

Exam Questions TDS-C01

Tableau Desktop Specialist

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/TDS-C01/>



NEW QUESTION 1

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

- A. .twbx file
- B. .tbn file
- C. .twb file
- D. .tde file

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the official Tableau documentation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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

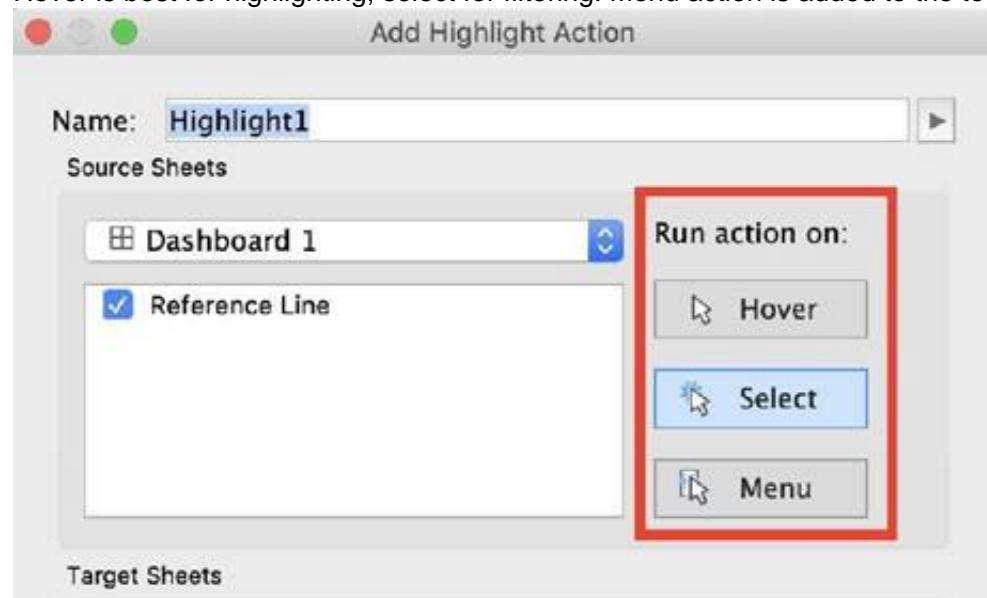
Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

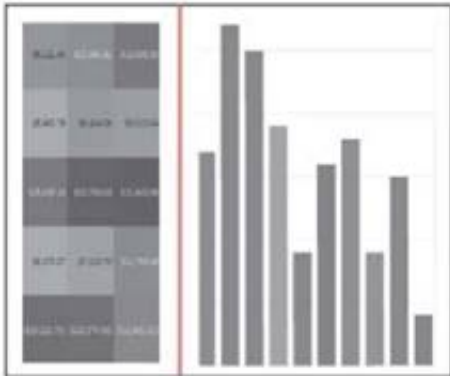
Layout containers let you group related dashboard items together so you can quickly position them. As you change the size and placement of items inside a container, other container items automatically adjust

Layout container types

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

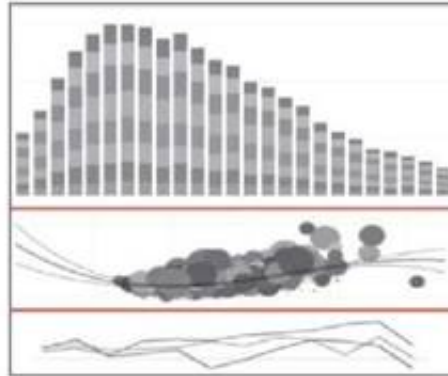
Horizontal layout container

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



Vertical layout container

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



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

NEW QUESTION 4

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 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

Which of the following points are True about Viz Animations?

- A. Sequential animations take more time but make complex changes clearer by presenting them step-by-step
- B. They can be turned on for certain worksheets only

- C. Animations work well with maps, polygons, and density marks in web browsers
 D. It is possible to turn them on for the entire workbook at once

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

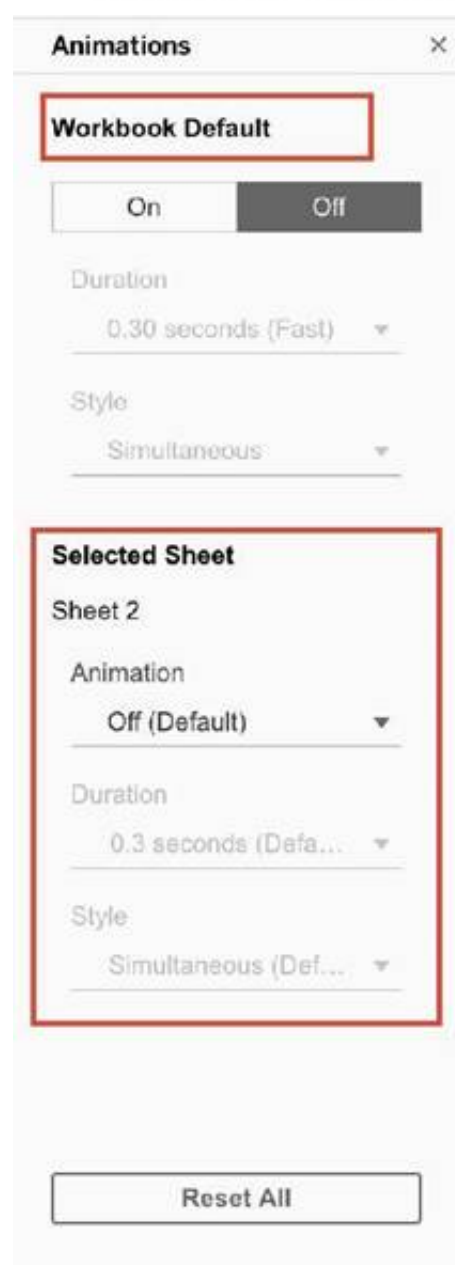
All of the given options are true except - Animations work well with maps, polygons, and density marks in web browsers.
 From the official documentation:

Unsupported browsers and features

Animations are supported by all web browsers except Internet Explorer.

The following Tableau features don't animate:

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



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

1) Simultaneous animations

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

2) Sequential animations

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

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

NEW QUESTION 7

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

- A. Documents -> Tableau Files
 B. Documents -> Tableau
 C. Documents -> My Tableau Repository
 D. Downloads -> Tableau Support Files

Answer: C

Explanation:

By default, all of the above mentioned are stored in Documents -> My Tableau Repository Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/environ_filesandfolders.htm

NEW QUESTION 8

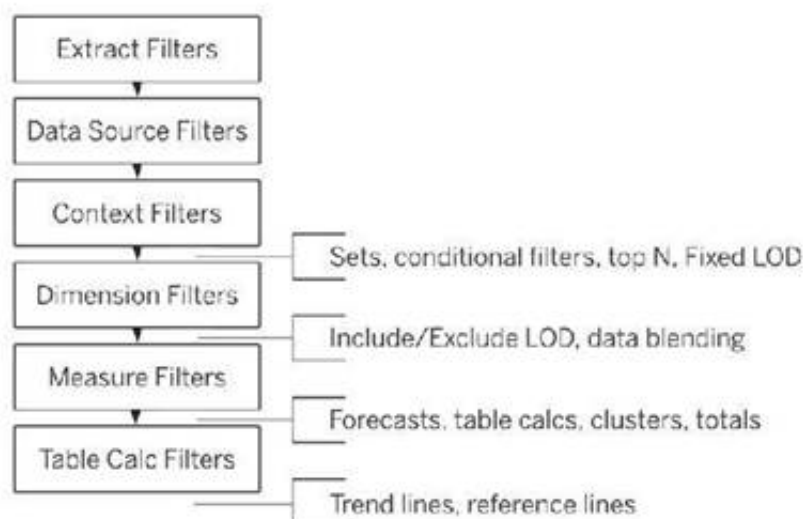
Our use case states that we need to create a set showing the Bottom 10 products by Profit in each Region. Which of the following filter types should you apply on Region?

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

Answer: B

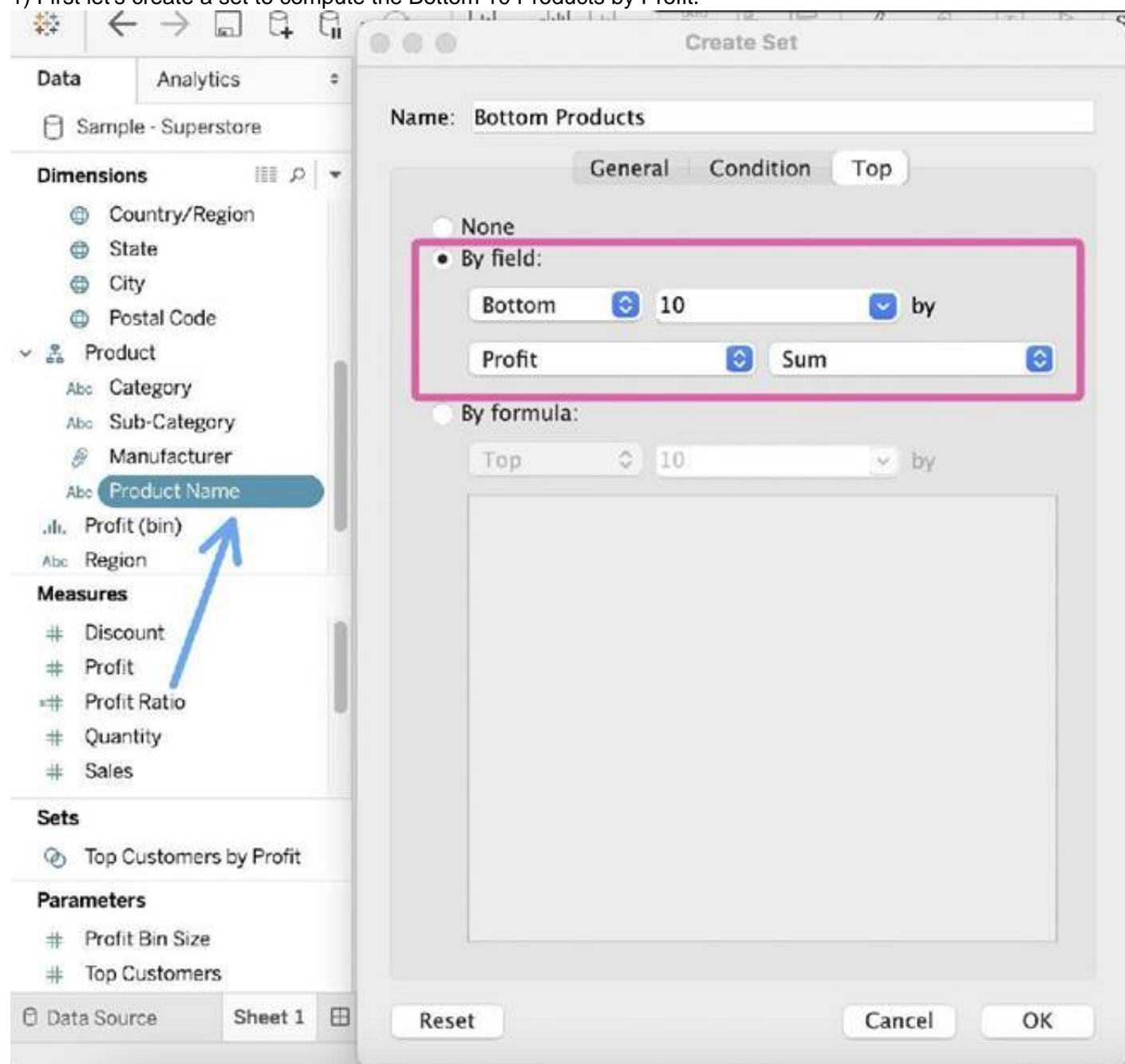
Explanation:

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

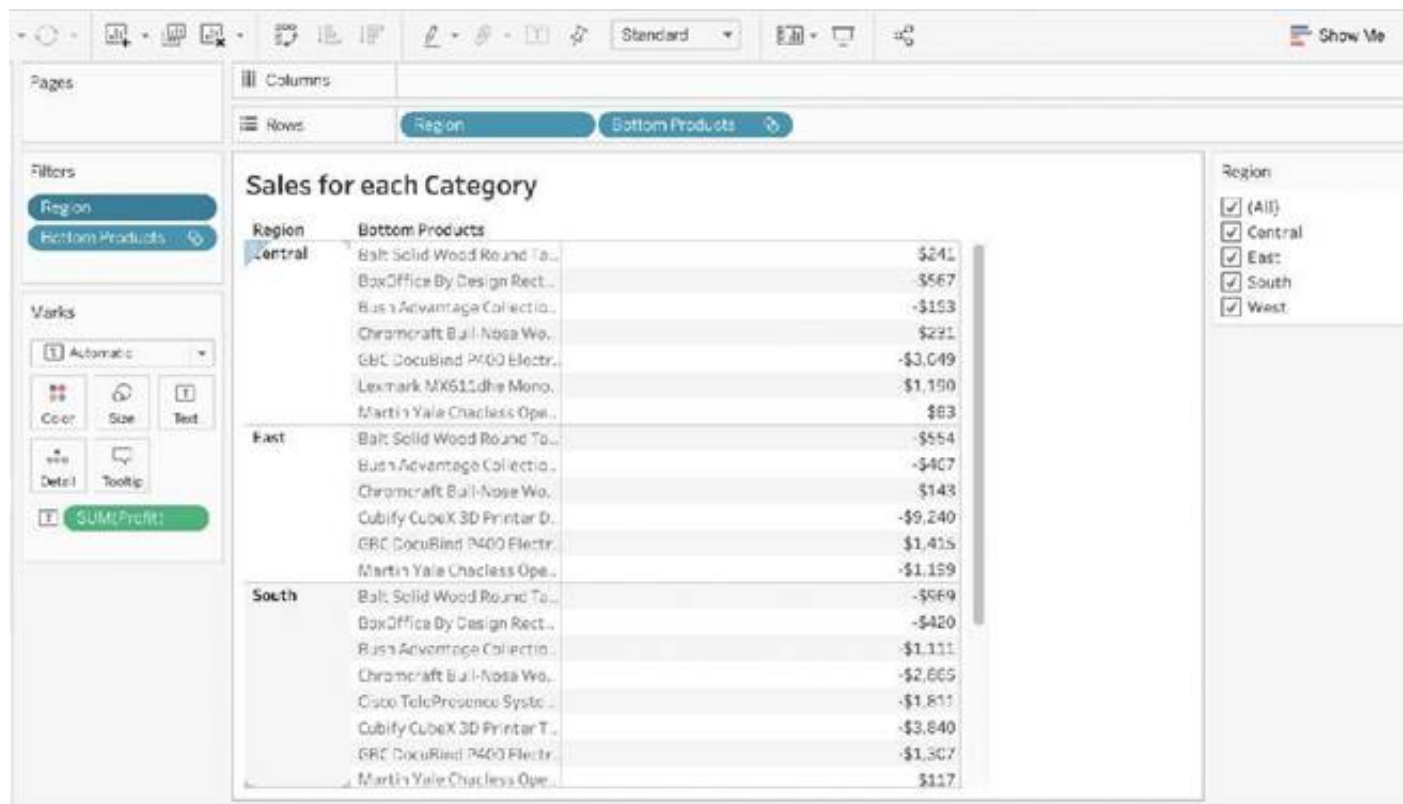


This means that based on what Region's you've selected - Tableau will first only preserve the rows for those Regions. THEN, after this it will compute the Set , i.e , Bottom 10 products in each Region.

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



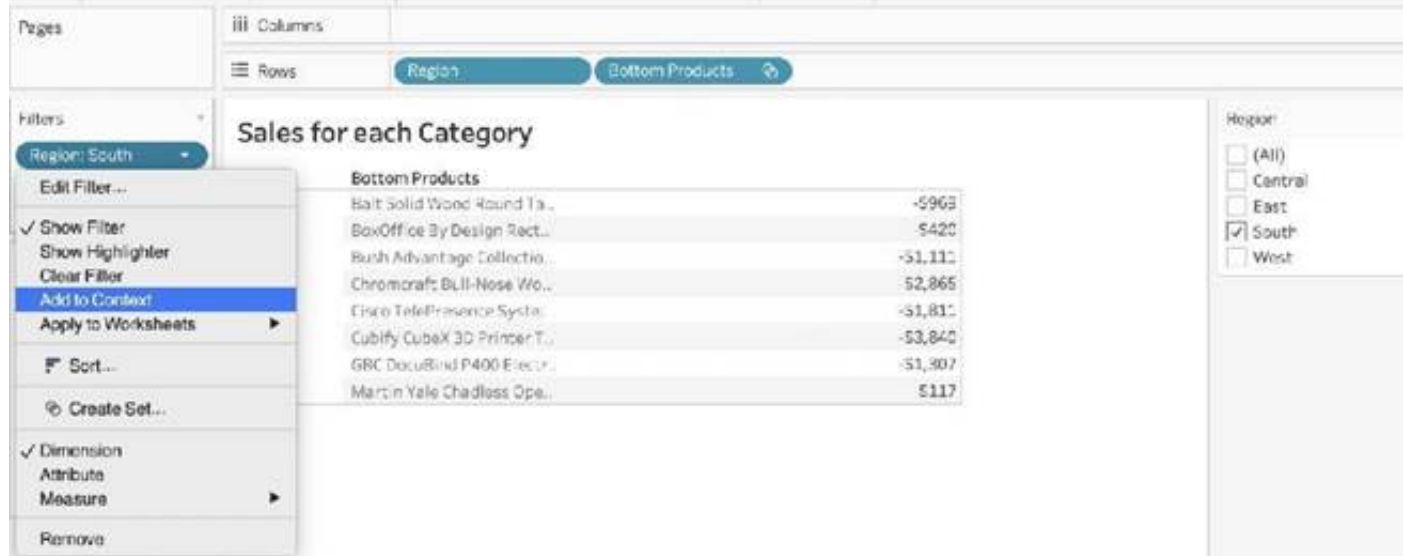
2) Next, take region on the Rows Shelf followed by the Set we just created. Drag Region and the Set to the Filters Shelf as well.



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:



Upon doing this, we get the correct answer as :



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

NEW QUESTION 9

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

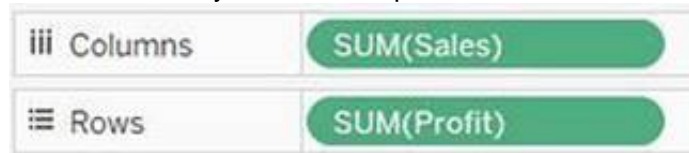
- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 1
- D. 3

Answer: A

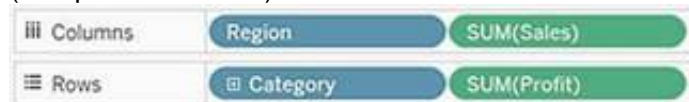
Explanation:

We can use scatter plots to visualize relationships between numerical variables!

In Tableau, you create a scatter plot by placing at least one measure on the Columns shelf and at least one measure on the Rows shelf (Total 2 minimum). If these shelves contain both dimensions and measures, Tableau places the measures as the innermost fields, which means that measures are always to the right of any dimensions that you have also placed on these shelves. The word "innermost" in this case refers to the table structure.



(Simple Scatter Plot)



(Matrix of Scatter Plots)

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

To create a scatter plot, follow the steps below:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

We can create a Bullet graph with just 2 measures! This method requires the LEAST number of fields possible to create this type of chart.

The best way to tackle such questions in the exam is to click the "SHOW ME" button on top right, and hover over the chart we want to create.

In our case, it is a Bullet graph.



Therefore, we need 2 measures at least to create this chart, and 0 or more dimensions. Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/qs_bullet_graphs.htm

NEW QUESTION 10

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

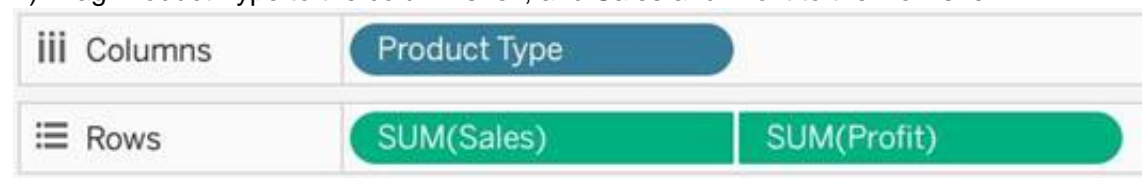
Answer: C

Explanation:

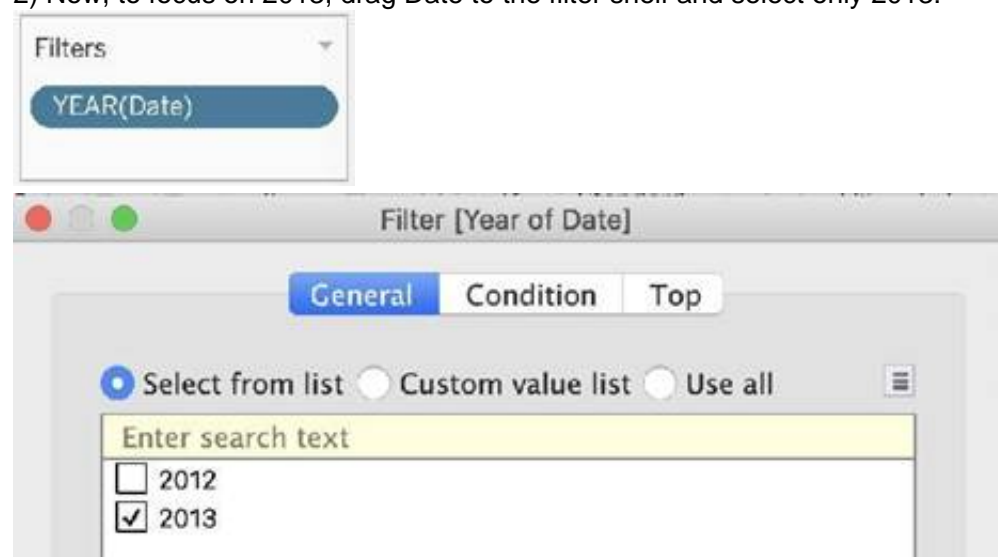
If you answered this question quickly and correctly, you're well prepared for the exam! Most students stumble while creating a Dual axis chart, so go ahead and give yourself a pat on the back!

To create a dual axis chart for the problem mentioned:

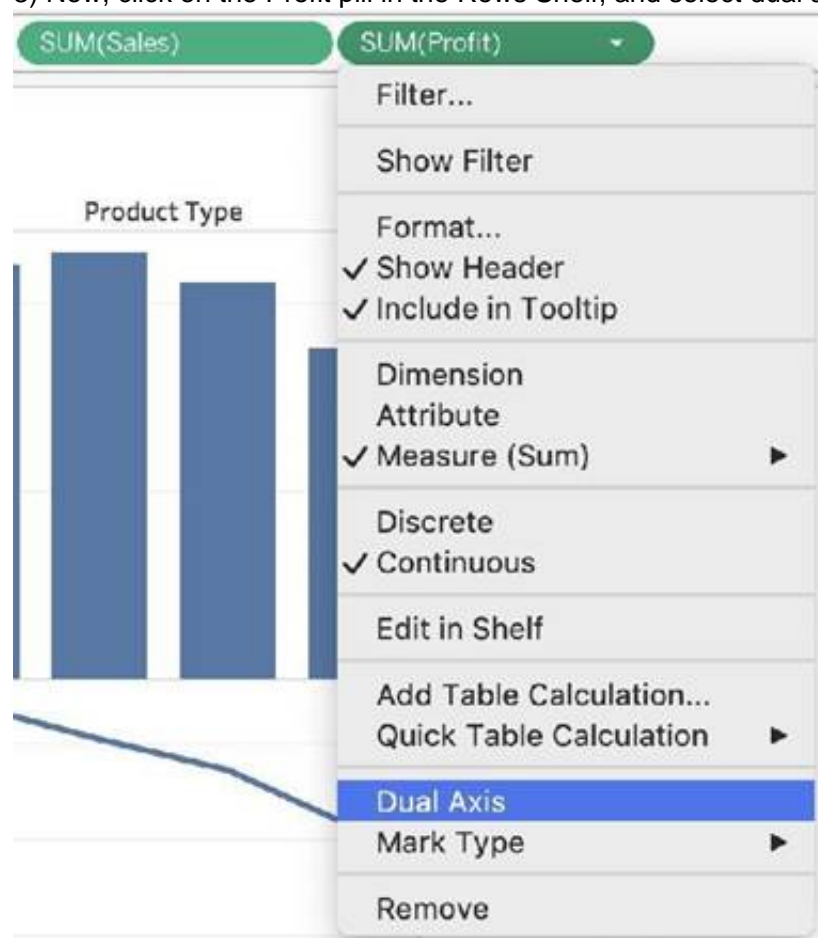
1) Drag Product Type to the column shelf, and Sales and Profit to the Row shelf:



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



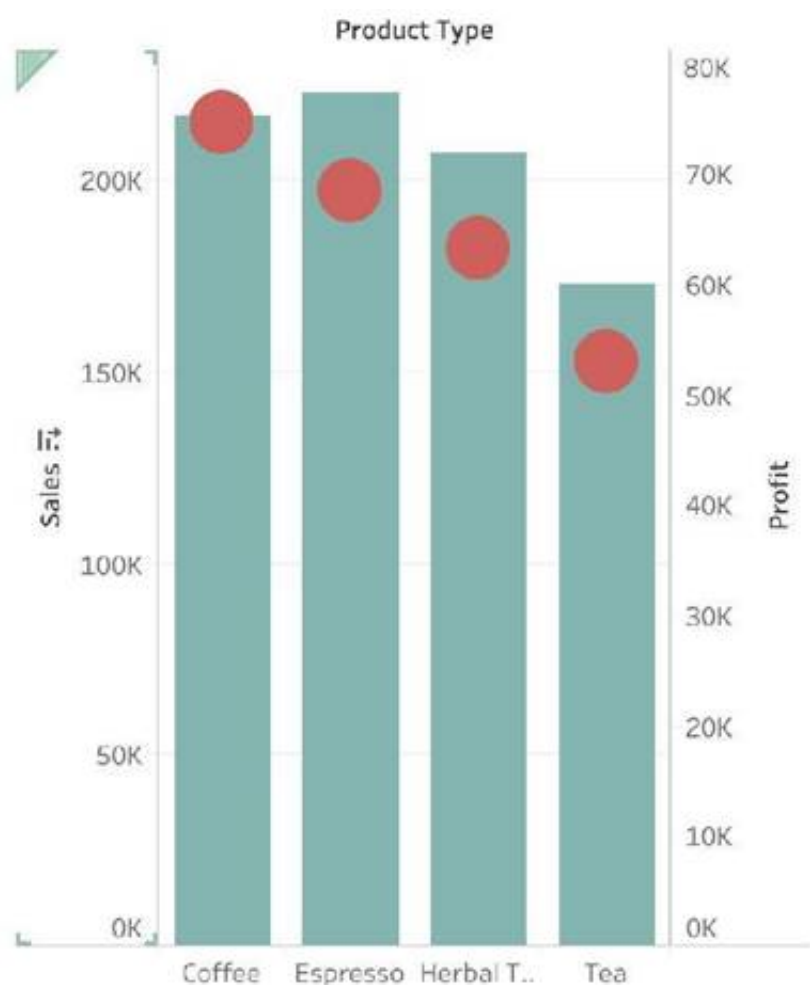
3) Now, click on the Profit pill in the Rows Shelf, and select dual axis:



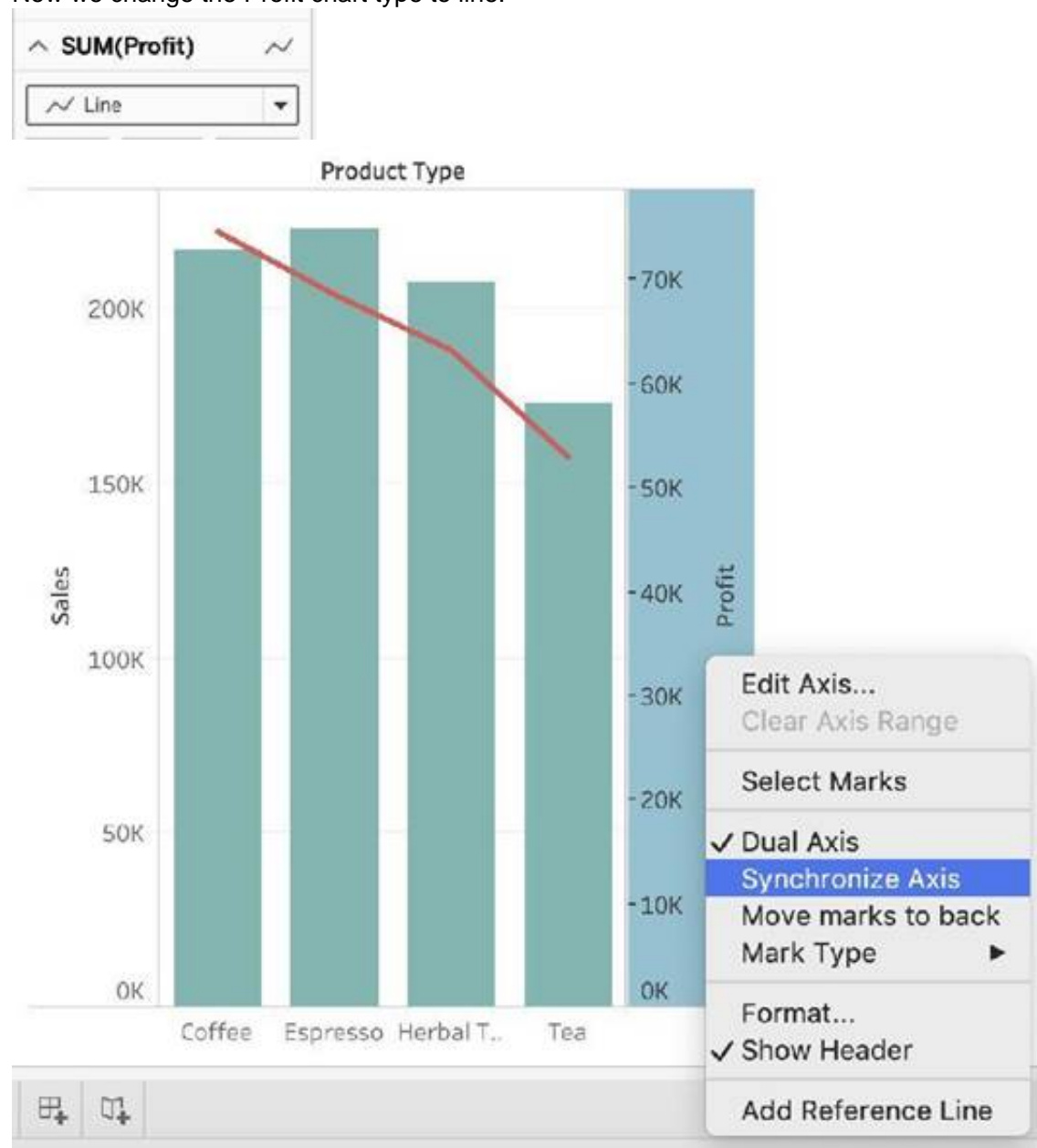
4) Now, in the marks shelf, choose Sales, and change the chart type to bar. Similarly, for Profit, change the chart type to Line.



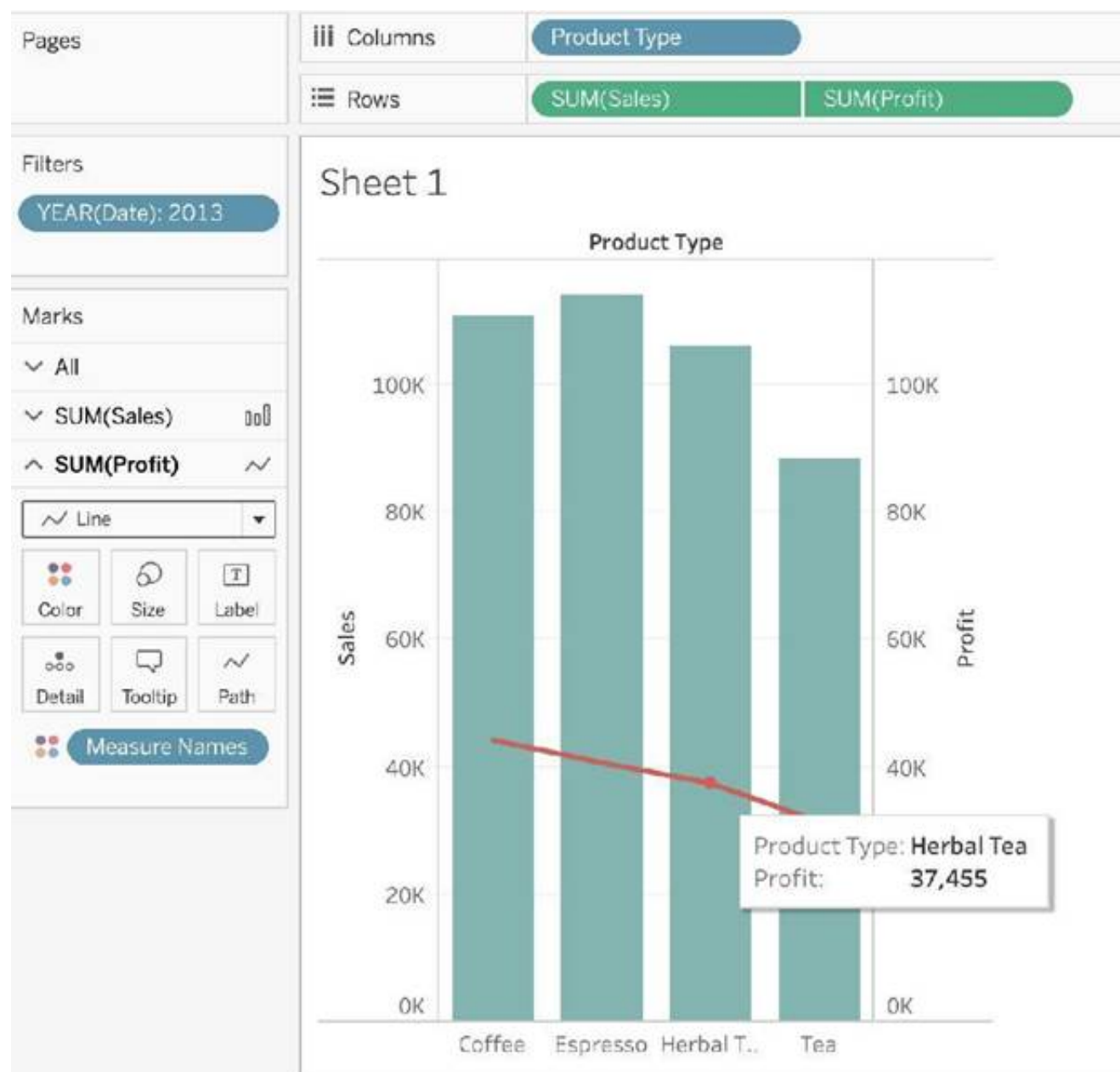
Now the chart looks like this:



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 15

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

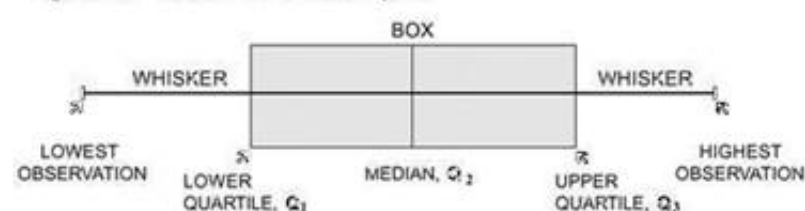
Answer: C

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 16

How does Tableau know at which level to aggregate values?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

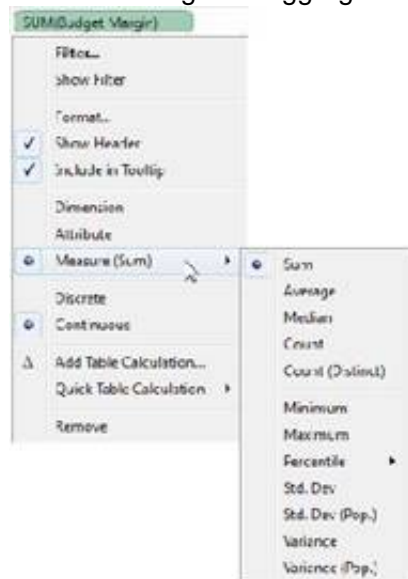
In Tableau, you can aggregate measures or dimensions, though it is more common to aggregate measures. Whenever you add a measure to your view, an aggregation is applied to that measure by default. The type of aggregation applied varies depending on the context of the view.

When you add a measure to the view, Tableau automatically aggregates its values. Sum, average, and median are common aggregations; for a complete list, see List of Predefined Aggregations in Tableau.

The current aggregation appears as part of the measure's name in the view. For example, Sales becomes SUM(Sales). Every measure has a default aggregation which is set by Tableau when you connect to a data source. You can view or change the default aggregation for a measure—see Set the Default Aggregation for a

Measure.

You can change the aggregation for a measure in the view from its context menu:



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

NEW QUESTION 17

You create a visualization by first adding a measure to rows. Next, you add a dimension with 11 members to columns. Assuming that all the dimensions have a non-zero value, how many marks are in the view before and after the dimension is added?

- A. 1 before and 2 after
- B. 1 before and 12 after
- C. 1 before and 11 after
- D. 2 before and 11 after

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Tableau, when you initially add a measure to the rows shelf, you create one mark in the view that represents the aggregate value of that measure. When you then add a dimension with 11 members to the columns shelf, the view is subdivided into 11 separate marks, each representing the measure for one of the dimension members. This results in a total of 11 marks in the view after the dimension is added, one for each member of the dimension.

NEW QUESTION 20

What does the following marker/icon do in Tableau?

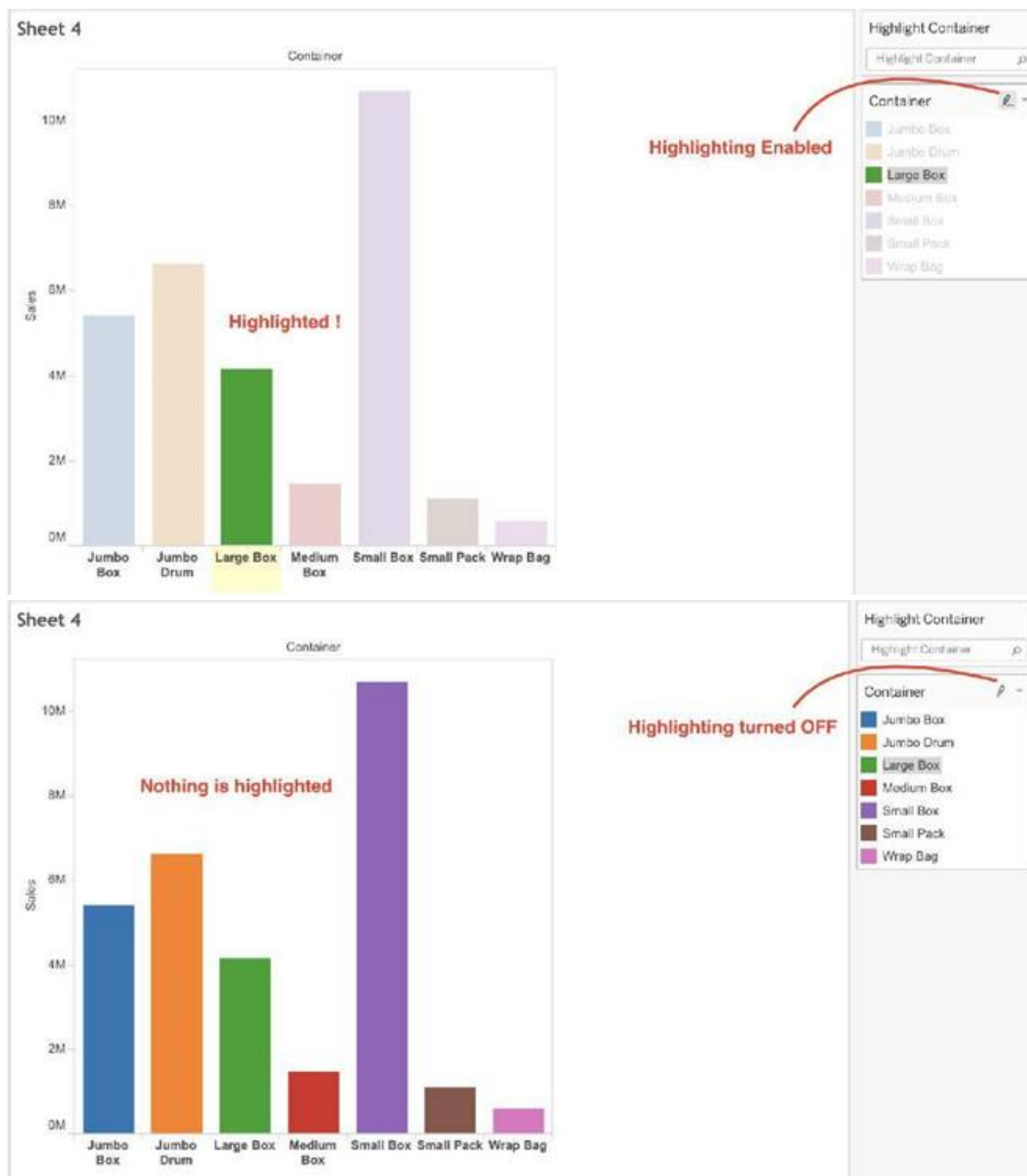


- A. Format the Legends
- B. Edit the Colors
- C. Toggle the highlighting on/off.
- D. Highlight the largest value

Answer: C

Explanation:

Top of Form
 The correct answer is Toggle the highlighting ON/OFF. If selected, whichever value you choose from this legend will be highlighted in the view. However, if it is deselected, then even if you choose a value in the Legend, it will NOT be highlighted.
 See below:



NEW QUESTION 24

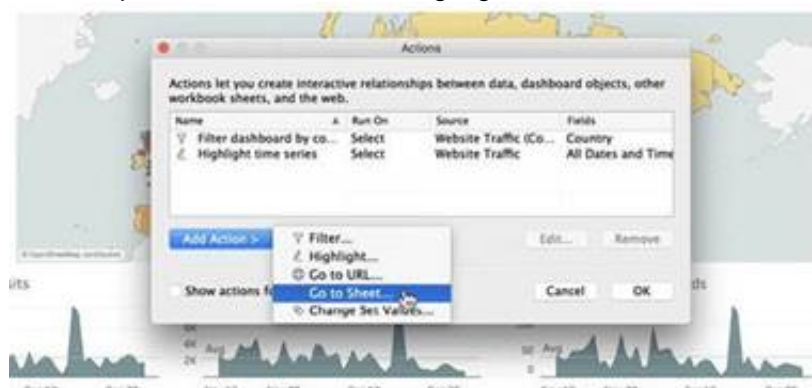
Which of the following are interactive elements that can be added to a dashboard for users?

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

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

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



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

NEW QUESTION 27

Using the athletes 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)

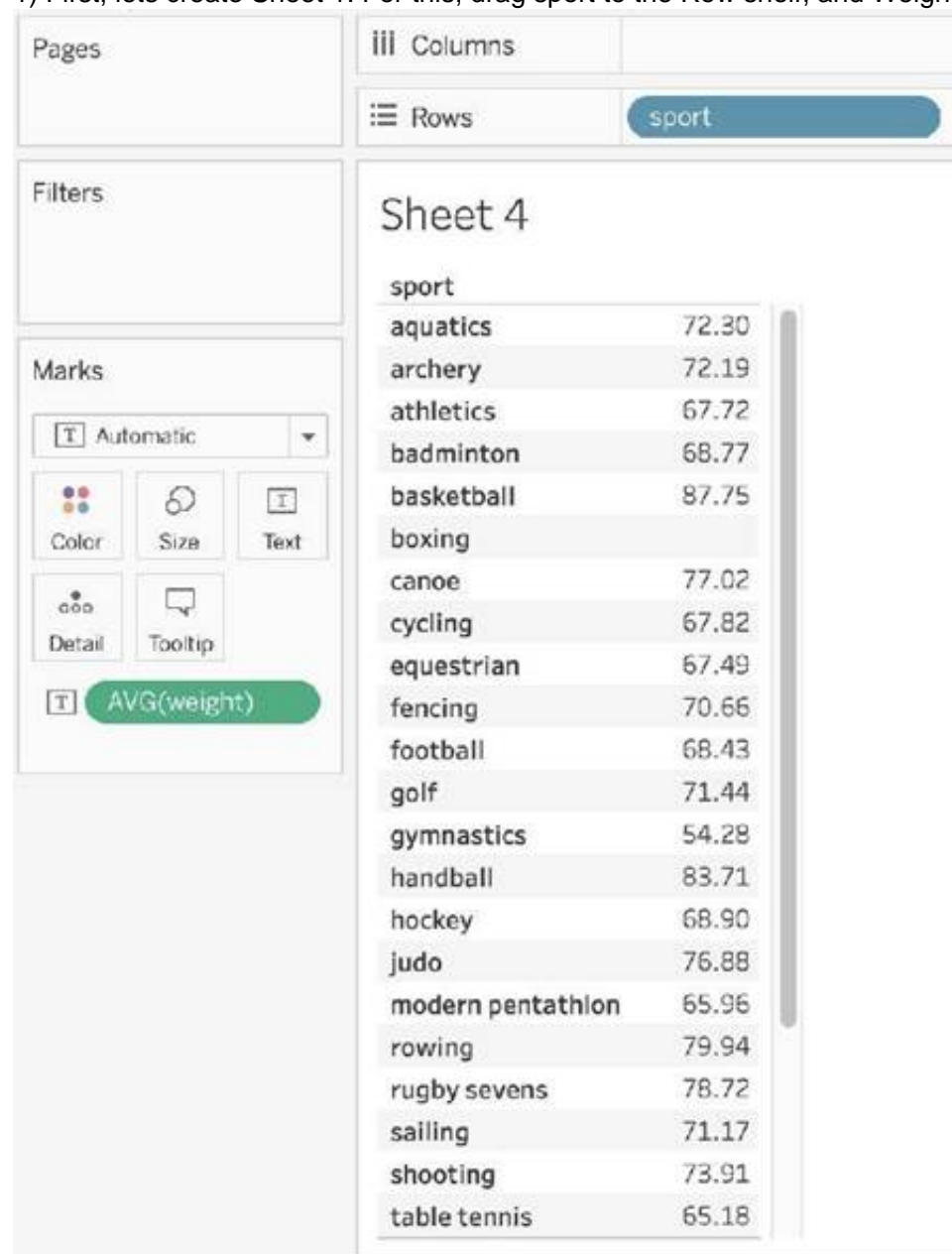
- A. 76.25
- B. 65.67
- C. 68.77
- D. 4.87

Answer: A

Explanation:

Pretty common question on the Tableau Desktop Specialist exam.

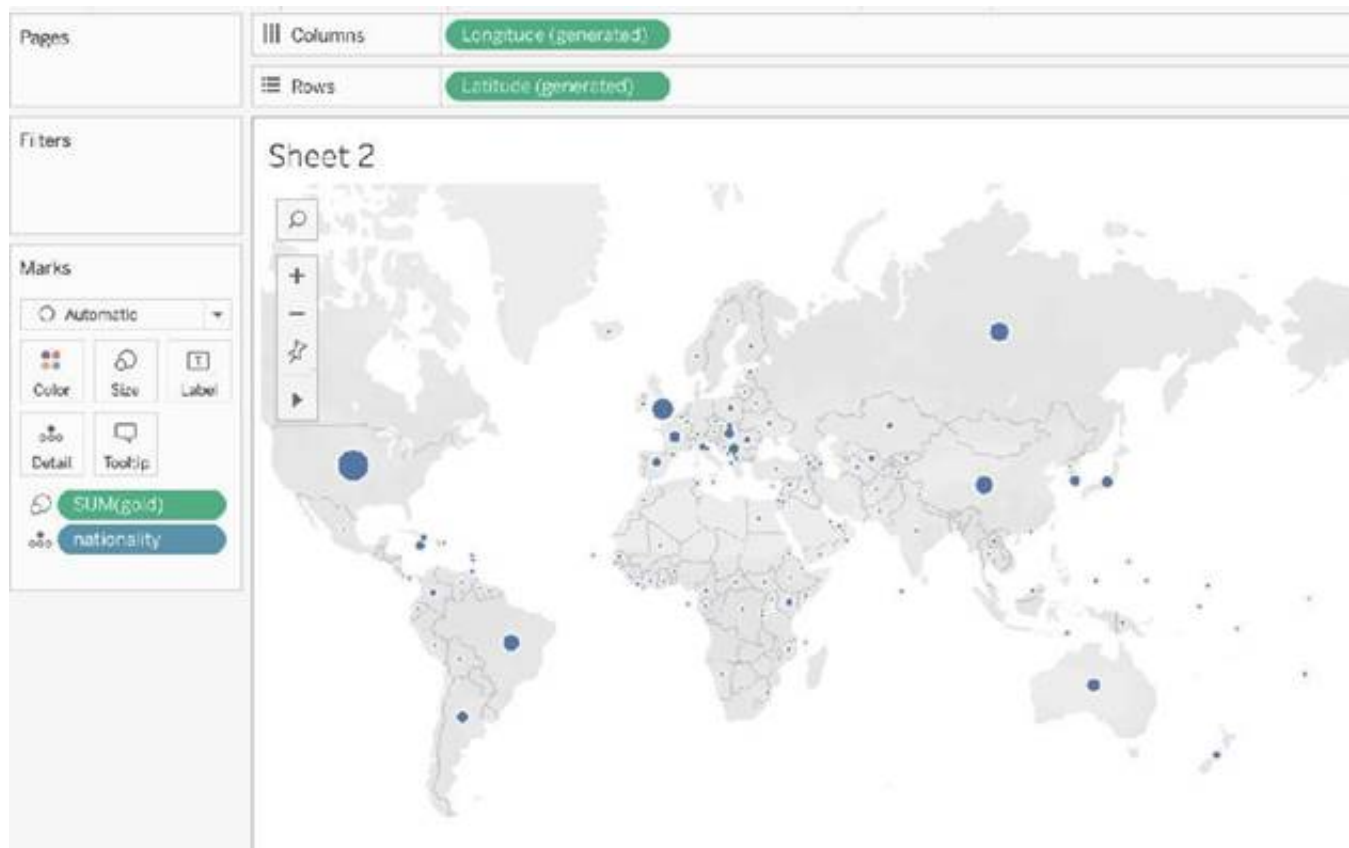
1) First, lets create Sheet 1. For this, drag sport to the Row shelf, and Weight to the Text mark in the Marks shelf. Change its aggregation to Average:



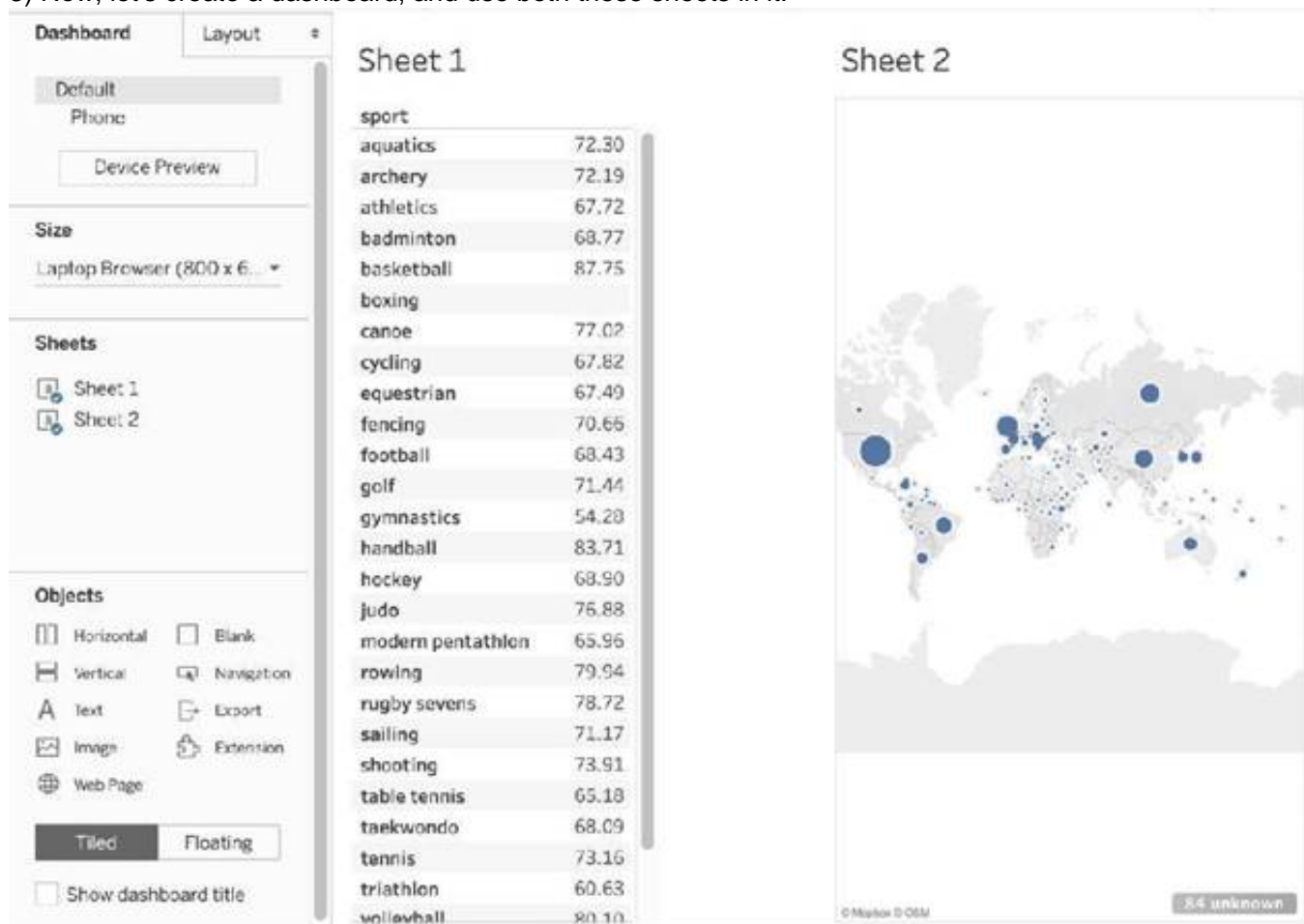
2) Now, for sheet 2 - Drag nationality to the view, and gold to the size mark in the Marks shelf.

NOTE: Depending on your version of Tableau , you may need to assign a Geographical role to the nationality column first as follows:





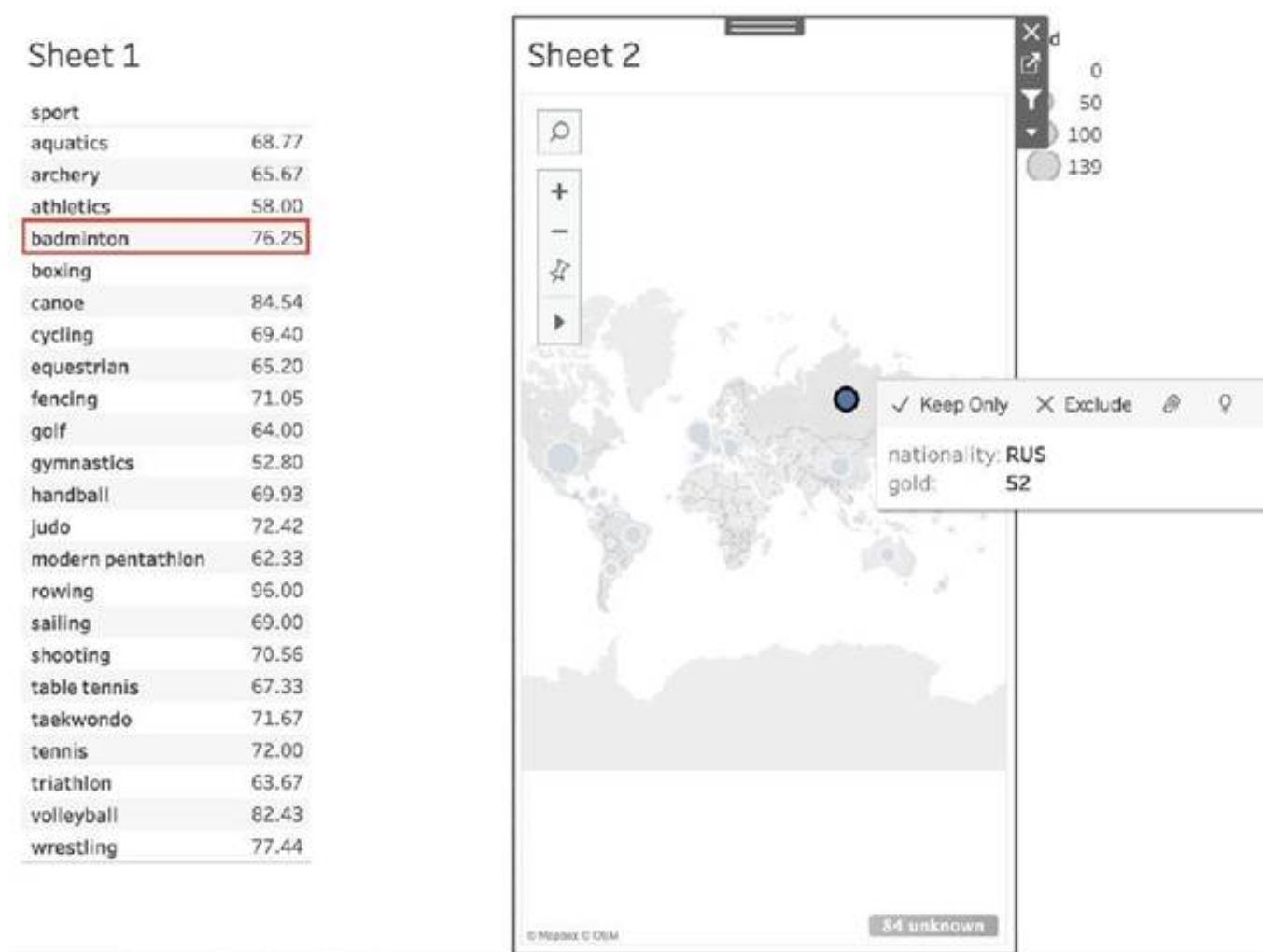
3) Now, let's create a dashboard, and use both these sheets in it:



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



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



NEW QUESTION 28

Which of the following are true about Dashboards in Tableau?

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

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

From the official Tableau documentation:

Tile or float dashboard items

Tiled vs. floating layouts

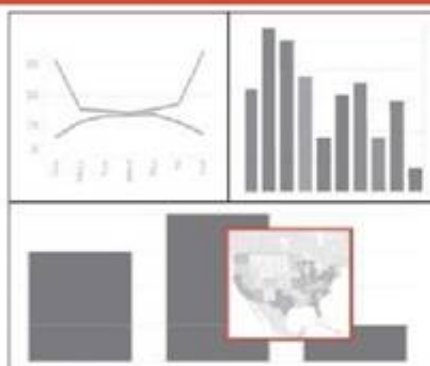
Each object, layout container, and view that you place on a dashboard is either tiled (the default) or floating.

Tiled layout

Tiled items don't overlap; they become part of a single-layer grid that resizes based on the overall dashboard size.

Floating layout

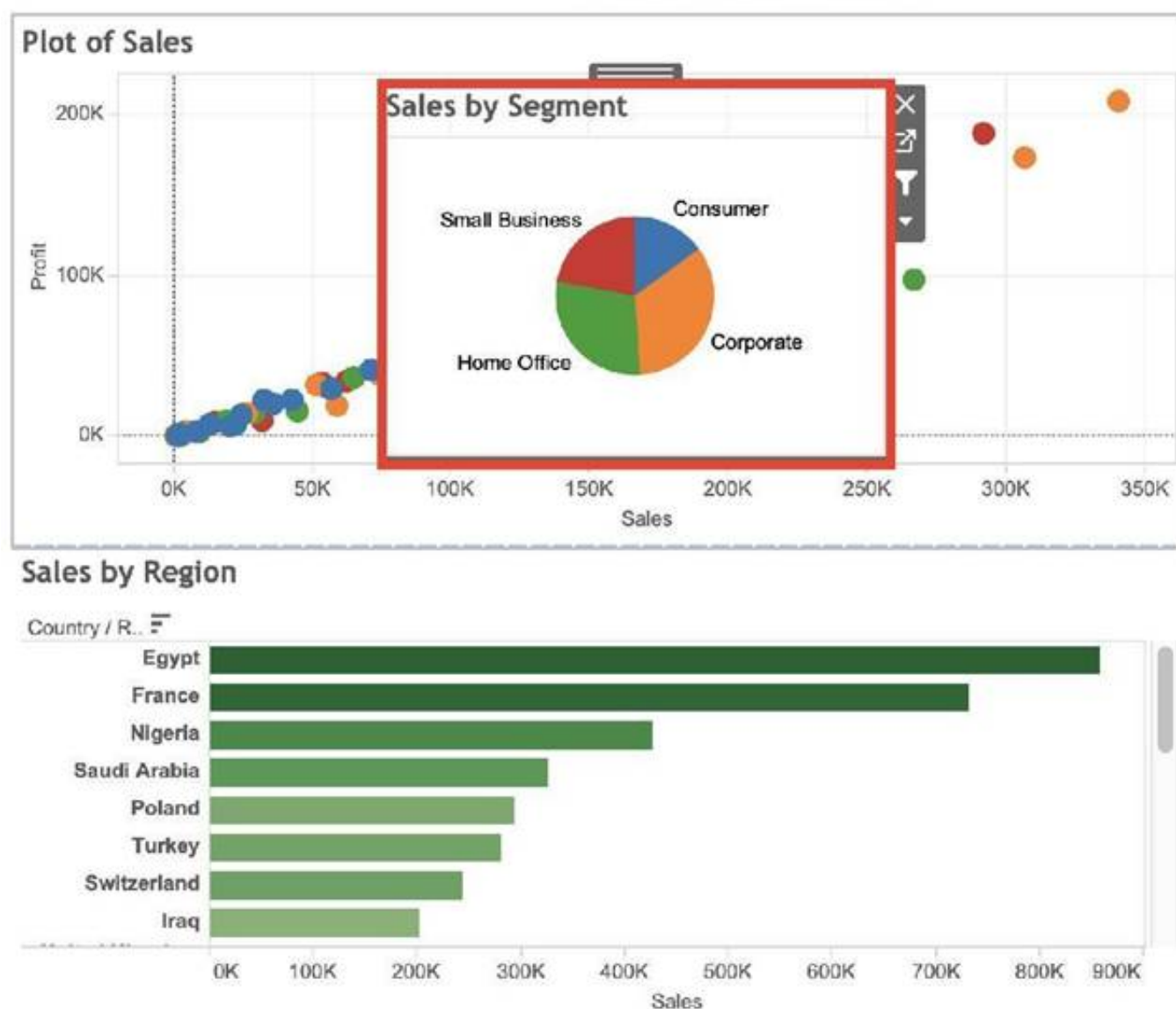
Floating items can be layered over other objects. In the example below, a map floats over tiled views.



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

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

Sales Dashboard



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

NEW QUESTION 31

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Padding lets you precisely space items on dashboard, while borders and background colors let you visually highlight them. Inner padding sets the spacing between item contents and the perimeter of the border and background color; outer padding provides additional spacing beyond the border and background color.

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

NEW QUESTION 36

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 38

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

When users connect to Tableau, the data fields in their data set are automatically assigned a role and a type.

Role can be of the following two types:

- 1) Dimension
- 2) Measure

Type can be of the following :

- 1) String
- 2) Number
- 3) Geographic
- 4) Boolean
- 5) Date
- 6) Date and Time

NEW QUESTION 42

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

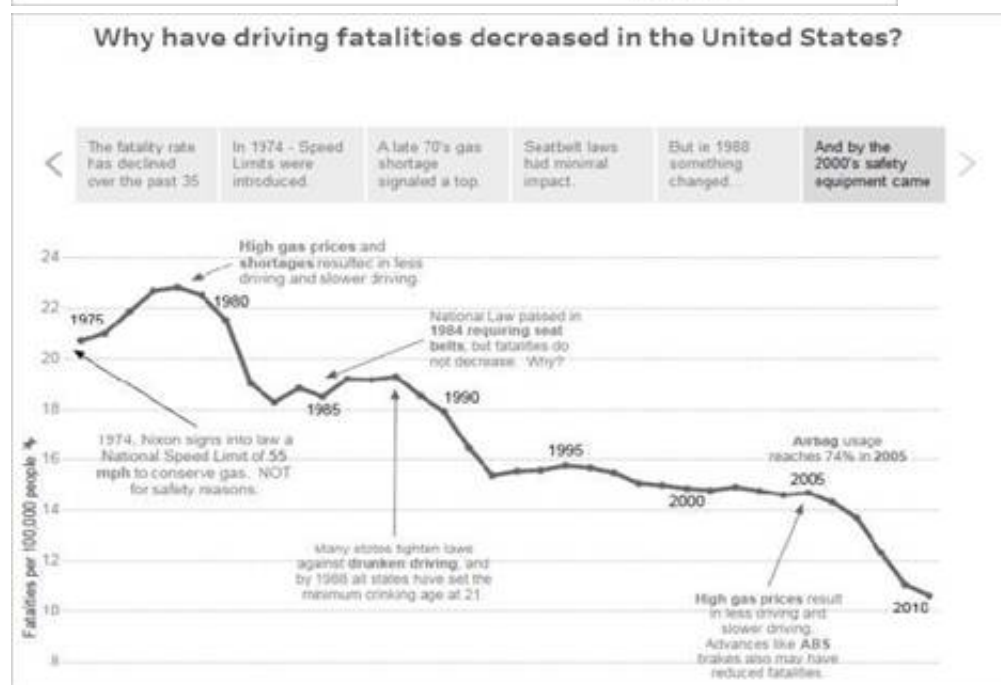
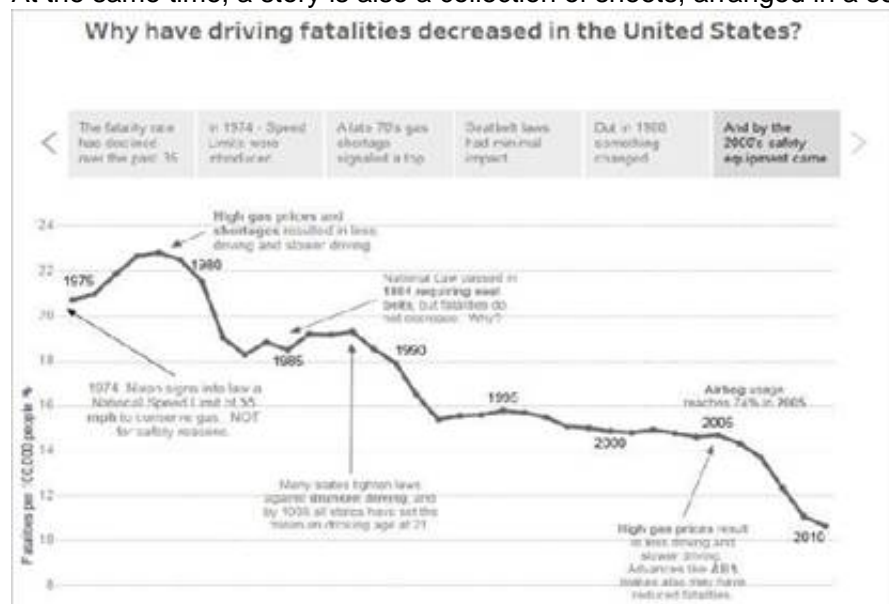
Answer: B

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 45

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

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

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

Top of Form

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

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

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

Orders\$

Sort fields: Data source order

Field Name Table Remote Field Name

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
Region	Orders	Region
Category	Orders	Category
Sub-Category	Orders	Sub-Category
Product Name	Orders	Product Name
Sales	Orders	Sales

Show aliases Show hidden fields

Table name

Remote Field Name

Show hidden fields

NEW QUESTION 46

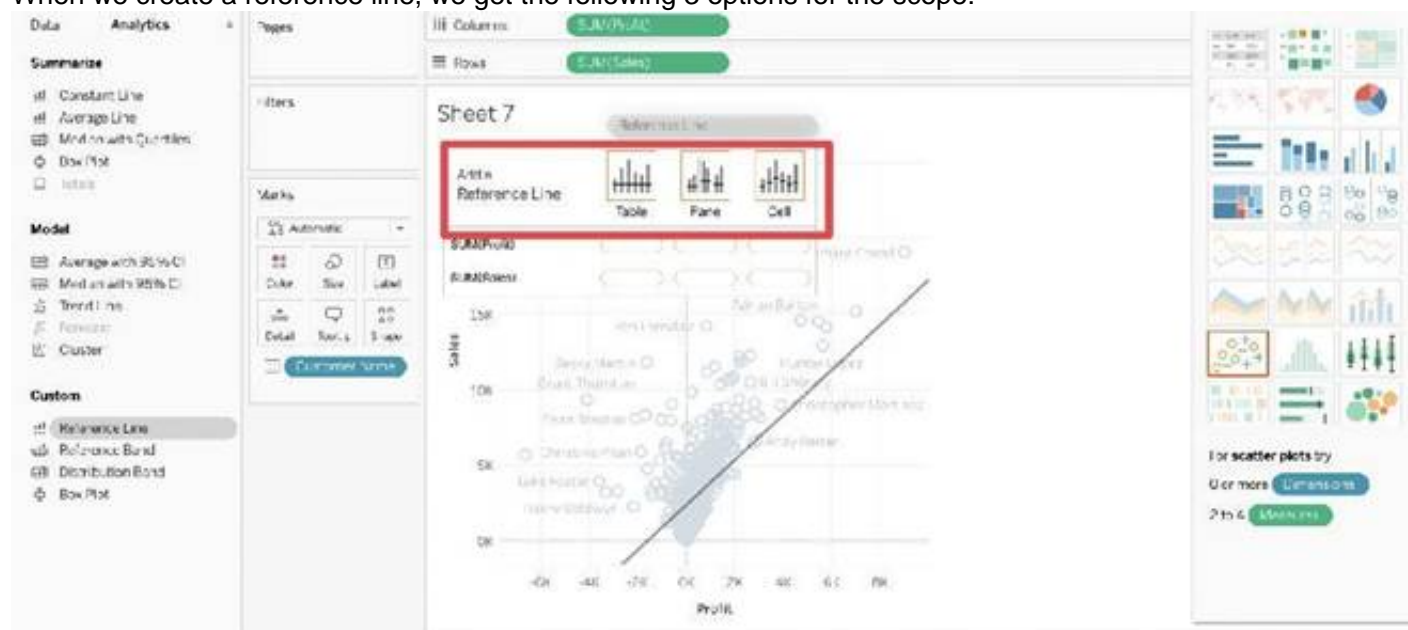
Which of the following are valid options to define the scope of a reference line? Choose 3.

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

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



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

NEW QUESTION 51

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 54

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 58

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 61

Which of the following is true about 'Incremental refresh' when creating Extracts in Tableau?

- A. It only adds rows that are new since the previous refresh.
- B. There is no difference, both are the same when using extract
- C. They are different when using live connections.
- D. It replaces all of the contents in the extract
- E. They can only be used with large datasets

Answer: A

Explanation:

Extracts are saved subsets of data that you can use to improve performance or to take advantage of Tableau functionality not available or supported in your original data. When you create an extract of your data, you can reduce the total amount of data by using filters and configuring other limits. After you create an extract, you can refresh it with data from the original data.

When refreshing the data, you have the option to either do a full refresh, which replaces all of the contents in the extract, or you can do an incremental refresh, which only adds rows that are new since the previous refresh.

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

NEW QUESTION 64

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 68

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

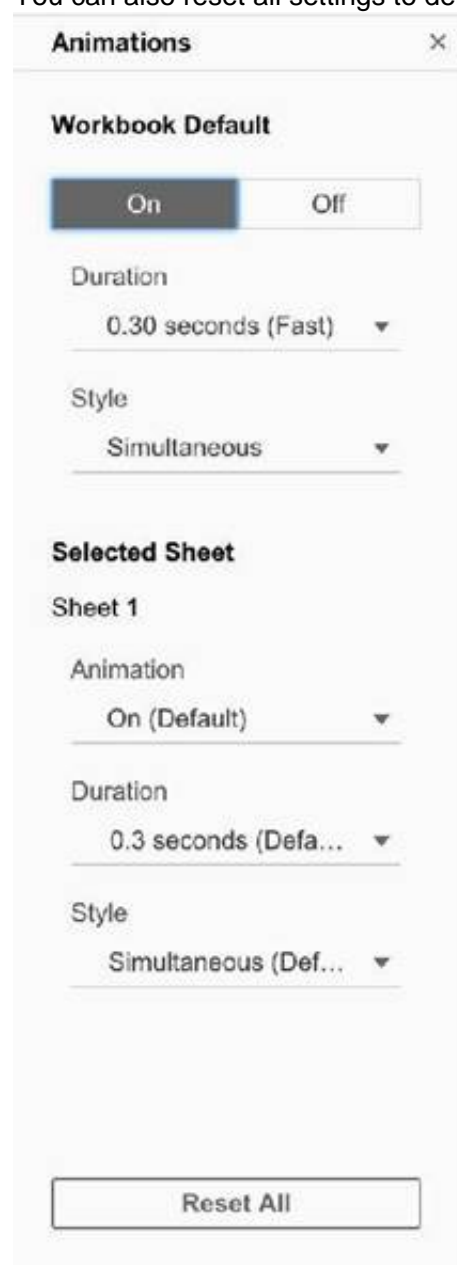
The LATEST Tableau Desktop Sepcialist exam blueprint now requires you to know some basics about animations as well!

NOTE: Animations are DISABLED by default and must be manually enabled.

Animate visualizations in a workbook

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

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



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

NEW QUESTION 71

Are animations enabled by default in Tableau?

- A. No
- B. Yes

Answer: A

Explanation:

No, by default, animations are not enabled in Tableau.

We can animate visualizations to better highlight changing patterns in your data, reveal spikes and outliers, and see how data points cluster and separate. Animations visually transition between filter, sort, and zoom settings, different pages, and changes to filter, parameter, and set actions. As visualizations animate in response to these changes, viewers can more clearly see how data differs, helping them make better informed decisions.

When you author animations, you can choose between two different styles: simultaneous or sequential. Here are examples of each type.

1) Simultaneous animations

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

2) Sequential animations

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

To Animate visualizations in a workbook:

1) Choose Format > Animations.

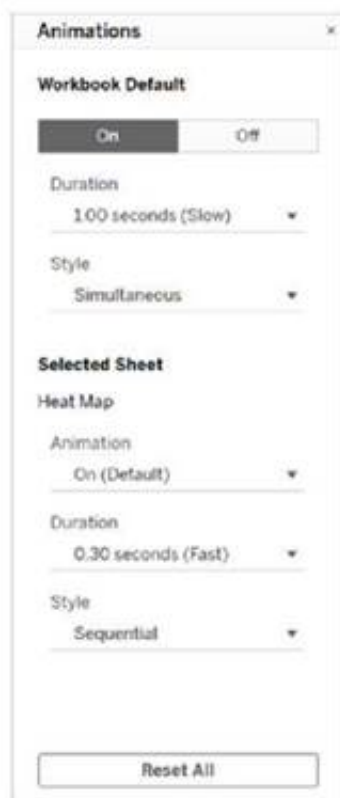
2) If you want to animate every sheet, under Workbook Default, click On. Then do the following:

For Duration, choose a preset, or specify a custom duration of up to 10 seconds.

For Style, choose Simultaneous to play all animations at once or Sequential to fade out marks, move and sort them, and then fade them in.

3) To override workbook defaults for a particular sheet, change the settings under Selected Sheet.

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



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

NEW QUESTION 76

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 77

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 80

What is created by a calculated field that has a formula of SUM(Sales)/SUM(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 84

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 85

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 87

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 90

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

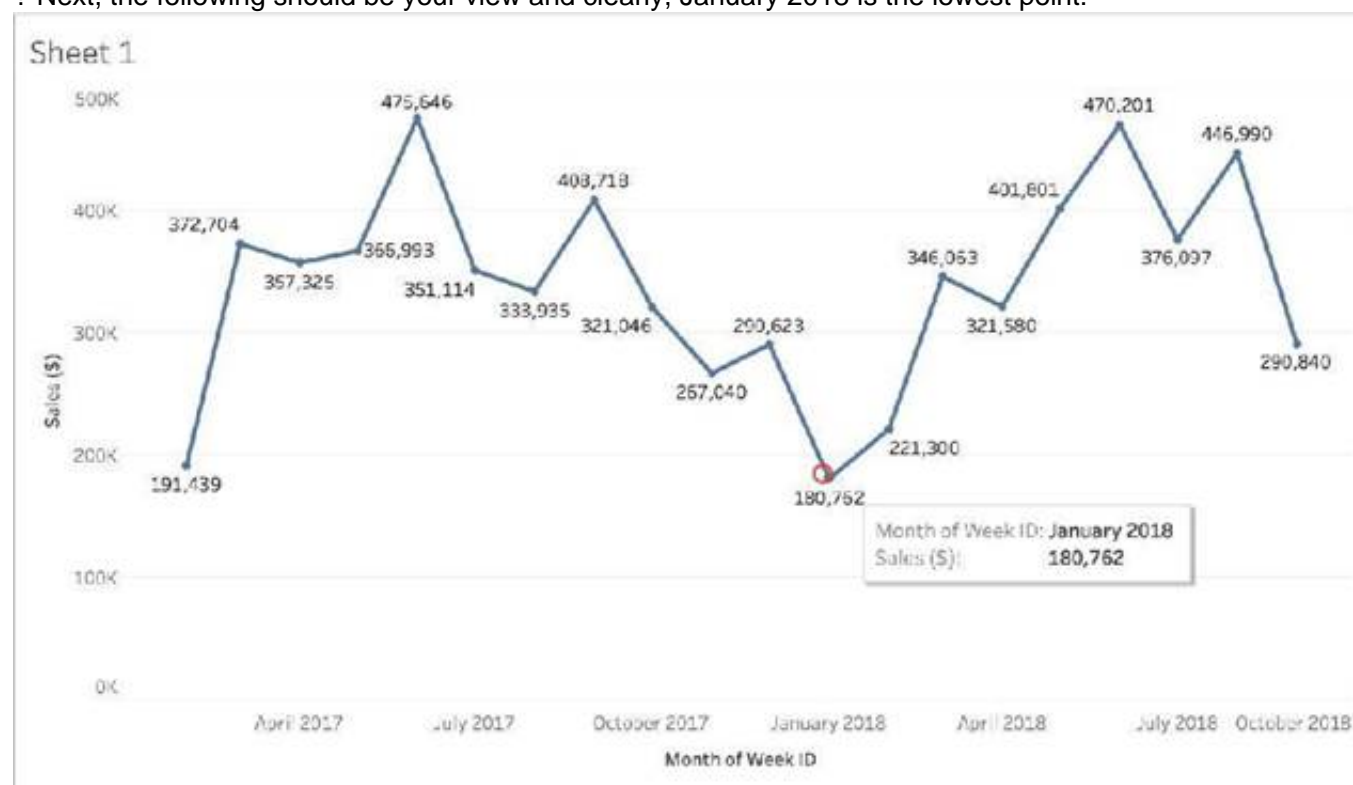
Explanation:

Follow the steps to get the correct answer : January 2018

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface for a 'Time Series (Retail-Sales-Data)' view. On the left, the 'Connections' pane lists 'Retail-Sales-Data' as a Microsoft Excel connection. Below it, the 'Sheets' pane shows 'Time Series' as the selected sheet. The 'Sort fields' dropdown is set to 'Data source order'. The main view area shows a table with columns: 'Item Number ID', 'Assortment', and 'Week ID'.

? 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 91

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 92

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 93

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-y-tableau-shortcuts-57561>

NEW QUESTION 97

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

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

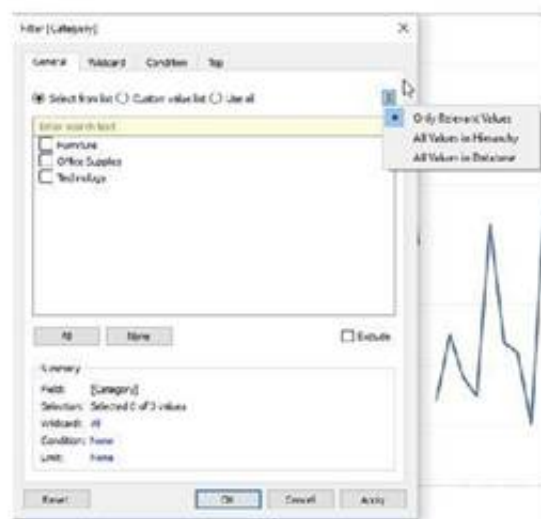
Explanation:

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

Filter categorical data (dimensions)

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

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



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

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

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

Filter quantitative data (measures)

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: If you have a large data source, filtering measures can lead to a significant degradation in performance. It is sometimes much more efficient to filter by creating a set containing the measure and then apply a filter to the set. For more information about creating sets, see [Create Sets](#)
Reference: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering.htm>

NEW QUESTION 99

What are two correct methods to change the data type of a field? Choose two.

- A. From the Data Source tab, click on the drop-down menu of the field.
- B. From the Data pane, click on the drop-down menu of the field.
- C. From the Data Source tab, click the data type icon of the field.
- D. From the Data pane, select and hold the field.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

you can change the data type of a field from the Data Source tab by clicking on the drop-down menu of the field or by clicking the data type icon of the field. You cannot change the data type of a field from the Data pane or by selecting and holding the field.

NEW QUESTION 101

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 103

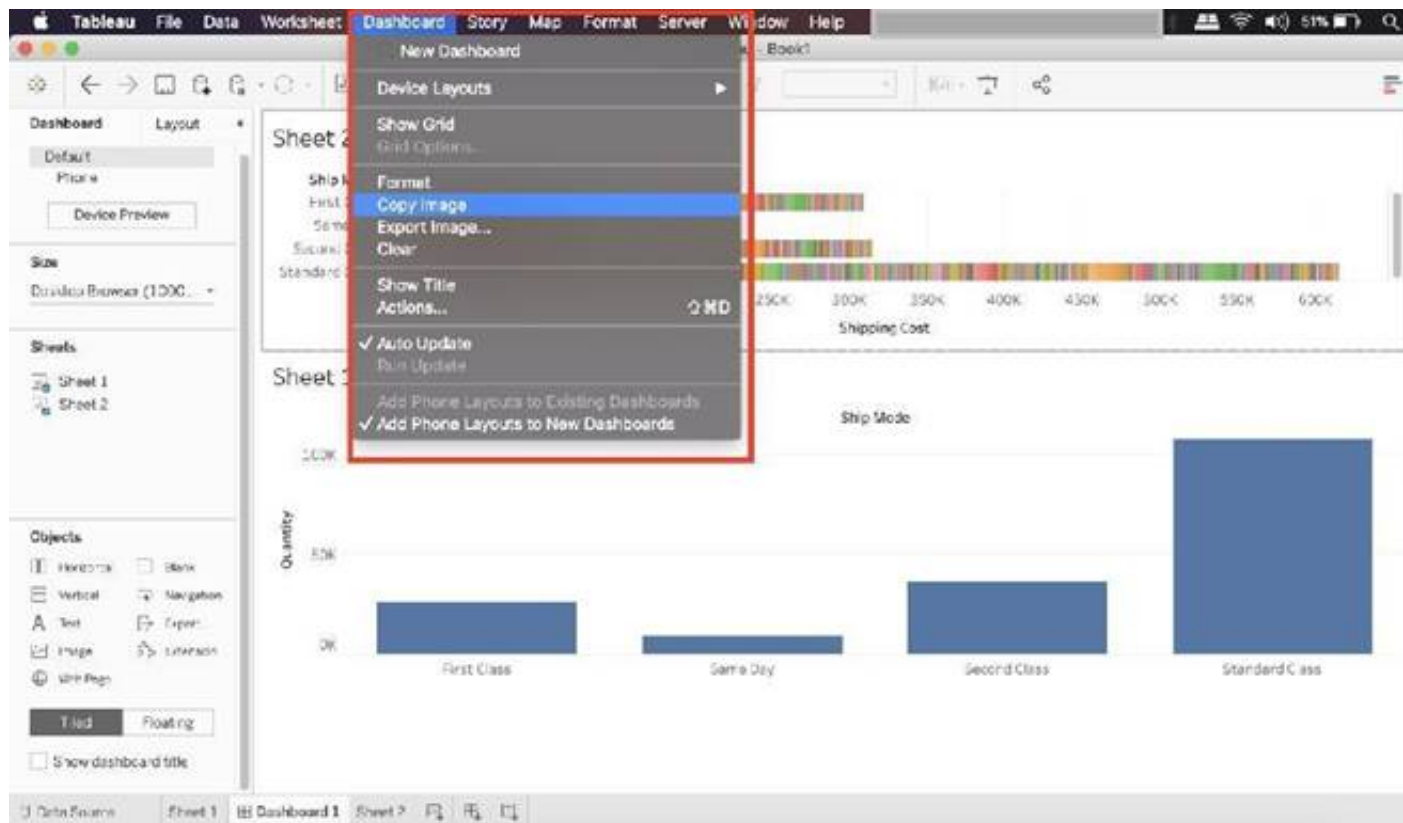
Which of the following are valid ways to export a dashboard with multiple visualisations as an image?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Only 1 option is correct -
Click on Dashboard in the Menu bar followed by Copy Image



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

NEW QUESTION 106

Which of the following are stored in a .tds file? Choose 3.

- A. Data Connection information
- B. Visualizations
- C. Calculated Fields
- D. Data Extracts
- E. Metadata edits

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

If you've created a data connection that you might want to use with other workbooks or share with colleagues, you can export (save) the data source to a file. You might want to do this also if you've added joined tables, default properties, or custom fields—such as groups, sets, calculated fields, and binned fields—to the Data pane.

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



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

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

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

Visualisations and Data extracts are NOT saved in a .tds file!

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

NEW QUESTION 108

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

NEW QUESTION 112

When creating a date filter in Tableau, to what does Anchor refer?

- A. The mid-point in the range of displayed dates.
- B. The date in a relative-date filter to which you anchor a unit of time.
- C. The date in a range-of-dates filter to which you anchor units of time.
- D. The latest date in the data source that can be found.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When creating a date filter in Tableau, anchor refers to the date in a relative- date filter to which you anchor a unit of time. A relative-date filter is a type of filter that allows you to dynamically filter data based on a range of time relative to the current date or a specific date. For example, you can use a relative-date filter to show data for the last 7

days, the next 3 months, or the current quarter1 To create a relative-date filter, you need to specify the following options: The date field that you want to filter. The unit of time that you want to use for the filter, such as days, weeks, months, quarters, or years. The range of time that you want to show relative to the anchor date, such as last, next, this, or to date. The anchor date that you want to use as the reference point for the filter. You can use the current date or a custom date as the anchor date1 For example, if you want to create a relative-date filter that shows data for the last 3 months from January 1st, 2022, you would select the following options: Date field: Order Date Unit of time: Months Range of time: Last 3 Anchor date: Custom (01/01/2022) 1 The other options are not valid definitions of anchor when creating a date filter in Tableau. The mid-point in the range of displayed dates is not related to the anchor date, but rather to the center of the axis that represents the date field.

The date in a range-of-dates filter to which you anchor units of time is not correct, because a range-of-dates filter does not use an anchor date, but rather a start and end date that can be fixed or dynamic. The latest date in the data source that can be found is not related to the anchor date, but rather to the maximum value of the date field in the data source2

NEW QUESTION 114

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

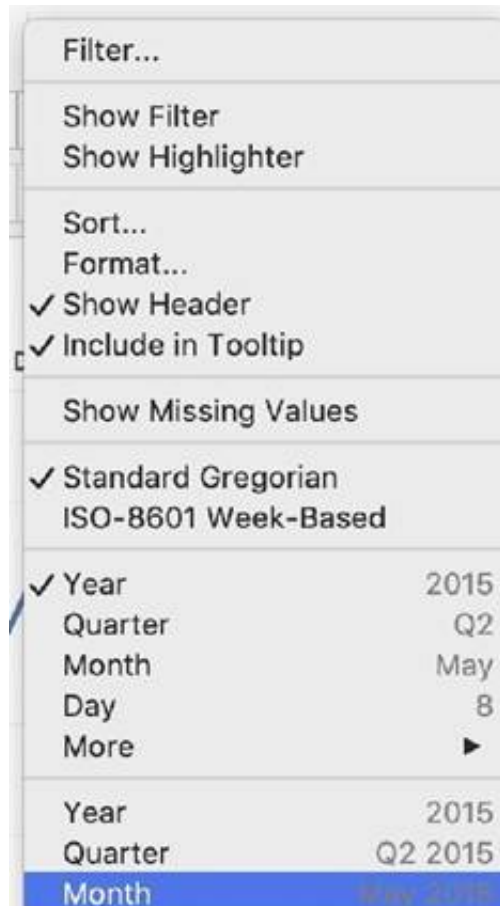
Answer: C

Explanation:

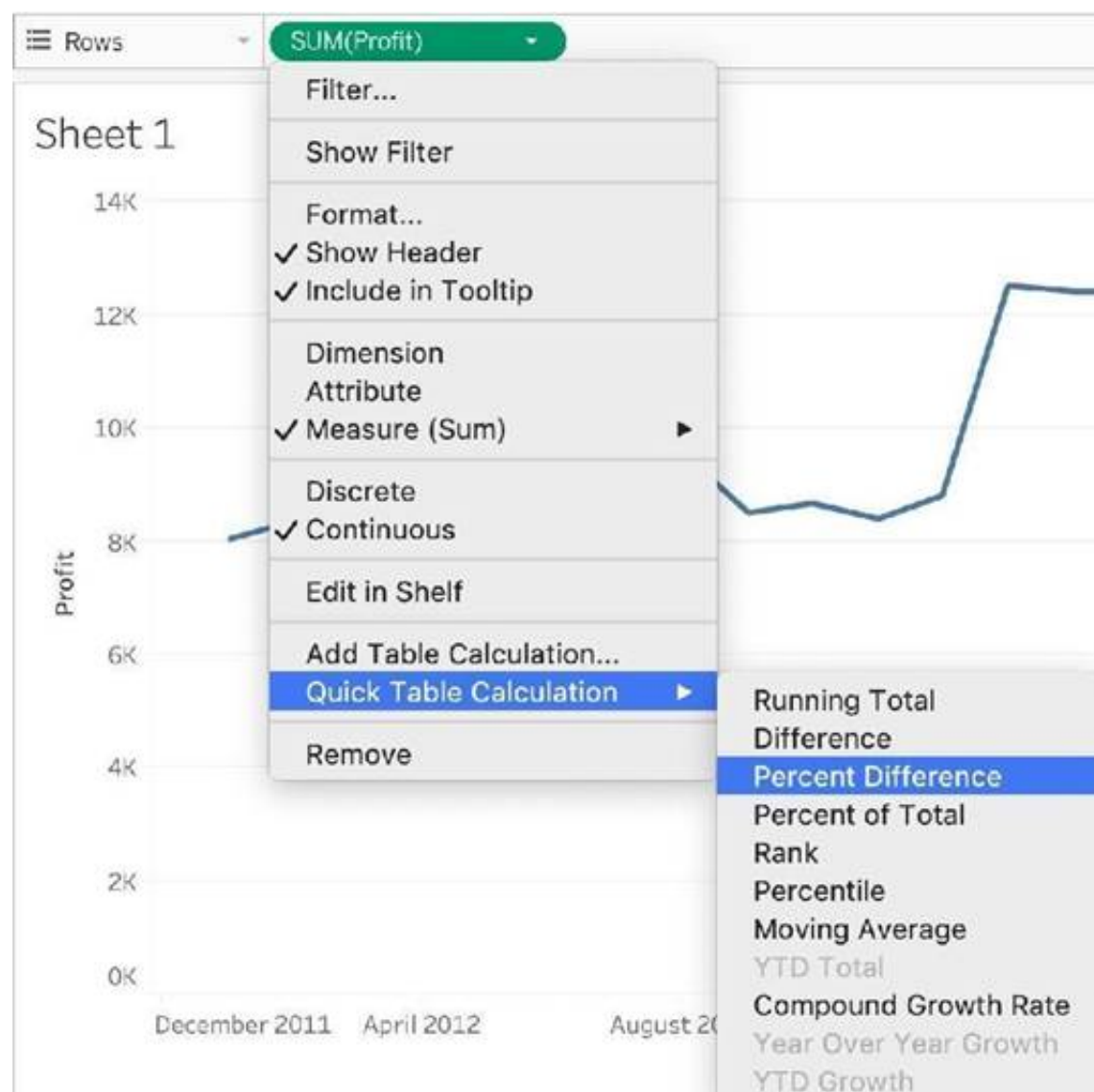
Follow along to reach the correct Answer

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 :



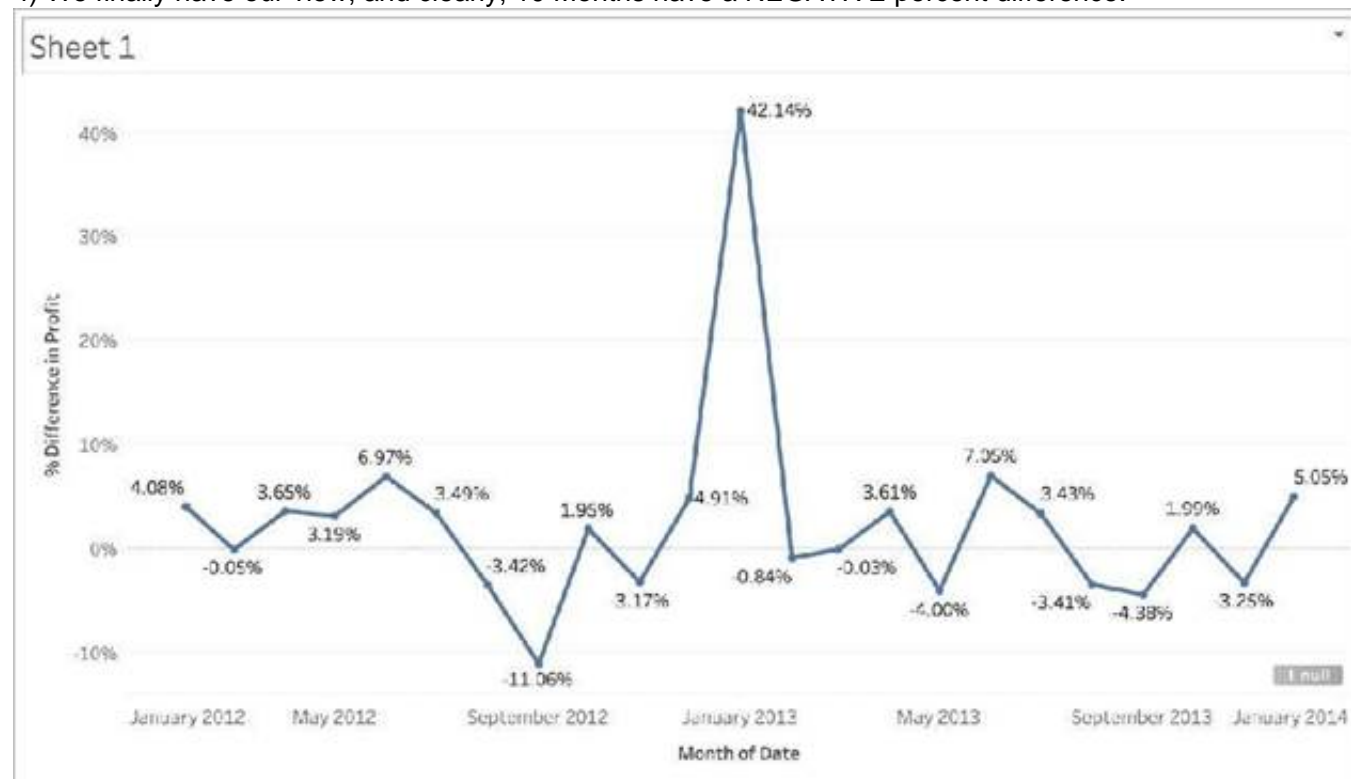
2) Now, click on the Profit pill in the Rows shelf, go to quick table calculation and choose Percent difference:



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 119

You need to create a calculation that returns a customer name followed by a comma, a space, and then the customer's age (for example: John Doe, 32). What should you include in the calculation?

- A. [Customer Name] + "," + STR[Age]"
- B. STR([Customer Name]) + "," STR("Age")
- C. "Customer Name," + [Age]
- D. [Customer Name] + "," + STR([Age])

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Tableau Desktop Specialist Exam Readiness, to create a calculation that returns a customer name followed by a comma, a space, and then the customer's age, you should use the formula [Customer Name] + "," + STR([Age]). This is because you need to concatenate strings using the + operator, and convert the numeric field [Age] to a string using the STR() function.

NEW QUESTION 123

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 125

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 130

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 types2

NEW QUESTION 132

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 136

Which action describes the process for changing a measure so that it automatically aggregates an average instead of a sum?

- A. Right-click the field in the Data pane and select Default Properties to change it.
- B. Add the field to the view, right-click the axis, and select Format to change it.
- C. Right-click the field in the Data pane and select Change Data Type to change it.
- D. Right-click and drag the field into the view to change it.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To change a measure so that it automatically aggregates as an average instead of a sum, you should right-click the field in the Data pane and select Default Properties. In the Default Properties menu, you can set the default aggregation for the measure, such as setting it to calculate an average by default when added to a view.

NEW QUESTION 140

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

- A. In Downloads -> My Tableau Repository -> Shapes

- B. In My Computer -> C: -> Tableau -> Shapes
- C. In Program Files -> Tableau -> Shapes
- D. In My Documents -> My Tableau Repository -> Shapes

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

Reference: <https://www.tableau.com/about/blog/2016/2/how-use-custom-shapes-filters-your-dashboard-50200>

NEW QUESTION 143

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

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

In fact, the opposite of this is true.

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

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

Refer to logical layer vs physical layer from the official

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

NEW QUESTION 147

The row and column shelves contain _____

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

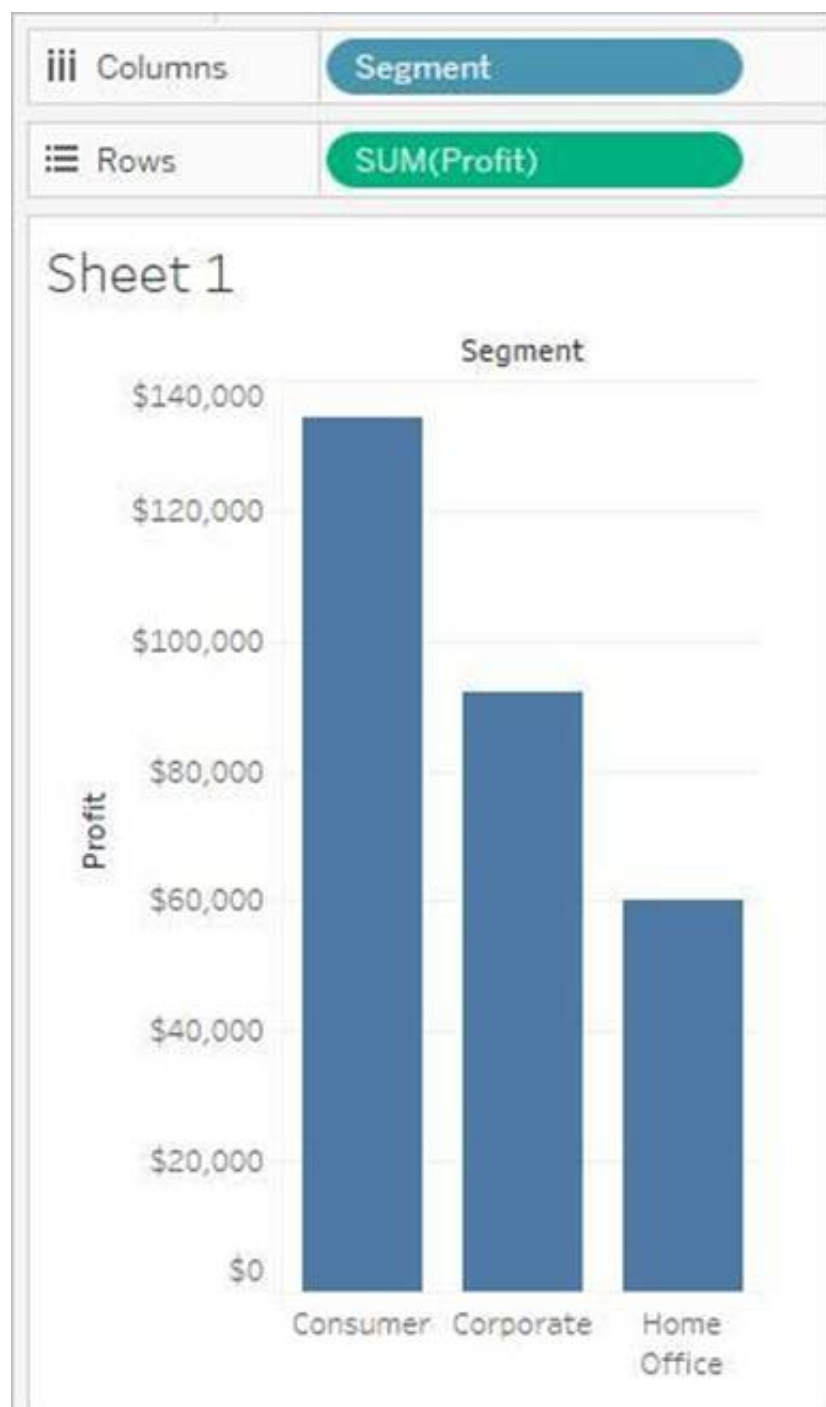
Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 149

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



Which feature helps us fix this issue?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Replace References:

When you successfully connect to a new data source, all worksheets in the workbook that previously referred to the original data source now refer to the new data source. If the new data source does not have the same field names as the original workbook, the fields become invalid and are marked with an exclamation point . You can quickly resolve the problem by replacing the field's references.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 150

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

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

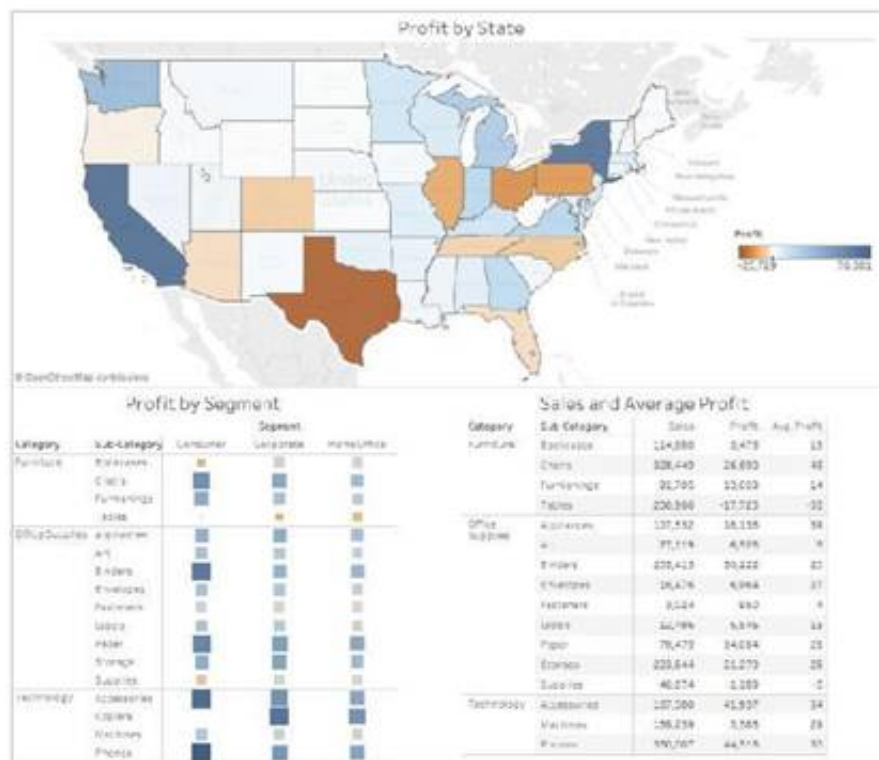
Answer: A

Explanation:

According to Tableau's official documentation:

Leverage the most-viewed spot

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



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

NEW QUESTION 155

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you track data in Excel spreadsheets, you create them with the human interface in mind. To make your spreadsheets easy to read, you might include things like titles, stacked headers, notes, maybe empty rows and columns to add white space, and you probably have multiple tabs of data too. When you want to analyze this data in Tableau, these aesthetically pleasing attributes make it very difficult for Tableau to interpret your data. That's where Data Interpreter can help.

What does Data Interpreter do?

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 159

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 160

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 162

To display data that has both negative and positive quantitative values, Tableau Desktop will display marks by using _____ as the default.

- A. the full color range
- B. a diverging palette
- C. a sequential palette
- D. a categorical palette

Answer: B

Explanation:

Tableau Desktop will display marks by using a diverging palette as the default to display data that has both negative and positive quantitative values. A diverging palette is a type of color palette that uses two different color ranges to show positive and negative values. For example, a red-green diverging palette uses shades of red for negative values and shades of green for positive values. A diverging palette is automatically applied when there are both negative and positive values for a measure that is placed on Color on the Marks card. The other options are not correct types of color palettes that Tableau Desktop uses as the default for data with both negative and positive values. A full color range is not a valid term for a color palette in Tableau. A sequential palette is a type of color palette that uses different shades of one color to show variations in a single measure. A sequential palette is usually applied when there are only positive values for a measure that is placed on Color on the Marks card. A categorical palette is a type of color palette that uses different colors to show discrete values or categories. A categorical palette is usually applied when there is a dimension that is placed on Color on the Marks card.

NEW QUESTION 164

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 165

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