

Exam⁴ Training

QUESTION & ANSWER

Latest and valid Q&A
Once Fail, Full Refund

Exam : Desktop Specialist

Title : Tableau Desktop Specialist Exam

Version : V8.02

1. For Bullet Graphs we need at least _____ measures

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A bullet graph is a variation of a bar graph developed to replace dashboard gauges and meters. A bullet graph is useful for comparing the performance of a primary measure to one or more other measures.

Therefore, we need at least 2 measures for creating bullet graphs.

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

2. True or False: LEFT JOIN returns all rows from the left table, with the matching rows in the right table

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation This is true, indeed! The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all records from the left table (table1), and the matched records from the right table (table2). The result is NULL from the right side, if there is no match.



Reference: https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_join_left.asp

3. Using the cwurData table, create a cross-tab showing the number of Publications per Country broken down by Institution, and filtered by Country to only show United Kingdom (UK).

For the University of Manchester, what percent of the total publications were contributed in 2014?

- A. 28.415%
- B. 23.497%
- C. 25.683%
- D. 22.404%

Answer: D

Explanation:

Pew! Tricky one for sure. This question tests multiple concepts and will help you revise them. We'll be using filters, as well as quick table calculations (percent of total) for this one.

1) Firstly, let's drag Country and Institution to the Rows shelf, and year (discrete) to the Columns shelf. Then, drag Publications to the Text Icon in the Marks Shelf.

The following is our view:

country	institution	2012	2013	2014	2015
Argentina	University of Buenos Aires			268	276
	National University of La ..			546	546
	National University of Cór..			713	717
	National University of Ro..			976	
Australia	University of Melbourne			45	42
	University of Sydney	56	61	50	45
	University of Queensland	67		75	65
	Monash University			96	86
	University of New South ..			100	90
	Australian National Unive..		101	137	130
	University of Western Au..			165	146
	University of Adelaide			244	234
	Macquarie University			416	391
	University of Newcastle			434	408
	University of Wollongong			445	431
	Curtin University			462	425
	University of Tasmania			461	429
	Griffith University			470	436
	Queensland University of ..			457	477
James Cook University			510	505	
Deakin University			556	502	

4. Is it possible to deploy a URL action on a dashboard object to open a Web Page within a dashboard rather than opening the system's web browser?

- A. YES, we can do this with the help of a plugin
- B. NO, this is not currently possible in Tableau
- C. YES, we can do this with the help of a Web-Page object
- D. YES, we can do this with the help of Tableau Public

Answer: C

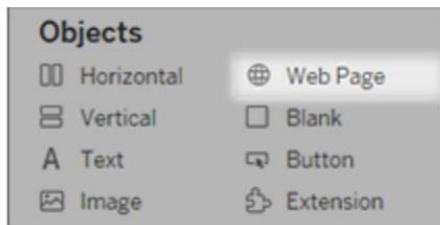
Explanation:

Explanation To interactively display information from the web INSIDE a dashboard, you can use a URL action with a web page object.

For example, you might have a dashboard that shows profits by country. In addition to showing the profit data in your dashboard, you also want to display supplemental information about the countries from a web site.

Tip: To easily organize and target multiple web page objects in a dashboard, **rename them**.

1. Drag a **Web Page** object onto your dashboard, and enter a URL.

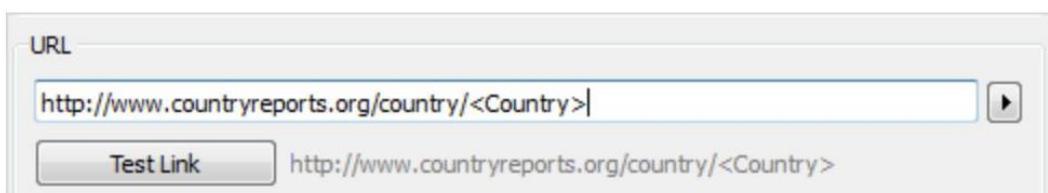


2. From your dashboard, select **Dashboard > Actions**.
3. In the Actions dialog box, click **Add Action** and then select **Go to URL**.
4. Specify a name for the link. If you choose to run the action using a menu, such as a menu option on a tooltip, the name you specify here is what's displayed.



5. Under Source Sheets, select the view or data source that will initiate the action. For example, if you want the action to be initiated when a user clicks a link on a map's tooltip, select the map view.
6. Specify whether people viewing your dashboard will run the action on hover, select, or menu. For details, see [Running Actions](#).
7. Enter the URL, starting with the http:// or https:// prefix, such as <http://www.example.com>.

You can use field values as parameters in your URL. For example, if Country is a field used by a view in your dashboard, you can use <country> as a parameter in your URL. For details, see [URL Actions](#).



8. For URL Target, select **Web Page Object**, and select the object you created in step 1.

When you launch the action, a web page automatically loads within the dashboard rather than opening a separate browser window.



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

5. True or False:

The Highlighting action can be disabled for the entire workbook.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Yes, it is possible to disable highlighting for the entire workbook.

Legends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports one-way and two-way highlighting. • Highlight on colour, size or shape. • You can disable or enable the highlighting action for the workbook or sheets from the toolbar. • Your selection is saved with the workbook and can be included in dashboards and stories and when publishing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When you want to focus on select members in a view and dim all others. • When you want to highlight using only the legend or the legend and the view. • Works well with small domains or views with a small amount of data.
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For more information: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/engb/actions_highlight.htm

6. True or False: Tableau can create worksheet-specific filters

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation Yes, it is possible to create worksheet-specific filters in Tableau. When you add a filter to a worksheet, by default it applies to the current worksheet.

Sometimes, however, you might want to apply the filter to other worksheets in the workbook. Then, you can select specific worksheets to apply the filter to or apply it globally to all worksheets that use the same data source or related data sources.

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

7. Which of the following chart type makes use of 'binned' data?

- A. Gantt Chart
- B. Bullet chart
- C. Histogram
- D. Treemaps

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

The basic building blocks for a histogram are as follows:

Mark type:	Automatic
Rows shelf:	Continuous measure (aggregated by Count or Count Distinct)
Columns shelf:	<p>Bin (continuous or discrete).</p> <p><i>Note: This bin should be created from the continuous measure on the Rows shelf. For more information on how to create a bin from a continuous measure, see Create Bins from a Continuous Measure.</i></p>

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/buildexamples_histogram.htm

8. Using the Time Series table, create a chart that shows the percent difference in Average Inventory on Hand for each Assortment by year and quarter.

How many quarters did the Electronics Assortment show a negative percent difference in the Average Inventory On Hand?

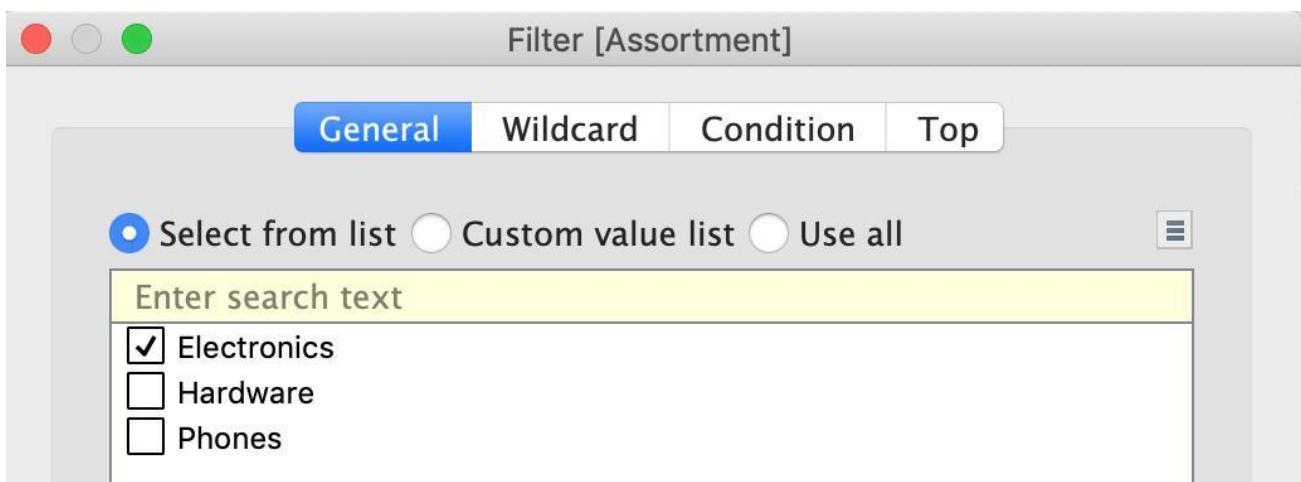
- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

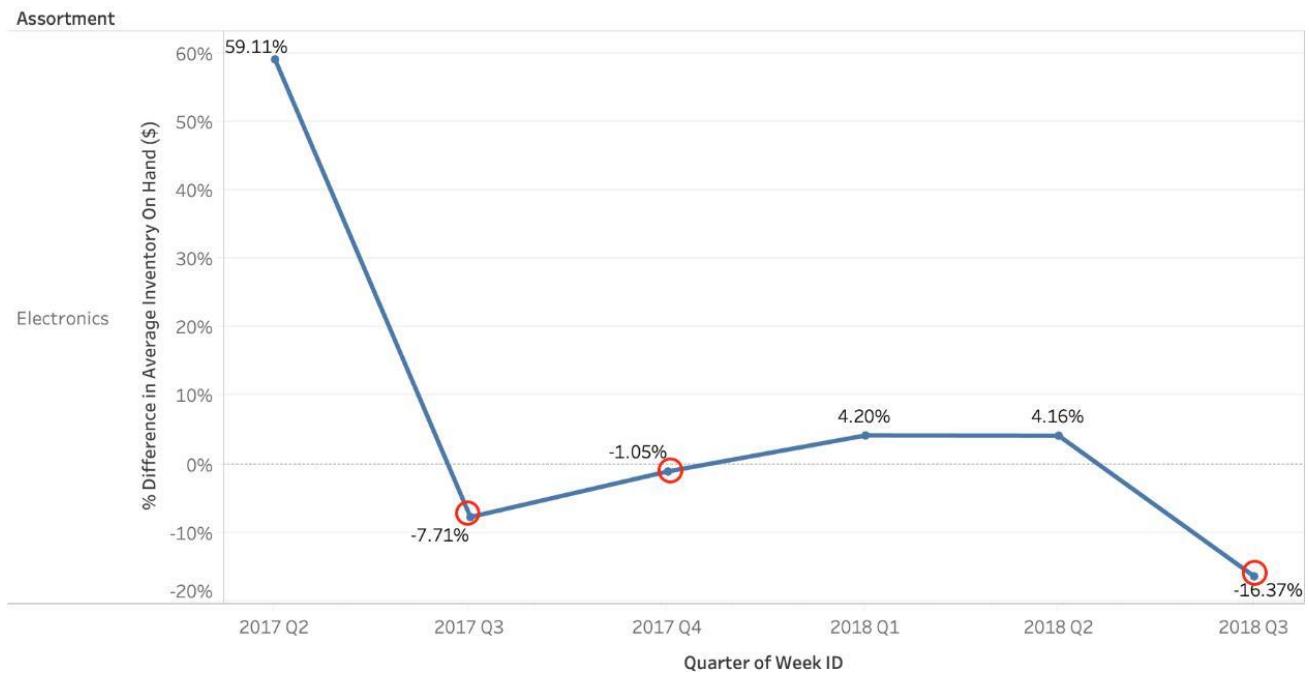
Explanation:

If you chose 2, then you were very close but probably didn't plot the actual Percent Difference on your view. (One of the marks is just over the line).

- ☞ Firstly, Drop the Week ID onto the column shelf, and convert it to continuous since we need both Year and Quarter as mentioned in the question.
- ☞ 2) Next, Drop assortment to filters shelf so that we can focus on Electronics!



- 3) This should be your view now. Click on the Show Mark Labels icon as shown: The final view is as follows, with 3 points below 0 (i.e negative)



9.Which data type in Tableau does this icon represent?

[Larger image](#)

- A. String
- B. True or False
- C. Boolean
- D. Geographic

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation The following is the table for the data types in Tableau along with their icons:

Data Type	Icon
Text (string) values	Abc
Date Values	📅
Date & Time Values	🕒
Numerical Values	#
Boolean Values	T F
Geographic Values	🌐
Cluster Group	⌚

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/datafields_typesandroles_datatypes.htm

10. Dates in Tableau are typically treated as _____

- A. Dimensions
- B. Measures

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

The screenshot shows the 'Dimensions' section of the Tableau Data pane. It lists various dimensions categorized under Customer, Order, Location, and Product. The 'Order' dimension contains fields: Order Date, Order ID, Ship Date, and Ship Mode. The 'Location' dimension contains fields: Country, Region, State, City, and Postal Code. The 'Product' dimension contains fields: Category, Sub-Category, and Product Name. The 'Customer' dimension contains fields: Customer Name and Segment. The 'Order Profitable?' field is also listed under the Order dimension.

Dimension	Fields
Customer	Customer Name, Segment
Order	Order Date, Order ID, Ship Date, Ship Mode
Location	Country, Region, State, City, Postal Code
Product	Category, Sub-Category, Product Name

When you place a relational date on a shelf, the field name is automatically modified to reflect the default date level. Tableau defines the default date level to be the level at which there are multiple instances. For example, if the date field includes multiple years, the default level is year. However, if the date field contains data for just one year but includes multiple months, then the default level is month.

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

11. Larger image

Summarize

-  Constant Line
-  Average Line
-  Median with Quartiles
-  Box Plot
-  Totals

Model

-  Average with 95% CI
-  Median with 95% CI
-  Trend Line
-  Forecast
-  Cluster

Custom

-  Reference Line
-  Reference Band
-  Distribution Band
-  Box Plot

What is this entire view referred to as in Tableau?

- A. Data pane
- B. Analytics Pane
- C. Summary Pane
- D. Distribution Pane

Answer: B

Explanation:

Distribution Pane

This is the Analytics pane! Read more from the official documentation below:

Drag reference lines, box plots, trend lines forecasts, and other items into your view from the **Analytics** pane, which appears on the left side of the workspace. Toggle between the **Data** pane and the **Analytics** pane by clicking the tabs at the top of the side bar.

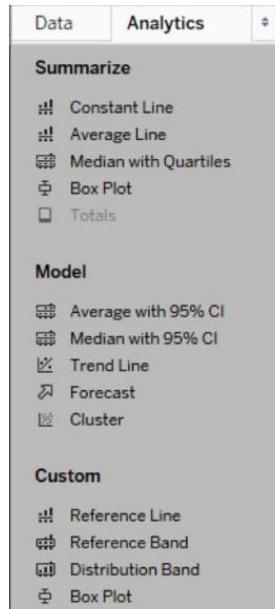


Tableau Desktop Analytics pane

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/environment_workspace_analytics_pane.htm

12. True or False: Bins can be created on dimensions

A. False

B. True

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation Bin are a user-defined grouping of numerical data in the data source.

According to the official Tableau documentation: It's sometimes useful to convert a continuous measure (or a numeric dimension) into bins. Have a look at the following image. When we right click a measure, we get the following options:

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Editor interface. A context menu is open over a dimension field named "F2". The menu options include:

- Add to Sheet
- Cut
- Copy
- Edit...
- Duplicate
- Rename
- Hide
- Delete
- Create >** (highlighted in blue)
- Convert to Discrete
- Convert to Dimension
- Change Data Type >
- Geographic Role >
- Default Properties >
- Group by >**
- Folders >

A secondary menu is displayed under the "Create" option, containing:

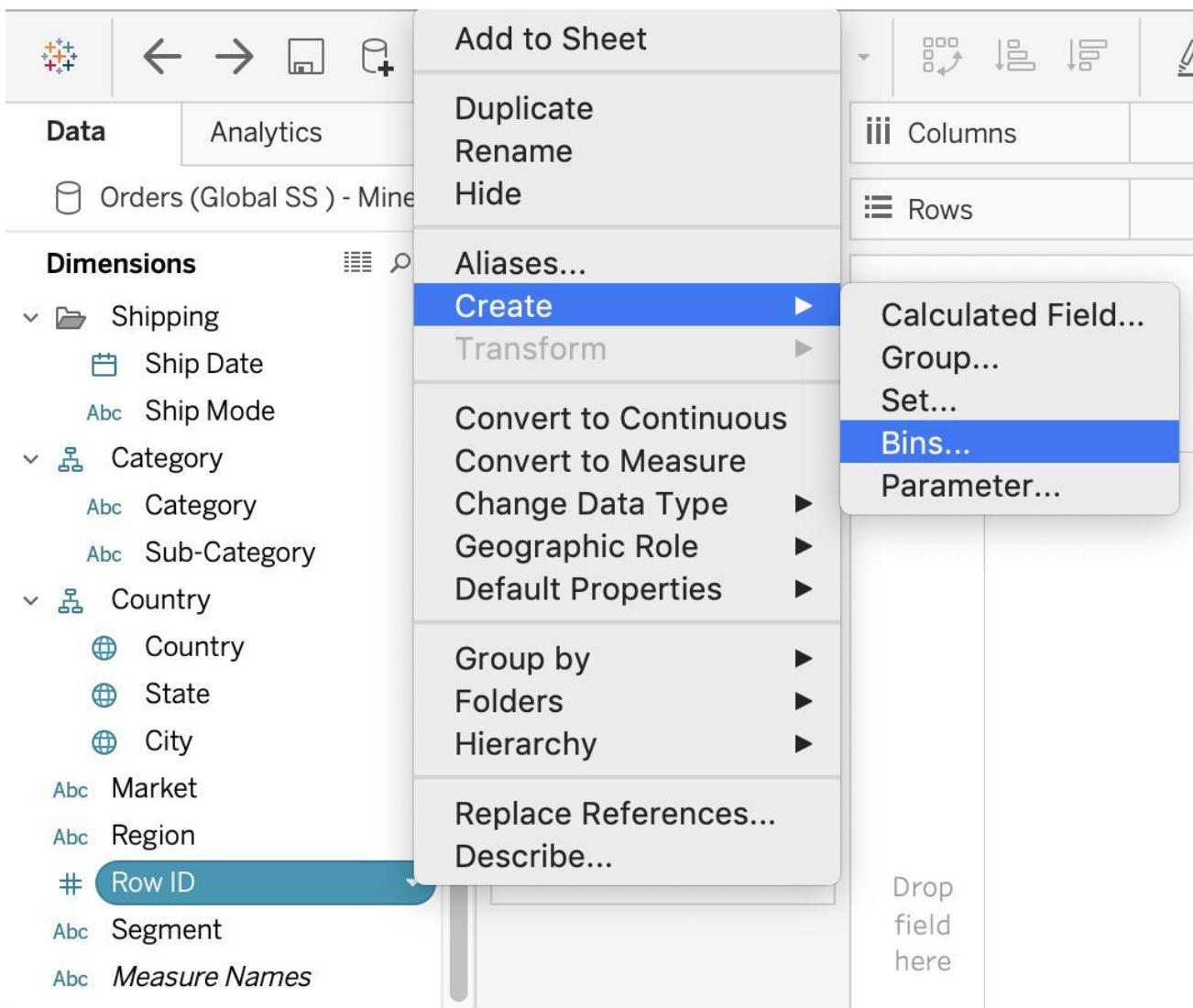
- Calculated Field...
- Group...
- Bins...** (highlighted with a red box)

The "Dimensions" pane on the left lists fields F2 through F8. The "Measures" pane on the left lists "Number of Records" and "Measure Values". A tooltip "Drop field here" is visible on the right side of the interface.

However, for a dimension (this is because the DATA TYPE of this dimension is a string:
But what if we have a dimension of type NUMBER (NUMERIC DIMENSION)? See below:

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Editor interface. On the left, the 'Dimensions' shelf lists several dimensions: F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, and F8. Dimension F7 is currently selected and highlighted with a blue background. A context menu is open over F7, listing options: Add to Sheet, Duplicate, Rename, Hide, Aliases..., Create, Transform, Convert to Measure, Change Data Type, Geographic Role, and Default Properties. The 'Create' option is highlighted with a blue selection bar. To the right of the menu, there are two buttons: 'Automatic' (selected) and 'Text'. In the top right corner, the 'Sheet 1' pane is visible. The status bar at the bottom indicates '14 / 184'.

?? No bins option



We can clearly create bins from dimensions too - they just have to be numeric :)

For more information, please refer to: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_bins.htm

13. _____ 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.

- A. .tbd
- B. .tds
- C. .tde
- D. .twb

Answer: B

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

14. When you drop a continuous field on Color, Tableau displays a quantitative legend with a _____ range of colors.

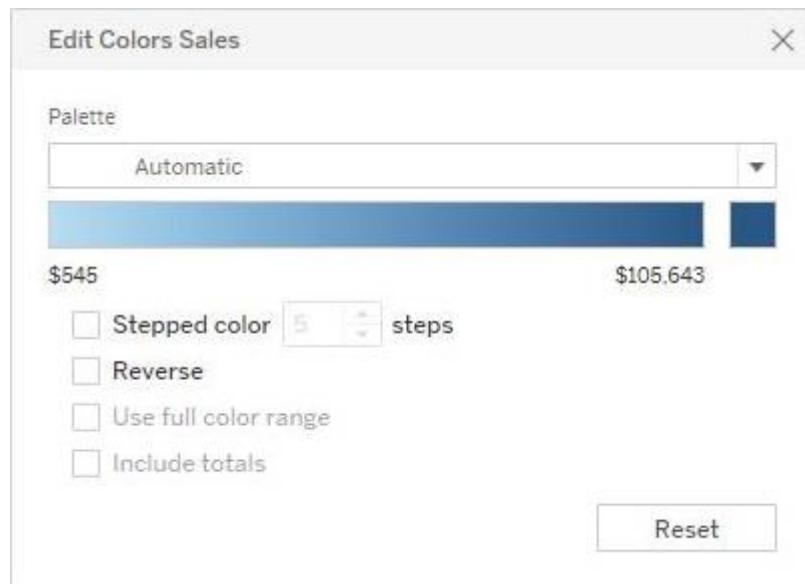
- A. Discrete
- B. Fading
- C. Continuous
- D. Mixed

Answer: D

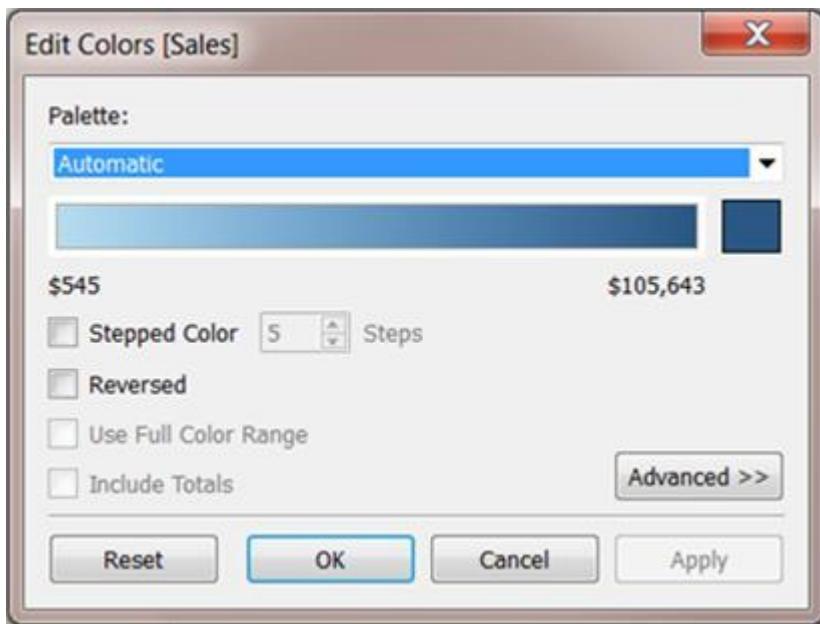
Explanation:

When you drop a discrete field on Color in the Marks card, Tableau displays a categorical palette and assigns a color to each value of the field. When you drop a continuous field on Color, Tableau displays a quantitative legend with a continuous range of colors.

Web version:



Desktop Version: For more information about color palettes, see Color Palettes and Effects.



15. How do you identify a continuous field in Tableau?

- A. It is identified by a blue pill in the visualization
- B. It is identified by a green pill in a visualization
- C. It is preceded by a '=' symbol in the data window
- D. It is preceded by a 'Abc' symbol in the data window

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Blue versus green fields

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

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

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/datafields_typesandroles.htm

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

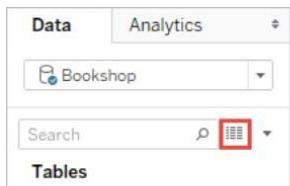
- A. 20,000
- B. 5,000
- C. 10,000
- D. 15,000

Answer: C**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.

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.

View Data: Bookshop		
58 rows	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Show aliases	<input type="button" value="Copy"/> <input type="button" value="Export All"/>
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...
Fiction	Post Alley	Null
Fiction	Thatchwork Cottage	Null
Mystery	Zero over Twelve	Null
SciFi/Fantasy	Portmeirion	No one saw it coming. No one could escap...
SciFi/Fantasy	Rystwyth	The triumphant, tragic, unimaginable third...
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 ti...

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

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

- A. Tableau Reader
- B. Tableau Desktop
- C. Tableau Server
- D. Tableau Public

Answer: D**Explanation:**

Explanation Tableau Public is a free service that lets anyone publish interactive data visualizations to the web. Visualizations that have been published to Tableau Public ("vizzes") can be embedded into web pages and blogs, they can be shared via social media or email, and they can be made available for download to other users. Check it out : <https://public.tableau.com/en-us/s/>

18. When using a Blend, what is the color of tick-mark on the primary and secondary data sources

respectively?

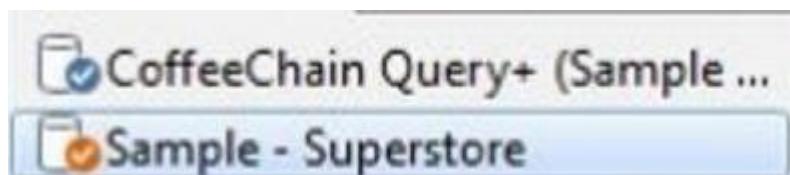
- A. Red, Blue
- B. Orange, Blue
- C. Blue, Red
- D. Blue, Orange

Answer: D

Explanation:

When using a Blend, the primary data source appears with a BLUE tick-mark and the secondary data source appears with a ORANGE tick-mark.

See below:



Reference: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/tableau/tableau_data_blending.htm

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

- A. No difference, calculated fields cannot be created in Blends
- B. Fields used in Blends must first be aggregated
- C. The calculated fields created in Blends cannot be edited once created
- D. The calculated fields created in Blends cannot use more than 2 fields

Answer: B

Explanation:

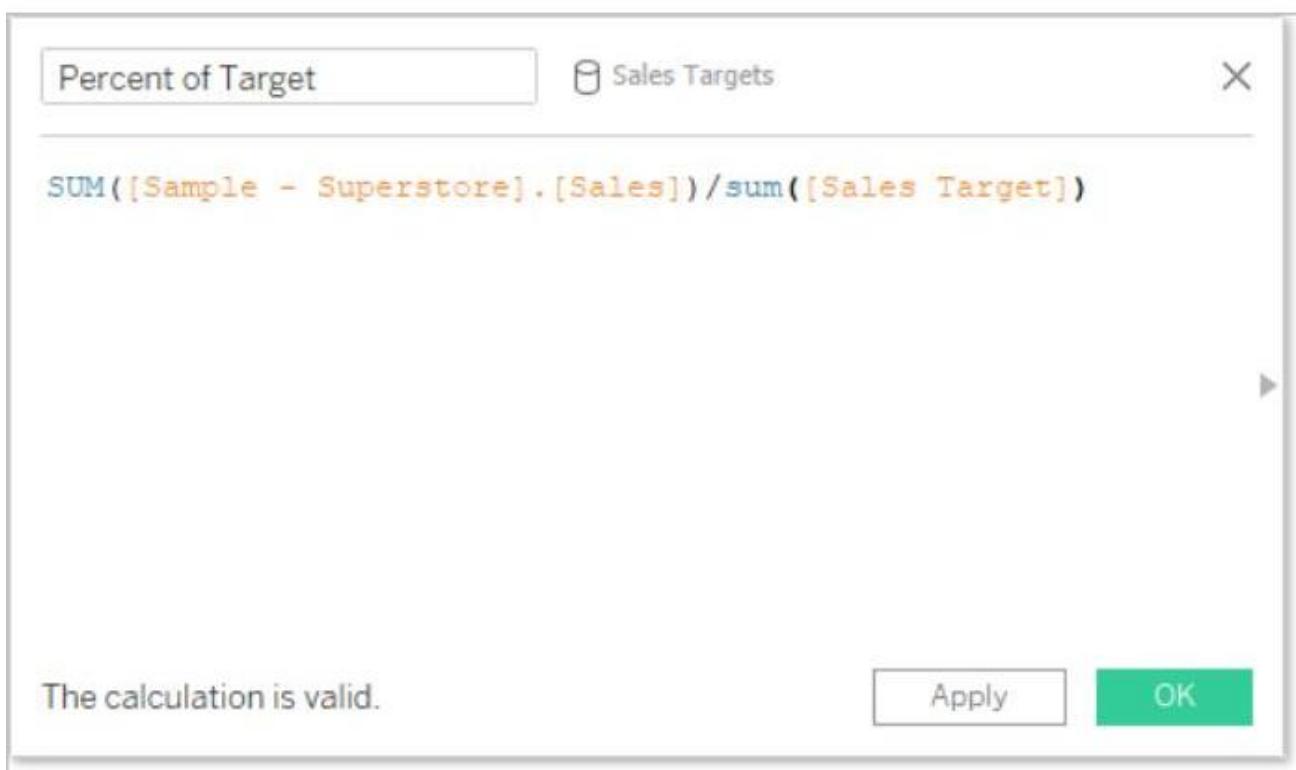
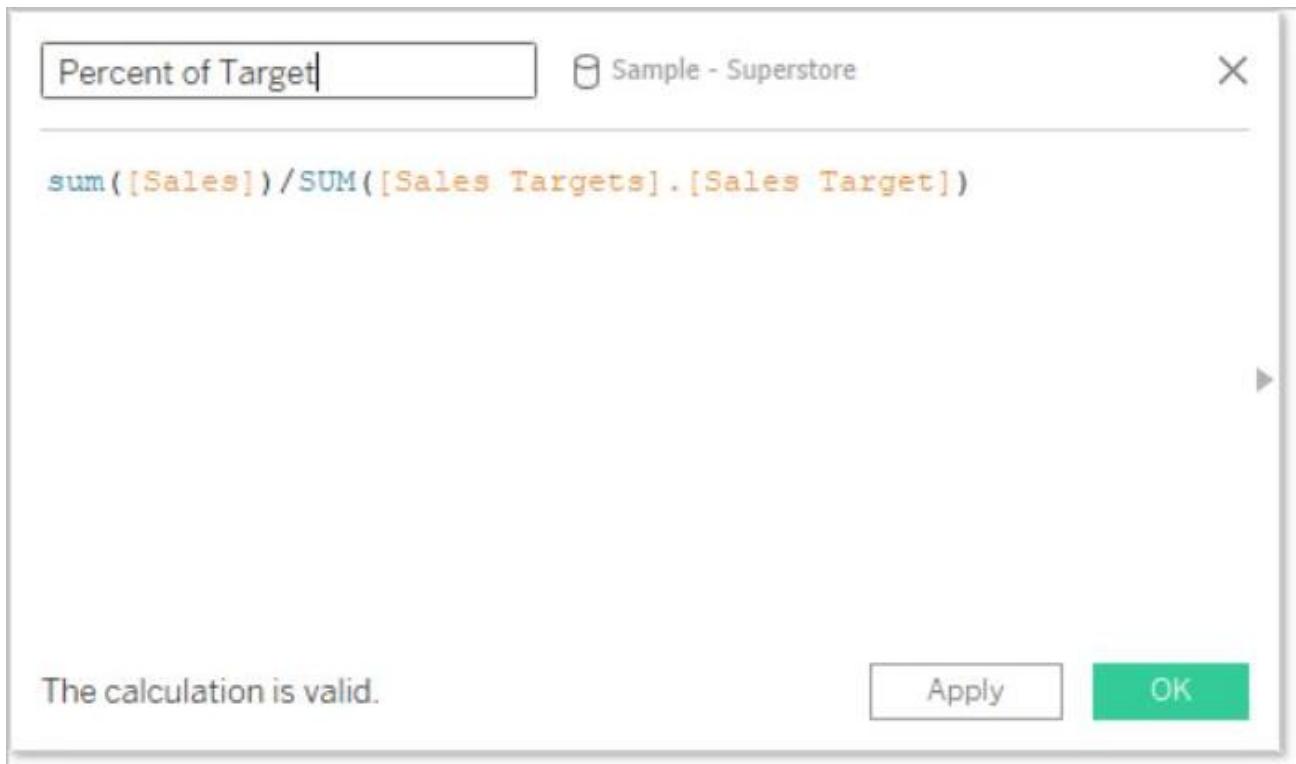
Yes, due to the nature of blends, there are some conditions as follows from the official documentation that must be kept in mind while working with blends:

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

Animate visualizations in a workbook

1. Choose **Format > Animations**.

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

- For **Duration**, choose a preset, or specify a custom duration of up to 10 seconds.
- For **Style**, choose **Simultaneous** to play all animations at once or **Sequential** to fade out marks, move and sort them, and then fade them in.

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

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

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

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

21.By definition, Tableau displays measures over time as a _____

- A. Packed Bubble
- B. Bar
- C. Stacked Bar
- D. Line

Answer: D

Explanation:

Line charts connect individual data points in a view. They provide a simple way to visualize a sequence of values and are useful when you want to see trends over time, or to forecast future values. Please refer to the images below: Reference:

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

To create a view that displays the sum of sales and the sum of profit for all years, and then uses forecasting to determine a trend, follow these steps:

1. Connect to the **Sample - Superstore** data source.

2. Drag the **Order Date** dimension to **Columns**.

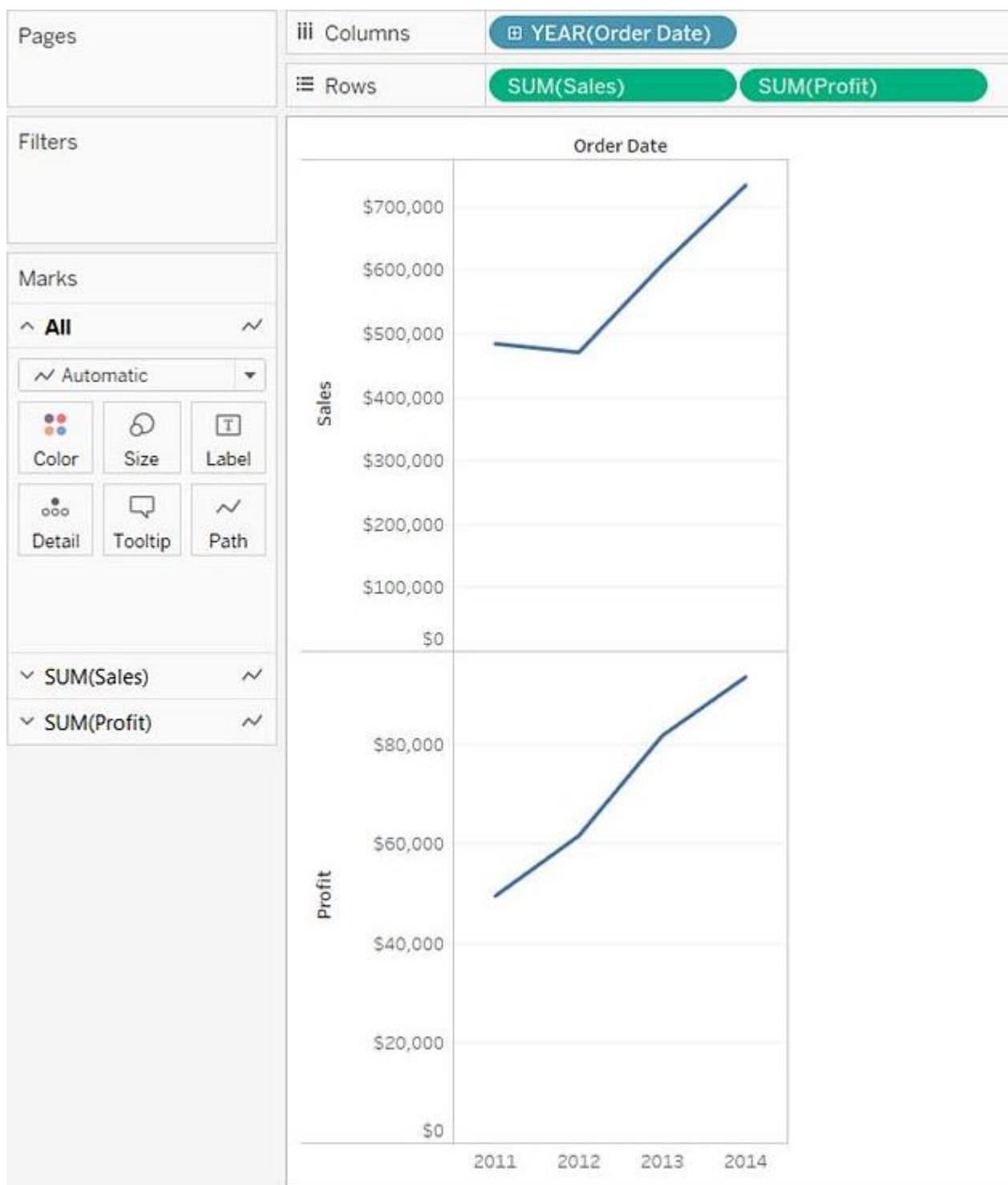
Tableau aggregates the date by year, and creates column headers.

3. Drag the **Sales** measure to **Rows**.

Tableau aggregates **Sales** as SUM and displays a simple line chart.

4. Drag the **Profit** measure to **Rows** and drop it to the right of the **Sales** measure.

Tableau creates separate axes along the left margin for **Sales** and **Profit**.



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

- A. Regex Search
- B. Union Search
- C. Pattern Search
- D. Wildcard Search

Answer: D

Explanation:

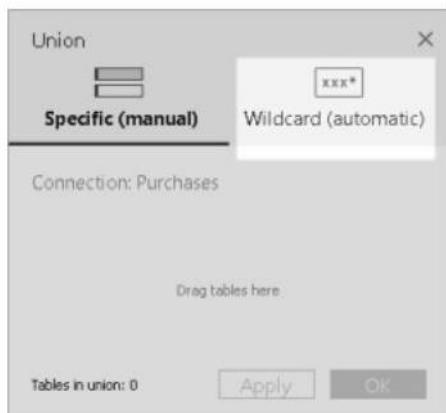
You can use Wildcard Search to set up search criteria to automatically include tables in your union. Use the wildcard character, which is an asterisk (*), to match a sequence or pattern of characters in the Excel workbook and worksheet names, Google Sheets workbook and worksheet names, text file names, JSON file names, .pdf file names, and database table names. When working with Excel, text file data, JSON file, .pdf file data, you can also use this method to union files across folders, and worksheets across workbooks. Search is scoped to the selected connection. The connection and the tables available in a connection are shown on the left pane of the Data source page.

To union tables using wildcard search

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



2. Click **Wildcard (automatic)** in the Union dialog box.



3. Enter the search criteria that you want Tableau to use to find tables to include in the union.



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

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

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



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

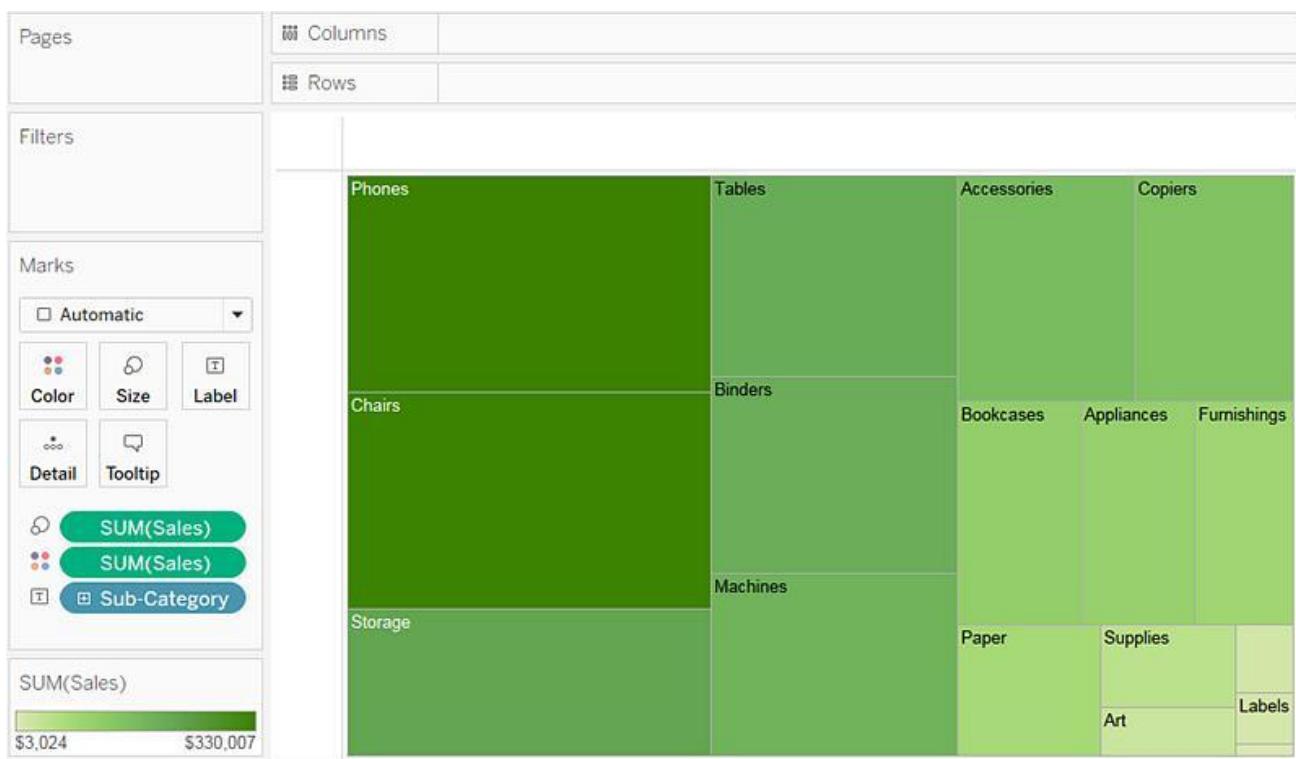
23. In Tree maps, the size begins with the largest rectangle on the _____ and the smallest rectangle on the _____.

- A. top left bottom left
- B. top right, bottom right
- C. top left, bottom right
- D. top right, bottom left

Answer: D

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

24.Which of the following are the options to export the data used to build the view / visualisations?

- A. CSV file
- B. PDF File
- C. JSON format
- D. MS Access Database

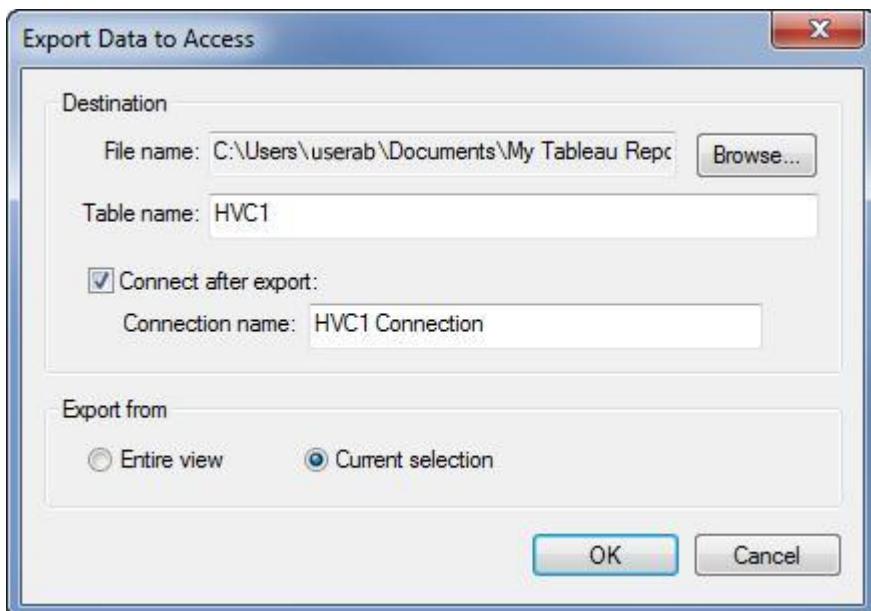
Answer: D

Explanation:

You can export the data in a Tableau data source, including all or part of the records from your original data. Alternatively, you can export only the portion of data used to generate the view. Since the question mentions the data used to build the view, we'll focus on that :

Export data in the view to Microsoft Access or .csv Export the data that is used to generate the view as an Access database (Windows only) or .csv file (Mac only).

- 1) In Tableau Desktop, select Worksheet > Export > Data.
- 2) Select a location and type a name for your Access database or .csv file.
- 3) Click Save.
- 4) If you're on Windows, the Export Data to Access dialog box displays to give you the option to immediately use the new Access database and continue working in Access without interrupting your work flow.



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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation This question is directly from the Official Tableau Desktop Specialist exam guide. Since we are talking about the AVERAGE home values for the United States in 2016, the question is directly offering us a hint that the answer has something to do with aggregation and that too the values tell us that we're working with MEASURES. Date part and Date values don't really make much sense given the question, and neither does geography.

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

What does Data Interpreter do?

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

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

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

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

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

27. Using the Time-series table, create a cross tab showing the Sales for each Item Number-ID, broken down by Assortments, then add Grand totals to the view.

Which Item Number ID made the maximum sales across all assortments?

- A. 584
- B. 901
- C. Correct)
- D. 205
- E. 660

Answer: B

Explanation:

Follow along the steps below:

☞ Drag Assortment and Year ID to the column shelf, and Item Number ID to the row shelf. Next, drag Sales to the Text label to create a cross-tab as below:

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

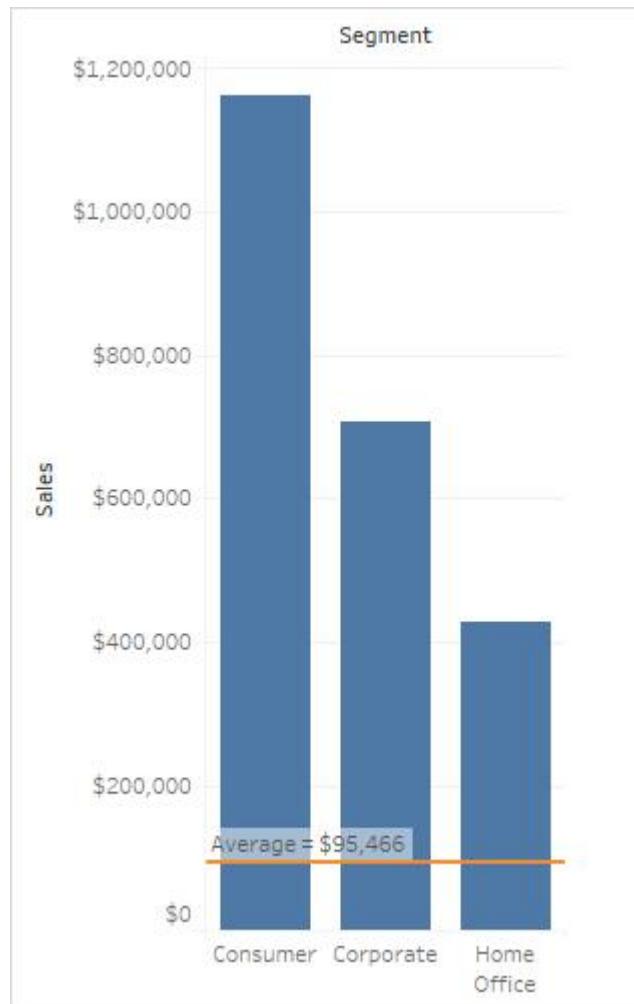
- A. Groups
- B. Calculated Fields
- C. Measures
- D. Dimensions

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

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

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



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

29. Using the dataset, create a bar chart showing the average Quantity broken down by Region, and filtered by Country to only show Japan.

What was the average Quantity in the State of Tokyo?

- A. 3.000
- B. 3.840
- C. 3.704
- D. 3.500

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation Since we need to focus on 1 country -> Japan, let's filter on it first as follows:

- 1) Drag Country to the filter shelf, and choose only Japan. Click OK.

Filter [Country]

General Wildcard Condition Top

Select from list Custom value list Use all

Enter search text

<input type="checkbox"/> Iran
<input type="checkbox"/> Iraq
<input type="checkbox"/> Ireland
<input type="checkbox"/> Israel
<input type="checkbox"/> Italy
<input type="checkbox"/> Jamaica
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan
<input type="checkbox"/> Jordan
<input type="checkbox"/> Kazakhstan
<input type="checkbox"/> Kenya
<input type="checkbox"/> Kyrgyzstan
...

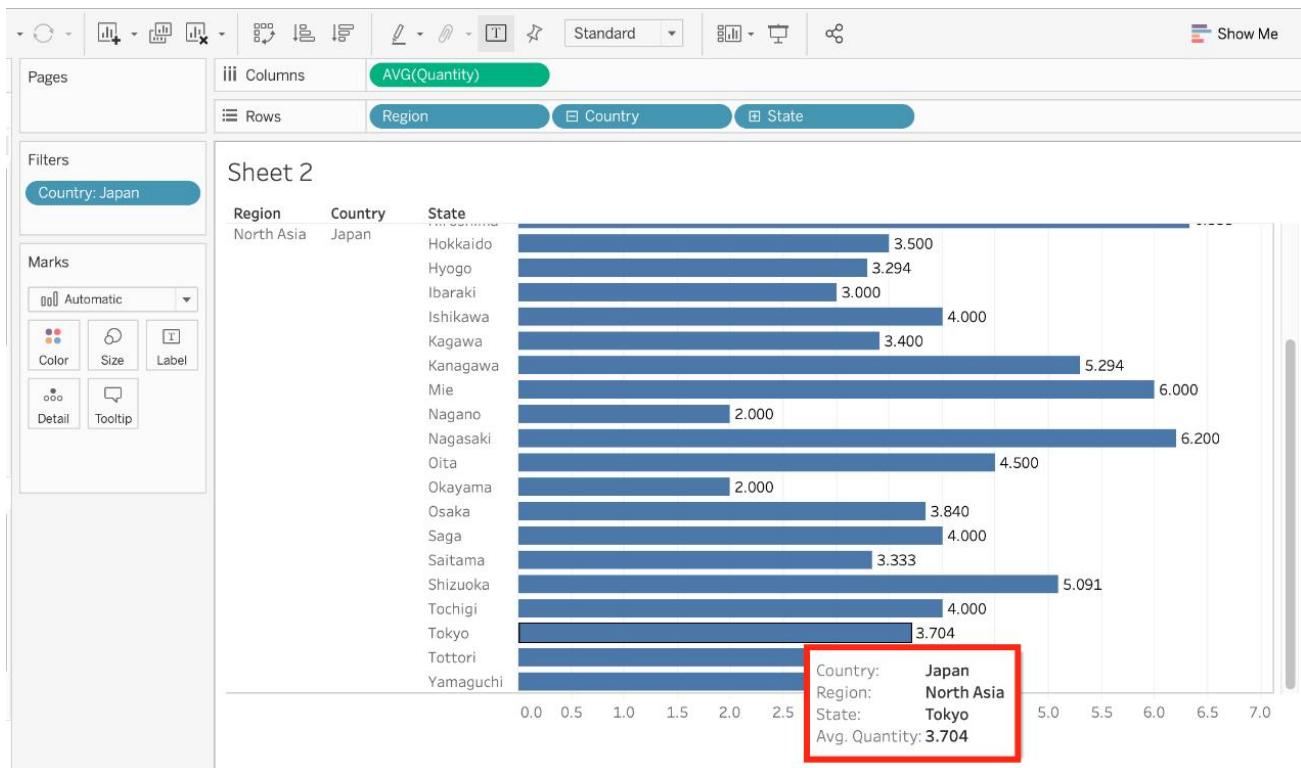
All None Exclude

Summary

Field: [Country]
Selection: Selected 1 of 147 values

2) Read the Question Carefully, we need to break down the visualisation by Region, then by Country, and then by State. So let's do that: Drag Region to the column shelf, followed by Country. Drill down into Country to include states as well. Then drag Quantity to the Row Shelf, and change the Aggregation to AVERAGE.

The following is our visualisation:



Now that you think of it, EVEN IF YOU REMOVE THE REGION, THE ANSWER REMAINS THE SAME. Such elements will be present in the actual exam too, just to make the question sound a little difficult, but actually it is pretty straightforward :)

30. How would you calculate GDP per capita in Tableau?

- A. SUM([GDP]/[POPULATION])
- B. SUM([Population]/[GDP])
- C. SUM([GDP]*[POPULATION])
- D. SUM([GDP]) / SUM([Population])

Answer: D

Explanation:

GDP / Population = GDP Per Capita

```
SUM( [GDP] ) /SUM( [Population] ) + [Parameter]
//This ratio calculates GDP/capita
```

Here Sum is a function, / and + are operators. On the bottom there are comments.

31. How can you format numbers in Tableau as currency?

- A. Right-click a measure or axis in the view and select Format. Then in the Format pane, click the Numbers drop-down menu.
- B. Right-click on the data source used in the view and select Format. Then in the Format pane, click the Numbers drop-down menu.
- C. Right-click a dimension in the view and select Format. Then in the Format pane, click the Numbers

drop-down menu.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the official Tableau documentation: Reference:

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/formatting_specific_numbers.htm

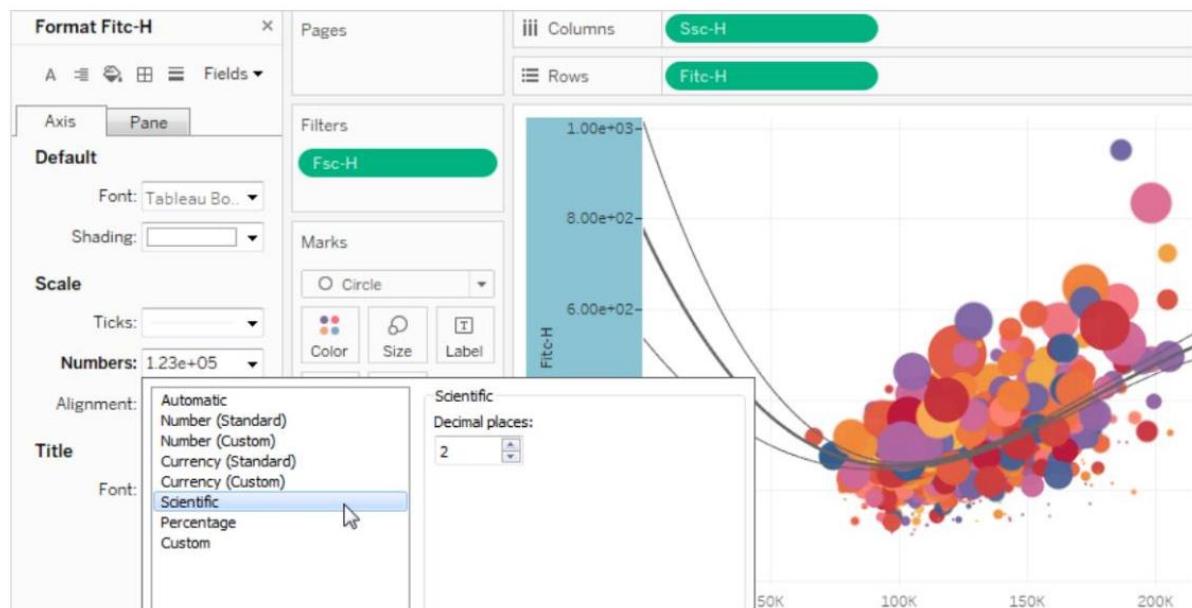
Specify a number format

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.



32.What does the following icon do in Tableau?

Larger image

- A. Create a Story
- B. Create a Story and Dashboard both
- C. Create a Worksheet
- D. Create a Dashboard

Answer: D

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

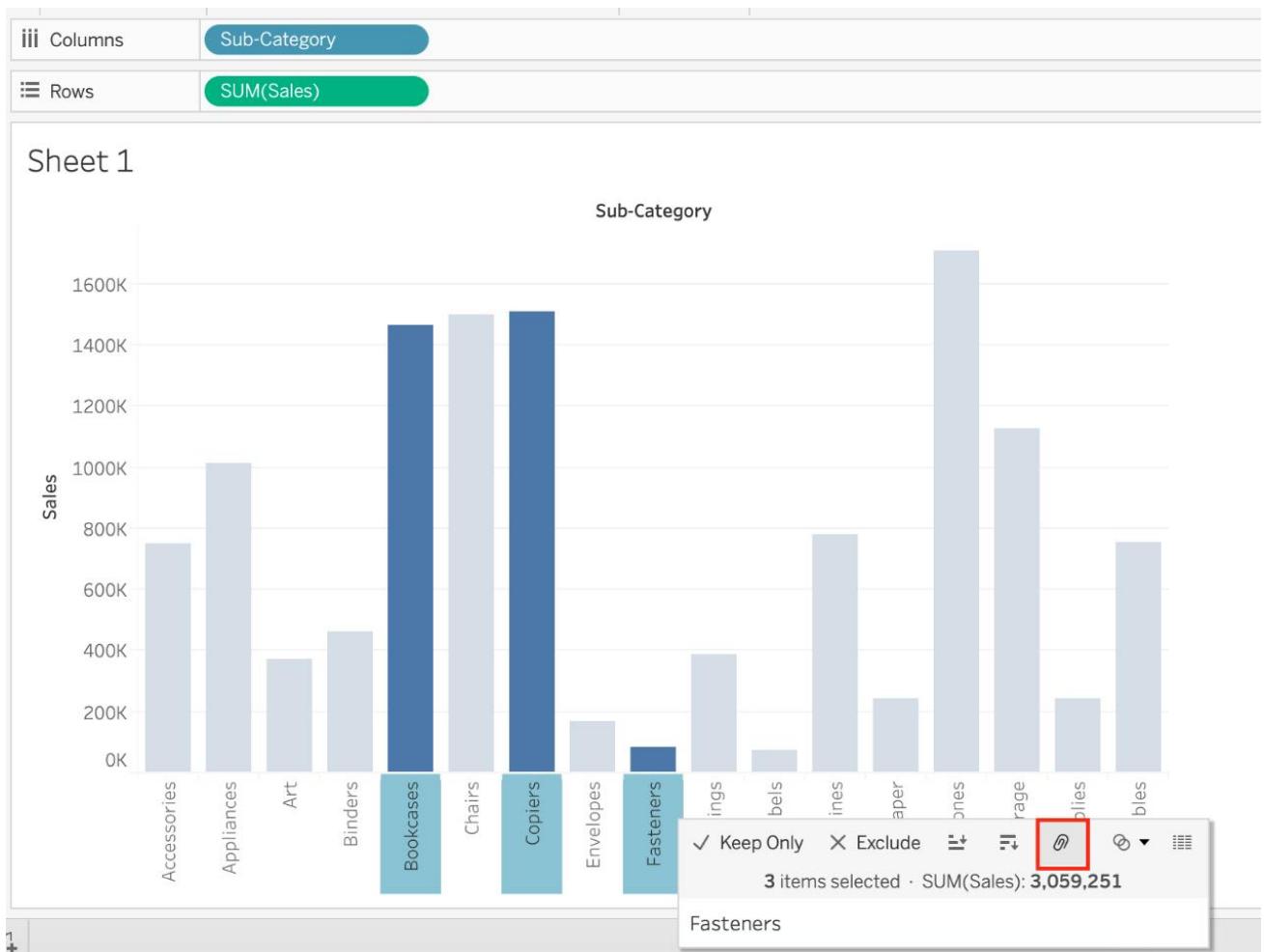
33. Suppose you have a bar chart. When we group by labels in a view, which of the following happens?
- A. Nothing changes in the view, but a group is created in the Dimensions shelf.
 - B. The colours of the members selected are now the same, and different for the rest of the members.
 - C. Trick question! It is not possible to group by labels.
 - D. A new mark (bar) is created, which consolidates all members of the group.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Very important question

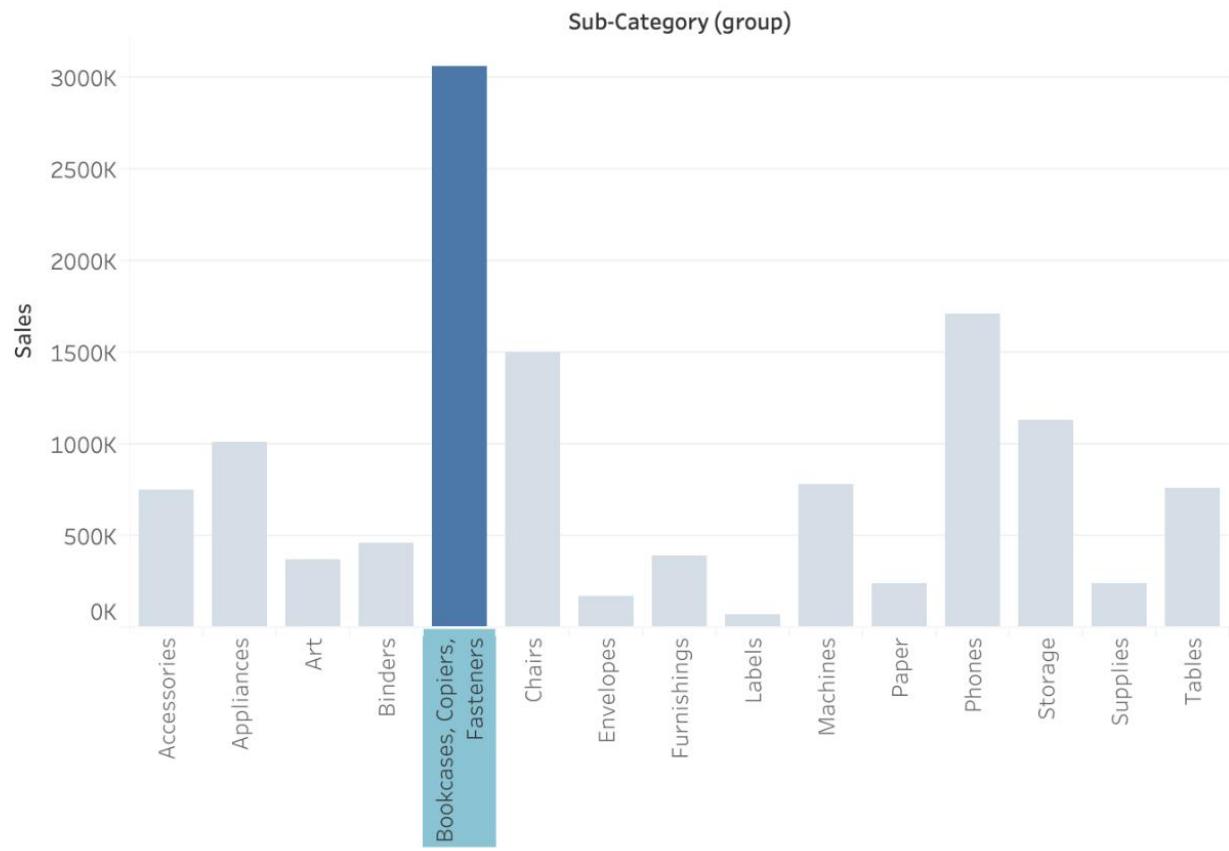
If we select the labels in the view and then group, a new consolidated mark is created - in our case bar since we are talking about a bar chart in the question. See below:



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

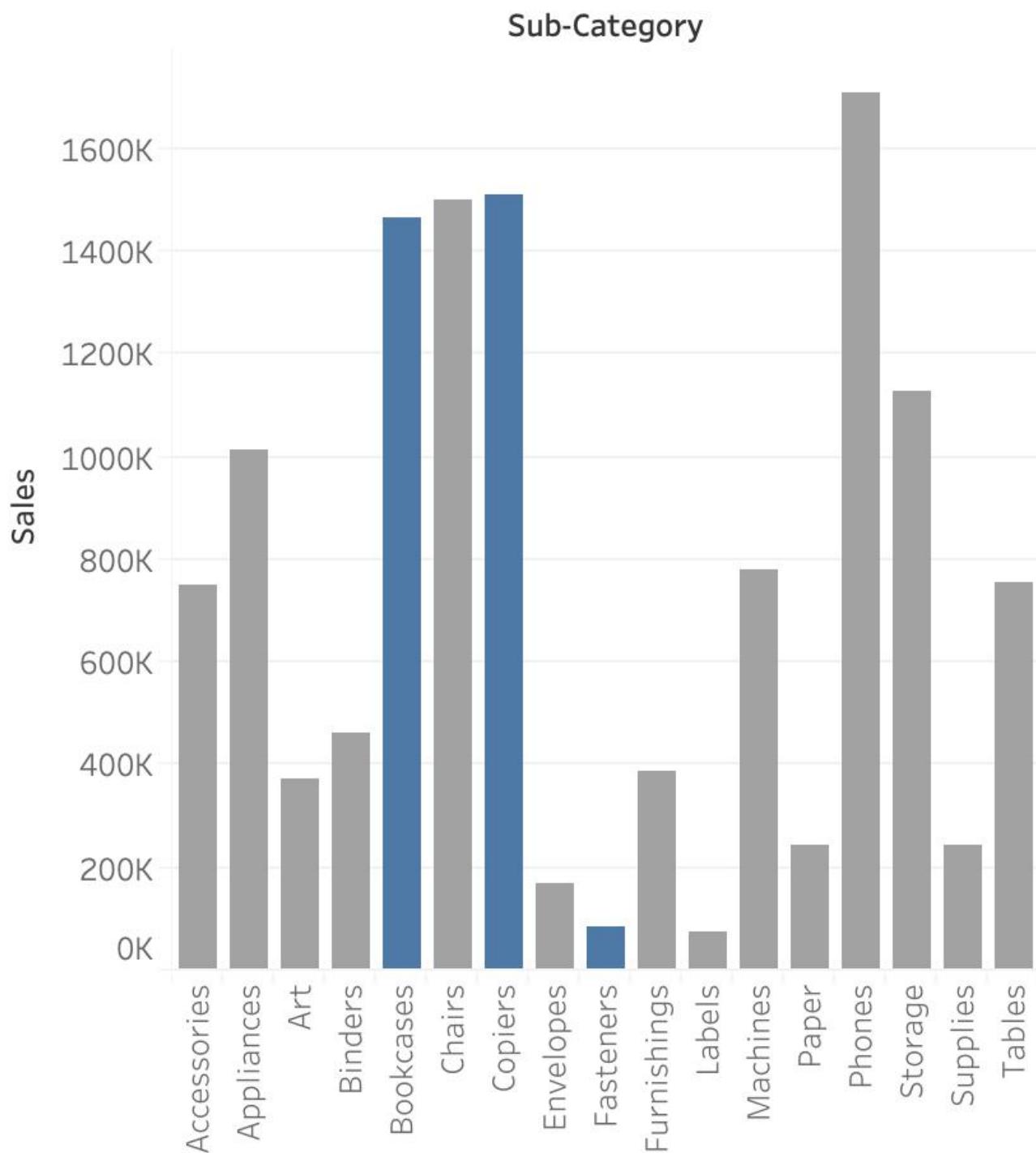
Columns	Sub-Category (group)
Rows	SUM(Sales)

Sheet 1



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

Sheet 1



Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/sortgroup_groups_creating.htm

34. True or False: It is possible to change the Geographic Role of a dimension

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation A geographic role associates each value in a field with a latitude and longitude value. Assigning a geographic role based on the type of location (such as state versus postcode) helps ensure that your data is plotted correctly on your map view. For example, you can assign the City geographic role to a field that contains a list of city names. To assign a geographic role to a field: In the Data pane, click the data type icon next to the field, select Geographic Role, and then select the geographic role you want to assign to the field.

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data pane with the following details:

- Dimensions:** Region, State
- Measures:** Extract, Sheet1\$
- Selected Field:** County****
- Geographic Role Sub-menu (open):**
 - None
 - Airport
 - Area Code (U.S.)
 - CBSA/MSA (U.S.)
 - City
 - Congressional District (U.S.)
 - Country/Region
 - County** (selected)
 - State/Province
 - ZIP Code/Postcode
 - Create from

When you assign a geographic role to a field, Tableau adds two fields to the Measures area of the Data pane: Latitude (generated) and Longitude (generated). These fields contain latitude and longitude values and are assigned the Latitude and Longitude geographic roles. If you double-click each of these fields, Tableau adds them to the Columns and Rows shelves and creates a map view using the Tableau background map.

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data pane with the following details:

- Measures:**
 - # Units estimate
 - (Latitude (generated))
 - (Longitude (generated))
 - # Number of Records
 - # Measure Values

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

35. Create a Set containing Customer Names whose Sales are GREATER than 30,000.

Which customer had the LEAST sales in this set?

- A. Tom Ashbrook
- B. Sanjit Engle
- C. Penelope Sewall
- D. Tamara Chand

Answer: C

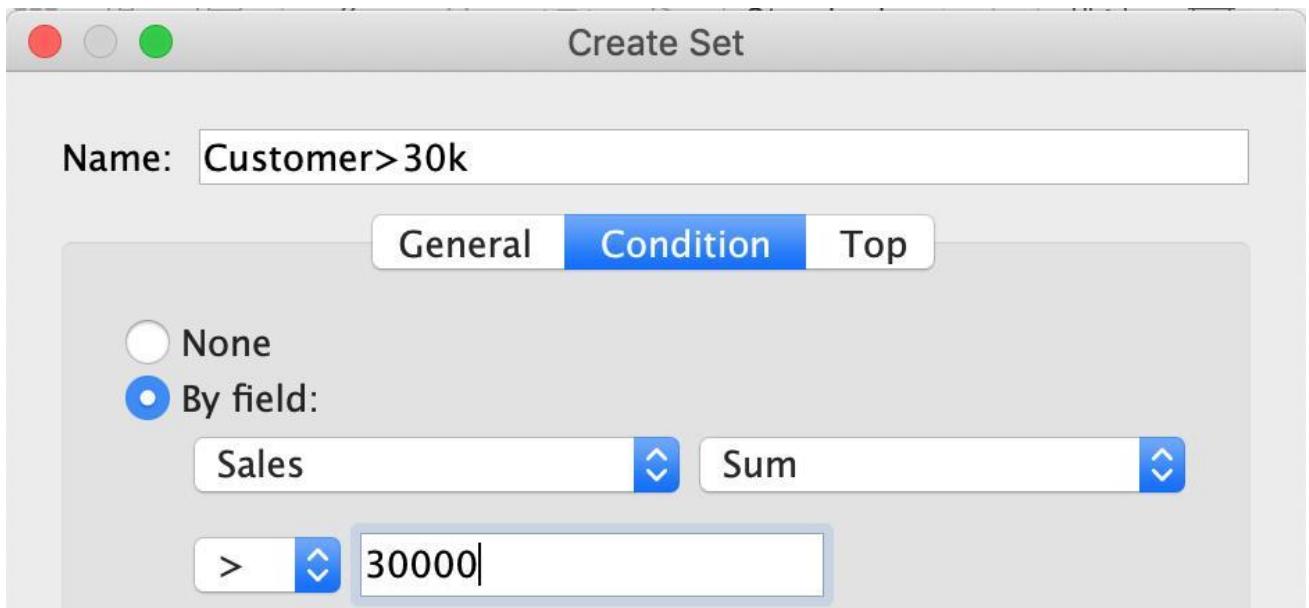
Explanation:

Explanation As the question mentions, we need to create a SET with the following conditions -> Choose only those customers whose Sales > 30,000

- 1) Right click on customer name --> Create --> Set
- 2) Let's Name the Set - Customer>30k (you can name it anything you want :)) Select USE ALL, and then move to the CONDITION TAB:

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Source interface. On the left, there is a list of fields: Customer Name, Market, Order Date, Order ID, Order Priority, Product ID, and Measures. Under Measures, there are three items: Discount, Profit, and Quantity. A context menu is open over the 'Customer Name' field, with 'Create' selected. This leads to a sub-menu with 'Calculated Field...', 'Group...', 'Set...', and 'Parameter...'. The 'Set...' option is also highlighted. Below this, a 'Create Set' dialog box is open. It has a 'Name:' field containing 'Customer>30k'. At the bottom, there are three radio buttons: 'Select from list', 'Custom value list', and 'Use all'. The 'Use all' button is selected. Above the dialog, there are three circular status indicators (red, grey, green) and a title bar with 'Create Set'.

- 3) In the Condition Tab, Choose BY FIELD -> Select Sales -> Sum -> Greater than 30000, and click OK



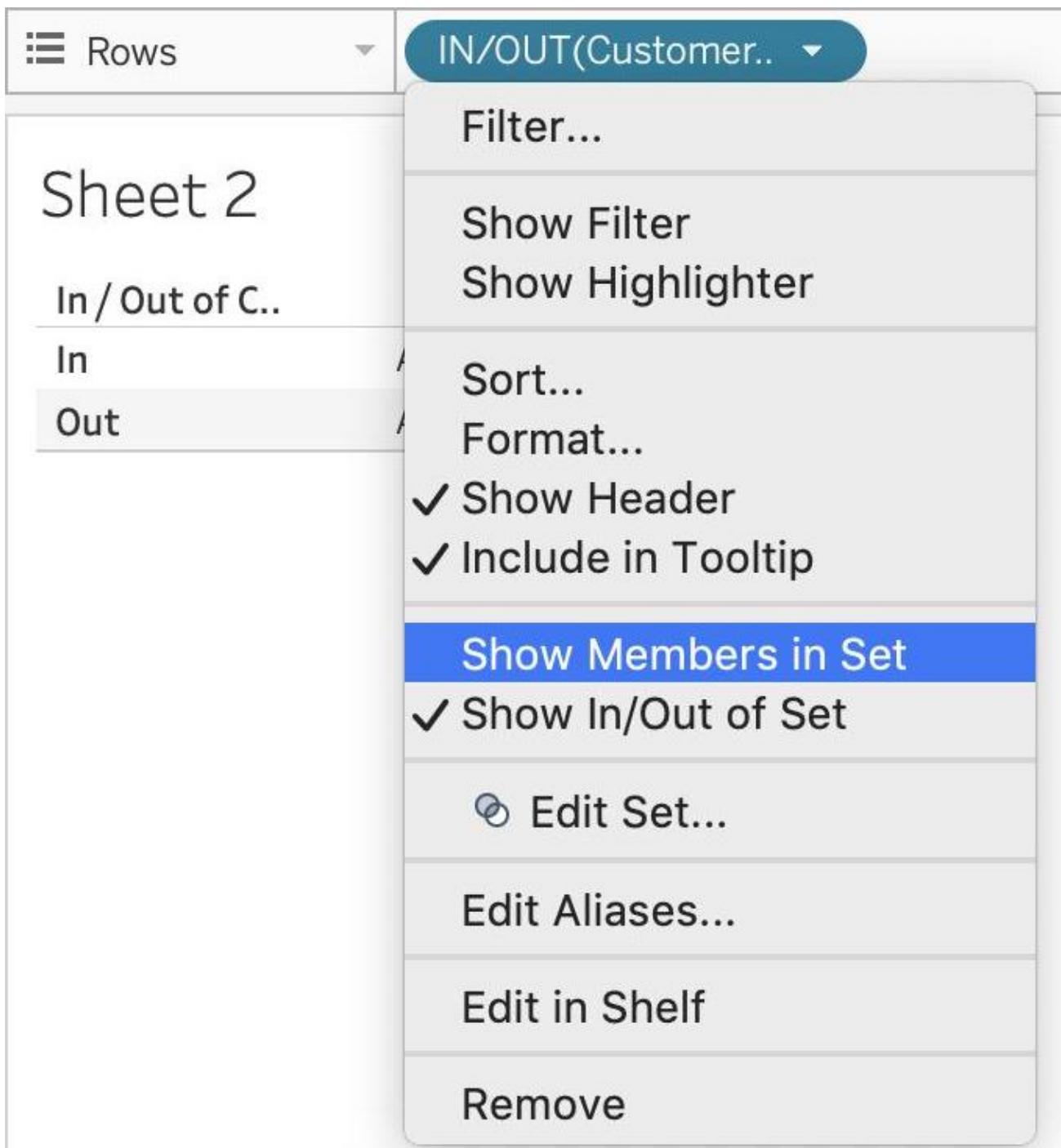
4) You should now have a new Set in the Data Pane as follows:

Sets

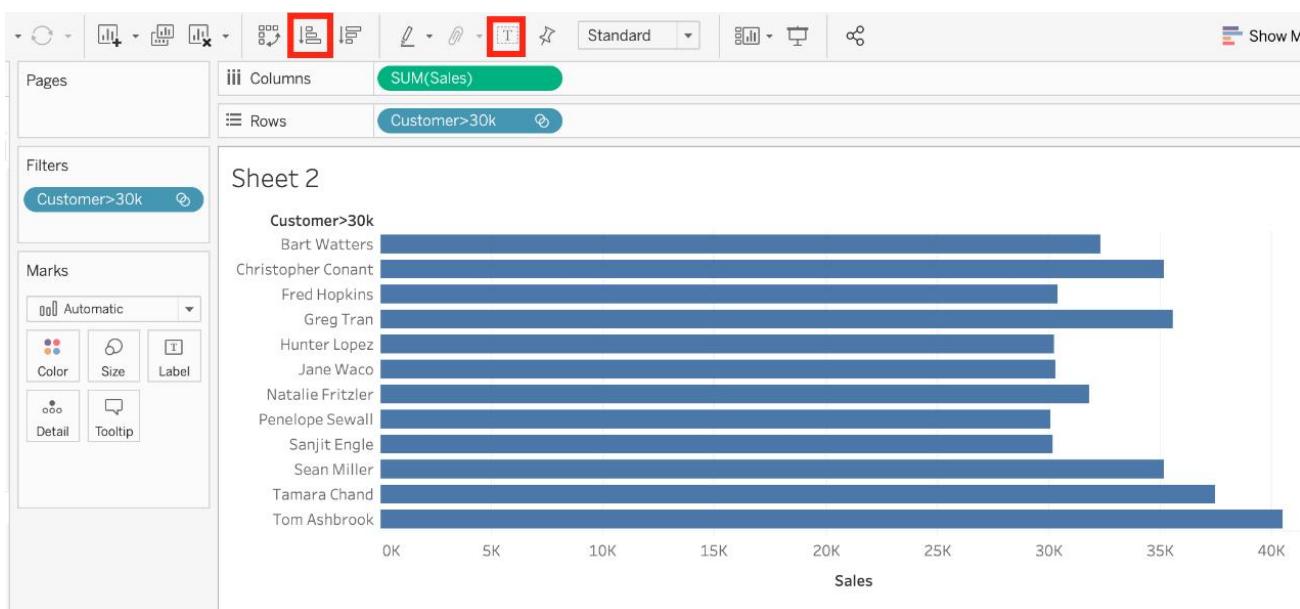


Customer>30k

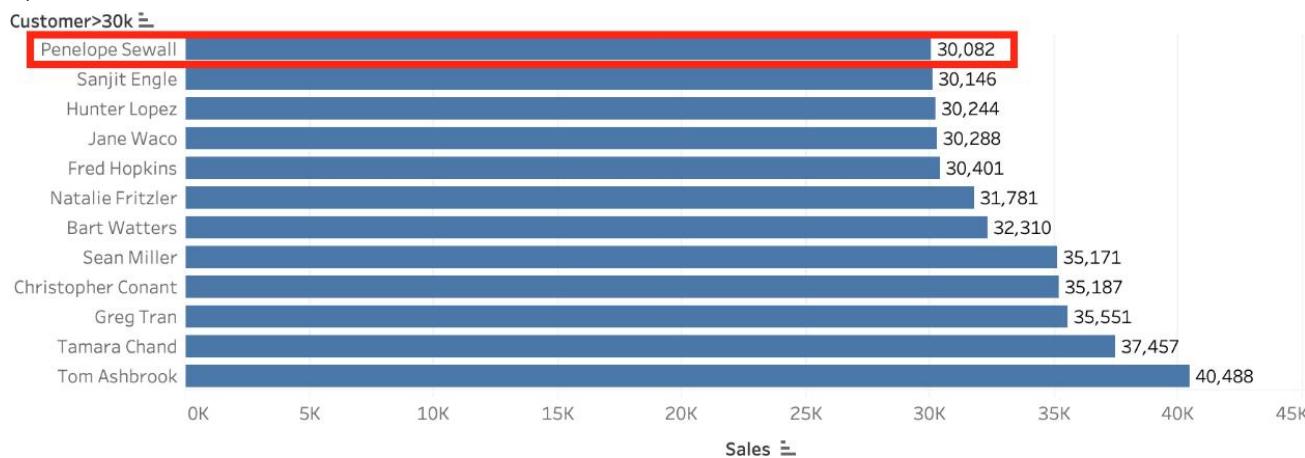
5) Drag this set to the rows shelf, and click on SHOW MEMBERS IN SET. Now drag Sales to the Column Shelf.



- 6) Click on the Show Mark Labels, and Sort ascending icons as shown:



7) Voila! We have our answer:



36. _____ is a snapshot of the data that Tableau stores locally. Good for very large datasets of which we only need few fields.

- A. Tableau Packaged Workbook (.twbx)
- B. Tableau Workbook (.twb)
- C. Tableau Data Extract (.tde)
- D. Tableau Data Source (.tds)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Tableau Data Extract (TDE) is a snapshot of the data that Tableau stores locally. Good for very large datasets of which we only need few fields. Performance is optimised because it queries its own database engine instead of the local data source. When you create an extract of your data, you can reduce the total amount of data by using filters and configuring other limits. After you create an extract, you can refresh it with data from the original data. When refreshing the data, you have the option to either do a full refresh, which replaces all of the contents in the extract, or you can do an incremental refresh, which only adds rows that are new since the previous refresh.

Extracts are advantageous for several reasons:

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

37. Are animations enabled by default in Tableau?

- A. No
- B. Yes

Answer: A

Explanation:

No, by default, animations are not enabled in Tableau. We can animate visualizations to better highlight changing patterns in your data, reveal spikes and outliers, and see how data points cluster and separate. Animations visually transition between filter, sort, and zoom settings, different pages, and changes to filter, parameter, and set actions. As visualizations animate in response to these changes, viewers can more clearly see how data differs, helping them make better informed decisions.

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

1) Simultaneous animations

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

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

To Animate visualizations in a workbook:

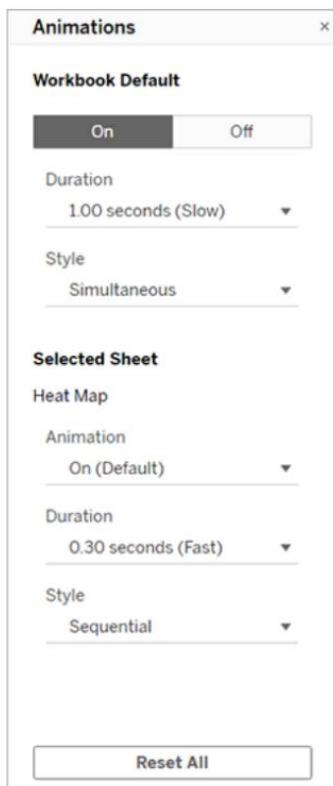
1) Choose Format > Animations.

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

For Duration, choose a preset, or specify a custom duration of up to 10 seconds. For Style, choose Simultaneous to play all animations at once or Sequential to fade out marks, move and sort them, and then fade them in.

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

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



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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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>

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

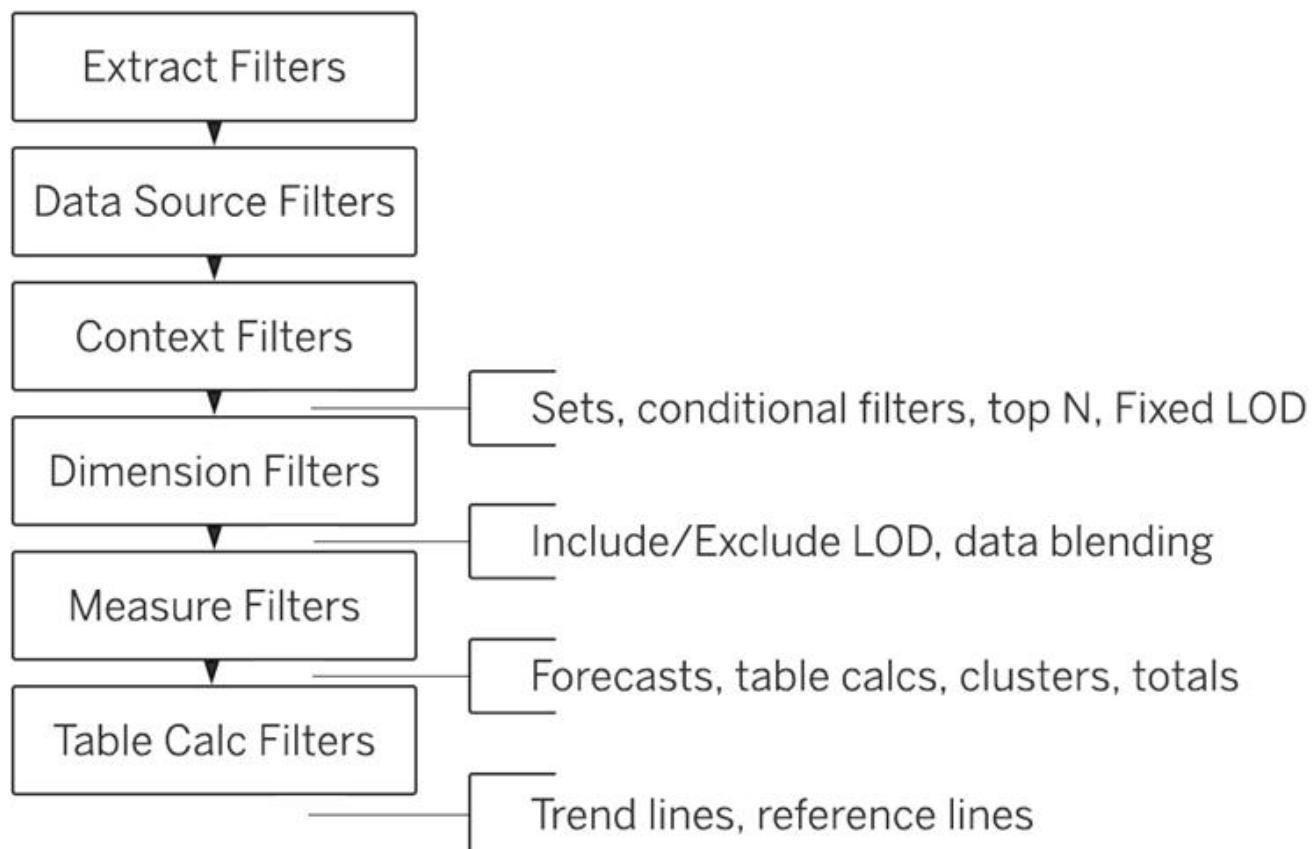
- A. Dimension Filter
- B. Measure Filter

- C. Context Filter
- D. Extract Filter

Answer: D

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

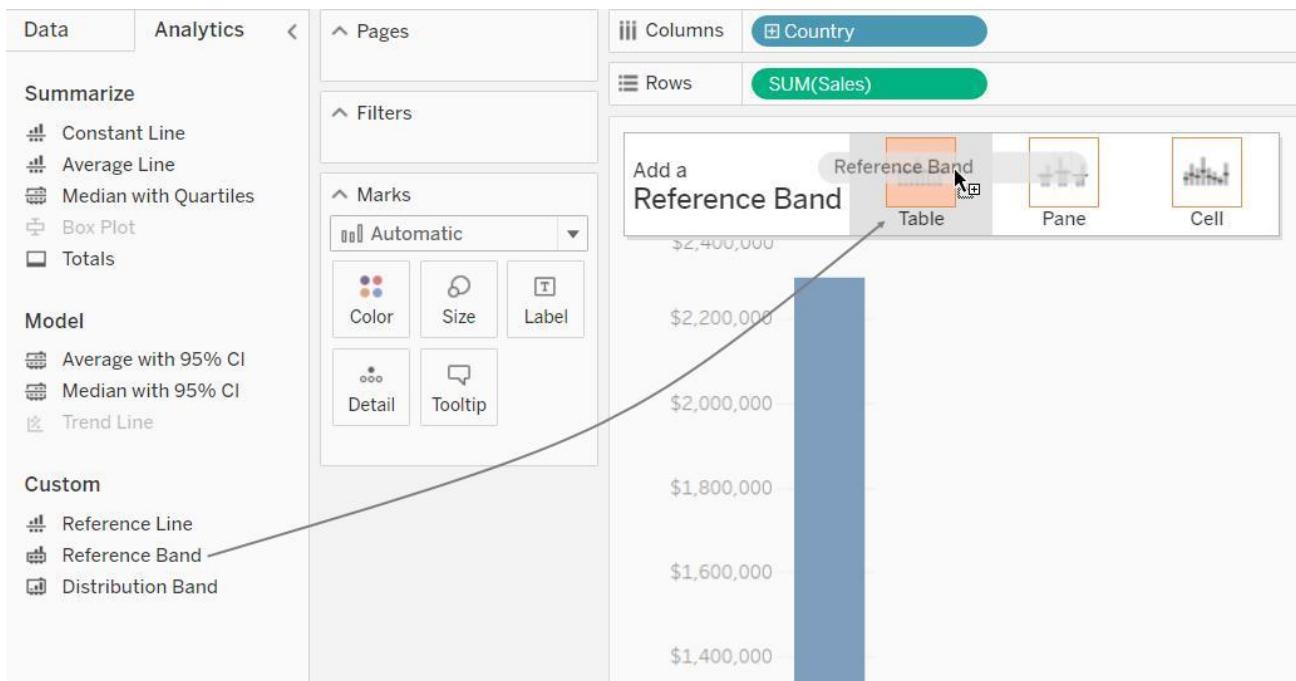
40. True or False: A reference line cannot be added from the Analytics Pane

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can add a reference line to any continuous axis in the view. To add a reference line: Drag Reference Line from the Analytics pane into the view. Tableau shows the possible destinations. The range of choices varies depending on the type of item and the current view. In a simple case, the drop target area offers three options:



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

- 41.What does the box in a box plot represent?
- Maximum value of the data
 - Minimum value of the data
 - The interquartile range
 - The median of the middle half of the data points

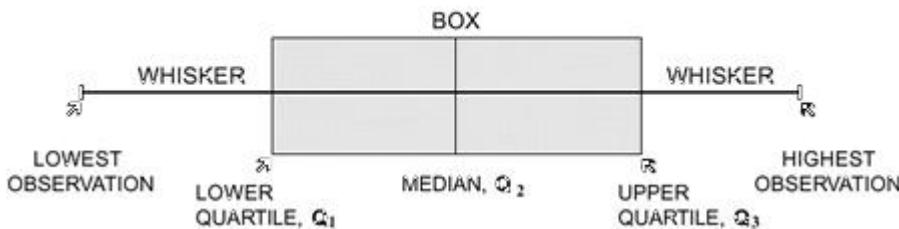
Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation In a box and whisker plot:

- The ends of the box are the upper and lower quartiles, so the box spans the interquartile range
- The median is marked by a vertical line inside the box
- The whiskers are the two lines outside the box that extend to the highest and lowest observations.

Figure 1. Box and whisker plot



- 42.How can you change the default Tableau repository location?
- By clicking on Window -> Repository Location
 - By clicking on Help -> Change Repository Location
 - By clicking on File -> Repository Location and choosing a new location
 - By Moving the repository location manually to wherever we want

Answer: D

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/environ_filesandfolders.htm

43.Which of the following are benefits of using Data Extracts in Tableau?

- A. Improved Performance
- B. Ability to use the data offline
- C. Working with freshest data at all times
- D. Faster to work with

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Explanation Extracts are advantageous for several reasons:

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

To work with the MOST up-to-date data, use a live connection instead!

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

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

- A. Portable Network Graphic (.PNG)
- B. JPEG Image (.JPG, .JPEG)
- C. Tagged Image File Format (TIFF)
- D. Windows Bitmap (.BMP)

Answer: A,B,D

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

45. To use a quick table calculation, which of the following programming languages do you need to know?

- A. ython
- B. Java
- C. Javascript
- D. None of these

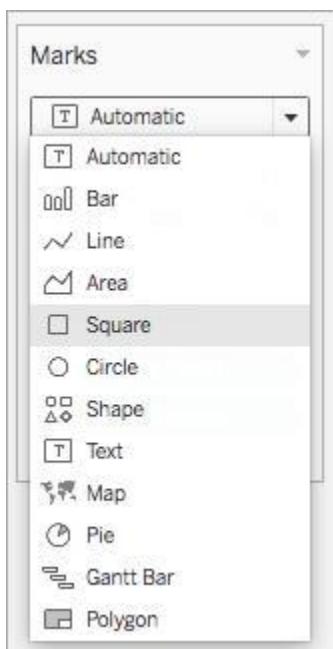
Answer: D

Explanation:

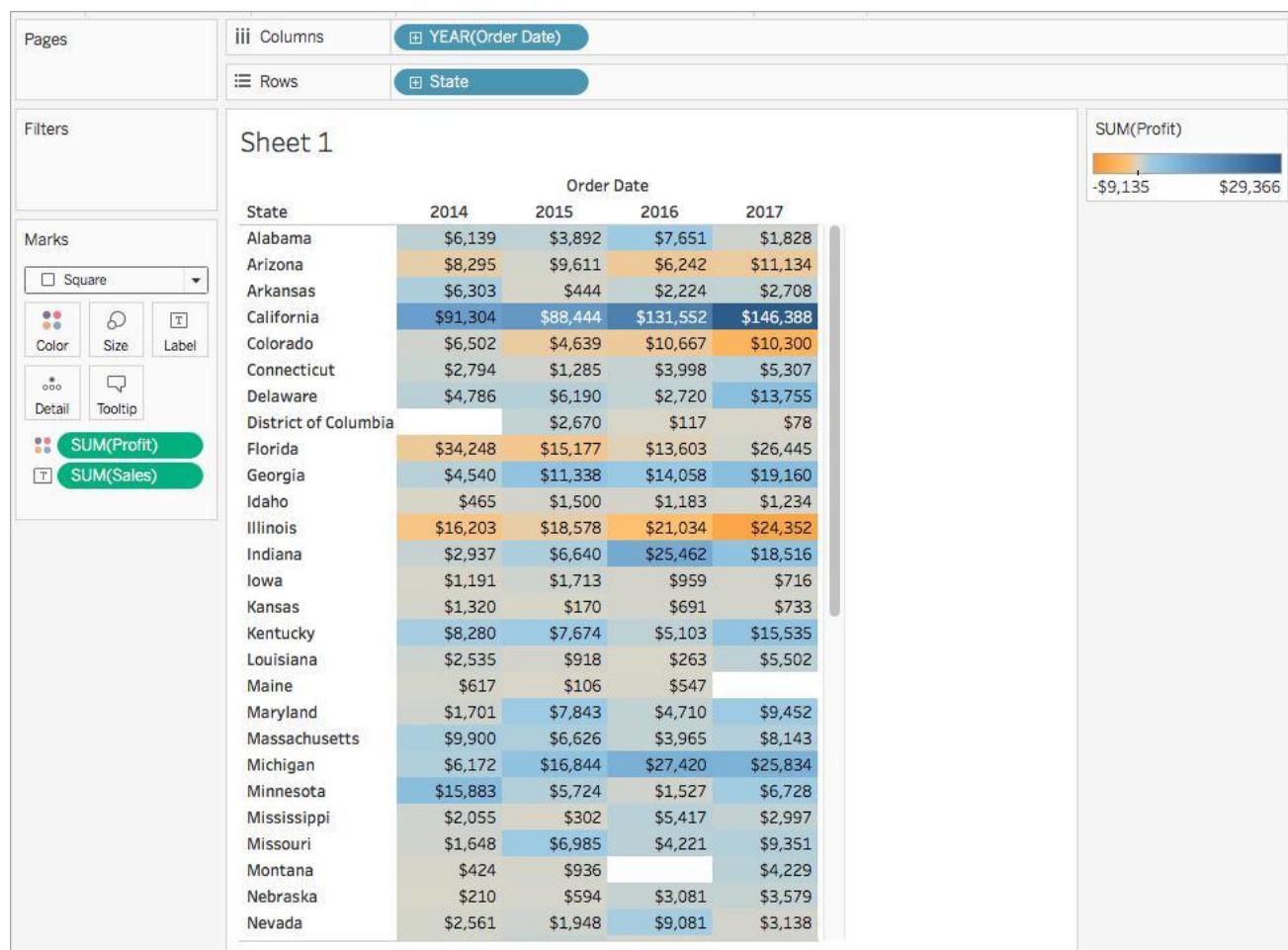
You don't need to know ANY programming language to use quick table calculations!

Follow along with the steps below to learn how to apply a quick table calculation to a visualization:

- 1) Open Tableau Desktop and connect to the Sample-Superstore data source, which comes with Tableau.
- 2) Navigate to a new worksheet.
- 3) From the Data pane, under Dimensions, drag Order Date to the Columns shelf.
- 4) From the Data pane, under Dimensions, drag State to the Rows shelf.
- 5) From the Data pane, under Measures, drag Sales to Text on the Marks Card.
- 6) From the Data pane, under Measures, drag Profit to Color on the Marks Card.
- 7) On the Marks card, click the Mark Type drop-down and select Square.



The visualization updates to look like this:



Apply the quick table calculation

1) On the Marks card, right-click SUM(Profit) and select Quick Table Calculation > Moving Average.

Note: You can only perform quick table calculations on measures in the view. A delta symbol appears on

the field to indicate that a quick table calculation is being applied to the field. The colors in the visualization update to show the moving average of profit across the years.

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/calculations_tablecalculations_quick.htm

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

- A. To hold one or more worksheets, plus zero or more dashboards and stories.
- B. To not contain the actual data but rather the information necessary to connect to the actual data as well as any modifications you've made on top of the actual data such as changing default properties, creating calculated fields etc
- C. To create a single zip file that contains a workbook along with any supporting local file data and background images. This is great for sharing your work with others who don't have access to the original data.
- D. To create a local copy of a subset or entire data set that you can use to share data with others, when you need to work offline, and improve performance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

- 1). tds (Tableau Data Source) - To not contain the actual data but rather the information necessary to connect to the actual data as well as any modifications you've made on top of the actual data such as changing default properties, creating calculated fields etc. (CORRECT ANSWER)
- 2). twbx (Tableau packaged workbook) - To create a single zip file that contains a workbook along with any supporting local file data and background images. This is great for sharing your work with others who don't have access to the original data.
- 3) Extract (.hyper or .tde) – To create a local copy of a subset or entire data set that you can use to share data with others, when you need to work offline, and improve performance.
- 3) (.twb) Workbooks – To hold one or more worksheets, plus zero or more dashboards and stories.

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

47.For a relative date filter, the default anchor is _____

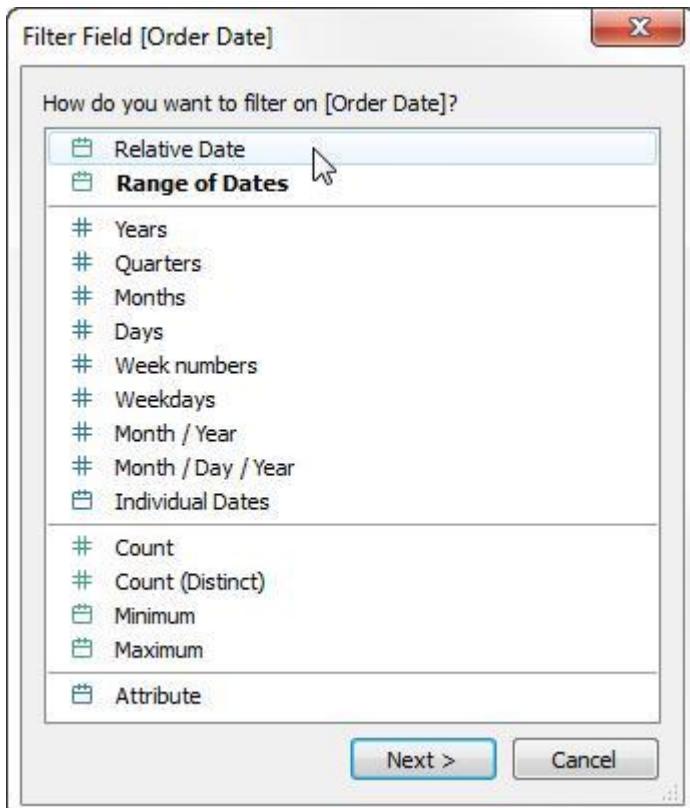
- A. The current time
- B. Today's date
- C. The target date
- D. The date we specify

Answer: C

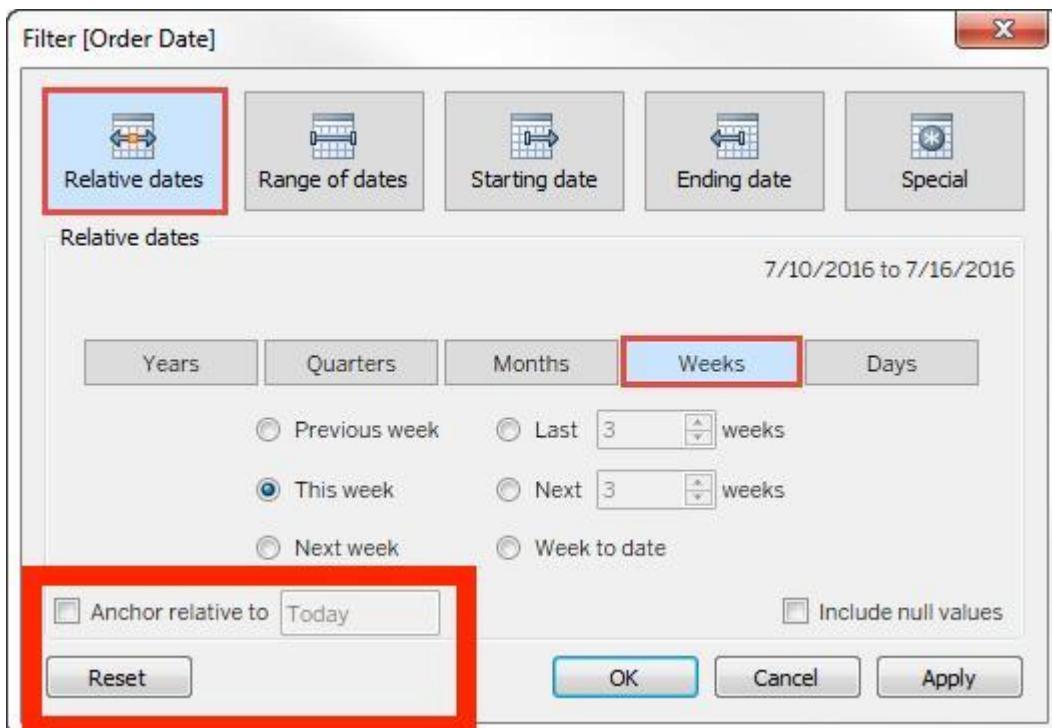
Explanation:

Relative date filters dynamically update to show a time period relative to when you open the view, such as the current week, the year to date, or the past 10 days. Relative date filters make it easy to create views that always show the most recent data.

Step 1: Drag a date field to the filter shelf Right-click (control-click on Mac) and drag a date field from the Data window to the Filters shelf. In the Filter Field dialog box, click Relative Date, and then click Next.



Step 2: Select a time unit In the Filter dialog box, click Relative dates, and then select the unit of time for the filter. For example, to show only the three most recent weeks, select Weeks.



Here, you can clearly see that the default date is TODAY

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

48.Using the athletes table:

- i) Create a sheet with a crosstab showing the Average weight for each sport (Sheet 1)
- ii) Create a sheet with a Map showing the Total number of gold medals per Country. Use size as a Mark. (Sheet 2)

Now, Create a Dashboard containing both these sheets, and Use Sheet 2 as a Filter for Sheet 1.

What was the average weight for Badminton in Russia? (Ignore any nulls / unknowns)

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation Pretty common question on the Tableau Desktop Specialist exam.

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

Pages

iii Columns

Rows sport

Filters

Marks

Automatic

Color

Size

Text

Detail

Tooltip

AVG(weight)

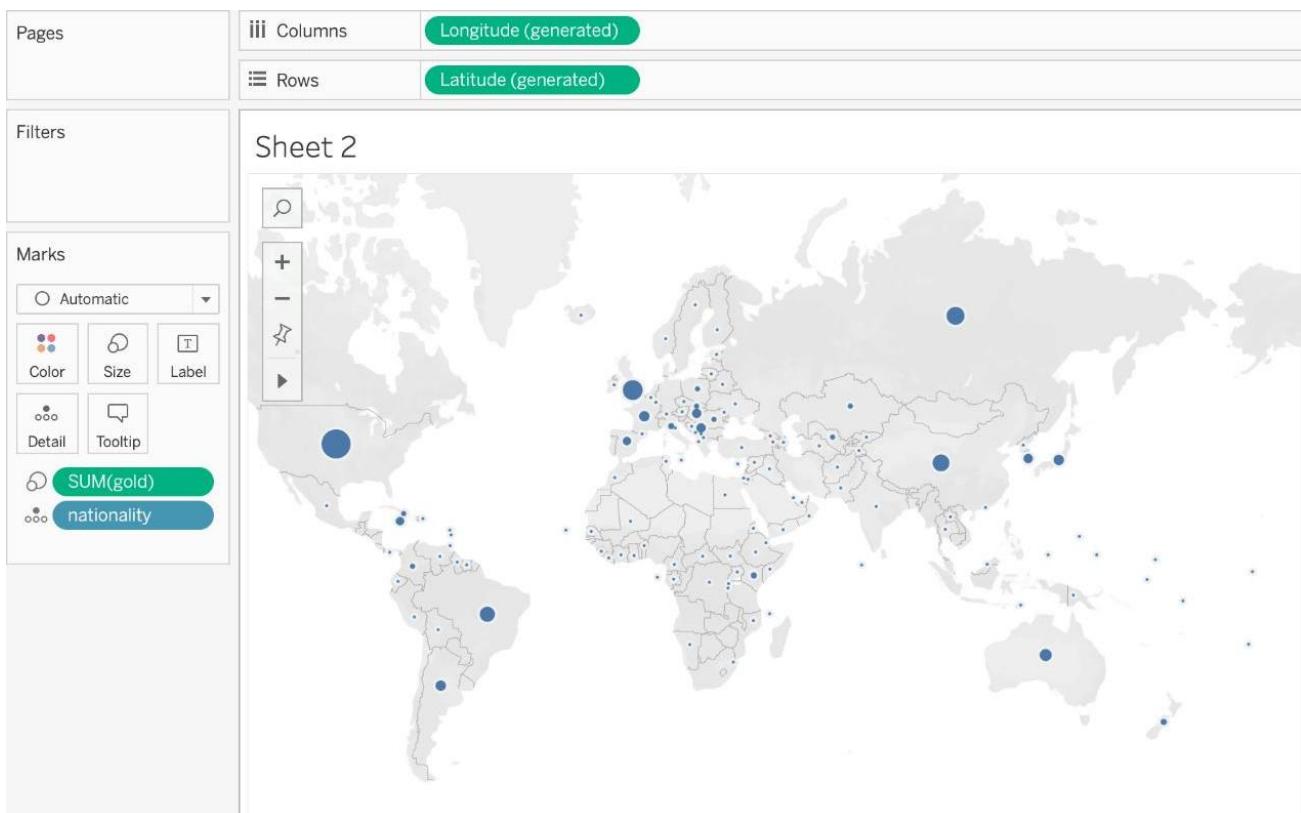
Sheet 4

sport	
aquatics	72.30
archery	72.19
athletics	67.72
badminton	68.77
basketball	87.75
boxing	
canoe	77.02
cycling	67.82
equestrian	67.49
fencing	70.66
football	68.43
golf	71.44
gymnastics	54.28
handball	83.71
hockey	68.90
judo	76.88
modern pentathlon	65.96
rowing	79.94
rugby sevens	78.72
sailing	71.17
shooting	73.91
table tennis	65.18

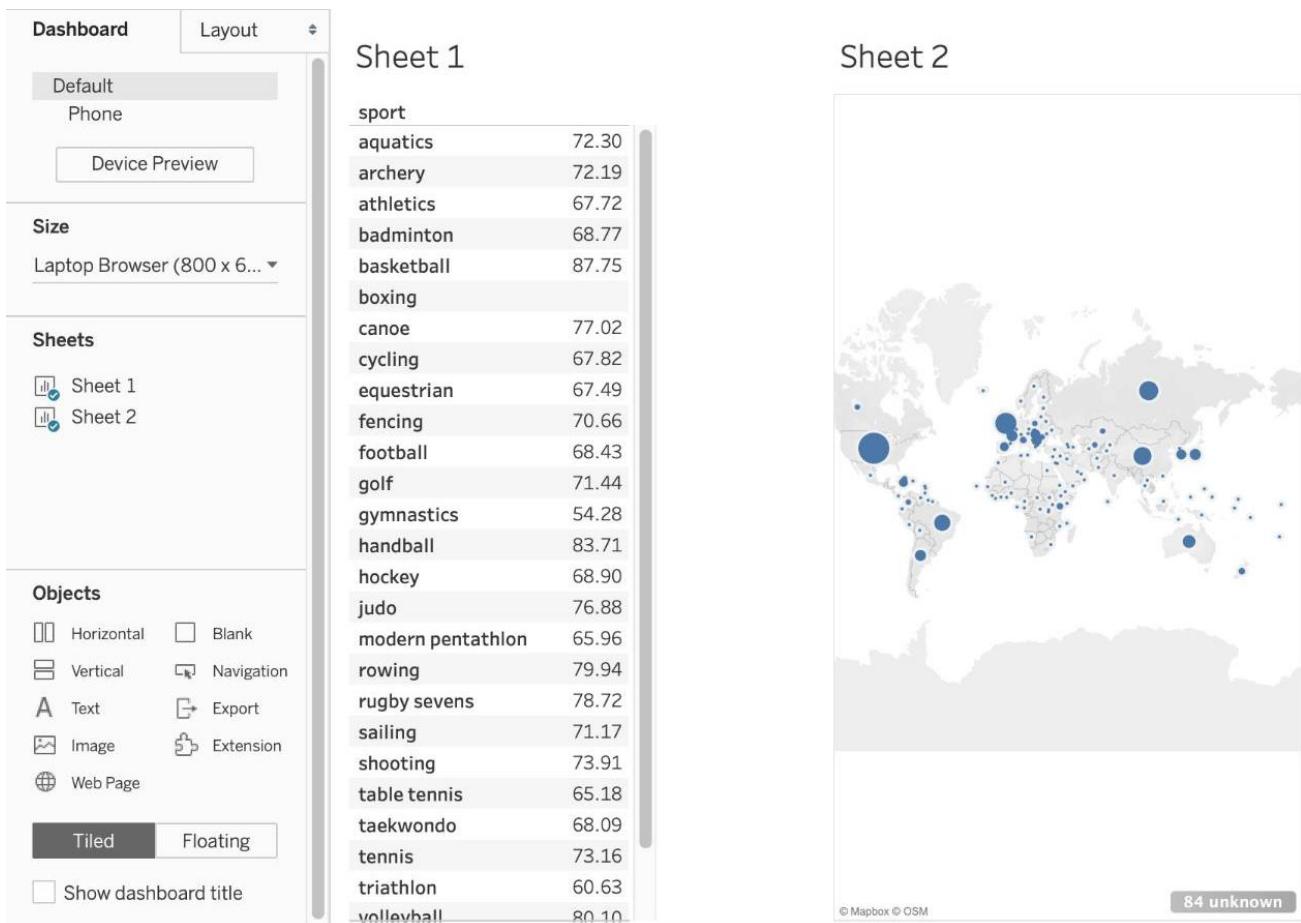
- 2) Now, for sheet 2 - Drag nationality to the view, and gold to the size mark in the Marks shelf.
 NOTE: Depending on your version of Tableau, you may need to assign a Geographical role to the

nationality column first as follows:

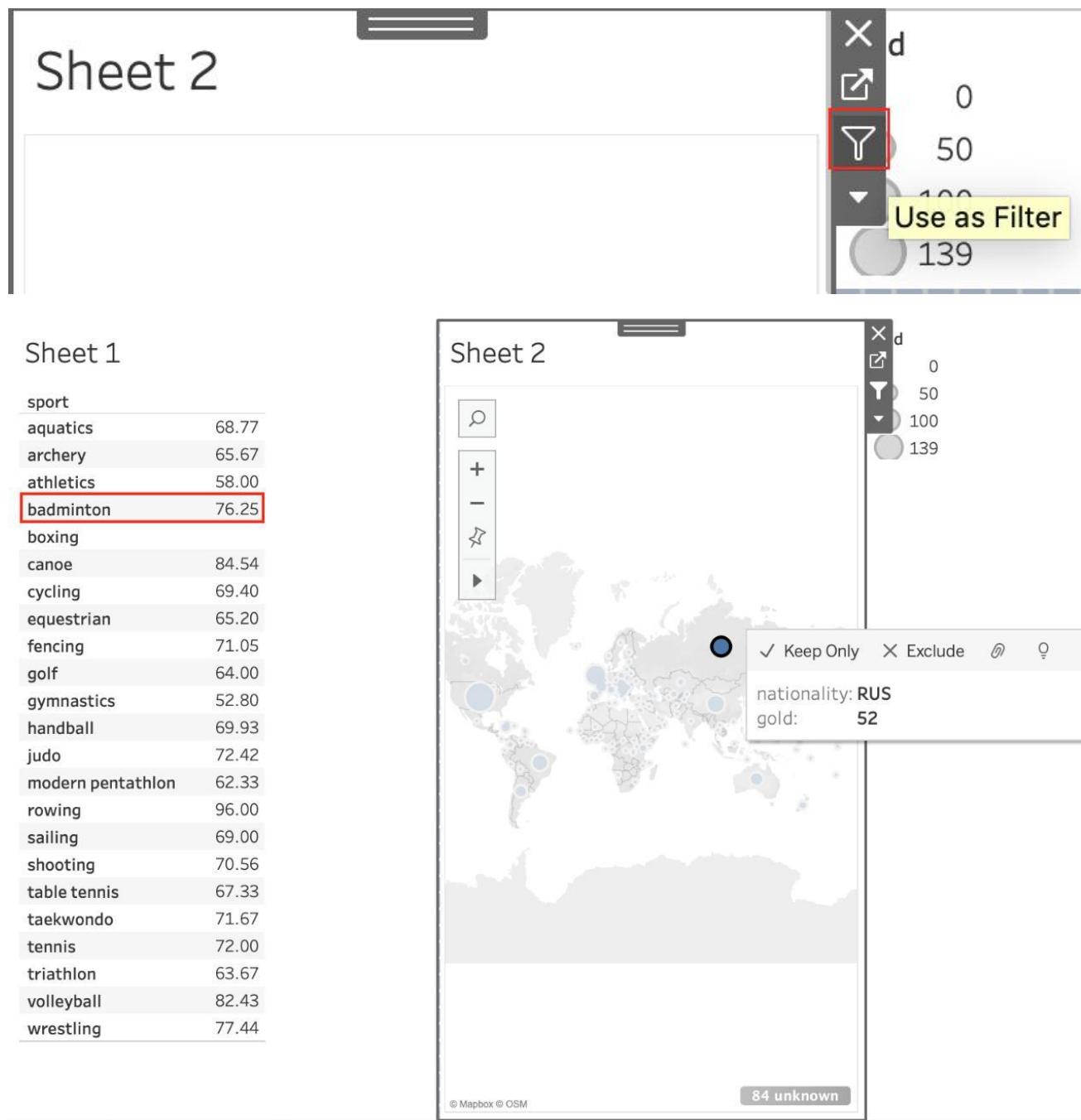
The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Source interface. A dropdown menu is open for the column 'nationality'. The menu includes options like 'Number (decimal)', 'Number (whole)', 'Date & Time', 'Date', 'String', 'Boolean', and 'Default'. The 'Geographic Role' option is selected, highlighted with a blue background. Below the 'Geographic Role' dropdown, there are two other dropdowns: 'Weight' (with options 'Number of Records' and 'Measure Values') and 'Marks' (with options 'Automatic', 'Color', 'Size', 'Label', 'Detail', and 'Tooltip'). To the right of the 'Marks' dropdown, another dropdown is open for 'Geographic Role', showing options like 'None', 'Airport', 'Area Code (U.S.)', 'CBSA/MSA (U.S.)', 'City', 'Congressional District (U.S.)', 'Country/Region' (which is also highlighted with a blue background), 'County', 'NUTS Europe', 'State/Province', and 'ZIP Code/Postcode'.



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



4) Now, for the most important step, use SHEET 2 AS A FILTER FOR SHEET 1 as follows: Now simply click on Russia in Sheet 2, and Sheet 1 will automatically update as follows:



49.Which of the following is not a Trend Line Model?

- A. Linear Trend Line
- B. Exponential Trend Line
- C. binomial Trend Line
- D. Logarithmic Trend Line

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the official Tableau documentation, there are 5 types of trend lines which we can work with in

Tableau:

- 1) Linear Trend Line
- 2) Logarithmic Trend Line
- 3) Exponential Trend Line
- 4) Polynomial Trend Line
- 5) Power Model

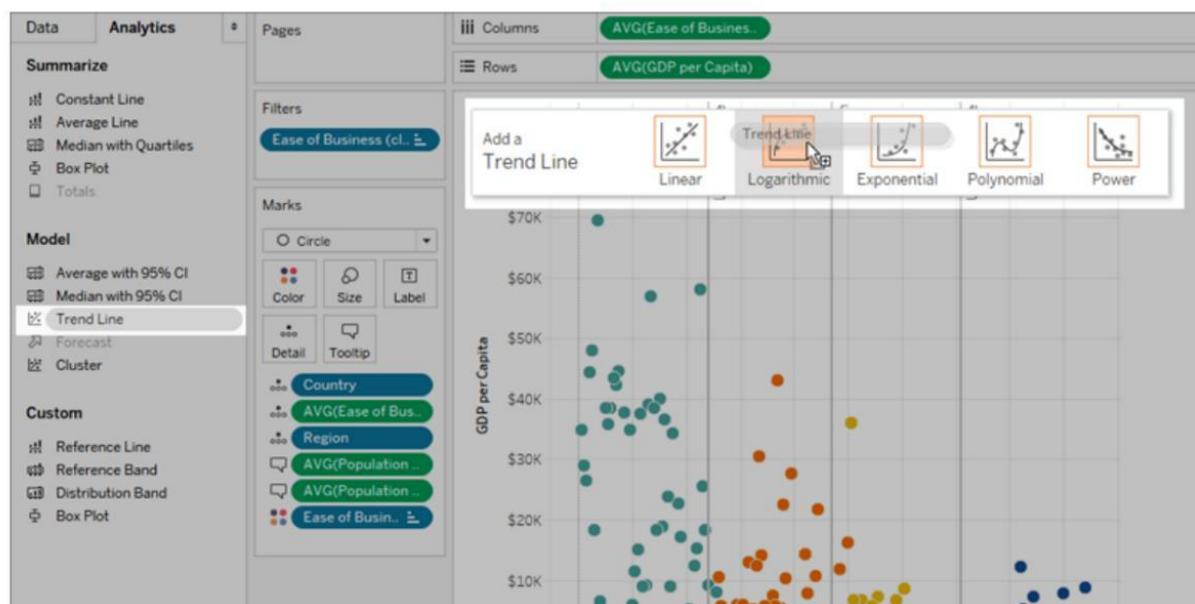
Hence, the correct answer is BINOMIAL trend line which is not present in Tableau. See the following image:

Add trend lines to a view

To add a trend line to a visualization:

1. Select the Analytics pane.
2. From the Analytics pane, drag **Trend Line** into the view, and then drop it on the Linear, Logarithmic, Exponential, Polynomial, or Power model types.

For more information on each of these model types, see [Trend Line Model Types](#).



For more information, refer to: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/trendlines_add.htm

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

- A. Documents -> Tableau Files
- B. Documents -> Tableau

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

By default, all of the above mentioned are stored in Documents -> My Tableau Repository

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

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

Larger image



- A. View Data
- B. Clean Data
- C. Extract Data
- D. Sort Data

Answer: A

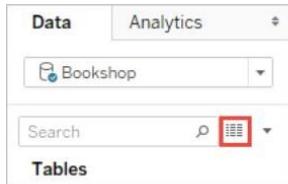
Explanation:

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.

View Data: Bookshop		
58 rows		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Show aliases
		<input type="button" value="Copy"/>
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...
Fiction	Post Alley	Null
Fiction	Thatchwork Cottage	Null
Mystery	Zero over Twelve	Null
SciFi/Fantasy	Portmeirion	No one saw it coming. No one could escap...
SciFi/Fantasy	Rystwyth	The triumphant, tragic, unimaginable third...
SciFi/Fantasy	The Mallemaroking	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

52. Given a map, which of the following fields can be placed in Size, Shape, Detail, Color

- A. Profit, State, Number of Records, Sales
- B. Region, Country, Profit, State
- C. Longitude, Country, State, Sales
- D. Sales, State, Country, Profit

Answer: D

Explanation:

Since Sales is a measure, it can easily be depicted via size. To drill down and change the level of detail, Country is the correct choice since it will contain STATE. We can then depict the various states by different shapes such as circle, square etc. Finally, the Profit can be depicted via a color! Eg - Red for poor and green for excellent profits!

Reference: <https://www.tableau.com/learn/tutorials/on-demand/aggregation-granularity-and-ratio-calculations>

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

- A. Tableau Data Extract (.tde)

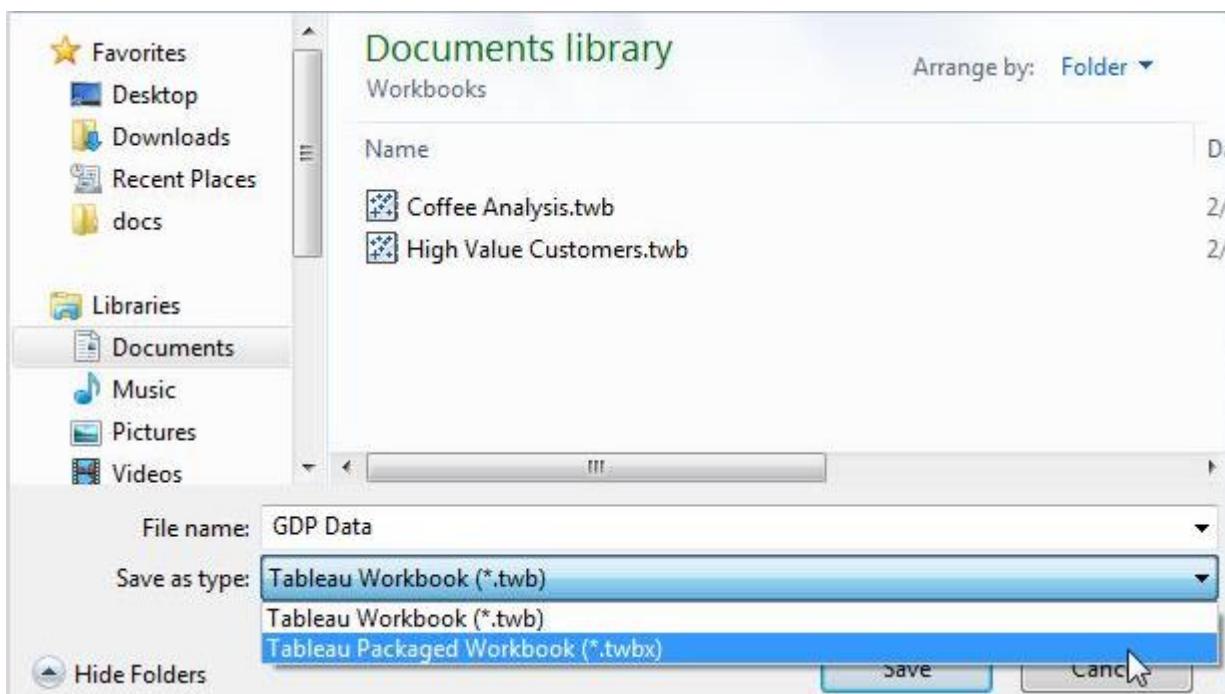
- B. Tableau Packaged Workbook (.twbx)
- C. Tableau Bookmark (.tbn)
- D. Tableau Workbook (.twb)

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

- 1) Select File > Save As.
- 2) Specify a file name for the packaged workbook in the Save As dialog box.



- 3) Select Tableau Packaged Workbooks on the Save as type drop-down list.
- 4) Click Save.
- 5) The default location is the Workbooks folder of the Tableau repository. However, you can save packaged workbooks to any directory you choose. The following files are included in packaged workbooks: --> Background images --> Custom geocoding --> Custom shapes --> Local cube files --> Microsoft Access files --> Microsoft Excel files --> Tableau extract files (.hyper or .tde) --> Text files (.csv, .txt, etc.)

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

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

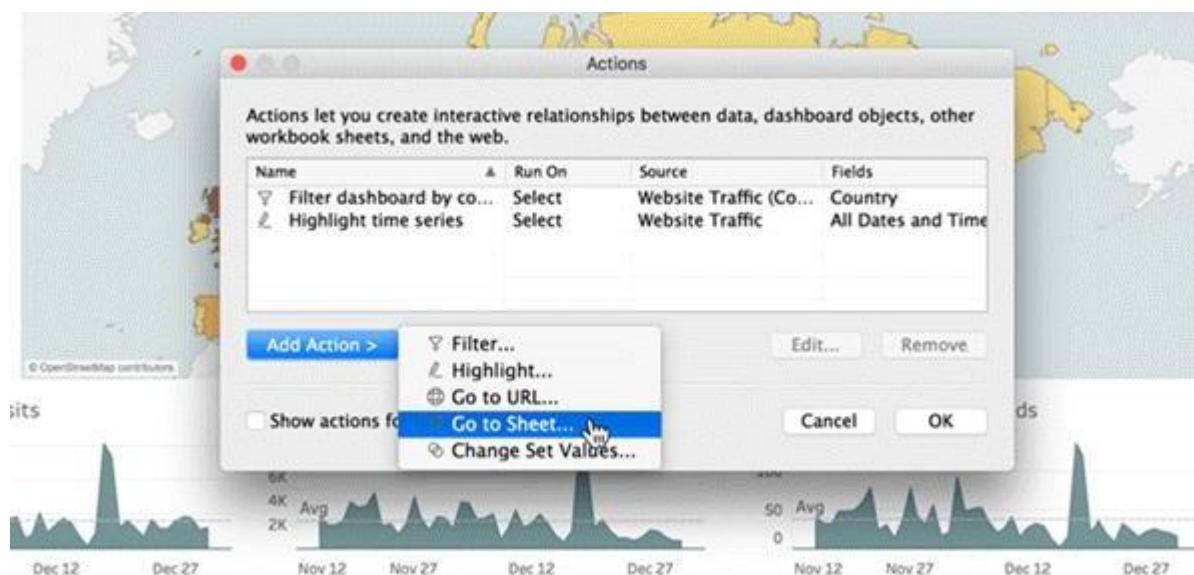
- A. URL Action
- B. Filter Action
- C. Highlight Action
- D. Edit Tooltip Action

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

Explanation We can perform filter, URL and highlight actions out of the above given choices on a

dashboard. Please refer to the image below:



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

55. For creating variable sized bins we use _____

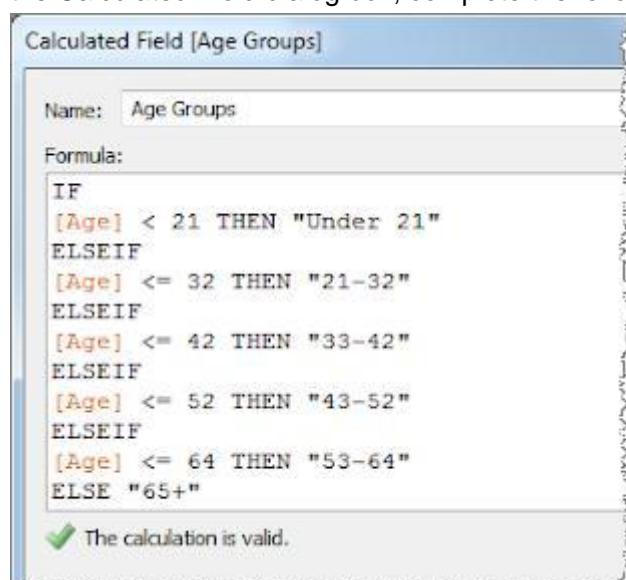
- A. Calculated Fields
- B. Table Calculations
- C. Sets
- D. Groups

Answer: A

Explanation:

One way to view a measure in Tableau Desktop is to split it into bins. You can think of bins as buckets based on a range of values. For example, say you have a measure that represents age. Instead of aggregating the measure to calculate the average age, you can bin the measure to define age groups: 0–5, 6–10, 11–15, and so on. Then you can count the number of people in each age group.

Create a calculated field for variable bin size Step 1 Select Analysis > Create Calculated Field. Step 2 In the Calculated Field dialog box, complete the following steps:



Reference: https://riti-ritesh.blogspot.com/2016/07/creating-variable-sized-bins_8.html

56. True or False: It is possible to add a field to more than one hierarchy

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation Yes! It is possible to duplicate a field and add it to more than one hierarchy. Right click and choose duplicate.

Reference: <https://www.tableau.com/about/blog/2016/8/take-note-these-10-handy-tableau-shortcuts-57561>

57. Which of the following would you use to connect to multiple tables in a single data source at once?

- A. A Blend
- B. A Hierarchy
- C. A Set
- D. A Join

Answer: D

Explanation:

The data that you analyze in Tableau is often made up of a collection of tables that are related by specific fields (that is, columns). Joining is a method for combining data on based on those common fields. The result of combining data using a join is a virtual table that is typically extended horizontally by adding columns of data. For example, consider the following two tables originating from a single data source:

Table 1

Table 2

ID	First Name	Last Name	Publisher Type	Book Title	Price	Royalty	ID
20034	Adam	Davis	Independent	Weather in the Alps	19.99	5,000	20165
20165	Ashley	Garcia	Big	My Physics	8.99	3,500	20800
20233	Susan	Nguyen	Small/medium	The Magic Shoe Lace	15.99	7,000	20034

We can combine these 2 tables, simply by joining the tables on ID to answer questions like, "How much was paid in royalties for authors from a given publisher?". By combining tables using a join, you can view and use related data from different tables in your analysis.

ID	First Name	Last Name	Publisher Type	Book Title	Price	Royalty
20034	Adam	Davis	Independent	The Magic Shoe Lace	15.99	7,000
20165	Ashley	Garcia	Big	Weather in the Alps	19.99	5,000

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

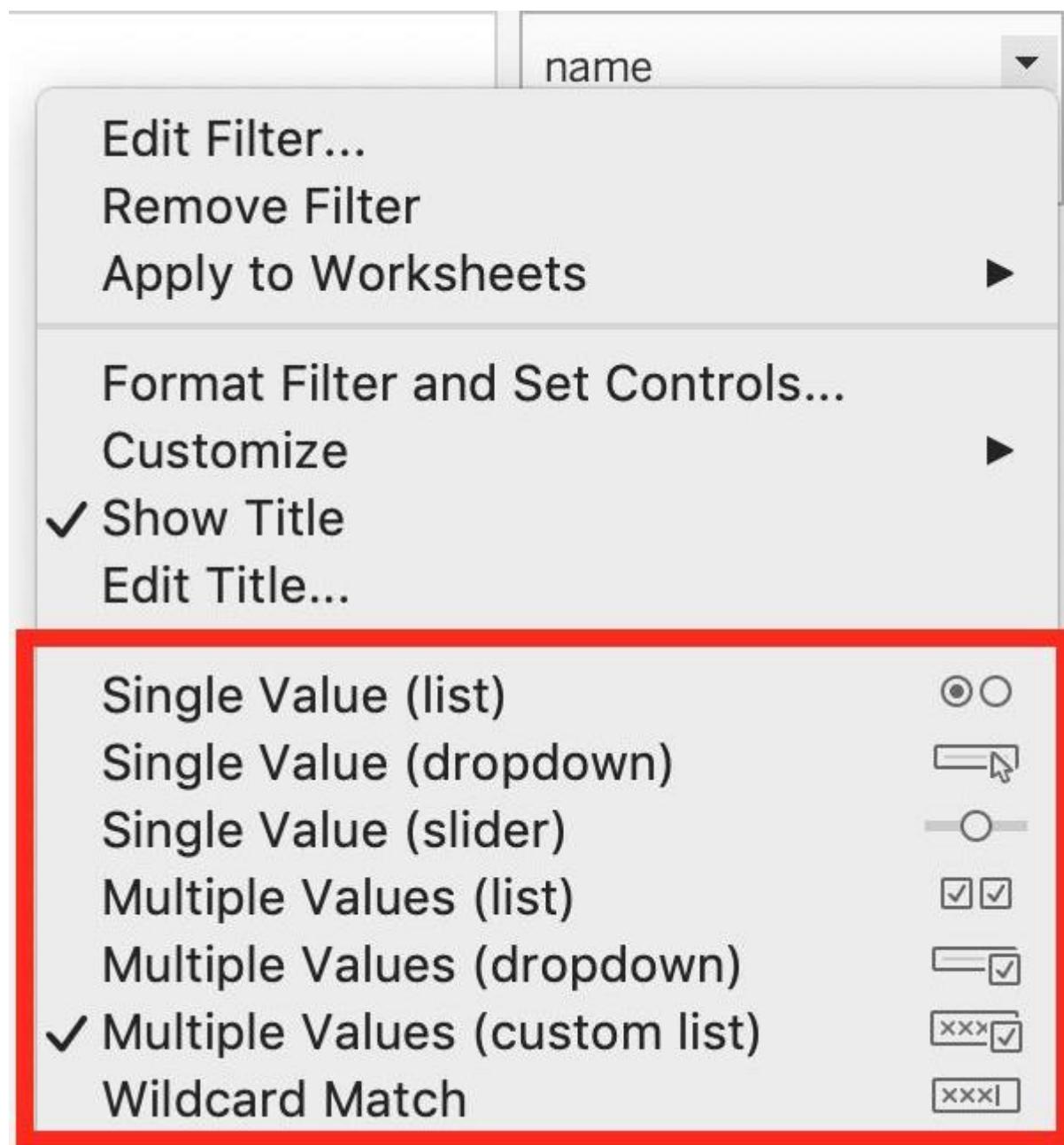
58.Which of these is NOT a type of Quick Filter available in Tableau?

- A. Wildcard Match
- B. Multiple Values (dropdown)
- C. Regex Match
- D. Single Value (slider)

Answer: C

Explanation:

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



Clearly, Regex Match is not one of these options!

59. How does Tableau know at which level to aggregate values?

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

Answer: A

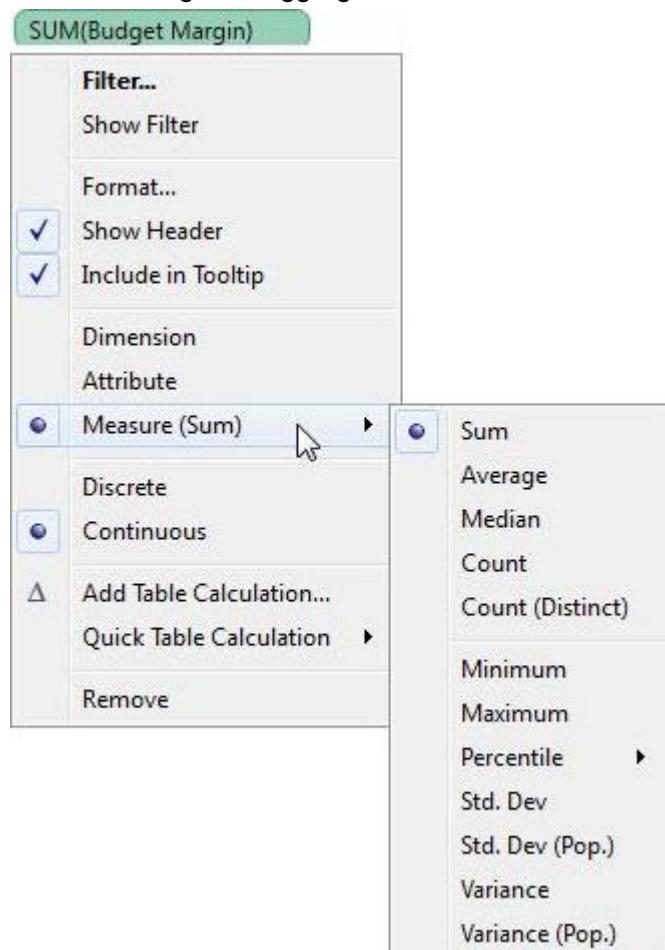
Explanation:

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

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

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

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



Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/calculations_aggregation.htm

60. Data blending simulates a traditional _____ Join

- A. Inner

- B. Right
- C. Full Outer
- D. Left

Answer: D

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. A vertical arrow points from the first table to the second, which then points to the third. Red annotations include a double-headed arrow between the first and second tables, and a red asterisk (*) in the 'Type' column of the second table's 'Branch' row.

Branch	Patron ID	District	Level	Fines
A001	1	2	3	10.00
B001	2	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	2	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

61. _____ can only create header. _____ will create header and axis both.
- Dimensions, Measures
 - Measures, Dimensions
 - Groups, Sets
 - Dates, Strings

Answer: A

Explanation:

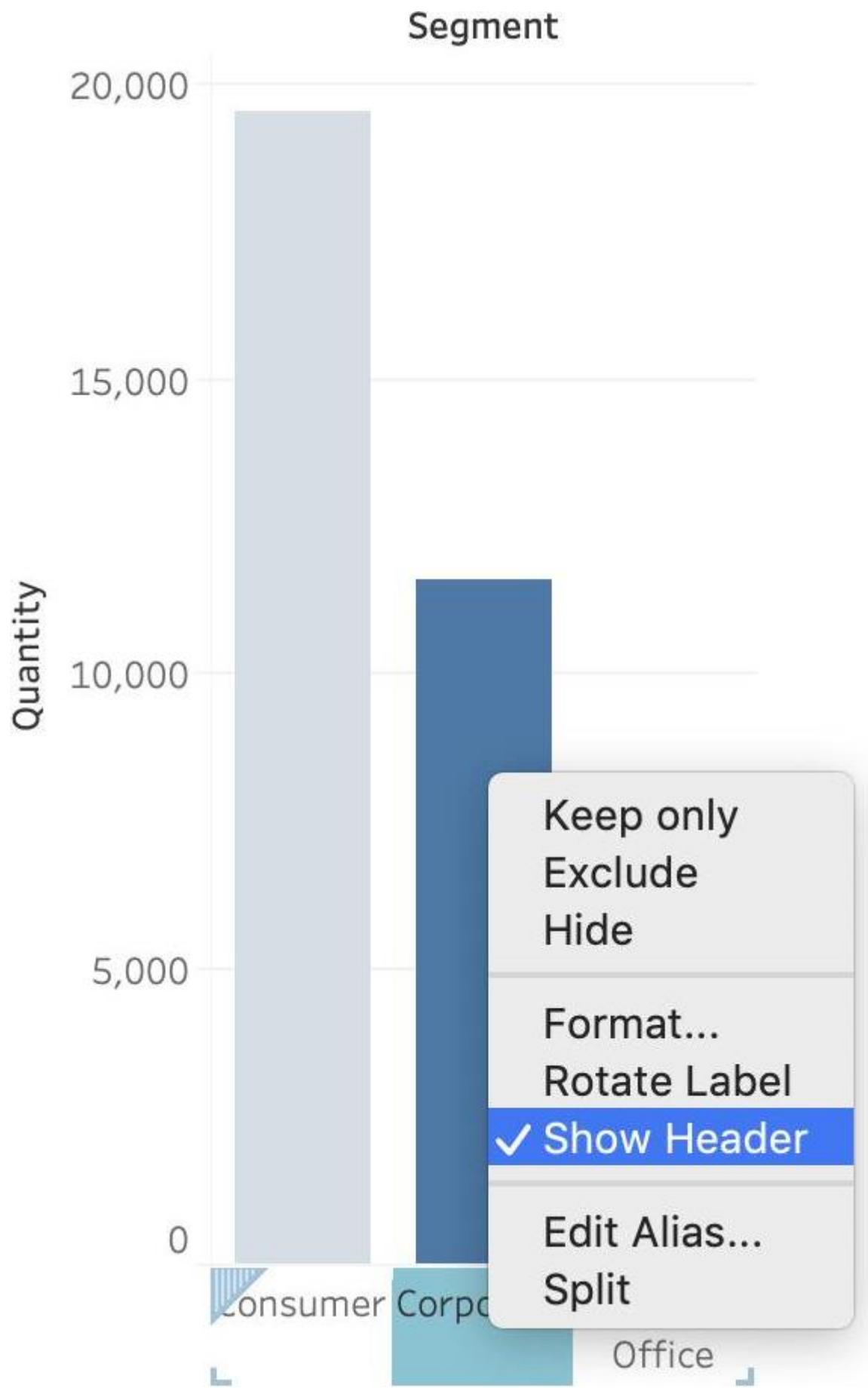
Using the Sample superstore as a reference:

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

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

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

62.Which of the following 2 columns CANNOT be deleted in Tableau?

- A. Measure Names
- B. Number of Records
- C. Measure Values
- D. Calculated Fields

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Explanation Measure names and values CANNOT be deleted in Tableau like other columns can. These are auto-generated. Calculated Fields, and Number of records can both be deleted.

63.What is the minimum amount of RAM recommended for any production use of Tableau Server?

- A. 8GB
- B. 16GB
- C. 32GB
- D. 64GB

Answer: C

Explanation:

The computer on which you are installing or upgrading Tableau Server must meet the minimum hardware requirements. If the Setup program determines that your computer does not meet the following requirements, you will not be able to install Tableau Server. These minimum requirements are appropriate for a computer that you use for prototyping and testing of Tableau Server. They apply to single-node installations and to each computer in a distributed installation.

	<i>PROCESSOR</i>	<i>CPU</i>	<i>RAM</i>	<i>FREE DISK SPACE</i>
Minimum Hardware Requirements Note: These minimum requirements are not recommended for use in production environments. For production minimum recommendations, see Minimum Hardware Recommendations .	64-bit (x64 chipsets)	4-core	16 GB	15 GB

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/server_hardware_min.htm

64. _____ 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

- A. Union
- B. Data Joining
- C. Data segregation
- D. Data Blending

Answer: D

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.

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](#).

65. The row and column shelves contain _____

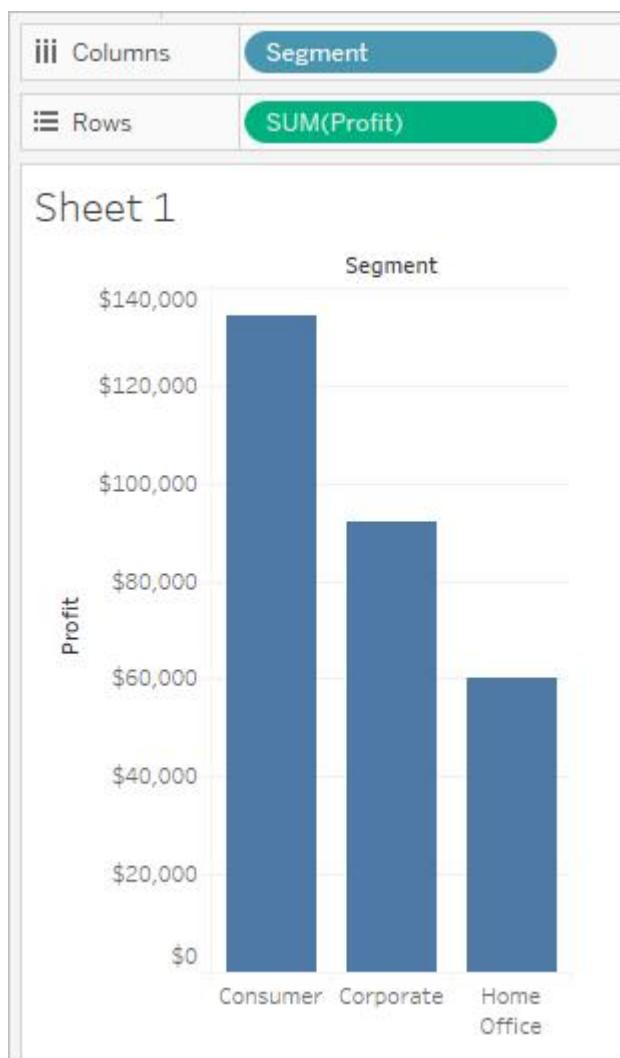
- A. Pills
- B. Grand Totals
- C. Filters
- D. Parameters

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation We can drag fields from the Data pane to create the structure for your visualizations. The Columns shelf creates the columns of a table, while the Rows shelf creates the rows of a table. You can place any number of fields on these shelves.

These FIELDS are also referred to as PILLS. See below:



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

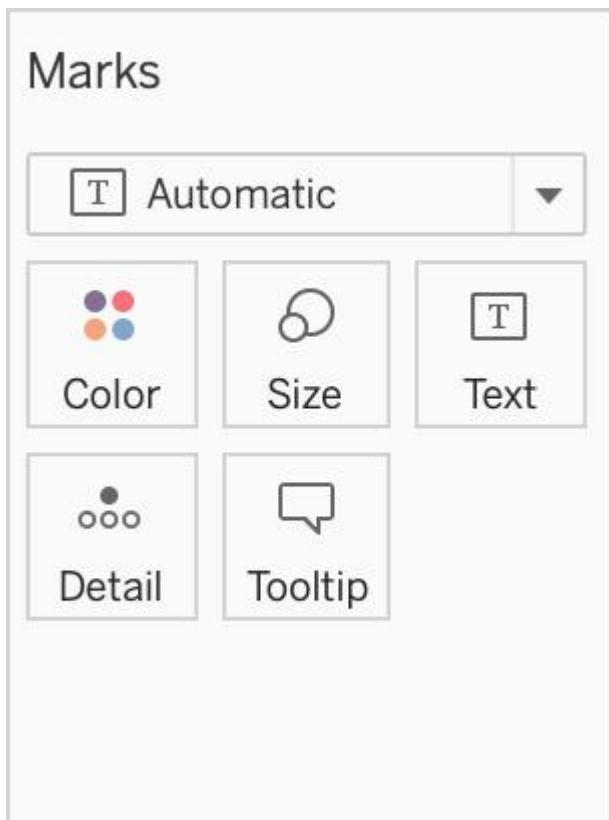
66.Which of the following would you use to edit the Shape, colour, and Text of your visualisations?

- A. Marks Card
- B. Data Pane
- C. Filter Shelf
- D. Analytics Pane

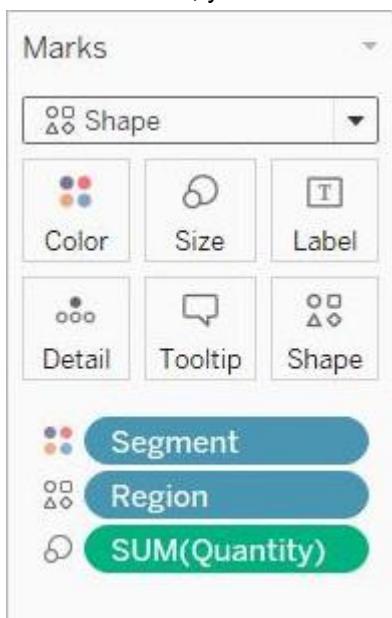
Answer: A

Explanation:

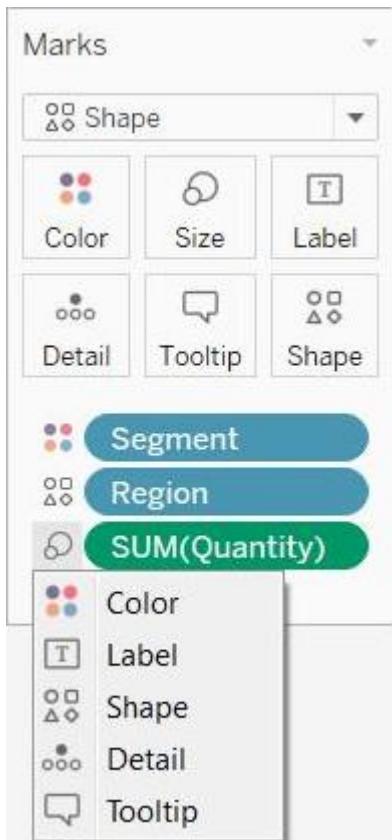
The Marks Card allows us not only to edit the Shape, Text and Colour, but also to modify the Tooltip and the level of detail of the visualisation!



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

67.What term is used to describe the following picture?

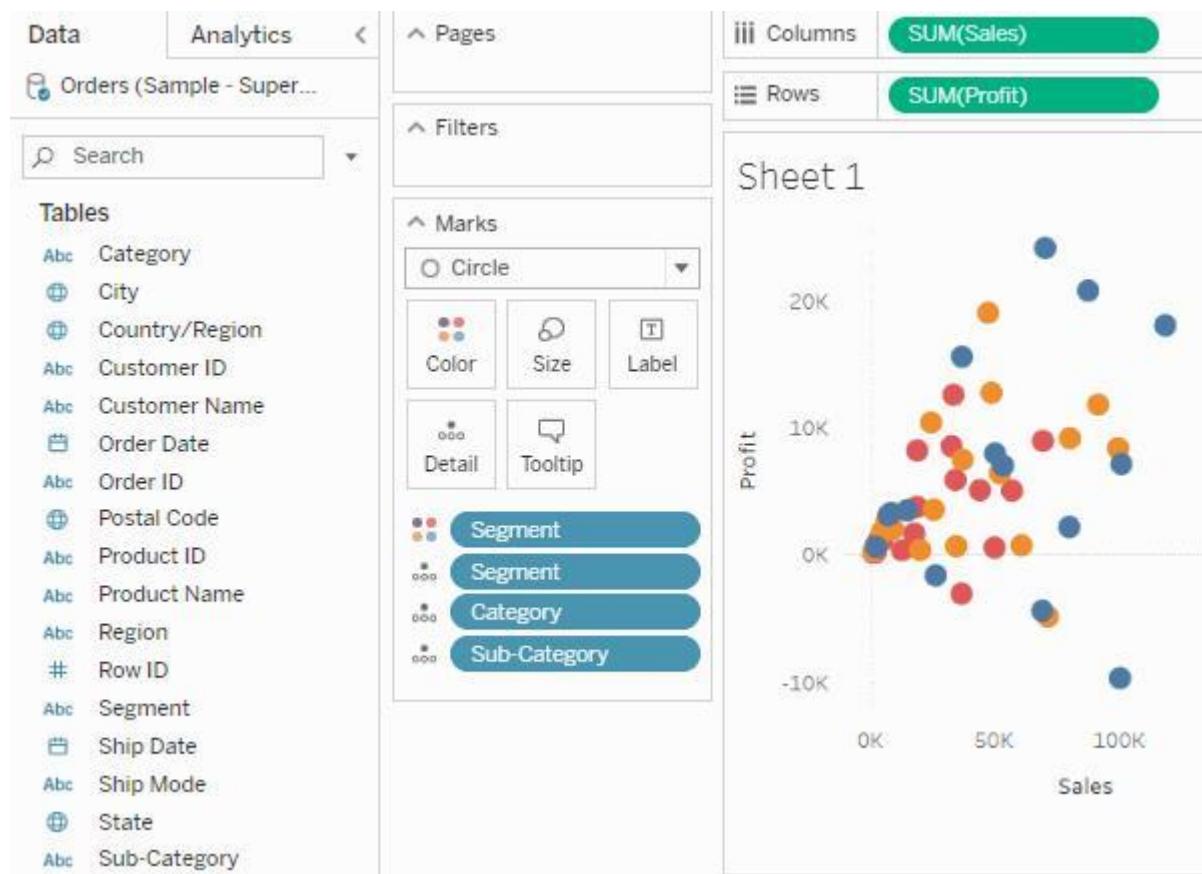
- ▼ Country / Region, St...
- Country / Region
 - State
 - City

- A. Larger image
- B. Parameter
- C. Set
- D. Hierarchy
- E. Group

Answer: C

Explanation:

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



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

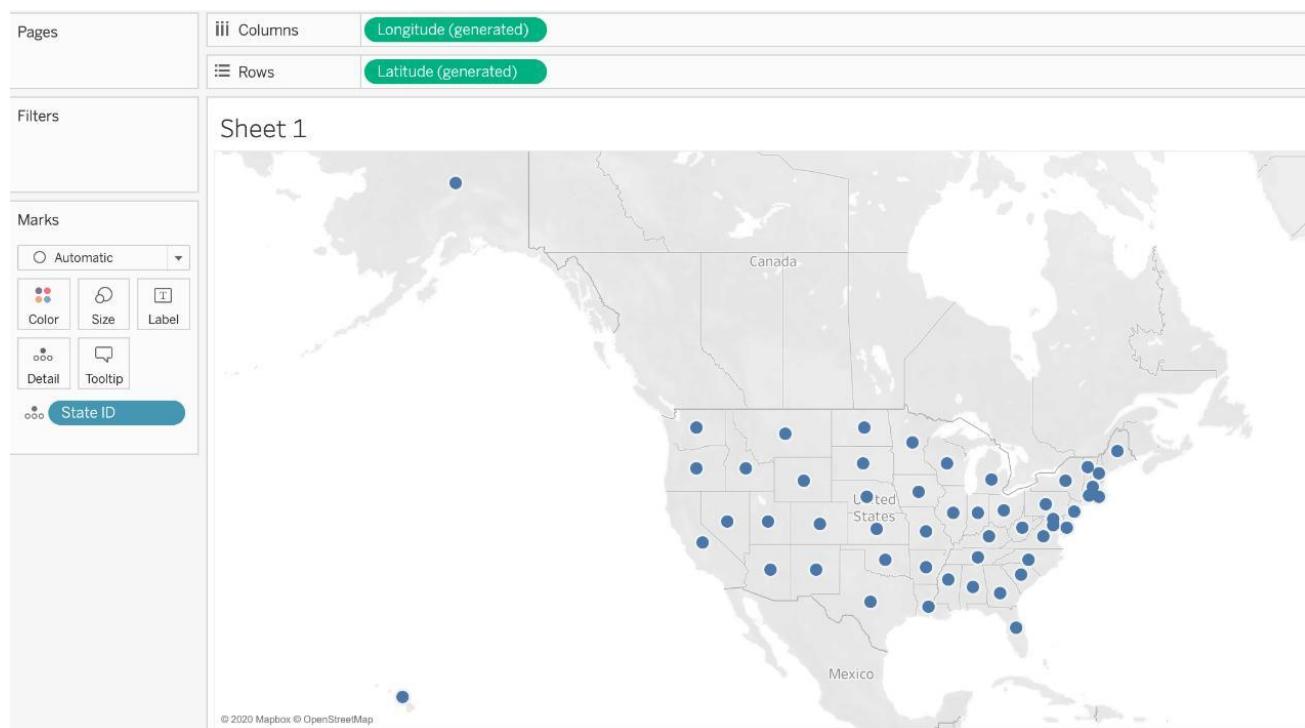
68. Using the Geo Data Table, create a Map showing Sales made per State. For the State of New York (NY), what was the amount in Sales (\$) made for Phone Assortments with White color?

- A. \$16,581
- B. (Correct)
- C. \$147,950
- D. \$48,115
- E. \$33,768

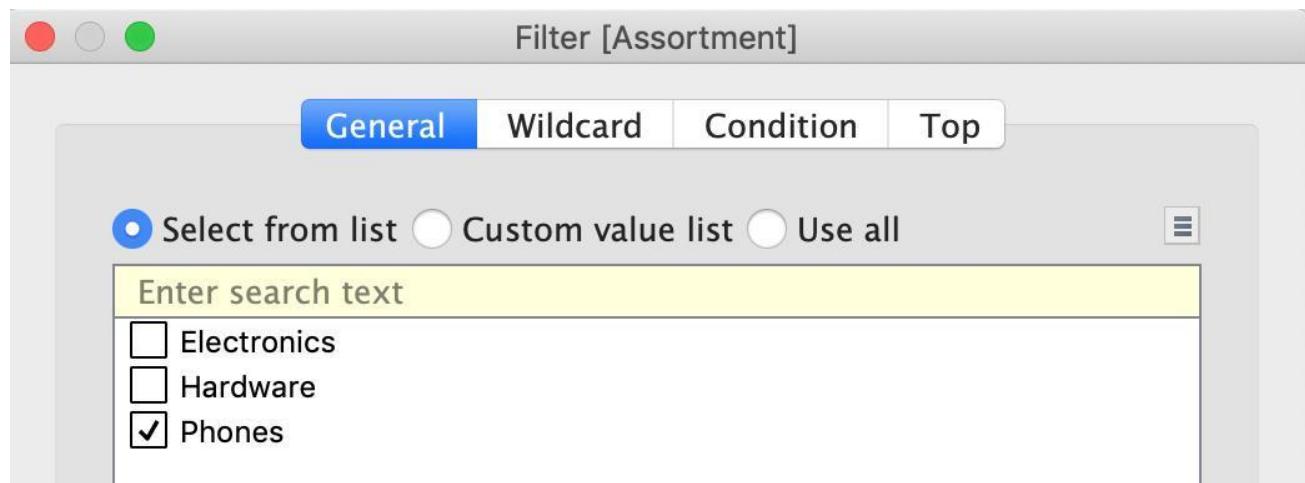
Answer: A

Explanation:

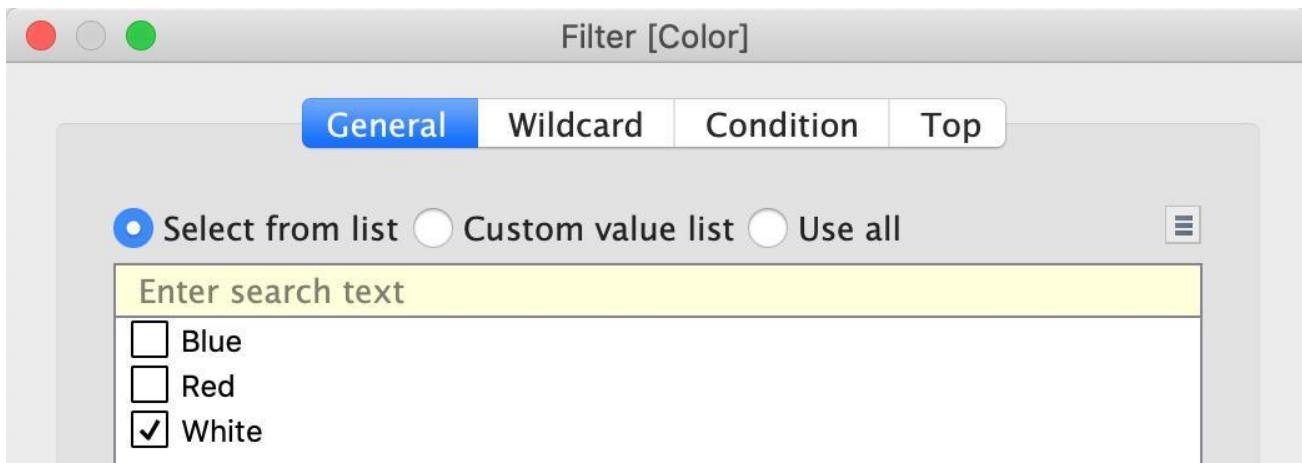
Phew! Tricky one! You needed to use filters in this one. Follow along:



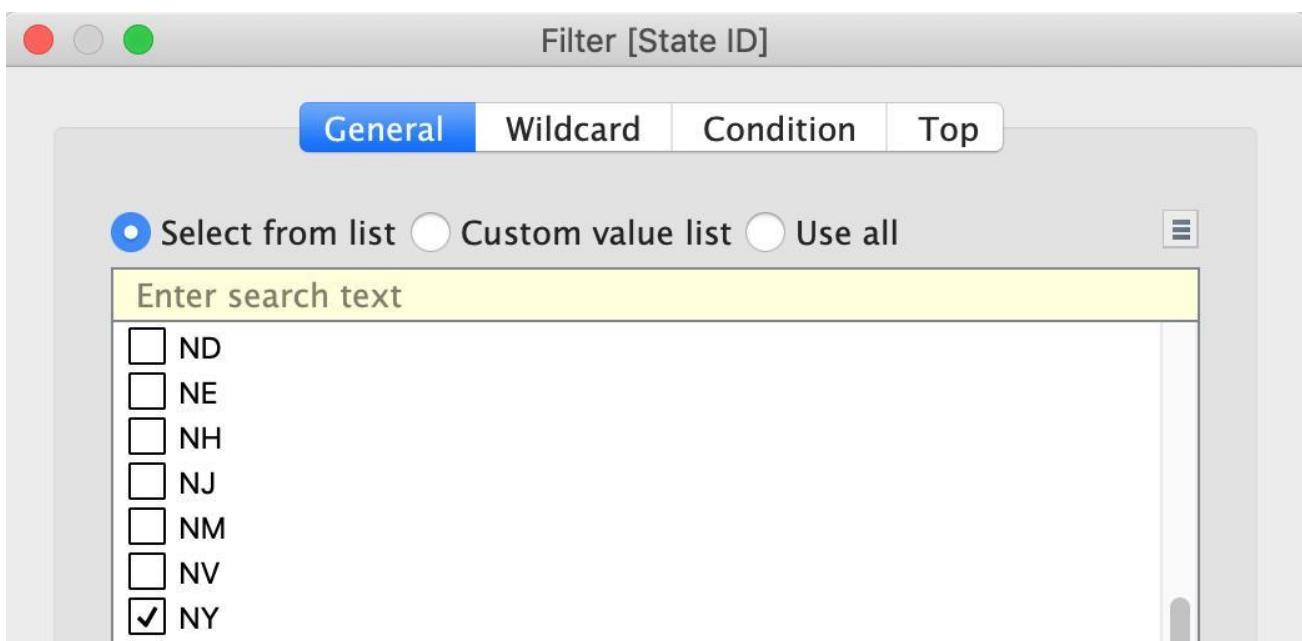
2) Next, as the question mentions, we need to focus on the Assortment PHONE, the color WHITE, and the state of NEW YORK. -> so we use filters for this! i) First drag Assortment to Filters, and select only Phones:

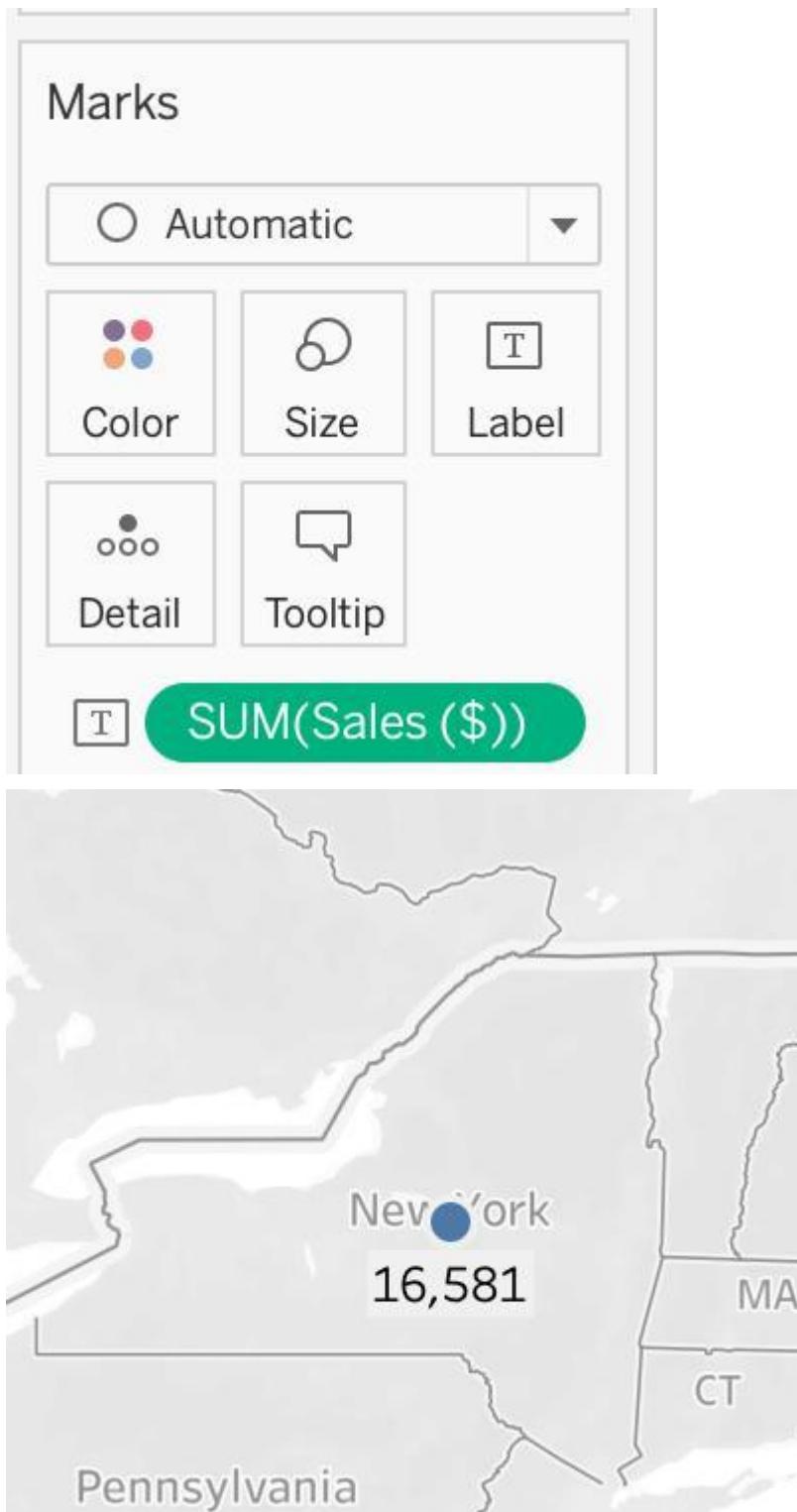


ii) Next, drag Color to Filters and Choose only White:



iii) Next, drag State ID to Filters, and choose New York (NY): And Voila! We have our answer as follows:





iv) Last, drag Sales to Label:

69.Larger image

Orders (Global SS) - Mine

Dimensions

- Abc Category
- Country, State, City
 - Country
 - State
 - City
- Customer ID
- Customer Name
- Market
- Order Date
- Order ID
- Order Priority
- Product ID
- Product Name
- Region

Measures

- # Discount
- # Profit
- # Quantity
- # Sales
- # Shipping Cost
- Latitude (generated)
- Longitude (generated)
- # Number of Records
- # Measure Values

What is this view referred to as in Tableau?

- A. Analytics Pane
- B. Window Pane
- C. Data Pane
- D. Dimensions & Measures

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

The Data pane includes: Dimension fields – Fields that contain qualitative values (such as names, dates, or geographical data). You can use dimensions to categorize, segment, and reveal the details in your data. Dimensions affect the level of detail in the view. Examples of dimensions include dates, customer names, and customer segments. Measure fields – Fields that contain numeric, quantitative values can be measured. You can apply calculations to them and aggregate them. When you drag a measure into the view, Tableau applies an aggregation to that measure (by default). Examples of measures: sales, profit, number of employees, temperature, frequency. For more information on what dimensions and measures are, see Dimensions and Measures, Blue and Green.

Calculated fields – If your underlying data doesn't include all of the fields you need to answer your questions, you can create new fields in Tableau using calculations and then save them as part of your data source. These fields are called calculated fields. For more information on calculated fields, see Create Custom Fields with Calculations. Sets – Subsets of data that you define. Sets are custom fields based on existing dimensions and criteria that you specify. For more information, see Create Sets.

Named sets from an MS Analysis Services server or from a Teradata OLAP connector also appear in Tableau in this area of the Data pane. You can interact with these named sets in the same way you interact with other custom sets in Tableau. Parameters – Values that can be used as placeholders in formulas, or replace constant values in calculated fields and filters. For more information, see Create Parameters.

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/datafields_understanddatawindow.htm

70. True or False: All rows from both tables are returned in an INNER JOIN

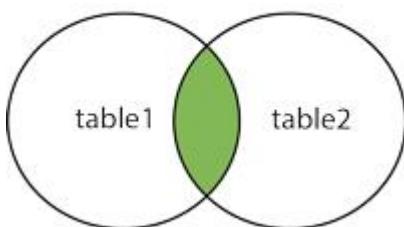
- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

The INNER JOIN keyword selects all rows from both tables as long as there is a match between the columns. Consider 2 tables "Orders" and "Customers". If there are records in the "Orders" table that do not have matches in "Customers", these orders will not be shown!

INNER JOIN



Reference: https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_join_inner.asp

71. When you want to first apply a filter and THEN show the Top N or Bottom N elements, which of the following filters would you use?

- A. Data source Filter
- B. Extract Filter
- C. Context Filter
- D. None of the these

Answer: C

Explanation:

IMPORTANT QUESTION, PAY ATTENTION 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:

- 1) Improve performance – If you set a lot of filters or have a large data source, the queries can be slow. You can set one or more context filters to improve performance.
- 2) Create a dependent numerical or top N filter – You can set a context filter to include only the data of interest, and then set a numerical or a top N filter.

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

72. _____ refers to the level of detail for a piece of data, wherever you are looking.

- A. Data Cleanliness
- B. Data granularity
- C. Data connectivity
- D. Data LOD

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation Data is generated and analyzed at many different levels of granularity. Granularity is the level of detail of the data. For example, when looking at graduation data, granularity would describe whether a row in the data set represents a single person or the graduating class of a university.

Reference: <https://www.tableau.com/about/blog/2018/6/data-prep-101-what-aggregate-function-and-how-do-you-combine-aggregated-data-89244>

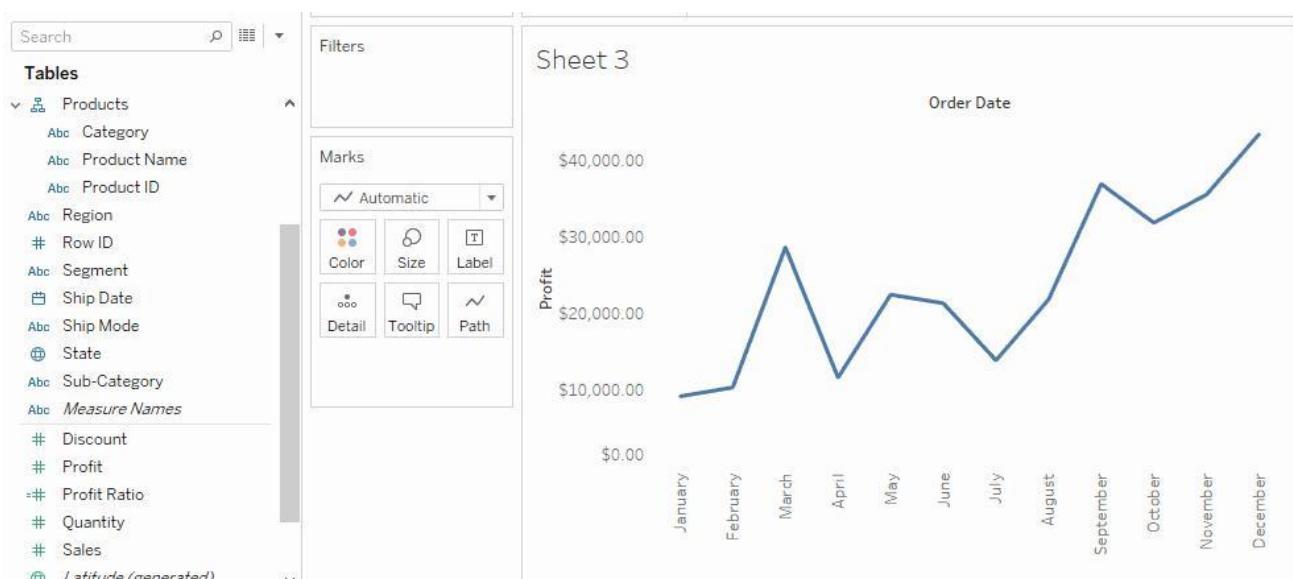
73. What is the one most important thing you should do after creating a Dual-axis chart?

- A. Synchronise the axis
- B. Change the colours
- C. Edit the labels
- D. Hide the axis

Answer: A

Explanation:

After creating a dual axis chart, make sure to synchronise their axis since they both might not be having the same y-axis.



To align the two axes in a dual axes chart to use the same scale, right-click (control-click on Mac) the secondary axis, and select Synchronize Axis. This aligns the scale of the secondary axis to the scale of the primary axis. In this example, the Sales axis is the secondary axis and the Profit axis is the primary axis. If you would like to change which axis is the primary, and which axis is the secondary, select the field on the Columns or Rows shelf that is the secondary, and drag it in front of the primary field on the shelf until you see an orange triangle appear.

In this example, you can select the SUM(Sales) field on the Rows shelf, and drag it in front of the SUM(Profit) field. The Sales axis is now the primary and the Profit axis is the secondary.



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

- 74.A. Bullet
- B. Line
- C. Gantt
- D. Area

Answer: D

Explanation:

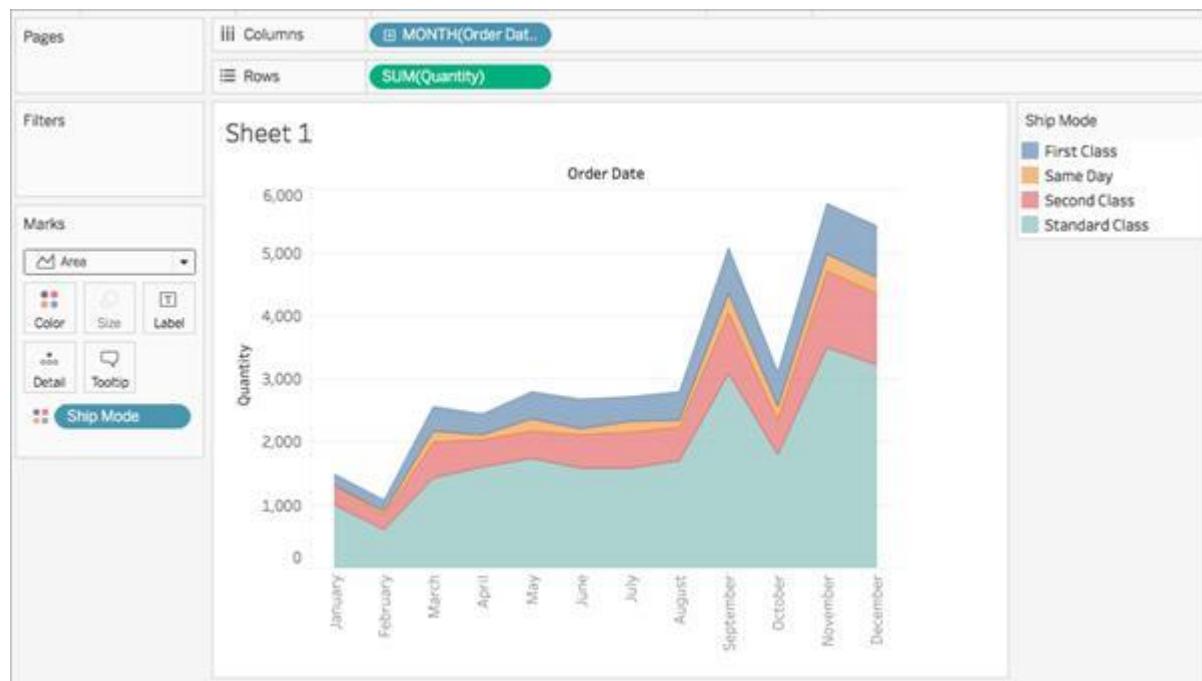
According to the official Tableau documentation:

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:



75. Question 45: Skipped

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?

- A. Sets
- B. Groups
- C. Calculation
- D. Parameters

Answer: D

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

76.DOWNLOAD THE DATASET FROM: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1WXzqsrNmXVdmQ-574wld4InEplyKT8RP?usp=sharing> (if you haven't already)

Using the cwurData table, plot a Map to see which country had the Second highest number of patents in the Year 2013?

- A. United States
- B. France
- C. United Kingdom
- D. Canada

Answer: B

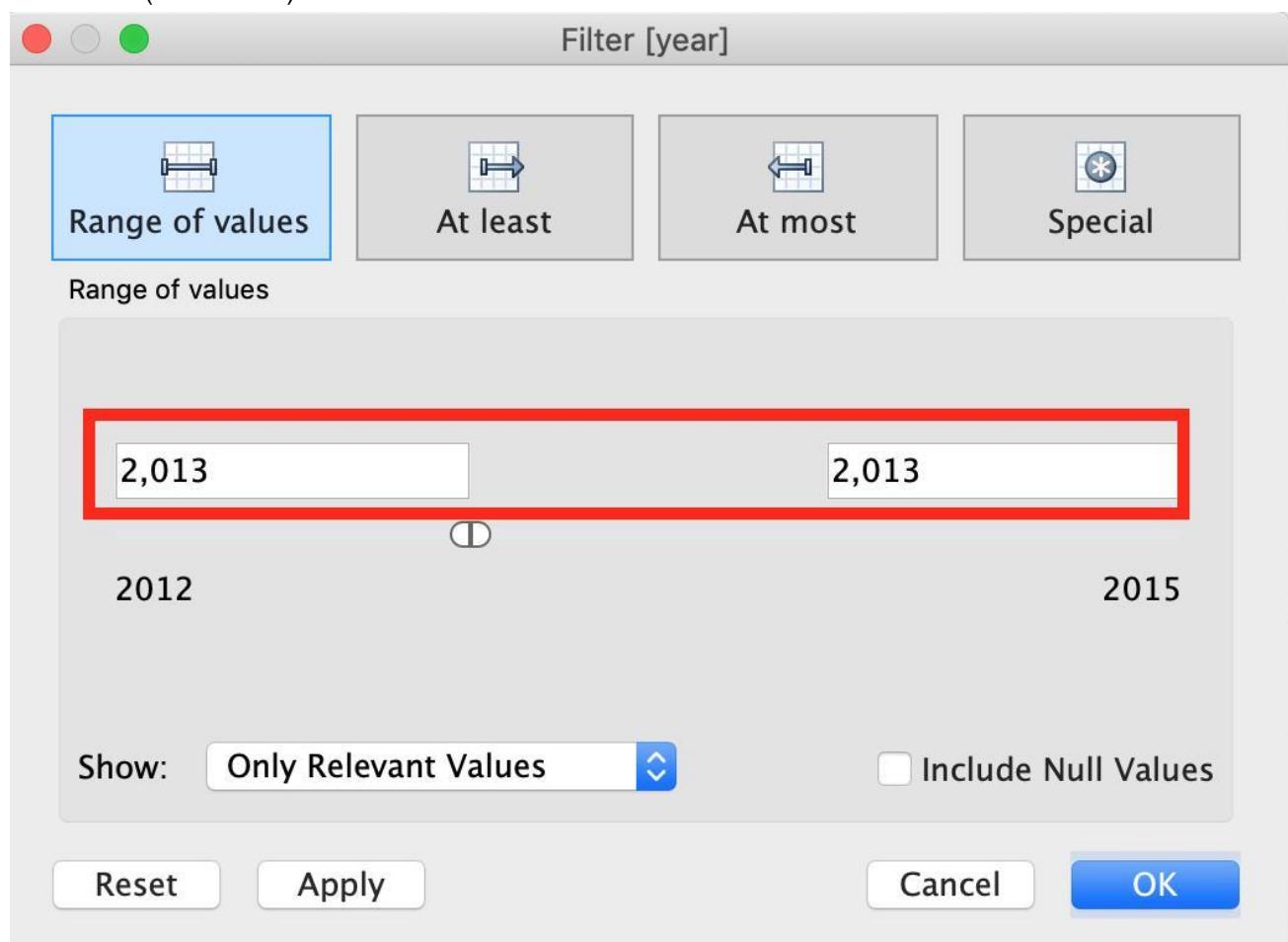
Explanation:

Explanation Follow along to get the correct answer:

☞ Drag Country to the view, and then Patents to the Size Mark on the Marks shelf as follows:

2) But, this isn't all right? We need to focus on the year 2013. This can be done by using the year column as it is (continuous) in the filter shelf, or by converting it to discrete first and then using it:

2.1 As it is (continuous)



2.2 Converting to discrete first & then using it

year

Abc *Measure Names*

Measures

- # alumni_employment
- # broad_impact
- # citations

Add to Sheet
Show Filter

Duplicate
Rename
Hide

Create ►
Transform ►
Convert to Discrete

and then:

Filter [year]

General Wildcard Condition Top

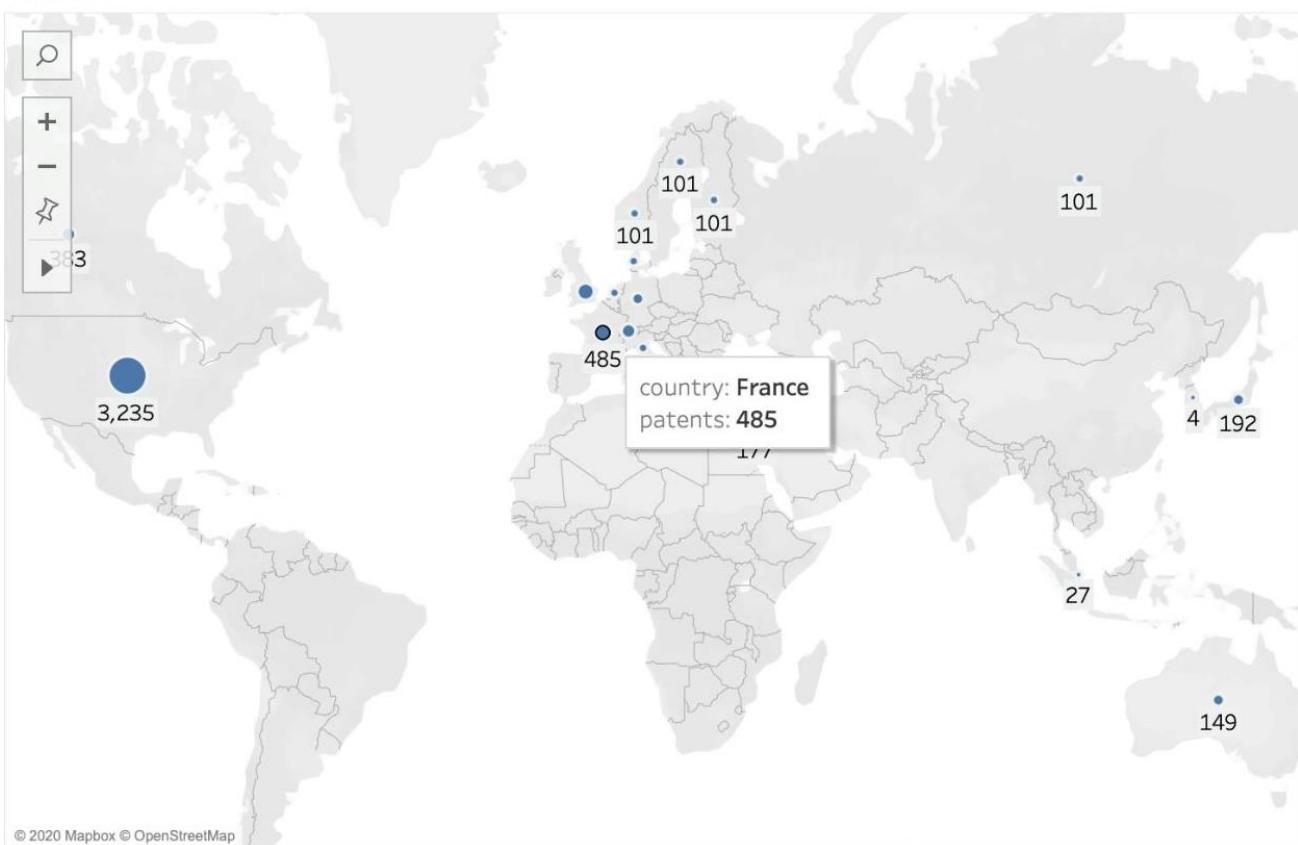
Select from list Custom value list Use all

Enter search text

<input type="checkbox"/> 2012
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2013
<input type="checkbox"/> 2014
<input type="checkbox"/> 2015

- 3) We can now see that France, with 485 has the 2nd most number of patents for the year 2013

Sheet 1



77.Which of the following can you use to create a Histogram?

- A. 2 measures
 - B. 1 measure
 - C. 2 dimensions
 - D. 1 dimension

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

The basic building blocks for a histogram are as follows:

Mark type:	Automatic
Rows shelf:	Continuous measure (aggregated by Count or Count Distinct)
Columns shelf:	Bin (continuous or discrete). <i>Note:</i> This bin should be created from the continuous measure on the Rows shelf. For more information on how to create a bin from a continuous measure, see Create Bins from a Continuous Measure .

In Tableau you can create a histogram using **Show Me**.

1. Connect to the **Sample - Superstore** data source.
2. Drag **Quantity** to **Columns**.
3. Click **Show Me** on the toolbar, then select the histogram chart type.



Demo:

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/buildexamples_histogram.htm

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

- A. By changing its properties manually every time we need to use it
- B. By right clicking the dimension -> Default properties and choosing Aggregation

- C. By right clicking the measure -> Default properties and choosing Aggregation
 D. By double clicking on the measure, and then choosing Window -> Default Aggregation

Answer: D

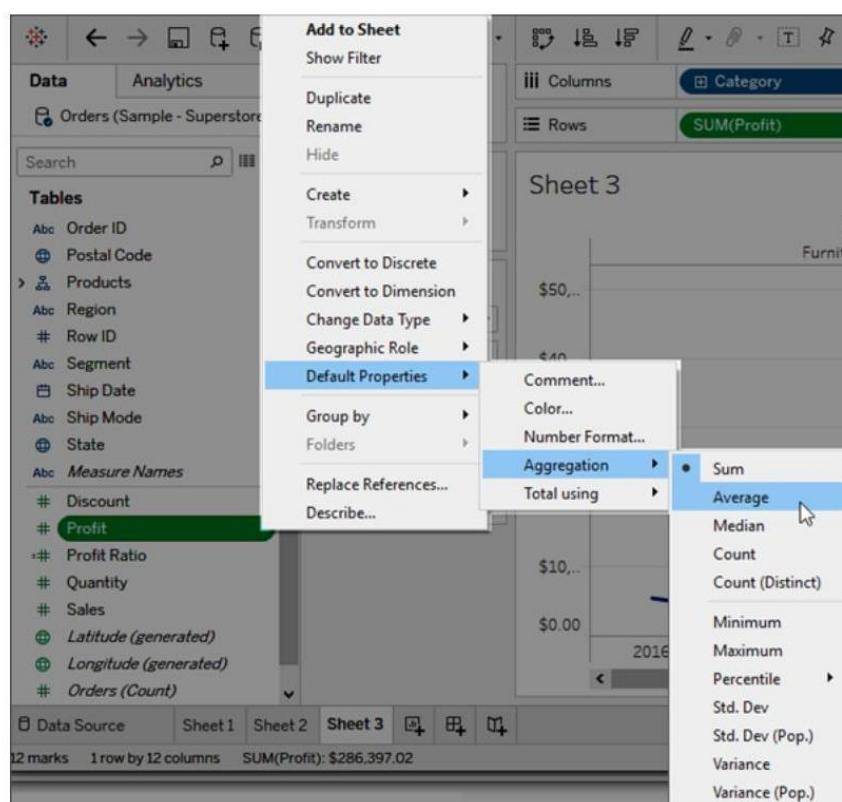
Explanation:

According to the official Tableau documentation: 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!

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.



Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/datafields_fieldproperties.htm

79. Using the Time Series Table, create a Line chart showing the Monthly Year over Year Growth for the Sales, broken down by Assortment.

- For the Electronics assortment, which Month had the most NEGATIVE value of Year over Year Growth?
- A. October
 - B. September
 - C. July
 - D. June
- Answer:** A

Explanation:

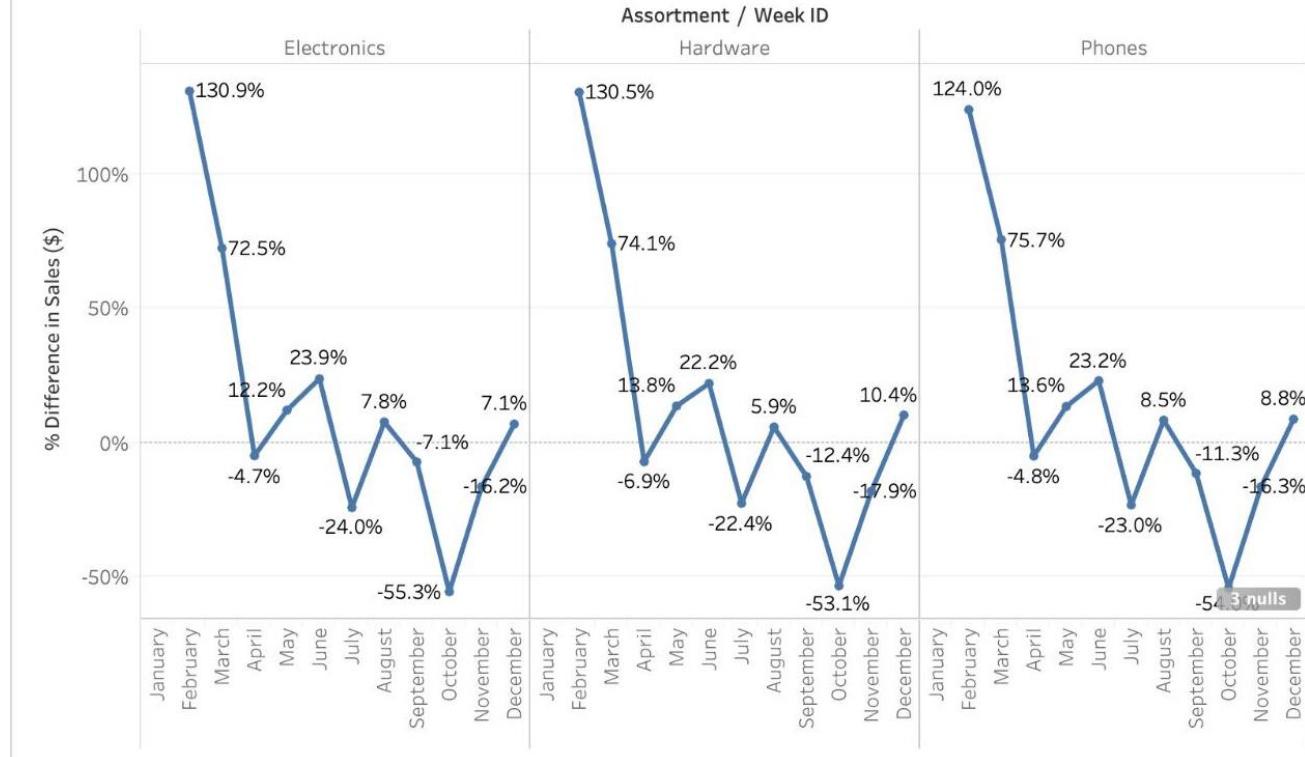
Follow along:

1) Drag Assortment and Year ID (choose Discrete Month) to Columns shelf, and Sales to the Columns Shelf. For sales, click on the pill -> choose Quick Table calculation -> Year over Year growth.

The view should now look like:



Sheet 1



It is clear that October with -55.3% had the lowest Year on Year growth.

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

- By clicking on the 2 lines on top and dragging the filter.
- By clicking on the dropdown and dragging the filter
- By clicking on the filter title and dragging it.
- By clicking anywhere inside the filter and dragging it.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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



81.What is a story point in Tableau?

- A. A single worksheet or dashboard
- B. A collection of dashboards
- C. A collection of both worksheets and dashboards
- D. A collection of worksheets

Answer: A

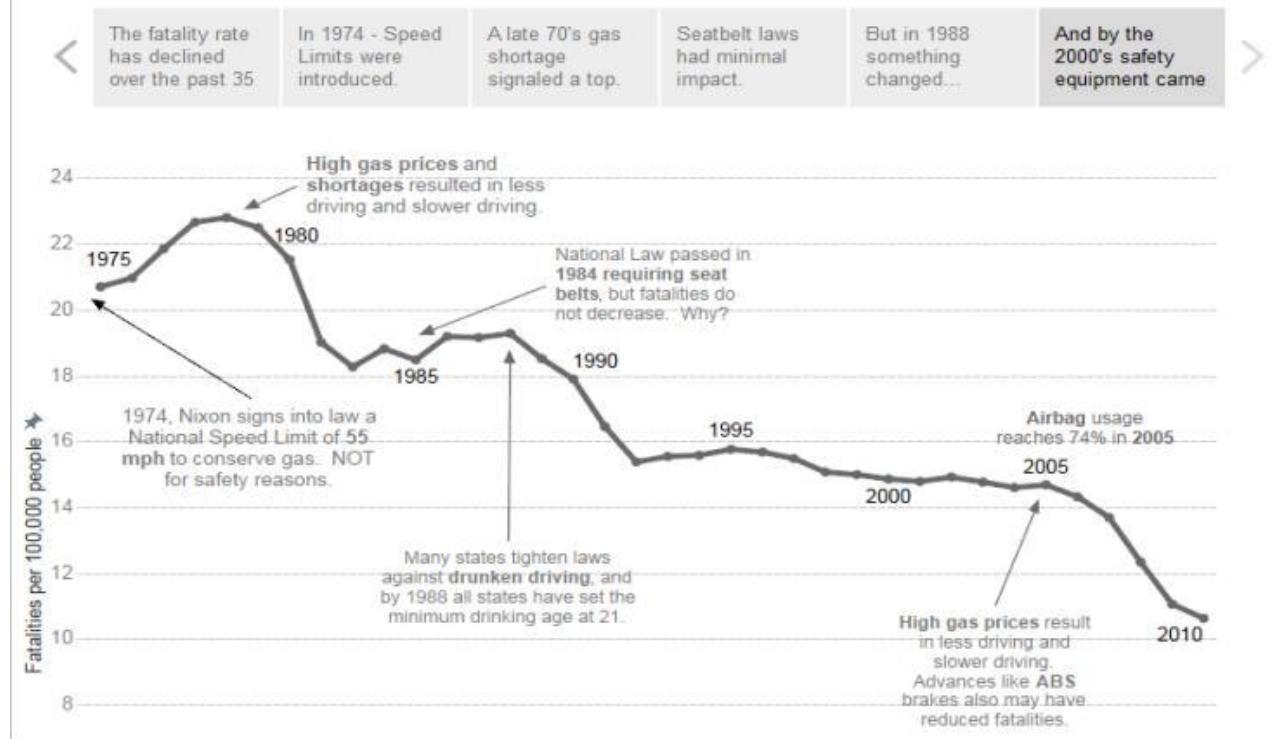
Explanation:

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

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

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

Why have driving fatalities decreased in the United States?



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

82. True or False: A LEFT JOIN or INNER JOIN creates a row each time the join criteria is satisfied, which can result in duplicate rows. One way to avoid this is to use data blending instead.

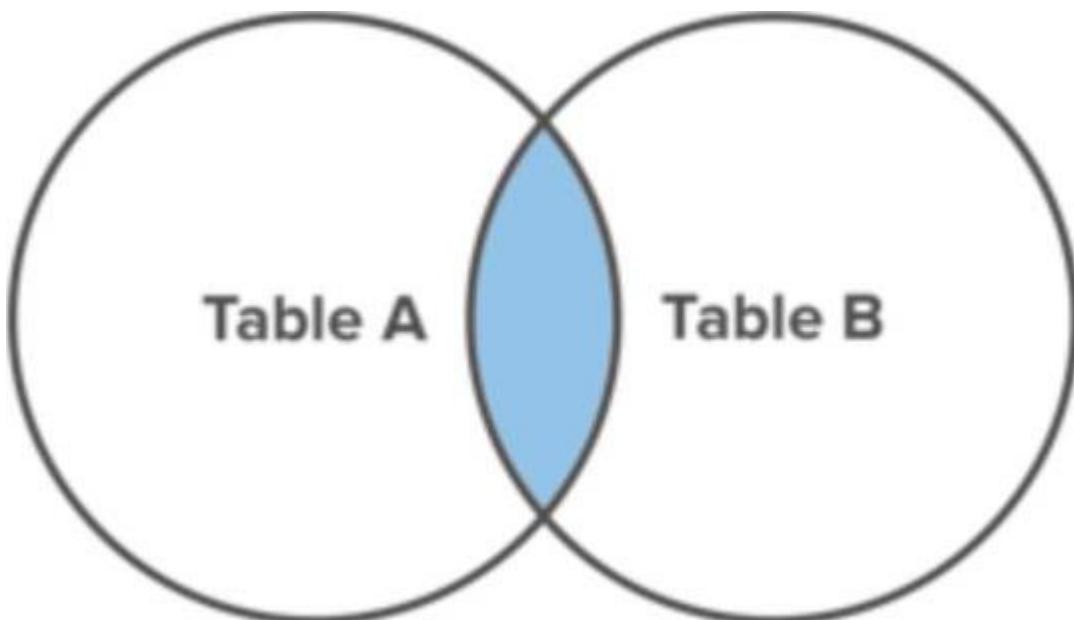
A. True

B. False

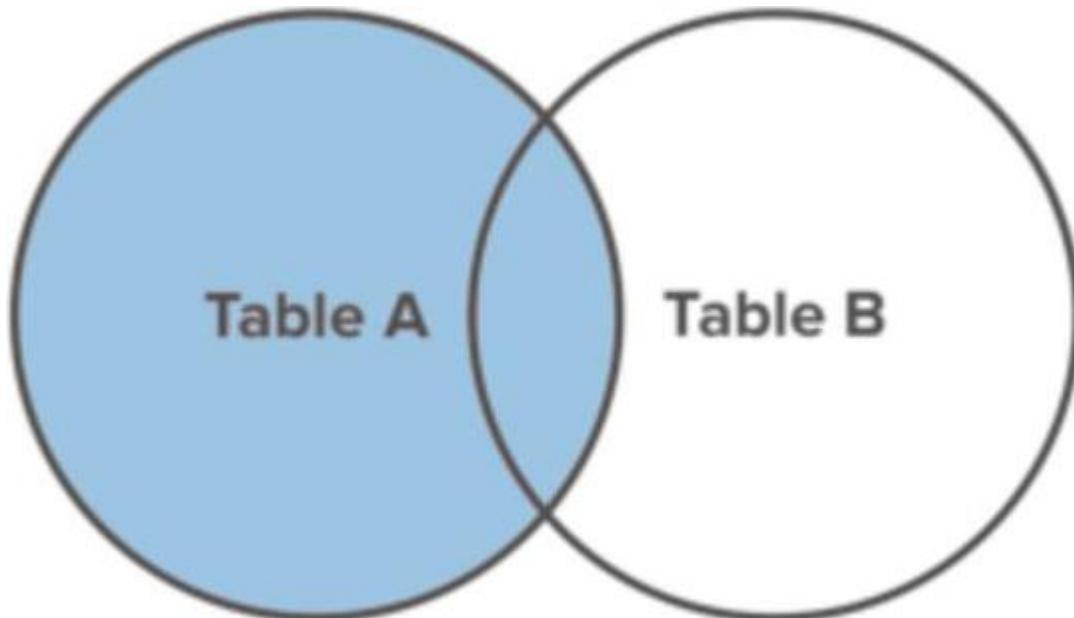
Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation Joins combine tables by adding more columns of data across similar row structures. This can cause data loss or duplication if tables are at different levels of detail, and joined data sources must be fixed before analysis can begin.



Inner join



Left Join Blends, unlike relationships or joins, never truly combine the data. Instead, blends query each data source independently, the results are aggregated to the appropriate level, then the results are presented visually together in the view.

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

83. Using the Time Series Table, create a Line chart showing the Monthly Year over Year Growth for the Sales, broken down by Assortment.

For the Electronics assortment, which Month had the most NEGATIVE value of Year over Year Growth?

- A. October
- B. September
- C. July
- D. June

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation Follow along:

- 1) Drag Assortment and Year ID (choose Discrete Month) to Columns shelf, and Sales to the Columns Shelf. For sales, click on the pill -> choose Quick Table calculation -> Year over Year growth.

The view should now look like:

84. Using the CoffeeChain table, create a Dual Axis chart showing the Sales (Bar chart) and Profit (Line Chart) for each Product type.

What was the Profit for the Herbal Tea product type in 2013?

- A. 68,620
- B. 74,683
- C. 37,455
- D. 46,493

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

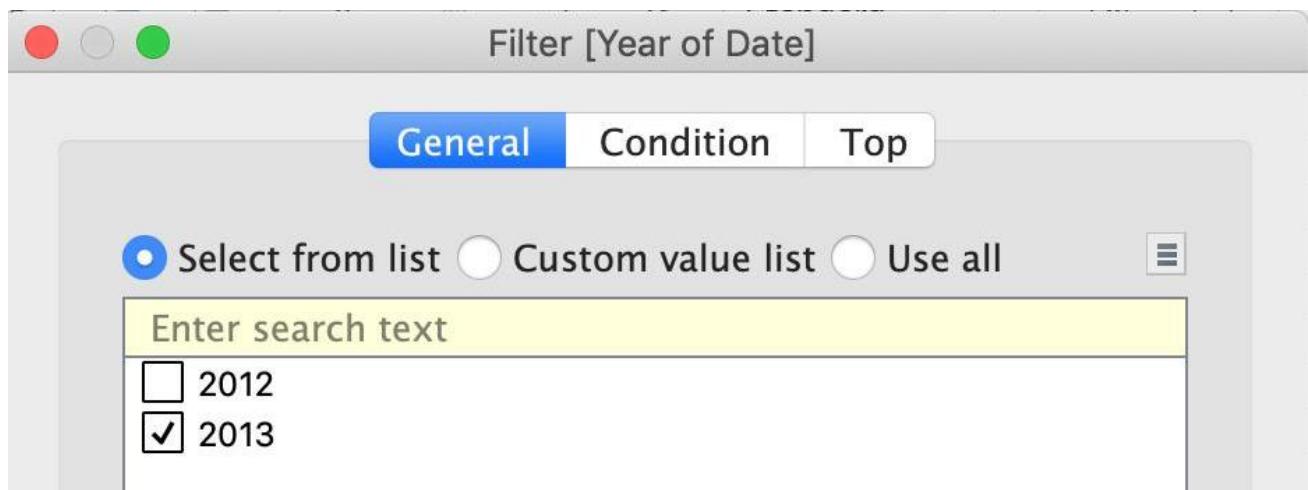
- 1) Drag Product Type to the column shelf, and Sales and Profit to the Row shelf:

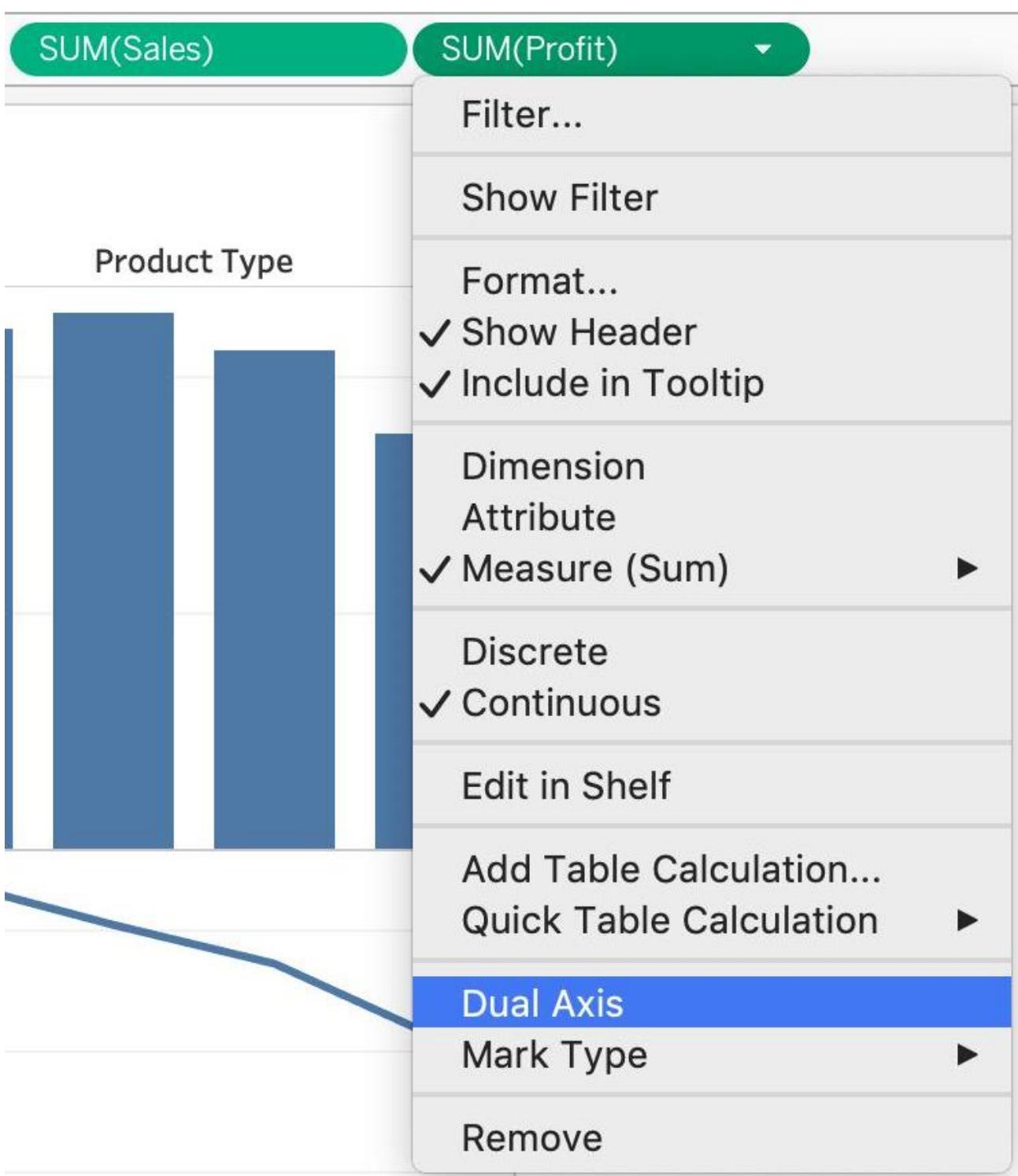
Columns	Product Type
Rows	SUM(Sales)

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

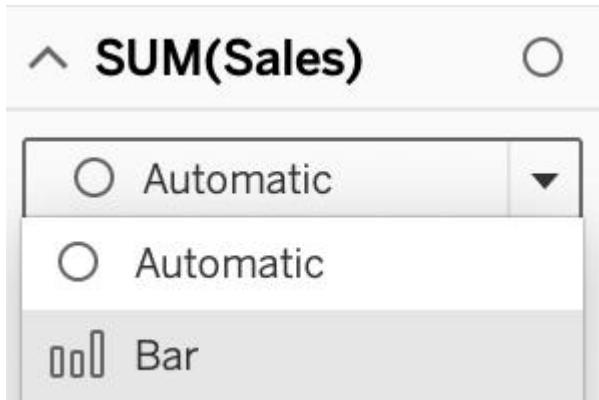
- 3) Now, click on the Profit pill in the Rows Shelf, and select dual axis:



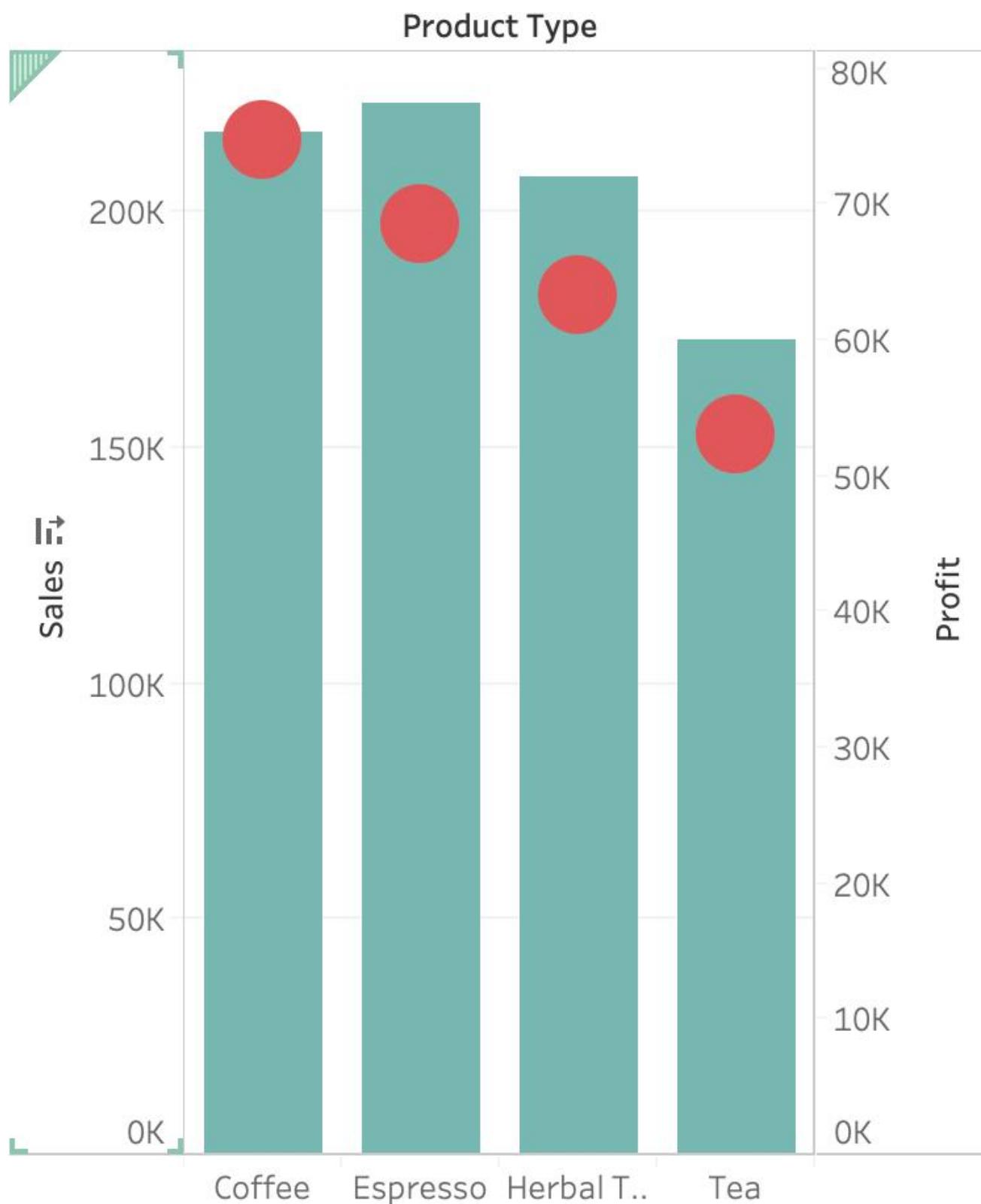


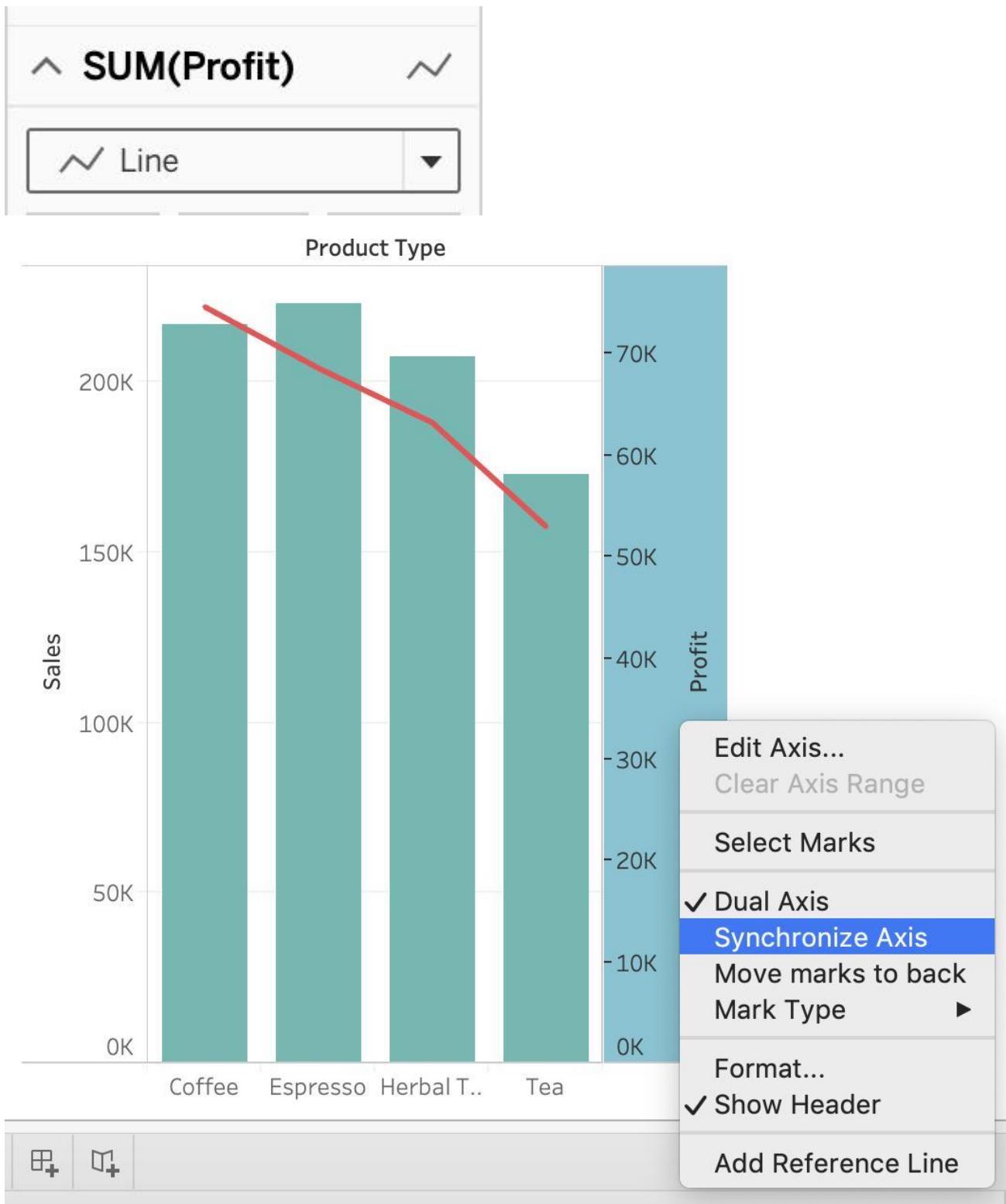


- 4) Now, in the marks shelf, choose Sales, and change the chart type to bar. Similarly, for Profit, change the chart type to Line.

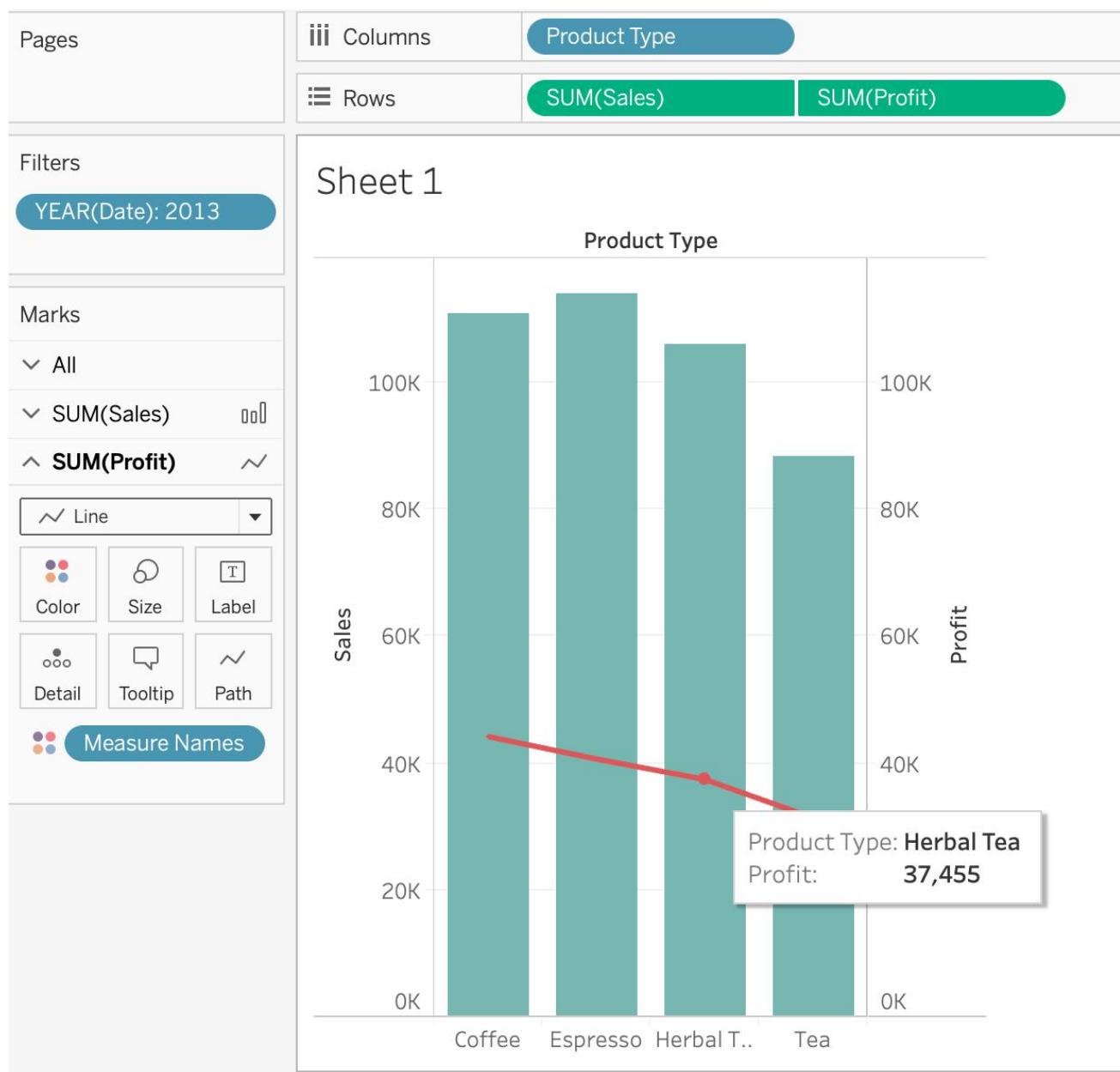


Now the chart looks like this: Now we change the Profit chart type to line:





5) Finally, we synchronise the axis as follows: Right click on the axis, and choose 'Synchronise axis'



And, our final view and answer is:

85. Is SUM a table calculation?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

SUM is an aggregate function, not a table calculation! A table calculation is a transformation you apply to the values in a visualization. Table calculations are a special type of calculated field that computes on the local data in Tableau. They are calculated based on what is currently in the visualization and do not consider any measures or dimensions that are filtered out of the visualization.

The most common Table calculations are: Running Total Percent Difference Difference Percent of Total Rank Percentile

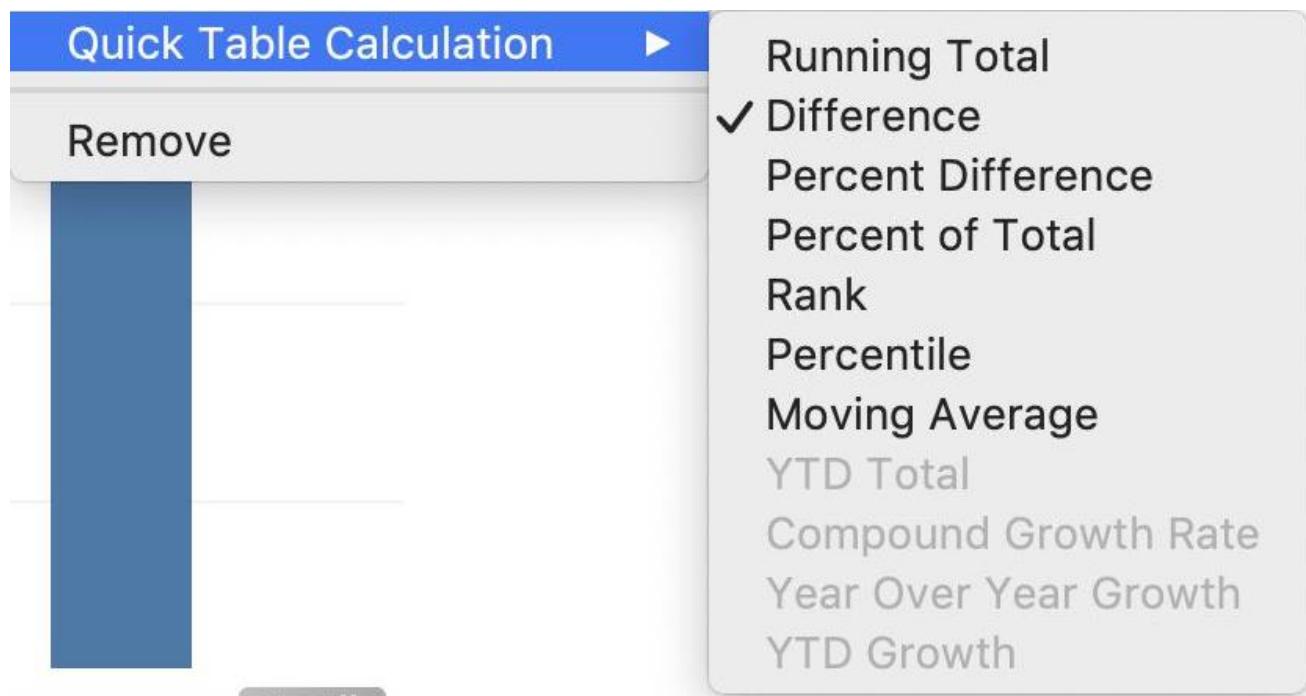


Table Calculation

Difference in Calculation1

X

Calculation Type

Difference From

Compute Using

Table (across)

Cell

Specific Dimensions

Category

At the level

Relative to Previous

Show calculation assistance

These can be calculated using: Table(across), Cell, or Specific dimensions!

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

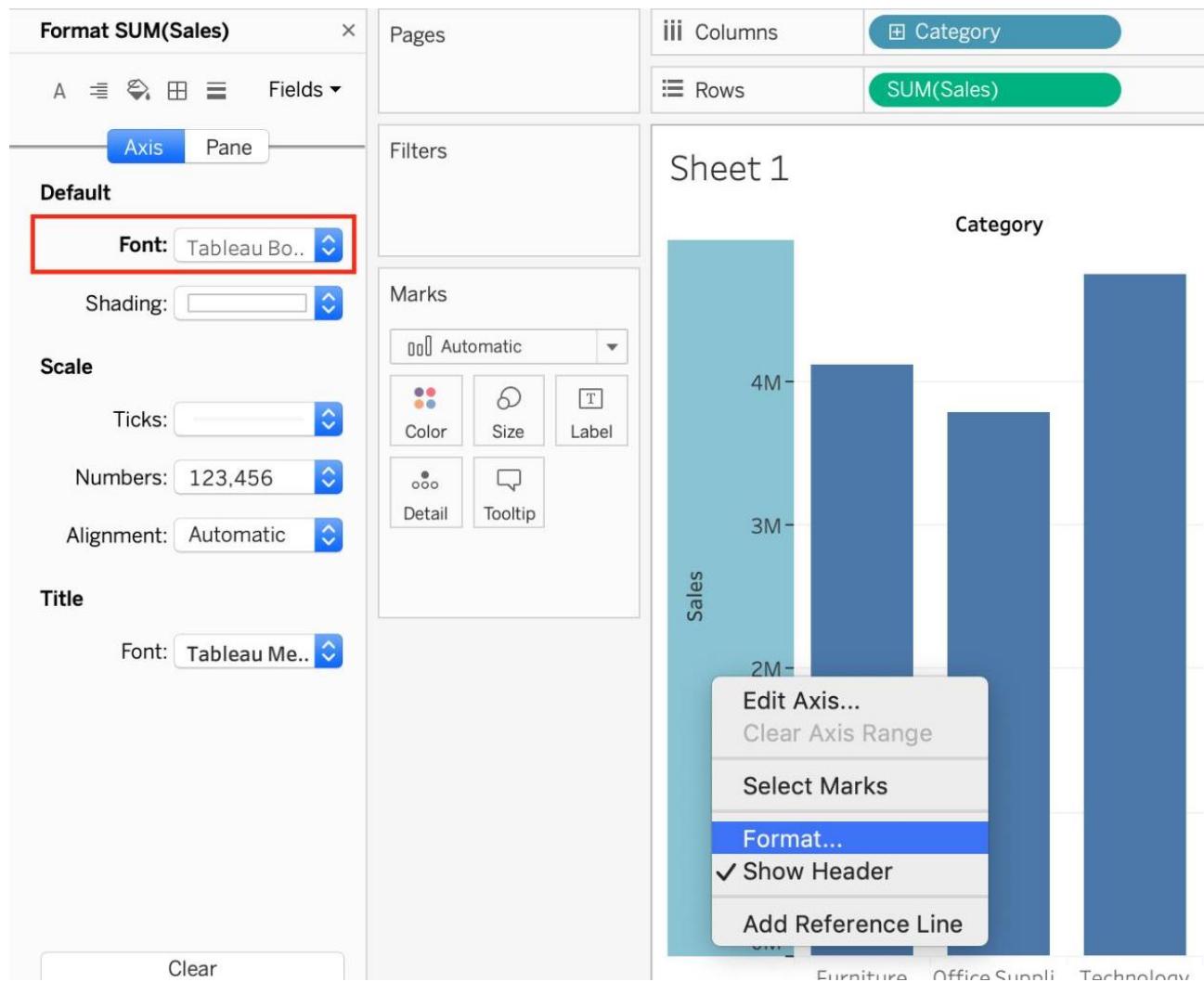
86. How can you format an axis as Bold in Tableau?

- A. By choosing the axis and selecting Command/Control + B on your keyboard
- B. By right clicking on the axis, choosing Edit Axis, and then setting its font to bold.
- C. By right clicking on the axis, choosing format, and then setting its font to bold.
- D. By clicking on Format on the main menu bar, choosing field labels, and setting it to bold.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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



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

Format SUM(Sales) X

A Fields ▾

Axis Pane

Default

Font: Tableau Bo..

Shading: Tableau Book

Scale

9

Ticks:

Numbers:

Alignment:

Title

Font: Tableau Me..

Pages

Filters

The screenshot shows the 'Format' dialog for a measure named 'SUM(Sales)'. The 'Scale' section is expanded, revealing font size (9), bold (B, highlighted with a red box), italic (I), and underline (U) buttons. Below these are color swatches for ticks and numbers, and alignment options. The 'Title' section is also visible. To the right, there are panels for 'Pages' and 'Filters'. The overall interface is clean with a light gray background and white cards for each setting.

Read more about editing axis: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/formatting_editaxes.htm

87. Is it possible to use measures in the same view multiple times (e.g. SUM of the measure and AVG of the measure)?

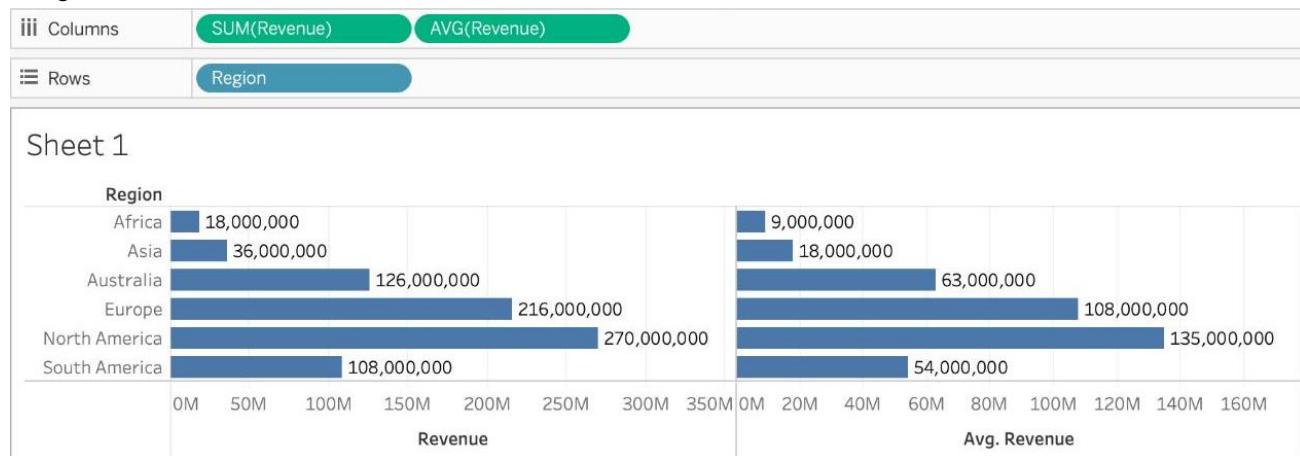
- A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Yes, it is very much possible to use measures in the same view multiple times. For example, refer to the image below:



We are using BOTH the Sum of the revenue and the AVG of the revenue in the same view!

88. True or False: A sheet cannot be used within a story directly. Either sheets should be used within a dashboard, or a dashboard should be used within a story.

A. rue

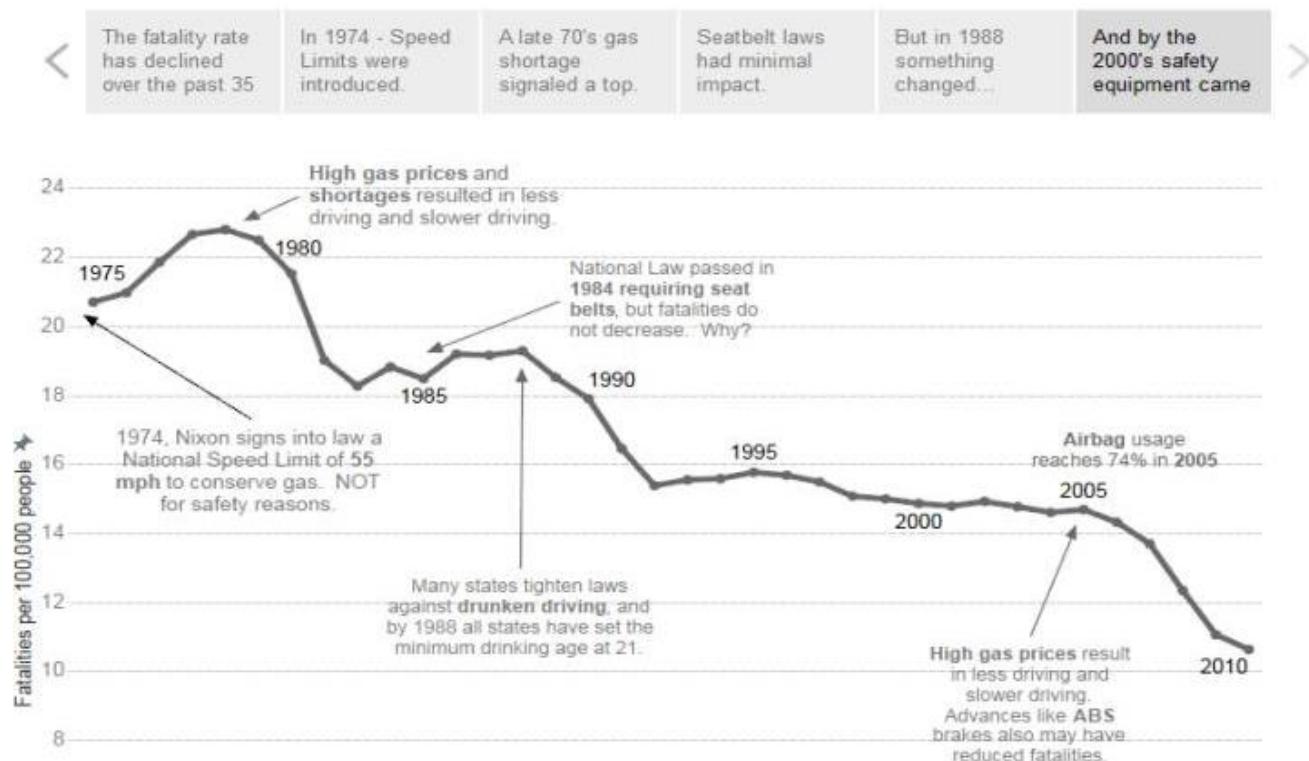
B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is possible in Tableau to use a sheet within a story directly. Moreover, in Tableau, a story is a sequence of visualizations that work together to convey information. You can create stories to tell a data narrative, provide context, demonstrate how decisions relate to outcomes, or to simply make a compelling case. At the same time, a story is also a collection of sheets, arranged in a sequence. Each individual sheet in a story is called a story point.

Why have driving fatalities decreased in the United States?



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

89.What will the following function return?

LEFT("Tableau", 3)

- A. An error
- B. Tab
- C. eau
- D. ble

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/functions_string.htm

90. When is an axis created for the visualisation in Tableau?

- A. When we drag a measure to the row/column shelf
- B. When we drag a dimension to the row/column shelf
- C. When we drag a discrete field to the row/column shelf
- D. When we drag a continuous field to the row/column shelf

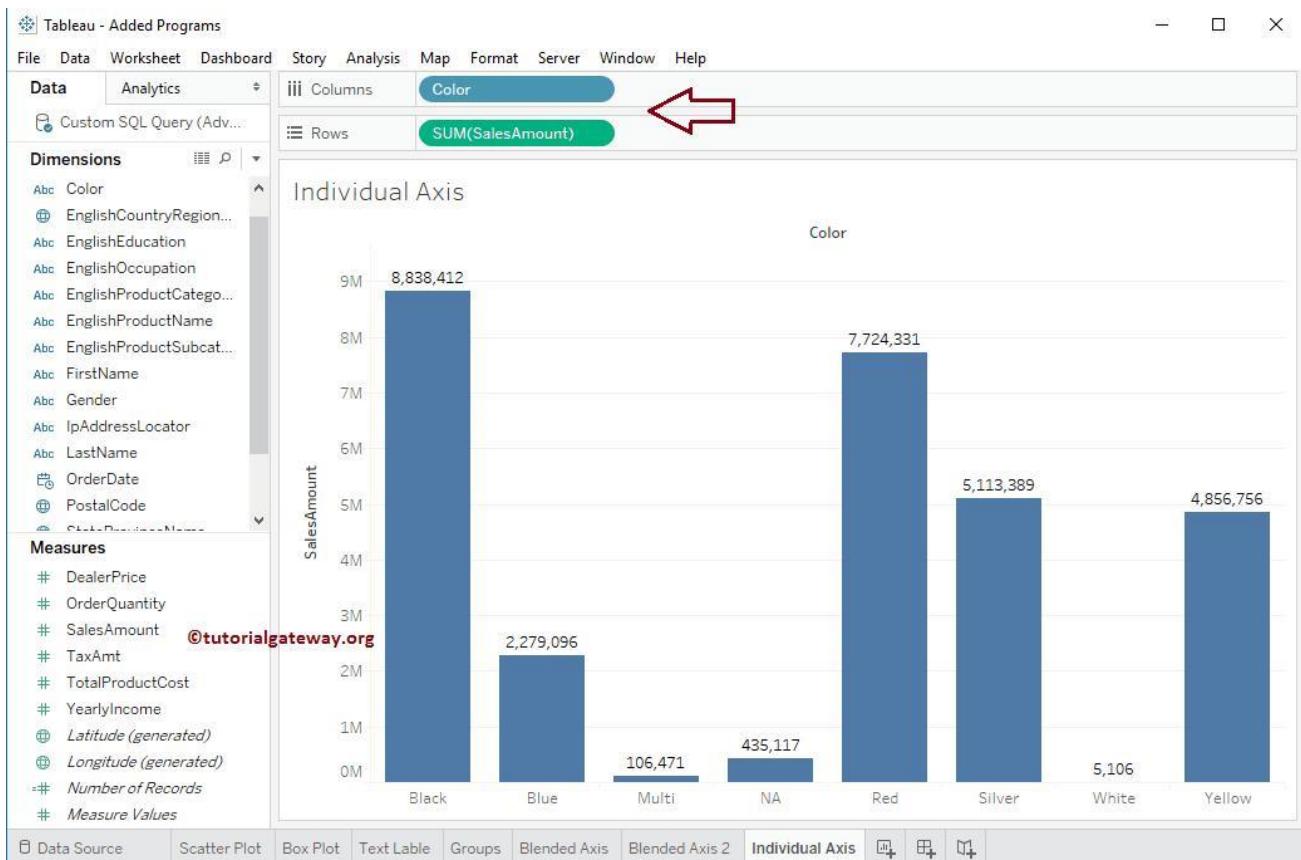
Answer: D

Explanation:

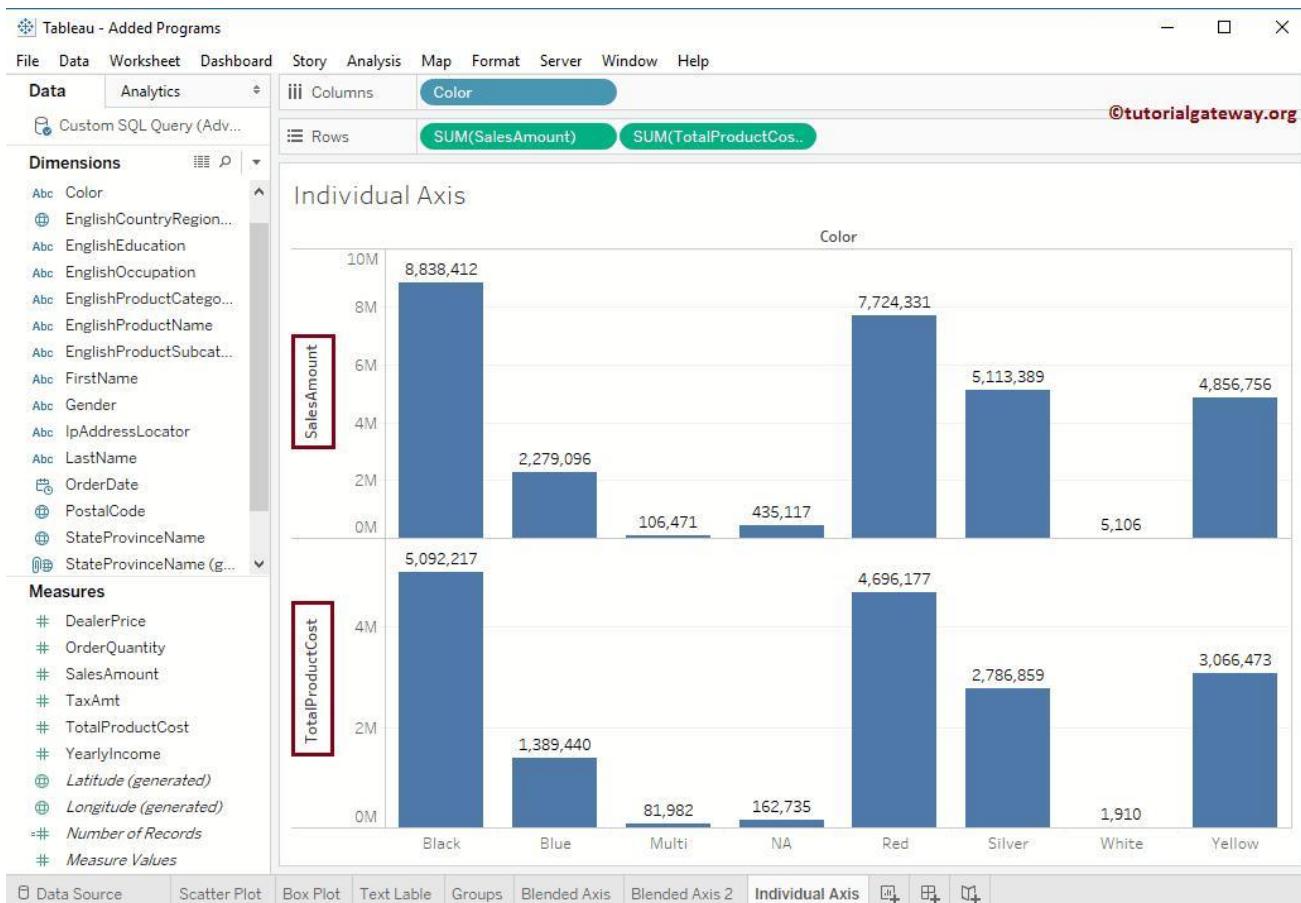
An Individual Axis in Tableau is obtained by adding a continuous into Rows or Columns Shelf.

Example: In order to show Individual Axis in Tableau First, we drag and drop the Color from Dimension shelf to Column Shelf. Next, we drag and drop the Sales Amount from measures shelf to Rows Shelf.

Since it is a continuous value, the Sales Amount will be aggregated to default Sum. Once you drag them, following Chart report will be generated.



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



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

91. True or False: Sets can be created on Measures

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

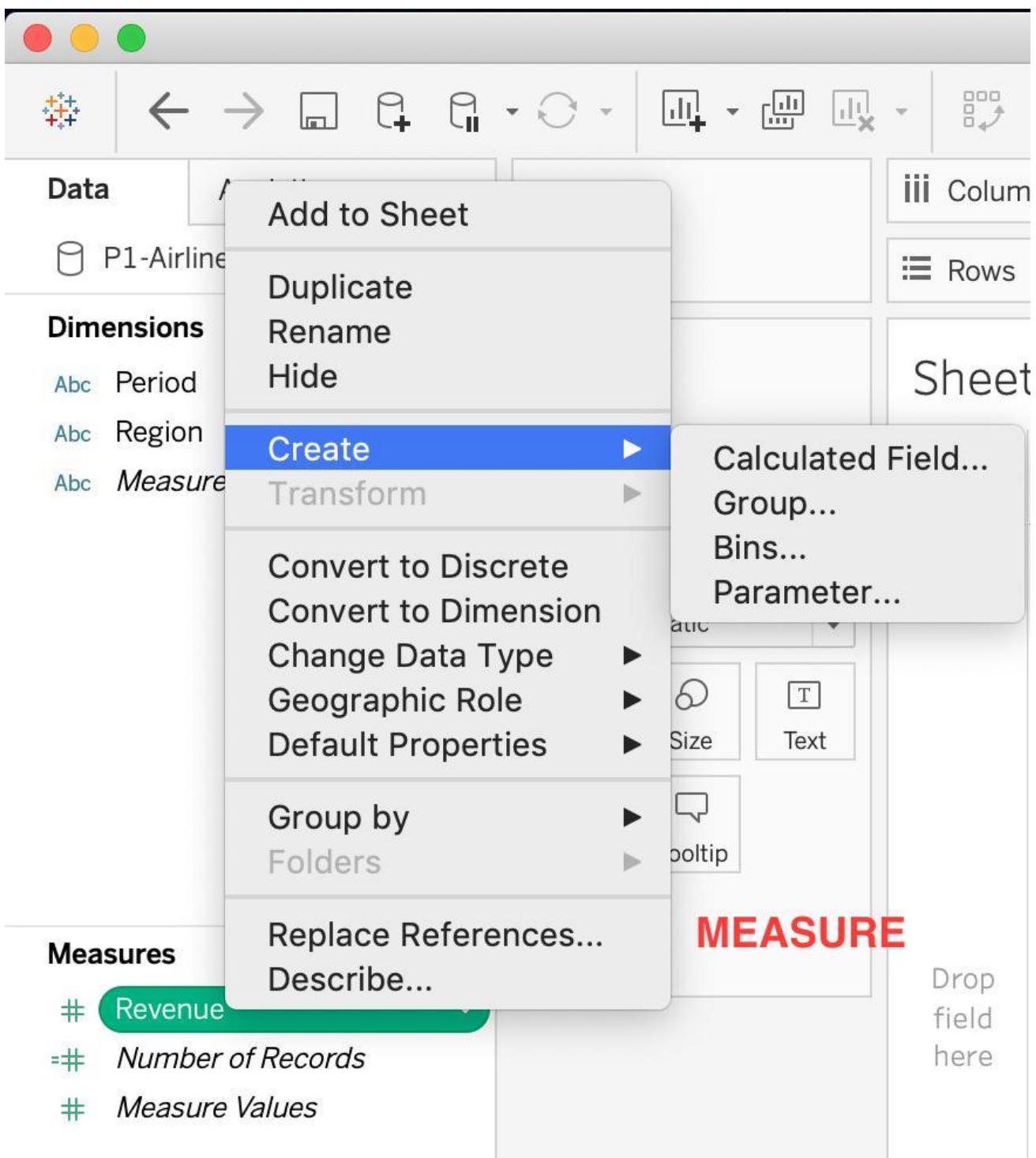
Explanation Sets are custom fields that are created within Tableau Desktop based on dimensions from your data source. They are subsets of your data, which can be created manually or computed. Either dimensions or measures can be used to determine what is included or excluded from a set using conditional logic, but to CREATE a set we use dimensions.

A screenshot of the Microsoft Power BI desktop application. The interface includes a top ribbon with file, home, insert, page, and analyze tabs, and various icons for file operations like save, refresh, and zoom. Below the ribbon is a navigation bar with back, forward, and search buttons. The main workspace is divided into several panes: 'Data' (containing 'Analytics' dropdown and 'P1-Airline-Comparison' dataset), 'Dimensions' (listing 'Period', 'Region', and 'Measure'), 'Pages' (empty), and 'Filters' (empty). A large red box highlights the word 'DIMENSION' in the 'Dimensions' pane. A context menu is open over the 'Region' dimension, with 'Create' selected. A secondary submenu for 'Create' is open, showing options: 'Calculated Field...', 'Group...', 'Set...', and 'Parameter...'. The 'Create' option in the main menu is highlighted with a blue selection bar.

DIMENSION

- Add to Sheet
- Duplicate
- Rename
- Hide
- Aliases...
- Create**
- Transform
- Convert to Measure
- Change Data Type
- Geographic Role
- Default Properties
- Group by
- Folders
- Hierarchy
- Replace References...
- Describe...

- Calculated Field...
- Group...
- Set...
- Parameter...



Reference: <https://interworks.com/blog/rcurtis/2016/10/26/tableau-deep-dive-setsintroduction-sets/>

92. Dragging a _____ to colour creates distinct colours for each item whereas dragging a _____ to colour creates a gradient
- Discrete value, Continuous Value
 - Geographic Value, Discrete Value
 - Continuous Value, Discrete Value
 - Longitude, Latitude

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

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.

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the official Tableau documentation:

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

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

94. Using the dataset provided, create a crosstab showing the Profit of each Region per Year, then add grand totals to the view.

What was the total Profit for Canada in 2012 and the total Profit for Canada for 2011 through 2014, respectively?

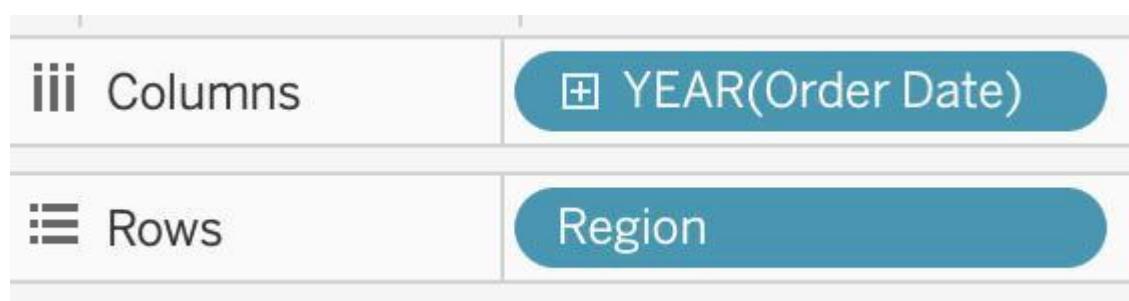
- A. 5,129 and 88,872
- B. 52,678 and 311,404
- C. 1,807 and 34,571
- D. 4,888 and 17,817

Answer: D

Explanation:

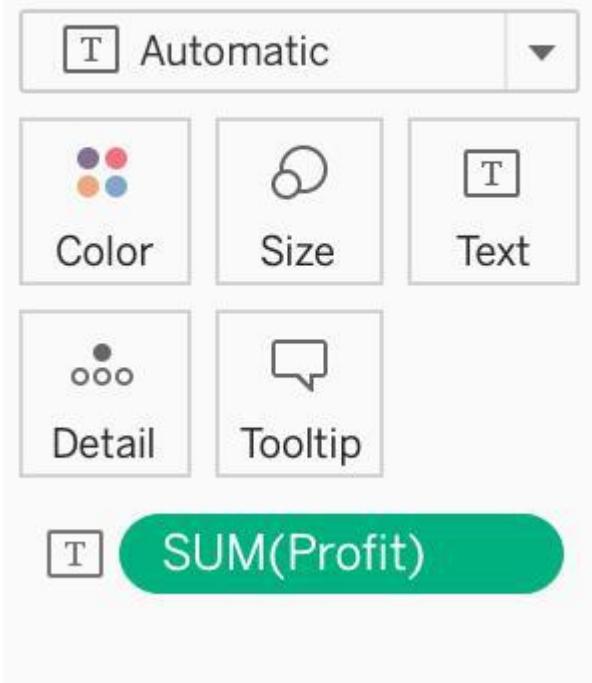
Explanation To reach the correct answer, follow these steps:

1) Drag Order Date (Discrete Year) to the Column shelf, and Region to the Row Shelf as shown:



2) Drag Profit to Text in the Marks Shelf as shown:

Marks



3) Click on Analysis as shown -> Totals -> SELECT ROW GRAND TOTALS

The following will be the final view:

Region	Order Date					Grand Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014		
Africa	10,944	11,909	26,687	39,331	88,872	
Canada	1,807	4,888	5,129	5,993	17,817	
Caribbean	4,359	8,706	8,974	12,533	34,571	
Central	52,678	63,617	97,385	97,724	311,404	
Central Asia	22,846	28,977	33,109	47,547	132,480	
East	17,060	21,091	20,177	33,195	91,523	
EMEA	5,280	5,420	10,598	22,600	43,898	
North	35,866	50,906	51,167	56,658	194,598	
North Asia	35,513	28,020	49,274	52,770	165,578	
Oceania	21,429	29,675	37,553	31,432	120,089	
South	17,849	30,975	39,755	51,776	140,356	
Southeast Asia	3,243	2,738	3,166	8,705	17,852	
West	20,066	20,492	23,960	43,901	108,418	

You could also Filter by Region to only Focus on Canada, but that's your choice:



THEREFORE,

$$2012 = 4,888 \quad 2011 \rightarrow 2014 = 17,817$$

95. True or False: Trend lines can only be used with numeric or date fields

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can show trend lines in a visualization to highlight trends in your data. To add trend lines to a view, both axes must contain a field that can be interpreted as a number. For example, you cannot add a trend line to a view that has the Product Category dimension, which contains strings, on the Columns shelf and the Profit measure on the Rows shelf.

However, you can add a trend line to a view of sales over time because both sales and time can be interpreted as numeric values.

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

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

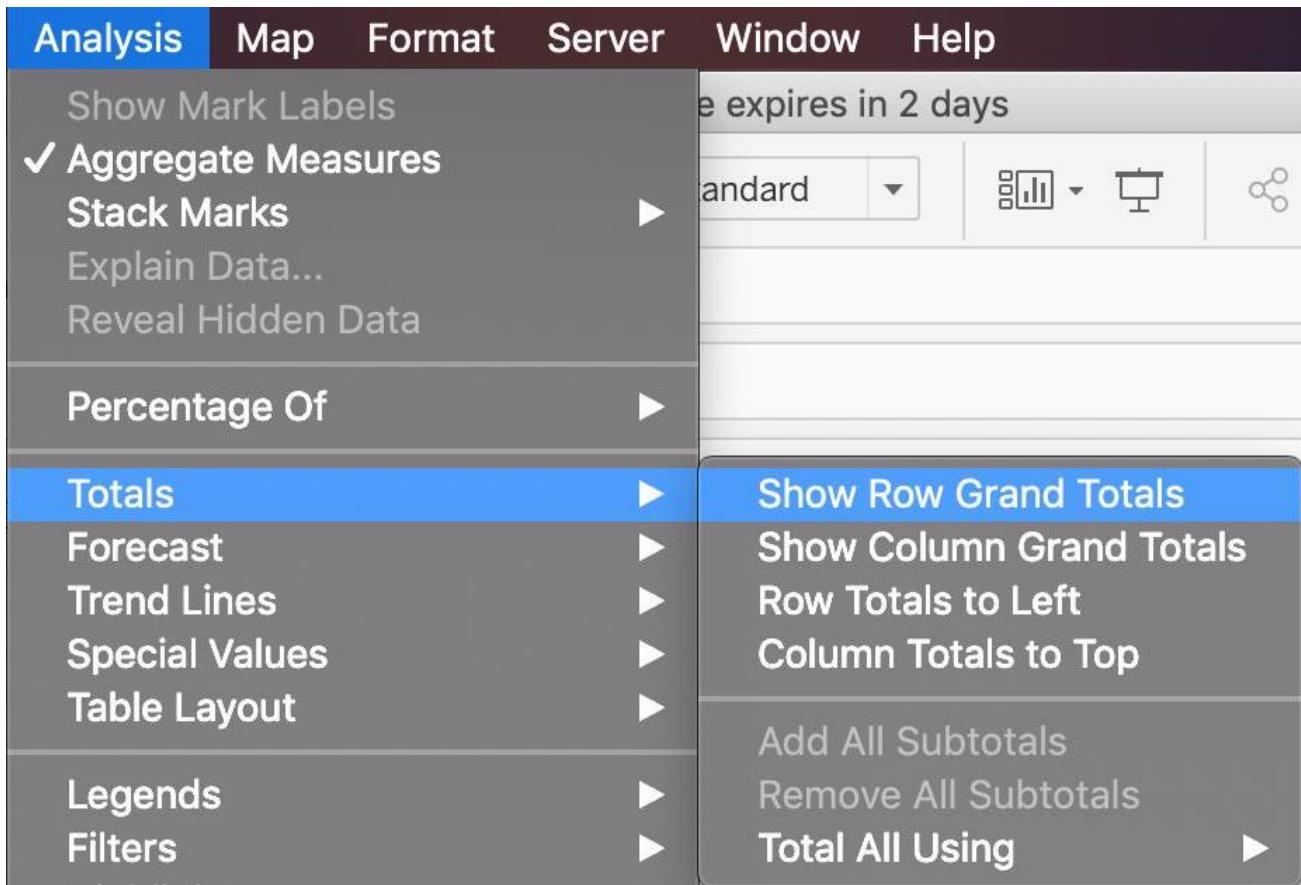
- A. Using the Data Pane
- B. Using the Analytics Pane
- C. From the Analysis Tab in the Menu bar on top
- D. Using the Marks shelf

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

To add totals to a view using the Analytics pane:

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



97.Which of the following are valid ways to trigger actions for a Dashboard?

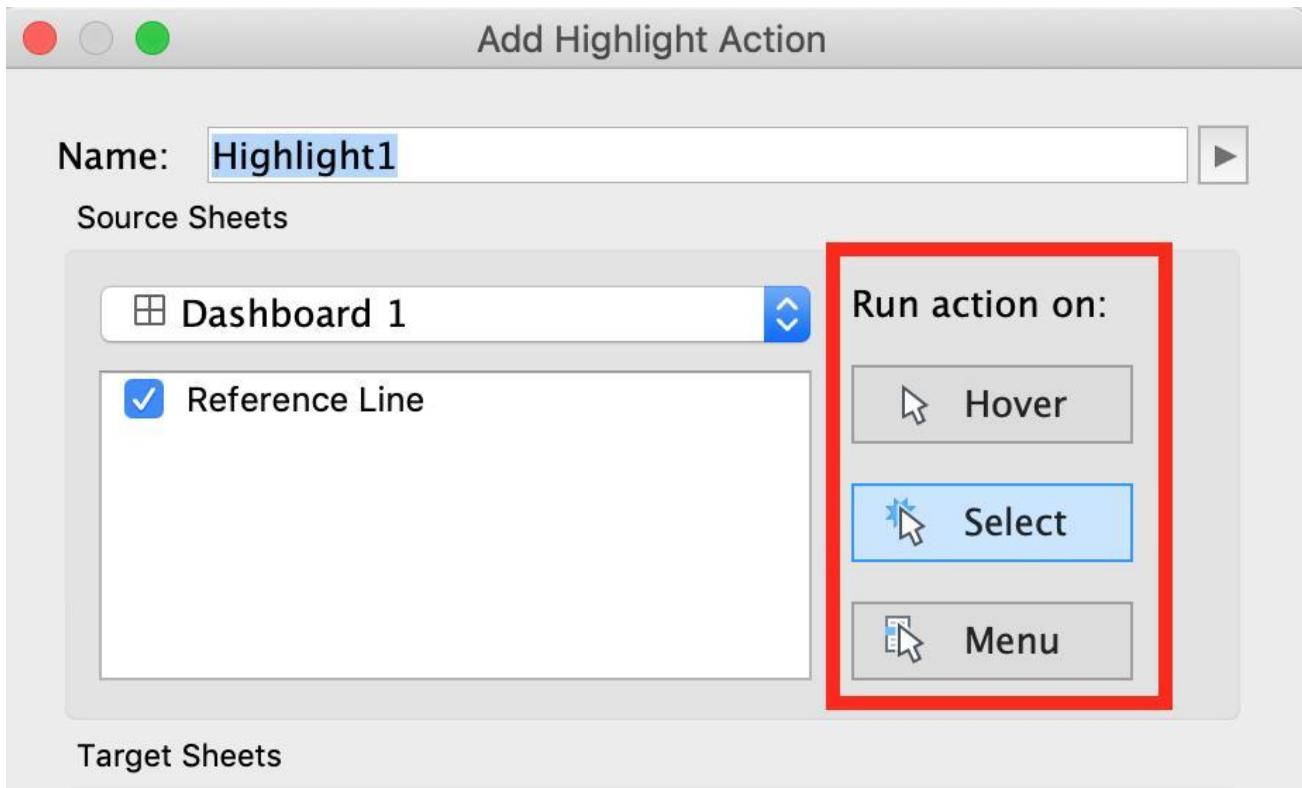
- A. Hover
- B. Click
- C. Select
- D. Menu
- E. Double click

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

Explanation Whenever we want to add actions to a Dashboard, we can trigger them in the following 3 ways:

- 1) Select
- 2) Hover
- 3) Menu Hover is best for highlighting, select for filtering. Menu action is added to the tooltip and user can decide whether to run that action or not (best for URL actions)



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

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

- A. Spatial
- B. Excel
- C. Text
- D. JSON

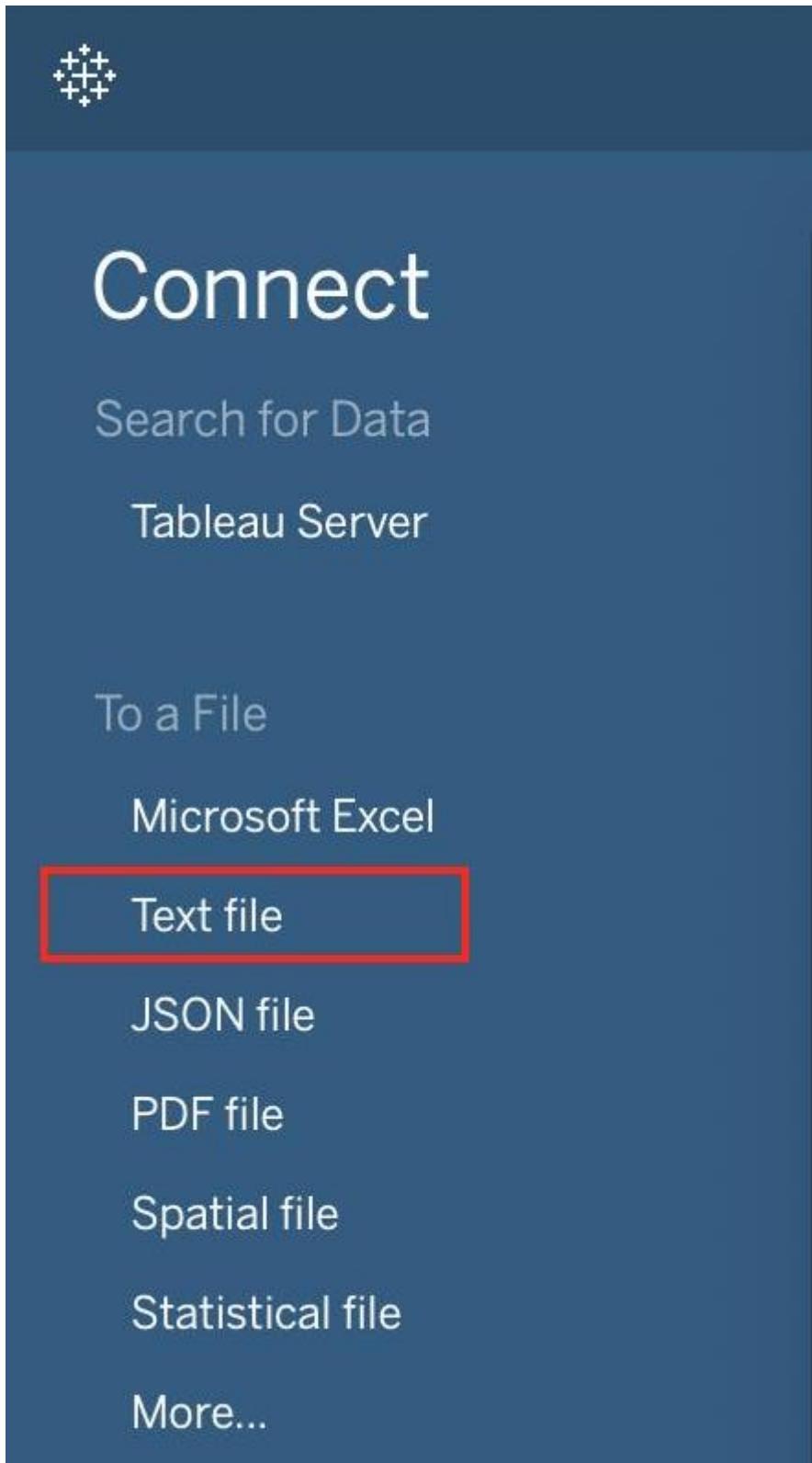
Answer: C

Explanation:

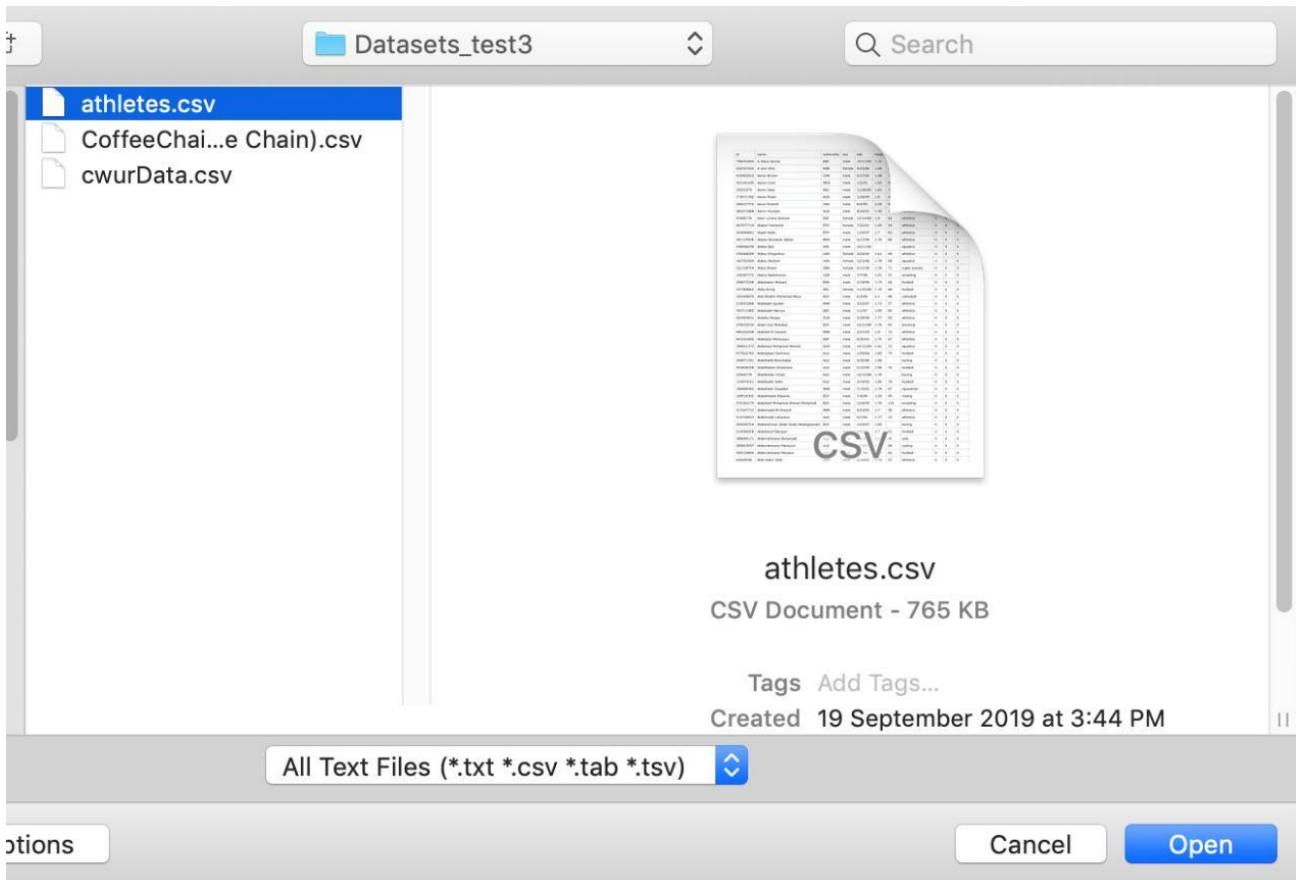
Explanation Tableau recognises a CSV file as a TEXT file, and therefore it is the correct option.

The following are the steps to import a CSV file:

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



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



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

#	id	name	nationality	sex	dob	height	weight	sport	gold	silver	bronze
736041664	A Jesus Garcia	ESP	male	17/10/1969	1.720000	64	athletics	0	0		
532037425	A Lam Shin	KOR	female	23/09/1986	1.680000	56	fencing	0	0		
435962603	Aaron Brown	CAN	male	27/05/1992	1.980000	79	athletics	0	0		
521041435	Aaron Cook	MDA	male	02/01/1991	1.830000	80	taekwondo	0	0		
33922579	Aaron Gate	NZL	male	26/11/1990	1.810000	71	cycling	0	0		
173071782	Aaron Royle	AUS	male	26/01/1990	1.800000	67	triathlon	0	0		
266237702	Aaron Russell	USA	male	04/06/1993	2.050000	98	volleyball	0	0		
382571888	Aaron Younger	AUS	male	25/09/1991	1.930000	100	aquatics	0	0		

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

99. _____ enables us to create workbooks and views, dashboards, and data sources in Tableau Desktop, and then publish this content to our own server.

- A. Tableau Server
- B. Tableau Prep
- C. Tableau Public
- D. Tableau myServer

Answer: D

Explanation:

Tableau SERVER enables us to create workbooks and views, dashboards, and data sources in Tableau Desktop, and then publish this content to our own server. Moreover, as a Tableau Server administrator you will control who has access to server content to help protect sensitive data. Administrators can set user permissions on projects, workbooks, views, and data sources.

Reference: <https://www.tableau.com/learn/webinars/introduction-tableau-server>

100. Using the Time Series table, create a cross-tab showing sales for each Assortment broken down by Year and Quarter.

In Q4 of October 2017, what was the Average sales amount for the Hardware assortment?

- A. 111,060
- B. 1,461
- C. 112,256
- D. 1,222

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation If you chose 111,060 you were SO close to the correct answer but made a small mistake you didn't change the aggregation to AVERAGE! This is one of the common mistakes many test takers make, so keep this in mind.

To reach the correct answer, follow the steps below:

1) Draw Assortment to the Column shelf, and drag Year to the Rows Shelf. Then Drill down further on Year to accomodate Quarters and Months as well! Although this seems enough, DON'T FORGET to change the aggregation like in the next step, which will completely change the values!

Pages

iii Columns Assortment

Rows YEAR(Week ID) QUARTER(Week ID) MONTH(Week ID)

Filters

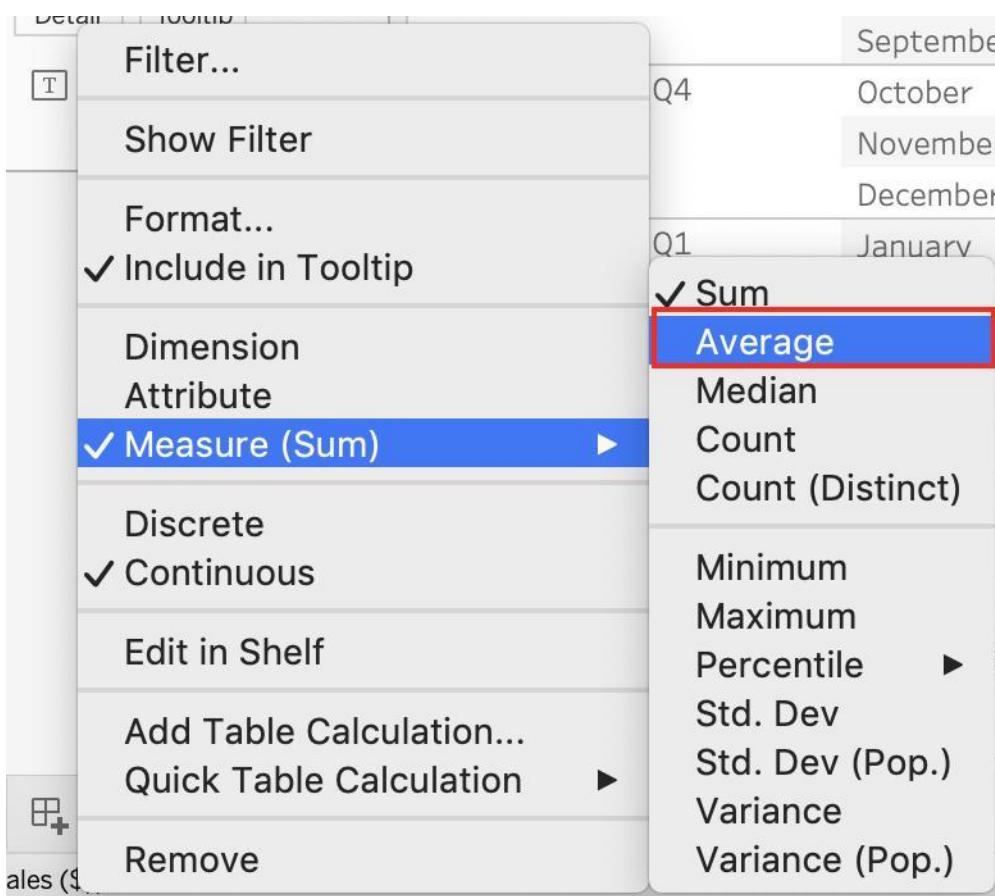
Marks

- Automatic
- Color
- Size
- Text
- Detail
- Tooltip

Sheet 1

Assortment

Year of We..	Quarter of ..	Month of W..	Electro..	Hardwa..	Phones
2017	Q1	February	58,271	69,439	63,729
		March	111,509	135,144	126,051
		Q2	April	108,379	127,070
	May		110,037	131,224	125,732
	June		144,043	168,065	163,538
	Q3	July	104,255	126,252	120,608
		August	100,067	118,235	115,633
		September	122,593	145,291	140,834
	Q4	October	97,730	111,060	112,256
		November	81,894	91,134	94,012
		December	87,687	100,605	102,332
	2018	Q1	January	54,443	63,432
February			67,429	76,747	77,124
March			105,285	119,418	121,360
Q2		April	98,160	109,832	113,588
		May	121,737	138,335	141,729
		June	143,113	161,214	165,874
Q3		July	113,994	129,203	132,901
		August	135,252	152,379	159,359
		September	96,092	91,658	103,091



⇒ The correct answer as you can see is 1,461 - Sales for Harware Assortment in 2017 Q4, October

101. How can you MANUALLY assign geographic roles to a dimension from the data pane?

- Edit the config file in My Documents -> MyTableauRepository for a quick fix
- Right click it -> Geographic role -> and then assign the appropriate geographic role
- Edit the data source manually for a quick resolution
- Right click it -> Edit Default properties -> Assign geographic roles

Answer: B

Explanation:

From the data pane, simply right click on the dimension, choose geographic role, and then select the appropriate role as follows:

The screenshot shows a data analysis interface with the following components:

- Data** tab selected, showing a list of dimensions and measures.
- Analytics** tab selected.
- Dimensions** section:
 - athletes
 - dob
 - id
 - name
 - nationality** (selected)
 - sex
 - sport
 - Measure Names
- Measures** section:
 - bronze
 - gold
 - height
 - silver
 - weight
 - Number of Records
 - Measure Values
- Pages** section: Columns SUM(gold), Rows name.
- Filters** section: name.
- Sheet 1** section: A table with columns "name" and rows containing names.
- Context Menu (open over nationality)**:
 - Add to Sheet
 - Show Filter
 - Duplicate
 - Rename
 - Hide
 - Aliases...
 - Create
 - Transform
 - Convert to Measure
 - Change Data Type
 - Geographic Role** (selected)
 - Default Properties
 - Group by
 - Folders
 - Hierarchy
 - Replace References...
 - Describe...
- Geographic Role Sub-menu (open under Geographic Role)**:
 - None (checked)
 - Airport
 - Area Code (U.S.)
 - CBSA/MSA (U.S.)
 - City
 - Congressional District (U.S.)
 - Country/Region** (selected)
 - County
 - NUTS Europe
 - State/Province
 - ZIP Code/Postcode

102. The calculation [Ship Date] - [Order Date] will return _____

- Number of orders placed in that duration
- Number of days between these dates
- Number of unique orders placed between these dates
- Number of orders shipped between these dates

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation As the names suggest, if we subtract the order date from the shipping date, we simply get the number of days between these 2 dates.

We can then use this calculated field in our charts, and can use COUNT, SUM, AVG etc with them according to our need.

103.A Tableau Support case can be opened in which of the following valid ways?

- A. Using the Developer Community Forum
- B. Contacting Salesforce using their website
- C. Using the support option on the Tableau website
- D. Using the Tableau learn website

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation It is possible to open a Tableau support case by visiting the following link:

<https://www.tableau.com/support/case>

104.Using the CoffeeChain table, create a crosstab showing the Total Expenses per State and add Column Grand Totals to the view. Now group the states of New York, California and Washington.

What percent of the total sales does this group contribute?

- A. 25.79%
- B. 23.39%
- C. 27.73%
- D. 29.49%

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation We need to use the concept of Groups for this question. Follow along:

1) First, Drag State to the Rows shelf, and Total Expenses to the Text Mark on the Marks Shelf:

Pages

iii Columns

Rows State

Filters

Sheet 1

State	
California	23,222
Colorado	12,143
Connecticut	8,096
Florida	11,009
Illinois	13,653
Iowa	11,838
Louisiana	7,182
Massachusetts	6,765
Missouri	9,641
Nevada	18,586
New Hampshire	6,606
New Mexico	7,243
New York	17,637
Ohio	10,251
Oklahoma	8,577
Oregon	12,448
Texas	8,000
Utah	12,409
Washington	12,849
Wisconsin	11,507

Marks

Automatic

Color
Size
Text

Detail
Tooltip

SUM(Total Exp..)

- 2) Now, remove the SUM aggregation from Total Expenses, and add a quick table calculation -> Percent of total:

The screenshot shows a context menu for a measure named "Measure (Sum)". The menu items are:

- ✓ Include in Tooltip
- Dimension
- Attribute
- ✓ Measure (Sum)
- Discrete
- ✓ Continuous
- Edit in Shelf
- Add Table Calculation...
- Quick Table Calculation ▶**
- Remove

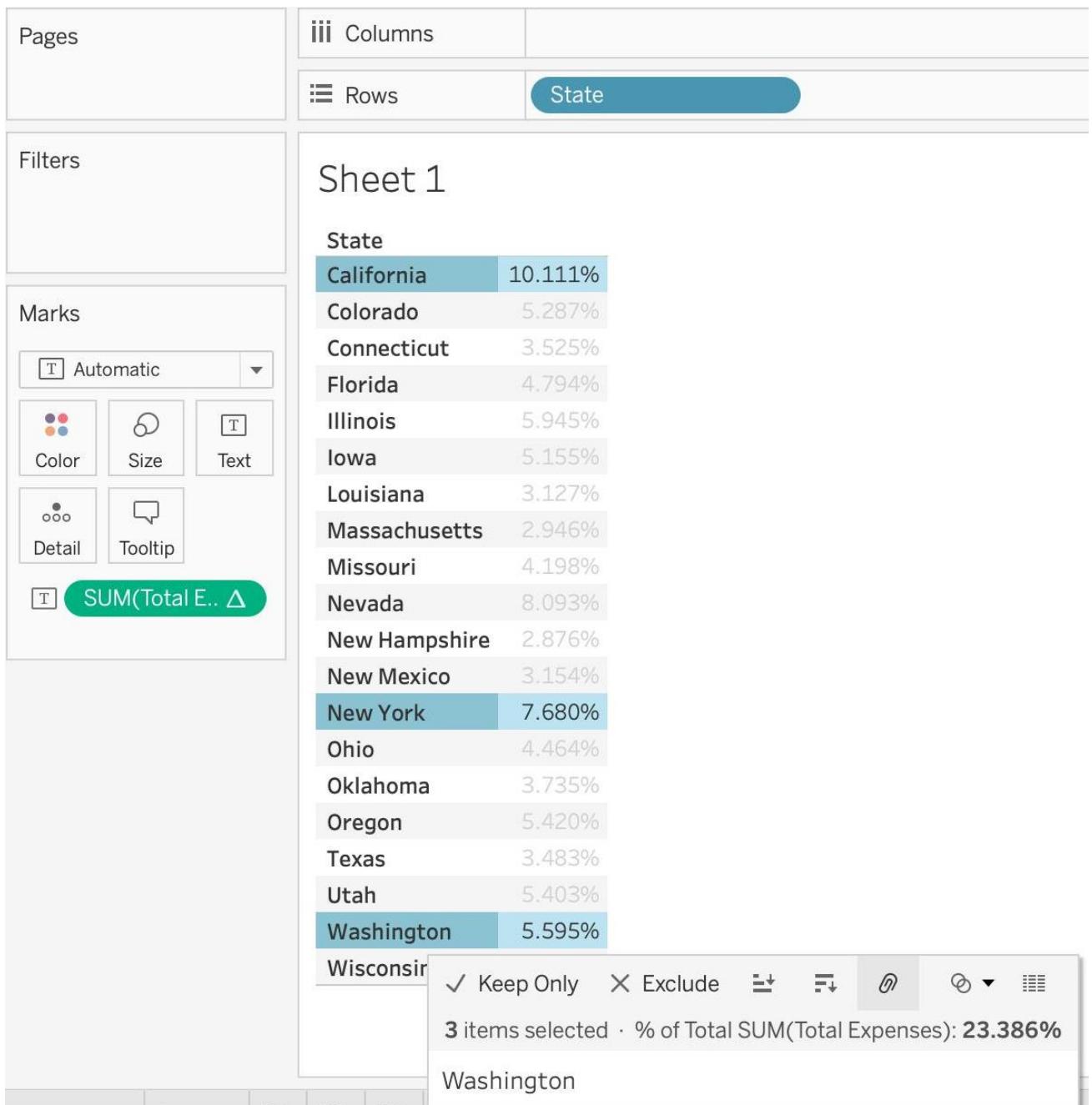
A secondary menu is open under "Quick Table Calculation" with the following options:

- Running Total
- Difference
- Percent Difference
- Percent of Total**
- Rank
- Percentile
- Moving Average
- YTD Total
- Compound Growth Rate
- Year Over Year Growth
- YTD Growth

The "Percent of Total" option is highlighted with a blue background.

State	Value
Colorado	12,143
Connecticut	8,096
Florida	11,009
Illinois	13,653
Iowa	11,838
Louisiana	7,182
Massachusetts	6,765
	9,641
	18,586
	re 6,606
	7,243
	17,637
	10,251

3) Next, Select the States of New York, California and Washington -> And then click the paperclip icon:



We can see the answer already : 23.386% in the view above (even before grouping!)

4) Finally, we get the following view and our answer:

State (group)

California, New York, Washington	23.39%
Colorado	5.29%
Connecticut	3.53%
Florida	4.79%
Illinois	5.94%
Iowa	5.15%
Louisiana	3.13%
Massachusetts	2.95%
Missouri	4.20%
Nevada	8.09%
New Hampshire	2.88%
New Mexico	3.15%
Ohio	4.46%
Oklahoma	3.73%
Oregon	5.42%
Texas	3.48%
Utah	5.40%
Wisconsin	5.01%

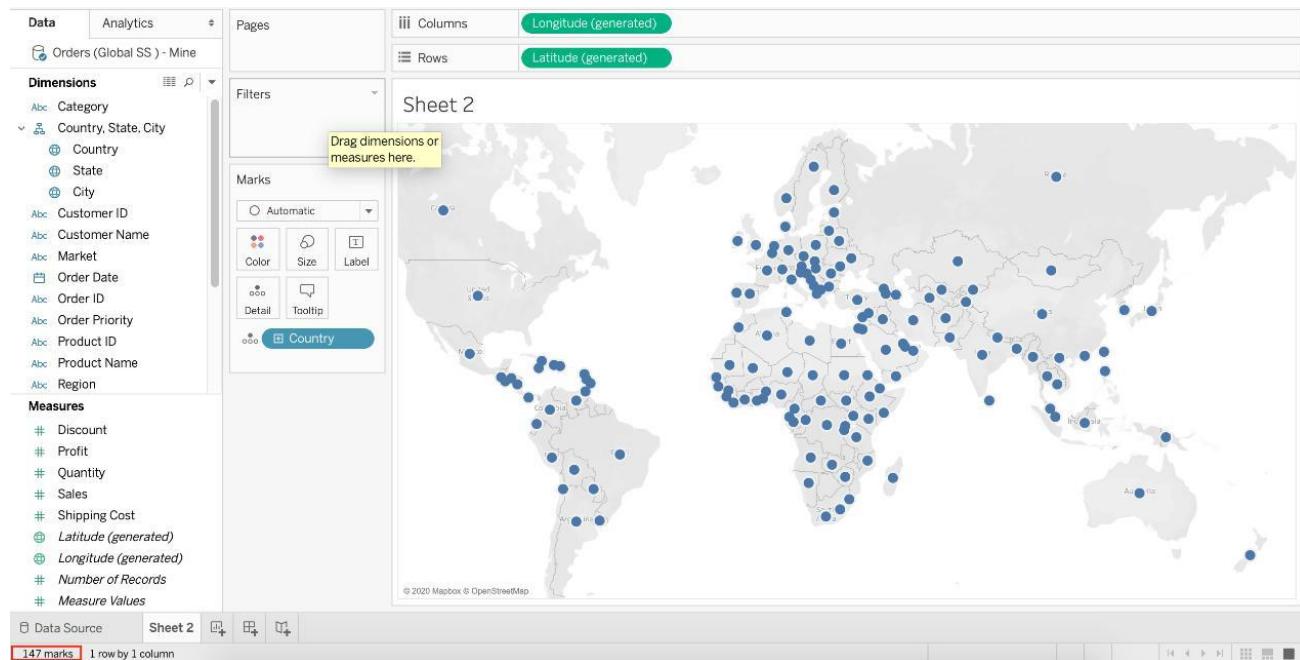
105.DOWNLOAD THE DATASET FROM - https://drive.google.com/file/d/1F8L_RI5B9LAz8RDi-DdjWx3lv-SgzaBq/view?usp=sharing (if you haven't already from the test instructions page!)
How many different countries are present in the dataset?

- A. 150
- B. 147
- C. 140

D. 156**Answer: B****Explanation:**

Explanation To reach the correct answer, follow these steps:

- 1) You can simply drag Country to the view, and look at the marks in the bottom left of Tableau Desktop - 147 marks!



- 2) Or, you can simply go to Data Source -> Country Tab -> Describe As you can see, 147 members exist in this Country column!

			Sort fields		Data source order	Show aliases	Show hidden fields	1,000	rows
Abc	Orders (Global SS) - ...	Orders (Global SS ...	Orders (Global SS	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc
Category	City	Country	Country	Rename	Copy Values	Name	Discount	Market	Order Date
Office Supplies	Constantine	Algeria	Algeria	Hide		nhardt	0.000000	EMEA	01/01/2011
Office Supplies	Dar es Salaam	Tanzania	Tanzania	Aliases...		a	0.000000	EMEA	03/01/2011
Office Supplies	Khartoum	Sudan	Sudan	Create Calculated Field...		cioppo	0.000000	EMEA	04/01/2011
Office Supplies	Khartoum	Sudan	Sudan	Create Group...		cioppo	0.000000	EMEA	04/01/2011
Technology	Luanda	Angola	Angola	Split		y	0.000000	EMEA	06/01/2011
Office Supplies	Lichinga	Mozambique	Mozambique	Custom Split...		Visinsky	0.000000	EMEA	07/01/2011
Office Supplies	Lichinga	Mozambique	Mozambique	Pivot (select multiple fields)		Stewart Visinsky	0.000000	EMEA	07/01/2011
Office Supplies	Algiers	Algeria	AC-4201	Describe...		Alyssa Crouse	0.000000	EMEA	07/01/2011

Describe Field

Country

Role: Discrete Dimension
Type: Database column
Remote column: [Orders (Global SS) – Mine.csv].[Country]
Remote type: ANSI/MBCS character string
Contains NULL: No
Locale: United Kingdom(English)
Sort flags: Case-sensitive
Column width: 32
Geographic Role: Country 2 char (ISO 3166-1)
Status: Valid

Domain (20 of 147 members)

106.Which of the following returns the Absolute Value of a given number?

- A. ABS(Number)
- B. CEILING(Number)
- C. FLOOR(Number)
- D. ZN(Number)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation From the official Tableau website:

Function	Syntax	Description
ABS	<code>ABS(number)</code>	<p>Returns the absolute value of the given number.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <pre>ABS(-7) = 7 ABS([Budget Variance])</pre> <p>The second example returns the absolute value for all the numbers contained in the <code>Budget Variance</code> field.</p>

CEILING	<code>CEILING(number)</code>	<p>Rounds a number to the nearest integer of equal or greater value.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>CEILING(3.1415) = 4</pre>
----------------	------------------------------	---

FLOOR	<code>FLOOR(number)</code>	Rounds a number to the nearest integer of equal or lesser value. Example: <code>FLOOR(3.1415) = 3</code>
ZN	<code>ZN(expression)</code>	Returns the expression if it is not null, otherwise returns zero. Use this function to use zero values instead of null values. Example: <code>ZN([Profit]) = [Profit]</code>

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/functions_functions_number.htm

107. The icon associated with the field that has been grouped is a _____

- A. Paper Clip
- B. Globe
- C. Intersection
- D. =#

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation You can create a group to combine related members in a field. The icon associated with a group is a paper clip!



- 108.Which of the following are valid reasons to use a Tableau Data Extract (.tde) over Live Connections?
- A. To support additional functionality such as count distinct
 - B. Fast to create
 - C. Help improve performance
 - D. To have access to the freshest possible data at all times

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

From the official documentation, the following are the major advantages of using Tableau Data Extracts:
Extracts are advantageous for several reasons:

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

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

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

109.Download the Dataset from:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/12AYHfiPWkwBmvH0zbumOURgUX6Az00Rw/view?usp=sharing>

Using the Time Series Table, create a line chart to show Sales over time.

Which Month and Year witnessed the lowest Sales?

- A. September 2017
- B. March 2018
- C. December 2017
- D. January 2018

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation Follow the steps to get the correct answer: January 2018

Connections Add

- Retail-Sales-Data Microsoft Excel

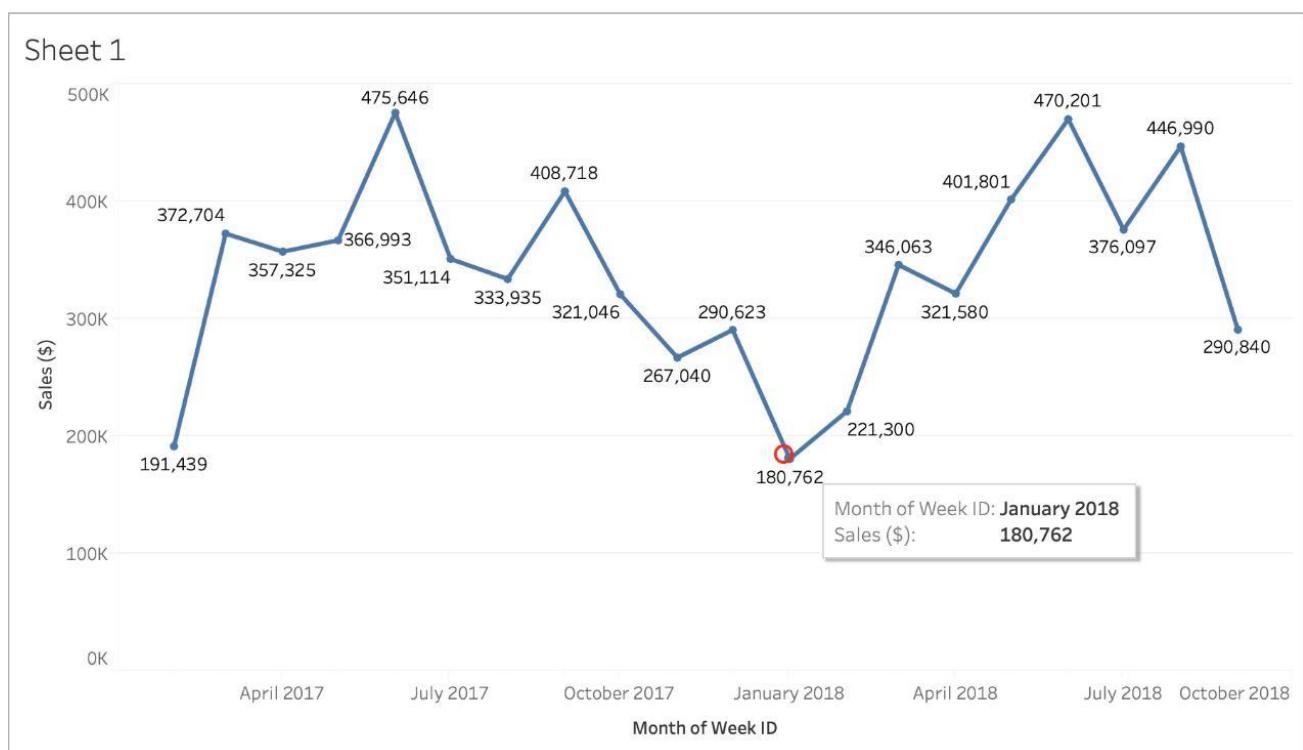
Sheets

- Use Data Interpreter
Data Interpreter might be able to clean your Microsoft Excel workbook.
- Geo Data
- Time Series
- New Union

Sort fields Data source order ▾

Abc Time Series Item Number ID	Abc Time Series Assortment	Time Series Week ID
---	---	-------------------------------

- >We are talking about dates, so use the Time series sheet as follows:
- Next, the following should be your view and clearly, January 2018 is the lowest point:



Read more about dates: <https://interworks.com/blog/rcurtis/2017/01/30/tableau-deep-dive-dates-introduction-dates/>

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

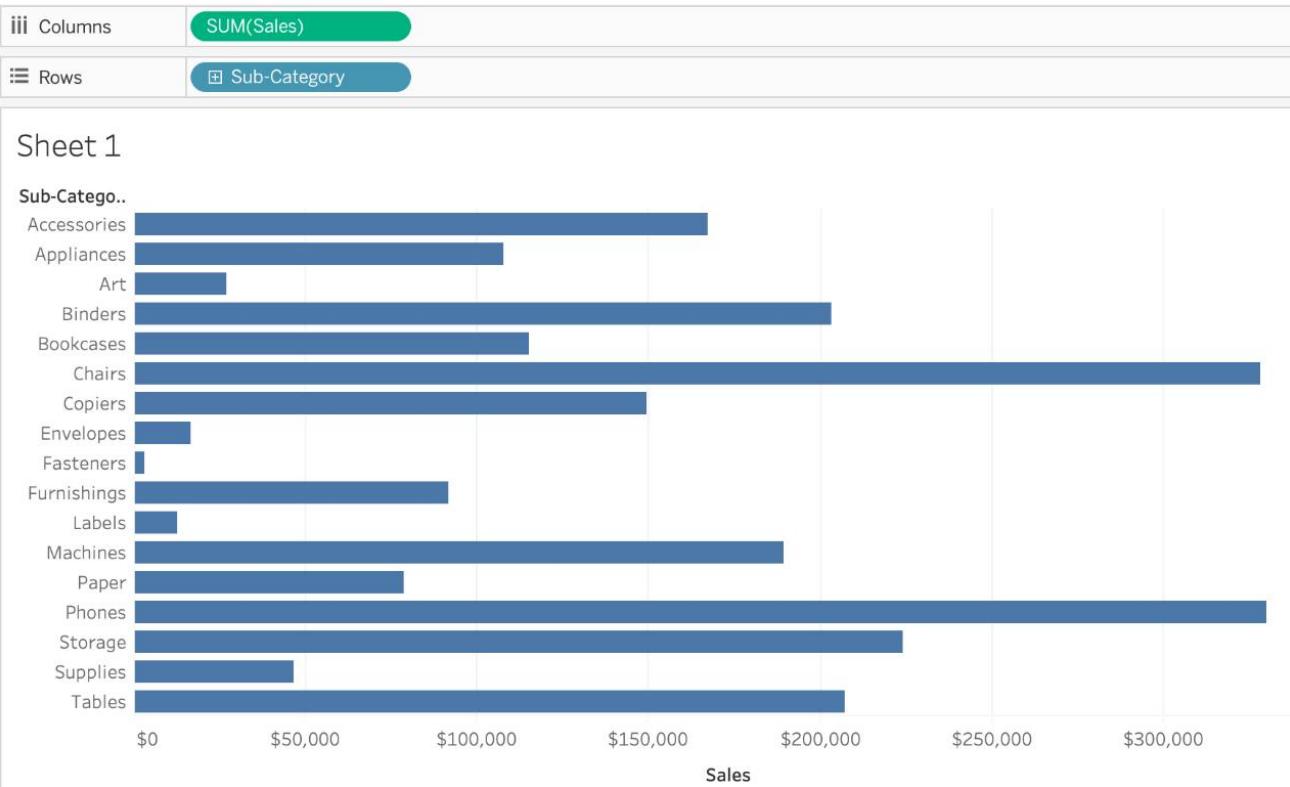
- A. Click on the Show mark labels icon in the Toolbar
- B. Drag the measure to the Text label in the Marks Card
- C. Click on Data in the Menu bar and Choose Show Mark Labels
- D. Click on Analysis in the Menu bar and choose Show Mark Labels

Answer: A,B,D

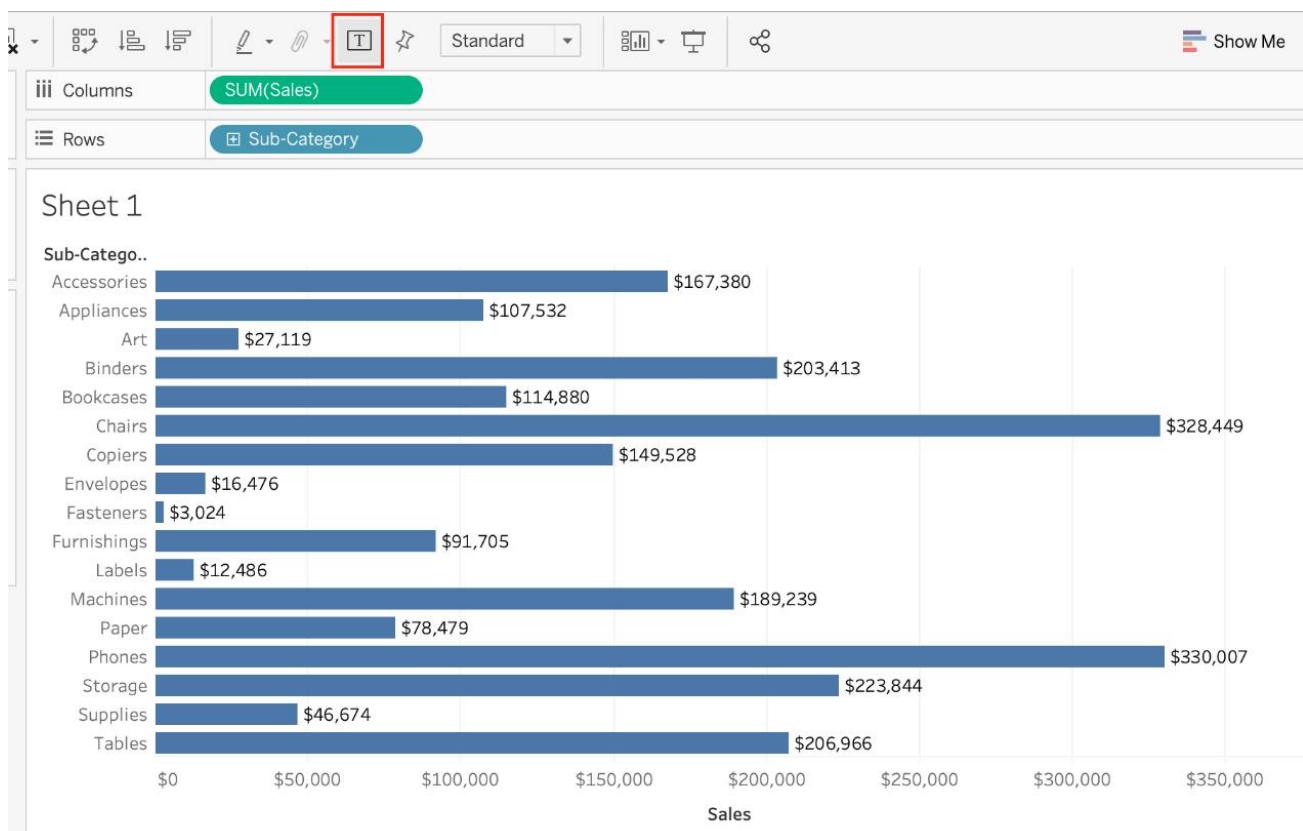
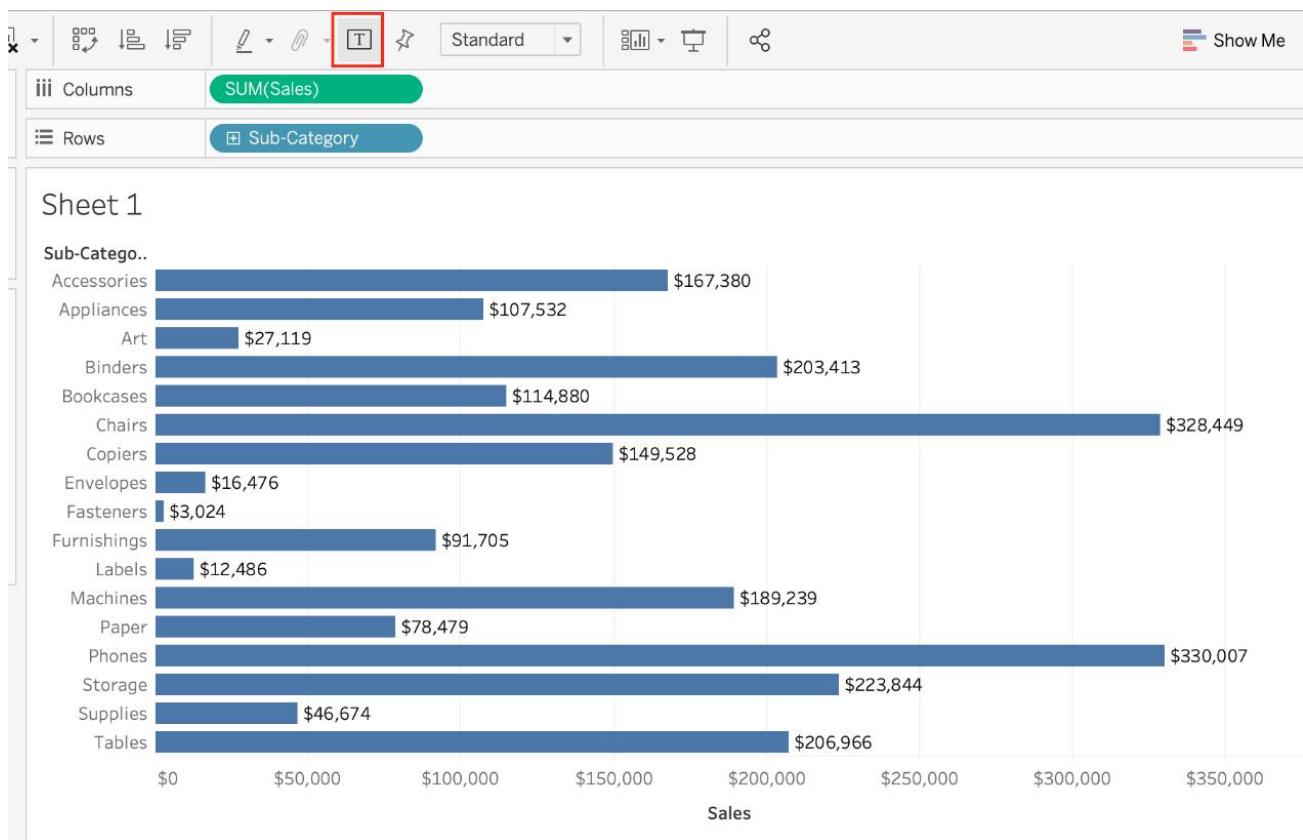
Explanation:

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:

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

- A. Random
- B. Manual
- C. Topological
- D. Hierarchical

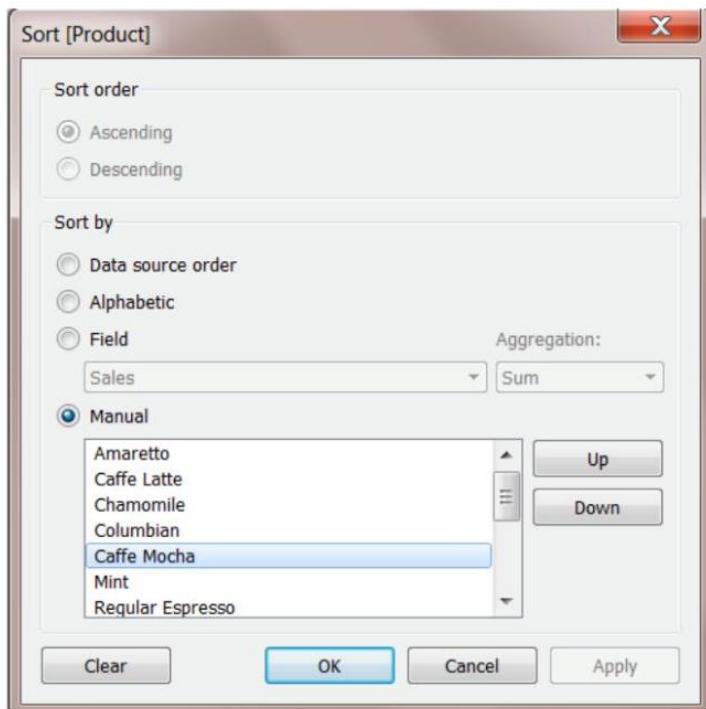
Answer: B

Explanation:

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

112. Tableau auto-generates _____ dimension(s) and _____ measure(s) for us

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Tableau auto-generates: 1 Dimension - Measure Names 4 Measures - Latitude, Longitude, Number of records, Measure Values

Starting with Tableau 2020.2, every table in a data source has a Count field, in the form of NameofTable(Count). The table count field is an automatically generated, calculated field. (THIS IS NOT PRESENT IN VERSION 2020.1 ON WHICH THE EXAM IS CURRENTLY BASED)

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/datafields_understanddatawindow.htm

113. We can use _____ as a static tool to open and interact with packaged workbooks with extracted data sources that have been created in Tableau Desktop.

- A. Tableau Reader
- B. Tableau Online
- C. Tableau Server

D. Tableau Desktop

Answer: A

Explanation:

The word 'static tool' gives it away.

According to the official website:

Use Tableau Reader to open and interact with packaged workbooks with extracted data sources that have been created in Tableau Desktop.

A packaged workbook contains a copy of the data source that the workbook references, so that you don't need to have access to the source data to see and interact with the views. With Tableau Reader, you can:

- Open and interact with Tableau workbooks
- Present views as a slideshow
- Export views or data
- Print views
- Publish views as PDF files

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current reader/desktop/en-us/reader_welcome.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current	reader/desktop/en-us/reader_welcome.htm)

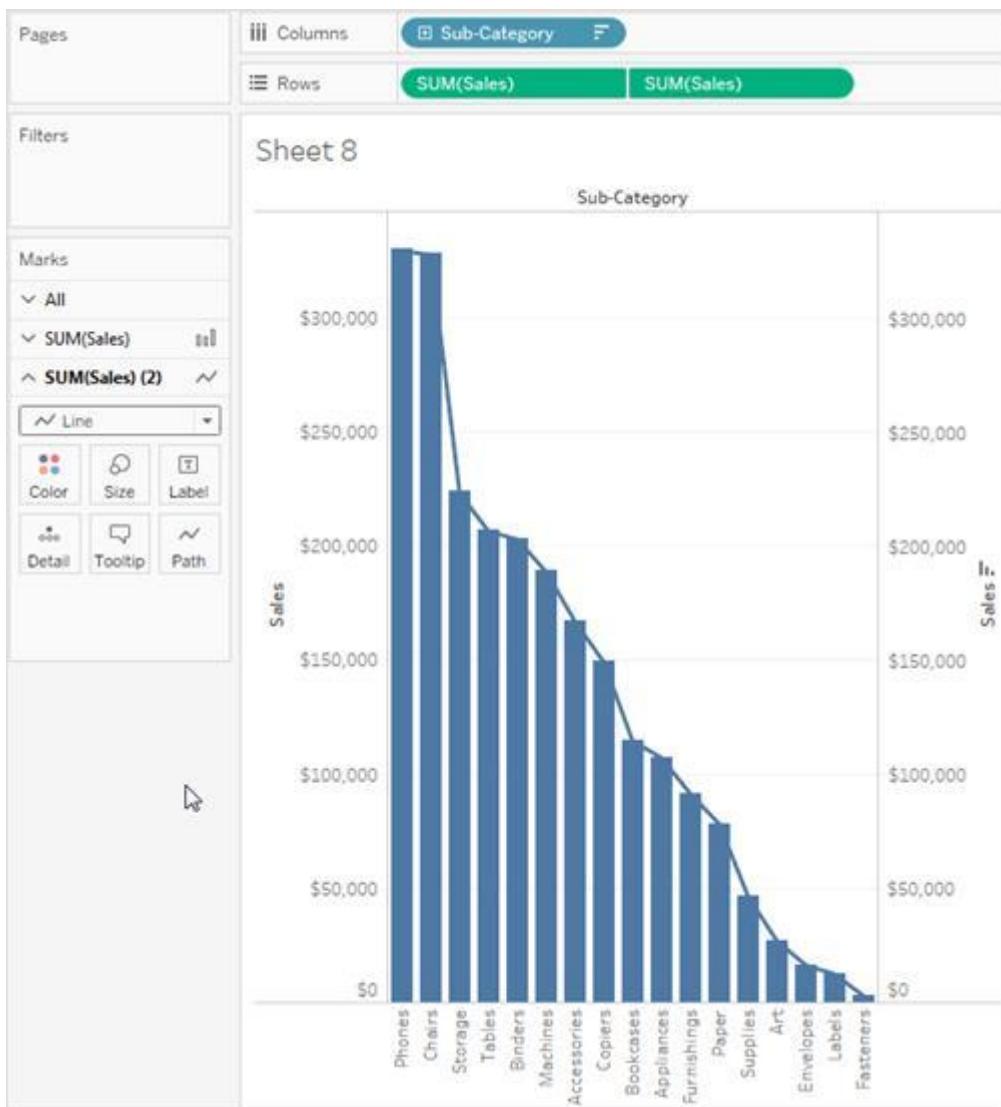
114.Which of the following charts types always includes bars sorted in descending order?

- A. Pareto Chart
- B. Pie Chart
- C. Gantt Chart
- D. Stacked Bar Chart

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation A Pareto chart is a type of chart that contains both bars and a line graph, where individual values are represented in descending order by bars, and the ascending cumulative total is represented by the line. On the primary axis, bars are used to show the raw quantities for each dimension member, sorted in descending order. On the secondary axis, a line graph is used to show the cumulative total in percent format.



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

115. _____ 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.

- A. Joining
- B. Blending
- C. Combining
- D. Unioning

Answer: D

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."

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

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

Union

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

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

116. Using the CoffeeChain table, create a chart to see the monthly Percent difference change in Profit, from the beginning of 2012 to the end of 2013.

How many months saw a Negative percent difference in Profit?

A. 9

- B. 7
- C. 10
- D. 8

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation Follow along to reach the correct answer:

1) First, drag Date to the Column shelf and Profit to the Rows shelf. We need to see the 2 consecutive months over this two year period (2012-2013) so this tells us we need to work with continuous dates: Click on Date in the Column shelf and convert it to continuous month:

Filter...

Show Filter

Show Highlighter

Sort...

Format...

✓ Show Header

✓ Include in Tooltip

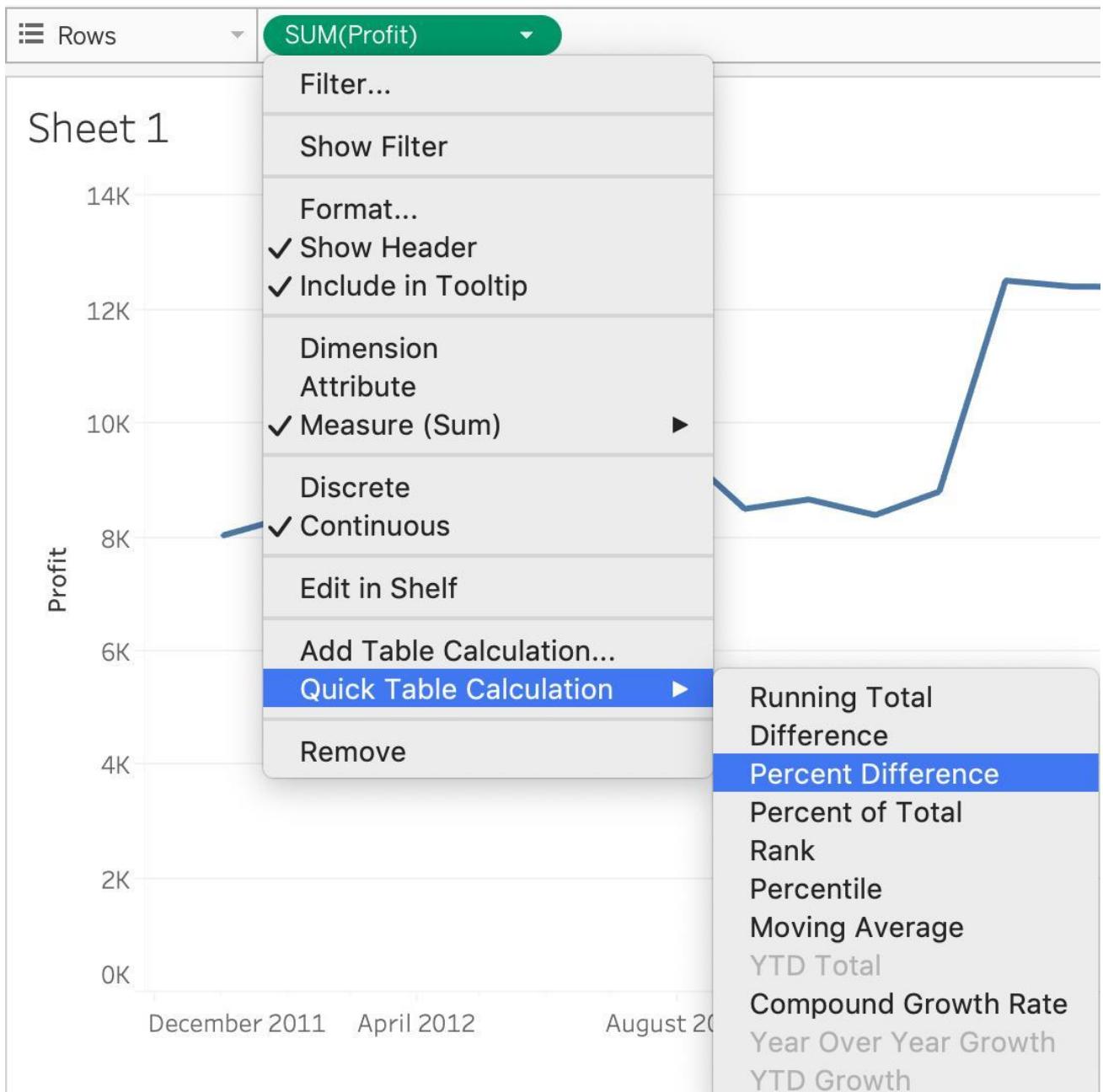
Show Missing Values

✓ Standard Gregorian
ISO-8601 Week-Based

✓ Year 2015
Quarter Q2
Month May
Day 8
More ►

Year 2015
Quarter Q2 2015
Month May 2015

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

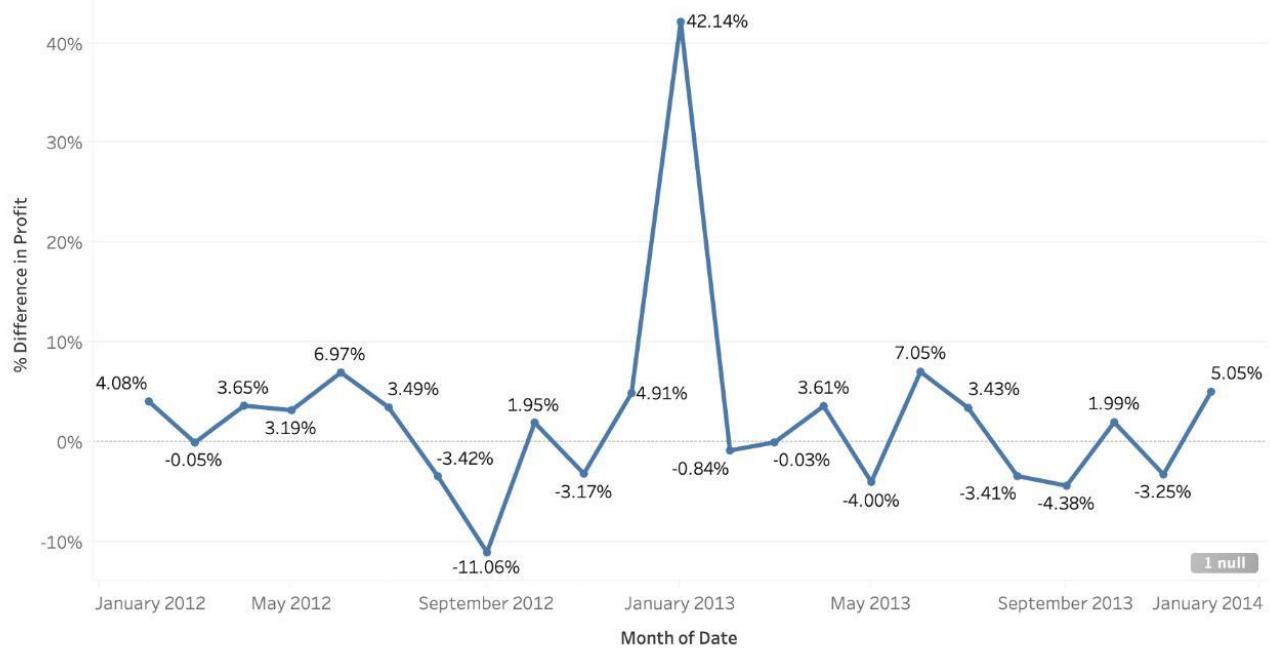


3) Finally, click on the Show mark Labels icon:



4) We finally have our view, and clearly, 10 Months have a NEGATIVE percent difference:

Sheet 1



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

- A. By simply clicking Control + V on the keyboard
- B. By clicking on Worksheet in the Tableau Main Menu above, and choosing Copy->Image
- C. Using the Marks shelf and choosing Copy->Image
- D. By right clicking on the worksheet visualisation and selecting Copy->Image

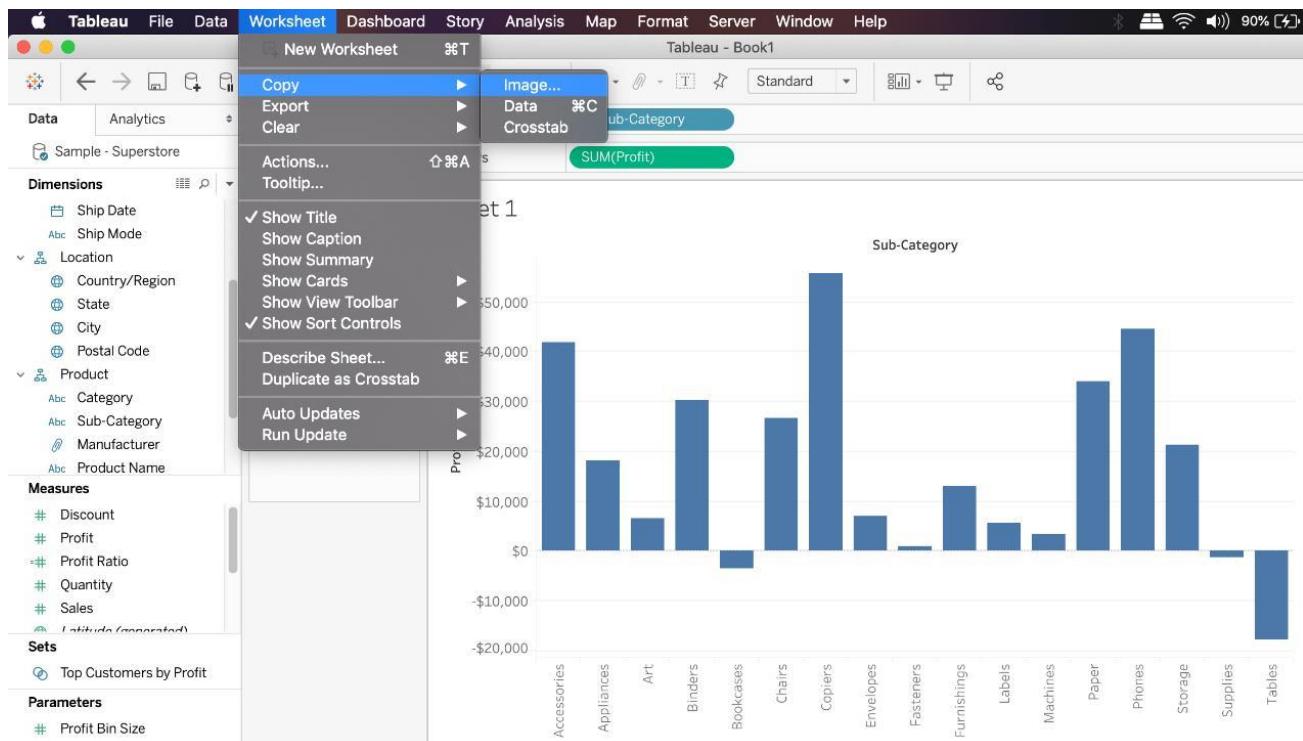
Answer: B,D

Explanation:

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

118. True or False: To concatenate fields, they must be of same data type

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Yes! To concatenate fields, they must be of same data type. However, there is a workaround which we can use - Type casting. See below:

[State] +", "+ [City] +", "+STR([Postal Code])

Here, State and City are Strings, but Postal Code? Nope. It's an Integer. So we can simply use the STR () function to convert it into a String, and hence the entire equation becomes valid!

119. True or False: We can disaggregate the data, to see all of the marks in the view at the most detailed level of granularity

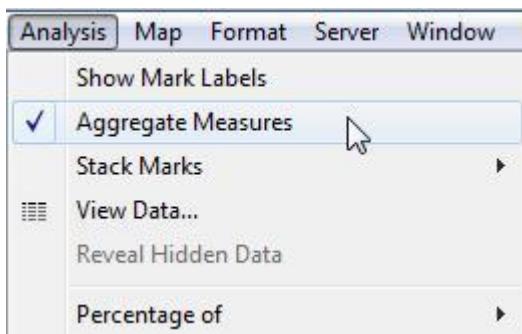
- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation Whenever you add a measure to your view, an aggregation is applied to that measure by default. This default is controlled by the Aggregate Measures setting in the Analysis menu. If you decide you want to see all of the marks in the view at the most detailed level of granularity, you can disaggregate the view. Disaggregating your data means that Tableau will display a separate mark for every data value in every row of your data source.

To disaggregate all measures in the view: Clear the Analysis >Aggregate Measures option. If it is already selected, click Aggregate Measures once to deselect it.



Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/calculations_aggregation.htm

120. Skipped Join the Geo Data and Time Series Table on the Item Number ID column, and display the Store count for every State on a Map.

What was the Store count in 2017 for Texas (TX)?

Join the Geo Data and Time Series Table on the Item Number ID column, and display the Store count for every State on a Map.

What was the Store count in 2017 for Texas (TX)?

- A. 592,593
- B. 293,202
- C. 416,702
- D. 336,908

Answer: C

Explanation:

Since you need BOTH State and the YEAR, we need to use an Inner Join. Follow the steps below:

121.Which one of the following is a dimension?

- A. Longitude
- B. Measure Names
- C. Number of records
- D. Latitude

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Measures

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

The screenshot shows the Tableau Data Window with the 'Dimensions' tab selected. Below it, there are two rows of fields. The first row contains 'Segment' (selected) and 'Measure Names'. The second row contains 'Number of Records' and 'Measure Values'. A red box highlights the 'Measure Names' field.

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/datafields_understanddatawindow.htm

122.You have cleaned a data source properly, created some calculated fields and renamed some columns. You want to save these changes for future use cases.

Which of the following would BEST satisfy this requirement?

- A. Save it as a .twd file
- B. Save it as a .twb file
- C. Save it as a .tds file

D. Save it as a .twbx file

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation After making changes to Data, we can save that new data source as a .tds file. To do so, go to data menu on top and then choose your current connected data source. Then next click on Add to Saved Data sources. This will save all calculated fields, changes to fields etc. It will be saved in My Tableau Repository -> Mydatasources. This will then also appear on Tableau Home Page under saved data sources like SampleSuperStore. Note: 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. twb and .twbx are not the BEST solutions since the questions nowhere mentions that we need to store our workbooks as well. twm is a bookmark which contains a single worksheet and are an easy way to quickly share your work.

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

123. Is it possible to add both a Dashboard and a Worksheet at the same time to a Story Point in Tableau?

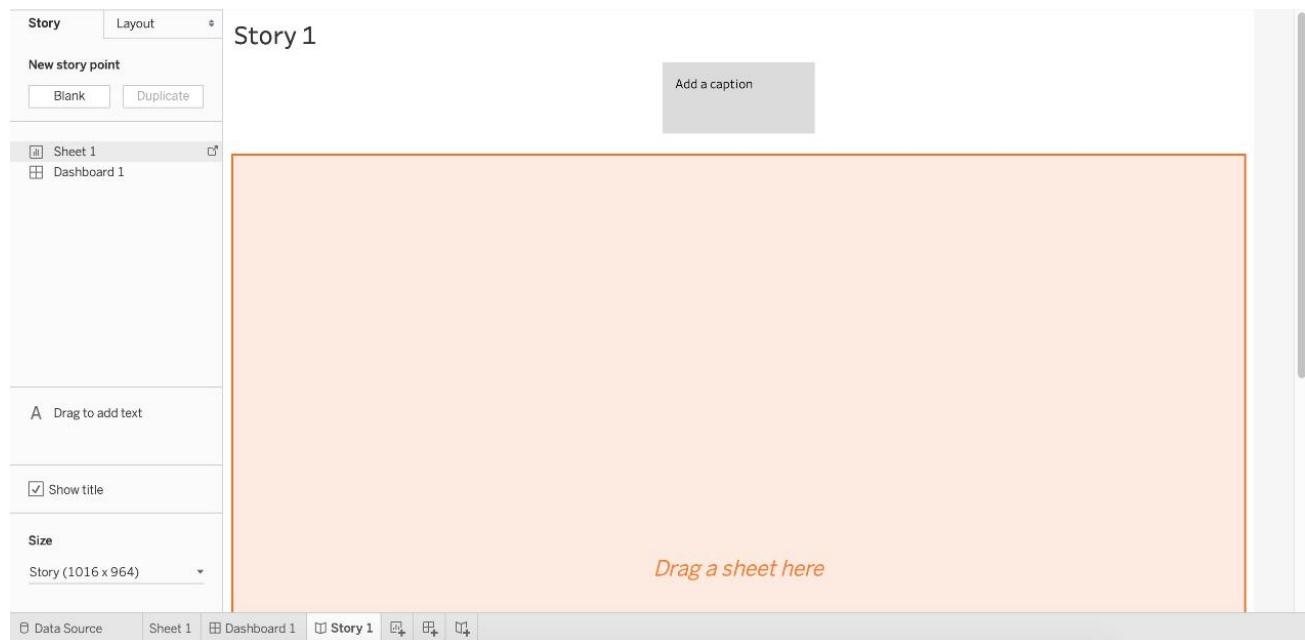
A. Yes

B. No

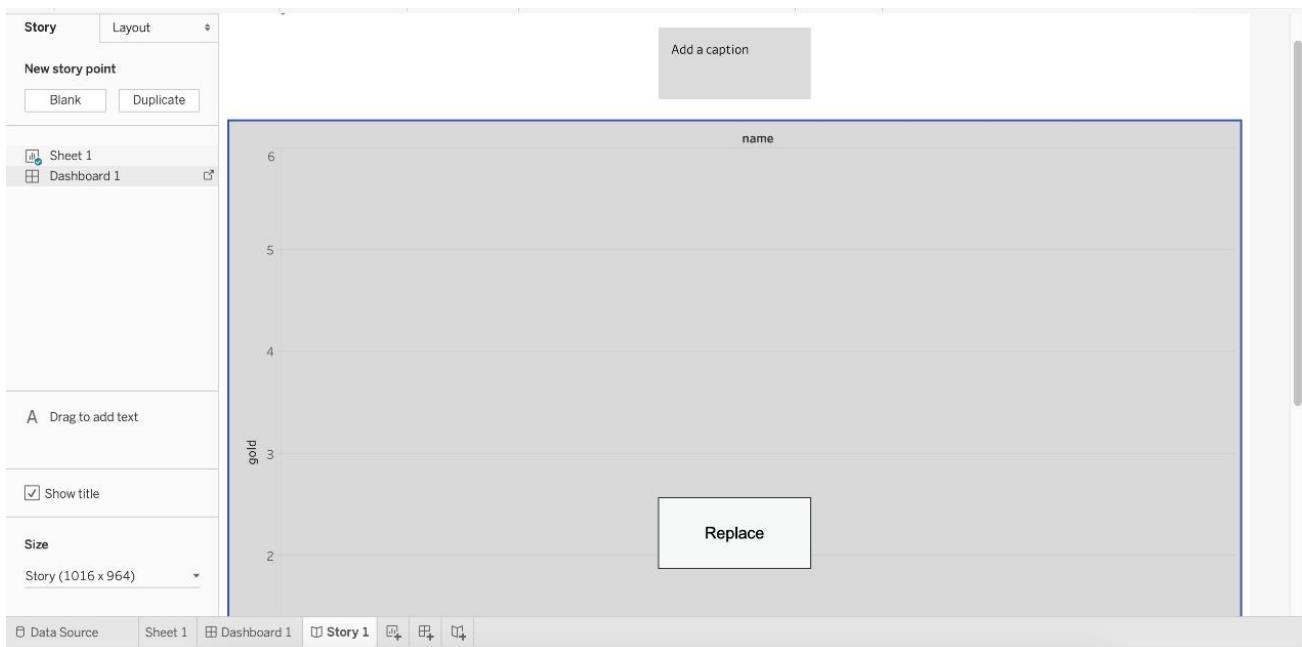
Answer: B

Explanation:

This is a tricky question. We are talking about story POINTS, and not entire stories in the question. To create a story, lets say I have a blank story with 1 dashboard and 1 worksheet. I can simply drag the dashboard into the view to create a new story point.



Now, if I try to adjust the worksheet beside it in this same view, I cannot. See below:



The only option available is to replace the existing view. Therefore, the answer is NO since they both cannot be added.

Read more about stories in Tableau: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/story_create.htm

124.Which of the following is the correct way to calculate Profit Ratio in Tableau?

- A. Profit / Sales
- B. Sales / Profit
- C. SUM(Profit) / SUM(Sales)
- D. SUM(Sales)/SUM(Profit)

Answer: C

Explanation:

THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION Aggregation is an important concept to consider when creating calculated fields. A calculated field for $\text{SUM}([\text{Profit}]) / \text{SUM}([\text{Sales}])$ will give you a very different answer than $[\text{Profit}] / [\text{Sales}]$, even though both formulas are valid. If you do not provide the aggregation within the calculated field, Tableau will calculate the equation for every record (row) in your analysis, then aggregate the answers for all of the rows together when the calculated field is added to the view. In simple terms, if specify the aggregation such as SUM, what Tableau will do is that it will first calculate the sum of the Profit column (say x), then calculate the sum of the Sales column (say y), and then simply apply $x/y \rightarrow$ This is what we expect! Perfect!

BUT, if you don't specify the aggregation, it will go to every single ROW, perform Profit / Sales, and then aggregate the answers calculated for each row. This is simply NOT what we wan't!

An example:



Reference: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/tableau-tip-dont-make-error-ratio-calculationsbob-newstadt>

125. _____ 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.

- A. .twb files
- B. .tbd files
- C. .twbx files
- D. .tde files

Answer: D

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

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

- A. PostgreSQL
- B. SAP HANA
- C. Google Firebase
- D. Amazon Redshift

Answer: D

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:

- Server
- File

127.Which of the following are valid ways of Grouping Data?

- A. Using Marks in the view
- B. Using Labels in the View
- C. From the Analytics Pane
- D. From the Dimensions Shelf

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

IMPORTANT QUESTION AND EXPLANATION, PLEASE READ

3 ways to group data 1) Marks

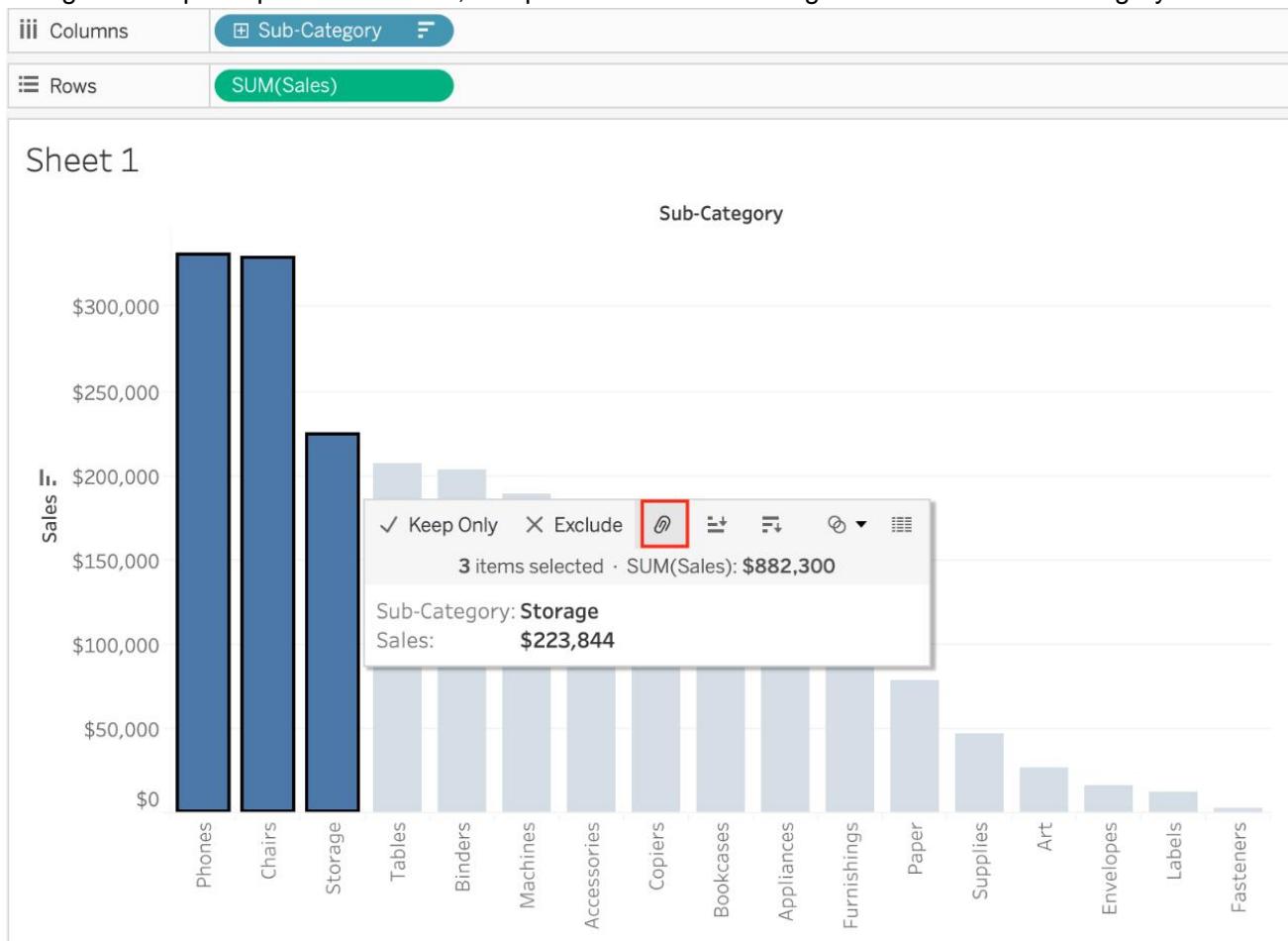
2) Labels

3) Dimensions shelf.

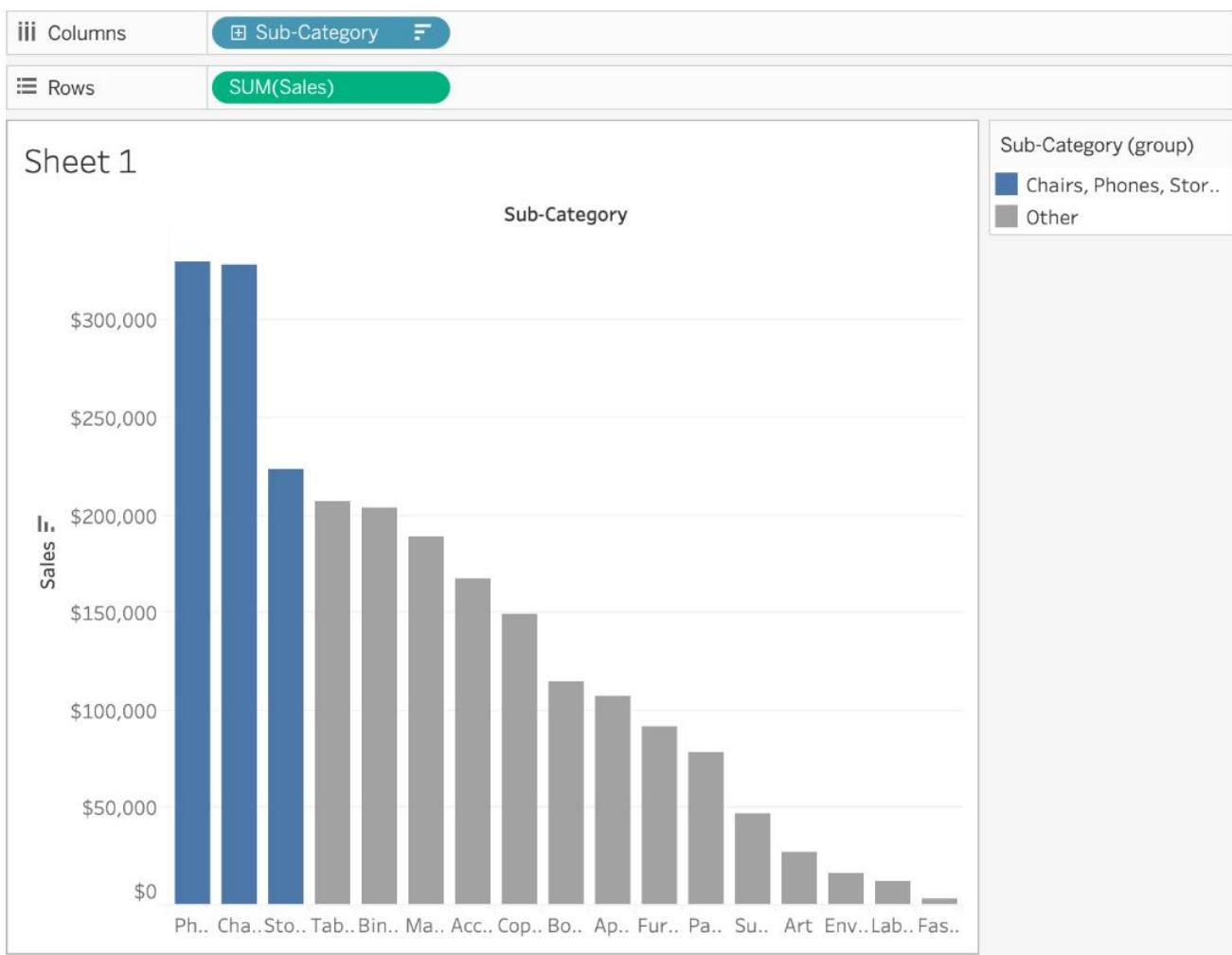
IMPORTANT

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

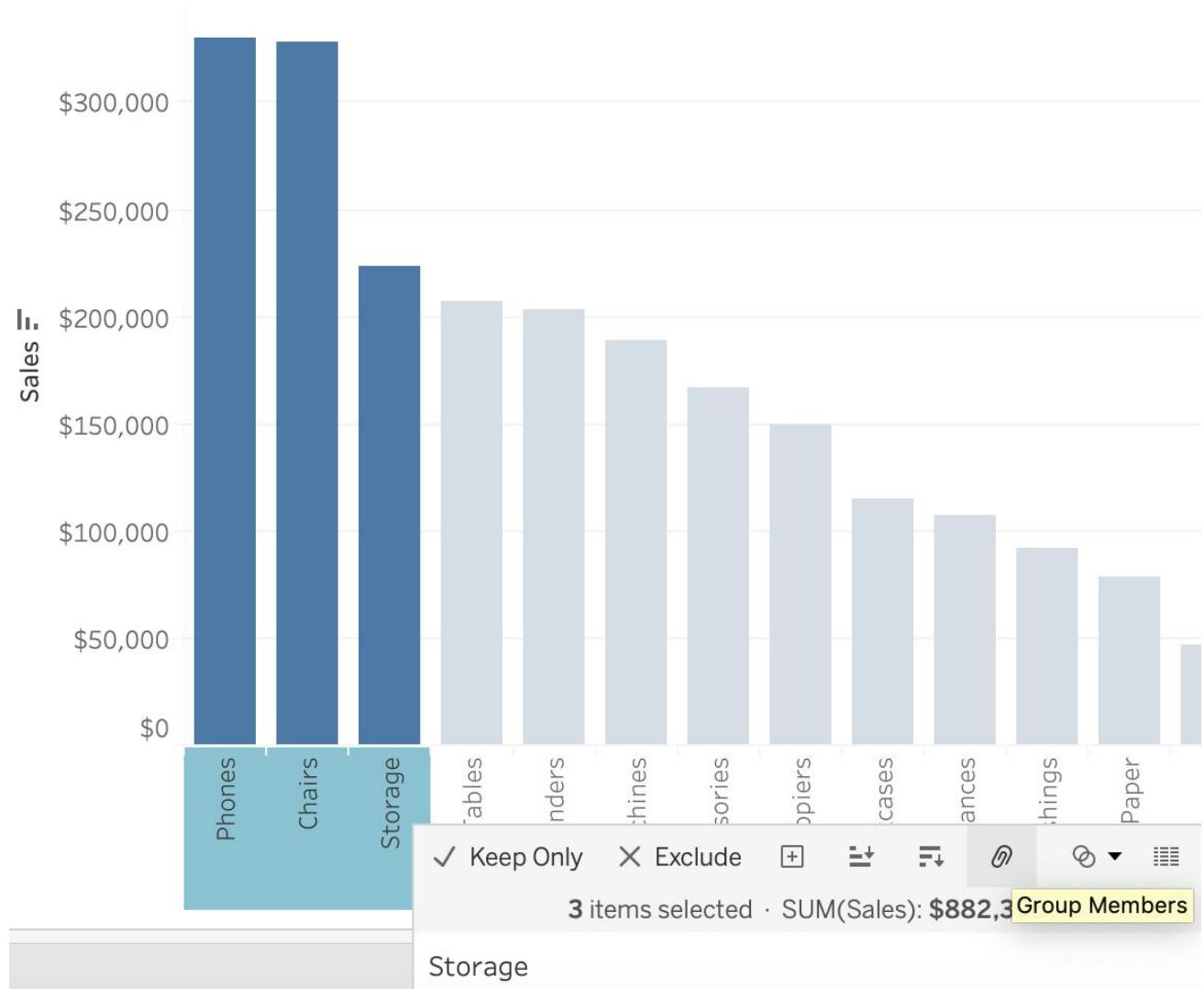
Using the sample superstore dataset, first plot a bar chart showing sales for each sub-category:

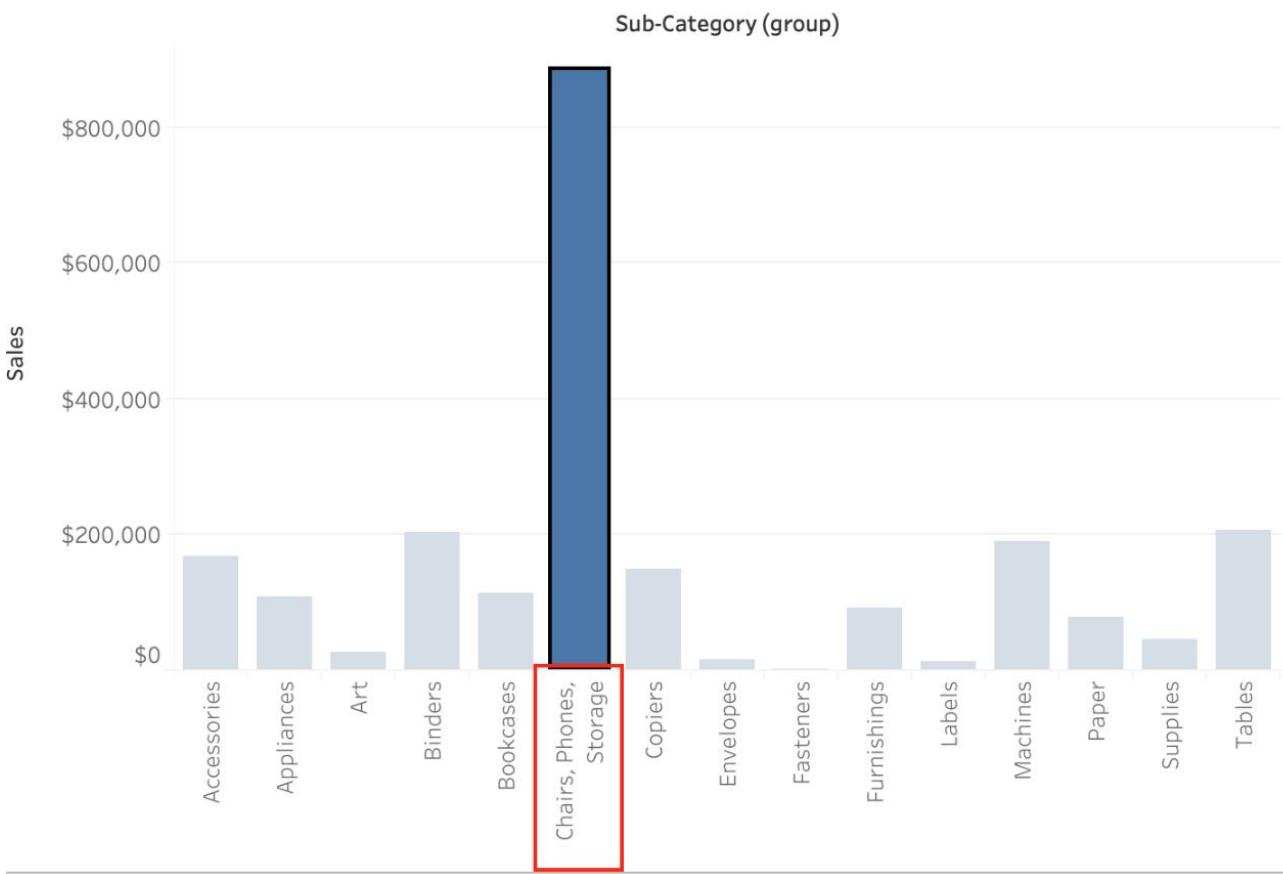


Here, if we Select Phones, Chairs and Storage by selecting the MARKS (Bars), and then group them:

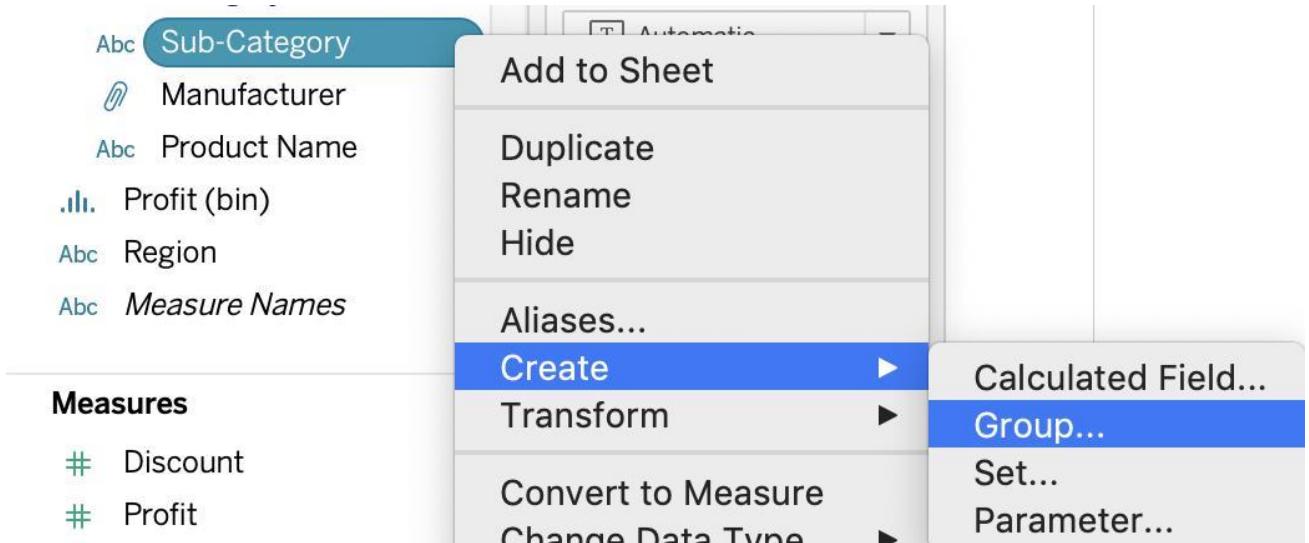


They remain separate marks (BARS) but are grouped by the same colour. Now, if we didn't do this, and rather grouped by selecting their Labels (Names): Then they no longer remain separate Marks (bars) but are rather consolidated into a single Bar:





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



Now choose Phones, Chairs and Storage and Click Group:

Create Group [Sub-Category]

Field Name: Sub-Category (group)

Groups: Add to:

The screenshot shows the 'Create Group' dialog in Tableau. At the top, there are three window control buttons (red, grey, green). Below that is the title 'Create Group [Sub-Category]'. A 'Field Name' input field contains 'Sub-Category (group)'. To the right is a 'Add to:' dropdown with a small up/down arrow icon. Below these are two scrollable lists. The first list, labeled 'Groups', contains items such as 'Binders', 'Bookcases', 'Chairs', 'Copiers', 'Envelopes', 'Fasteners', 'Furnishings', 'Labels', 'Machines', 'Paper', 'Phones', and 'Storage'. The items 'Chairs' and 'Phones' are highlighted with a blue background. The second list, labeled 'Art', contains items like 'Binders', 'Bookcases', 'Chairs', 'Copiers', 'Envelopes', 'Fasteners', 'Furnishings', 'Labels', 'Machines', 'Paper', 'Phones', and 'Storage'. This second list also has 'Chairs' and 'Phones' highlighted with a blue background. A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of both lists.

You will now automatically have a new Dimension as follows:



Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/sortgroup_groups_creating.htm

128.Which Sub-Category had the least Profit in the Office Supplies category?

- A. Fasteners
- B. Labels
- C. Envelopes
- D. Binders

Answer: A

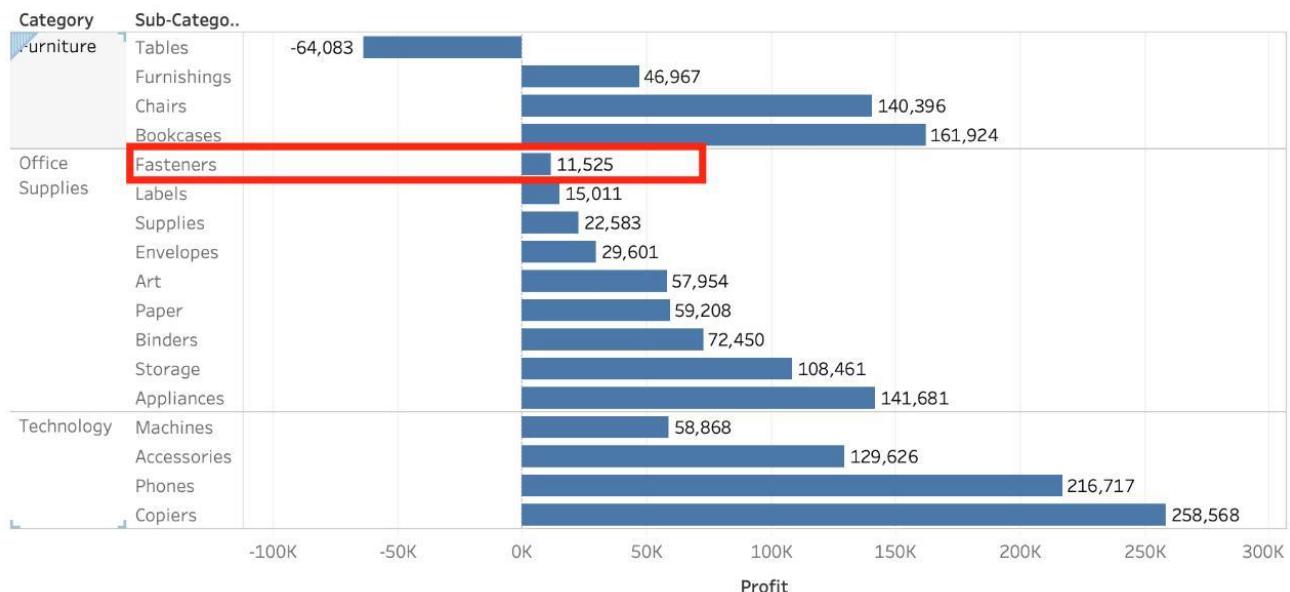
Explanation:

Explanation To reach the correct answer, follow the steps below:

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with the 'Columns' shelf at the top. A red box highlights the 'SUM(Profit)' button. Below the shelves, the 'Rows' section is visible, showing 'Category' and 'Sub-Category' selected. The bottom of the screen shows the standard Tableau toolbar with various icons for selection, text, and filters.

- 1) Drag Category, and sub-category to the row shelf. Drag Profit to the Column shelf
- 2) Click the Sort-ascending icon as shown above, to sort the profits from least to greatest as shown: Click the 'Show mark labels icon'

Sheet 2



As we can see, Fasteners has the least Profit in the Office Supplies Category, and hence is our correct answer!

129.Which of the following is a good reason for using a bullet graph?

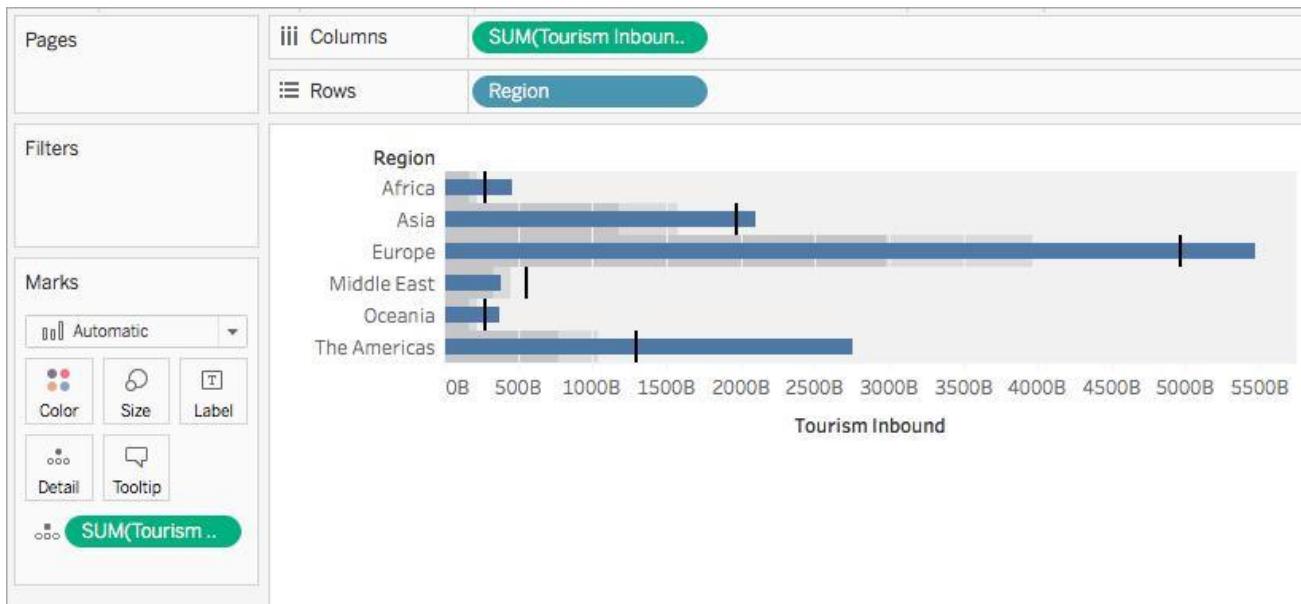
- A. Comparing the actual sales against the target sales
- B. Analysing the trend over a given time period
- C. Forecasting future sales
- D. Displaying the year-on-year growth in sales

Answer: A

Explanation:

A bullet graph is a variation of a bar graph developed to replace dashboard gauges and meters. A bullet graph is useful for comparing the performance of a primary measure to one or more other measures.

Below is a single bullet graph showing how actual sales compared to estimated sales.



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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Role can be of the following two types:

- 1) Dimension
 - 2) Measure Type can be of the following :
- 1) String
 - 2) Number
 - 3) Geographic
 - 4) Boolean
 - 5) Date
 - 6) Date and Time

131. By default, measures placed in a view are aggregated by _____

- A. COUNT
- B. AVERAGE
- C. MEDIAN
- D. SUM

Answer: D

Explanation:

By default, measures placed in a view are aggregated by SUM, which means that the data for that field in all of the rows is combined. Measures can also be aggregated as average, median, count, or count distinct.

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/calculations_aggregation.htm

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

- A. In the Data pane, right-click a dimension and select Create > Set.
- B. In the Tableau Main Menu, Choose Worksheet and select Create > Set
- C. In the Tableau Main Menu, choose Dashboard and select Create > Set
- D. In the Data pane, right-click a measure and select Create > Set.

Answer: A

Explanation:

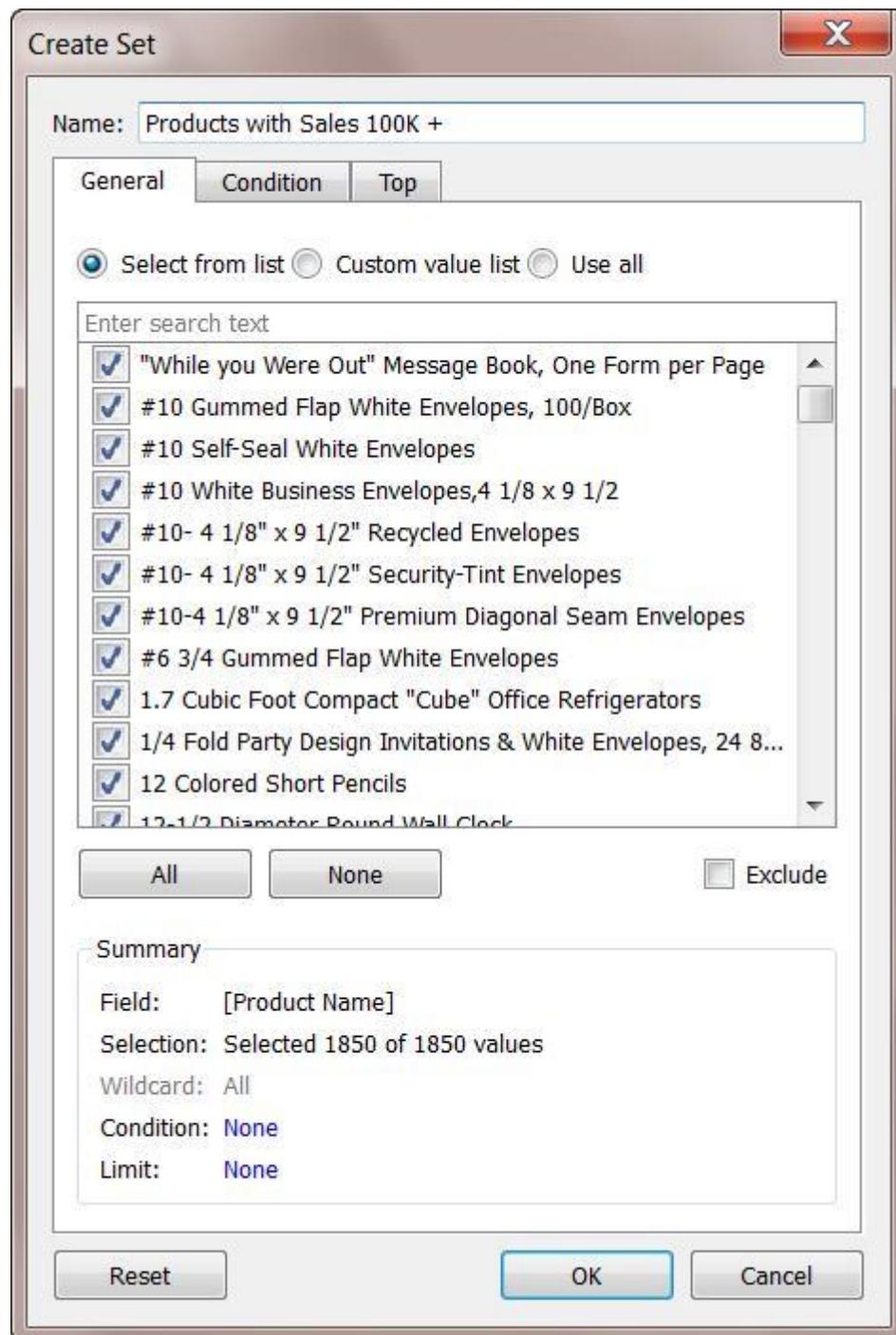
Explanation There are two types of sets: dynamic sets and fixed sets. The members of a dynamic set change when the underlying data changes. Dynamic sets can only be based on a single dimension.

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

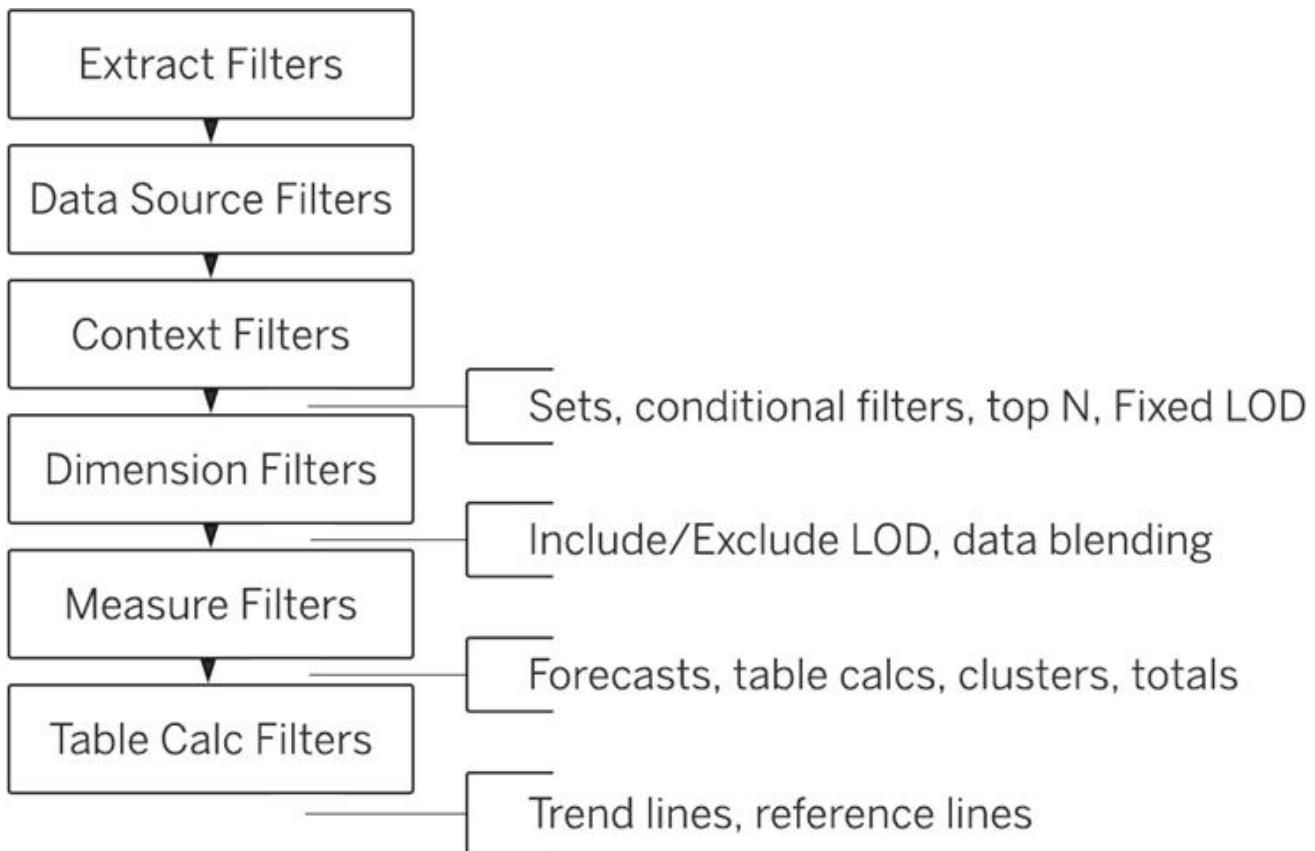
133. True or False: Context Filters are executed after Data Source filters

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION To answer this question, you need to understand Tableau's Order of Operations. See below and remember this always:



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

134. Question 30: Skipped Using the CoffeeChain table, create a scatter plot of Profit (x-axis) vs Sales (y-axis) broken down by State. Add a Linear trend line to the view.

What is its R-squared value?

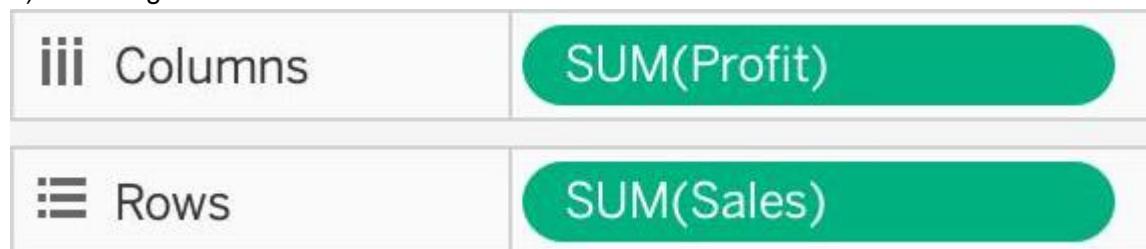
- A. 0.783262
- B. 0.739284
- C. 0.759329
- D. 0.748472

Answer: A

Explanation:

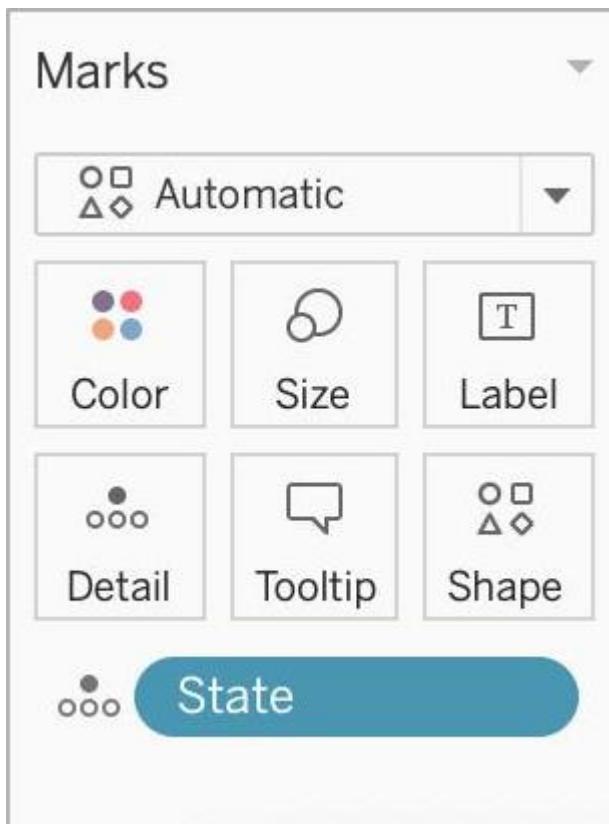
Explanation Trend lines have become popular questions in recent Tableau examinations. Follow along:

1) First drag Sales to the Rows shelf and Profit to the Columns shelf:



You will only see a single mark since the view is aggregated.

2) Now, break down this view by state. Drag State into Detail on the Marks shelf (or directly to the view):



- 3) Finally, move to the Analytics pane, and drag Trend line to the view.
When you drag it, select the Linear option!:

Data

Analytics



Summarize

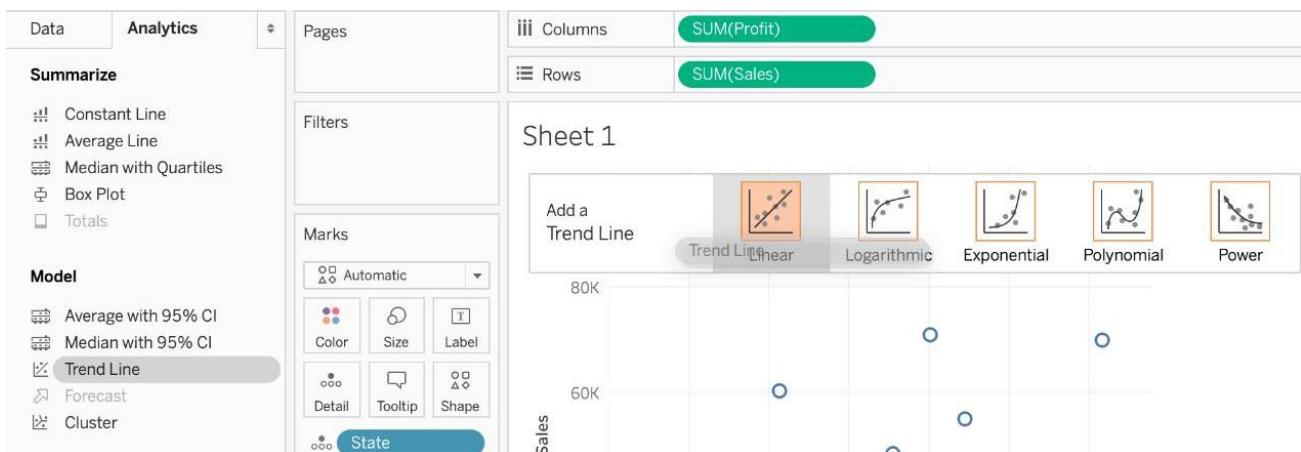
- Constant Line
- Average Line
- Median with Quartiles
- Box Plot
- Totals

Model

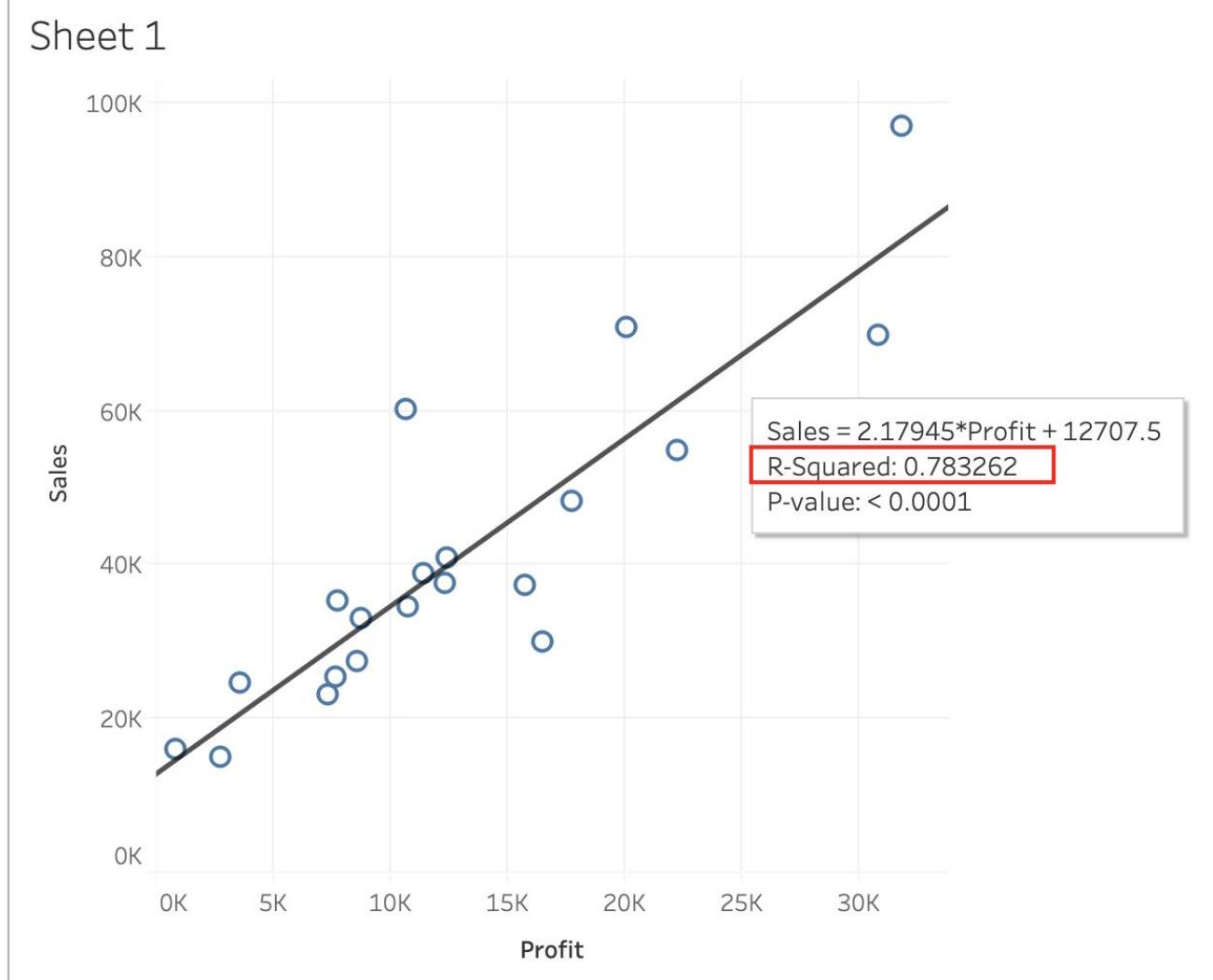
- Average with 95% CI
- Median with 95% CI
- Trend Line
- Forecast
- Cluster

Custom

- Reference Line
- Reference Band
- Distribution Band
- Box Plot



4) The following is our view. Hover over the trend line to see the R-squared value:



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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

- Blue measures  and dimensions  are discrete. Discrete values are treated as finite. Generally, discrete fields add headers to the view.

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/datafields_typesandroles.htm

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

- A. Variance
- B. Rank
- C. Moving Average
- D. Standard Deviation

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

The screenshot shows a Tableau interface with a context menu open over a measure named "SUM(Sales)". The menu includes options like "Filter...", "Show Filter", "Format...", "Show Header" (checked), "Include in Tooltip" (checked), "Dimension" (under "Measure Type"), "Attribute", "Measure (Sum)" (selected and checked), "Discrete", "Continuous" (checked), "Edit in Shelf", "Add Table Calculation...", "Quick Table Calculation" (with a dropdown arrow), and "Remove". A secondary dropdown for "Measure (Sum)" lists "Sum", "Average", "Median", "Count", "Count (Distinct)", "Minimum", "Maximum", "Percentile" (with a dropdown arrow), "Std. Dev" (highlighted with a red box), "Std. Dev (Pop.)", "Variance" (highlighted with a red box), and "Variance (Pop.)".

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

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

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

137. Is it possible to make a Measure discrete?

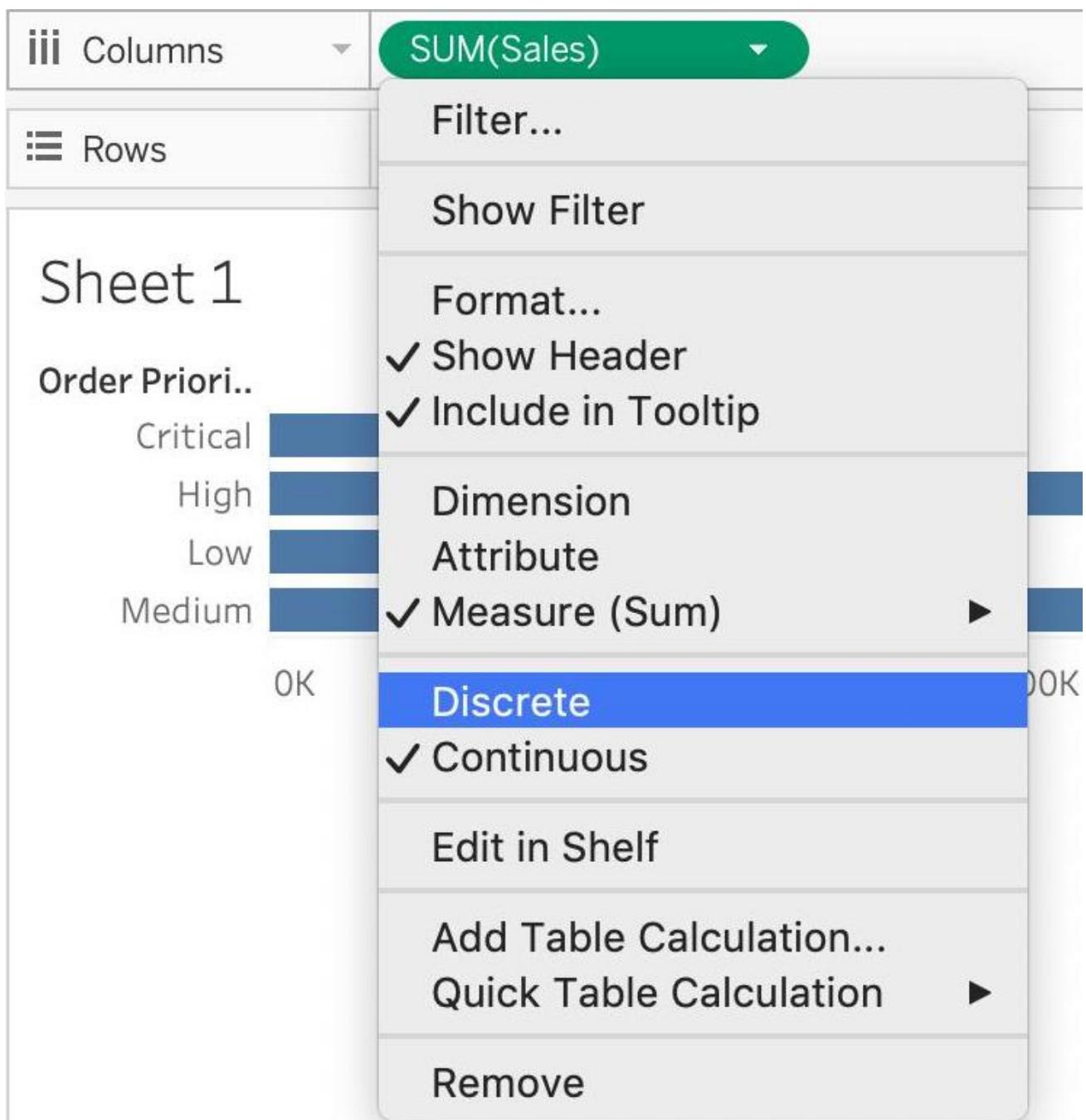
- A. No
B. Yes

Answer: B

Explanation:

Of course! Follow along:

Right click on any measure, and choose Discrete as shown:



Once you do this, the green pill becomes blue in colour, indicating that it is now Discrete!

The screenshot shows the Tableau interface with two main sections: 'Columns' and 'Rows'. The 'Columns' section contains a button labeled 'SUM(Sales)'. The 'Rows' section contains a button labeled 'Order Priority'. A red box highlights the 'SUM(Sales)' button.

Sheet 1

		Sales
Order Priori..		567,82..
Critical		Abc
High		Abc
Low	Abc	
Medium		Abc

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/datafields_typesandroles.htm

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

- A. Monitor, Default, Phone, Tablet
- B. Phone, Tablet, Laptop, Desktop
- C. Default, Phone, Tablet, Desktop
- D. Phone, Monitor, Laptop, Default

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

The screenshot shows the Tableau dashboard creation interface. In the top navigation bar, there is a 'Layout' dropdown. Below it, under 'Device Preview', there is a 'Device type' dropdown menu. This menu is open and displays four options: 'Default', 'Desktop', 'Tablet', and 'Phone'. A red box highlights this dropdown menu.

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

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

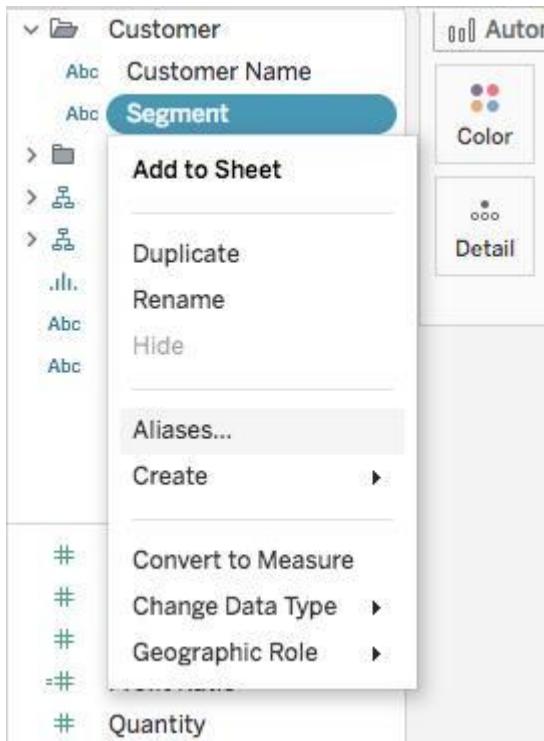
- A. parameters
- B. duplicates
- C. copies
- D. aliases

Answer: D

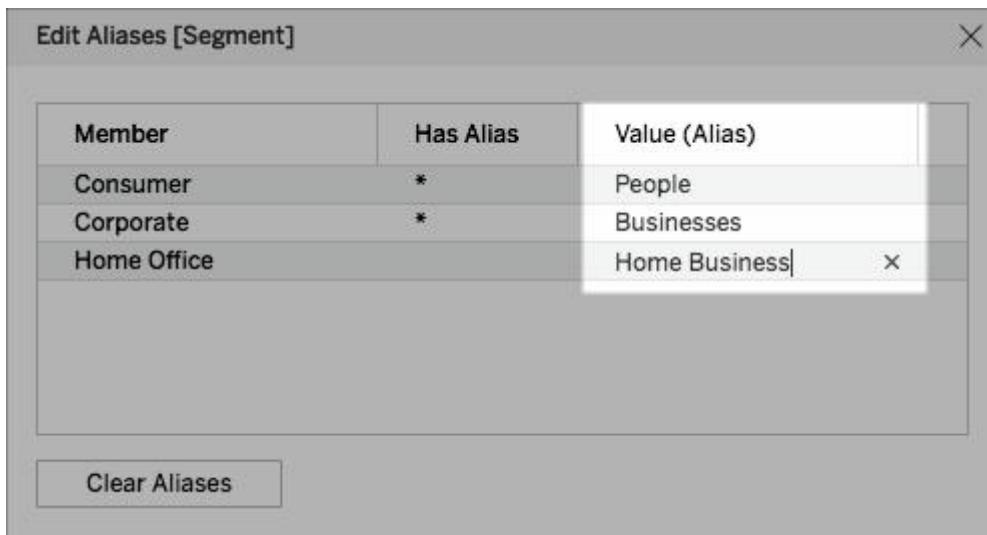
Explanation:

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

To create an alias:



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



☞ To submit your changes: In Tableau Desktop, click OK. On Tableau Server or Tableau Online, click the X icon in the top-right corner of the dialog box. When you add the field to the view, the alias names appear as labels in the view. For example:
Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields_fieldproperties_aliases_ex1editing.htm

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

- A. join
- B. blend
- C. concatenate
- D. union

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation You can union your data to combine two or more tables by appending values (rows) from one table to another. To union your data in Tableau data source, the tables must come from the same connection. For example, suppose you have the following customer purchase information stored in three tables, separated by month. The table names are "May2016," "June2016," and "July2016."

May2016

June2016

July2016

DAY	CUST OMER	PURC HASSES	TYPE
4	Lane	5	Credit
10	Chris	6	Credit
28	Juan	1	Credit

DAY	CUST OMER	PURC HASSES	TYPE
1	Lisa	3	Credit
28	Isaac	4	Cash
28	Sam	2	Credit

DAY	CUST OMER	PURC HASSES	TYPE
2	Mario	2	Credit
15	Wei	1	Cash
21	Jim	7	Cash

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

Union

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

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

141. We can join a maximum of _____ tables in Tableau

- A. 16
- B. 32
- C. 64
- D. 128

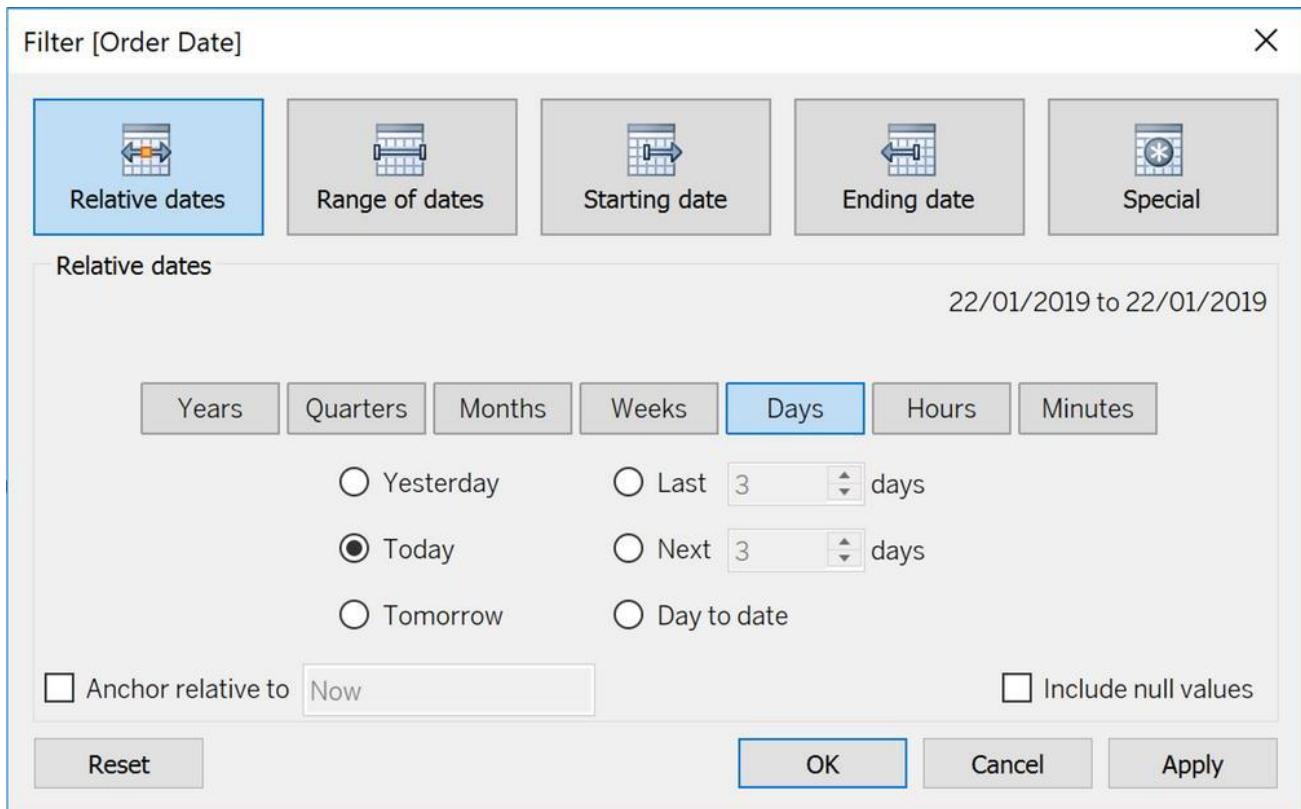
Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation It is possible to join a maximum of 32 tables in Tableau!

Reference: <https://www.mytectra.com/interview-question/tableau-interview-question-andanswers>

142. If you see the following Filter, then you're working with _____ [Larger image](#)



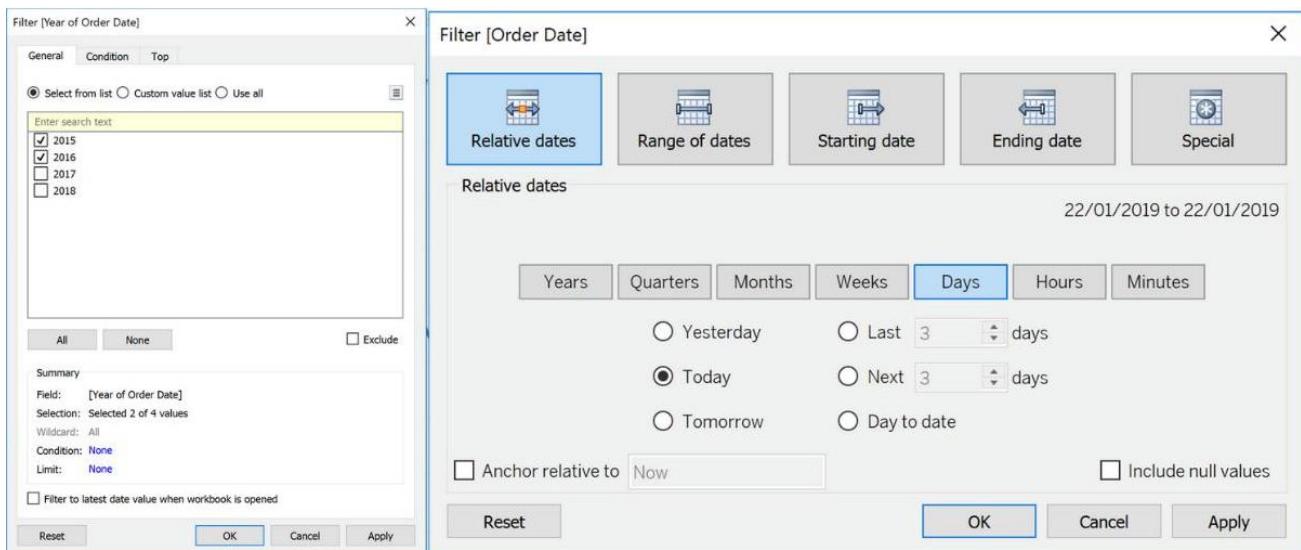
- A. Grouped Dates
- B. Date Functions
- C. Date Parts
- D. Date Values

Answer: D

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-vsdatevalues/>

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

- A. Dimensions and Measures
- B. Rows and Columns
- C. Labels and Values
- D. Numbers and Headers

Answer: A

Explanation:

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/enus/datafields_typesandroles.htm

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

- A. Click on Data in the main menu above, and click on choose color.
- B. From the Data pane, drag a field to Color on the Marks card.

C. In the column/row shelf, right click the field and click on edit in shelf to select the color.

D. From the Analytics pane, drag a model to Color on the Marks card.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

145. _____ is a technique in Tableau which will identify marks with similar characteristics

A. Clustering

B. Grouping

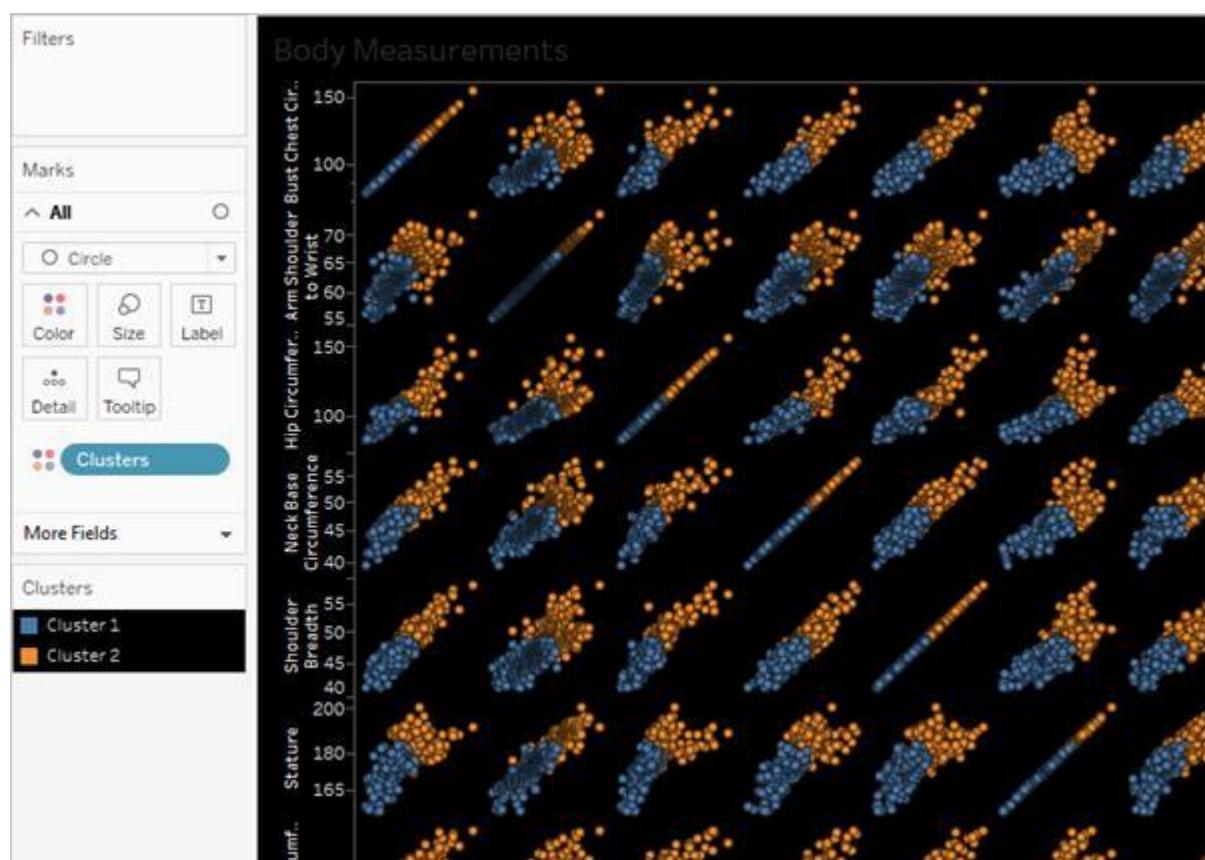
C. Sets

D. Union

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation Cluster analysis partitions marks in the view into clusters, where the marks within each cluster are more similar to one another than they are to marks in other clusters.



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

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

A. No

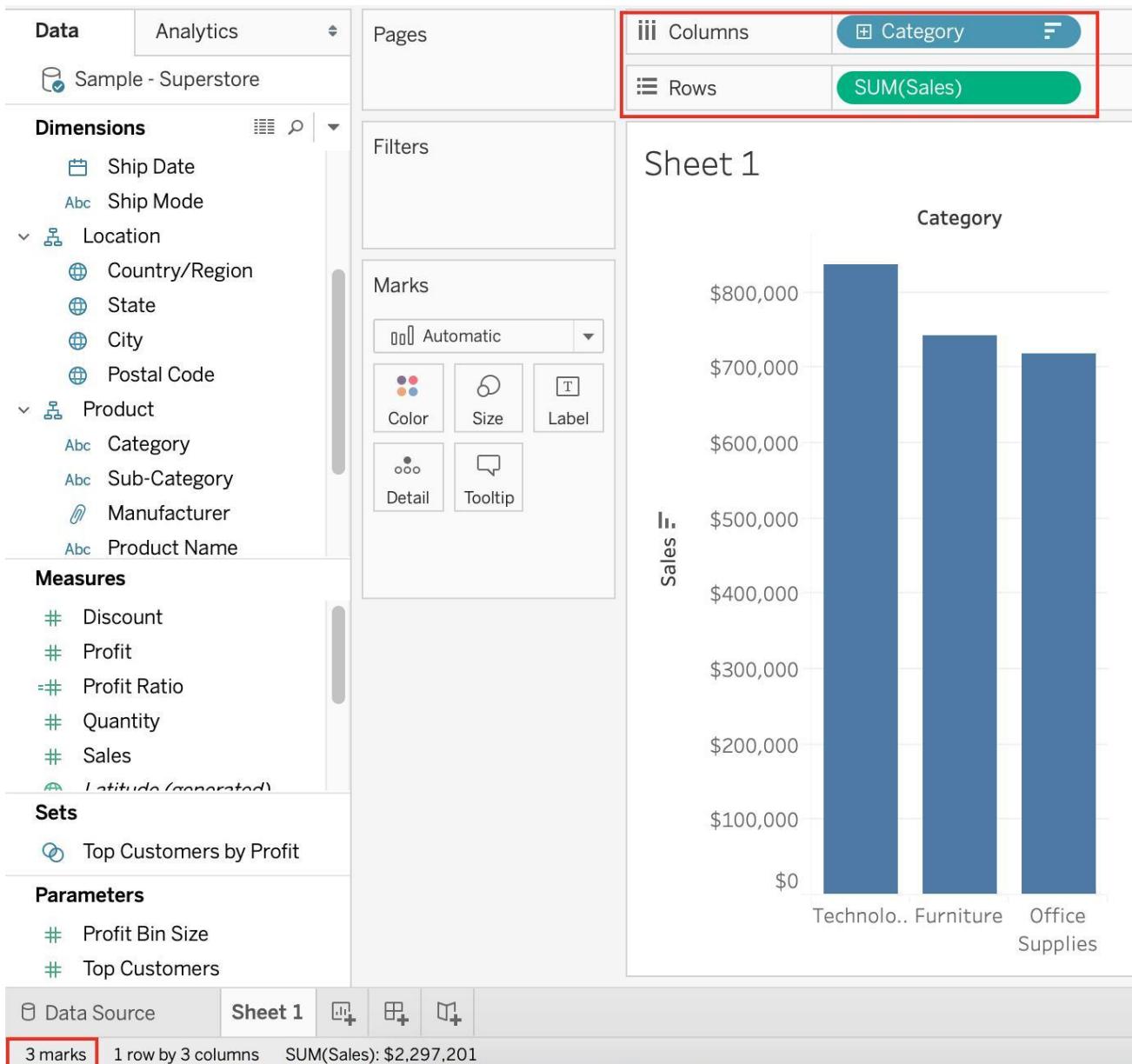
B. Yes

Answer: B

Explanation:

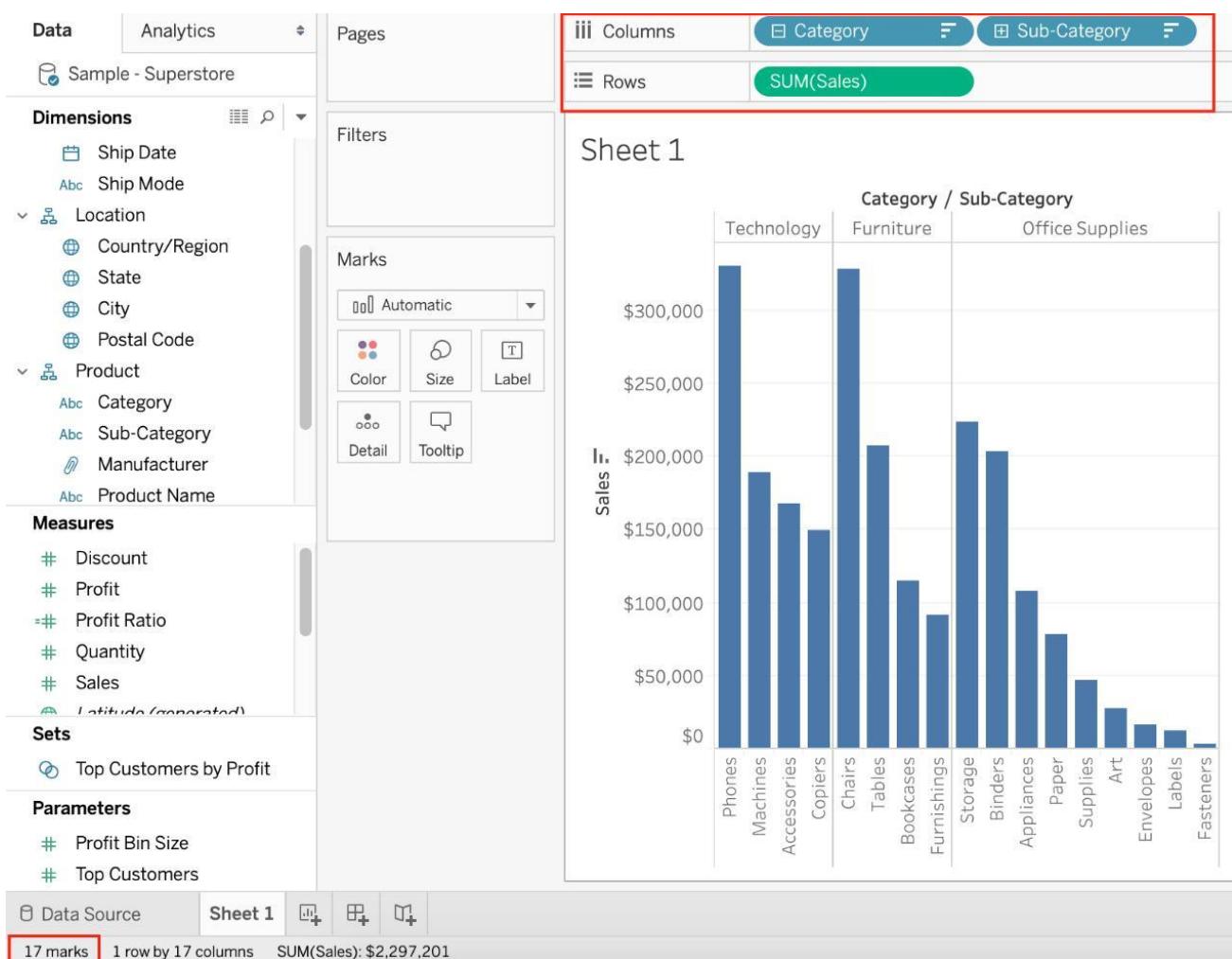
Of course! As an example, see below:

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!!)

147. 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.

- A. Remote Field Name, Field Name
- B. Local Name, Actual Name
- C. Column Name, Actual Name
- D. Local Field, Global Field

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Sample - Superstore

Connection Live Extract

Filters 0 | Add

Orders

Sort fields Data source order ▾ Show aliases Show hidden fields

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:

The screenshot shows the 'Data source order' section of the Tableau Data Source interface. It lists fields from the 'Orders' table, each with its original name in the 'Field Name' column and its corresponding 'Remote Field Name' in the 'Remote Field Name' column. A red box highlights the first row, which contains the field 'oID'.

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

In Tableau Desktop, you can save views as PDF files rather than printing them as hard copies. You do not need to have Adobe Acrobat installed on your computer. When you print an individual sheet to PDF, filters in the view are not included. To show filters, create a dashboard containing the sheet and export the

dashboard to PDF. (IMPORTANT)

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

149.Which of the following is NOT a new feature introduced in Tableau 2020.1?

- A. Dynamic Parameters
- B. Viz Animations
- C. Buffer Calculations
- D. Set Control

Answer: D

Explanation:

Your Tableau Desktop Specialist exam will be based on the 2020.1 version. Set controls are a new feature introduced in the 2020.2 version, and hence is the correct answer - it is not a part of 2020.1

For the 2020.1 version the new features were:

1) Viz animations:

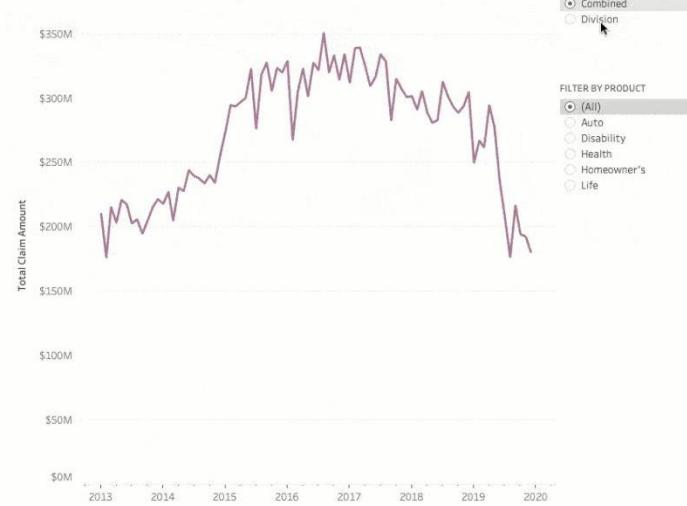
Viz animations help you see and understand your changing data. It's easy to track the logical steps behind data's evolution and tell powerful data stories. Sorting, filtering, adding fields, and other actions will now smoothly animate your visualizations. Choose whether to turn Viz Animations on or off, and decide how you'd best like to apply animations to your new workbooks.

INSURANCE CLAIM DETAILS

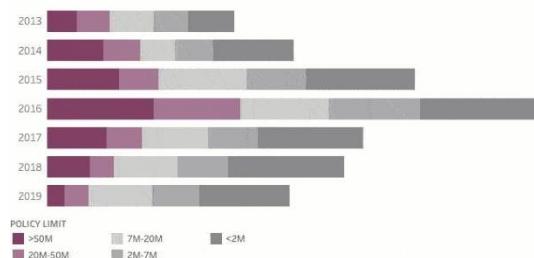
TOTAL PAID BY PRODUCT LINE



CLAIM TRENDS



TOTAL PAID BY POLICY LIMIT



POLICY LIMIT

>50M	20M-50M	7M-20M	2M-7M	<2M
\$2M	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M

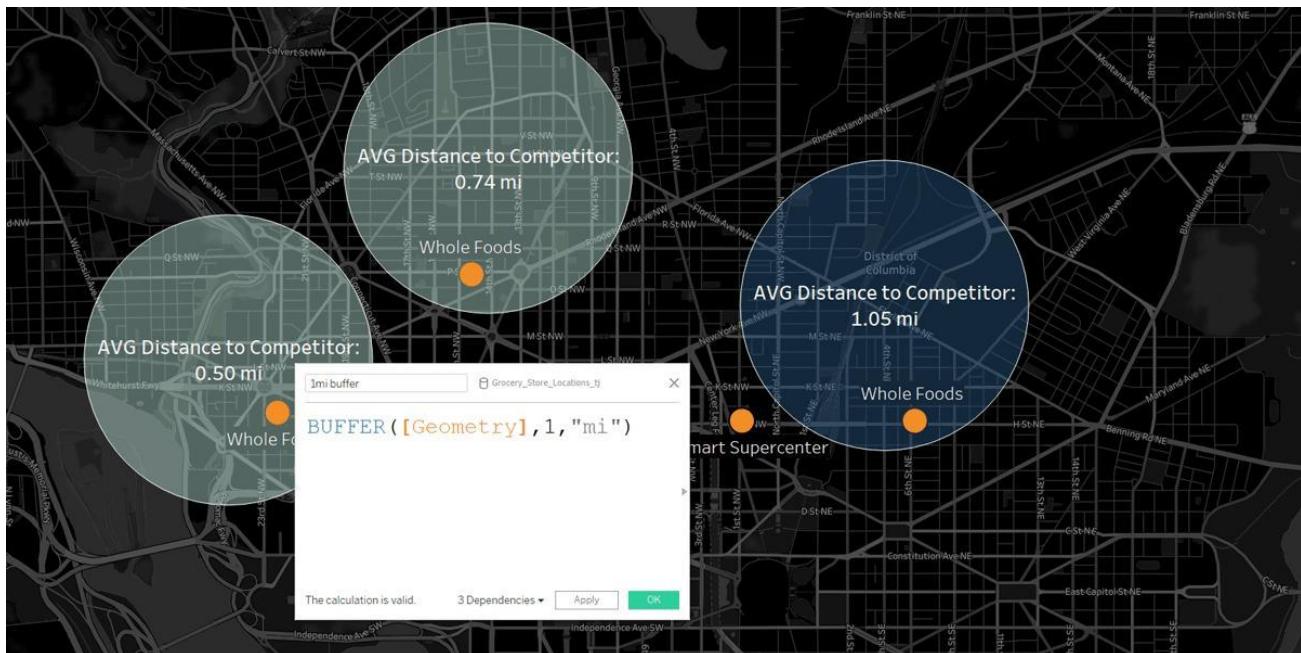
PRODUCT KEY

Auto	Life	Disability	Health	Homeowner's
\$2M	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M

2) Dynamic Parameters:

Say goodbye to republishing workbooks with parameters every time the underlying data changes. Set your parameter once, and Tableau will automatically update the parameter's list of values every time someone opens the workbook.

3) Buffer Calculations:



Buffer calculations allow you to visualize the distance around point locations. Give Tableau three parameters—location, distance, and a unit of measure—and a buffer, or boundary is instantly created. Answering complex spatial questions becomes easier than ever before—visualize what properties are within 200 meters of a proposed transit site, or how many competitors' stores are within 1 mile of their store, and more.

150. Using the dataset, plot a Map showing all the countries, filtered by Market to only include LATAM. Which country in the LATAM Market has the highest shipping delay (sum of total number of days between the order date and the ship date)?

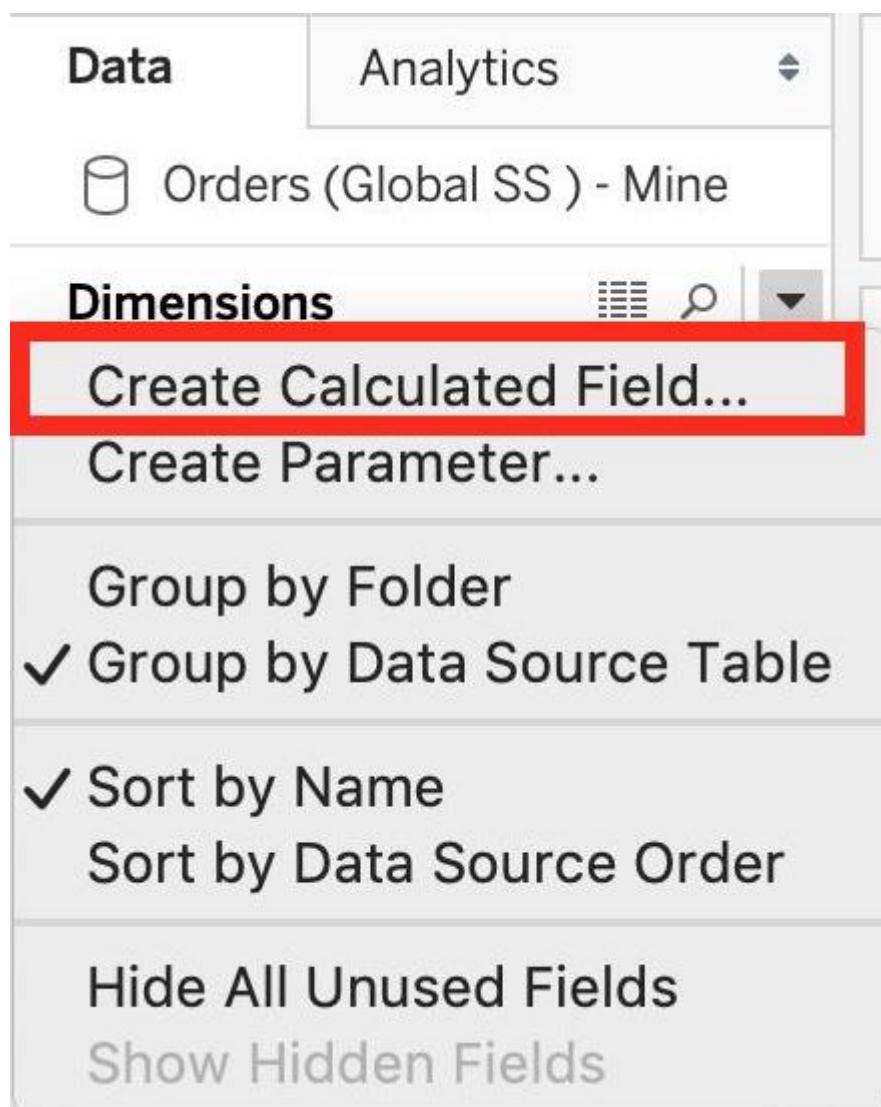
- A. Brazil
- B. Peru
- C. Argentina
- D. Mexico

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR THE EXAM, PAY ATTENTION

- 1) To find the number of days between order date and shipping date, we will make use of a calculated field: In the data pane, click on the dropdown arrow, and choose create calculated field.



Let's name this calculated field "ShippingDelay" (you can name it anything you want :))

2) Use the DATEDIFF () function, and pass it the arguments as follows:

The screenshot shows the Power BI formula editor. In the 'Name' field, 'ShippingDelay' is entered. In the 'Formula' field, the formula 'DATEDIFF('day',[Order Date],[Ship Date])' is written. A tooltip for the 'DATEDIFF' function is open, showing its definition: 'DATEDIFF(date_part, start_date, end_date, [start_of_week])'. The tooltip also describes the function: 'Returns the difference between two dates where start_date is subtracted from end_date. The difference is expressed in units of date_part. If start_of_week is omitted, the week start day is determined by the start day configured for the data source.' Below the editor, a message says 'The calculation is valid.'

'day' depicts that we want to calculate the number of DAYS between the two dates. The first argument is 'start_date' which is the ORDER_DATE (day the order was placed), the second argument is 'end_date', which is the SHIP_DATE (date the order was shipped). So by subtracting as follows: SHIP_DATE - ORDER_DATE, we can find the delay in shipping.

Click OK.

3) You should now have a new measure as follows:

Measures

- # Discount
- # Profit
- # Quantity
- # Sales
- # Shipping Cost
- =# ShippingDelay ▾
- 🌐 Latitude (generated)
- 🌐 Longitude (generated)

4) Phew! The hard part is done! Now let's filter by Market to include only LATAM:

Filter [Market]

General Wildcard Condition Top

Select from list Custom value list Use all

Enter search text

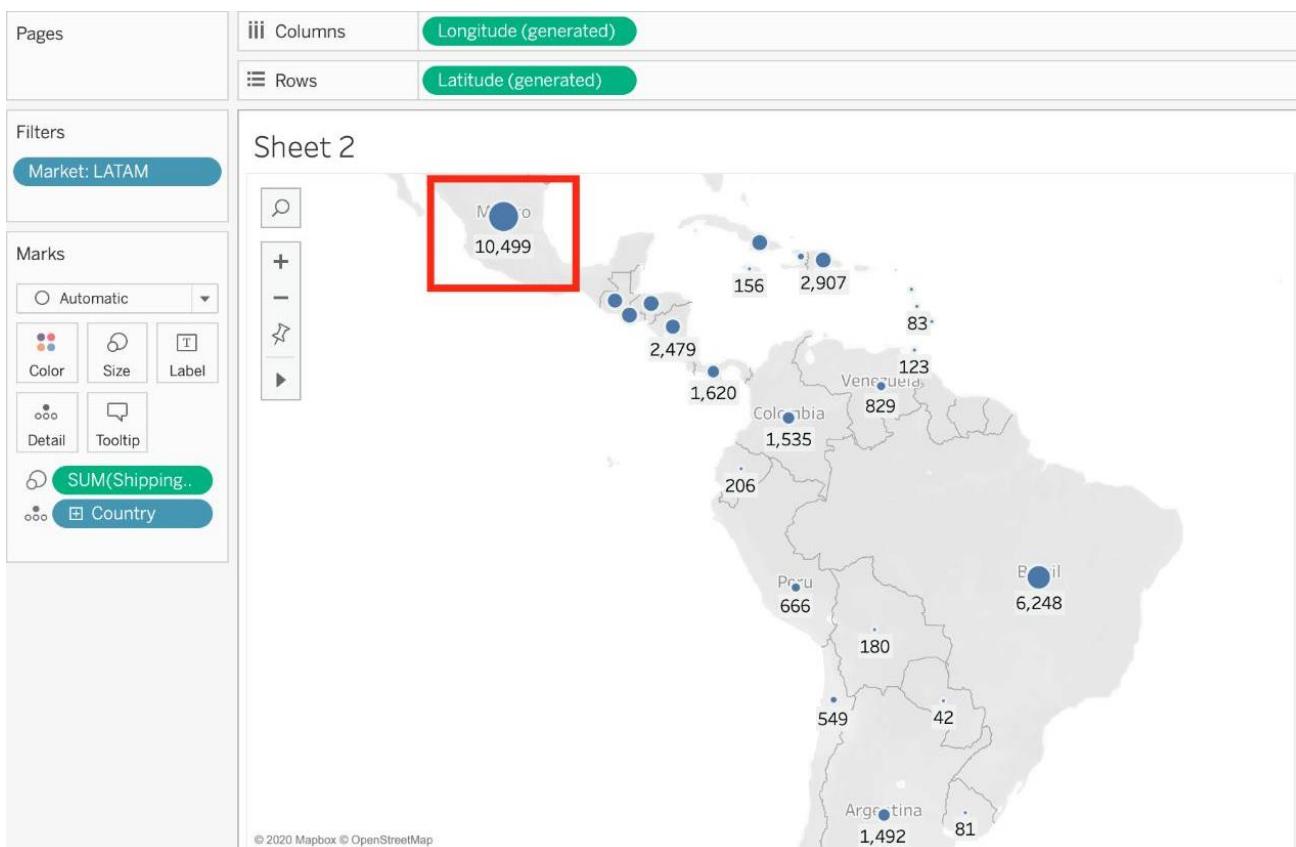
APAC
 EMEA
 LATAM
 USCA

All None Exclude

Summary

Field: [Market]
Selection: Selected 1 of 4 values

- 5) Drag Country to the view, and the new calculated field 'ShippingDelay' to SIZE on the Marks Shelf as follows: *You can also click on Show Text Labels to be sure that you're choosing the Largest value*



Clearly, Mexico has the highest Shipping Delay!

151. Using the Geo Data table, create a Bar chart showing the In-Stock percentage for each Color. What is the Average In-Stock percentage for the Color Red? Present your answer correctly upto 2 decimal places.

- A. 96.46%
- B. 95.12%
- C. 97.12%
- D. 99.46%

Answer: C

Explanation:

Not too tough. Follow along the steps:

- ☞ Drag Color to Filter and choose Red:
- ☞ 3) Now to display the percentage correctly, lets format it. Click on the In Stock % pill in the Row shelf, and select format:
- ☞ And your final view will look like:

