Attempt 1
All questions
Question 1: **Incorrect**
Which of the following are FALSE about Joins?

- ☐

  Joined tables are never merged into a single table.

  (Correct)

- ☐

  They are are a more dynamic way than relationships to combine data

  (Correct)

- ☑

  May drop unmatched measure values

  (Incorrect)

- ☑

  They are displayed with Venn diagram icons between physical tables

  (Incorrect)

- ☐

  Joins can be defined at the time of query dynamically

  (Correct)

Explanation
According to the official documentation:

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

Joins -

1) Are displayed with Venn diagram icons between physical tables

2) Require you to select join types and join clauses

3) Joined physical tables are merged into a single logical table with a fixed combination of data

4) May drop unmatched measure values

5) May duplicate aggregate values when fields are at different levels of detail

6) Support scenarios that require a single table of data, such as extract filters and aggregation

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/online/en-us/datasource_relationships_learnmorepage.htm

Question 2: **Correct**
**What term is used to describe the following picture?**

- ◉
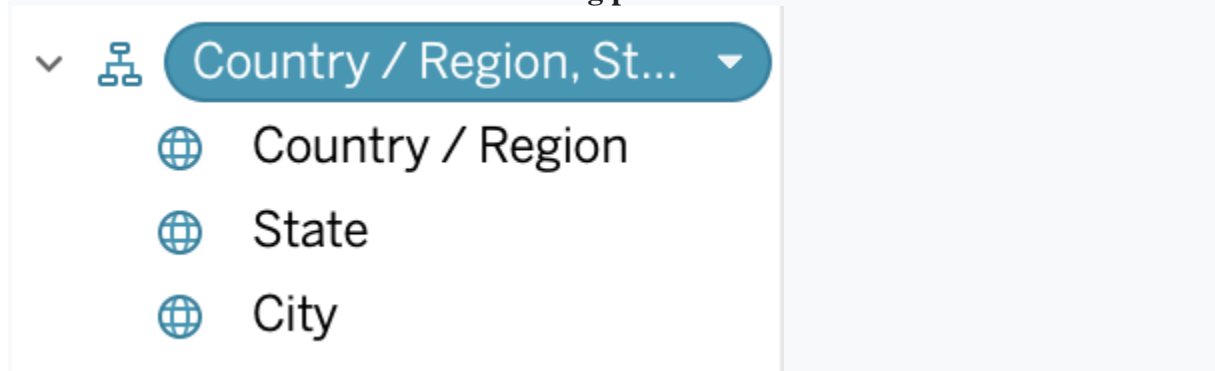
  Hierarchy

  (Correct)

- ○

  Group

- ○

  Union

- ○

  Set

- ○

Parameter

Explanation

When you connect to a data source, Tableau **automatically** separates date fields into hierarchies so you can easily **break down** the viz. You can also create your own custom hierarchies. For example, if you have a set of fields named Region, State, and County, you can create a hierarchy from these fields so that you can quickly drill down between levels in the viz.
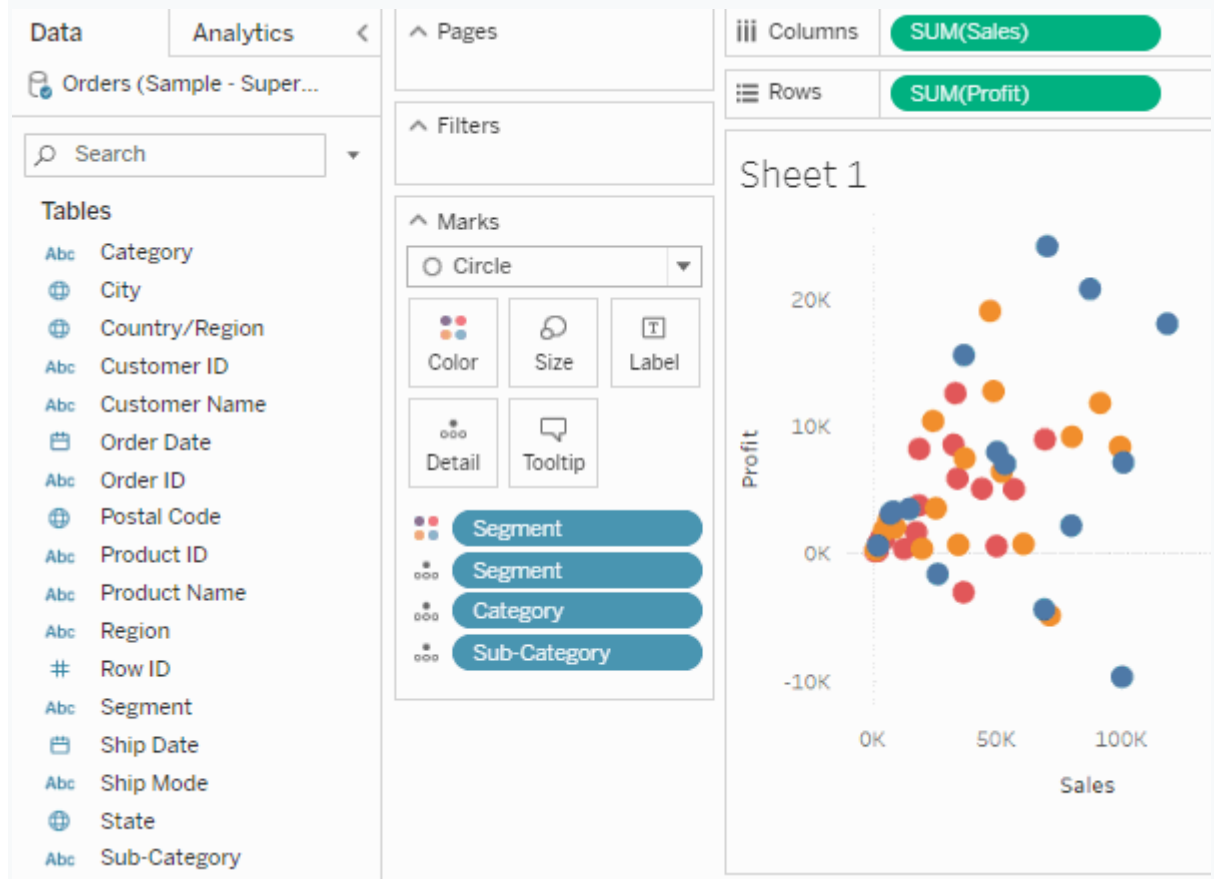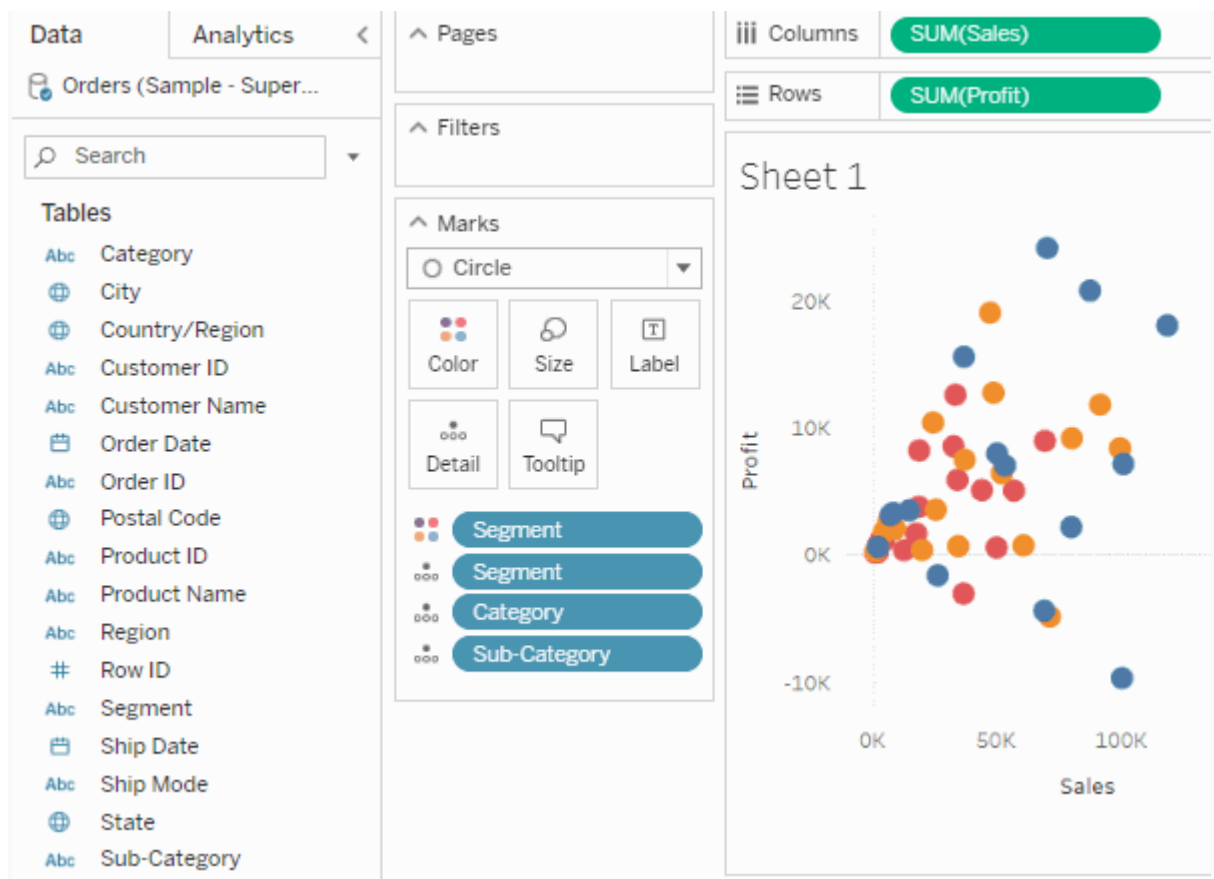
Question 3: **Correct**

_____ is hosted by Tableau to share our visualisations publically with the world.

- ○

  Tableau Server

- ○

  Tableau Reader

- ◉

  Tableau Public

  (Correct)

- ○

Tableau Desktop

Explanation

Tableau Public is a free service that lets anyone publish interactive data visualizations to the web. Visualizations that have been published to **Tableau Public** ("vizzes") can be embedded into web pages and blogs, they can be shared via social media or email, and they can be made available for download to other users.

Check it out : https://public.tableau.com/en-us/s/

Question 4: **Correct**

You can create _____ for members in a dimension so that their labels appear differently in the view.

- ○

   duplicates

- ○

   copies

- ○

   parameters

- ◉

   aliases

   (Correct)

Explanation

You can create aliases (alternate names) for members in a dimension so that their labels appear differently in the view.
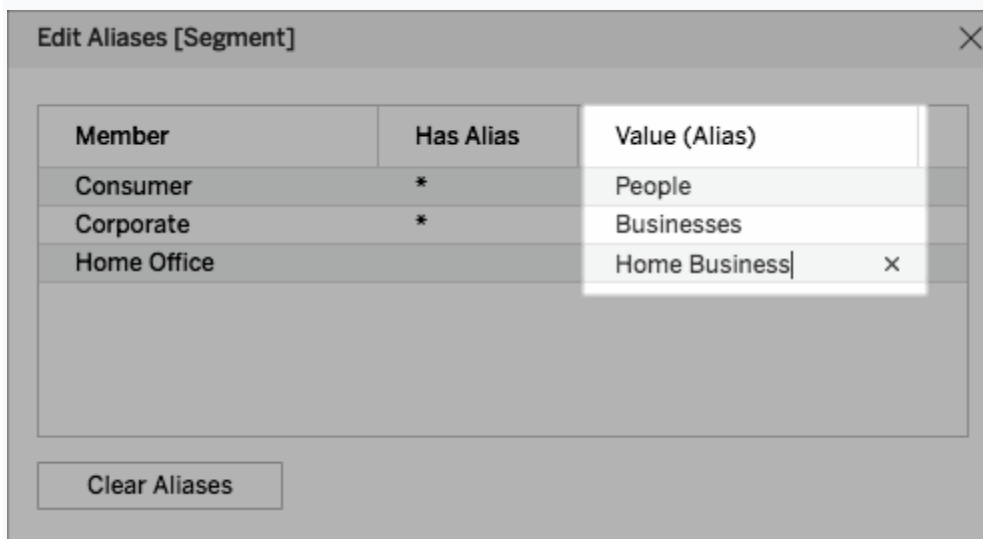
Aliases can be created for the members of discrete dimensions only. They cannot be created for continuous dimensions, dates, or measures.

To create an alias:

1) In the Data pane, right-click a dimension and select Aliases.
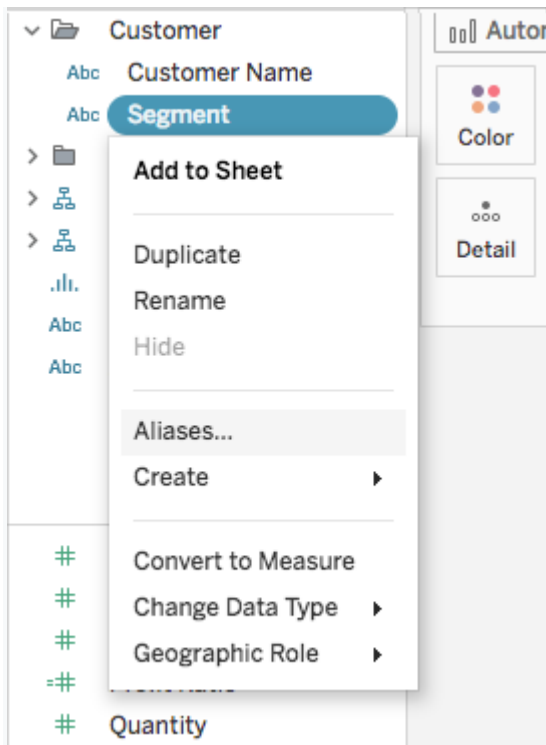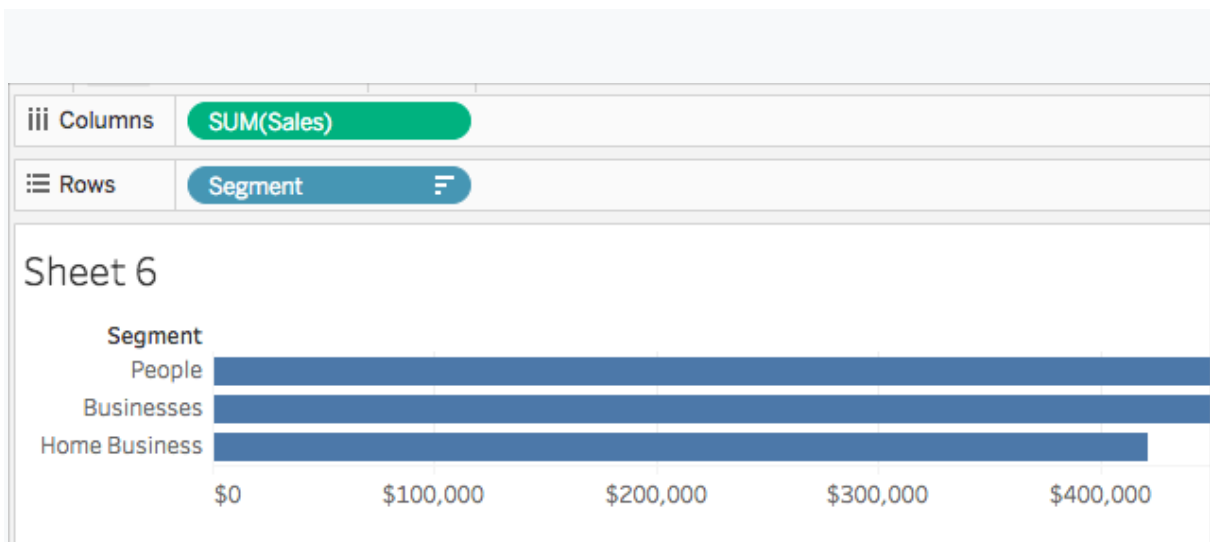
2) In the Edit Aliases dialog box, under **Value (Alias)**, select a member and enter a new name.

3) To submit your changes: In Tableau Desktop, click **OK**.

On Tableau Server or Tableau Online, click the **X** icon in the top-right corner of the dialog box.

When you add the field to the view, the alias names appear as labels in the view. For example:

Reference:

Question 5: **Incorrect**

You can _____ your data to combine two or more tables by appending values (rows) from one table to another

- ○

  concatenate

- ◉

  join

  (Incorrect)

- ○

  blend

- ○

  union

  (Correct)

Explanation

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

DAY	CUSTOMER	PURCHASES	TYPE
4	Lane	5	Credit
10	Chris	6	Credit
28	Juan	1	Credit

June2016

DAY	CUSTOMER	PURCHASES	TYPE
1	Lisa	3	Credit
28	Isaac	4	Cash
28	Sam	2	Credit

July2016

DAY	CUSTOMER	PURCHASES	TYPE
2	Mario	2	Credit
15	Wei	1	Cash
21	Jim	7	Cash

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

Union

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

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

True or False: When you drag additional tables to the logical layer canvas, Tableau automatically attempts to create the relationship based on existing key constraints and matching fields to define the relationship. If it can't determine the matching fields, then relating these tables is not possible.
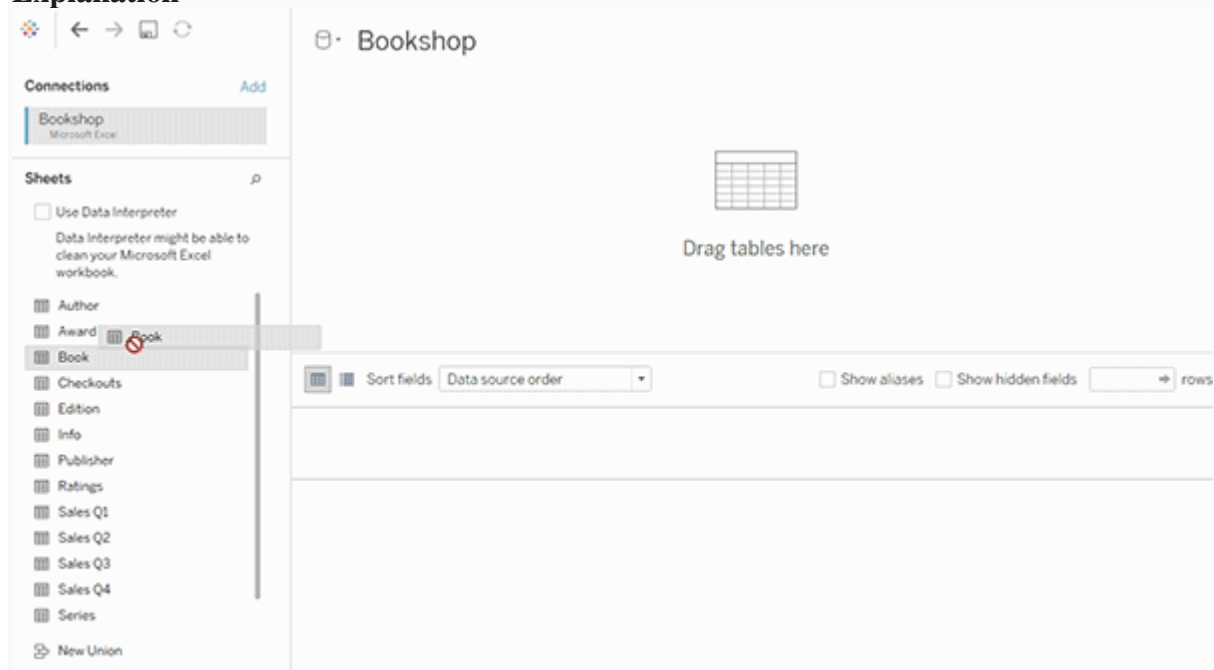
- ○

  True

- ◉

  False

  (Correct)

Explanation

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

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

Question 7: **Correct**
When working with Excel, text file data, JSON file, .pdf file data, you can use _____ to union files across folders, and worksheets across workbooks. Search is scoped to the selected connection.

- ○

  Pattern Search

- ◉

  Wildcard Search

  (Correct)

- ○

  Regex Search

- ○

  Union Search

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

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

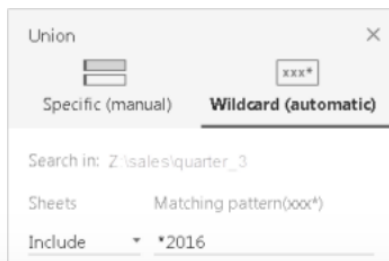## To union tables using wildcard search

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

2. Click **Wildcard (automatic)** in the Union dialog box.
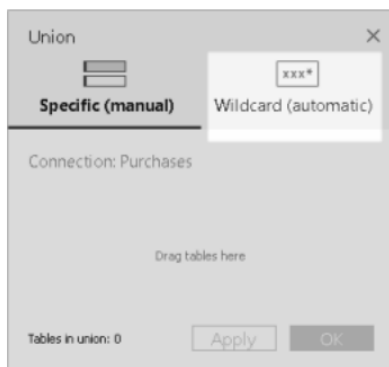
3. Enter the search criteria that you want Tableau to use to find tables to include in the union.

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

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

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

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/union.htm
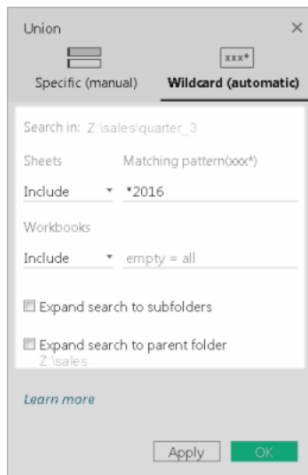
Question 8: **Correct**
Which of the following 2 fields CANNOT be deleted in Tableau?

- ☑

  Measure Values

  (Correct)

- ☐

  Number of Records

- ☐

  Calculated Fields

- ☑

  Measure Names

(Correct)

Explanation
Measure names and values **CANNOT** be deleted in Tableau like other columns can. These are auto-generated.

Calculated Fields, and Number of records can both be deleted.

Question 9: **Correct**
The row and column shelves contain _____
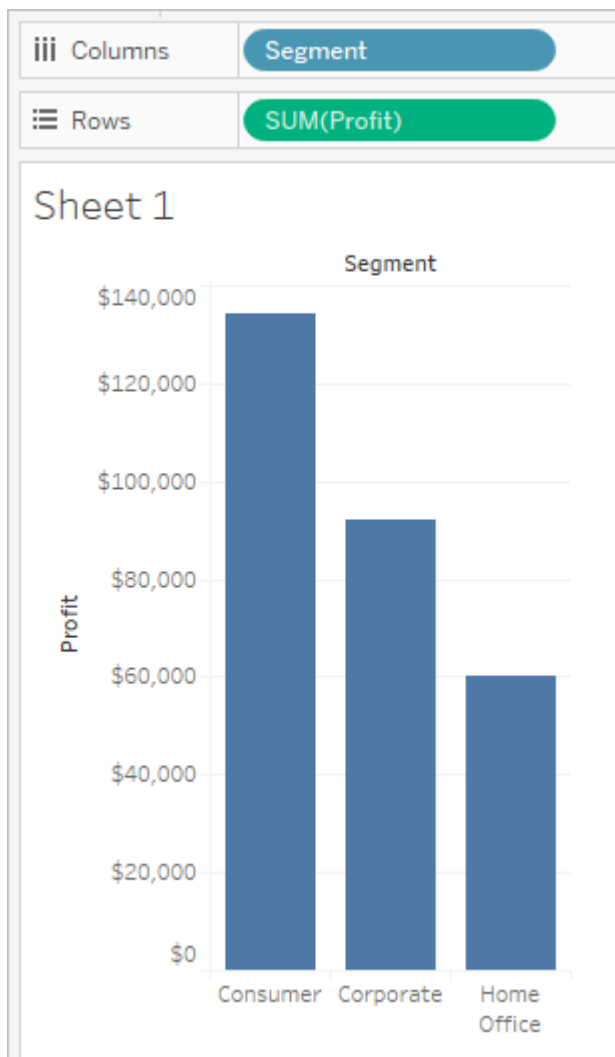
- ○

  Grand Totals

- ◉

  Pills

  (Correct)

- ○

  Filters

- ○

  Parameters

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:

Question 10: **Correct**
True or False: When relating tables, the fields that define the relationships must have the same data type.

- ○

  False

- ◉

  True

  (Correct)

Explanation

According to the official documentation, the following are the requirements for using relationships:

1) When relating tables, the fields that define the relationships **must** have the same data type. Changing the data type in the Data Source page does not change this requirement. Tableau will still use the data type in the underlying database for queries.

2) You can't define relationships based on geographic fields.

3) Circular relationships aren't supported in the data model.

4) You can't edit relationships in a published data source.

5) You can't define relationships between published data sources.

6) Your workbook must use an embedded data source for you to be able to edit relationships and performance options in the Data Source page in Tableau Online or Tableau Server.

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/online/en-us/datasource_relationships_learnmorepage.htm

Question 11: **Incorrect**
Which of the following are required to create a trend line?

- ○

  1 measure only

- ◉

  1 measure, or a date and a dimension on opposing axes.

  (Incorrect)

- ○

  2 measures on opposing axes, or a date and a measure on opposing axes.

  (Correct)

- ○

  2 dimensions, or a date and a dimension on opposing axes.

Explanation
To create a trend line, we need:

Question 12: **Correct**

Orders (Global SS) - Mine

Dimensions ▦ 🔍 ▾

Abc **Category** ▾

∨ 品 Country, State, City

⊕ Country

⊕ State

⊕ City

Abc Customer ID

Abc Customer Name

Abc Market

📅 Order Date

Abc Order ID

Abc Order Priority

Abc Product ID

Abc Product Name

Abc Region

Measures

\# Discount

\# Profit

\# Quantity

\# Sales

\# Shipping Cost

⊕ *Latitude (generated)*

⊕ *Longitude (generated)*

\# *Number of Records*

\# *Measure Values*

What is this view referred to as in Tableau?

- ○

  Analytics Pane

- ○

  Dimensions & Measures

- ○

  Window Pane

- ◉

  Data Pane

  (Correct)

Explanation
Tableau displays data source connections and data fields for the workbook in the **Data pane** on the left side of the workspace.

The Data pane includes:

Dimension fields – Fields that contain qualitative values (such as names, dates, or geographical data). You can use dimensions to categorize, segment, and reveal the details in your data. Dimensions affect the level of detail in the view. Examples of dimensions include dates, customer names, and customer segments.

Measure fields – Fields that contain numeric, quantitative values can be measured. You can apply calculations to them and aggregate them. When you drag a measure into the view, Tableau applies an aggregation to that measure (by default). Examples of measures: sales, profit, number of employees, temperature, frequency.

For more information on what dimensions and measures are, see Dimensions and Measures, Blue and Green.

Calculated fields – If your underlying data doesn't include all of the fields you need to answer your questions, you can create new fields in Tableau using calculations and then save them as part of your data source. These fields are called calculated fields.

For more information on calculated fields, see Create Custom Fields with Calculations.

Sets – Subsets of data that you define. Sets are custom fields based on existing dimensions and criteria that you specify. For more information, see Create Sets.

Named sets from an MS Analysis Services server or from a Teradata OLAP connector also appear in Tableau in this area of the Data pane. You can interact with these named sets in the same way you interact with other custom sets in Tableau.

Parameters – Values that can be used as placeholders in formulas, or replace constant values in calculated fields and filters. For more information, see Create Parameters.

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

Question 13: **Correct**

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

- ☑

  Cell

  (Correct)

- ☑

  Table

  (Correct)

- ☐

  Window
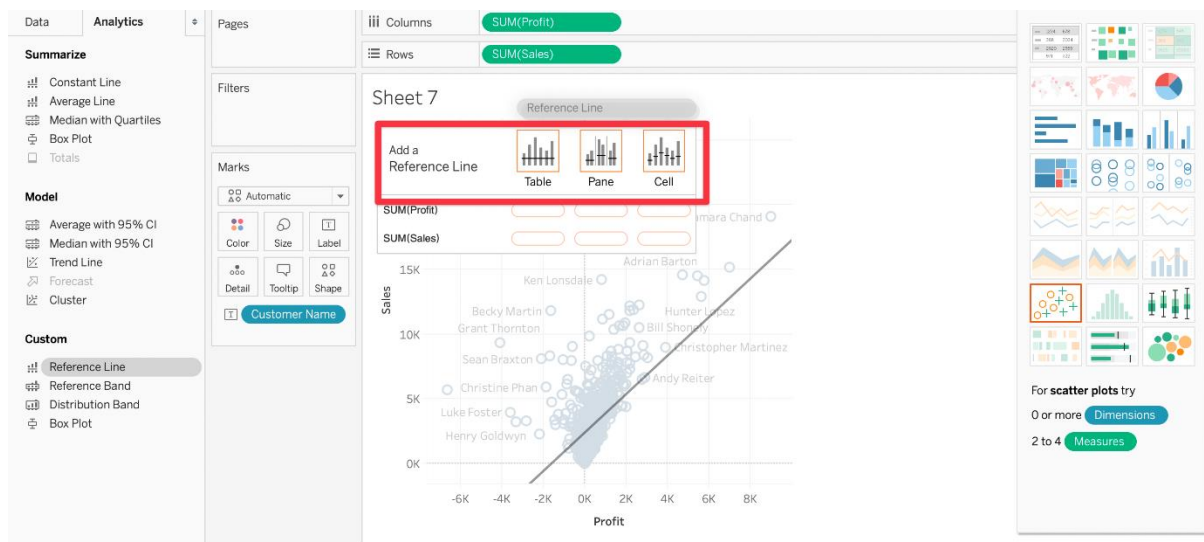
- ☐

Axis

- ☑

Pane

(Correct)

- ☐

Section

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

Question 14: **Correct**

_____ contains the visualisations, info needed to build the visualisations, and a copy of the data source.

- ○

Tableau Data Extract (.tde)

- ○

Tableau Bookmark (.tbm)

- ◉

Tableau Packaged Workbook (.twbx)

(Correct)

- ○

Tableau Workbook (.twb)

Explanation

TWBX is **all in one**. It contains viz, info needed to build the viz, and a copy of the data source. It doesn't contain extracts of the data but can contain both live and data extracts. Best if want to eliminate the barrier of data access.

Create a .twbx with file-based data sources

1) Select File > Save As.

2) Specify a file name for the packaged workbook in the Save As dialog box.
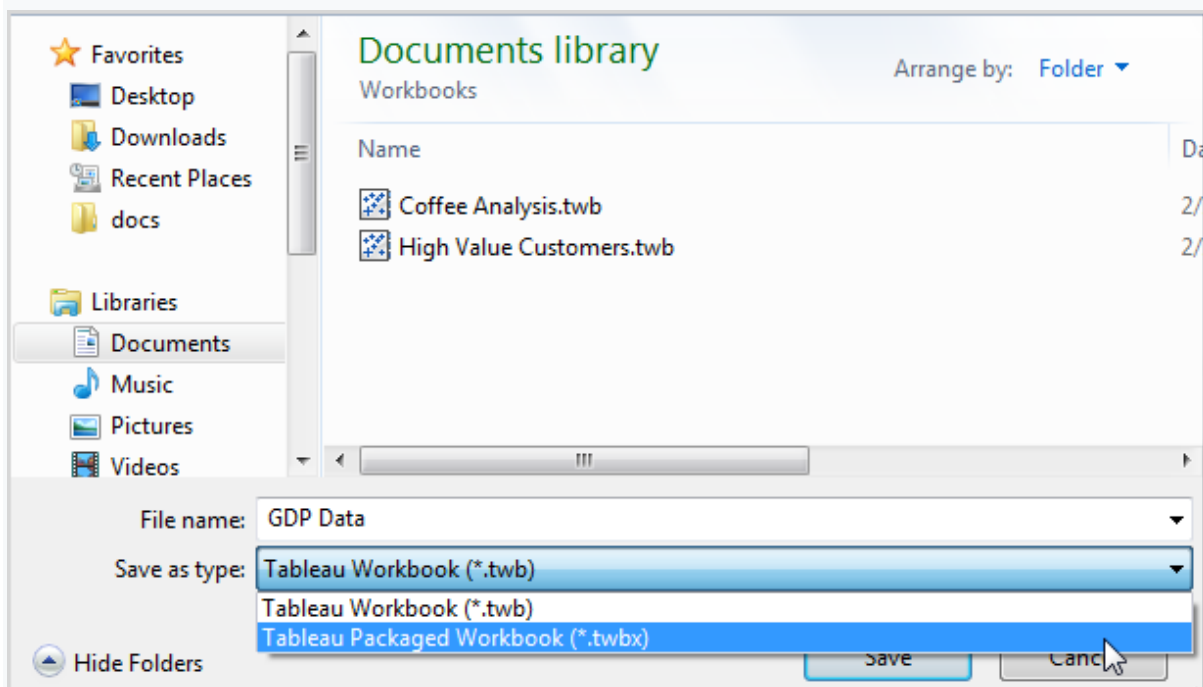
3)Select Tableau Packaged Workbooks on the Save as type drop-down list.

4) Click Save.

5) The default location is the Workbooks folder of the Tableau repository. However, you can save packaged workbooks to any directory you choose.

The following files are included in packaged workbooks:

--> Background images

--> Custom geocoding

--> Custom shapes

--> Local cube files

--> Microsoft Access files

--> Microsoft Excel files

--> Tableau extract files (.hyper or .tde)

--> Text files (.csv, .txt, etc.)

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

Question 15: **Correct**
What will the following function return?

```
LEFT("Tableau", 3)
```

- ○

  eau

- ⦿

  Tab

  (Correct)

- ○

  An error

- ○

  ble

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

LEFT	`LEFT(string, number)`	Returns the left-most number of characters in the string. Example: ``` LEFT("Matador", 4) = "Mata" ```

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