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Tableau Desktop Specialist Exam

Tableau Desktop-Specialist

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 36

Total Premium Questions: 363

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Connecting to & Preparing Data	55
Topic 2, Exploring & Analyzing Data	149
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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following points are True about Viz Animations?

A. Sequential animations make complex changes clearer by presenting them step-by-step.

B. They can be turned on for certain worksheets only

C. Animations work well with maps, polygons, and density marks in web browsers.

D. It is possible to turn them on for the entire workbook at once

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

Sequential animations make complex changes clearer by presenting them step-by-step. This animation style is designed for situations in which several marks or elements change and viewers benefit from seeing the transition unfold in an ordered sequence rather than all at once. Tableau also provides animation controls at both workbook and worksheet scope. In the Format pane, the workbook-level setting controls whether animations are enabled throughout the workbook, making it possible to turn them on for the entire workbook at once. Individual worksheets can then use their own animation setting, so animations can be enabled for particular worksheets only when that is appropriate for the view and audience. These settings let authors balance clarity and performance: a workbook can use animation generally while allowing specific sheets to be configured independently. Tableau documents the workbook and sheet animation controls, as well as simultaneous and sequential animation styles, in its Format Animations documentation. Additional guidance on formatting worksheet views is available in the Tableau Desktop formatting documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two options can you use to change the device layout of a dashboard? Choose two.

A. The Dashboard pane

B. The Format menu

C. The Dashboard menu

D. The Layout pane

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

The Dashboard pane and the Dashboard menu can be used to work with device-specific dashboard layouts. In Tableau Desktop, device layouts let an author tailor a dashboard for phone, tablet, or desktop viewing so that dashboard objects are appropriately arranged and sized for the available screen space. The Dashboard pane provides access to dashboard-level settings and the device-layout authoring workflow, including selecting or editing the layout being designed. The Dashboard menu also provides access to device-layout commands, such as opening Device Preview, where authors can add layouts for specific device types and manage the layouts associated with a dashboard. These features support responsive dashboard design while preserving a desktop layout as the default experience. Tableau documents the process of creating and editing layouts for phones and tablets through Device Preview and dashboard authoring controls. See Tableau's guidance on creating dashboard layouts for different device types and its device preview documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

What is a story point in Tableau?

A. A single worksheet or dashboard

B. A collection of dashboards

C. A collection of both worksheets and dashboards

D. A collection of worksheets

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A single worksheet or dashboard is correct because Tableau stories are built as an ordered sequence of individual views called story points. A story point can contain either one worksheet or one dashboard, and it represents one step in the narrative that the author wants to present. Authors use story points to guide viewers through related analyses, provide context for findings, or show how views and conclusions develop from one stage to the next.

In Tableau Desktop, after creating a story, an author adds a new blank story point or places an existing worksheet or dashboard into a story point. Each point can have its own caption and can be arranged in the intended sequence. Viewers can then navigate among those points while retaining the overall narrative structure of the story. Tableau describes a story as a sequence of visualizations, where each individual worksheet or dashboard included in that sequence is a story point. This distinction is important: the story is the full sequence, while the individual view displayed at a particular step is the story point.

See Tableau's documentation on telling a story with data and adding story points.

QUESTION NO: 4

When working with Excel, text file data, JSON file, .pdf file data, you can use _____ to union files across folders, and worksheets across workbooks.

Search is scoped to the selected connection.

A. Regex Search

B. Union Search

C. Pattern Search

D. Wildcard Search

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Wildcard Search is correct because Tableau uses wildcard unions to automatically identify and combine tables or files whose names match specified criteria. In the Union dialog, you can enter a search pattern using the asterisk (*) wildcard character, which represents a sequence of characters. This is particularly useful when related data is spread among multiple Excel workbooks and worksheets, or across text, JSON, and PDF files in folders. Rather than manually selecting every individual file or sheet, a wildcard pattern can dynamically include matching items in the union.

The search operates within the selected data connection. Therefore, Tableau evaluates only the files, workbooks, worksheets, or tables available through that connection when resolving the wildcard criteria. This makes wildcard unions useful for repeatable data-preparation workflows: when newly added files or sheets follow the defined naming convention and are available through the same connection, Tableau can include them when the union is refreshed. Tableau documents wildcard unions as a way to search for and union matching tables, including files across folders and worksheets across workbooks for supported file-based connections.

For details, see Tableau's Union Your Data documentation and the wildcard union search guidance.

QUESTION NO: 5

We can join a maximum of _____ tables in Tableau

A. 16

B. 32

C. 64

D. 128

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

32 is correct because Tableau Desktop supports joining up to 32 tables in a single data source's physical table layer. A join combines rows from tables based on matching field values and produces a single, denormalized table for analysis. In the Data Source page, joins are configured by opening a logical table and working in its physical layer; Tableau permits a join configuration containing no more than 32 tables. This is a product limit, not a recommendation based solely on performance. For more complex data models, Tableau supports relationships between logical tables, which preserve separate tables and determine the necessary joins at query time. However, the stated limit for tables directly joined together remains 32. Tableau's documentation on joining data describes how joins are created in the physical layer and notes the supported table limit. See Tableau Help: Join Your Data and Tableau Help: Relationships, Joins, and Unions.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following is a valid way to create Sets in Tableau?

A. In the Data pane, right-click a dimension and select Create > Set.

B. In the Tableau Main Menu, Choose Worksheet and select Create > Set

C. In the Tableau Main Menu, choose Dashboard and select Create > Set

D. In the Data pane, right-click a measure and select Create > Set.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

In the Data pane, right-click a dimension and select Create > Set. is a valid Tableau workflow for creating a set. A set is a custom field that defines a subset of members from a dimension, such as a selected group of customers, products, regions, or states. Starting from a dimension in the Data pane ensures Tableau has the discrete members needed to define set membership.

After selecting this command, Tableau opens the Create Set dialog box. From there, an author can define a set by manually selecting members on the General tab, by specifying a condition, or by using a Top rule. Tableau can create static sets, whose selected members remain fixed, and dynamic sets, whose membership is recalculated according to the configured conditions or Top criteria as the data changes. The resulting set appears in the Data pane and can be used in views, filters, calculations, and other analyses to compare members inside and outside the set.

Tableau's documented procedure for set creation begins by selecting a dimension and choosing *Create* > *Set* from its context menu. See Create Sets and Sets in Tableau Help.

QUESTION NO: 7

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 **Measure Values** are Tableau-generated fields that Tableau supplies automatically for use in views containing multiple measures. Measure Names provides the names of measures as a dimension-like field, while Measure Values provides the corresponding values as a special measure field. Together, they make it possible to display, compare, label, color, or otherwise organize several measures in a single visualization without manually creating a field for each measure name/value pairing.

Because these fields are built into Tableau's data model rather than created from a source column or a user-authored calculation, they are maintained by Tableau and cannot be deleted. Their contents update according to the measures available in the data source and the measures included in a view. This behavior ensures that Tableau can continue to support multi-measure visualizations consistently. Tableau documents Measure Names and Measure Values as generated fields in the Data pane and describes their role in building views with multiple measures. See Tableau Help: Data Fields in the Data Pane and Tableau Help: Dimensions and Measures.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following properties can be controlled from the Marks card?

A. Color

B. Size

C. Label

D. Tooltip

E. Filters shelf

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

Color, **Size**, **Label**, and **Tooltip** are all properties available from the Marks card. Fields can be dragged to these targets to encode data visually or provide additional information when users interact with a mark. For example, placing Profit on Color can show positive and negative values using a color range, while placing Sales on Size can vary mark size by sales amount.

The Marks card also provides controls such as Detail, Shape, and Path when they are applicable to the selected mark type. The Filters shelf is separate from the Marks card and is used to restrict the data included in the view rather than control mark appearance or behavior. See Tableau's Marks Card documentation.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which of the following is an example of a Date Part?

A. Q4 2017

B. March 2019

C. September 2020

D. November

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

November is a date part because it identifies one component of a date: the month. In Tableau, date parts are discrete date levels such as year, quarter, month, week, weekday, or day. When a field is shown as a discrete date part, Tableau groups

records according to that calendar component and displays headers or categories rather than positioning values along a continuous time axis. A month date part can therefore be displayed as month names, including November, and can group together all November records regardless of their year.

This distinction is useful when building views that compare seasonal or recurring patterns. For example, selecting the Month date part can create separate categories for January through December, allowing measures to be aggregated for each named month. Tableau describes date parts as discrete components of a date and notes that the available levels include Month. The standalone value November directly represents that Month component, so it is an appropriate example of a Date Part. See Tableau's documentation on date functions and working with dates.

QUESTION NO: 10

In which of the following scenarios would having a live connection be more beneficial than using an extract?

A. Analyzing real time stock prices

B. Analyzing real time data from production systems

C. Analyzing historical housing prices

D. Analyzing and tracking real time flight updates

E. Analyzing a subset of a dataset having 1 billion rows

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

A live connection is most beneficial when the analysis depends on the newest available source data at the time a user opens, interacts with, or refreshes a view. Therefore, *Analyzing real time stock prices*, *Analyzing real time data from production systems*, and *Analyzing and tracking real time flight updates* are appropriate uses of a live connection. In each case, the value of the dashboard or worksheet is tied directly to timely changes: market prices can move continuously, operational production data can change as events occur, and flight status can be updated throughout the day. With a live connection, Tableau sends queries to the underlying data source as needed, enabling the view to reflect the current data available in that source rather than a previously captured snapshot. This makes live connections particularly useful for monitoring, operational reporting, and other situations where data freshness is a primary requirement. Tableau notes that live connections query the source directly, while extracts are stored snapshots of data that are refreshed according to a schedule or manually. See Tableau's documentation on live connections and extracts.

QUESTION NO: 11

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.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

By right clicking on the axis, choosing format, and then setting its font to bold. is correct because axis text formatting is controlled through Tableau's Format pane. In a worksheet, right-clicking an axis and selecting Format opens formatting controls for the relevant view element. In the Format pane, select the Font settings for the axis and choose a bold typeface/style to make the axis labels or title display in bold, as appropriate to the element being formatted. This is the standard Tableau workflow because formatting is separate from axis configuration: the axis context menu provides access to both operational settings and visual presentation settings, with the Format command specifically intended for fonts,

alignment, lines, shading, and related appearance choices. Applying the font setting in this pane updates the worksheet's display without changing the field, aggregation, range, scale, or other underlying axis behavior. Tableau documents the axis context menu and axis-related controls in its guidance on editing axes, and its formatting documentation explains that fonts are configured from the Format pane. See Tableau Help: Edit Axes and Tableau Help: Format at the Worksheet Level.

QUESTION NO: 12

Broadly speaking, after an importing a dataset in Tableau Desktop, all fields in it are broken down into _____

A. Dimensions and Measures

B. Rows and Columns

C. Labels and Values

D. Numbers and Headers

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Dimensions and Measures is correct because Tableau Desktop classifies fields from a connected data source into these two broad categories in the Data pane. Dimensions are generally fields containing qualitative, categorical information, such as names, locations, dates, or product categories. They typically establish the level of detail used to organize, group, and label data in a view. Measures are generally fields containing quantitative values that can be aggregated, such as sales, profit, quantity, or a numeric score.

This distinction is central to building visualizations in Tableau. A dimension can define the headers or marks in a view, while a measure can provide values that Tableau summarizes using aggregations such as SUM, AVG, MIN, or MAX. Tableau initially assigns a field's role based largely on its data type and content, but users can change a field between dimension and measure when the analytical purpose requires it. Understanding this automatic organization helps analysts locate fields and construct views efficiently after connecting to data. Tableau's documentation describes both the field classifications and the related data roles in the Data pane: Data Types and Roles in Tableau. For an overview of creating views from fields, see Build Views from Data.

QUESTION NO: 13

The icon associated with the field that has been grouped is a _____

A. Paper Clip

B. Globe

C. Intersection

D. =#

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

In Tableau, a grouped field is identified by the paper-clip icon in the Data pane. A group is a field created from an existing dimension by combining selected member values into higher-level categories. For example, separate product names, regions, or other dimension members can be placed into a single named group, making the data easier to analyze and display. After Tableau creates the group, it appears as a new field in the Data pane, and its paper-clip symbol distinguishes it from ordinary dimensions, calculated fields, sets, bins, and geographic fields.

This icon is useful because it lets an author quickly recognize that the field's values have been manually or interactively consolidated rather than originating directly from the underlying data source. The grouped field can then be dragged into a view and used like other dimensions for headers, marks, filters, and analysis. Tableau's documentation describes groups as

a way to combine related members in a field and shows that Tableau creates a new group field when the grouping is saved. See Group Your Data and Data Types and Field Roles in Tableau.

QUESTION NO: 14

Using the Time-series table, create a cross tab showing the Sales for each Item Number-ID, broken down by Assortments, then add Grand totals to the view. Which Item Number ID made the maximum sales across all assortments?

A. 584

B. 901

C. Correct)

D. 205

E. 660

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The Item Number ID with the maximum total Sales across all assortments is **901**. To establish this in Tableau, build a text table (cross-tab) with **Item Number ID** on Rows and **Assortment** on Columns, then place **Sales** on Text in the Marks card. Tableau aggregates Sales for each Item Number ID–Assortment intersection. Adding column grand totals produces one total per Item Number ID, summing its Sales over every displayed assortment; that total is the value needed to compare item-level sales across assortments. Comparing the resulting grand-total values identifies 901 as the highest-selling item. If Year ID is included to further partition the columns, ensure the grand-total calculation still sums the displayed assortment and year partitions so that the final total represents all relevant Sales for each item. Tableau's guidance on totals explains that grand totals aggregate the measure values in the view, while its crosstab documentation covers presenting dimensions and measures in a tabular layout. See Tableau: Show Totals in a Visualization and Tableau: Build a Crosstab.

QUESTION NO: 15

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

A. Click on Format in the Menu bar, choose Font, and then edit theTooltip options to italicize the font

B. Click on Tooltip in the Marks card, select the text, and then use theItalics option

C. Click on Worksheet in the Menu bar, select Tooltip, and then usethe italics option

D. Click on Dashboard in the Menu bar, select Tooltip, and then use the italics option

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Tooltip text can be italicized through Tableau's tooltip editor or through worksheet font formatting. Clicking **Tooltip** on the Marks card opens the Edit Tooltip dialog box, where text can be selected and formatted with the Italic control. This is the direct, mark-level workflow for editing the tooltip's text and styling. Tableau also provides access to the same tooltip-editing capability from the worksheet menu: selecting **Worksheet > Tooltip** opens the tooltip editor, allowing selected tooltip text to be italicized. In addition, the **Format > Font** dialog includes formatting controls for worksheet elements, including tooltips. Selecting the Tooltip formatting area and choosing an italic font style applies italic formatting to tooltip text. These methods are appropriate because they work within a worksheet and use Tableau's supported tooltip-editing or formatting interfaces. Tableau documents editing a tooltip from the Marks card and the Worksheet menu, including use of the text-formatting controls, and documents formatting fonts for tooltips in the Format pane. See Tableau Help: Mark properties and tooltips and Tableau Help: Format fonts.

QUESTION NO: 16

You create a visualization by first adding a measure to rows. Next, you add a dimension wilh 11 members to columns.

Assuming that all the dimensions have a non-zero value, how many marks are in the view before and after the dimension is added?

A. 1 before and 2 after

B. 1 before and 11 after

C. 2 before and 11 after

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

1 before and 11 after is correct. In Tableau, adding a single measure to the Rows shelf creates a view with one aggregated value by default. Because no dimension is yet present to partition the data, Tableau draws one mark representing the aggregate of that measure across the data source—for example, a single bar, point, or text mark depending on the selected mark type.

When the dimension with 11 members is placed on the Columns shelf, Tableau changes the level of detail in the visualization. The dimension divides the aggregate measure into separate groups, one for each member. Since each member has a non-zero value, each group is represented by a visible mark. Therefore, the original single aggregate mark becomes 11 marks, with each mark showing the measure's value for one dimension member.

This illustrates Tableau's fundamental marks behavior: dimensions in the view define how data is partitioned, while measures supply the values displayed for those partitions. Tableau's documentation describes marks as the visual representation of data in a view and explains how fields placed on shelves establish the view's structure. See Tableau: Marks and Tableau: Build views from shelves.

QUESTION NO: 17

Which two types of aggregations can be applied to string fields? Choose two.

A. Sum

B. Count Distinct

C. Average

D. Minimum

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Count Distinct and Minimum can both be applied to string fields in Tableau. Count Distinct returns the number of unique, non-null values in a field, making it useful for measures such as the number of distinct customer names, product categories, or cities represented in a view. Tableau supports this aggregation for text because it evaluates whether field values are unique rather than performing arithmetic on them.

Minimum is also available for string fields. When Tableau aggregates text with Minimum, it identifies the lowest value according to the field's sort order, which is generally an alphanumeric ordering. This can be useful when a view needs one representative text value from a group of records, such as the first category or name in that ordering. Tableau's aggregation behavior varies by data type, and these two aggregations are supported for discrete text values. See Tableau's documentation on aggregate functions and data types and field roles.

QUESTION NO: 18

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:

Tableau dashboards can contain worksheets together with dashboard objects that add context, layout elements, or embedded functionality. **Text** is a valid dashboard object for placing titles, instructions, annotations, or other formatted written content directly on a dashboard. **Image** is also available as a dashboard object, allowing authors to add items such as logos, icons, or explanatory graphics. **Web Page** is a valid object that embeds web content in the dashboard through a URL, subject to browser and site-embedding restrictions. **Extension** is valid because Tableau dashboard extensions are added from the Objects pane and can provide interactive capabilities supplied by supported extension applications. These objects may be arranged as tiled or floating items, depending on the desired dashboard layout. Tableau's dashboard-authoring documentation identifies Text, Image, Web Page, and Extension among the available objects that can be added to dashboards. See Tableau's Create a Dashboard guidance and its documentation on Dashboard Extensions for the available dashboard objects and how extensions are used.

QUESTION NO: 19

Which two filter modes can you use with dimension filters? Choose two

A. Multiple Values (drop-down)

B. At most

C. Wildcard Match

D. Range of Values

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Multiple Values (drop-down) and **Wildcard Match** are valid ways to present and work with dimension filters in Tableau. Multiple Values (drop-down) displays a compact control containing the members of a dimension and lets a viewer select any combination of values. This is useful when the view should include several categories, such as multiple regions, product types, or customer segments, while preserving screen space compared with a full list control.

Wildcard Match is available for dimension filtering when users need to find members based on text patterns rather than manually selecting from the complete member list. It supports matching dimension values through typed text and wildcard characters, making it especially practical for dimensions with many text-based members, such as customer names or product descriptions. Tableau documents dimension filtering options, including wildcard filtering, and its filter-card controls for selecting multiple dimension members. See Tableau Help: Filter Data from Your Views and Tableau Help: Show Filters in the View.

QUESTION NO: 20

What are three options to change the scope of a reference line? Choose three.

A. Per Pane

B. Fill Above

C. Entire Table

D. Maximum

E. Per Cell

ANSWER: A C E

Explanation:

In Tableau, a reference line's scope controls the portion of the view for which Tableau draws the line and computes its value. **Per Pane** creates a separate reference line within every pane, with each line based on the marks in its respective pane. **Entire Table** creates one reference line using the values across the complete table in the visualization. **Per Cell** creates individual reference lines for each cell, so the calculation is independently evaluated at the cell level. These scope settings are selected in the reference-line configuration dialog and are useful when the view is partitioned by dimensions into panes or individual cells. Tableau's help documentation describes these table-calculation-style levels as the available scopes for reference lines, bands, and distributions. For more detail, see Tableau Help: Add Reference Lines, Bands, Distributions, and Boxes and Tableau Help: Reference Line Examples.

QUESTION NO: 21

When using a Blend, what is the color of tick-mark on the primary and secondary data sources respectively?

A. Red, Blue

B. Orange, Blue

C. Blue, Red

D. Blue, Orange

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Blue, Orange is correct because Tableau uses colored check marks in the Data pane to identify each data source's role in an active data blend. The primary data source is identified with a blue check mark, while the secondary data source is identified with an orange check mark. The primary source supplies the initial set of fields used to build the view and establishes the view's level of detail. When fields from another connected source are added, Tableau treats that source as secondary and combines its aggregated results with the primary source through the defined linking fields.

These visual indicators are particularly useful when a workbook contains several connections, since they let an author immediately see which source is driving the worksheet and which source is contributing supplementary data. The colors refer to the sources' blending roles for the current worksheet; the role can change if the view is rebuilt using fields from a different source first. Tableau's documentation describes the distinction between primary and secondary data sources and the indicators used during blending. See Tableau Help: Connect to Multiple Data Sources and Tableau Help: Blend Your Data.

QUESTION NO: 22

You want to add Custom shapes to your visualisation. Where can you add these new shapes?

A. In Downloads -> My Tableau Repository -> Shapes

B. In My Computer -> C: -> Tableau -> Shapes

C. In Program Files -> Tableau -> Shapes

D. In My Documents -> My Tableau Repository -> Shapes

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

In My Documents -> My Tableau Repository -> Shapes is correct because Tableau Desktop loads custom shape images from the `Shapes` folder in the user's Tableau Repository. On Windows, the repository is normally located in the Documents folder and contains folders Tableau uses for personal content and settings, including `Shapes`. To add a custom shape, place an image file in the existing Shapes folder or in a subfolder that you create there. Then, in a worksheet, assign the shape through the Edit Shape dialog; Tableau makes the new folder and its images available in the shape palette. If Tableau Desktop was already open when the images were added, reopening the shape dialog or restarting Tableau can ensure the new files are detected. This location is user-specific, so it is appropriate for adding shapes without modifying Tableau program-installation files. Tableau supports common image formats for custom shapes, such as PNG, JPG/JPEG, BMP, GIF, and TIFF. See Tableau's guidance on custom shapes and its overview of the My Tableau Repository folders.

QUESTION NO: 23

Which three elements are included in a packaged workbook (.twbx)? Choose three.

A. A PDF copy of the workbook

B. Background images

C. Tableau Datasource Customization (TDC) files

D. Extract files

E. Custom shapes

ANSWER: B D E

Explanation:

A packaged workbook (.twbx) is a single compressed file designed to make a Tableau workbook portable and easy to share. It contains the workbook itself along with local resources that the workbook needs in order to render as intended on another computer. This includes **Background images** that have been added to the workbook, **Extract files** used by the workbook, and **Custom shapes** stored with the workbook. Including these assets allows recipients to open the packaged workbook without separately locating the image files, shape files, or local extract data that support its views. Tableau describes a packaged workbook as a package containing a workbook and its local file data, such as extract files and background images; it also includes custom geocoding and custom shapes when applicable. Packaged workbooks are particularly useful for distributing workbooks that rely on file-based assets, while a standard .twb workbook file stores the workbook definition without packaging those supporting resources. See Tableau's documentation on packaged workbooks and the workbook saving formats.

QUESTION NO: 24

Using the Time Series table, create a chart that shows the percent difference in Average

Inventory on Hand for each Assortment by year and quarter.

How many quarters did the Electronics Assortment show a negative percent difference in the Average Inventory On Hand?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

3 is correct. To answer this, the view must calculate the quarter-over-quarter percent difference for *AVG(Inventory on Hand)*, partitioned separately by Assortment and addressed in chronological order by year and quarter. After limiting the view to the Electronics Assortment, each quarterly mark represents the percent change from the preceding quarter's average inventory value. A negative result occurs whenever the current quarter's average inventory on hand is lower than the previous quarter's average. The first quarter in the sequence has no previous quarter for comparison, so its percent-difference value is not a negative change and should not be counted. Reading the displayed percent-difference marks against the zero line shows three Electronics quarterly values below zero. Tableau table calculations depend on both the calculation type and the direction/scope specified through Compute Using, so configuring the calculation across the chronological quarter sequence is essential to obtaining the intended result. Tableau documents Percent Difference as a quick table calculation and explains how table-calculation addressing determines the values included in the calculation. See Tableau table calculations and Quick table calculations.

QUESTION NO: 25

When there are both negative and positive values for a field, the default range of values will use two color ranges. This is known as a _____ palette.

A. reversed

B. stepped

C. diverging

D. converging

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

A **diverging** palette is designed to show variation on both sides of a meaningful central value, commonly zero. When a continuous measure contains negative and positive values, Tableau can use one color range for values below zero and a different color range for values above zero. The colors diverge outward from the midpoint, making direction as well as magnitude immediately visible: for example, losses versus gains, below-target versus above-target performance, or negative versus positive change. This visual treatment makes the neutral midpoint distinct and supports accurate interpretation of values relative to that reference point. Tableau's color-palette guidance identifies diverging palettes as appropriate when the data has a critical midpoint, such as zero, and describes how color ranges can be configured for continuous fields in the Color legend. See Tableau's guidance on coloring marks and choosing palettes and its color best-practices documentation.

QUESTION NO: 26

A field that shows average home values for the United States in 2016 is most likely :

A. A discrete date part dimension

B. A continuous date value dimension

C. A geographical dimension

D. An aggregated measure

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

An aggregated measure is correct because "home values" are numeric quantities that Tableau can summarize, making them a measure. The word "average" explicitly identifies the required summarization: Tableau must combine multiple underlying home-value records and calculate their arithmetic mean, commonly displayed as `AVG(Home Value)`. This is an aggregation, rather than a row-level value. In Tableau, measures are quantitative fields that can be aggregated; common

aggregations include SUM, AVG, MEDIAN, MIN, and MAX. The reference to the United States in 2016 describes the subset or level of detail for the result: the view would be filtered, partitioned, or otherwise scoped to records for that country and year, then the average would be calculated for the applicable home-value observations. It does not change the fact that the displayed result is a summarized numeric value. Tableau generally aggregates measures automatically when they are placed in a view, and the aggregation can be selected from the field's context menu or encoded directly in a calculated field. See Tableau's documentation on aggregating data and its overview of data types and field roles.

QUESTION NO: 27

You have a scatter plot visualization.

What should you do to configure the visualization as a density map?

A. Change the mark shape of the view.

B. Change the mark type of the view.

C. Create a custom color palette.

D. Select heat maps from Show Me.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Change the mark type of the view. In Tableau, a density map is created by changing the mark type on the Marks card to *Density*. This changes how the marks in an existing view are rendered: rather than displaying each observation as an individual shape, Tableau visualizes the concentration of overlapping or nearby marks. Areas containing more marks receive greater visual intensity, making patterns, clusters, and distributions in a scatter plot easier to identify.

This is specifically a mark-level configuration, so it can be applied directly to a scatter plot that already uses fields on rows and columns to position data points in two-dimensional space. After selecting the Density mark type, Tableau provides density-specific controls, including color and intensity, that can be used to tune the appearance of the resulting visualization. Tableau's documentation describes density marks as a way to display the distribution and concentration of marks in a view, including views built from continuous axes such as scatter plots. See Tableau's Create Density Maps guidance and its reference for Marks card properties.

QUESTION NO: 28

Which of the following can be configured from the Edit Colors dialog in Tableau?

A. Select a color palette

B. Reverse a color palette

C. Use stepped colors for a continuous field

D. Change the size of all marks

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Selecting a color palette, **reversing a color palette**, and **using stepped colors for a continuous field** are valid options in the Edit Colors dialog. These settings control how field values are represented by color in a visualization.

A palette can be chosen to suit the type of data being displayed, such as a sequential palette for increasing values or a diverging palette for values above and below a meaningful midpoint. Reversing a palette swaps the assignment of colors, while stepped colors divides a continuous range into distinct color intervals. Changing mark size is controlled from the Size shelf on the Marks card rather than the Edit Colors dialog. See Tableau's Assign Colors to Marks documentation.

QUESTION NO: 29

When creating an extract, what are three options for specifying how much data to extract? Choose three.

A. Hide all unused fields.

B. Aggregate data for visible dimensions

C. Compute Calculations Now.

D. Append Data from Files

E. Apply a filter.

ANSWER: A B E

Explanation:

When Tableau creates an extract, the Extract Data dialog provides controls that determine the scope and level of detail retained in the extract. **Hide all unused fields.** is appropriate because excluding fields that are not used in the workbook reduces the columns stored in the extract and can reduce its size. **Aggregate data for visible dimensions** is also an extract-data option: it stores summarized values at the level of detail defined by the visible dimensions, rather than retaining every underlying row. This can substantially reduce the number of records included where detailed row-level data is unnecessary. **Apply a filter.** directly limits the rows that Tableau includes, allowing the extract to contain only records meeting defined criteria, such as a date range, region, or category. Together, these choices control the amount of extracted data by reducing unused columns, summarizing rows, and restricting records. Tableau documents these extract configuration options in its guidance for creating extracts and selecting the data to include. See Tableau Help: Extract Your Data and Tableau Help: Extract data options.

QUESTION NO: 30

Using the CoffeeChain table, create a chart to see the monthly Percent difference change in Profit, from the beginning of 2012 to the end of 2013. How many months saw a Negative percent difference in Profit?

A. 9

B. 7

C. 10

D. 8

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The correct result is **10**. Build the view with Date at the continuous monthly level on Columns and Profit on Rows, limited to January 2012 through December 2013. Applying Tableau's Percent Difference quick table calculation compares each month's Profit with the preceding month according to the table calculation's addressing order. The initial month has no prior month in the view for comparison, so the meaningful results begin with the next month. After displaying the calculated values and counting those below zero, there are 10 months in the period where Profit declined relative to the immediately preceding month.

This calculation is appropriate because Percent Difference expresses the change relative to the prior value, rather than merely showing the absolute change in Profit. Using a continuous month date axis ensures the calculation proceeds chronologically across all months in the selected two-year period. Tableau documents Percent Difference as a quick table calculation and provides controls for its calculation direction and scope in the table-calculation settings. See Tableau's table calculation documentation and its Quick Table Calculations documentation.

QUESTION NO: 31

Which of the following are valid ways to copy a worksheet visualisation as an image?

A. By simply clicking Control + V on the keyboard

B. By clicking on Worksheet in the Tableau Main Menu above, and choosing Copy->Image

C. Using the Marks shelf and choosing Copy->Image

D. By right clicking on the worksheet visualisation and selecting Copy->Image

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Tableau Desktop provides two supported interface paths for placing an image of the current worksheet view on the clipboard. From the top menu, select **Worksheet**, then select **Copy** and **Image**. This copies the worksheet visualization as an image that can be pasted into another application, such as a presentation, document, or email.

The same command is also available from the worksheet's context menu. Right-clicking in the worksheet visualization and selecting **Copy**, then **Image**, invokes the image-copy action without requiring use of the main menu. These are equivalent access points to Tableau's worksheet copy command and are useful depending on whether a user prefers menu navigation or direct interaction with the view.

Tableau documents copying an image through the Worksheet menu and through the view's right-click menu in its guidance on exporting and copying views. The copied result is a raster image of the visualization, intended for clipboard-based reuse outside Tableau. See Tableau's Copy and export worksheet images documentation and the Worksheet menu reference.

QUESTION NO: 32

In an extract, what are three differences between a full refresh versus an incremental refresh? Choose three.

A. An incremental refresh only adds rows that are new

B. A full refresh must be configured. An incremental refresh is the default extract in Tableau.

C. An incremental refresh can only be run from Tableau Server.

D. A full refresh is usually very slow. An incremental refresh can take less time.

E. A full refresh replaces all the extracted data with the data in the underlying data source.

ANSWER: A D E

Explanation:

An incremental refresh only adds rows that are new because Tableau identifies newly available records by using a designated incremental-refresh column, such as a date, time, or increasing identifier. Tableau compares values in that column with the highest value already stored in the extract and appends qualifying rows rather than rebuilding the extract's existing contents. This can make the refresh substantially faster when the source has relatively few new records.

A full refresh replaces all the extracted data with the data in the underlying data source. During this process, Tableau rebuilds the extract from the source data, ensuring that the extract reflects the complete current source result set. Because it retrieves and processes the entire data set again, a full refresh is usually very slow, especially as extract size grows. By contrast, an incremental refresh can take less time because it processes only the new rows that meet the configured incremental criteria. Tableau documents these refresh behaviors and the requirements for configuring incremental refreshes in its Refresh Extracts documentation and Extract Your Data documentation.

QUESTION NO: 33

Which two types of fields appear blue? Choose two.

A. Continuous measures

B. Discrete measures

C. Continuous dimensions

D. Discrete dimensions

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

In Tableau, blue pills represent **discrete** fields, regardless of whether the field is categorized as a dimension or a measure. Therefore, **Discrete measures** and **Discrete dimensions** appear blue. A discrete field divides data into distinct, separate values and commonly produces headers in a view. For example, a discrete date can create individual column headers for years or months, while a discrete numeric measure can create distinct values rather than a continuous scale. The blue color is Tableau's visual indicator that the field is being treated as discrete in the current view. This behavior is independent of the field's initial role in the Data pane: dimensions are usually discrete by default, while measures are usually continuous by default, but either type can be changed to discrete when appropriate. Tableau documents that discrete fields are displayed as blue pills and create headers, whereas continuous fields use green pills and create axes. See Tableau's guidance on data field types and roles and discrete and continuous fields.

QUESTION NO: 34

Which of the following returns the Absolute Value of a given number?

A. ABS(Number)

B. CEILING(Number)

C. FLOOR(Number)

D. ZN(Number)

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

ABS(Number) is the Tableau numeric function that returns the absolute value of a number. An absolute value represents a number's distance from zero, so its result is always nonnegative: for example, `ABS(-15)` returns `15`, while `ABS(15)` also returns `15`. This makes the function useful when analysis needs the magnitude of a difference, variance, movement, or error without retaining whether the original value was positive or negative. In a calculated field, the function accepts a numeric expression, including a measure, a parameter, or arithmetic such as `ABS(SUM([Sales]) - SUM([Target Sales]))`. Tableau documents ABS in its number-functions reference with the syntax `ABS(number)` and defines it as returning the absolute value of the specified number. For more details and calculation examples, see Tableau's Number Functions documentation and the Create Calculated Fields documentation.

QUESTION NO: 35

From which three locations can you sort a visualization? Choose three.

A. The Worksheet menu

B. Tooltip on the Marks card

C. DCA header

D. The Analysis menu

E. An axis

F. A field label

ANSWER: A E F

Explanation:

Tableau provides three standard locations for sorting the data displayed in a visualization: the Worksheet menu, an axis, and a field label. The Worksheet menu includes sorting commands that apply to the selected field or view, offering a menu-driven way to arrange marks. When a visualization has an axis, Tableau can expose sort controls directly on or near that axis, enabling an author to sort the displayed members based on the relevant measure or dimension. Field labels also provide interactive sort controls, commonly shown as sort icons in headers; selecting one changes the ordering of the associated dimension in the view. These locations are intended to make sorting available both through worksheet commands and directly within the visualization, without requiring changes to the underlying data source. Tableau's documentation describes sorting from the toolbar, axis, header, and field label, and notes that sort behavior can be further configured through the Sort dialog. For the Desktop Specialist exam objective, the requested locations are the Worksheet menu, an axis, and a field label. See Tableau's Sort Data from a Visualization documentation and the Tableau Desktop Specialist certification page.

QUESTION NO: 36

Which of the following are valid ways to add Totals to a view?

A. Using the Data Pane

B. Using the Analytics Pane

C. From the Analysis Tab in the Menu bar on top

D. Using the Marks shelf

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Tableau provides two supported interfaces for adding totals to a worksheet view. Using the Analytics Pane is valid because the Totals option can be dragged from the pane onto the visualization. Tableau then presents valid drop targets for adding row grand totals, column grand totals, or both, according to the layout of the view. This is a convenient visual workflow when building or exploring a worksheet.

Using the Analysis Tab in the Menu bar on top is also valid. From the Analysis menu, the Totals submenu provides commands such as Show Row Grand Totals, Show Column Grand Totals, Add All Subtotals, and related total controls. These commands let an author enable totals directly and choose whether totals should appear across rows, columns, or at multiple levels in a hierarchical view. Totals aggregate the measures displayed in the view, making the summary available alongside the underlying marks. Tableau documents both the Analytics pane workflow and the Analysis > Totals menu workflow for adding totals. See Tableau Help: Show Totals in a Visualization and Tableau Help: Add Analytics to a View.