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Tableau TDS-C01

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following are valid ways to Bold the Tooltip content in Tableau?

A. Click on Analysis, Tooltip options, and select bold.

B. Click on Tooltip in the Marks card, and select bold.

C. Click on Worksheet in the Menu bar, followed by Tooltip and select the bold option

D. Right click, click format and then under the default worksheet formatting, choose Tooltip and make it bold.

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

Lot of students have been seeing this question in the exam lately, and wanted me to include this question so here it is. Follow along -

1) Click on Worksheet in the Menu bar, followed by Tooltip and select the bold option

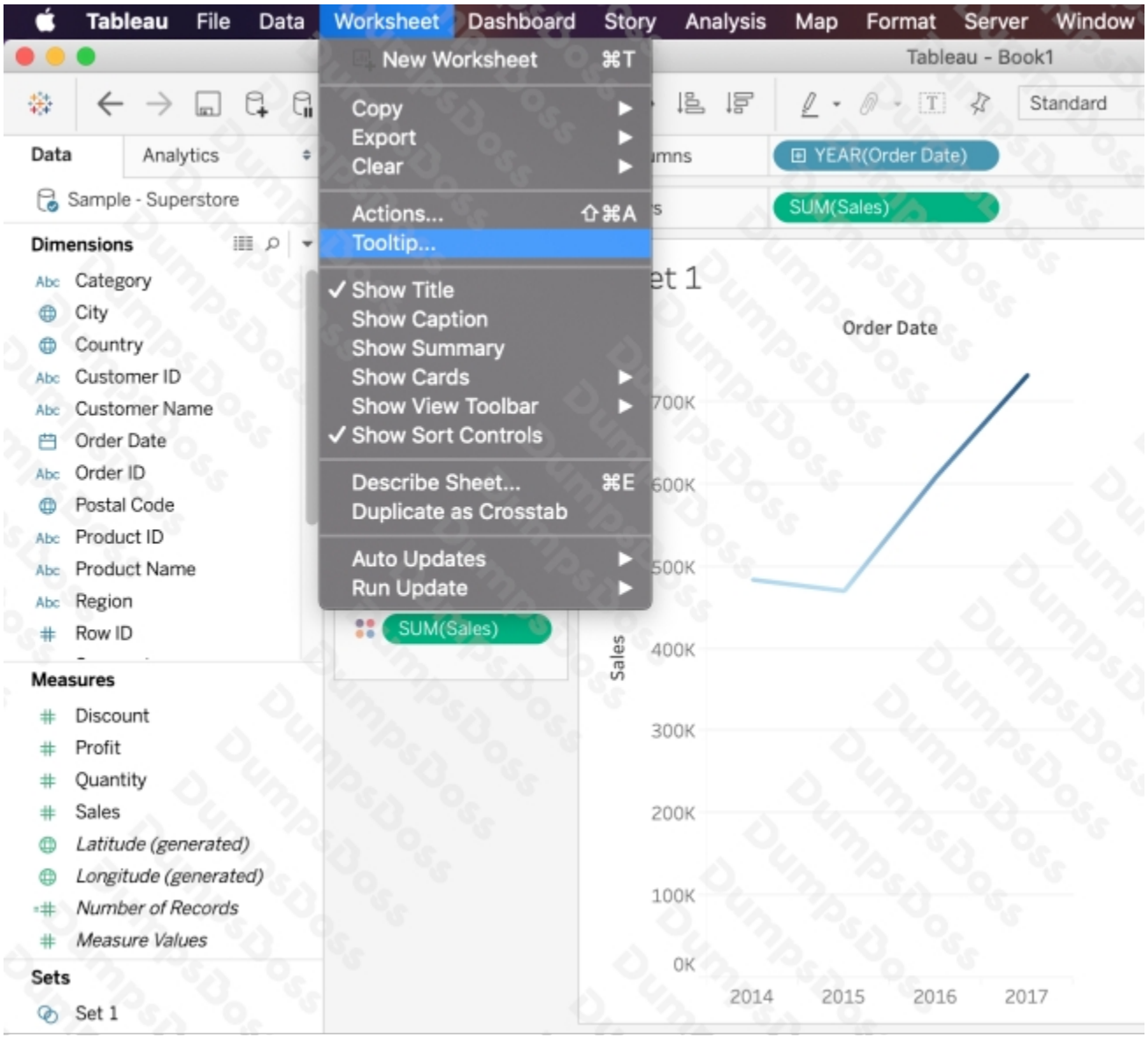
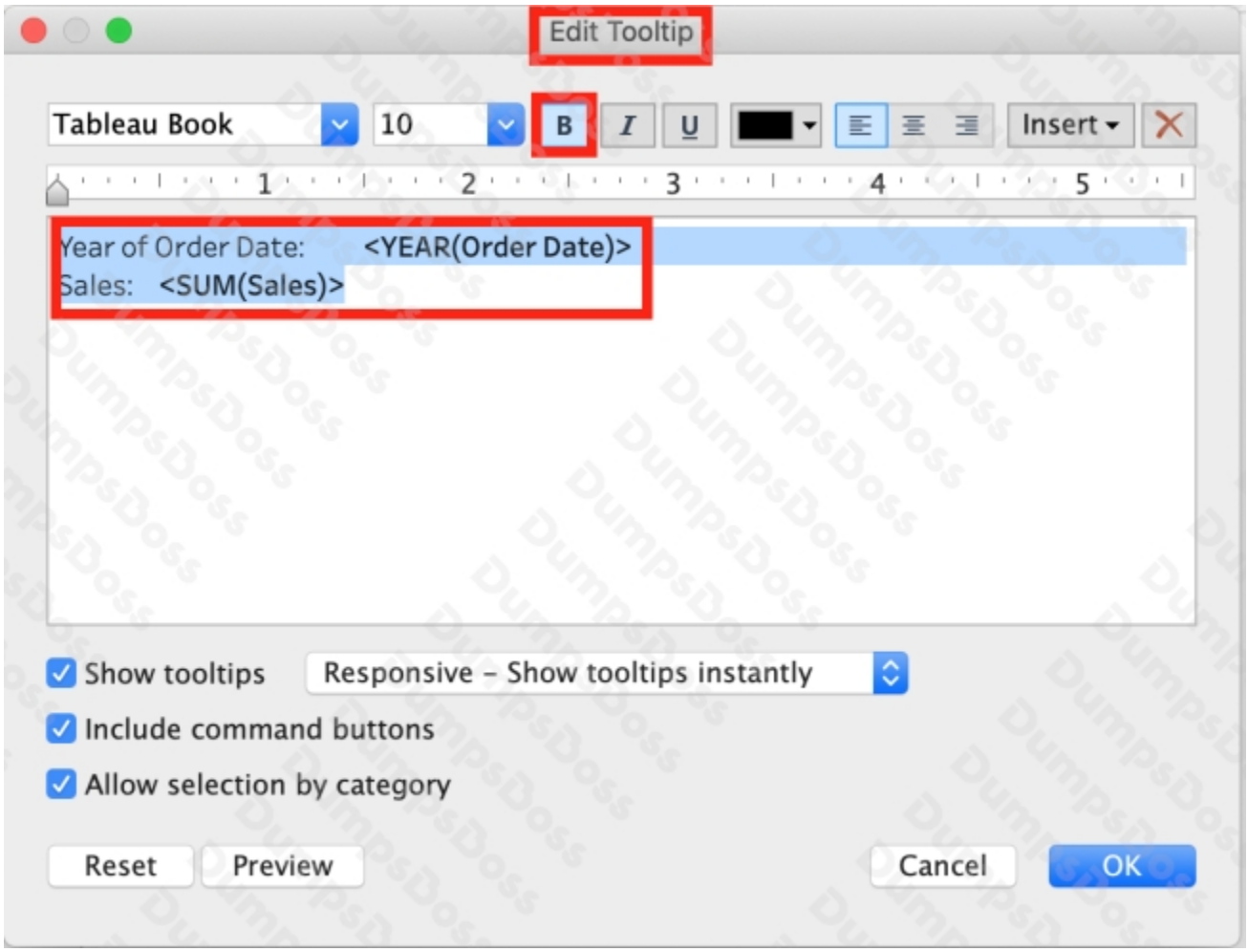
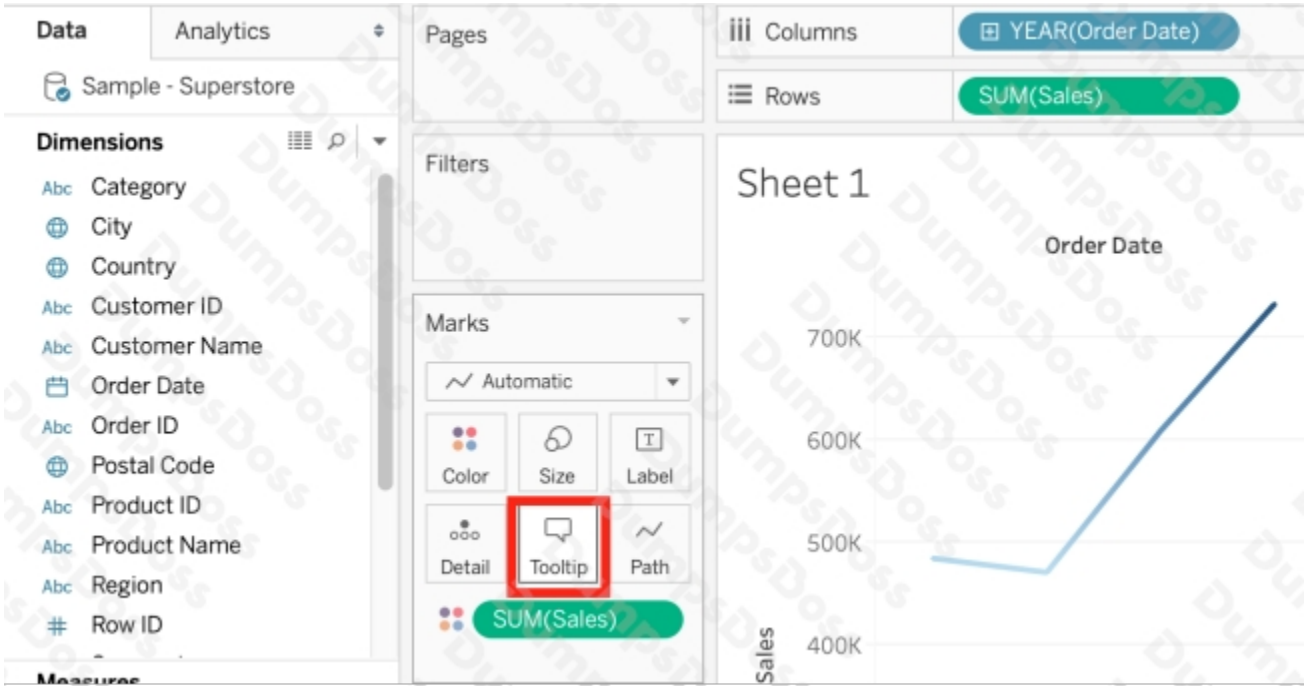
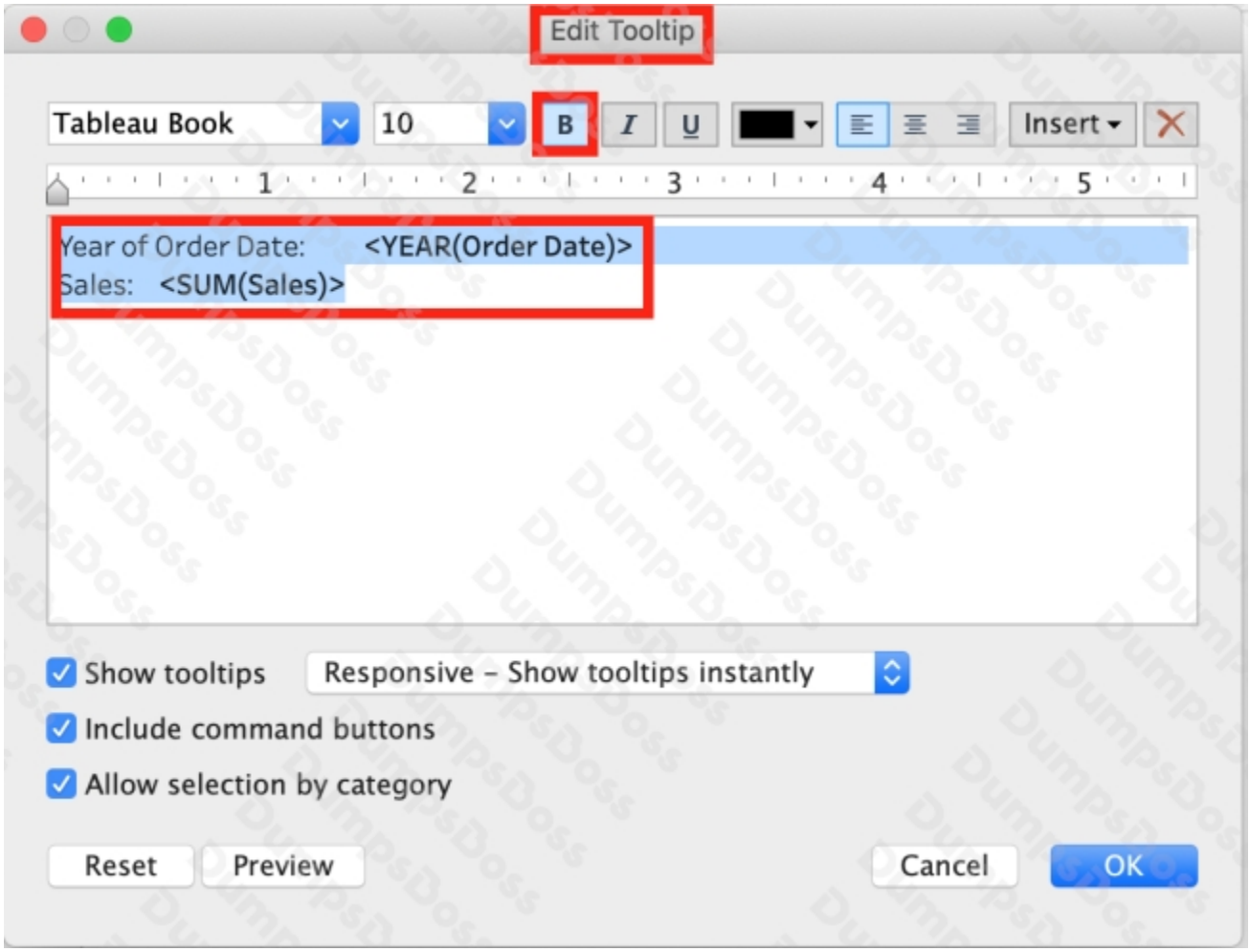


Tableau File Data Worksheet Dashboard Story Analysis Map Format Server Window
New Worksheet ⌘T
Copy
Export
Clear
Actions... ⇧⌘A
Tooltip...
Show Title
Show Caption
Show Summary
Show Cards
Show View Toolbar
Show Sort Controls
Describe Sheet... ⌘E
Duplicate as Crosstab
Auto Updates
Run Update
Tableau - Book1
Standard
Data
Analytics
Sample - Superstore
Dimensions
Abc Category
City
Country
Abc Customer ID
Abc Customer Name
Order Date
Abc Order ID
Postal Code
Abc Product ID
Abc Product Name
Abc Region
Row ID
Measures
Discount
Profit
Quantity
Sales
Latitude (generated)
Longitude (generated)
Number of Records
Measure Values
Sets
Set 1
YEAR(Order Date)
SUM(Sales)
SUM(Sales)
Order Date
Sales
700K
600K
500K
400K
300K
200K
100K
0K
2014
2015
2016
2017

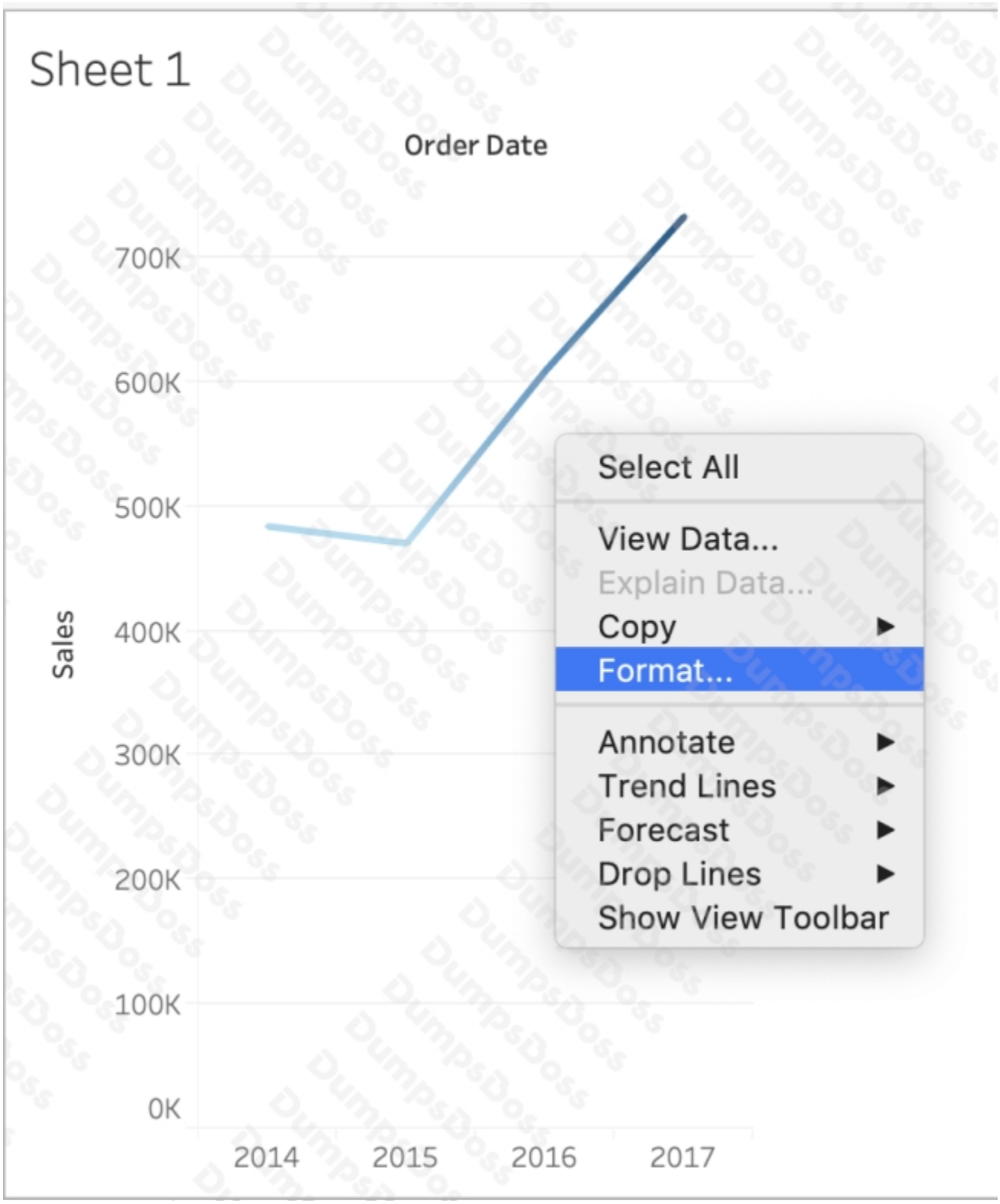


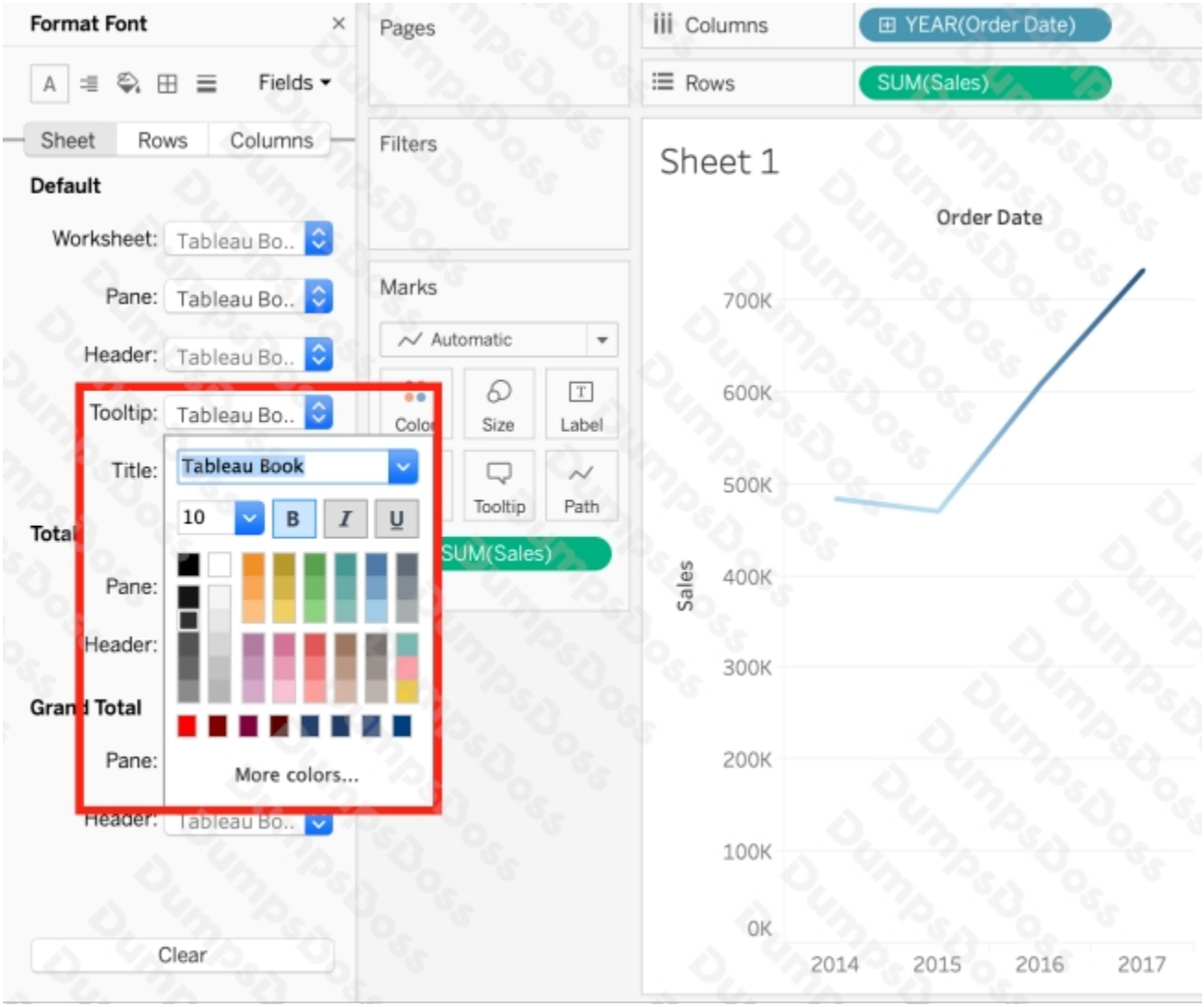
2) Click on Tooltip in the Marks card, and select bold.


Data
Analytics
Sample - Superstore
Dimensions
Abc Category
City
Country
Abc Customer ID
Abc Customer Name
Order Date
Abc Order ID
Postal Code
Abc Product ID
Abc Product Name
Abc Region
Row ID
Pages
Filters
Marks
Automatic
Color
Size
Label
Detail
Tooltip
Path
SUM(Sales)
Columns
YEAR(Order Date)
Rows
SUM(Sales)
Sheet 1
Order Date
700K
600K
500K
400K
Sales


Edit Tooltip
Tableau Book
10
B
I
U
Insert
Year of Order Date: <YEAR(Order Date)>
Sales: <SUM(Sales)>
Show tooltips
Responsive – Show tooltips instantly
Include command buttons
Allow selection by category
Reset
Preview
Cancel
OK

3) Right click, click format and then under the default worksheet formatting, choose Tooltip and make it bold.


Sheet 1
Order Date
700K
600K
500K
400K
300K
200K
100K
0K
Sales
2014
2015
2016
2017
Select All
View Data...
Explain Data...
Copy
Format...
Annotate
Trend Lines
Forecast
Drop Lines
Show View Toolbar



There exists no option to Bold the tooltip contents by clicking Analysis. Hence, it is an incorrect choice.

QUESTION NO: 2

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

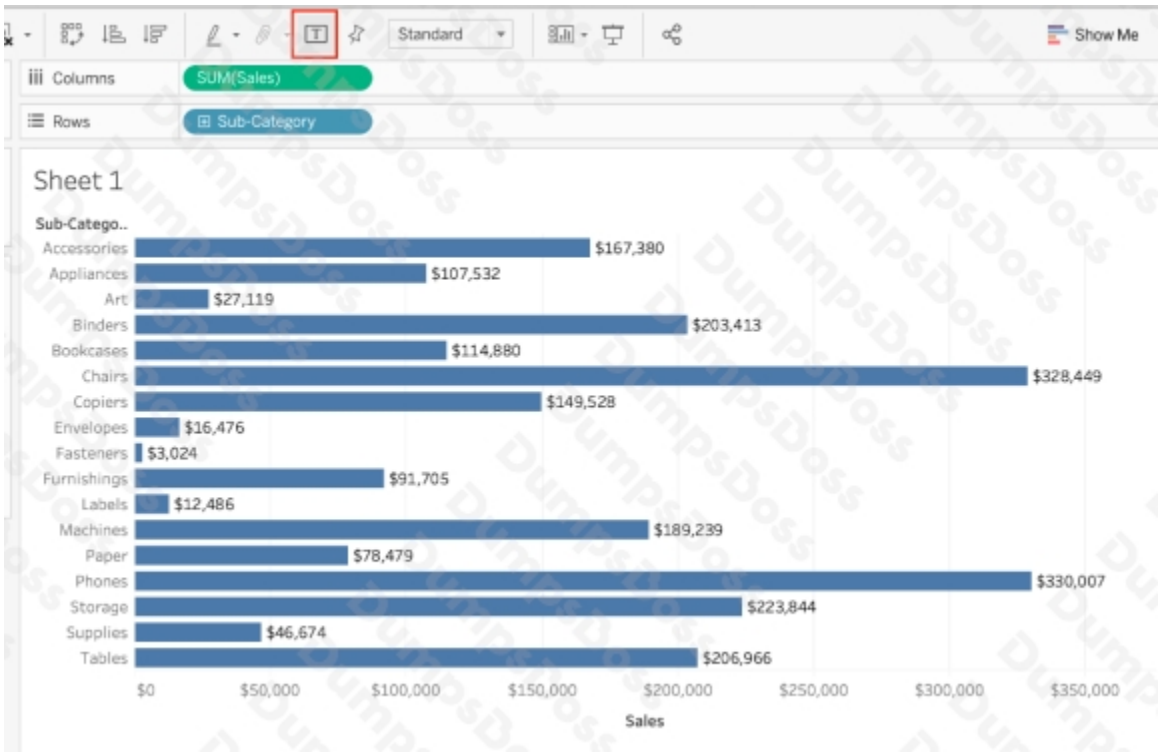
Explanation:

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:

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following 2 fields CANNOT be deleted in Tableau?

A. Number of Records

B. Measure Names

C. Measure Values

D. Calculated Fields

ANSWER: B C

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.

QUESTION NO: 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.

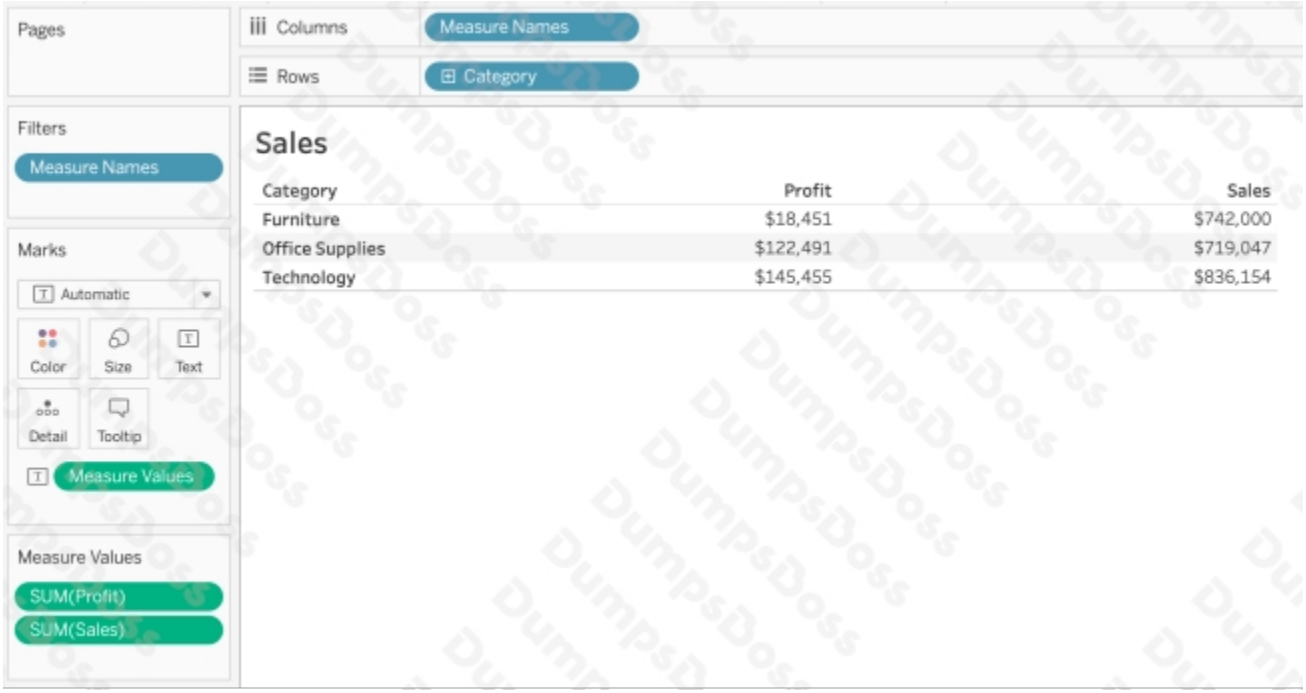
ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

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 NO: 5

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:

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

ID	First Name	Last Name	Publisher Type
20034	Adam	Davis	Independent
20165	Ashley	Garcia	Big
20233	Susan	Nguyen	Small/medium

Table 2

Book Title	Price	Royalty	ID
Weather in the Alps	19.99	5,000	20165
My Physics	8.99	3,500	20800
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

QUESTION NO: 6

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:

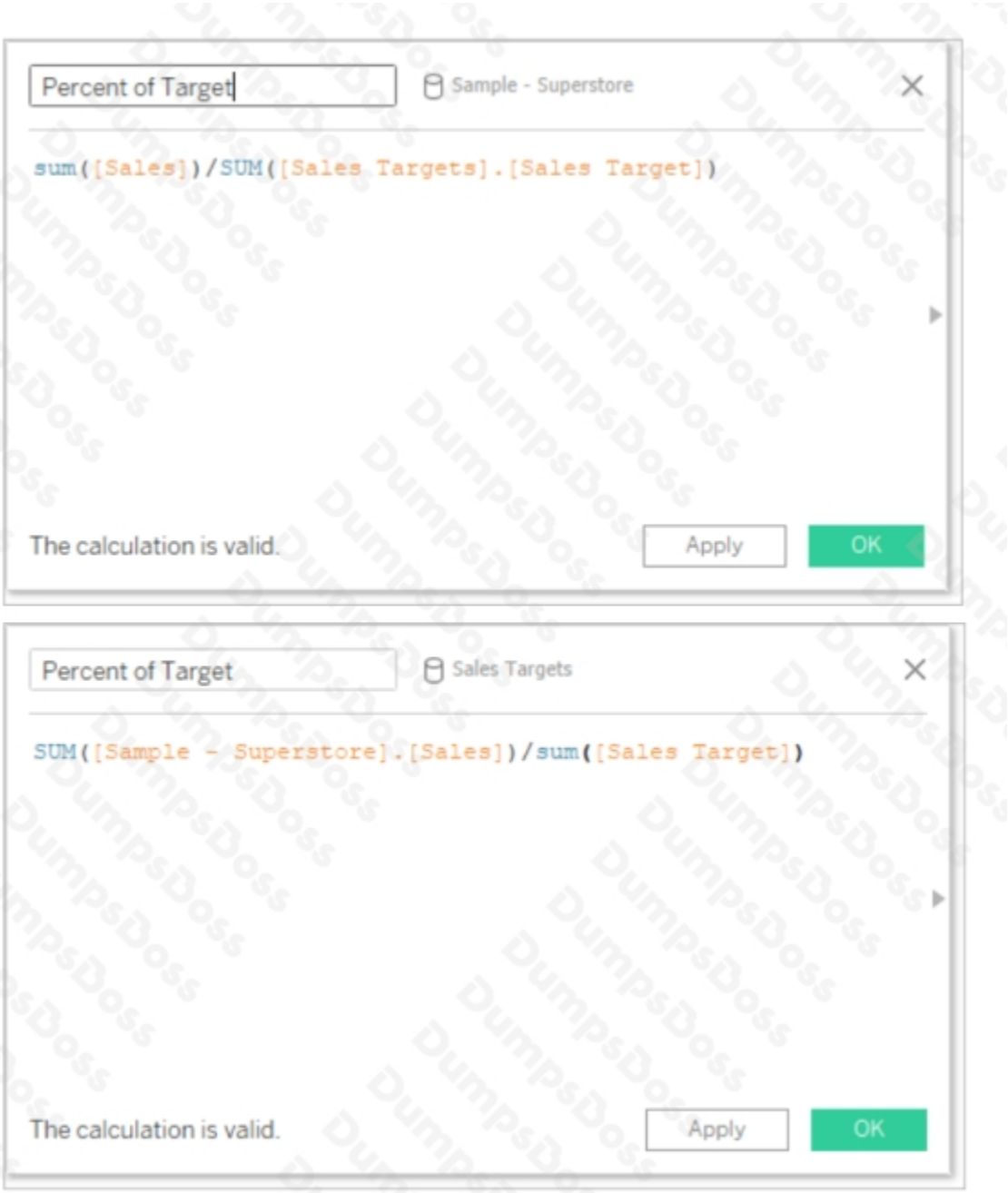
Yes, due to the nature of blends, there are some conditions as follows from the official documentation that must be kept in mind while working with blends:

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).

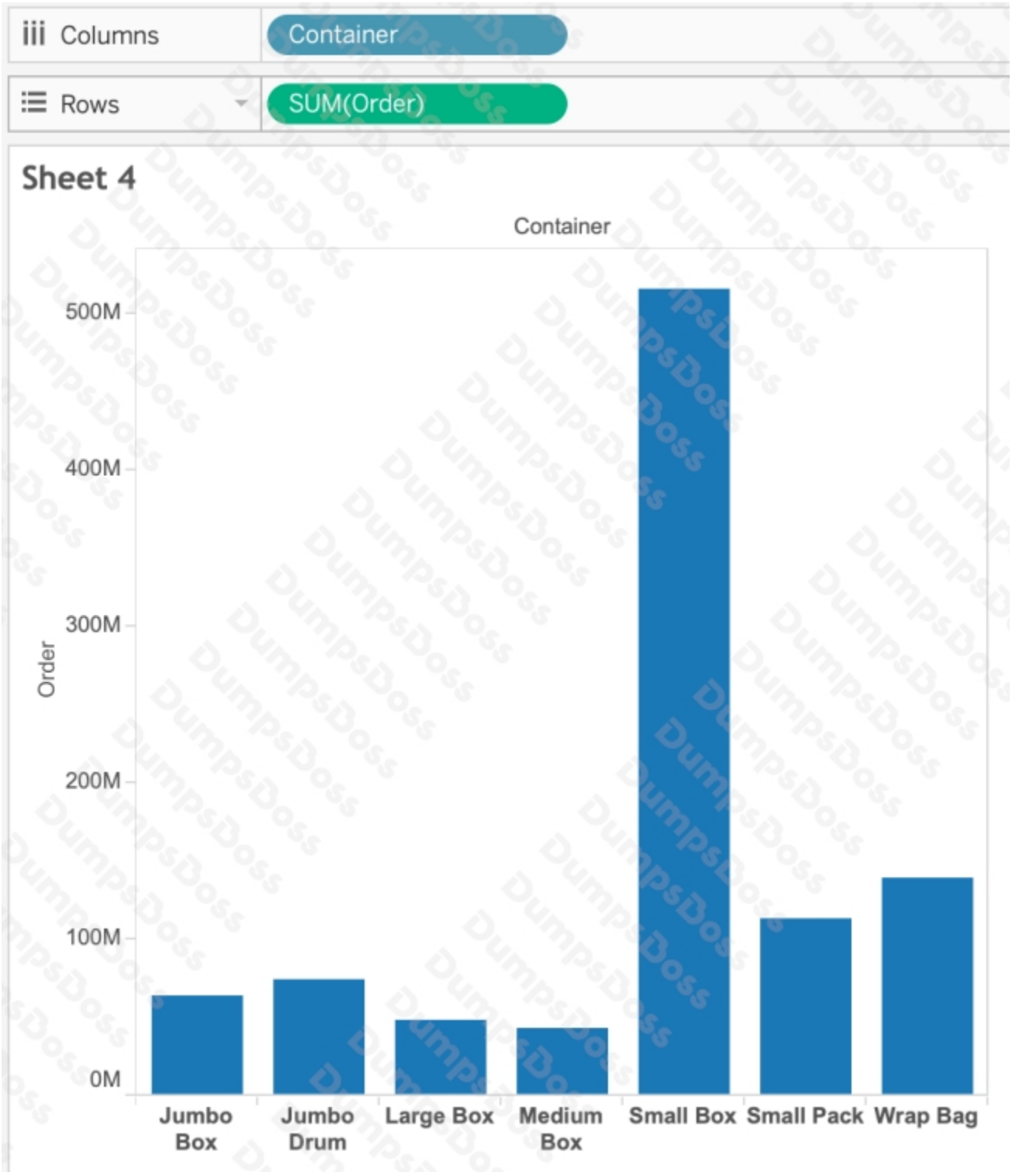


In addition to handling calculations slightly differently, there are some limitations on secondary data sources. You may not be able to sort by a field from a secondary data source, and action filters may not work as expected with blended data. For more information, see Other data blending issues.

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

QUESTION NO: 7

Suppose I have the following view. What will be the total number of marks if I drag a new measure to the row shelf vs the column shelf?



A. If dragged to row shelf : 14 marks ; If dragged to column shelf : 7 marks

B. If dragged to row shelf : 7 marks ; If dragged to column shelf : 14 marks

C. If dragged to row shelf : 14 marks ; If dragged to column shelf : 14 marks

D. If dragged to row shelf : 7 marks ; If dragged to column shelf : 7 marks

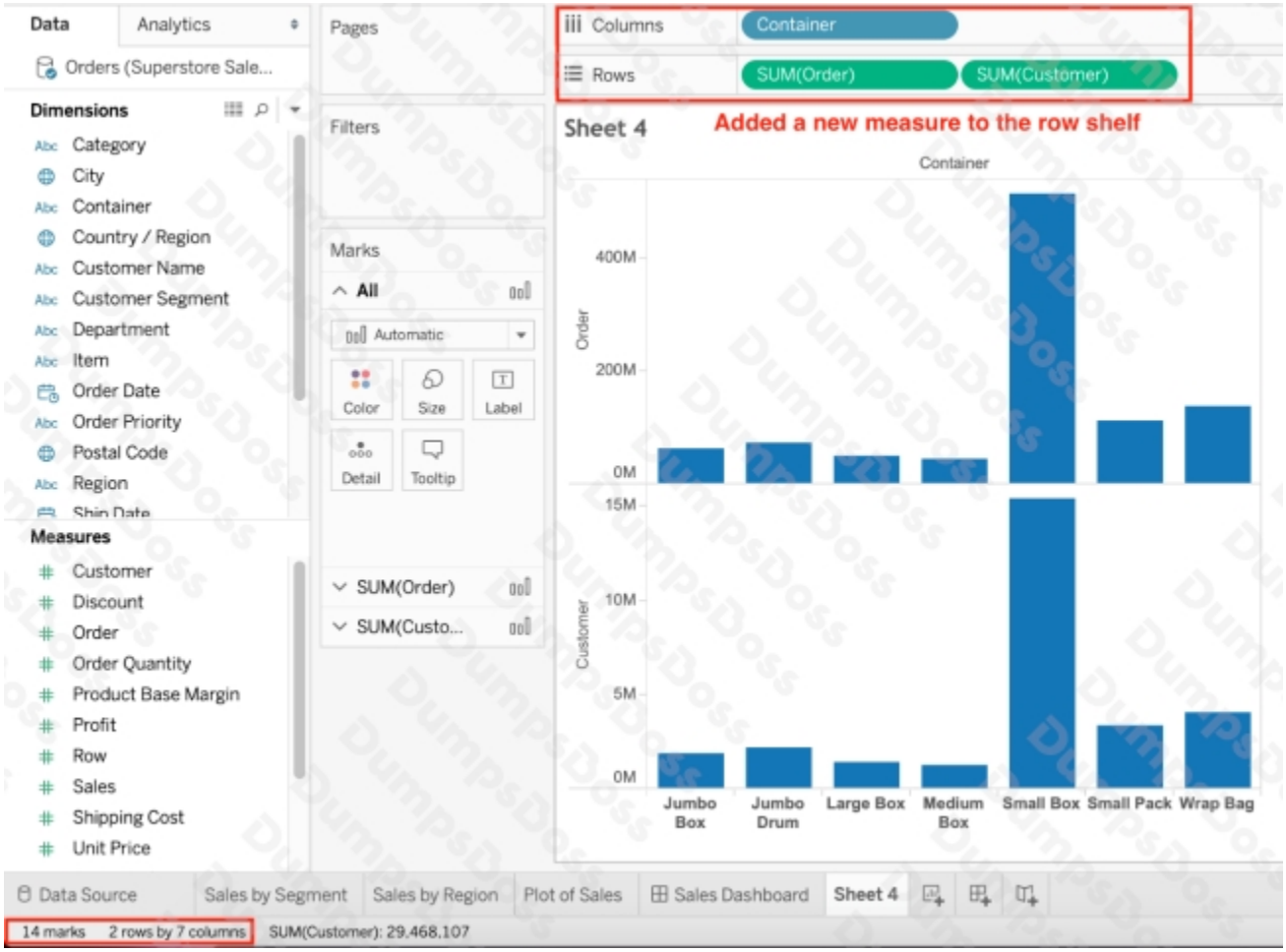
ANSWER: A

Explanation:

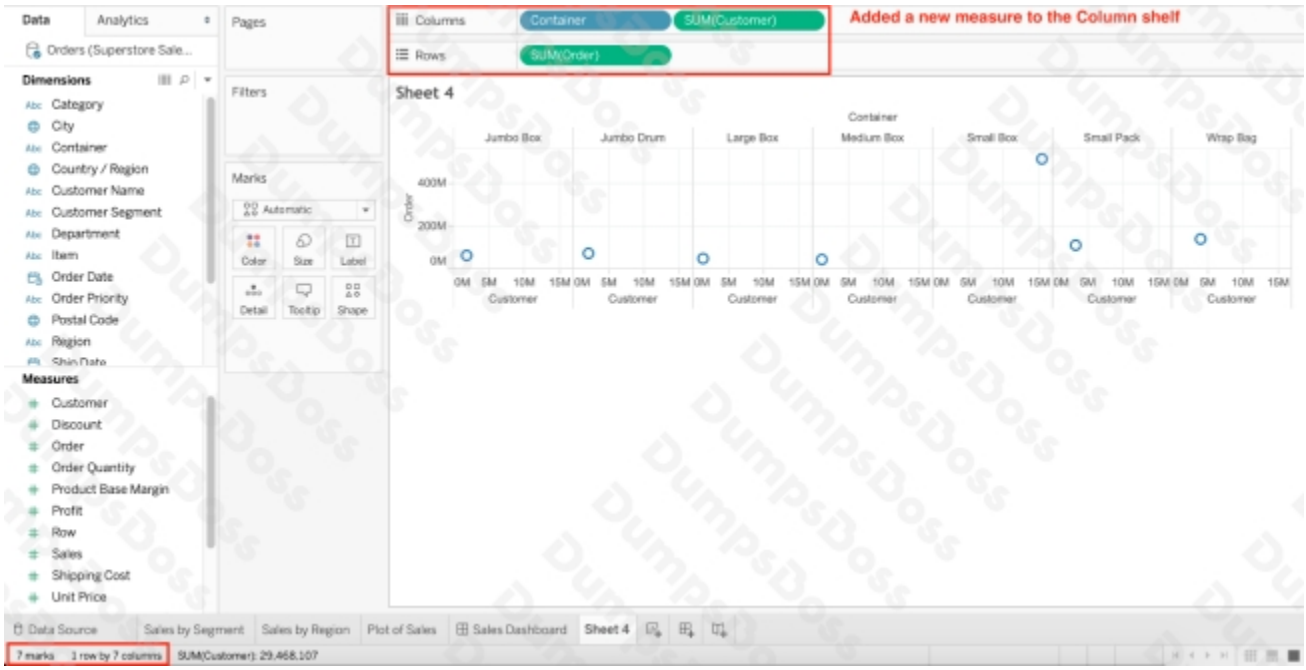
This is a tricky question often asked in the exam.

If we drag a new measure to the row shelf, the following happens:

We now have 2 rows, and the same 7 columns for both these rows. Therefore, 2x7 = 14 marks!



But if we drag the same measure to the column shelf, we have just 1 row and a chart created for each of the columns. So (1x7) = 7 marks!



Reference and notes: https://medium.com/@justindixon91/tableau-specialist-exam-notes-part-4-understanding-tableau-concepts-f78de83fdd35

QUESTION NO: 8

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

QUESTION NO: 9

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-do-date data, use a live connection instead!

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

QUESTION NO: 10

In order to avoid any confusions, what should you do after creating a Dual-axis chart?

A. Hide the axis

B. Change the colours

C. Synchronise the axis

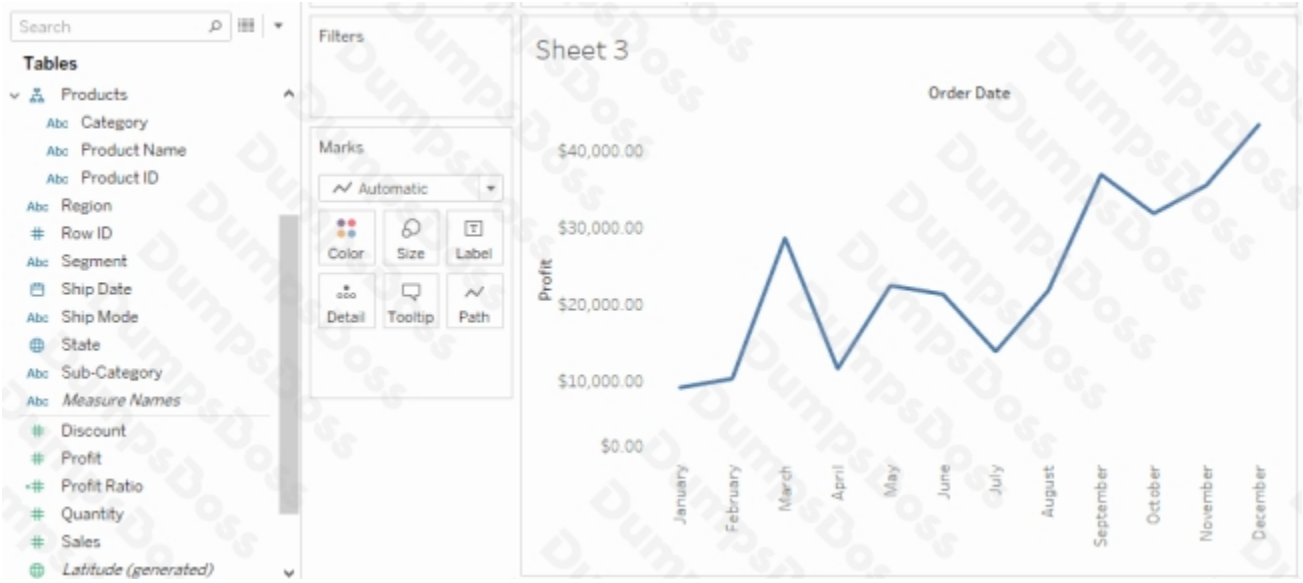
D. Edit the labels

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Explanation

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

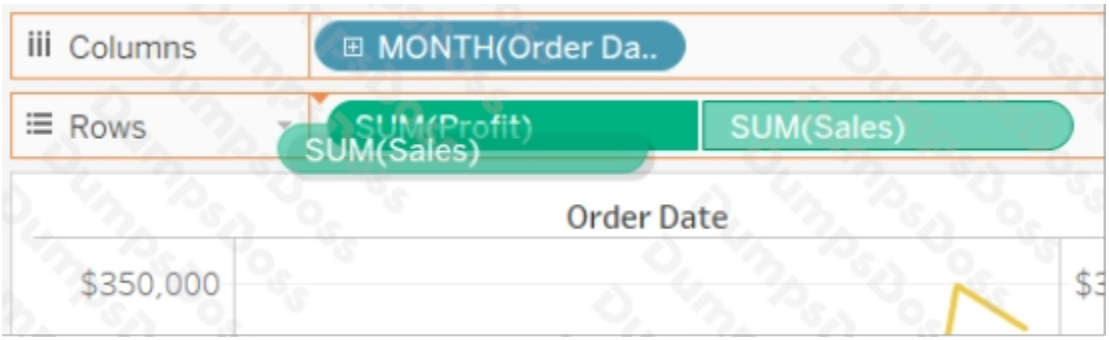


To align the two axes in a dual axes chart to use the same scale, right-click (control-click on Mac) the secondary axis, and select Synchronize Axis. This aligns the scale of the secondary axis to the scale of the primary axis.

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

QUESTION NO: 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

ANSWER: B C D E

Explanation:

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 NO: 12

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

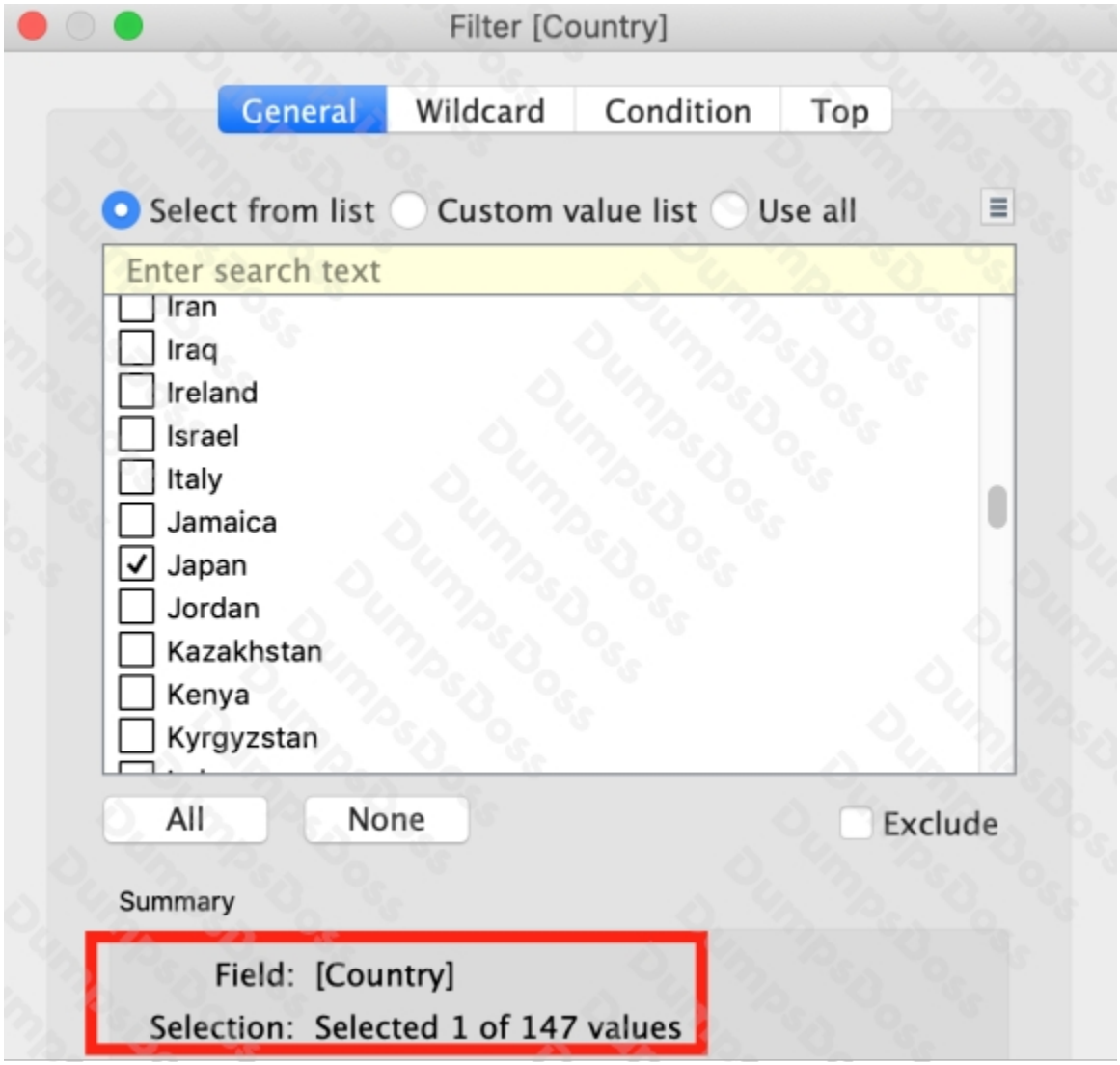
ANSWER: C

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.

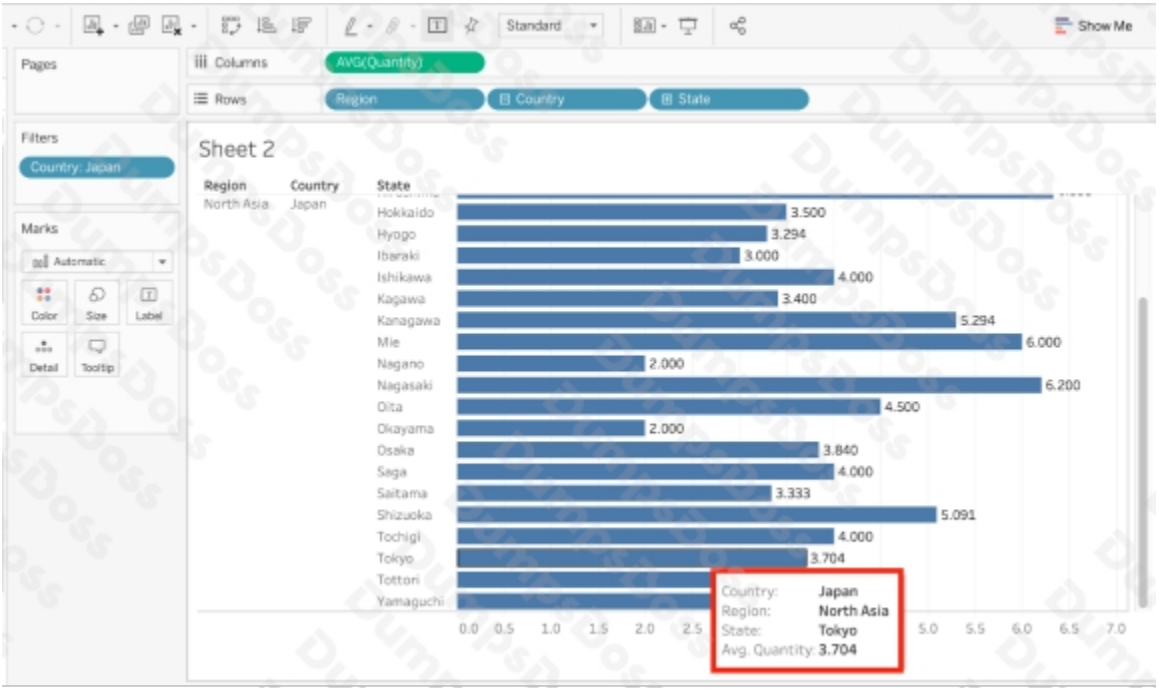


2) Read the Question Carefully, we need to break down the visualisation by Region, then by Country, and then by State. So let's do that:

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 :)

QUESTION NO: 13

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

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

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!

QUESTION NO: 14

Which of the following are stored in a .tds file? Choose 3.

A. Data Connection information

B. Visualizations

C. Calculated Fields

D. Data Extracts

E. Metadata edits

ANSWER: A C E

Explanation:

If you've created a data connection that you might want to use with other workbooks or share with colleagues, you can export (save) the data source to a file. You might want to do this also if you've added joined tables, default properties, or custom fields—such as groups, sets, calculated fields, and binned fields—to the Data pane.

You can save a data source to either of the following formats:

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

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

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

Visualisations and Data extracts are NOT saved in a .tds file!

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

QUESTION NO: 15

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.

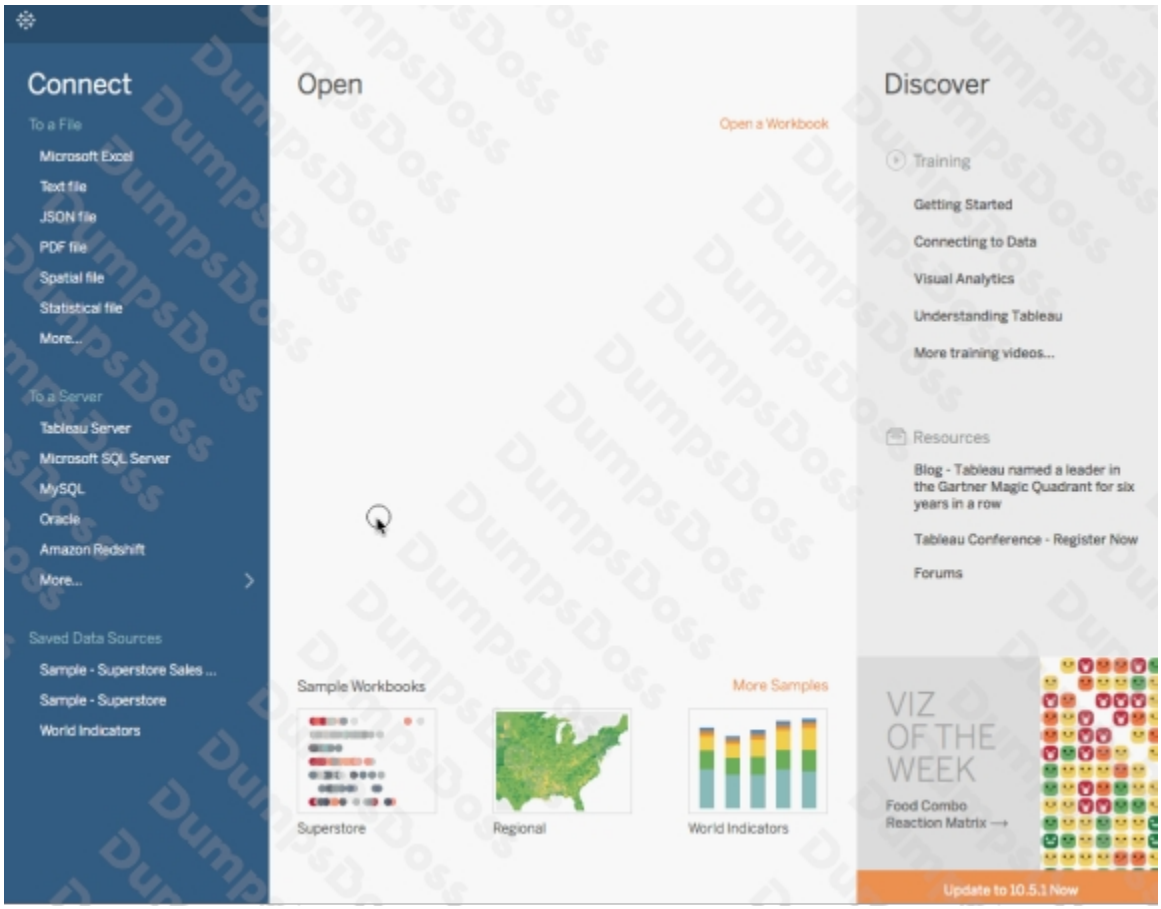
The basic building blocks for a histogram are as follows:

Mark type:	Automatic
Rows shelf:	Continuous measure (aggregated by Count or Count Distinct)
Columns shelf:	Bin (continuous or discrete). ***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 .*

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/en-us/buildexamples_histogram.htm