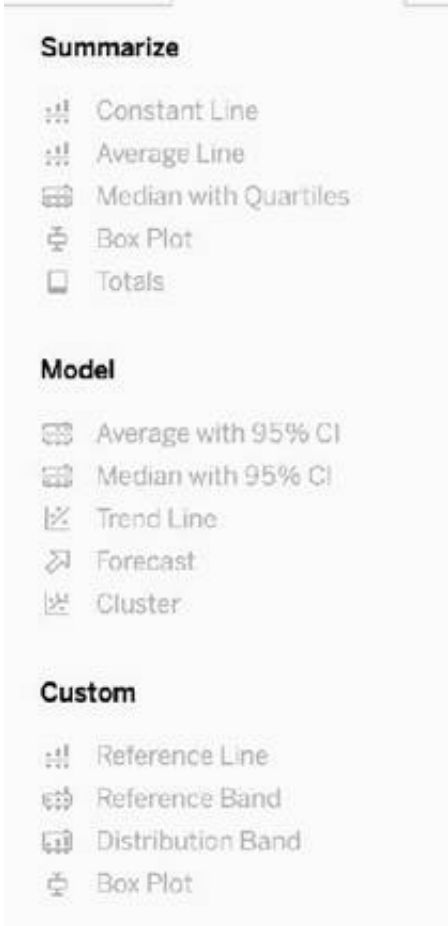


(Matrix of Scatter Plots)

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, see Change the Type of Mark in the View. To create a scatter plot, follow the steps below: Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples_scatter.htm

NEW QUESTION 10

Larger image



What is this entire view referred to as in Tableau?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

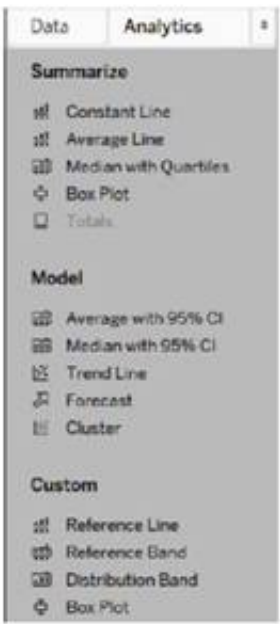


Tableau Desktop Analytics pane

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

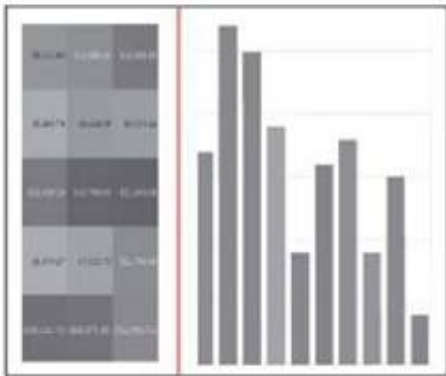
Reference:

Layout container types

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

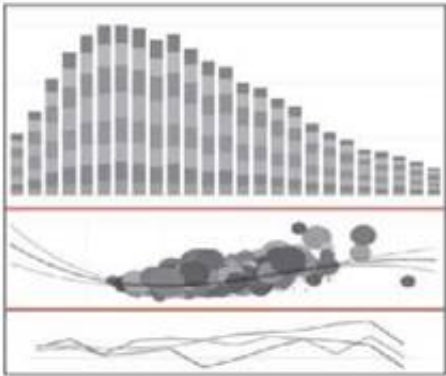
Horizontal layout container

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



Vertical layout container

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

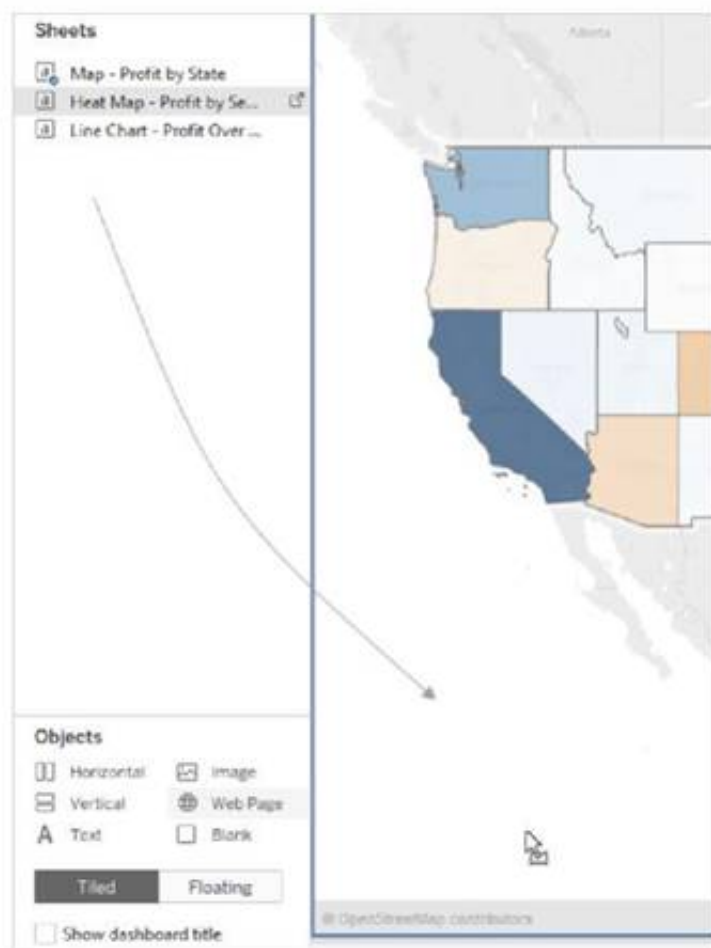


Add a layout container

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



3. Add views and objects to the layout container.



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

NEW QUESTION 14

What does the box in a box plot represent?

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

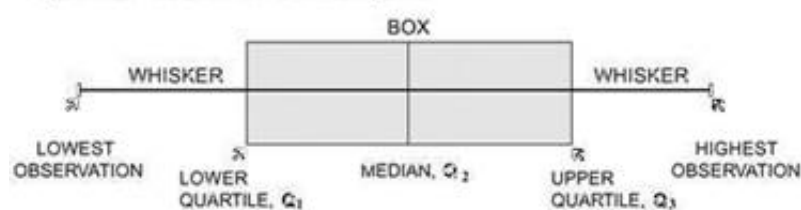
Answer: C

Explanation:

In a box and whisker plot:

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

Figure 1. Box and whisker plot



NEW QUESTION 18

True or False : Bins can be created on dimensions

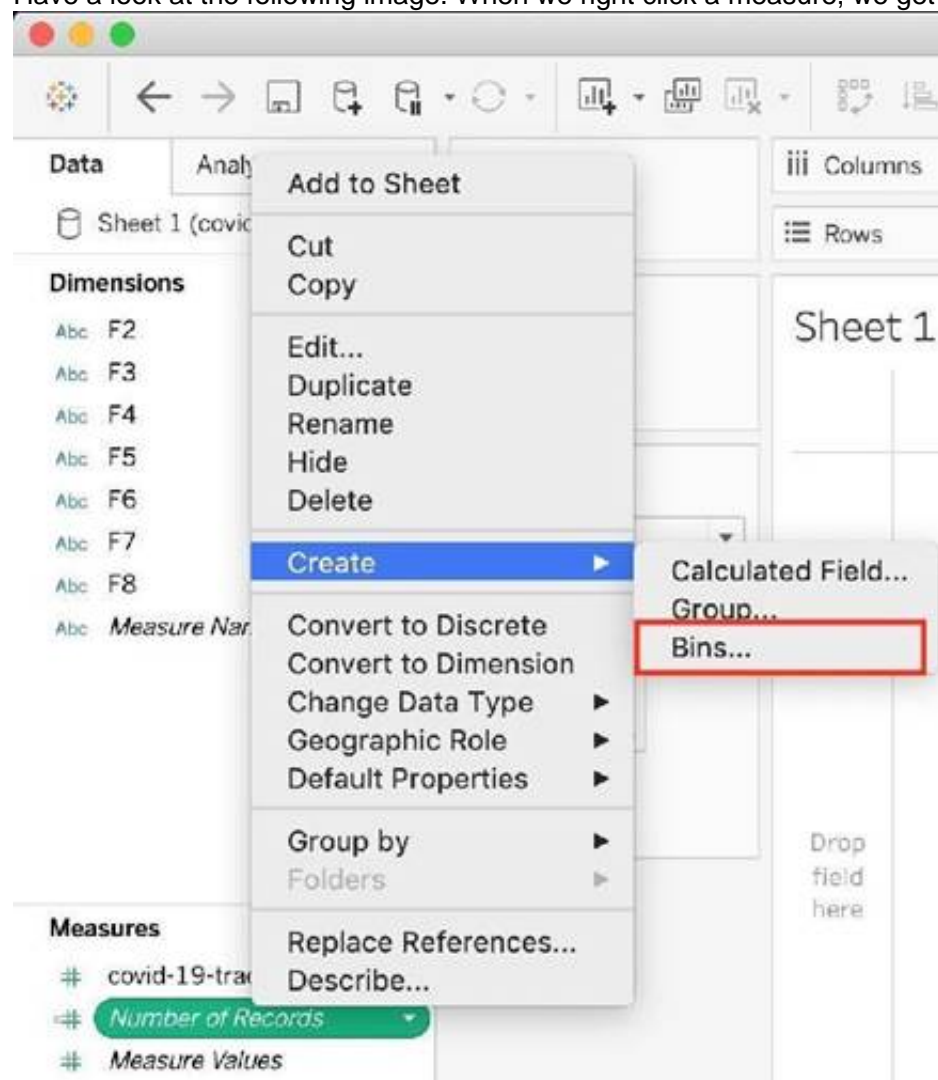
- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

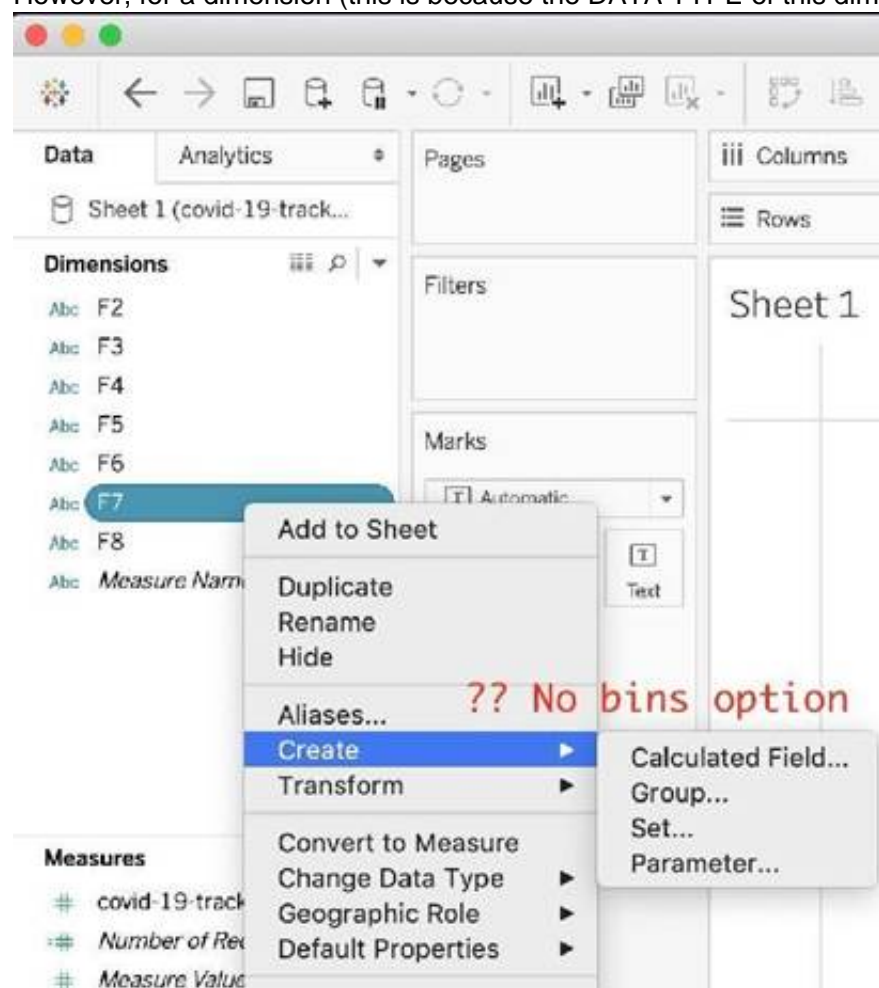
Explanation:

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

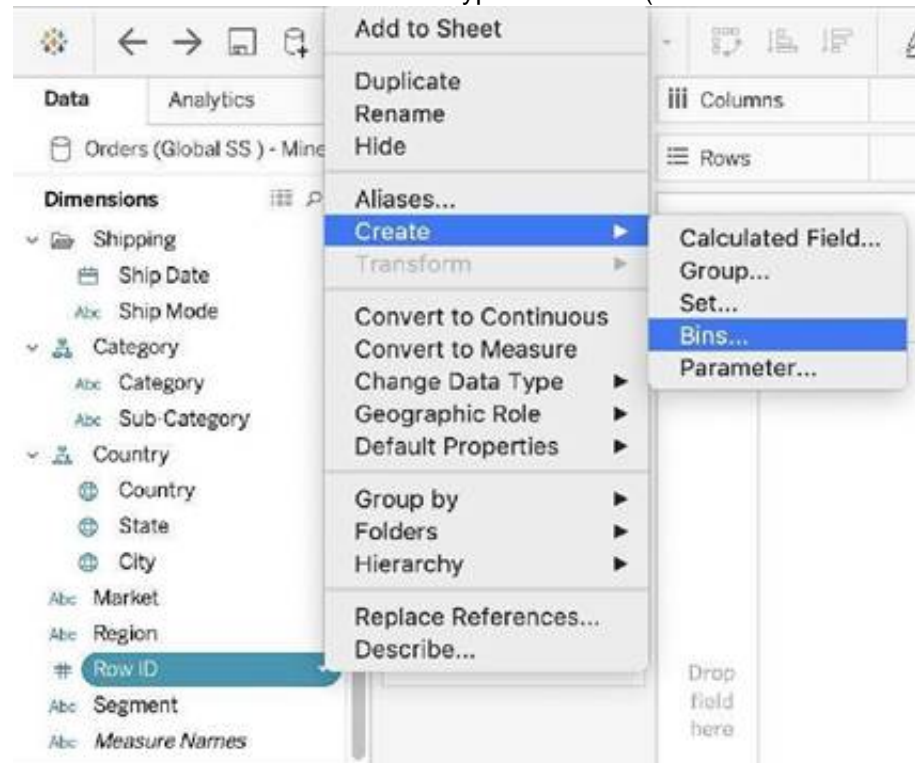
According to the official Tableau documentation: It's sometimes useful to convert a continuous measure (or a numeric dimension) into bins. Have a look at the following image. When we right click a measure, we get the following options:



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



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



We can clearly create bins from dimensions too - they just have to be numeric :)

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

NEW QUESTION 21

You have a visualization that uses multiple types of sorting. How can you clear all sorting of the visualization?

- A. Right-click a sorted field, and then select Clear Sort.
- B. From the Dashboard menu, select Clear.
- C. From the Header label, select the sort icon.
- D. From the Worksheet menu, select Clear, and then select Sorts.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To clear all sorting in a Tableau visualization, you would go to the Worksheet menu, select the "Clear" option, and then choose "Sorts." This action removes all sorting that has been applied to the visualization, including any custom sorting or sorting based on multiple fields. This is a quick way to reset the view to its default sorting state and is particularly useful when you have applied various sorting layers and wish to start fresh.

NEW QUESTION 23

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 24

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

- A. Null
- B. The current value
- C. Zero(0)
- D. Duplicated from the nearest column

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 28

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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



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

NEW QUESTION 30

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

As a general best practice, your pie chart should contain 2 to 5 categories. Anything more than that is not easy for the eyes to distinguish. This is a common question and mentioned in Tableau's own eLearning module as well! See how to build a pie chart:
Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples_pie.htm

NEW QUESTION 32

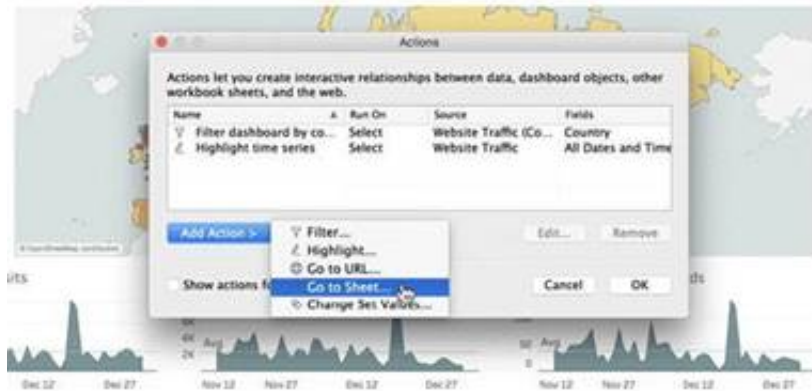
Which of the following are interactive elements that can be added to a dashboard for users?

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

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

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



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

NEW QUESTION 36

How would you calculate GDP per capita in Tableau?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

```
SUM{[GDP]}/SUM{[Population]} + [Parameter]
//This ratio calculates GDP/capita
```

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

NEW QUESTION 37

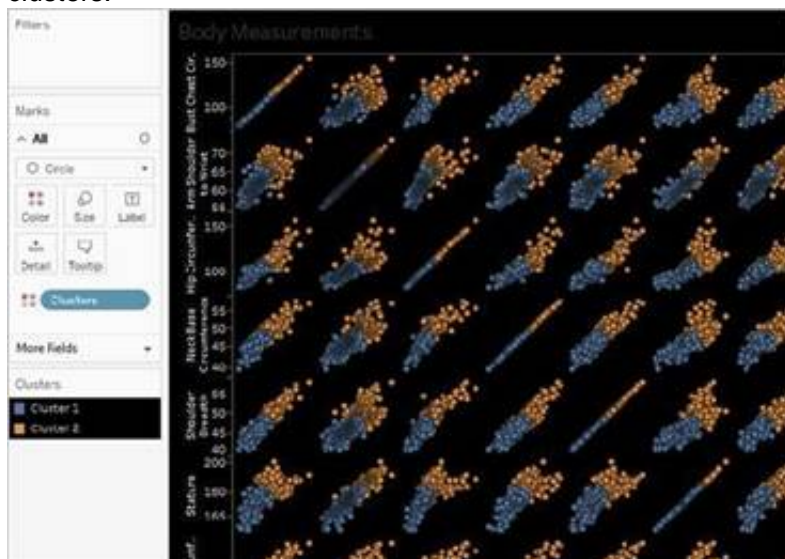
_____ is a technique in Tableau which will identify marks with similar characteristics

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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



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

NEW QUESTION 40

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

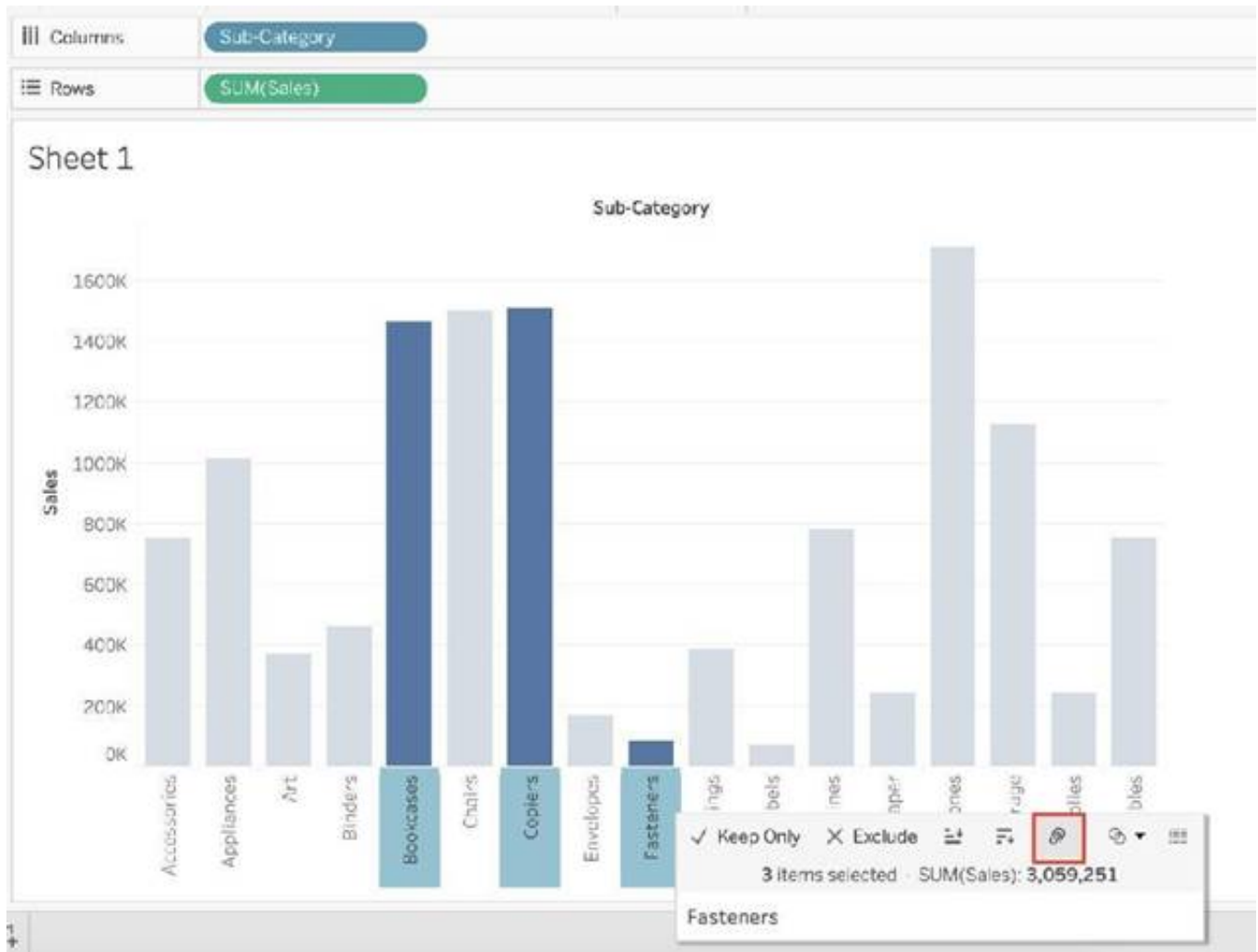
- A. Nothing changes in the view, but a group is created in the Dimensions shelf.
- B. The colours of the members selected are now the same, and different for the rest of the members.
- C. Trick question! It is not possible to group by labels.
- D. A new mark (bar) is created, which consolidates all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

Answer: D

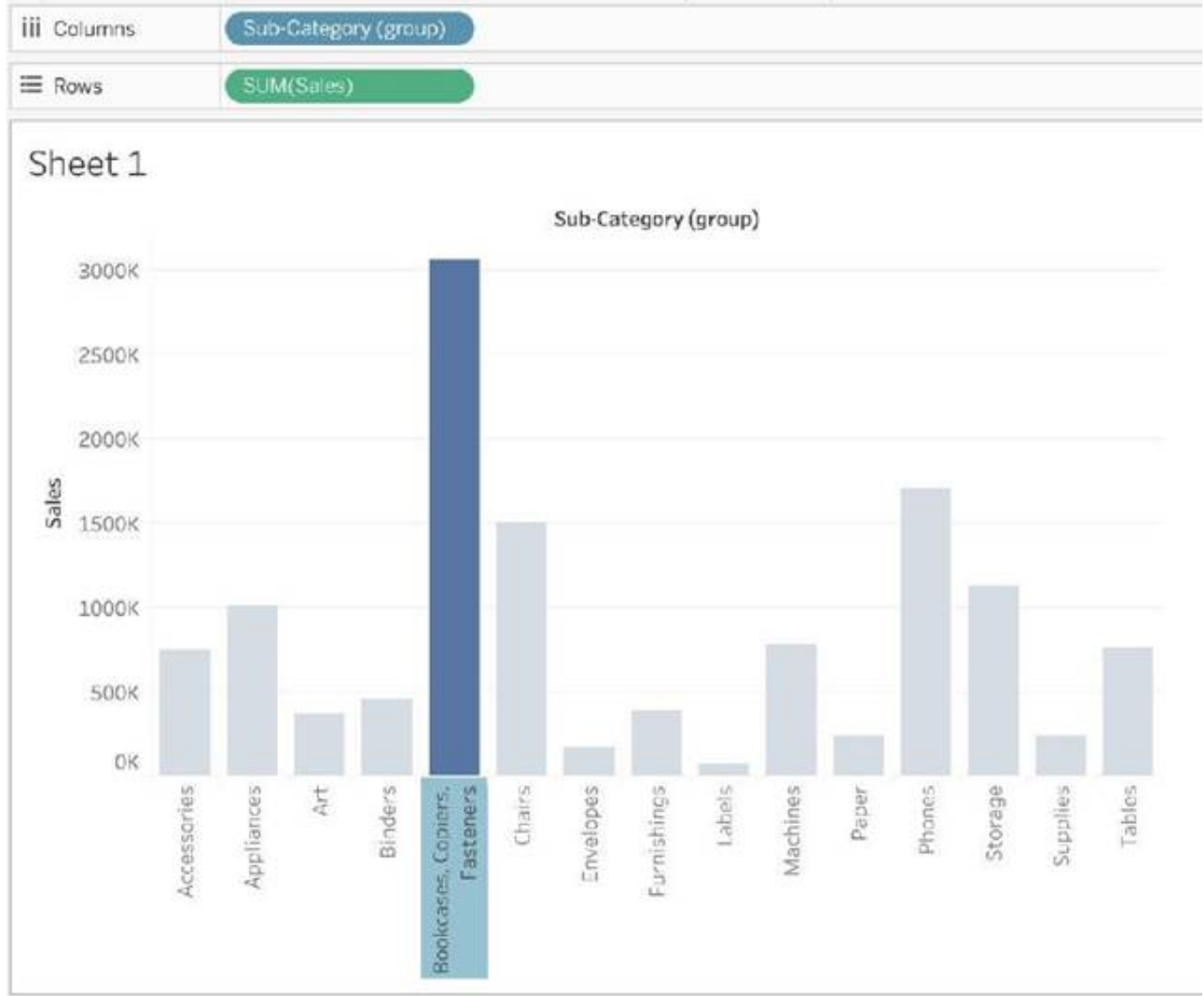
Explanation:

Very important question

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

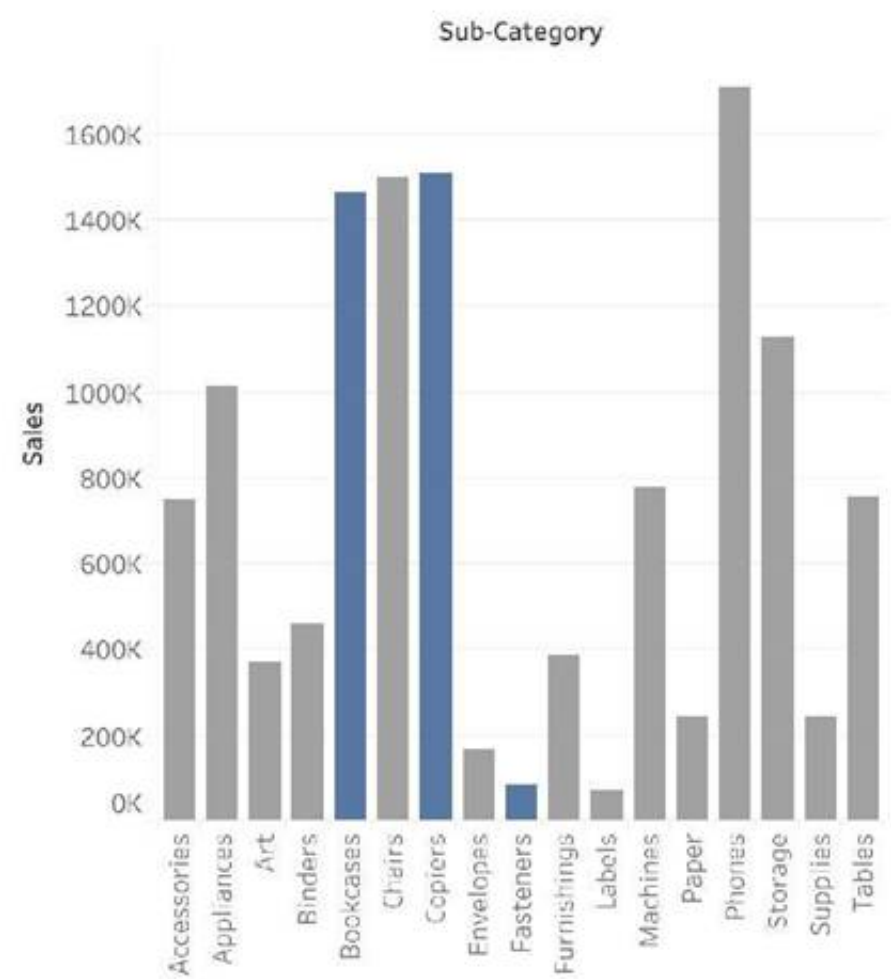


Then on grouping, a new bar is created, and the colour of all bars remain the same.



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

Sheet 1



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

NEW QUESTION 44

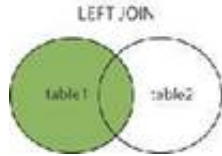
True or False: LEFT JOIN returns all rows from the left table, with the matching rows in the right table

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

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



Reference: https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_join_left.asp

NEW QUESTION 46

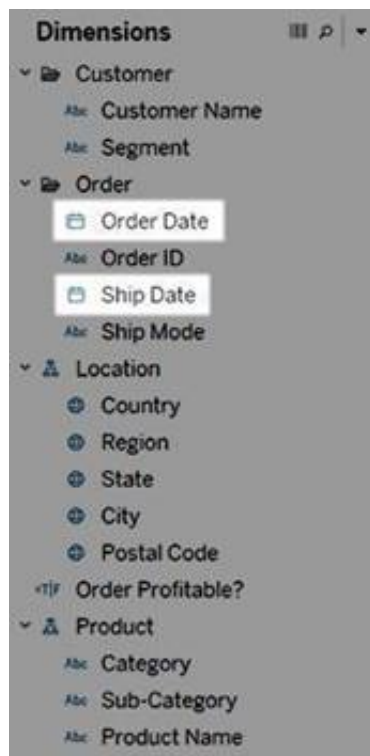
Dates in Tableau are typically treated as _____

- A. Dimensions
- B. Measures

Answer: A

Explanation:

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:



When you place a relational date on a shelf, the field name is automatically modified to reflect the default date level. Tableau defines the default date level to be the level at which there are multiple instances. For example, if the date field includes multiple years, the default level is year. However, if the date field contains data for just one year but includes multiple months, then the default level is month.
Reference: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dates.htm>

NEW QUESTION 50

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

Answer: B

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



NEW QUESTION 53

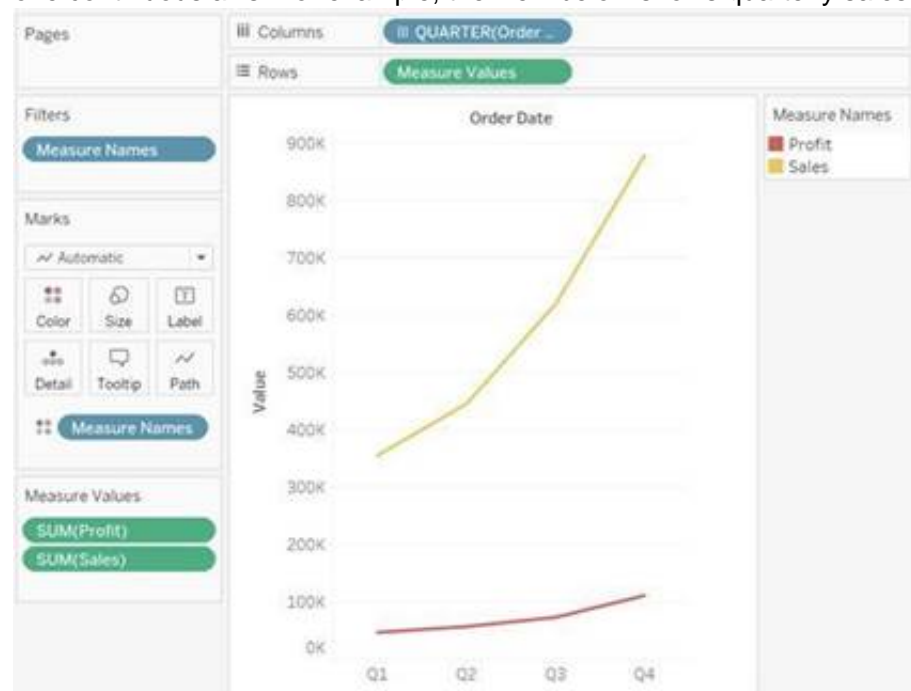
True or False: It is not possible to blend axes for multiple measures into a single axis

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A

Explanation:

We can very much blend multiple measures into a single axis. Such charts are called Combined-Axis / Blended-Axis charts. Follow along:
 Measures can share a single axis so that all the marks are shown in a single pane. To blend multiple measures, drag one measure or axis and drop it onto an existing axis.
 Instead of adding rows and columns to the view, when you blend measures there is a single row or column and all of the values for each measure is shown along one continuous axis. For example, the view below shows quarterly sales and profit on a shared axis.



Note: If you drag a measure on to the canvas and only see a single ruler indicator instead of the double ruler indicator shown below, Tableau creates dual axes instead of a blended axis. For more information about how to create dual axes, see Compare two measures using dual axes.
 Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/multiple_measures.htm

NEW QUESTION 58

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 60

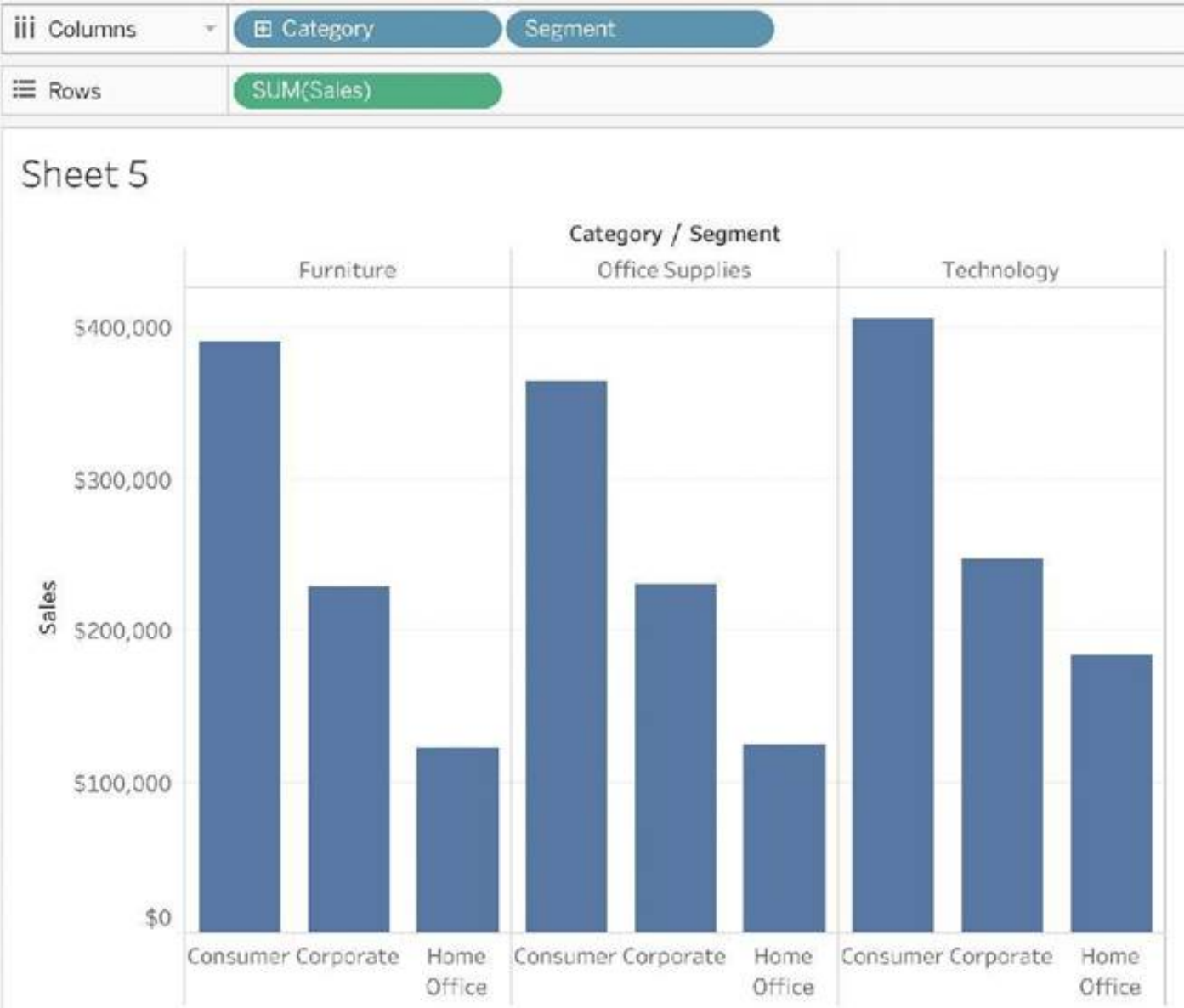
Which of the following are compelling reasons to use a Stacked Bar Chart?

- A. To visualize parts of a whole
- B. To easily visualize trends over time
- C. To be able to visualize complex information with fewer bars / marks
- D. To visualize each discrete category using a separate bar.

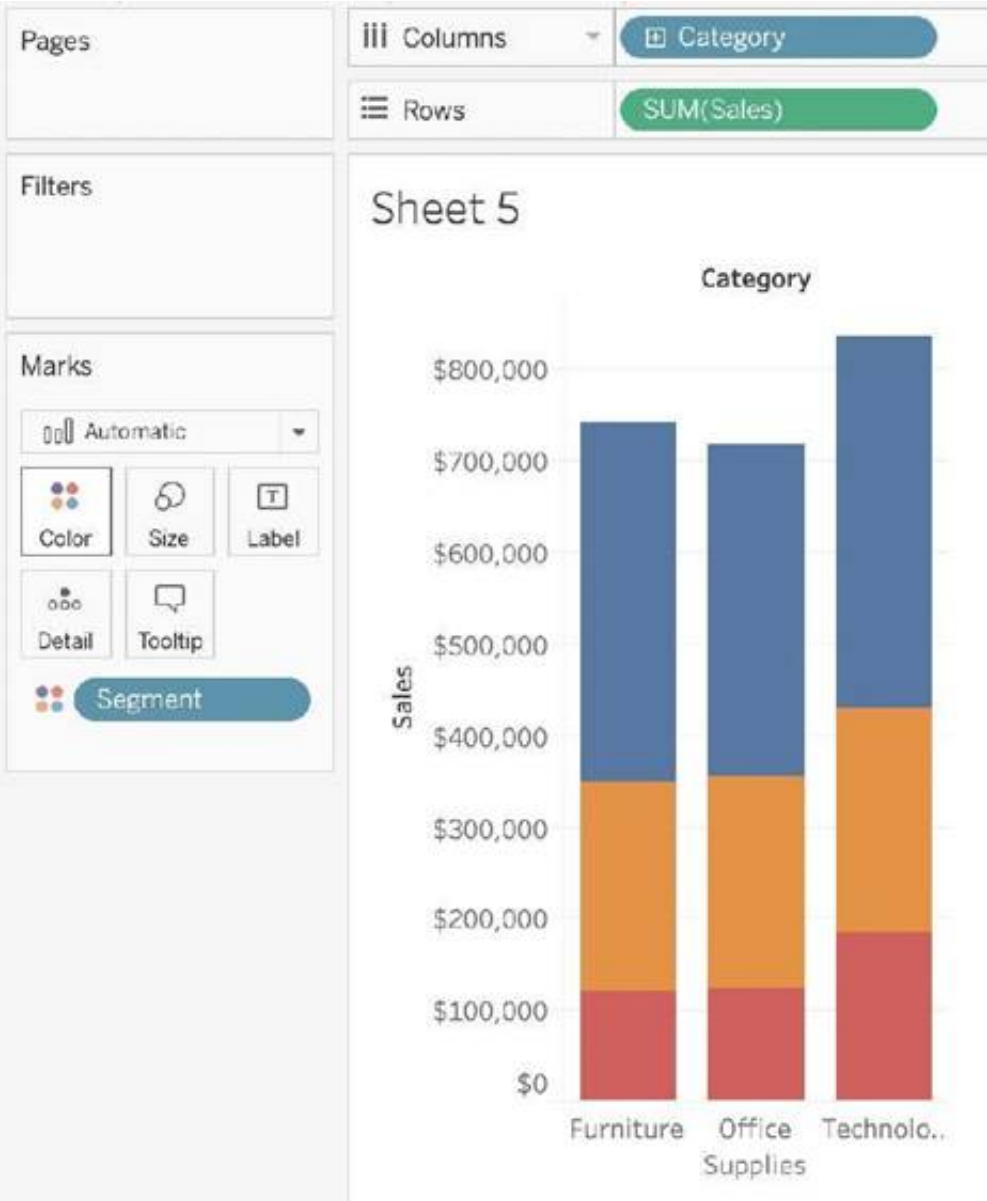
Answer: AC

Explanation:

Stacked bar charts will usually have lesser number of bars compared to a normal bar chart:
 Normal bar chart - 9 bars



Stacked Bar Chart - 3 bars



We can easily see a 'part-of-a-whole' methodology being used here as well - we are seeing the breakdown of Segments within each Category. To easily visualize trends over time - This is the definition of a line chart. To visualize each discrete category using a separate bar - This can be accomplished using a simple bar chart, why use a stacked one?

NEW QUESTION 61

You create a dashboard that tracks your teams progress on various projects. On the dashboard, you want to display your company's web page. Which dashboard element should you use?

- A. A navigation object
- B. A URL action
- C. An extension
- D. A web page object

Answer: D

Explanation:

To display your company's web page on a Tableau dashboard, you should use a web page object. The web page object allows you to embed a web page within your Tableau dashboard, providing direct access to external web content.

? Open your Dashboard: Start by opening the dashboard where you want to add the web page.

? Add Web Page Object: In the Objects section of the dashboard pane, select the "Web Page" object and drag it onto your dashboard.

? Configure URL: After placing the web page object, a dialog box will prompt you to enter the URL of the web page you want to display. Enter your company's web page URL here.

? Resize and Position: Adjust the size and position of the web page object to fit your dashboard design.

References:

? Tableau's official documentation on dashboard objects: Dashboard Objects

NEW QUESTION 63

What should you use to create headers in a visualization?

- A. A parameter
- B. A measure
- C. A dimension
- D. A filter

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the Tableau Help, headers are “labels that identify the different parts of your view”. The help also states that “Headers are created when you place a discrete dimension on Columns or Rows” (page 1).

NEW QUESTION 65

You create the following visualization.

What is the first step to create the visual grouping of the 10 marks shown in blue?

- A. Select the desired 10 marks in the view.
- B. Create a Group on the Property Description field in the Data pane.
- C. Select the desired 10 text labels under Property Description.
- D. Create a Set on the Neighborhood field in the Data pane.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To visually group marks in Tableau, you typically start by selecting the marks directly in the view. Once the desired marks are selected, you can then create a group from them. This will visually group the selected marks, as indicated by the blue color in the example provided.

NEW QUESTION 69

Which of the following are true about dimensions?

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

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

About data field roles and types

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

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

Blue versus green fields

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

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

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



Measures contain numeric quantitative values hence that option is incorrect.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 73

True or False: Tableau can create worksheet-specific filters

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 75

_____ is a snapshot of the data that Tableau stores locally. Good for very large datasets of which we only need few fields.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Tableau Data Extract (TDE) is a snapshot of the data that Tableau stores locally. Good for very large datasets of which we only need few fields. Performance is optimised because it queries its own database engine instead of the local data source.

When you create an extract of your data, you can reduce the total amount of data by using filters and configuring other limits. After you create an extract, you can refresh it with data from the original data. When refreshing the data, you have the option to either do a full refresh, which replaces all of the contents in the extract, or you can do an incremental refresh, which only adds rows that are new since the previous refresh.

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.

NEW QUESTION 80

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

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

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 84

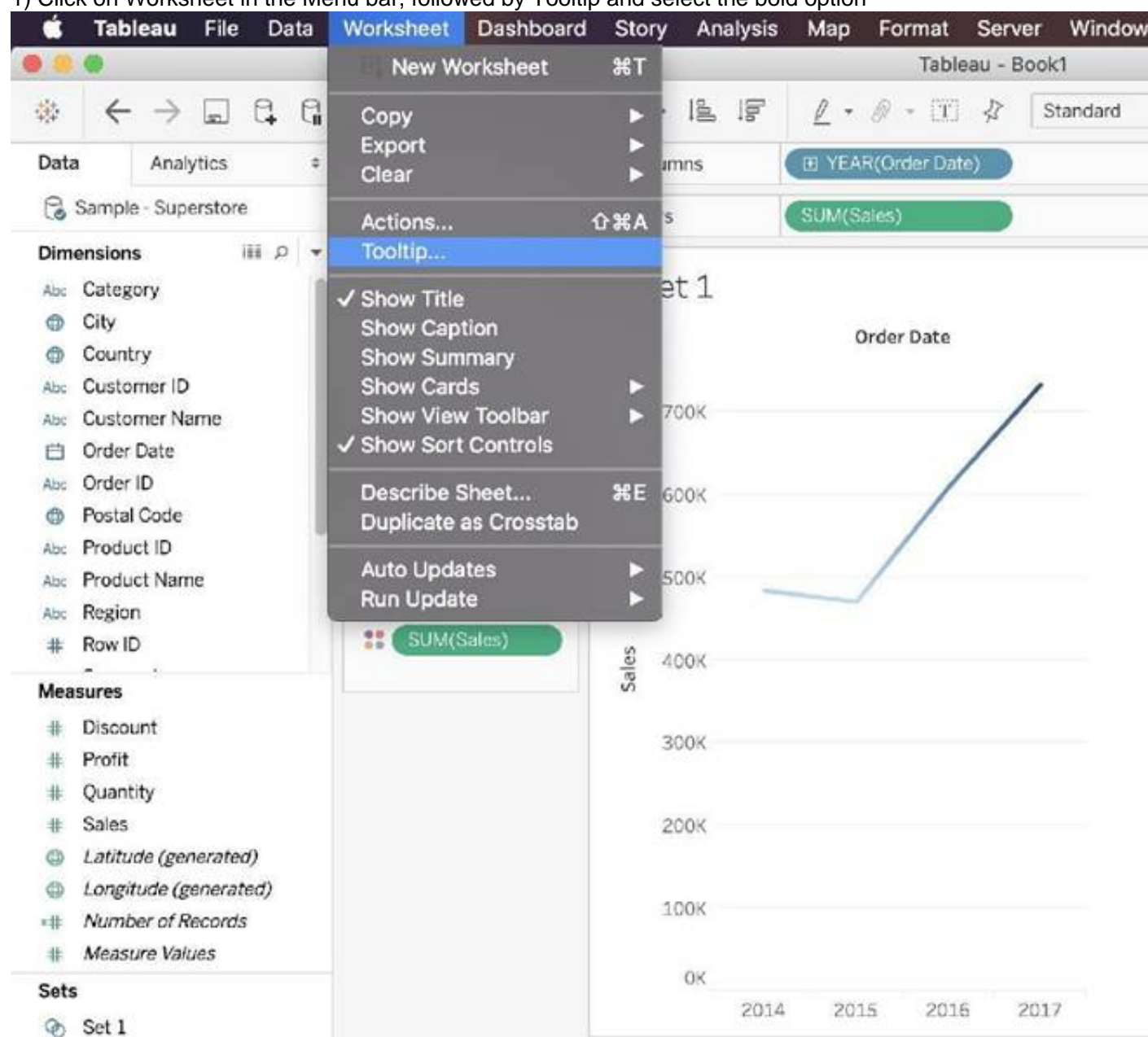
Which of the following are valid ways to Bold the Tooltip content in Tableau?

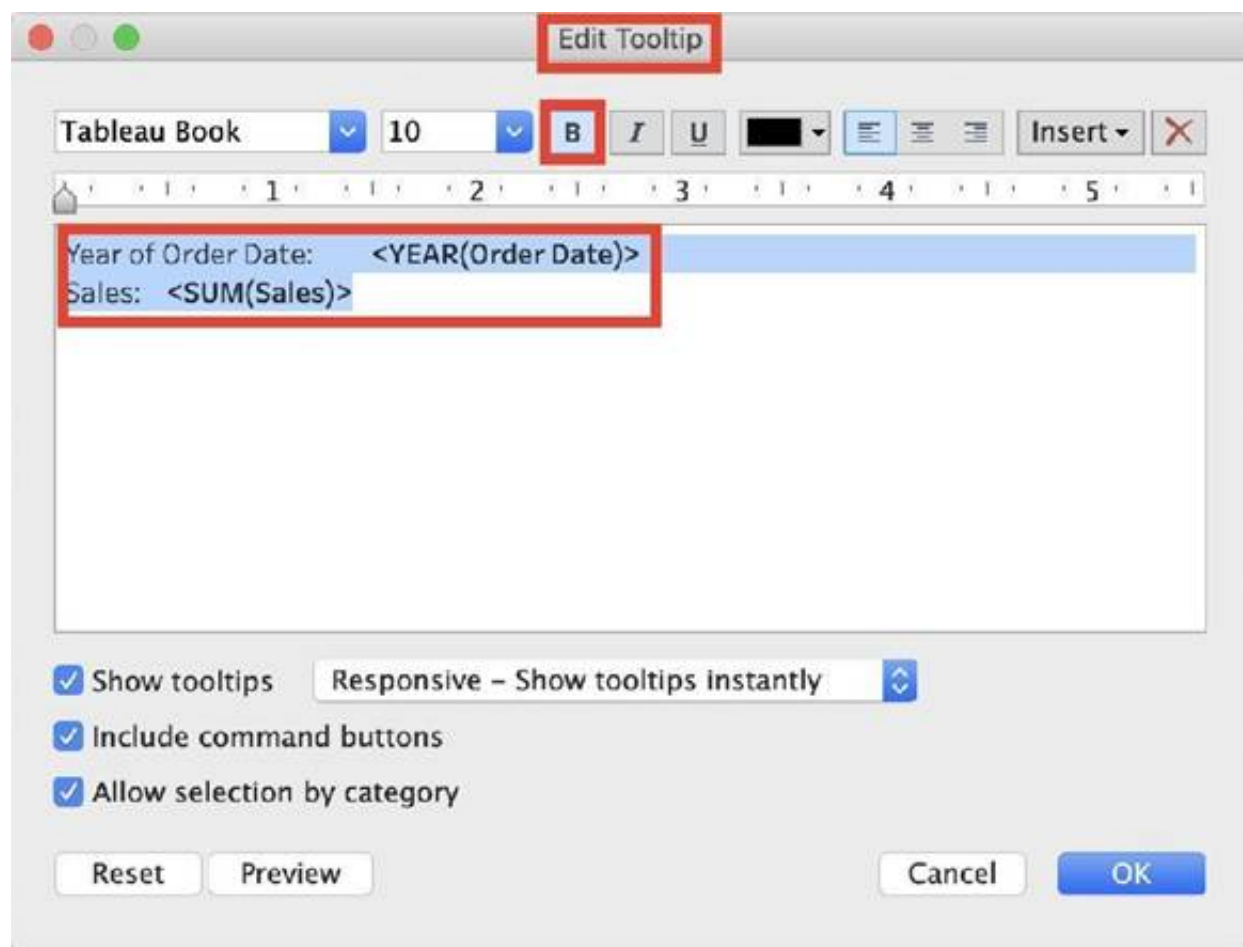
- A. Click on Analysis, Tooltip options, and select bold.
- B. Click on Tooltip in the Marks card, and select bold.
- C. Click on Worksheet in the Menu bar, followed by Tooltip and select the bold option
- D. Right click, click format and then under the default worksheet formatting, choose Tooltip and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

Answer: BCD

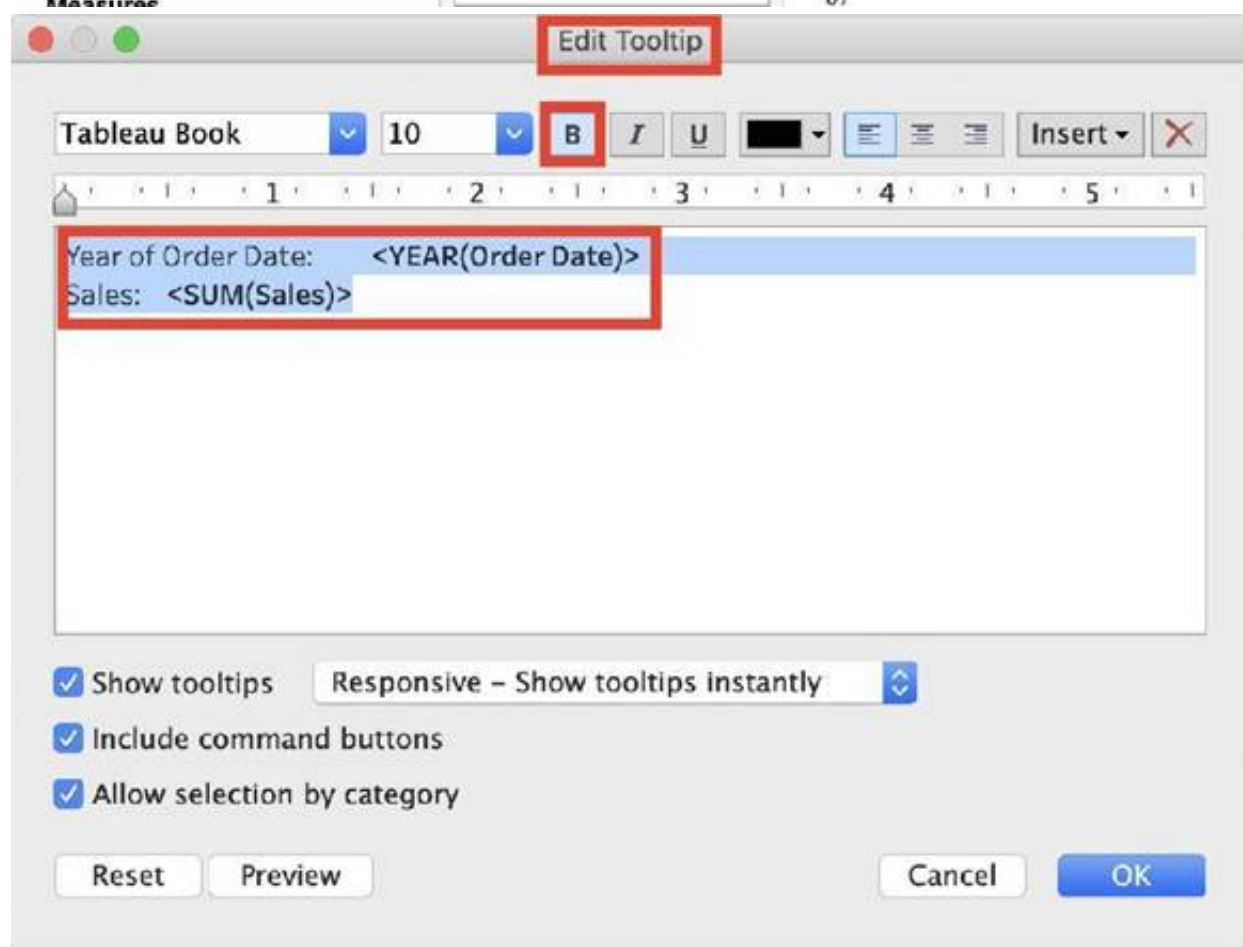
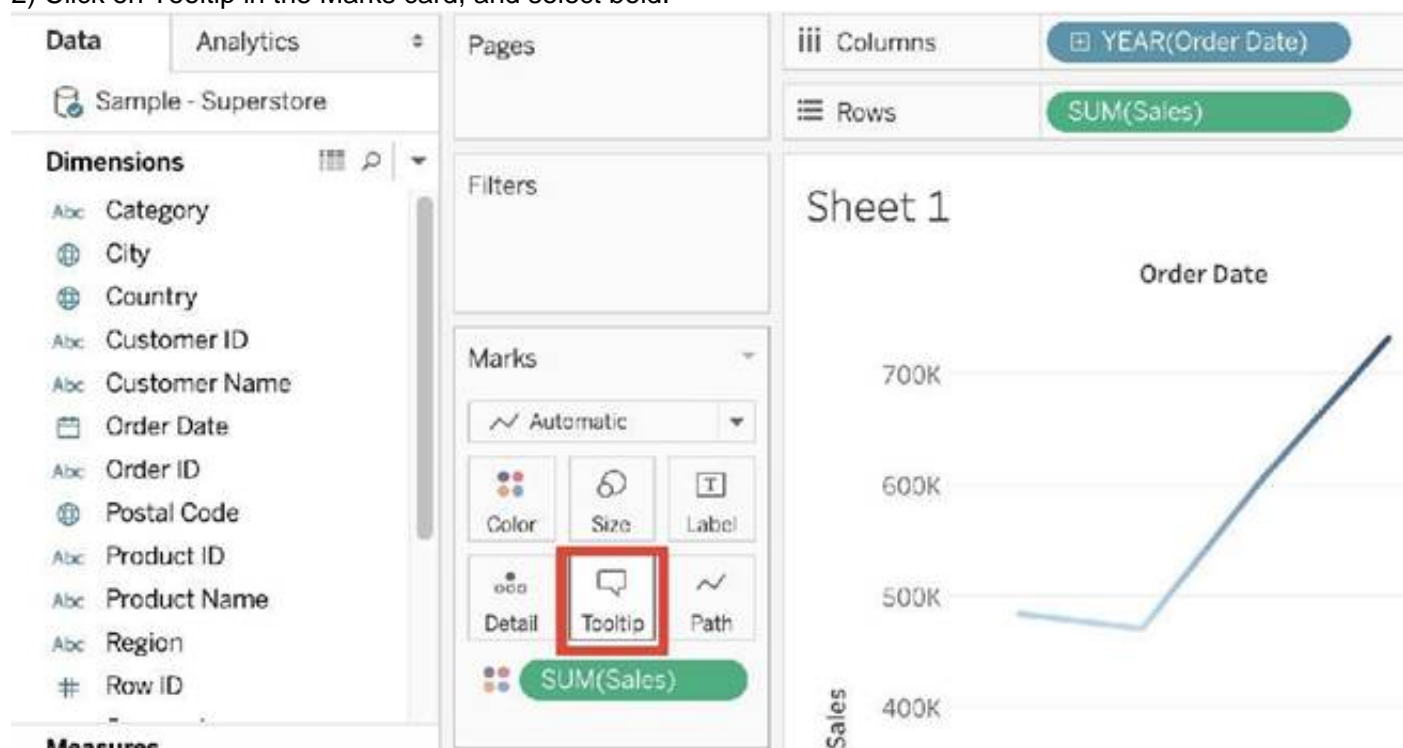
Explanation:

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

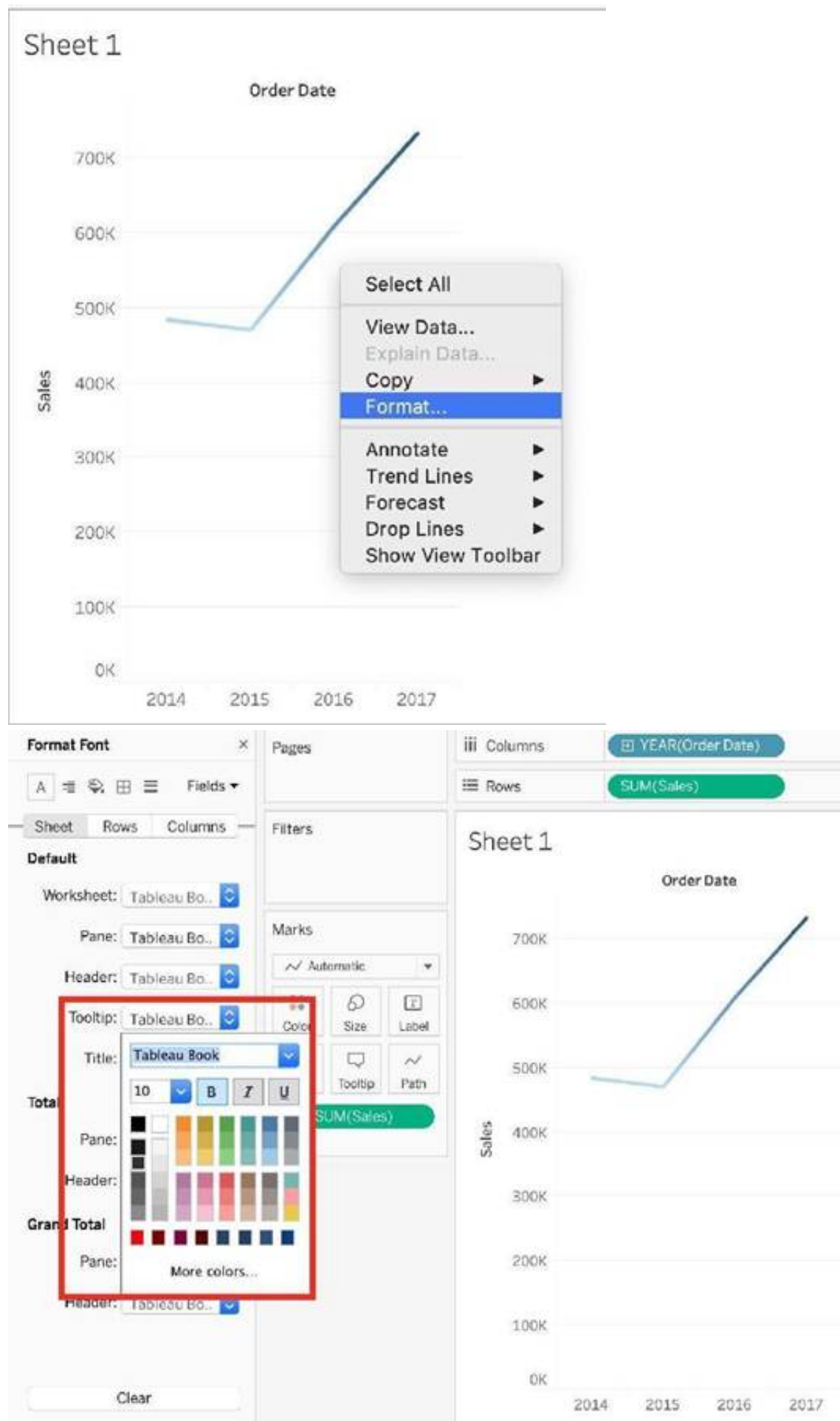




2) Click on Tooltip in the Marks card, and select bold.



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



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

NEW QUESTION 89

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 90

How can you create a packaged data source?

- A. From the Worksheet menu, select Export, and then select Data.
- B. From the Data pane, right-click the data connection, and then select Add to Saved Data Sources.
- C. From the File menu, select Share.
- D. From the File menu, select Save As.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To create a packaged data source (.tdsx file) in Tableau, you would right-click on the data connection in the Data pane and select the option to add it to saved data sources. This action packages the data source with the metadata that you've defined in Tableau, such as calculations, groups, and sets, so that you can easily share it with others. This does not package the data itself, which is a separate step if you're working with local file-based data.

NEW QUESTION 91

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

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

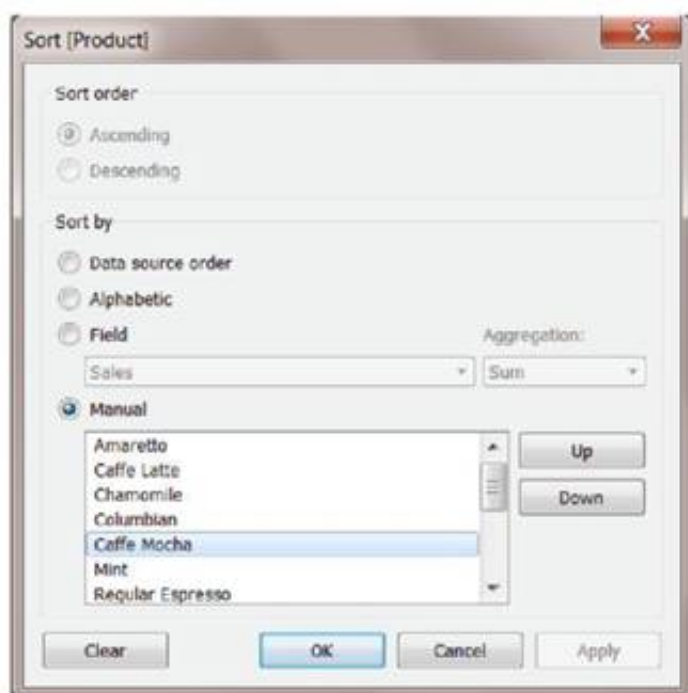
Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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



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

NEW QUESTION 93

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

- A. Side-by-side circles
- B. Scatter plots
- C. Heat maps
- D. Packed bubbles

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 94

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

- A. Gantt Chart
- B. Bar Chart

- C. Tree Map
- D. Pie Chart

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 99

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

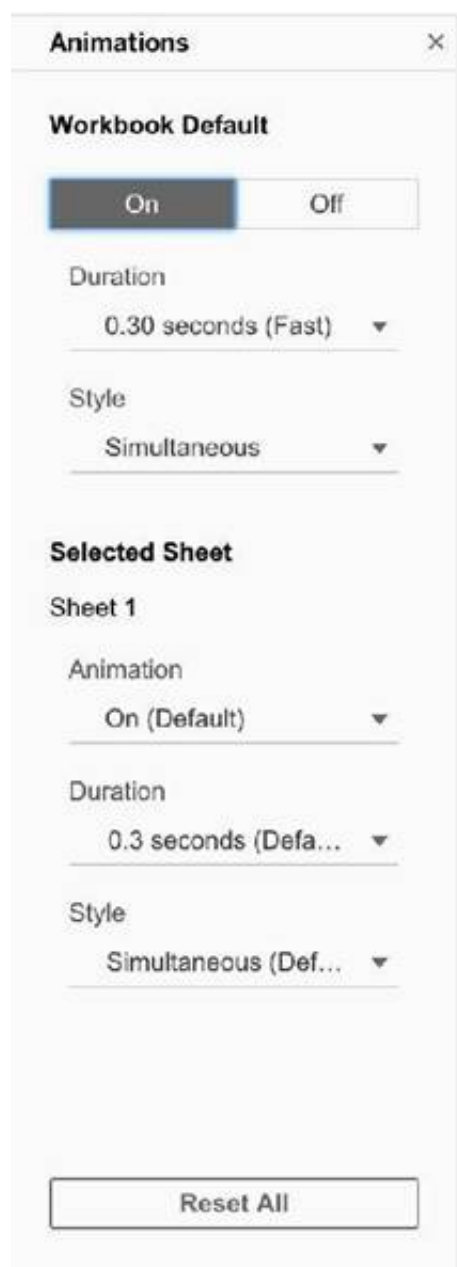
The LATEST Tableau Desktop Sepcialist exam blueprint now requires you to know some basics about animations as well!

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'



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

NEW QUESTION 104

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

- A. A live connection to a database server requires less network overhead than an extract.
- B. A workbook connected to a live connection will have fresher data than a workbook connected to an extract.
- C. A live connection reduces the amount of memory used on a client computer as compared to an extract.
- D. A live connection is always faster than an extract.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The benefits of using a live connection over an extract include:

? B: A live connection ensures that the data in the workbook is as up-to-date as the database itself, providing fresher data compared to a static extract which is updated at intervals.

? C: A live connection queries the database server directly, which means it uses the server's memory and processing power rather than relying on the client computer's resources.

A live connection does not necessarily require less network overhead (A) as it may continually send queries over the network, and it is not always faster than an extract (D) because extracts can provide quicker response times for complex queries or large datasets.

NEW QUESTION 109

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Two correct methods for creating a visual group are selecting marks in the view and right-clicking a dimension in the Data pane. A visual group is a way of combining related members in a dimension field to create categories or segments in your data. For example, you can create a visual group by selecting several states in a map view and grouping them into regions. You can create a visual group by selecting one or more marks in the view and then clicking the group icon on the tooltip or on the toolbar. This will create a new group field in the Data pane with default names for each group based on their members. You can also create a visual group by right-clicking a dimension in the Data pane and selecting Create > Group. This will open the Create Group dialog box where you can select several members and drag them into groups with custom names⁸ The other options are not correct methods for creating a visual group. Clicking the drop-down arrow from the top of the Data pane will open a menu with options for creating new fields, folders, sets, bins, etc., but not groups. Dragging a dimension onto another dimension in the Data pane will create a hierarchy, which is a way of organizing data into different levels of detail, not groups⁹

NEW QUESTION 114

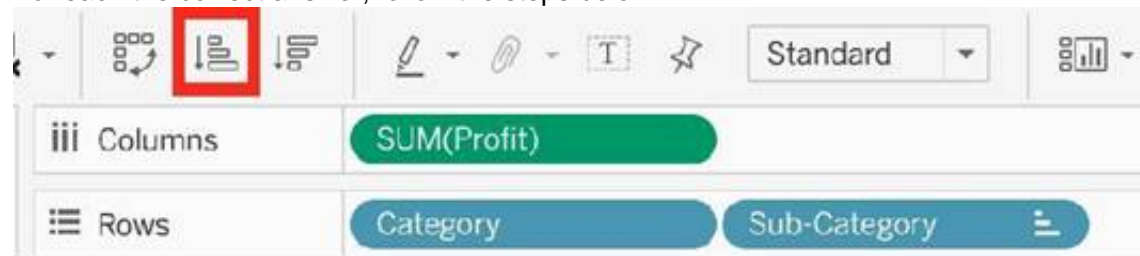
Which Sub-Category had the least Profit in the Office Supplies category?

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

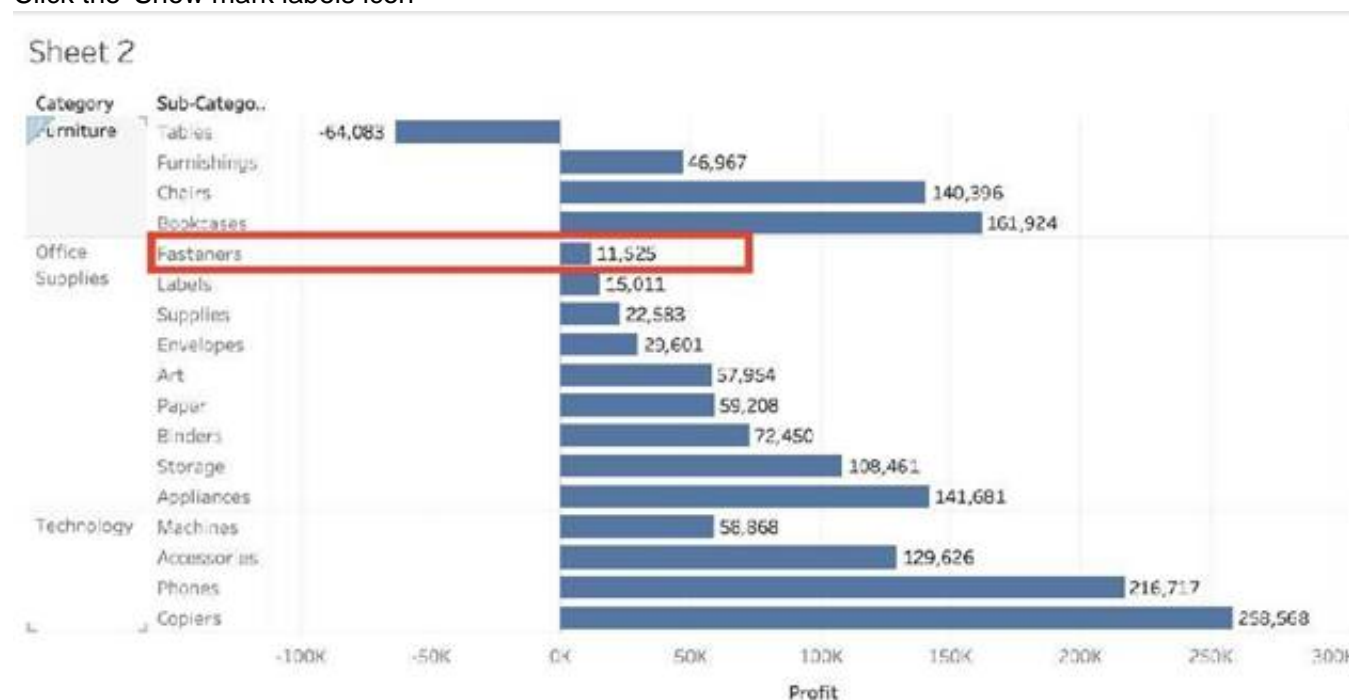
Answer: A

Explanation:

To reach the correct answer, follow the steps below:



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



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

NEW QUESTION 118

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 120

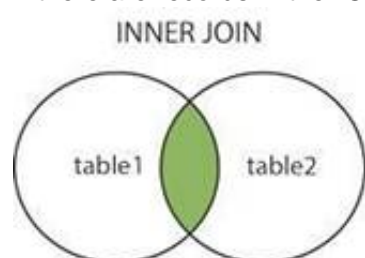
True or False: All rows from both tables are returned in an INNER JOIN

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

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!



Reference: https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_join_inner.asp

NEW QUESTION 124

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

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

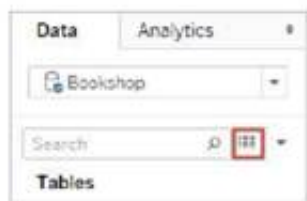
Answer: C

Explanation:

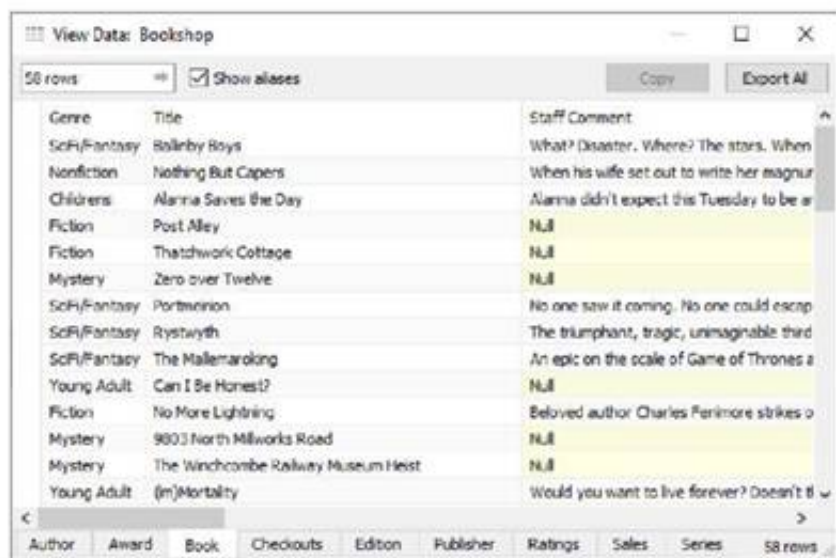
The View Data window displays as much of the data as possible by default, up to 10,000 rows. This can be increased though, if you wish to.

Data pane

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



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



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

NEW QUESTION 125

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

1) Create larger extracts: You can create extracts with billions of rows of data. Because .hyper extracts can support more data, you can consolidate .tde extracts that you previously had to create separately into a single .hyper extract.

2) Create and refresh extracts faster: While Tableau has always optimized performance for creating and refreshing extracts, version 2020.3 supports faster extract creation and refreshes for even larger data sets.

3) Experience better performance when interacting with views that use extract data sources: Although smaller extracts continue to perform efficiently, larger extracts perform more efficiently.

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

NEW QUESTION 131

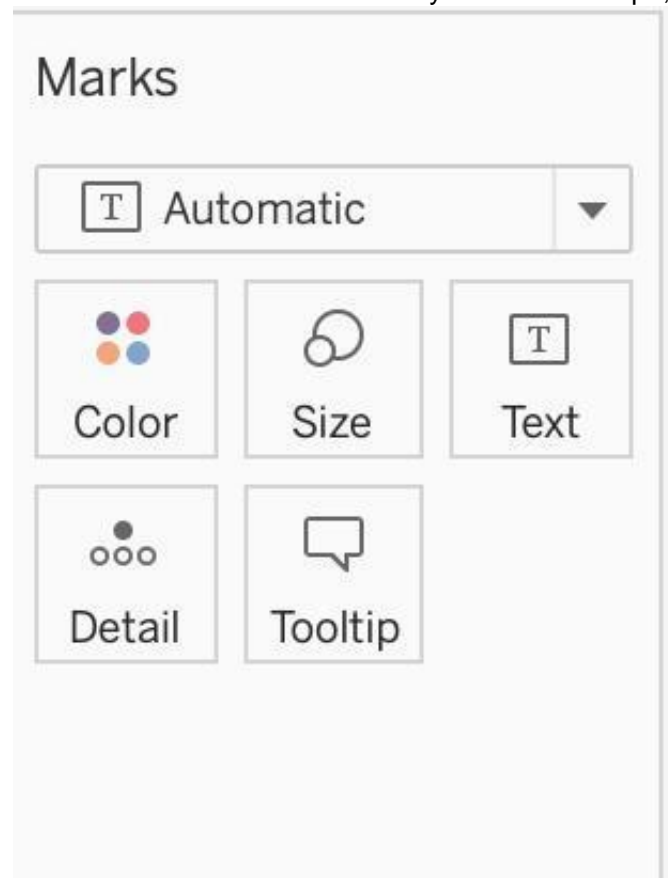
Which of the following would you use to edit the Shape, colour, and Text of your visualisations?

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

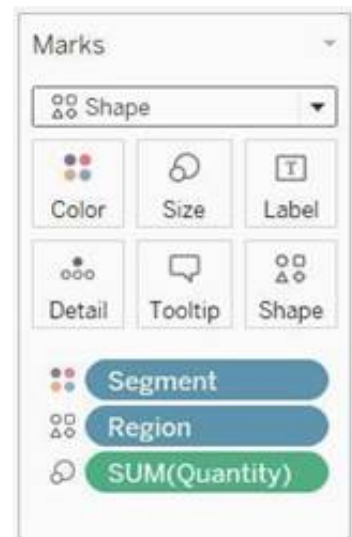
Answer: A

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](#).

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

NEW QUESTION 134

Question 45: Skipped

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

For example -

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

NEW QUESTION 135

You may create a context filter to:

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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

According to the official documentation :

Improve View Performance with Context Filters

Version: 2020.3

Applies to: Tableau Desktop, Tableau Online, Tableau Server

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

You may create a context filter to:

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

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

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

Create Context Filters

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

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

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

You can modify a context filter by:

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

Speed up Context Filters

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 139

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 143

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

Answer: A

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's 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 helps to indicate that it's a dimension.

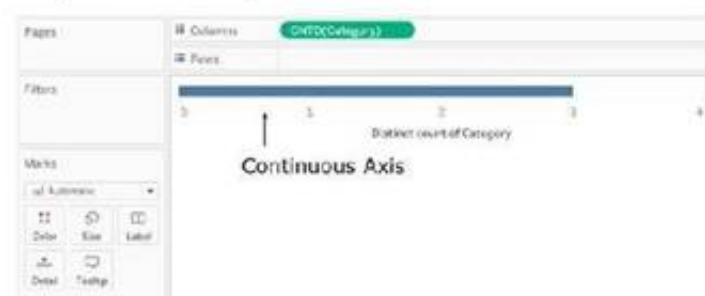
Dimension fields in the view

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.

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

NEW QUESTION 148

By default, what does Tableau do when you connect to a data source?

- A. Creates an extract of the data
- B. Creates a live connection to the data
- C. Loads your actual file into Tableau
- D. Sorts the data in descending order

Answer: B

Explanation:

Before you can build a view and analyze your data, you must first connect Tableau to your data. Tableau supports connecting to a wide variety of data, stored in a variety of places.

By default, when you connect a data source to Tableau, Tableau will create a live connection to the data.

Live connection refers to a data source that contains direct connection to underlying data, which provides real-time or near real-time data. With a live connection, Tableau makes queries directly against the database or other source, and returns the results of the query for use in a workbook. Users can create live connections and then share them on Tableau Server so that other Tableau users can use the same data using the same connection and filtering settings.

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/guides/everybody-install/en-us/everybody_admin_data.htm

NEW QUESTION 150

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

To create a trend line, we need:



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

NEW QUESTION 155

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

- A. Packed bubbles
- B. Side-by-side circles
- C. Heat maps
- D. Density map

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Tableau, a Density map (also known as a heat map) uses automatically generated sizes for the data points that cannot be resized by using the Marks card. This chart type is designed to display density of data points on a map, where the size and color of the data points represent the concentration of data in that area.

NEW QUESTION 158

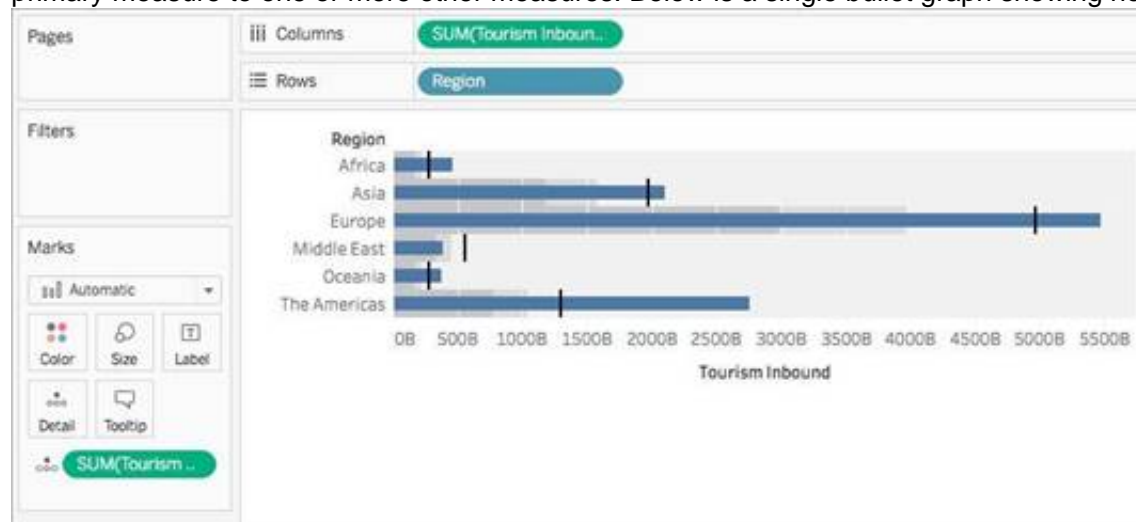
Which of the following is a good reason for using a bullet graph?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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



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

NEW QUESTION 159

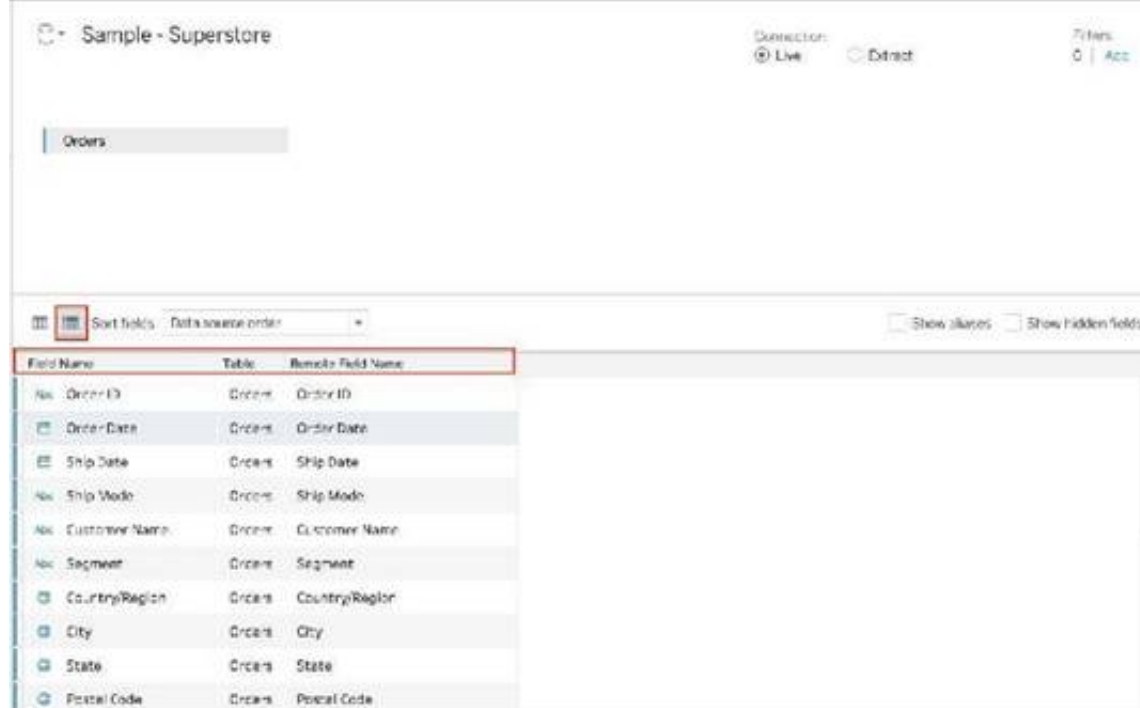
When using the manage metadata option, we can create custom names for columns where _____ is the original name of the column whereas _____ is the custom name we created in Tableau.

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

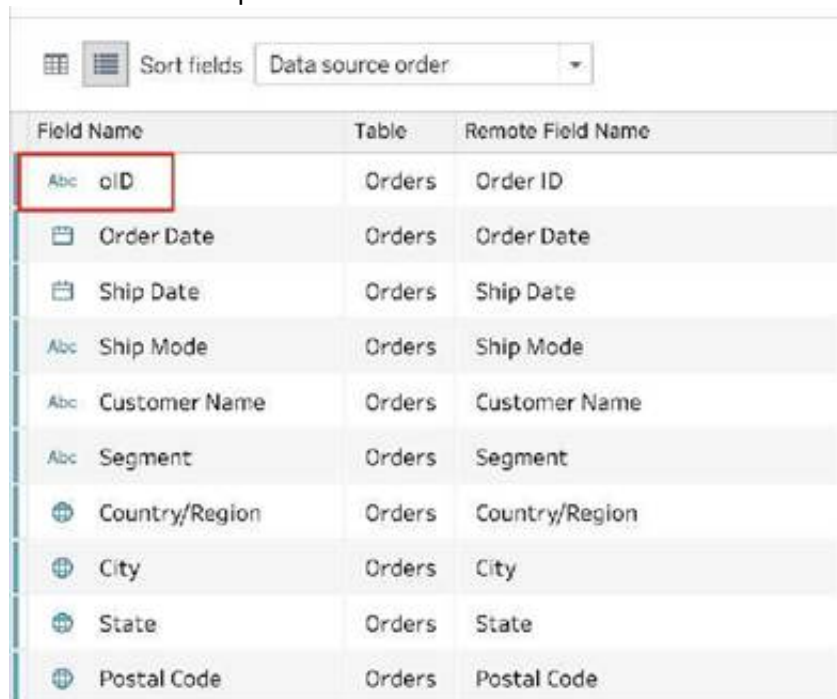
Answer: A

Explanation:

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



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



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

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

NEW QUESTION 160

Which two filter modes can you use with continuous filters? Choose two.

- A. Multiple Values
- B. Special
- C. Range of Values
- D. Single Values

Answer: BC

Explanation:

According to the Tableau Help, there are two filter modes for continuous filters: Range of Values and Single Value. The help also states that “Range of Values lets you specify a minimum and maximum value for the filter using sliders or input fields” and “Single Value lets you select one value on a slider for the filter” (page 1).

NEW QUESTION 165

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 168

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

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

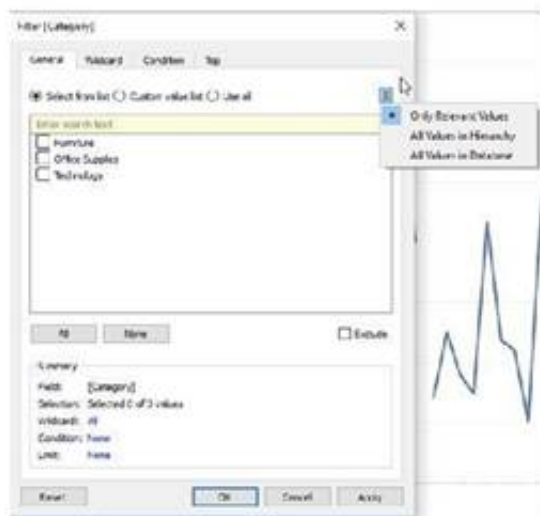
Explanation:

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

Filter categorical data (dimensions)

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

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



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

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

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

Filter quantitative data (measures)

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: If you have a large data source, filtering measures can lead to a significant degradation in performance. It is sometimes much more efficient to filter by

creating a set containing the measure and then apply a filter to the set. For more information about creating sets, see Create Sets
Reference: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering.htm>

NEW QUESTION 171

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

Answer: C

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.

NEW QUESTION 175

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 177

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 180

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 181

Which of the following are valid Dashboard size options?

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

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

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

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

Control overall dashboard size

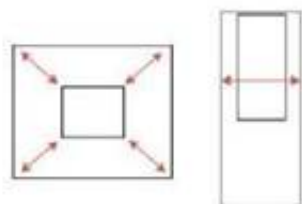
Dashboard size options



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

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

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



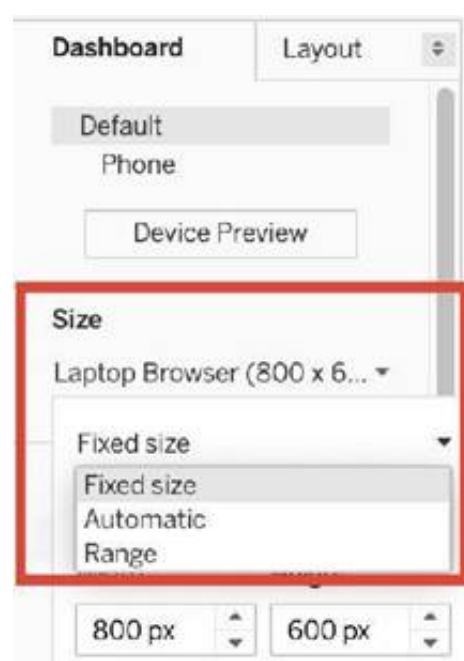
Range: The dashboard scales between minimum and maximum sizes that you specify. If the window used to display the dashboard is smaller than the minimum size, scroll bars are displayed. If it's larger than the maximum size, white space is displayed.

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



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

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



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

NEW QUESTION 184

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A histogram is a chart that displays the shape of a distribution. A histogram looks like a bar chart but groups values for a continuous measure into ranges, or bins.

The basic building blocks for a histogram are as follows:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 188

For Bullet Graphs we need at least _____ measures

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 190

Dimensions containing _____ and _____ values cannot be continuous.

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

According to Tableau's official documentation -

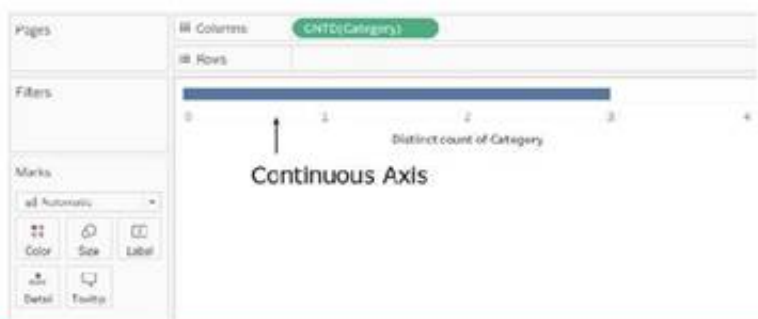
Dimension fields in the view

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



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

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



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

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

NEW QUESTION 193

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

- A. The Dashboard pane
- B. The Format menu
- C. The Dashboard menu
- D. The Layout pane

Answer: AD

Explanation:

You can change the device layout of a dashboard by using the Dashboard pane or the Dashboard menu. The Dashboard pane allows you to select a device type and customize the layout for that device. The Dashboard menu allows you to create a new device layout or copy an existing one. The Format menu and the Layout pane do not have options for changing the device layout¹

NEW QUESTION 196

Which two types of fields appear blue? Choose two.

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 197

When is an axis created for the visualisation in Tableau?

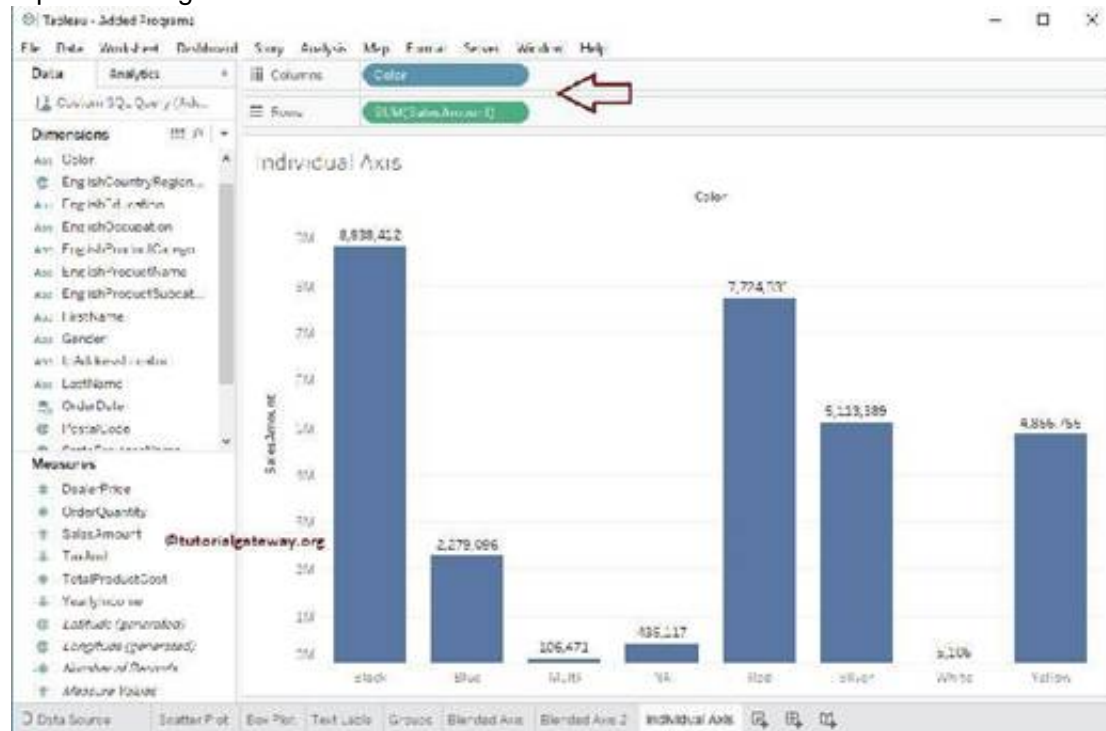
- A. When we drag a measure to the row/column shelf
- B. When we drag a dimension to the row/column shelf
- C. When we drag a discrete field to the row/column shelf
- D. When we drag a continuous field to the row/column shelf

Answer: D

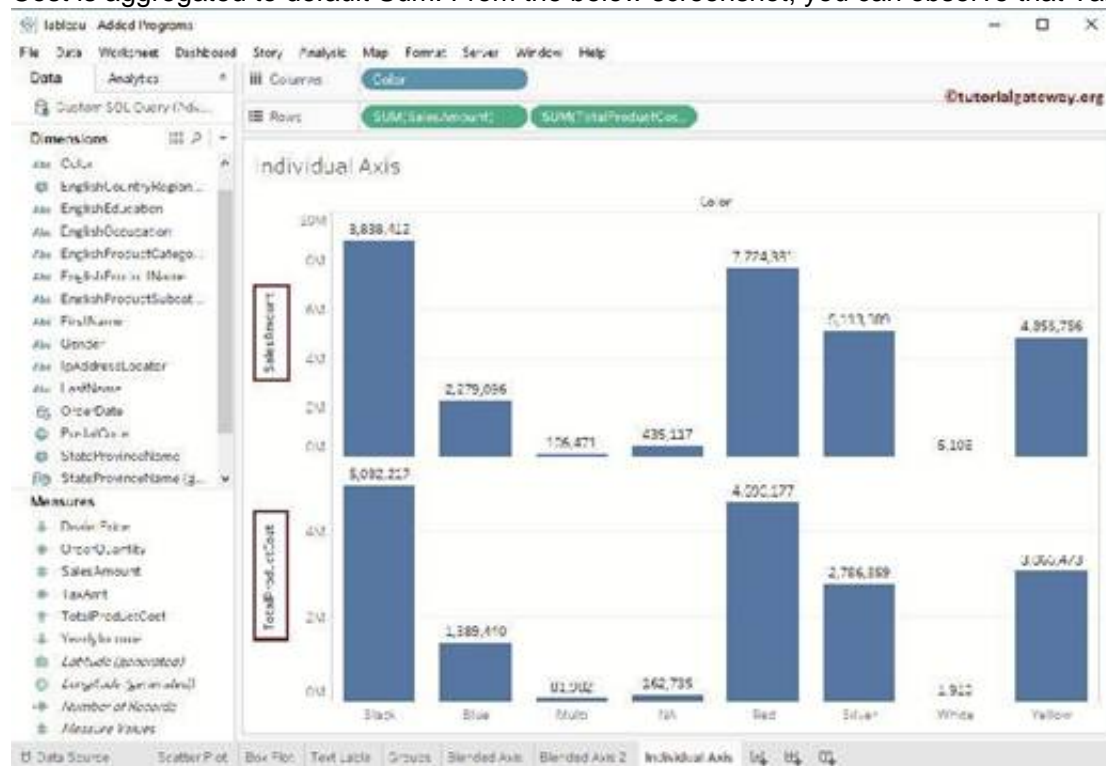
Explanation:

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

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



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



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

NEW QUESTION 201

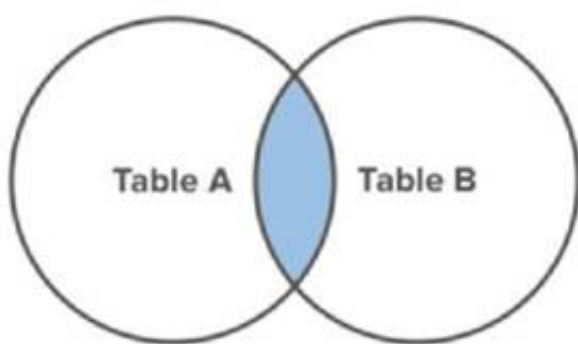
True or False: A LEFT JOIN or INNER JOIN creates a row each time the join criteria is satisfied, which can result in duplicate rows. One way to avoid this is to use data blending instead.

- A. True
- B. False

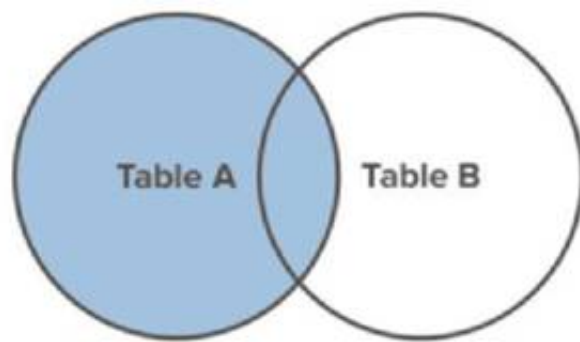
Answer: A

Explanation:

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



Inner join



Left Join

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

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

NEW QUESTION 204

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.

Answer: C

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.

NEW QUESTION 205

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

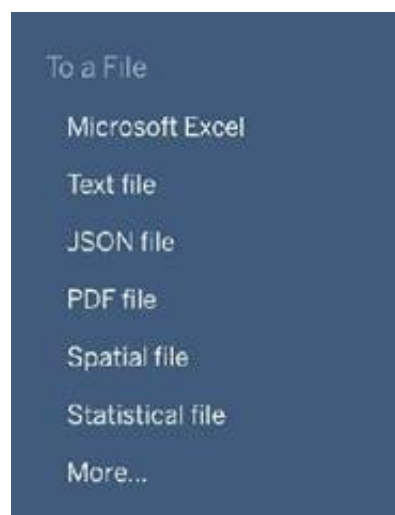
A workaround however can be to export your Firebase data into Google BigQuery, and then connect it to Tableau Desktop.

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

1) Server

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

2) File



NEW QUESTION 208

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

Answer: ACD

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.

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

NEW QUESTION 209

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 212

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

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

In fact, the opposite of this is true.

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

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

Refer to logical layer vs physical layer from the official

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

NEW QUESTION 213

Which three statements accurately describe continuous fields? Choose three.

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

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Continuous fields in Tableau have specific characteristics:

? A. Continuous fields appear as green pills:

? B. Continuous fields are numeric:

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

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 216

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Replace References:

When you successfully connect to a new data source, all worksheets in the workbook 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 become invalid and are marked with an exclamation point . You can quickly resolve the problem by replacing the field's 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

NEW QUESTION 218

Most viewers scan content starting at the _____ of a page.

- A. top left
- B. center
- C. bottom left
- D. bottom right
- E. top right

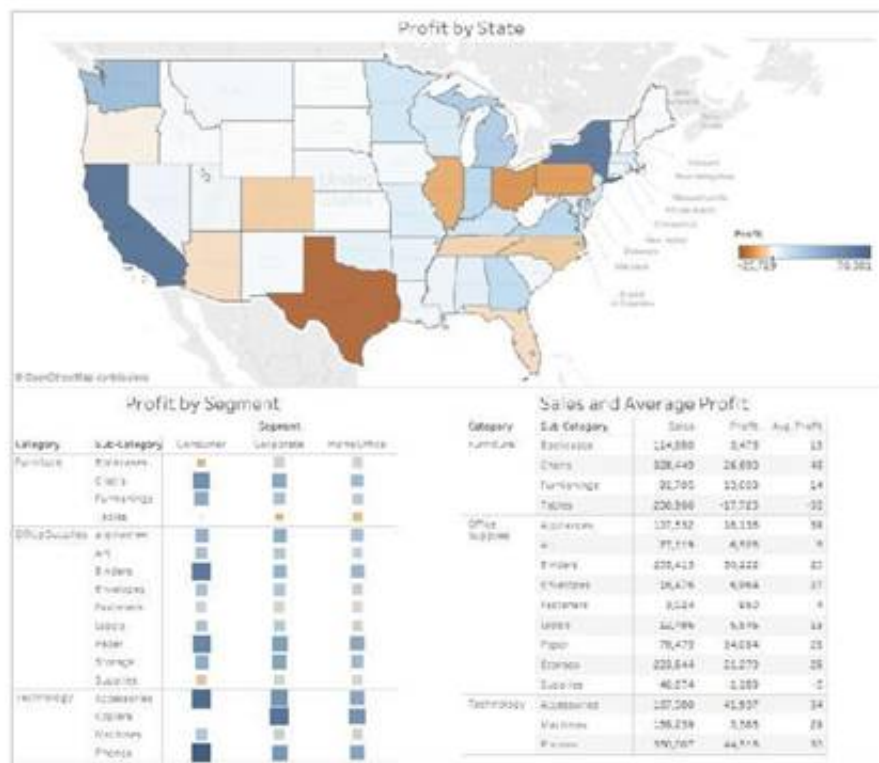
Answer: A

Explanation:

According to Tableau's official documentation:

Leverage the most-viewed spot

Most viewers scan web content starting at the top left of a web page. Once you know your dashboard's main purpose, be sure to place your most important view so that it occupies or spans the upper-left corner of your dashboard. In the dashboard below, the author decided that the map view holds the key message.



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

NEW QUESTION 222

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

What does Data Interpreter do?

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 226

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 227

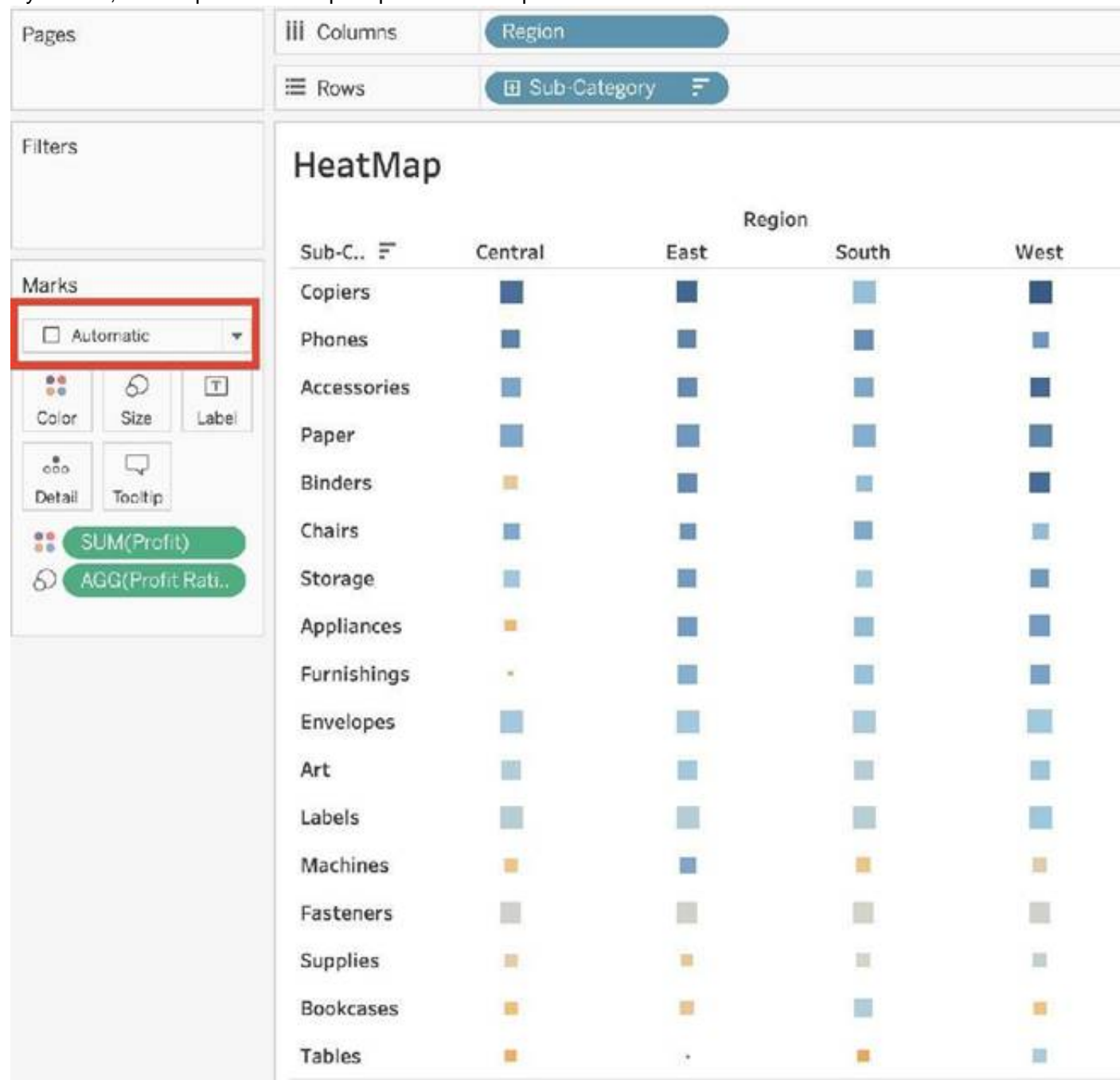
Which of the following shapes does a Heat Map use by default?

- A. Square
- B. Line
- C. Text
- D. Circle

Answer: A

Explanation:

By default, the shape that a Heat map uses is a "Square". See below:



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

NEW QUESTION 229

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

To union tables using wildcard search

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



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



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



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

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

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



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

NEW QUESTION 233

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 235

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Important question!

Blue versus green fields

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 236

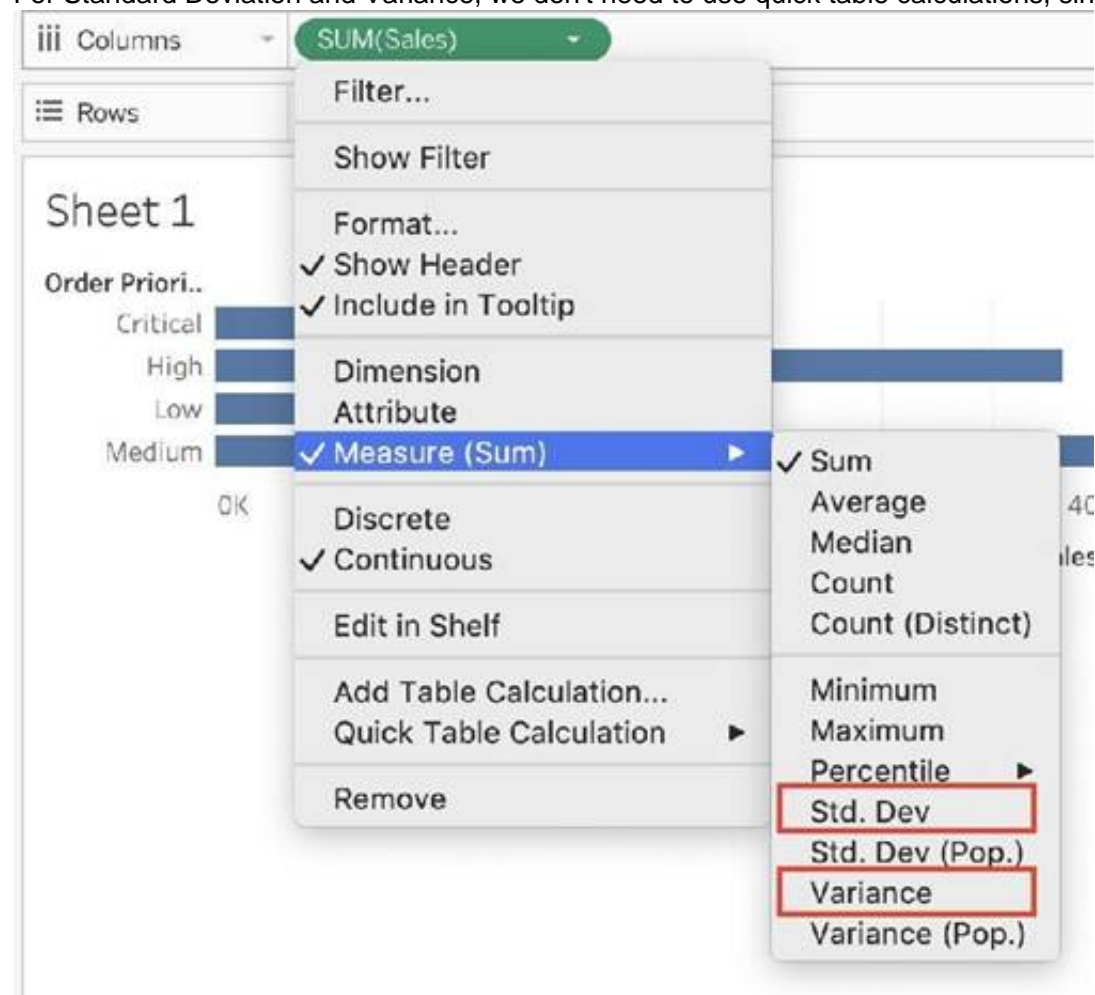
Which of the following calculations DO NOT need a quick table calculation?

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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



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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 238

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 240

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