[1.1.1 Create a live connection to a data source]
How can the users refresh an extract immediately in Tableau desktop? (Multiple Possible Answers)

a) Select a Data Source on Data Menu -> Extract
b) Select a Data Source on Data Menu -> Extract -> Refresh
c) Sign in to Tableau Server -> Click Tasks at the top of the page -> Under Extract Refreshes select the workbook or data source -> On the Actions menu click Run now.
d) Select a Data Source on Data Menu -> Extension -> Refresh

Correct answer: a,b,c.
Explanation: In Tableau in several way user can immediately refresh an extract either by going to extract and then select refresh or by manually selecting data source or workbook under extract refreshes and click on run now under Actions menu. Also there is no option in Data Menu called 'Extension'.

[1.1.2 Explain the differences between using live connections versus extracts]
What Is The Difference Between Live And Extract Connections. (Multiple Possible Answers)

a) Live allows real-time data while extracts are kind of batch which needs to be refreshed from time to time to get the updated data.

b) Live Connection takes more time to load data than Extract Connection.

c) Live Connection does not slow down operational queries which results in fetching data quickly.

d) Both the connection takes same time to work with and they do not have any functional difference.

Correct answer: a,b.
Explanation: In the case of live connection whatever changes will be done at the Datasource end that will be directly available to the tableau desktop.

While in case of extracting any changes made in the data source won't reflect in the report immediately. It will be reflected when the extract will be refreshed. Also, we need to apply an aggregation that takes too long when using a live connection which results in delaying working with the dataset. Live connection might slow down operational queries too much, so having Tableau only query at scheduled extract refresh times is preferable.

[1.1.3 Create an extract]
Why the direct connection to the extract is not recommended – (Multiple Possible Answers)

a) The table names will be different
b) The extract cannot be refreshed
c) The data model and relationships will be lost.
d) The extract cannot be removed once it is connected directly.

Correct answer: a,b,c.
Explanation: We can remove an extract at any time by selecting the extract data source on the Data menu and then selecting Extract > Remove.

Tables stored in the extract use special naming to guarantee name uniqueness, and it may not be human-readable. We cannot refresh the extract. When connecting directly to an extract, Tableau treats that file as the true source, as opposed to a clone of underlying data. So, it's not possible to relate it back to your source data. The data model and relationships will be lost. The data model and relationships between the tables is stored in the .tds file and not in the .hyper file, so this information is lost when connecting directly to the .hyper file.

[1.1.4 Save metadata properties in a TDS]
What is the default format (extension) that Tableau saves the files as? (Multiple Possible Answers)

a) .doc

b) .tdsx

c) .tds

d) .pbix

Correct answer: b,c.

Explanation: .doc is the file format for word document which the Tableau does not use as it’s default format. Also, .pbix is the file format for Power BI. Tableau uses only .tds and .tdsx file format as default to save the files.

[1.1.5 Create a data source that uses multiple connections]
How many data sources can we blend in Tableau?

a) Two
b) Three
c) Four
d) Five

Correct answer: a, Two.

Explanation: The two sources involved in data blending are referred as primary and secondary data sources. A left join is created between the primary data source and the secondary data source with all the data rows from primary and matching data rows from secondary data source.

[1.2 Create and manage the data model]
[1.2.1 Add relationships to a data source]

In a Relationship we need to define the following Join type –

a) Inner Join
b) Left Join
c) Right Join
d) It is not required to define a join type in a relationship

Correct answer: d, it is not required to define a join type in a relationship

Explanation: In a relationship in Tableau it does not require to select any join type.

[1.2.2 Add joins and unions]
Which option leads to adjusting the granularity of data in Tableau?

a) Aggregate
b) Group by
c) Grouped Fields
d) Extract

Correct answer: a, Aggregate

Explanation: To adjust the granularity of the data, we use the Aggregate option to create a step to aggregate or group data.

[1.2.3 Explain when to use a join versus a relationship]
Advantages to using relationships to combine tables: (Multiple Possible Answers)

a) Makes it easier to change the key fields used to combine the tables
b) Make it easier to analyse data across multiple tables at different levels of granularity
c) Makes it easier to combine rows from one table with rows from another
d) Tables are only queried when fields from the tables are added to the viz.

Correct answer: b, d.

Explanation: Changing the key fields is a similar process with relationships and joins. Relationships do not combine rows from one table with rows from another. They do have the other benefits listed: duplication is avoided when tables are combined with different levels of granularity and tables are only queries when required in the worksheet.

[1.3 Manage data properties]
[1.3.1 Rename a data field]

Select the correct pathway to edit the data source -

a) Data Menu -> Select a Data source -> Edit Data Source
b) Data Menu -> Select a Data source -> Extract Data
c) Data Menu -> Select a Data source -> View Data
d) Data Menu -> Select a Data source -> Edit Data Source Filters

Correct answer: a.

Explanation: On the Data menu, select a data source, and then select Edit Data Source. And, then on the data source page, make the changes to the data source.

[1.3.2 Assign an alias to a data value]

Aliases cannot be created for the following – (Multiple Possible Answers)

a) Discrete dimension
b) Continuous dimension

c) Measures
d) Dates

Correct answer: b, c, d.

Explanation: In Tableau aliases can be created for the members of discrete dimensions only. They cannot be created for continuous dimensions, dates, or measures.

[1.3.3 Assign a geographic role to a data field]

While assigning geographic role to a field, Tableau adds two fields to the Measures area of the Data pane:

a) Latitude and Longitude.

b) Meridian and Longitude.

c) Meridian and Latitude.
d) Only Meridian

Correct answer: a.

Explanation: In Tableau while assigning geographic role to a field, Tableau adds two fields to the Measures area of the Data pane: Latitude (generated) and Longitude (generated). While Meridian an imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole.

[1.3.4 Change data type for a data field (number, date, string, Boolean, etc.)]

Choose the correct path to change the data type for a field in the view -

a) Right click the field in the Data pane -> Change Data Type -> Data Types -> Choose the appropriate data type
b) Right click the field in the Data pane -> Change Data Type -> Choose the appropriate data type
c) Right click the field in the Data pane -> Data Types -> Choose the appropriate data type
d) Right click the field in the Data pane -> Choose the appropriate data type

Correct answer: b.

Explanation: To change a field's data type in a view, right-click (control-click on a Mac) the field in the Data pane, choose Change Data Type, and then select the appropriate data type from the drop-down list.

[1.3.5 Change default properties for a data field (number format, aggregation, colour, date format, etc.)]

Choose the correct path to add a default comment for a field-

a) Right click a field in the Data pane-> Default Properties-> Comment
b) Right click a field in the Data pane-> Aggregation -> Default Properties-> Comment
c) Right click a field in the Data pane -> Comment
d) Right click a field in the Data pane-> Describe-> Comment

Correct answer: a.

Explanation: Right-click (control-click on a Mac) a field in the Data pane and select Default Properties > Comment. Write a comment in the subsequent dialog box. Comments support rich text formatting that will be represented in the tooltip.