Tableau Specialist Domain 4 – Understanding Tableau Concepts

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Question 1 [4.1.1 Explain what kind of information dimensions usually contain]

In Tableau, a discrete field is shown in which color? –

a) Red

b) Blue

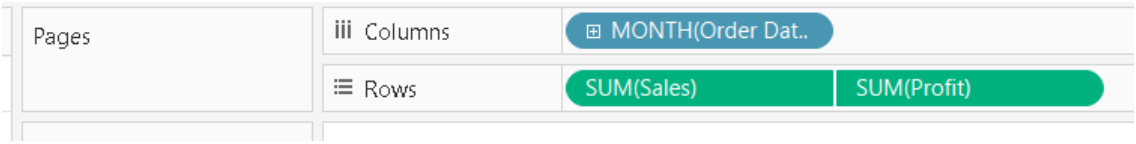
c) Green

d) Yellow

Correct answer: b.

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

Whereas. Green measures and dimensions are continuous. Continuous field values are treated as an infinite range. Generally, continuous fields add axes to the view.



Question 2 [4.1.2 Explain what kind of information measures usually contain]

Which of the following is true for Measures in Tableau? – [Select all that Apply]

a) Measures contain numeric, quantitative values

b) Measures contain qualitative values (such as names, dates, or geographical data)

c) Measures can be used to categorize, segment, and reveal the details in the data

d) Measures can be aggregated

Correct answer: a, d.

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

Question 3 [4.1.3 Explain the difference between dimensions and measures]

Which of the following are the differences between dimensions and measures? – [Select all that Apply]

a) Measures contain quantitative values whereas Dimensions contain names, dates or Geographical data
b) Measures contain continuous values with green pills whereas dimensions contain discrete values with blue pills.
c) Dimensions contain numeric, quantitative values whereas Measures can be used to categorize, segment, and reveal the details in the data
d) Dimensions are aggregated when added to the view, while measures increase the level of detail in the view.
e) Dimensions increase the level of detail in the view while measures are aggregated when added to the view.

Correct answer: a, e.

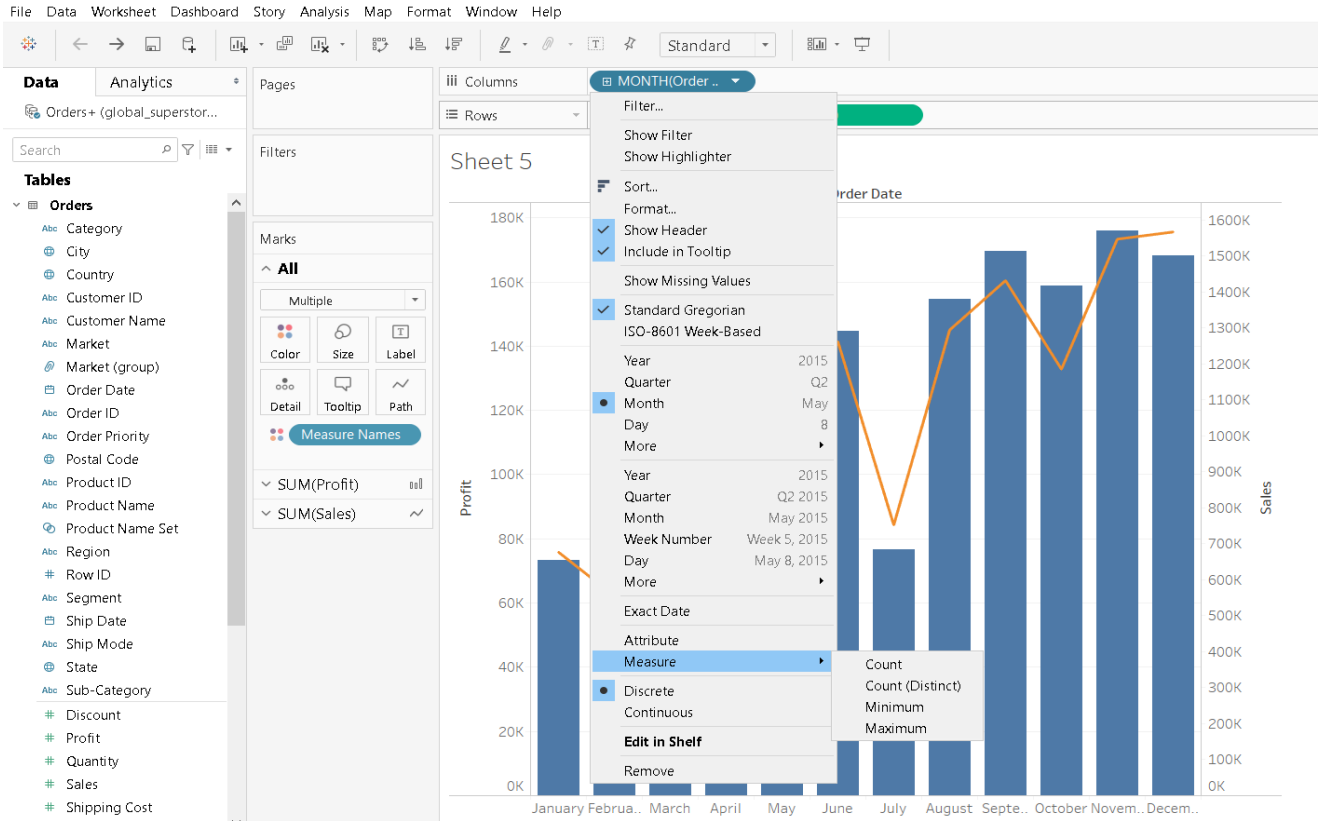
Explanation: In Tableau, Measures contain numeric, quantitative values whereas Dimensions can be used to categorize, segment, and reveal the details in the data and also Dimensions contain Names, Dates or Geographical data. Also in Tableau even if Measures are generally aggregated however even Dimensions can be aggregated.

Answer B is incorrect because although measures are usually continuous while dimensions are usually discrete, it is possible to have discrete measures and continuous dimensions.

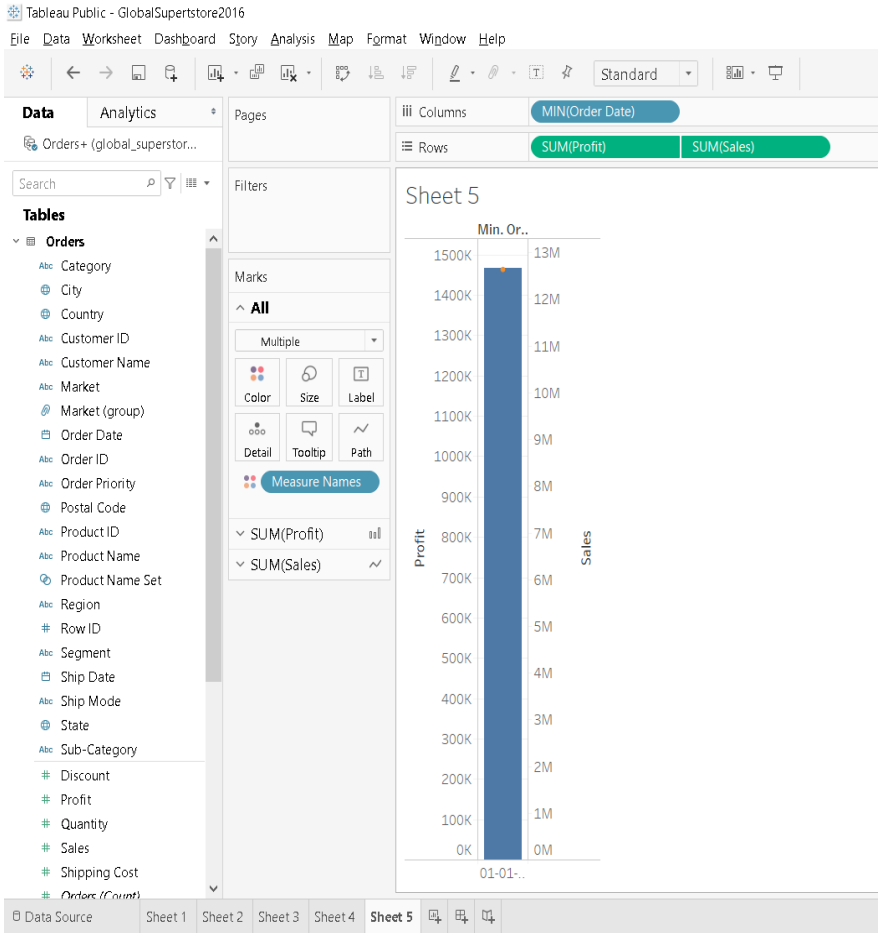
Answer D is incorrect backwards - measures are aggregated while dimensions increase the level of detail in the view.

Example of Dimension being Aggregated –

Step 1: For any visualization right click on the dimension and go to measure



Step 2: Choose any of the desired measure (selected Minimum for eg)



Question 4 [4.2.1 Explain how discrete fields are displayed]

Which of the following is true about the display of a discrete field when dragged to Color in Marks Card?

a) When dragged to the color of marks card, Tableau displays a palette with colors based on the order of the field values.

b) When dragged to the color of Marks Card, Tableau displays a quantitative legend with a continuous range of colors.

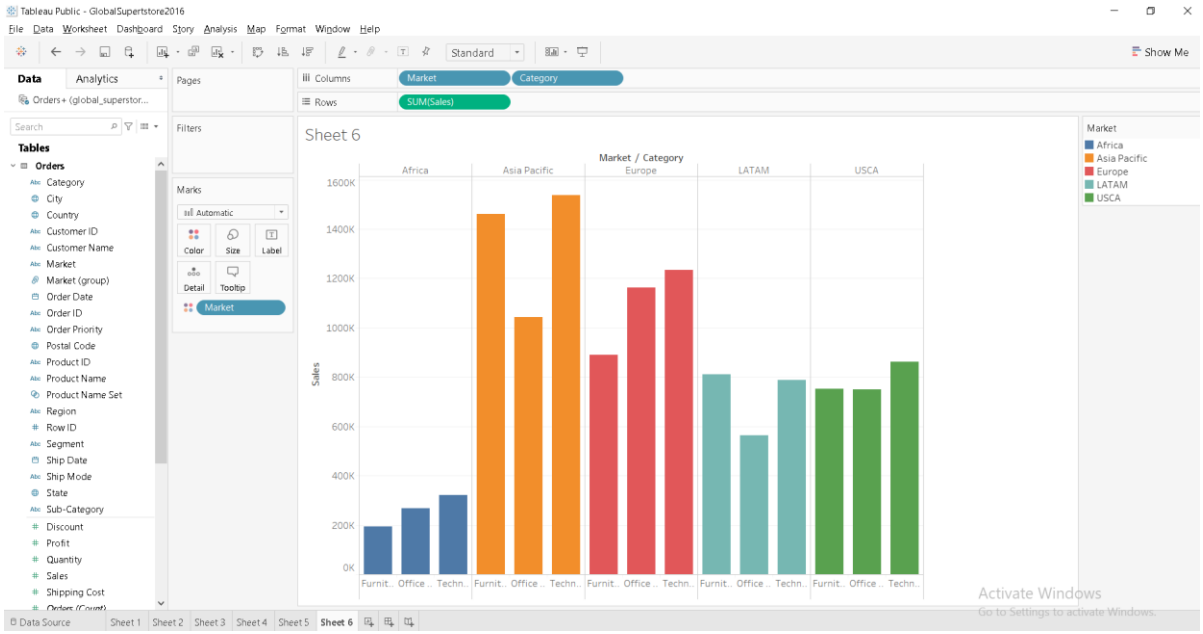
c) When dragged to the color of Marks Card, Tableau displays both the categorical palette and a legend with a color for each value of the field.

d) When dragged to the color of Marks Card, Tableau displays a stepped color gradient.

Correct answer: c.

Explanation: In Tableau, when we 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.

For eg. Here when dragged the market to the color of Marks card it assigns a color to each value of the field.



Question 5 [4.2.3 Explain the difference between discrete date parts and continuous date values]

What are the differences between discrete date and continuous date values? [Select all that Apply]

a) Discrete date part color is Blue whereas the Continuous date part color is Green

b) Discrete date creates labels whereas the Continuous date creates axes

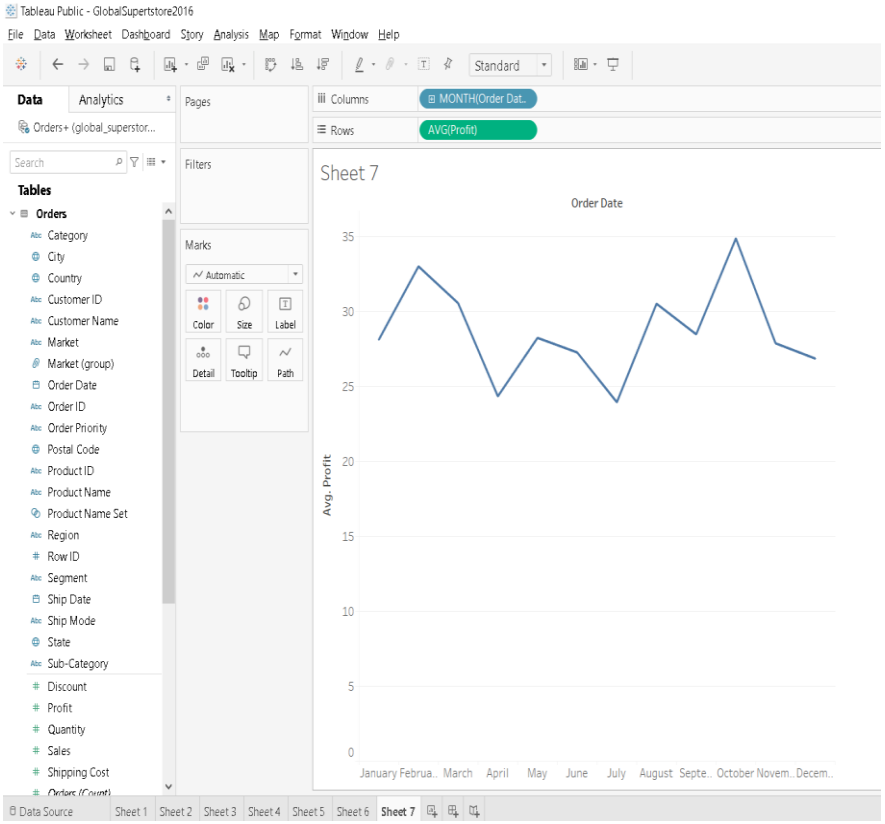
c) Discrete date aggregates data at the selected unit whereas the Continuous date uses individual date values

d) Continuous date part color is Blue whereas the Discrete date part color is Green

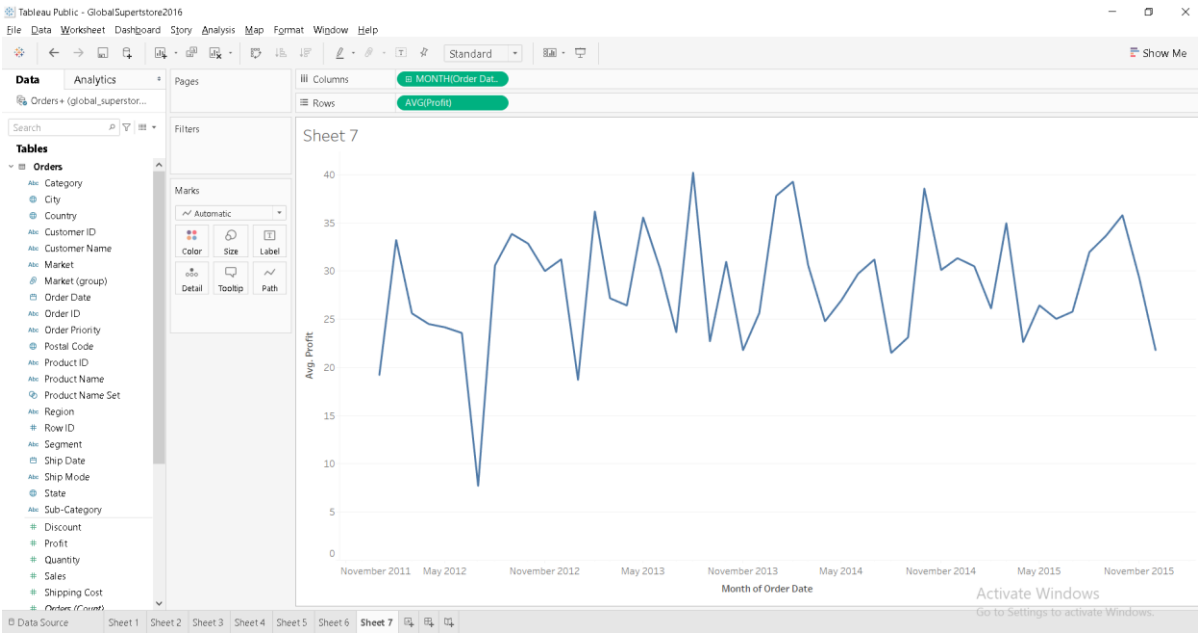
Correct answer: a, b, c.

Explanation: In Tableau, Discrete date part color is Blue whereas the Continuous date part color is Green , Discrete date aggregates data at the selected unit whereas the Continuous date uses individual date values.

For Discrete Date:



For Continuous Date:



Question 6 [4.3.1 Explain the default aggregation for measures]

How can we disaggregate data in Tableau?

a) For any visualization Go to File -> Uncheck the Aggregate Measures

b) For any visualization Go to Data -> Uncheck the Aggregate Measures

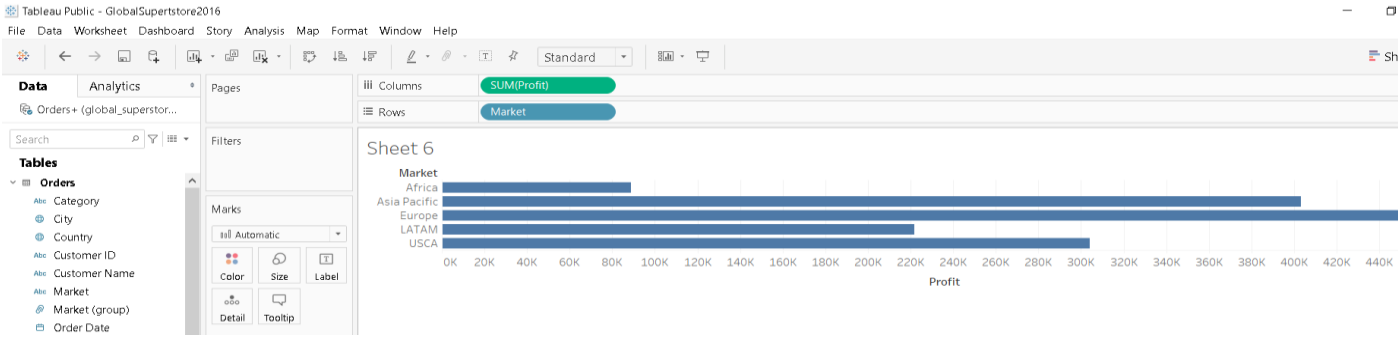
c) For any visualization Go to Worksheet -> Uncheck the Aggregate Measures

d) For any visualization Go to Analysis -> Uncheck the Aggregate Measures

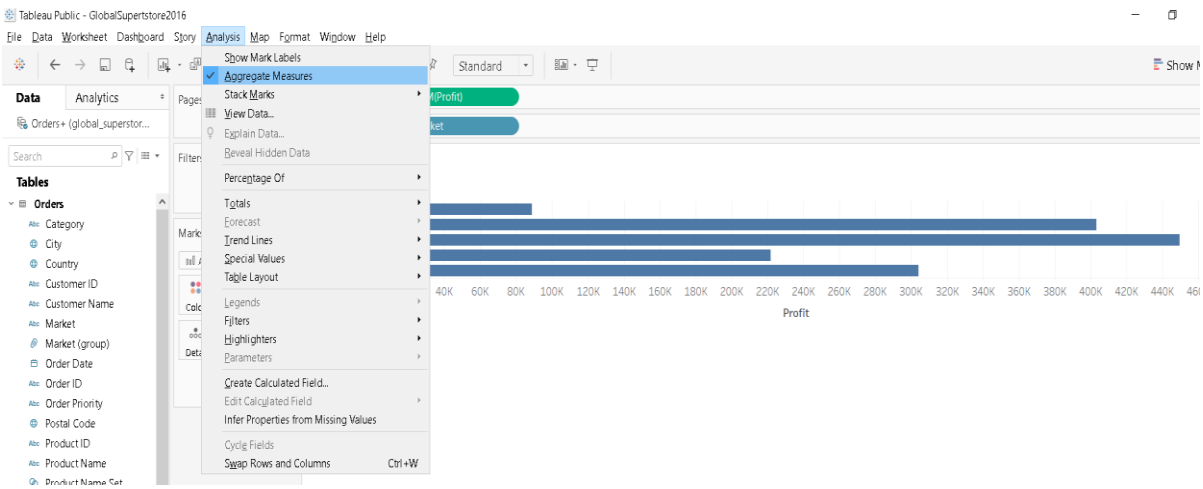
Correct answer: d.

Explanation: In Tableau, to disaggregate the data we need to go to Analysis and uncheck the Aggregate Measures for any visualization.

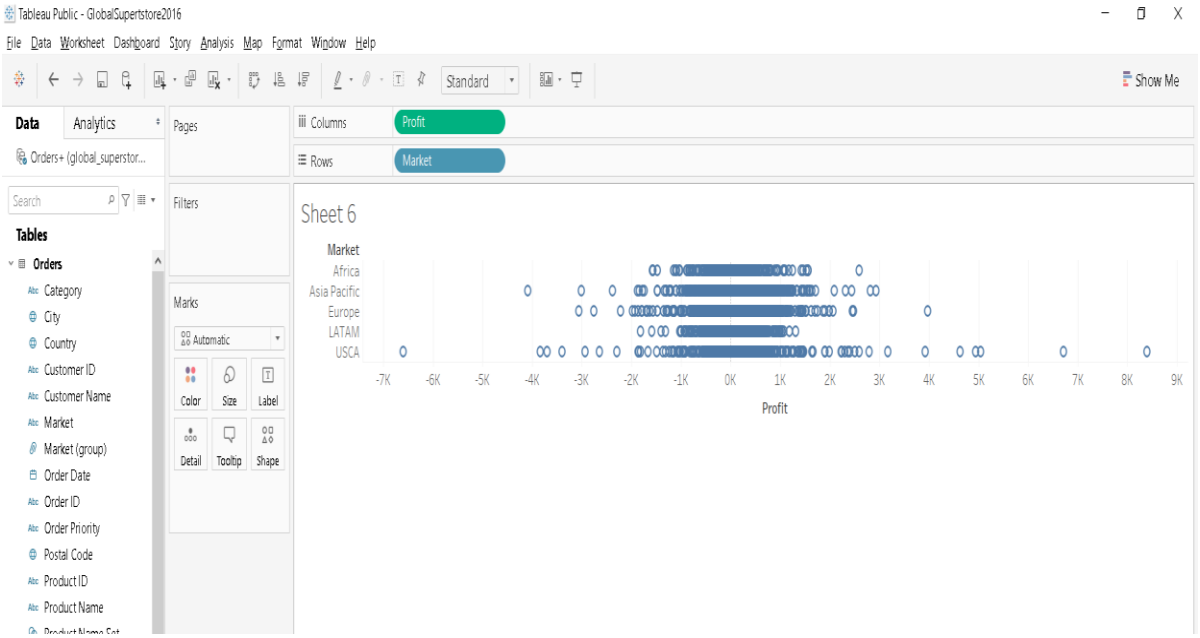
Step 1: Visualization is made



Step 2: Go to Analysis and Uncheck the Aggregate Measures



Step 3: Result



Question 7 [4.3.2 Describe how an aggregated measure changes when dimensions are added to a view]

How can we change the aggregation of a measure in Tableau?

a) For any visualization right click on the measure -> Go to Aggregate -> Select any of the desired aggregate for that measure

b) For any visualization right click on the measure -> Go to Analysis -> Select any of the desired aggregate for that measure

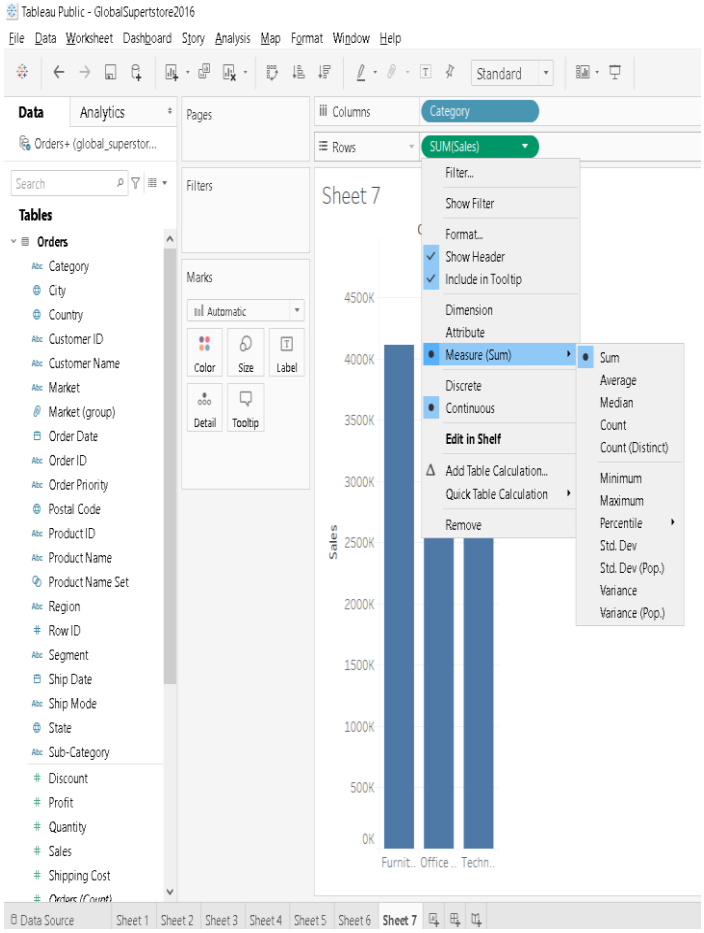
c) For any visualization right click on the measure -> Go to Measure -> Select any of the desired aggregate for that measure

d) For any visualization right click on the measure -> Go to Format -> Select any of the desired aggregate for that measure

Correct answer: c.

Explanation: In Tableau, to change the aggregation of a measure we need to visualization right click on the measure and then go to Measure. Select any of the desired aggregate for that measure.

Step 1: Right click on the measure and go to measure (sum)



Step 2: Select the Average for aggregation