

DUMPS ARENA

Tableau Desktop Specialist

Tableau TDS-C01

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 15

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QUESTION NO: 1

What is the following icon in the Data pane used to do?

Larger image



- A. View Data
- B. Clean Data
- C. Extract Data
- D. Sort Data

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

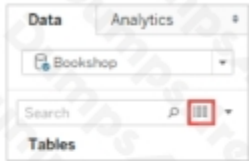
View Data allows you to inspect your data in a spreadsheet-like layout. You can view data either for the data source as a whole, or to see the underlying data for an individual mark or a group of marks. In a worksheet, the rows that you see in the View Data window are always scoped to the current selection or the current view.

The View Data window displays as much of the data as possible by default, up to 10,000 rows. Field names are shown as column headers and can be dragged and dropped to change their display order. Click a column header to sort the values in that column.

From the official website:

Data pane

In a worksheet, the View Data icon is located at the top of the Data pane, below the data source list and to the right of the Search box.



The View Data window displays a tab for every table in the data source. Tables that are joined or unioned make up a single tab, as they are represented as a single logical table in the data model.



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

QUESTION NO: 2

What does the following marker/icon do in Tableau?



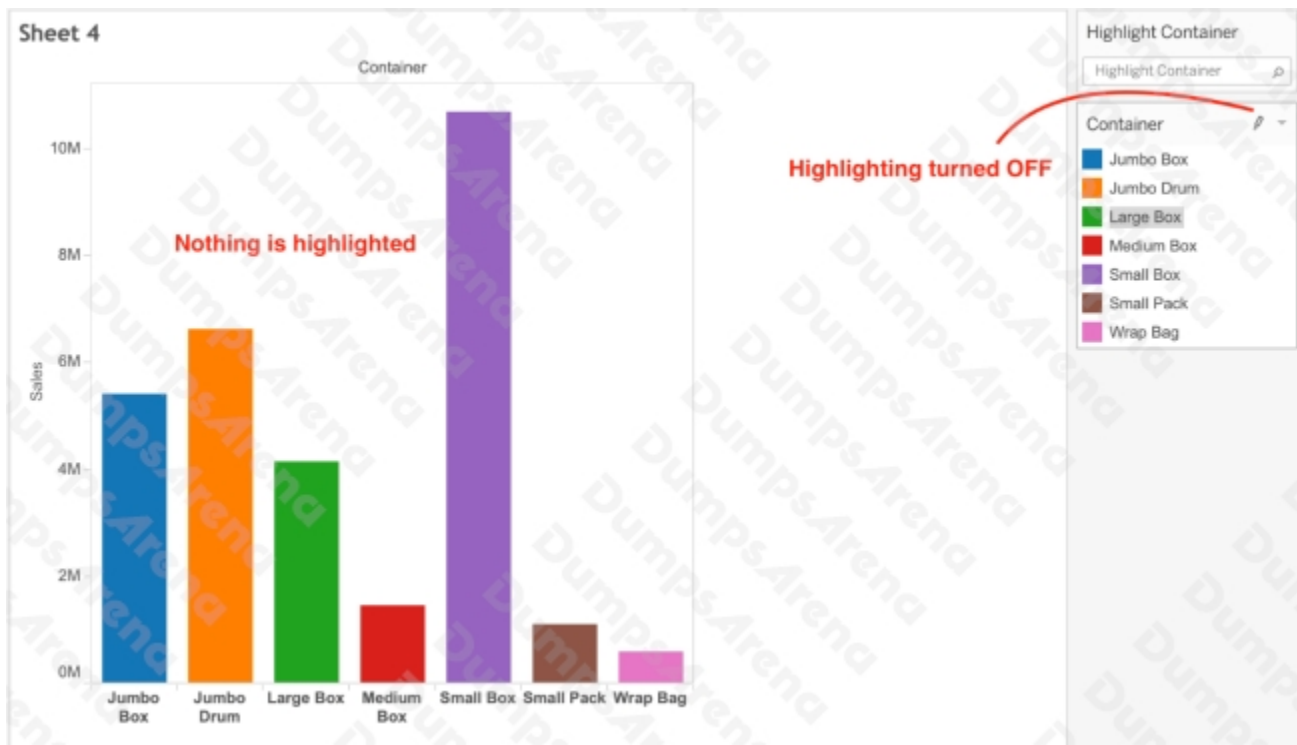
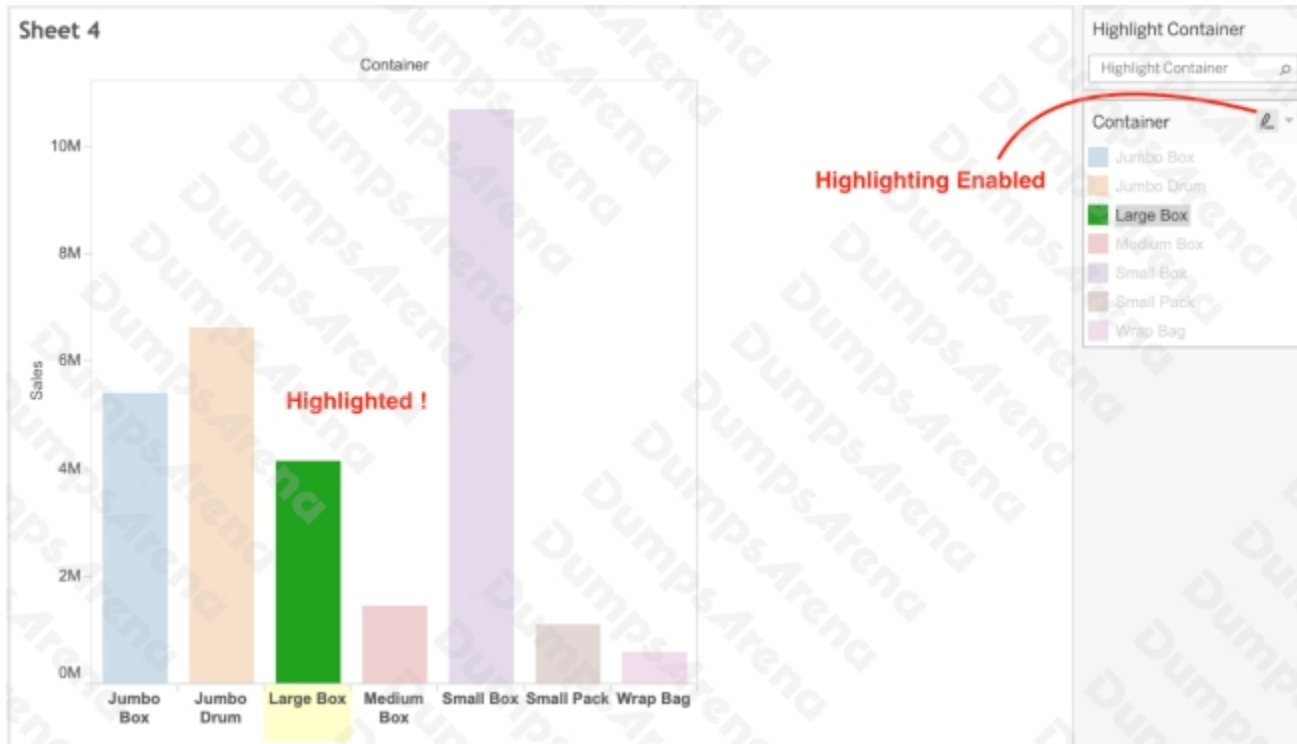
- A. Format the Legends
- B. Edit the Colors
- C. Toggle the highlighting on/off.
- D. Highlight the largest value

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Top of FormThe correct answer is Toggle the highlighting ON/OFF. If selected, whichever value you choose from this legend will be highlighted in the view. However, if it is deselected, then even if you choose a value in the Legend, it will NOT be highlighted.

See below:



Bottom of Form

QUESTION NO: 3

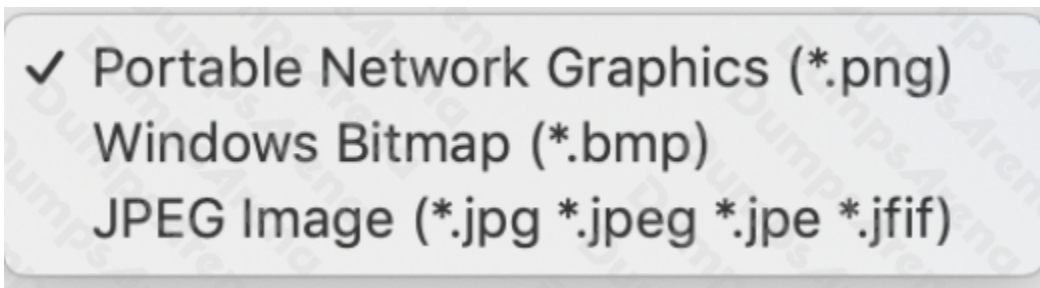
When exporting a worksheet as an image in Tableau, which of the following file formats are available?

- A. Portable Network Graphic (.PNG)
- B. JPEG Image (.JPG, .JPEG)
- C. Tagged Image File Format (TIFF)
- D. Windows Bitmap (.BMP)

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

The following options are available when an image is Exported:



NOTE: When we Copy an image rather than exporting it, then the image is copied to the clipboard in the TIFF file format! However, it is not available when EXPORTING an image.

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

QUESTION NO: 4

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

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

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.

Field Name	Table	Remote Field Name
Ship Date	Orders	Ship Date
Ship Mode	Orders	Ship Mode
Customer Name	Orders	Customer Name
Segment	Orders	Segment
Country/Region	Orders	Country/Region
City	Orders	City
State	Orders	State
Postal Code	Orders	Postal Code
Region	Orders	Region
Category	Orders	Category
Sub-Category	Orders	Sub-Category
Product Name	Orders	Product Name
Sales	Orders	Sales

Bottom of Form

QUESTION NO: 5

Using the Geo Data Table, create a Map showing Sales made per State. For the State of New York (NY), what was the amount in Sales (\$) made for Phone Assortments with White color?

- A. \$16,581
- B. (Correct)
- C. \$147,950
- D. \$48,115
- E. \$33,768

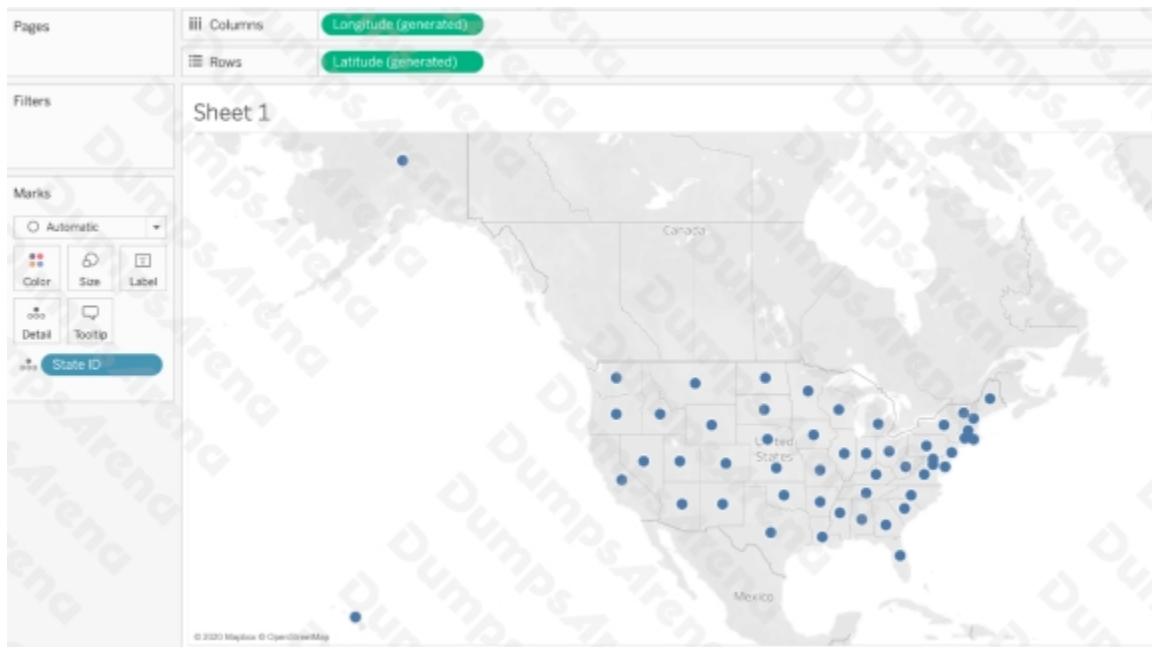
ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Explanation

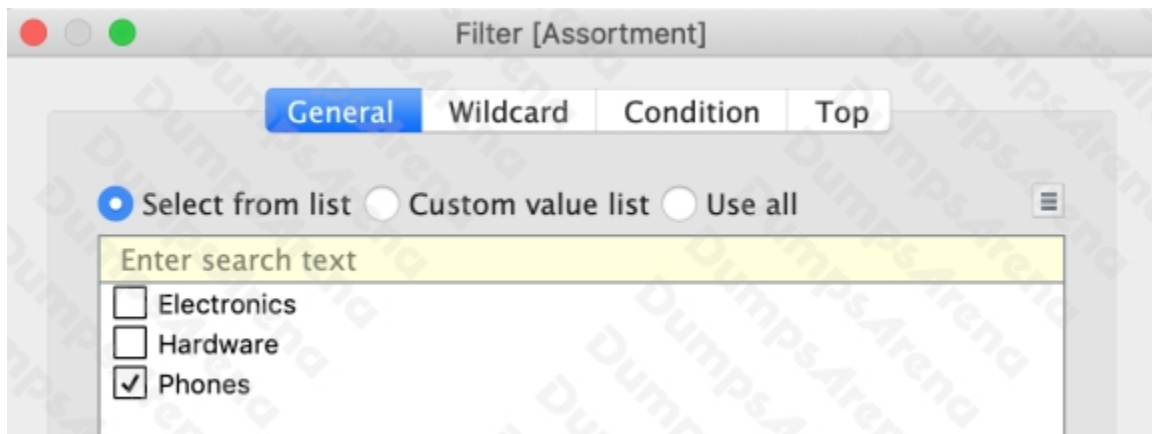
Phew! Tricky one! You needed to use filters in this one.

Follow along:

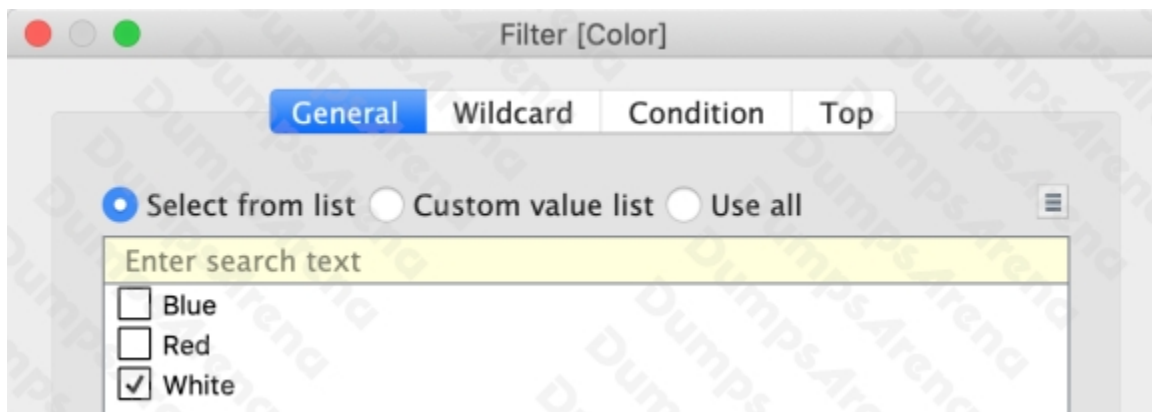


2) Next, as the question mentions, we need to focus on the Assortment PHONE, the color WHITE, and the state of NEW YORK. -> so we use filters for this!

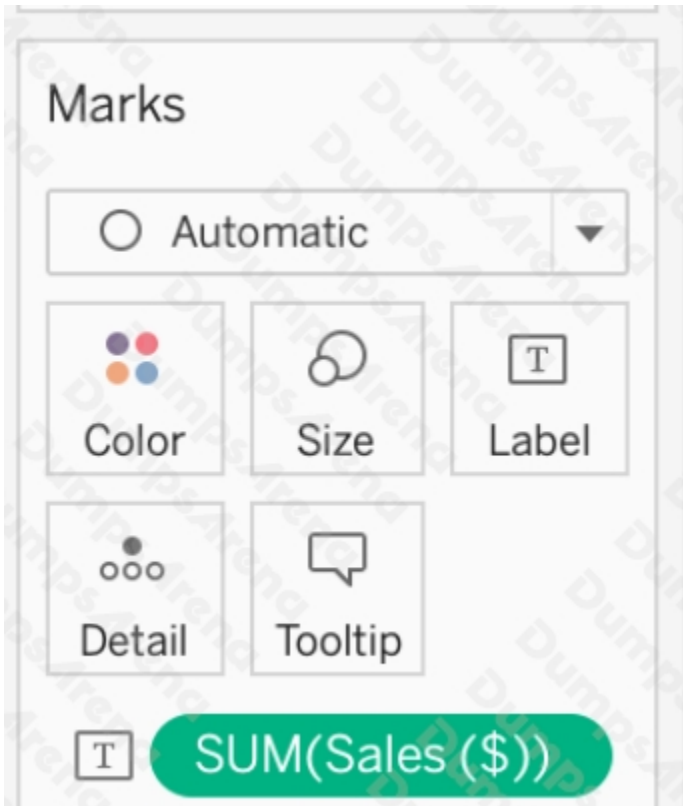
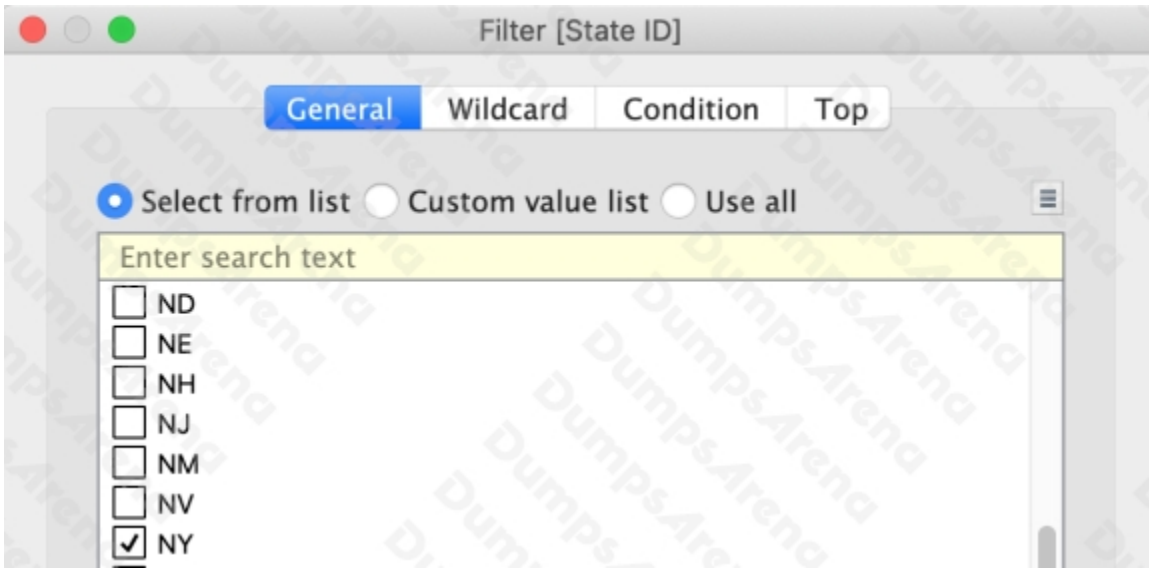
i) First drag Assortment to Filters, and select only Phones :



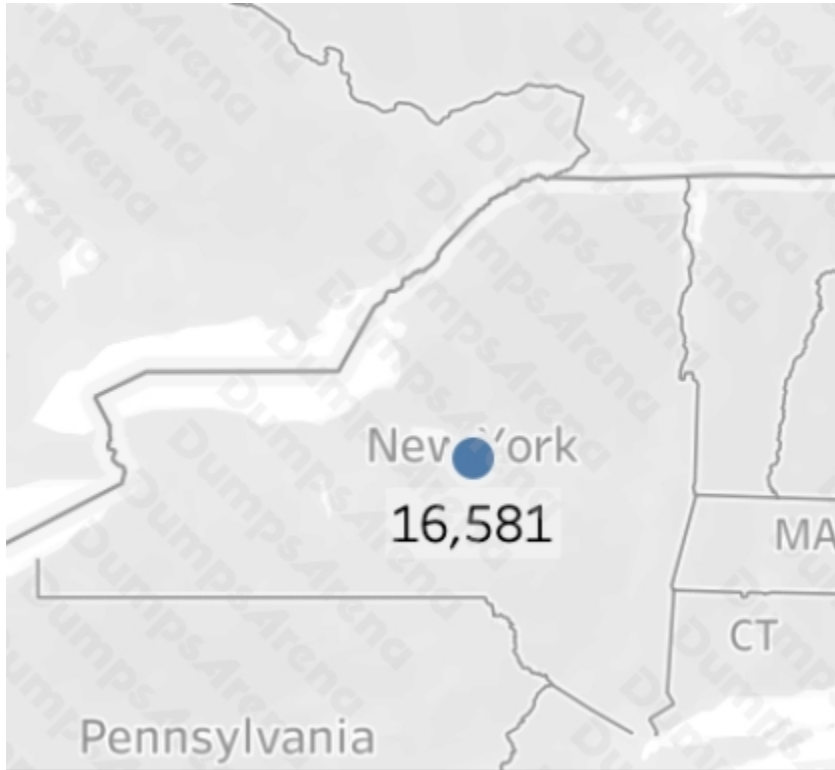
ii) Next, drag Color to Filters and Choose only White:



iii) Next, drag State ID to Filters, and choose New York (NY):



And Voila! We have our answer as follows:



iv) Last, drag Sales to Label:

QUESTION NO: 6

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

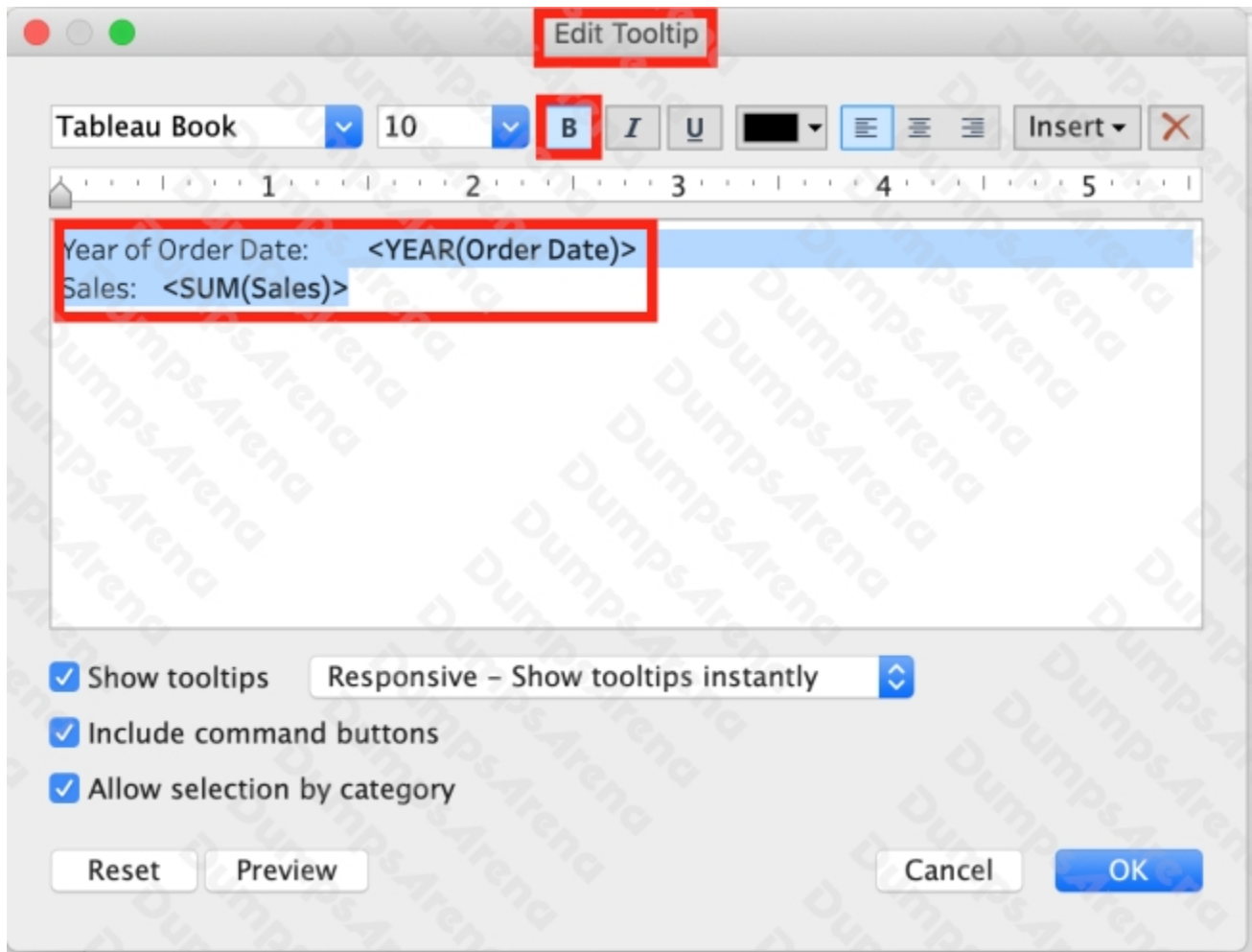
Explanation:

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 -

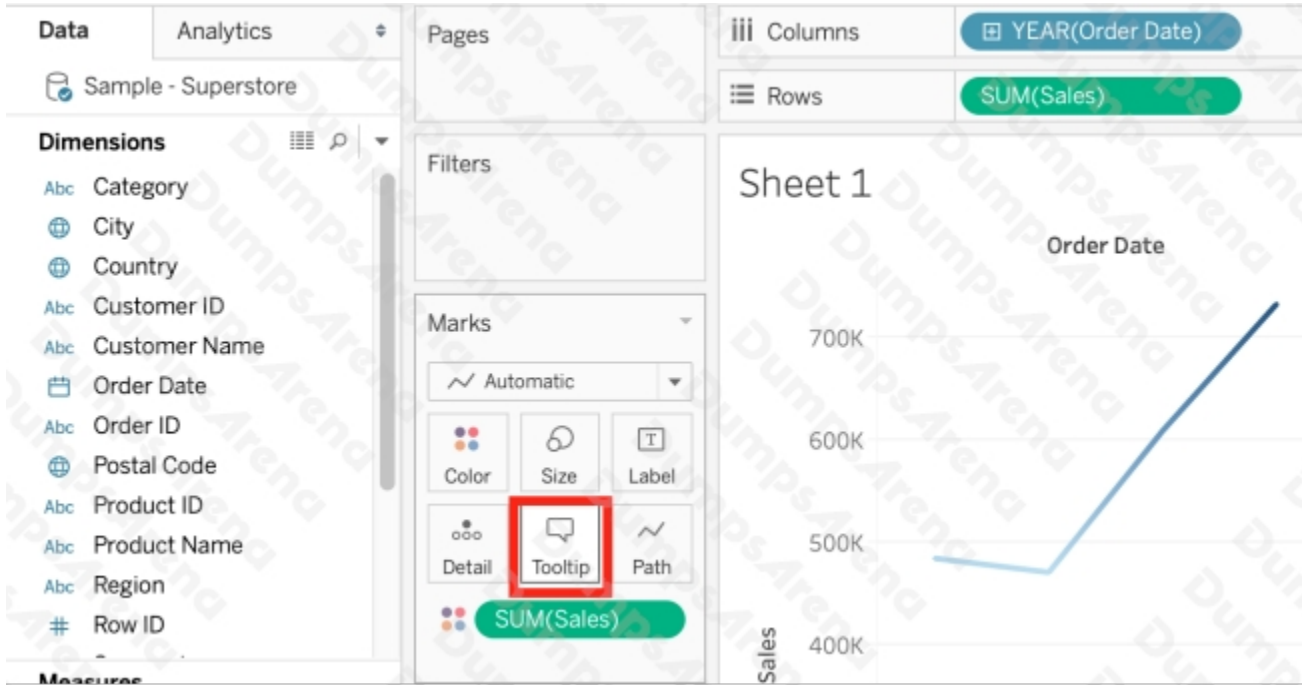
- 1) Click on Worksheet in the Menu bar, followed by Tooltip and select the bold option

The screenshot shows the Tableau software interface. The 'Worksheet' menu is open, and the 'Tooltip...' option is selected. The background features a line chart titled 'Set 1' showing 'Sales' on the y-axis (ranging from 0K to 700K) and 'Order Date' on the x-axis (years 2014 to 2017). The chart shows a steady increase in sales over the period. The left sidebar contains 'Dimensions' (Category, City, Country, Customer ID, Customer Name, Order Date, Order ID, Postal Code, Product ID, Product Name, Region, Row ID) and 'Measures' (Discount, Profit, Quantity, Sales, Latitude (generated), Longitude (generated), Number of Records, Measure Values). The 'Sets' section shows 'Set 1'. The 'SUM(Sales)' measure is highlighted in the chart's legend.

Order Date	Sales
2014	~450K
2015	~480K
2016	~600K
2017	~700K

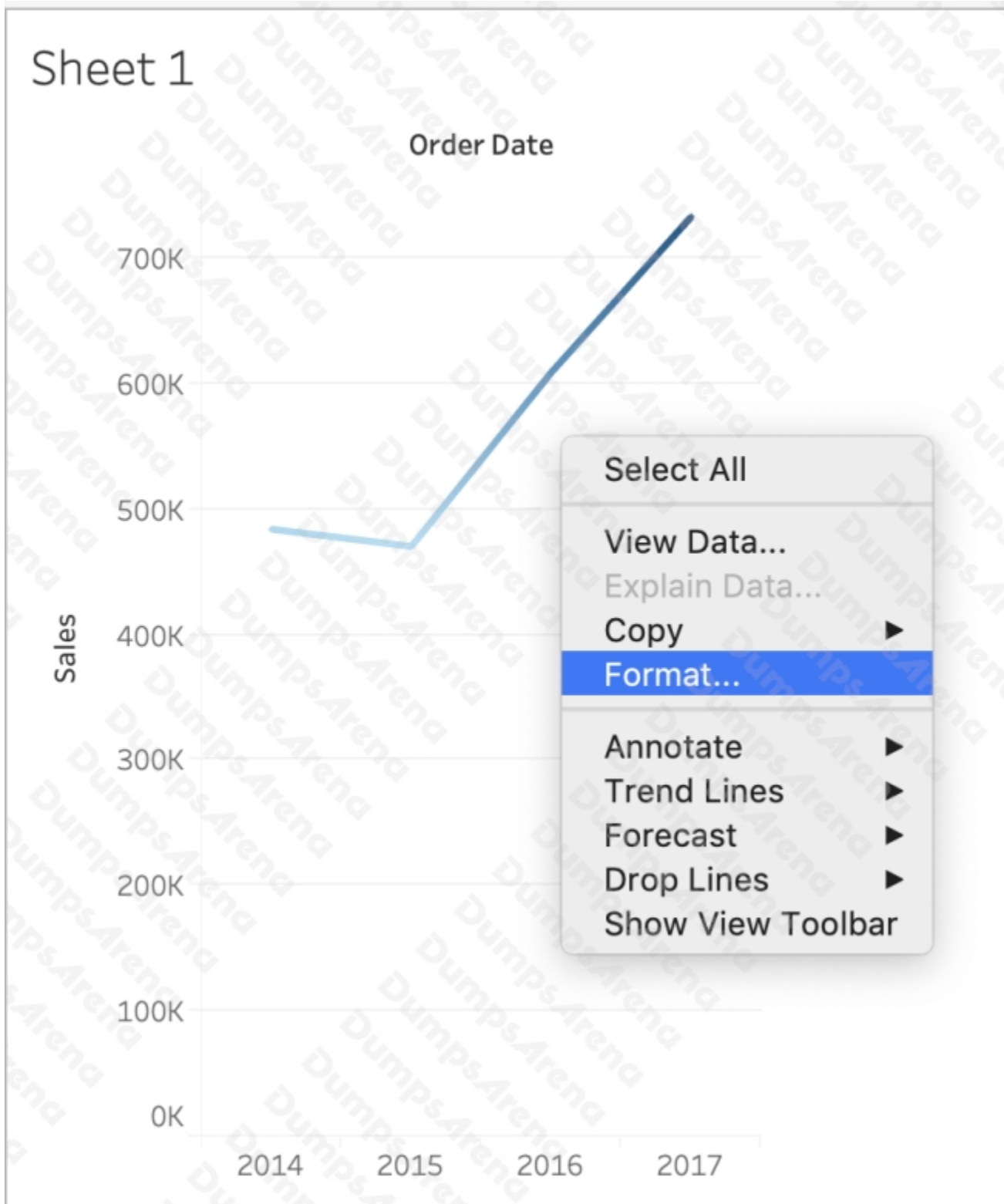


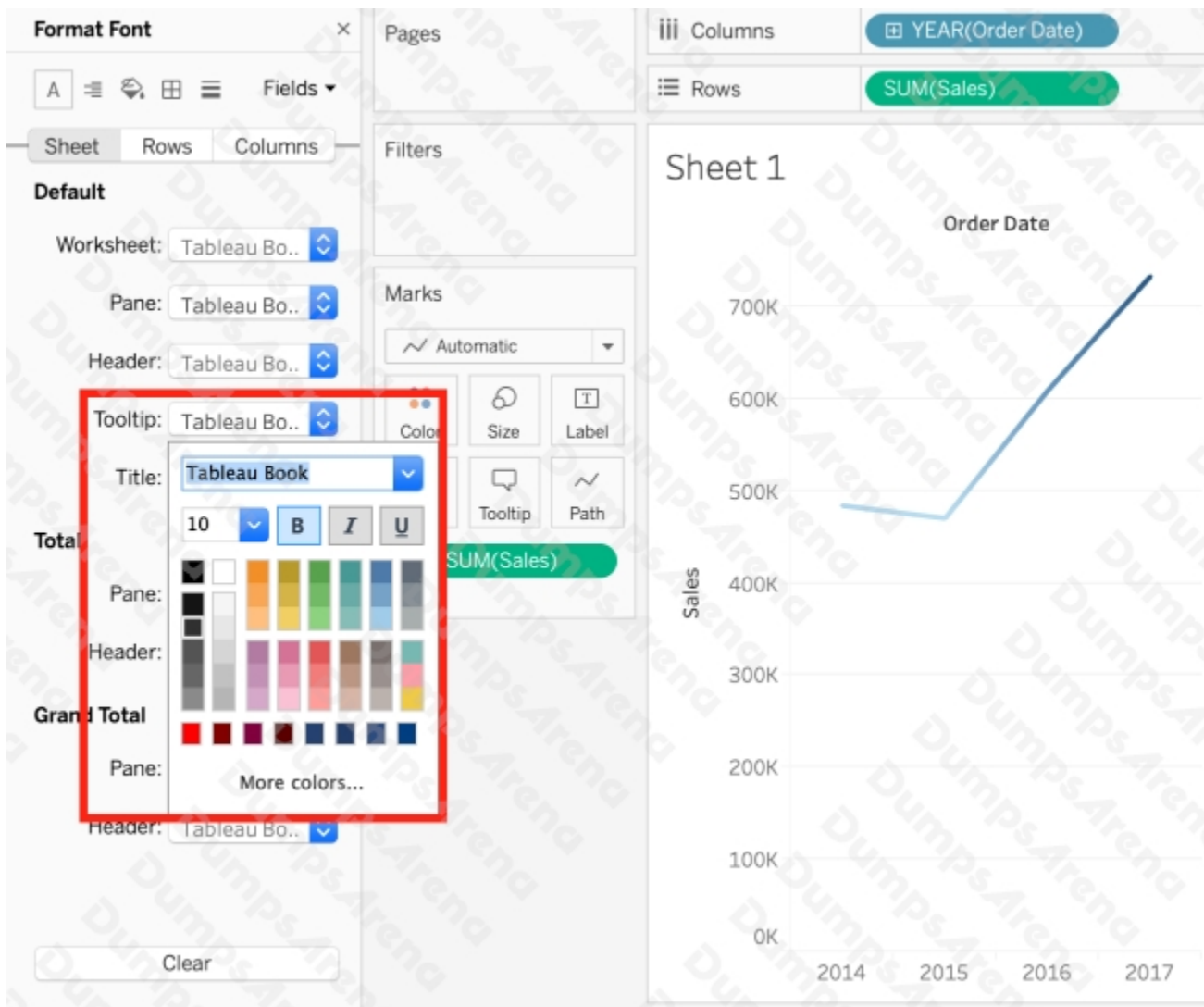
2) Click on Tooltip in the Marks card, and select bold.



The 'Edit Tooltip' dialog box is open, showing the following text: 'Year of Order Date: <YEAR(Order Date)>' and 'Sales: <SUM(Sales)>'. The text is highlighted in blue. The 'B' (bold) button in the formatting toolbar is also highlighted with a red box. The dialog includes options for 'Show tooltips' (checked), 'Include command buttons' (checked), and 'Allow selection by category' (checked). The 'Responsive - Show tooltips instantly' dropdown is set to 'Responsive - Show tooltips instantly'. Buttons for 'Reset', 'Preview', 'Cancel', and 'OK' are visible at the bottom.

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





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

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following are correct ways to define a join in Tableau version 2020.3 and above?

- A. Right-click a logical table and click on open to go to the Join/Union canvas in the physical layer and add joins or unions.
- B. Double-click a physical table to go to the Join/Union canvas in the logical layer and add joins or unions.
- C. Right-click a physical table and click on open to go to the Join/Union canvas in the logical layer and add joins or unions.
- D. Double-click a logical table to go to the Join/Union canvas in the physical layer and add joins or unions.

ANSWER: A D

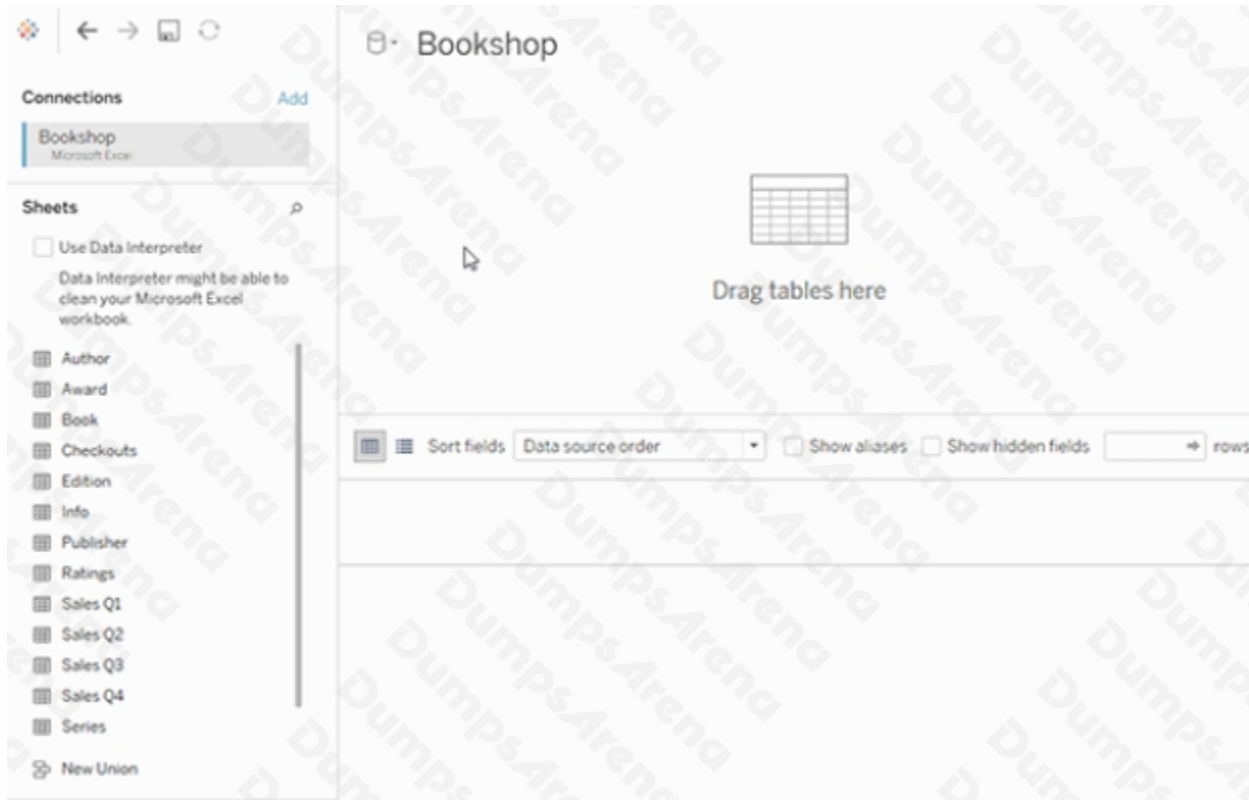
Explanation:

Explanation

Remember that joins are defined in the physical layer and relationships in the logical layer.

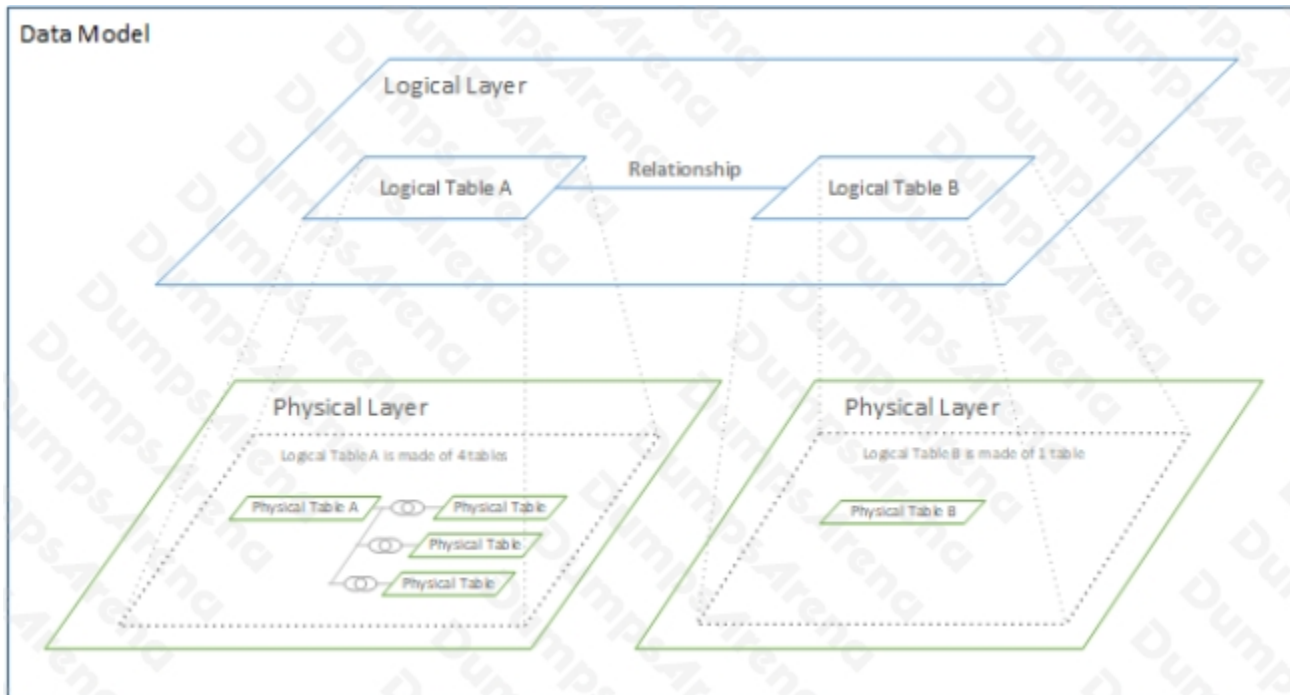
You can still specify joins between tables in the physical layer of a data source. Double-click a logical table to go to the Join/Union canvas in the physical layer and add joins or unions.

Every top-level, logical table contains at least one physical table. Open a logical table to view, edit, or create joins between its physical tables. Right-click a logical table, and then click Open. Or, just double-click the table to open it.



When you create a data source, it has two layers. The top-level layer is the logical layer of the data source. You combine data between tables in the logical layer using relationships.

The next layer is the physical layer of the data source. You combine data between tables at the physical layer using joins. For more information, see [Logical and physical tables in the data model](#)



Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/online/en-us/datasource_relationships_learnmorepage.htm

QUESTION NO: 8

If you decide you want to see all of the marks in the view at the most detailed level of granularity, you can _____ the view.

- A. sort the measures
- B. disaggregate the measures
- C. break-down the measures
- D. aggregate the measures
- E. split the measures

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Explanation

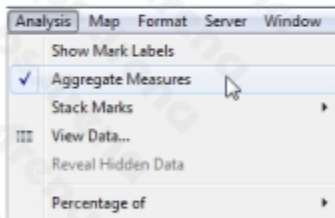
How to Disaggregate Data

Whenever you add a measure to your view, an aggregation is applied to that measure by default. This default is controlled by the **Aggregate Measures** setting in the **Analysis** menu.

If you decide you want to see all of the marks in the view at the most detailed level of granularity, you can disaggregate the view. Disaggregating your data means that Tableau will display a separate mark for every data value in every row of your data source.

To disaggregate all measures in the view:

- Clear the **Analysis > Aggregate Measures** option. If it is already selected, click **Aggregate Measures** once to deselect it.



When **Aggregate Measures** is selected, Tableau will attempt to aggregate measures in the view by default. This means that it collects individual row values from your data source into a single value (which becomes a single mark) adjusted to the level of detail in your view.

The different aggregations available for a measure determine how the individual values are collected: they can be added (SUM), averaged (AVG), or set to the maximum (MAX) or minimum (MIN) value from the individual row values.

The different aggregations available for a measure determine how the individual values are collected: they can be added (SUM), averaged (AVG), or set to the maximum (MAX) or minimum (MIN) value from the individual row values.

For a complete list of the available aggregations, check out - [List of Predefined Aggregations in Tableau](#).

The level of detail is determined by the dimensions in your view—for information about the concept of level of detail, see [How dimensions affect the level of detail in the view](#).

Disaggregating your data can be useful for analyzing measures that you may want to use both independently and dependently in the view. For example, you may be analyzing the results from a product satisfaction survey with the Age of participants along one axis. You can aggregate the Age field to determine the average age of participants or disaggregate the data to determine at what age participants were most satisfied with the product.

Disaggregating data can be useful when you are viewing data as a scatter plot. See [Example: Scatter Plots, Aggregation, and Granularity](#).

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

QUESTION NO: 9

Using the Geo Data table, create a Bar chart showing the In-Stock percentage for each Color. What is the Average In-Stock percentage for the Color Red? Present your answer correctly upto 2 decimal places.

A. 96.46%

B. 95.12%

C. 97.12%

D. 99.46%

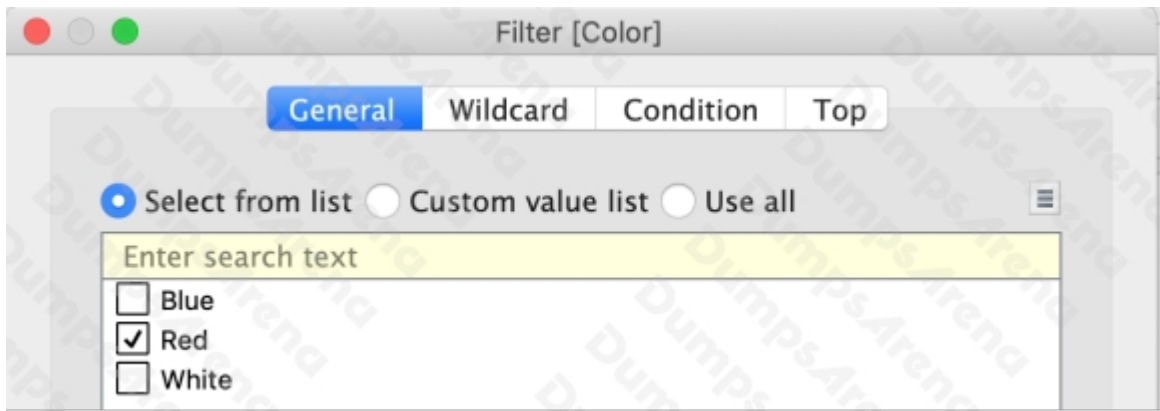
ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Explanation

Not too tough. Follow along the steps:

1) Drag Color to Filter and choose Red:



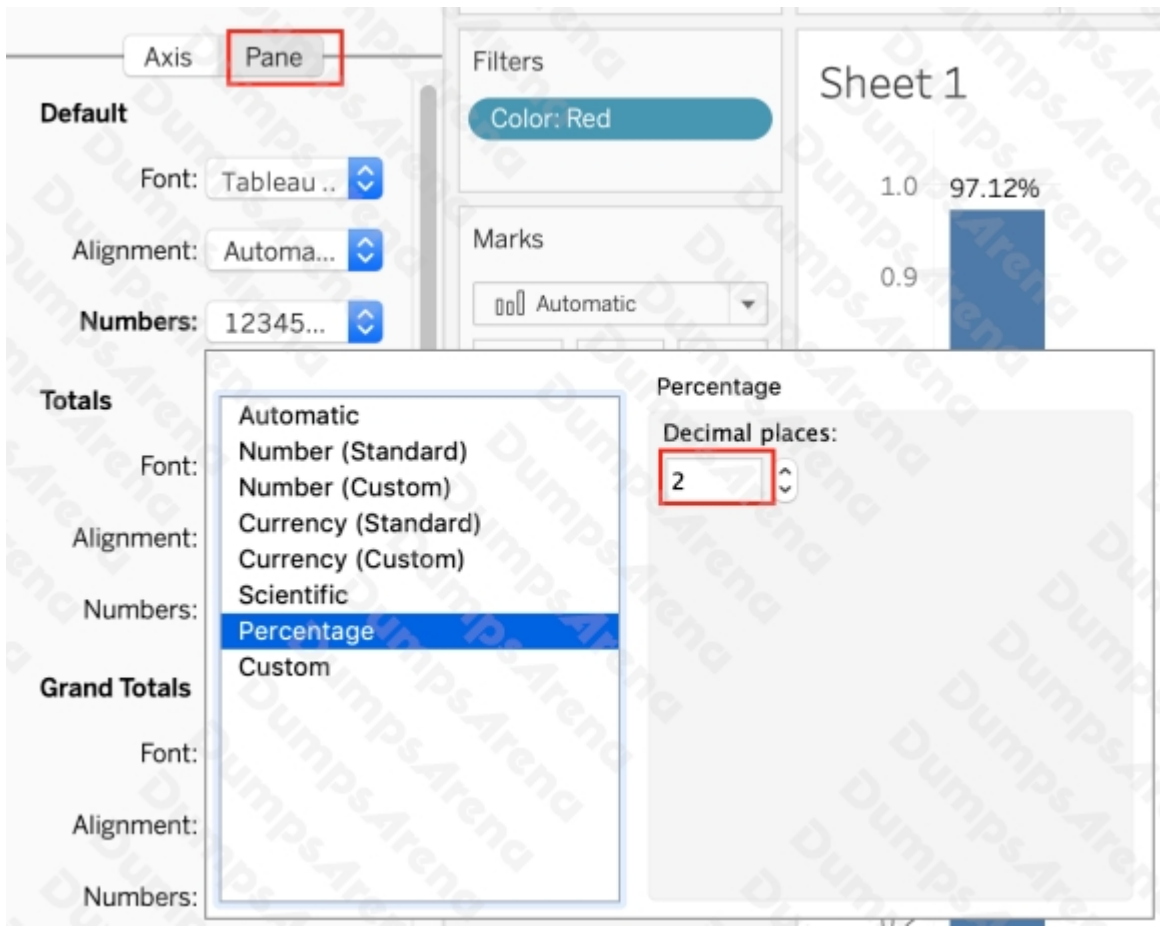
2)



3)

4)

5) 3) Now to display the percentage correctly, lets format it. Click on the In Stock % pill in the Row shelf, and select format:



6)

7) And your final view will look like :



QUESTION NO: 10

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: 11

The calculation [Ship Date] - [Order Date] will return _____

- A. Number of orders placed in that duration
- B. Number of days between these dates
- C. Number of unique orders placed between these dates
- D. Number of orders shipped between these dates

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Explanation

As the names suggest, if we subtract the order date from the shipping date, we simply get the number of days between these 2 dates.

We can use this calculated field in our charts, and can use COUNT, SUM, AVG etc with them according to our need.

QUESTION NO: 12

Which of the following fields would be best used as Dimensions?

- A. Profit
- B. Names
- C. Categories
- D. Sales

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Names and Categories would be mostly used as dimensions (categorical data).






Profit and measures contain quantitative data and would be more suitable for Measures!

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

QUESTION NO: 13

Larger image




Summarize

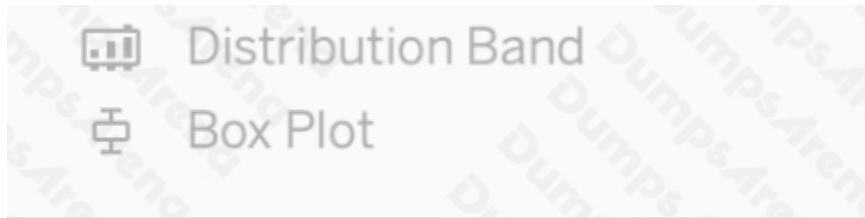
-  Constant Line
-  Average Line
-  Median with Quartiles
-  Box Plot
-  Totals

Model

-  Average with 95% CI
-  Median with 95% CI
-  Trend Line
-  Forecast
-  Cluster

Custom

-  Reference Line
-  Reference Band
-  Distribution Band



What is this entire view referred to as in Tableau?

- A. Data pane
- B. Analytics Pane
- C. Summary Pane
- D. Distribution Pane

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Distribution Pane

Explanation

This is the Analytics panel! Read more from the official documentation below:

Drag reference lines, box plots, trend lines forecasts, and other items into your view from the **Analytics** pane, which appears on the left side of the workspace. Toggle between the **Data** pane and the **Analytics** pane by clicking the tabs at the top of the side bar.

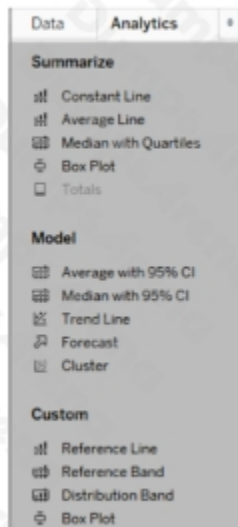


Tableau Desktop Analytics pane

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

QUESTION NO: 14

_____ are a local copy of a subset or entire data set that you can use to share data with others, when you need to work offline, and improve performance.

- A. .twb files
- B. .tbn files
- C. .twbx files
- D. .tde files

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

According to the official Tableau documentation:

Depending on the version the extract was created in, Tableau extract files can have either the .hyper or .tde file extension. Extract files are a local copy of a subset or entire data set that you can use to share data with others, when you need to work offline, and improve performance. For more information, see Extract Your Data.

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

QUESTION NO: 15

If you are working with a huge dataset, which of the following are strong reasons to use a context filter?

- A. Improve query performance
- B. To make the context filter a dependent filter
- C. To help clean the data
- D. To include only the data of interest

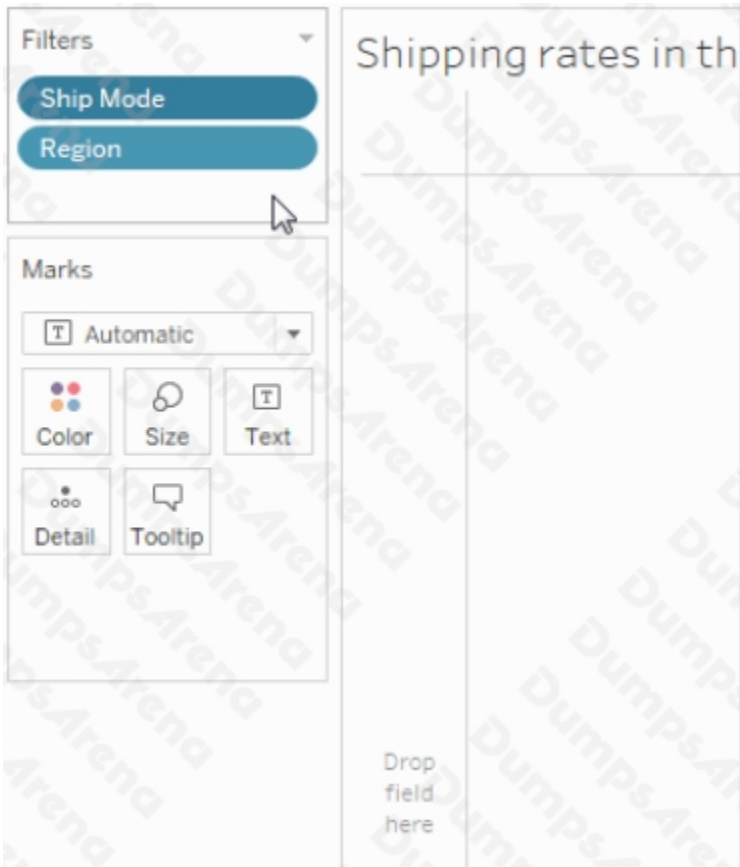
ANSWER: A D**Explanation:**

By default, all filters that you set in Tableau are computed independently. That is, each filter accesses all rows in your data source without regard to other filters. However, you can set one or more categorical filters as context filters for the view. You can think of a context filter as being an independent filter (Option stating - To create a dependent filter eliminated here). Any other filters that you set are defined as dependent filters because they process only the data that passes through the context filter.

You may create a context filter to:

- 1) Improve performance – If you set a lot of filters or have a large data source, the queries can be slow. You can set one or more context filters to improve performance.
- 2) Create a dependent numerical or top N filter – You can set a context filter to include only the data of interest, and then set a numerical or a top N filter.

For example, suppose you're in charge of breakfast products for a large grocery chain. Your task is to find the top 10 breakfast products by profitability for all stores. If the data source is very large, you can set a context filter to include only breakfast products. Then you can create a top 10 filter by profit as a dependent filter, which would process only the data that passes through the context filter.



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