TDS-C01 Q&As

Tableau Desktop Specialist

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following sets would you use to compare the members?

A. None of these

B. Dynamic Sets

C. Static Sets

D. Combined Sets

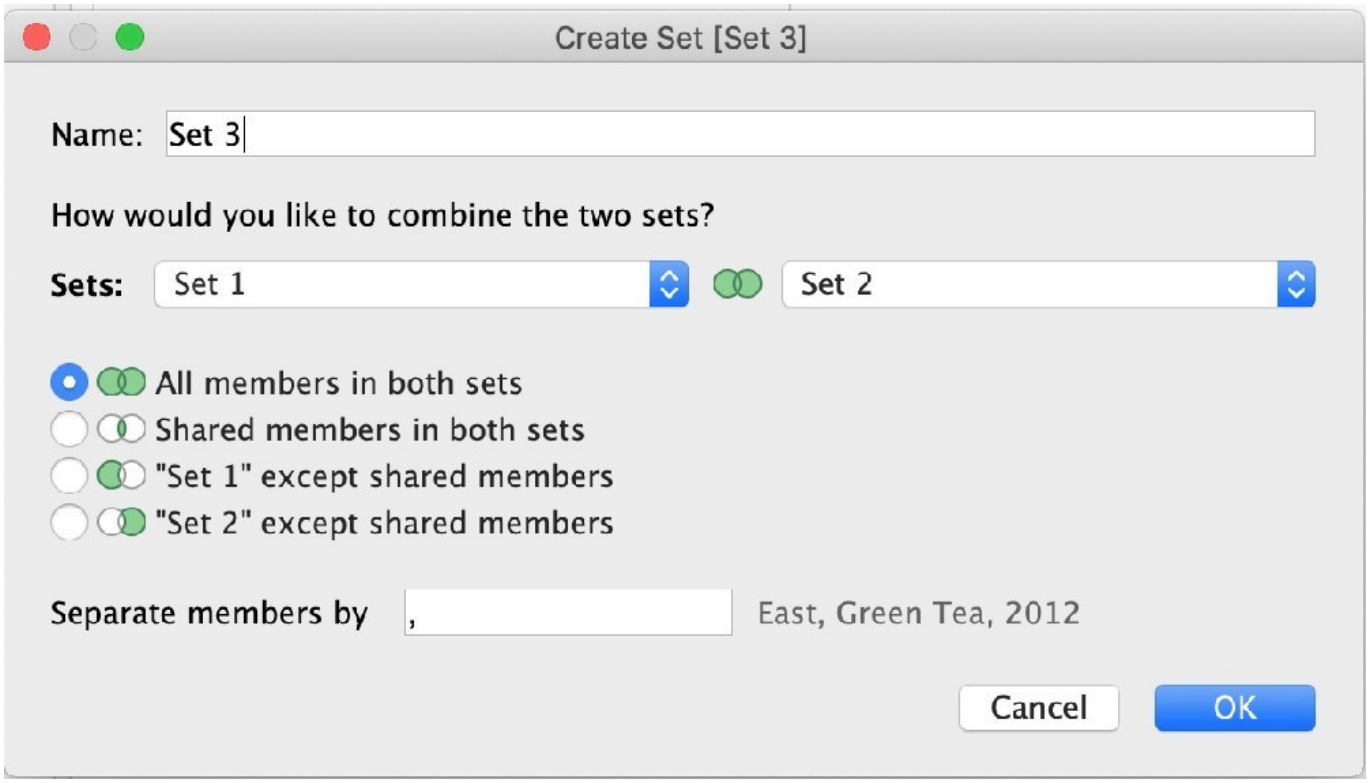
Correct Answer: D

You can combine two sets to compare the members. When you combine sets you create a new set containing either the combination of all members, just the members that exist in both, or members that exist in one set but not the other. Combining sets allows you to answer complex questions and compare cohorts of your data. For example, to determine the percentage of customers who purchased both last year and this year, you can combine two sets containing the customers from each year and return only the customers that exist in both sets. To combine two sets, they must be based on the same dimensions. That is, you can combine a set containing the top customers with another set containing the customers that purchased last year. However, you cannot combine the top customers set with a top products set.

To combine sets:

1. In the Data pane, under Sets, select the two sets you want to combine.
2. Right-click the sets and select **Create Combined Set**.
3. In the Create Set dialog box, do the following
   - Type a name for the new combined set.
   - Verify that the two sets you want to combine are selected in the two drop-down menus.
   - Select one of the following options for how to combine the sets:
     - **All Members in Both Sets** - the combined set will contain all of the members from both sets.
     - **Shared Members in Both Sets** - the combined set will only contain members that exist in both sets.
     - **Except Shared Members** - the combined set will contain all members from the specified set that don't exist in the second set. These options are equivalent to subtracting one set from another. For example, if the first set contains Apples, Oranges, and Pears and the second set contains Pears and Nuts; combining the first set except the shared members would contain just Apples and Oranges. Pears is removed because it exists in the second set.
   - Optionally specify a character that will separate the members if the sets represent multiple dimensions.
4. When finished, click **OK**.

Text, letter



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

QUESTION 2

You have a visualization that uses multiple types of sorting. How can you clear all sorting of the visualization?

A. From the Dashboard menu, select Clear.

B. Right-click a sorted field, and then select Clear Sort.

C. From the Worksheet menu, select Clear, and then select Sorts.

D. From the Header label, select the sort icon.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

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

A. parameters

B. duplicates

C. copies

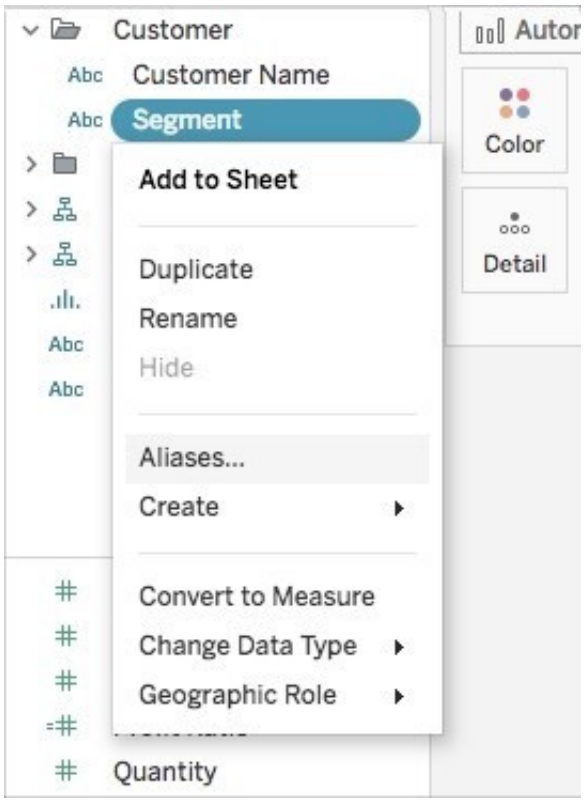
D. aliases

Correct Answer: D

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

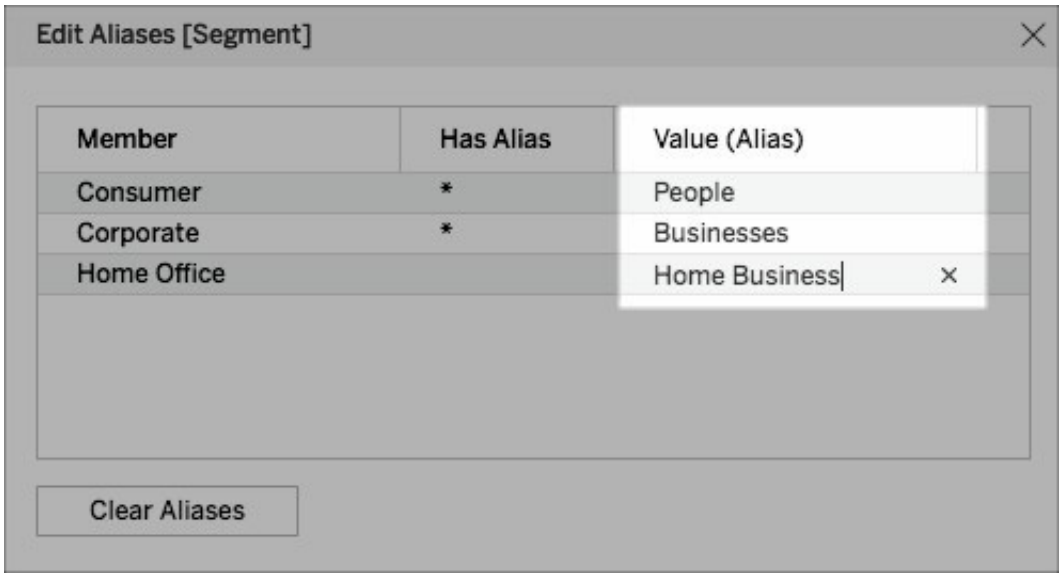
Aliases can be created for the members of discrete dimensions only. They cannot be created for continuous dimensions, dates, or measures.

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

QUESTION 4

Which of the following are True for Measure Names?

A. It contains all the measures in your data, collected into a single field with continuous values.

B. When you add it to a view, all of the measure names appear as row or column headers in the view.

C. When working with a text table showing Profit for each Category, when you add Sales to the text table (by dragging it and dropping it in the view), the measure names field is automatically dragged to the row and filter shelves.

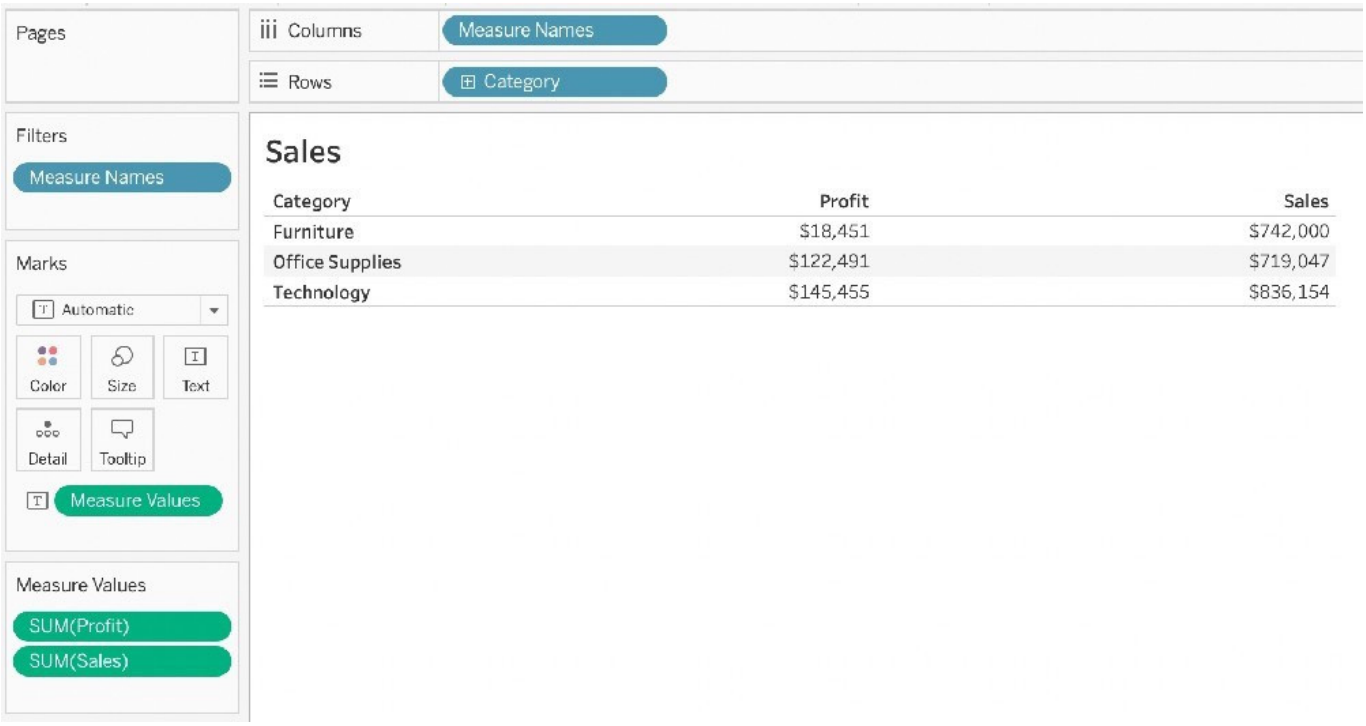
D. It contains the names of all measures in your data, collected into a single field with discrete values.

Correct Answer: BCD

It contains all the measures in your data, collected into a single field with continuous values -This is the definition for \\'Measure Values\\'.

All others are True w.r.t. Measure Names!

The Measure Names field contains the names of all measures in your data, collected into a single field with discrete values.



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

QUESTION 5

What is a Tableau story point?

A. A collection of sheets arranged in a sequence

B. A collection of talking points to drive the story

C. The pane where you set the size of the story

D. An individual sheet or dashboard in the story

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 6

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

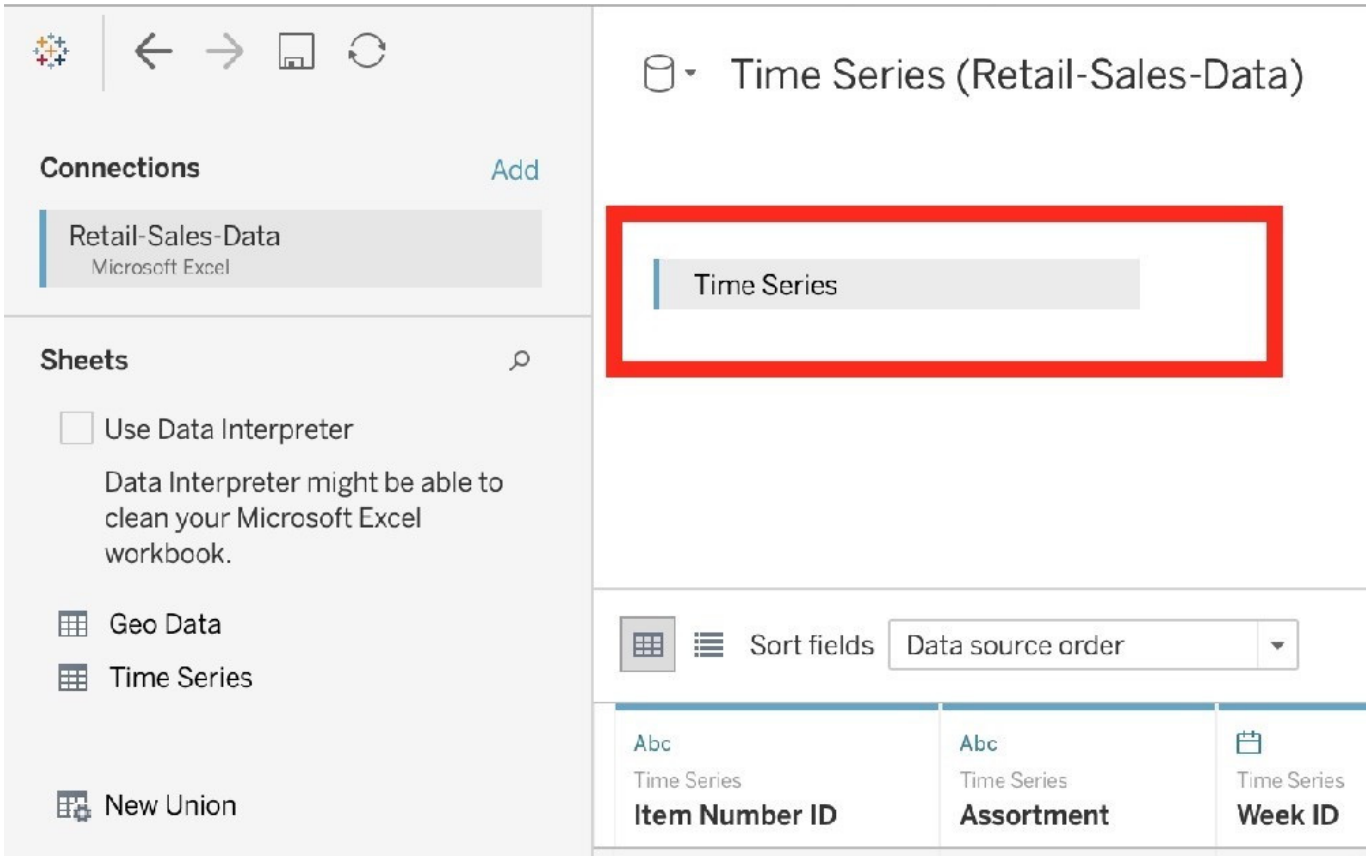
B. March 2018

C. December 2017

D. January 2018

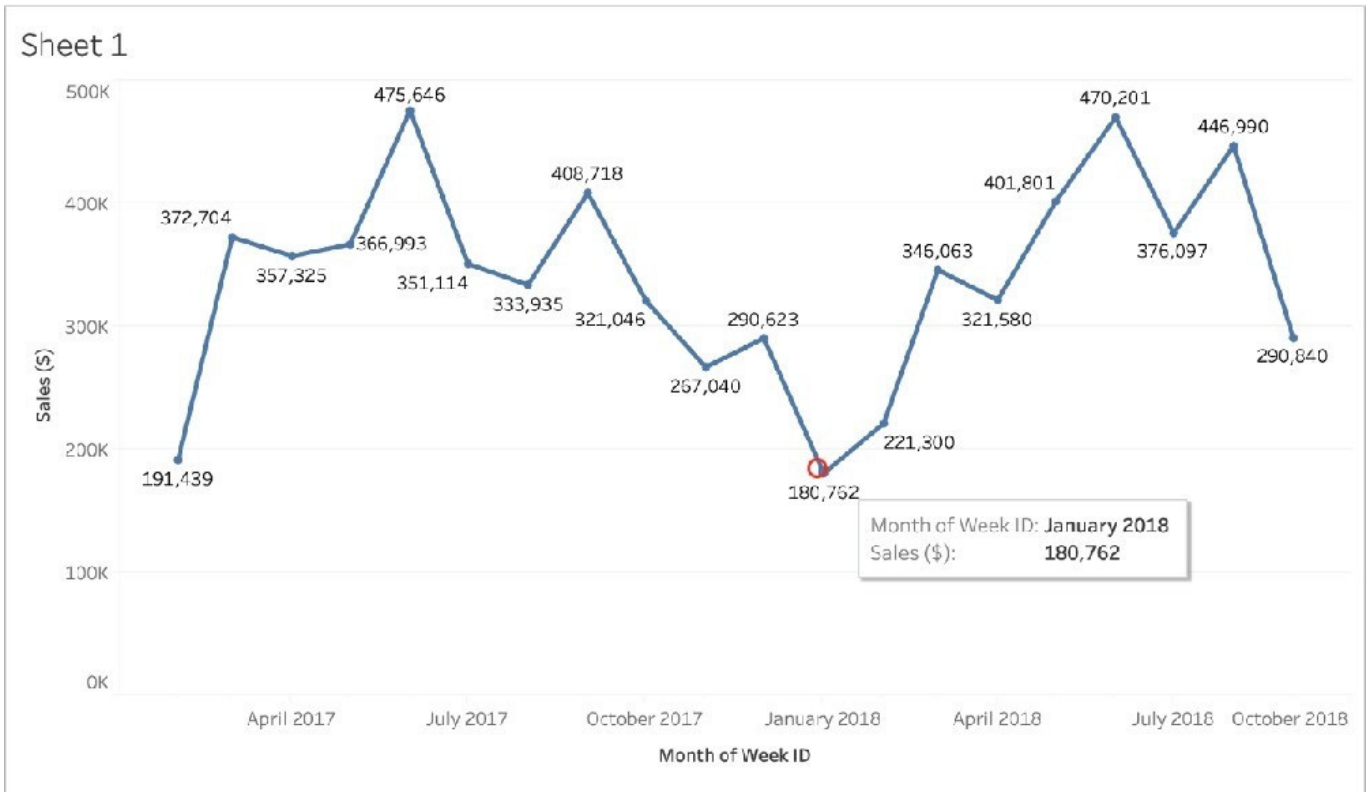
Correct Answer: D

Follow the steps to get the correct answer : January 2018



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/

QUESTION 7

Which of the following are valid use-cases for the \\'Manage Metadata\\' functionality?

A. To clean and automatically fix the data issues in our data source

B. To see the field name in the original data source

C. To view all hidden fields

D. To see the table a field belongs to

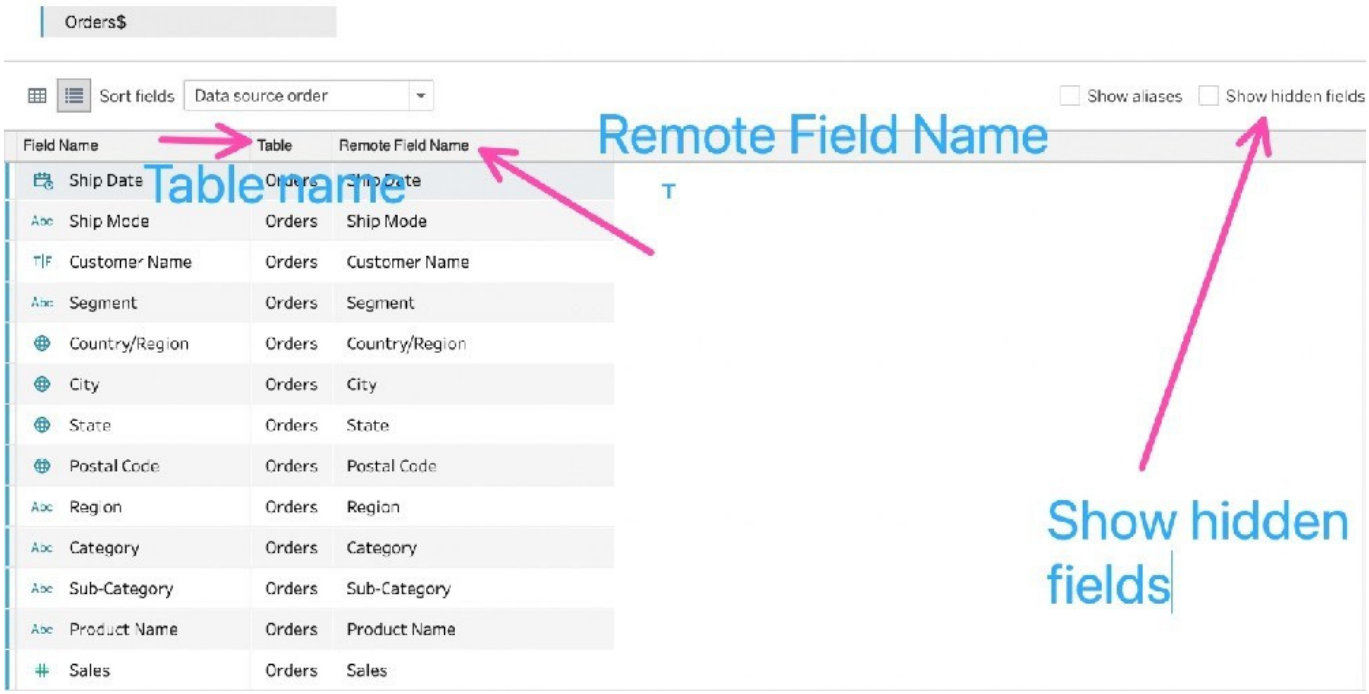
Correct Answer: BCD

Top of Form

To clean and automatically fix the data issues in our data source-This is the definition of Data Interpreter.

To rename the field in the original data source-We never modify the original data source when managing metadata. All changes are local to Tableau for our convenience only.

All other options can be modified using the Manage Metadata property.



QUESTION 8

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

A. True

B. False

Correct Answer: A

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

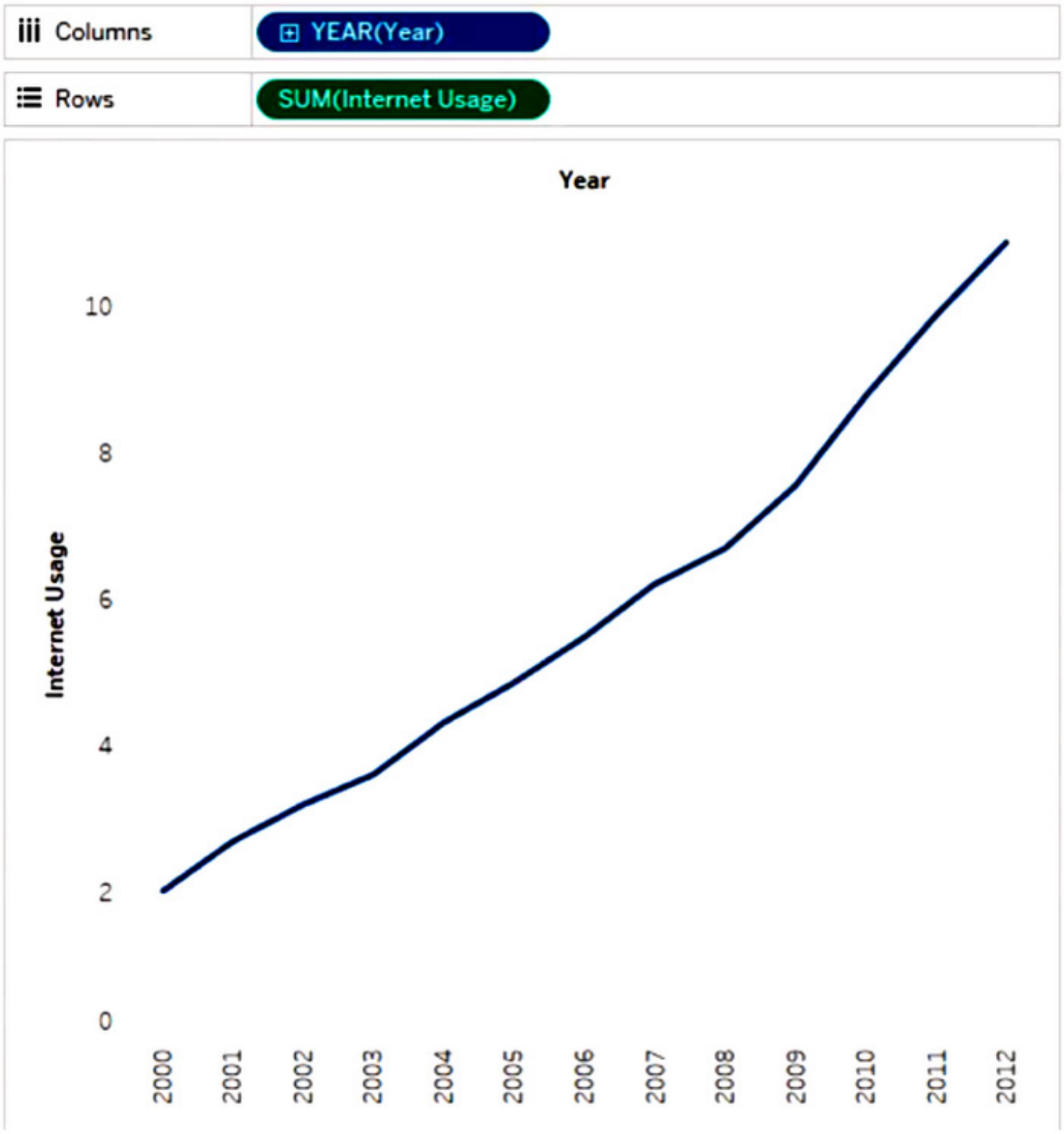
Product Category dimension, which contains strings, on the Columns shelf and the Profit measure on the Rows shelf.

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

QUESTION 9

You have the following visualization.



You need to show how Internet Usage values change from year-to-year as a percentage. Which quick table calculation should you apply to the Internet Usage field?

A. Percentile

B. Difference

C. Compound growth rate

D. Percent difference

Correct Answer: D

calculate growth/decline with percentage difference

QUESTION 10

You need to display the complete list of potential data connections when you connect to a server. What action should you perform?

A. Select Connecting to Data.

B. Select More under To a File.

C. Select More under To a Server.

D. Select File on the menu, and then select New.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 11

Which of the following are valid objects when creating a dashboard in Tableau? Choose 4.

A. Video

B. Text

C. Extension

D. Image

E. Web Page

Correct Answer: BCDE

Video is NOT a valid object type while creating dashboards in Tableau! All others are valid object types.

Add dashboard objects and set their options

In addition to sheets, you can add dashboard objects that add visual appeal and interactivity. Here's guidance about each type:

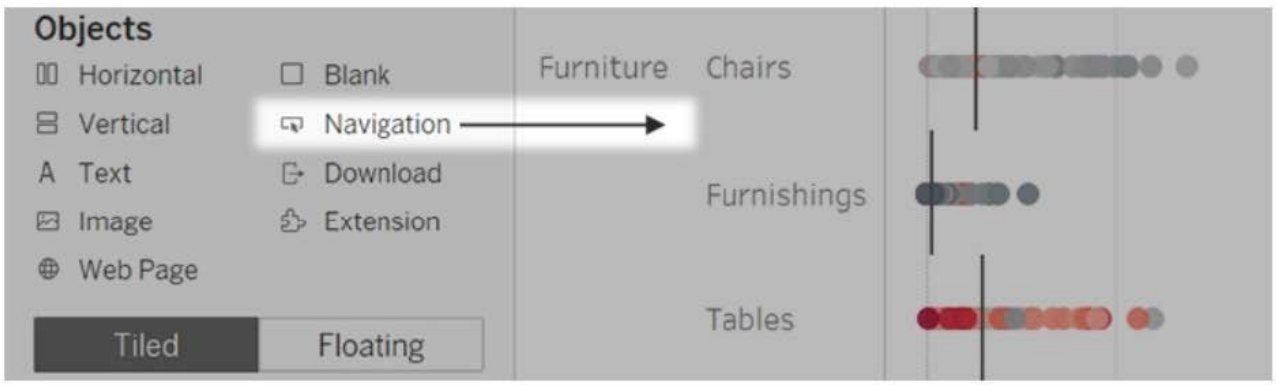
- **Horizontal** and **Vertical** objects provide layout containers that let you group related objects together and fine-tune how your dashboard resizes when users interact with them.
- **Text** objects can provide headers, explanations, and other information.
- **Image** objects add to the visual flavor of a dashboard, and you can link them to specific target URLs.
- **Web Page** objects display target pages in the context of your dashboard. Be sure to review these web security options, and be aware that some web pages don't allow themselves to be embedded—Google is one example.
- **Blank** objects help you adjust spacing between dashboard items.
- **Navigation** objects let your audience navigate from one dashboard to another, or to other sheets or stories. You can display text or an image to indicate the button's destination to your users, specify custom border and background colors, and provide informational tooltips.
- **Download** objects let your audience quickly create a PDF file, PowerPoint slide, or PNG image of an entire dashboard, or a crosstab of selected sheets. Formatting options are similar to Navigation objects.

  Note: Crosstab download is possible only after publishing to Tableau Online or Tableau Server.

- **Extension** objects let you add unique features to dashboards or integrate them with applications outside Tableau.

Add an object

From the **Objects** section at left, and drag an item to the dashboard on the right:



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

QUESTION 12

You need to share a workbook with a user who does NOT have access to the underlying data. The user must be able to

modify existing visualizations.

What should you do?

A. Create a .hyper file.

B. Save the workbook as a .twbx file.

C. Save the workbook as a .twb file.

D. Export the views.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 13

How can you format an axis as Bold in Tableau?

A. By choosing the axis and selecting Command/Control + B on your keyboard

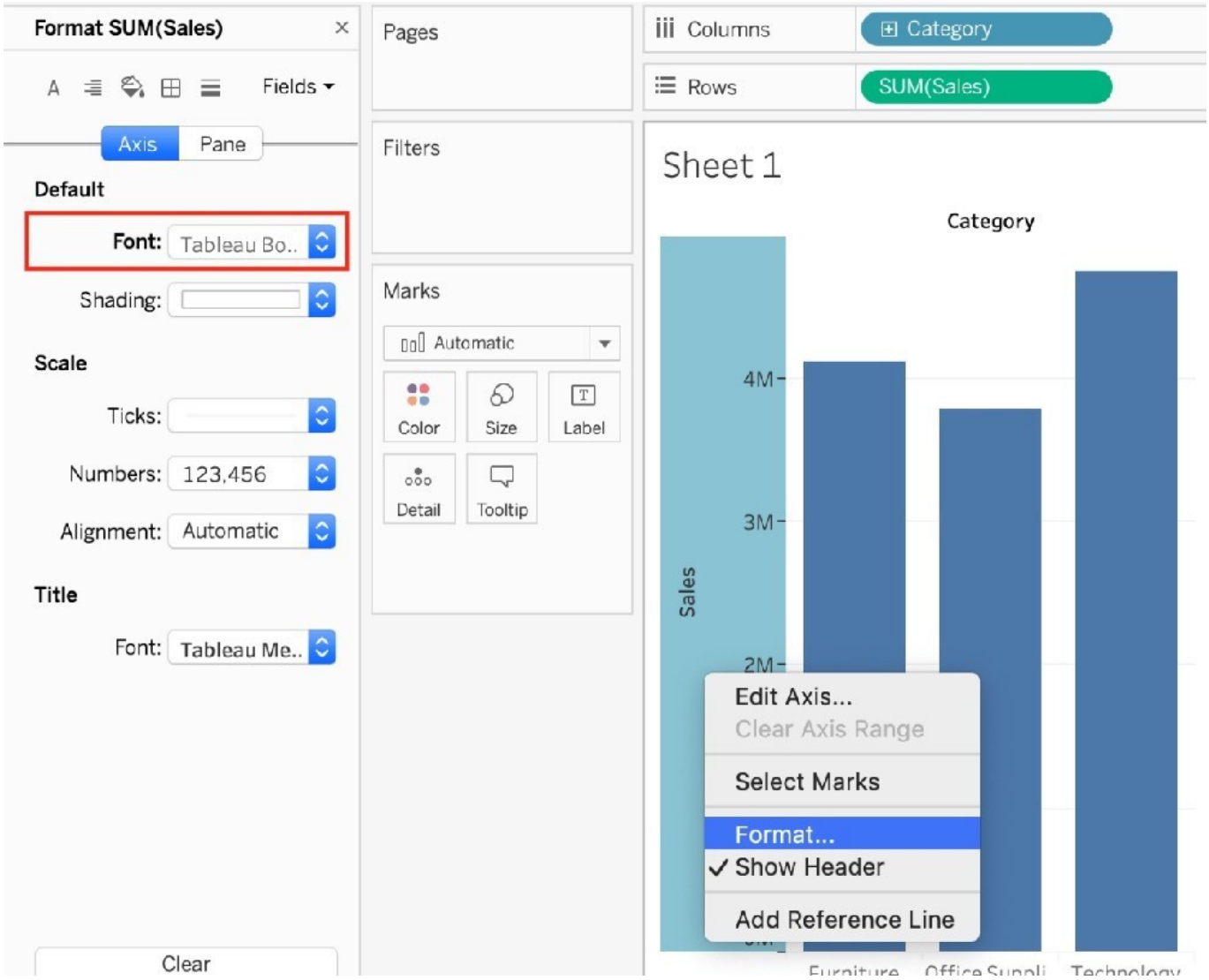
B. By right clicking on the axis, choosing Edit Axis, and then setting its font to bold.

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.

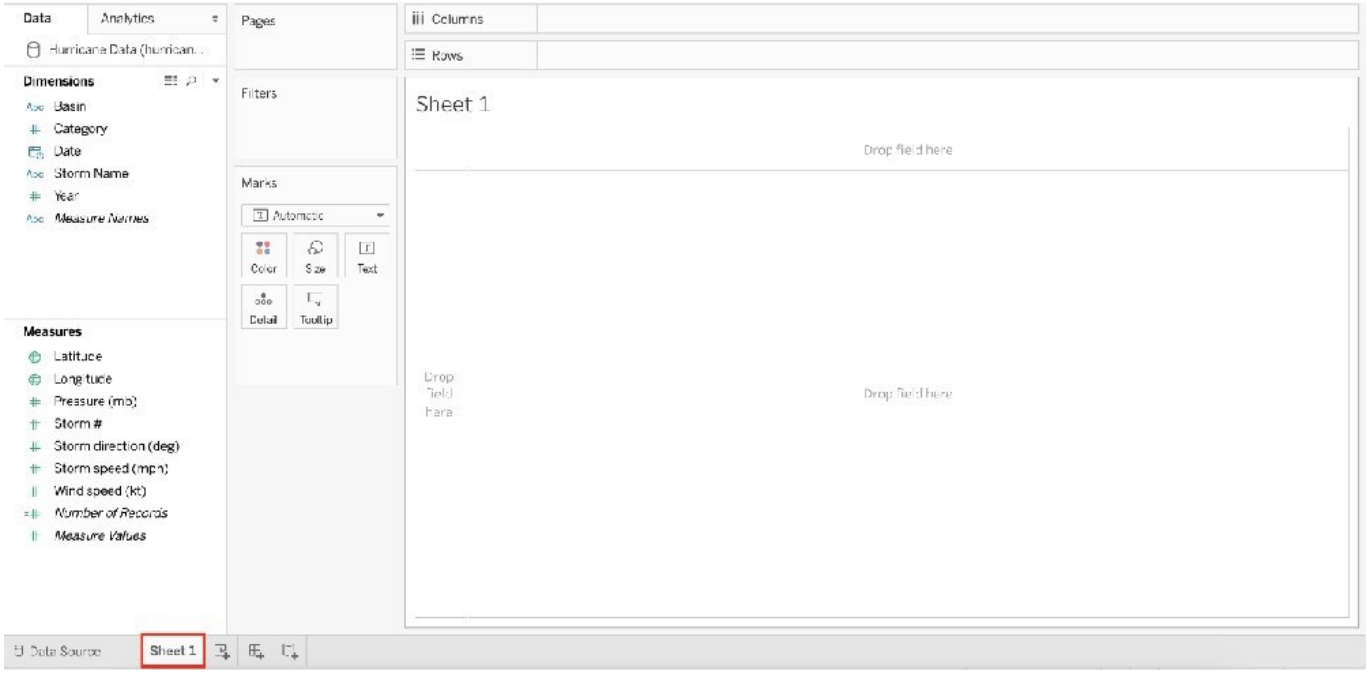
Correct Answer: C

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

QUESTION 14



You clicked Sheet 1 from the data source page, and now you have opened the Tableau Desktop workspace as shown above. What is the main thing that you do here?

A. Clean the data

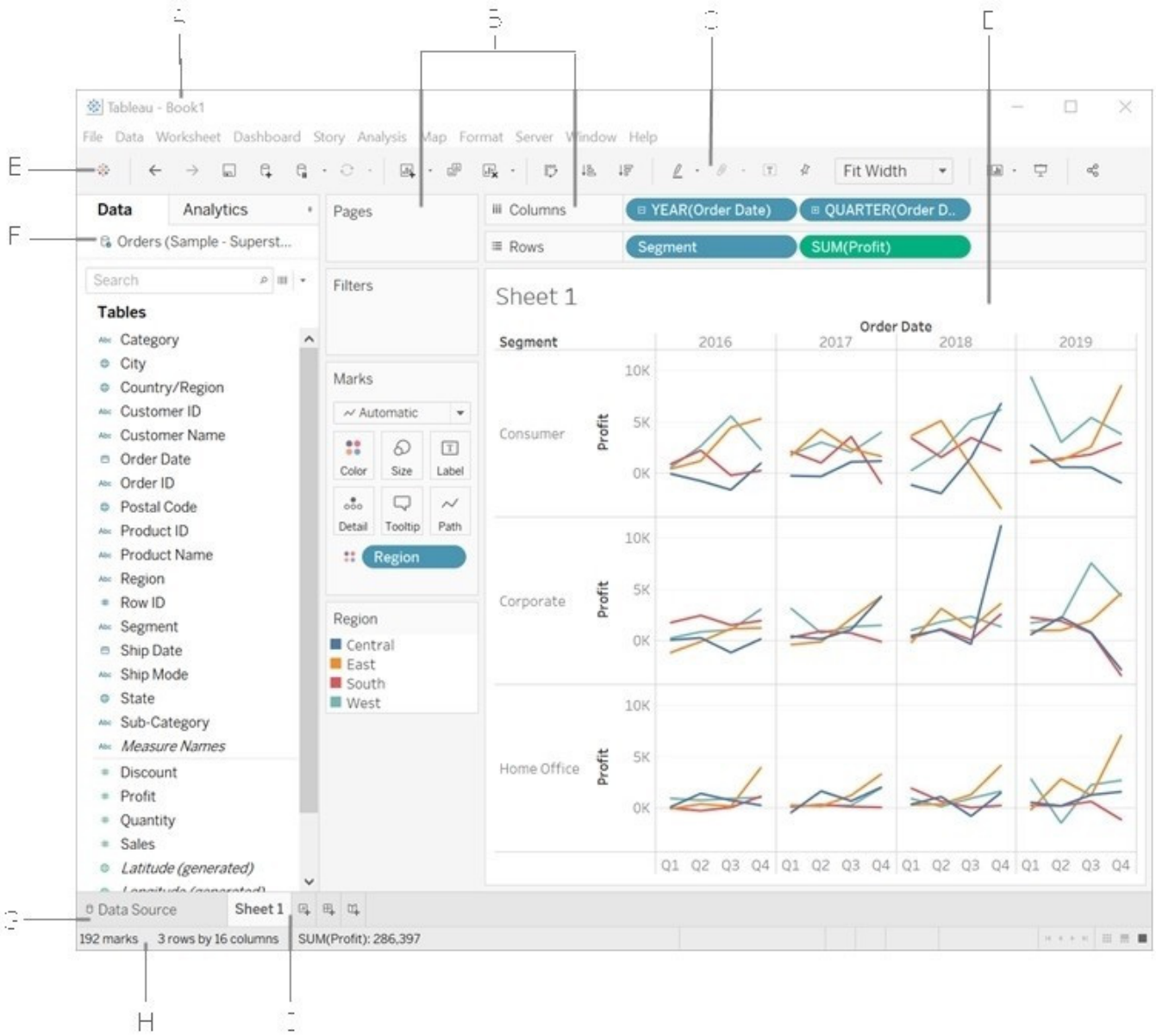
B. Preview the data

C. Create visualisations to analyze your data

D. Rename the fields and change data types

Correct Answer: C

The Tableau workspace consists of menus, a toolbar, the Data pane, cards and shelves, and one or more sheets. Sheets can be worksheets, dashboards, or stories. For details on dashboard or story workspaces, see Create a Dashboard or The Story Workspace.



The main thing you do in the workspace is to create visualisations to analyze your data.

Renaming data fields, cleaning the data, previewing the data can all be done in the Data source window.

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

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QUESTION 15

What do the colours Blue and Green represent in Tableau?

A. Discrete and Continuous

B. Measures and Dimensions

C. Continuous and Discrete

D. Dimensions and Measures

Correct Answer: A

Important question! If you selected Dimension and Measure, don\\'t worry! It is a very common mistake. But we\\'re here to learn aren\\'t we?

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.

Possible combinations of fields in Tableau

This table shows examples of what the different fields look like in the view. People sometimes call these fields "pills", but we refer to them as "fields" in Tableau help documentation.

Discrete Dimensions	Product Name
Continuous Dimensions (dimensions with a data type of String or Boolean cannot be continuous)	YEAR(Order Date)
Discrete Measures	SUM(Profit)
Continuous Measures	SUM(Profit)

A visual cue that helps you know when a field is a measure is that the field is aggregated with a function, which is indicated with an abbreviation for the aggregation in the field name, such as: SUM(Profit). To learn more about aggregation, see List of Predefined Aggregations in Tableau and Aggregate Functions in Tableau.

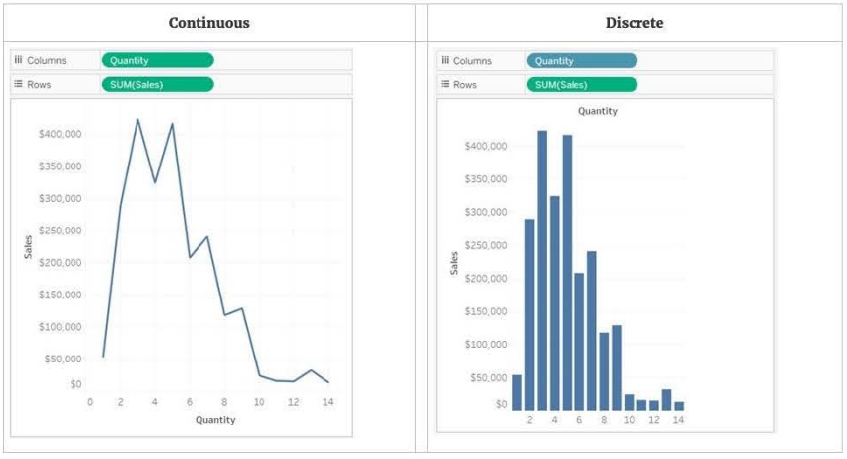
But there are exceptions:

- If the entire view is disaggregated, then by definition no field in the view is aggregated. For details, see How to Disaggregate Data.
- If you are using a multidimensional data source, fields are aggregated in the data source and measures fields in the view do not show that aggregation.

Examples of continuous and discrete fields used in a view

In the example on the left (below), because the **Quantity** field is set to **Continuous**, it creates a horizontal axis along the bottom of the view. The green background and the axis help you to see that it's a continuous field.

In the example on the right, the **Quantity** field has been set to **Discrete**. It creates horizontal headers instead of an axis. The blue background and the horizontal headers help you to see that it's discrete.

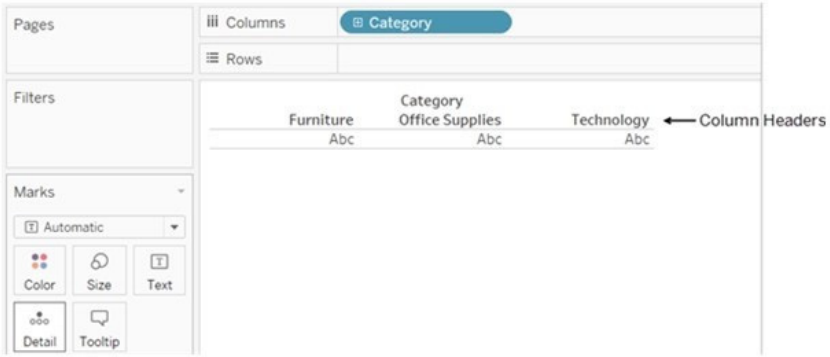


In both examples, the **Sales** field is set to **Continuous**. It creates a vertical axis because it continuous and it's been added to the Rows shelf. If it was on the Columns shelf, it would create a horizontal axis. The green background and aggregation function (in this case, SUM) help to indicate that it's a measure.

The absence of an aggregation function in the **Quantity** field name help to indicate that it's a dimension.

Dimension fields in the view

When you drag a discrete dimension field to **Rows** or **Columns**, Tableau creates column or row headers.



In many cases, fields from the **Dimension** area will initially be discrete when you add them to a view, with a blue background. Date dimensions and numeric dimensions can be discrete or continuous, and all measures can be discrete or continuous.

After you drag a dimension to **Rows** or **Columns**, you can change the field to a measure just by clicking the field and choosing **Measure**. Now the view will contain a continuous axis instead of column or row headers, and the field's background will become green:

Date dimensions can be discrete or continuous. Dimensions containing strings or Boolean values cannot be continuous.

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

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