

# Tableau

## Exam Questions TDS-C01

Tableau Desktop Specialist



## NEW QUESTION 1

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

- A. True
- B. False

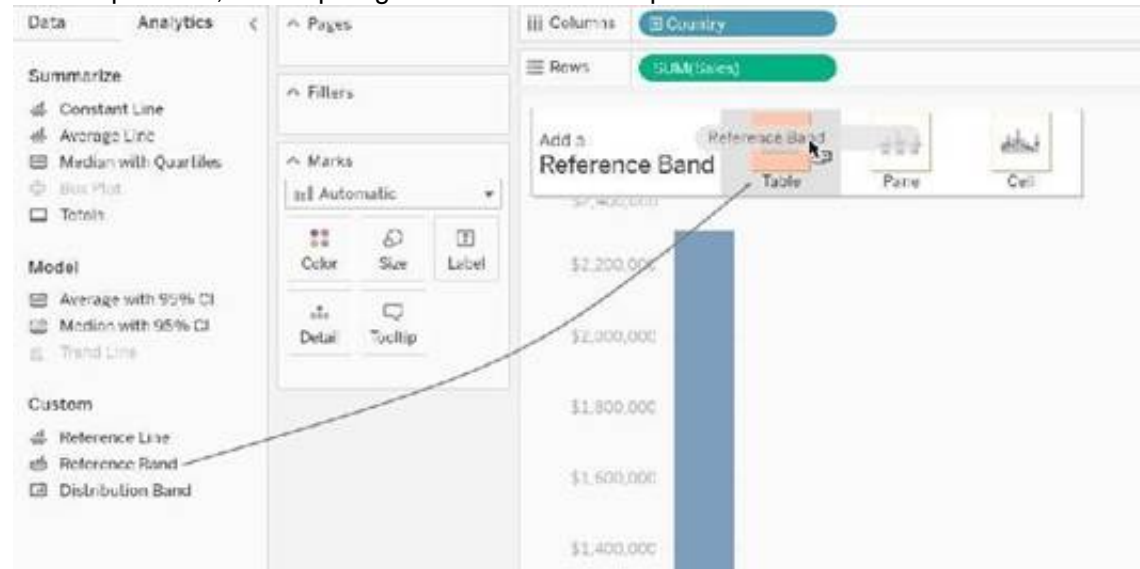
**Answer: B**

### Explanation:

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

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

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



Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/reference\\_lines.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/reference_lines.htm)

## 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?

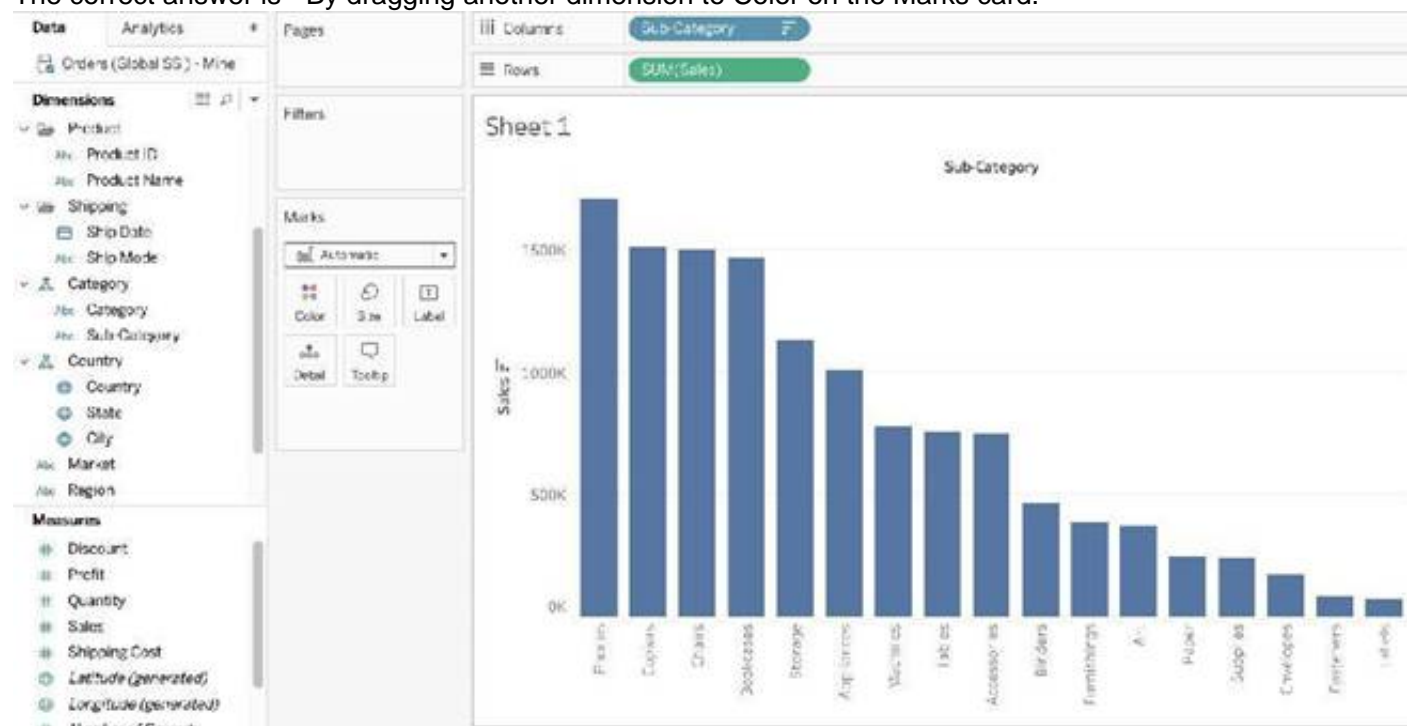
- A. By dragging another dimension to the Rows shelf
- B. By dragging another measure to Color on the Marks card
- C. By dragging another dimension to Color on the Marks card
- D. By dragging another measure to the Columns shelf

**Answer: C**

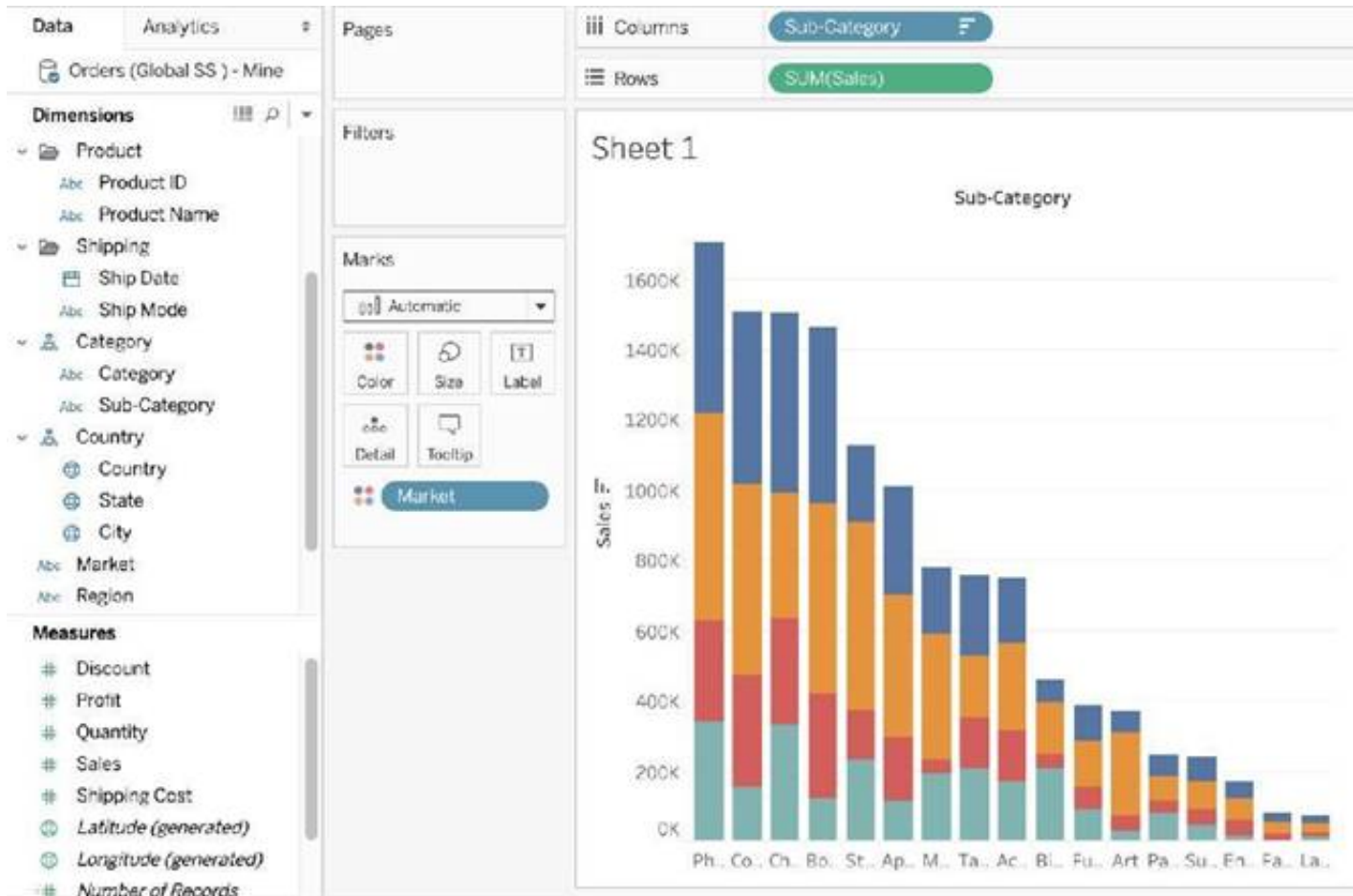
### Explanation:

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**

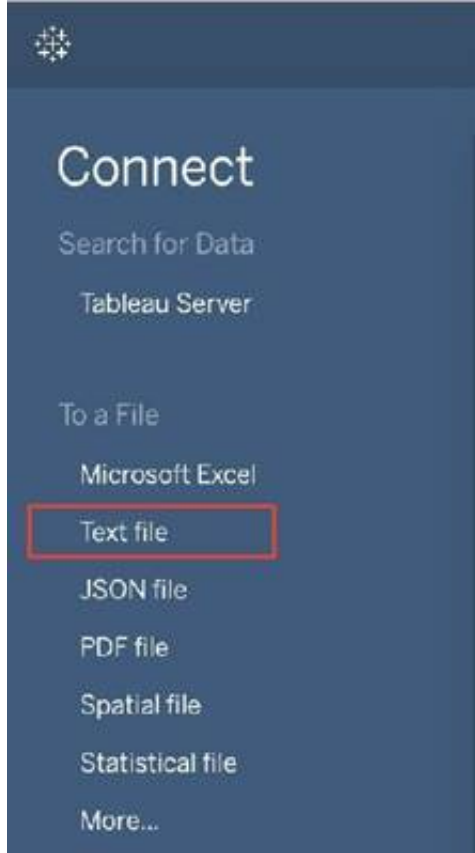
To connect Tableau to a CSV data source what type of connection should you use?

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

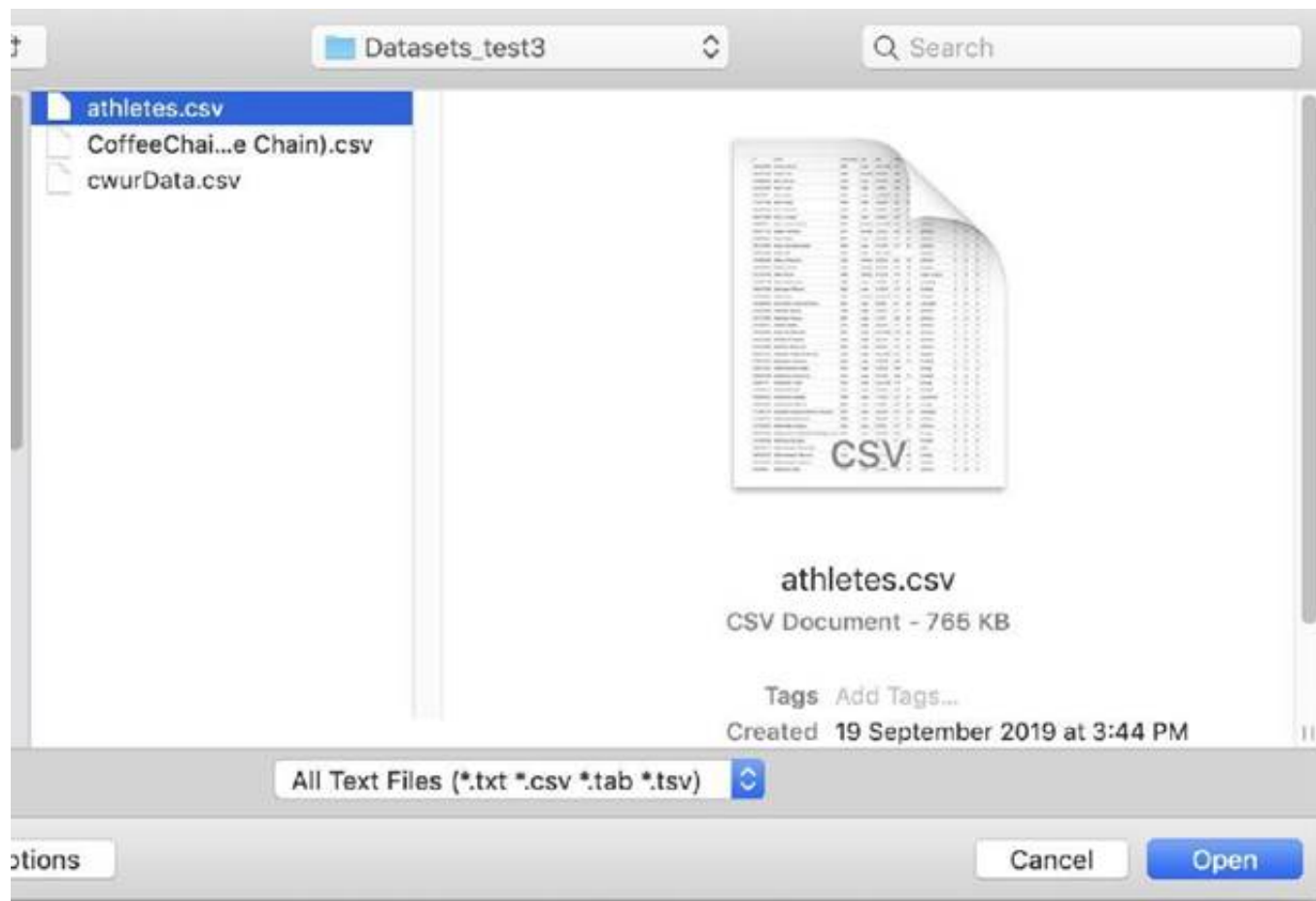
**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

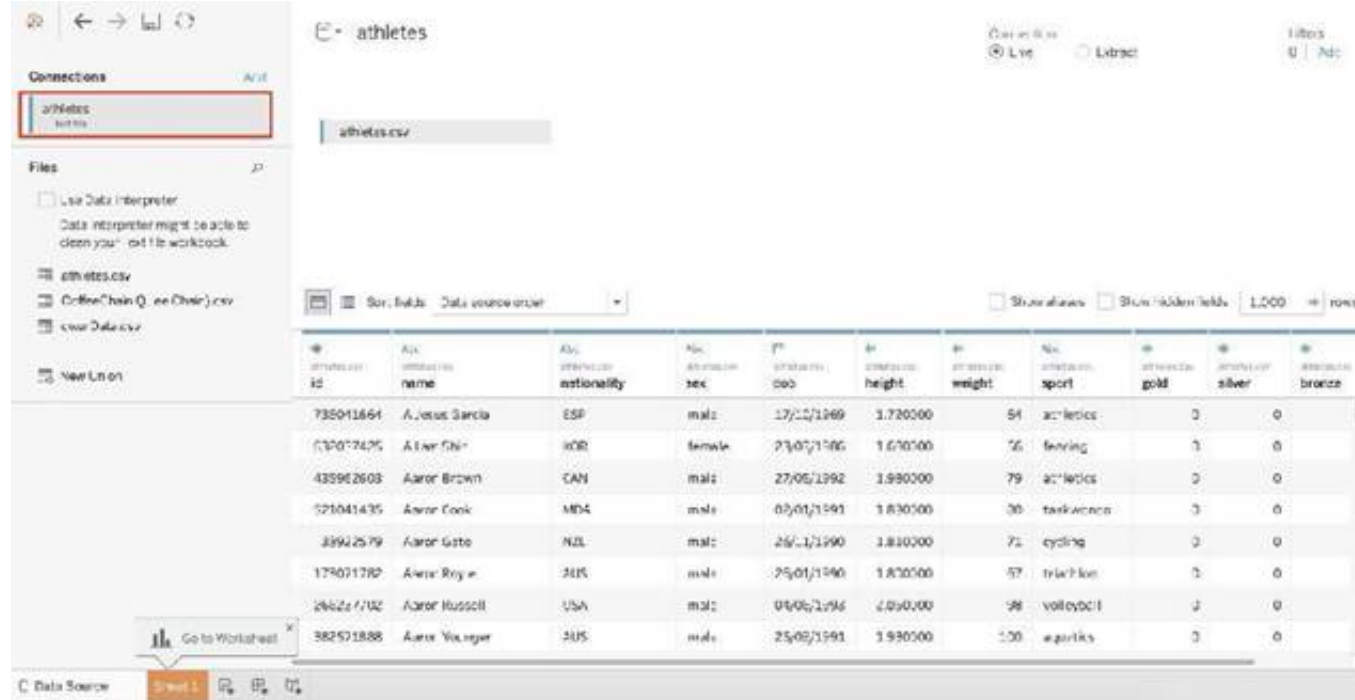
Tableau recognises a CSV file as a TEXT file, and therefore it is the correct option. The following are the steps to import a CSV file:  
 1) From the data connection screen, click on Text:



2) Choose the appropriate file, and click Open:



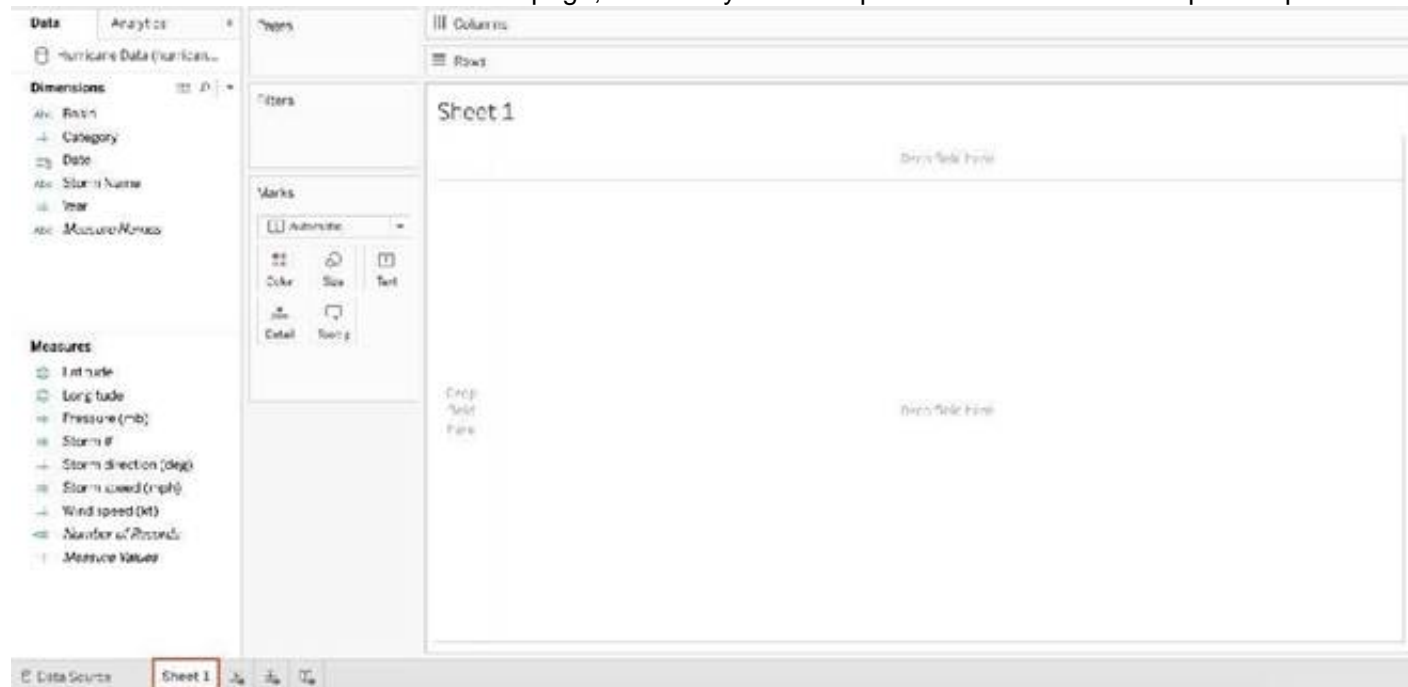
3) Finally, Tableau imports the data as shown below:



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

#### NEW QUESTION 4

You clicked Sheet 1 from the data source page, and now you have opened the Tableau Desktop workspace as shown above.



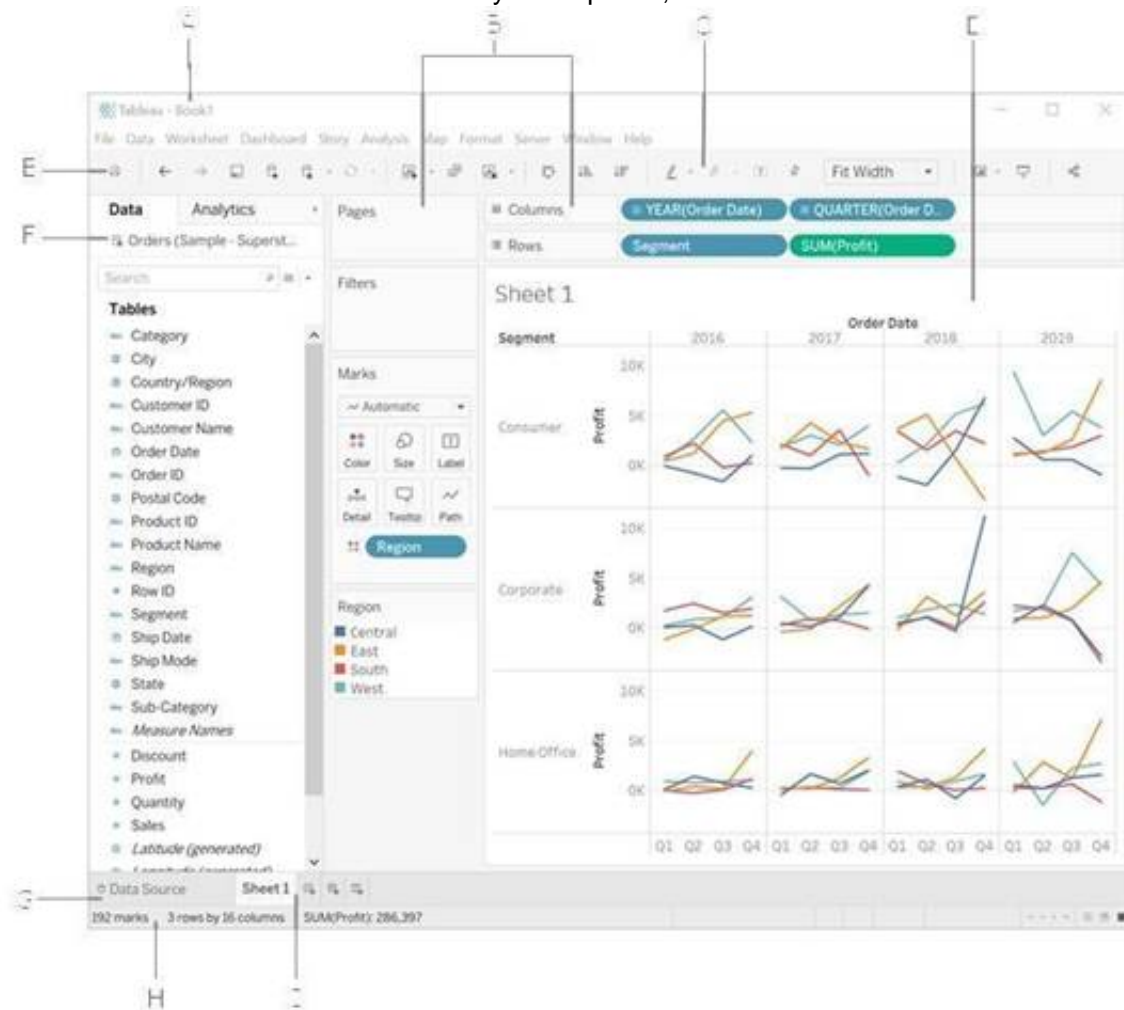
What is the main thing that you do here?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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



The main thing you do in the workspace is to create visualisations to analyze your data. Renaming data fields, cleaning the data, previewing the data can all be done in the Data source window. Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/environment\\_workspace.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/environment_workspace.htm)

### NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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 border. 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 dimension<sup>7</sup> 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 dimension<sup>8</sup> 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 7

Tableau auto-generates \_\_\_\_\_ dimension(s) and \_\_\_\_\_ measure(s) for us

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Tableau auto-generates :

1 Dimension - Measure Names

4 Measures - Latitude, Longitude, Number of records, Measure Values

Starting with Tableau 2020.2, every table in a data source has a Count field, in the form of NameofTable(Count). The table count field is an automatically generated, calculated field. (THIS IS NOT PRESENT IN VERSION 2020.1 ON WHICH THE EXAM IS CURRENTLY BASED)

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields\\_understanddatawindow.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields_understanddatawindow.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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

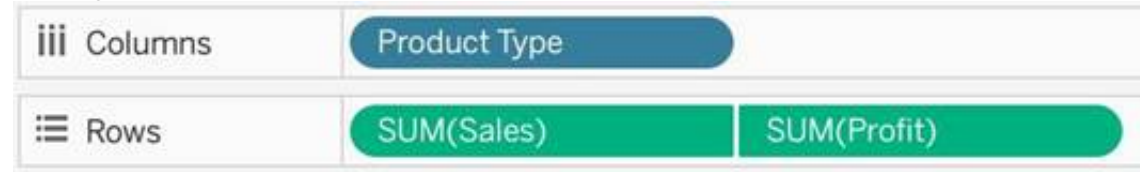
**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

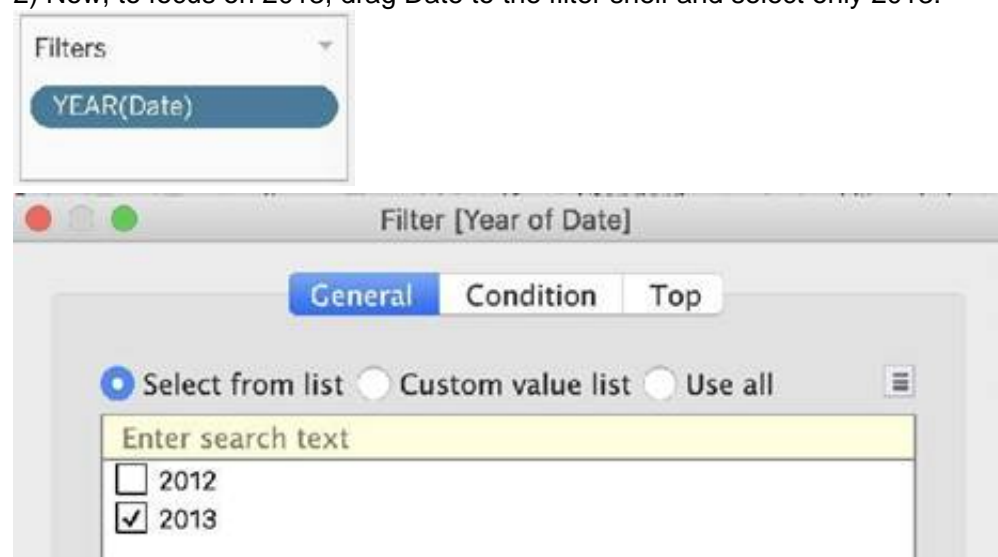
If you answered this question quickly and correctly, you're well prepared for the exam! Most students stumble while creating a Dual axis chart, so go ahead and give yourself a pat on the back!

To create a dual axis chart for the problem mentioned:

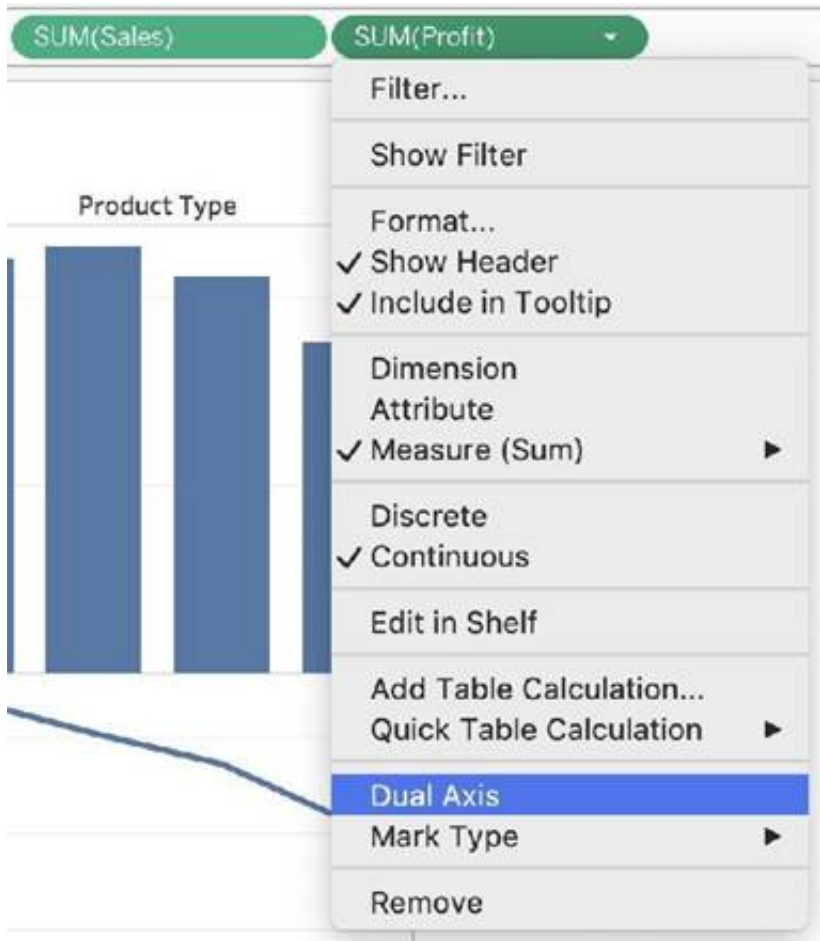
1) Drag Product Type to the column shelf, and Sales and Profit to the Row shelf:



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



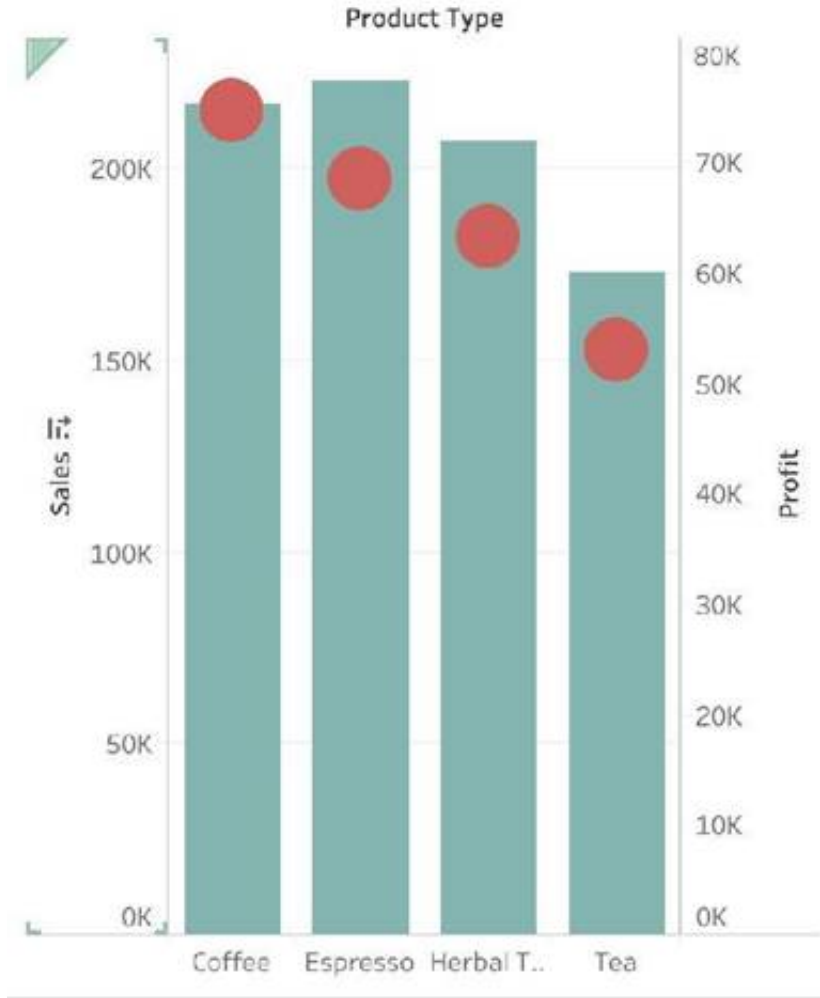
3) Now, click on the Profit pill in the Rows Shelf, and select dual axis:



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

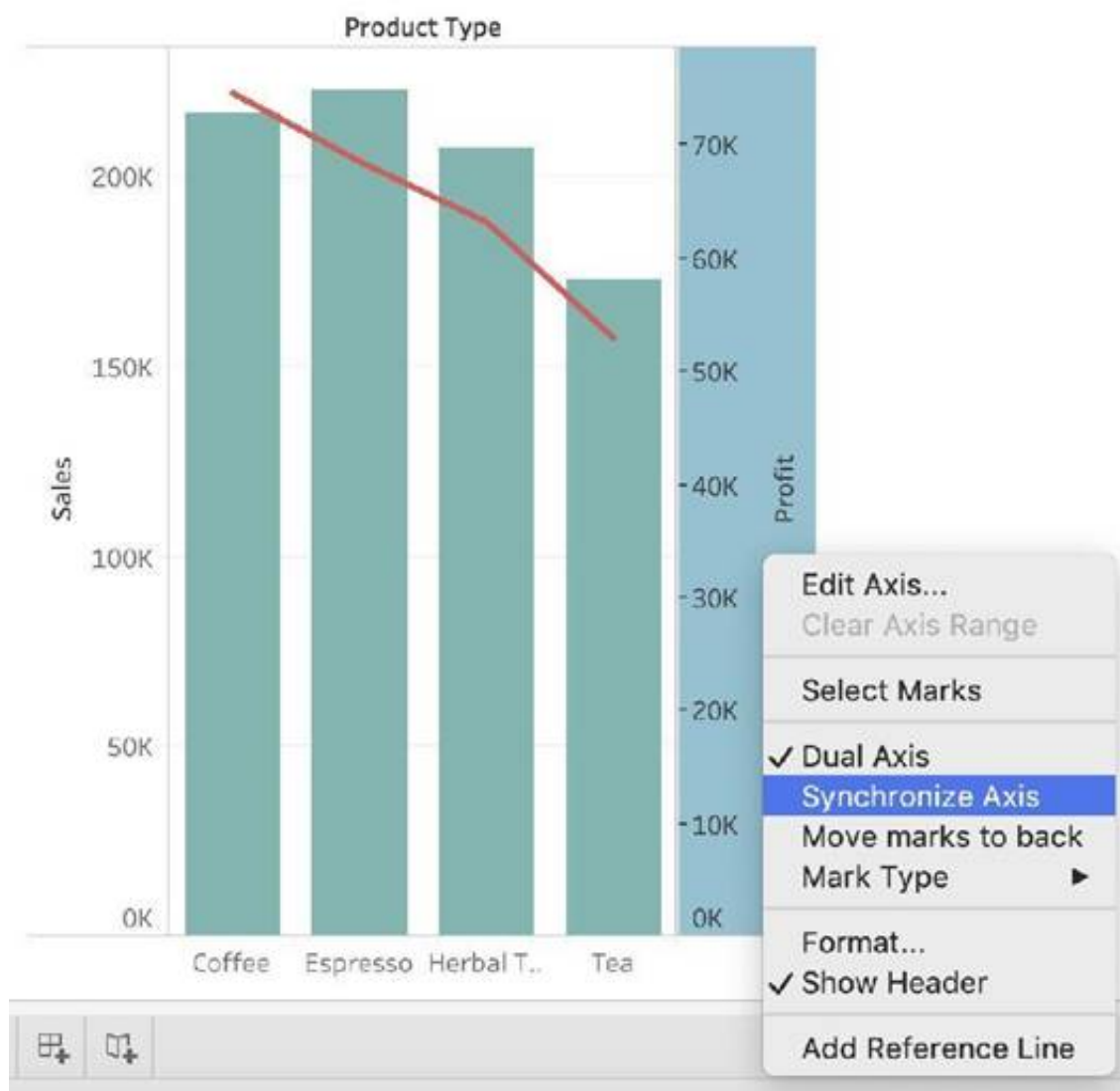


Now the chart looks like this:

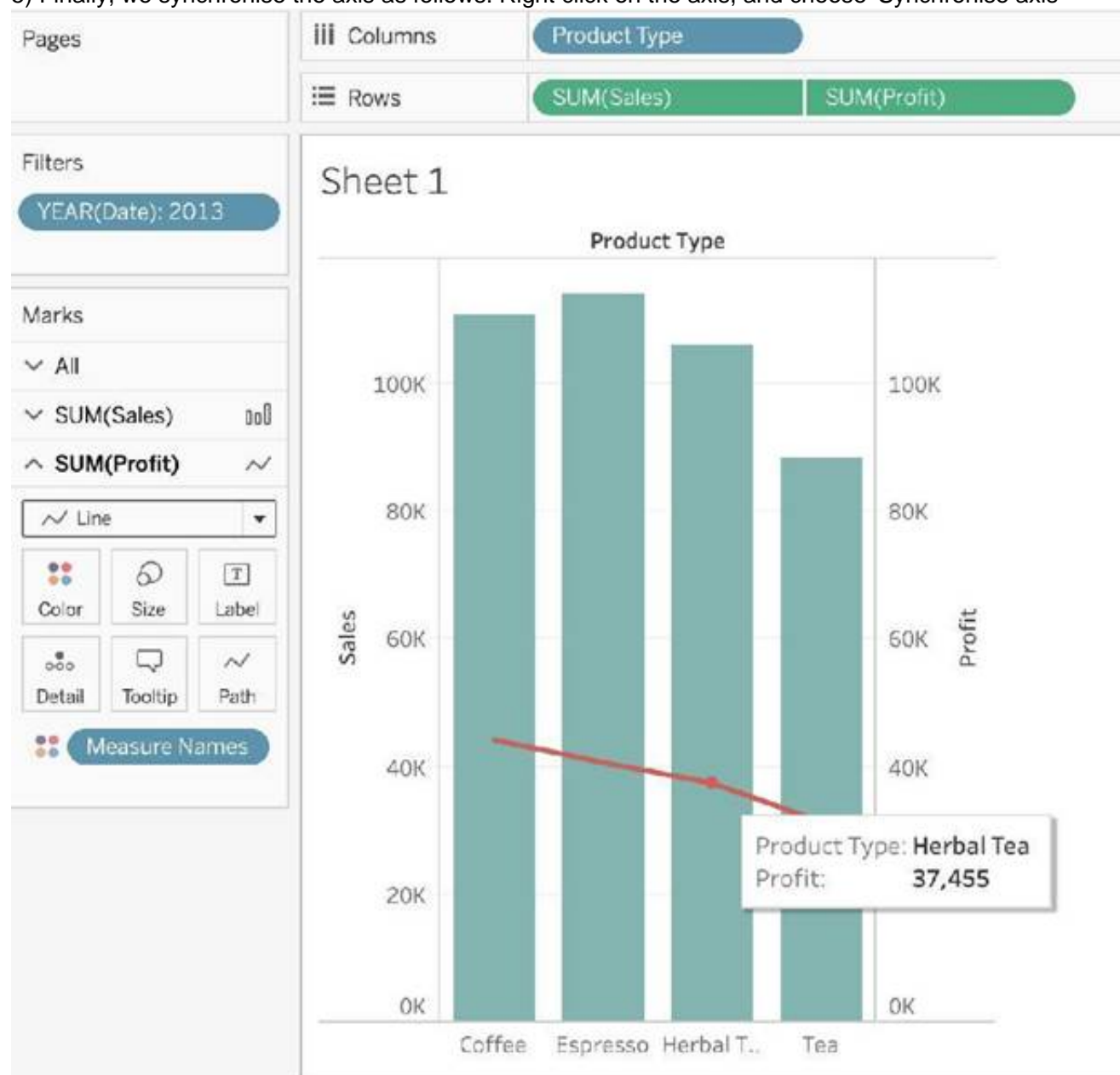


Now we change the Profit chart type to line:





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



And, our final view and answer is:

### NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

**Answer: AD**



**Explanation:**

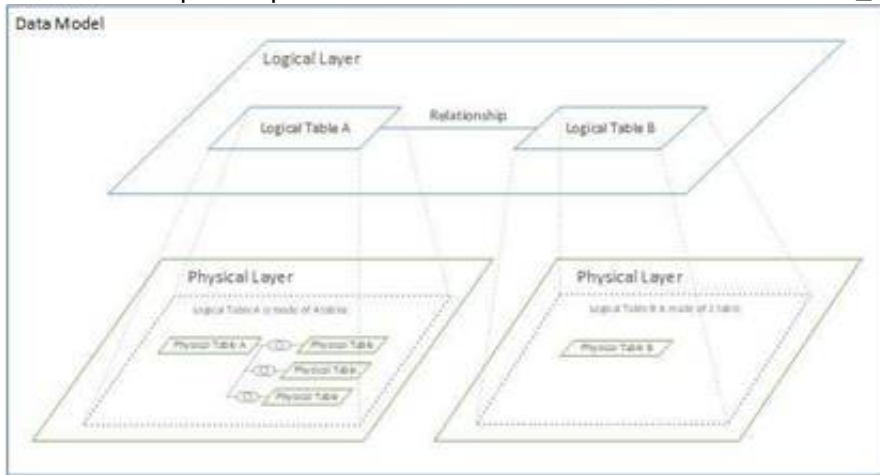
Remember that joins are defined in the physical layer and relationships in the logical layer.

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

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

When you create a data source, it has two layers. The top-level layer is the logical layer of the data source. You combine data between tables in the logical layer using relationships. The next layer is the physical layer of the data source. You combine data between tables at the physical layer using joins. For more information, see Logical and physical tables in the data model

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/online/en-us/datasource\\_relationships\\_learnmorepage.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/online/en-us/datasource_relationships_learnmorepage.htm)



**NEW QUESTION 10**

True or False : Bins can be created on dimensions

- A. False
- B. True

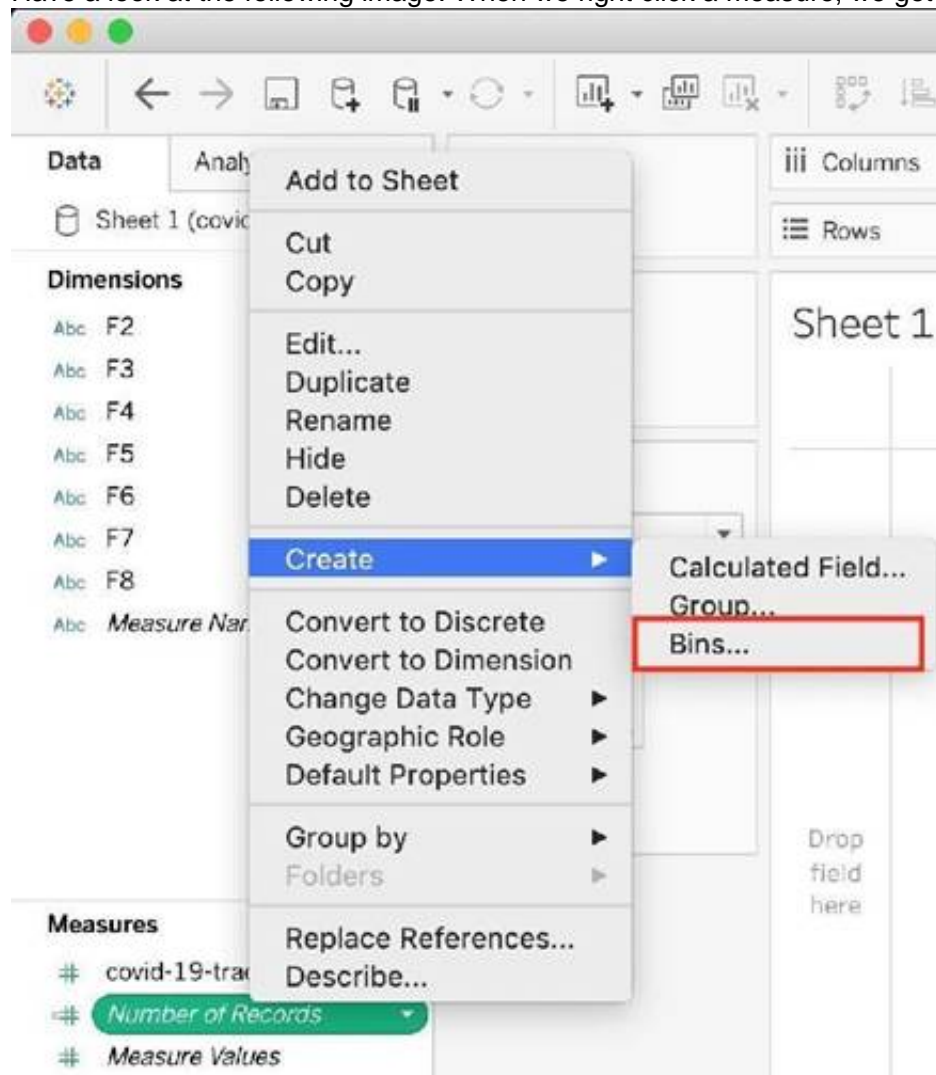
**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

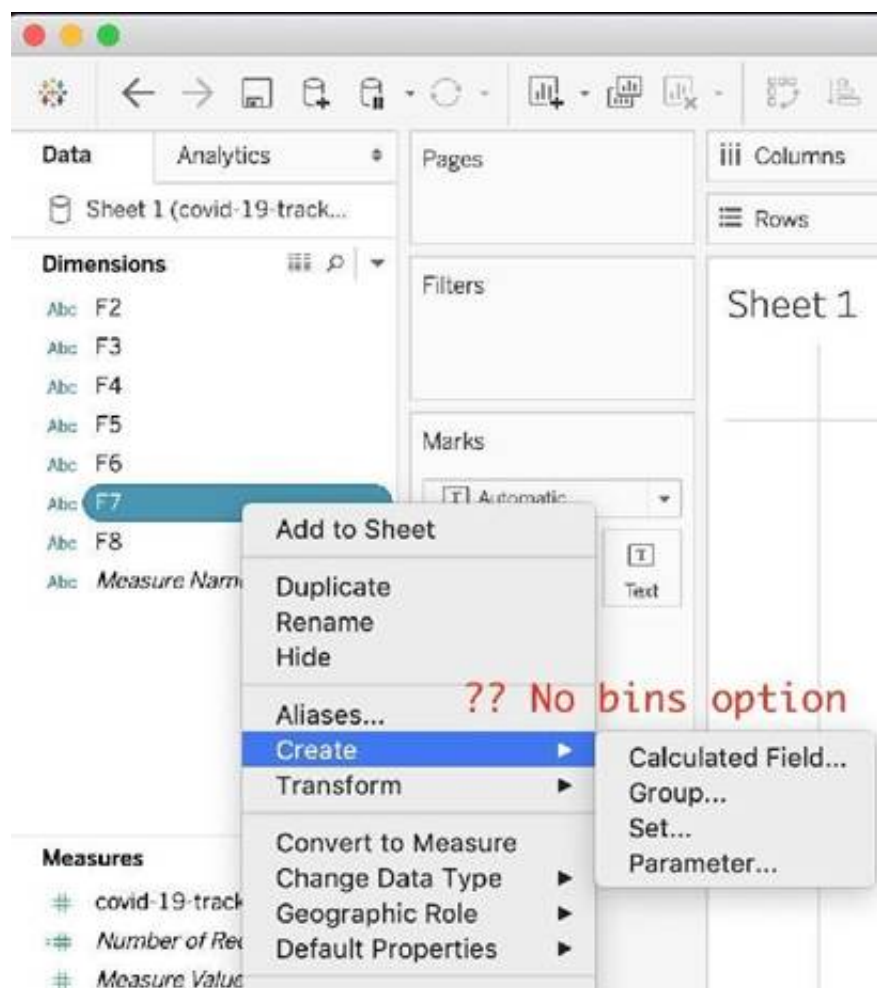
Bin are a user-defined grouping of numerical data in the data source.

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

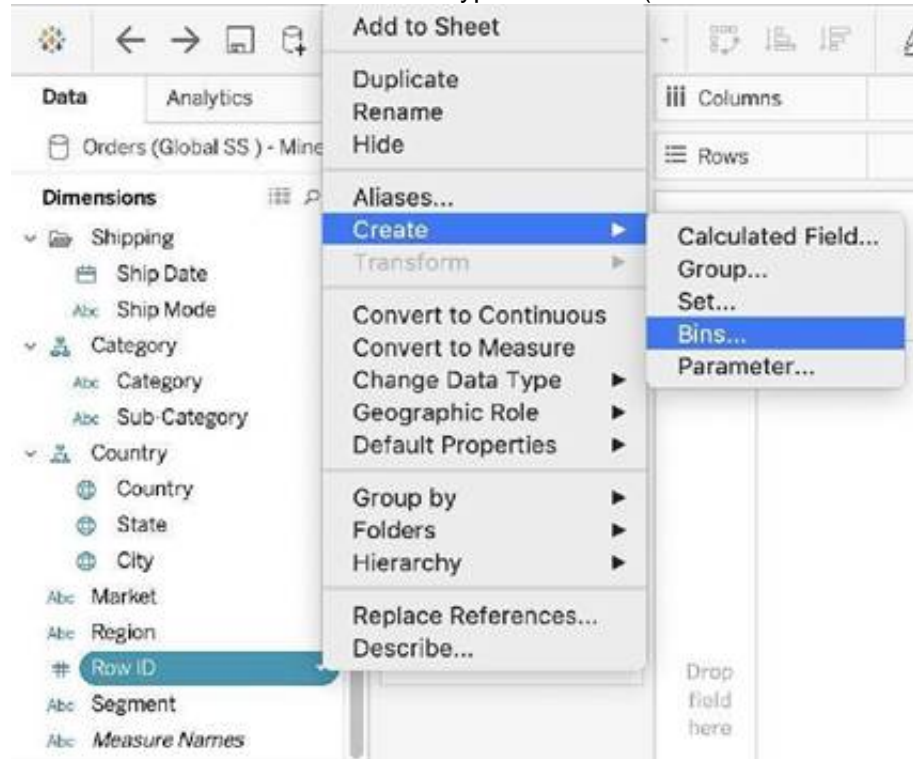
Have a look at the following image. When we right click a measure, we get the following options:



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 10

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 11

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 16**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 20**

What does the following icon do in Tableau? Larger image

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



**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The icon shown is used to add a new Dashboard! From the official documentation:

**Sheets in the Dashboards and Worksheets pane**

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

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

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/inspectdata\\_viewdata.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/inspectdata_viewdata.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 25**

Using the atheletes table:

- i) Create a sheet with a crosstab showing the Average weight for each sport (Sheet 1)
- ii) Create a sheet with a Map showing the Total number of gold medals per Country. Use size as a Mark. (Sheet 2)

Now, Create a Dashboard containing both these sheets, and Use Sheet 2 as a Filter for Sheet 1. What was the average weight for Badminton in Russia? (Ignore any nulls / unknowns)

- A. 76.25
- B. 65.67
- C. 68.77
- D. 4.87

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Pretty common question on the Tableau Desktop Specialist exam.

1) First, lets create Sheet 1. For this, drag sport to the Row shelf, and Weight to the Text mark in the Marks shelf. Change its aggregation to Average:

Pages

Filters

Marks

Automatic

Color

Size

Text

Detail

Tooltip

AVG(weight)

Columns

Rows

sport

Sheet 4

sport	
aquatics	72.30
archery	72.19
athletics	67.72
badminton	68.77
basketball	87.75
boxing	
canoe	77.02
cycling	67.82
equestrian	67.49
fencing	70.66
football	68.43
golf	71.44
gymnastics	54.28
handball	83.71
hockey	68.90
judo	76.88
modern pentathlon	65.96
rowing	79.94
rugby sevens	78.72
sailing	71.17
shooting	73.91
table tennis	65.18

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

nationality

Number (decimal)

Number (whole)

Date & Time

Date

String

Boolean

Default

Geographic Role

Number of Records

Measure Values

Marks

Automatic

Color

Size

Label

Detail

Tooltip

nationality

None

Airport

Area Code (U.S.)

CBSA/MSA (U.S.)

City

Congressional District (U.S.)

Country/Region

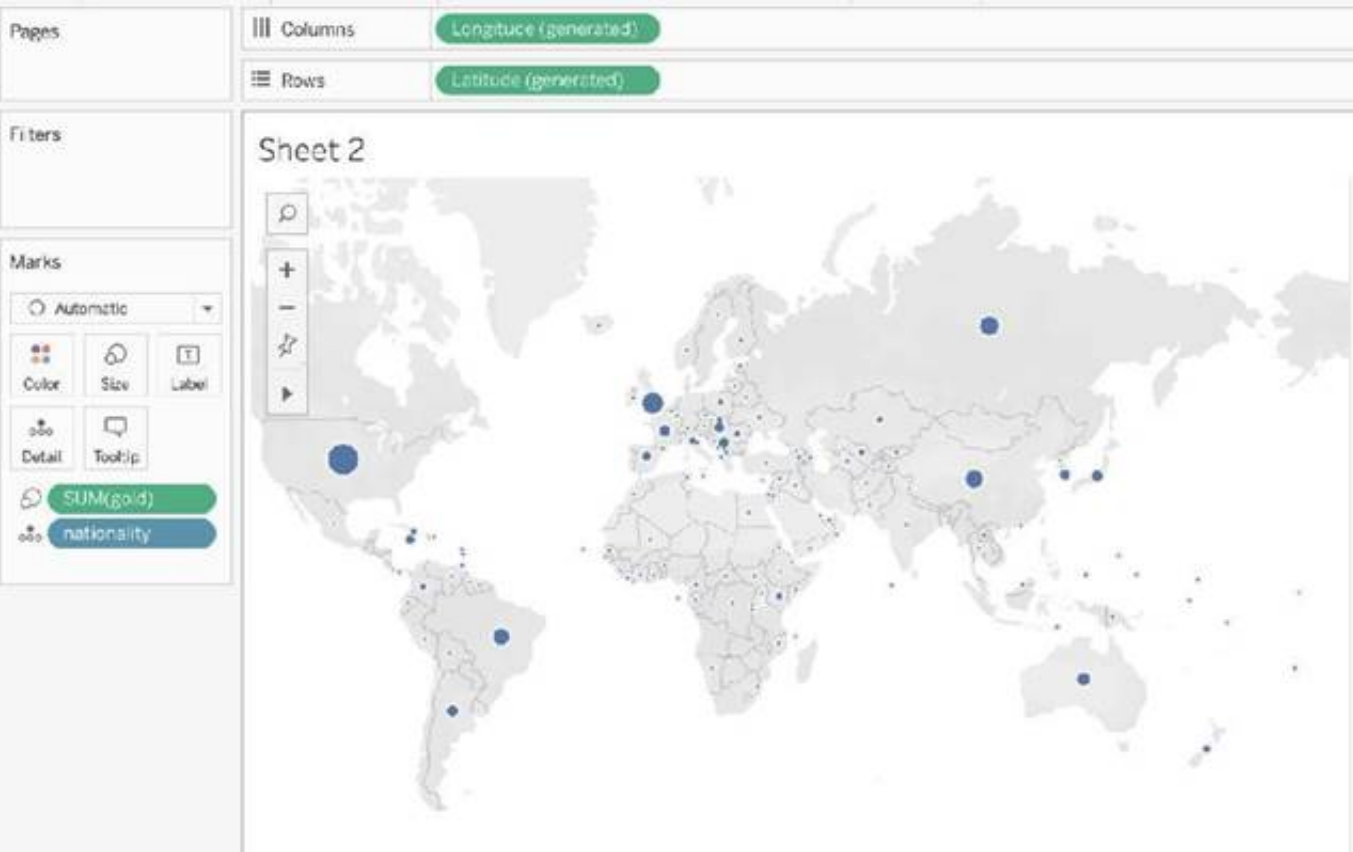
County

NUTS Europe

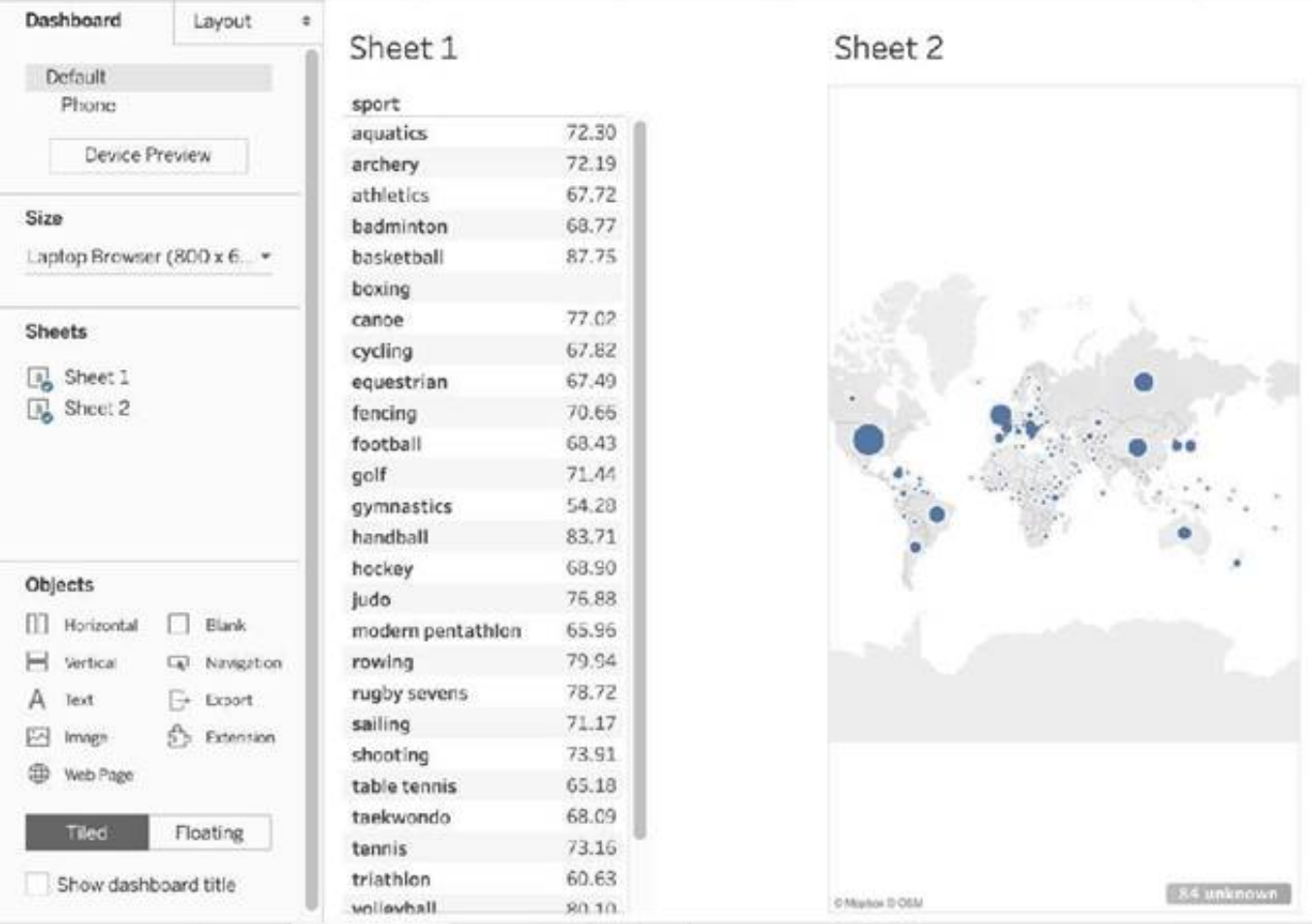
State/Province

ZIP Code/Postcode

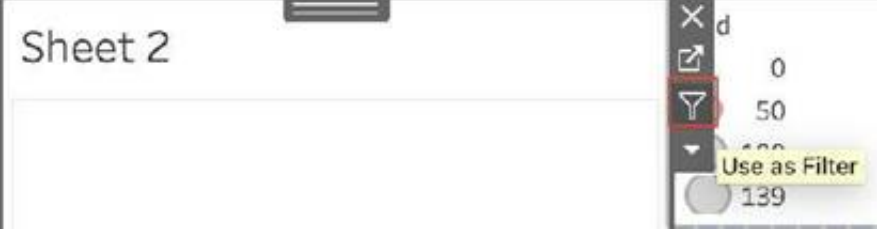




3) Now, let's create a dashboard, and use both these sheets in it:



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



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





### NEW QUESTION 30

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

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

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

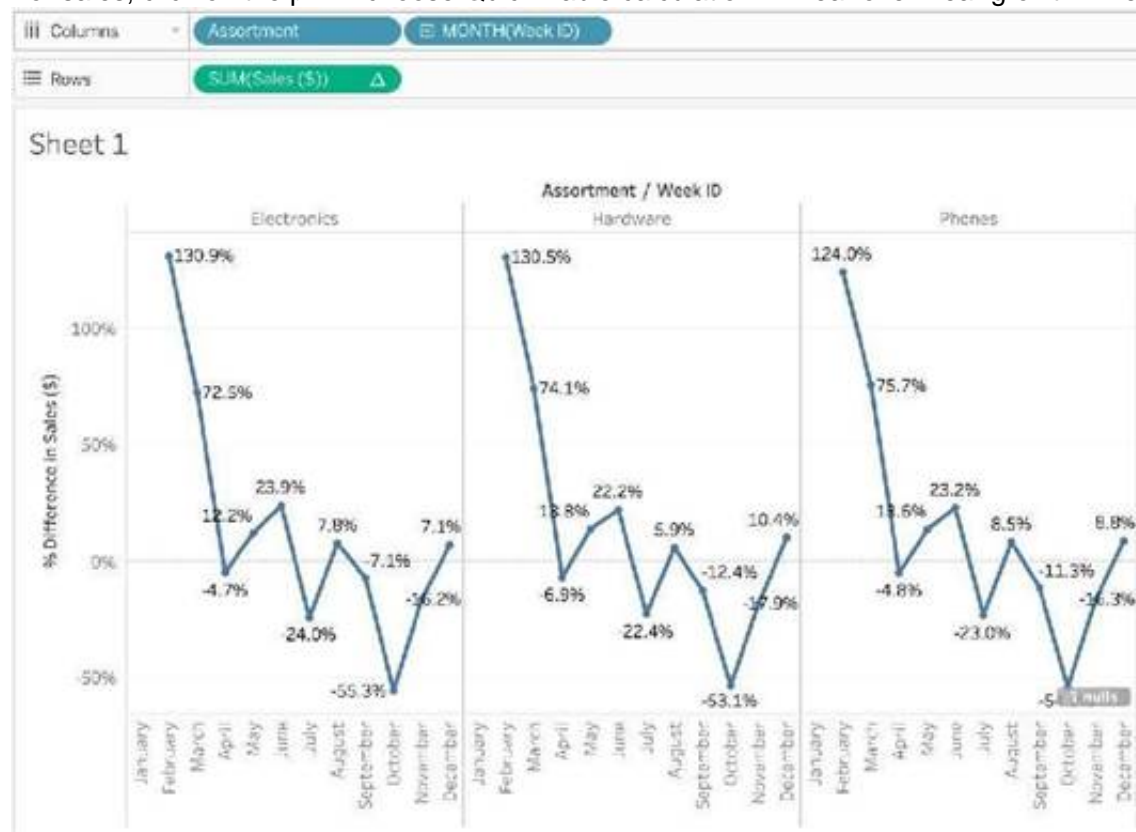
**Answer: A**

### Explanation:

Explanation Follow along:

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

For sales, click on the pill -> choose Quick Table calculation -> Year over Year growth. The view should now look like:



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

### NEW QUESTION 34

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 37**

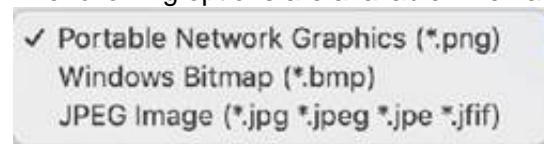
When exporting a worksheet as an image in Tableau, which of the following file formats are available?

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

**Answer:** ABD

**Explanation:**

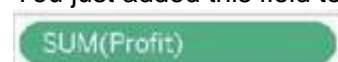
The following options are available when an image is Exported:



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 40**

You just added this field to the Columns shelf.



What will this create?

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

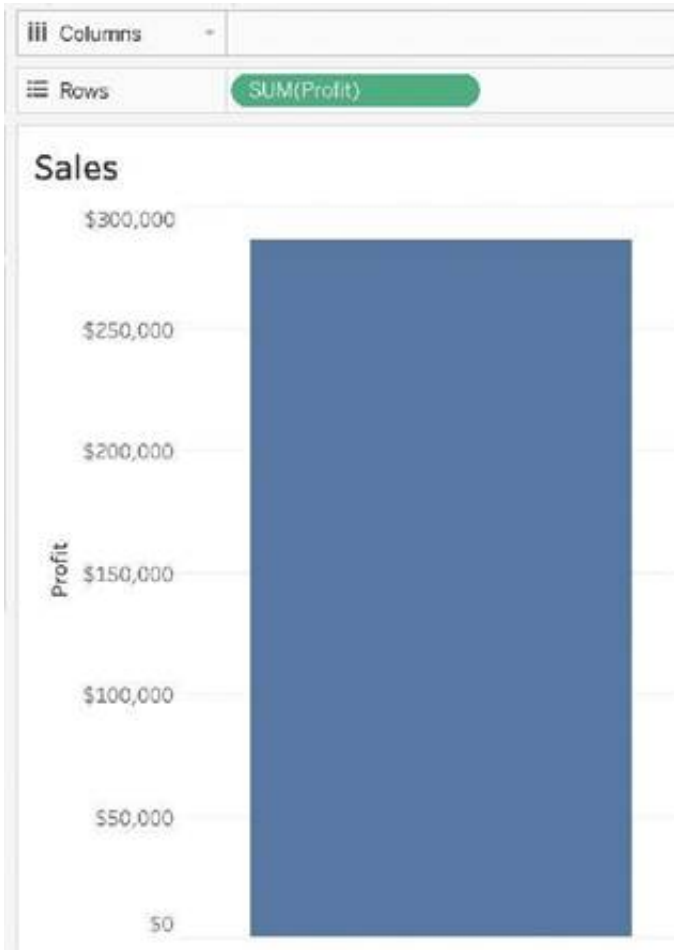
**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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



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



**NEW QUESTION 45**

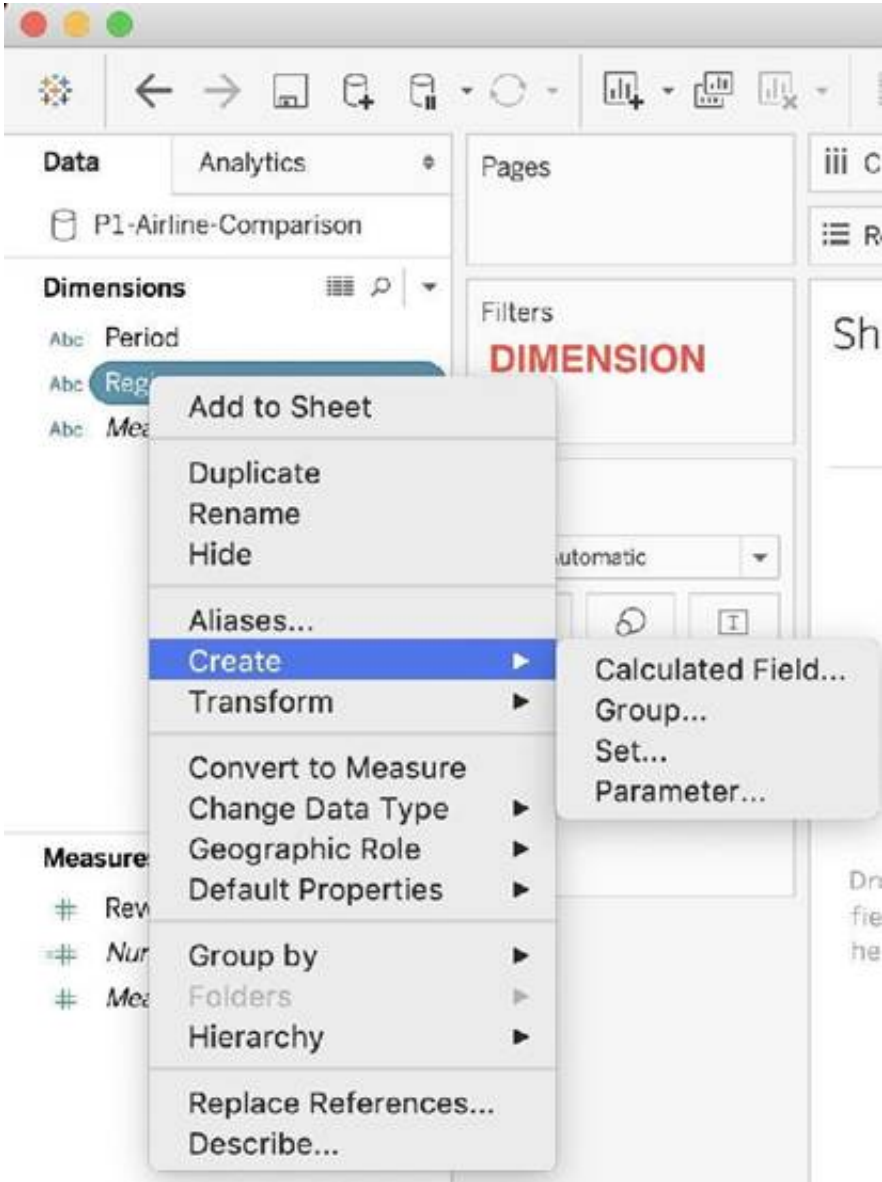
True or False: Sets can be created on Measures

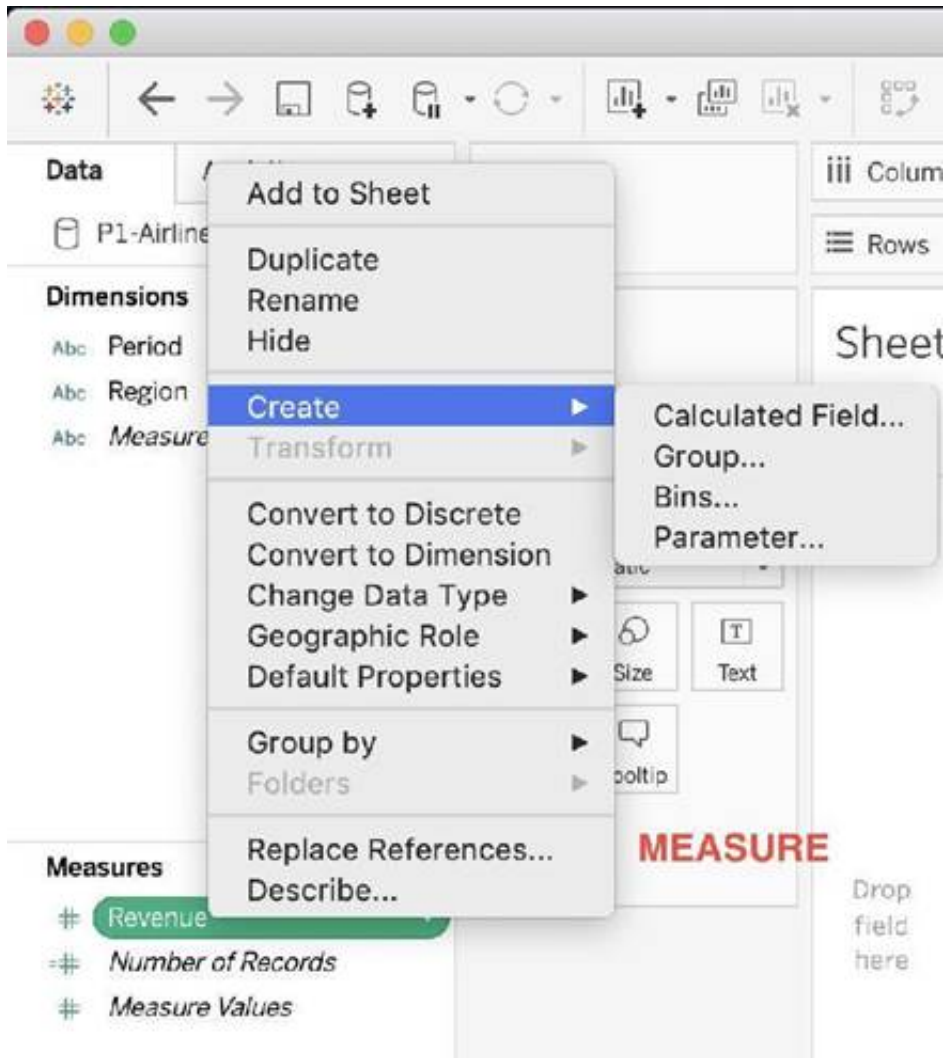
- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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





Reference : <https://interworks.com/blog/rcurtis/2016/10/26/tableau-deep-dive-sets- introduction-sets/>

**NEW QUESTION 50**

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?

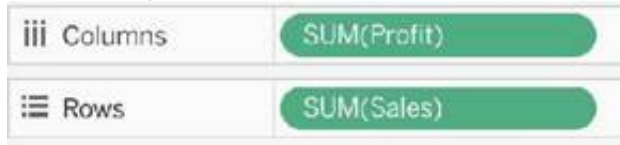
- A. 0.783262
- B. 0.739284
- C. 0.759329
- D. 0.748472

**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:



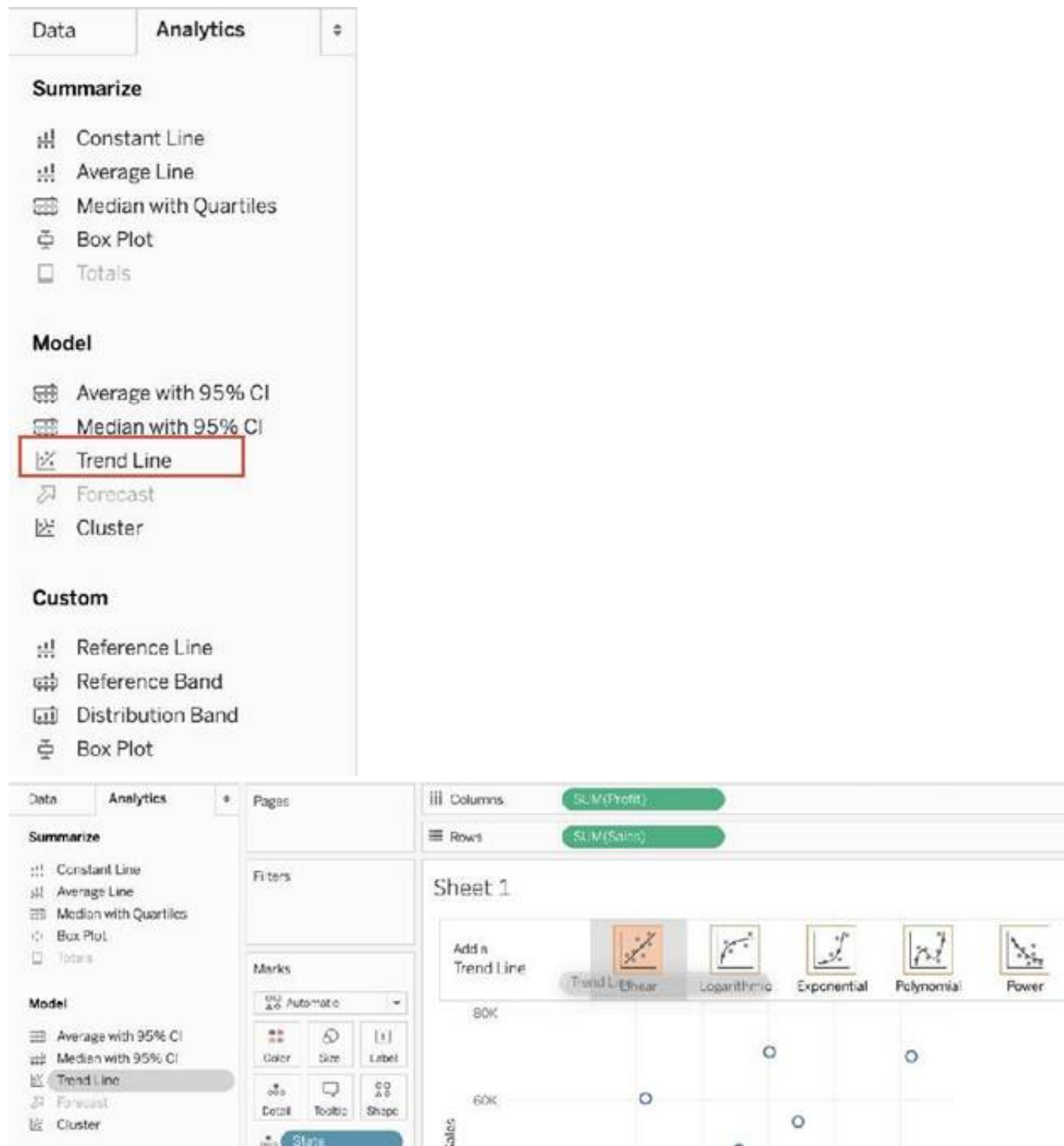
You will only see a single mark since the view is aggregated.

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

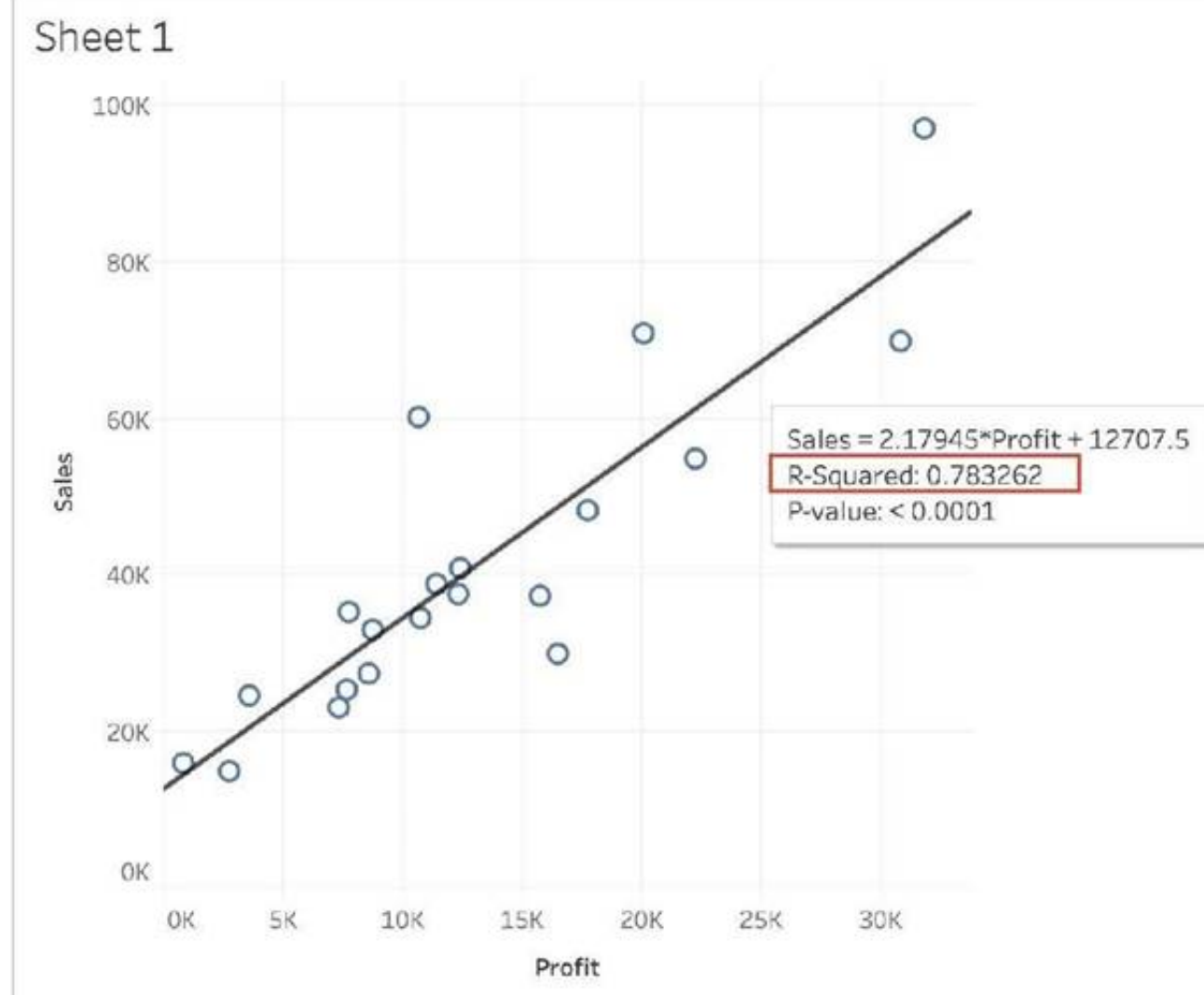


3) Finally, move to the Analytics pane, and drag Trend line to the view. When you drag it, select the Linear option!:





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



#### NEW QUESTION 54

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

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

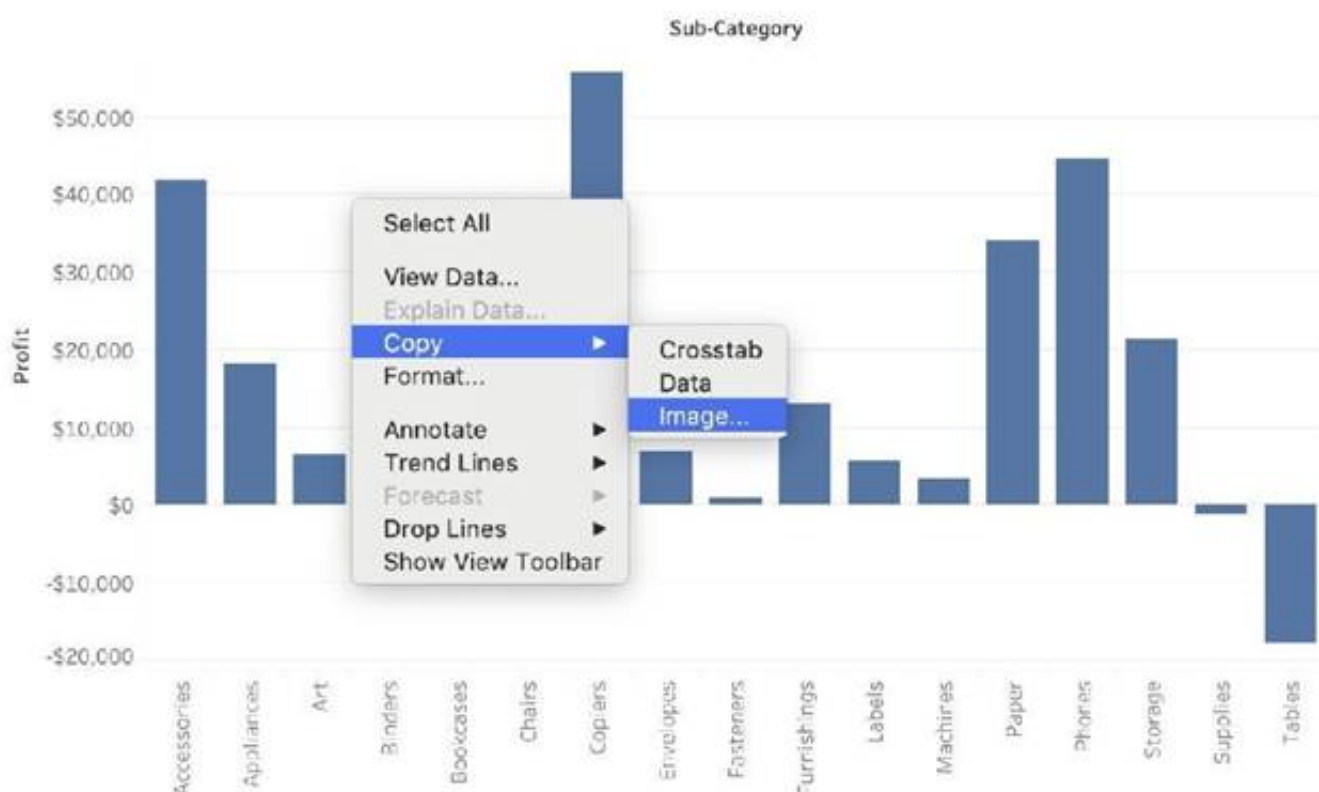


D. By right clicking on the worksheet visualisation and selecting Copy->Image

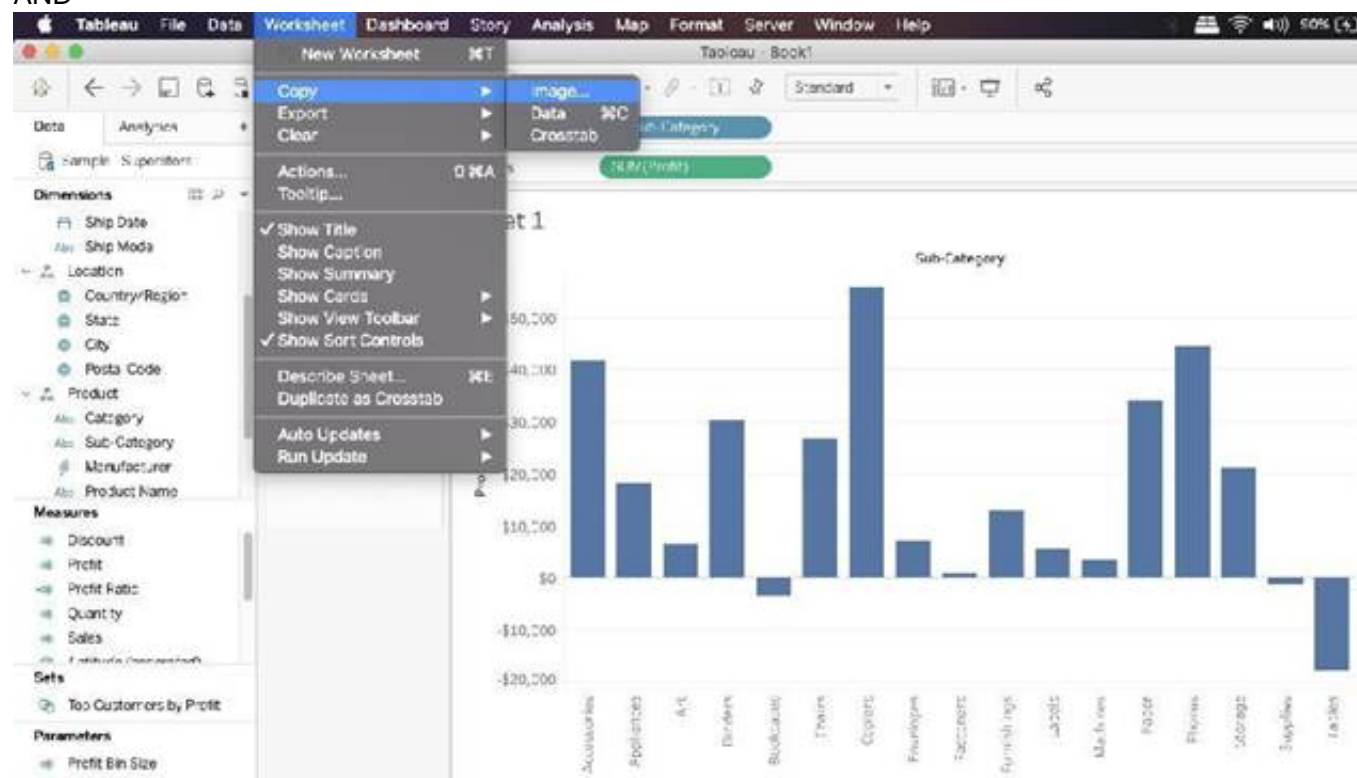
**Answer: BD**

**Explanation:**

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



AND



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

**NEW QUESTION 57**

Which two analytics options are available for a scatter plot view? Choose two.

- A. Forecast
- B. Totals IS
- C. Reference lines
- D. Trend lines

**Answer: CD**

**Explanation:**

For a scatter plot view in Tableau, you can add reference lines and trend lines as part of the analytics options. Reference lines can be added to a visualization to mark certain values or to provide context, such as an average line across a scatter plot. Trend lines, on the other hand, are used to show the relationship between two variables in the view, indicating the general direction or pattern of the data points in a scatter plot.

**NEW QUESTION 58**

What should you use to create headers in a visualization?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 62

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 66

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 68

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 71

What are three options to change the scope of a reference line? Choose three.

- A. Per Pane
- B. Fill Above
- C. Entire Table
- D. Maximum
- E. Per Cell

**Answer: ACE**

#### Explanation:

You can change the scope of a reference line by choosing one of the following options: Per Pane, Entire Table, or Per Cell. The scope determines how many reference lines are added to the view and how they are calculated. Per Pane adds one reference line for each pane in the view. Entire Table adds one reference line for the entire table in the view. Per Cell adds one reference line for each cell in the view.

#### NEW QUESTION 76

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

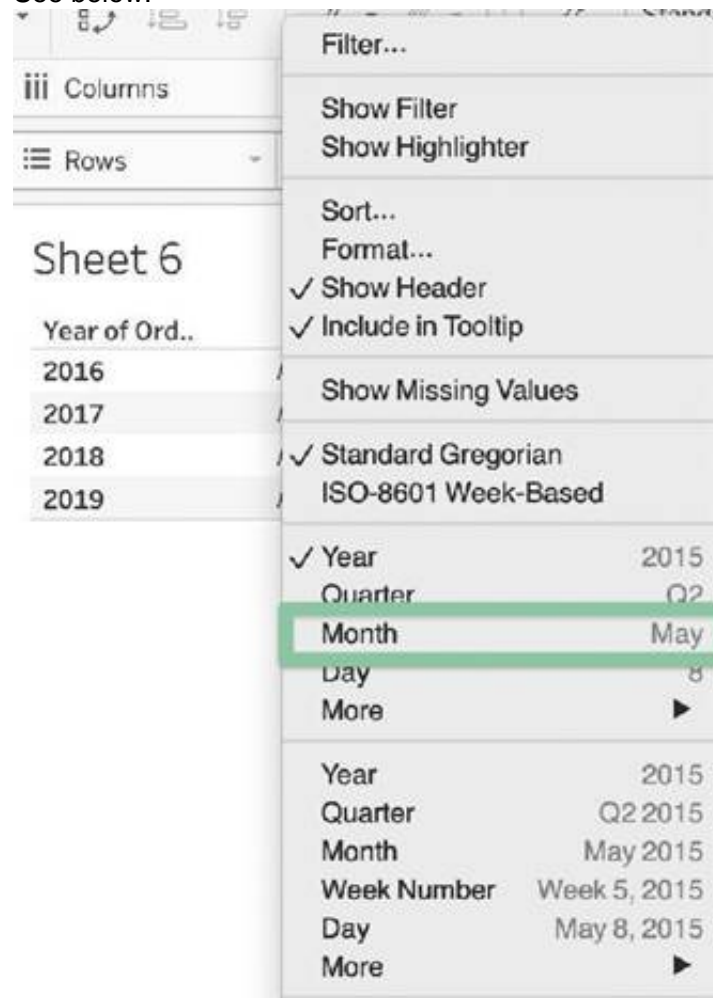
- A. Q4 2017
- B. March 2019
- C. September 2020
- D. November

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

See below:



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

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

**NEW QUESTION 81**

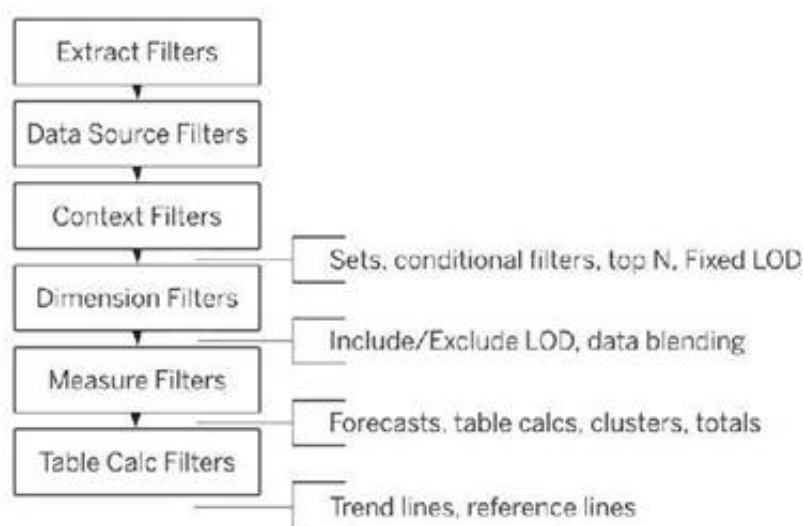
According to Tableau's 'Order of Operations', which of the following filters is applied FIRST?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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



Reference: [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)

**NEW QUESTION 85**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

In a Tree Map, the measure itself defines the size and colour! The greater the sum of Measure for each category, the darker and larger its box.  
 Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples\\_treemap.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples_treemap.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 89

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

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

**Answer: BC**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 90

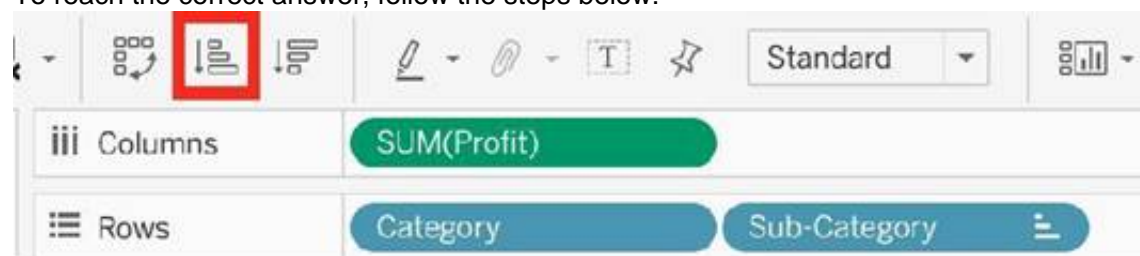
Which Sub-Category had the least Profit in the Office Supplies category?

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

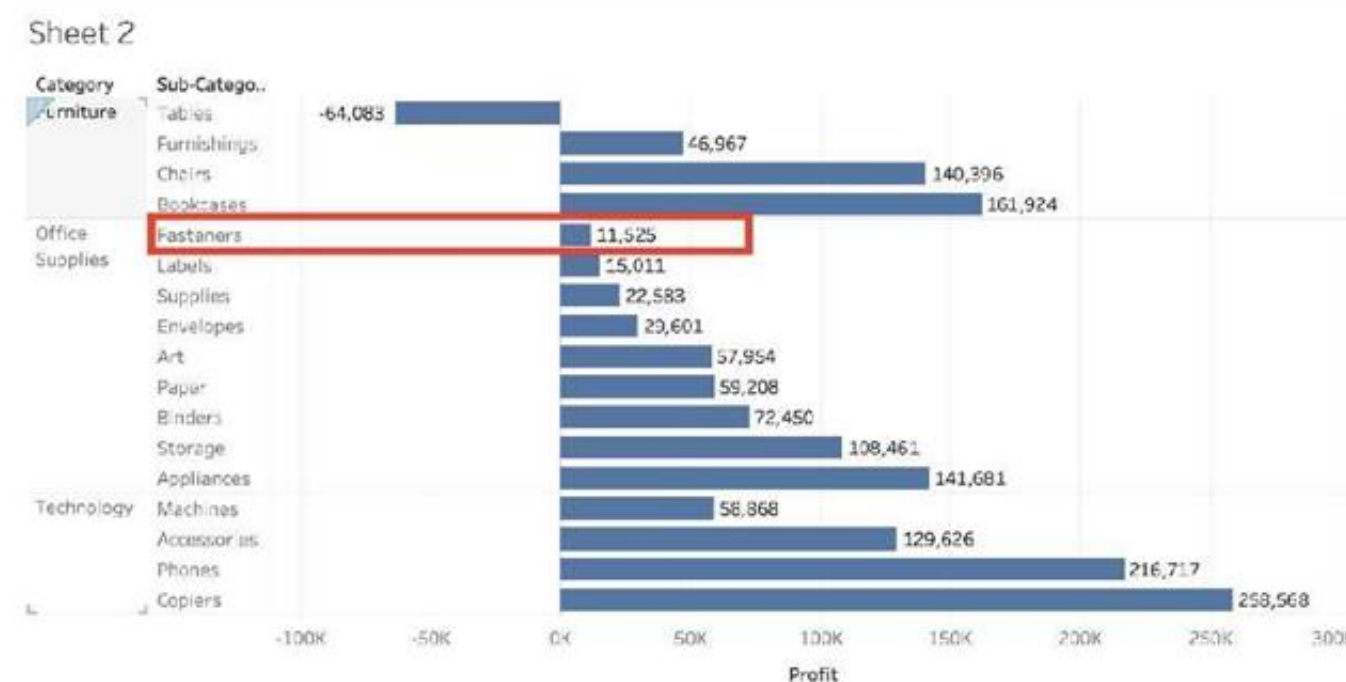
**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

To reach the correct answer, follow the steps below:



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



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

#### NEW QUESTION 93

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

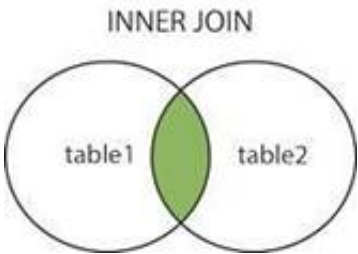
- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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





Reference: [https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql\\_join\\_inner.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_join_inner.asp)

NEW QUESTION 96

Which of the following are valid ways of Grouping Data?

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

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

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

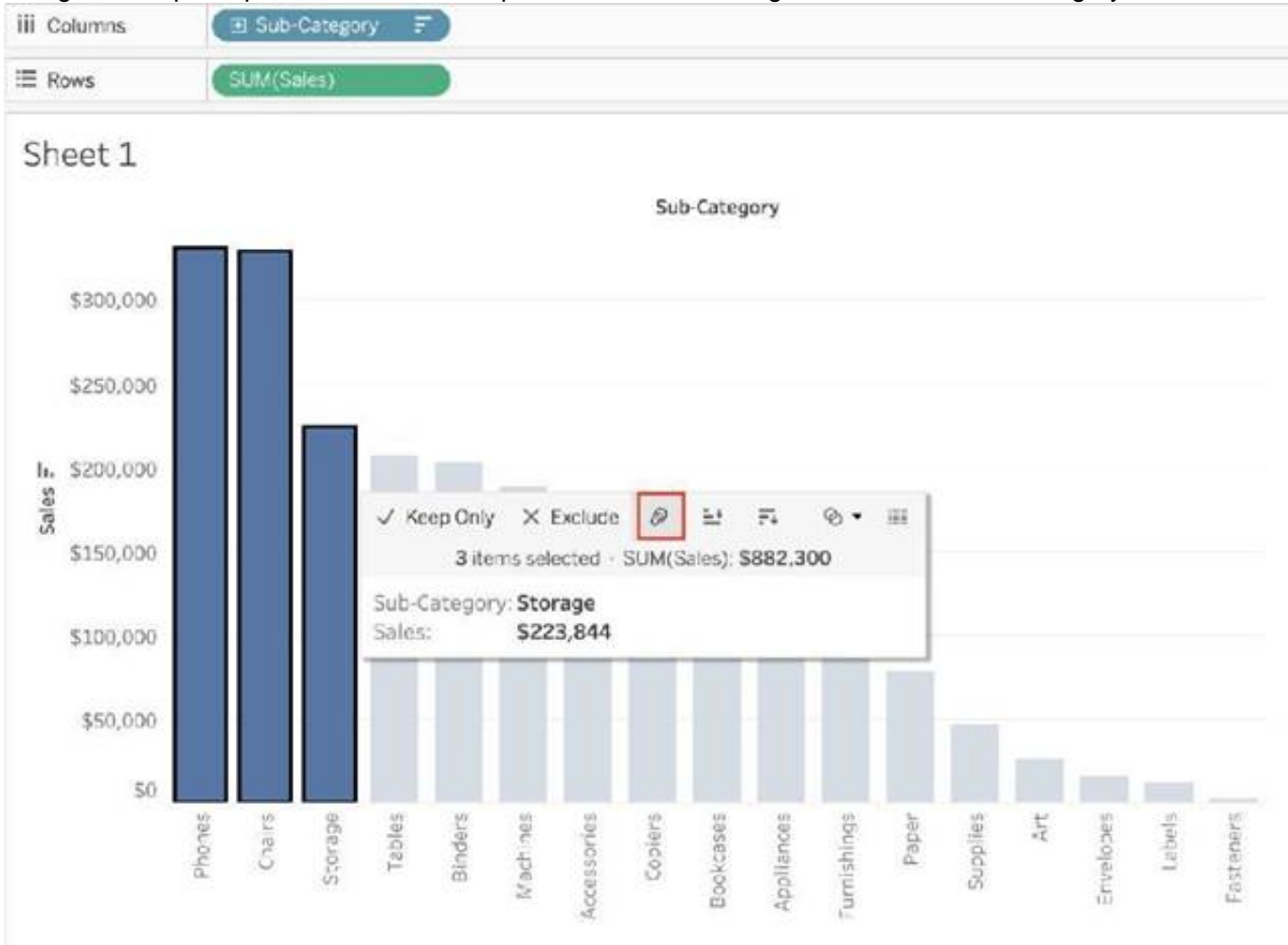
3 ways to group data -

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

\*IMPORTANT\*

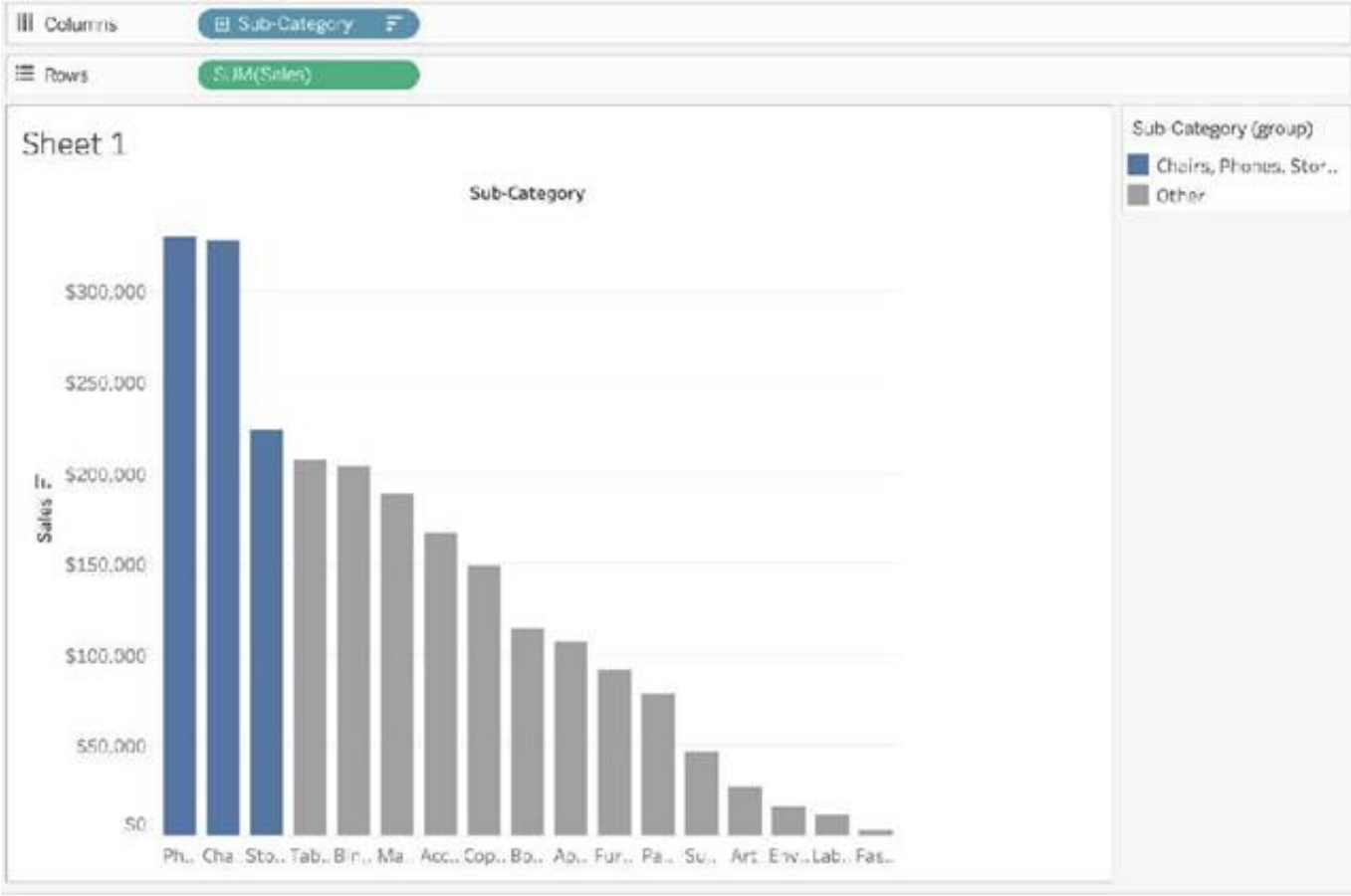
If we Group the data by selecting the marks, then they remain separate marks in the view and then have the same colour. Also, a new group is created in the Dimensions shelf. Example -

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

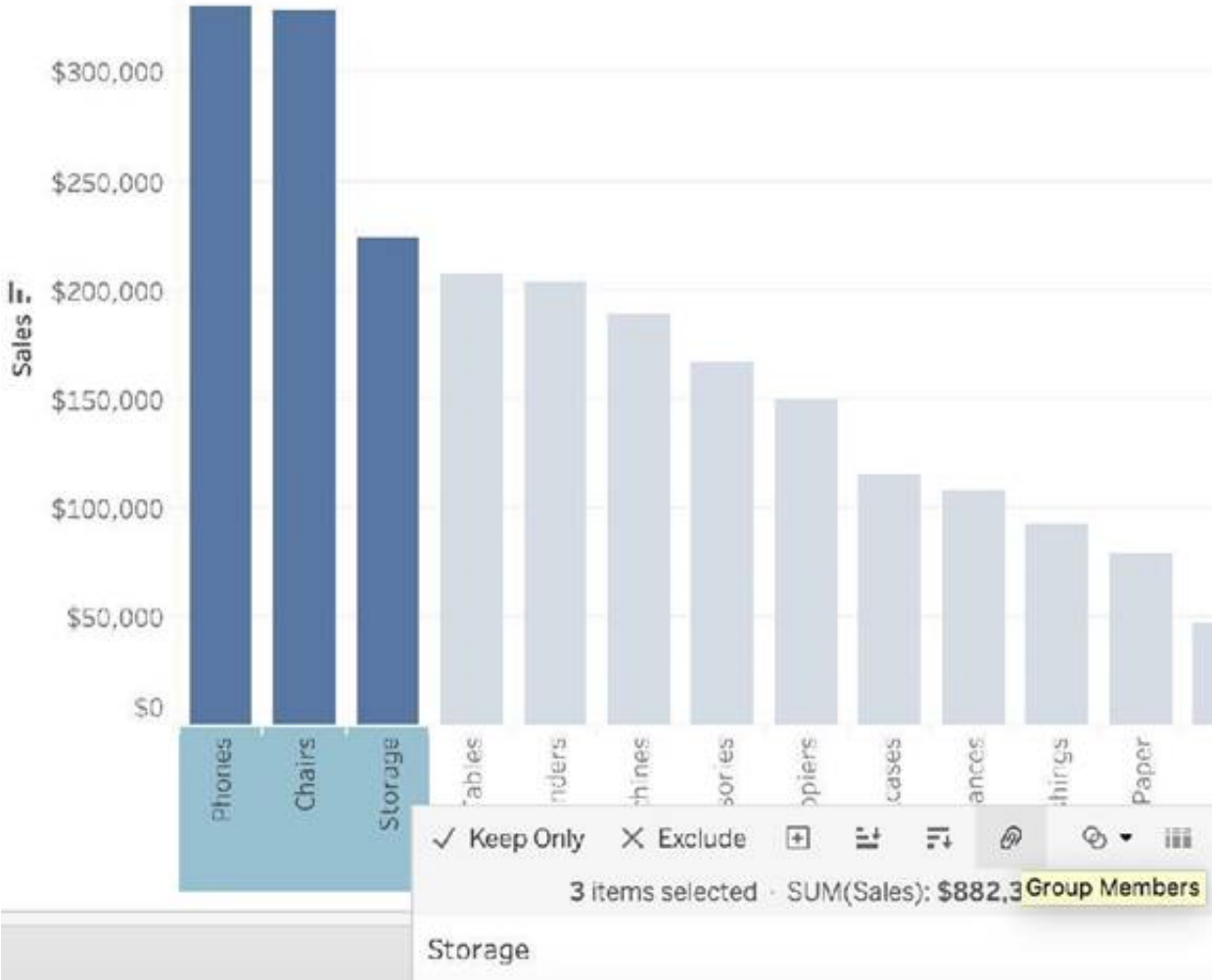


Here, if we Select Phones, Chairs and Storage by selecting the MARKS (Bars), and then group them:

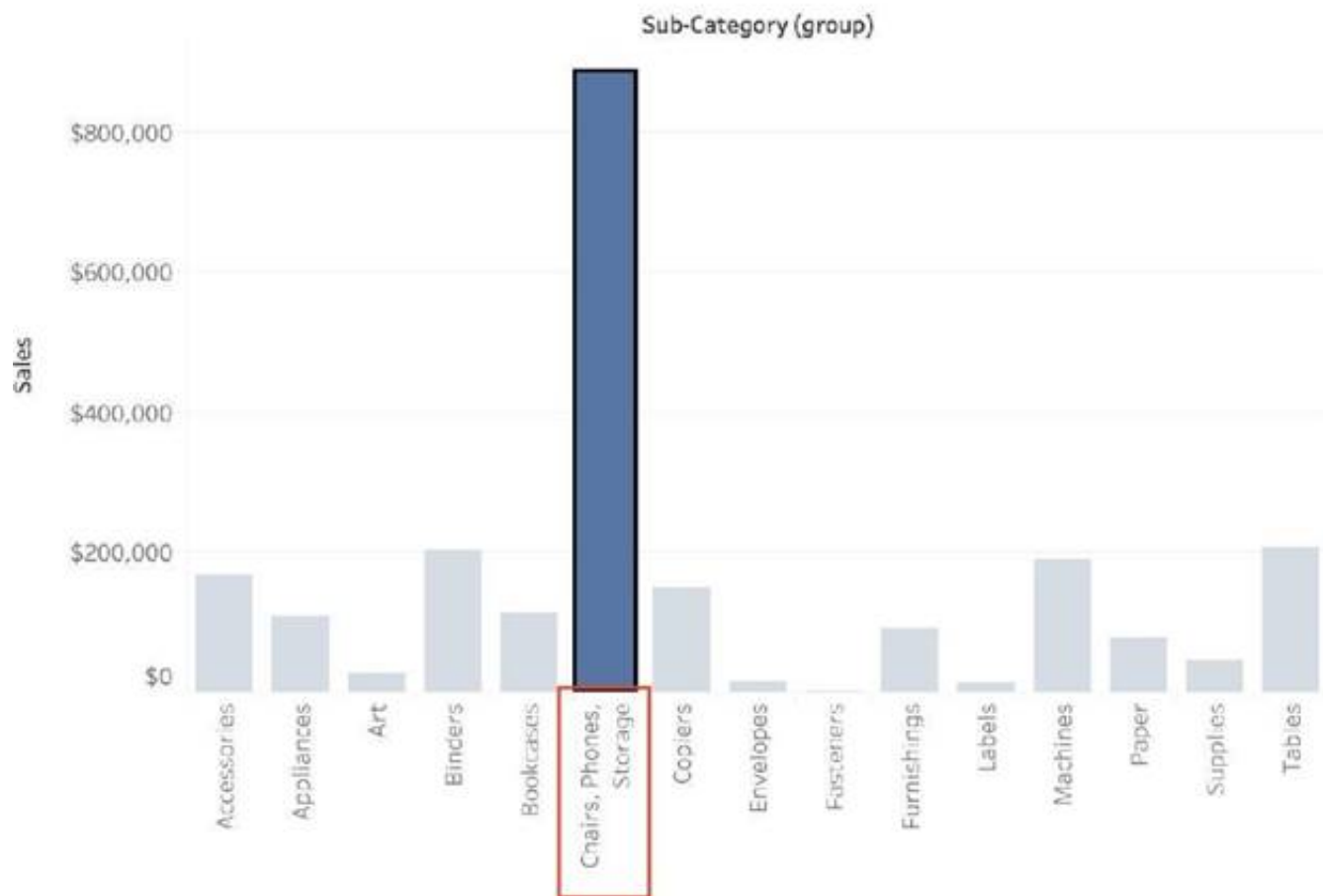




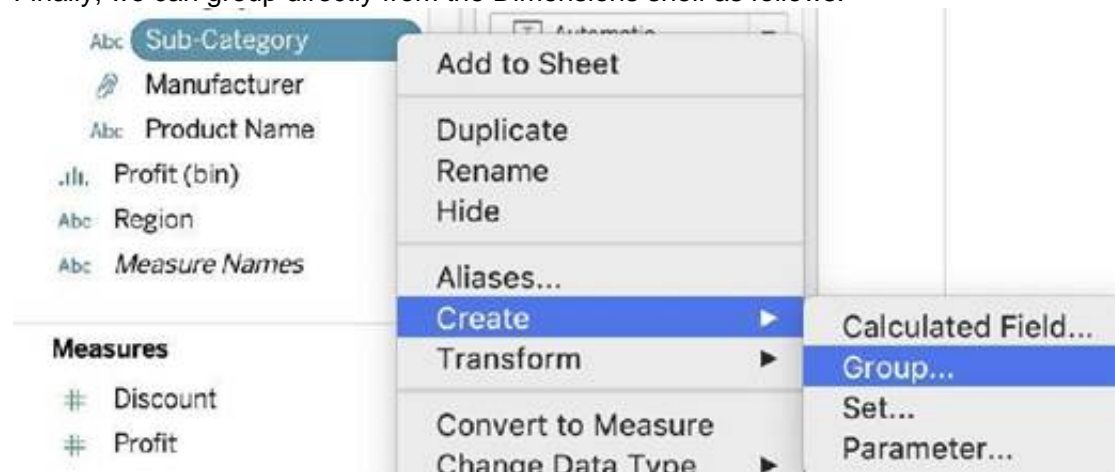
They remain separate marks (BARS) but are grouped by the same colour. Now, if we didn't do this, and rather grouped by selecting their Labels (Names):



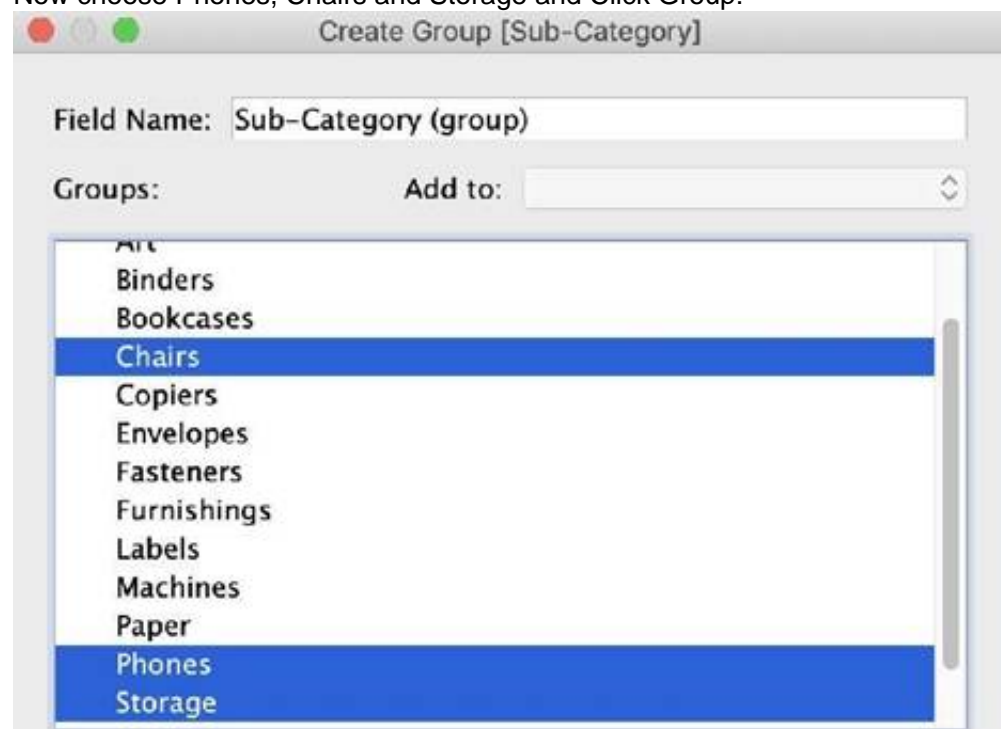
Then they no longer remain separate Marks (bars) but are rather consolidated into a single Bar:



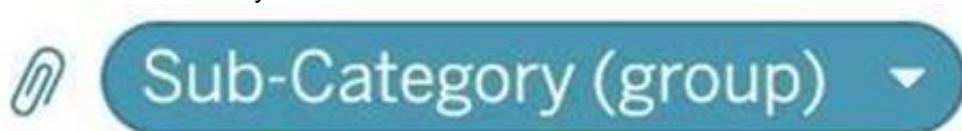
Finally, we can group directly from the Dimensions shelf as follows:



Now choose Phones, Chairs and Storage and Click Group:



You will now automatically have a new Dimension as follows:



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

#### NEW QUESTION 97

What is created by a calculated field that has a formula of  $\text{SUM}(\text{Sales})/\text{SUM}(\text{Profit})$ ?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

a calculated field that has a formula of SUM(Sales)/SUM(Profit) is a measure, because it returns a numeric value that can be aggregated and used for analysis. A parameter is a user-defined variable that can be used in calculations or filters. A dimension is a categorical field that can be used to group or slice data. A set is a subset of data based on some condition.

**NEW QUESTION 101**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Explanation Follow along the steps below:

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

**NEW QUESTION 105**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/extracting\\_upgrade.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/extracting_upgrade.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 107**

Question 45: Skipped

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

For example -

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

**NEW QUESTION 112**

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

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

**Answer:** ABC

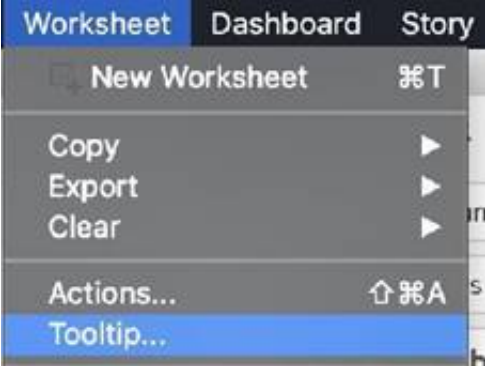
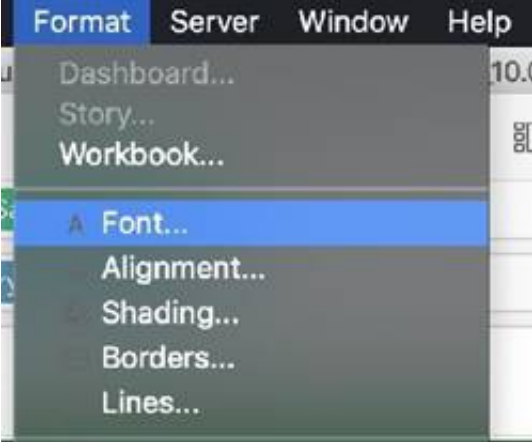
**Explanation:**

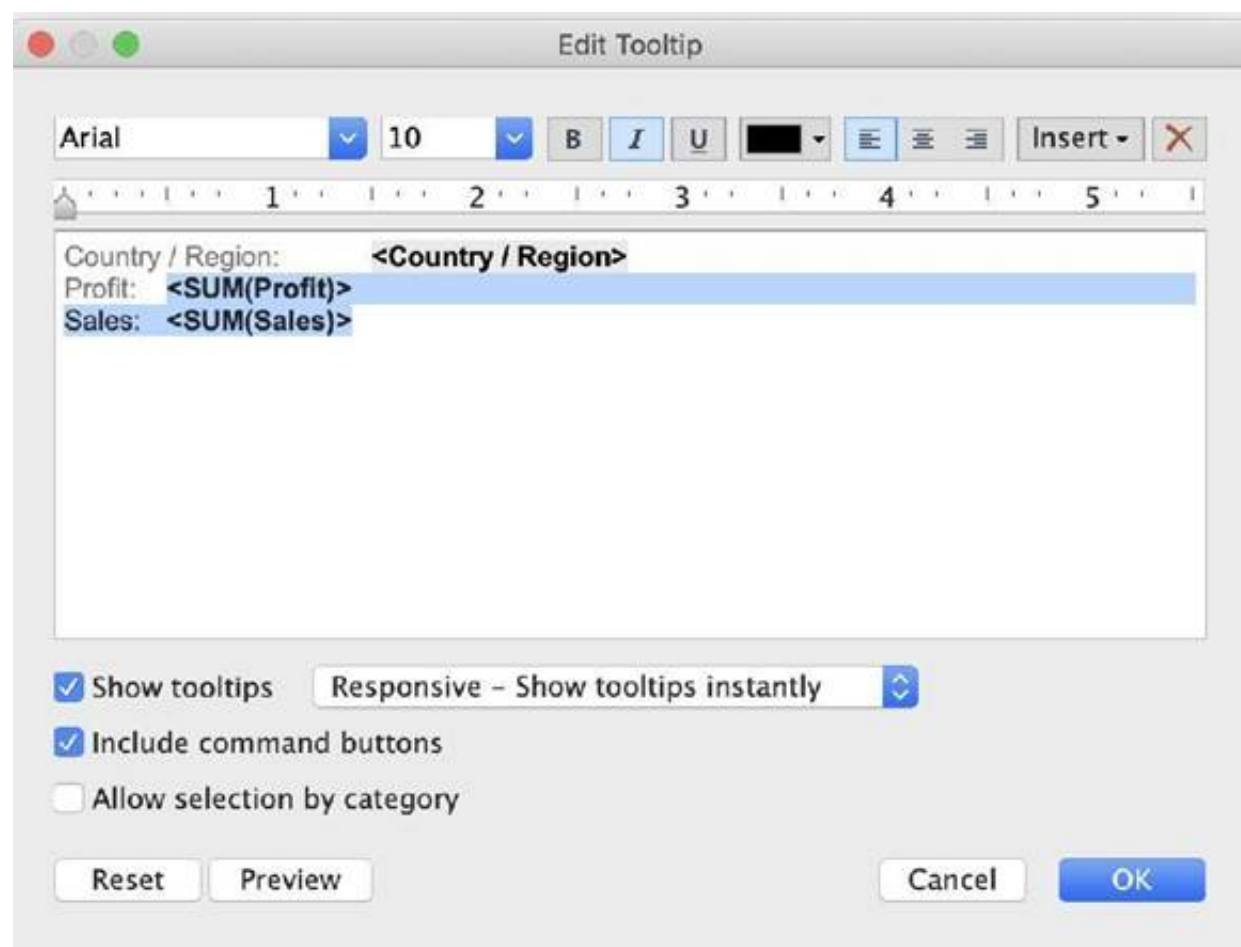
The only incorrect option is - Click on Dashboard in the Menu bar, select Tooltip, and then use the italics option.

This option doesn't exist. See below:



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





#### NEW QUESTION 117

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

- A. Treemaps
- B. Pie charts
- C. Histograms
- D. Area charts

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Treemaps use automatically generated sizes that cannot be resized by using the Marks card. A treemap is a type of visualization that shows hierarchical data as a set of nested rectangles. Each rectangle represents a dimension member and its size is proportional to a measure value. Tableau automatically calculates the size of each rectangle based on an optimal aspect ratio for readability and comparison. You cannot manually adjust the size of each rectangle by using the Marks card or any other option in Tableau. The other chart types do not use automatically generated sizes that cannot be resized by using the Marks card. Pie charts use angles to show proportions of a whole, not sizes. Histograms use bins and frequencies to show distributions of a measure, not sizes. Area charts use filled areas to show trends over time or categories, not sizes. You can adjust the size of these chart types by using the Marks card or other options in Tableau.

#### NEW QUESTION 120

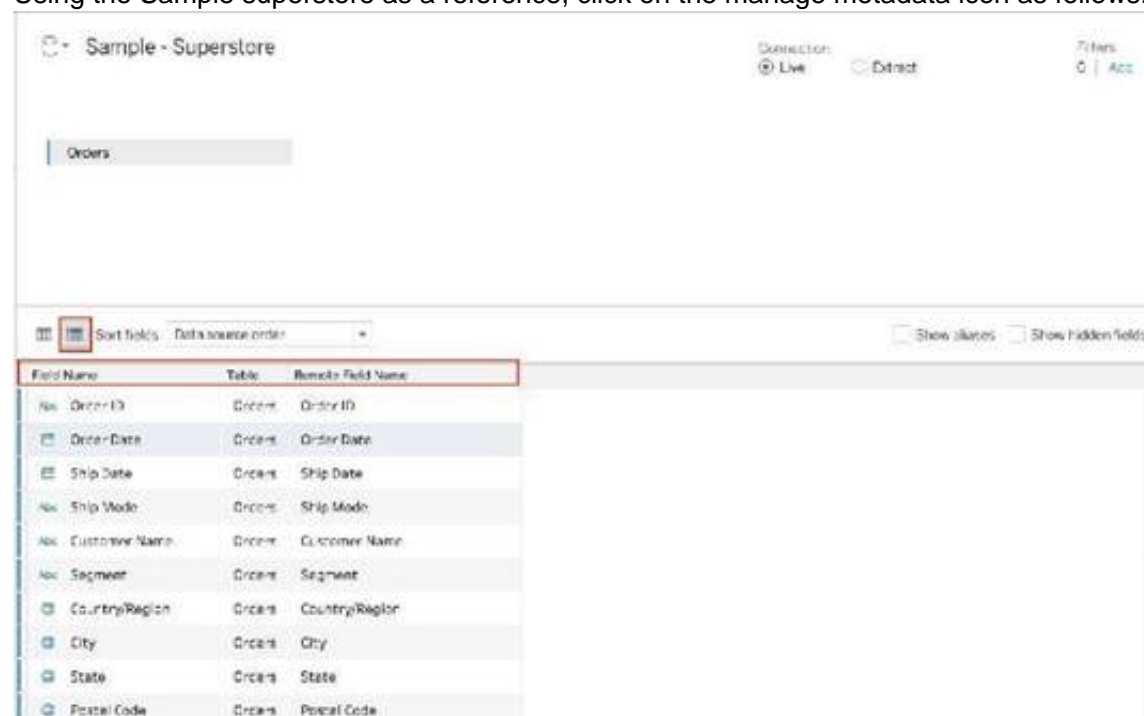
When using the manage metadata option, we can create custom names for columns where \_\_\_\_\_ is the original name of the column whereas \_\_\_\_\_ is the custom name we created in Tableau.

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

**Answer:** A

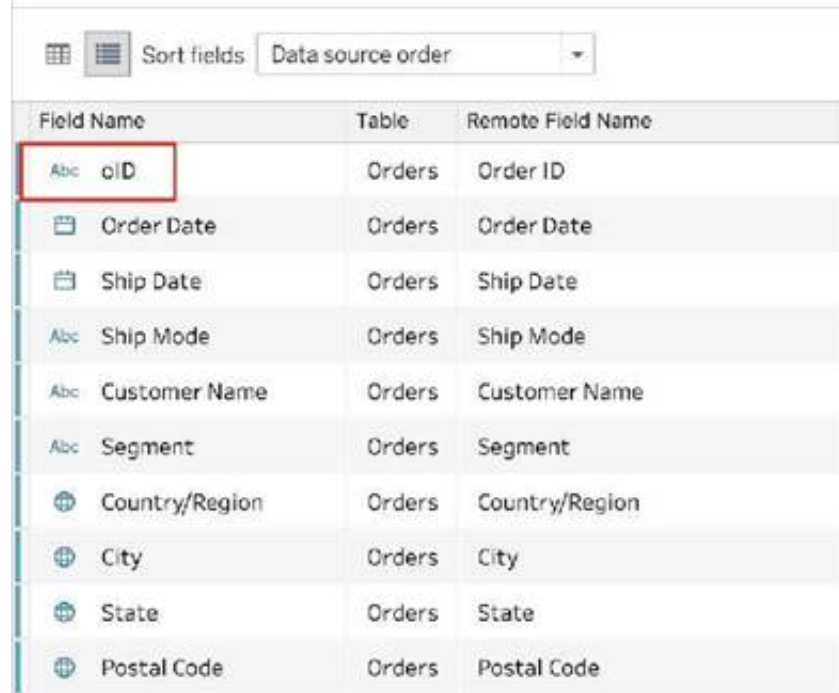
#### Explanation:

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





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



Field Name	Table	Remote Field Name
oID	Orders	Order ID
Order Date	Orders	Order Date
Ship Date	Orders	Ship Date
Ship Mode	Orders	Ship Mode
Customer Name	Orders	Customer Name
Segment	Orders	Segment
Country/Region	Orders	Country/Region
City	Orders	City
State	Orders	State
Postal Code	Orders	Postal Code

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

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/environment\\_datasource\\_page.htm#Metadata](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/environment_datasource_page.htm#Metadata)

### NEW QUESTION 123

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

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

**Answer:** ABD

#### Explanation:

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 125

Is it possible to make a Measure discrete?

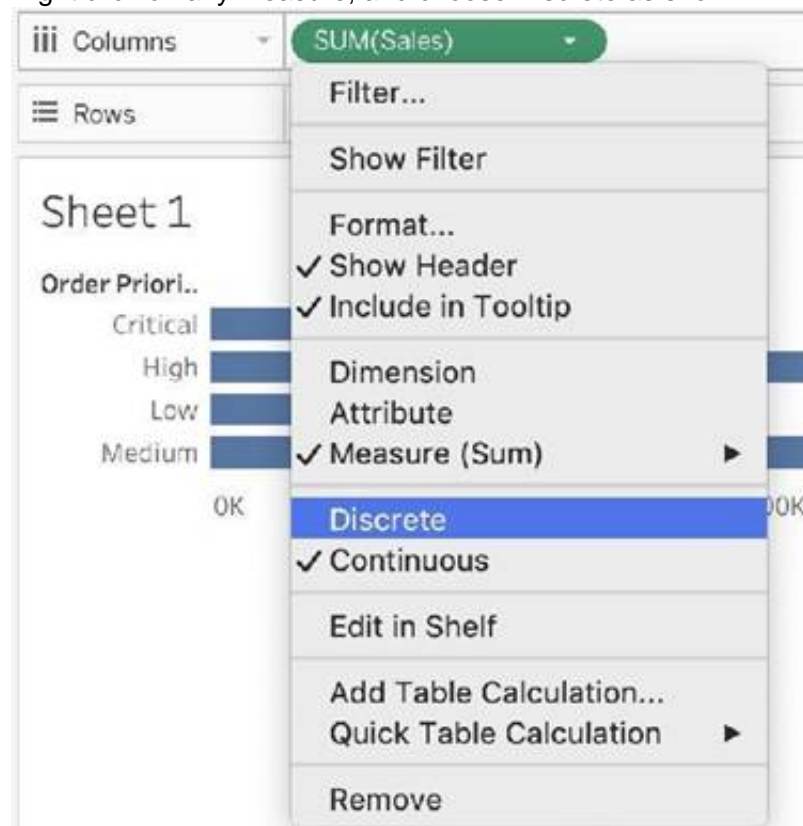
- A. No
- B. Yes

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Of course! Follow along:

Right click on any measure, and choose Discrete as shown:



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

Columns	SUM(Sales)
Rows	Order Priority

## Sheet 1

	Sales			
Order Prioriti..	567,82..	986,23..	3,807,5..	7,280,8..
Critical	Abc			
High	Abc			
Low	Abc			
Medium	Abc			

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 128

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

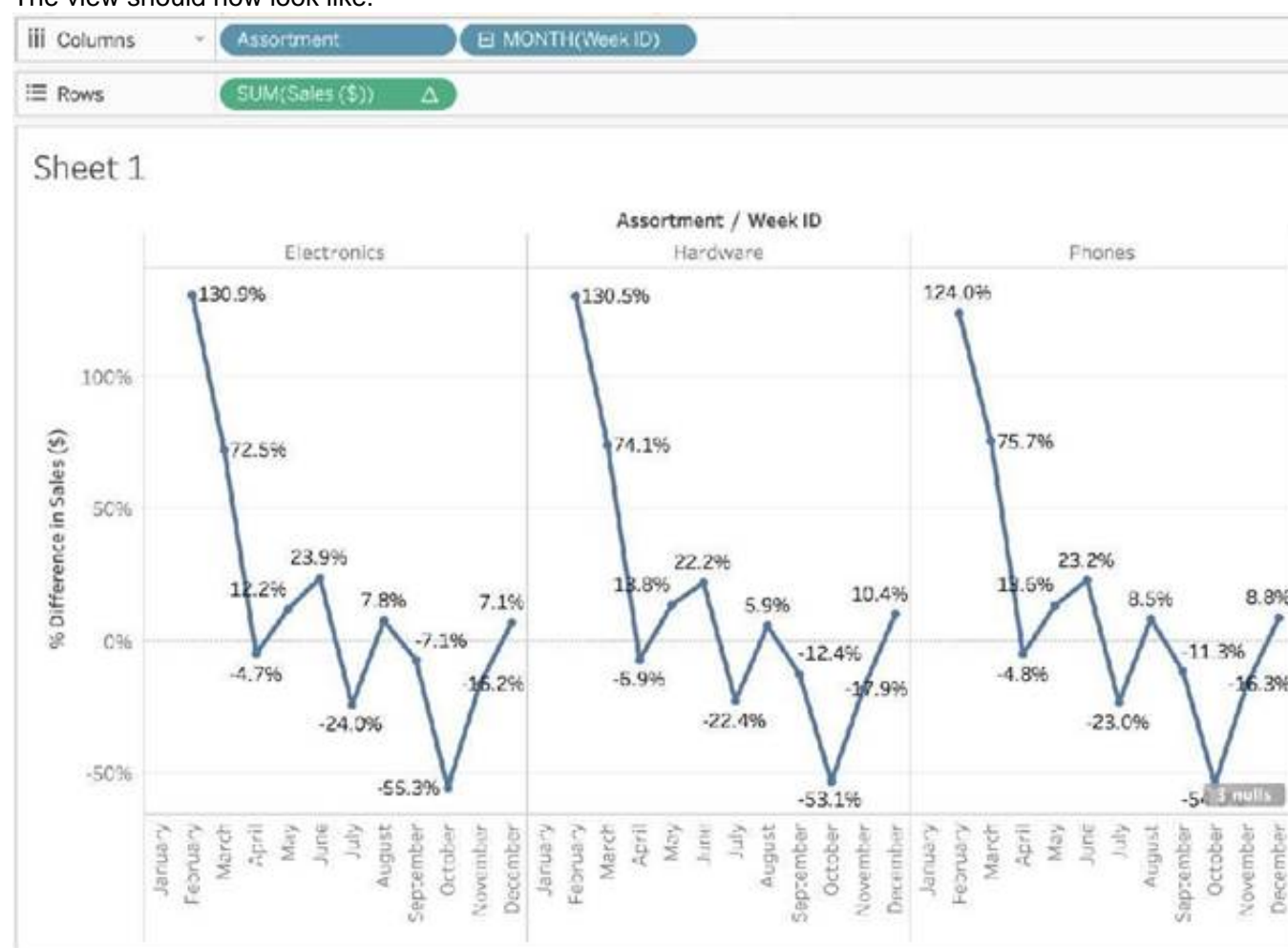
**Answer: A**

#### 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 132

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Data blending is performed on a sheet-by-sheet basis and is established when a field from a second data source is used in the view. To create a blend in a workbook already connected to at least two data sources, bring a field from one data source to the sheet—it becomes the primary data source. Switch to the other data source and use a field on the same sheet—it becomes a secondary data source. An orange linking icon will appear in the data pane, indicating which field(s) are being used to blend the data sources.

According to the official Tableau Documentation:

Data blending

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

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

such as cube data sources or Published Data Sources.

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



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

**NEW QUESTION 136**  
MISSING

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

According to the official Tableau documentation:

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

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

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

An example of an area chart is shown below:



**NEW QUESTION 141**

How can you format numbers in Tableau as currency?

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

**Answer:** A

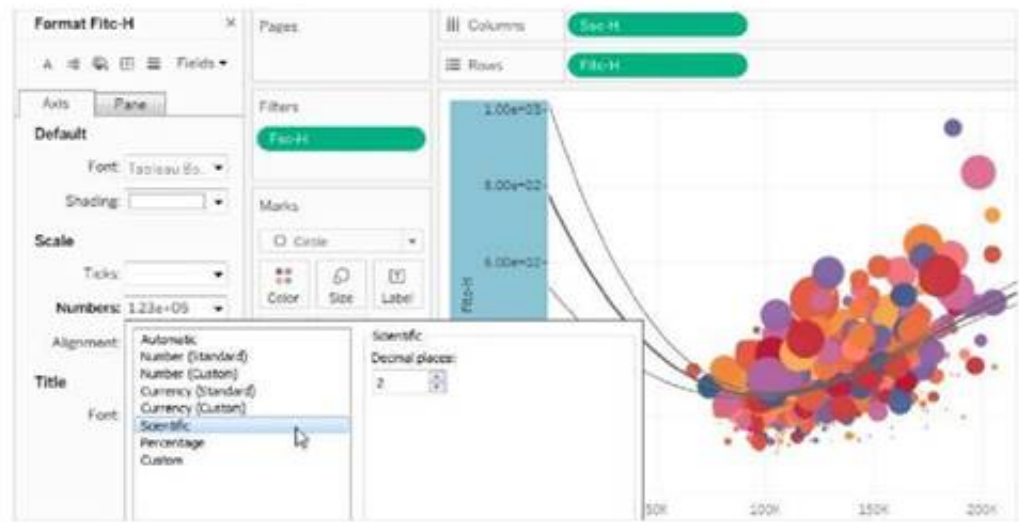
**Explanation:**

According to the official Tableau documentation:

**Specify a number format**

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

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



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

**NEW QUESTION 145**

With the Marks card drop-down menu set to Automatic, a line chart will be created whenever you place what on the Rows shelf and the Columns shelf?

- A. Measures on one shelf, and a date dimension on the other
- B. Zero or more dimensions on one shelf, and 2 or more measures on the other
- C. A date dimension followed by a continuous measure on one shelf
- D. Zero or more measures on one shelf, and 2 or more dimensions on the other

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

According to the Tableau Desktop Specialist Exam Readiness, a line chart will be created whenever you place measures on one shelf, and a date dimension on the other. This is because Tableau automatically recognizes date fields and treats them as continuous dimensions.

**NEW QUESTION 147**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

The basic building blocks for a histogram are as follows:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 151**

Which of the following are FALSE about Joins?

- A. Joins can be defined at the time of query dynamically
- B. May drop unmatched measure values
- C. They are displayed with Venn diagram icons between physical tables



- D. Joined tables are never merged into a single table.
- E. They are a more dynamic way than relationships to combine data

**Answer:** ADE

**Explanation:**

According to the official documentation:

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

Joins -

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

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/online/en-us/datasource\\_relationships\\_learnmorepage.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/online/en-us/datasource_relationships_learnmorepage.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 155**

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 159**

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 164**

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 165**

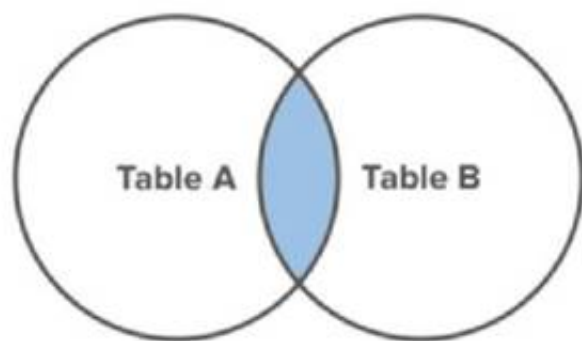
True or False: A LEFT JOIN or INNER JOIN creates a row each time the join criteria is satisfied, which can result in duplicate rows. One way to avoid this is to use data blending instead.

- A. True
- B. False

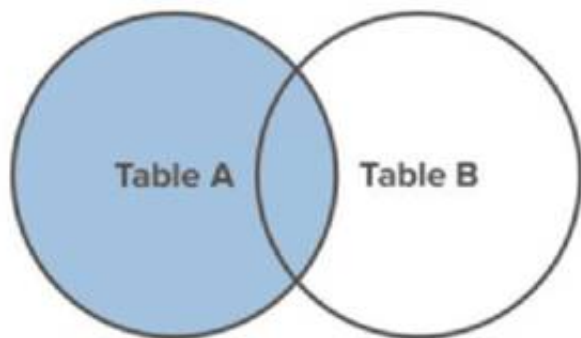
**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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



Inner join



Left Join

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 168

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<sup>2</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION 173

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 177

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 181

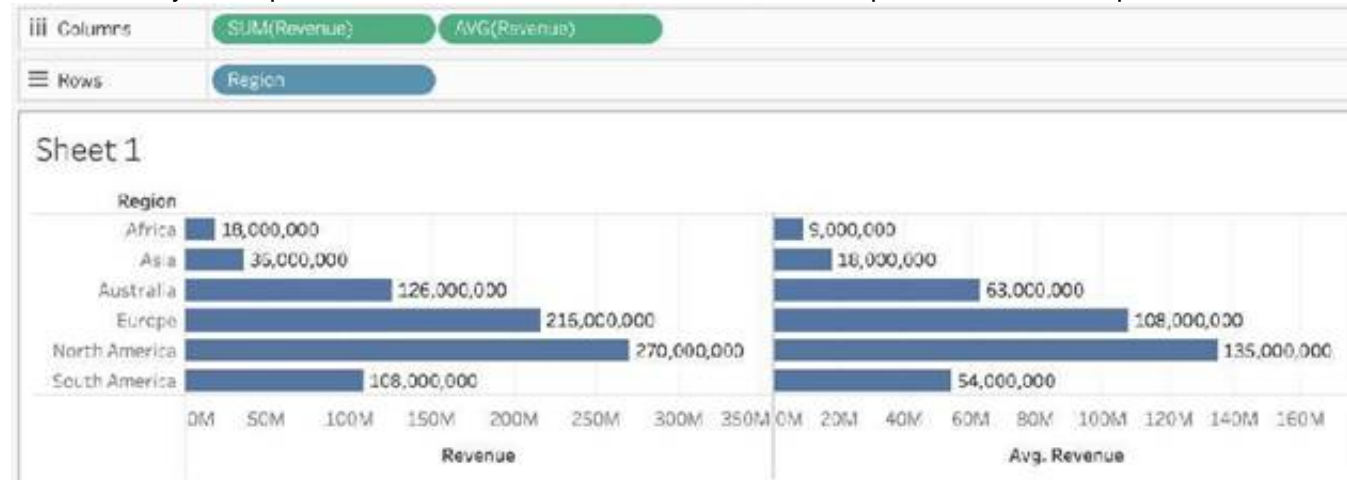
Is it possible to use measures in the same view multiple times (e.g. SUM of the measure and AVG of the measure)?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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



We are using BOTH the Sum of the revenue and the AVG of the revenue in the same view!

**NEW QUESTION 184**

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

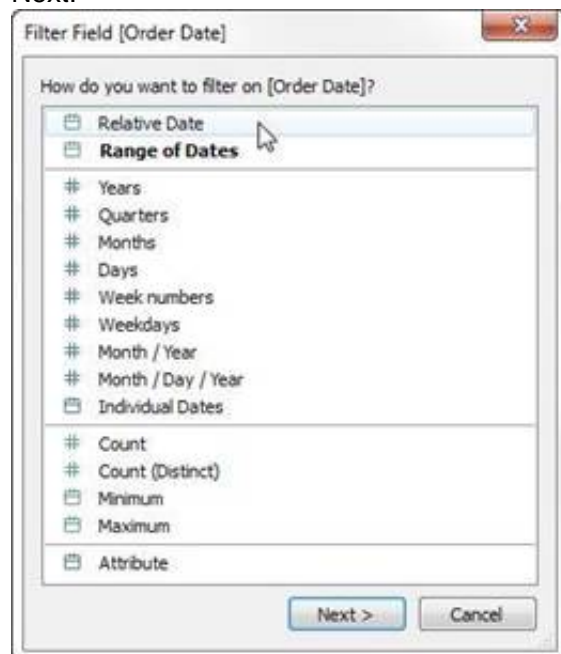
**Answer: B**

**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.

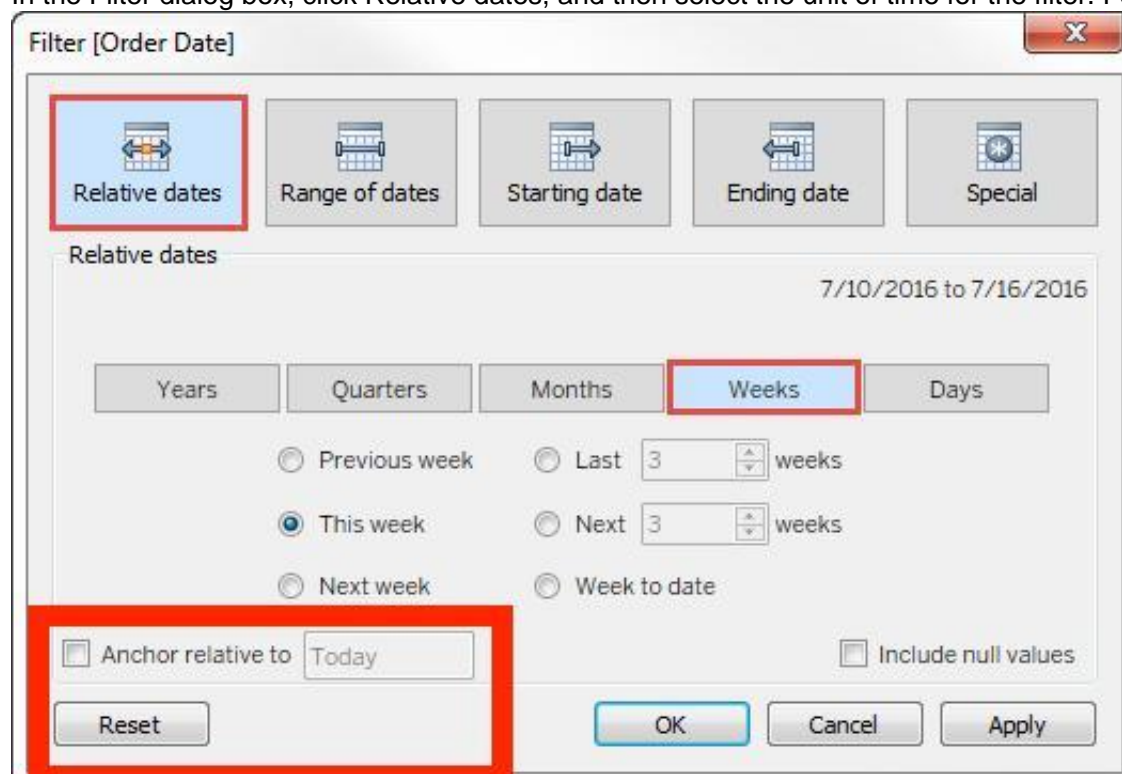
Step 1: Drag a date field to the filter shelf

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 185

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

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

NEW QUESTION 189

Most viewers scan content starting at the \_\_\_\_\_ of a page.

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

Answer: A

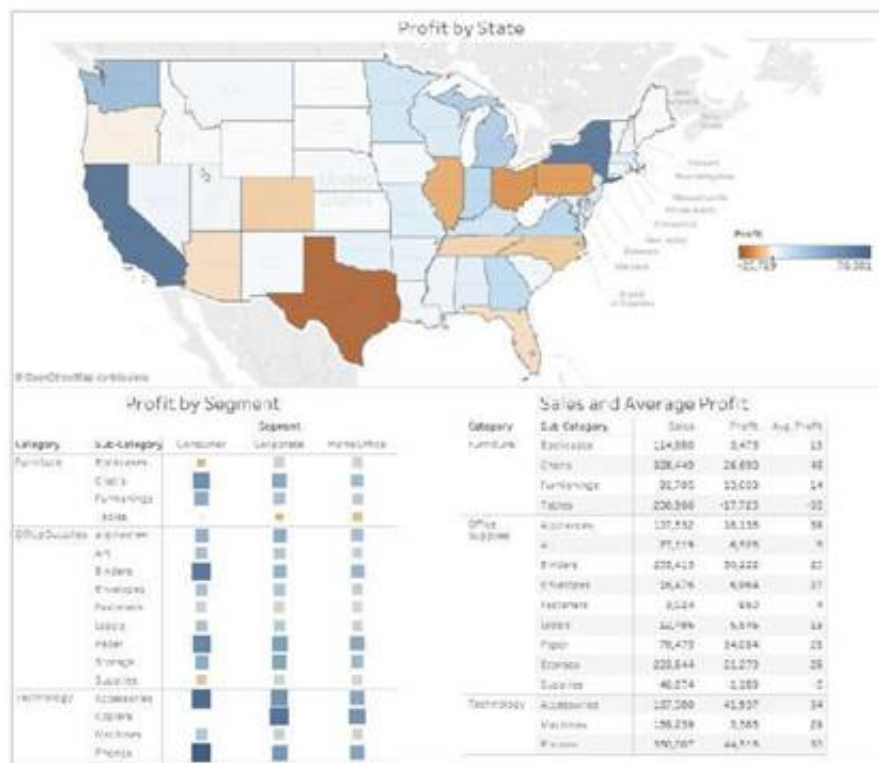
Explanation:

According to Tableau's official documentation:



## Leverage the most-viewed spot

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



Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dashboards\\_best\\_practices.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dashboards_best_practices.htm)

## NEW QUESTION 192

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

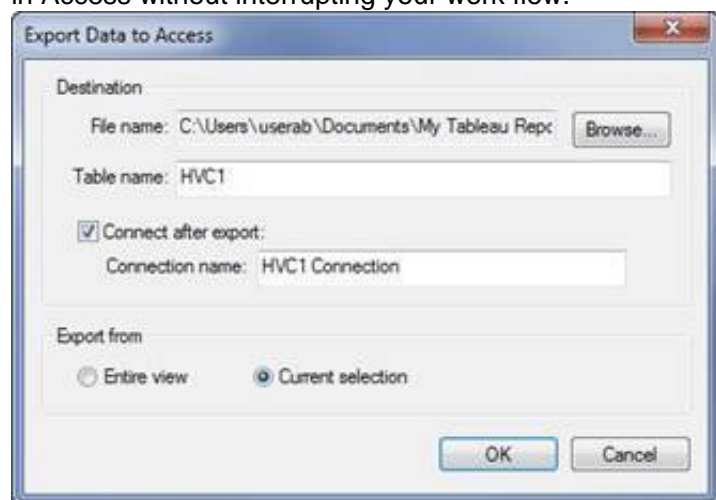
.csv file (Mac only).

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 195

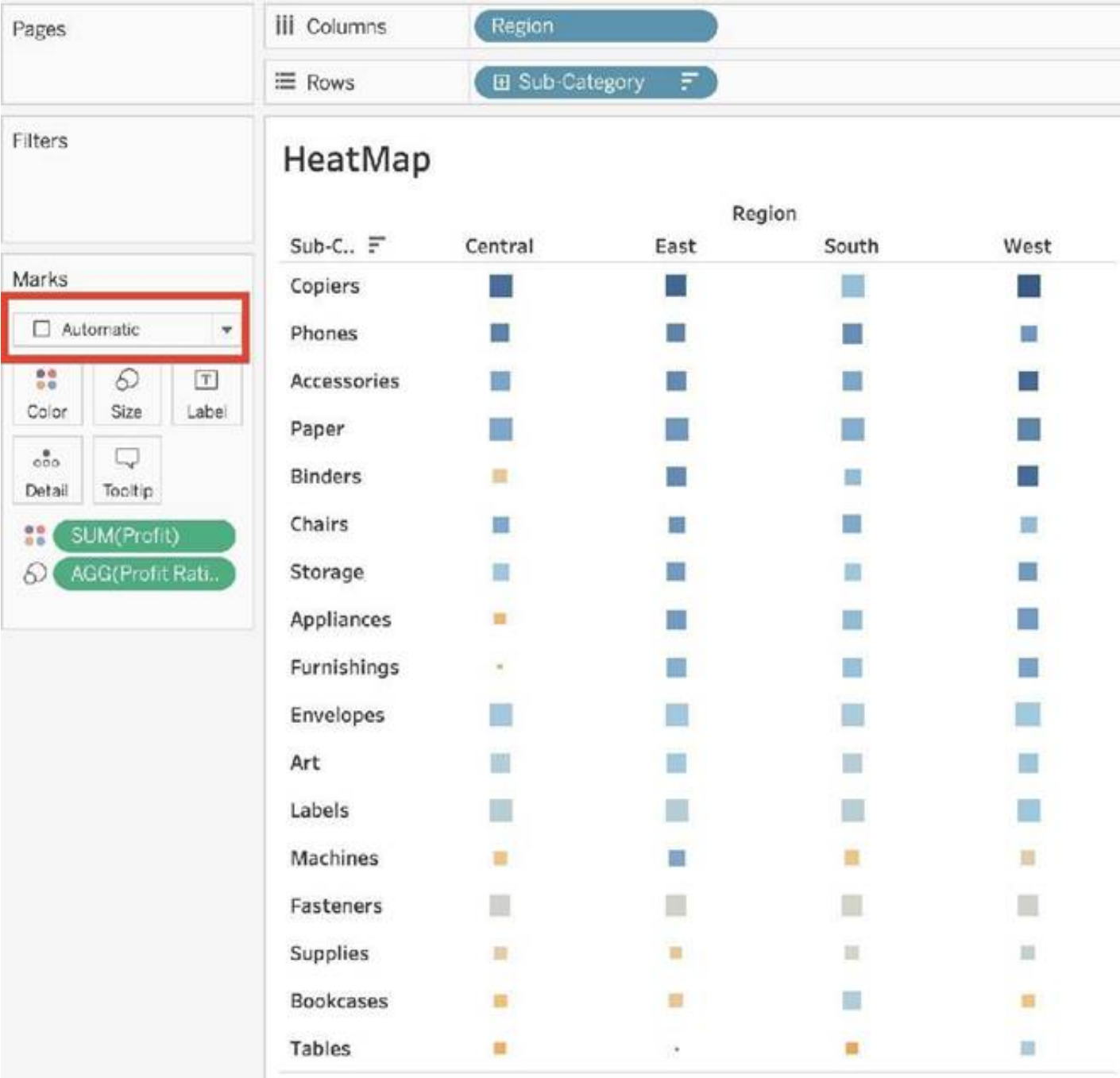
Which of the following shapes does a Heat Map use by default?

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

**Answer: A**

## Explanation:

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



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

**NEW QUESTION 196**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

## To union tables using wildcard search

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



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



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



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

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

For example, suppose you want to union all Excel worksheets that end with "2016" in its name outside of the current folder. The initial connection is made to an Excel workbook located in the same directory in the above example, Z:\sales\quarter\_3.



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

### NEW QUESTION 198

What is a Tableau story point?

- A. The pane where you set the size of the story
- B. A collection of talking points to drive the story
- C. An individual sheet or dashboard in the story
- D. A collection of sheets arranged in a sequence

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

A Tableau story point is an individual container in a story that holds a sheet or dashboard. It's like a slide in a presentation, and a story is a sequence of these points that can be used to convey a data narrative, showing how facts are connected and guiding the audience through a sequence of analysis steps.

### NEW QUESTION 202

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 204**

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 207**

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. 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.

**NEW QUESTION 211**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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



Clearly, Regex Match is not one of these options!



**NEW QUESTION 215**

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