

# Tableau

## Exam Questions TDS-C01

Tableau Desktop Specialist



### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

When you click Salt Lake City in the view, the URL action will direct you to <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt+Lake+City+Car+Dropoff+City>. A URL action is a hyperlink that points to a web page or other web-based resource outside of Tableau. You can use URL actions to create an email or link to additional information about your data. To customize links based on your data, you can automatically enter field values as parameters in URLs. In this case, the URL action uses <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/<Car Dropoff City>> as the URL target, where <Car Dropoff City> is a field value from the view. When you click Salt Lake City in the view, Tableau will replace <Car Dropoff City> with Salt Lake City in the URL target. However, since spaces are not allowed in URLs, Tableau will encode them as + signs instead. Therefore, the final URL will be <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt+Lake+City+Car+Dropoff+City>. The other options are not correct because they do not reflect how Tableau encodes field values in URL actions.

### NEW QUESTION 2

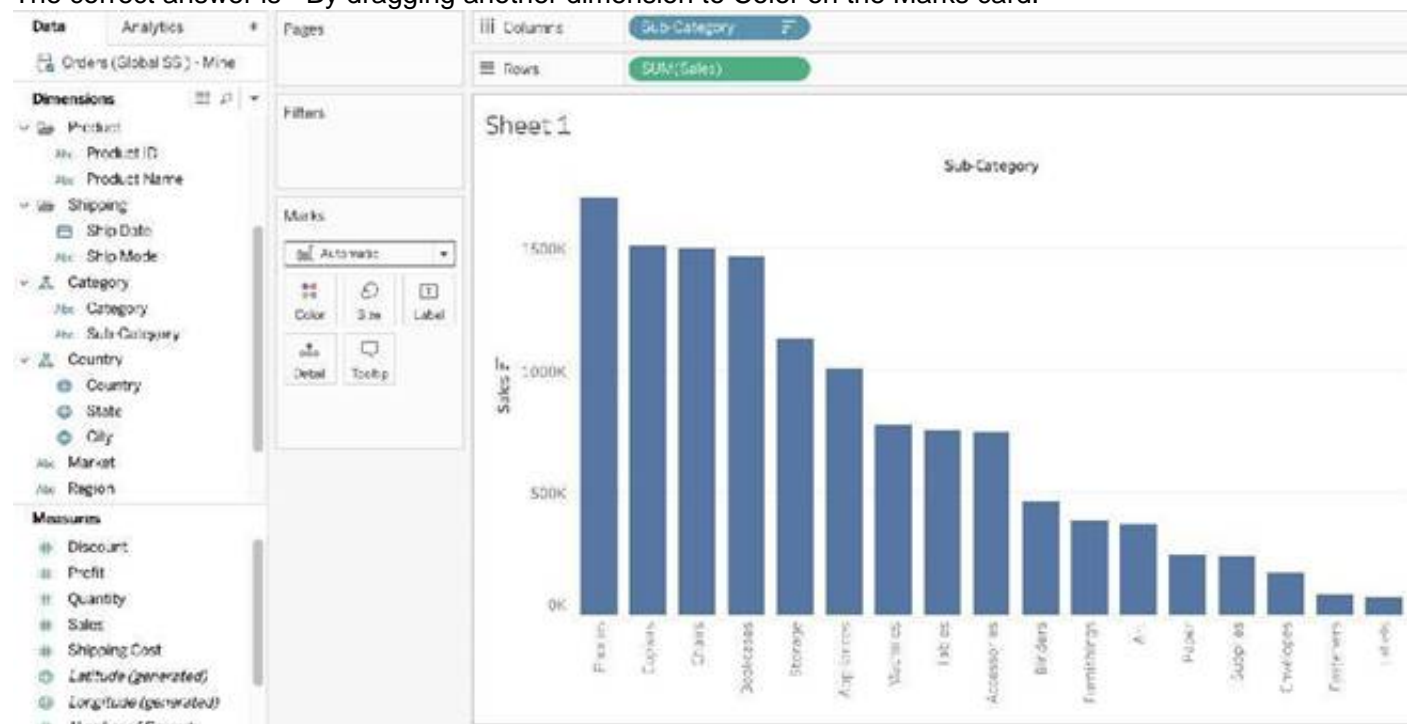
Suppose you create a bar chart by dragging a dimension to the Column shelf and a measure to the Rows shelf. Which of the following would create a stacked bar chart?

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

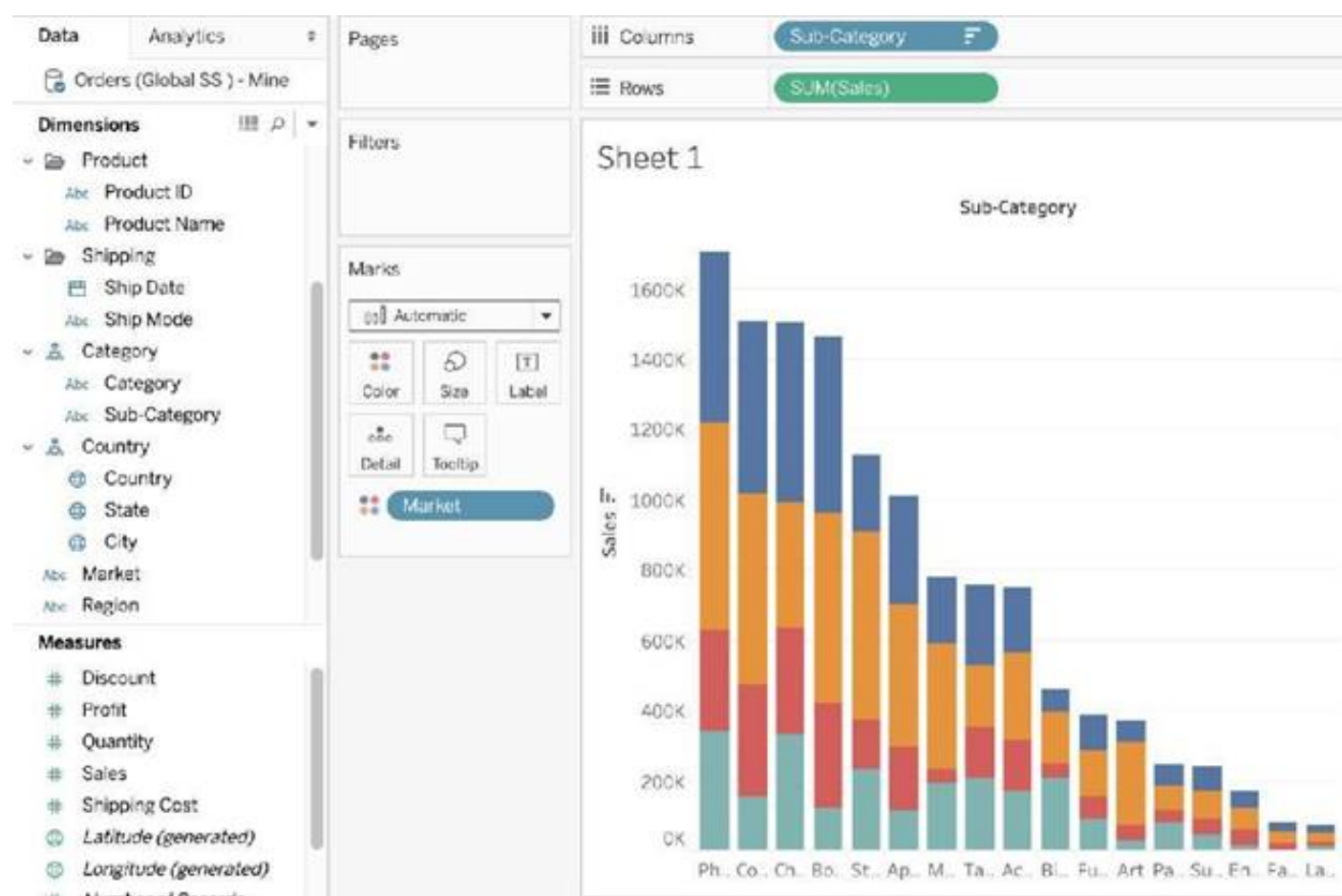
**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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



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



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

### NEW QUESTION 3

By definition, Tableau displays measures over time as a \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Answer: D**

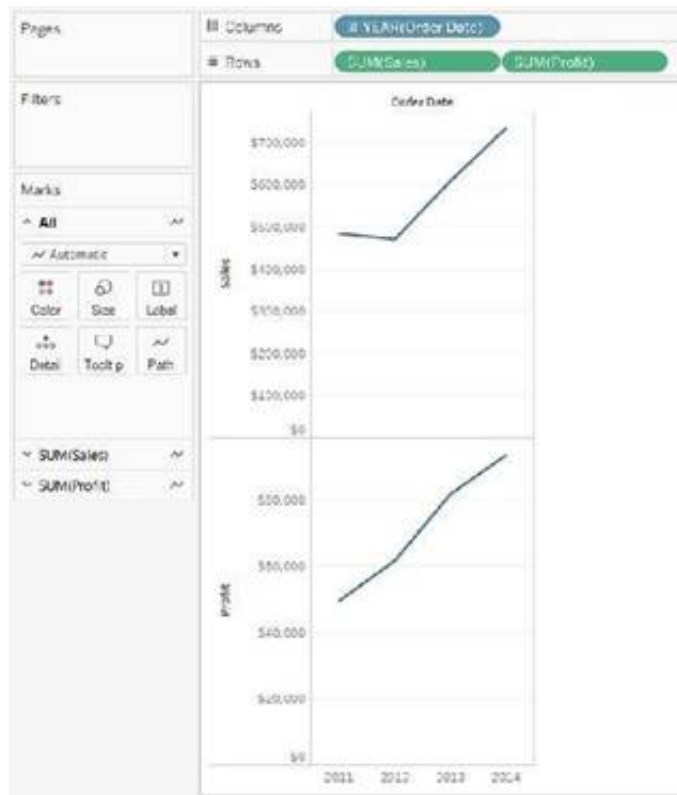
### Explanation:

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

Please refer to the images below:

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

1. Connect to the **Sample - Superstore** data source.
2. Drag the **Order Date** dimension to **Columns**.  
Tableau aggregates the date by year, and creates column headers.
3. Drag the **Sales** measure to **Rows**.  
Tableau aggregates **Sales** as SUM and displays a simple line chart.
4. Drag the **Profit** measure to **Rows** and drop it to the right of the **Sales** measure.  
Tableau creates separate axes along the left margin for **Sales** and **Profit**.



Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples\\_line.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples_line.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 4

Which of the following are valid ways to trigger actions for a Dashboard?

- A. Hover
- B. Click
- C. Select
- D. Menu
- E. Double click

**Answer:** ACD

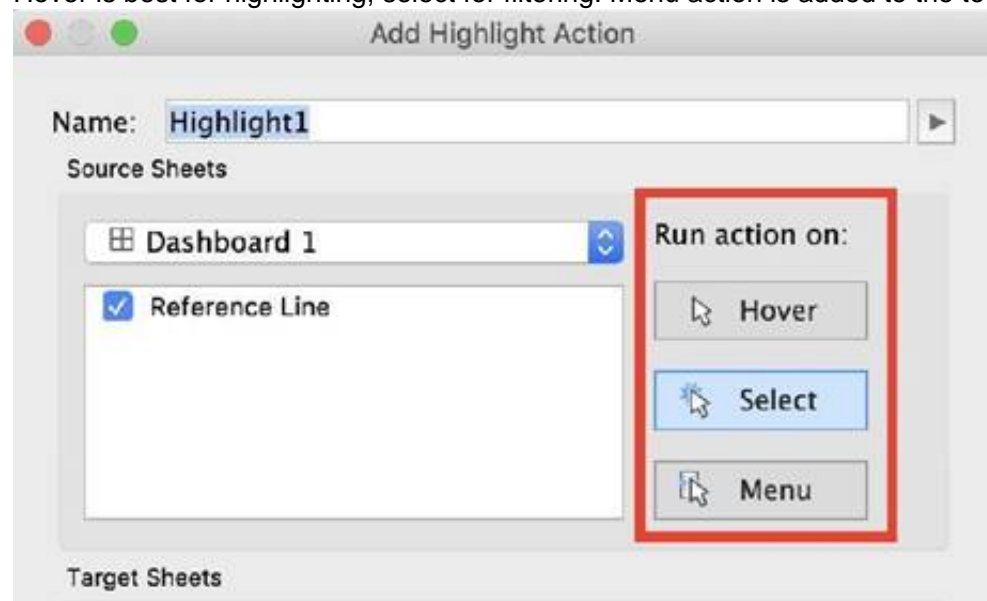
#### Explanation:

Explanation

Whenever we want to add actions to a Dashboard, we can trigger then in the following 3 ways:

- 1) Select
- 2) Hover
- 3) Menu

Hover is best for highlighting, select for filtering. Menu action is added to the tooltip and user can decide whether to run that action or not (best for URL actions)



Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/actions\\_dashboards.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/actions_dashboards.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

This is true. a Manual Sort lets you select a value and move it to the desired position, either by dragging it in the list or using the arrows to the right. However, as soon as you choose some other type of sort - be it field, nested, or alphabetic, our custom created manual sort gets deleted/cleared.

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/sortgroup\\_sorting\\_computed\\_howto.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/sortgroup_sorting_computed_howto.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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

- A. Select Tooltip on the Marks card.

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

**Answer:** ACF

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Which of the following is the correct way to calculate Profit Ratio in Tableau?

- A. Profit / Sales
- B. Sales / Profit
- C. SUM(Profit) / SUM(Sales)
- D. SUM(Sales)/SUM(Profit)

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION

Aggregation is an important concept to consider when creating calculated fields. A calculated field for SUM([Profit]) / SUM([Sales]) will give you a very different answer than [Profit] / [Sales], even though both formulas are valid.

If you do not provide the aggregation within the calculated field, Tableau will calculate the equation for every record ( row ) in your analysis, then aggregate the answers for all of the rows together when the calculated field is added to the view.

In simple terms, if specify the aggregation such as SUM, what Tableau will do is that it will first calculate the sum of the Profit column ( say x ), then calculate the sum of the Sales column ( say y ), and then simply apply x/y ---> This is what we expect! Perfect!

BUT, if you don't specify the aggregation, it will go to every single ROW, perform Profit / Sales, and then aggregate the answers calculated for each row. This is simply NOT what we want!

An example:



Reference: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/tableau-tip-dont-make-error-ratio-calculations- bob-newstadt>

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting_animations.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

In this example, you can select the SUM(Sales) field on the Rows shelf, and drag it in front of the SUM(Profit) field. The Sales axis is now the primary and the Profit axis is the secondary.



Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/multiple\\_measures.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/multiple_measures.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 15

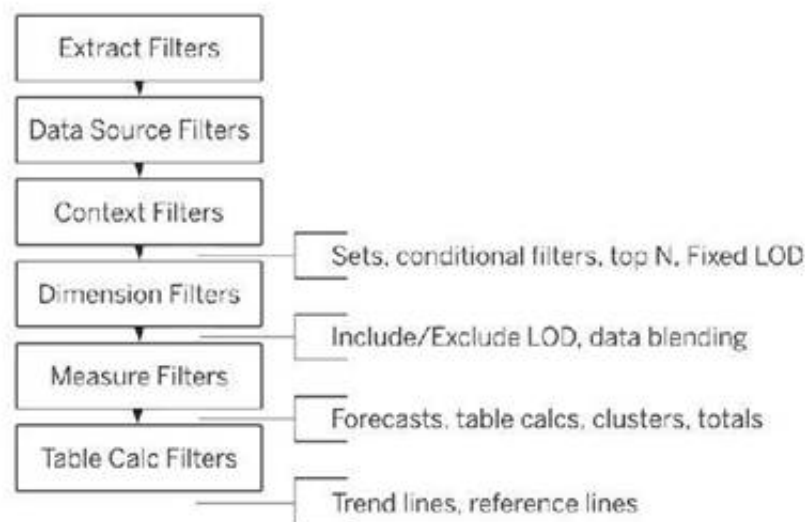
Our use case states that we need to create a set showing the Bottom 10 products by Profit in each Region. Which of the following filter types should you apply on Region?

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

**Answer: B**

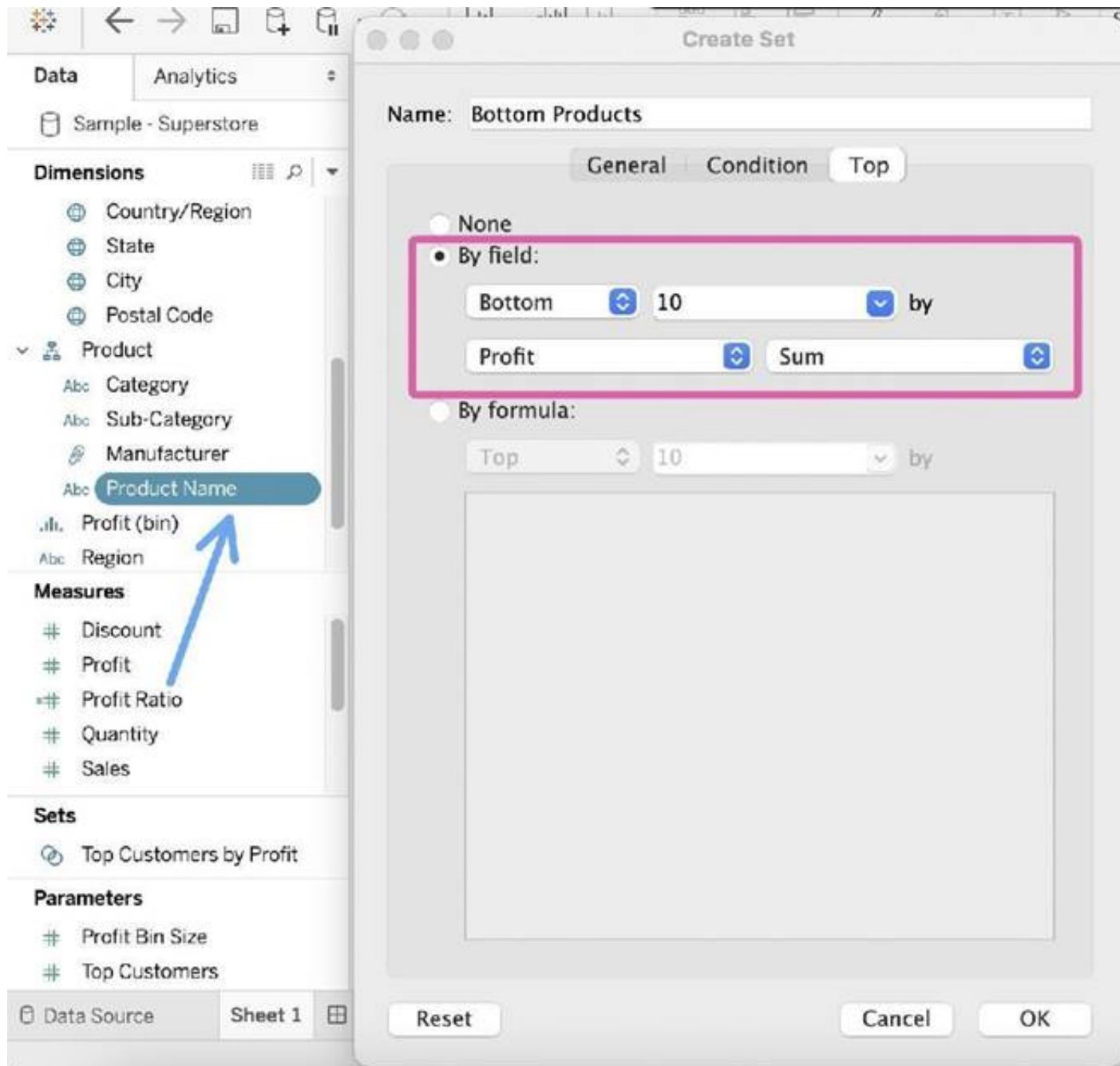
#### Explanation:

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

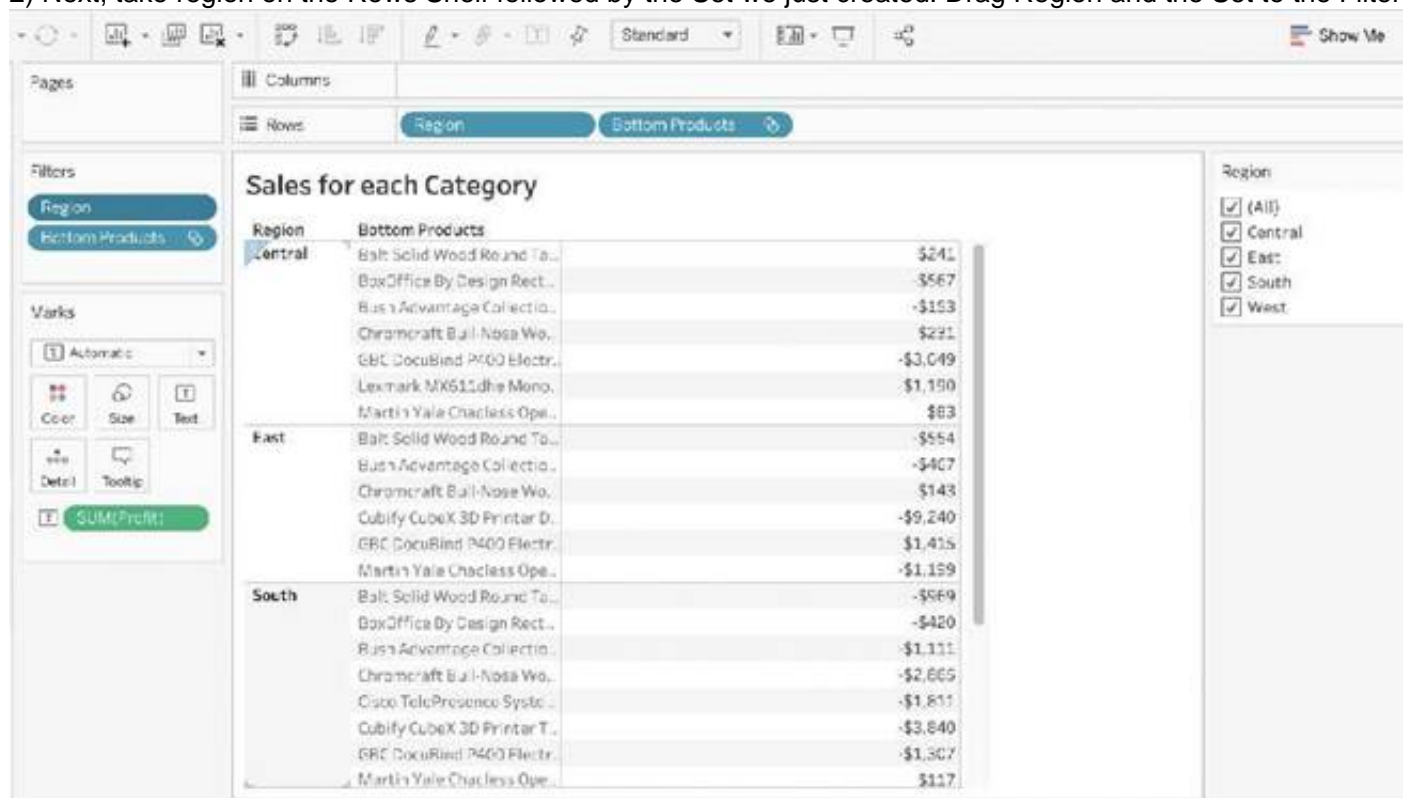


This means that based on what Region's you've selected - Tableau will first only preserve the rows for those Regions. THEN, after this it will compute the Set , i.e , Bottom 10 products in each Region.

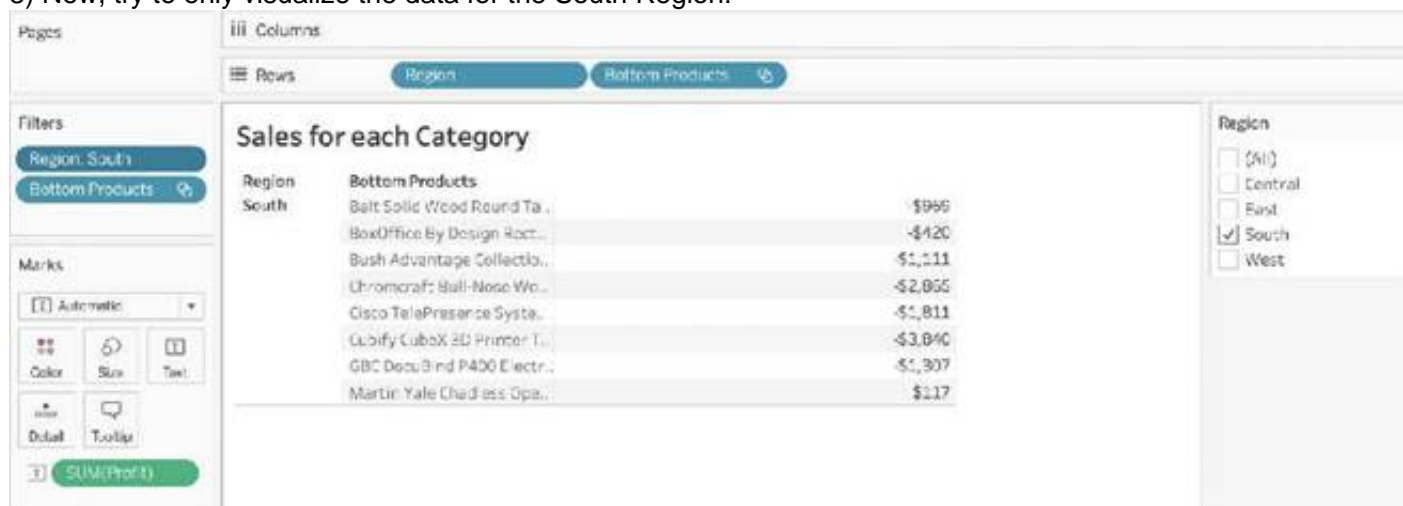
1) First let's create a set to compute the Bottom 10 Products by Profit.



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



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



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



The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with a filter menu open for 'Region: South'. The menu options include: Edit Filter..., Show Filter, Show Highlighter, Clear Filter, Add to Context, Apply to Worksheets, Sort..., Create Set..., Dimension, Attribute, Measure, and Remove. The main view displays 'Sales for each Category' with 'Bottom Products' on the rows and 'Region' on the columns. The data table shows various products and their sales values.

Bottom Products	Sales
Balt Solid Wood Round Ta...	\$963
BoxOffice By Design Rect...	\$420
Bush Advantage Collectio...	\$1,111
Chromcraft Bull-Nose Wo...	\$2,865
Cisco TelePresence Systa...	\$1,811
Cubify CubeX 3D Printer T...	\$3,840
GBC DocuBind P400 Electr...	\$1,307
Martin Yale Chadless Ope...	\$117

Upon doing this, we get the correct answer as :

The screenshot shows the final Tableau view with 'Region: South' and 'Bottom Products' filters applied. The data table shows the sales for each category in the South region.

Region	Bottom Products	Sales
South	3D Systems Cube Printer, ...	\$572
South	Balt Solid Wood Round Ta...	\$969
South	BPI Conference Tables	\$489
South	Bush Advantage Collectio...	\$1,111
South	Chromcraft Bull-Nose Wo...	\$2,865
South	Cisco TelePresence Systa...	\$1,811
South	Cubify CubeX 3D Printer T...	\$3,840
South	GBC DocuBind P400 Electr...	\$1,307
South	GBC Timaster SEC Manua...	\$1,979
South	Iron Recatrack Conferenc...	\$648

References: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/order\\_of\\_operations.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/order_of_operations.htm) [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering\\_context.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering_context.htm)

## NEW QUESTION 16

A union of two tables usually results in an

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

**Answer: B**

### Explanation:

From the official Tableau documentation:

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

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

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

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

**Union**

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

## To union tables manually

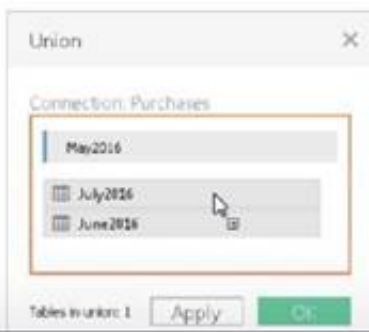
1. On the data source page, double-click **New Union** to set up the union.



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



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



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

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 19

How do you identify a continuous field in Tableau?

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

**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 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](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields_typesandroles.htm)

### NEW QUESTION 24

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

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

D. Range of Values

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 29

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 34

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/server\\_hardware\\_min.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/server_hardware_min.htm)

NEW QUESTION 38

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

To create a dual axis chart for the problem mentioned:

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

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

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

Filters

YEAR(Date)

Filter [Year of Date]

General

Condition

Top

Select from list

Custom value list

Use all

Enter search text

2012

2013

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

SUM(Sales)

SUM(Profit)

Filter...

Show Filter

Format...

Show Header

Include in Tooltip

Dimension

Attribute

Measure (Sum)

Discrete

Continuous

Edit in Shelf

Add Table Calculation...

Quick Table Calculation

Dual Axis

Mark Type

Remove

Product Type

Bar

Line

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

SUM(Sales)

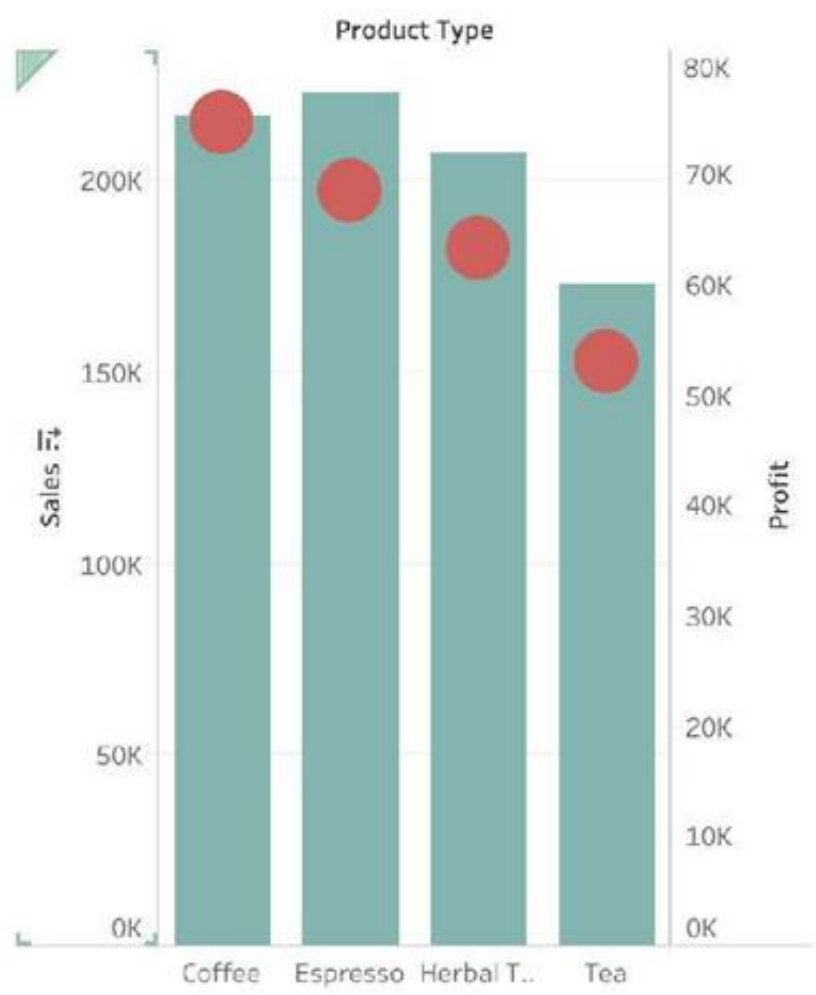
Automatic

Automatic

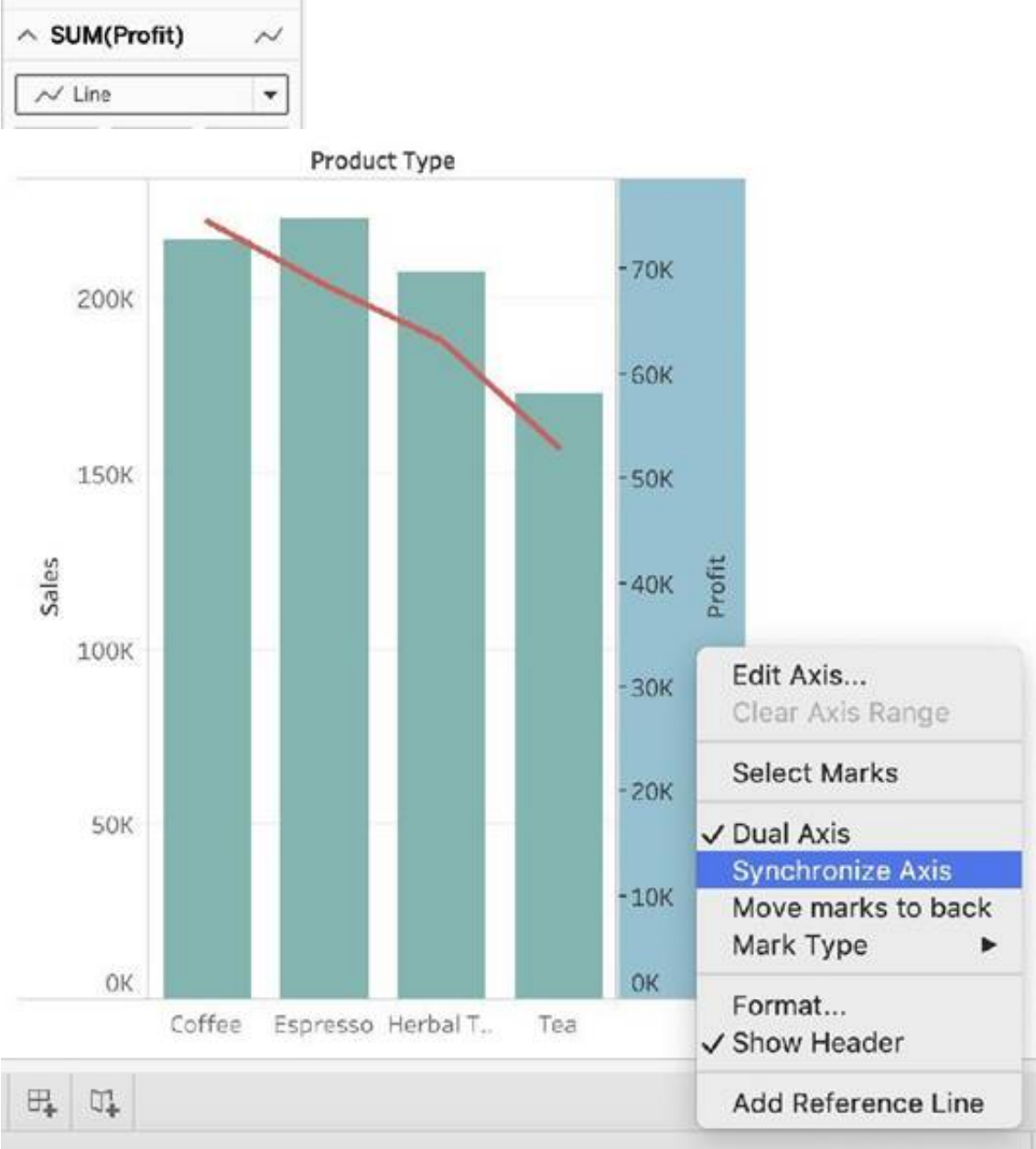
Bar

Now the chart looks like this:



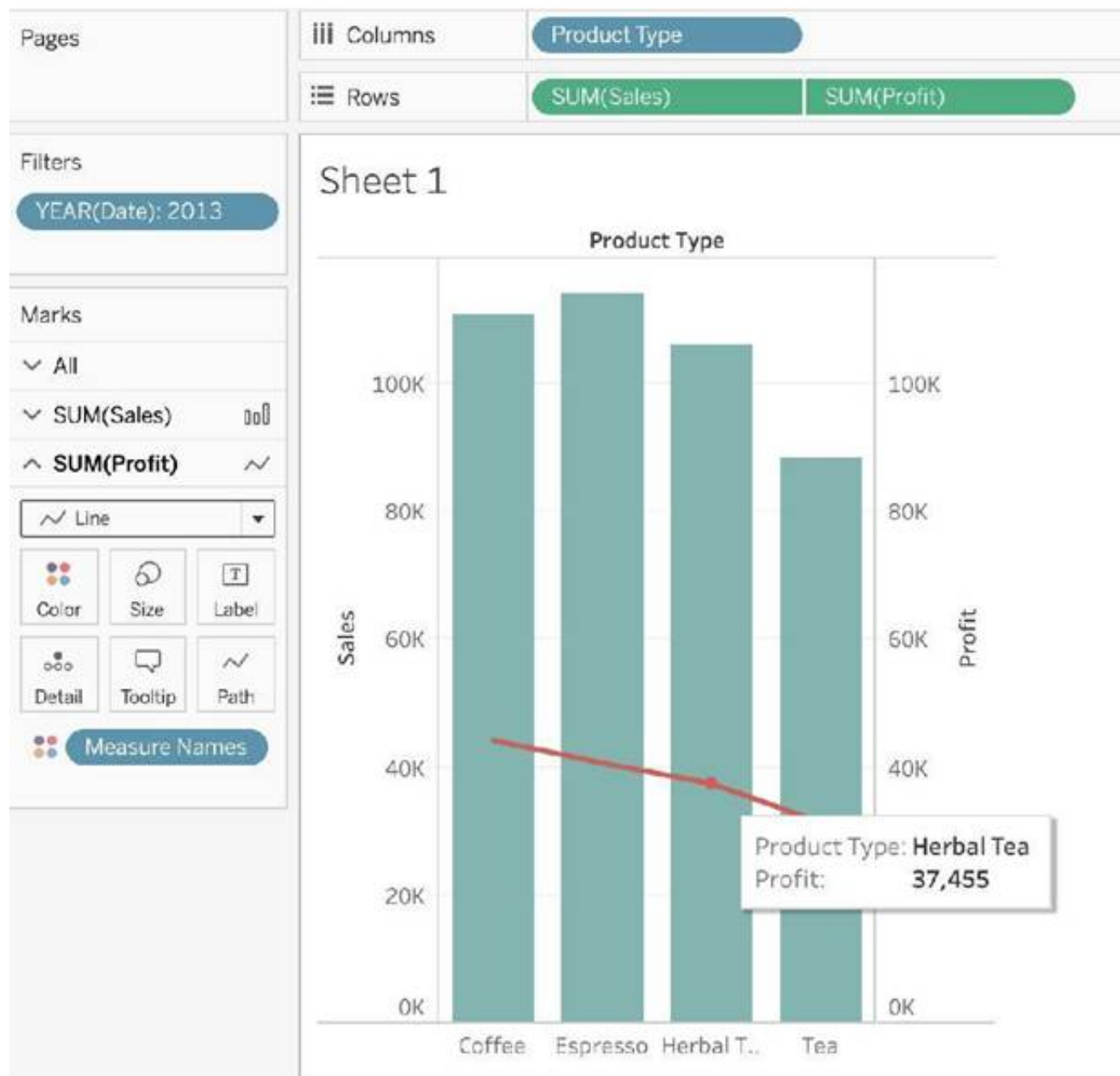


Now we change the Profit chart type to line:



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





And, our final view and answer is:

#### NEW QUESTION 41

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

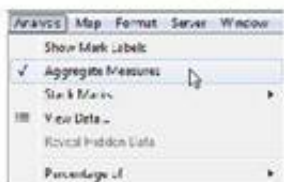
##### How to Disaggregate Data

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

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

To disaggregate all measures in the view:

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



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

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

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

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

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

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations\\_aggregation.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_aggregation.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 42

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

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

**Answer:** ABE

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 47

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

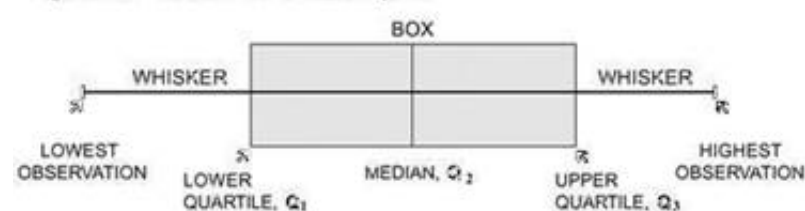
**Answer:** C

#### 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 49

True or False : Bins can be created on dimensions

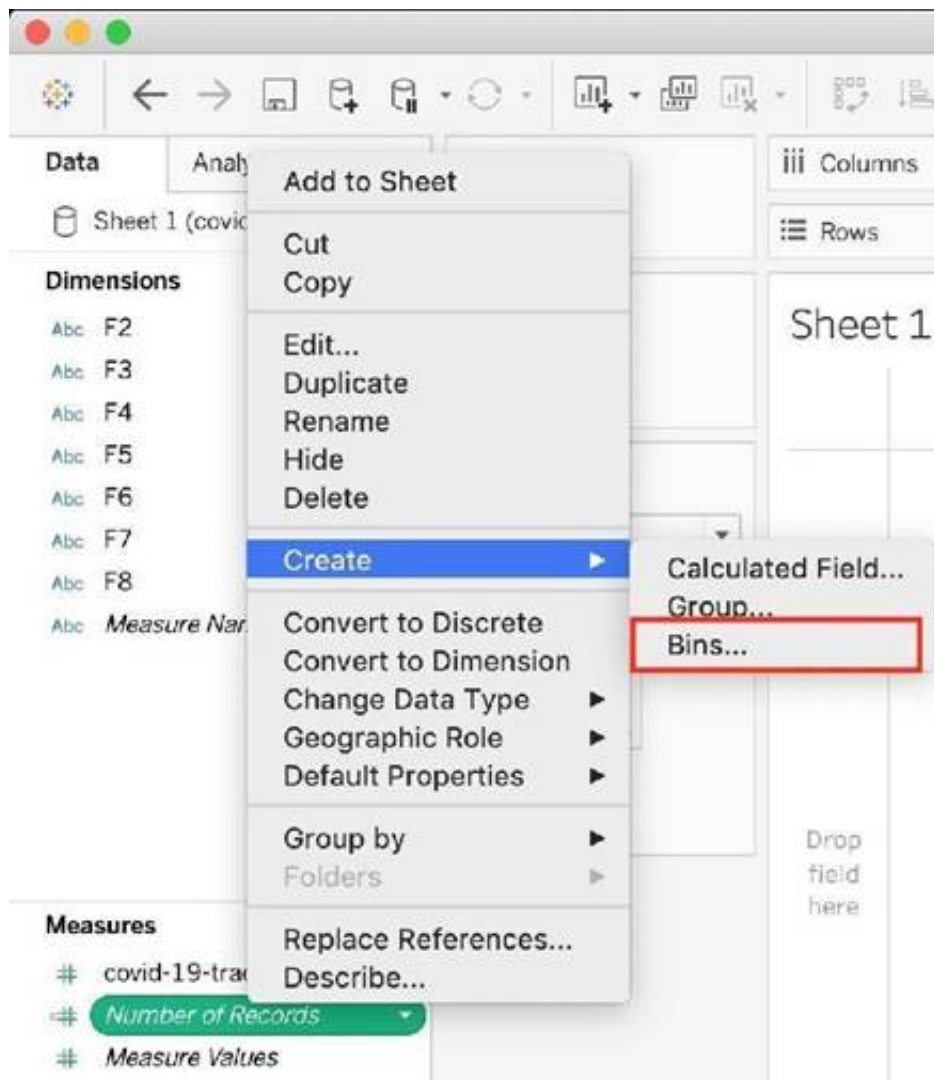
- A. False
- B. True

**Answer:** B

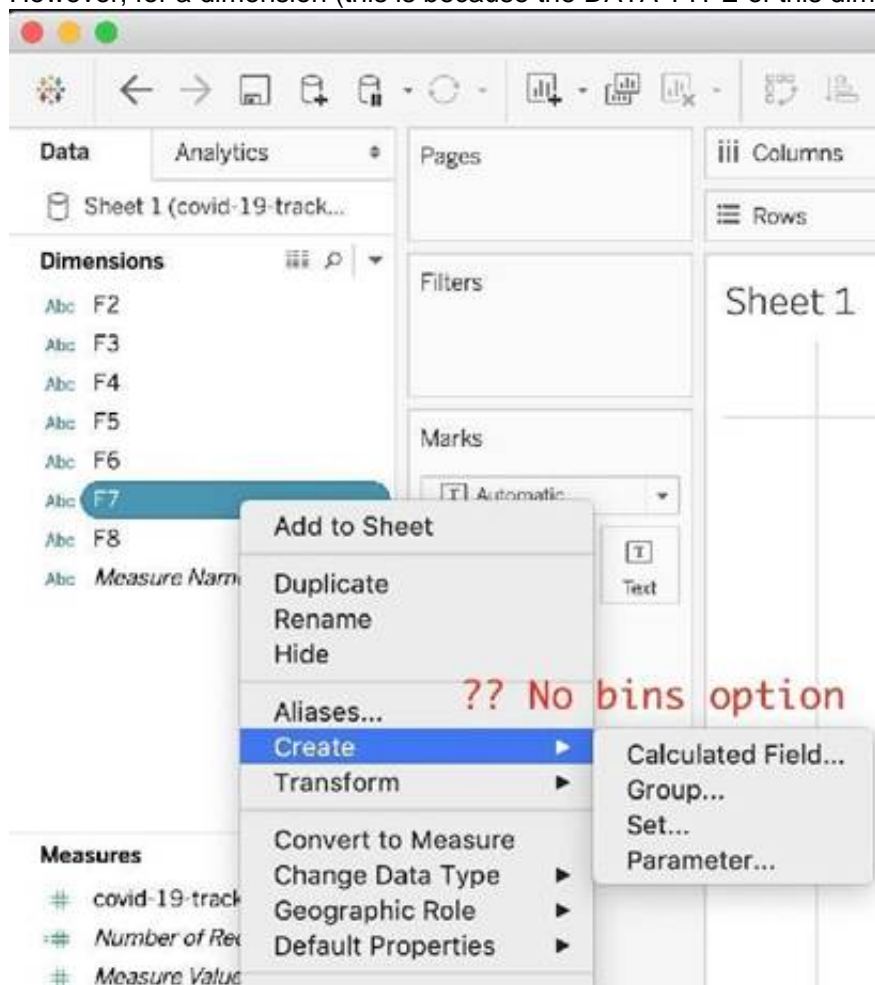
#### Explanation:

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

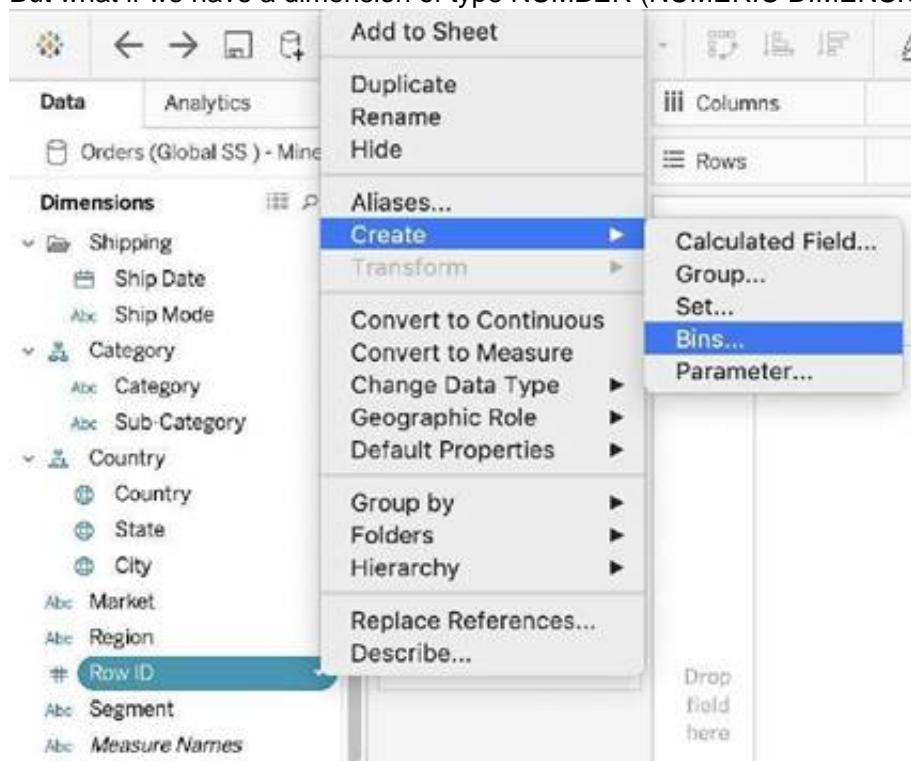
According to the official Tableau documentation: It's sometimes useful to convert a continuous measure (or a numeric dimension) into bins. Have a look at the following image. When we right click a measure, we get the following options:



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](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_bins.htm)

### NEW QUESTION 53

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 57

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 58

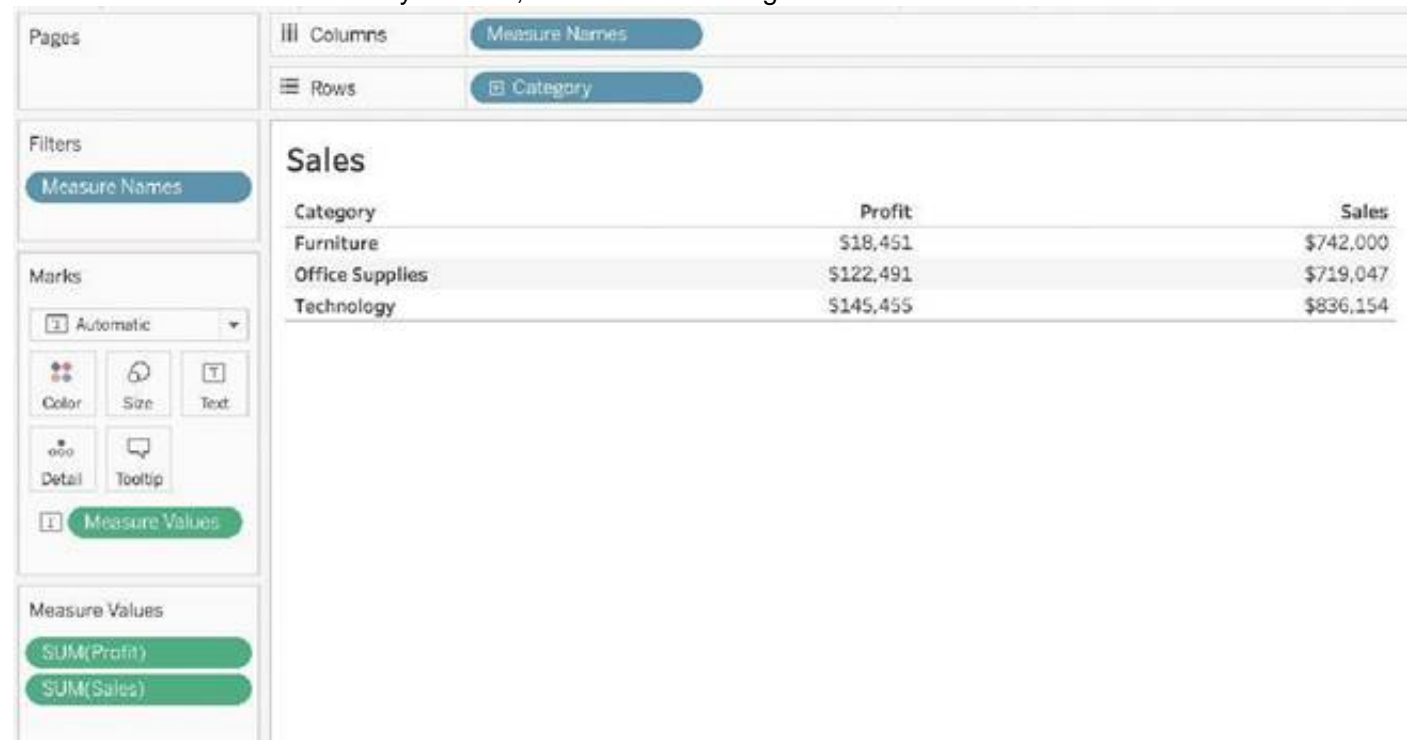
Which of the following are True for Measure Names?

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

**Answer: BCD**

#### Explanation:

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



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

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

The Measure Names field contains the names of all measures in your data, collected into a single field with discrete values.  
Documentation : [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields\\_understanddatawindow\\_meavalues.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields_understanddatawindow_meavalues.htm)

### NEW QUESTION 59

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**Work across blended data sources**

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

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

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

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



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

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/multiple\\_connections.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/multiple_connections.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 61**

Which mark type is used in a highlight table?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 64**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



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

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

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

In this example, you can select the SUM(Sales) field on the Rows shelf, and drag it in front of the SUM(Profit) field. The Sales axis is now the primary and the Profit axis is the secondary.



Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/multiple\\_measures.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/multiple_measures.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 65

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

- A. True
- B. False

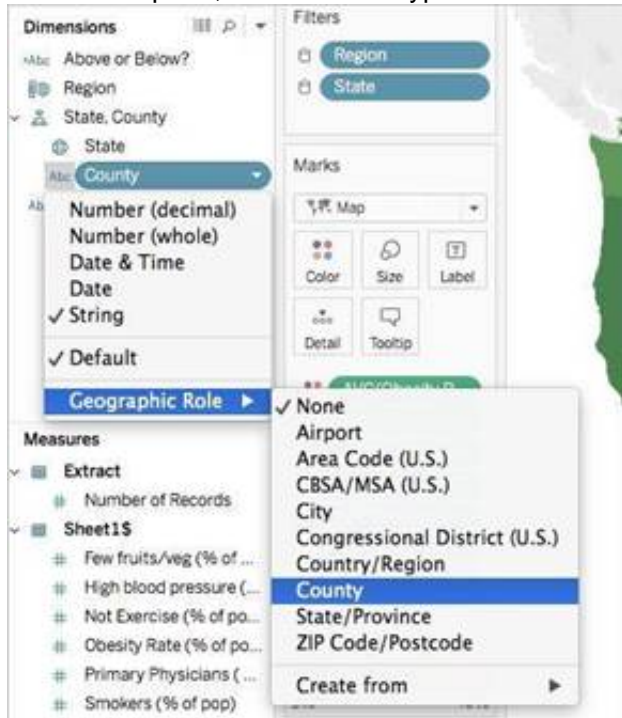
**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

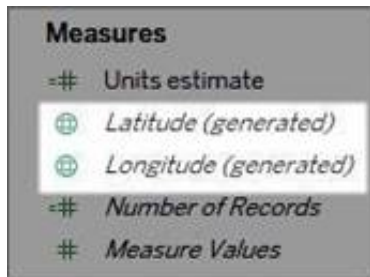
A geographic role associates each value in a field with a latitude and longitude value. Assigning a geographic role based on the type of location (such as state versus postcode) helps ensure that your data is plotted correctly on your map view. For example, you can assign the City geographic role to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

To assign a geographic role to a field:

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



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



Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/maps\\_geographicroles.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/maps_geographicroles.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 67

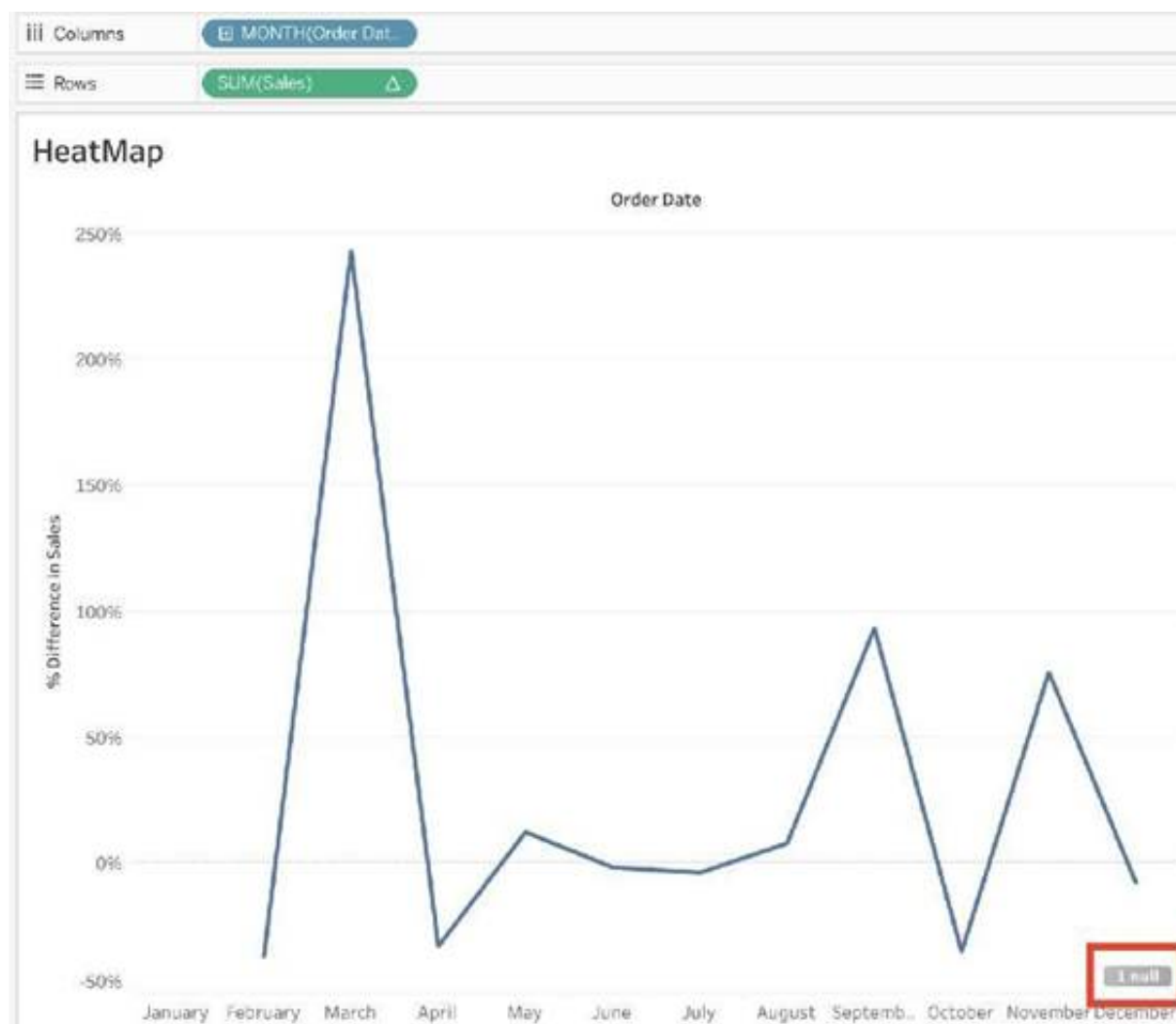
If you use a percent difference Quick Table Calculation, what value will be the first data value?

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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



#### NEW QUESTION 68

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

After making changes to Data, we can save that new data source as a .tds file. To do so, go to data menu on top and then choose your current connected data source. Then next click on Add to Saved Data sources. This will save all calculated fields, changes to fields etc. It will be saved in My Tableau Repository -> Mydatasources. This will then also appear on Tableau Home Page under saved data sources like SampleSuperStore.  
 Note: Data source files do not contain the actual data but rather the information necessary to connect to the actual data as well as any modifications you've made on top of the actual data such as changing default properties, creating calculated fields, adding groups, and so on.  
 twb and .twbx are not the BEST solutions since the questions nowhere mentions that we need to store our workbooks as well.  
 twm is a bookmark which contains a single worksheet and are an easy way to quickly share your work.  
 Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/environ\\_filesandfolders.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/environ_filesandfolders.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 70

How would you calculate GDP per capita in Tableau?

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 74

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

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

Answer: D

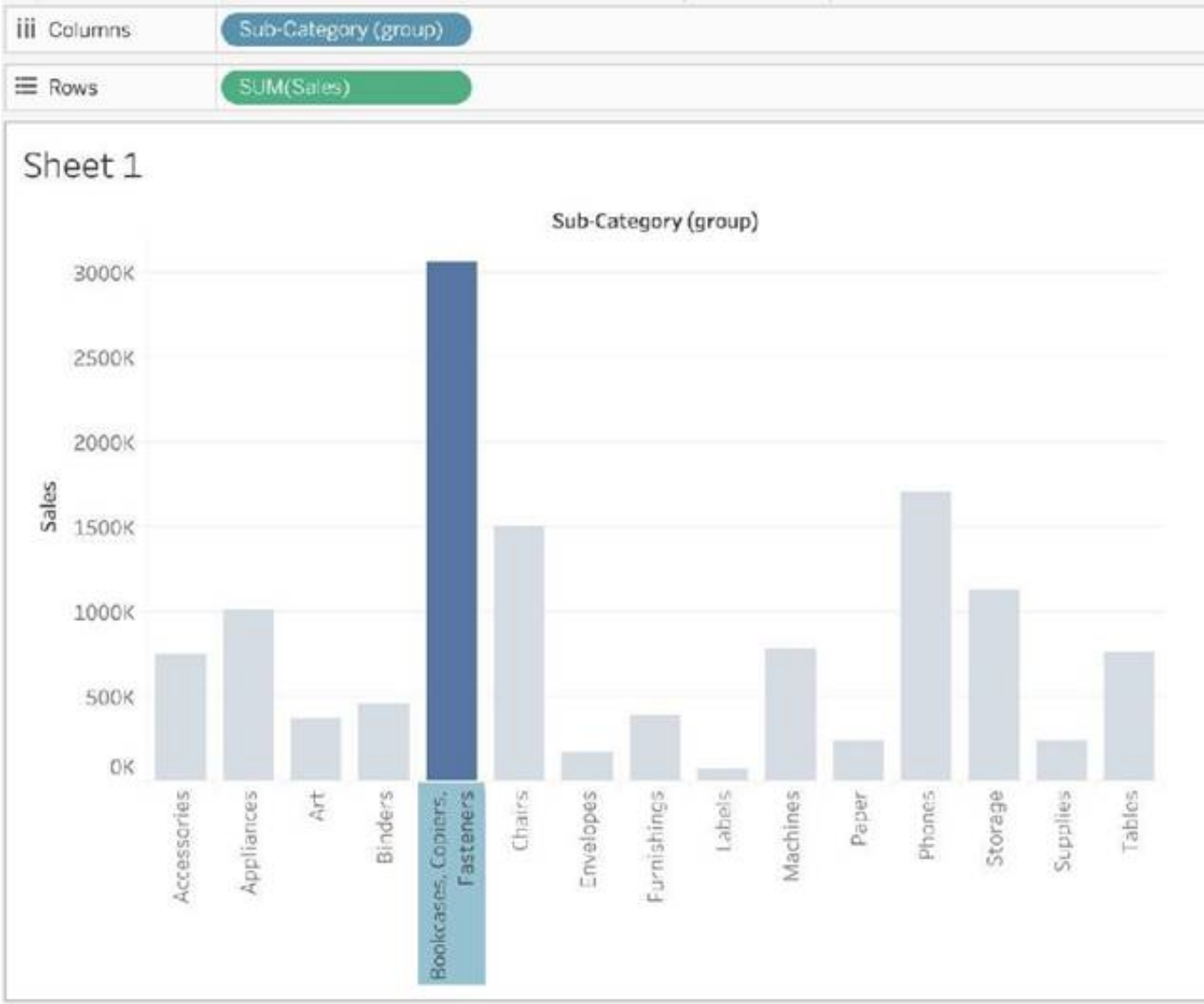
**Explanation:**

\*Very important question\*

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

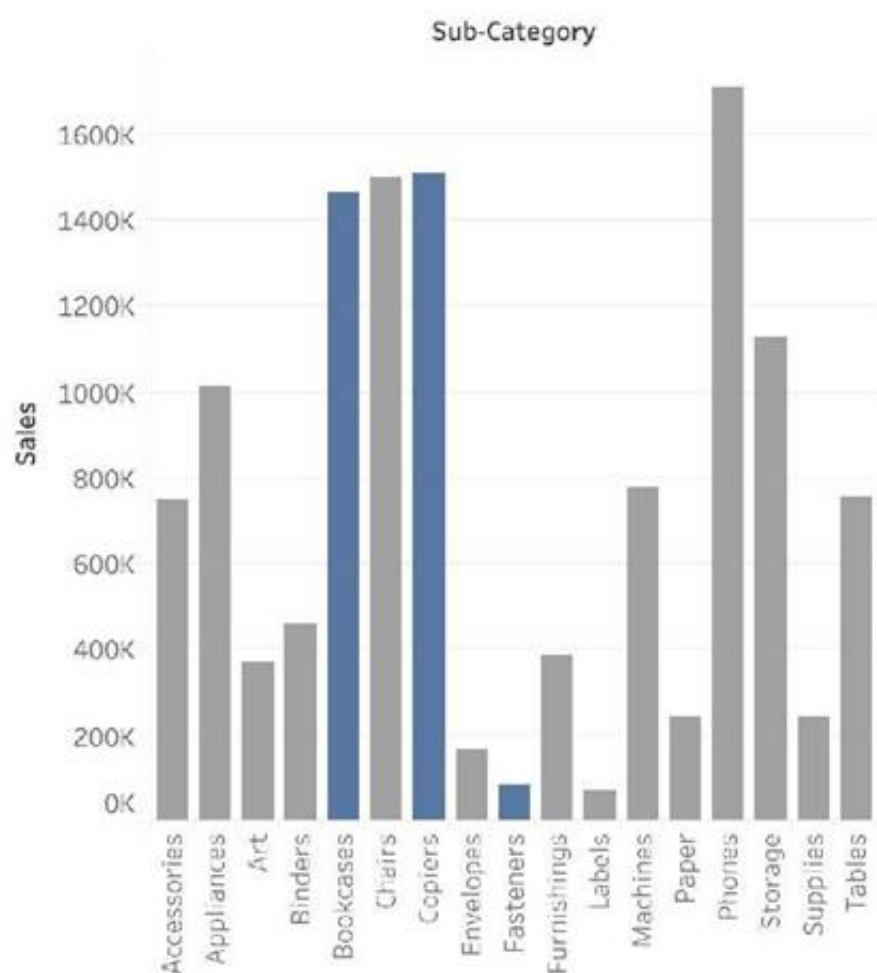


Then on grouping, a new bar is created, and the colour of all bars remain the same.



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

## Sheet 1



Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/sortgroup\\_groups\\_creating.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/sortgroup_groups_creating.htm)

### NEW QUESTION 76

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

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

**Answer:** AD

#### Explanation:

By default, all filters that you set in Tableau are computed independently. That is, each filter accesses all rows in your data source without regard to other filters. However, you can set one or more categorical filters as context filters for the view. You can think of a context filter as being an independent filter (Option stating - To create a dependent filter eliminated

here). Any other filters that you set are defined as dependent filters because they process only the data that passes through the context filter.

You may create a context filter to:

1) Improve performance – If you set a lot of filters or have a large data source, the queries can be slow. You can set one or more context filters to improve performance.

2) Create a dependent numerical or top N filter – You can set a context filter to include only the data of interest, and then set a numerical or a top N filter.

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

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

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering\\_context.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering_context.htm)

### NEW QUESTION 79

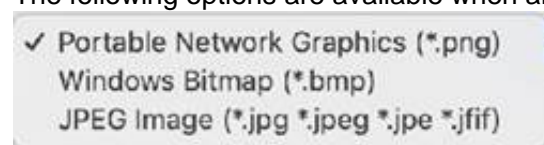
When exporting a worksheet as an image in Tableau, which of the following file formats are available?

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

**Answer:** ABD

#### Explanation:

The following options are available when an image is Exported:



NOTE: When we Copy an image rather than exporting it, then the image is copied to the clipboard in the TIFF file format! However, it is not available when EXPORTING an image. Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/save\\_export\\_image.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/save_export_image.htm)

### NEW QUESTION 83

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

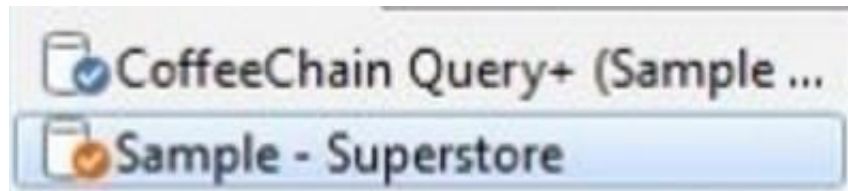


- A. Red, Blue
- B. Orange, Blue
- C. Blue, Red
- D. Blue, Orange

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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



Reference: [https://www.tutorialspoint.com/tableau/tableau\\_data\\_blending.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/tableau/tableau_data_blending.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 85**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

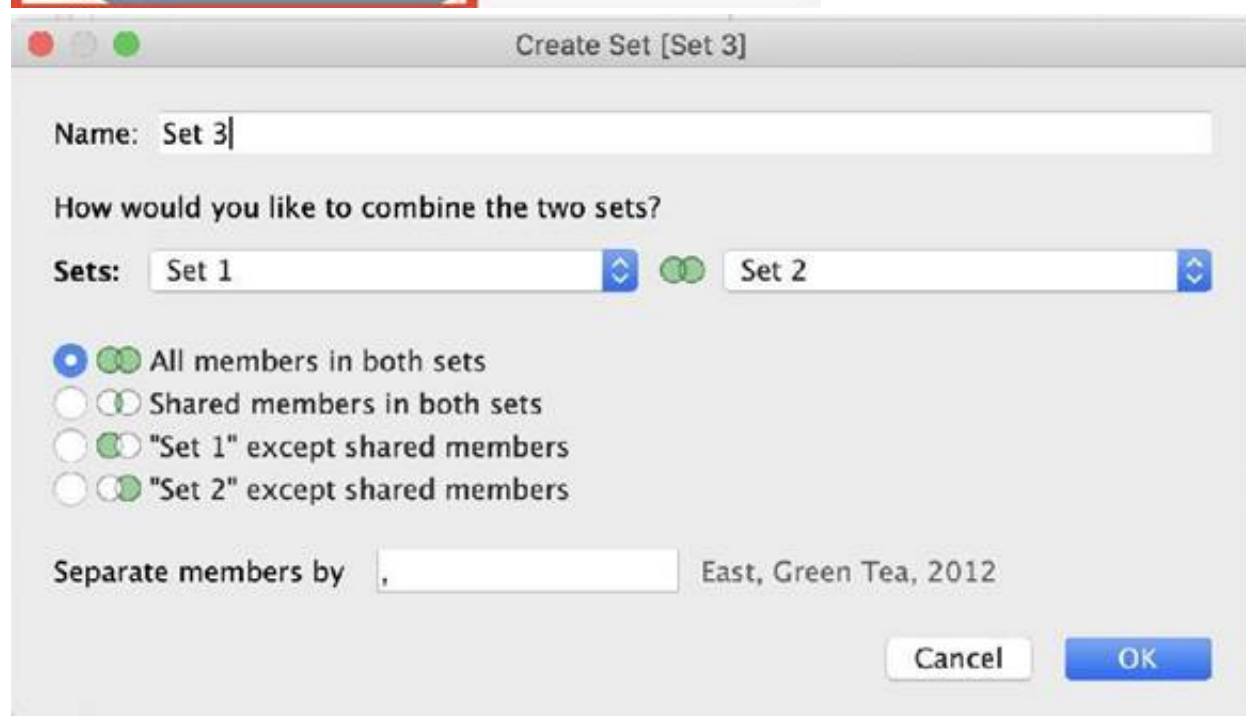
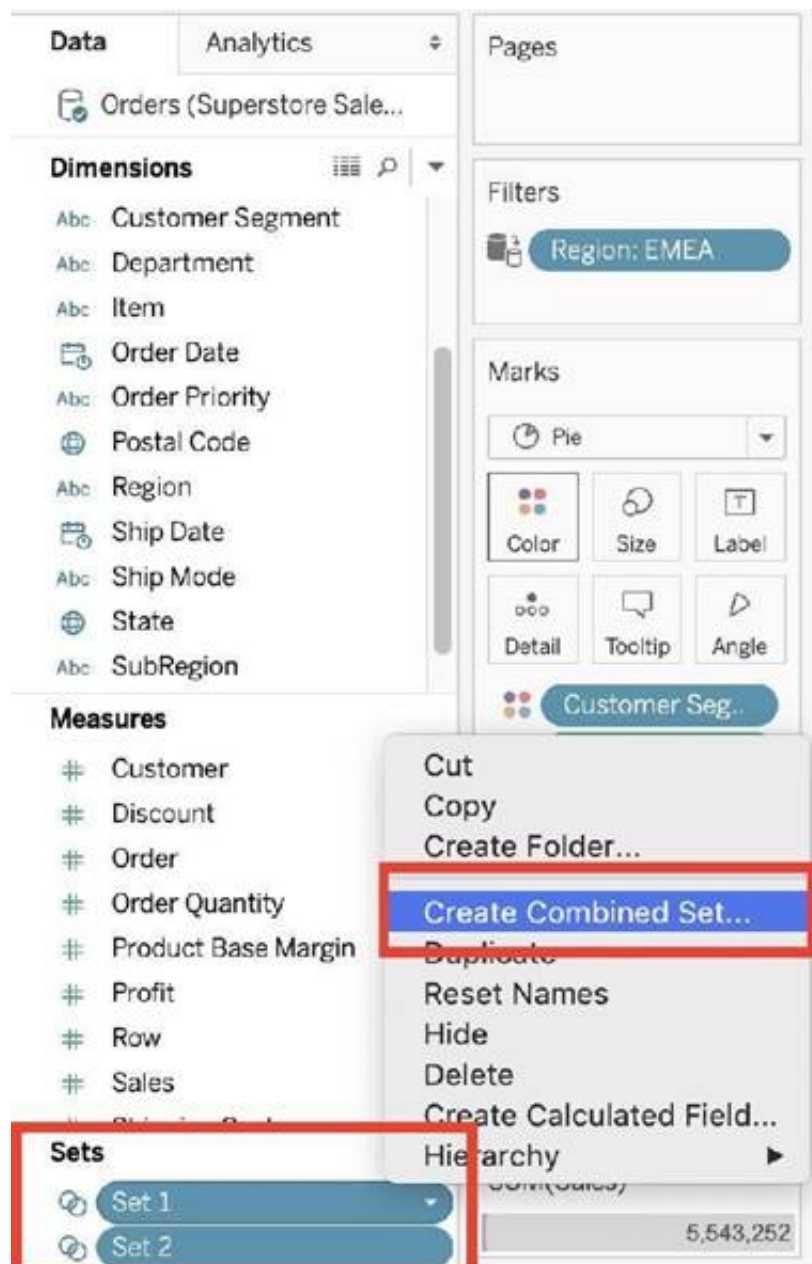
You can combine two sets to compare the members. When you combine sets you create a new set containing either the combination of all members, just the members that exist in both, or members that exist in one set but not the other.

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

**To combine sets:**

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





Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/sortgroup\\_sets\\_create.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/sortgroup_sets_create.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 86

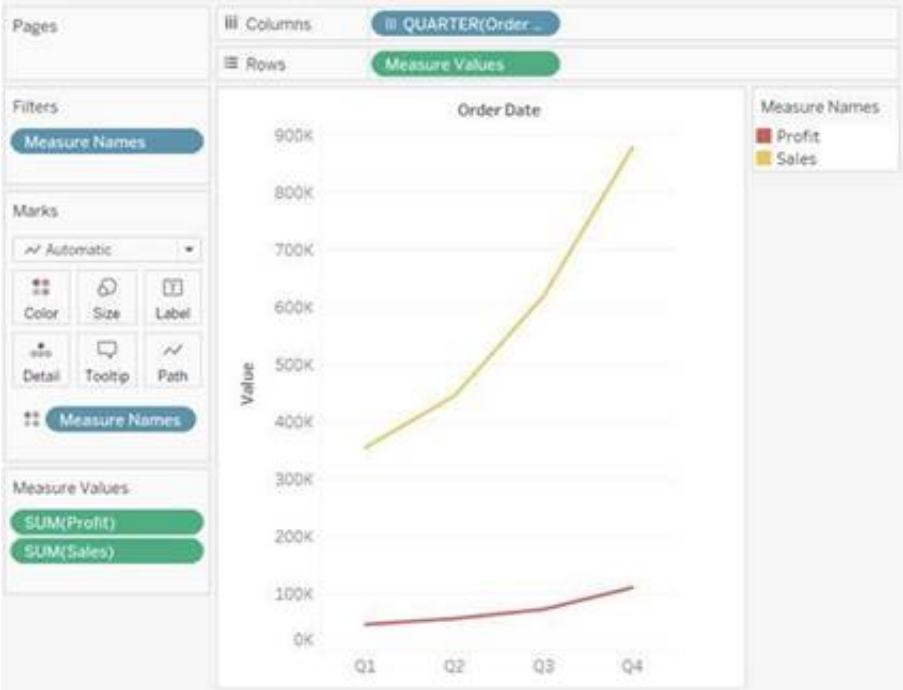
True or False: It is not possible to blend axes for multiple measures into a single axis

- 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](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/multiple_measures.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 90**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 94**

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

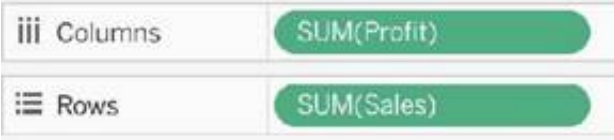
- A. 0.783262
- B. 0.739284
- C. 0.759329
- D. 0.748472

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

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

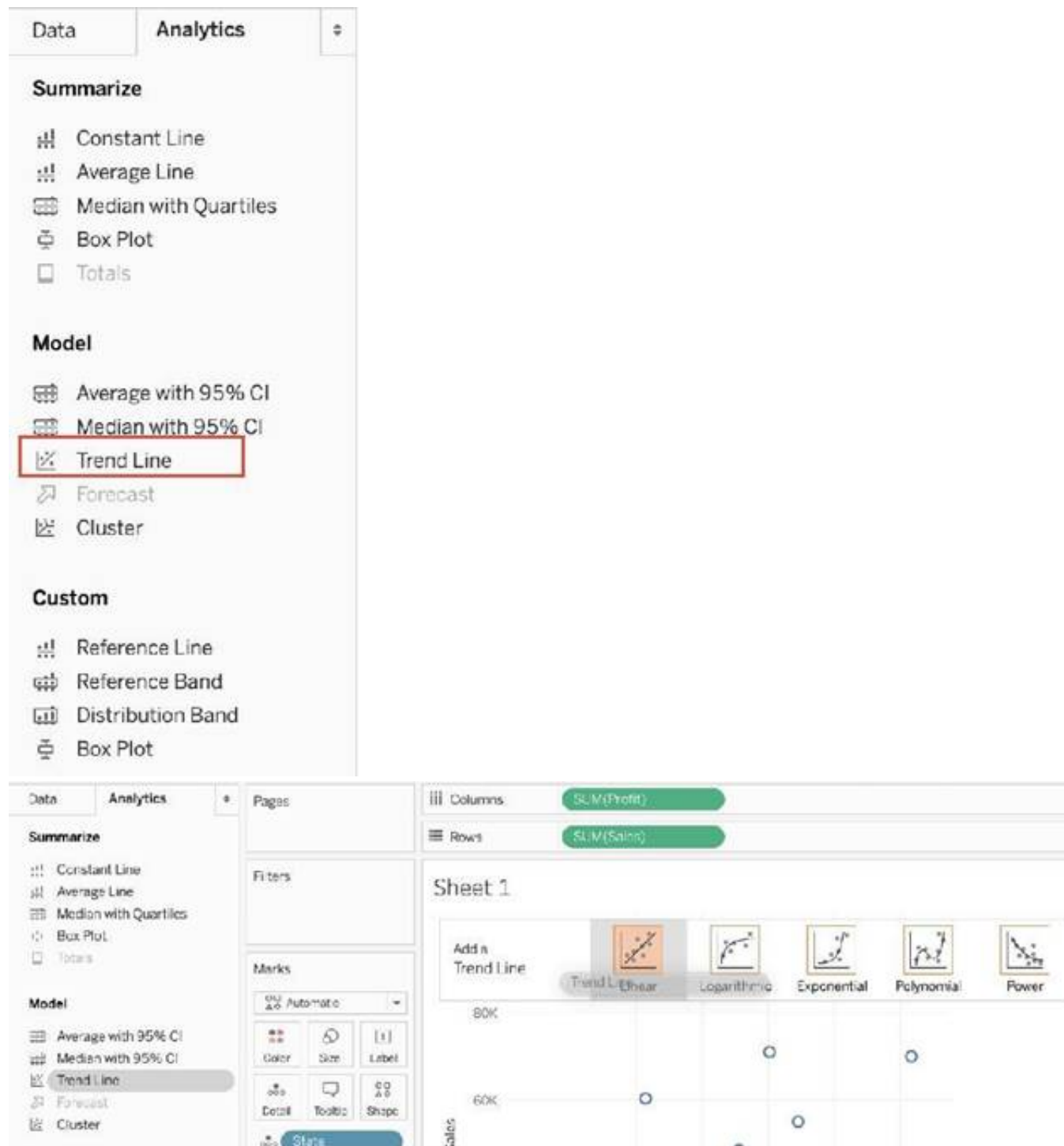


You will only see a single mark since the view is aggregated.

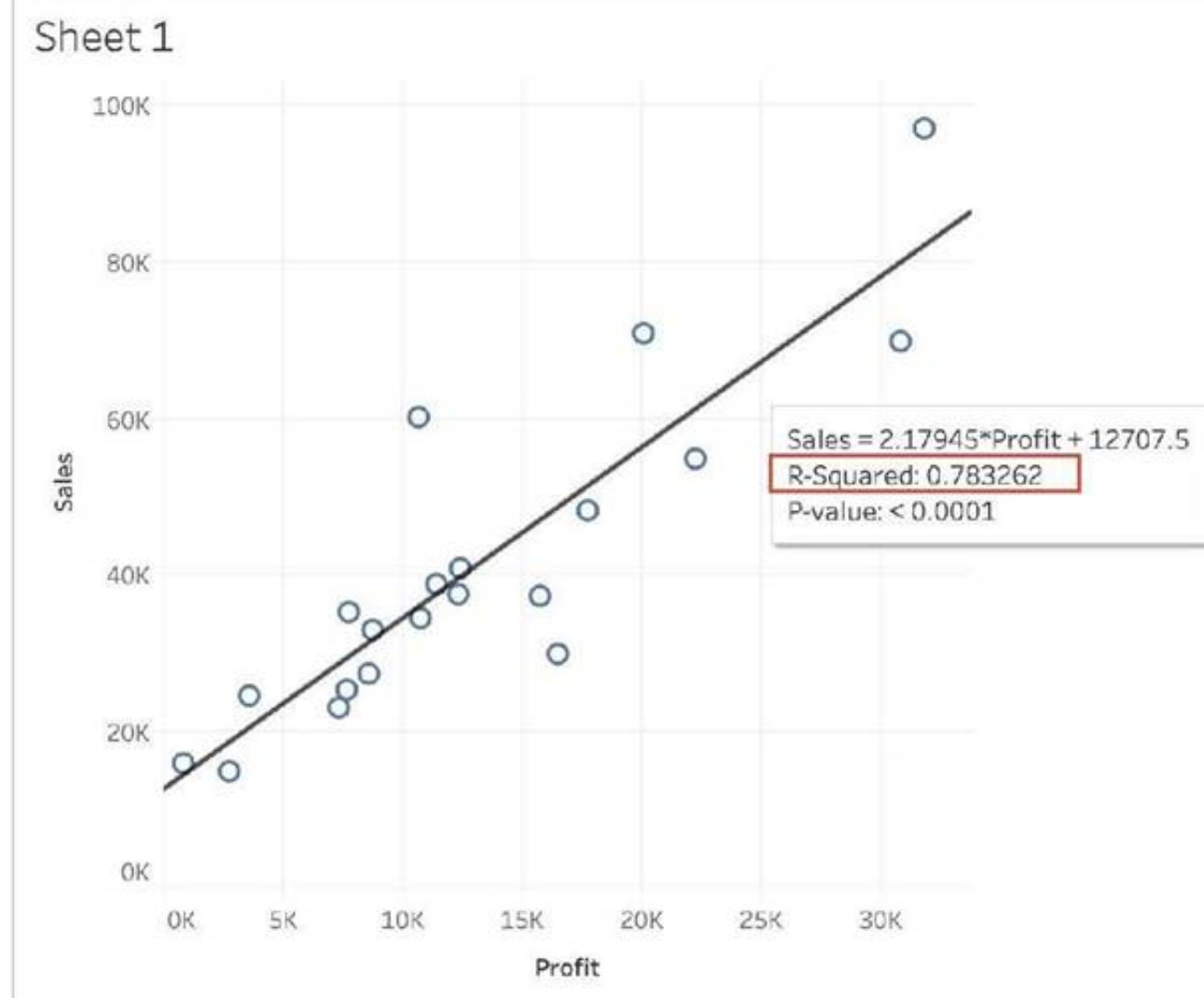
2) Now, break down this view by state. Drag State into Detail on the Marks shelf ( or directly to the view):



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



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



#### NEW QUESTION 98

You are creating a combined axis chart.

Where should you drag the second measure after dragging the first measure to the Rows shelf?

- A. The Filter card
- B. The vertical axis in the view

- C. The Marks card
- D. The horizontal axis in the view

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

In Tableau, when creating a combined axis chart, after dragging the first measure to the Rows shelf, you should drag the second measure directly onto the existing axis in the view. This will combine both measures on the same axis, allowing them to share a scale and an axis, which is the essence of a combined axis chart.

**NEW QUESTION 103**

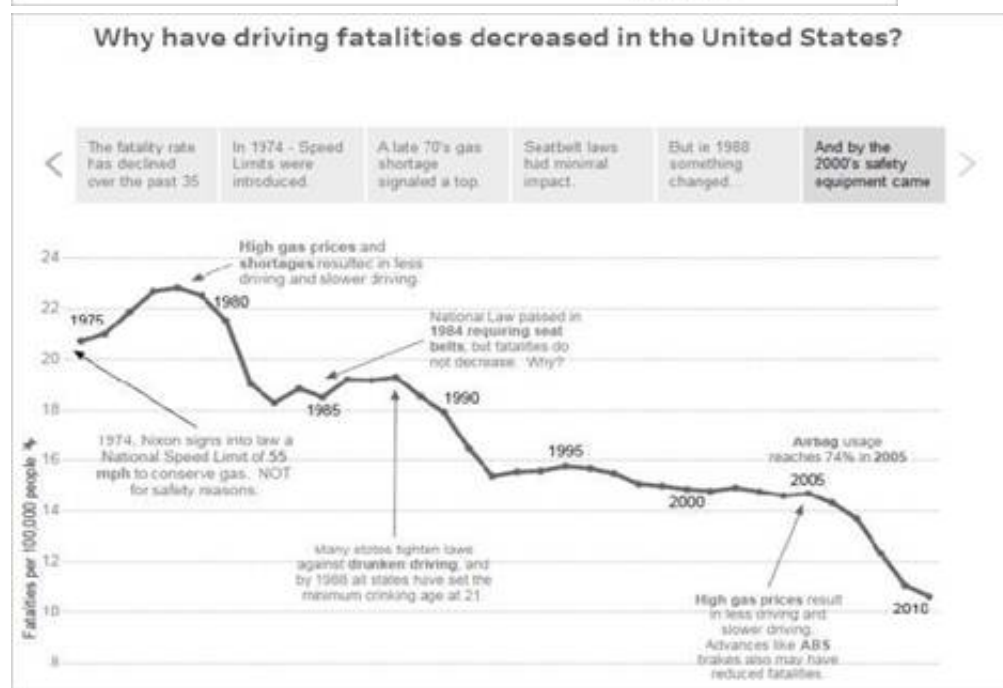
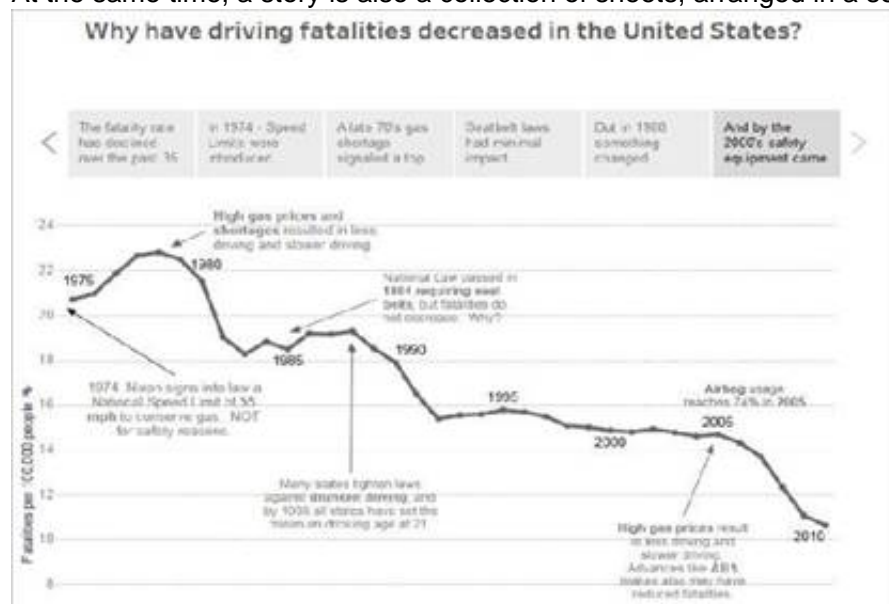
True or False: A sheet cannot be used within a story directly. Either sheets should be used within a dashboard, or a dashboard should be used within a story.

- A. rue
- B. False

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

It is possible in Tableau to use a sheet within a story directly.  
 Moreover, in Tableau, a story is a sequence of visualizations that work together to convey information. You can create stories to tell a data narrative, provide context, demonstrate how decisions relate to outcomes, or to simply make a compelling case.  
 At the same time, a story is also a collection of sheets, arranged in a sequence. Each individual sheet in a story is called a story point.



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

**NEW QUESTION 108**

You have a continuous numeric measure named Sales.  
 Which chart type is created when you double-click the Sales measure?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 110**

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](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering_global.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 112**

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

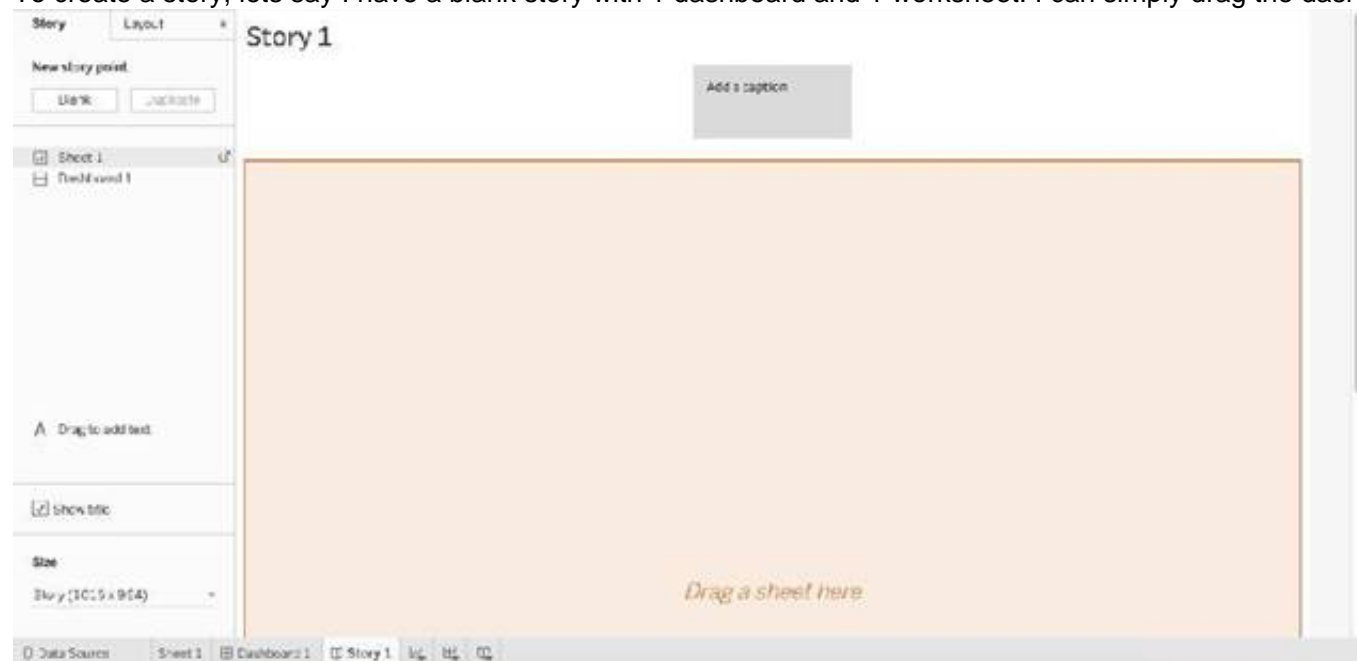
- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

This is a tricky question. We are talking about story POINTS, and not entire stories in the question.

To create a story, lets say I have a blank story with 1 dashboard and 1 worksheet. I can simply drag the dashboard into the view to create a new story point.



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



The only option available is to replace the existing view. Therefore, the answer is NO since they both cannot be added.

Read more about stories in Tableau: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/story\\_create.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/story_create.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 117**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

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



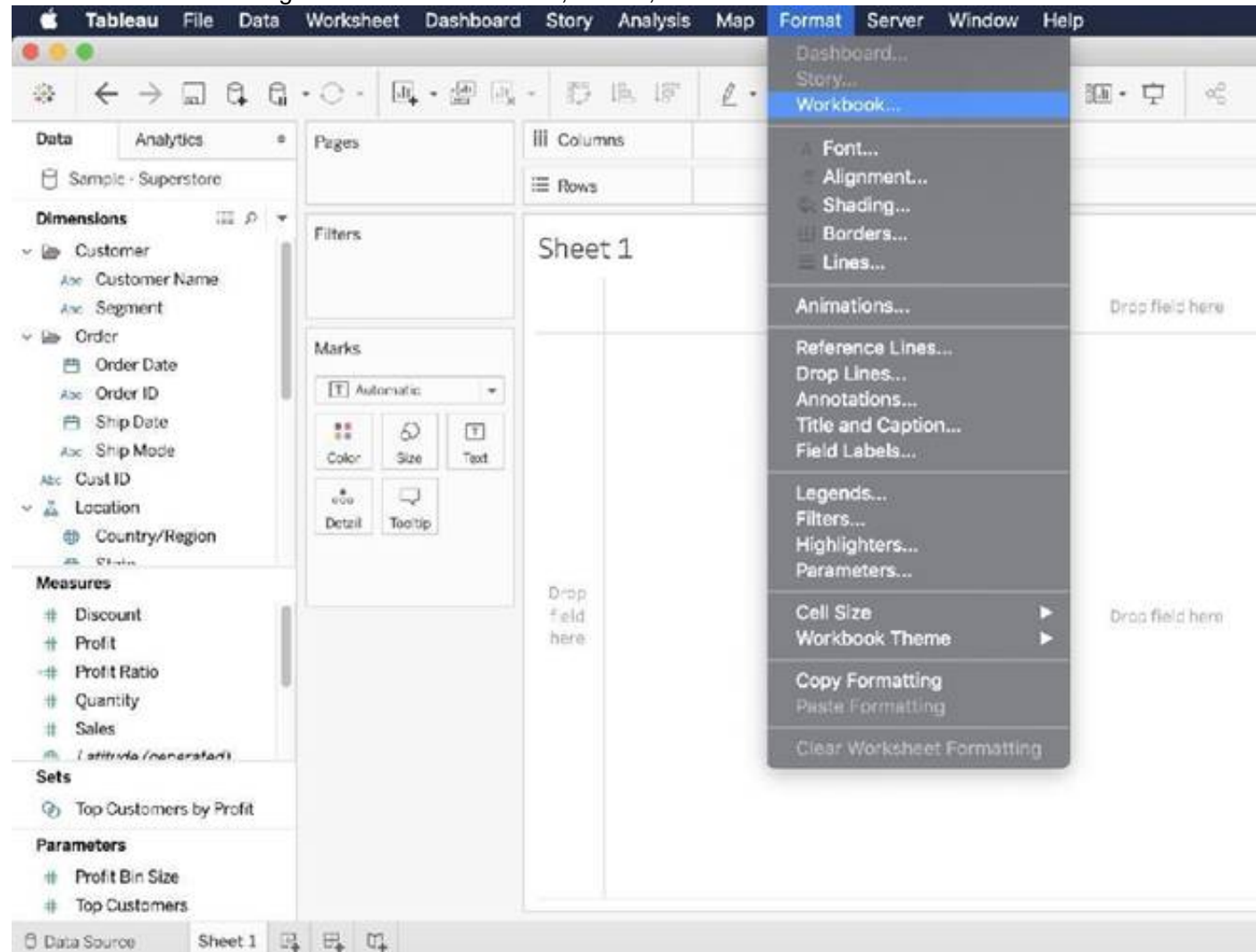
You can also change the theme used by your workbook. Themes control items like the default font, colors, and line thickness. When you create a new workbook, it automatically uses the Default theme, which uses visual best practices.

Change fonts in your workbook:

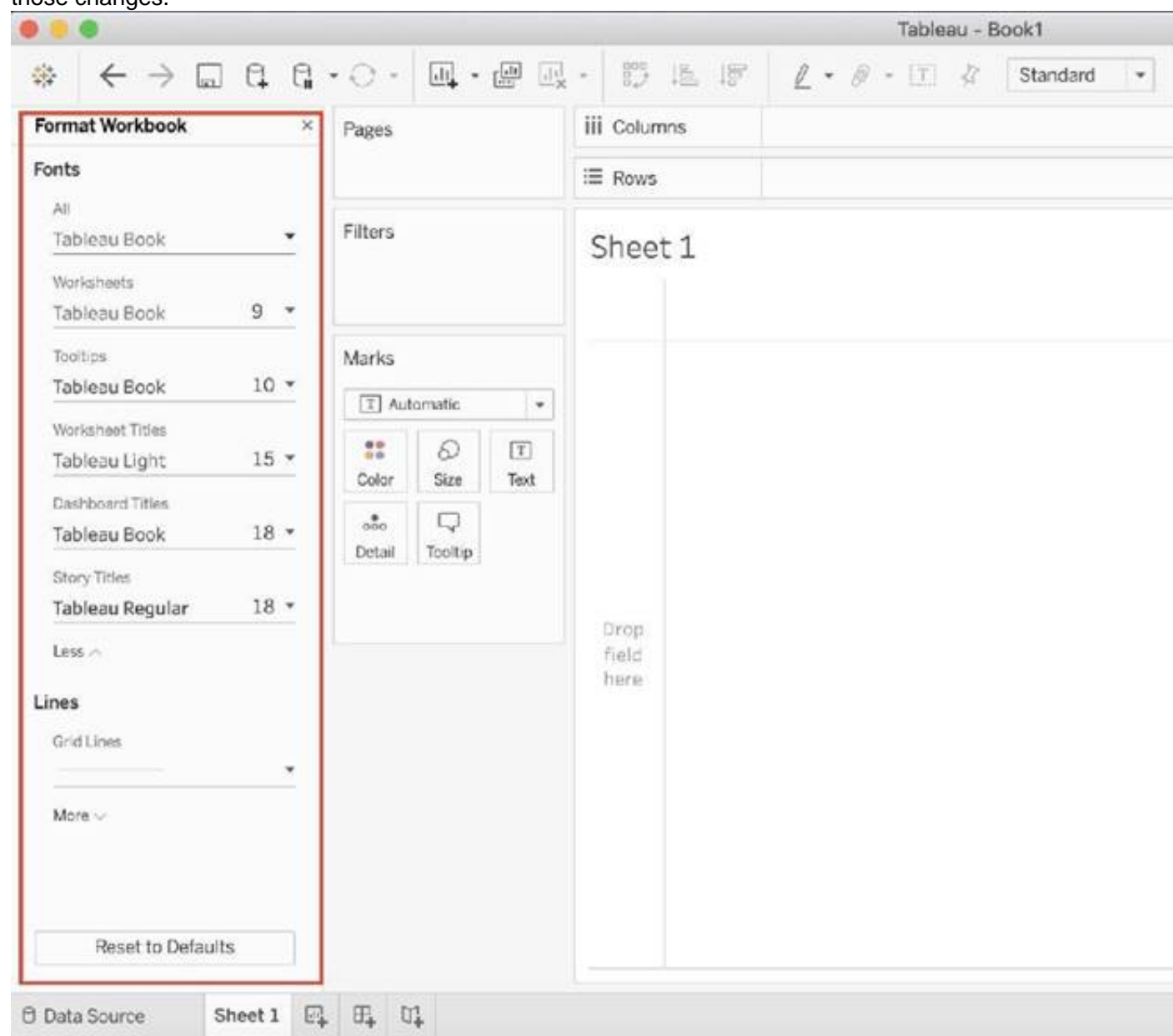
You can change all fonts in your workbook or you can change fonts for only certain areas, such as just worksheet titles.

1) On the Format menu, select Workbook.

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



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

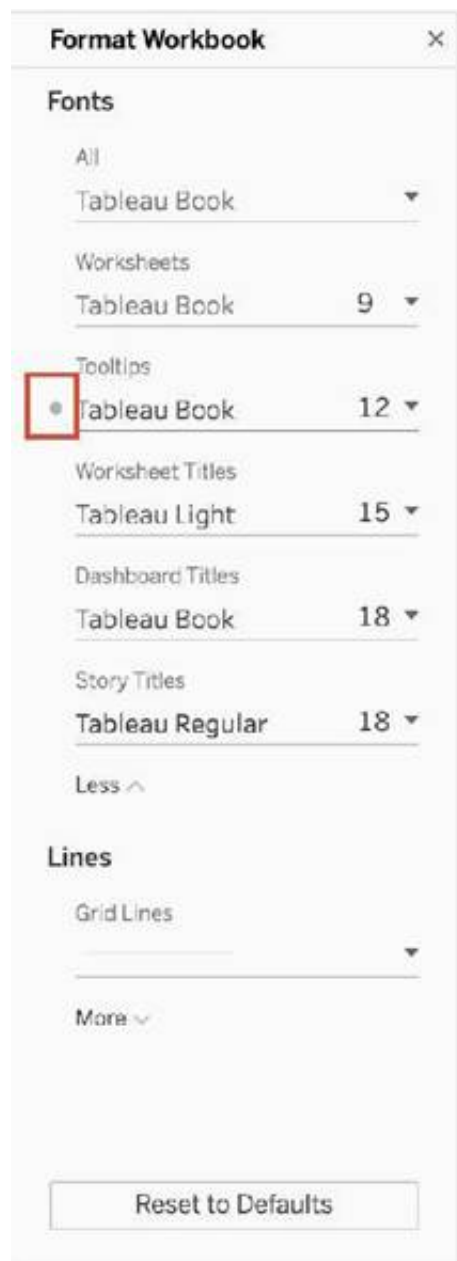


Reset a workbook to its default settings

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

1) On the Format menu, select Workbook.

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



Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting\\_workbook.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting_workbook.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 118

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

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

**Answer:** CD

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 120

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 125

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

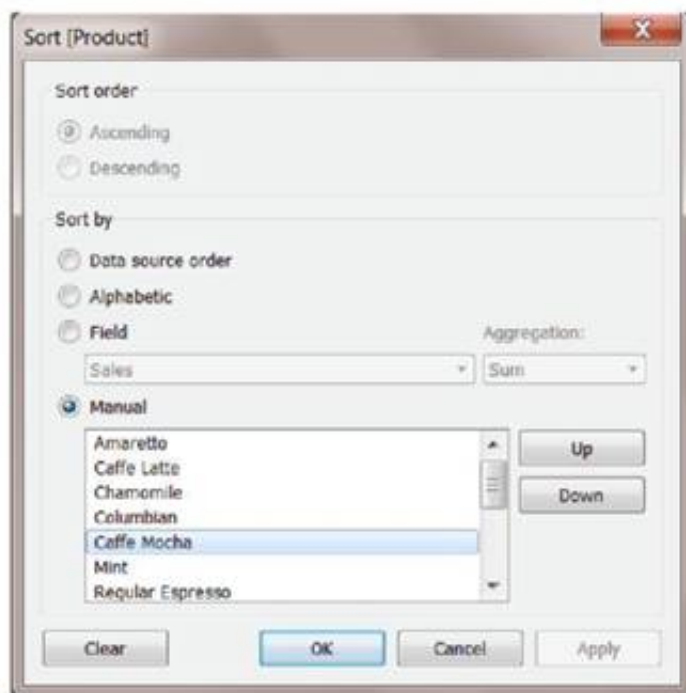
**Answer:** B

**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](https://help.tableau.com/current/reader/desktop/en-us/reader_sort.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 130**

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

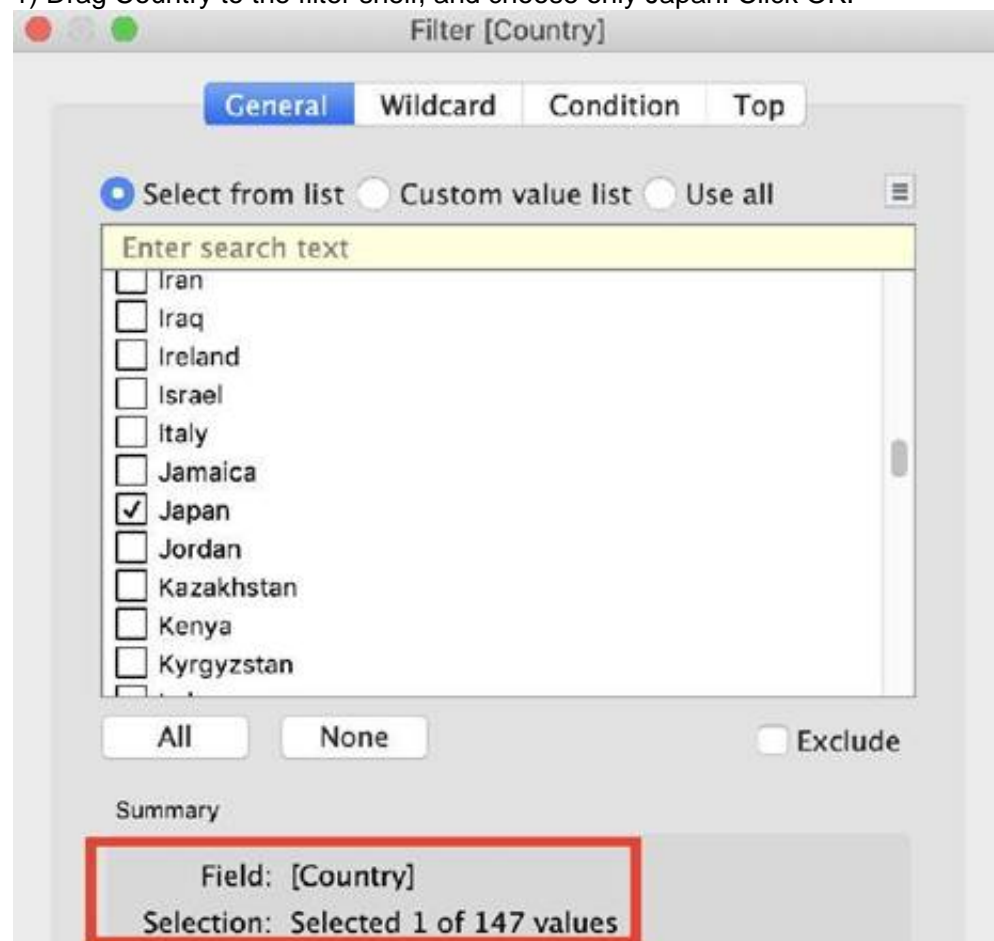
- A. 3.000
- B. 3.840
- C. 3.704
- D. 3.500

**Answer: C**

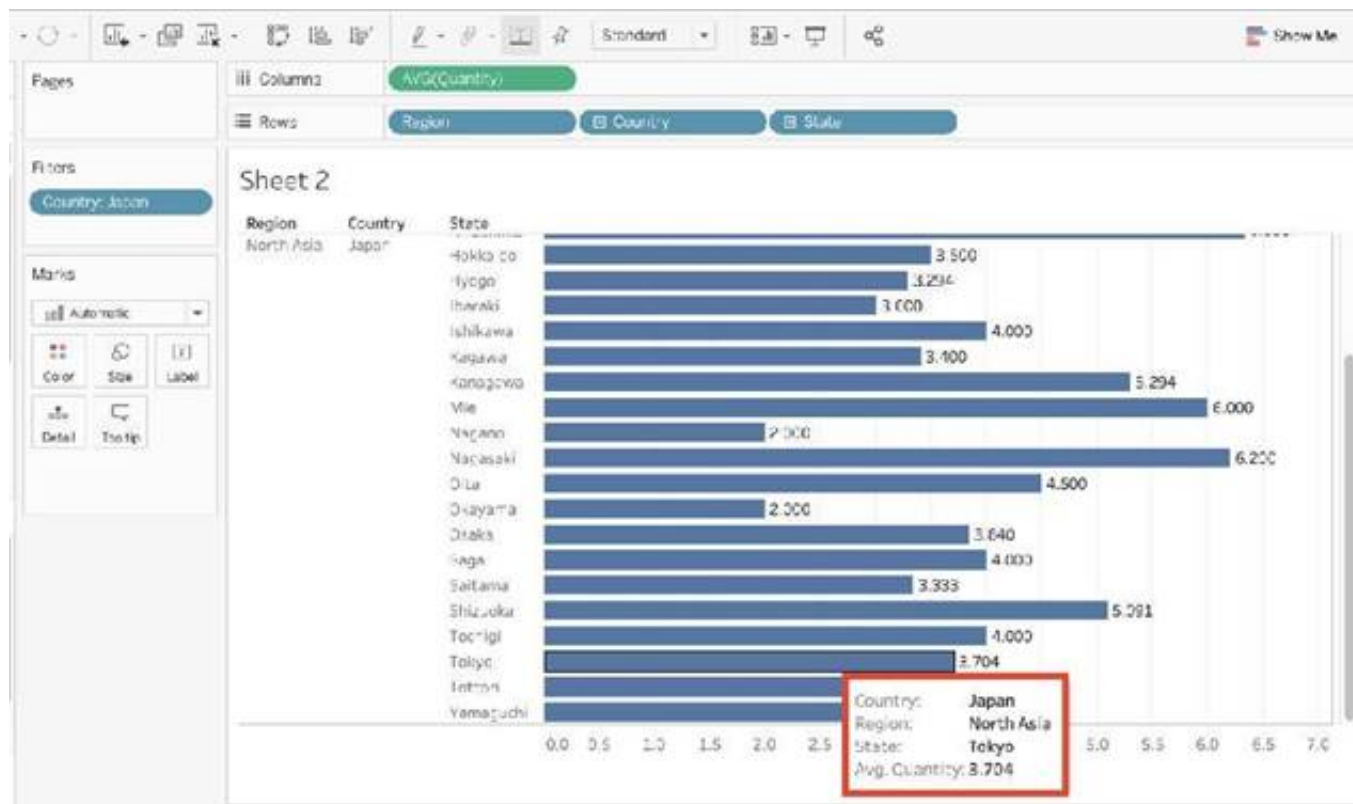
**Explanation:**

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

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



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



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

### NEW QUESTION 131

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

By default, measures placed in a view are aggregated. Mostly you'll notice that the aggregation is SUM, but not ALWAYS. The type of aggregation applied varies depending on the context of the view. Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations\\_aggregation.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_aggregation.htm)

### NEW QUESTION 132

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

From the official documentation:

#### Categorical Palettes

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

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

#### Tableau Desktop version



#### Web version





## Quantitative Palettes

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



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

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

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/viewparts\\_marks\\_markproperties\\_color.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/viewparts_marks_markproperties_color.htm)

### NEW QUESTION 135

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Since Sales is a measure, it can easily be depicted via size.  
 To drill down and change the level of detail, Country is the correct choice since it will contain STATE. We can then depict the various states by different shapes such as circle, square etc.  
 Finally, the Profit can be depicted via a color! Eg - Red for poor and green for excellent profits!  
 Reference: <https://www.tableau.com/learn/tutorials/on-demand/aggregation-granularity-and-ratio-calculations>

### NEW QUESTION 140

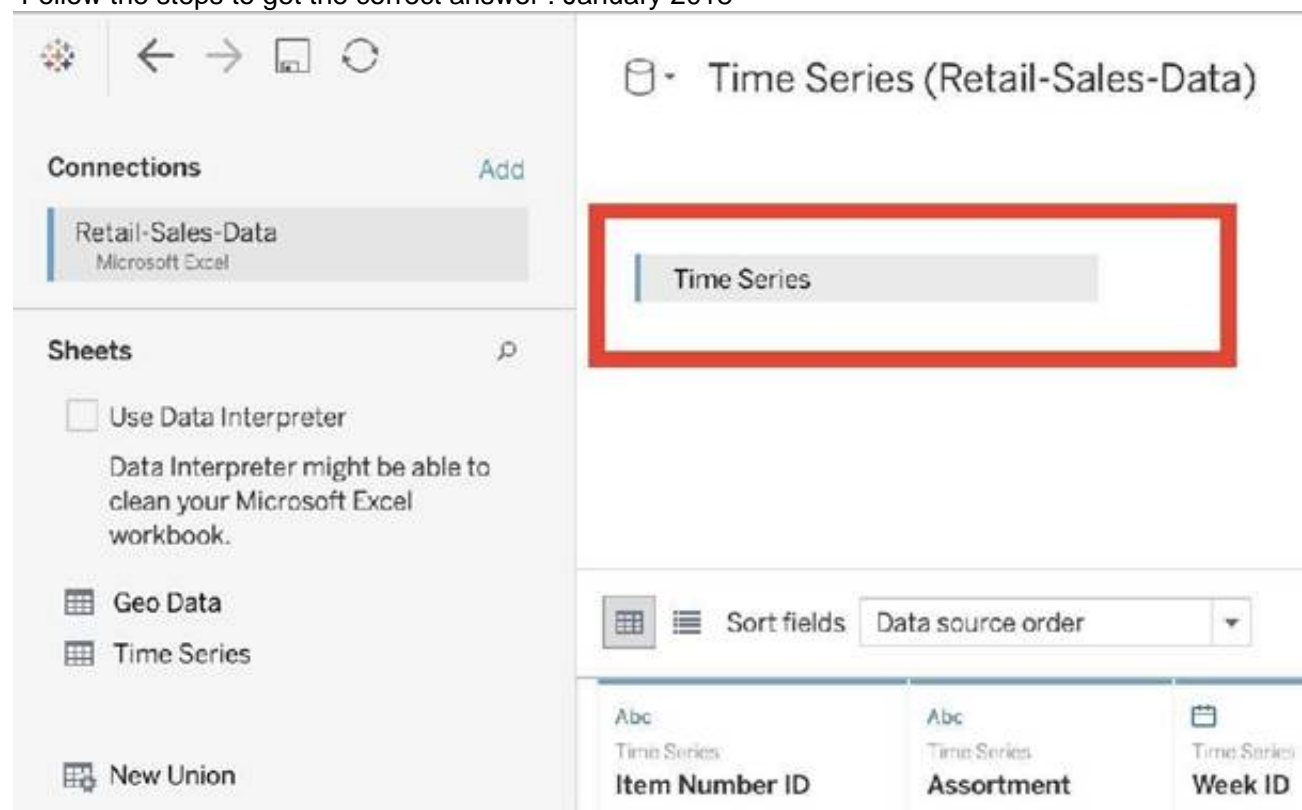
Download the Dataset from: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/12AYHfiPWkwBmvH0zbumOURgUX6Az00Rw/view?usp=sharing>  
 Using the Time Series Table, create a line chart to show Sales over time. Which Month and Year witnessed the lowest Sales?

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

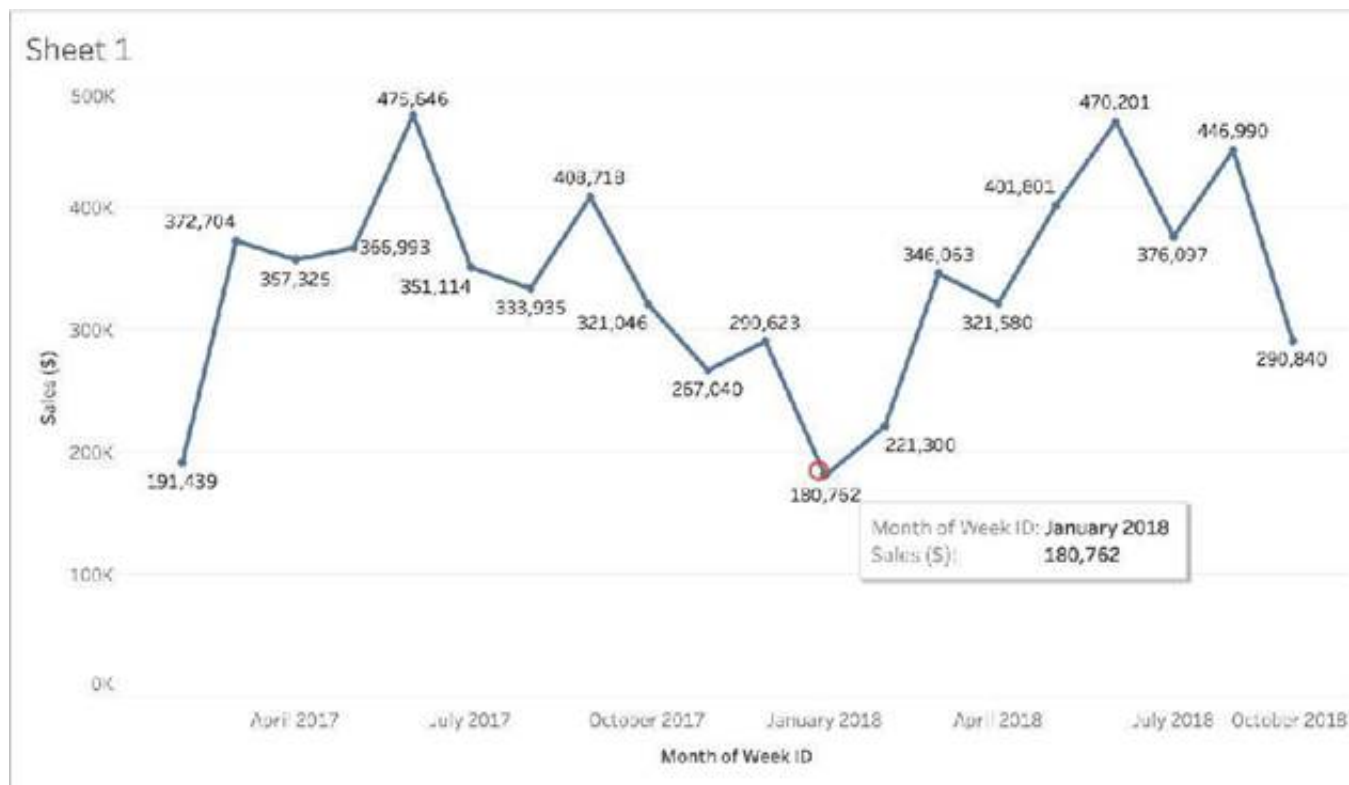
**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Follow the steps to get the correct answer : January 2018



? We are talking about dates, so use the Time series sheet as follows:  
 ? Next, the following should be your view and clearly, January 2018 is the lowest point:



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

#### NEW QUESTION 145

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

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

**Answer:** CDE

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 148

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

- A. Click on Format in the Menu bar, choose Font, and then edit the Tooltip options to italicize the font
- B. Click on Tooltip in the Marks card, select the text, and then use the Italics option
- C. Click on Worksheet in the Menu bar, select Tooltip, and then use the italics option
- D. Click on Dashboard in the Menu bar, select Tooltip, and then use the italics option

**Answer:** ABC

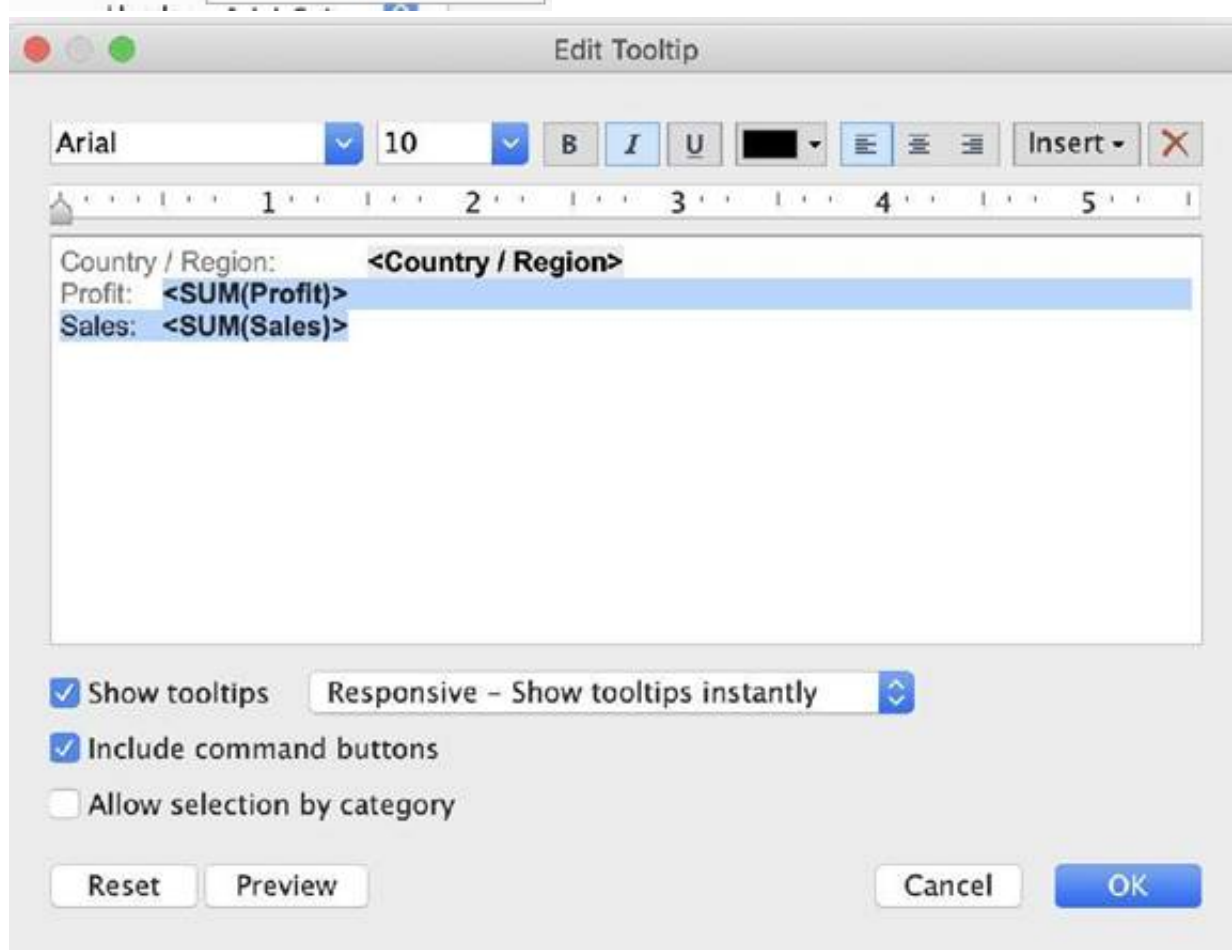
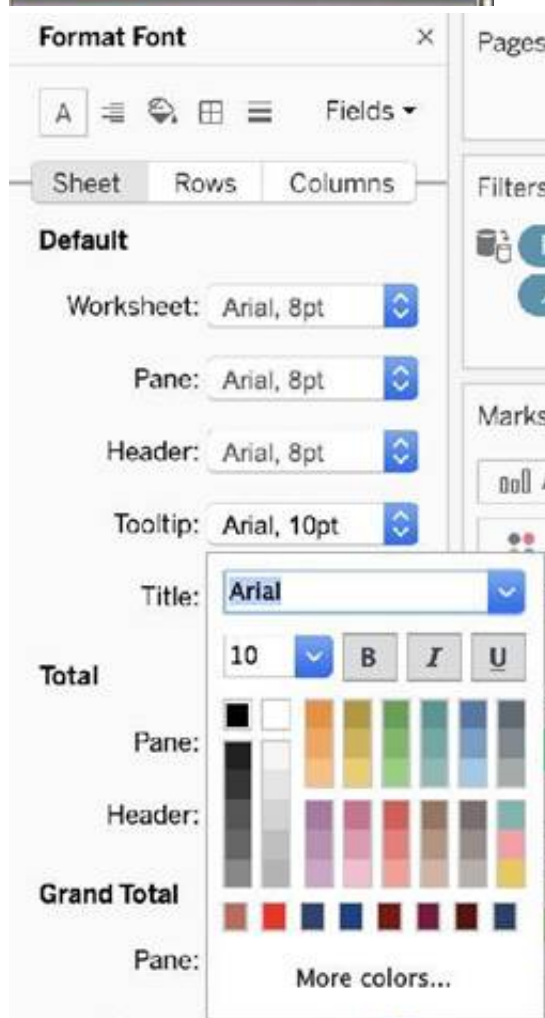
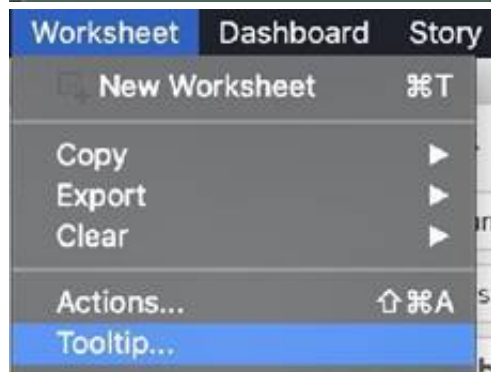
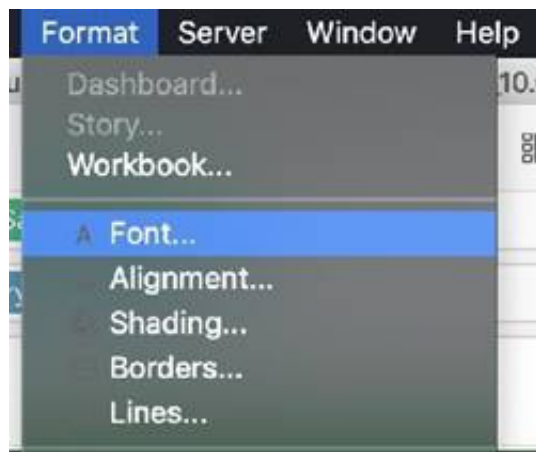
#### Explanation:

The only incorrect option is - Click on Dashboard in the Menu bar, select Tooltip, and then use the italics option.

This option doesn't exist. See below:

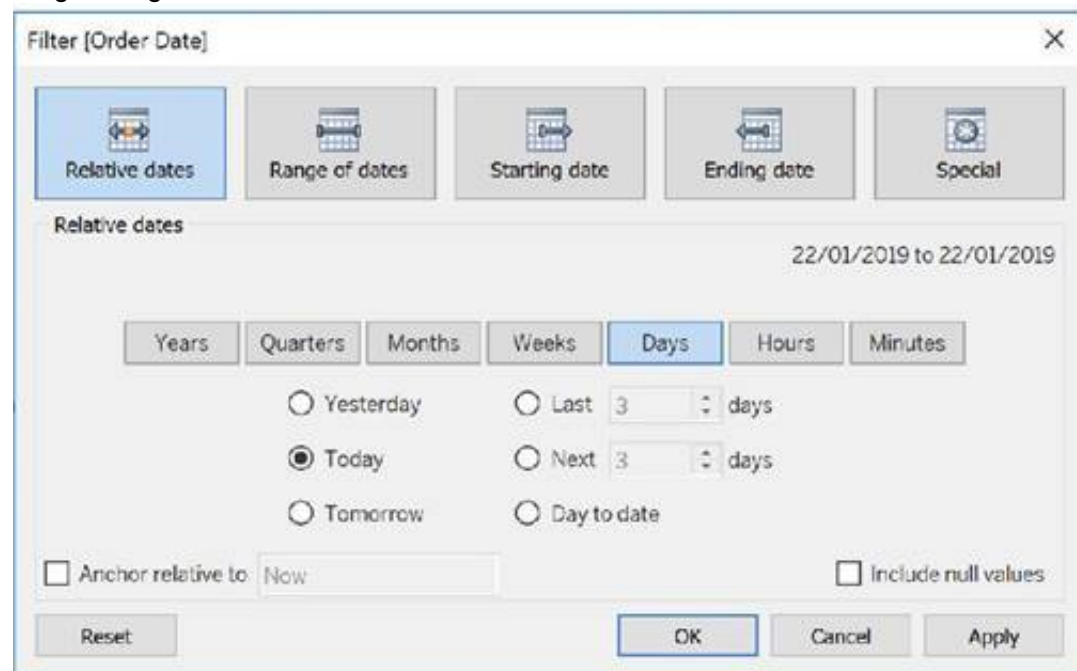


The rest of the options do exist, and therefore are correct:



#### NEW QUESTION 150

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



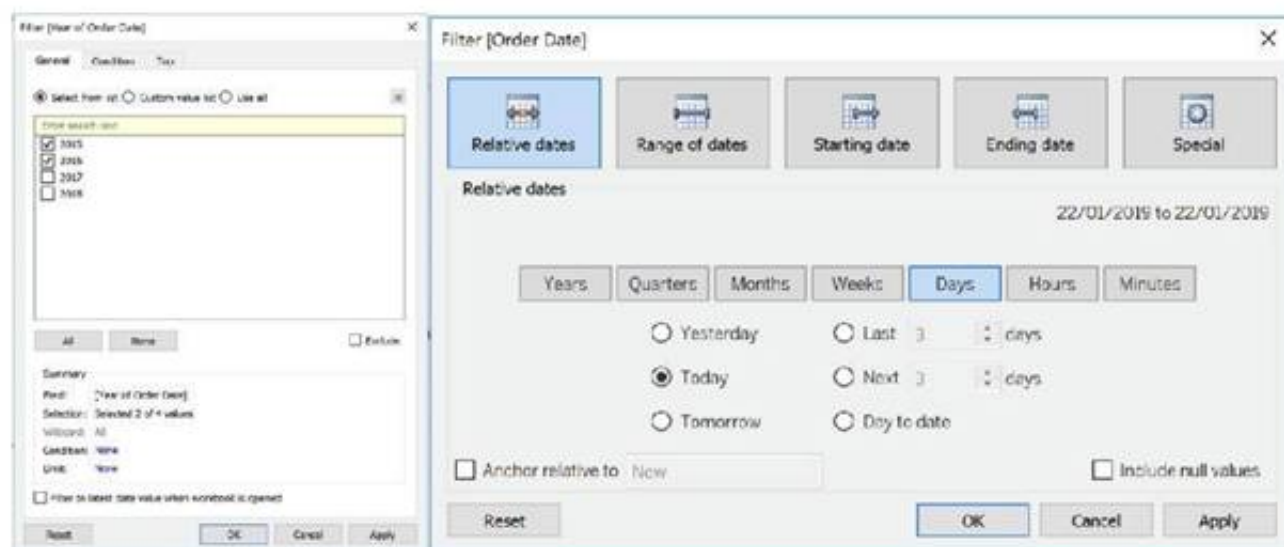
- A. Grouped Dates
- B. Date Functions
- C. Date Parts
- D. Date Values

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

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



*Datepart vs datevalue filters*

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

#### NEW QUESTION 154

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

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 156

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](https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/datasource_datamodel.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 157**

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

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

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 162**

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

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

**Answer:** A

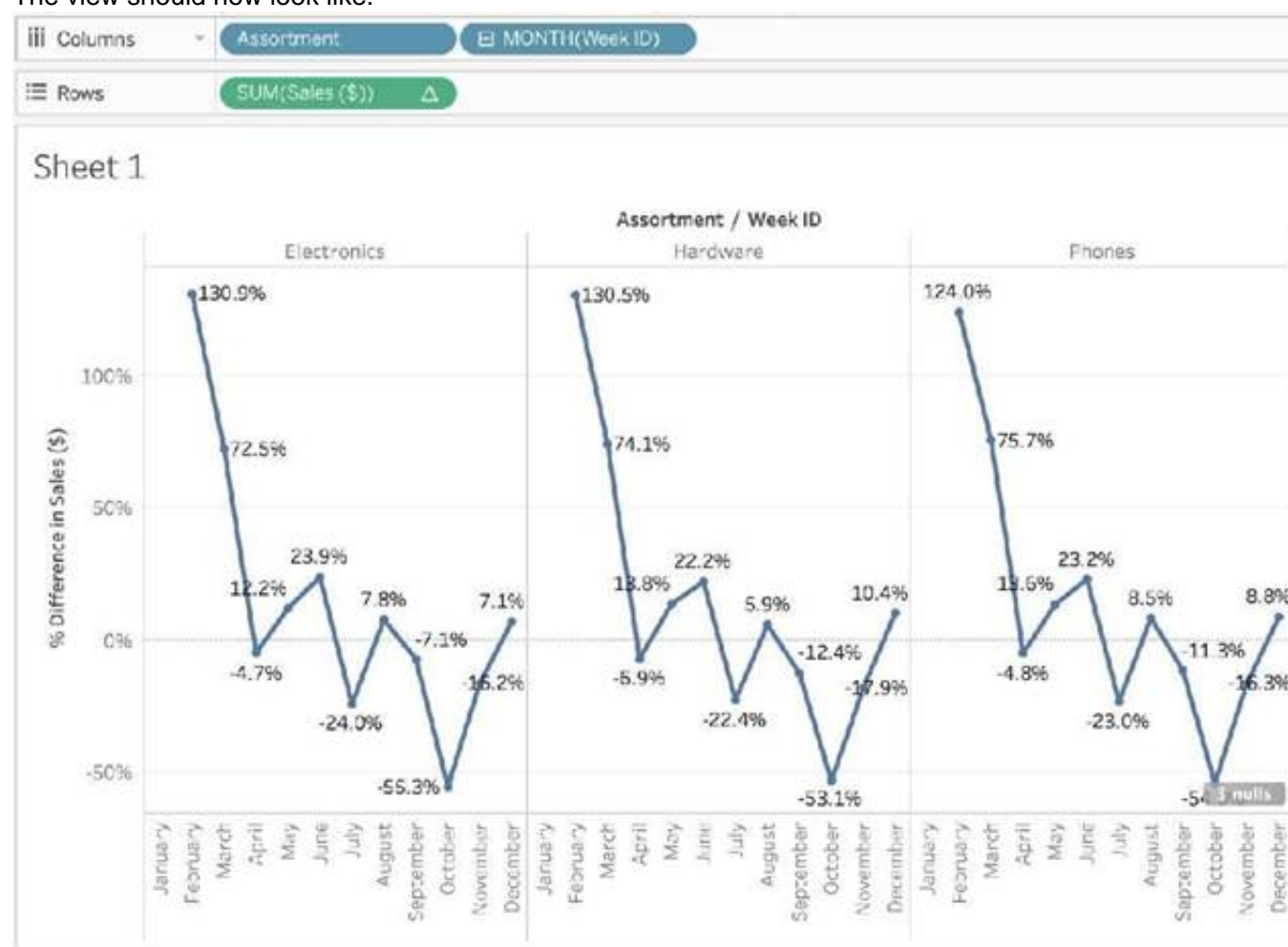
**Explanation:**

Follow along:

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

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

The view should now look like:



**NEW QUESTION 166**

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

- A. To hold one or more worksheets, plus zero or more dashboards and stories.
- B. To not contain the actual data but rather the information necessary to connect to the actual data as well as any modifications you've made on top of the actual data such as changing default properties, creating calculated fields etc
- C. To create a single zip file that contains a workbook along with any supporting local file data and background image

- D. This is great for sharing your work with others who don't have access to the original data.  
E. To create a local copy of a subset or entire data set that you can use to share data with others, when you need to work offline, and improve performance.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

- 1) .tds (Tableau Data Source) - To not contain the actual data but rather the information necessary to connect to the actual data as well as any modifications you've made on top of the actual data such as changing default properties, creating calculated fields etc. (CORRECT ANSWER)  
2) .twbx (Tableau packaged workbook) - To create a single zip file that contains a workbook along with any supporting local file data and background images. This is great for sharing your work with others who don't have access to the original data.  
3) Extract (.hyper or .tde) – To create a local copy of a subset or entire data set that you can use to share data with others, when you need to work offline, and improve performance.  
3) (.twb) Workbooks – To hold one or more worksheets, plus zero or more dashboards and stories.  
Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/enviro\\_filesandfolders.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/enviro_filesandfolders.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 170**

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

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 171**

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 174**

Which type of chart can you create without using a dimension?

- A. Stacked bar  
B. Highlight table  
C. Bar  
D. Treemap

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Bar charts in Tableau do not require a dimension to be created. You can create a bar chart using only a measure; this will produce a single bar that represents the aggregate of the measure values, such as the sum or average of sales.

**NEW QUESTION 176**

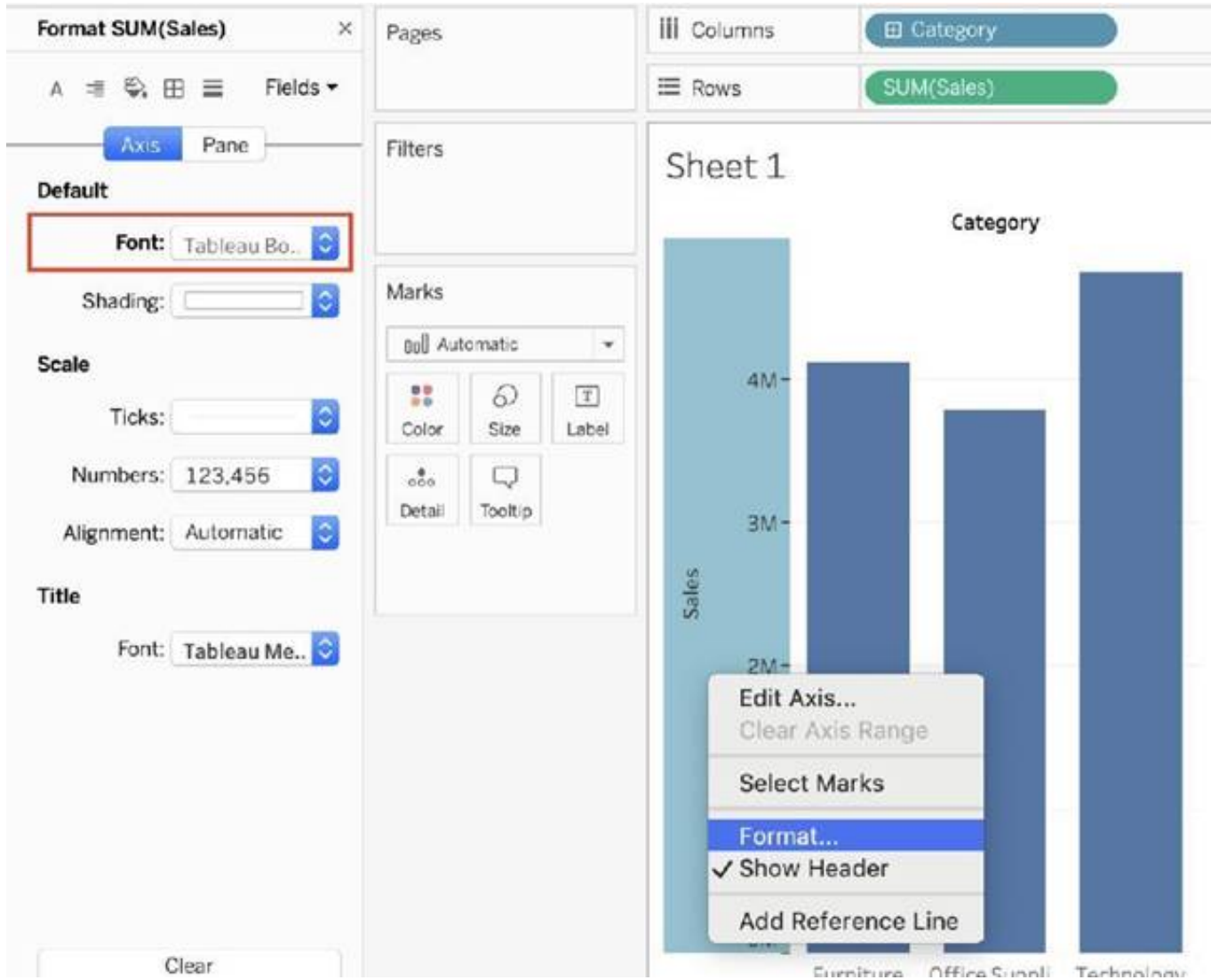
How can you format an axis as Bold in Tableau?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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



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



Read more about editing axis: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting\\_editaxes.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/formatting_editaxes.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 181

You want to save a view as an image that you can paste into a Microsoft Word document. Which two statements accurately describe exporting a view as an image? Choose two.

- A. Default exports include everything in the view, including Tableau fonts.
- B. The default export format is TIFF.
- C. The default export format is PNG.
- D. The exported image is a vector-based file that embeds the Tableau fonts.

**Answer:** AD

#### Explanation:

When exporting a view as an image in Tableau, the default export includes everything that is currently displayed in the view, with Tableau applying its own styling, including fonts. The default format for an exported image is PNG, which is a raster-based file format that captures all visual elements as pixels. PNG is widely used for its lossless compression and is suitable for detailed images like those produced by Tableau. Unlike vector-based images, PNGs do not embed fonts, and the image quality remains consistent when the image is viewed on different platforms, which makes it ideal for inserting into documents like Microsoft Word.

#### NEW QUESTION 184

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Unioning is the correct answer! From the official documentation:

**Union**

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



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

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

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

**Union**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 189**

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

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You can show trend lines in a visualization to highlight trends in your data.

To add trend lines to a view, both axes must contain a field that can be interpreted as a number. For example, you cannot add a trend line to a view that has the Product Category dimension, which contains strings, on the Columns shelf and the Profit measure on the Rows shelf.

However, you can add a trend line to a view of sales over time because both sales and time can be interpreted as numeric values.

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/trendlines\\_add.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/trendlines_add.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 190**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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





**NEW QUESTION 194**

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

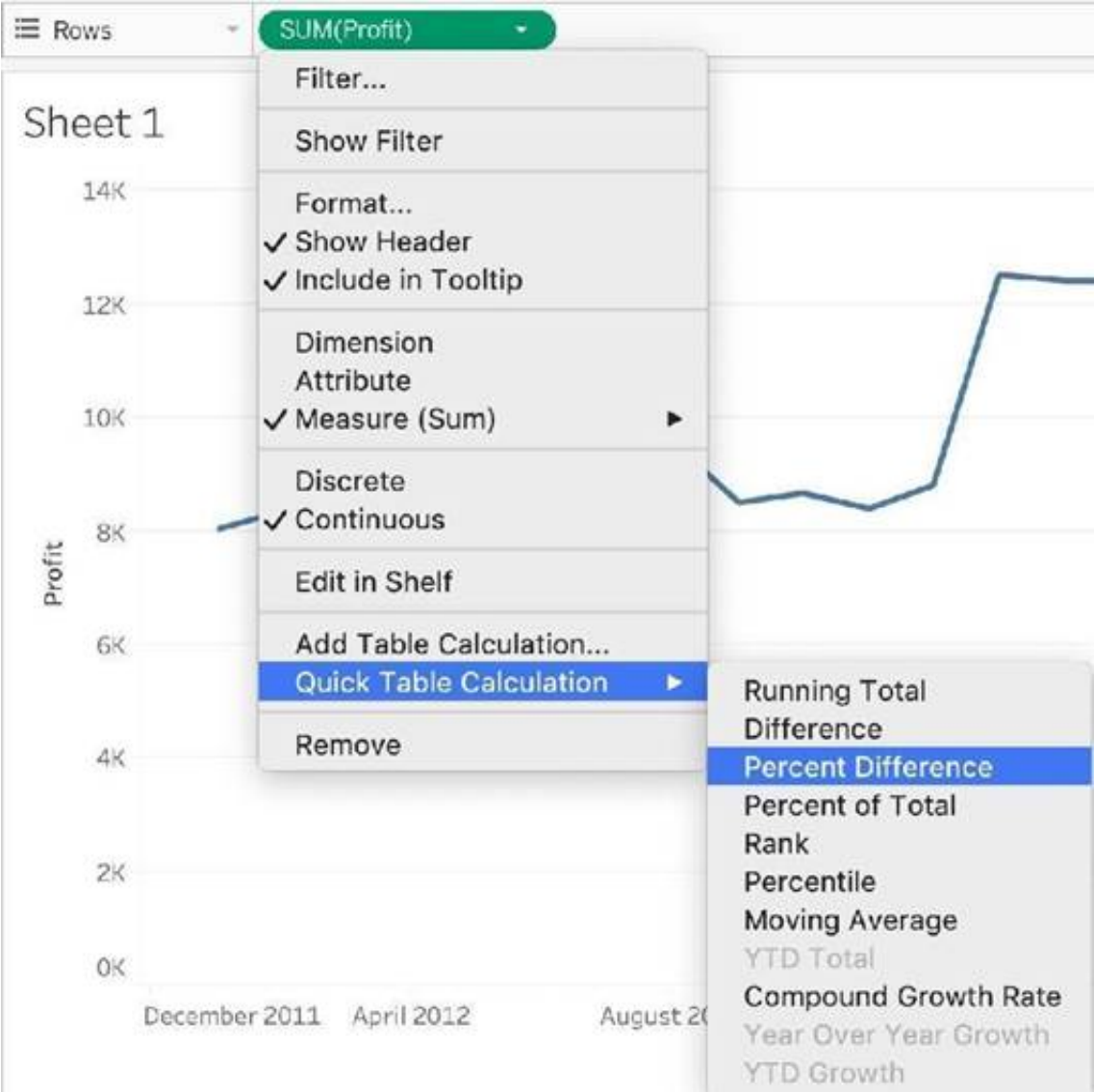
- A. 9
- B. 7
- C. 10
- D. 8

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

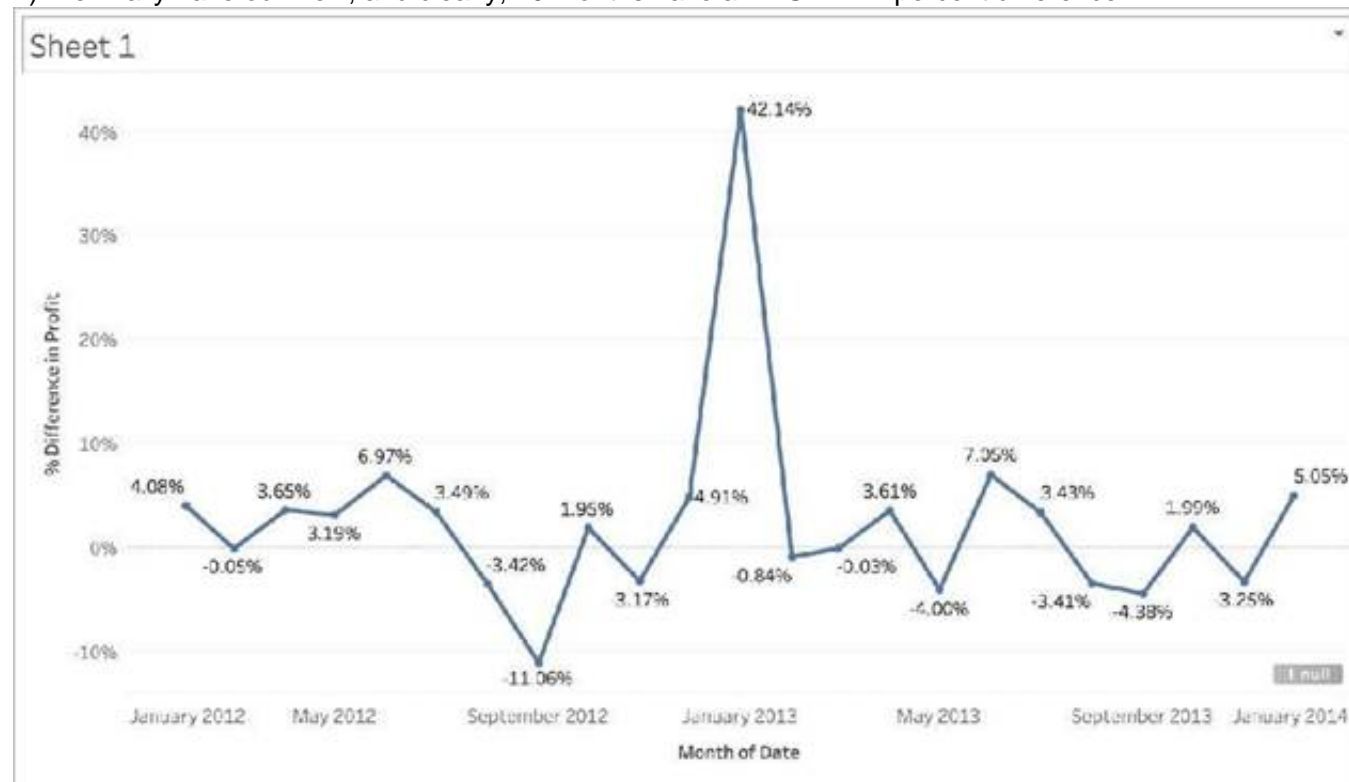
2) Now, click on the Profit pill in the Rows shelf, go to quick table calculation and choose Percent difference:



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



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



#### NEW QUESTION 195

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 -

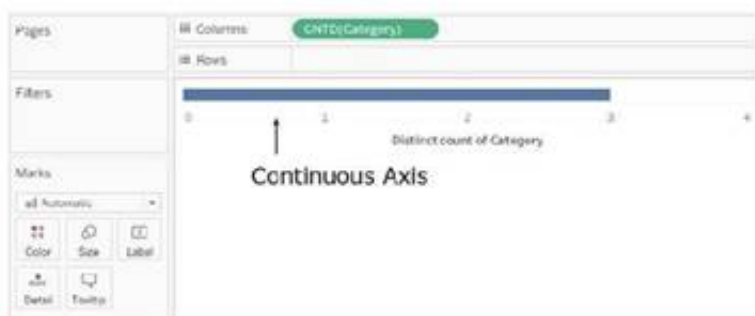
#### Dimension fields in the view

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](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields_typesandroles.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 196

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 201**

Which type of date filter can you use to choose a range of dates based on TODAY ()?

- A. Range of dates
- B. Relative dates
- C. Ending date
- D. Starting date

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The relative date filter can be used to select a range of dates relative to the current date, such as the past month, the current quarter, etc. This filter type dynamically adjusts the range based on the current system date, making it suitable for use with the TODAY() function.

**NEW QUESTION 206**

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

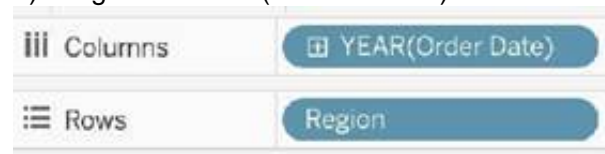
- A. 5,129 and 88,872
- B. 52,678 and 311,404
- C. 1,807 and 34,571
- D. 4,888 and 17,817

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

To reach the correct answer, follow these steps:

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



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



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

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

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



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

#### NEW QUESTION 211

From which three locations can you sort a visualization? Choose three.

- A. The Worksheet menu
- B. Tooltip on the Marks card
- C. DCA header
- D. The Analysis menu
- E. An axis
- F. A field label

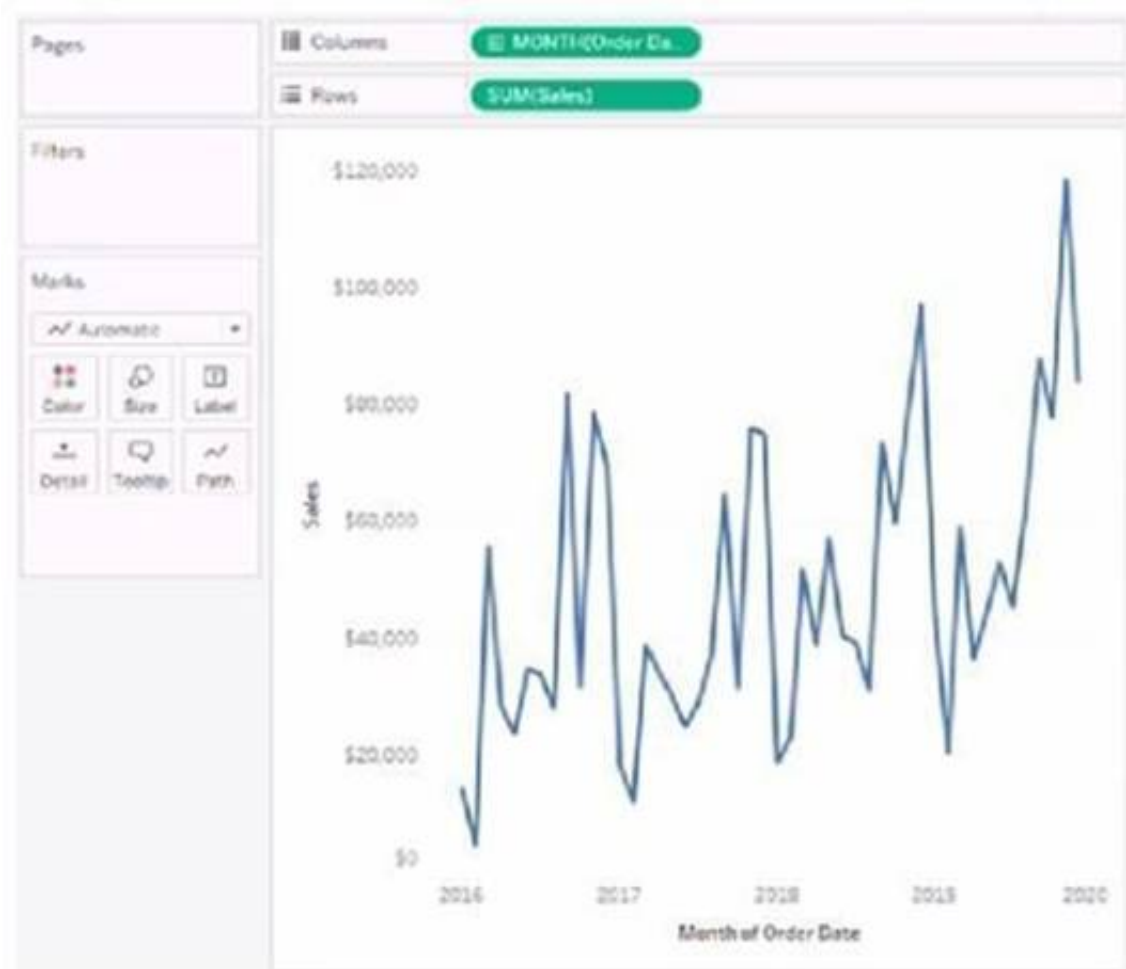
**Answer:** AEF

#### Explanation:

According to the Tableau Desktop Specialist Exam Guide, one of the exam objectives is to "Sort data in a visualization". The guide also states that "You can sort data in a visualization from three locations: the Worksheet menu, an axis, or a field label" (page 15).

#### NEW QUESTION 213

You have the following visualization.



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

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

**Answer:** B



**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 215**

You need to invert the color intensity of a quantitative range. Which option should you use?

- A. Reversed
- B. Opacity
- C. Border
- D. Stepped Color

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

To invert the color intensity of a quantitative range in Tableau, you should use the "Reversed" option. This option inverts the color scheme so that the colors representing the higher values are swapped with those representing the lower values. For example, if a color scale initially shows dark colors for high values and light colors for low values, using "Reversed" will switch this so that dark colors represent low values and light colors represent high values. This option is particularly useful for better visual distinction and interpretation in certain data scenarios.

**NEW QUESTION 217**

Which of the following is not a Trend Line Model?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

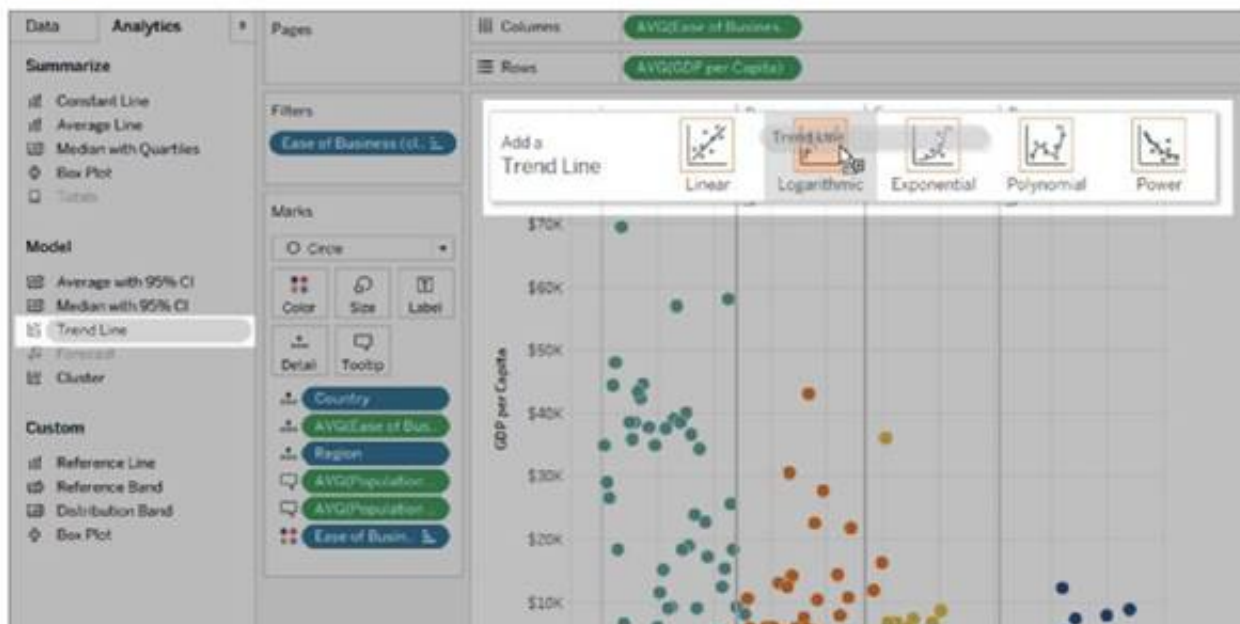
Hence, the correct answer is BINOMIAL trend line which is not present in Tableau. See the following image:

## Add trend lines to a view

To add a trend line to a visualization:

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

For more information on each of these model types, see **Trend Line Model Types**.



For more information, refer to: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/trendlines\\_add.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/trendlines_add.htm)

NEW QUESTION 218

By default, measures placed in a view are aggregated by \_\_\_\_\_

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 220

DOWNLOAD THE DATASET FROM - [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1F8L\\_RI5B9LAz8RDjDdjWx3lv-SgzaBq/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1F8L_RI5B9LAz8RDjDdjWx3lv-SgzaBq/view?usp=sharing) ( if you haven't already from the test instructions page! )  
How many different countries are present in the dataset?

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

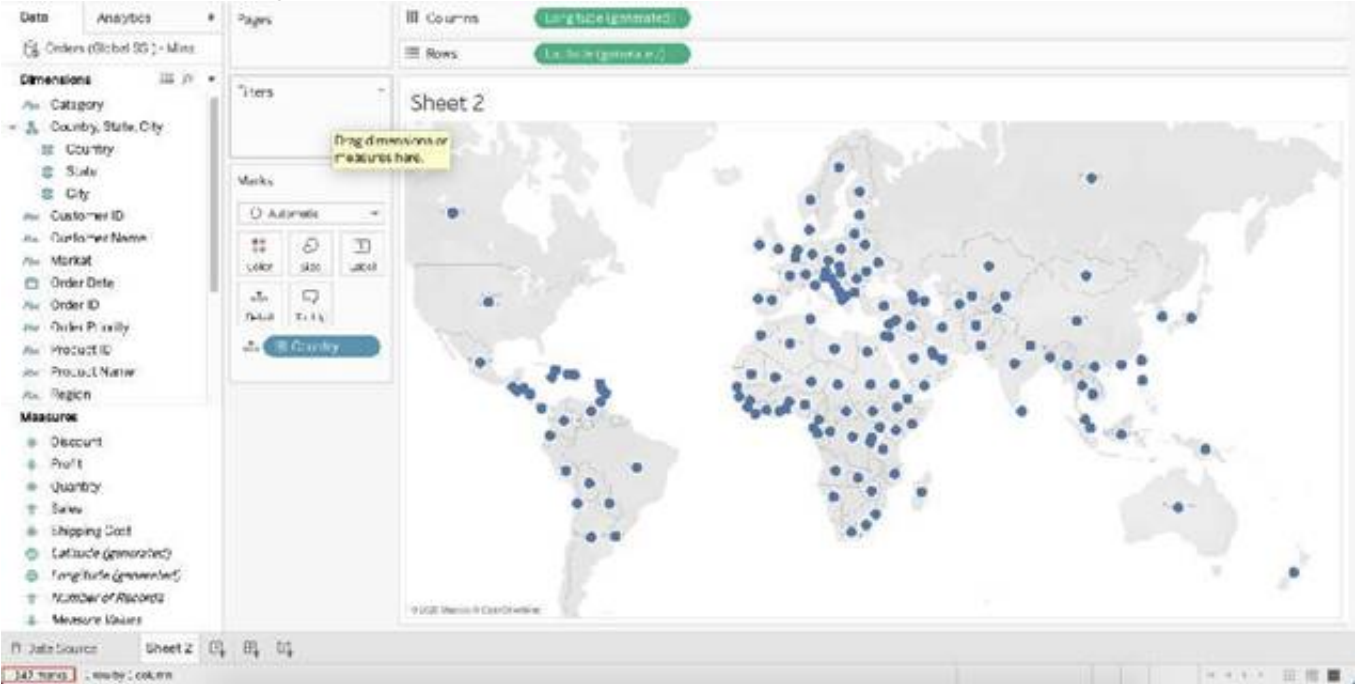
Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

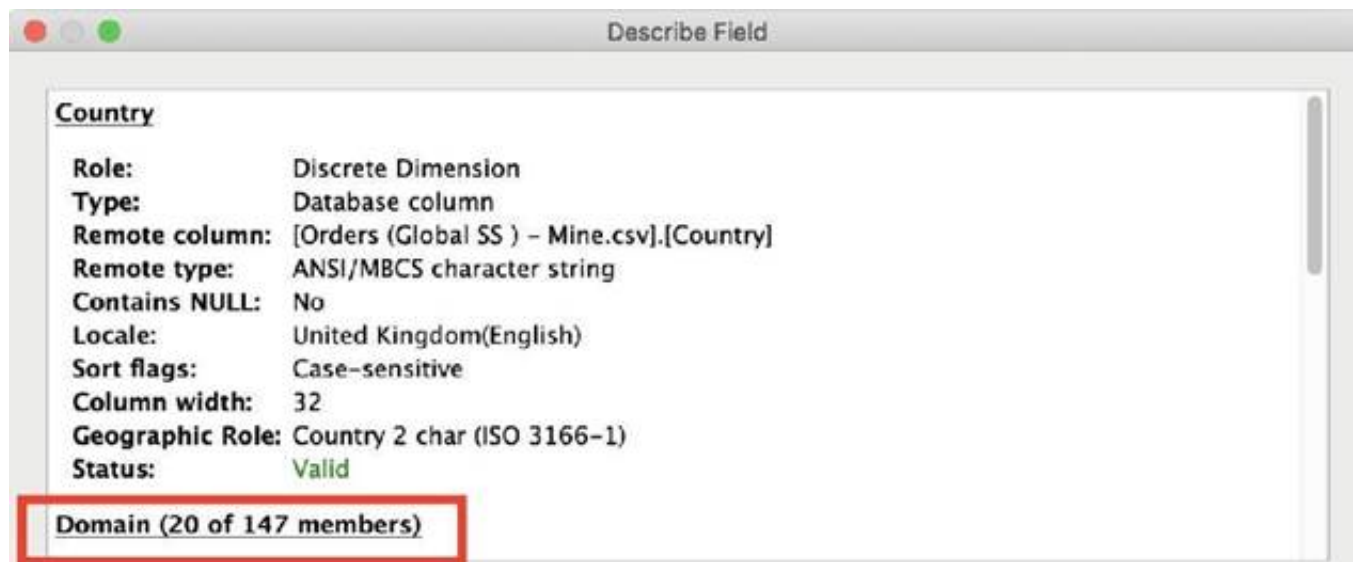
To reach the correct answer, follow these steps:

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



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

Category	City	Country	Name	Discount	Market	Order Date	Order ID
Office Supplies	Constantine	Algeria	Richard	0.000000	EMEA	01/01/2011	AG-2011-20
Office Supplies	Dares Salaam	Tanzania		0.000000	EMEA	03/01/2011	TZ-2011-73
Office Supplies	Khartoum	Sudan	Gioppo	0.000000	EMEA	04/01/2011	SU-2011-51
Office Supplies	Khartoum	Sudan	Gioppo	0.000000	EMEA	04/01/2011	SU-2011-51
Technology	Luanda	Angola		0.000000	EMEA	06/01/2011	AO-2011-46
Office Supplies	Lichinga	Mozambique	Isinsky	0.000000	EMEA	07/01/2011	MZ-2011-11
Office Supplies	Lichinga	Mozambique	Isinsky	0.000000	EMEA	07/01/2011	MZ-2011-11
Office Supplies	Algiers	Nigeria	Alyssa Crouse	0.000000	EMEA	07/01/2011	AG-2011-72



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

#### NEW QUESTION 222

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 223

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 228

We can join a maximum of \_\_\_\_\_ tables in Tableau

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 231

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 233

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 situations<sup>1</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 238**

For a relative date filter, the default anchor is \_\_\_\_\_

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

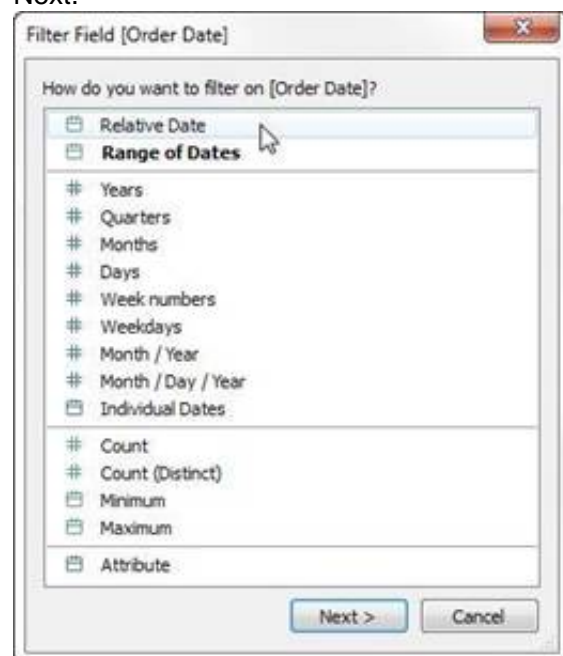
**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Relative date filters dynamically update to show a time period relative to when you open the view, such as the current week, the year to date, or the past 10 days. Relative date filters make it easy to create views that always show the most recent data.

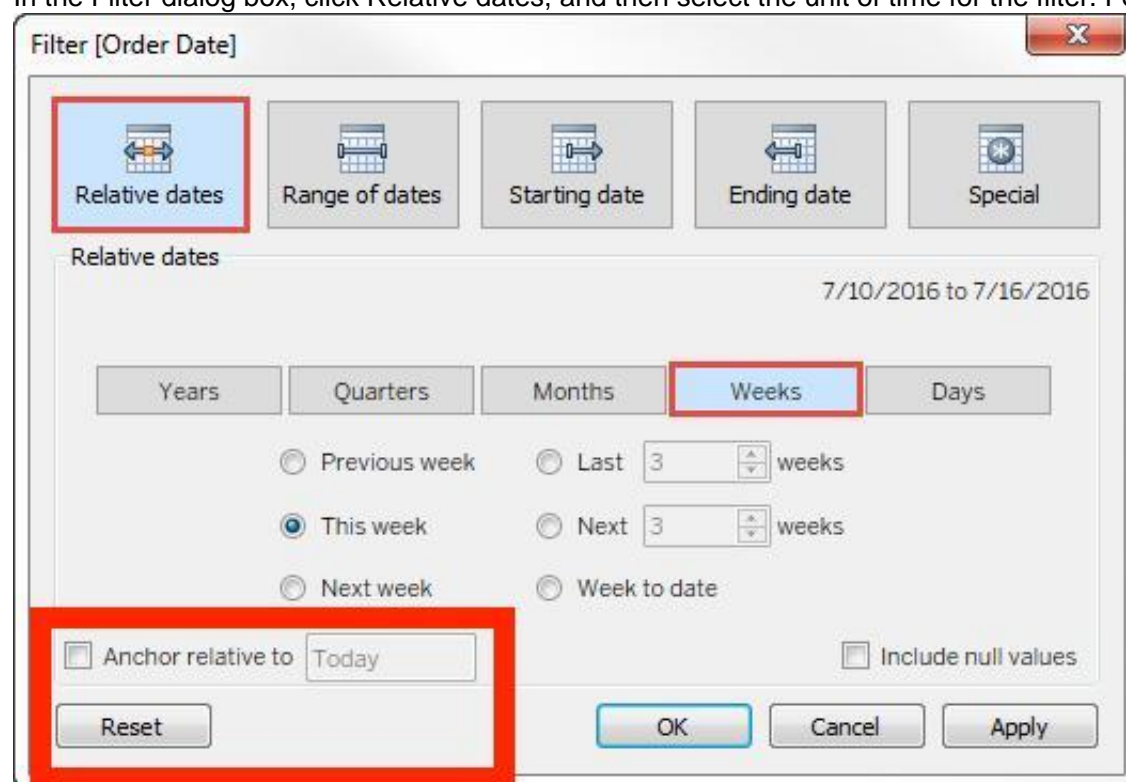
Step 1: Drag a date field to the filter shelf

Right-click (control-click on Mac) and drag a date field from the Data window to the Filters shelf. In the Filter Field dialog box, click Relative Date, and then click Next.



Step 2: Select a time unit

In the Filter dialog box, click Relative dates, and then select the unit of time for the filter. For example, to show only the three most recent weeks, select Weeks.



Here, you can clearly see that the default date is TODAY

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/qs\\_relative\\_dates.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/qs_relative_dates.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 240**

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

- A. Using the Data Pane
- B. Using the Analytics Pane

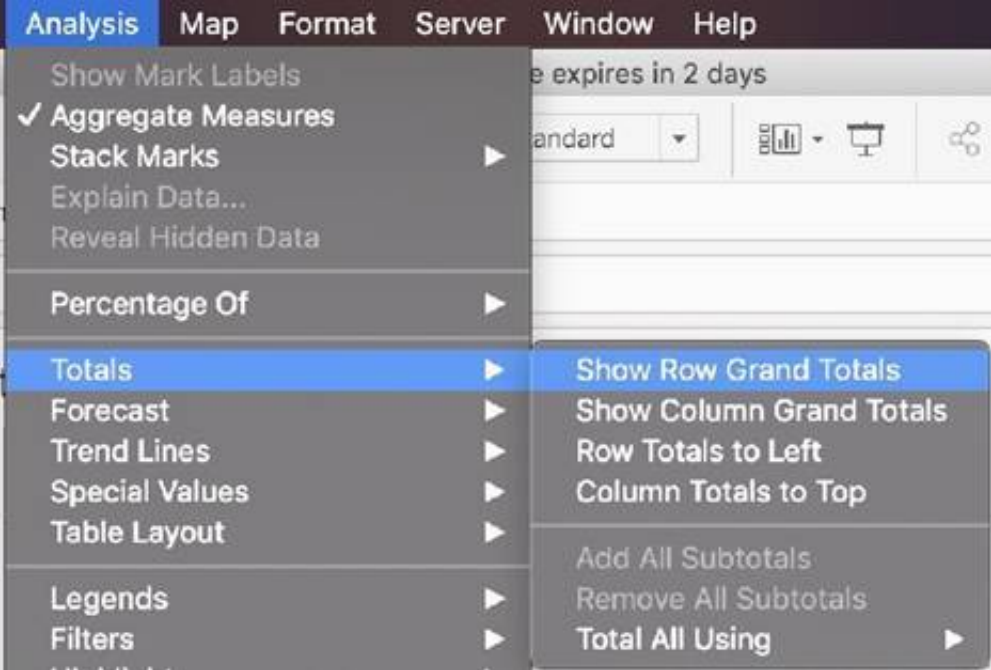


- C. From the Analysis Tab in the Menu bar on top
- D. Using the Marks shelf

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

To add totals to a view using the Analytics pane:  
 Also, you can add totals from the Analytics tab in the Menu above:



**NEW QUESTION 242**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

From the official Tableau website:

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

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

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions\\_functions\\_number.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_number.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 247**

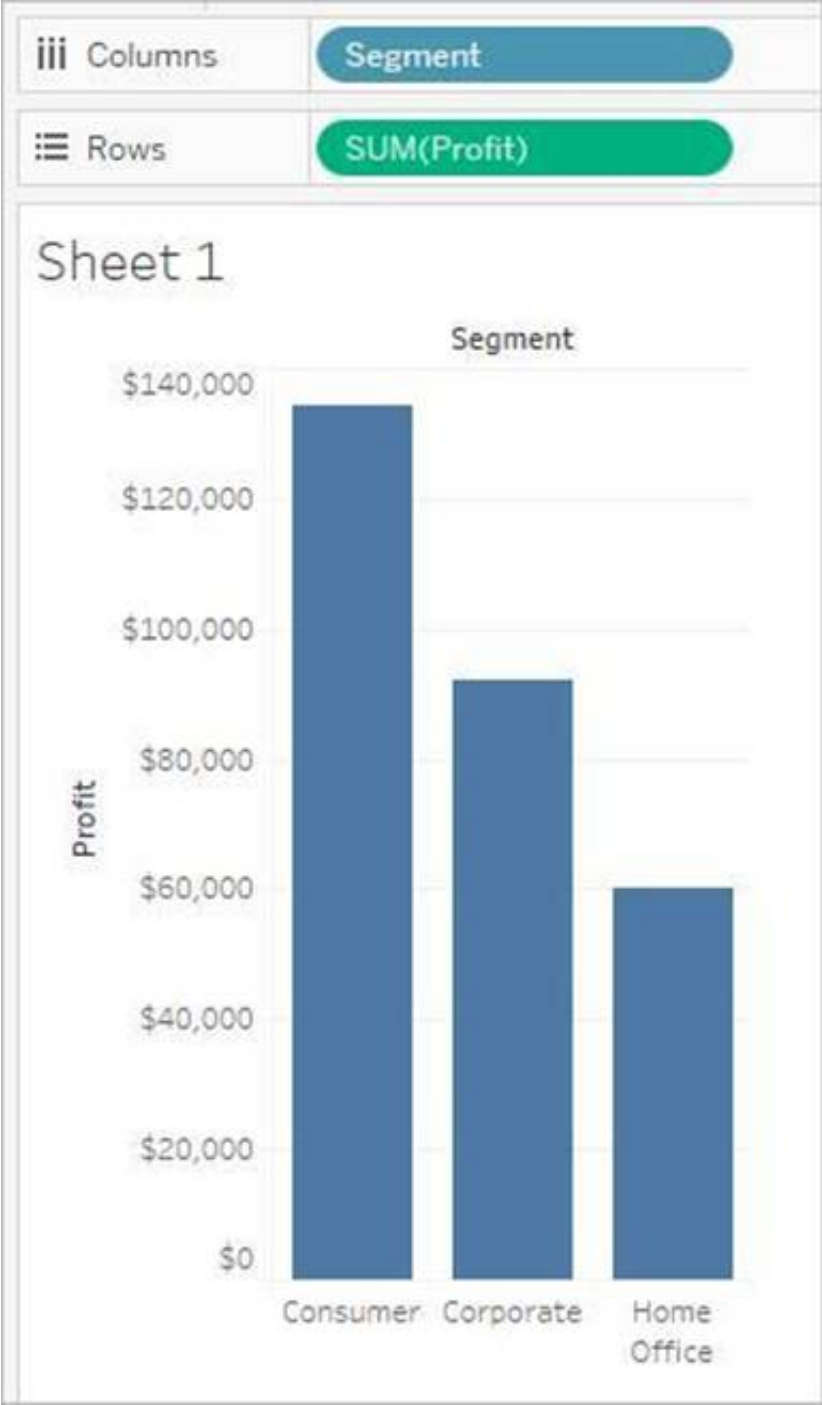
The row and column shelves contain \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

We can drag fields from the Data pane to create the structure for your visualizations. The Columns shelf creates the columns of a table, while the Rows shelf creates the rows of a table. You can place any number of fields on these shelves. These FIELDS are also referred to as PILLS. See below:



Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildmanual\\_shelves.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildmanual_shelves.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 249**

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 253**

You have the following visualization.

You need to show how Internet Usage values change from year-to-year as a percentage. Which quick table calculation should you apply to the Internet Usage field?

A. Compound

B. growth rate

C. Percent difference

D. Difference

E. Percentile

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

To show how Internet Usage values change from year to year as a percentage, you should apply the "Percent Difference" quick table calculation to the Internet Usage field. This calculation compares each value to the previous value and computes the difference as a percentage, which is ideal for analyzing the rate of change over a sequential time period such as consecutive years.

**NEW QUESTION 256**

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

A. CSV file

B. PDF File

C. JSON format

D. MS Access Database

**Answer: AD**

**Explanation:**

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

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

\*Export data in the view to Microsoft Access or .csv\*

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

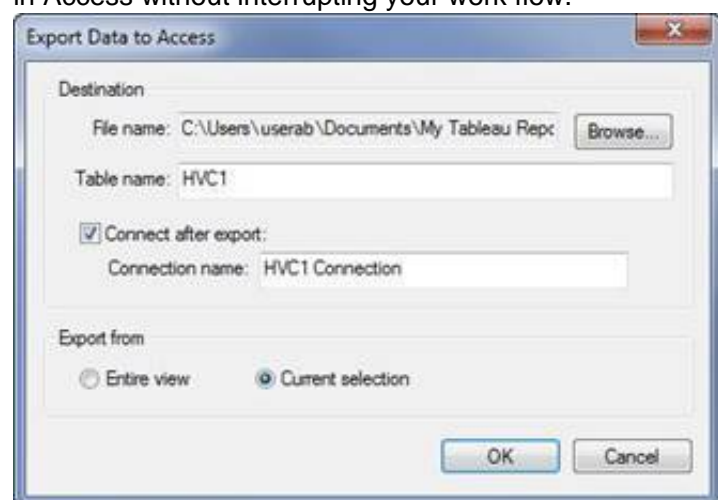
.csv file (Mac only).

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

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

3) Click Save.

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



Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/save\\_export\\_data.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/save_export_data.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 259**

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

A. Square

B. Line

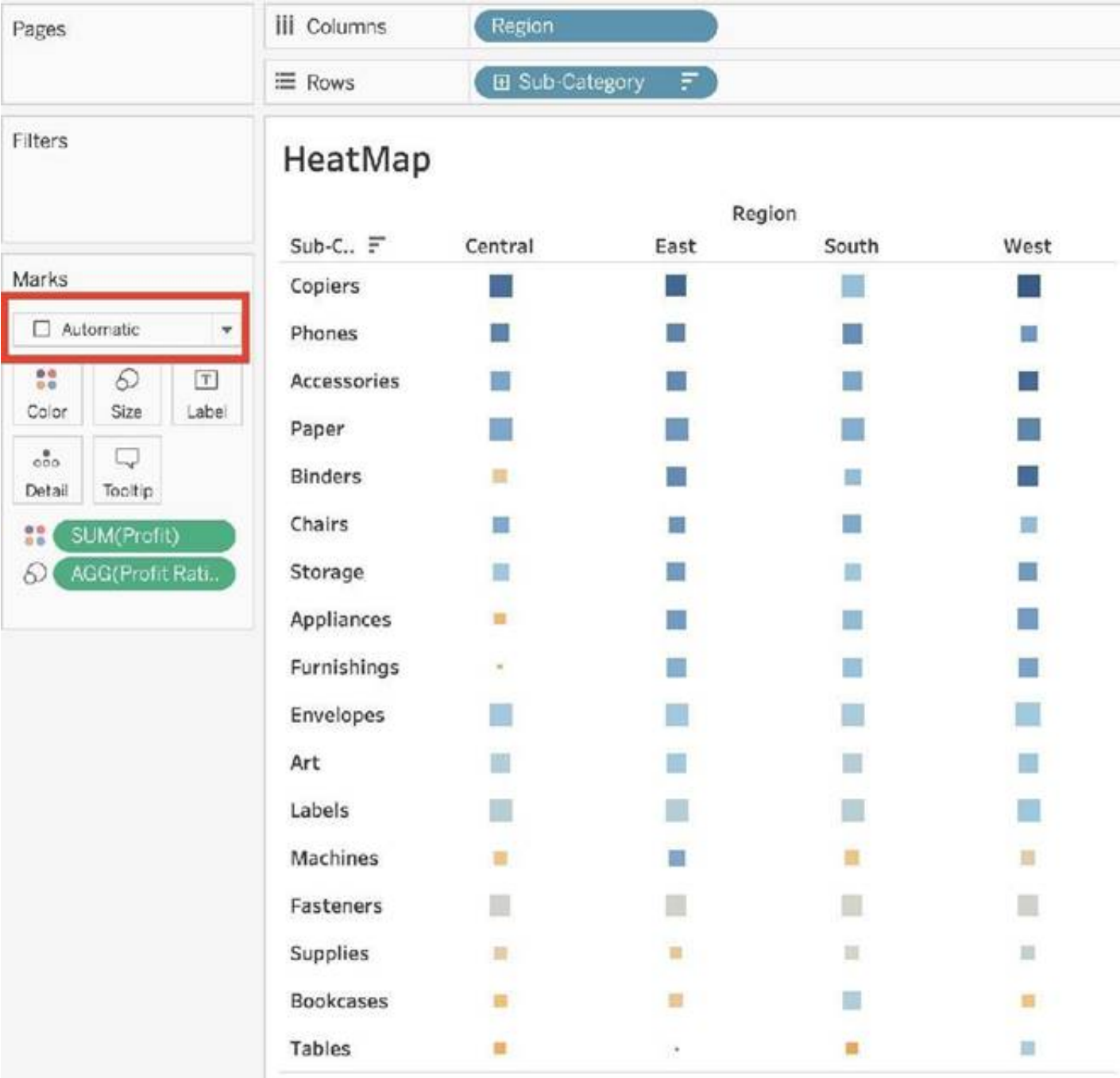
C. Text

D. Circle

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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



Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples\\_highlight.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples_highlight.htm)

NEW QUESTION 264

What will the following function return?  
LEFT("Tableau", 3)

- A. An error
- B. Tab
- C. eau
- D. ble

Answer: B

Explanation:

The following is the official documentation for the String function LEFT:

<b>LEFT</b>	<code>LEFT(string, number)</code>	Returns the left-most number of characters in the string.  Example:  <pre>LEFT("Matador", 4) = "Mata"</pre>
-------------	-----------------------------------	---

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions\\_functions\\_string.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_string.htm)

NEW QUESTION 268

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

- A. 2020-05-01
- B. December
- C. Wednesday



D. January 1.1995

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 269**

Which three statements accurately describe dimensions? Choose three.

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

**Answer:** ABE

**Explanation:**

Three statements that accurately describe dimensions are: Contain qualitative values Affect the level of detail in the view Can be continuous or discrete

Dimensions are fields that contain qualitative values, such as names, dates, or geographical data. You can use dimensions to categorize, segment, and reveal the details in your data. Dimensions affect the level of detail in the view by creating headers or labels for marks or by defining how data is partitioned for table calculations. Dimensions can be continuous or discrete depending on their data type and format. Continuous dimensions are those that have an infinite range of possible values, such as numbers or ratios. Discrete dimensions are those that have a finite number of distinct values, such as names, categories, or dates<sup>3</sup> The other options are not accurate statements about dimensions. Contain numeric, quantitative values is not correct, because fields that contain numeric, quantitative values are measures, not dimensions. Measures are fields that contain numeric values that you can measure and aggregate. Affect the formatting options in the view is not correct, because formatting options are not determined by dimensions, but rather by user preferences and choices. Formatting options allow you to change the appearance of various elements in the workbook, such as fonts, borders, shading, alignment, etc<sup>3</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 273**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Standard deviation is an aggregation that is available without requiring a table calculation or calculated field. Standard deviation is a statistical measure that shows how much variation there is from the average value in a set of data. Standard deviation is one of the predefined aggregations in Tableau that can be applied to any measure by selecting it from the context menu of the measure or from the drop-down menu on the Marks card<sup>6</sup> The other options are not aggregations that are available without requiring a table calculation or calculated field. Running total, sample covariance, and percent of total are all examples of table calculations, which are computations that are applied to the values in an entire table or partition of a table. Table calculations can be created by selecting them from the context menu of a measure or by using functions in a calculated field<sup>7</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 278**

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