

Attempt 2

All questions

Question 1: **Correct**

Which of the following are true about Dashboards in Tableau?

- 

A bar chart can be used a floating item

**(Correct)**

- 

Tiled items don't overlap

**(Correct)**

- 

Floating items can be layered over other objects

**(Correct)**

- 

None of these

**Explanation**

From the official Tableau documentation:

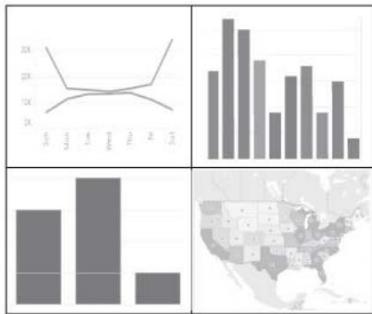
## Tile or float dashboard items

### Tiled vs. floating layouts

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

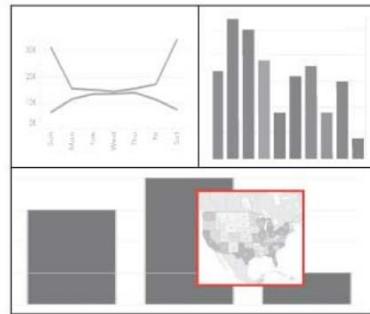
#### Tiled layout

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.

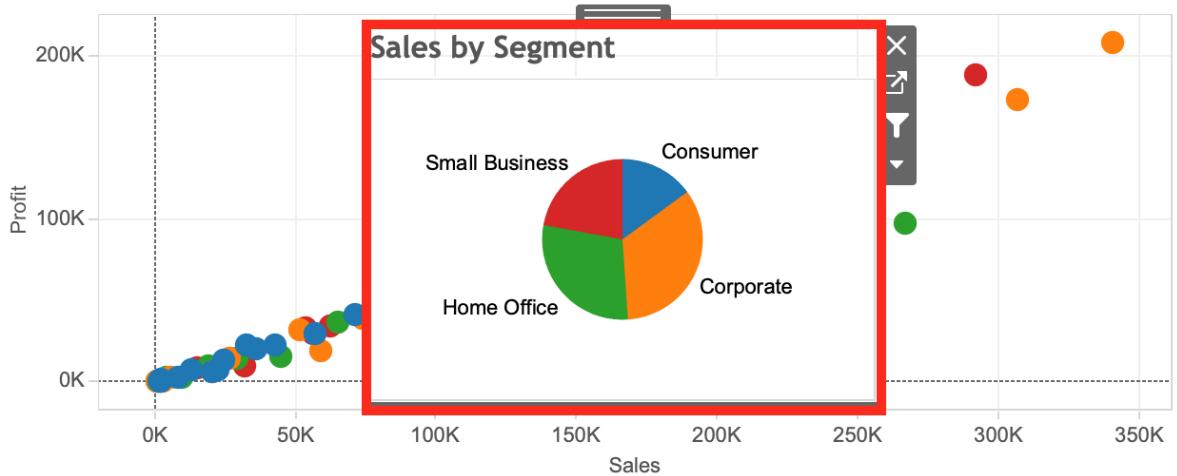


For best results, give floating objects and views a fixed size and position.

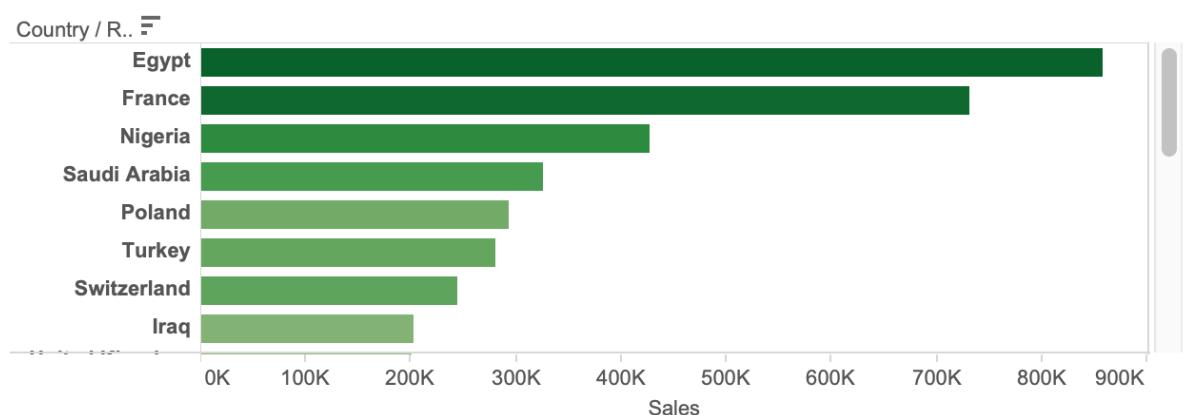
As we can see below, Bar charts can be used as a floating object.

# Sales Dashboard

## Plot of Sales



## Sales by Region



Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dashboards\\_organize\\_floatingandtiled.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dashboards_organize_floatingandtiled.htm)

Question 2: **Correct**

Which of the following are valid Dashboard size options?

- 

Fixed Size

(Correct)

- 

Scaled

- 

**Automatic**

**(Correct)**

- 

**Range**

**(Correct)**

#### **Explanation**

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

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

## Control overall dashboard size

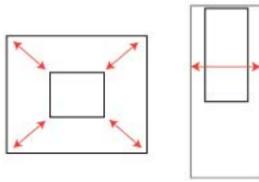
### Dashboard size options



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

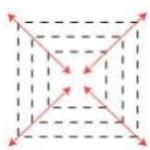
Fixed size dashboards let you specify the exact location and position of objects, which can be useful if there are floating objects. Select this setting if you know the precise size at which your dashboard will be displayed.

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



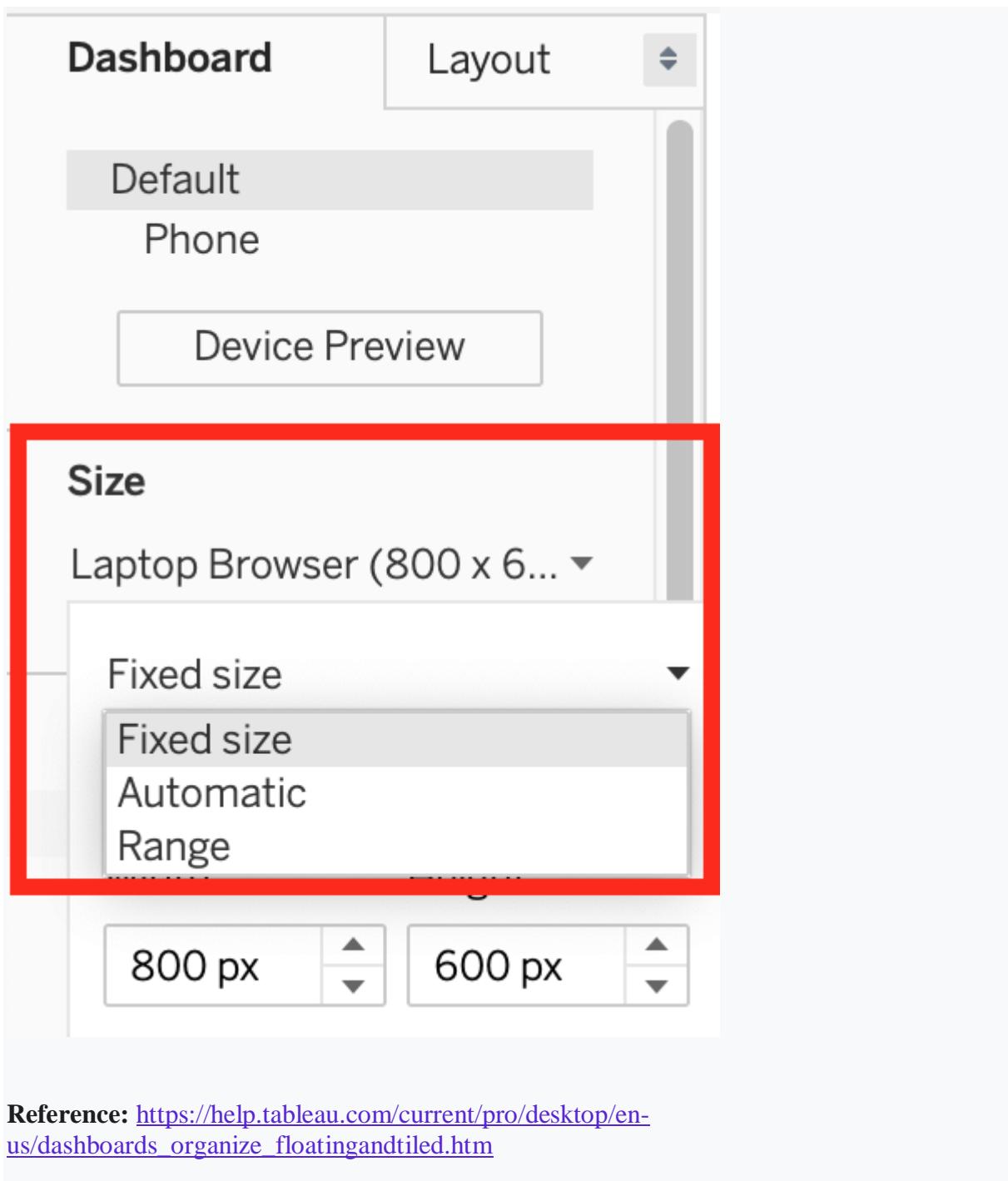
**Range:** The dashboard scales between minimum and maximum sizes that you specify. If the window used to display the dashboard is smaller than the minimum size, scroll bars are displayed. If it's larger than the maximum size, white space is displayed.

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



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

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



**Reference:** [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dashboards\\_organize\\_floatingandtiled.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dashboards_organize_floatingandtiled.htm)

Question 3: **Incorrect**

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

- 

**Dynamic Sets**

- 

**None of these**



## Static Sets

(Incorrect)



## Combined Sets

(Correct)

### Explanation

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

Combining sets allows you to answer complex questions and compare cohorts of your data. For example, to determine the percentage of customers who purchased both last year and this year, you can combine two sets containing the customers from each year and return only the customers that exist in both sets.

**To combine two sets, they must be based on the same dimensions. That is, you can combine a set containing the top customers with another set containing the customers that purchased last year. However, you cannot combine the top customers set with a top products set.**

**To combine sets:**

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

Data      Analytics

Orders (Superstore Sale...)

**Dimensions**

- Customer Segment
- Department
- Item
- Order Date
- Order Priority
- Postal Code
- Region
- Ship Date
- Ship Mode
- State
- SubRegion

**Measures**

- Customer
- Discount
- Order
- Order Quantity
- Product Base Margin
- Profit
- Row
- Sales
- Shipping Cost

**Sets**

- Set 1
- Set 2

Pages

Filters

Region: EMEA

Marks

- Pie
- Color
- Size
- Label
- Detail
- Tooltip
- Angle

Customer Seg...

Cut

Copy

Create Folder...

**Create Combined Set...**

Duplicate

Reset Names

Hide

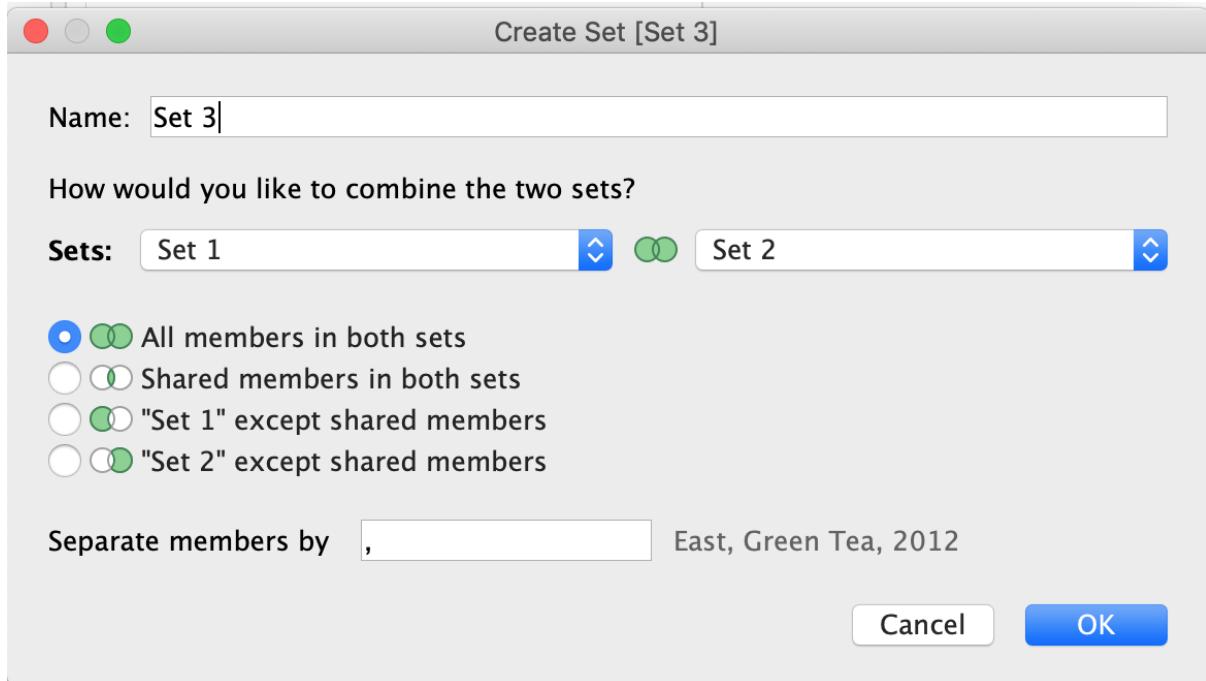
Delete

Create Calculated Field...

Hierarchy ►

5,543,252

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data pane with various dimensions and measures listed. A context menu is open over the 'Customer Seg...' measure, with the 'Create Combined Set...' option highlighted. The 'Sets' section at the bottom is also highlighted with a red box.



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

Question 4: **Correct**

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

•

**True**

•

**False**

**(Correct)**

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

Question 5: **Correct**

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

- 
- Layout Blanks**
- 
- Layout Extensions**
- 
- Layout Containers**
- (Correct)**
- 
- Layout Positioners**

**Explanation**

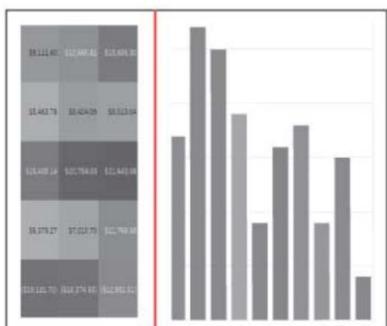
**Layout containers** let you group related dashboard items together so you can quickly position them. As you change the size and placement of items inside a container, other container items automatically adjust

## Layout container types

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

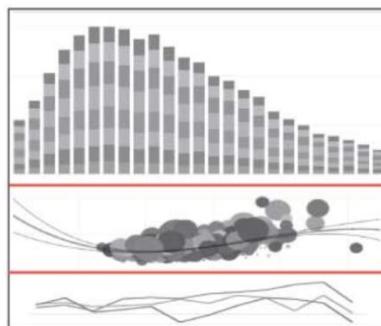
### Horizontal layout container

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

Question 6: **Correct**

When is an axis created for the visualisation in Tableau?

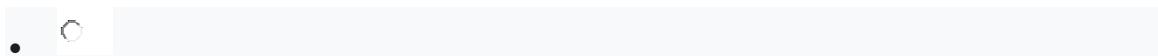


When we drag a dimension to the row/column shelf

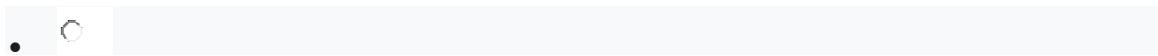


When we drag a continuous field to the row/column shelf

**(Correct)**



When we drag a discrete field to the row/column shelf



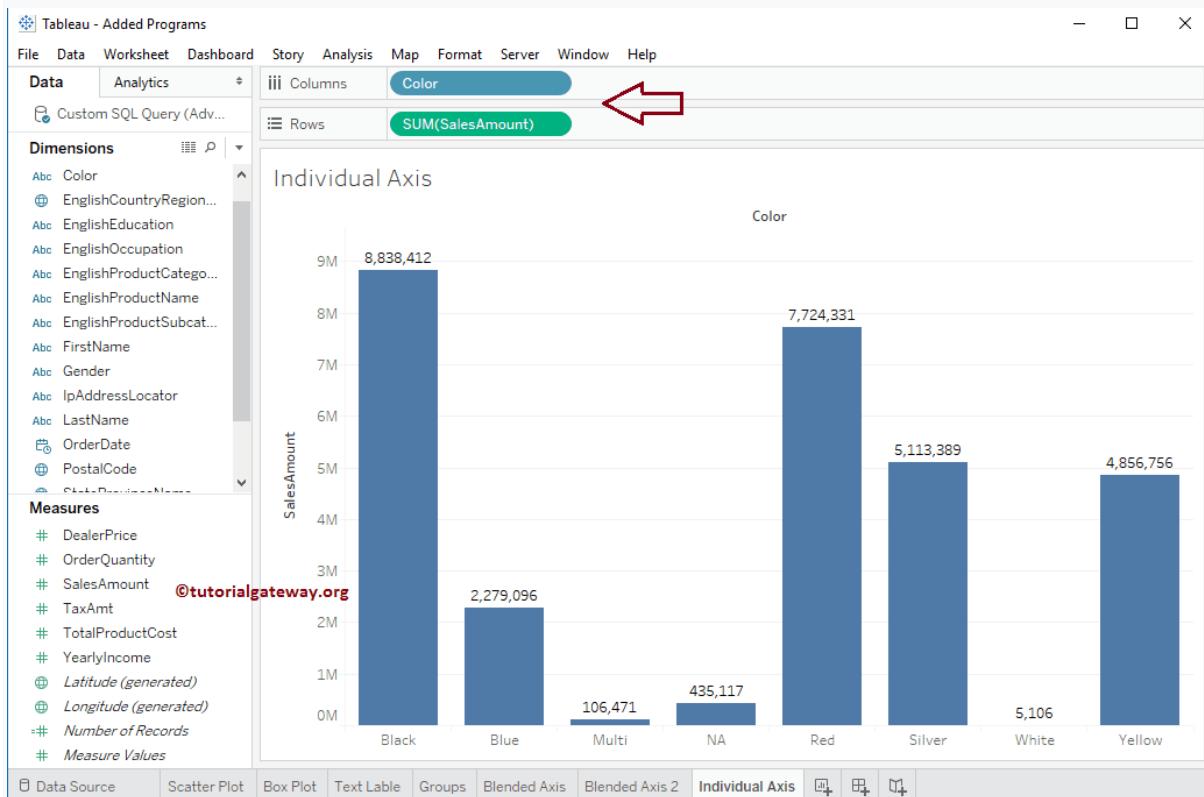
When we drag a measure to the row/column shelf

**Explanation**

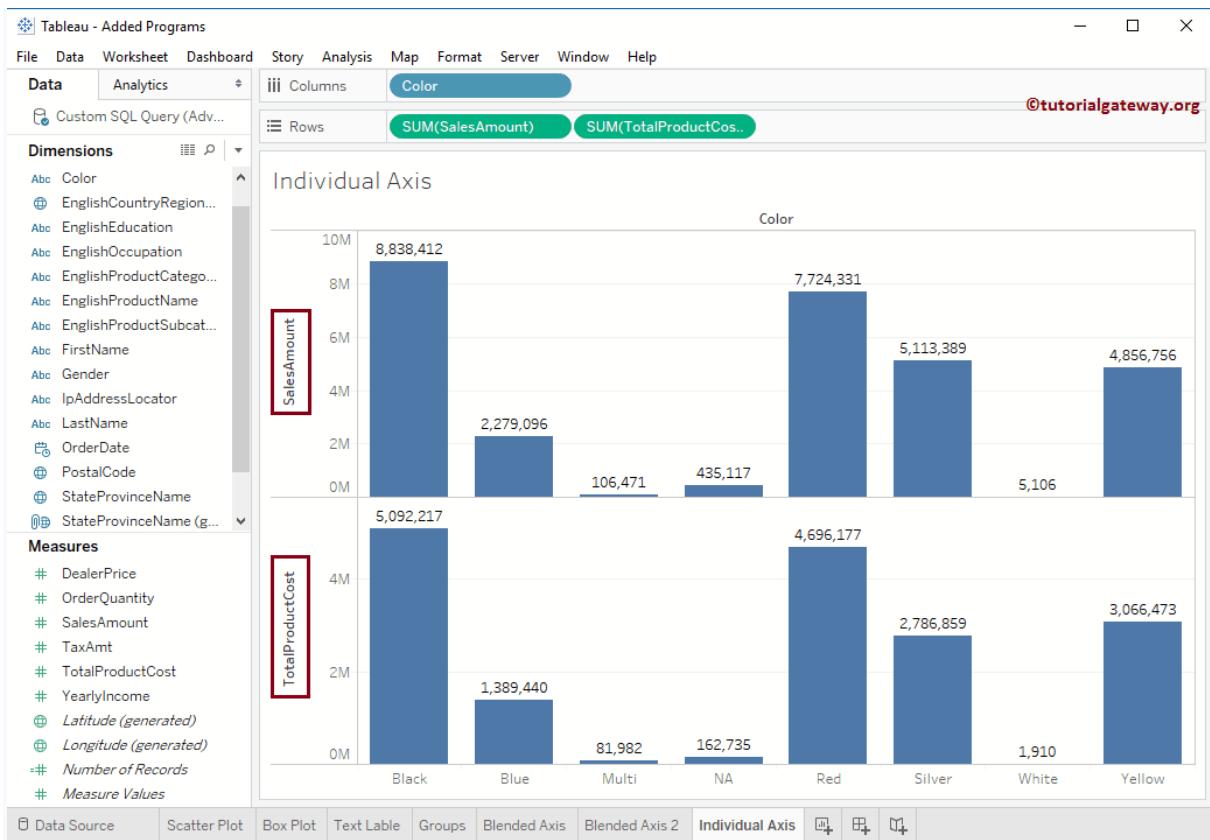
An Individual Axis in Tableau is obtained by adding a continuous into Rows or Columns Shelf.

Example:

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



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



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

**Question 7: Correct**

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

- 

### Calculated Fields

(Correct)

- 

### Copy of any local file-based data

- 

### Default Field Properties

(Correct)

-

## Data Source Type

(Correct)

### Explanation

All are correct, except - Copy of any local file-based data. This is contained in a .tdsx file (Tableau Packaged Data Source)!

### According to the official documentation -

#### Options for saving a local data source

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



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

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

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



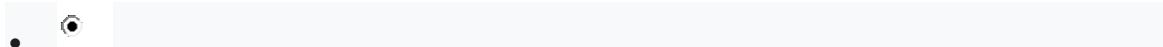
**Packaged Data Source (.tdsx)** – contains all information in the data source (.tds) file, as well as a copy of any local file-based data or extracts.

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

**Reference:** [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/export\\_connection.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/export_connection.htm)

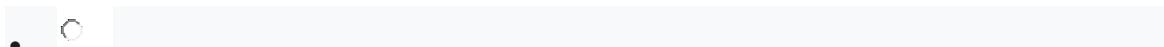
Question 8: **Incorrect**

When there are both negative and positive values for a field, the default range of values will use two color ranges. This is known as a \_\_\_\_\_ palette.



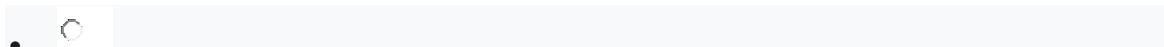
stepped

(Incorrect)

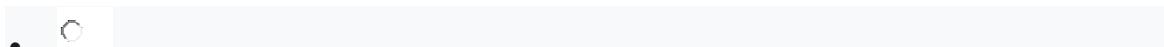


diverging

(Correct)



converging



reversed

## Explanation

### Quantitative Palettes

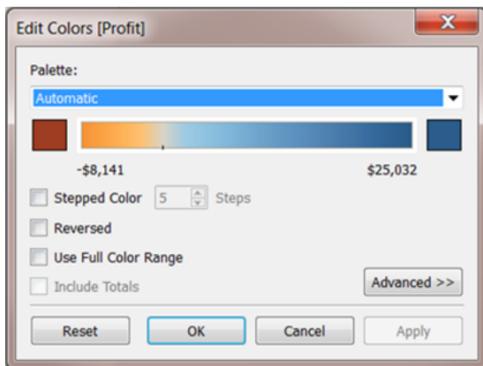
When you drop a field with continuous values on the **Marks** card (typically a measure), Tableau displays a quantitative legend with a continuous range of colors.



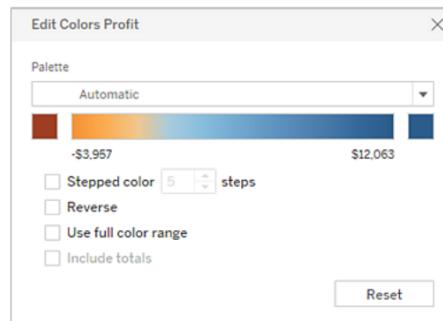
You can change the colors used in the range, the distribution of color, and other properties. To edit colors, click in the upper right of the color legend. In Tableau Desktop, select **Edit Colors** from the context menu. In Tableau Server or Tableau Online, the Edit Colors dialog opens automatically.

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

Tableau Desktop version



Web version



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

Question 9: **Correct**

Which of the following are valid reasons to use a Tableau Data Extract (.tde) over Live Connections?

- 

**Help improve performance**

(Correct)

- 

**To support additional functionality such as count distinct**

(Correct)

- 

**To have access to the freshest possible data at all times**

- 

**Fast to create**

(Correct)

### **Explanation**

From the official documentation, the following are the major advantages of using Tableau Data Extracts:

Extracts are advantageous for several reasons:

- **Supports large data sets:** You can create extracts that contain billions of rows of data.
- **Fast to create:** If you're working with large data sets, creating and working with extracts can be faster than working with the original data.
- **Help improve performance:** When you interact with views that use extract data sources, you generally experience better performance than when interacting with views based on connections to the original data.
- **Support additional functionality:** Extracts allow you to take advantage of Tableau functionality that's not available or supported by the original data, such as the ability to compute Count Distinct.
- **Provide offline access to your data:** Extracts allow you to save and work with the data locally when the original data is not available. For example, when you are traveling.

From Tableau 2020.2 onwards, .hyper is the recommended way since it is faster than .tde!

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

Question 10: **Correct**

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

- 

**Increase the font size**

**(Correct)**

- 

**Make the Font color sharper / darker than the background**

**(Correct)**

- 

**Decrease the font size**

- 

**Use a clear and readable font**

**(Correct)**

- 

**Don't use backgrounds**

**Explanation**

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

**Wrong options -**

**1) Don't use backgrounds** - This is not a solution. What if we want to use backgrounds? We can't just stop using backgrounds to solve this problem.

**2) Decrease the font size** - Do you think using a smaller font will make the text more readable? No right? Hence, this is wrong too.

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

Question 11: **Incorrect**

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

- 

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

**(Correct)**

- 

**Click on Dashboard in the Menu bar, select Tooltip, and then use the italics option**

**(Incorrect)**

- 

**Click on Worksheet in the Menu bar, select Tooltip, and then use the italics option**

**(Correct)**

- 

**Click on Tooltip in the Marks card, select the text, and then use the Italics option**

**(Correct)**

**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:

Dashboard Story Analysis Map Format

 New Dashboard

Device Layouts ►

Show Grid

Grid Options...

Format

Copy Image

Export Image...

Clear

Show Title

Actions... ⌘D

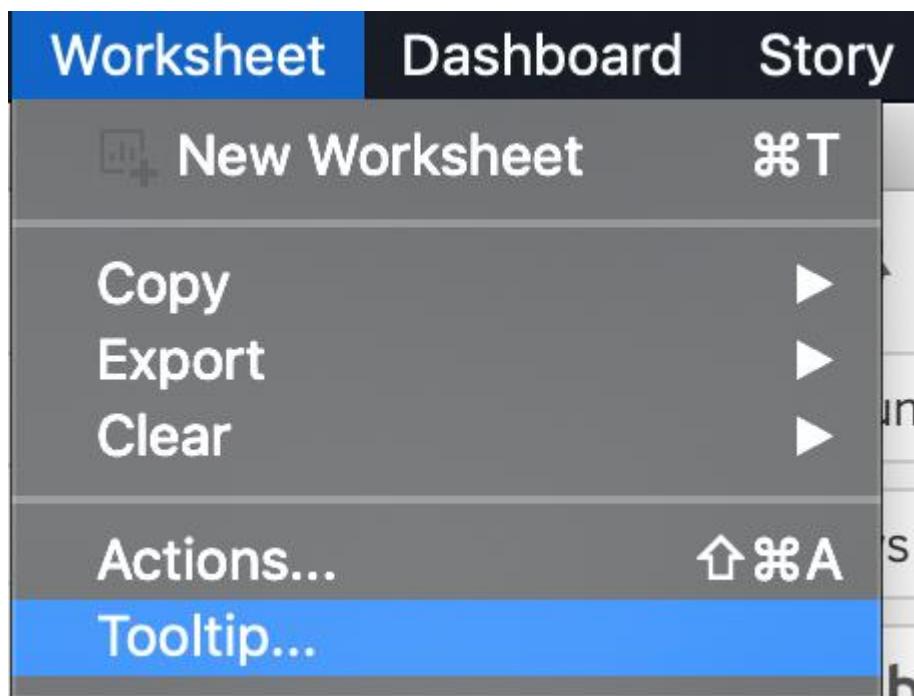
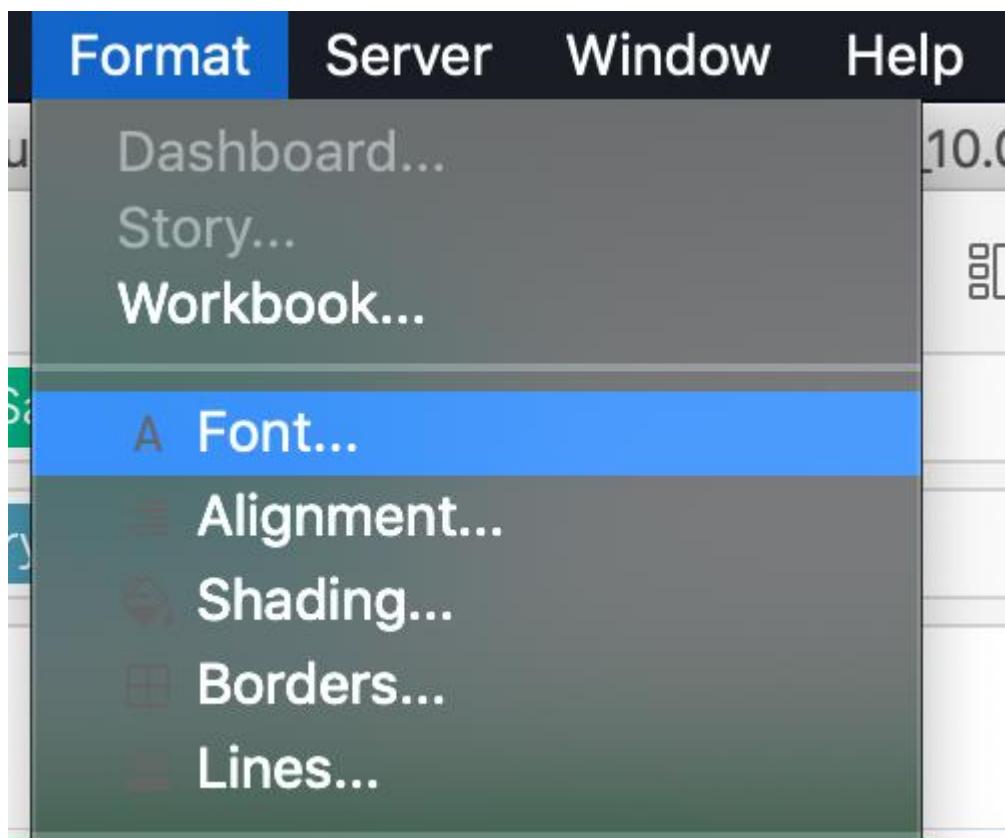
Auto Update

Run Update

Add Phone Layouts to Existing Dashboards

✓ Add Phone Layouts to New Dashboards

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



### Format Font

A    Fields ▾

Sheet    Rows    Columns

**Default**

Worksheet: Arial, 8pt

Pane: Arial, 8pt

Header: Arial, 8pt

Tooltip: Arial, 10pt

Title: Arial

**Total**

Pane:

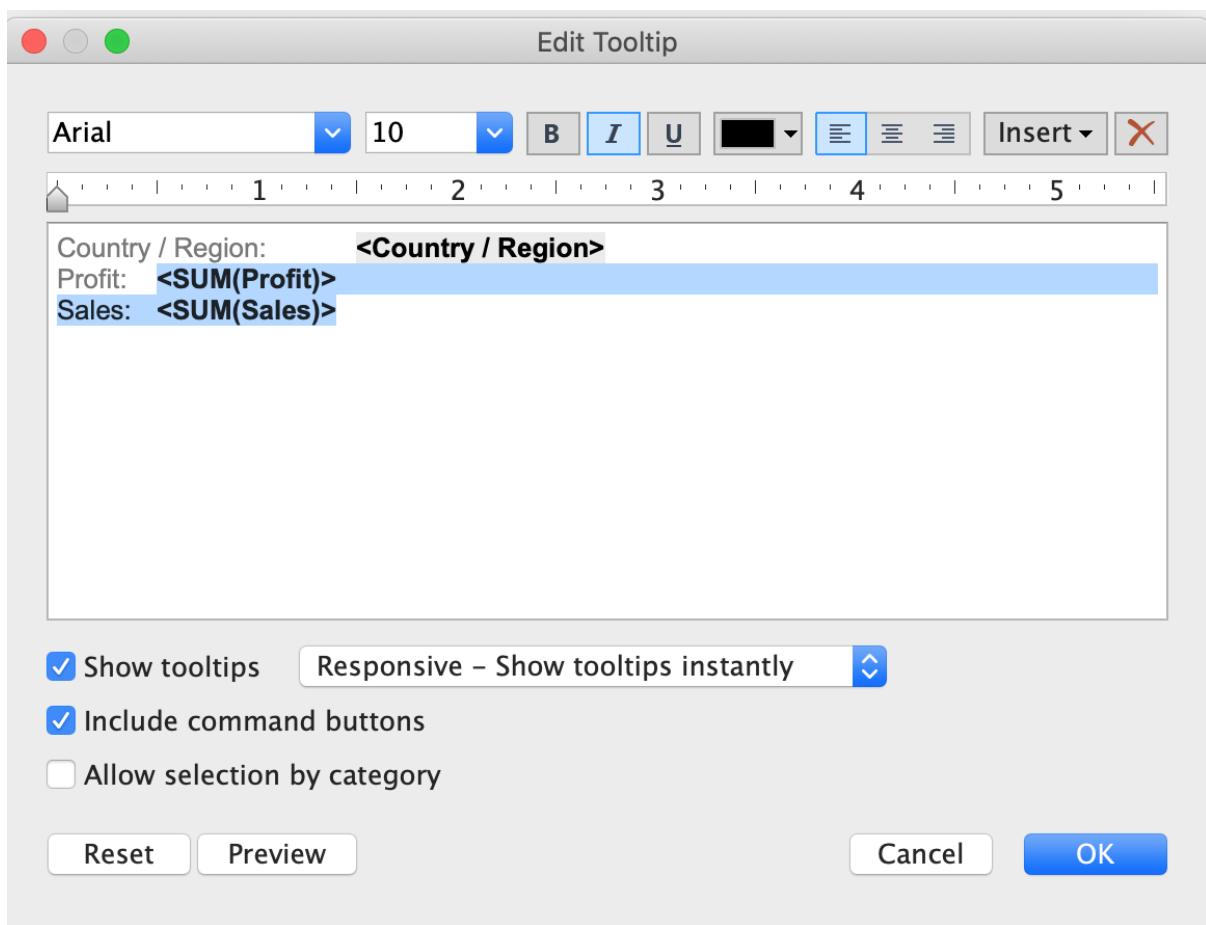
Header:

**Grand Total**

Pane:

More colors...

The screenshot shows the 'Format Font' pane in Tableau. It includes tabs for 'Sheet', 'Rows', and 'Columns'. Below these are sections for 'Default' and specific elements: 'Worksheet', 'Pane', 'Header', 'Tooltip', and 'Title'. The 'Title' section is currently selected, showing 'Arial' as the font. Below the font dropdown are buttons for font size (10), bold (B), italic (I), and underline (U). To the right of the font settings are panels for 'Pages', 'Filters', and 'Marks'. At the bottom of the font pane is a 'More colors...' button.



Question 12: **Correct**

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

- 
- 

**It is only possible to specify formatting at a worksheet level, not at the workbook level.**

- 
- 

**Click on Text in the Marks card, choose format, and then specify the formatting in the new Format workbook pane.**

- 
- 

**Choose Format from the menu on top and then specify the formatting in the new Format workbook pane.**

**(Correct)**

Right click anywhere in the view, choose format, and then specify the formatting in the new Format workbook pane.

### Explanation

#### Imp question:

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

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

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

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

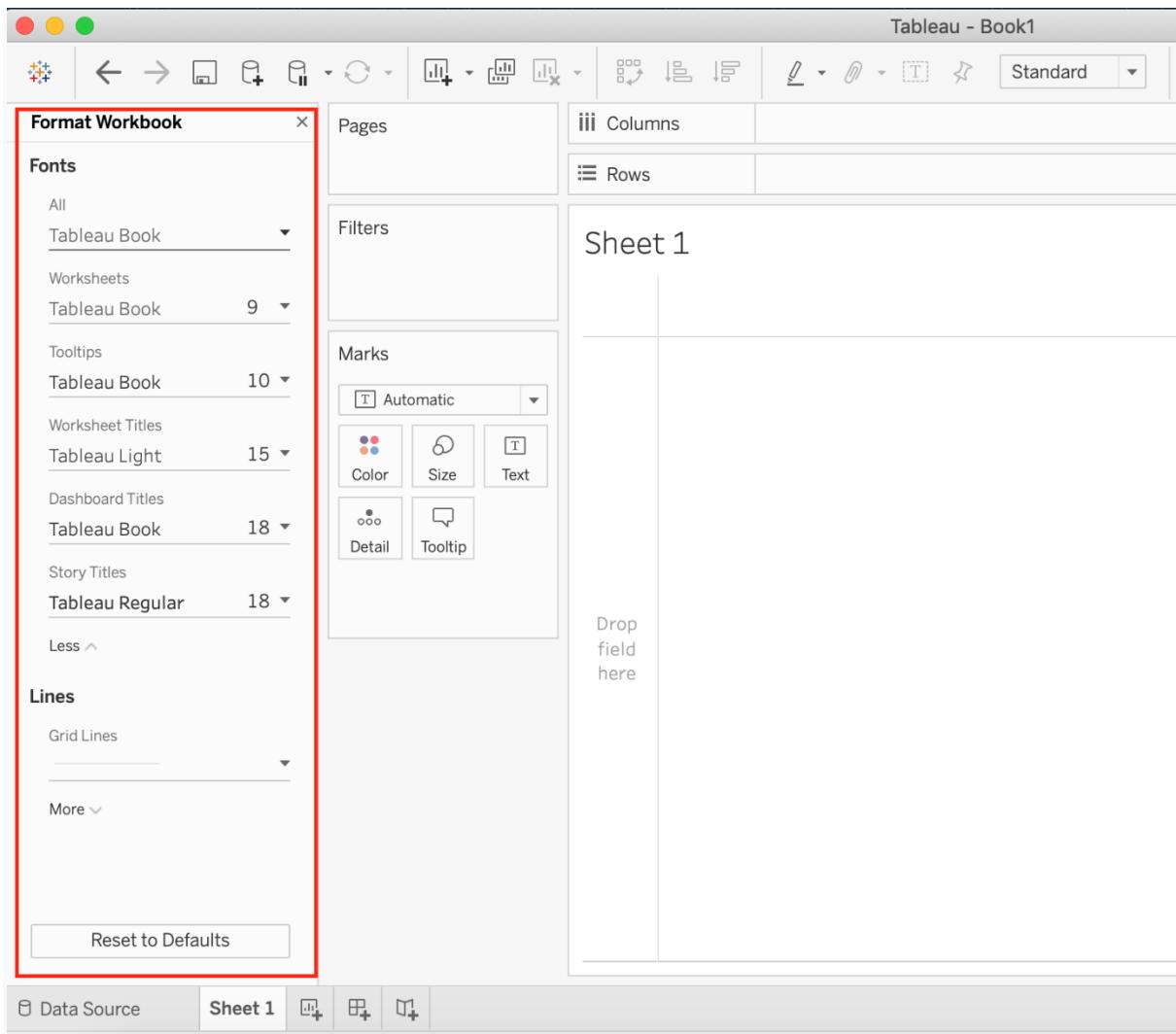
### Change fonts in your workbook:

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

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

The screenshot shows the Tableau desktop interface. The top menu bar is visible with options like Tableau, File, Data, Worksheet, Dashboard, Story, Analysis, Map, Format, Server, Window, and Help. The 'Format' menu is open, and the 'Workbook...' option is highlighted with a blue selection bar. A tooltip 'Drop field here' is positioned near the right edge of the menu. The main workspace contains a data source panel on the left with sections for Dimensions, Measures, Sets, and Parameters, and a Marks card on the right. The bottom navigation bar includes tabs for Data Source, Sheet 1, and other sheet icons.

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



## Reset a workbook to its default settings

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

- 1) On the Format menu, select Workbook.
- 2) In the Format Workbook pane, click Reset to Defaults.

## Format Workbook

X

### Fonts

All

Tableau Book

Worksheets

Tableau Book

9

Tooltips

Tableau Book

12

Worksheet Titles

Tableau Light

15

Dashboard Titles

Tableau Book

18

Story Titles

Tableau Regular

18

Less ▲

### Lines

Grid Lines



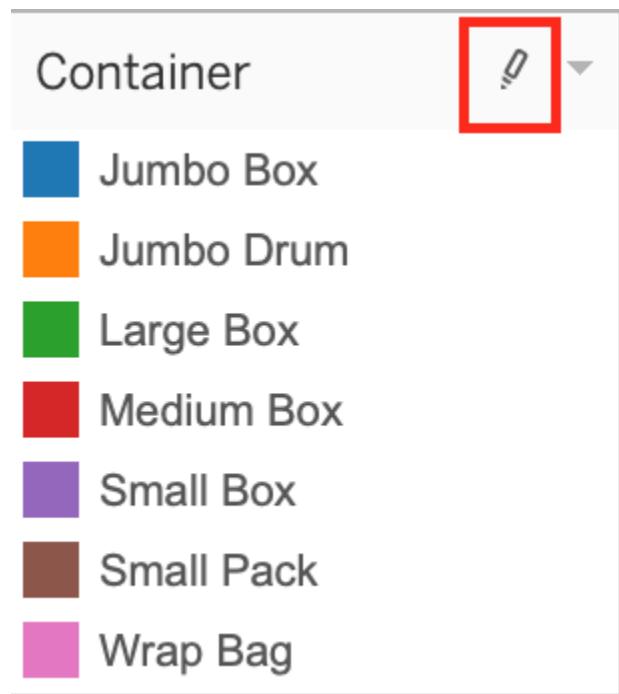
More ▾

[Reset to Defaults](#)

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

Question 13: **Correct**

What does the following marker/icon do in Tableau?



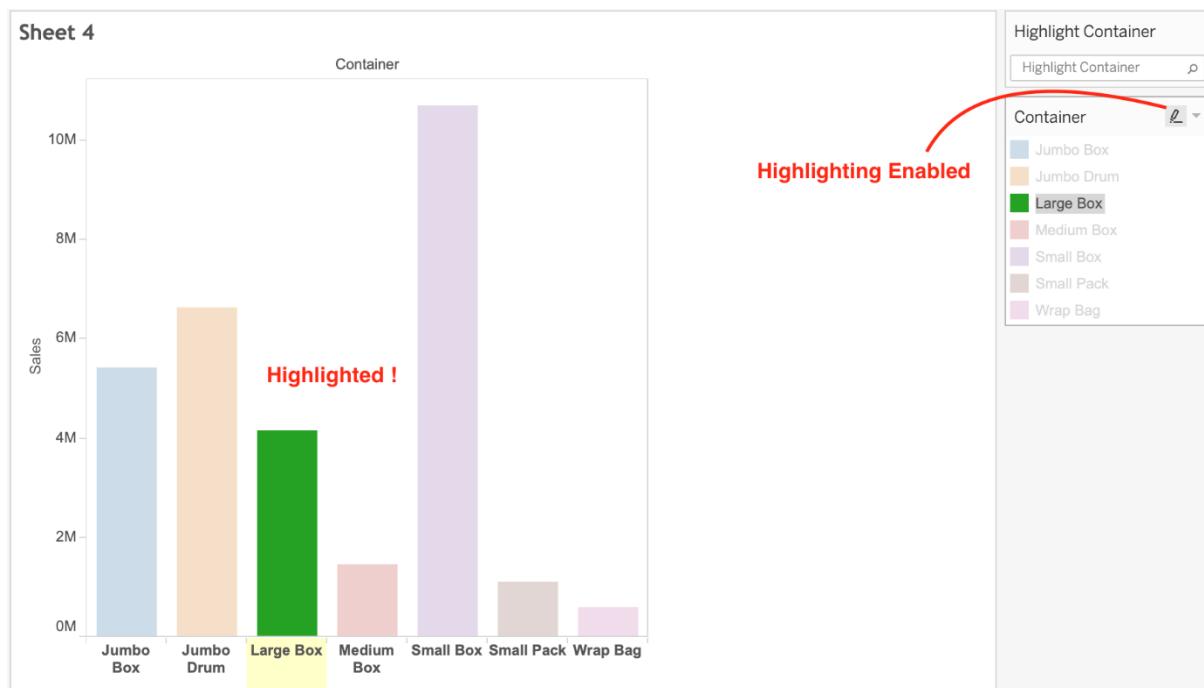
- 
- Format the Legends**
- 
- Toggle the highlighting on/off.**
- (Correct)**
- 
- Edit the Colors**
- 
- Highlight the largest value**

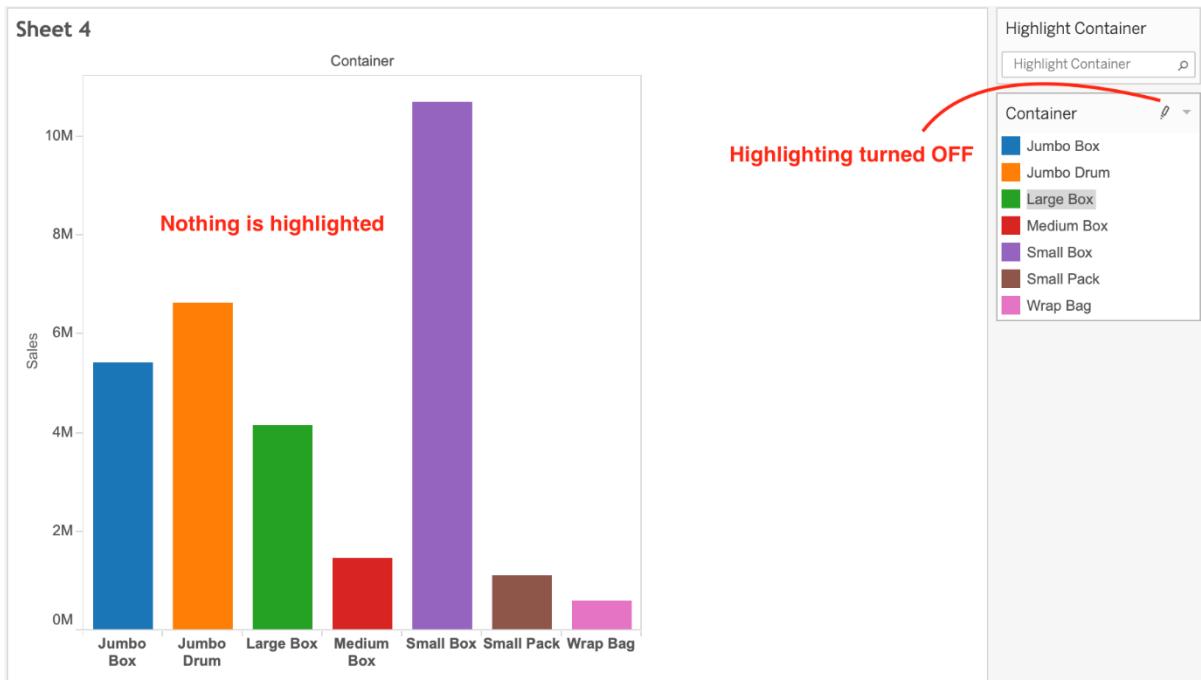
**Explanation**

**IMPORTANT QUESTION** - Lot of students have seen it recently in the exam, so please pay attention.

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:





Question 14: **Correct**

Which of the following options best describe measures?



They are numerical, qualitative



They are categorical, qualitative



They are numerical, quantitative

**(Correct)**



They are categorical, quantitative

#### Explanation

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

**Dimensions** contain qualitative values (such as names, dates, or geographical data). You can use dimensions to categorize, segment, and reveal the details in your data. Dimensions affect the level of detail in the view.

**Measures** contain numeric, quantitative values that you can measure. Measures can be aggregated. When you drag a measure into the view, Tableau applies an aggregation to that measure (by default).

**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)

Question 15: **Incorrect**

If you have a dashboard and are displaying its filter, how can you rearrange it?



By clicking anywhere inside the filter and dragging it.



By clicking on the dropdown and dragging the filter



By clicking on the 2 lines on top and dragging the filter.

**(Correct)**



By clicking on the filter title and dragging it.

**(Incorrect)**

**Explanation**

You can drag the filter by clicking on the 2 lines on top, and then dragging the filter as shown:



Question 16: **Incorrect**

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

Columns

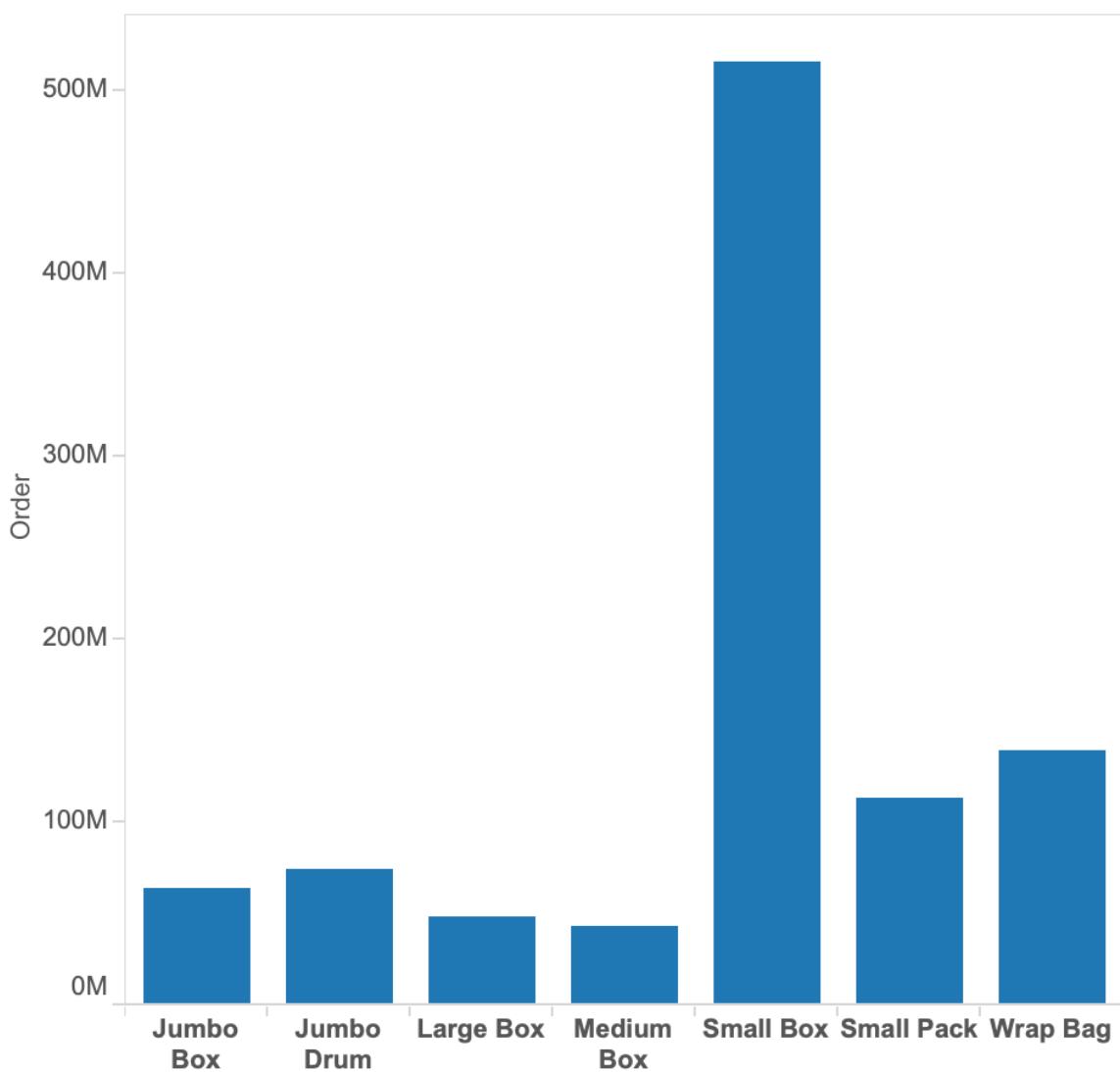
Container

Rows

SUM(Order)

## Sheet 4

Container



If dragged to row shelf : 7 marks ; If dragged to column shelf : 14 marks



If dragged to row shelf : 14 marks ; If dragged to column shelf : 7 marks

(Correct)

If dragged to row shelf : 7 marks ; If dragged to column shelf : 7 marks

(Incorrect)

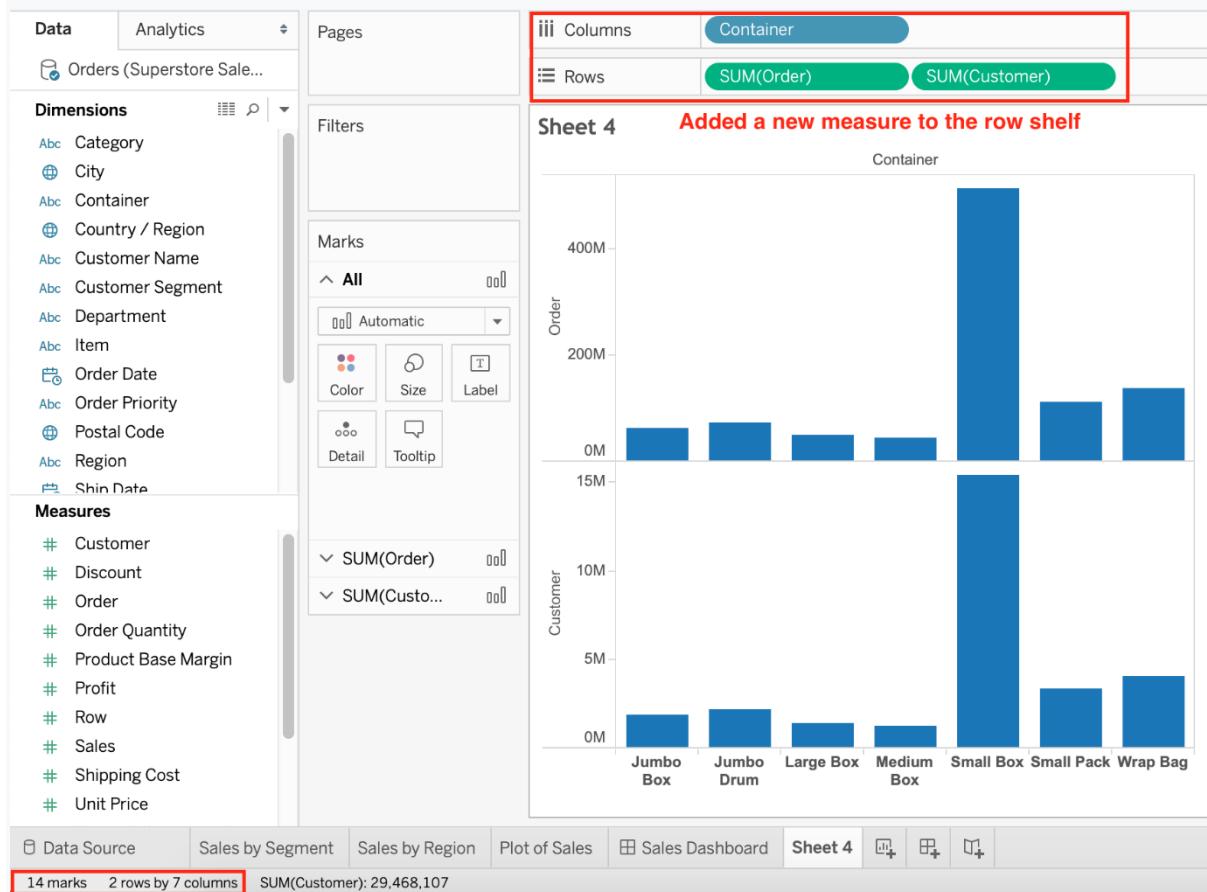
If dragged to row shelf : 14 marks ; If dragged to column shelf : 14 marks

### Explanation

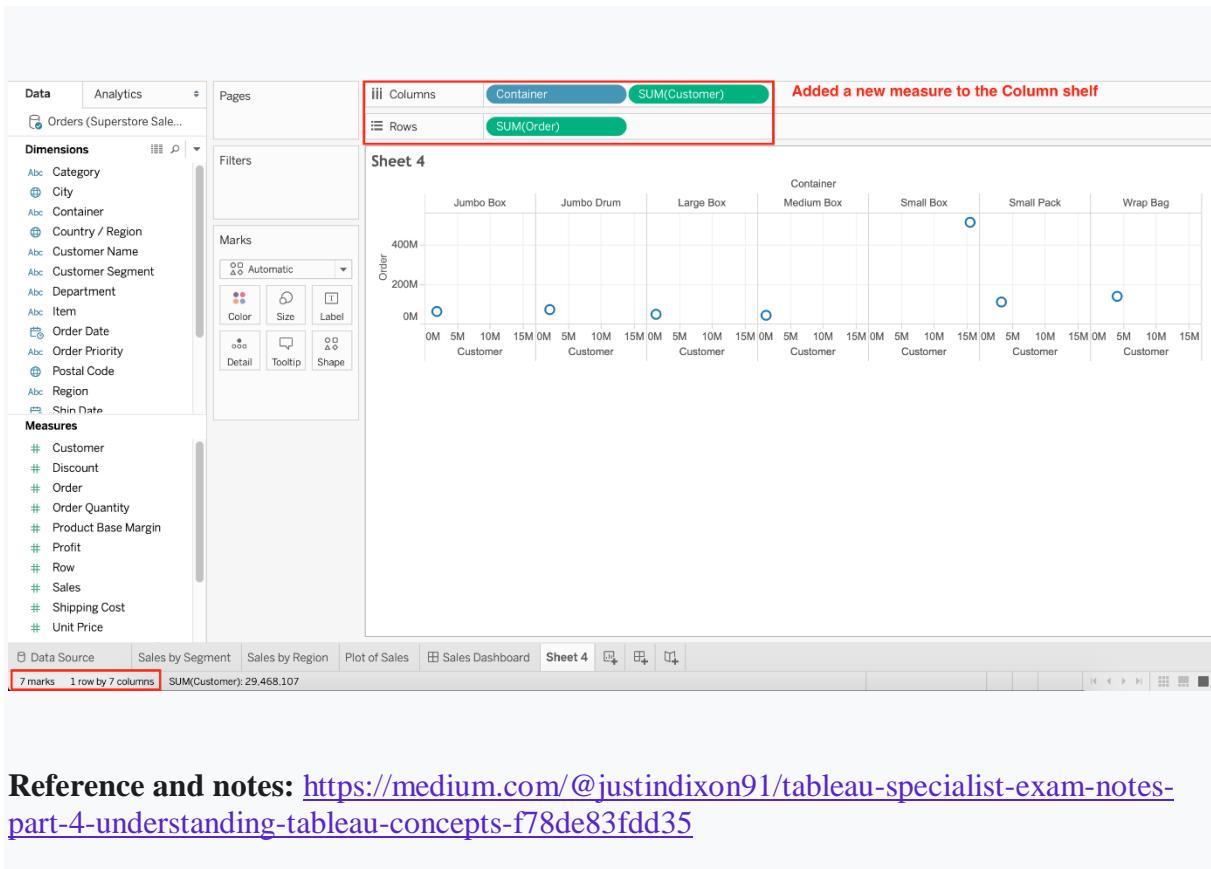
This is a tricky question often asked in the exam.

If we drag a new measure to the row shelf, the following happens:

We now have 2 rows, and the same 7 columns for both these rows. **Therefore,  $2 \times 7 = 14$  marks!**



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



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

Question 17: **Correct**

A union of two tables usually results in an \_\_\_\_\_



**increase in the number of rows**

**(Correct)**



**increase in the number of columns**



**decrease in the number of rows**



**decrease in the number of columns**

**Explanation**

**From the official Tableau documentation:**

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

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

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

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

### Union

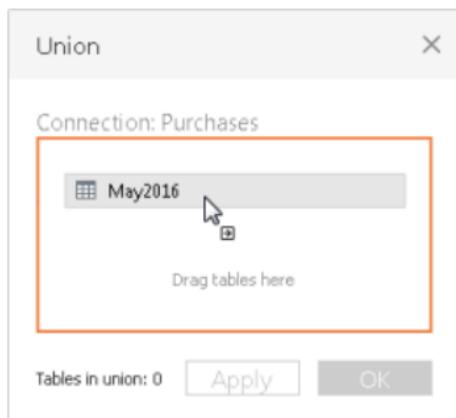
DAY	CUSTOMER	PURCHASES	TYPE
4	Lane	5	Credit
10	Chris	6	Credit
28	Juan	1	Credit
1	Lisa	3	Credit
28	Isaac	4	Cash
28	Sam	2	Credit
2	Mario	2	Credit
15	Wei	1	Cash
21	Jim	7	Cash

## To union tables manually

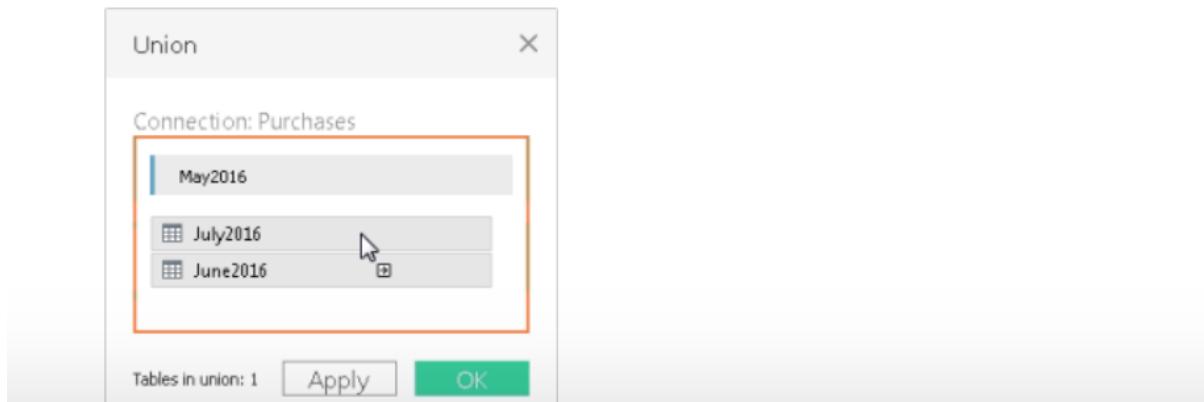
1. On the data source page, double-click **New Union** to set up the union.



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



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



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

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

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

Question 18: **Correct**

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

**.tdex**

**.twbx**

**.hyper**

**(Correct)**

**.tds**

#### **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)

Question 19: **Correct**

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



**Bar Chart**



**Pie Chart**



**Tree Map**

**(Correct)**

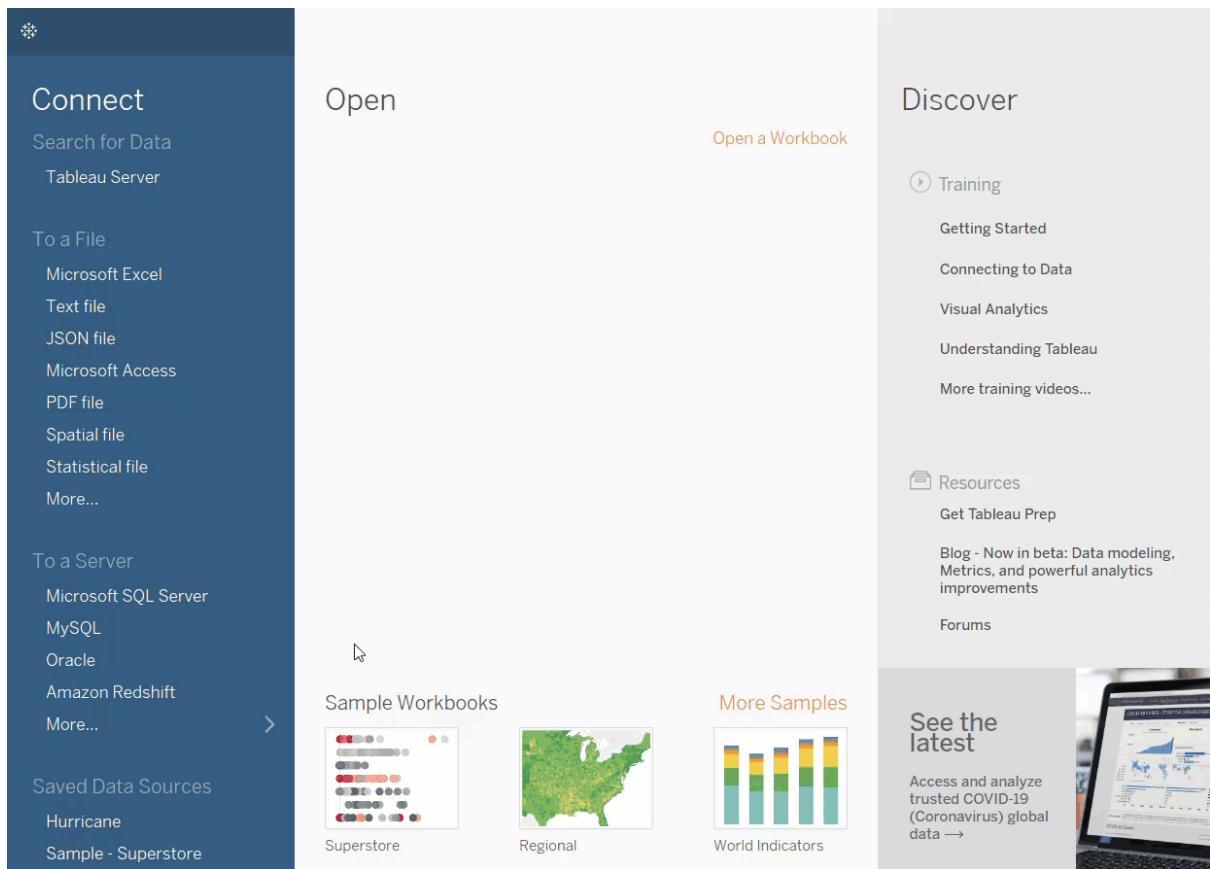


**Gantt Chart**

**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)

Question 20: **Correct**

Is it possible to make a Measure discrete?



**Yes**

**(Correct)**

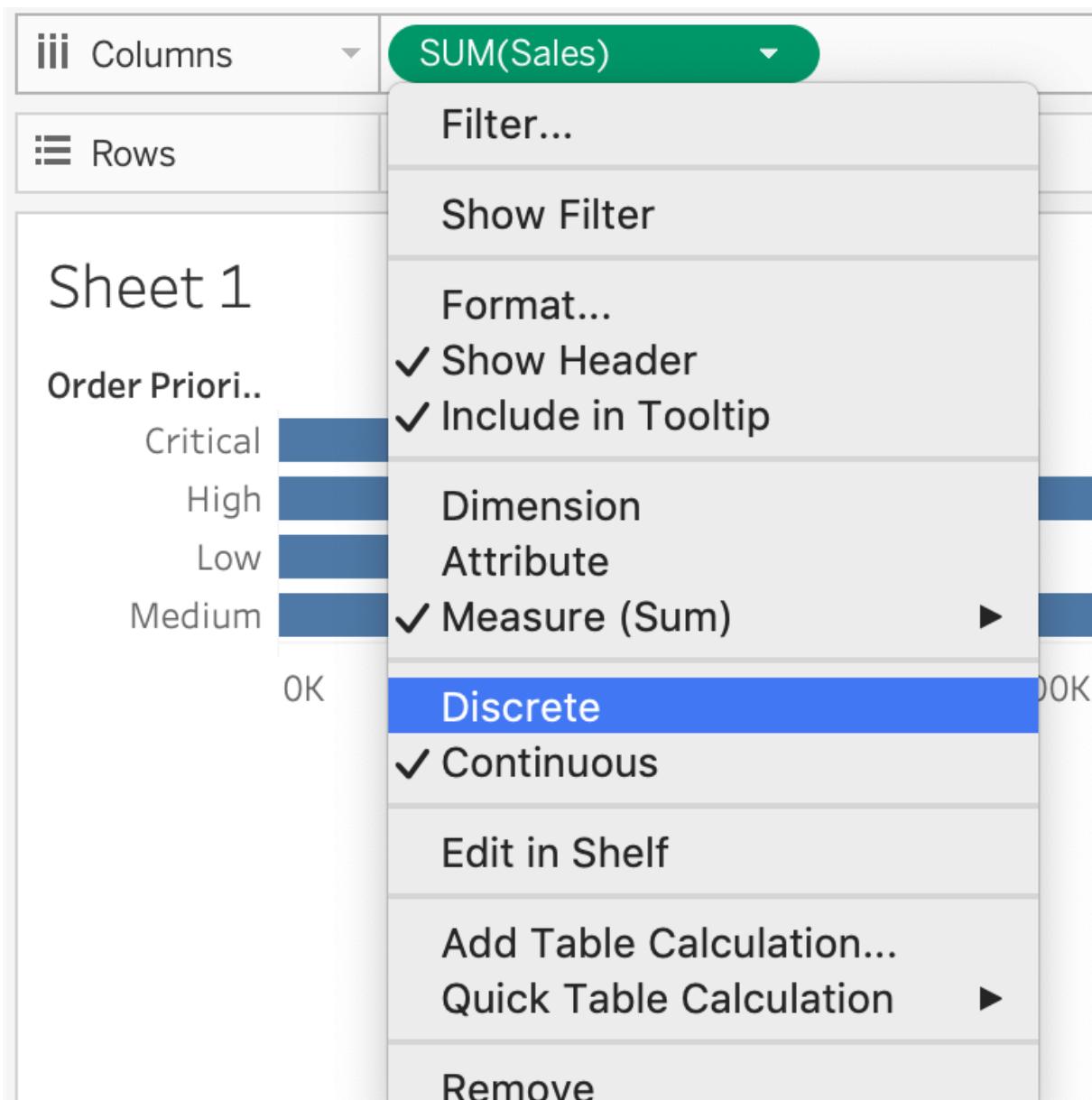


**No**

**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**!

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data pane. On the left, there are two sections: 'Columns' and 'Rows'. In the 'Columns' section, there is a blue button labeled 'SUM(Sales)'. This button is highlighted with a red rectangular border. In the 'Rows' section, there is a blue button labeled 'Order Priority'.

## Sheet 1

	Sales			
Order Priori..	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)

Question 21: **Correct**

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

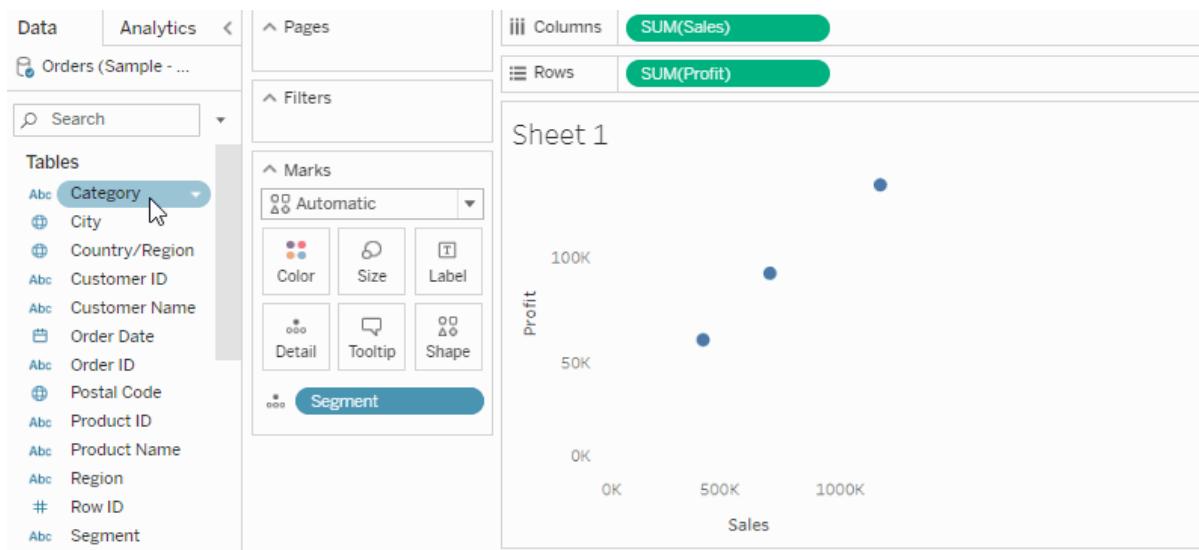
- From the Analytics pane, drag a model to Color on the Marks card.
  - Click on Data in the main menu above, and click on choose color.
  - From the Data pane, drag a field to Color on the Marks card.
- (Correct)
- In the column/row shelf, right click the field and click on edit in shelf to select the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

**Explanation**

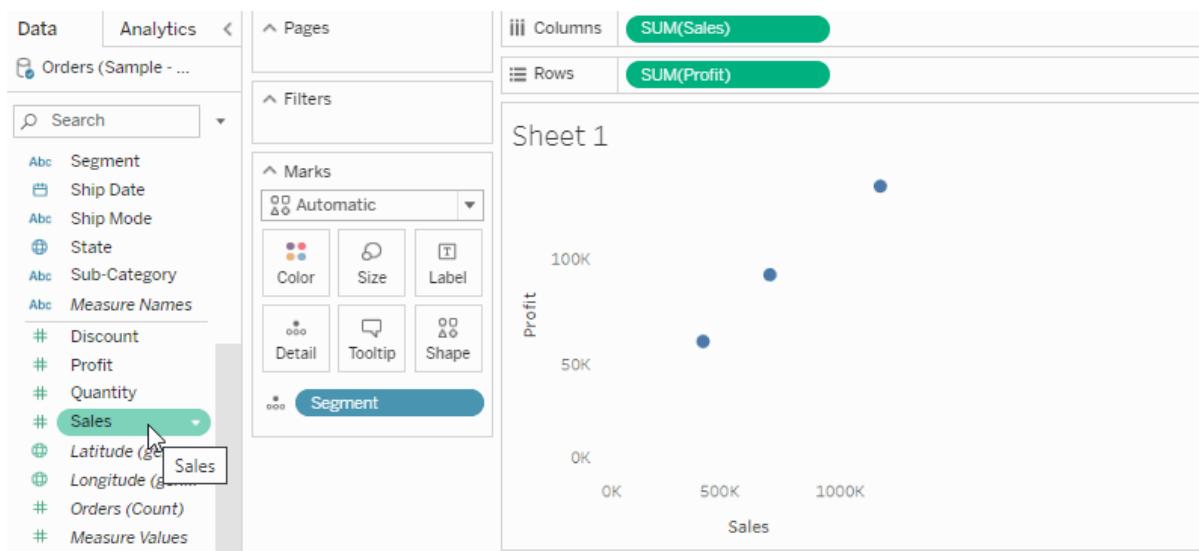
To assign a color to marks in the view, do the following:

From the Data pane, drag a field to Color on the Marks card.

Tableau applies different colors to marks based on the field's **values and members**. For example, if you drop a discrete field (a blue field), such as Category, on Color, the marks in the view are broken out by category, and each category is assigned a color.



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



Question 22: **Correct**

What do the colours Blue and Green represent in Tableau?



**Dimensions and Measures**



**Continuous and Discrete**



**Measures and Dimensions**



**Discrete and Continuous**

**(Correct)**

### Explanation

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

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

## Blue versus green fields

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

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

## Possible combinations of fields in Tableau

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

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

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

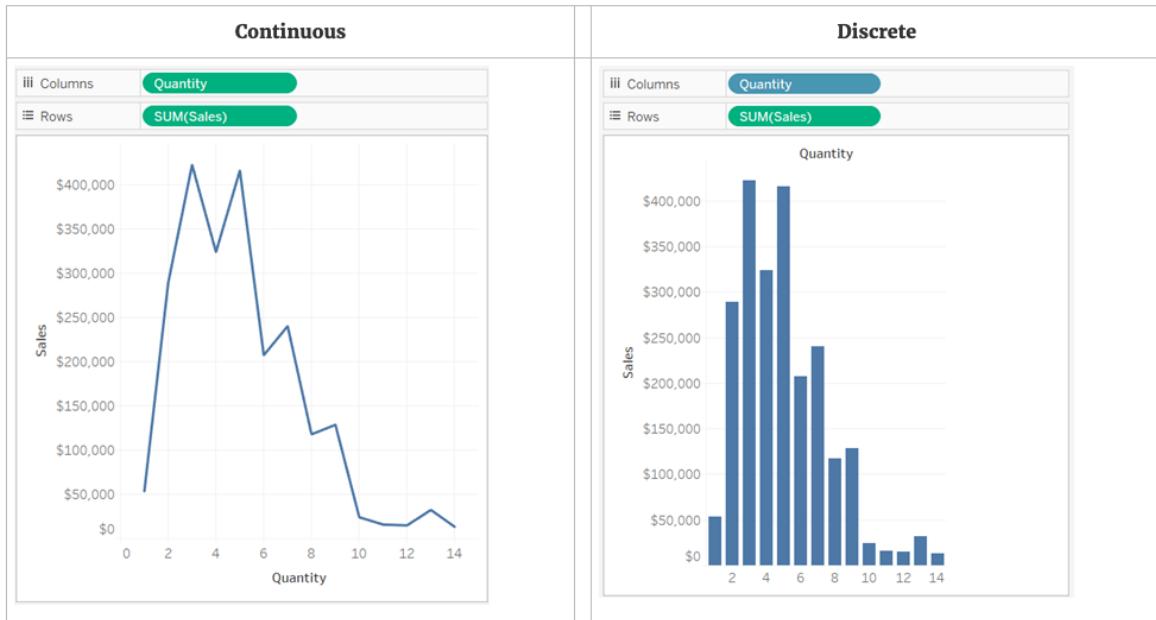
But there are exceptions:

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

## Examples of continuous and discrete fields used in a view

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

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

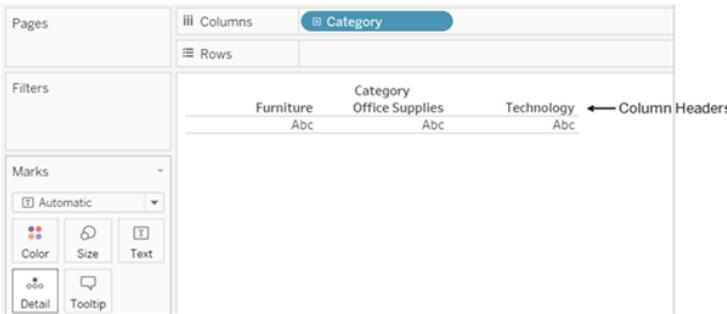


In both examples, the **Sales** field is set to **Continuous**. It creates a vertical axis because it's continuous and it's been added to the Rows shelf. If it was on the Columns shelf, it would create a horizontal axis. The green background and aggregation function (in this case, SUM) help to indicate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

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

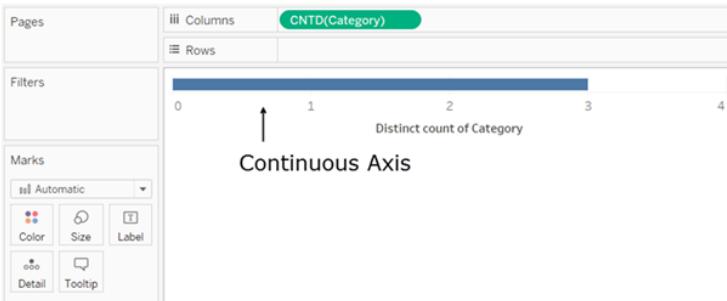
## Dimension fields in the view

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



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

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



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

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

Question 23: **Correct**

**Which of the following are true about dimensions?**

- 

**Dates are mostly placed in dimensions by default for relational data sources**

**(Correct)**

- 

**They affect the level of detail in the view**

**(Correct)**

- 

**They contain qualitative values (such as names, dates, or geographical data)**

**(Correct)**

- 

**They contain contain numeric, quantitative values**

### **Explanation**

About data field roles and types

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

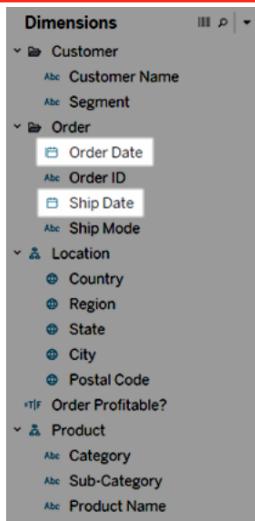
- *Dimensions* contain qualitative values (such as names, dates, or geographical data). You can use dimensions to categorize, segment, and reveal the details in your data. Dimensions affect the level of detail in the view.
- *Measures* contain numeric, quantitative values that you can measure. Measures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

### **Blue versus green fields**

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

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

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



The screenshot shows the Tableau Data pane with the 'Dimensions' tab selected. Under the 'Dimensions' section, there are several categories: Customer, Order, Location, and Product. Under 'Order', the 'Order Date' and 'Ship Date' fields are highlighted with a red border. Other fields listed include Customer Name, Segment, Order ID, Ship Mode, Country, Region, State, City, Postal Code, Order Profitable?, Category, Sub-Category, and Product Name.

Measures contain numeric quantitative values hence that option is incorrect.

**Reference 1:** [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields\\_typesandroles.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields_typesandroles.htm)

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

Question 24: **Correct**

When field names in the Union do not match, then:



An error is raised and both fields are dropped from the resulting Union



Only one field name is present in the Union with null values



Only one field name is present in the Union with correct values since Tableau automatically corrects field name mismatch



Both field names are present in the Union, but contain several null values

## (Correct)

### Explanation

By default, both field names are present in the Union, but contain several null values!

When field names in the union do not match, fields in the union contain null values. **You can merge the non-matching fields into a single field using the merge option to remove the null values.** When you use the merge option, the original fields are replaced by a new field that displays the **first** non-null value for each row in the non-matching fields.

You can also create your own calculation or, if possible, modify the underlying data to combine the non-matching fields.

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

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

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

### Union

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

Now suppose a fourth table, "August2016", is added to the underlying data. Instead of the standard "Customer" field name, it contains an abbreviated version called "Cust."

### August2016

DAY	CUST.	PURCHASES	TYPE
7	Maria	2	Credit
9	Kathy	1	Credit
18	Vijay	7	Cash

A union of these tables creates a single table that contains all rows from tables, with several null values. You can use the merge option to combine the related customer fields into a single field.

**Union (with null values)**

DAY	CUSTO MER	PURCH ASES	TYPE	CUST.
4	Lane	5	Credit	null
10	Chris	6	Credit	null
28	Juan	1	Credit	null
1	Lisa	3	Credit	null
28	Isaac	4	Cash	null
28	Sam	2	Credit	null
2	Mario	2	Credit	null
15	Wei	1	Cash	null
21	Jim	7	Cash	null
7	null	2	Credit	Maria
9	null	1	Credit	Kathy
18	null	7	Cash	Vijay

**Union (with columns that have been merged)**

DAY	PURCHA SES	TYPE	CUSTOM ER, CUST.
4	5	Credit	Lane
10	6	Credit	Chris
28	1	Credit	Juan
1	3	Credit	Lisa
28	4	Cash	Isaac
28	2	Credit	Sam
2	2	Credit	Mario
15	1	Cash	Wei
21	7	Cash	Jim
7	2	Credit	Maria
9	1	Credit	Kathy
18	7	Cash	Vijay

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

Question 25: **Correct**

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

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

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

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

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

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

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

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

Question 26: **Incorrect**

How can you format an axis as Bold in Tableau?



By right clicking on the axis, choosing Edit Axis, and then setting its font to bold.

**(Incorrect)**



By right clicking on the axis, choosing format, and then setting its font to bold.

**(Correct)**



By clicking on Format on the main menu bar, choosing field labels, and setting it to bold.



**Explanation**  
By choosing the axis and selecting Command/Control + B on your keyboard

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

Format SUM(Sales) X

A Fields ▾

Axis Pane

**Default**

Font: Tableau Bo...

Shading:

**Scale**

Ticks:

Numbers: 123,456

Alignment: Automatic

**Title**

Font: Tableau Me..

Pages

Columns Category

Rows SUM(Sales)

Sheet 1

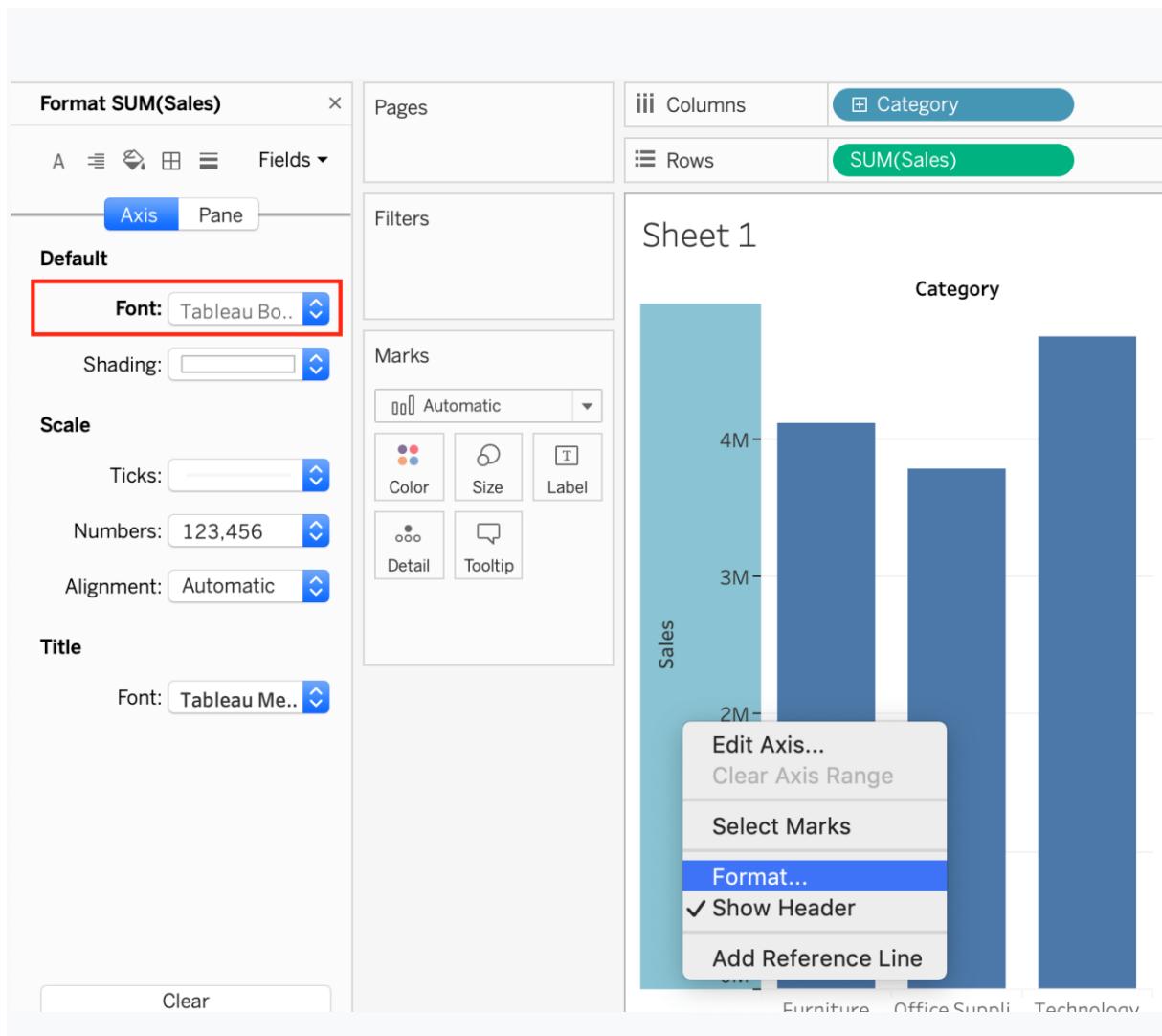
Category

Sales

4M  
3M  
2M

Furniture Office Supply Technology

Edit Axis...  
Clear Axis Range  
Select Marks  
**Format...**  
✓ Show Header  
Add Reference Line



The screenshot shows the Tableau desktop application interface. On the left, there's a 'Format' pane for the 'SUM(Sales)' field, with various settings like font, shading, ticks, numbers, and alignment. A red box highlights the 'Font' dropdown. In the center, a bar chart titled 'Sheet 1' displays sales data for three categories: Furniture, Office Supply, and Technology. The Y-axis represents Sales in millions, ranging from 2M to 4M. The chart has a light blue background with white grid lines. A context menu is open over the first bar (Furniture), listing options like 'Edit Axis...', 'Format...', and 'Show Header'. The 'Format...' option is highlighted with a blue selection bar. At the bottom of the menu, there's a checked checkbox for 'Show Header'. The top right corner of the interface shows the 'Category' and 'SUM(Sales)' fields assigned to the rows shelf.

## Format SUM(Sales)

X

A

≡



田

≡

Fields ▾

Axis

Pane

Pages

Filters

### Default

Font:

Tableau Bo..



Shading:

Tableau Book



### Scale

Ticks:

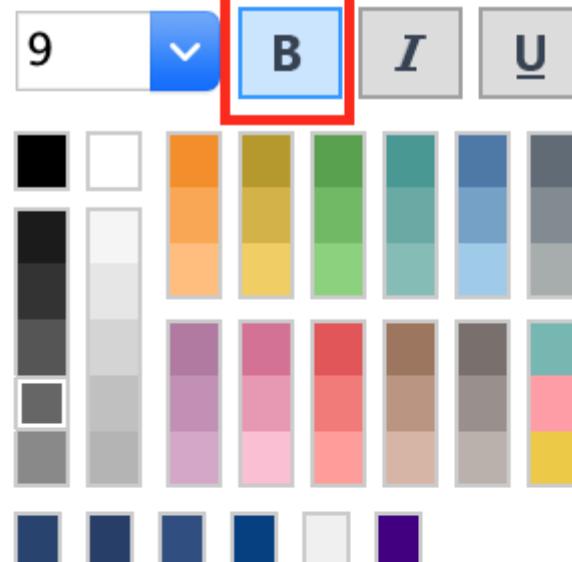
Numbers:

Alignment:

### Title

Font:

Tableau Me..



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

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

Question 27: **Correct**

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

- Analyzing historical housing prices
- Analyzing and tracking real time flight updates  
**(Correct)**
- Analyzing real time data from production systems  
**(Correct)**
- Analyzing real time stock prices  
**(Correct)**
- Analyzing a subset of a dataset having 1 billion rows

**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!

Question 28: **Incorrect**

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

-

**Click on Worksheet in the Menu bar, followed by Tooltip and select the bold option**

**(Correct)**

- 

**Click on Analysis, Tooltip options, and select bold.**

- 

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

**(Correct)**

- 

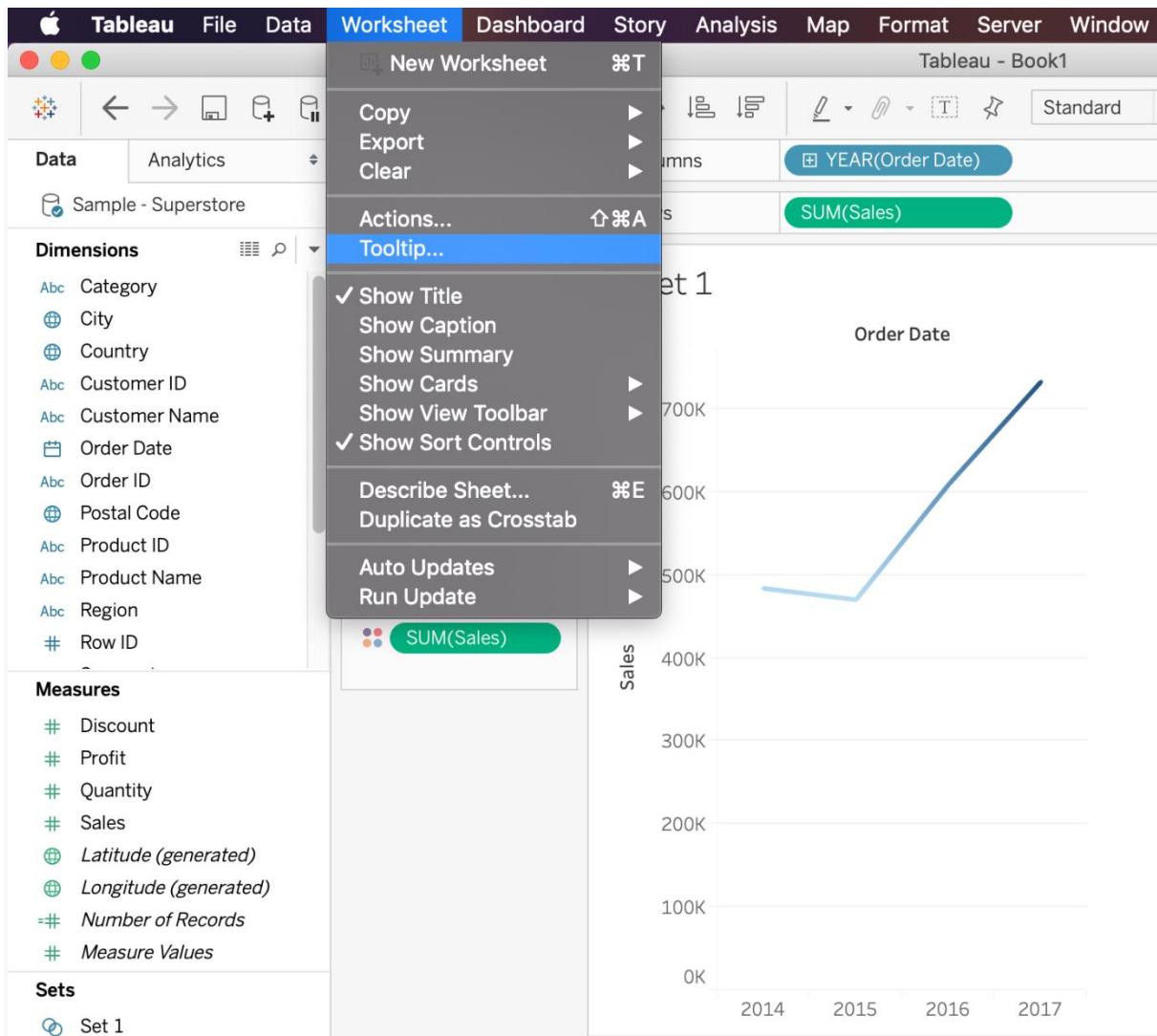
**Right click, click format and then under the default worksheet formatting, choose Tooltip and make it bold.**

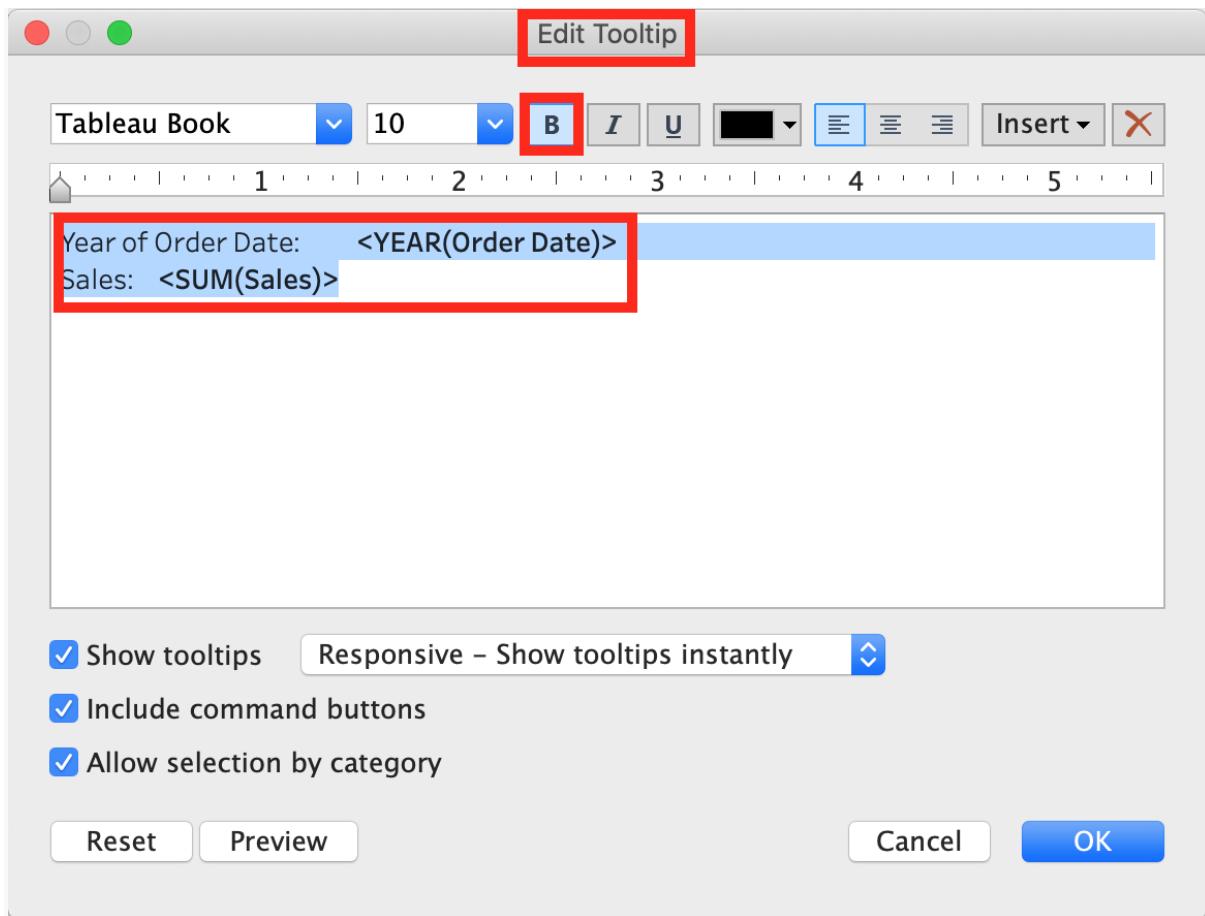
**(Correct)**

### **Explanation**

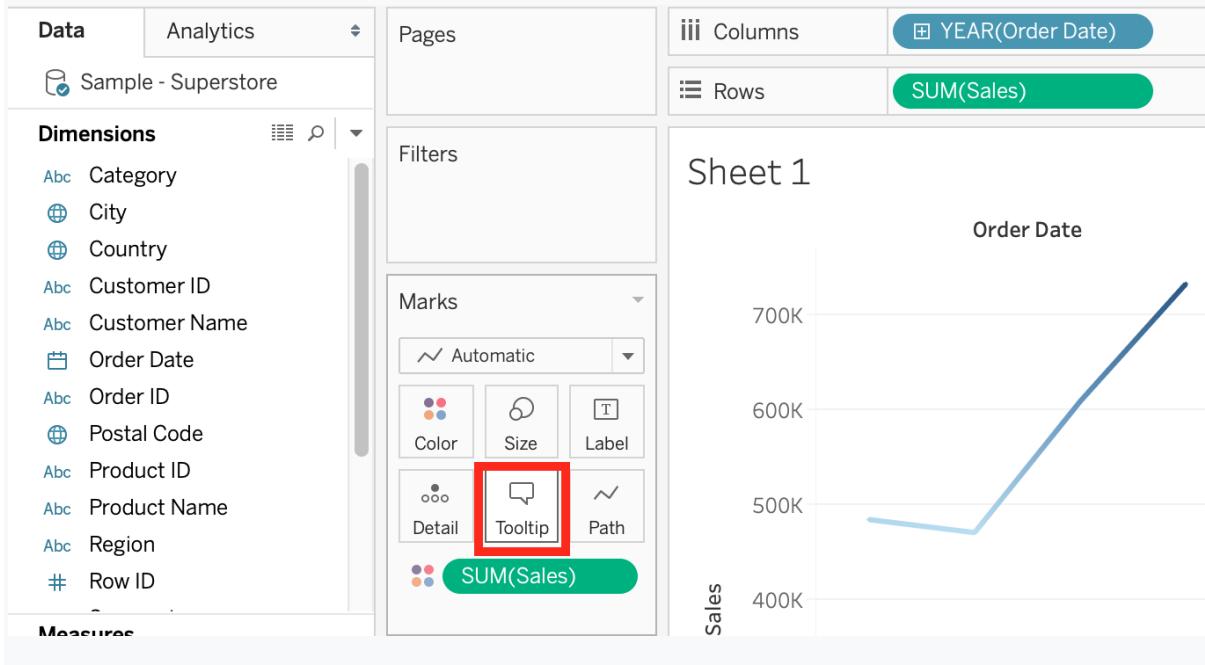
Lot of students have been seeing this question in the exam lately, and wanted me to include this question so here it is. Follow along -

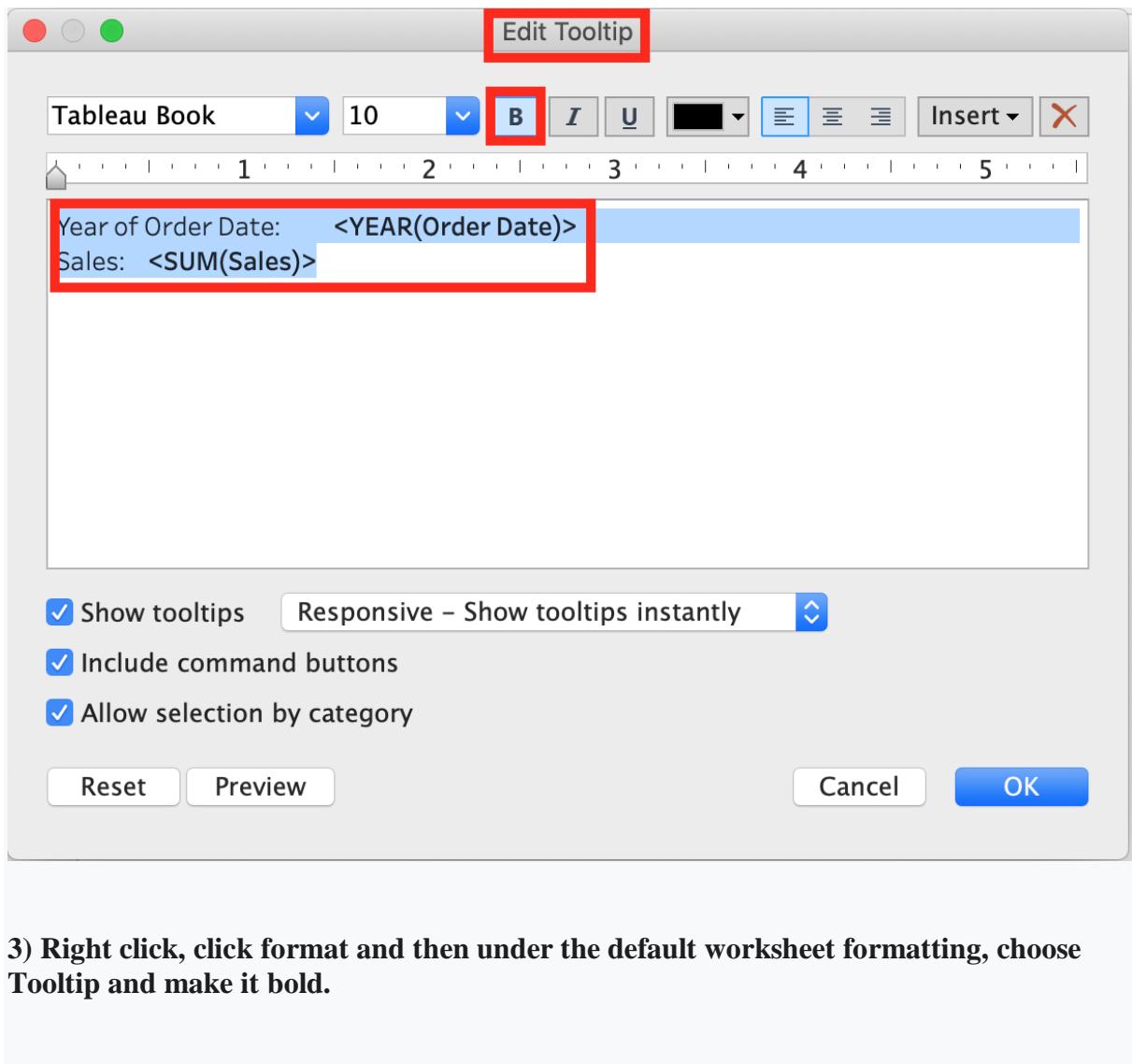
**1) Click on Worksheet in the Menu bar, followed by Tooltip and select the bold option**



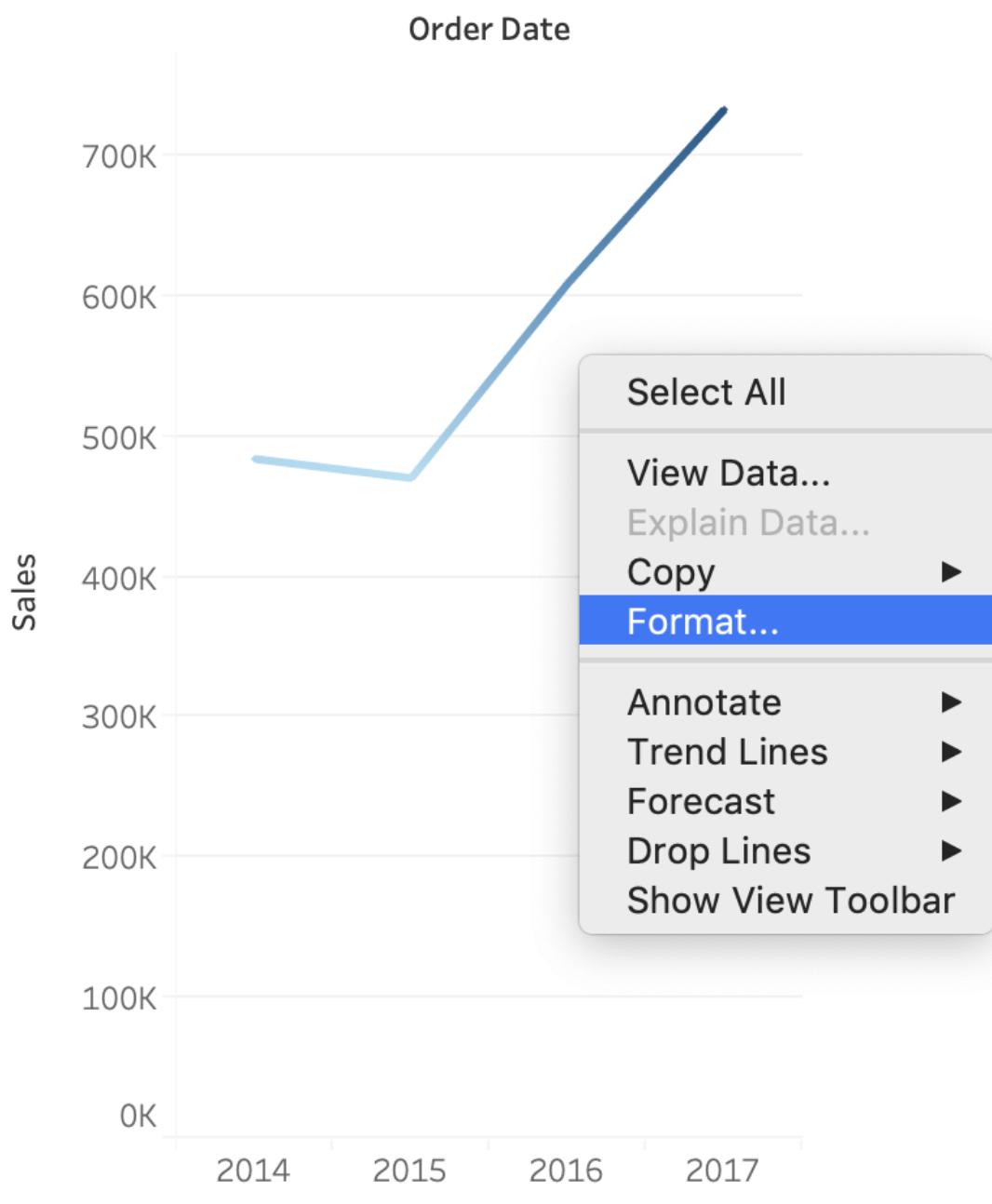


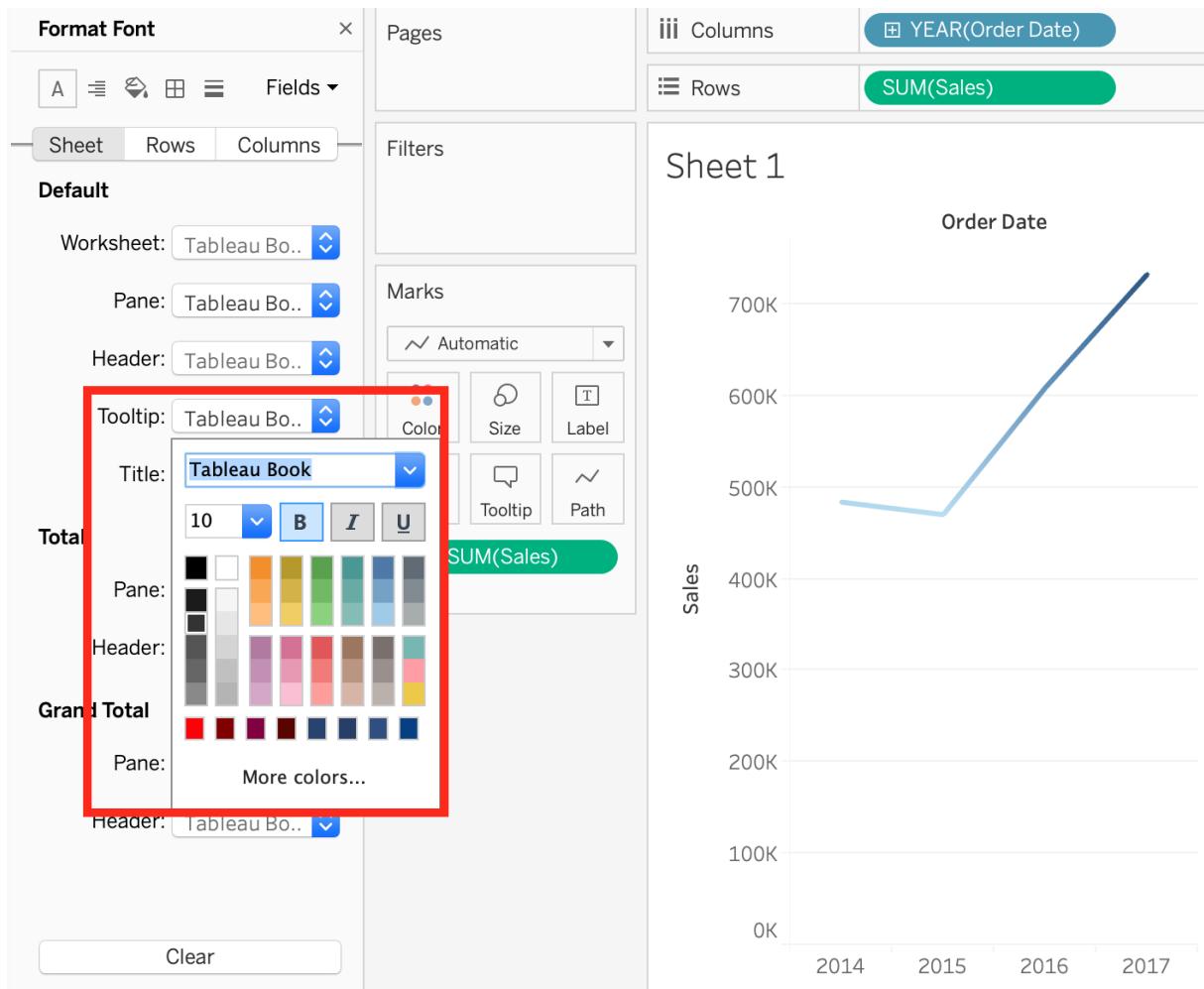
**2) Click on Tooltip in the Marks card, and select bold.**





# Sheet 1





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

Question 29: **Correct**

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

- 
- To create a local copy of a subset or entire data set that you can use to share data with others, when you need to work offline, and improve performance.**
- 
- To create a single zip file that contains a workbook along with any supporting local file data and background images. This is great for sharing your work with others who don't have access to the original data.**
- 
- To hold one or more worksheets, plus zero or more dashboards and stories.**

To not contain the actual data but rather the information necessary to connect to the actual data as well as any modifications you've made on top of the actual data such as changing default properties, creating calculated fields etc

**(Correct)**

### **Explanation**

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

**1) .tds (Tableau Data Source)** - To not contain the actual data but rather the information necessary to connect to the actual data as well as any modifications you've made on top of the actual data such as changing default properties, creating calculated fields etc. **(CORRECT ANSWER)**

**2) .twbx ( Tableau packaged workbook)** - To create a single zip file that contains a workbook along with any supporting local file data and background images. This is great for sharing your work with others who don't have access to the original data.

**3) Extract (.hyper or .tde)** – To create a local copy of a subset or entire data set that you can use to share data with others, when you need to work offline, and improve performance.

**3) (.twb) Workbooks** – To hold one or more worksheets, plus zero or more dashboards and stories.

**Reference:** [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/environs\\_filesandfolders.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/environs_filesandfolders.htm)

Question 30: **Incorrect**

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

- 

**Calculated Fields**

**(Correct)**

-

## Measures

(Correct)

- 

## Dimensions

(Incorrect)

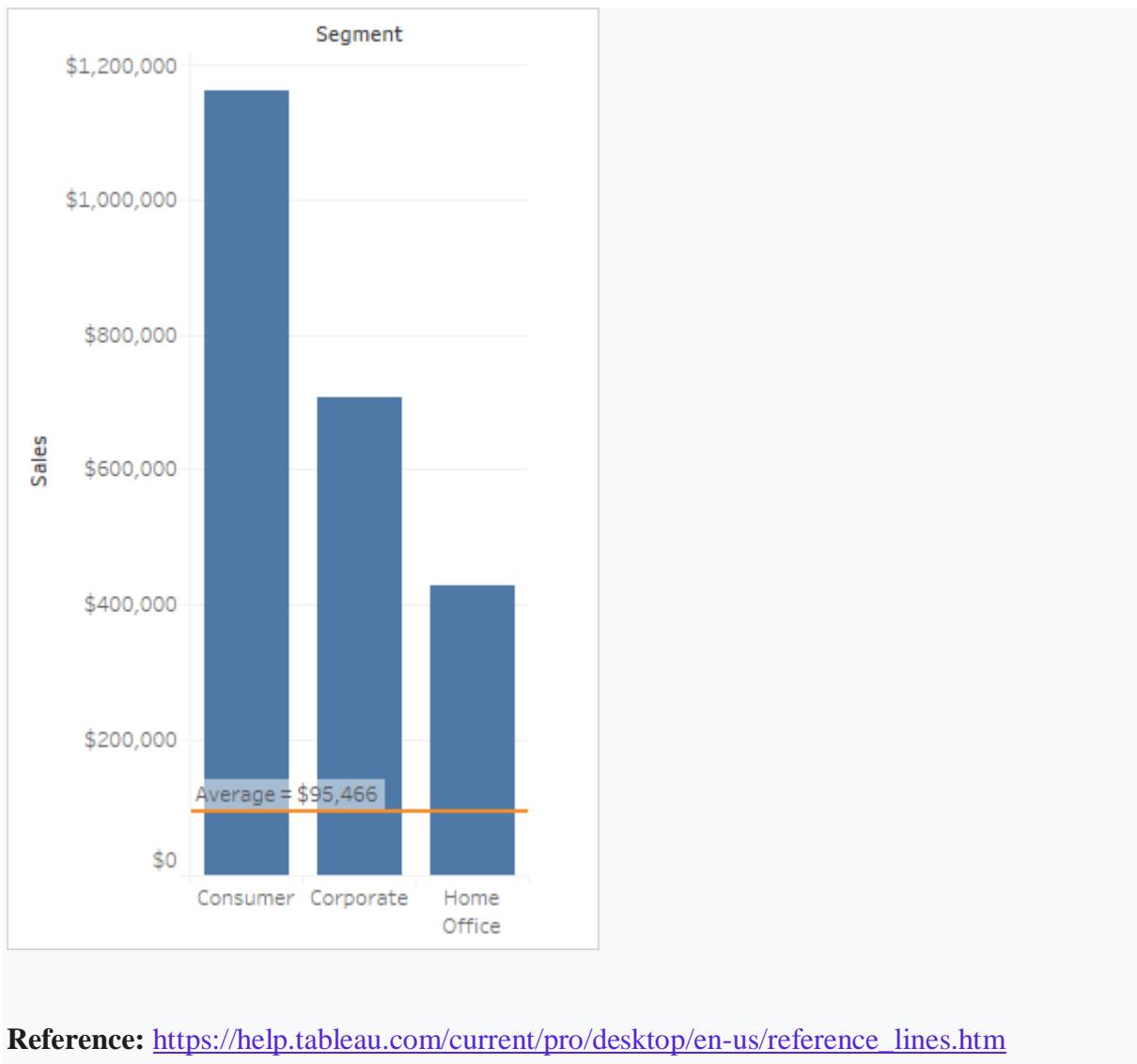
- 

## Groups

### Explanation

You can add reference lines, bands, distributions, or (in Tableau Desktop but not on the web) box plots to any **continuous axis** in the view.

**Reference Lines** - You can add a reference line at a **constant or computed** value on the axis. Computed values can be based on a specified field. You can also include confidence intervals with a reference line.



**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)

Question 31: **Correct**

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

- 

**Trick question! It is not possible to group by labels.**

- 

**Nothing changes in the view, but a group is created in the Dimensions shelf.**

- 

**The colours of the members selected are now the same, and different for the rest of the members.**

•

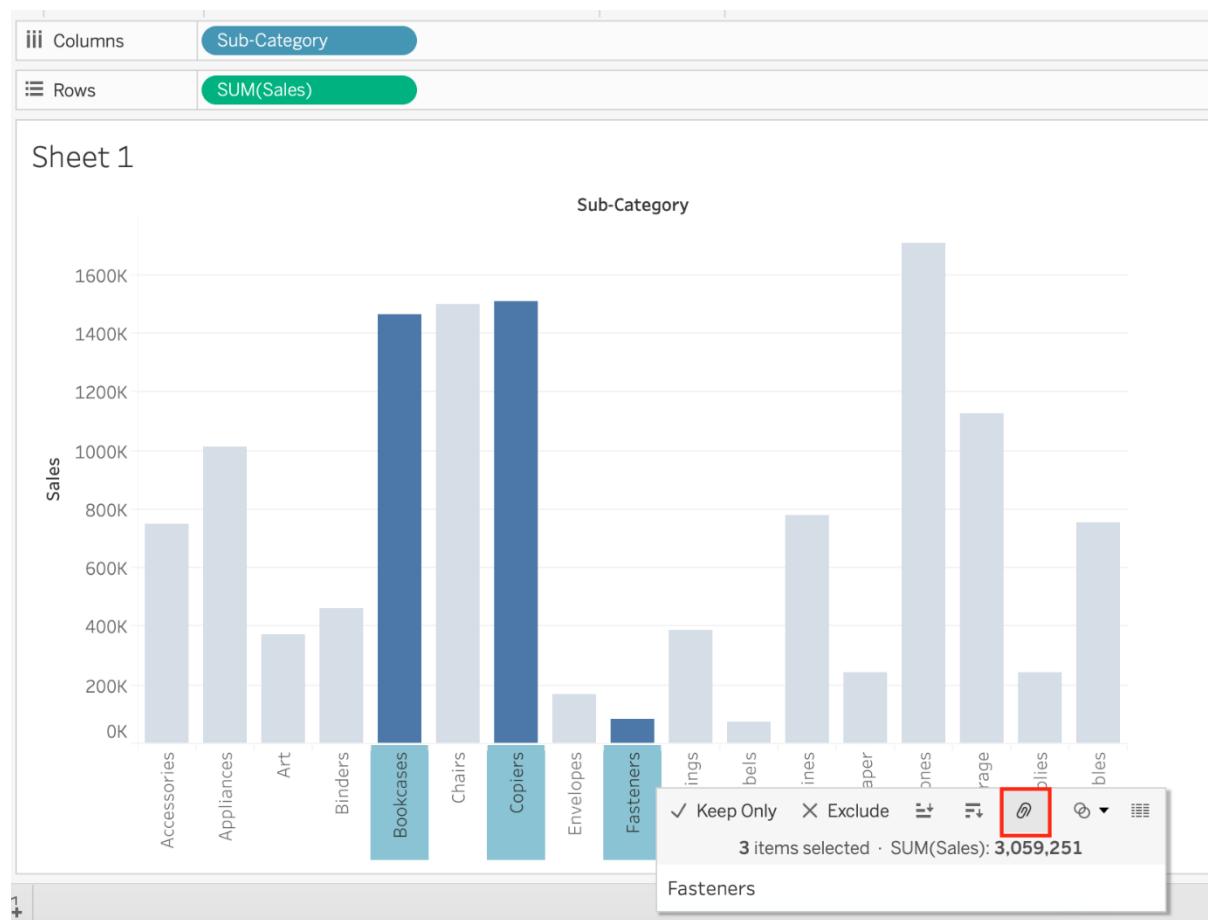
A new mark (bar) is created, which consolidates all members of the group.

(Correct)

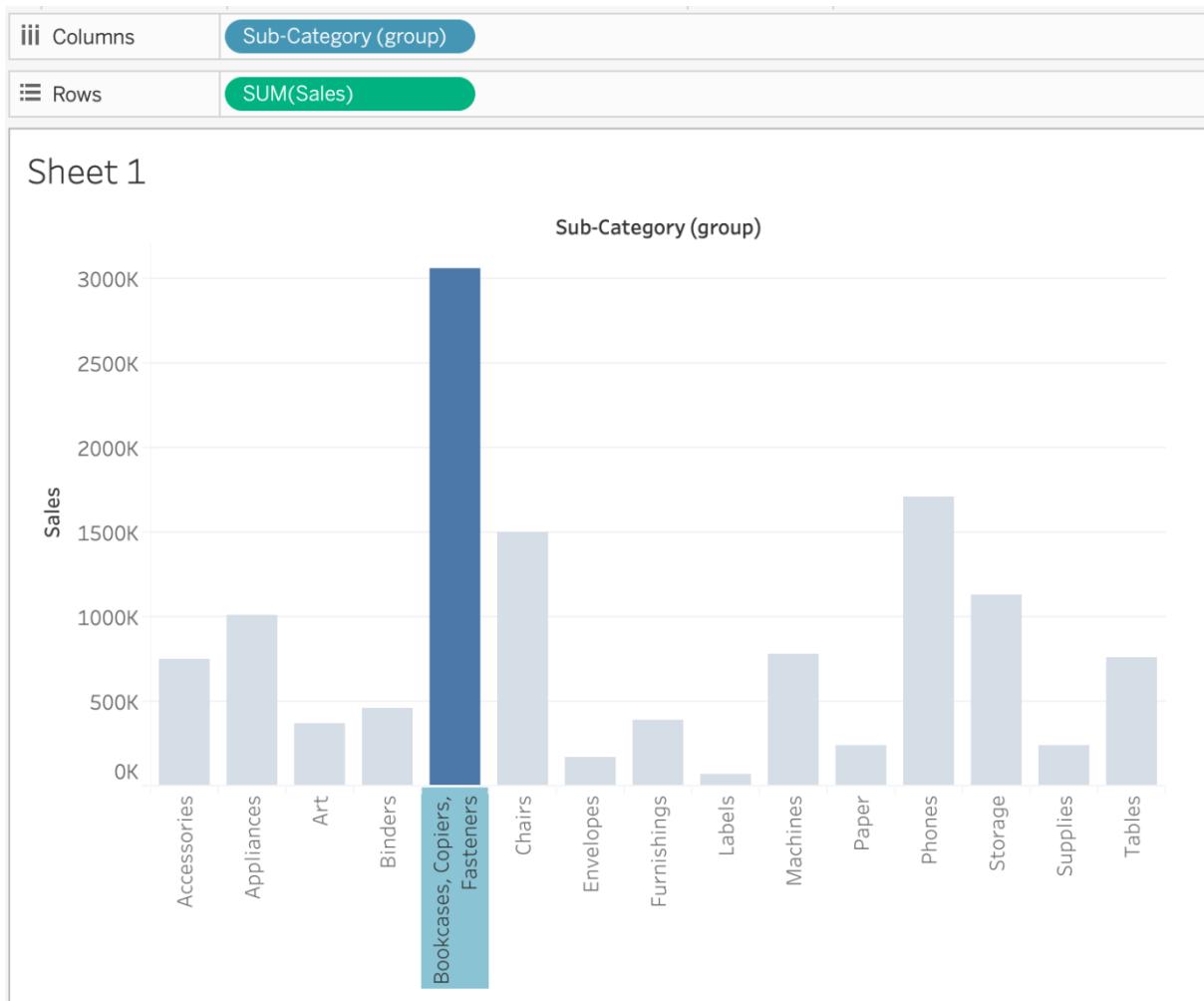
### Explanation

\*Very important question\*

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

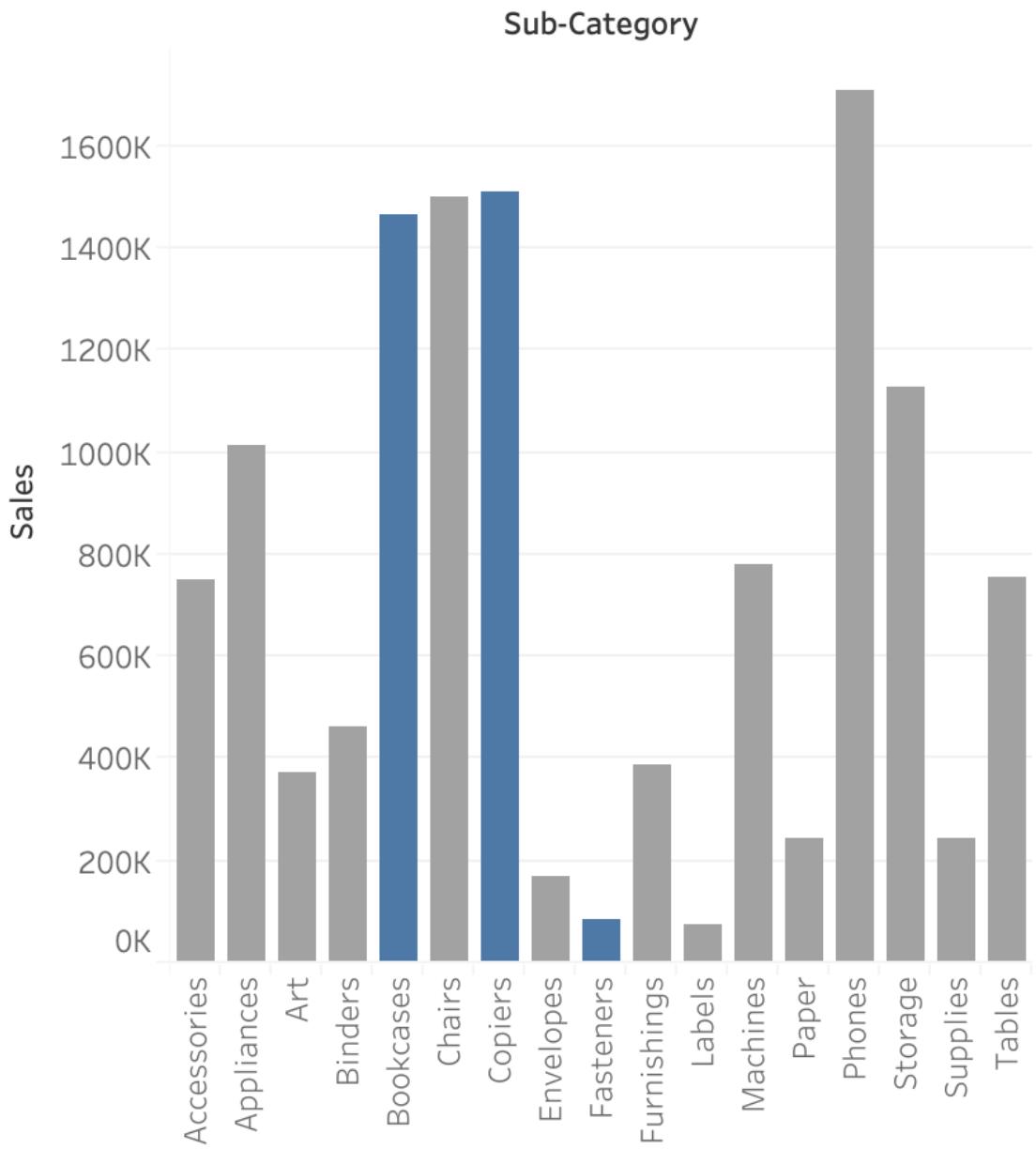


Then on grouping, a new bar is created, and the colour of all bars remain the same.



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

# Sheet 1



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

Question 32: **Correct**

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

- 

**Rank**

- 

**Standard Deviation**

(Correct)

- 

**Moving Average**

- 

**Variance**

(Correct)

#### **Explanation**

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

The screenshot shows a Tableau interface with a context menu open over a measure named "SUM(Sales)". The menu includes options like "Filter...", "Show Filter", "Format...", and several checkboxes for "Show Header" and "Include in Tooltip". A section titled "Measure (Sum)" is expanded, showing "Discrete" and "Continuous" options, along with "Edit in Shelf", "Add Table Calculation...", "Quick Table Calculation", and "Remove". To the right of this section, another menu is open for "Continuous" calculations, listing "Sum", "Average", "Median", "Count", "Count (Distinct)", "Minimum", "Maximum", "Percentile", "Std. Dev", "Std. Dev (Pop.)", "Variance", and "Variance (Pop.)". The "Std. Dev", "Variance", and "Variance (Pop.)" items are highlighted with red boxes.

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

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

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

Question 33: **Correct**

What is a story point in Tableau?



A collection of worksheets



A single worksheet or dashboard

**(Correct)**



A collection of dashboards



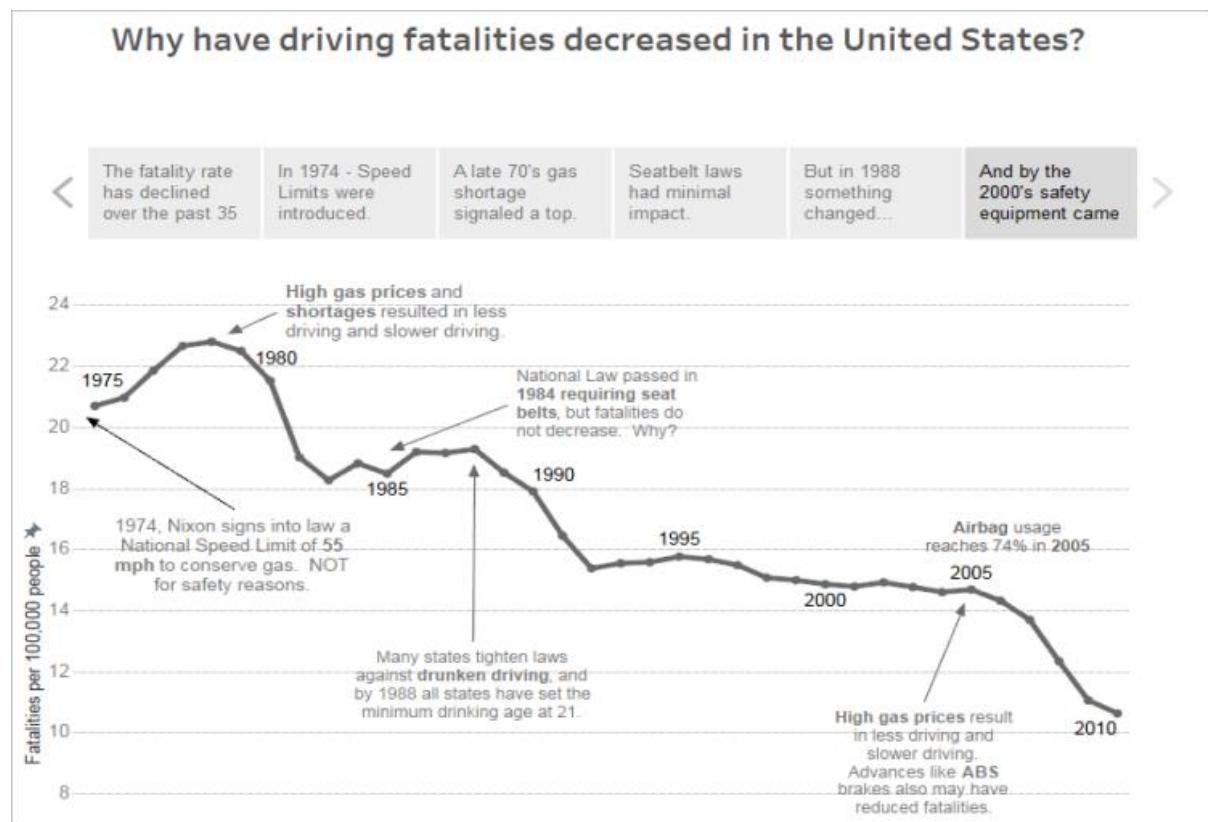
A collection of both worksheets and dashboards

**Explanation**

In Tableau, a **story** is a sequence of visualizations that work together to convey information. You can create stories to tell a data narrative, provide context, demonstrate how decisions relate to outcomes, or to simply make a compelling case.

A story is a sheet, so the methods you use to create, name, and manage worksheets and dashboards also apply to stories (for more details, see [Workbooks and Sheets](#)). At the same time, a story is also a collection of sheets, arranged in a sequence. **Each individual sheet (worksheet or dashboard) in a story is called a story point.**

When you share a story—for example, by publishing a workbook to Tableau Public, Tableau Server, or Tableau Online—users can interact with the story to reveal new findings or ask new questions of the data.



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

Question 34: **Correct**

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

- 

Easier to compare visualisations side by side

(Correct)

- 

Helps in faster analysis

(Correct)

- 

**Provides the ability to use one sheet as a filter for other**

**(Correct)**

- 

**It is mandatory to combine sheets when using Tableau**

**Explanation**

**The only incorrect option is - It is mandatory to combine sheets when using Tableau.**

All others are valid advantages that Dashboards provide when using Tableau!

Question 35: **Correct**

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

- 

**Filters**

- 

**Sets**

- 

**Clusters**

- 

**Highlighters**

**(Correct)**

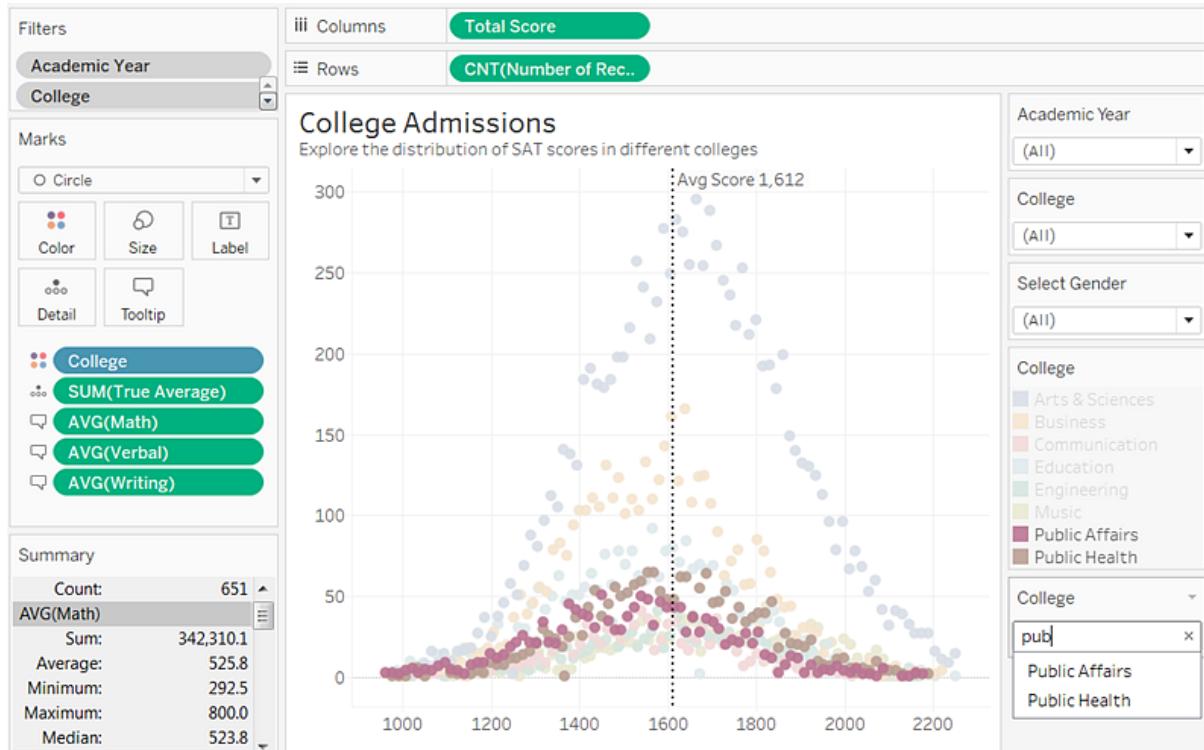
**Explanation**

From the official documentation:

When you have a view with a large amount of data you might want to explore your data interactively and **highlight a specific mark or group of marks while still maintaining the context of where those marks show in your view.**

To do this you can turn on the Highlighter for one or more discrete fields that are included in your view and that affect the level of detail

**Example** - Here we just want to focus on Public Affairs college dimension, but don't want to filter out or remove the rest of the data:



Note that filtering is not the correct option since that would **REMOVE** the data that doesn't match the filtering criteria.

**Reference :** [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/actions\\_highlight\\_highlighter.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/actions_highlight_highlighter.htm)

Question 36: **Correct**  
Are animations enabled by default in Tableau?

Yes

No

(Correct)

## Explanation

No, Animations are not enabled by default in Tableau!

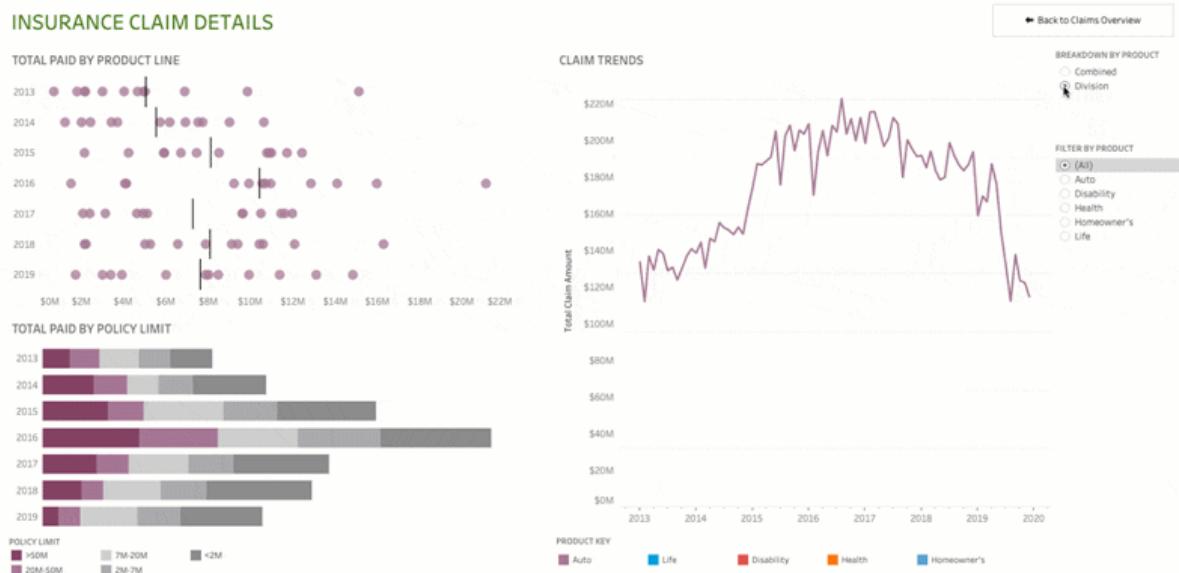
We can animate visualizations to better highlight changing patterns in your data, reveal spikes and outliers, and see how data points cluster and separate.

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:

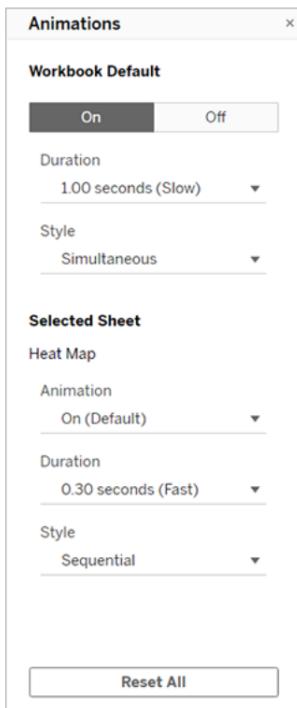
- 1) Choose Format > Animations.
- 2) If you want to animate every sheet, under Workbook Default, click On. Then do the following:

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

Question 37: **Incorrect**

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

- 

**Right click on Rows or Columns, and choose format. In the Font option click on Bold.**

**(Correct)**

- 

**Choose Format from the Menu bar, select Row or Column, and then select Bold under the header option**

**(Correct)**

-

Select Text Label on the Marks Card, choose Rows or Columns, and then select Bold.

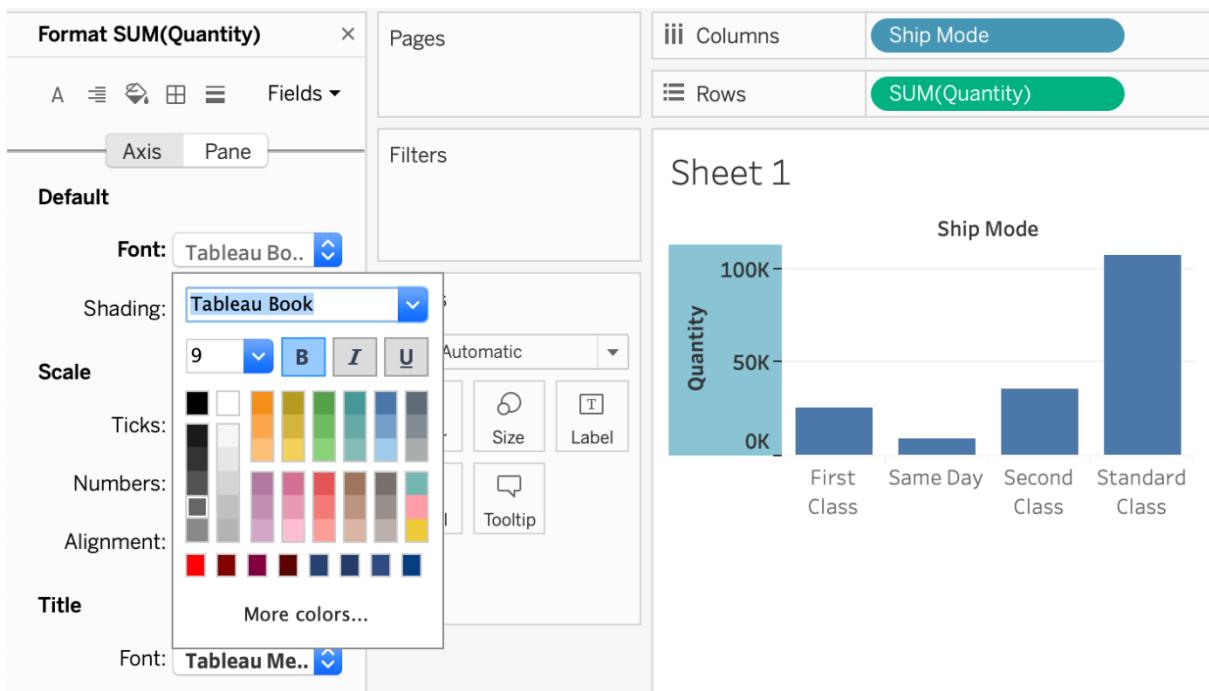
(Incorrect)

- 

Choose Format then Font from the Menu bar, and select Bold under the Header option

Explanation

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



**Format Ship Mode**

Pages Columns Ship Mode

Rows SUM(Quantity)

**Default**

Font: Tableau Book

Alignment: Tableau Book

Numbers:

Shading:

Totals

Font: Tableau Book

Alignment: Tableau Book

Labels

**Sheet 1**

**Ship Mode**

Ship Mode	Quantity
First Class	~20K
Same Day	~10K
Second Class	~40K
Standard Class	~100K

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

**Format Font**

Pages Columns Ship Mode

Rows SUM(Quantity)

**Sheet**

**Default**

Worksheet: Tableau Book

Pane: Tableau Book

Header: Tableau Book

Tooltip: Tableau Book

Title: Tableau Book

Total

Pane: Tableau Book

Header: Tableau Book

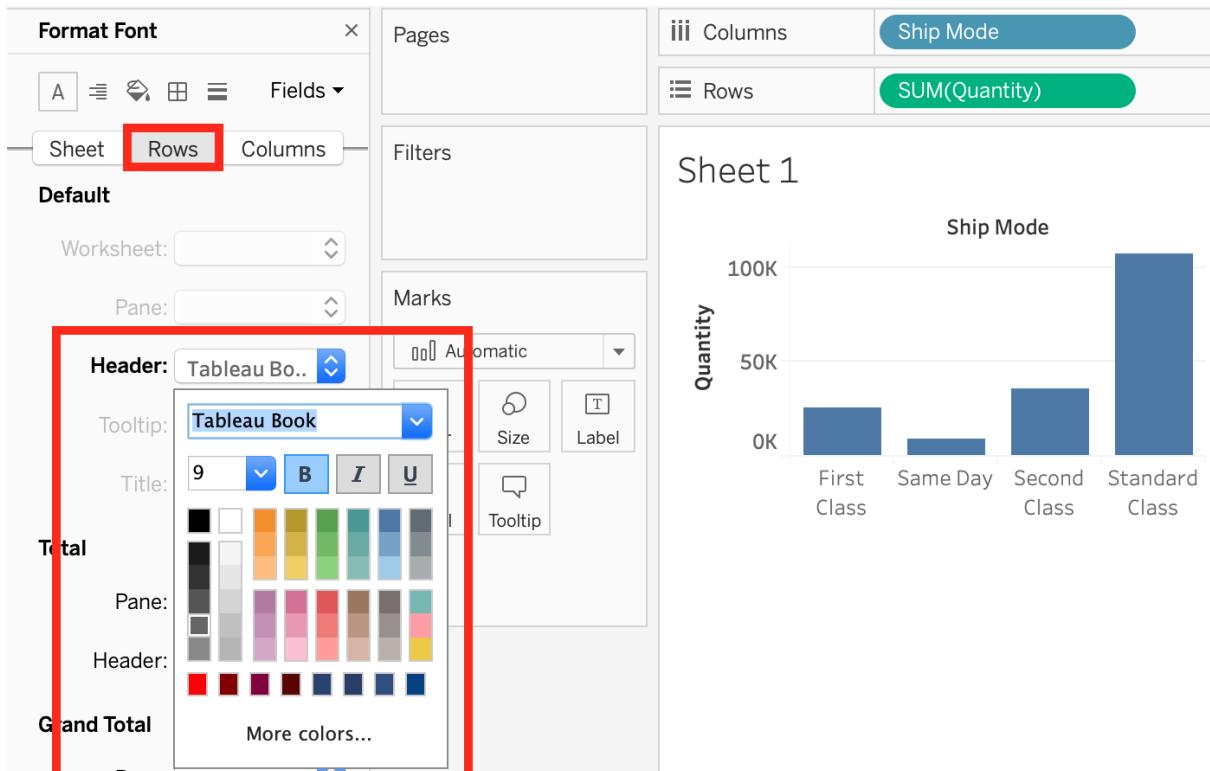
Grand Total

**Sheet 1**

**Ship Mode**

Ship Mode	Quantity
First Class	~30K
Same Day	~10K
Second Class	~45K
Standard Class	~100K

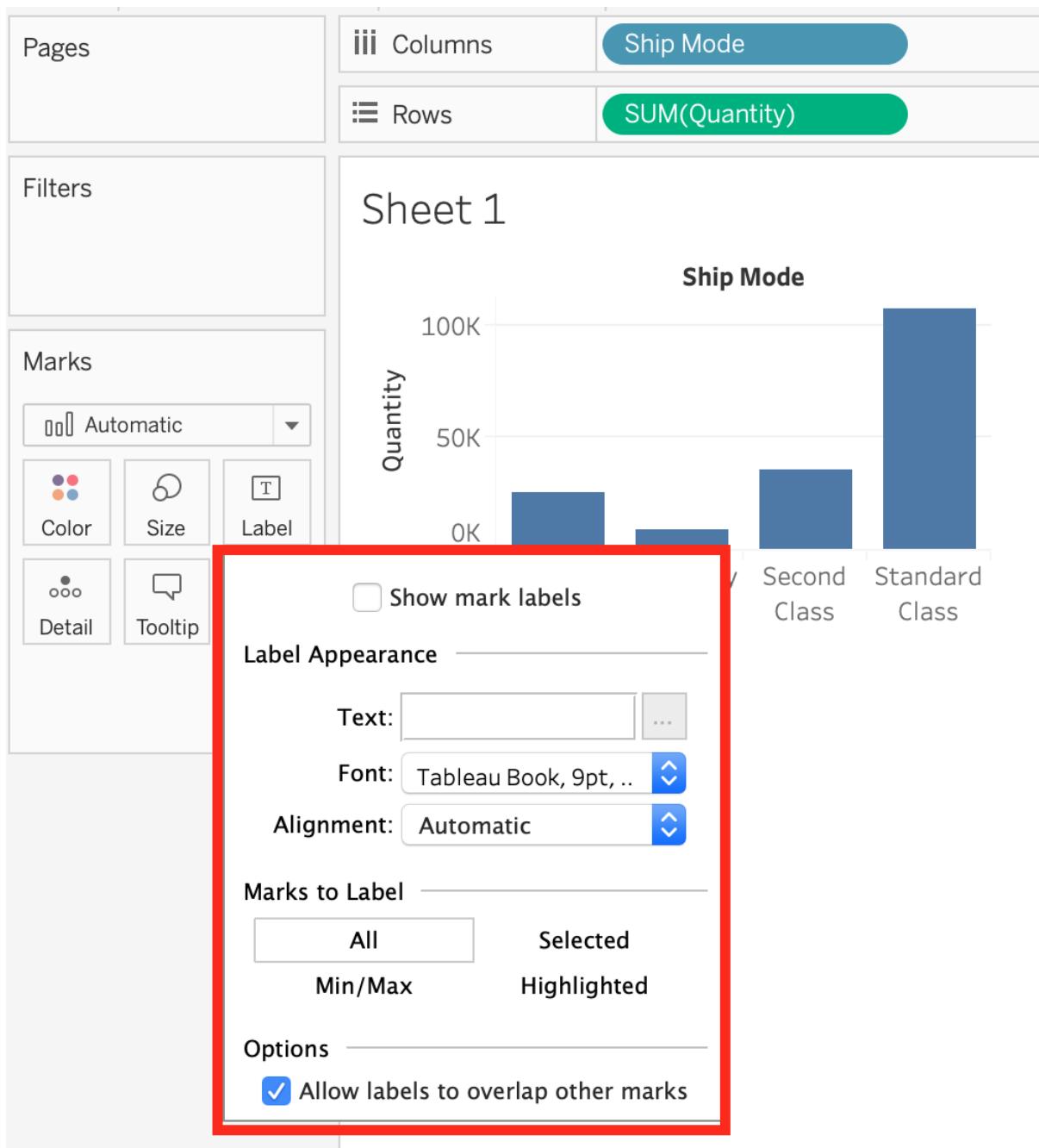
3) Choose Format from the Menu bar, select Row or Column, and then select Bold under the header option (CORRECT) - this will modify only the selected axis (row or column)



The screenshot shows the Tableau desktop interface. On the left, the 'Format Font' dialog is open, with the 'Columns' tab selected. A red box highlights the 'Header' section of the dialog, which contains a color palette and font style controls (Bold, Italic, Underline). To the right of the dialog is a bar chart titled 'Sheet 1'. The chart has 'Ship Mode' on the columns and 'Quantity' on the y-axis. The bars represent different shipping classes: First Class (~30K), Same Day (~10K), Second Class (~40K), and Standard Class (~100K).

Ship Mode	Quantity
First Class	~30K
Same Day	~10K
Second Class	~40K
Standard Class	~100K

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



#### Question 38: Incorrect

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?



By dragging another dimension to the Rows shelf



By dragging another measure to the Columns shelf

**By dragging another measure to Color on the Marks card**

**(Incorrect)**

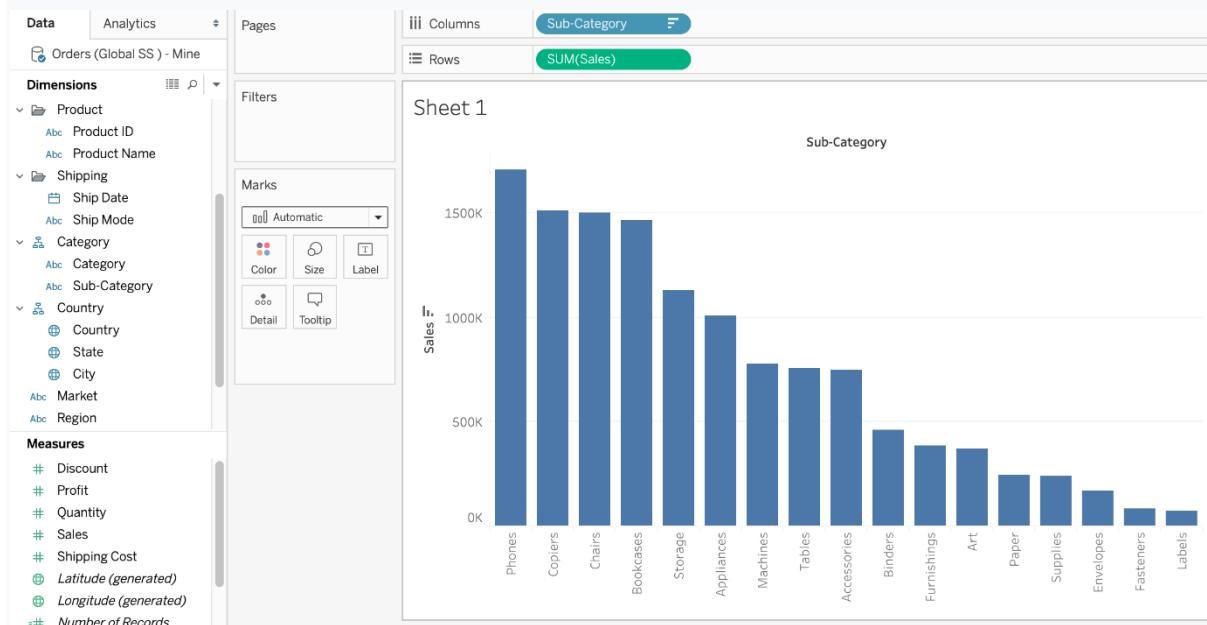
**By dragging another dimension to Color on the Marks card**

**(Correct)**

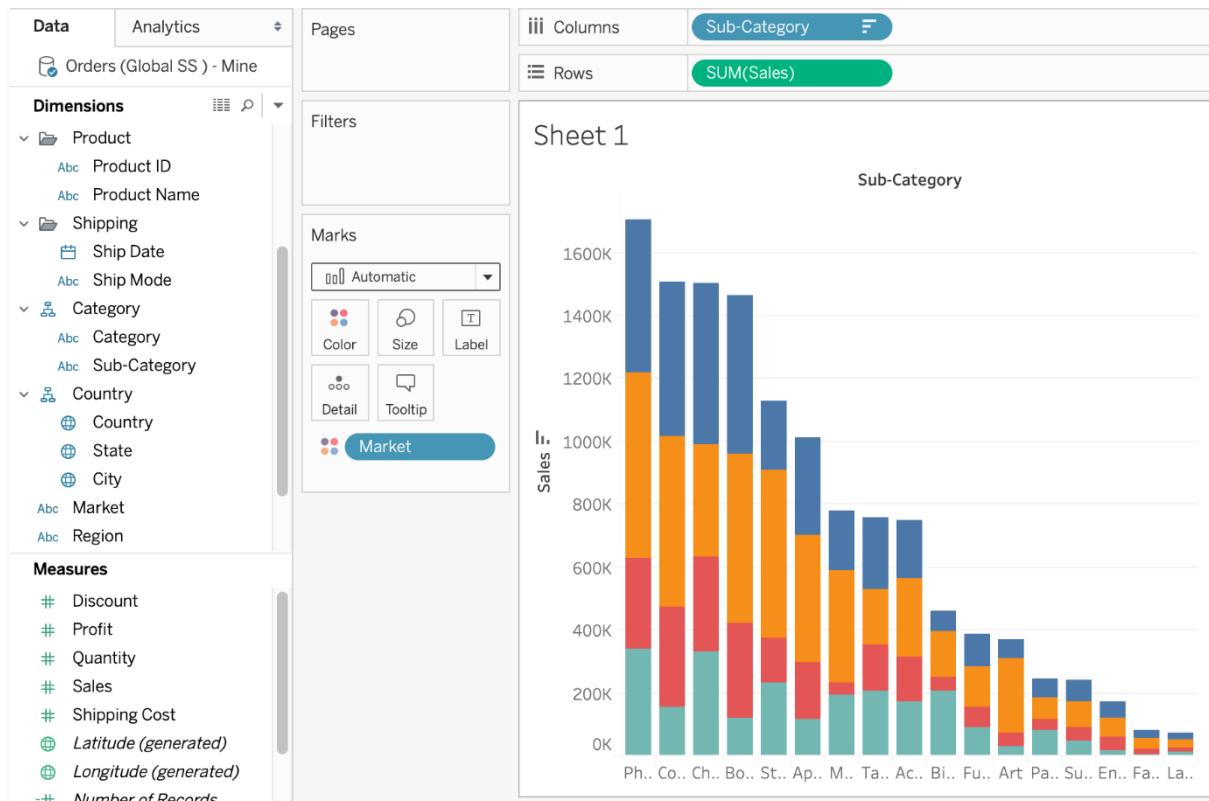
### Explanation

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

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



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



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

Question 39: **Correct**

Which one of the following is a dimension?



**Measure Names**

**(Correct)**



**Longitude**



**Latitude**



**Number of records**

**Explanation**

Measure Names is a **dimension**. Latitude, Longitude, and Number of records are all **measures**.

## Measures

- # Quantity
- # Sales
- # Shipping Cost
- 🌐 *Latitude (generated)*
- 🌐 *Longitude (generated)*
- =# *Number of Records*
- # *Measure Values*

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Window. At the top, there's a header bar with the title "Dimensions" and icons for refresh, search, and dropdown. Below the header, there are two rows of dimension names. The first row contains "Abc Segment". The second row contains "Abc Measure Names", which is highlighted with a red rectangular border. To the right of the dimension names is a vertical scrollbar.

**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)

Question 40: **Correct**

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



axis

**headers**

**(Correct)**

**none**

**both**

**Explanation**

**Important question!**

### Blue versus green fields

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

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

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

Question 41: **Correct**

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

- 

**To make the context filter a dependent filter**

- 

**To include only the data of interest**

**(Correct)**

-

**To help clean the data**

- 

**Improve query performance**

**(Correct)**

### **Explanation**

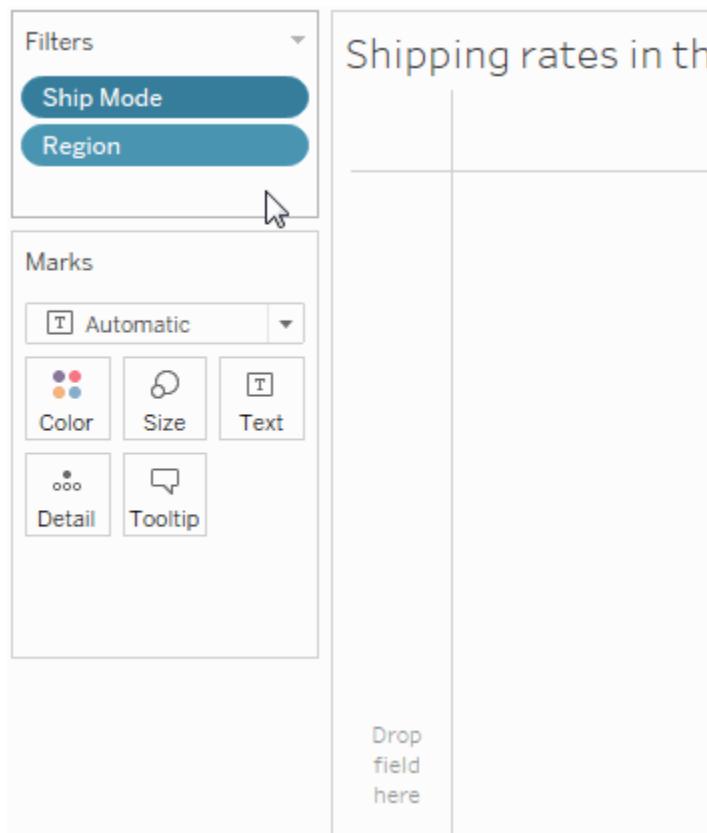
By default, all filters that you set in Tableau are computed **independently**. That is, each filter accesses all rows in your data source without regard to other filters. However, you can set one or more categorical filters as context filters for the view. **You can think of a context filter as being 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)

Question 42: **Correct**

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

- spacing
  - tiling
  - margining
  - padding
- (Correct)

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

Question 43: **Correct**

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

- 
- 3**
- 
- 1**
- 
- 2**

**(Correct)**

- 
- 4**

### 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.

iii Columns	SUM(Sales)
Rows	SUM(Profit)

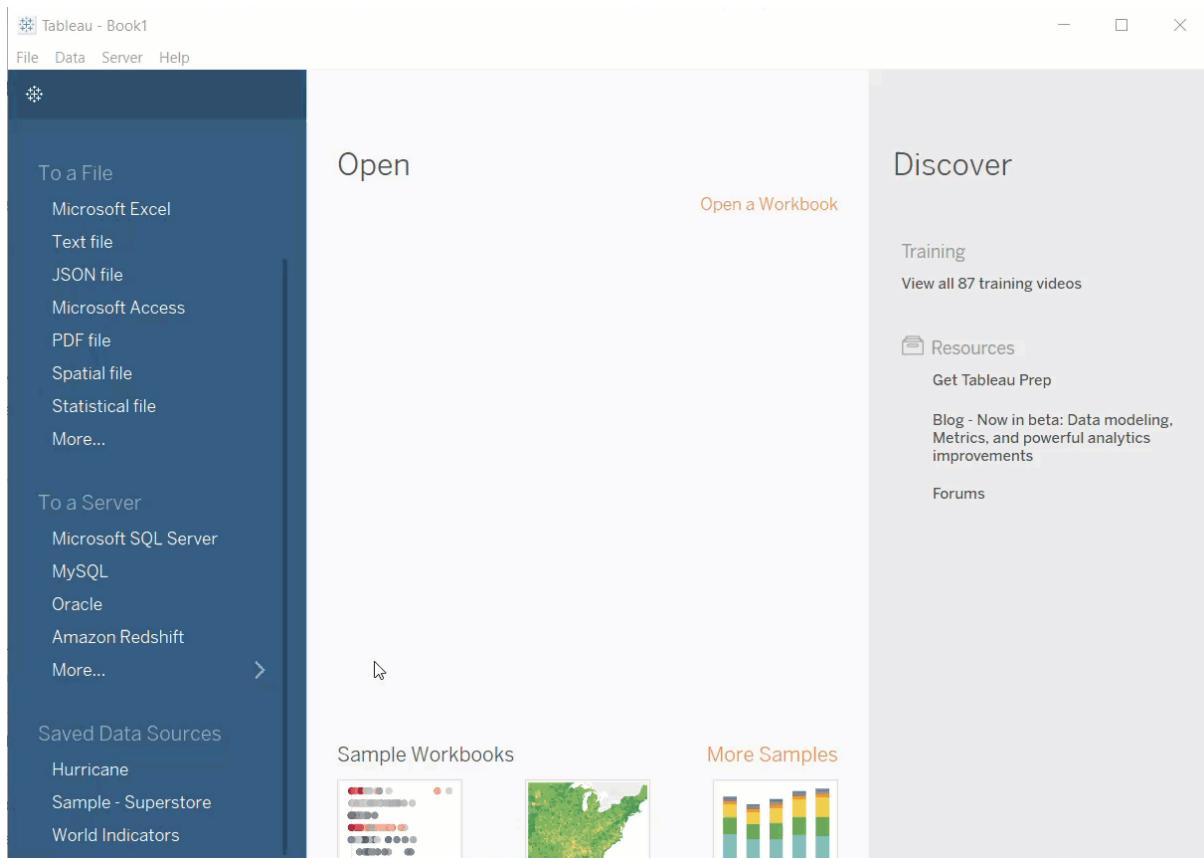
( Simple Scatter Plot)

iii Columns	Region	SUM(Sales)
Rows	Category	SUM(Profit)

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

Question 44: **Correct**

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

- 

**Split Container**

- 

**Diagonal Container**

- 

**Horizontal Container**

**(Correct)**

- 

**Vertical Container**

**(Correct)**

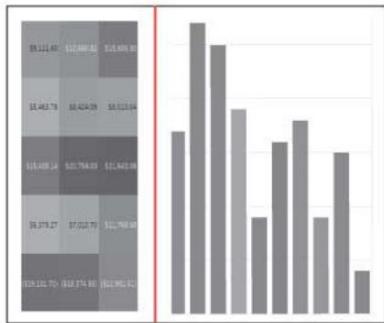
**Explanation**

## Layout container types

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

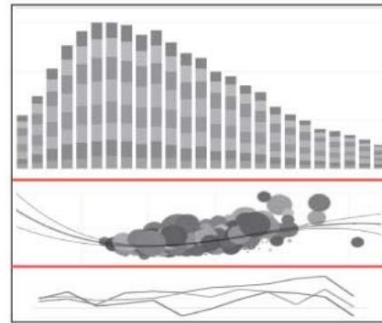
### Horizontal layout container

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



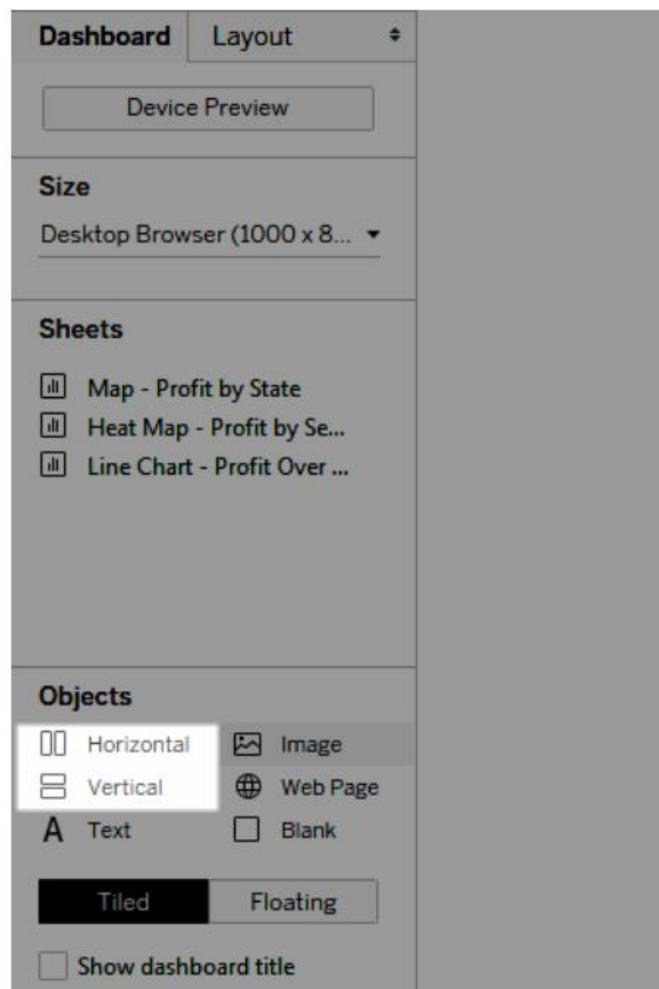
### Vertical layout container

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

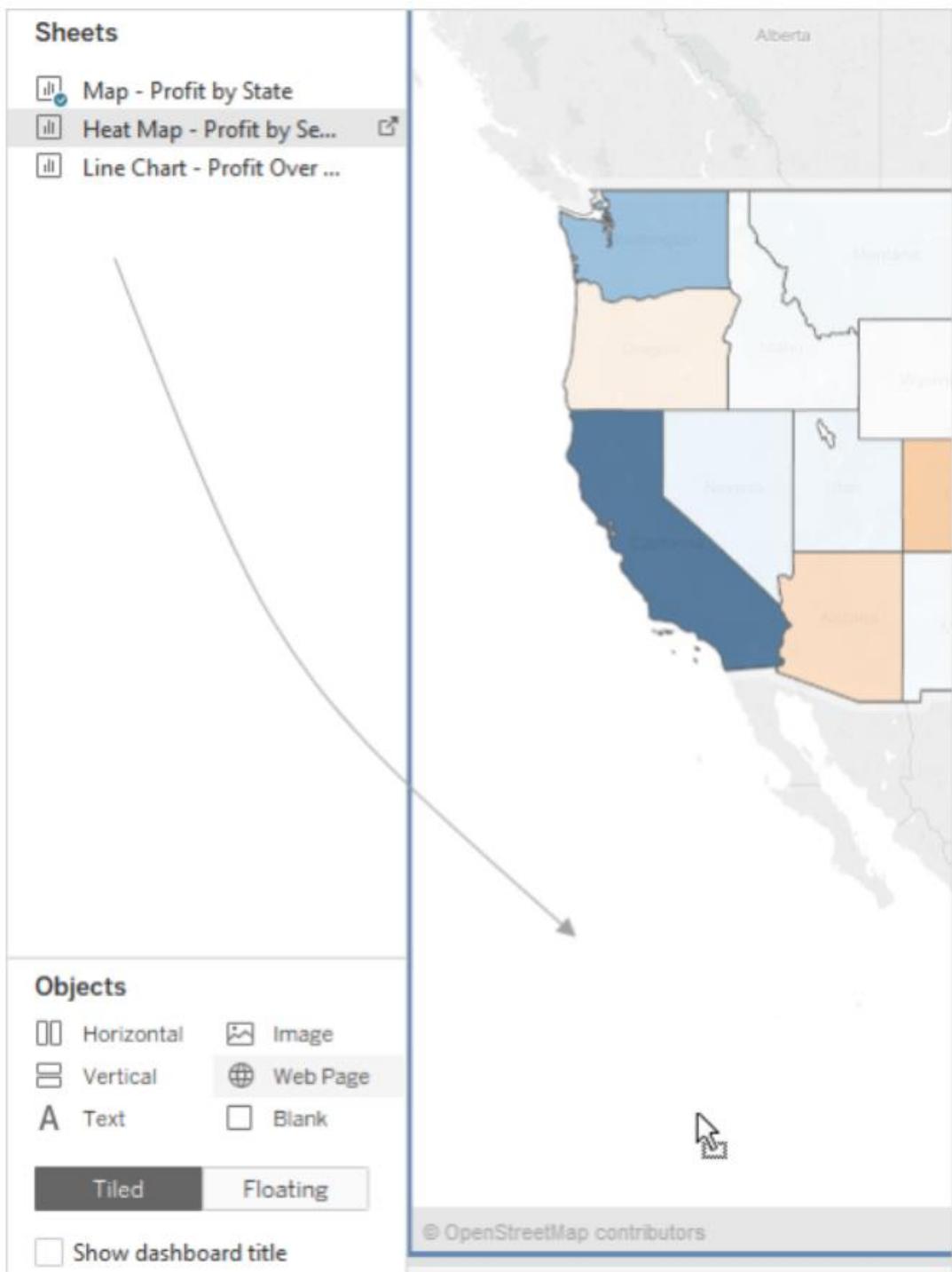


## Add a layout container

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



3. Add views and objects to the layout container.



**Reference:** [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dashboards\\_organize\\_floatingandtiled.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dashboards_organize_floatingandtiled.htm)

Question 45: **Incorrect**

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

- 

**Click on Dashboard in the Menu bar followed by Copy Image**

**(Correct)**

- 

**Click on Worksheet in the Menu bar followed by Export, then choose Image**

**(Incorrect)**

- 

**Right click on the dashboard, and choose Copy, then image.**

**(Incorrect)**

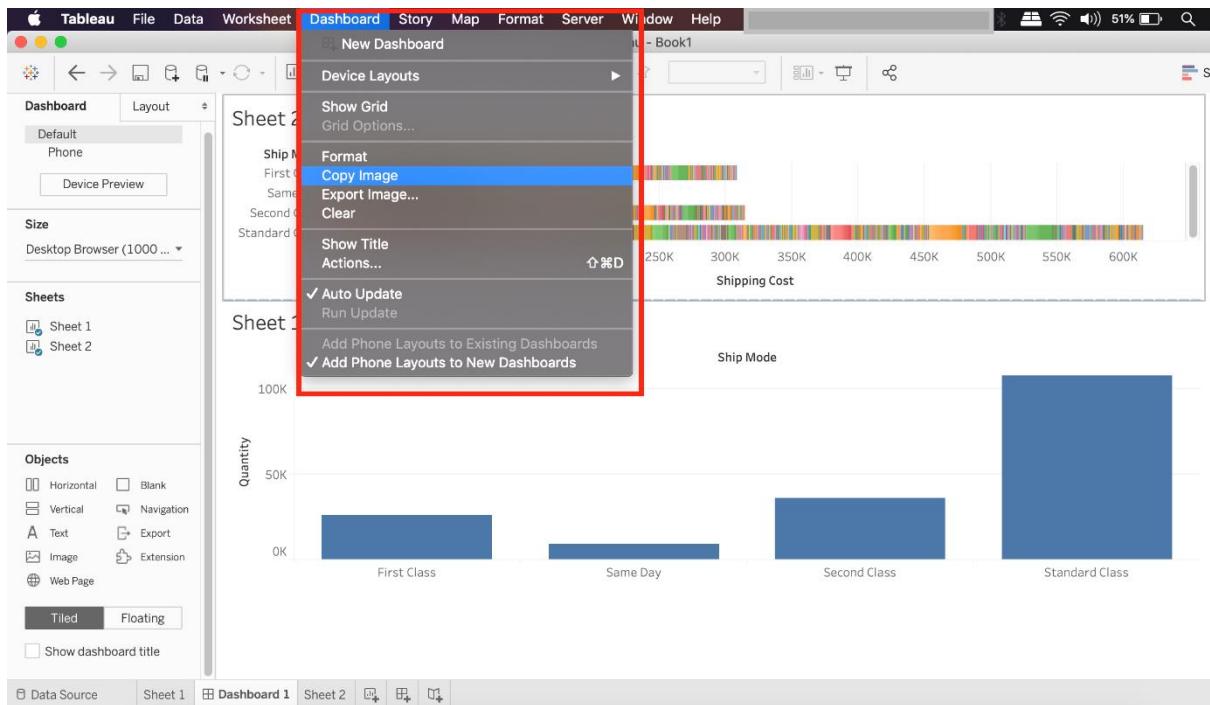
- 

**Using the floating export worksheet option on the Dashboard**

**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