

Attempt 1

All questions

Question 1: **Correct**

For a _____ sort, no matter how the data changes, the values will always stay in the sort order we kept stuff in.

-

Hierarchical

-

Topological

-

Manual

(Correct)

-

Random

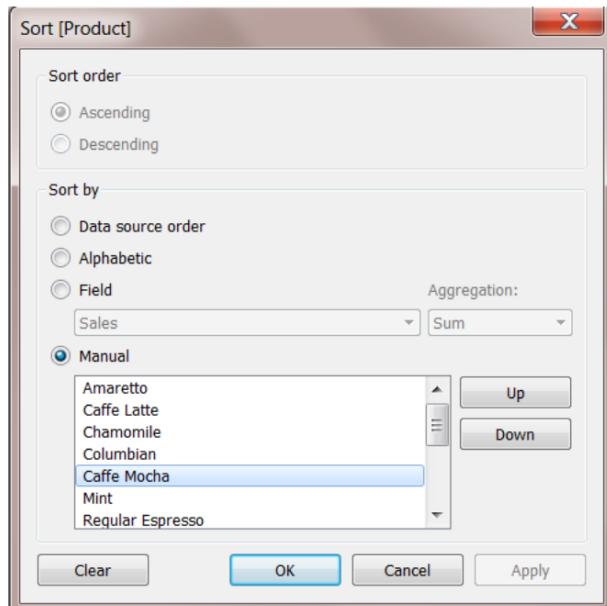
Explanation

For a **manual** sort, no matter how the data changes, the values will always stay in the sort order you kept stuff in.

From the official website:

You can also manually sort items in the view using the Legend. To manually sort items do the following steps:

1. In the Legend, right-click anywhere in the white space and select **Sort** from the context menu.
2. In the **Sort** dialog, in the **Manual** section, select items that you want to reorder and then use the **Up** and **Down** buttons to move items in the list.



Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/reader/desktop/en-us/reader_sort.htm

Question 2: **Incorrect**

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

- dimension, measure
- (Incorrect)
- ID, Key
- Data type, Value
- type, role

(Correct)

Explanation

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

Role can be of the following two types:

- 1) Dimension
- 2) Measure

Type can be of the following :

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

Question 3: **Correct**

_____ charts are typically used to represent accumulated totals over time and are the conventional way to display stacked lines.

-

Bullet

-

Area

(Correct)

-

Line

-

Gantt Explanation

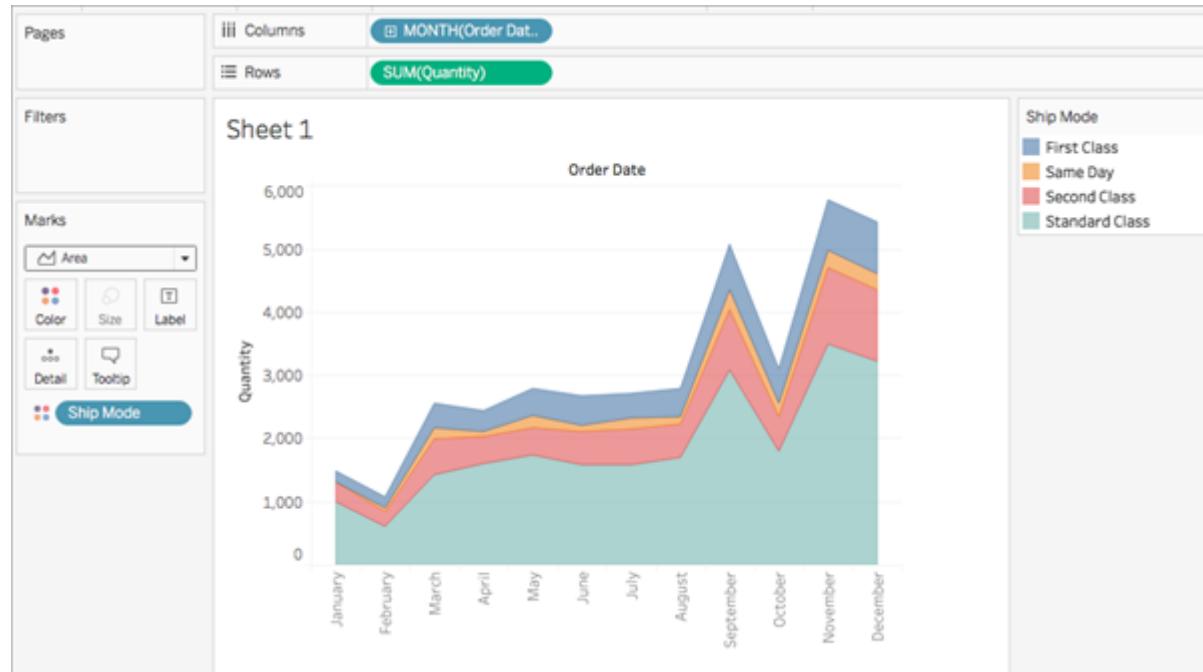
According to the official Tableau documentation:

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

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

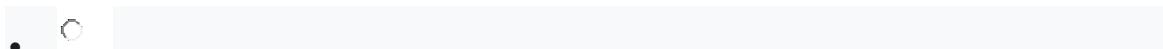
Mark type:	Area
Columns shelf:	Dimension
Rows shelf:	Measure
Color:	Dimension

An example of an area chart is shown below:



Question 4: **Correct**

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



Local Name, Actual Name

Local Field, Global Field

Remote Field Name, Field Name

(Correct)

Column Name, Actual Name

Explanation

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

The screenshot shows the 'Manage Metadata' dialog for the 'Orders' table in the 'Sample - Superstore' data source. The 'Connection' section is set to 'Live'. The 'Filters' section shows 0 filters added. The 'Orders' table is selected. At the top, there are buttons for 'Sort fields' (with a red box around it) and 'Data source order'. Below is a table with three columns: 'Field Name', 'Table', and 'Remote Field Name'. The first row is highlighted with a red box.

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

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

Sort fields Data source order ▾

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

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

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/environment_datasource_page.htm#Metadata

Question 5: Incorrect

You may create a context filter to:

-

To create a dependent filter

(Incorrect)

-

Create a dependent numerical or top N filter

(Correct)

-
- **To replace a data source filter**
- **Improve performance**

(Correct)

Explanation

Important question! You **cannot** use a context filter to replace a data source filter since each filter type has its own use case. Also, a content filter is an **Independent** filter and all other filters are called dependent since they only process the data that passes through a context filter.

According to the official documentation :

Improve View Performance with Context Filters

Version: 2020.3

Applies to: Tableau Desktop, Tableau Online, Tableau Server

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. 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:

- 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.
- 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.

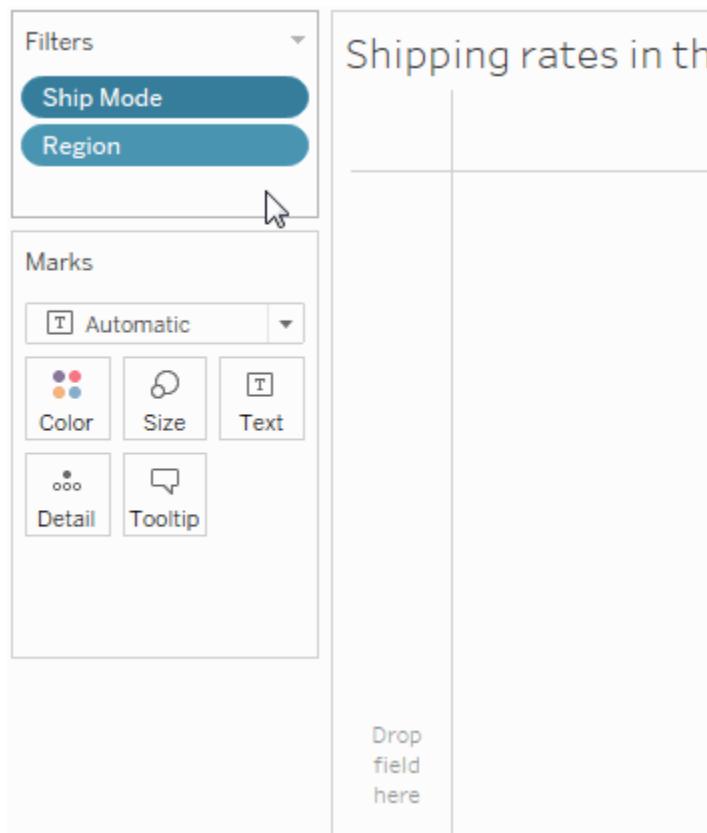
Note: As of Tableau 9.0, context filters no longer create temporary tables, except for generic ODBC data sources and customized data sources.

Create Context Filters

To create a context filter, select **Add to Context** from the context menu of an existing categorical filter. The context is computed once to generate the view. All other filters are then computed relative to the context. Context filters:

- Appear at the top of the Filters shelf.
- Are identified by a gray color on the Filters shelf.
- Cannot be rearranged on the shelf.

As shown below, the **Ship Mode** dimension is set to be the context for a view. The **Region** filter is computed using only the data that passes through **Ship Mode**.



You can modify a context filter by:

- Removing the field from the Filters shelf – If other context filters remain on the shelf, a new context is computed.
- Editing the filter – A new context is computed each time you edit a context filter.
- Selecting **Remove from Context** – The filter remains on the shelf as a standard filter. If other context filters remain on the shelf, a new context is computed.

Speed up Context Filters

To improve performance of context filters, especially on large data sources, follow these general rules.

- Using a single context filter that significantly reduces the size of the data set is much better than applying many context filters. In fact, if a filter does not reduce the size of the data set by one-tenth or more, it is actually worse to add it to the context because of the performance cost of computing the context.
- Complete all of your data modeling before creating a context. Changes in the data model, such as converting dimensions to measures, require recomputing the context.
- Set the necessary filters for the context and create the context before adding fields to other shelves. Doing this work first makes the queries that are run when you drop fields on other shelves much faster.
- If you want to set a context filter on a date you can use a continuous date. However, using date bins like YEAR(date) or context filters on discrete dates are very effective.

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

Question 6: **Correct**

The View Data window displays as much of the data as possible by default, up to _____ rows.

- 15,000
- 20,000
- 10,000
- 5,000

Explanation

The View Data window displays as much of the data as possible by default, up to **10,000** rows. This can be increased though, if you wish to.

Read more: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-gb/inspectdata_viewdata.htm

Question 7: **Correct**

Data blending simulates a traditional _____ Join

- Inner
- Full Outer
- Left
- (Correct)

Right Explanation

Data blending simulates a traditional **left** join. The main difference between the two is when the aggregation is performed. **A join combines the data and then aggregates. A blend aggregates and then combines the data.**

From the official website:

Data blending

When you use data blending to combine data, a query is sent to the database for each data source that is used on the sheet. The results of the queries are sent back to Tableau as aggregated data and presented together in the visualization.

Note: Aggregating measures is straightforward—we can take the sum, average, maximum, or other aggregation of a number with ease. Measure values are aggregated based on how the field is aggregated in the view. However, all fields from a secondary data source must be aggregated. How does that work for dimensions? Dimension values are aggregated using the **ATTR** aggregate function, which returns a single value for all rows in the secondary data source. If there are multiple values contained in those rows, an asterisk (*) is shown. This can be interpreted as "there are multiple values in the secondary data source for this mark in the view".

The view uses all values from the primary data source (functioning as the left table) and the corresponding rows from the secondary data source (the right table) based on the linking field(s).

Suppose you have the following tables. If the linking fields are **User ID** and **Patron ID**, not all values can be a part of the resulting table because of the following:

- A row in the left table does not have a corresponding row match in the right table, as indicated by the null value in the results.
- There are multiple corresponding values in the rows in the right table, as indicated by the asterisk (*) in the results.

User ID	District	Level	Type
1	2	3	G
2	3	4	J
4	5	6	M
1	2	3	W

Branch	Patron ID	District	Level
A001	1	2	3
B001	2	3	4
C001	1	2	3

User ID	District	Level	Branch	Type
1	2	3	*	G
2	3	4	B001	J
4	5	6	null	M
1	2	3	*	W

When measures are involved, they are also aggregated, as seen below:

The diagram illustrates data blending between three tables. At the top is a table with columns Branch, Patron ID, District, Level, and Fines. Below it is a table with columns User ID, District, Level, and Type. A large arrow points from the first table to the second. Between the two is a table with columns Branch, Patron ID, District, Level, and Fines. A red double-headed arrow connects the Patron ID column of the first table to the Patron ID column of the middle table. Below the middle table is a final table with columns User ID, District, Level, Type, Branch, and Fines. This final table contains rows where the Type column is marked with an asterisk (*) to indicate multiple values.

Branch	Patron ID	District	Level	Fines
A001		2	3	10.00
B001		3	4	20.00
C001	1	2	3	30.00

User ID	District	Level	Type
1	2	3 G	
2	3	4 J	
4	5	6 M	
1	2	3 W	

Branch	Patron ID	District	Level	Fines
*	1	2	3	40.00
B001		3	4	20.00
*	1	2	3	40.00

User ID	District	Level	Type	Branch	Fines
1	2	3 G	*		40.00
2	3	4 J	B001		20.00
4	5	6 M	null		null
1	2	3 W	*		40.00

Important: an asterisk (*) in a view with blended data indicates multiple values. This can be resolved by ensuring there is only one matching value in the secondary data source for each mark in the primary data source, potentially by swapping the primary and secondary data sources. For more information, see [Troubleshoot Data Blending](#).

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

Question 8: Incorrect

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

-

JPEG Image (.JPG, .JPEG)

(Correct)

-

Portable Network Graphic (.PNG)

(Correct)

-

Windows Bitmap (.BMP)

(Correct)

-

Tagged Image File Format (TIFF)

(Incorrect)

Explanation

The following options are available when an image is Exported:

- ✓ Portable Network Graphics (*.png)
- Windows Bitmap (*.bmp)
- JPEG Image (*.jpg *.jpeg *.jpe *.jfif)

NOTE: When we Copy an image rather than exporting it, then the image is copied to the clipboard in the **TIFF** file format! However, it is not available when **EXPORTING** an image.

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

Question 9: **Correct**

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

- **Union**
-
- **Data Joining**
-
- **Data segregation**
- **Data Blending**

(Correct)

Explanation

Data blending is performed on a **sheet-by-sheet basis** and is established when a field from a second data source is used in the view. To create a blend in a workbook already connected to at least two data sources, bring a field from one data source to the sheet—it becomes the primary data source.

Switch to the other data source and use a field on the same sheet—it becomes a secondary data source. An orange linking icon will appear in the data pane, indicating which field(s) are being used to blend the data sources.

The screenshot shows the Tableau desktop application interface. The top menu bar includes File, Data, Worksheet, Dashboard, Story, Analysis, Map, Format, Server, Window, and Help. The ribbon bar has tabs for Data and Analytics, with Sales Targets and Sample - Superstore selected under Data. The left sidebar contains the Data pane with Dimensions (Product, Category, Sub-Category, Manufacturer, Product Name) and Measures (Discount, Profit, Profit Ratio, Quantity, Sales, Latitude (generated), Longitude (generated), Number of Records, Measure Values). The Sales field is highlighted with a green background and a cursor is over it. The Marks pane shows options for Color, Size, Text, Detail, and Tooltip. The main workspace is titled "Sheet 1" with a "Drop field here" placeholder. The bottom right corner of the workspace also has a "Drop field here" placeholder.

According to the official Tableau Documentation:

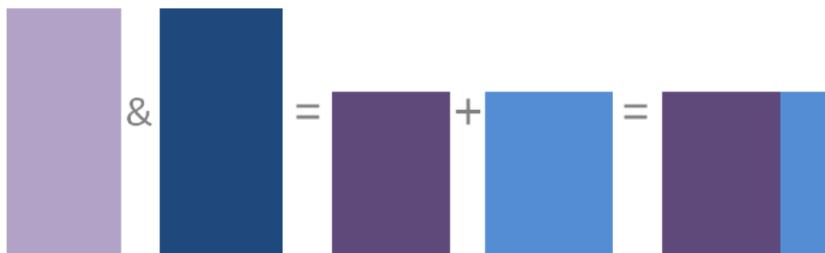
Data blending

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

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

such as cube data sources or Published Data Sources.

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



To read more about Data Blending, click on [THIS](#) link.

Question 10: **Correct**

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

- 0.4s
- 0.2s
- 0.3s
- 0.5s

Explanation

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



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

Animations

X

Workbook Default

On

Off

Duration

0.30 seconds (Fast) ▾

Style

Simultaneous ▾

Selected Sheet

Sheet 1

Animation

On (Default) ▾

Duration

0.3 seconds (Defa... ▾

Style

Simultaneous (Def... ▾

Reset All

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

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

Question 11: **Correct**

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

-

Using the Analytics Pane

(Correct)

-

Using the Data Pane

-

Using the Marks shelf

-

From the Analysis Tab in the Menu bar on top

(Correct)

Explanation

To add totals to a view using the Analytics pane:

Analytics

Sample - Superstore

Dimensions

- Customer
 - Customer Name
 - Segment
- Order
 - Order Date
 - Order ID
 - Ship Date
 - Ship Mode
- Location
 - Country
 - State
 - City
 - Postal Code
- Product
 - Category
 - Sub-Category
 - Manufacturer
 - Product Name
 - Profit (bin)
 - Region
 - Measure Names

Marks

Automatic

Color
Size
Text
Detail
Tooltip

SUM(Sales)

Sheet 1

Region

Category	Sub-Catego..	Central	East	South	West
Furniture	Bookcases	\$24,157	\$43,819	\$10,899	\$36,004
	Chairs	\$85,231	\$96,261	\$45,176	\$101,781
	Furnishings	\$15,254	\$29,071	\$17,307	\$30,073
	Tables	\$39,155	\$39,140	\$43,916	\$84,755
Office Supplies	Appliances	\$23,582	\$34,188	\$19,525	\$30,236
	Art	\$5,765	\$7,486	\$4,656	\$9,212
	Binders	\$56,923	\$53,498	\$37,030	\$55,961
	Envelopes	\$4,637	\$4,376	\$3,346	\$4,118
	Fasteners	\$778	\$820	\$503	\$923
	Labels	\$2,451	\$2,603	\$2,353	\$5,079
	Paper	\$17,492	\$20,173	\$14,151	\$26,664
	Storage	\$45,930	\$71,613	\$35,768	\$70,533
	Supplies	\$9,467	\$10,760	\$8,319	\$18,127
Technology	Accessories	\$33,956	\$45,033	\$27,277	\$61,114
	Copiers	\$37,260	\$53,219	\$9,300	\$49,749
	Machines	\$26,797	\$66,106	\$53,891	\$42,444
	Phones	\$72,403	\$100,615	\$58,304	\$98,684

Also, you can add totals from the Analytics tab in the Menu above:

Analysis Map Format Server Window Help

Show Mark Labels

✓ Aggregate Measures

Stack Marks

Explain Data...

Reveal Hidden Data

Percentage Of ►

Totals ►

Forecast ►

Trend Lines ►

Special Values ►

Table Layout ►

Legends ►

Filters ►

Question 12: **Correct**

Expires in 2 days

Standard ►

►

►

Show Row Grand Totals

Show Column Grand Totals

Row Totals to Left

Column Totals to Top

Add All Subtotals

Remove All Subtotals

Total All Using ►

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



Wildcard Match



Multiple Values (dropdown)



Regex Match

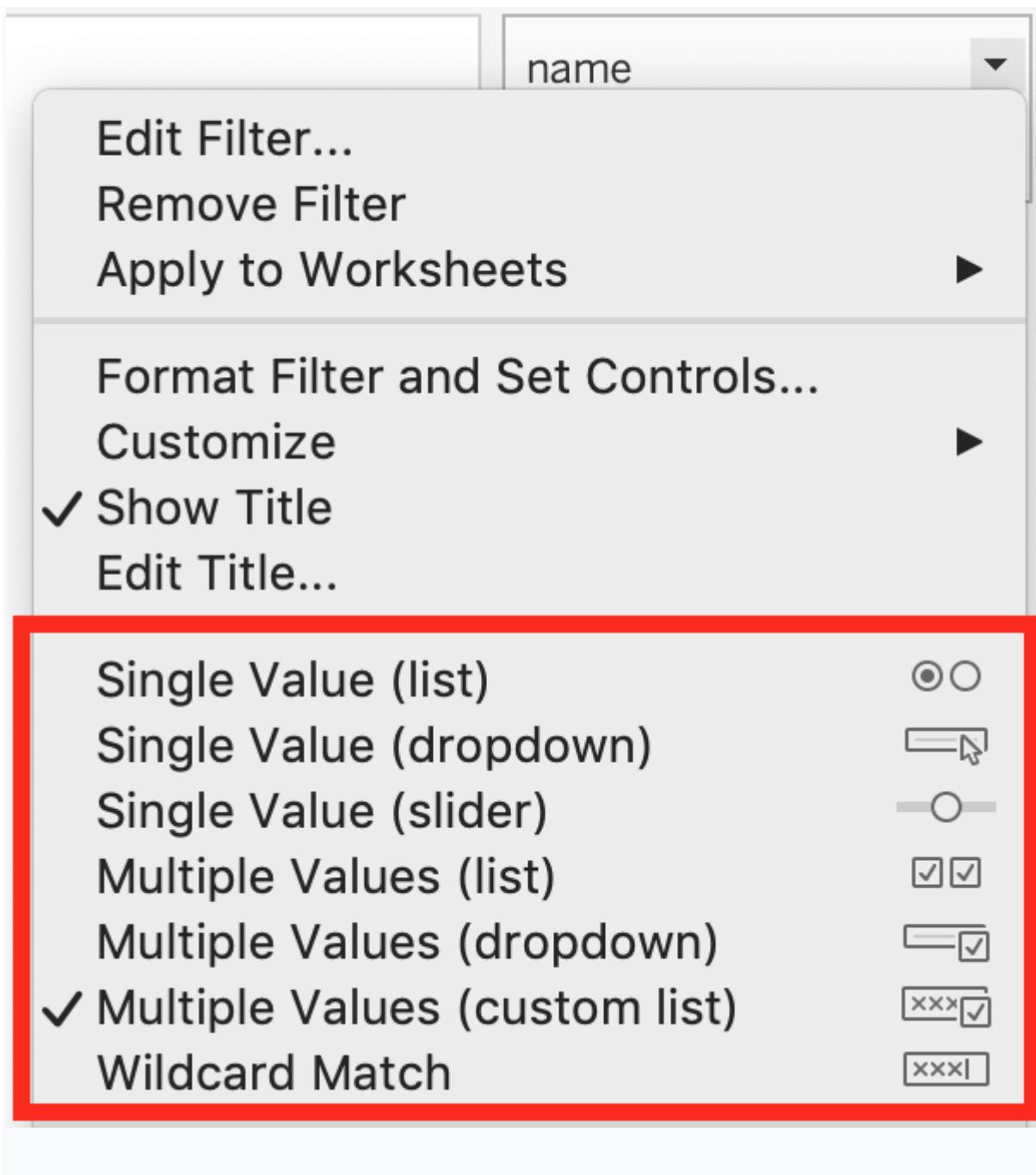
(Correct)



Single Value (slider)

Explanation

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



Clearly, **Regex Match** is not one of these options!

Question 13: **Correct**

Which of the following are valid ways to show Mark Labels in the visualisation?

- Click on Data in the Menu bar and Choose Show Mark Labels
- Click on the Show mark labels icon in the Toolbar

(Correct)

-

Drag the measure to the Text label in the Marks Card

(Correct)

-

Click on Analysis in the Menu bar and choose Show Mark Labels

(Correct)

Explanation

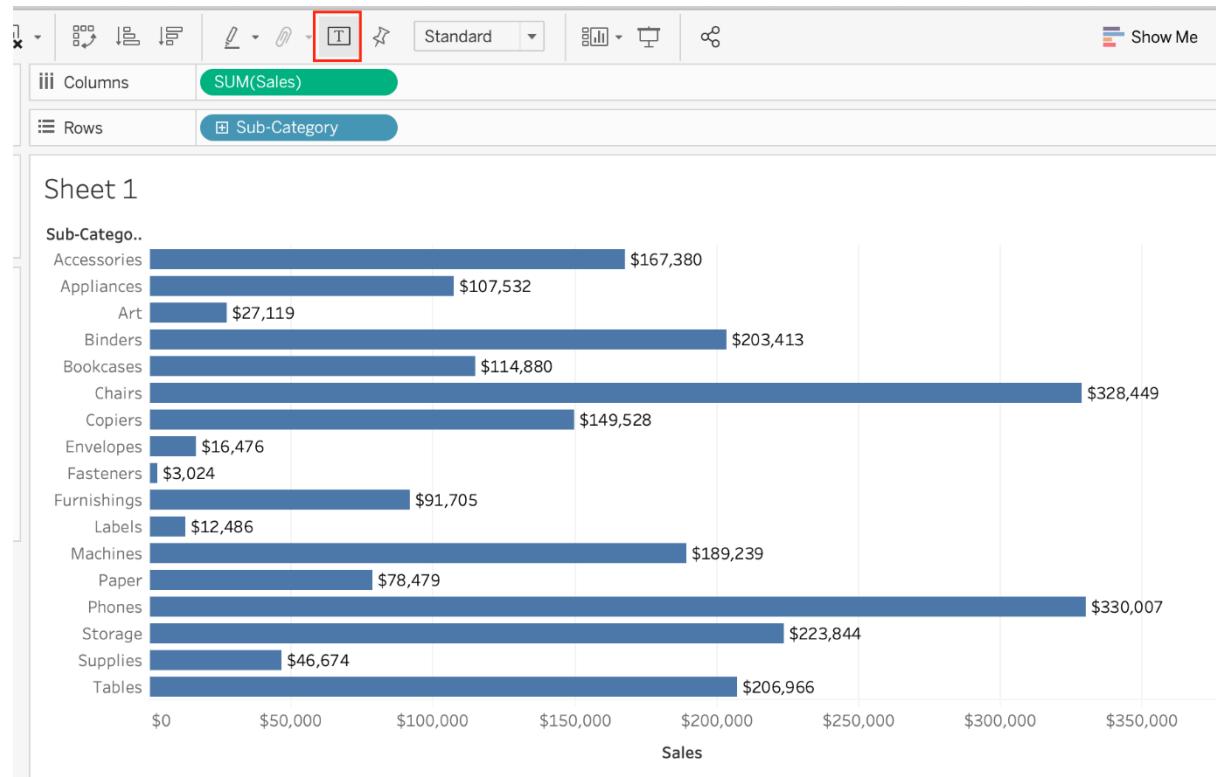
The following showcase how you can show mark labels. Using the Sample Superstore dataset:

1) Let's create a Bar chart showing the sales for each sub-category:



2) Now you can show labels by:

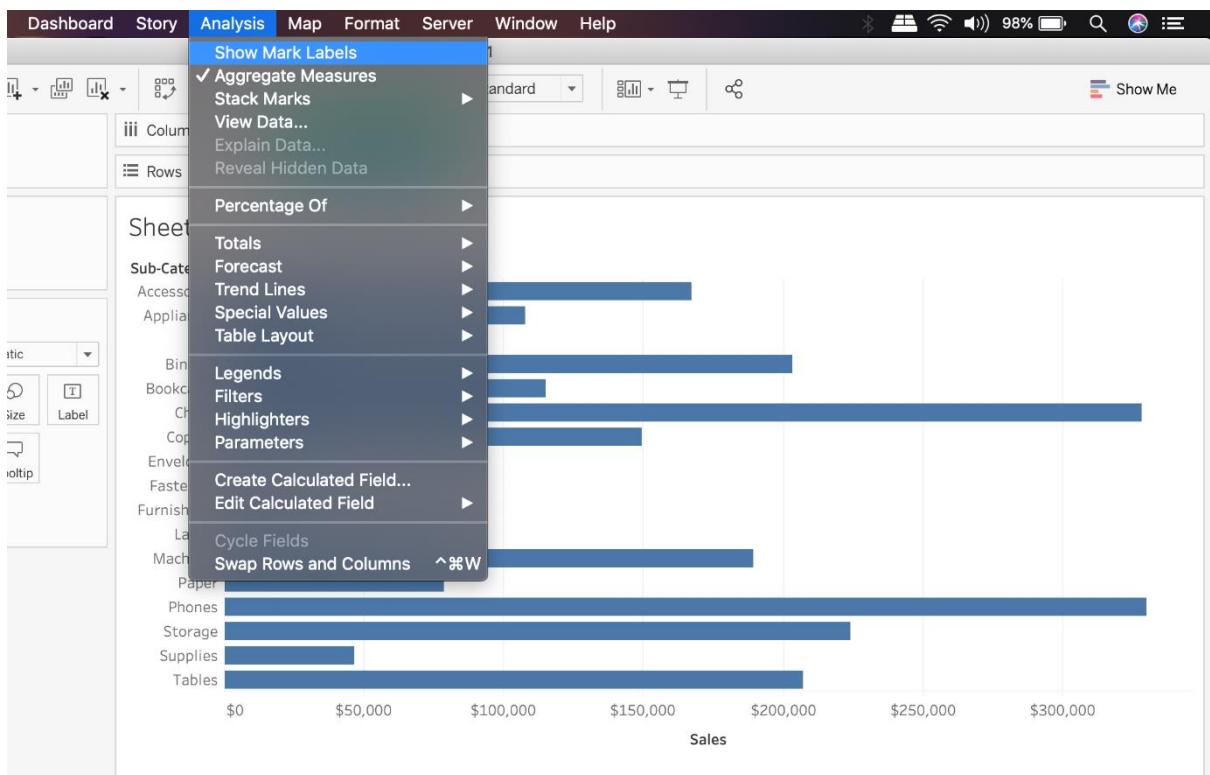
2.1) Click on Show Mark Labels Icon in the Toolbar (easiest)



2.2) Drag Sales to the Text icon in the Marks Card:

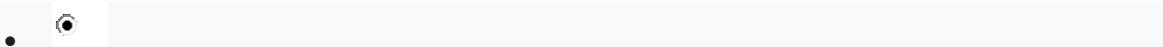


2.3) Click on Analysis -> Show mark labels from the Tableau menu bar:



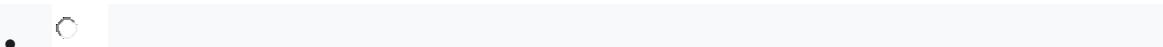
Question 14: **Correct**
You want to add Custom shapes to your visualisation. Where can you add these new shapes?

In Downloads -> My Tableau Repository -> Shapes

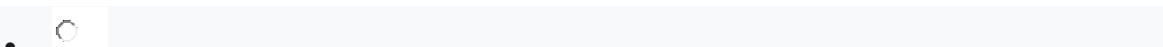


In My Documents -> My Tableau Repository -> Shapes

(Correct)



In My Computer -> C: -> Tableau -> Shapes



In Program Files -> Tableau -> Shapes

Explanation

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

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

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

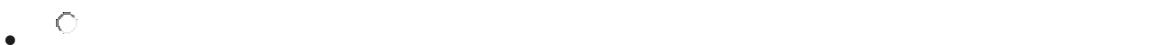
Question 15: Correct

How can you format numbers in Tableau as currency?



Right-click a measure or axis in the view and select Format. Then in the Format pane, click the Numbers drop-down menu.

(Correct)



Right-click on the Sheet name and select Format. Then in the Format pane, click the Numbers drop-down menu.

- Right-click on the data source used in the view and select Format. Then in the Format pane, click the Numbers drop-down menu.
- Right-click a dimension in the view and select Format. Then in the Format pane, click the Numbers drop-down menu.

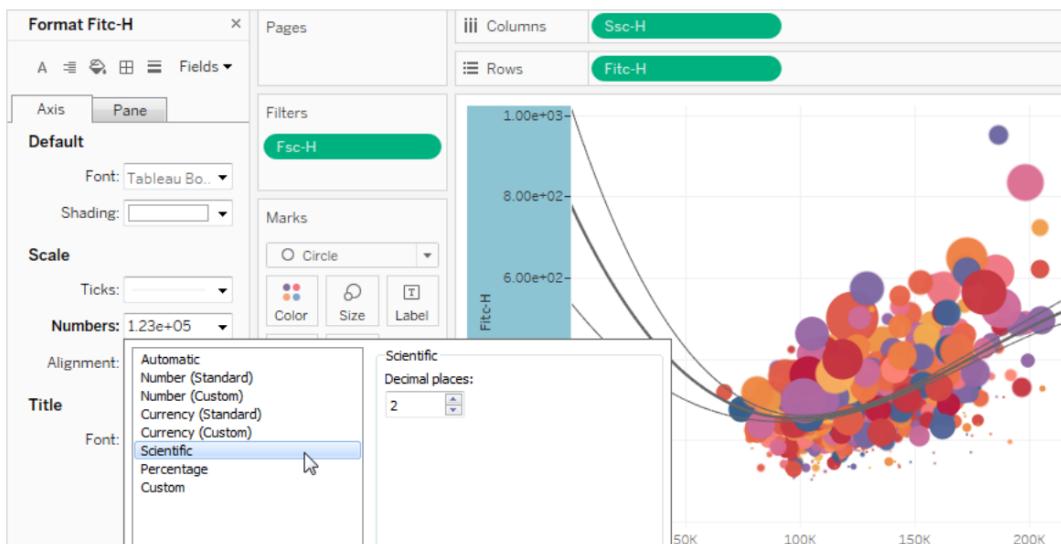
Explanation

According to the official Tableau documentation:

Specify a number format

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

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



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

Question 16:

Skipped

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

The calculated fields created in Blends cannot use more than 2 fields

Fields used in Blends must first be aggregated

(Correct)

No difference, calculated fields cannot be created in Blends

The calculated fields created in Blends cannot be edited once created Explanation

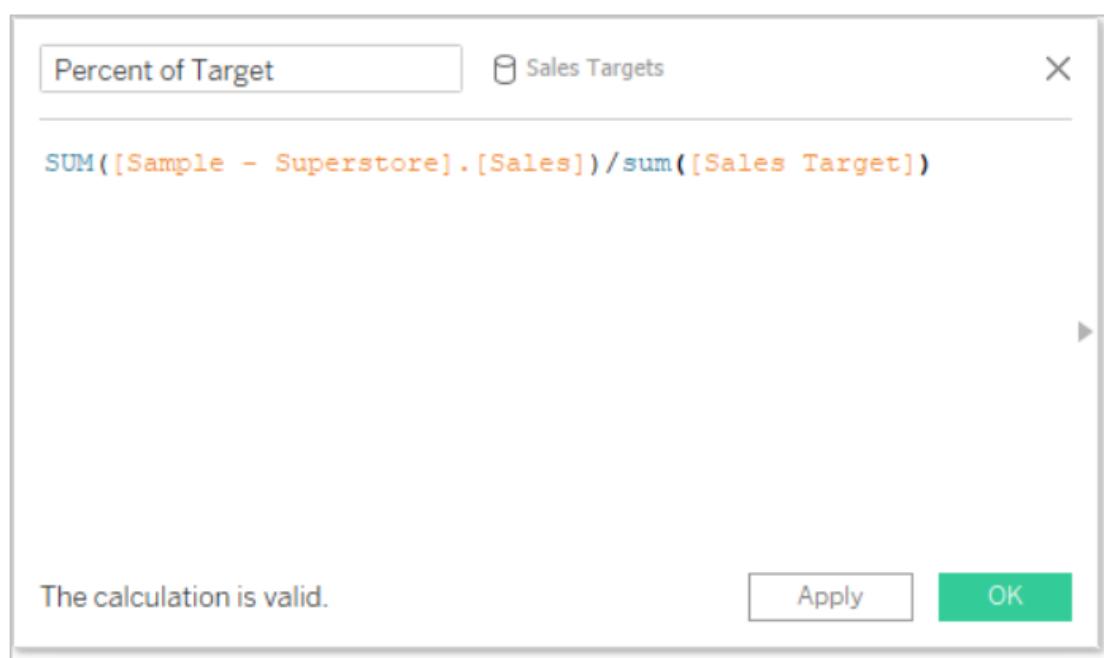
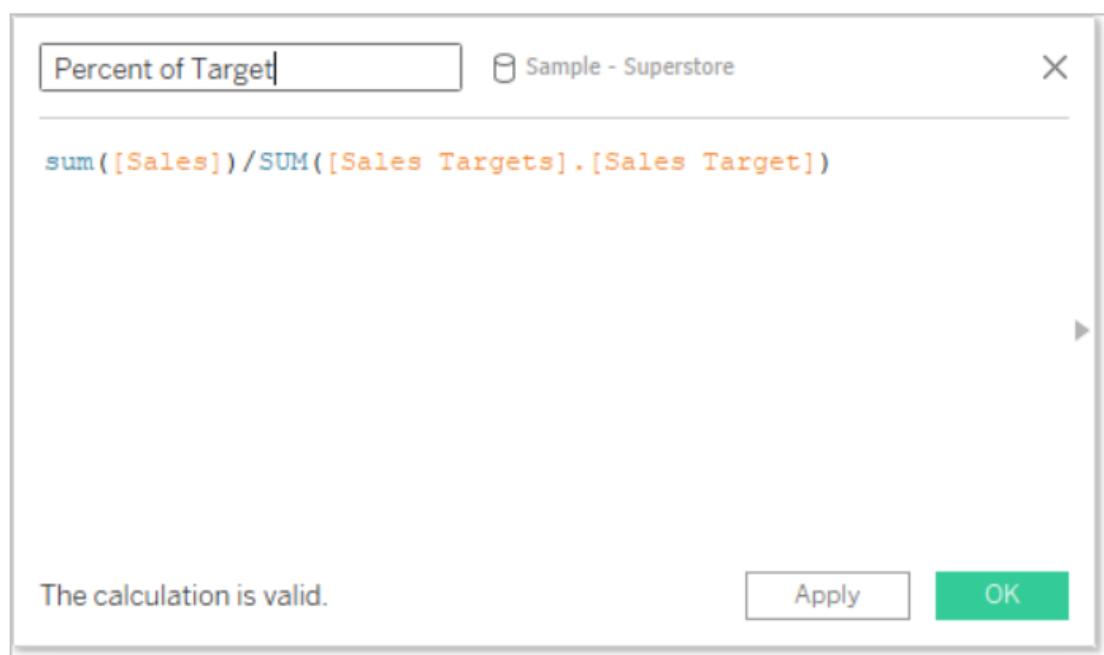
Yes, due to the nature of blends, there are some conditions as follows from the official documentation that must be kept in mind while working with blends:

Work across blended data sources

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

Performing calculations with fields from more than one data source can be slightly different than an ordinary calculation. A calculation must be created in one data source; this is indicated at the top of the calculation editor.

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



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

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

Question 17: **Correct**

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

-
- JSON**
-
- Excel**
- Text**
- (Correct)**
-

**Spatial
Explanation**
Tableau recognises a **CSV file as a TEXT file**, and therefore it is the correct option.

The following are the steps to import a CSV file:

1) From the data connection screen, click on Text:



Connect

Search for Data

Tableau Server

To a File

Microsoft Excel

Text file

JSON file

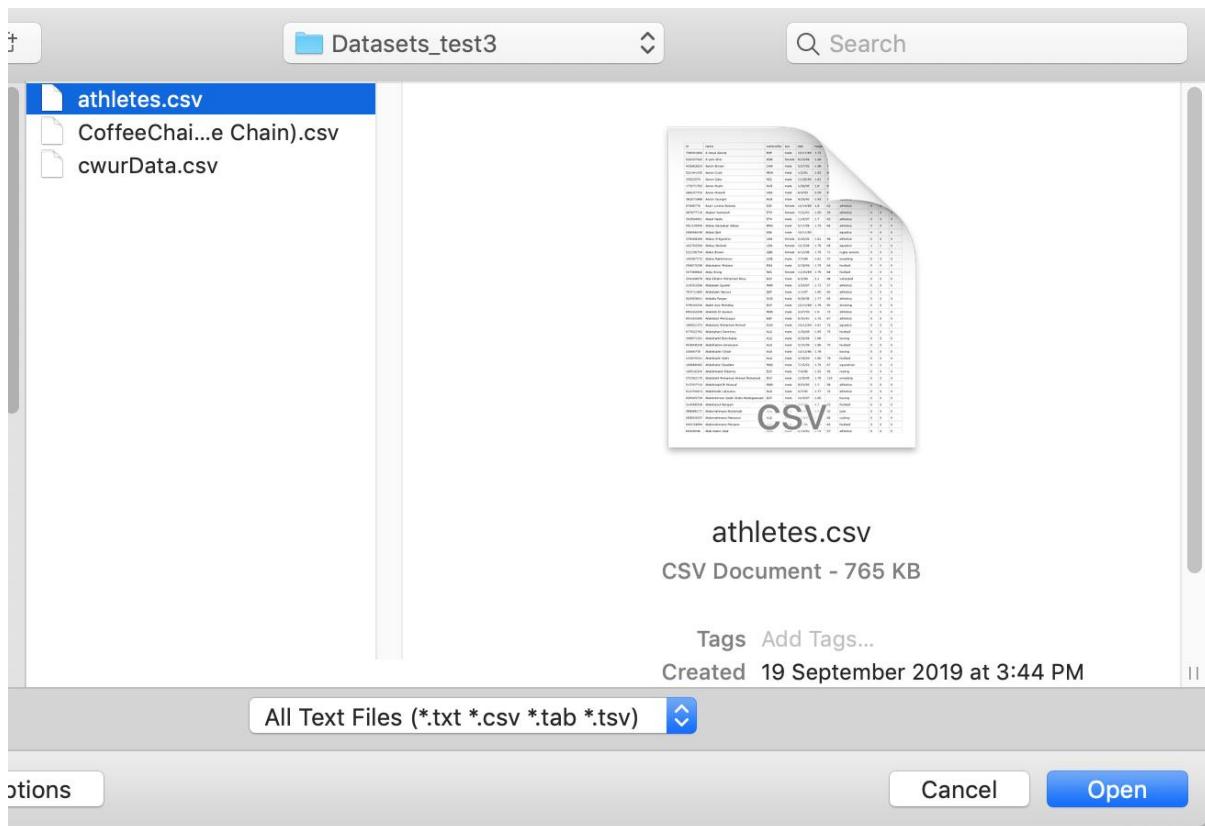
PDF file

Spatial file

Statistical file

More...

- 2) Choose the appropriate file, and click Open:



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

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Source interface. On the left, under "Connections", the "athletes" connection is selected. The main area shows a preview of the "athletes.csv" data. The data has 10 columns: #, id, name, nationality, sex, dob, height, weight, sport, and medals (gold, silver, bronze). The preview shows 10 rows of data for athletes like Jesus Garcia, Lam Shin, Aaron Brown, etc. At the bottom, there are buttons for "Data Source" and "Sheet 1".

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

Question 18: **Correct**

How can you change the default Tableau repository location?



By clicking on Window -> Repository Location



By clicking on File -> Repository Location and choosing a new location

(Correct)



By clicking on Help -> Change Repository Location



By Moving the repository location manually to wherever we want
Explanation

According to the official Tableau documentation:

Changing the Repository Location

You can specify a new location for the Tableau repository if you are not using the default location in your Documents folder. For instance, if you are required to have your data on a network server instead of on your local machine, you can point Tableau at the remote repository.

1. Select **File > Repository Location**.
2. Select a new folder that will act as the new repository location in the Select a Repository dialog box.
3. Restart Tableau so that it uses the new repository.

Changing the repository location does not move the files contained in the original repository. Instead, Tableau creates a new repository where you can store your files.

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

Question 19: **Correct**

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



Blending



Unioning

(Correct)



Joining



Combining

Explanation

Unioning is the correct answer!

From the official documentation:

Union

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



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

• ○

Dates, Strings

Explanation

Using the Sample superstore as a reference:

- 1) Let's plot a bar chart showing SUM(Quantity) for each Segment:

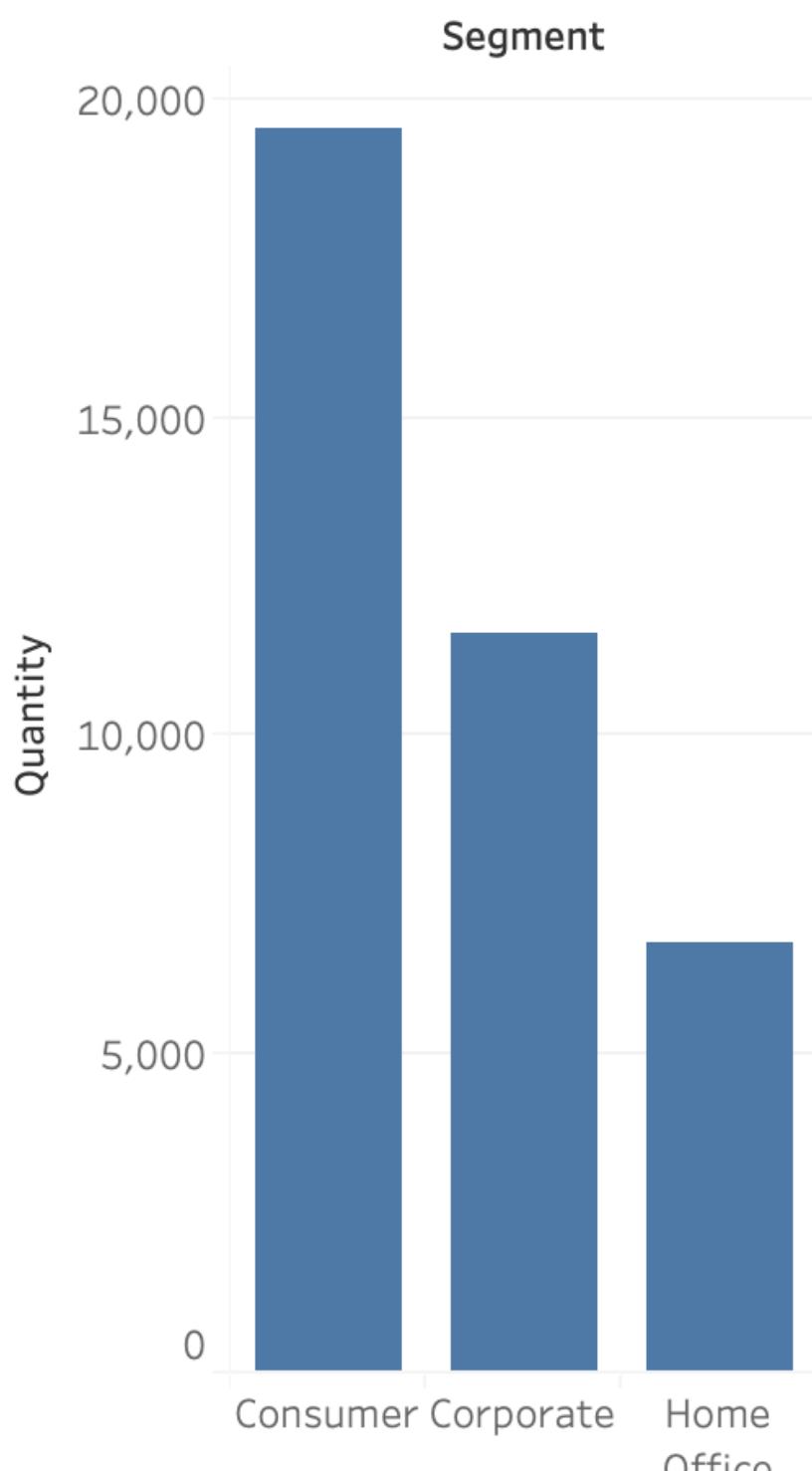
Columns

Segment

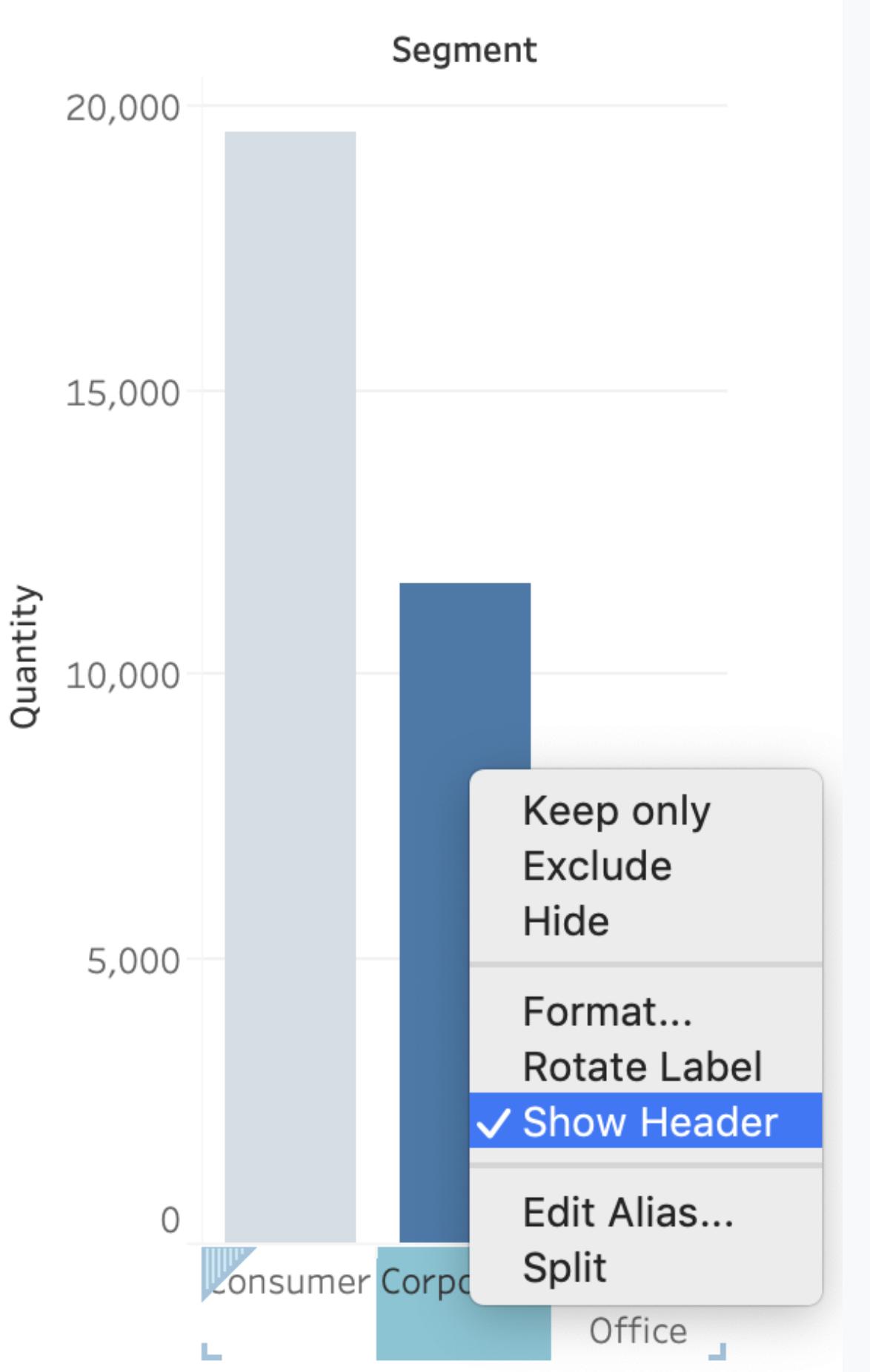
Rows

SUM(Quantity)

Sheet 1

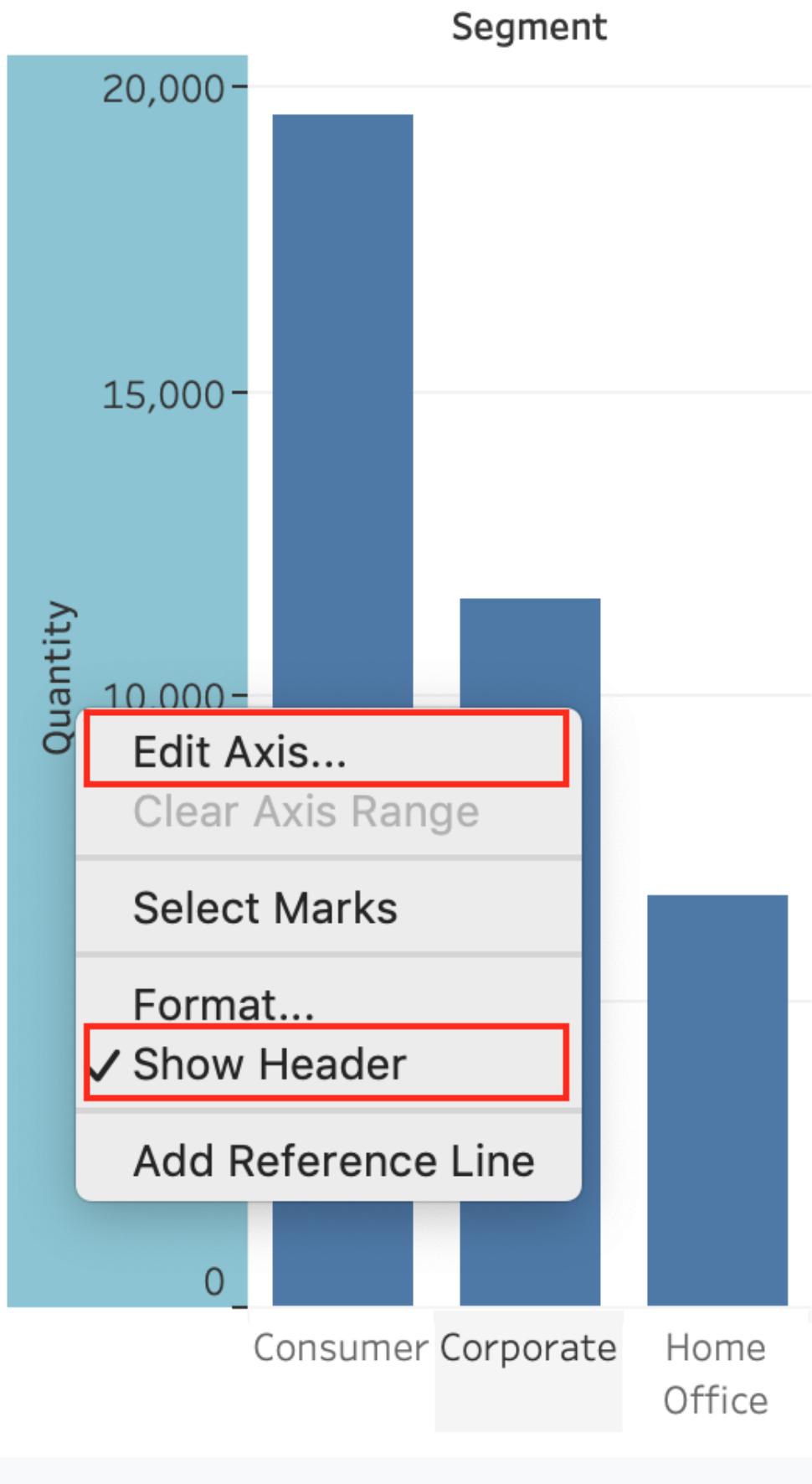


2) Right click on the x-axis (Segment):



Notice we don't have an option to edit the axis, only header. This is because only **continuous** values form the **AXIS**.

3) Similarly, right click on the y-axis (Quantity):



Now we have the option to edit BOTH the axis and the header.

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

Question 21: **Correct**

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



Geographic Value, Discrete Value



Discrete value, Continuous Value

(Correct)



Continuous Value, Discrete Value



Longitude, Latitude

Explanation

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

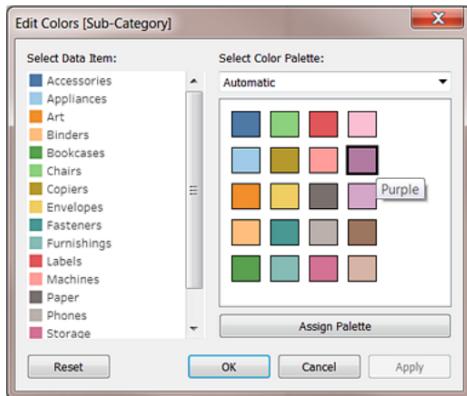
From the official documentation:

Categorical Palettes

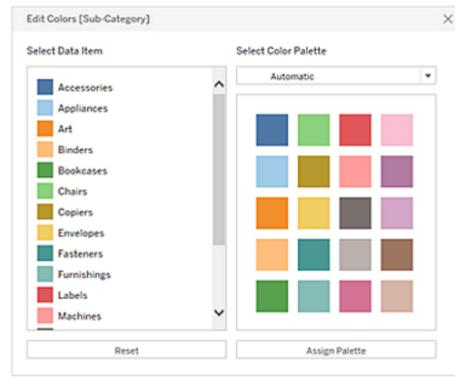
When you drop a field with discrete values (typically a dimension) on **Color** on the **Marks** card, Tableau uses a categorical palette and assigns a color to each value of the field. Categorical palettes contain distinct colors that are appropriate for fields with values that have no inherent order,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

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

Tableau Desktop version



Web version



Quantitative Palettes

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



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

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

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

Question 22: **Correct**

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

-

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

(Correct)

-

Double-click a physical table to go to the Join/Union canvas in the logical layer and add joins or unions.

-

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

-

Double-click a logical table to go to the Join/Union canvas in the physical layer and add joins or unions.

(Correct)

Explanation

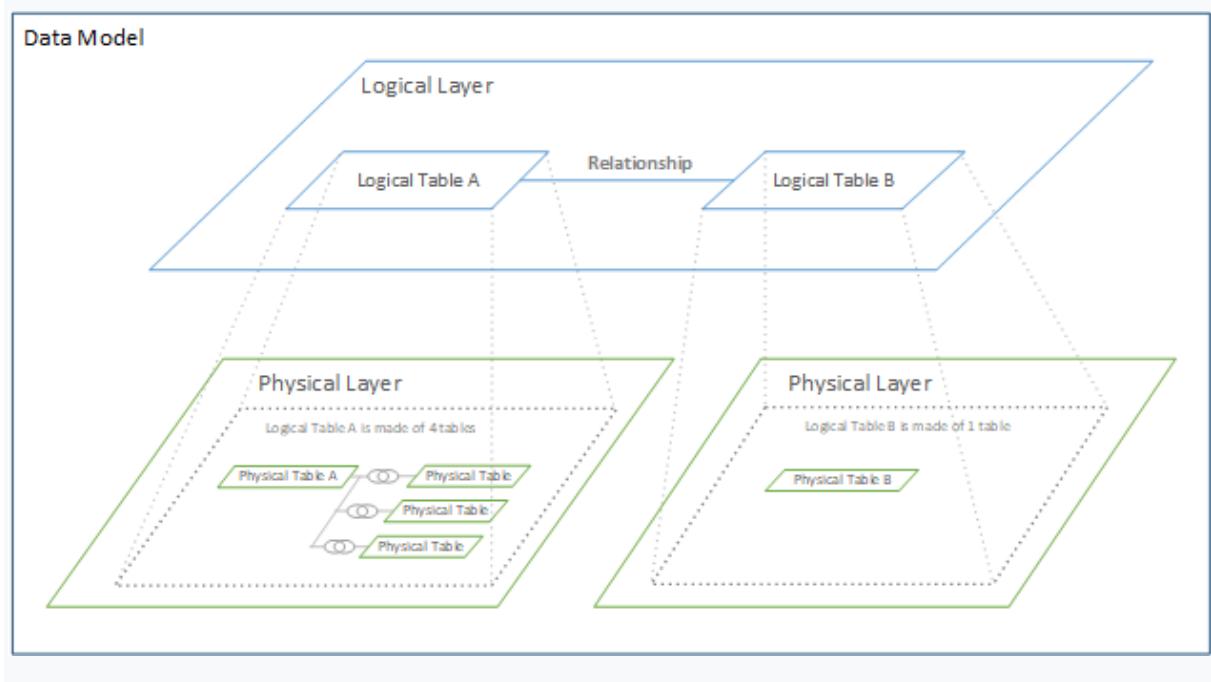
Remember that joins are defined in the physical layer and relationships in the logical layer.

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

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

When you create a data source, it has two layers. The top-level layer is the logical layer of the data source. You combine data between tables in the logical layer using relationships.

The next layer is the physical layer of the data source. You combine data between tables at the physical layer using joins. For more information, see [Logical and physical tables in the data model](#)



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

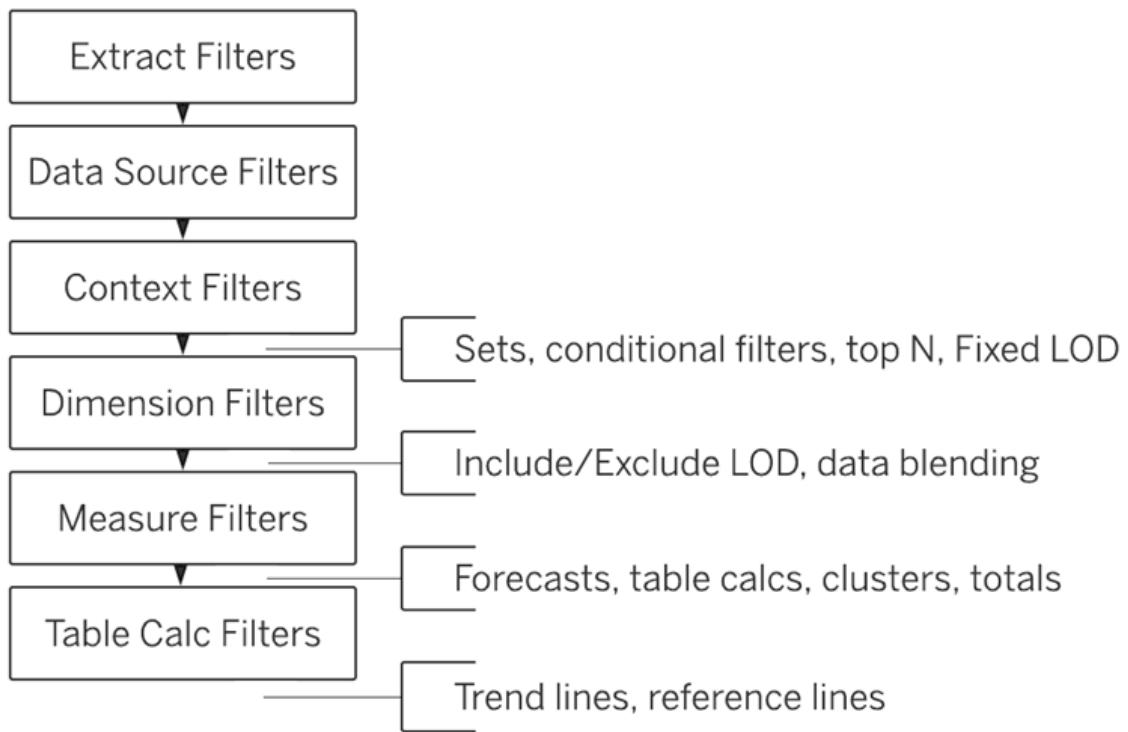
Question 23: **Correct**

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

-
- Context Filter**
-
- Extract Filter**
- (Correct)**
-
- Dimension Filter**
-
- Measure Filter**

Explanation

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



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

Question 24: **Correct**

Yes or No: The number of marks will increase when you increase the number of Dimensions in a view



Yes

(Correct)

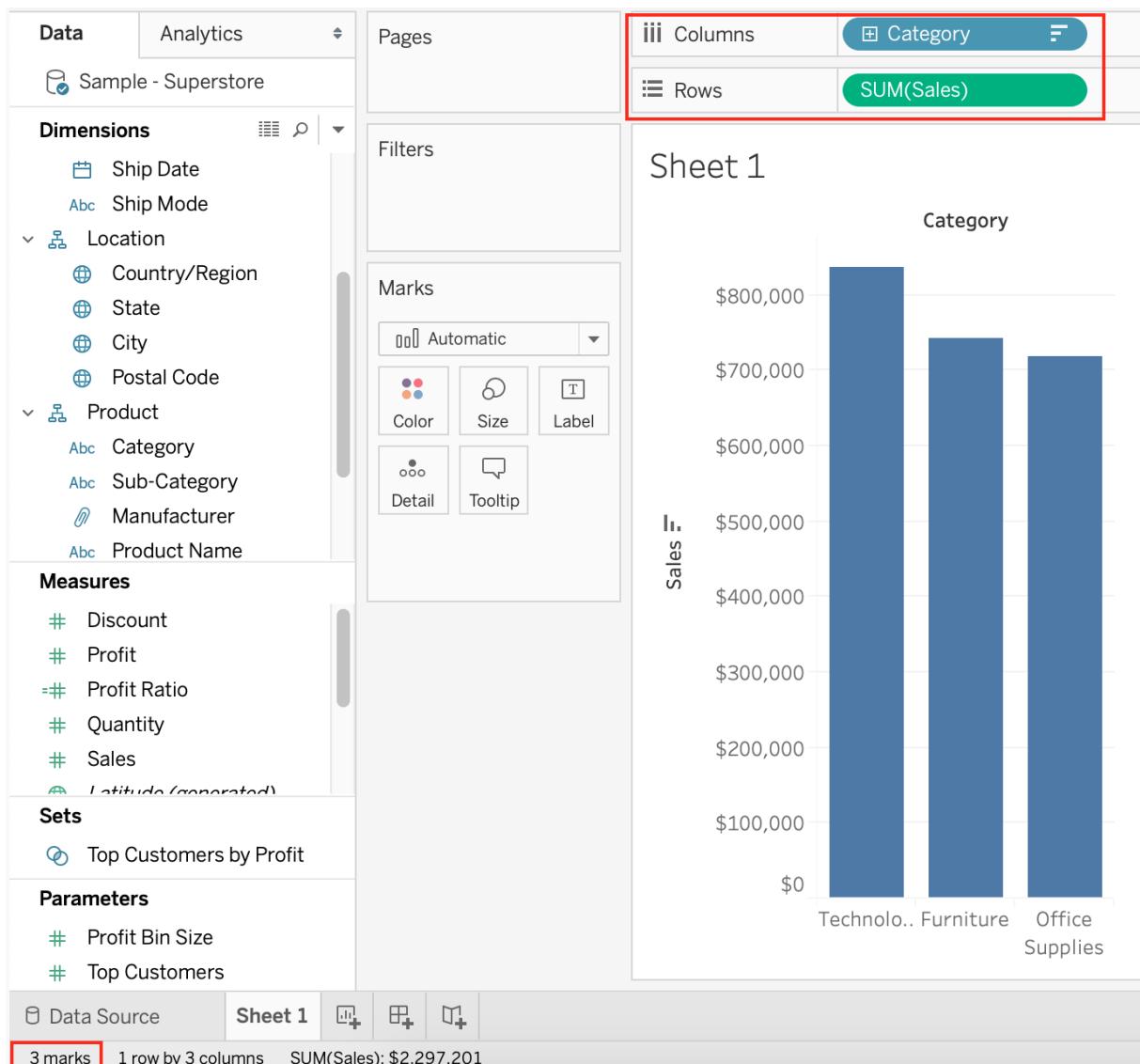


No

Explanation

Of course! As an example, see below:

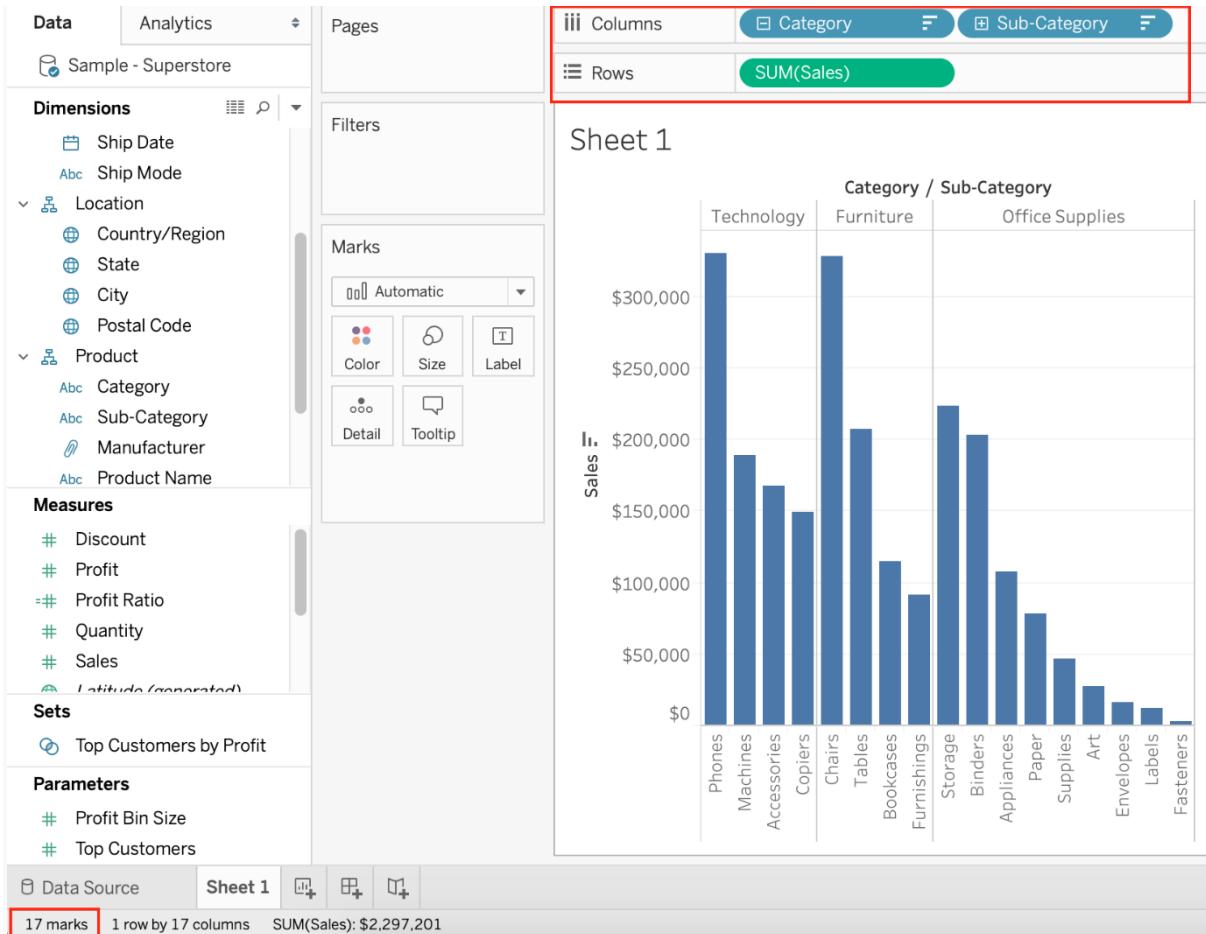
- 1) Using the Sample Superstore data, let's plot a bar chart showing the Sales for each Category:



Observe that we have **3 marks** - Each bar in a bar chart is called a mark. Similarly, each point in a scatter plot is also a mark , and so on for all charts.

1 row by 3 columns means that clearly on the y-axis (Sales), we have only a single mark - a single continuous axis, but 3 different marks (Technology, Furniture and Office supplies) on the x-axis.

2) Now let's add subcategory to the view as well (**another dimension**):



Observe that the number of marks has increased - i.e the number of Bars.

Also, notice we now have **1 row and 17 columns**. Simply because 1 row = Sales (on the y-axis), and on the x-axis, we have 17 different columns (i.e product sub categories!!)

Question 25: **Correct**

Which of the following would you use to edit the Shape, colour, and Text of your visualisations?



Filter Shelf



Data Pane



Analytics Pane

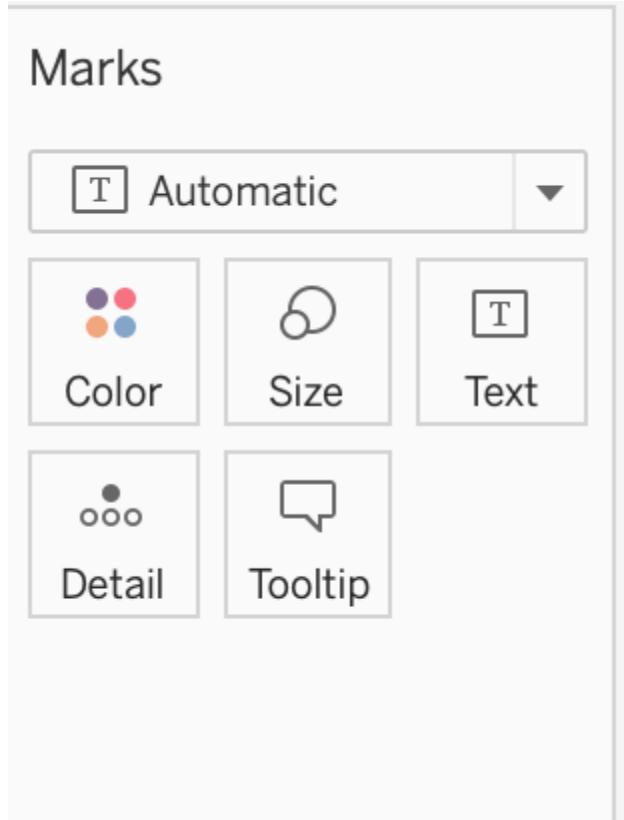


Marks Card

(Correct)

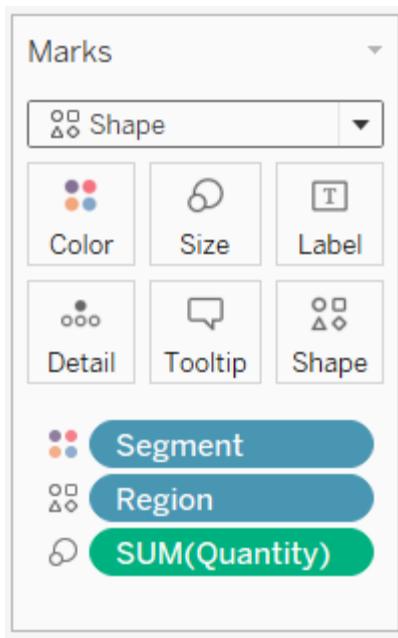
Explanation

The Marks Card allows us not only to edit the **Shape, Text and Colour**, but also to modify the **Tooltip** and the **level of detail** of the visualisation!



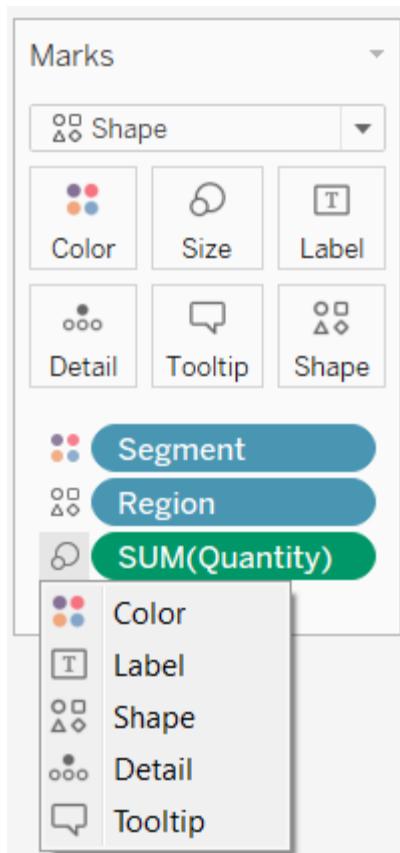
The **Marks card** is a key element for visual analysis in Tableau. As you drag fields to different properties in the Marks card, you add context and detail to the marks in the view.

You use the Marks card to set the mark type (see [Change the Type of Mark in the View](#)), and to encode your data with color, size, shape, text, and detail. To change the mark settings, see [Control the Appearance of Marks in the View](#).



In this example, three different fields have been dragged to different **properties** in the Marks card. Segment is on Color, Region is on Shape, and Quantity is on Size.

After you add a field to the Marks card, you can click the icon next to the field to change the property it is using. You can also click the property buttons in the Marks card to change those settings.



Many properties can have multiple fields. For example, you can add multiple fields to Label, Detail, Tooltip, and Color. Size and Shape can only have one field at a time. For more details, see [Control the Appearance of Marks in the View](#).

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

Question 26: **Correct**

A _____ action is a hyperlink that points to a web page, file, or other web-based resource outside of Tableau.

Go to URL

(Correct)

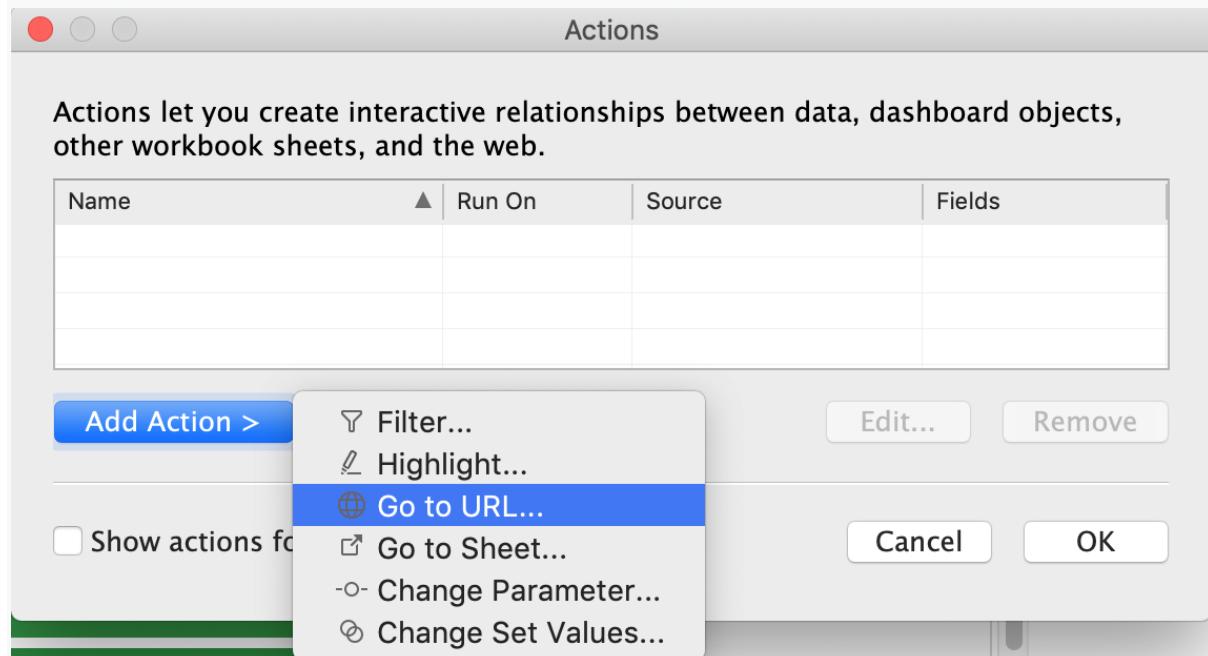
Go to Hyperlink

Go to Web page

Go to Sheet

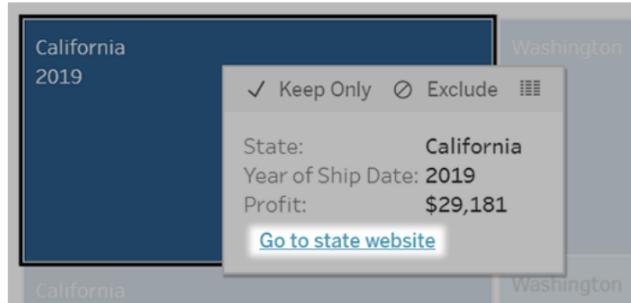
Explanation

Tricky options! Go to hyperlink and Go to Web page are not valid Actions in Tableau.



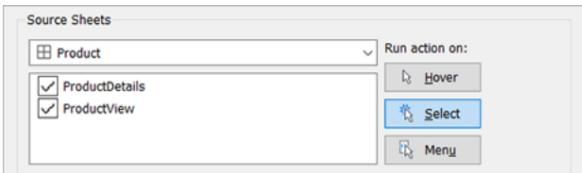
A URL action is a hyperlink that points to a web page, file, or other web-based resource outside of Tableau. You can use URL actions to create an email or link to additional information about your data. To customize links based on your data, you can automatically enter field values as parameters in URLs.

Open a web page with a URL action



A URL action run from a tooltip menu. The link reflects the action name, not the target URL.

1. On a worksheet, select **Worksheet > Actions**. From a dashboard, select **Dashboard > Actions**.
 2. In the Actions dialog box, click **Add Action** and then select **Go to URL**.
 3. In the next dialog box, enter a name for the action. To enter field variables in the name, click the arrow to the right of the **Name** box.
- Note:** Give the action a descriptive name, because in tooltip menus the link reflects that name, not the URL. For example, when linking to more product details, a good name could be "Show More Details".
4. Use the drop-down list to select a source sheet or data source. If you select a data source or dashboard you can select individual sheets within it.



5. Select how users will run the action.

If you choose this option...

The action is run when the user...

Hover

Mouses over a mark in the view. This option works best for highlight and filter actions within a dashboard.

Select

Clicks a mark in the view. This option works well for all types of actions.

Menu

Right-clicks (control-clicks on Mac) a selected mark in the view, then clicks an option in a tooltip menu. This option works particularly well for URL actions.

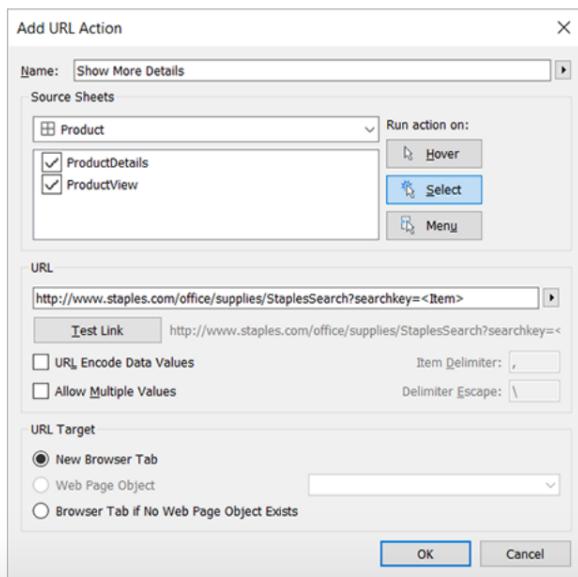
6. Specify a URL with an `ftp`, `http`, or `https` prefix. As a security best practice, other protocols and UNC paths are not supported.

To enter field and filter values as parameters in the URL, click the arrow to the right of the URL box. Be aware that any referenced fields must be present in the view, not just a related data source. For details, see [Using field and filter values in URLs](#).

7. (Optional) Select any of the following options:

- **URL Encode Data Values** – Select this option if your data contains values that use characters that browsers don't allow in URLs. For example, if one of your data values contains an ampersand, such as "Sales & Finance," the ampersand must be translated into characters that your browser understands.
- **Allow Multiple Values** – Select this option if you are linking to a web page that can receive lists of values via parameters in the URL. For example, say you select several products in a view and you want to see each product's details hosted on a webpage. If the server can load multiple product details based on a list of identifiers (product ID or product name), you could use multi-select to send the list of identifiers as parameters.

When you allow multiple values, you must also define the item delimiter, which is the character that separates each item in the list (for example, a comma). You must also define the Delimiter Escape, which is used if the delimiter character is used in a data value.



8. For URL Target, specify where the link will open:

- **New Browser Tab** – Opens in the default browser.
- **Web Page Object** – (Dashboards only) Opens in the web page object you select.
- **Browser Tab if No Web Page Object Exists** – Ensures that the URL opens in a browser on sheets that lack web page objects. This is a good choice when Source Sheets is set to All or a data source.

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

Question 27: **Correct**

When creating a dashboard for multiple devices, which of the following Device options are available in the Device Preview section?



Phone, Tablet, Laptop, Desktop

- Monitor, Default, Phone, Tablet

- Phone, Monitor, Laptop, Default

- Default, Phone, Tablet, Desktop

(Correct)

Explanation

The following options are available in the Device preview section when creating a Dashboard:



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

Question 28: **Correct**

Broadly speaking, after an importing a dataset in Tableau Desktop, all fields in it are broken down into _____

-

Dimensions and Measures

(Correct)

-

Numbers and Headers

Rows and Columns

Labels and Values

Explanation

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

Further,

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).

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

Question 29: **Correct**

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

aliases

(Correct)

renames

duplicates

- ○

copies

Explanation

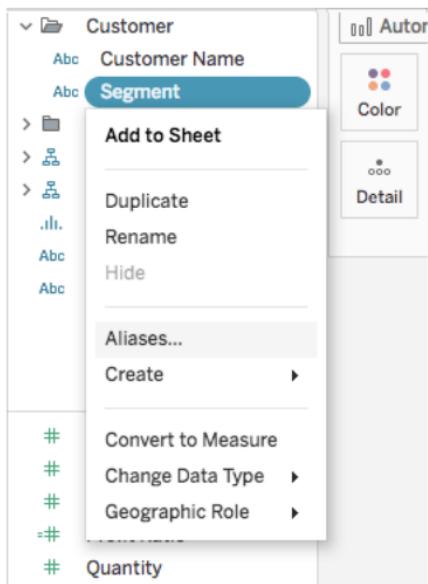
You can create **aliases** (alternate names) for members in a dimension so that their labels appear differently in the view.

Aliases can be created for the members of discrete dimensions only. They **cannot** be created for continuous dimensions, dates, or measures.

From the official documentation -

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.

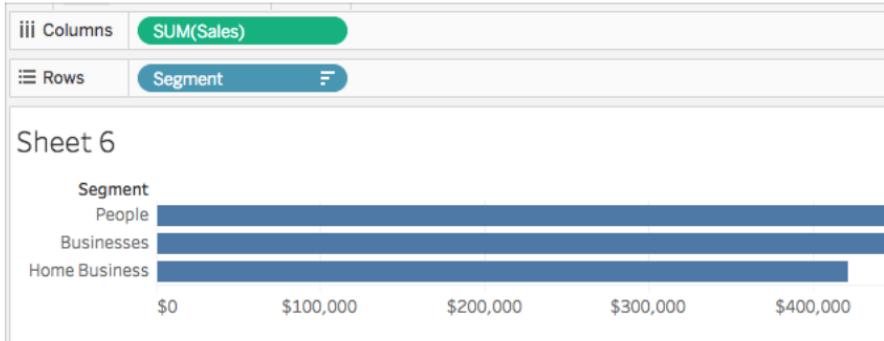
Edit Aliases [Segment]		
Member	Has Alias	Value (Alias)
Consumer	*	People
Corporate	*	Businesses
Home Office		Home Business <input type="button" value="X"/>

Tip: To reset the member names back to their original names, click **Clear Aliases**.

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,



Note: While you can't create an alias for a measure, remember that you can rename it when you right-click the field and select **Rename**.

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields_fieldproperties_aliases_ex1editing.htm

Question 30: **Correct**

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

- Calculation
- Groups
- Sets
- Parameters

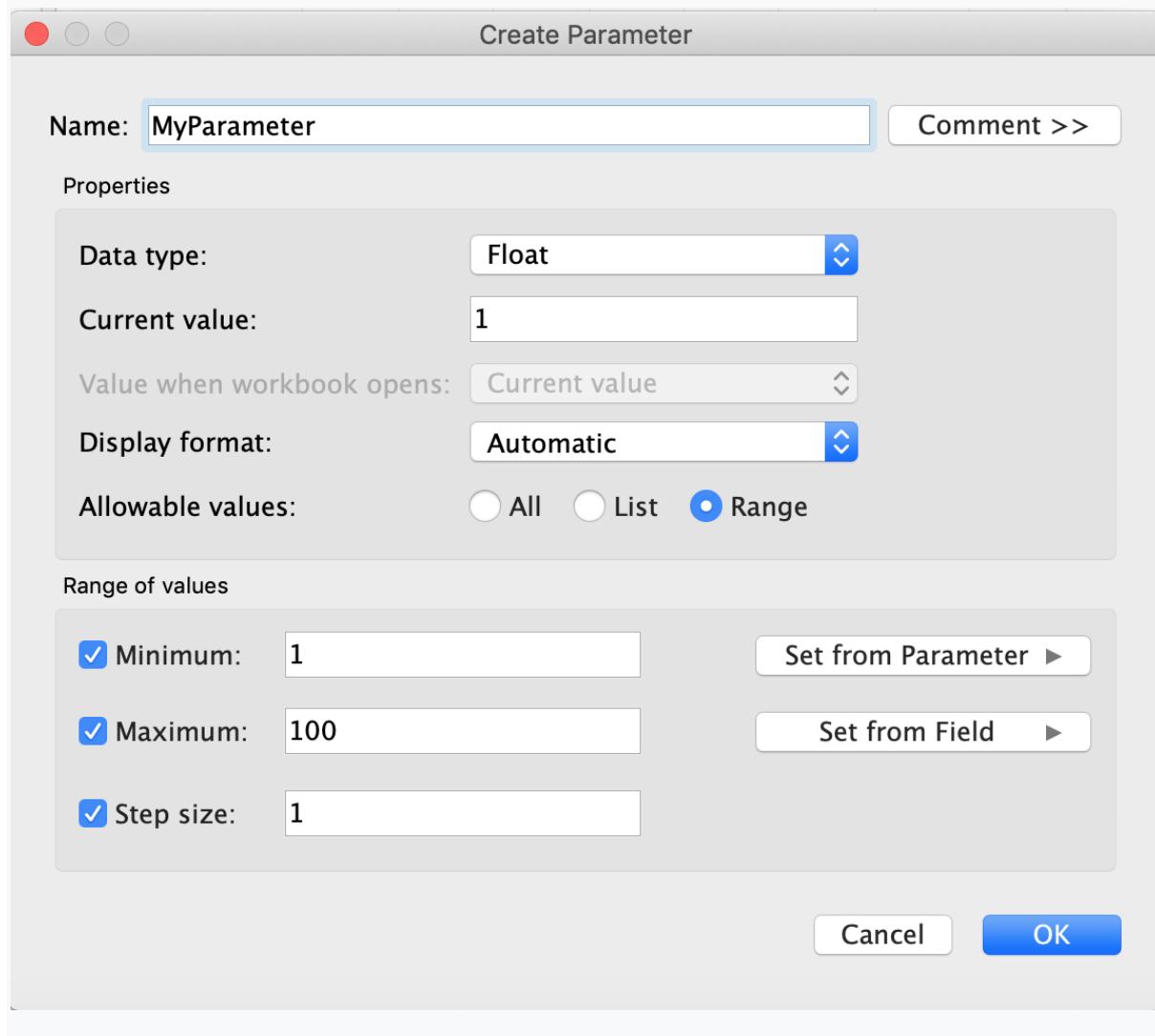
(Correct)

Explanation

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

For example, you may create a calculated field that returns True if Sales is greater than \$500,000 and otherwise returns False. You can replace the constant value of “500000” in the formula with a parameter. Then, using the parameter control, you can dynamically change the threshold in your calculation.

For example -



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

Question 31: **Incorrect**

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

-

True

(Correct)

-

False

(Incorrect)

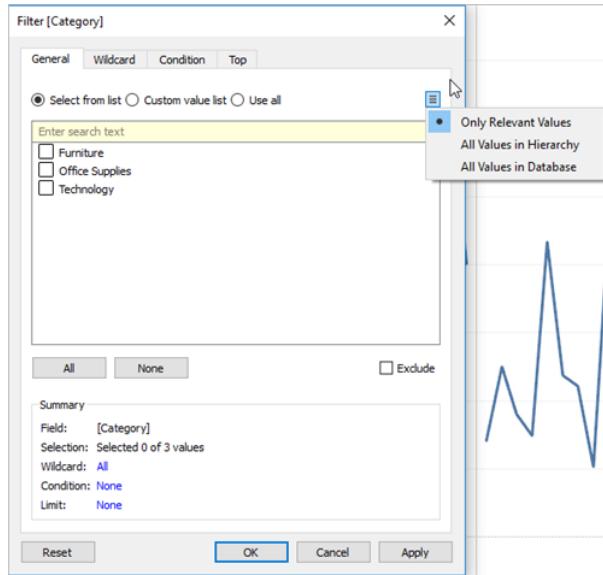
Explanation

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

Filter categorical data (dimensions)

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

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



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

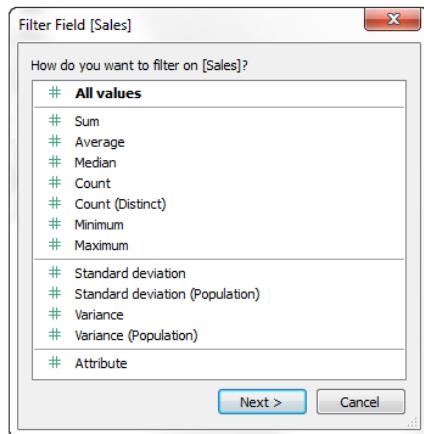
- **General:** Use the General tab to select the values you want to include or exclude.
- **Wildcard** (Tableau Desktop only): Use the Wildcard tab to define a pattern to filter on. For example, when filtering on email addresses you might want to only include emails from a specific domain. You can define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

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

Filter quantitative data (measures)

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question 32: **Correct**

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

-

Using the Marks shelf and choosing Copy->Image

-

By clicking on Worksheet in the Tableau Main Menu above, and choosing Copy->Image

(Correct)

-

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

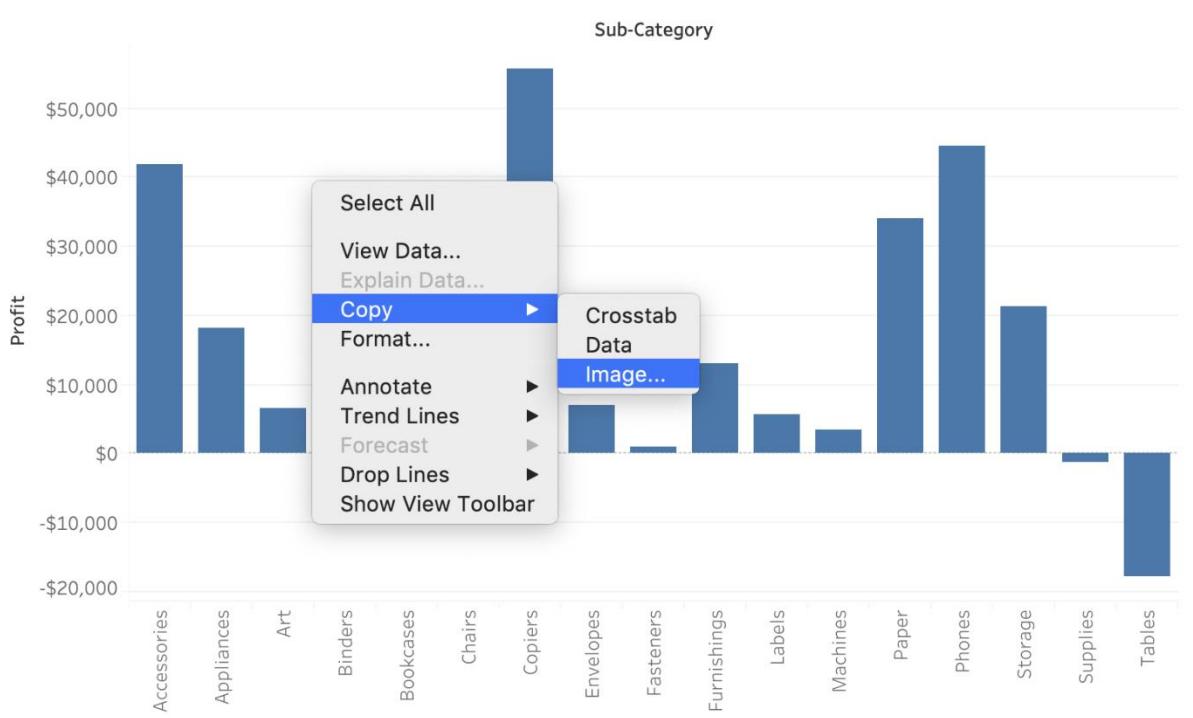
(Correct)

-

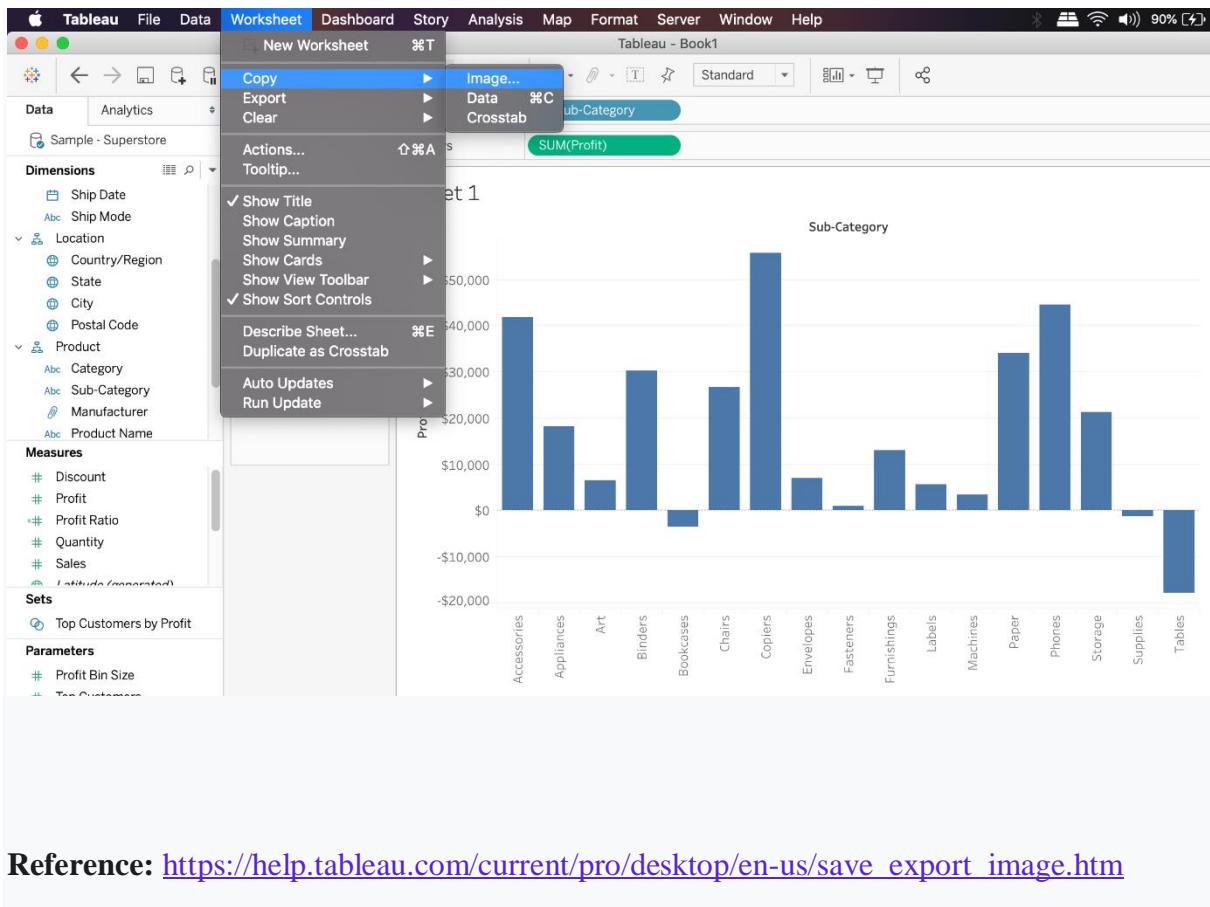
By simply clicking Control + V on the keyboard

Explanation

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



AND



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

Question 33: **Correct**

_____ are 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.

- .tbm files
- .twb files
- .tde files
- .twbx files

(Correct)

Explanation
According to the official Tableau documentation:

Depending on the version the extract was created in, Tableau extract files can have either the .hyper or .tde file extension. Extract files are 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. For more information, see [Extract Your Data](#).

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

Question 34: **Correct**

Which of the following URL prefixes are permitted when creating a URL Action in Tableau?



SMTP



FTP

(Correct)



HTTPS

(Correct)



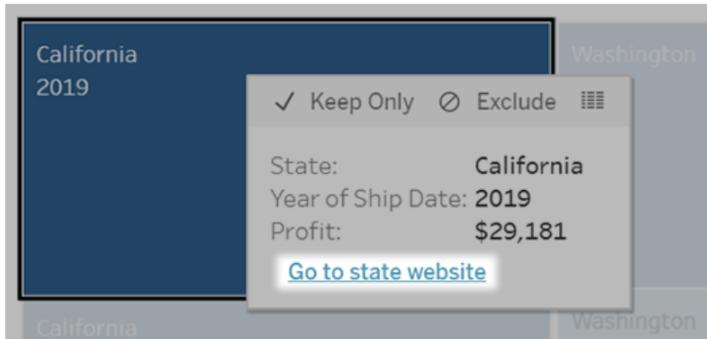
HTTP

(Correct)

Explanation

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

Open a web page with a URL action

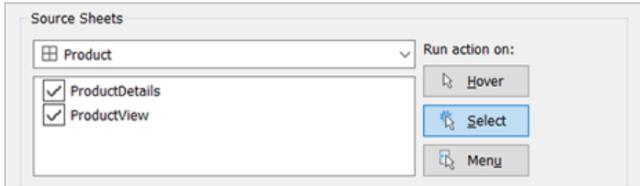


A URL action run from a tooltip menu. The link reflects the action name, not the target URL.

1. On a worksheet, select **Worksheet > Actions**. From a dashboard, select **Dashboard > Actions**.
2. In the Actions dialog box, click **Add Action** and then select **Go to URL**.
3. In the next dialog box, enter a name for the action. To enter field variables in the name, click the arrow to the right of the **Name** box.

Note: Give the action a descriptive name, because in tooltip menus the link reflects that name, not the URL. For example, when linking to more product details, a good name could be “Show More Details”.

4. Use the drop-down list to select a source sheet or data source. If you select a data source or dashboard you can select individual sheets within it.



5. Select how users will run the action.

If you choose this option...

Hover

The action is run when the user...

Mouses over a mark in the view. This option works best for highlight and filter actions within a dashboard.

Select

Clicks a mark in the view. This option works well for all types of actions.

Menu

Right-clicks (control-clicks on Mac) a selected mark in the view, then clicks an option in a tooltip menu. This option works particularly well for URL actions.

6. Specify a URL with an `ftp`, `http`, or `https` prefix. As a security best practice, other protocols and UNC paths are not supported.

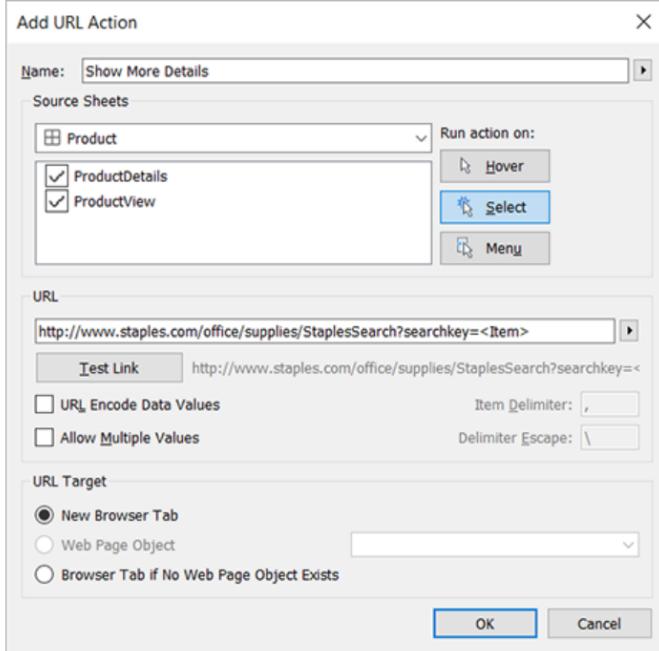
To enter field and filter values as parameters in the URL, click the arrow to the right of the URL box. Be aware that any referenced fields must be present in the view, not just a related data source. For details, see [Using field and filter values in URLs](#).

Note: On a dashboard, you can specify an ftp address only if the dashboard doesn't contain a web object. If a web object exists, the ftp address won't load.

7. (Optional) Select any of the following options:

- **URL Encode Data Values** – Select this option if your data contains values that use characters that browsers don't allow in URLs. For example, if one of your data values contains an ampersand, such as "Sales & Finance," the ampersand must be translated into characters that your browser understands.
- **Allow Multiple Values** – Select this option if you are linking to a web page that can receive lists of values via parameters in the URL. For example, say you select several products in a view and you want to see each product's details hosted on a webpage. If the server can load multiple product details based on a list of identifiers (product ID or product name), you could use multi-select to send the list of identifiers as parameters.

When you allow multiple values, you must also define the item delimiter, which is the character that separates each item in the list (for example, a comma). You must also define the Delimiter Escape, which is used if the delimiter character is used in a data value.



8. For URL Target, specify where the link will open:

- **New Browser Tab** – Opens in the default browser.
- **Web Page Object** – (Dashboards only) Opens in the web page object you select.
- **Browser Tab if No Web Page Object Exists** – Ensures that the URL opens in a browser on sheets that lack web page objects. This is a good choice when Source Sheets is set to All or a data source.

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

Question 35: **Incorrect**

What is the following icon in the Data pane used to do?



-

View Data

(Correct)

-

Clean Data

-

Sort Data

(Incorrect)

-

Extract Data

Explanation

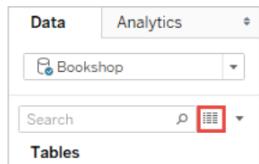
View Data allows you to inspect your data in a spreadsheet-like layout. You can view data either for the data source as a whole, or to see the underlying data for an individual mark or a group of marks. In a worksheet, the rows that you see in the View Data window are always scoped to the current selection or the current view.

The View Data window displays as much of the data as possible by default, up to **10,000 rows**. Field names are shown as column headers and can be dragged and dropped to change their display order. Click a column header to sort the values in that column.

From the official website:

Data pane

In a worksheet, the View Data icon is located at the top of the Data pane, below the data source list and to the right of the Search box.



The View Data window displays a tab for every table in the data source. Tables that are joined or unioned make up a single tab, as they are represented as a single logical table in the data model.

Genre	Title	Staff Comment
SciFi/Fantasy	Ballinby Boys	What? Disaster. Where? The stars. When?
Nonfiction	Nothing But Capers	When his wife set out to write her magnum opus...
Childrens	Alanna Saves the Day	Alanna didn't expect this Tuesday to be an adventure...
Fiction	Post Alley	Null
Fiction	Thatchwork Cottage	Null
Mystery	Zero over Twelve	Null
SciFi/Fantasy	Portmeirion	No one saw it coming. No one could escape...
SciFi/Fantasy	Rystwyth	The triumphant, tragic, unimaginable third book in the series...
SciFi/Fantasy	The Mallmaroking	An epic on the scale of Game of Thrones a...
Young Adult	Can I Be Honest?	Null
Fiction	No More Lightning	Beloved author Charles Fenimore strikes o...
Mystery	9803 North Millworks Road	Null
Mystery	The Winchcombe Railway Museum Heist	Null
Young Adult	(im)Mortality	Would you want to live forever? Doesn't t...

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

Question 36: **Correct**

What does the following icon do in Tableau?



Create a Worksheet



Create a Story and Dashboard both



Create a Story

-
-

Create a Dashboard

(Correct)

Explanation

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

Sheets in the Dashboards and Worksheets pane

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

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

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

Question 37: **Correct**

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

- -
- .twb file
- -
- .tde file
- -
- .tbm file
- -
- .twbx file

(Correct)

Explanation

According to the official Tableau documentation:

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

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

Question 38: **Correct**

In Tree maps, the size begins with the largest rectangle on the _____ and the smallest rectangle on the _____.

top right, bottom left

top right, bottom right

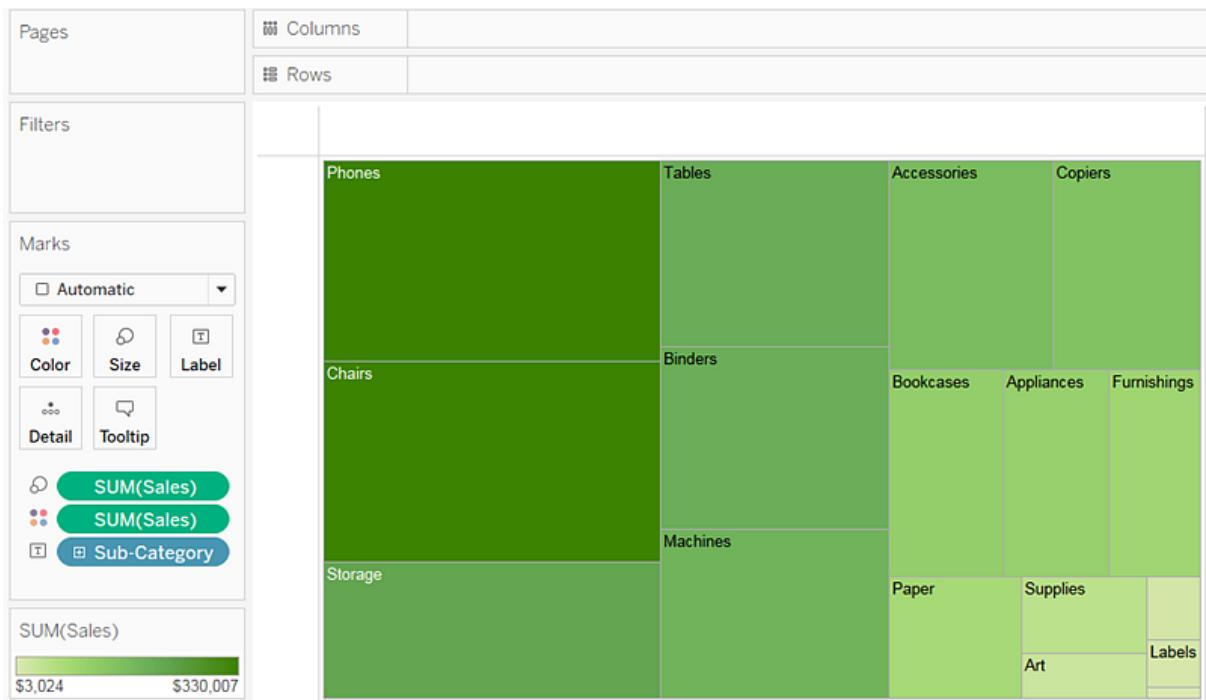
top left bottom left

top left, bottom right

(Correct)

Explanation

Tree maps size begins from maximum in top left to smallest in bottom right.



See below to learn how to create a TreeMap and add colours to it:

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

Question 39: **Correct**

How does Tableau know at which level to aggregate values?

-

Tableau doesn't aggregate values, we do!

-

Values are always aggregated at the level of granularity of the worksheet.

(Correct)

-

Aggregation is always done by using Tableau special formulas

-

Values are always aggregated at the level of the Date Part

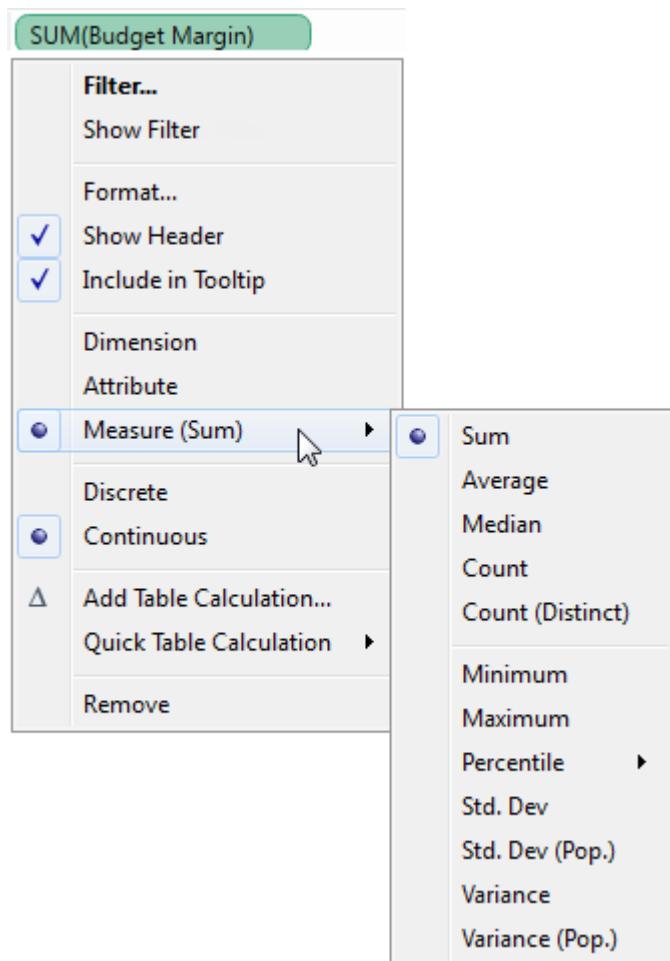
Explanation

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

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

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

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



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

Question 40: **Correct**

_____ files are shortcuts for quickly connecting to the original data that you use often. Data source files do not contain the actual data but rather the information necessary to connect to the actual data as well as any modifications you've made on top of the actual data such as changing default properties, creating calculated fields, adding groups, and so on.

-
- .tde
-
- .tbm
-
- .tds

(Correct)

-
-

.twb

Explanation

According to the official Tableau documentation:

Tableau data source files have the .tds file extension. Data source files are shortcuts for quickly connecting to the original data that you use often. Data source files do not contain the actual data but rather the information necessary to connect to the actual data as well as any modifications you've made on top of the actual data such as changing default properties, creating calculated fields, adding groups, and so on. For more information, see [Save Data Sources](#).

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

Question 41: **Incorrect**

Which of the following are valid ways of Grouping Data?

-

Using Marks in the view

(Correct)

-

From the Analytics Pane

(Incorrect)

-

Using Labels in the View

(Correct)

-

From the Dimensions Shelf

(Correct)

Explanation

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

3 ways to group data -

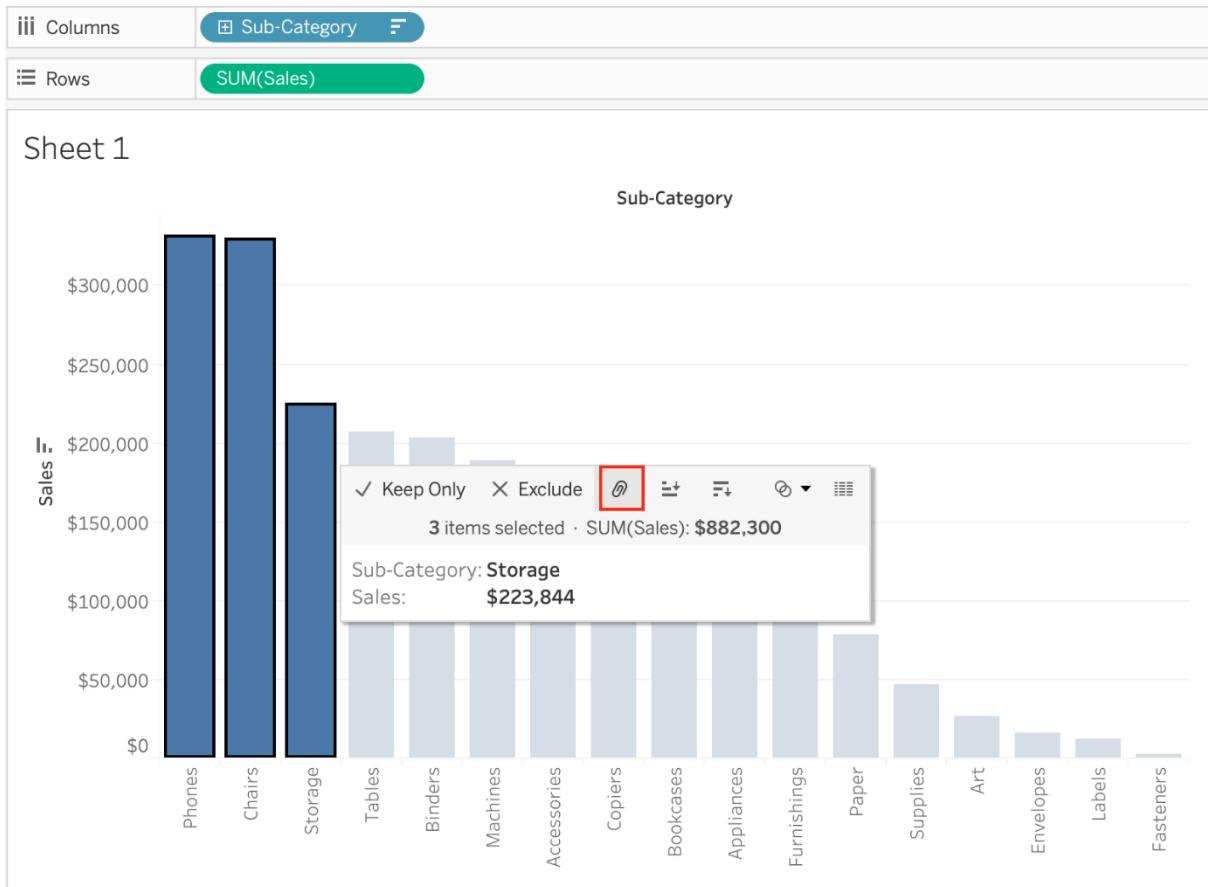
- 1) Marks
- 2) Labels
- 3) Dimensions shelf.

IMPORTANT

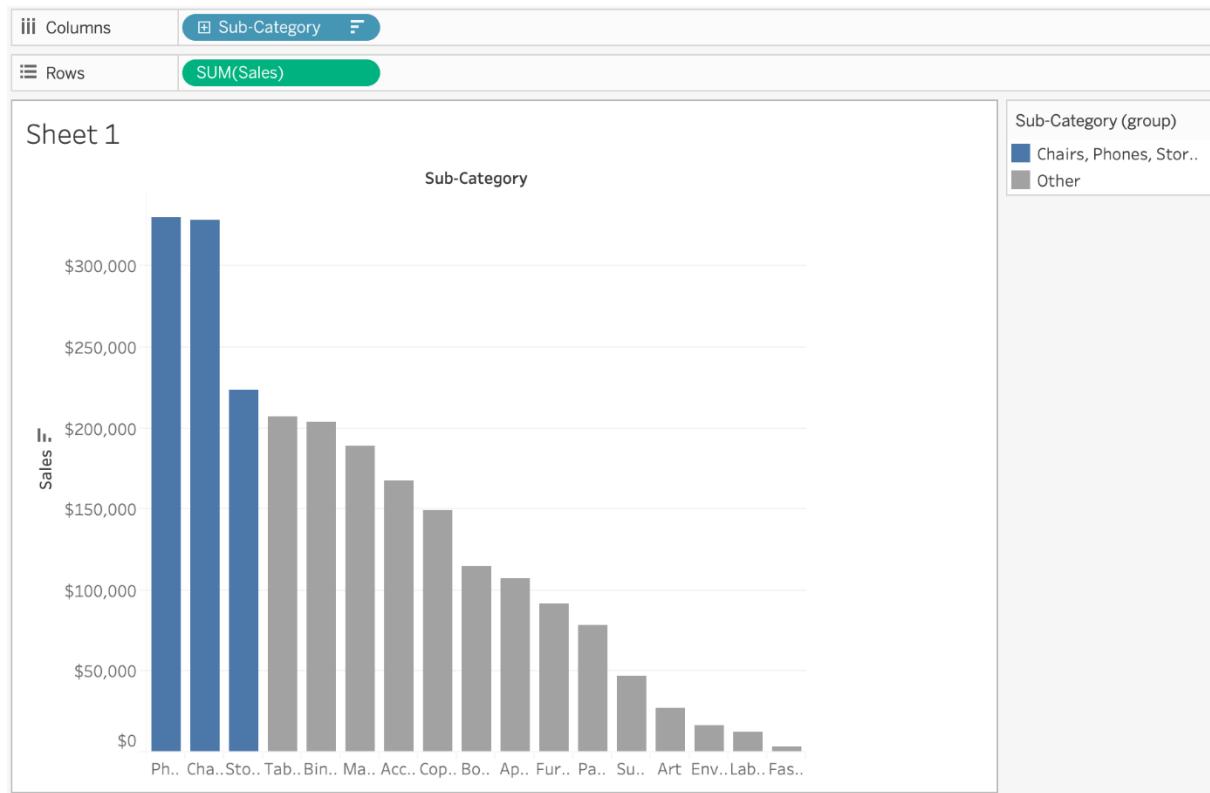
If we Group the data by selecting the marks, then they remain **separate marks** in the view and then have the same colour. Also, a new group is created in the Dimensions shelf.

Example -

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

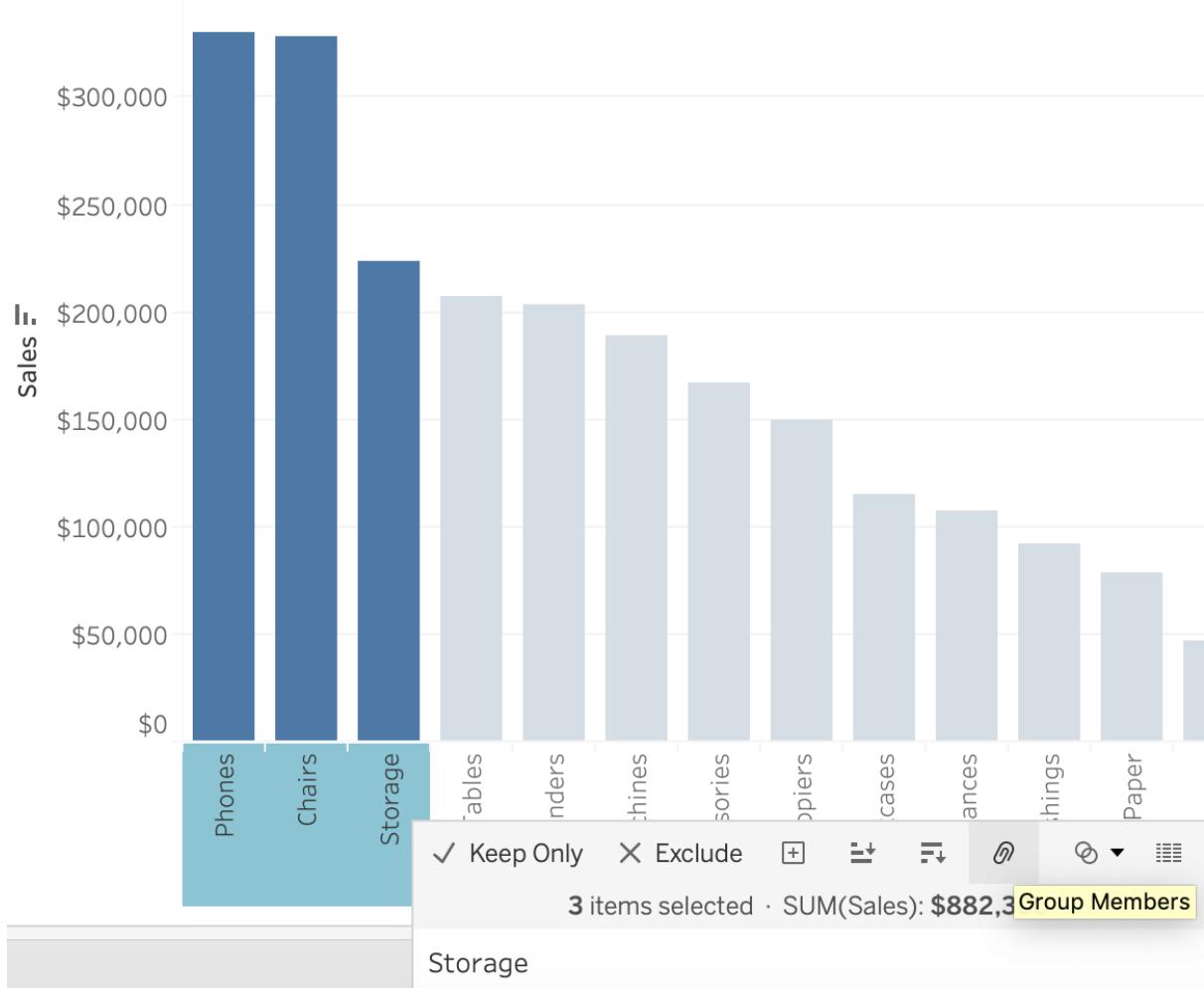


Here, if we Select Phones, Chairs and Storage by selecting the **MARKS (Bars)**, and then group them:

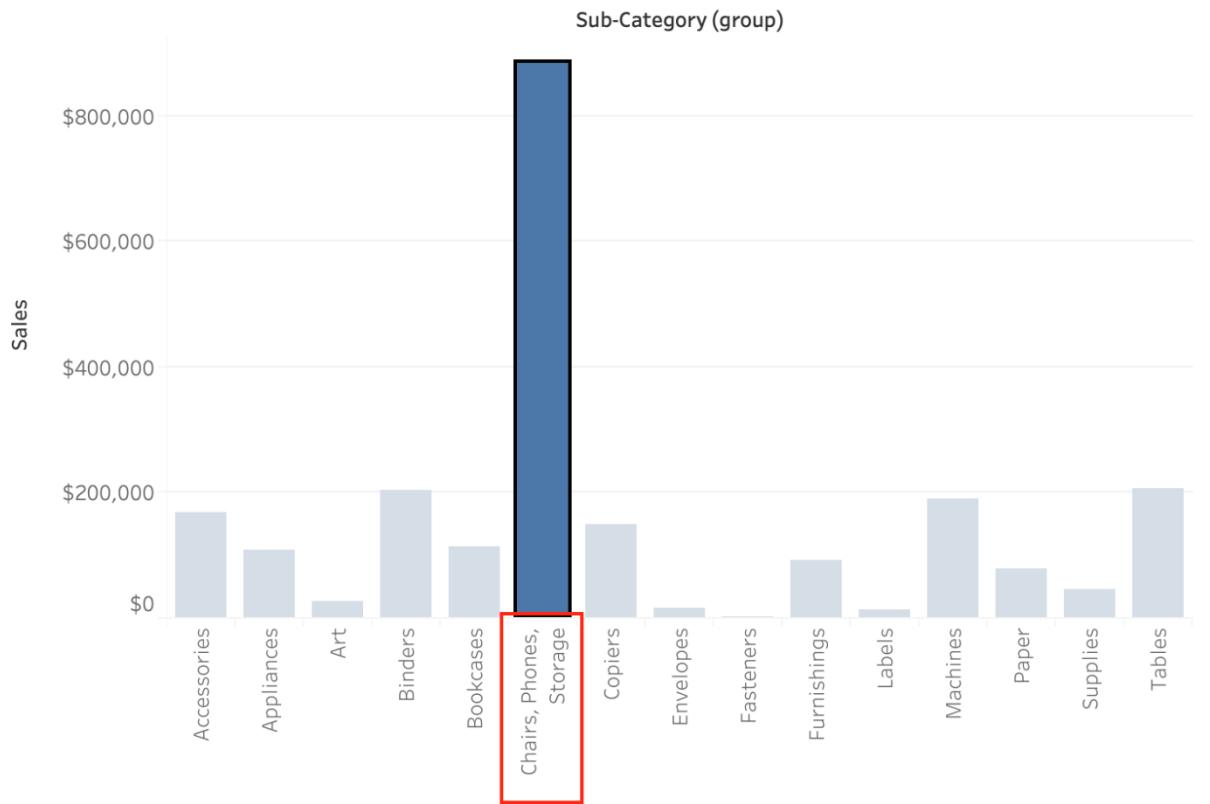


They remain separate marks (BARS) but are grouped by the same colour.

Now, if we didn't do this, and rather grouped by selecting their **Labels** (Names):



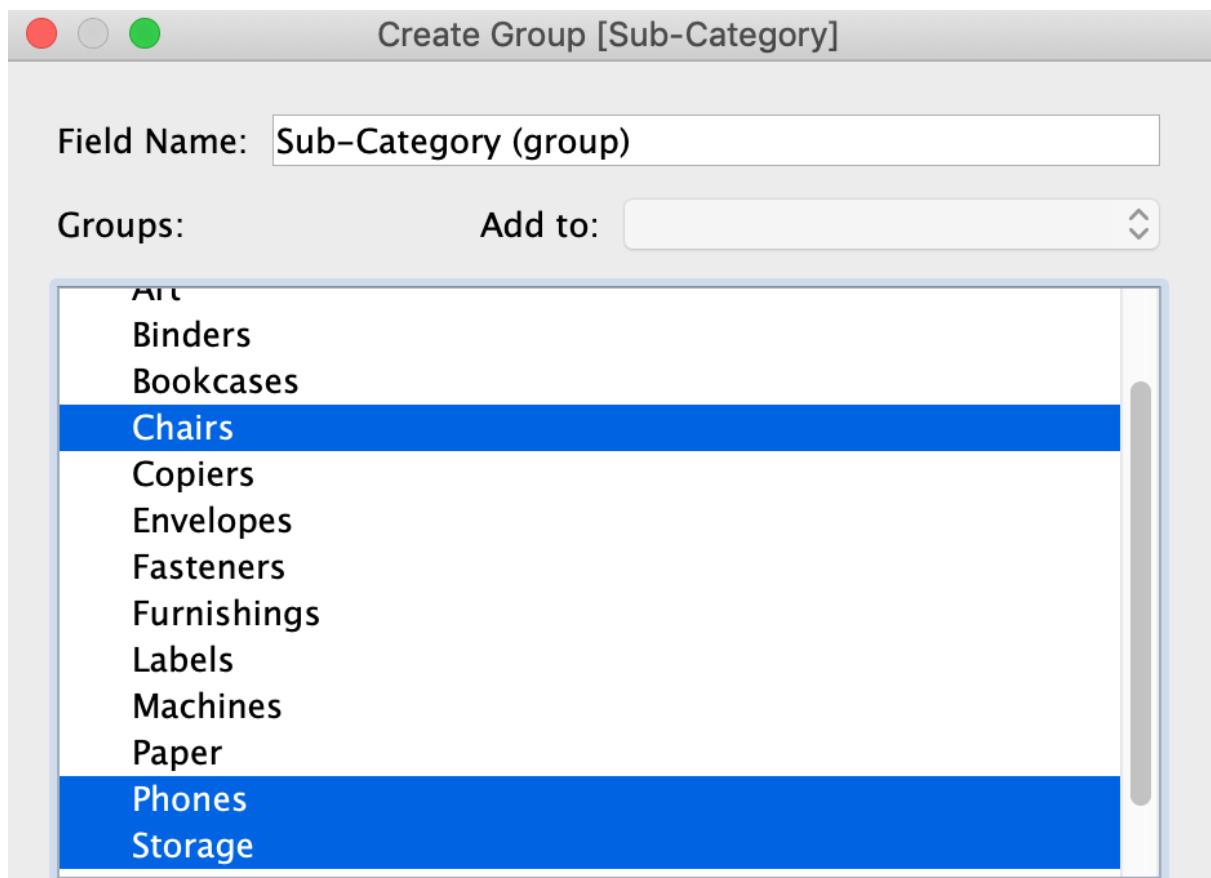
Then they no longer remain separate Marks (bars) but are rather consolidated into a single Bar:



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

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with the Dimensions shelf open on the left. The 'Sub-Category' dimension is selected, and a context menu is open over it. The 'Create' option is selected, and its submenu is visible, showing 'Group...' highlighted. Other options in the submenu include 'Calculated Field...', 'Transform', 'Aliases...', 'Set...', and 'Parameter...'. The Measures shelf is also visible on the left.

Now choose Phones, Chairs and Storage and **Click Group**:



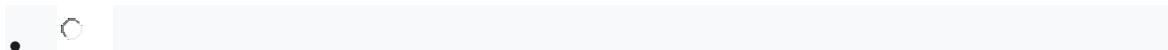
You will now automatically have a new Dimension as follows:



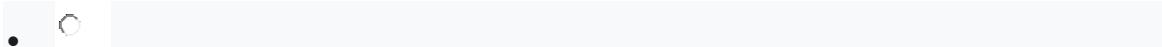
Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/sortgroup_groups_creating.htm

Question 42: **Correct**

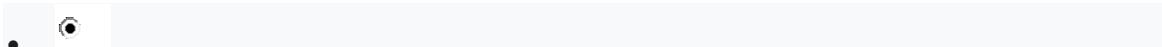
Which of the following is a valid way to create Sets in Tableau?



In the Tableau Main Menu, choose Dashboard and select Create > Set

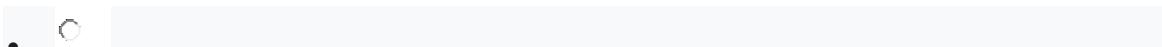


In the Data pane, right-click a measure and select Create > Set.



In the Data pane, right-click a dimension and select Create > Set.

(Correct)



In the Tableau Main Menu, Choose Worksheet and select Create > Set

Explanation

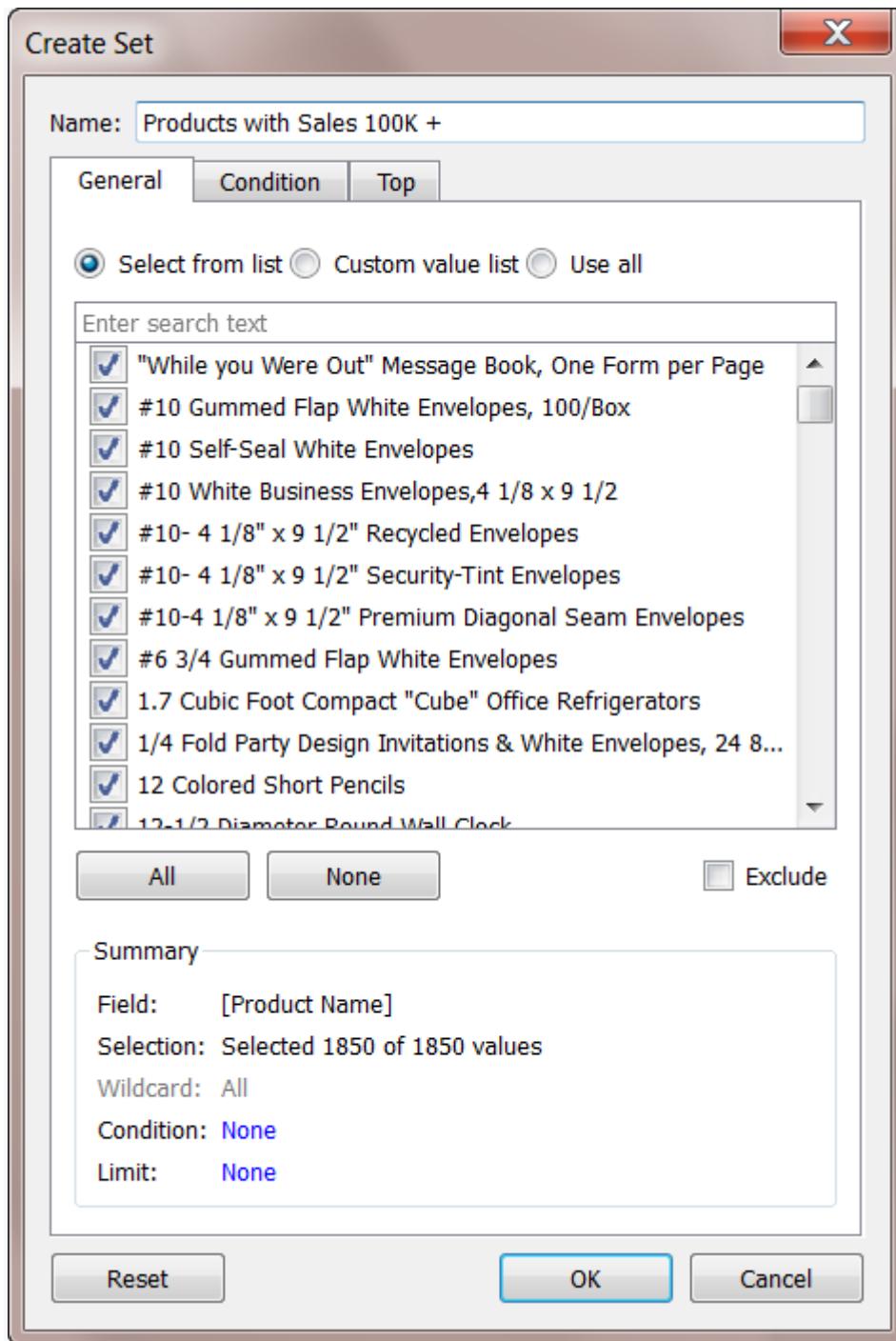
There are two types of sets: **dynamic sets and fixed sets**. The members of a dynamic set change when the underlying data changes. Dynamic sets can only be based on a single dimension.

To create a dynamic set:

- 1) In the Data pane, right-click a dimension and select Create > Set.
- 2) In the Create Set dialog box, configure your set. You can configure your set using the following tabs:

General: Use the General tab to select one or more values that will be considered when computing the set.

You can alternatively select the Use all option to always consider all members even when new members are added or removed.



None of the other options exist, and therefore are incorrect answers.

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

Question 43: **Correct**

Which of the following is NOT a valid official data source in Tableau Desktop?

- ○

SAP HANA

- ○

Amazon Redshift

- ○

PostgreSQL

- ○

Google Firebase

(Correct)

Explanation

Presently, there is no **official** way to connect your data in **Firebase** directly with **Tableau Desktop**.

A workaround however can be to export your Firebase data into **Google BigQuery**, and then connect it to Tableau Desktop.

But then again, it is a workaround and not an official out-of-the-box solution.

The following are the available Data sources available as of now:

1) Server

Alibaba AnalyticDB for MySQL	Google BigQuery	Oracle Eloqua
Alibaba Data Lake Analytics	Google Cloud SQL	Pivotal Greenplum Database
Alibaba MaxCompute	Google Drive	PostgreSQL
Amazon Athena	Google Sheets	Presto
Amazon Aurora for MySQL	Hortonworks Hadoop Hive	Qubole Presto
Amazon EMR Hadoop Hive	Impala	Salesforce
Amazon Redshift	Intuit QuickBooks Online	SAP HANA
Anaplan	Kognitio	ServiceNow ITSM
Apache Drill	Kyvos	SharePoint Lists
Aster Database	LinkedIn Sales Navigator	Snowflake
Azure SQL Data Warehouse	MapR Hadoop Hive	Spark SQL
Box	MariaDB	Teradata
Cloudera Hadoop	Marketo	Vertica
Databricks	MemSQL	Web Data Connector
Denodo	Microsoft SQL Server	
Dropbox	MongoDB BI Connector	Other Databases (JDBC)
Exasol	MySQL	Other Databases (ODBC)
Firebird 3	OData	
Google Ads	OneDrive	
Google Analytics	Oracle	

2) File

To a File

Microsoft Excel

Text file

JSON file

PDF file

Spatial file

Statistical file

More...

Question 44: **Correct**

How can you change the Default Aggregation for a measure in Tableau?



By double clicking on the measure, and then choosing Window -> Default Aggregation



By right clicking the measure -> Default properties and choosing Aggregation
(Correct)



By right clicking the dimension -> Default properties and choosing Aggregation



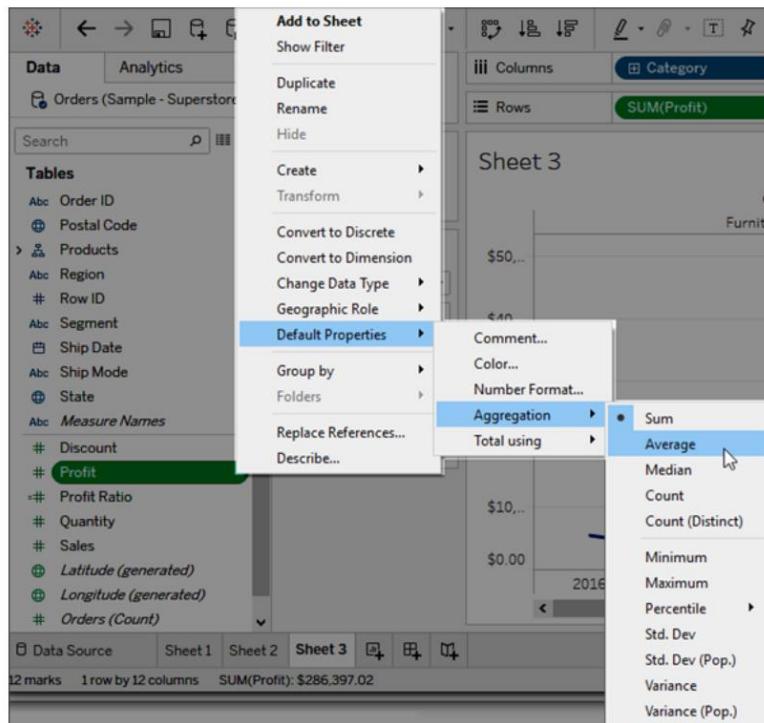
By changing its properties manually every time we need to use it
Explanation

According to the official Tableau documentation:

Set the default aggregation for a measure

You can specify a default aggregation for any measure. The default aggregation will be used automatically when the measure is first totaled in the view.

1. Right-click (control-click on a Mac) any measure in the Data pane and select **Default Properties > Aggregation**.
2. In the Aggregation list, select an aggregation.

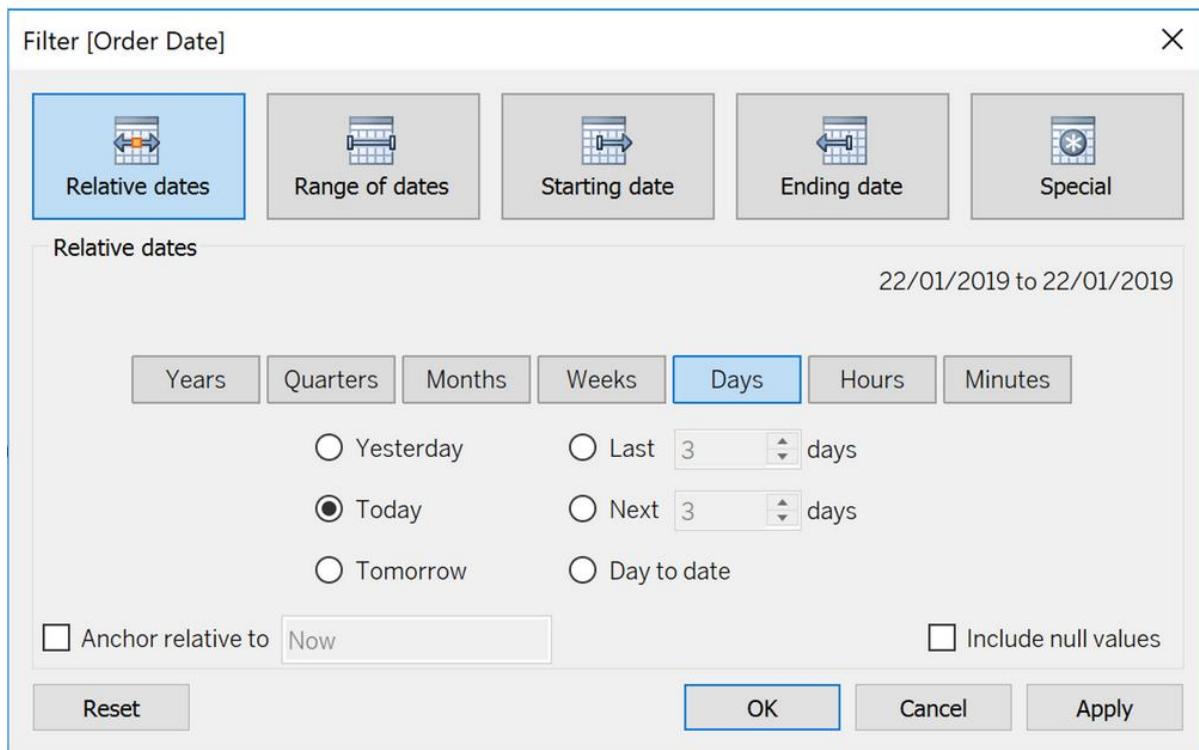


Dimensions don't have aggregation properties, and adding properties manually each time defeats the whole DEFAULT aggregation purpose. Window tab doesn't have any default aggregation option!

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

Question 45: **Incorrect**

If you see the following Filter, then you're working with _____



• ○

Grouped Dates

• ○

Date Functions

• ○

Date Parts

(Incorrect)

• ○

Date Values

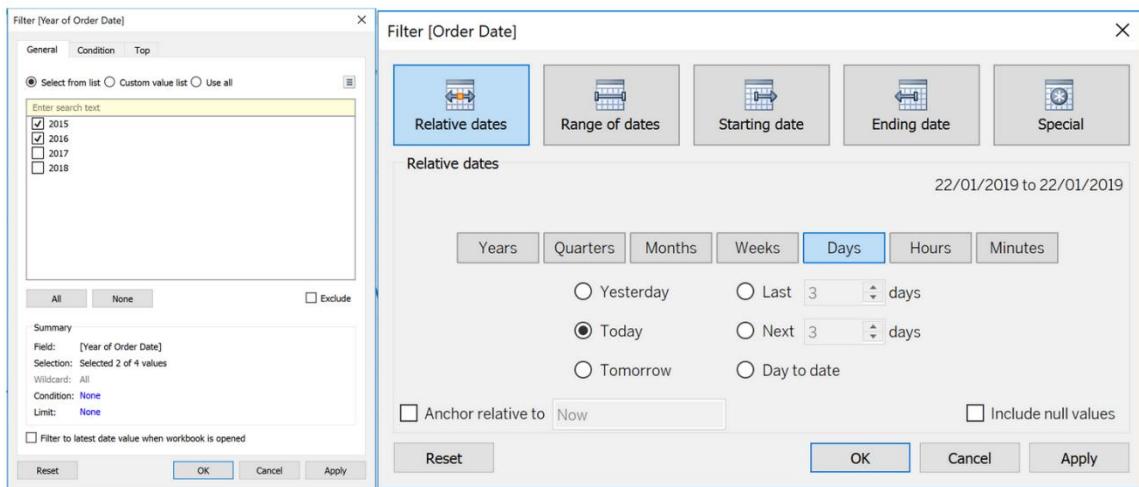
(Correct)

Explanation

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

Dateparts are discrete and they behave the same as dimension filters. If all dates are used on the filter then each individual date will be a datepart that can be selected/excluded. This is the same for each level of date, if datepart months is placed on filters January to December will be tickable options in the filter. This also means that conditions and top/bottom filters can be applied to datepart filters like any other dimension filter.

Datevalues placed on filters behave like measure filters. A min and a max date can be set and there is a relative dates option which allows you to choose things like only show the previous 3 months or years etc.



Datepart vs datevalue filters

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