

1. The difference between the live and extract

Live Connection	Extract
Tableau data will update based on the changes to the underlying data.	Will use the same underlying data unless you choose to refresh the extract.
Your Tableau workbook will not work if you are unable to connect the data source.	Tableau will continue to work even if you are unable to connect/offline.
Need credentials to access the data.	No need for the credentials.

 Good job!

The context filter will first limit to the corporate segment, and then the set will identify the top 10 within that segment.

Question 3:

**How can you identify the top ten customers with the highest sales where the customers are in the corporate segment?**

Use a set to identify the top 10 customers with the highest sales, and add a dimension filter on corporate segment.

Use a set to identify the top 10 customers with the highest sales, and create a context filter on corporate segment.

Use a hierarchy to identify the top 10 customers with the highest sales, and add a dimension filter on corporate segment.

None of the above

## 1.TDX file

1. Which of the following is the best reason to create a saved data source as a .TDS file
  - a. Those who wish to use the data do not have access to the underlying data.
  - b. You want to save the default field properties such as number formats and sort order.
  - c. You want to save a snapshot of the data that will not update even when the underlying data changes.
  - d. You need to apply an aggregation that takes too long when using a live connection.

Correct answer is B. TDS files save the data source metadata, such as the connection information, default field formatting, and sort order. They do not save the data source itself, and hence you should use this format if everyone who will use the data source has access to the underlying file or database defined in the connection information.

正确答案是 B。TDS 文件保存数据源元数据，例如连接信息，默认字段格式和排序顺序。它们不会保存数据源本身，因此，如果每个将使用数据源的人都可以访问连接信息中定义的基础文件或数据库，则应使用此格式。



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

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

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



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

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

## 2. Data Blending

Unlike joins, data blending keeps the data sources separate and simply displays their information together. This is ideal when the data is at different levels of granularity.

To create a blend in a workbook with 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.

### When to blend data

Data blending is useful when:

- You want to combine data from different databases that are not supported by cross-database joins.

Cross-database joins do not support connections to cubes (for example, Oracle Essbase) or to some extract-only connections (for example, Google Analytics). In this case, set up individual data sources for the data you want to analyze, and then use data blending to combine the data sources on a single sheet.

- Data is at different levels of detail.

Sometimes one data set captures data using greater or lesser granularity than the other data set.

Suppose you are analyzing sales data and quota data. The sales data might capture all transactions, but the quota data might have targets at the quarter level. Because values are captured at different levels of detail in each data set, you should use data blending to combine the data.

**Note:** Duplicated data after a join is a symptom of different levels of detail. If you notice duplicated data in a join, try data blending instead.

联接后重复的数据是不同级别细节的征兆。如果发现联接中有重复的数据，请尝试进行数据混合。

- You have lots of data.

Typically, joins are recommended for combining data from the same database. Joins are handled by the database and leverage some of the database's native capabilities. However, joins combine the data and then aggregate it for the view. If you're working with large sets of data, this pre-aggregated combination of data can put a strain on the database and significantly affect performance. Data blending aggregates the data to the appropriate level and then combines it in the view. This change in the order of operations may have performance benefits in some cases.

**Note:** When you blend on a field with a high level of granularity, for example, Product Name instead of Product Category, queries can be slow.

注意：当您在具有较高粒度级别的字段（例如，“产品名称”而不是“产品类别”）上进行混合时，查询可能会很慢。

#### Data blending at a glance

- Data blending occurs on a sheet-by sheet basis.
- The **order in which fields are used** determines which data source is the primary versus the secondary data source.
- The primary data source is indicated with a **blue check mark**, any secondary data sources and fields from secondary data sources have an **orange check mark**.
- Linking fields can be automatically determined based on shared field names or the relationship can be manually created.
- **Data blending behaves similarly to a left join**, which may result in missing data from the secondary data source.
- Asterisks (\*) may appear. This indicates **multiple dimension values in a single mark**, because data blending takes aggregated results and combines them in the view.
- A secondary data source can be used to **re-alias the field values** in a primary data source. For more information, see Alias Field Values Using Data Blending.

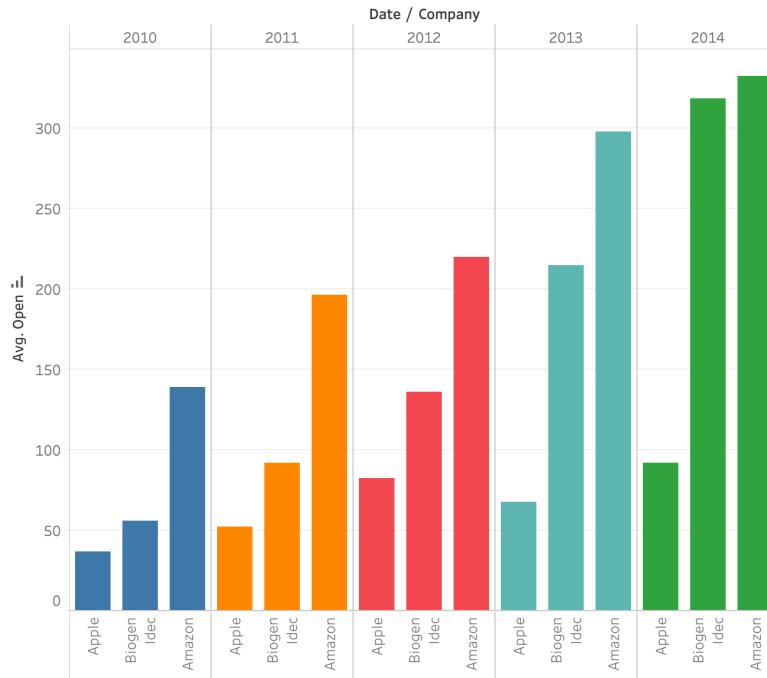
### 3. Compare two value whether is it closer

5. Union the Stocks 2010-2013 and Stocks 2014 tables, and then create a chart showing average Open by year and for each Company from 2010 to 2014. **In which year was the average open for Biogen Idec closest to Amazon's average open?**

- a. 2011
- b. 2012
- c. 2013
- d. 2014

Solution: D, 2014

Q5



Side-by-Side bar is useful for comparing values, put the year before companies in order to see in 2014, two company compare.

#### 4.Difference between Set, Group, Hierarchy, Parameter

9. In the Southern Region Superstore data, the Product Category, Product Subcategory, and Product Name might be combined using which of the following:
- a. Set
  - b. Group
  - c. **Hierarchy**
  - d. Parameter

Correct Answer: C - Hierarchy. Hierarchies allow you combine similar fields while Groups and Sets combine values within a field. Parameters allow the user to change a value, which can then be used in calculations, filters, and reference lines.

#### 5.When can use a trend line?

A trend line can provide a statistical definition of the relationship **between two numerical values**. To add trend lines to a view, both axes must contain a field that can be interpreted as a number—by definition, that is always the case with a scatter.

10. Which chart type will best visualize the relationship between two continuous measures?

- a. Bar chart
- b. Scatter Plot**
- c. Line Chart
- d. Stacked Bar

B – Scatter Plot. Scatter plots to visualize relationships between numerical variables. Bar charts to compare data across categories. Line charts compare numeric data over time. Stacked bar charts compare numeric data over two dimensions.

Line chart: **over time**

Scatter plot: **two continuous measures**

#### 6.Which one is the calculation?

11. Which of the following is a table calculation?

- a. SUM
- b. TOTAL**
- c. AVG
- d. STDEV

The screenshot shows a dropdown menu titled "Table Calculation". The "TOTAL(expression)" option is selected and highlighted in yellow. To the right of the menu, a tooltip provides the following information:  
TOTAL(expression)  
Returns the total for the given expression.  
Example: TOTAL(AVG([Profit])) = AVG(Profit) for all database rows that contribute to the partition

#### 7.Different Filter (网络查)

12. You would like to a view that displays a filter allowing you to select the state, and use a Set to displaying the top 5 products with the greatest total sales within the selected state. What type of filter should you use to filter on the state?

- a. Multiselect Filter
- b. Dimension Filter
- c. Context Filter
- d. Wildcard Filter

You would like to filter on the state, and then select the top 5 products with the greatest sales from within the selected state. Therefore, you need a filter which will execute before the Set. Dimension filters execute after sets, so they are the wrong choice. If you make the filter on the state a context filter, Tableau will filter on the state, and then the set will determine the top 5 products by sales within the selected state.

More detail here: [https://onlinehelp.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/order\\_of\\_operations.html#DimtoCtx](https://onlinehelp.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/order_of_operations.html#DimtoCtx)

## 8. When to use bin?

13. Bins can be created for which type of field?
- a. Dimension
  - b. Discrete
  - c. Continuous measure
  - d. Date

Answer is C. A bin can be created on a continuous measure or numeric dimension

## 9. When to use ABS value?

17. Using the Stocks 2014 table, create a dual axis chart showing the daily Open and Close values. Use a filter to limit to filter on October 2014 and use a filter to limit the data to Biogen Idec. On which date was there the greatest difference between Open and Close

- a. October 12<sup>th</sup>

Q17

Day of..	Open	Close	diffenc
22	300.0	309.1	9.1
8	315.7	324.6	8.9
15	297.3	305.7	8.4
20	305.2	311.4	6.2
24	315.7	321.7	5.9
30	315.1	321.0	5.9
21	321.0	326.8	5.8
3	323.3	327.1	3.8
16	299.9	302.7	2.8
23	314.0	316.1	2.1
17	305.4	306.7	1.3
27	321.9	320.0	-1.9
2	322.6	319.8	-2.8
29	317.9	315.1	-2.9
28	321.2	318.0	-3.2
10	318.4	315.1	-3.3
9	323.4	319.2	-4.2
6	331.1	325.1	-6.0
14	308.4	301.6	-6.8
1	331.0	323.5	-7.5
31	330.0	321.1	-8.9
7	325.0	315.9	-9.1
13	314.8	301.7	-13.1

Day of Date: 13  
diffenc: -13.1

Didn't specific the formula should be close-open or open-close, but use abs value to show the difference is the best choice here.

**10.How to select an element on one of the worksheets on the dashboard causes a change on another worksheet?**

21.You have a dashboard and you want to add a feature so that selecting an element on one of the worksheets on the dashboard causes a change on another worksheet in the same dashboard. What features will do this? (select all that apply)

- a. Filter Action
- b. Url Action
- c. Highlight Action
- d. Drilldown Action

Answer: A & C. A filter action can filter items on another worksheet, and a highlight action can highlight items on another worksheet.

**11.How to add the phone view?**

22. What steps should you take to add a phone view to a dashboard?

- a. Instruct those viewing the dashboard on mobile to put "m." in front of the dashboard URL to get the mobile-friendly view.
- b. Select Layout, then adjust the dimensions until they are appropriate for a phone (750x1334)
- c. On the "Show Me" menu, click the Phone icon
- d. Select Device Preview, then select Phone for Device Type, then click the button labeled "Add Phone Layout"

Answer: D. You create a phone view by following the steps listed.

**12.what happened if add a continuus value to the row(check again)**

23. You start with a blank worksheet and add a continuous field to the row shelf. How will this new field change your view?

- a. It will add a horizontal axis
- b. It will add a horizontal header
- c. It will add a vertical axis
- d. It will add a vertical header

Answer: C - vertical axis

**13. AGG function?**

26. Which of the following fields will have AGG in front of it when you add it to the view?

- a. A calculated field with the formula SUM([Profit])
- b. A measure called Profit
- c. A date field
- d. A calculated field with the formula 5 \* [Profit]

Answer: A, since this is a measure that has an aggregation already built in, when you add it to the view you will see AGG in front of the field name

**14.Which one create a measure?**

28. Which of the following functions can be used on string to create a measure?

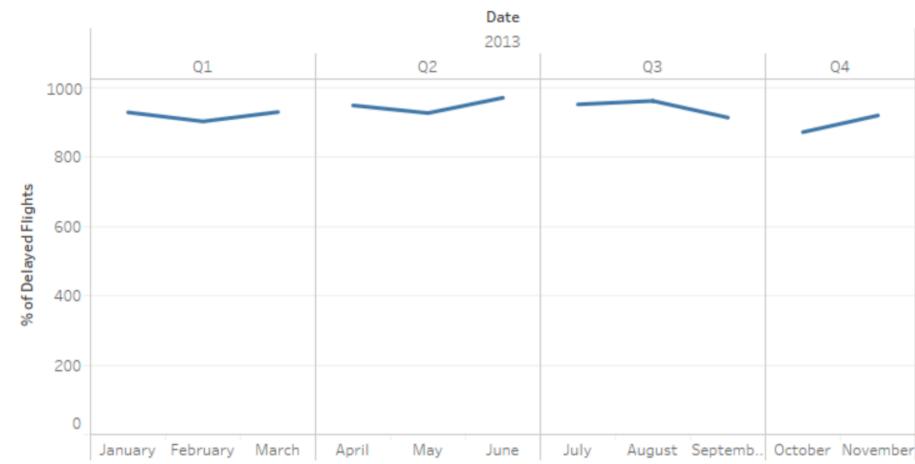
- a. SUM
- b. COUNTD
- c. +
- d. DATEDIFF

Answer B. Of these functions, only COUNTD will take a string and return a measure.

## 15.Which types used in this view?

0. What field types are used in this view?

Sheet 6



- A. The date is discrete, because otherwise the line would not be segmented  
% of Delayed Flights is used as an axis, so it must be a continuous measure.

## 16.When to use Live Connection?

If your organization enforces **user-level permissions to databases**, use a live connection for workbooks that connect to those databases. That way, users who interact with workbooks and data sources that require authentication will be prompted for credentials.

## 17.When to use Alias?

Primary data source		Secondary data source
Fruit	Fruit ID	Alternate ID
Apple	A	APP
Banana	B	BAN

Aliasing is the alternative name that you can assign to a value in a dimension field. You can use aliases to rename specific values within a dimension. **This can be useful when you want to show more relevant or descriptive dimension values in your view than what the original data provides.**

You can use data blending as a method for re-aliasing values in a data source by using field values from another data source. To do this, there must be a field in the secondary data source that contains aliases for a field in the primary data source.

### 18. Can “sort” be a default property?

Which of the following is not a default property which can be set for a measure?

- a. Number Format
- b. Color
- c. Aggregation
- d. Sort

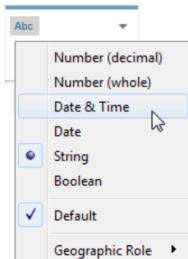
### 19. What should you do if change the data type not work?

Ans : Return the data type to String and proceed to Create a calculation using the DATEPARSE function

Change the data type of the field

The first step in resolving a date field interpretation issue is to make sure the data type is set to **Date** or **Date & Time**.

1. In the **Data Source** or **Dimensions** pane, click the data type icon and change the data type to **Date** or **Date & Time**



2. Inspect the data in the view or **Data Source** pane. If you see many Null values, return the data type to **String** and proceed to **Create a calculation using the DATEPARSE function** to correct the issue.



### 20. When to use parameter?

You would like the person using your dashboard to select the year, and based on the year to adjust the interest rate in some related calculated fields. You will like the year selection to limit the data in the view. What Tableau element should you use to let the user select the interest rate?

- a. Dimension Filter
- b. Context Filter
- c. Parameter
- d. Change Set values Dashboard Action

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.

A parameter will allow the user to set a value which you can then use in a calculated field. You can also use a parameter in a calculation, and then use that calculated field in a filter to limit the data in the view.

## 21.How to deal with the single continuous measure?

11. Which types of plots are most often used to visualize the distribution of a single continuous measure? (select all that apply)
- a. Scatter Plot
  - b. Tree Maps
  - c. Box Plot
  - d. Histogram

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

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

"Use box plots, also known as box-and-whisker plots, to show the distribution of values along an axis." [https://onlinehelp.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples\\_boxplot.htm](https://onlinehelp.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples_boxplot.htm)

## 22. Aggregation Error

13. Which of the following will result in an error
- a. A calculation that includes more than one aggregation
  - b. Aggregation on a field that is already aggregated
  - c. A table calculation on a field that is already aggregated
  - d. An aggregation on a level of detail expression

## 23.Which filters works for date fields(numerical) and categorical data

17. Which type of filter usually works best with date fields?
- a. Slider filters
  - b. List filters
  - c. Checkboxes
  - d. Text search

*The Visual Analysis Best Practices* explains, "Remember that slider filters are great for date and numerical values—while list filters are better for categorical data."

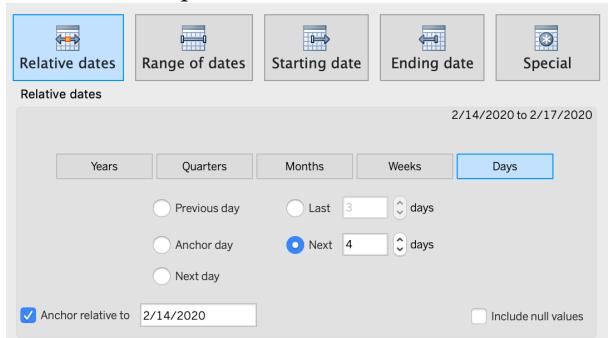
## 24.When to use relative data filter?

18. A relative date filter works relative to:

- a. A parameter or field you select when creating the filter
- b. The anchor date
- c. The data the workbook was created or updated
- d. The current date when the workbook is viewed

B – Relative date filters work relative to the anchor date. By default this will be the current date, but this can be changed:

**锚定日期:** The Anchor Date is the date that marks the beginning of the Pattern that was applied to a Schedule Group or a Schedule Pattern. 反正是跟日期有关的一个值



### Relative Date Filters

If you keep the default option, “Anchor relative to Today” then the relative date will work relative to the date when the workbook is viewed (answer D) **but this can be changed.** (不一定是今天，可指定日期)

### 25.What's the step for creating filter action?

20. Which of the following will create a dashboard action?

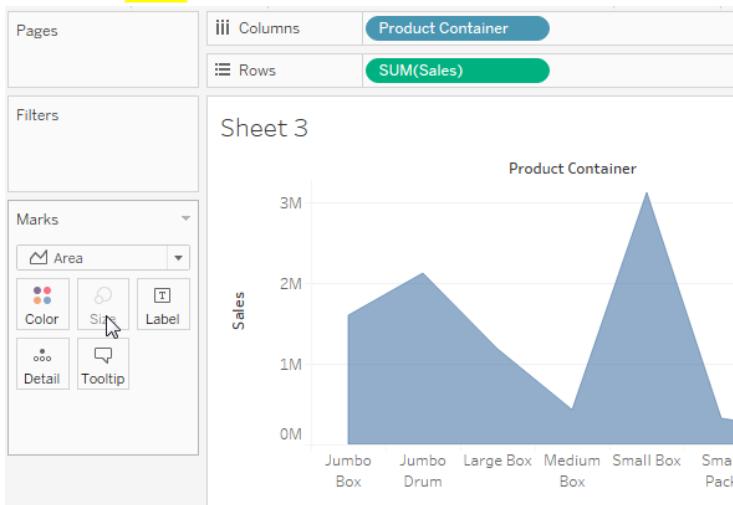
- a. Click the “More Options” arrow on the worksheet included in the dashboard layout, then select “use as filter”
- b. Click the “More Options” arrow on the worksheet included in the dashboard layout, then select “use as Filters” and select the filter that you’d like to apply to the whole dashboard
- c. Click the “More Options” arrow on the worksheet included in the dashboard layout, then select “use as Filters” and select the filter that you’d like to apply to the whole dashboard. Then go to the filter menu, right click, and select “apply to all using this data source”
- d. Click the “More Options” arrow on the worksheet included in the dashboard layout, then select “action,” add action, and Filter

Correct answer is A. C will create a context filter, not a filter action. D is not the right choice because there is no action option in the “More Options” menu.

### 26.When will the size mark type not work?

Which of the following mark types cannot be adjusted using the Size slider?

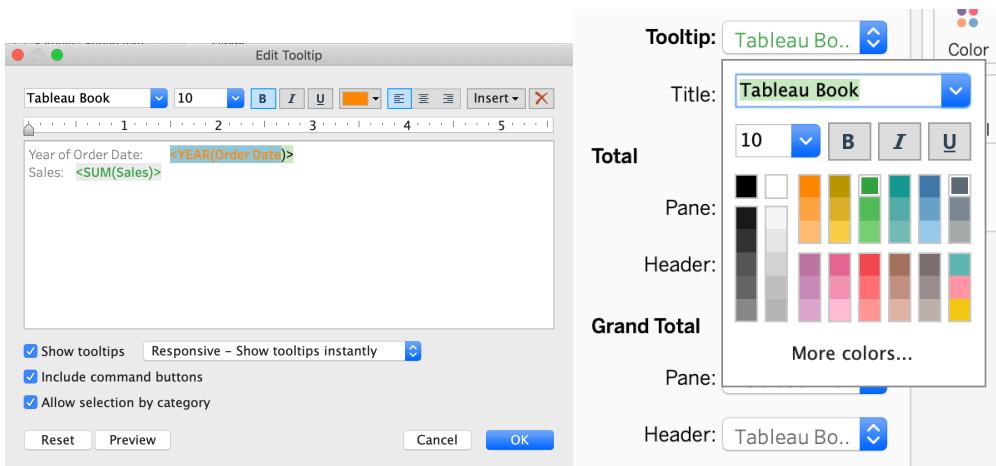
- a. Line
- b. Pie
- c. Bar
- d. Area



## 27. What are the two methods to change the tooltip color?

22. How would you change the font color of the tooltip? (Select all that apply)
- a. Click on "color" in the marks area, select "tooltip" in the dropdown, and select the desired color.
  - b. Right-click on the view, select "Format" and select the dropdown next to tooltip. Then select the color.
  - c. Click on the tooltip button in the Marks area, highlight the text, and select the desired color using the dropdown
  - d. Right-click on the view, select "Format" and you will see several tabs in the formatting menu – "Sheets," "Rows," "Columns" and "Tooltip." Select the tooltip tab and then use the formatting menu to select the color.

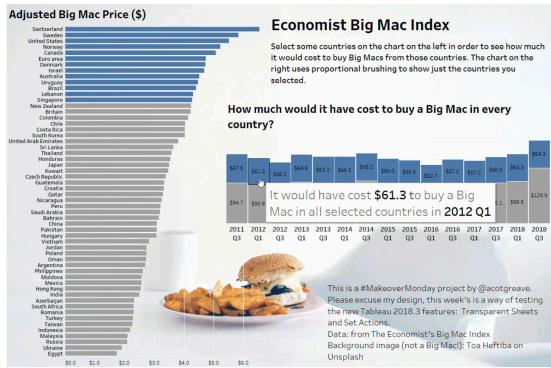
Answers are B & C. The color button in the marks area will not show you a tooltip option, and there is no tooltip tab in the format menu.



## 28. What can “set” action use for?

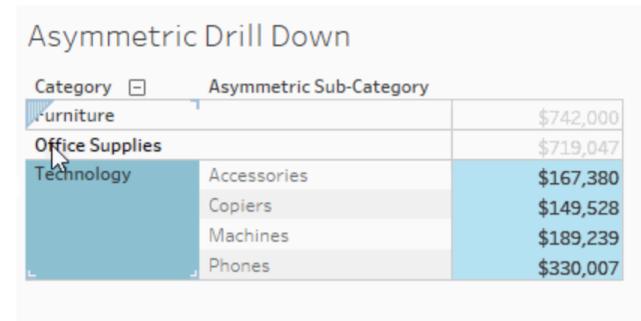
### 1) Proportional brushing:

It is a method of interacting with data. When you select some marks in one view, instead of filtering other views, the **other views show the proportion of the selected items in relation to all items.**



### 2) Asymmetric drill down

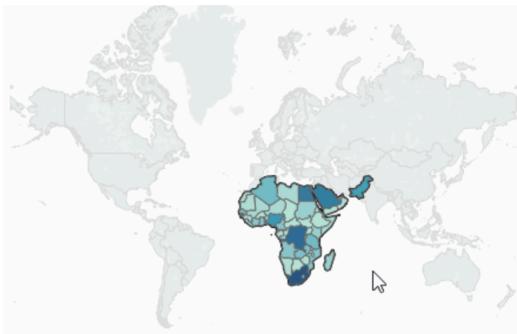
you can use set actions for asymmetric drill down, opening only the next hierarchy level for the selected value.



### 3) Color scaling

Color values in a viz often can be distorted by **outliers**. When one country has a significantly higher value than other countries, the nuance of **differences between those non-extreme values can be lost.**

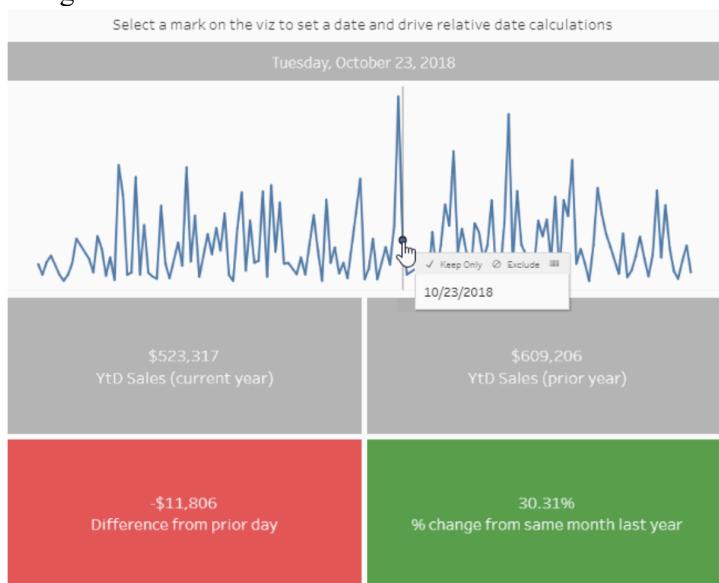
A set action can update the values in a Country set based on the selection in the viz. That set is then used in a calculated field that computes the value of the relevant measure **for only countries in that set**, and that calculated field is placed on color. Now, when countries are selected in the map, **the color palette is based only on those countries, showing greater visual differences between those values.**



#### 4) Relative Dates

This dashboard example contains **multiple relative date calculations**. Based on a target date, the dashboard displays the difference from the previous day, the percent change from the same month in the previous year, the Year to Date sales for the current year, and Year to Date sales for the previous year.

The set action in this dashboard updates the target date and relevant date calculations in response to a user clicking a mark on a timeline.



#### 29.What is a measure name how it works?

24. Which of the following describes the *Measure Names* field (select all that apply)

- a. It is a Measure automatically created by Tableau
- b. When you create a view with multiple measures on a single continuous axis, Tableau will automatically add Measure Names to the view.
- c. When you add *Measure Names* to a view, all of the measure names appear as row or column headers in the view. The headers include each measure name. This feature becomes useful when you are working with a text table that shows multiple measures.
- d. Measure Names is a system generated field that contains the names of all the measures in your Tableau workbook, including the system generated measures such as *Latitude* and *Longitude*.

A is incorrect because *Measure Name* is a Dimension, not a value.

D is incorrect because *Measure Names* does not include Latitude and Longitude.

The Data pane always contains a number of fields that **do not come from your original data**, two of which are Measure Values and Measure Names. Tableau automatically creates these fields so that you can build certain types of views that involve multiple measures.

The Measure Values field always appears at the bottom of the Measures area in the Data pane and contains all the measures in your data, collected into a single field with continuous values. Drag individual measure fields out of the Measure Values card to remove them from the view.

The Measure Names field always appears at the bottom of the Dimensions area in the Data pane and contains the names of all measures in your data, collected into a single field with discrete values.

### 30.Agg function

25. You add two fields to your Tableau view, "Profit" and "Average Profit." When you add Profit to the view, you see a pill with the label, "SUM(Profit)" but when you add Average Profit to the view, you see a pill with the label, "AGG(Average Profit)." Why does one field have SUM and another AGG?

- a. Each field has default properties, including default aggregation. Profit had SUM set as its default aggregation, while Average Profit had AGG set as its default.
- b. AGG is applied by default to discrete fields, while SUM is applied to continuous fields. Average Profit was set to discrete, while Profit was set to continuous.
- c. AGG is applied by default to dimensions, while SUM is applied to measures. Average Profit is a dimension, while Profit is a measure.
- d. AGG indicates that the "Average Profit" already includes some type of aggregation. "Profit" does not include aggregation, so an aggregate function is applied when the field is added to the view.

The correct answer is D. When a calculated field which already includes aggregation is added to a view with aggregated measures, AGG indicates that the field already includes aggregation. Measures without aggregation will be aggregated when they are added to the view.

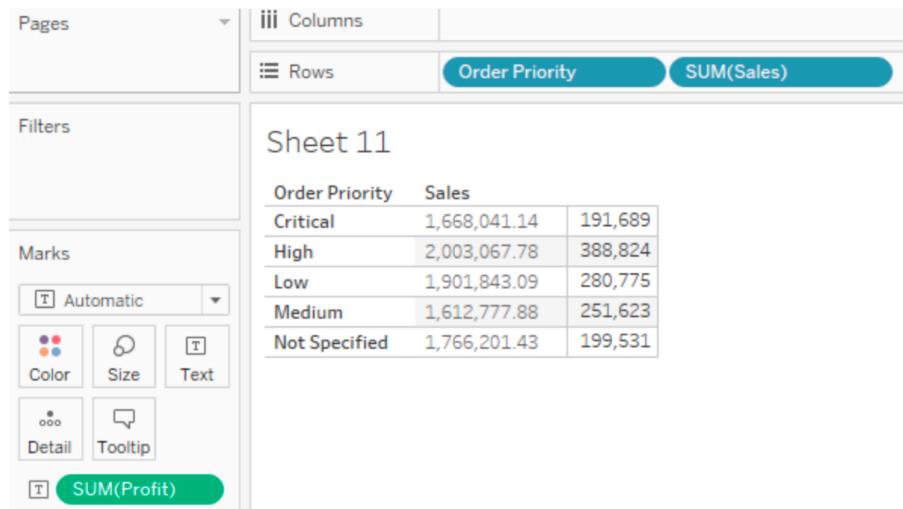
### 31.Color Palette

26. Which of the following field types will create a color palette?

- a. Measure
- b. Dimension
- c. Continuous
- d. Discrete

A continuous field will create a color gradient, while a discrete field will create a color palette.

### 32.What is field type for Order Priority and Sum(Sales) ?



- a. Order Priority is a discrete measure, and Sum(Sales) is a discrete dimension.
- b. Order Priority is a discrete measure, and Sum(Sales) is a continuous measure.
- c. Order Priority is a discrete dimension, and Sum(Sales) is a continuous dimension.
- d. Order Priority is a discrete dimension, and Sum(Sales) is a discrete measure.**

Correct answer is D – Order priority and SUM(Sales) both create headers, so both are discrete.

SUM(Sales) is a measure, since you cannot take the sum of a dimension. Order Priority is a string, so it must be a dimension.

### 33. Mixed data types in data from files

28. You connect Tableau to an Excel file which includes a column that has mostly numeric data, but has a few date and text values mixed in. Tableau set the data type for this field as Number.

What happens to the date and text values when the data is imported to Tableau?

- a. The date and text values are both set to null
- b. The date and text values are both set to zero
- c. The date values are set to the number of days since 1/1/1900 and the text value is set to null.**
- d. The date values are set to the number of days since 1/1/1900 and the text value is set to zero.

The correct answer is C: when the data type is mapped as numbers, text is treated as null while dates are treated as the number of days since 1/1/1900. See the section titled, “Mixed data types in data from files” here: [https://onlinehelp.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields\\_typesandroles\\_datatypes.htm](https://onlinehelp.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields_typesandroles_datatypes.htm)

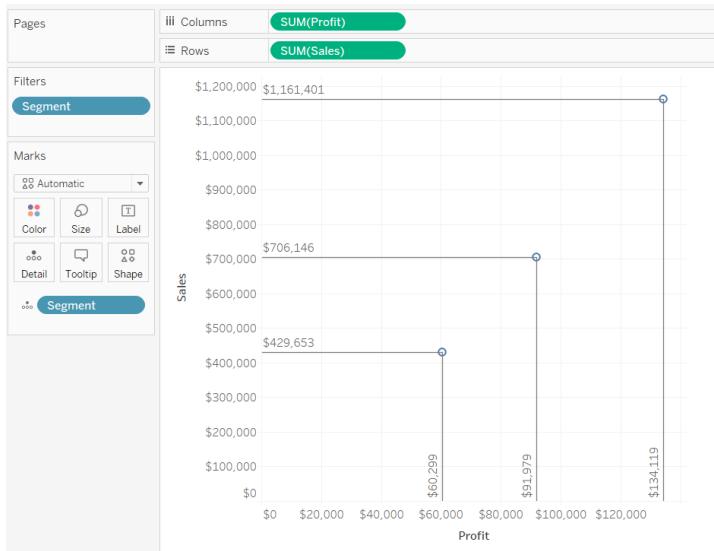
When you connect to the file, the mixed-value column is mapped to a field with a single data type in Tableau. Therefore, a column that contains numbers and dates might be mapped **as a number data type** (making it a measure) or it might be mapped as a date data type (in which case Tableau treats it as a dimension.)

Tableau determines how to map mixed-value columns to data types by the data types of the first 10,000 rows in an Excel data source, and the first 1,024 rows in a CSV data source. For example, if most of the first 10,000 rows are text values, the entire column is mapped to use the text data type.

Mapped data type	Treatment of other data types in the field.
Text	Dates and numbers are treated as text. Nulls are not created.
Dates	Text is treated as Null. A number is treated as the day in numeric order from 1/1/1900.
Numbers	Text is treated as Null. A date is treated as the number of days since 1/1/1900.
Boolean	Text, dates, and numbers are treated as Null.

### 34. When to use drop line?

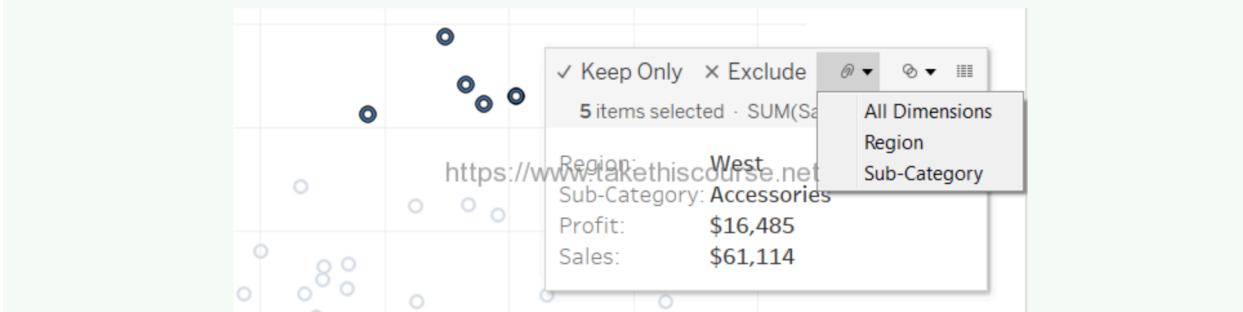
Use drop lines to distinguish marks and call out their position in the view. For example, in a view that is dense with scatter marks, you can turn on drop lines to show the position of a particular data point. When you add drop lines, a line is extended from the marks to one of the axes. You can show drop lines all the time or only when a mark is selected.



Note: Drop lines **do not display** when you publish a view to Tableau Server or Tableau Online.

### 35. When you create groups by selecting marks, which of the following option is available to make group based of dimensions used in the view?

When you create groups by selecting marks, it's possible that the marks will represent multiple dimensions. For example, you may have a scatter plot that shows the Sales vs. Profit by Region and Sub-Category. In this case, a selection of marks will represent members of both the Region and Sub-Category dimensions. When the selection represents multiple dimensions, the Group menu lets you choose to group on All Dimensions or on a particular dimension.



### 36. Valid Dashboard actions?

- |  |
|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Filter    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. URL       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Highlight |
| <input type="checkbox"/> D. Web                  |

### 37. AGG stands for aggregation and tells that aggregation is built into the calculation rather than performed after the fact?

-True

Aggregation is always built into the calculation rather than performed after the fact for example

AGG(Sum(Profit)/ Sum(Sales) ) means that first sum of sales and sum of profit is evaluated and then sum of profit is divided by sum of sales.

### 38. Extracts can be created for Cubes data sources?

- False, When using a cube, we cannot take extracts.
- Cube data sources (also known as **multidimensional or OLAP data sources**) have certain characteristics that **differentiate them from relational data sources** when you work with them in Tableau.

### 39. Font Size Overwrite?

If you have made font changes at the worksheet level, such as on a filter card or a worksheet title, changing the font at the workbook level will overwrite those changes?

A. True

B. False

**Correct**

**Checkout the solution:**

**Changes made at Worksheet level overrides the changes made at sheet level. Therefore it is recommended to first set the font and other layout related setting at workbook level and then you can override those settings at sheet level.**

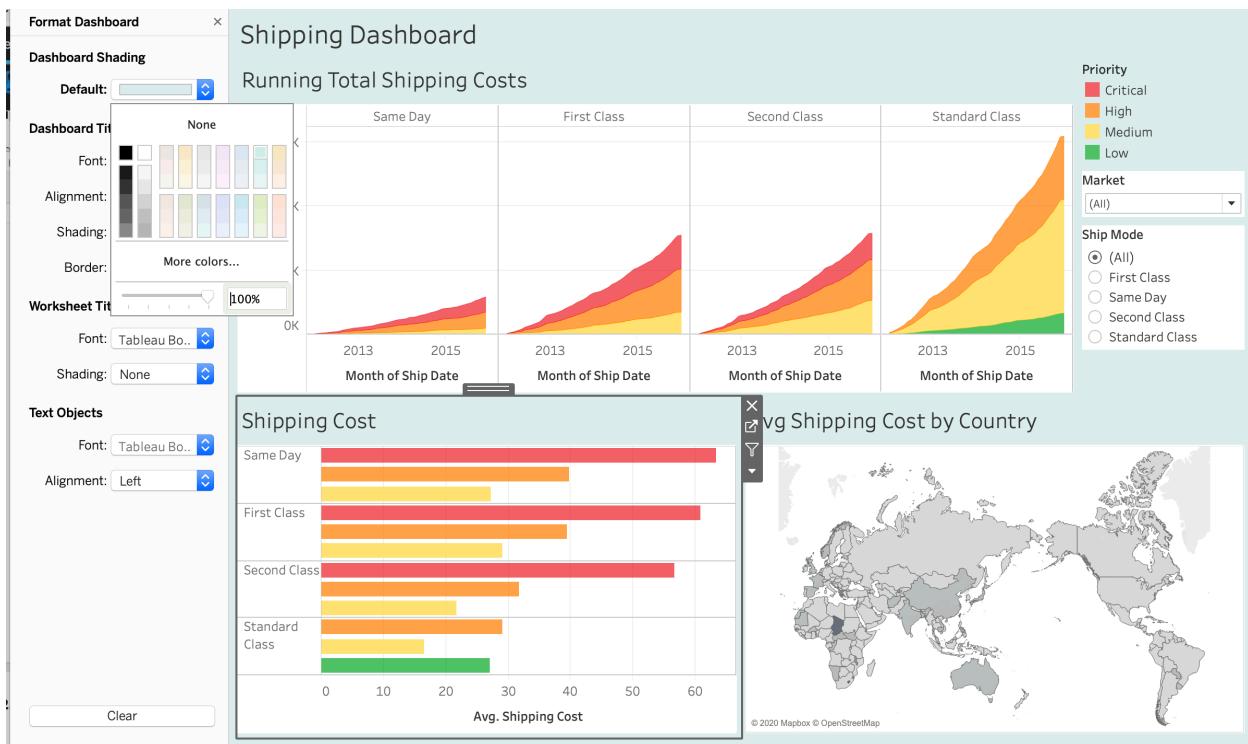
## 40. Messy data Handling

- Use Data Interpreter + Pivot
- Select all fields **except names** and select the pivot option. (only focus on similar column)

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Power BI Data Editor interface. On the left, the 'Connections' pane shows 'Incidents Data' from 'Microsoft Excel'. The main area displays a table titled 'Resolved Incidents (Incidents Data)' with columns for 'Incidents' and dates from '1/1/2015' to '8/1/2015'. A context menu is open over the data, with 'Pivot' selected. The menu also includes options like 'Rename', 'Copy Values', 'Hide', 'Create Calculated Field...', and 'Merge Mismatched Fields'. The bottom right corner of the screen shows a small preview of the Power BI desktop application.

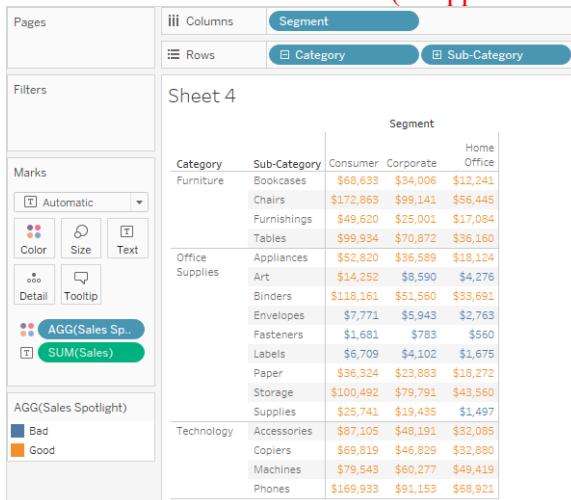
## 41. There are 2 views on dashboard, If we change the shading for dashboard from Dashboard format option, will it change the background of all objects on the dashboard?

- Try it in **Dashboard**



## 42. When to use the spotlight?

Spotlighting is a technique for **showing discrete thresholds** based on the values of a measure. For instance, you might want to color-code sales so that those over 10,000 appear green and those below 10,000 appear red. A spotlighting calculation is just a special case of a calculation that results in a discrete measure. A discrete measure is a calculation that is a dependent variable (and therefore a measure), but **which results in a discrete result (as opposed to a continuous result)**.



## 43. Which two are **not** valid cell size format options in Tableau?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Square Cell
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Text Cell
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Rectangle Cell
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. Round Cell

**44. Which of the following two are correct for adding an image as background images?**

x-axis of the image and specify the left and right values- **longitude**

y-axis of the image and specify the top and bottom values- **latitude**

**45. Data Blending Definition?**

Data Blending sends separate queries to **separate** data sources and **aggregates the results** to common level back in Tableau

**46. “Contain name” problems different solutions?**

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface. On the left, a calculated field is defined: `Minute in name` with the formula `CONTAINS([Product Name], 'Minute')`. Below it, a message says "The calculation is valid." To the right, a filter dialog for "Product Name" is open. It shows a search bar with "minute" and a dropdown menu with options: "Contains" (selected), "Starts with", "Ends with", and "Exactly matches". There is also a checkbox "Include all values when empty" which is checked. At the bottom of the dialog are tabs: General, Wildcard, Condition, and Top.

**47. You cannot add a forecast to a view if it contains disaggregated measures or Grand Totals or Subtotals**

**-True**

In addition, you cannot add a forecast to a view if it contains any of the following:

- Table calculations
- Disaggregated measures
- Percent calculations
- Grand Totals or Subtotals
- Date values with aggregation set to Exact Date

Forecasting is **not supported for Multidimensional data sources**. In Tableau Desktop, multidimensional data sources are supported only in Windows.

You can publish a view that contains a forecast, and see the forecast when you view or edit the view on the web, but you **cannot modify or add a forecast when you are editing a view on the web**.

**48. In a dashboard where all sheets are having tiled behavior, is it possible to put the behavior of any specific color legend as floating. Select the correct option:**

A. Yes It is possible

B. No its possible to change the default behavior of color legends

C. It is possible only when all other objects have floating behavior

D. 1 and 3 above are correct

**Incorrect**

**Checkout the solution:**

**Tiled is default behavior and its possible to change the behavior of color legend from tiled to floating irrespective of the behavior of other objects on dashboard**

**49. While Using the URL action type on a dashboard, If web page component is not available on that dashboard, What will be the impact select the right answer?**

A. Target web page will be opened in the default browser but it will not be interactive

B. URL Action works only if web page component is placed on dashboard so URL will not work

C. It is not possible since placing web page component is mandatory when using URL action type

D. Target webpage against the URL will be opened in the default browser

**50.Hide Dashboard?**

A. Sheets which are used on dashboard cannot be hided

B. Sheets that are used on a dashboard can be hided but not deleted

C. Sheets which are used on dashboard can be hided but it gives warning on hidin

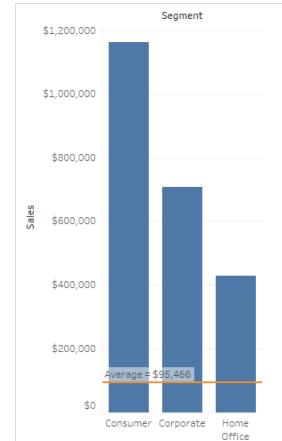
D. Sheet that is used on a dashboard can be deleted

When you use a sheet on dashboard, **Delete option disappears** for that sheet and becomes available only when you detach that sheet from the dashboard.

Sheets used on dashboard can be hided and there is **no warning** no hiding the sheets.

**51.Reference line?**

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



**52.Fiter small button**

- Click to show all values (when you not sure, please have a try)

In the filter Shown below, what happens if you click the circled icon?



A) The filter's full range of dates is included

B) The filter is removed from the worksheet

C) The filter's dates are reset to their original settings

D) The filter's range of dates is decreased

-A join Calculation

#### 54. Which statement is true about groups?

-All statements are true except 'Groups can be created from existing sets' since sets cannot be used in groups

A) Groups can be created from existing sets

B) Groups can be created from other groups

C) Groups can replace current aliases in your field

D) Groups allow row level permissions for users

#### 55. Color Legend Statement?

A) cannot use a color legend in a chart with multiple measures

B) cannot use different color legends in a dashboard

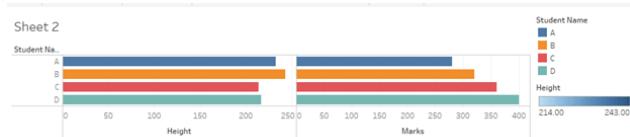
C) use separate Color legends in a chart for different measures

D) use one color legend in a chart

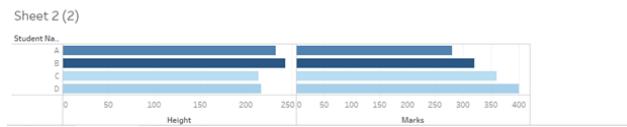
##### A. Multiple measure, one color legend



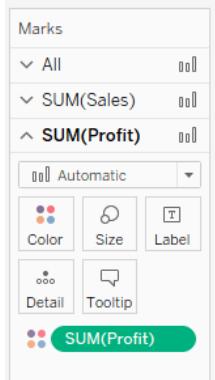
##### B. different color legends, one dashboard



<https://takethiscourse.net>



### C. Separate color legends for different measures



### 56. Which are three primary connection Types?

- Live connection
- Extract
- Publish Data source

### 57. How can you embed a Visualization into a tooltip?

- Use the **tooltip editor** to **insert** the visualization you want to embed

### 58. First purchase year question

- Using Global superstore.xls (orders sheet) which of the following were the sales in 2013 for customers(ID) making their **first purchase** in that year?

```
2013 Customer   Orders (Global superstore) X
{ FIXED [Customer ID]: IF YEAR(MIN([Order Date])) = 2013
THEN 'True'
ELSE 'False'
END}
```

The calculation is valid. 1 Dependency ▾ Apply OK

### 59. Wild card union option should be used in case you want to combine

-tables that have the **same structure and similar names**

**60. You are using a very large data set, What's the best possible reason for adding context filter to your visualization**

-To improve your **query speed**

**61. Which of the following statements are true about visualizations in tooltips?**

-Tableau does not provide option to show the **dashboard in the tooltip**.

- A) More than one visualization can be embedded within the same tooltip
- B) A Visualization in a tooltip must use the same data source as the sheet in which it appears
- C) It is Possible to adjust the size of visualization embedded into a tooltip
- D) Sheets can be embedded into tooltips, but dashboard cannot

**62. Which of the following can be used to add a Reference Line to your view?**

- A) Analysis menu
- B) Analytic pane
- C) Axis for the relevant measure
- D) Data pane

**63. Use Global superstore.xls. Using Orders, Returns, and Manager sheets, which manager had the most returned orders in their region?**

- Try to use '**CONTD**' for the order id.

**64. When creating a combined axis chart with multiple measures, what field is used to produce distinct colors for each measure?**

-**Measure Names** will produce the distinct colors in the chart

**65. Which of the following statements are true about Tableau data extracts? (Select all that apply)**

- A) Tableau data extracts upgraded to the -hyper format cannot be converted back to the .tde format
- B) Tableau data extracts upgraded to the -hyper format can be converted back to the .tde format
- C) Existing workbooks that use extracts in the .tde format must be converted to the .hyper format before opening them
- D) CJ Extracts in the .tde format can be manually upgraded to use the -hyper format

**66. Information of Saved Data sources are available at which of the following option?**

-Once we setup our data source, its information is readily available in **metadata** area as mentioned in Tableau Desktop Book.

The image shows a browser window with the Tableau help center open. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Bookmarks' containing links like 'What's New in Tableau', 'Get Started', etc. The main content area has a heading 'Go to the metadata area' with a sub-instruction: 'After you have set up your data source, click the metadata area button. If you are connected to a cube (multidimensional) data source, the metadata area is shown by default. For other data source types, such as Salesforce or Tableau data extracts (TDE), the default view will vary.' To the right of this text is a screenshot of the Tableau Data Source editor. It shows a 'Connections' pane with 'mssql Microsoft SQL Server' selected, a 'Database' pane with 'TestV1' selected, and a 'Table' pane listing tables: myData, mySecureData, NumericBins, REI, SeattleCrime, Securities, and SpecialData. Below these panes is a 'Fields' pane titled 'Sort fields Data source order' which lists a single field 'Date' from the 'REI' table.

### 67. Three examples of dashboard action?

- Hover
- Select
- Menu

### 68. We are using different types of data connection, Identify which connection type will allow to create extract?

- Join
- Blend
- Cross table join
- Union

### 69. While analyzing data from multiple data sources in a single worksheet, which features can be applied?

- Be careful the **multiple** data source

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A) Joins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) groups
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C) Table calculations
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D) Blending
<input type="checkbox"/> E) Sets

### 70. Highlighters can be used with?

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

**71. Use Global Superstore.xls. Using Orders and Returns sheet which region had the highest percentage of returns?**

-Not sure have to use fix function here, but it is good use to fix the Market(which we want to explore)

```
Market sales val Left Join
{ FIXED [Market]: SUM([Sales]) }

market return val Left Join
{ FIXED [Market]: SUM(if ISNULL([Returned])
THEN 0
ELSE [Sales]
END) }

return percent Left Join
SUM([market return val])/SUM([Market sales val])*100
```

**72. Which of the following is an example of metadata that can be managed in Tableau? Select all that apply.**

- a. The data type of the data in the source database
- b. Which fields are hidden
- c. The number of rows in the data
- d. The default aggregation for a field

a. You can change the data type of a field in Tableau, but you cannot change the underlying data via metadata management...

**73. Which of the following is most likely to reduce the size of the extract?**

- a. Selecting “Multiple Table” rather than “Single Tables”
- b. Using the incremental refresh option
- c. Materialize calculations with the “Compute Calculations Now” option
- d. Removing an filter

- a. The Tableau documentation explains that the Multiple Tables option can potentially improve performance and help reduce the size of the extract file. When tables are joined, a new row is created each time the join criteria are satisfied, so that the resulting join can have **many more rows than were in the original tables**. In this case, **storing the tables individually** (using the Multiple Tables option) will take up less space.
- b. Using the incremental refresh option should not impact the size of the extract – it should only impact whether the refresh works by **removing the old extract completely and recreating it, or whether it adds new rows to the existing extract**.
- c. Materializing calculations may reduce the time to open the workbook since the results of the calculations will be saved in the extract, but will not reduce the workbook size.

#### 74.Trend pattern on the date duration (“Follow by”)

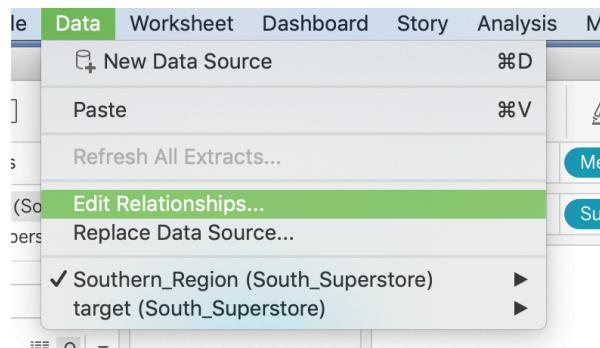
5. Union the Stocks 2010-2013 and Stocks 2014 tables, and then create a table showing the maximum High stock price for each company in each quarter. Following Q2 of 2013, which company increased its minimum low stock price for the most quarters in a row?
- a. Amazon, maximum high increased for five quarters in a row
  - b. Biogen, maximum high increased for six quarters in a row
  - c. Biogen, maximum high increased for five quarters in a row
  - d. Apple, maximum high increased for six quarters in a row**

-**Minimum** low stock price

- Following Q2 of 2013, means start to calculate on Q3 2013.

Company	Quarter of Date							
	2013 Q1	2013 Q2	2013 Q3	2013 Q4	2014 Q1	2014 Q2	2014 Q3	2014 Q4
Amazon	-2.51%	12.78%	6.98%	11.60%	-14.05%	7.11%	-6.76%	
Apple	-8.10%	4.20%	19.21%	3.19%	3.60%	26.72%	2.82%	
Biogen Idec	37.27%	6.13%	8.61%	22.41%	0.52%	9.66%	-2.50%	

#### 75.How to edit a relationship?



#### 76. Which visualization always represents a measure using color?

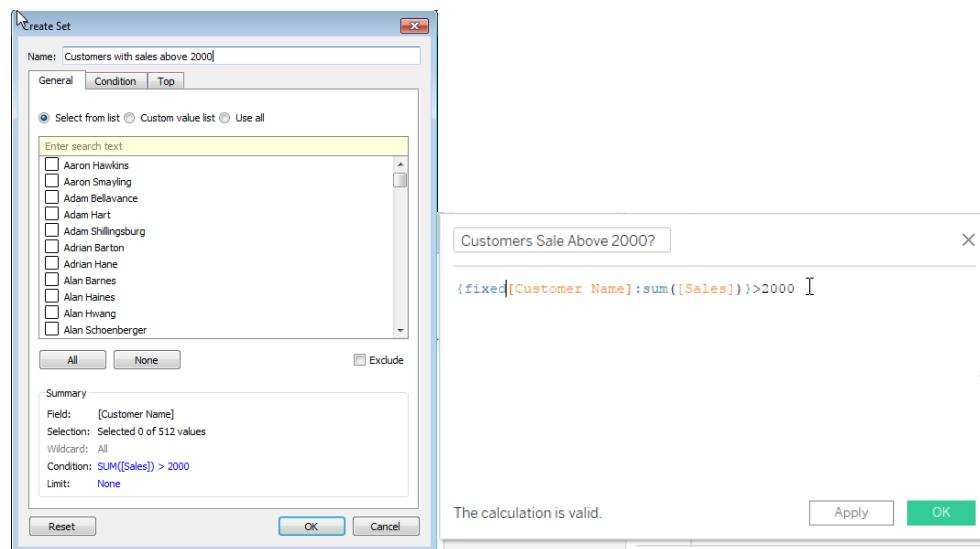
-A highlight table is represents a measure using color. The other options may or may not use color to represent a measure.

-A pie chart represent a measure should be by angel.

- a. Pie chart
- b. Scatter plot
- c. Combo chart
- d. Highlight table

77. You would like to divide your customers into two categories – those with sales above a certain threshold and those with sales below that threshold. Which of the following tools will allow you to do this? Select all that apply.

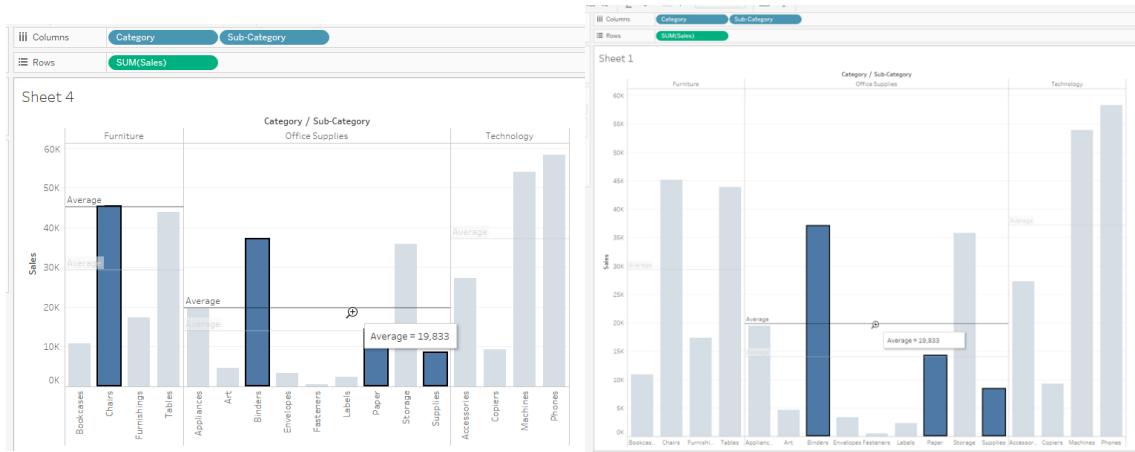
-Set or calculation works



78. Which of the following can you use to create a calculated field that shows the change from the prior month total?

- a. An aggregate calculation
- b. A table calculation
- c. A basic calculation
- d. A subtraction calculation

79. The chart below has the value for one of the average reference lines highlighted in the tooltip, with a value of 19,883. What does this average line represent?



-The reference line shows the average values of sales **for the selected subcategories within the current pane**, which in this case is Office Supplies. If you unselect Chairs you will notice the value does not change:

#### 80. If you are creating a geographic map with cities, but some of the locations are showing as ambiguous, how might you correct this?

- Add a field called "Street Name" to the view
- Add *Latitude (generated)* and *Longitude (generated)* to the view.
- Add a field called "State" to the view**
- In the Edit Locations dialog box, click on one of the Ambiguous cells to match a known location to your unknown data. When you click on an unrecognized cell, a search box appears. As you begin typing in the search box, Tableau generates a list of possible locations. Select a location from the list.

-When you see that a **city is ambiguous** that means it exists in **multiple states** or countries, and so Tableau doesn't know which state or country to map it to.

-Editing the location will help for **misspelled or unrecognized** locations, but not for ambiguous locations.

#### 81. Using the Southern Region worksheet from the South Superstore file, find **the top 10 products by sales in the home office segment**. Which of the following products is in the top 10?

**The wrong situation:**

**In / Out of T.. Product Name**

In	Product Name	Abc
In	Chromcraft 48" x 96" Rac..	Abc
In	Chromcraft Bull-Nose Wo..	Abc
In	Cisco TelePresence Syste..	Abc
In	Fellowes PB500 Electric P..	Abc
In	Fellowes Strictly Busines..	Abc
In	GBC DocuBind P400 Electr..	Abc
In	Global Commerce Series H..	Abc
In	Global Deluxe High-Back ..	Abc
In	Iceberg Mobile Mega Data..	Abc
In	Tennsco Double-Tier Lock..	Abc
Out	9-3/4 Diameter Round Wa..	Abc
Out	12-1/2 Diameter Round W..	Abc
Out	14-7/8 x 11 12-1/2 Diameter Round Wall Clock	Abc
Out	50 Colored Long Pencils	Abc
Out	#10 White Business Envel..	Abc
Out	#10- 4 1/8" x 9 1/2" Recyc..	Abc
Out	Astra 571 VoIP phone	Abc
Out	Acco PRESSTEX Data Bind..	Abc
Out	Acco Side-Punched Conve..	Abc
Out	Acco Smartsocket Color-C..	Abc
Out	Acme 30" Easy Grip Assis..	Abc

**Sheet 2**

**In / Out of T.. Product Name**

In	Product Name	Abc
In	Chromcraft Bull-Nose Wo..	Abc
In	Cisco TelePresence Syste..	Abc
In	Fellowes PB500 Electric P..	Abc
In	Tennsco Double-Tier Lock..	Abc
Out	9-3/4 Diameter Round Wa..	Abc
Out	12-1/2 Diameter Round W..	Abc
Out	14-7/8 x 11 Blue Bar Comp..	Abc
Out	50 Colored Long Pencils	Abc
Out	#10 White Business Envel..	Abc
Out	#10- 4 1/8" x 9 1/2" Recyc..	Abc

**Sheet 3**

**In / Out of T.. Product Name**

In	Product Name	Abc
In	Chromcraft 48" x 96" Rac..	Abc
In	Chromcraft Bull-Nose Wo..	Abc
In	Cisco TelePresence Syste..	Abc
In	Fellowes PB500 Electric P..	Abc
In	Fellowes Strictly Busines..	Abc
In	GBC DocuBind P400 Electr..	Abc
In	Global Commerce Series H..	Abc
In	Global Deluxe High-Back ..	Abc
In	Iceberg Mobile Mega Data..	Abc
In	Tennsco Double-Tier Lock..	Abc
Out	9-3/4 Diameter Round Wa..	Abc
Out	12-1/2 Diameter Round W..	Abc
Out	14-7/8 x 11 Blue Bar Comp..	Abc
Out	50 Colored Long Pencils	Abc
Out	#10 White Business Envel..	Abc
Out	#10- 4 1/8" x 9 1/2" Recyc..	Abc

-The idea is to filter the product in Home office first(higher priority), so transfer the home office filter into “add context”

## 82. For which of the following is it not possible to adjust the size of the marks?

- a. Bar chart
- b. Tree map
- c. Pie chart
- d. Heat maps

The heat map in tableau unlike the heat map in python and can adjust the size.

**Sheet 3**

**Ship Mode**

**Ship Mode**

First Class	Same Day	Second Class	Standard Class
■	■	■	■■■■■

**SUM(Sales)**

## 83. In this view, which field is continuous and which is discrete?

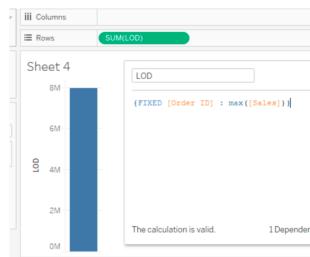


Sales is continuous and Profit is discrete(Profit has a color )

**84. Profit and Sales are continuous measures in the workbook. Order ID is a dimension. Which of the following will most likely not have further aggregation applied when it is added to the view?**

- a. {FIXED [Order ID] : max([Sales])}

{FIXED [Order ID] : max([Sales])} is a level of detail calculation, and so it is not yet aggregated



b. The calculated field Year([Order Date]) will by default be a measure, so it will be aggregated when added to the view.

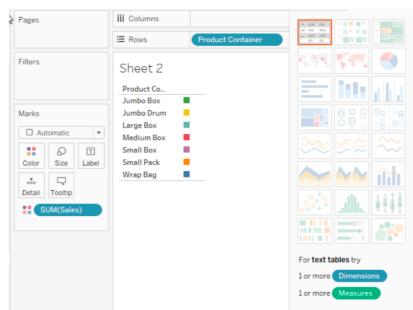
c. SUM([Sales]) is **already aggregated**, so it will not be further aggregated when added to the view. Instead Tableau will use AGG([Field Name]) to represent the fact that the field is already aggregated

d. The calculated field [Sales] – [Profit] is a measure, but is not yet aggregated. It will be aggregated when it is added to the view.

**85. Your view has a numeric field set as a discrete measure and a dimension. Which of the following visualizations can you create with these fields? (select all that apply)**

- a. Line chart
- b. Text tables**
- c. Highlight table
- d. Histogram

Because you have a discrete measure rather than a continuous measure, the visualizations available are more limited. The only option that is not greyed out is text table:



**86. How to create a forecast?**

-To create a forecast, your view must be using **at least one date dimension and one measure**.

**89. When using a published data source, you can create or edit aliases.**

-False, When using a published data source, you cannot create or edit aliases.

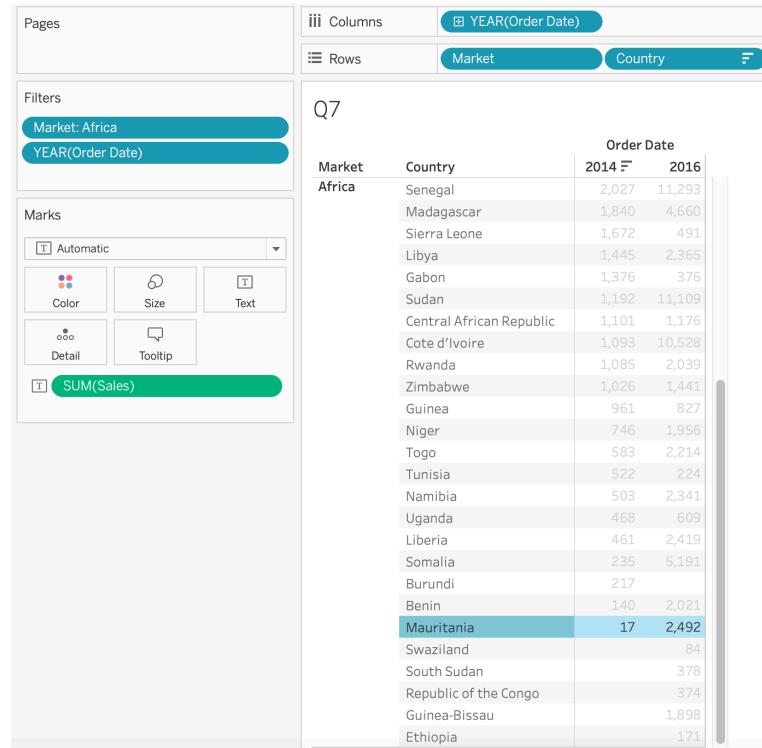
**90. Identify the type of annotation that does not exist in the Tableau:**

-Mark, Point, Area

**91. How can you optimize a dashboard for usage on both a desktop and a phone?**

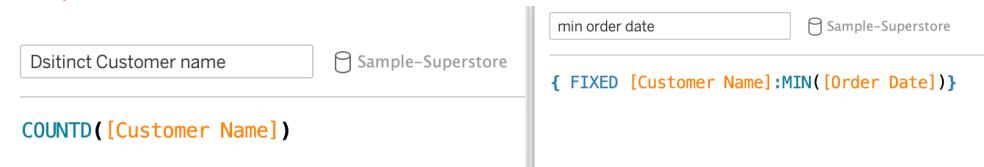
- A) Use the Device Preview to Add a Desktop Layout and Add a Phone Layout
- B) Use the Device Designer to Create Custom Layouts for two devices
- C) Use the Layout Mode to Adjust the Device Resolution sizes
- D) Use two separate dashboards designed for the specific size of each device

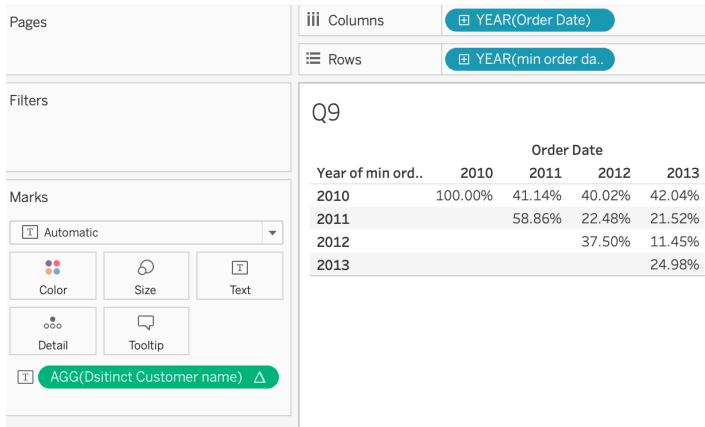
**90. Use Global superstore.xls. Using Orders sheets, Identify the sales of country in Africa market for year 2016, which made minimum sales in year 2014?**



**91. Using Order Sheet in Sample-Superstore Excel File, Identify the percentage of distinct 2010 customers who have sales with us throughout the years till 2013?**

-42.04





## 92. LOD Expressions more levels?

- LOD expressions can be used to calculate the results at level **more aggregated than the views level** of detail

## 93. We can use worksheets to create a Viz in Tooltip. Can Stories be used in the tooltip?

- You can use worksheets to create a Viz in Tooltip, but you cannot use dashboards or stories to create a Viz in Tooltip.

## 94. hidden field of data extracts

- Hiding fields can be a good way to decrease the size of a data extract file because **hidden fields are automatically excluded** from the extract.

## 95. ttde or .hhyper files are shadow files of extracts. Shadow Files are of the same format as that of the actual extracts and if needed can be used for data recovery.

You might notice .ttde or .hhyper files when navigating your computer's directory. When you create a Tableau data source that connects to your data, Tableau creates a .ttde or .hhyper file. This file, also known as a shadow extract, is used to help improve the speed your data source loads in Tableau Desktop. Although a shadow extract contains underlying data and other information similar to the standard Tableau extract, a shadow extract is saved in a different format and can't be used to recover your data.

## 96. Which Statements about cross database joins are true?

- A) is only available for the same data connection types
- B) requires key fields or indexed fields
- C) allows extracts on the combined data
- D) appends rows from different tables

**97. Data blending supports which of the following option**

**Data blending** – supports **one connection** per data source, and **one data source** per database (or Excel or text file)

**Cross-database join** – allows **two or more connections** per data source

**98. To combine two sets, they must be based on the same (Select one that apply)**

-Dimension

**99. A good reason to use the PDF Connector would be to?**

- A) export pdf file
- B) copy and paste tables from PDF File
- C) analyze the data from a PDF file
- D) save the tables from a PDF file into a text file

**100. To make marks more visible against a background image or map, surround each mark with a solid contrasting color called**

- halo

-To make marks more visible against a background image or map, surround each mark with a solid contrasting color called a halo. Mark halos are available when you have a background image or a background map. On the **Color** drop-down control, select a mark halo color. Example of halo is as shown in the image