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**TIBCO Spotfire Certified Professional Exam**

Tibco TCP-SP

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## QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following statements about parallel coordinate plot is NOT true?

- A. Each column in a parallel coordinate plot uses a different scale
- B. A parallel coordinate plot maps each row in the data table as a bar
- C. Parallel coordinate plots can be limited by one or more filtering
- D. The values in parallel coordinate plot are always normalized

**ANSWER: B**

### Explanation:

“A parallel coordinate plot maps each row in the data table as a bar” is the statement that is not true. In a Spotfire parallel coordinate plot, each selected data row is drawn as a connected line, often called a profile, extending across the parallel axes. Every axis represents a data column, and the row's value for that column determines the position at which its profile intersects that axis. The connected profile makes it possible to inspect multivariate patterns, including associations between variables, groups of similar rows, and exceptional observations. This line-based representation is the defining visual structure of a parallel coordinate plot: the plot encodes a record by connecting its values across successive dimensions rather than by rendering a bar for the record. Spotfire documentation describes the parallel coordinate plot as a visualization for comparing several variables at once, with data values represented along parallel axes and connected across them. See the [TIBCO Spotfire Analyst documentation](#) and TIBCO's [overview of parallel coordinate plots](#) for the visualization's structure and use.

## QUESTION NO: 2

What is listed in a Spotfire visualization mod's `mod-manifest.json` file?

Choose 2 answers

- A. All files included in the mod
- B. CORS configuration data
- C. Visualizations affected by the mod
- D. Axis definitions and placement

**ANSWER: A D**

### Explanation:

`mod-manifest.json` is the package manifest that describes a Spotfire visualization mod and the resources and capabilities that Spotfire must load for it. **All files included in the mod** is correct because the manifest identifies the mod's entry resources and packaged assets, allowing the client to load the HTML, JavaScript, stylesheets, images, and other files required to run the visualization. This makes the manifest the central package-definition file rather than merely a descriptive document.

**Axis definitions and placement** is also correct. A visualization mod declares its data axes in the manifest. These axis declarations define the expected type and role of data supplied to the mod, while placement information controls where the corresponding axis selectors are presented in the Spotfire visualization interface. Consequently, the manifest connects the mod's visual implementation with the data-binding and configuration experience available to analysis authors.

These declarations enable Spotfire to recognize the mod, expose its appropriate data selectors, and reliably load its packaged implementation. Spotfire's visualization-mod development resources describe the mod package and manifest-driven configuration model in the [Spotfire Mods documentation](#); implementation examples and related manifest resources are available in the [Spotfire Mods GitHub repository](#).

### QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following is not a statistical function?

- A. CountSmall()
- B. CountBig()
- C. LAV ()
- D. StdDev()

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

**CountSmall()** is correct because it is not a recognized TIBCO Spotfire expression function. Spotfire validates function names against its documented expression-language function library; therefore, an expression containing CountSmall() cannot be evaluated as a statistical aggregation. It is not an alternate name for a count operation and it does not represent a configurable “small count” calculation. Where a count is needed, Spotfire provides documented counting functions with defined behavior, including support for counting rows or non-null values depending on the function and expression context. Statistical calculations in Spotfire are generally used as aggregations in visualizations, calculated columns, custom expressions, and axis expressions, often with an **OVER** clause when the calculation must be partitioned by a hierarchy or grouping. Because CountSmall() is absent from the supported statistical-function reference, it is the function name that does not belong in this category. The official Spotfire documentation lists supported statistical functions and their syntax in the [Statistical Functions reference](#); broader expression syntax and function usage are covered in the [Custom Expressions documentation](#).

### QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following products does TIBCO Streaming include?

Choose 3 answers

- A. TIBCO Spotfire Server
- B. TIBCO StreamBase Studio
- C. TIBCO LiveView Server
- D. TIBCO StreamBase Server

**ANSWER: B C D**

**Explanation:**

TIBCO Streaming includes **TIBCO StreamBase Studio**, **TIBCO LiveView Server**, and **TIBCO StreamBase Server** as core products and components of its event-processing and real-time analytics platform. StreamBase Studio is the Eclipse-based development environment used to design, test, debug, and deploy streaming applications. It provides visual development through EventFlow as well as support for building applications that process continuously arriving events. StreamBase Server is the runtime engine that executes those streaming applications, enabling low-latency event processing and deployment in production environments. LiveView Server complements this runtime capability by maintaining continuously updated data tables and allowing applications and users to query, aggregate, and visualize live streaming data as it changes. Together, these products support the full application lifecycle: creating event-processing logic, executing it at scale, and making current operational data available for real-time monitoring and analysis. TIBCO's product documentation identifies StreamBase and LiveView as key TIBCO Streaming technologies. See the [TIBCO Streaming documentation portal](#) and the [TIBCO Streaming product page](#) for product and platform information.

### QUESTION NO: 5

Which visualization type can trigger an action when clicked?

- A. Table visualization
- B. Cross table
- C. Line chart
- D. Graphical table

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

**Graphical table** is correct because it supports action controls that users can activate by clicking within the visualization. A graphical table presents data in a grid while allowing rich cell content, including values, images, icons, and mini visualizations. Its action-control capability makes it possible to associate an interactive control with an action such as opening a URL, navigating to another page or visualization, applying a bookmark, or executing a configured Spotfire action. This is useful when a dashboard must combine detailed tabular information with direct, guided navigation or workflow steps. The action is deliberately configured as part of the graphical table's content and is then invoked through the user's click, rather than merely selecting a data mark for analysis. This feature therefore makes graphical tables well suited to creating interactive dashboard-style layouts that connect displayed information to relevant tools, pages, and follow-up analysis. For Spotfire product documentation and feature guidance, see the [TIBCO Spotfire Analytics documentation](#) and the [Spotfire Community visualizations resources](#).