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# Tableau Desktop Specialist

## Tableau TDS-C01

**Version Demo**

**Total Demo Questions: 35**

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# Topic Break Down

| Topic | No. of Questions |
|---|---|
| Topic 1, Connecting to and Preparing Data | 91 |
| Topic 2, Exploring and Analyzing Data | 215 |
| Topic 3, Sharing Insights | 52 |
| Total | 358 |

QUESTION NO: 1

What are two outcomes when you drag a continuous date value to the Rows shelf? Choose two,

**A.** The pill on the Rows shelf is green.

**B.** The pill on the Rows shelf is blue.

**C.** A quantitative axis is shown.

**D.** The date part Is displayed as labels.

**ANSWER: A C**

**Explanation:**

When a date is configured as continuous and placed on the Rows shelf, Tableau displays its pill in green. Green is Tableau's visual indicator for continuous fields, meaning the field represents an unbroken range of values rather than separate members or categories. For dates, this lets Tableau position values along a chronological scale, such as a timeline spanning days, months, quarters, or years.

Placing that continuous date field on Rows also produces a quantitative-style continuous axis for the view. The axis is scaled across the date range and supports the normal behaviors of an axis, including range-based positioning and adjustment of the displayed extent. This is the key result of using a continuous field in Tableau: it creates an axis rather than a set of discrete headers. Tableau documents that continuous fields are shown as green pills and generate axes, while discrete fields are shown as blue pills and generate headers. See Tableau: Data Types and Roles and Tableau: Dimensions and Measures, Blue and Green.

**QUESTION NO: 2**

Which of the following are benefits of combining sheets using dashboards?

**A.** Easier to compare visualisations side by side

**B.** It is mandatory to combine sheets when using Tableau

**C.** Helps in faster analysis

**D.** Provides the ability to use one sheet as a filter for other

**ANSWER: A C D**

**Explanation:**

"Easier to compare visualisations side by side" is a key dashboard benefit because a Tableau dashboard is designed to present multiple related views in one coordinated workspace. Placing worksheets together lets users compare measures, categories, trends, and detail at the same time without moving between separate tabs. "Helps in faster analysis" is also correct: dashboards bring relevant visual context and interactive controls into a single view, helping users investigate a question more efficiently and reducing the need to navigate among individual worksheets. "Provides the ability to use one sheet as a filter for other" is correct because Tableau dashboards support actions, including filter actions. A user can select marks in one worksheet and use that selection to filter related marks in other worksheets on the dashboard. This supports guided exploration, such as selecting a region in a map to focus accompanying sales and profitability charts on that region. Tableau describes dashboards as a way to combine multiple views and add interactivity, while dashboard actions enable one view to affect another. See Tableau's Dashboard documentation and its guidance on filter actions.

**QUESTION NO: 3**

How can you add color to marks in the view in Tableau?

**A.** Click on Data in the main menu above, and click on choose color.

**B.** From the Data pane, drag a field to Color on the Marks card.

**C.** In the column/row shelf, right click the field and click on edit in shelf to select the color.

**D.** From the Analytics pane, drag a model to Color on the Marks card.

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

From the Data pane, drag a field to Color on the Marks card. This is Tableau's standard method for encoding mark color with data. When a discrete field, such as Category, is placed on Color, Tableau assigns a distinct color to each member of that field and displays a color legend. This lets viewers distinguish categories directly in the visualization. When a continuous field, such as SUM(Sales), is placed on Color, Tableau applies a color gradient that represents the field's range of values, allowing relative magnitude to be seen at a glance.

The Color shelf is part of the Marks card, which controls visual properties of marks, including color, size, label, detail, tooltip, and shape. A field can be dragged from the Data pane directly onto Color, or it can be placed there using Tableau's field menu where applicable. After adding the field, the Color menu on the Marks card can be used to edit the palette, reverse the color order, adjust opacity, and configure other presentation settings. Tableau documents this workflow in its guidance for controlling mark appearance and encoding data with color: Tableau Help: Control the Appearance of Marks and Tableau Help: Color Data Marks.

## QUESTION NO: 4

Which aggregation is available without requiring a table calculation or calculated field?

**A.** Running total

**B.** Standard deviation

**C.** Sample covariance

**D.** Percent of total

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

**Standard deviation** is correct because Tableau provides standard deviation as a built-in aggregation for measures. An aggregation summarizes underlying row-level values into a single value at the level of detail defined by the dimensions in the view. For example, when a numeric measure is placed in a visualization, Tableau can aggregate its values using selections such as Sum, Average, Minimum, Maximum, Count, Median, and standard deviation. Standard deviation describes the spread of the measure's values around their mean, making it useful for understanding variability in the data shown for each mark or partition of the view. It can be selected directly from a measure pill's aggregation menu, including through the field's context menu or the measure menu on the Rows, Columns, or Marks card. Because it is a native measure aggregation, no custom calculation needs to be authored and no table-calculation addressing or partitioning configuration is required. Tableau's documentation describes aggregations as calculations that summarize multiple values into one value, and its aggregate-function reference includes the standard-deviation functions Tableau supports. See Tableau Help: Aggregate Data in Tableau and Tableau Help: Aggregate Functions in Tableau.

## QUESTION NO: 5

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:**

Measure Names is a Tableau-generated field that groups the names of the measures in a data source into one discrete field. Because it is discrete, placing Measure Names in a view creates headers for the individual measures, allowing users to distinguish measures such as Sales, Profit, and Quantity. Therefore, when it is added to a view, the available measure names can appear as row or column headers.

Measure Names also works together with the generated Measure Values field when a view needs to display more than one measure. For example, starting with a text table of Profit by Category and adding Sales causes Tableau to restructure the view to show the measures together. Tableau uses Measure Names to organize the measure headers and to control which measures are displayed; it places the field on the relevant row and filter shelves as part of this automatic setup. This behavior makes it possible to show several measures in a compact crosstab while retaining clear labels and filtering control.

Tableau documents Measure Names and Measure Values as generated fields and explains their role in displaying multiple measures in a single visualization. See Measure Names and Measure Values and Understand Fields in the Data Pane.

**QUESTION NO: 6**

Creating a scatter plot requires a minimum of how many measures?

**A.** 2

**B.** 4

**C.** 1

**D.** 3

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

Creating a scatter plot requires a minimum of **2** measures. A scatter plot displays the relationship between two quantitative variables by positioning marks according to one measure on the horizontal axis and a second measure on the vertical axis. In Tableau, this means placing a measure on the Columns shelf and another measure on the Rows shelf. Each resulting mark represents an observation or an aggregation at the level of detail defined in the view, and its position is determined by the two measure values.

Additional dimensions can be used to partition the view or distinguish marks by attributes such as category, region, or product, while further measures can be added to properties such as Size, Color, Detail, or Tooltip. However, those additions are optional and do not change the minimum requirement for the basic two-axis scatter plot. Tableau's official scatter plot guidance specifically describes selecting two measures to create this view. See Tableau: Build a Scatter Plot and Tableau: Shelves and Cards.

**QUESTION NO: 7**

True or False: We get different colour pallete options if we drop a discrete field on "Color" in the marks card compared to if we drop a continous field on Color.

**A.** False

**B.** True

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

True is correct. Tableau determines the available color-palette behavior from whether the field placed on Color is discrete or continuous. When a discrete field is assigned to Color, Tableau treats each distinct member as a separate category. The color legend therefore presents categorical colors, allowing a distinct color to be associated with each member. This is appropriate for values such as product category, region, or segment, where the values are separate groups with no inherent numeric progression.

When a continuous field is assigned to Color, Tableau represents the values along a continuous range and uses a gradient palette. Colors vary progressively between endpoints (and, where applicable, a center value), communicating magnitude and direction across the field's range. Tableau's Edit Colors dialog consequently provides palette choices and controls appropriate to a categorical or continuous encoding, respectively. This distinction helps viewers correctly interpret whether color represents membership in a group or variation in a measured value. Tableau documents these separate approaches to categorical and quantitative color encoding in its color-mark guidance: Color Marks and Categorical and quantitative color palettes.

## QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following is true about 'Incremental refresh' when creating Extracts in Tableau?

**A.** It only adds rows that are new since the previous refresh.

**B.** different when using live connections.

**C.** It replaces all of the contents in the extract

**D.** They can only be used with large datasets

## ANSWER: A

**Explanation:**

It only adds rows that are new since the previous refresh. An incremental refresh updates a Tableau extract by querying the source for records added after the extract's most recently stored value in a selected key field, such as an order ID or date. Rather than rebuilding the extract from all source rows, Tableau appends those newly identified records to the existing extract. This can make recurring extract updates substantially faster and reduce load on the underlying data source, particularly when the source is large and historical records do not change. To configure this behavior in Tableau Desktop, select an incremental refresh field when creating or editing the extract; that field must provide a reliable way to identify newly added rows. The source data and chosen field therefore need to support a consistent "new rows" pattern for the refresh to return the expected data. Tableau documents that a full refresh recreates the extract from source data, whereas an incremental refresh adds only new rows to the existing extract. For more detail, see Tableau's Extract Your Data documentation and its Refresh Extracts guidance.

## QUESTION NO: 9

Using the dataset provided, create a crosstab showing the Profit of each Region per Year, then add grand totals to the view. What was the total Profit for Canada in 2012 and the total Profit for Canada for 2011 through 2014, respectively?

**A.** 5,129 and 88,872

**B.** 52,678 and 311,404

**C.** 1,807 and 34,571

**D.** 4,888 and 17,817

## ANSWER: D

**Explanation:**

The correct result is **4,888 and 17,817**. Build the crosstab by placing the discrete year of Order Date on Columns, Region on Rows, and Profit on the Text mark. Tableau then aggregates Profit as a sum for every Region–Year intersection. Reading the Canada row at the 2012 column gives a total Profit of 4,888. Enabling row grand totals adds a total across the displayed years for each region; the Canada row's grand total for 2011 through 2014 is 17,817. These values are based on the aggregation of all underlying records in the provided dataset at the level of detail defined by Region and discrete Order Date year. Tableau's grand totals are computed from the values represented in the view, using the measure's aggregation, so the displayed Canada total summarizes the four annual Profit values. For instructions on adding grand totals, see Tableau's documentation on showing totals in a visualization. For background on how Tableau aggregates measures such as Profit in a view, see Data Aggregation in Tableau.

## QUESTION NO: 10

You have the following string value: Sales Data.

Which calculated field produces an output of Sales?

**A.** LTRIM( " Sales Data " )

**B.** LEFT ( " Sales Data " , 5)

**C.** LEFT ( " Sales Data " )

**D.** RTRIM( " Sales Data " )

## ANSWER: B

**Explanation:**

**LEFT ( "Sales Data", 5)** correctly returns **Sales**. In Tableau, the `LEFT` string function takes two arguments: the source string and the number of characters to return from its beginning. The value `"Sales Data"` begins with the five characters `Sales`, so specifying `5` produces exactly the requested output. This is useful when a value has a consistent prefix that must be isolated for analysis, grouping, labels, or joins. Tableau calculated fields support string functions such as `LEFT` for transforming text directly in the workbook, without needing to alter the underlying data source. The character count includes letters, spaces, and punctuation when they occur within the requested portion of the string; in this case, the space after `Sales` is the sixth character and is therefore not included. Tableau documents `LEFT(string, number)` as returning the specified number of characters from the start of a string. See Tableau's String Functions documentation and its guide to creating calculated fields.

## QUESTION NO: 11

Which of the following are true about data source filters in Tableau?

**A.** They apply to all worksheets using the data source

**B.** They limit data before it is used in worksheets

**C.** They can improve performance by reducing available data

**D.** They permanently delete records from the original data source

## ANSWER: A B C

**Explanation:**

A data source filter limits the data available from a data source before that data is used in worksheets. Because it applies at the data-source level, the filter affects **all worksheets that use that data source**. Restricting unnecessary records early can also improve performance by reducing the volume of data Tableau needs to query and process. A data source filter does not delete records from the original database or file; it only limits the records Tableau uses from that source. See Tableau's Filter Data from Data Sources documentation.

## QUESTION NO: 12

You want to save a view as an image that you can paste into a Microsoft Word document. Which two statements accurately describe exporting a view as an image? Choose two.

**A.** Default exports include everything in the view, including Tableau fonts.

**B.** The default export format is TIFF.

**C.** The default export format is PNG.

**D.** The exported image is a vector-based file that embeds the Tableau fonts.

## ANSWER: A C

**Explanation:**

“Default exports include everything in the view, including Tableau fonts.” is correct because Tableau’s image-export command creates a raster representation of the view as it is displayed. This includes the visible worksheet or dashboard content, such as marks, titles, captions, legends, and formatting. The fonts are rendered as part of the image pixels, so the resulting image preserves the view’s visual appearance when it is inserted into a document.

“The default export format is PNG.” is also correct. In Tableau Desktop, selecting *File* > *Export As Image* exports the view to a PNG image by default. PNG is a lossless raster image format, making it appropriate for dashboard and worksheet screenshots that may contain text, lines, colors, and detailed marks. Since the output is an image rather than editable document content, it can be pasted or inserted into Microsoft Word while retaining the exported visual layout. Tableau also provides image-export settings that let users control elements such as image size and what portions of a view are included. See Tableau’s Export Views and Data documentation and its Export a View as an Image guidance.

## QUESTION NO: 13

What are two use cases for creating hierarchies from the Data pane? Choose two.

**A.** To organize related fields together

**B.** To create faster-performing queries

**C.** To concatenate all fields into a single field

**D.** To add drilldown functionality for fields

## ANSWER: A D

**Explanation:**

Creating hierarchies in Tableau is useful **to organize related fields together** and **to add drilldown functionality for fields**. A hierarchy groups dimensions that represent related levels of detail, such as Category, Sub-Category, and Product Name, into a single expandable structure in the Data pane. This improves workbook navigation and makes related fields easier for an author to locate and use consistently.

When a hierarchy is placed in a view, Tableau displays expand and collapse controls that let users move through its levels. For example, a geographic hierarchy can support exploration from Country to State to City, while a date hierarchy can support exploration from Year to Quarter to Month. This allows users to begin with summarized information and reveal progressively more detailed data without requiring separate worksheets for each level. Hierarchies therefore define a logical drill path and support interactive analysis at multiple granularities. Tableau documents that hierarchies organize data fields into levels and allow viewers to drill down into details or roll up to higher-level summaries. See Tableau Help: Create Hierarchies and Tableau Help: Build Views by Dragging Fields.

## QUESTION NO: 14

What does a green pill in a Tableau view represent?

**A.** A continuous field

**B.** A discrete field

**C.** A field used as a filter

**D.** A calculated field

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

A **continuous field** is correct. Tableau displays continuous fields as green pills and draws an axis for their values. Continuous fields represent values over an uninterrupted range, such as continuous dates or numeric measures. By contrast, discrete fields are displayed as blue pills and create headers in the view. See Tableau's Data Types and Roles documentation.

## QUESTION NO: 15

Which of the following fields can be displayed as continuous fields in Tableau?

**A.** Measures

**B.** Date fields

**C.** Numeric dimensions

**D.** Text dimensions

**ANSWER: A B C**

**Explanation:**

**Measures** can be displayed continuously because numeric values can form an uninterrupted axis. **Date fields** can also be continuous when used as date values, such as a continuous Month or Exact Date axis. A **numeric dimension** may likewise be converted to continuous when it represents a numeric scale. Text dimensions are discrete because their members are categorical labels rather than values on a continuous range. See Tableau's Data Types and Roles and Build Views with Dates documentation.

## QUESTION NO: 16

Which of the following is not a Trend Line Model?

**A.** Linear Trend Line

**B.** Exponential Trend Line

**C.** binomial Trend Line

**D.** Logarithmic Trend Line

**ANSWER: C**

**Explanation:**

**binomial Trend Line** is correct because it is not one of the trend-line model types that Tableau Desktop provides. Tableau trend lines use regression models to describe the relationship between measures in a visualization and to help reveal an overall pattern in the data. The available model choices in Tableau are linear, logarithmic, exponential, polynomial, and

power. Tableau also supports automatic model selection, which chooses an appropriate model based on the fields and data displayed in the view.

A binomial model is a valid statistical concept in contexts involving binary outcomes or binomially distributed data, but it is not offered as a selectable Trend Line Model in Tableau Desktop's Analytics pane or the Trend Line Options dialog. Therefore, a user cannot add a trend line identified as a binomial trend line through Tableau's built-in trend-line functionality. Tableau's official documentation lists the supported model types and describes the conditions under which they can be applied to a view. See Add Trend Lines to a Visualization and Trend Line Model Types.

## QUESTION NO: 17

Which of the following are true about dimensions?

**A.** They contain contain numeric, quantitative values

**B.** They can contain geographical data

**C.** They affect the level of detail in the view

**D.** data sources

## ANSWER: B C

**Explanation:**

Dimensions are fields that Tableau generally treats as qualitative or categorical: they identify, categorize, and partition data rather than expressing a quantity to aggregate. A dimension can contain geographical data, such as country, state, city, postal code, latitude, or longitude. When Tableau recognizes an appropriate geographic role for such a field, it can assign geographic properties and use the field to create map views.

Dimensions also affect the level of detail in the view. Each distinct value of a dimension added to the view can define a separate mark or partition of marks. For example, placing a category dimension in a view separates the displayed results by category, while adding another dimension can further subdivide those results. This behavior is fundamental to how Tableau determines the granularity at which measures are displayed and aggregated. Tableau documents the distinction between dimensions and measures, including dimensions' qualitative role, in its Data Fields: Types and Roles documentation. Its Build Maps documentation also describes using geographic fields and geographic roles in Tableau.

## QUESTION NO: 18

How does Tableau know at which level to aggregate values?

**A.** Values are aggregated at the level of detail (granularity) defined by the dimensions in the worksheet view.

**B.** Tableau doesn't aggregate values, we do!

**C.** Values are always aggregated at the level of the Date Part

**D.** Aggregation is always done by using Tableau special formulas

## ANSWER: A

**Explanation:**

Values are aggregated at the level of detail, or granularity, defined by the dimensions in the worksheet view. Tableau queries and groups the underlying records according to the discrete dimension values placed on shelves such as Rows, Columns, Color, Detail, and other view-defining locations. It then applies the selected aggregation to the measure for each resulting group. For example, when a view contains Region, Tableau can show an aggregated measure such as *SUM(Sales)* for each region; adding a further dimension, such as Category, increases the view's level of detail and produces separate aggregated values for each Region–Category combination.

This behavior is central to Tableau's visual analysis model: dimensions establish the marks and their granularity, while measures are normally aggregated for those marks. Tableau assigns a default aggregation to measures when a data source is connected, commonly SUM, and displays that aggregation in the pill label. Authors can change the aggregation in a view when the analytical question requires another summary, such as AVG, MIN, MAX, or MEDIAN. The grouping level, however, is determined by the dimensions included in the visualization. Tableau documents this relationship in its guidance on aggregating data and dimensions and measures.

## QUESTION NO: 19

What are three geographic roles that you can assign to a field? Choose three.

**A.** Address

**B.** Time zone

**C.** City

**D.** Country

**E.** Airport

## ANSWER: C D E

**Explanation:**

City, Country, and Airport are valid geographic roles in Tableau. Geographic roles tell Tableau how to interpret field values as locations, allowing it to geocode the data and place marks appropriately on a map. Assigning the City role enables Tableau to recognize city names and associate them with geographic coordinates. Assigning the Country role identifies values as countries or regions, supporting map views at the national level and providing geographic context for other location fields. Assigning the Airport role allows Tableau to recognize airport identifiers and names as airport locations. These roles can be assigned from the Data pane, typically by selecting a field's geographic role from its context menu. Once a valid geographic role is applied, Tableau generates latitude and longitude information automatically when needed for a map, although unmatched or ambiguous values may require additional geographic detail. Tableau documents its supported geographic roles and explains how they are used to create maps in its mapping documentation. See Build Maps in Tableau and Assign Geographic Roles to Fields.

## QUESTION NO: 20

Which of the following URL prefixes are permitted when creating a URL Action in Tableau?

**A.** SMTP

**B.** FTP

**C.** HTTPS

**D.** HTTP

## ANSWER: B C D

**Explanation:**

Tableau URL actions can use standard web and file-transfer URL schemes, including **FTP**, **HTTPS**, and **HTTP**. These prefixes identify the protocol Tableau should use when it opens the destination associated with a selected mark. HTTP and HTTPS support links to web pages and web-based resources; HTTPS is the secure version of HTTP and is commonly used for sites that require encrypted connections. FTP is a valid URL scheme for linking to resources available through a File Transfer Protocol server. In the URL Action dialog, the URL can be static or can incorporate Tableau field values and parameters, allowing the action to construct a destination dynamically from the selected data. Tableau documentation explicitly lists `http://`, `https://`, and `ftp://` among supported URL prefixes. The protocol prefix should be included at

the beginning of the URL so Tableau and the operating system can correctly interpret the target. For implementation details and supported URL-action behavior, see Tableau Help: URL Actions and Tableau Help: Actions.

## QUESTION NO: 21

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. When Tableau Desktop connects to a data source, it displays the available fields in the Data pane and broadly categorizes them as dimensions or measures. This organization helps authors understand how fields will generally behave as they build a visualization. Dimensions are typically qualitative fields, such as names, categories, dates, or geographic locations, that establish the level of detail and segment the data. Measures are typically quantitative fields that Tableau can aggregate, such as sales, profit, quantity, or other numeric values. Tableau assigns a field's initial classification based on its data type and the values it contains, but this classification is not permanent: an author can change a field between a dimension and a measure when the intended analysis requires it. These field categories are fundamental to Tableau's visual analysis workflow because dimensions commonly define headers and marks, while measures provide values that can be aggregated and displayed in a view. Tableau's documentation describes the Data pane organization and explains that fields are assigned as dimensions or measures when a data source is connected. See Tableau: Data Types and Roles and Tableau: Get to Know the Data Pane.

## QUESTION NO: 22

How do you identify a continuous field in Tableau?

**A.** It is identified by a blue pill in the visualization

**B.** It is identified by a green pill in a visualization

**C.** It is preceded by a '=#' symbol in the data window

**D.** It is preceded by a 'Abc' symbol in the data window

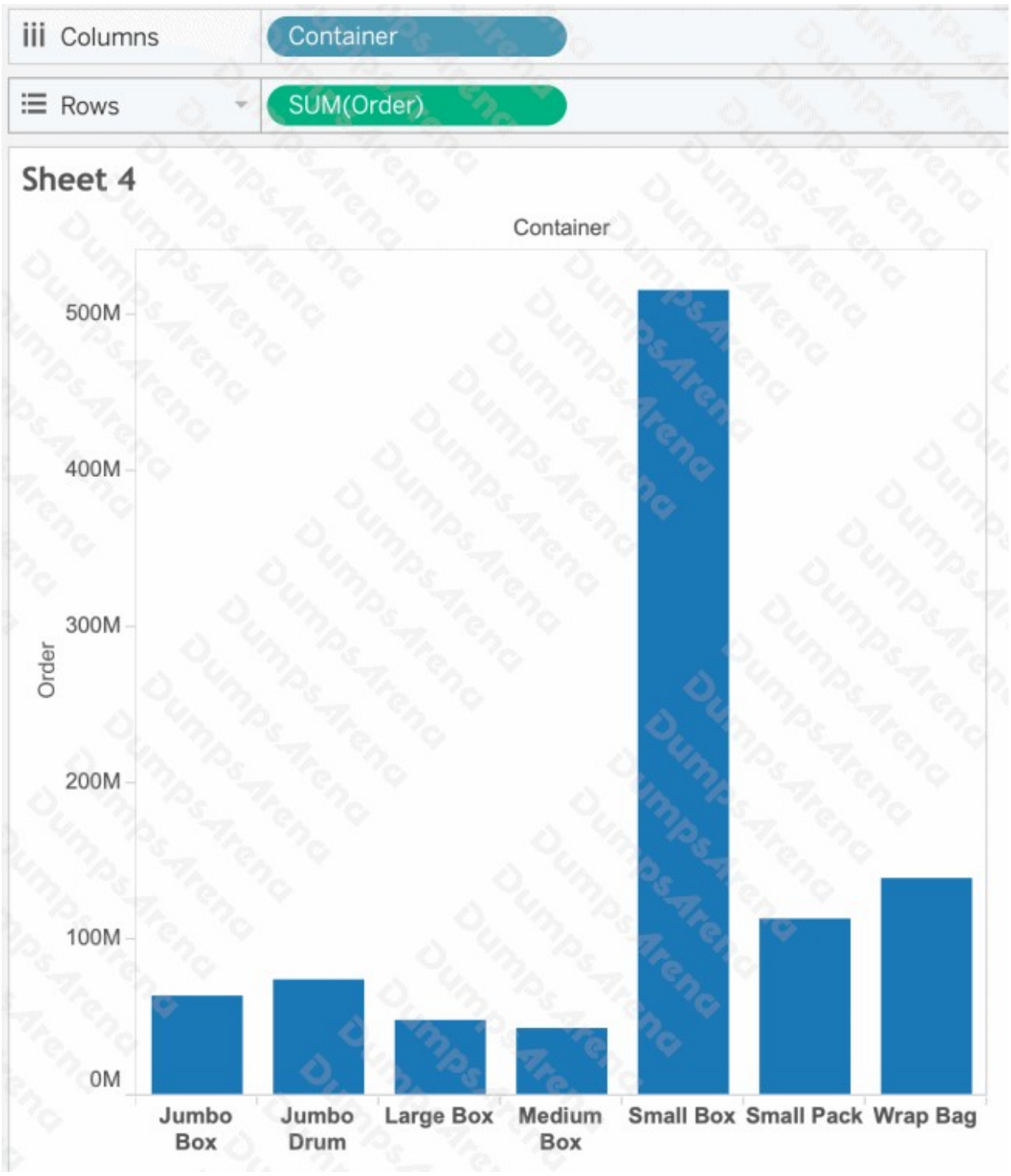
## ANSWER: B

**Explanation:**

It is identified by a green pill in a visualization. In Tableau, field pills placed on shelves such as Rows, Columns, Marks, Filters, or Pages use color to indicate whether the field is discrete or continuous. A green pill represents a continuous field: Tableau treats its values as an unbroken range and typically creates an axis on which values can be plotted. For example, a continuous date can generate a timeline axis, while a continuous numeric measure can generate a numeric scale. This visual indicator applies regardless of whether the underlying field is a dimension or a measure; the important distinction is how Tableau is currently using the field in the view. Tableau also lets authors change many eligible fields between discrete and continuous, which changes the pill color and how the view is structured. Recognizing green pills is therefore an essential way to interpret the level of detail and layout behavior of a worksheet. Tableau documents the discrete-versus-continuous distinction and its color convention in its help for field types and data roles: Tableau field types and roles. Additional detail on how discrete and continuous fields affect a view is available in Tableau's discrete and continuous fields concepts.

## QUESTION NO: 23

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:**

If dragged to row shelf : 14 marks ; If dragged to column shelf : 7 marks is correct. The starting view has seven marks, one for each of the seven column partitions established by the field already on the Columns shelf. When a new measure is placed on Rows, Tableau creates a separate row (and axis) for that measure while retaining the same seven column partitions. Each measure row therefore contains seven marks, producing two sets of seven marks for a total of fourteen.

When that new measure is instead placed on Columns, it supplies a horizontal measure axis within the existing layout. It does not create another row of marks; the view still has one mark for each of the seven existing members. The marks are positioned using the measure fields on the two axes, so the total remains seven. This illustrates Tableau's core principle that the fields on Rows and Columns define the view's structure and level of detail, while the marks are the graphical representations of the resulting data intersections. Tableau documents how fields placed on shelves build a view and how marks represent data in that view in its Rows and Columns shelves documentation and Marks documentation.

## QUESTION NO: 24

Which of the following are valid ways to filter data in a Tableau worksheet?

**A.** Drag a field to the Filters shelf

**B.** Select marks and choose Keep Only

**C.** Select marks and choose Exclude

**D.** Drag a field to the Pages shelf

## ANSWER: A B C

**Explanation:**

Dragging a field to the **Filters shelf** is a standard way to filter a worksheet. Selecting one or more marks and choosing **Keep Only** retains the selected marks and filters out the remaining data. Selecting marks and choosing **Exclude** removes those marks from the view. Each method changes which data is displayed in the worksheet without modifying the underlying data source. See Tableau's Filter Data from Your Views documentation.

## QUESTION NO: 25

Is it possible to deploy a URL action on a dashboard object to open a Web Page within a dashboard rather than opening the system's web browser?

**A.** YES, we can do this with the help of a plugin

**B.** NO, this is not currently possible in Tableau

**C.** YES, we can do this with the help of a Web-Page object

**D.** YES, we can do this with the help of Tableau Public

## ANSWER: C

**Explanation:**

YES, we can do this with the help of a Web-Page object. Tableau dashboards can include a Web Page object, which provides an embedded browser area within the dashboard. When configuring a URL action, the action can be directed to that Web Page object instead of launching the URL in an external system browser. This allows users to select or hover over a mark, depending on the action's configured trigger, and view related web content without leaving the dashboard.

For example, a dashboard showing sales or profit by country can contain a Web Page object and a URL action that passes the selected country as a parameter to a relevant web address. The embedded page then updates to display supplemental information for that selected country. To set this up, add a Web Page object to the dashboard, create a URL action, and

choose the Web Page object as the target. The external site must permit being displayed in an embedded frame; browser security policies or a site's framing restrictions can affect whether its content appears.

Tableau documents this workflow in its guidance for dashboard actions and its overview of Web Page objects in dashboards.

## QUESTION NO: 26

Which three statements accurately describe continuous fields? Choose three.

**A.** Continuous fields appear as green pills.

**B.** Continuous fields can contain numeric, date, or date-time values.

**C.** The values in continuous fields are treated as an infinite range.

**D.** Continuous fields are categorical

**E.** Only measures can appear as continuous.

## ANSWER: A B C

**Explanation:**

Continuous fields in Tableau are represented by green pills when placed in a view. This visual treatment indicates that Tableau is drawing an axis, which displays values across a continuous scale rather than as separate headers. A continuous field can contain numeric values as well as date or date-time values; for example, a date dimension can be displayed continuously to create a chronological axis. Tableau treats the values of a continuous field as an infinite range, enabling values to be positioned along that scale according to their relative magnitude or time. This behavior supports analytical views such as trends over time, distributions, and comparisons across a numeric range. The field's data type and its discrete or continuous setting together determine how Tableau displays it in the visualization. Tableau documents that continuous fields produce axes and that their values are treated as an infinite range. See Tableau Help: Data Types and Roles and Tableau Help: Discrete and Continuous Fields.

## QUESTION NO: 27

Which two functionalities can you provide to consumers by adding a parameter to a visualization? Choose two.

**A.** Change fields in the visualization.

**B.** Download the underlying data as a CSV file.

**C.** Change the results of calculations in the visualization.

**D.** Create a new field in the data source.

## ANSWER: A C

**Explanation:**

"Change fields in the visualization." is correct because a parameter can supply the selected value to a calculated field that returns one of several measures or dimensions. When parameter controls are shown to consumers, they can select the desired field and the view updates accordingly. For example, one parameter may let a user choose whether a chart displays Sales, Profit, or Quantity; a calculation then evaluates the parameter selection and returns the corresponding measure.

"Change the results of calculations in the visualization." is also correct because parameters are dynamic workbook values that calculations can reference. A consumer's parameter selection can alter a calculation's input, such as a target amount, a date cutoff, a top-number threshold, or a what-if percentage. Tableau recalculates the affected result and updates the marks in the visualization. Parameters are particularly useful for interactive scenario analysis because the value is not fixed at authoring time and can be exposed through a parameter control in the view. Tableau's documentation describes parameters as workbook variables that can replace constants in calculations and supports using them to switch displayed measures or dimensions. See Tableau Help: Create Parameters and Tableau Help: Use Parameters in Calculations.

## QUESTION NO: 28

When is an axis created for the visualisation in Tableau?

**A.** When we drag a measure to the row/column shelf

**B.** When we drag a dimension to the row/column shelf

**C.** When we drag a discrete field to the row/column shelf

**D.** When we drag a continuous field to the row/column shelf

## ANSWER: D

**Explanation:**

An axis is created when a continuous field is placed on the Rows or Columns shelf. In Tableau, continuous fields are represented by green pills and generate a numeric or date scale that can show a range of values. This scale is the axis used to position marks according to the field's values. For example, placing a continuous measure such as *SUM(Sales)* on Rows creates a vertical axis, while placing a continuous date or measure on Columns creates a horizontal axis. Tableau determines the axis range from the values in the view, although the range and other axis settings can be edited as needed.

This behavior is based on the field's discrete or continuous state, rather than whether it is inherently a dimension or a measure. A measure will commonly be continuous by default, but it is the continuous setting that causes Tableau to draw an axis. Tableau documentation describes continuous fields as fields that display values along a continuous axis; the associated pill is green. See Tableau: Data Types and Roles and Tableau: Dimensions and Measures, Blue and Green.

## QUESTION NO: 29

Which of the following calculations DO NOT need a quick table calculation?

**A.** Variance

**B.** Rank

**C.** Moving Average

**D.** Standard Deviation

## ANSWER: A D

**Explanation:**

Variance and Standard Deviation are correct because Tableau provides both as built-in aggregate calculation functions. You can create a regular calculated field using `VAR()` or `VARP()` for variance, and `STDEV()` or `STDEVP()` for standard deviation, then place that field in a view. These functions aggregate the values in the relevant partition of data without requiring the Quick Table Calculation menu. This is useful when an author wants to define the calculation explicitly in the workbook's data pane, reuse it across worksheets, or control its expression as part of a larger calculation. Tableau distinguishes these aggregate functions from table calculations: aggregate functions summarize underlying data values, while table calculations operate on values already present in the visualization and are evaluated according to addressing and partitioning settings. Tableau's function reference documents the variance and standard-deviation aggregate functions, including their sample and population variants. The Tableau help also describes quick table calculations as predefined table-calculation options applied to a visualization. See the Tableau Functions reference and Quick Table Calculations documentation.

## QUESTION NO: 30

What are two benefits of using a live connection to a data source as compared to an extract? Choose two.

**A.** Alive connection to a database server requires less network overhead than an extract.

**B.** A workbook connected to a live connection will have fresher data than a workbook connected to an extract.

**C.** A live connection reduces the amount of memory used on a client computer as compared to an extract.

**D.** A live connection is always faster than an extract.

**ANSWER: B C**

**Explanation:**

A workbook connected to a live connection will have fresher data than a workbook connected to an extract because Tableau sends queries to the underlying data source when users interact with the view. Consequently, the results reflect the current state of the source at query time, subject to the source's own update timing and any caching configuration. This is particularly useful for operational dashboards and analyses where recently changed records must be available without waiting for an extract-refresh schedule.

A live connection reduces the amount of memory used on a client computer as compared to an extract because Tableau does not first create and retain a full local copy of the source data in its extract data engine. Instead, the database or other connected system performs much of the query processing, and Tableau receives the result set needed to render the visualization. This can be advantageous when the source is very large or when storing a local extract would be impractical. Tableau's choice between live and extract connections should still account for the data source's performance, network conditions, and the workbook's analytical requirements. See Tableau's guidance on live versus extract connections and extracts.

**QUESTION NO: 31**

Which of the following are valid aggregation options for a measure in Tableau?

**A.** Sum

**B.** Median

**C.** Count (Distinct)

**D.** Percent Difference

**ANSWER: A B C**

**Explanation:**

**Sum**, **Median**, and **Count (Distinct)** are valid aggregation options for a measure in Tableau. Sum adds the values represented by each mark, Median returns the middle value in the ordered set, and Count (Distinct) returns the number of unique non-null values. Aggregations summarize underlying data according to the dimensions in the view. For example, SUM(Sales) by Category returns one sales total for each category. Tableau aggregation options are available from a measure pill's menu or through the field's default properties. See Tableau's aggregation documentation.

**QUESTION NO: 32**

Question 45: Skipped

You have just created a histogram and now want to be able to change the size of bins dynamically. Using which of the following will easily satisfy your requirement?

**A.** Sets

**B.** Groups

**C.** Calculation

**D.** Parameters

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

**Parameters** is correct because a parameter provides a user-adjustable value that can be used in a calculation controlling the histogram's bin interval. Create a numeric parameter—for example, "Bin Size"—and show its parameter control. The viewer can then select or enter a different interval without editing the workbook design. A calculated field can use that parameter to assign each measure value to an interval, commonly by dividing the measure by the parameter value, rounding down, and multiplying by the parameter value. Placing this calculated field in the view produces bins whose widths update whenever the parameter changes.

This approach is useful when the appropriate distribution detail depends on the audience or the values being explored. A small selected value produces narrower intervals and more detail, while a larger value produces broader intervals and a higher-level view. Parameters are designed to substitute a constant value in calculations and can be displayed as interactive controls in a worksheet or dashboard. Tableau's documentation describes parameters as workbook variables that users can use in calculations, filters, and reference lines. See Create Parameters and Create Calculated Fields.

## QUESTION NO: 33

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. This is a valid standard workflow for creating a set in Tableau Desktop. A set is a custom field that defines a subset of members from a dimension, such as selected customers, products, regions, or categories. Right-clicking the relevant dimension in the Data pane and choosing the set command opens the Create Set dialog box, where the set can be configured.

The dialog supports defining set membership by manually selecting dimension members on the General tab or by applying conditions and Top criteria. These latter configurations create dynamic sets whose membership is recalculated as the underlying data changes. Tableau also supports fixed sets, in which the selected members remain explicitly defined. After creation, the set appears in the Data pane and can be used in a view, placed on shelves, or used in calculations to identify whether a record belongs to that subset. Because set membership is based on dimension members, beginning from a dimension in the Data pane is the appropriate creation path. Tableau's documentation describes this exact procedure and the available set-definition methods: Create Sets and Sets.

## QUESTION NO: 34

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:**

The **View Data** icon opens Tableau's View Data window, which lets you inspect the records associated with a data source, a selected mark, or marks in the current worksheet view. This is useful when you need to validate the values behind a visualization, investigate an unexpected aggregate, or see the detailed rows contributing to a mark. In a worksheet, the data shown is scoped to the current selection or view, so selecting a particular mark first can help focus the inspection on the relevant records. The window presents data in a tabular, spreadsheet-like format and supports reviewing both summary information and underlying data, depending on the context and settings available. Tableau limits the number of displayed rows to maintain usability, while still allowing fields to be reviewed, reordered, and sorted in the data grid. This feature is an inspection tool: it helps authors understand the data Tableau is using in their analysis without changing the worksheet's calculations or visual design. Tableau documents the View Data workflow in its View Underlying Data help article. For related guidance on examining a data source and its fields, see Inspect Your Data.

**QUESTION NO: 35**

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" are best used as dimensions because they identify, describe, and group records into distinct values rather than representing values intended for aggregation. In Tableau, dimensions generally contain qualitative or categorical data, such as product names, customer names, regions, and product categories. Adding these fields to a view creates headers that partition the data and provide the level of detail for analysis. For example, a category field can organize results into groups such as Furniture, Office Supplies, and Technology, while a name field can distinguish individual people, products, or entities. Tableau commonly assigns string fields to the Dimension area by default because their values are usually labels or identifiers. Dimensions can be used to slice measures, create meaningful views, and establish the granularity at which calculations are displayed. Tableau's documentation explains that dimensions contain discrete, qualitative values and are used to categorize data, whereas measures are quantitative values that Tableau can aggregate. See Tableau: Data Types and Roles and Tableau: Dimensions and Measures.