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Tableau Desktop Specialist Exam

Tableau Desktop-Specialist

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

For a relative date filter, the default anchor is _____

A. The current time

B. Today's date

C. The target date

D. The date we specify

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

:

Relative date filters dynamically update to show a time period relative to when you open the view, such as the current week, the year to date, or the past 10 days. Relative date filters make it easy to create views that always show the most recent data.

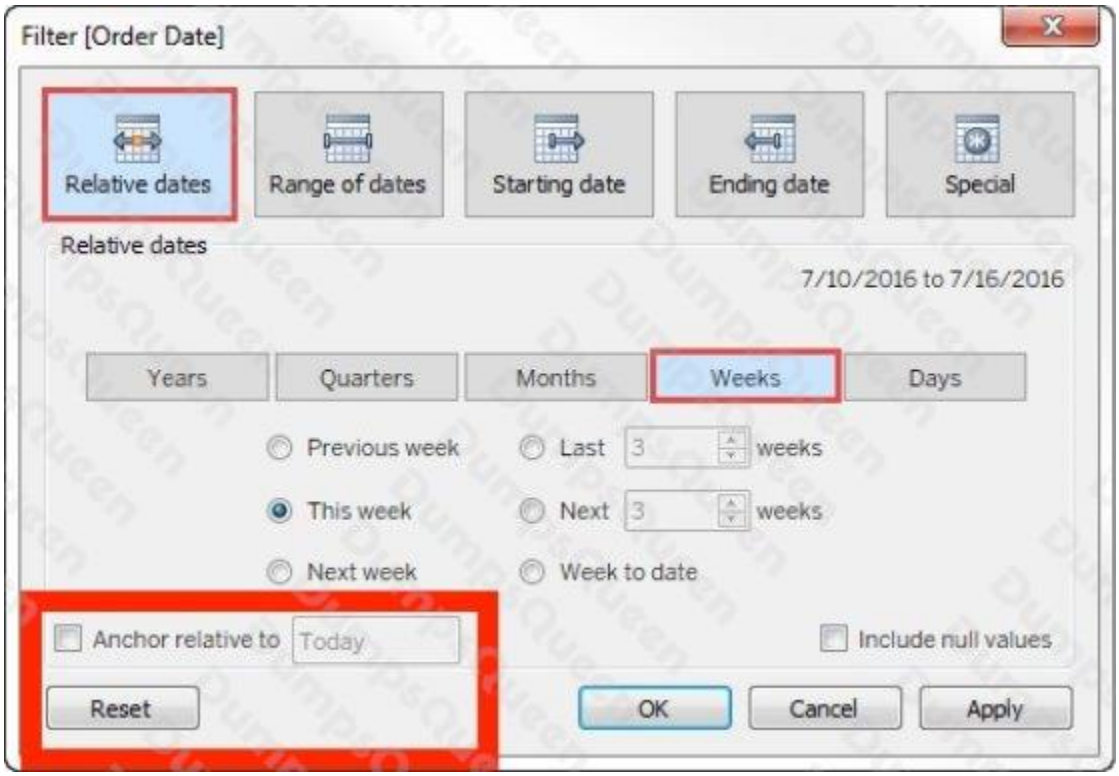
Step 1: Drag a date field to the filter shelf

Right-click (control-click on Mac) and drag a date field from the Data window to the Filters shelf. In the Filter Field dialog box, click Relative Date, and then click Next.

Step 2: Select a time unit

In the Filter dialog box, click Relative dates, and then select the unit of time for the filter.

For example, to show only the three most recent weeks, select Weeks.



Here, you can clearly see that the default date is TODAY

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

QUESTION NO: 2

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)

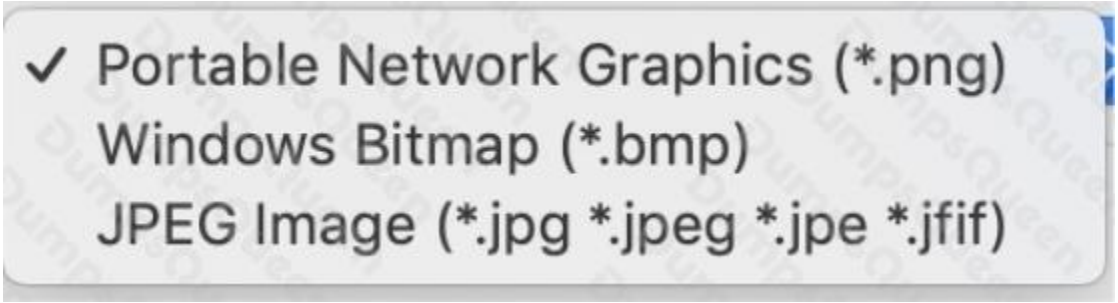
D. Windows Bitmap (.BMP)

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: 3

Which of the following are valid ways of Grouping Data?

A. Using Marks in the view

B. Using Labels in the View

C. From the Analytics Pane

D. From the Dimensions Shelf

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

:

IMPORTANT QUESTION AND EXPLANATION, PLEASE READ

3 ways to group data -

1) Marks

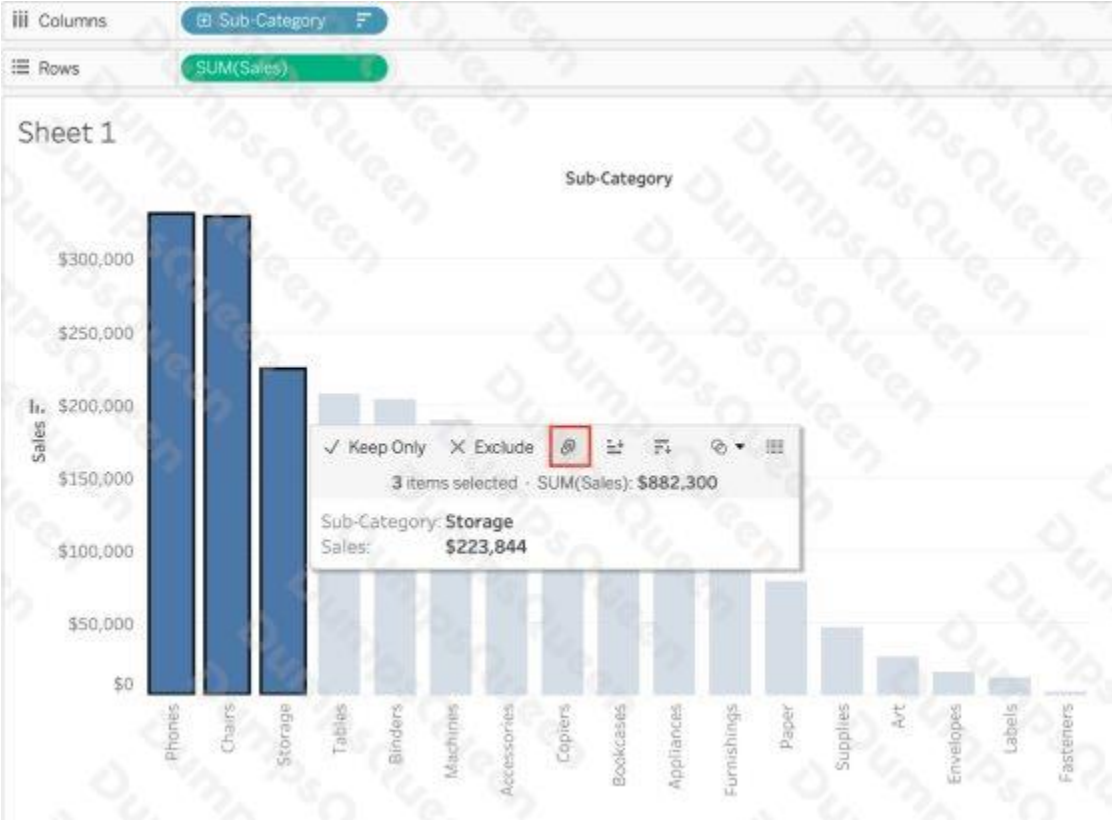
2) Labels

3) Dimensions shelf.

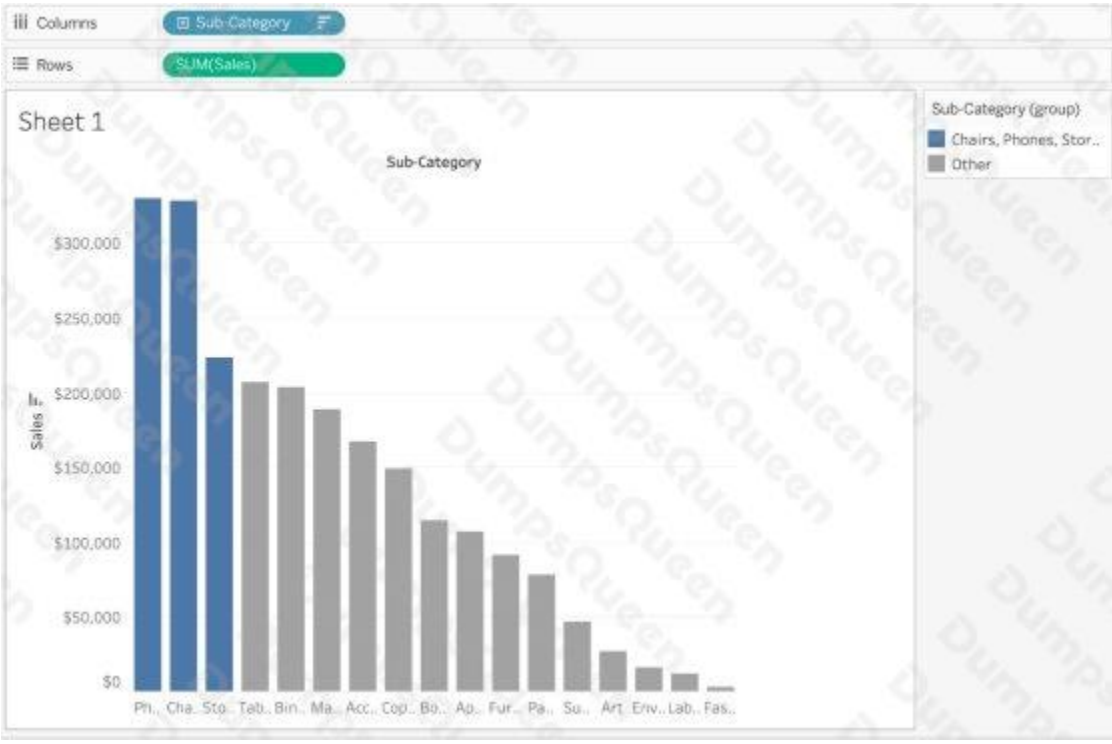
IMPORTANT

If we Group the data by selecting the marks, then they remain separate marks in the view and then have the same colour. Also, a new group is created in the Dimensions shelf. Example -

Using the sample superstore dataset, first plot a bar chart showing sales for each subcategory:

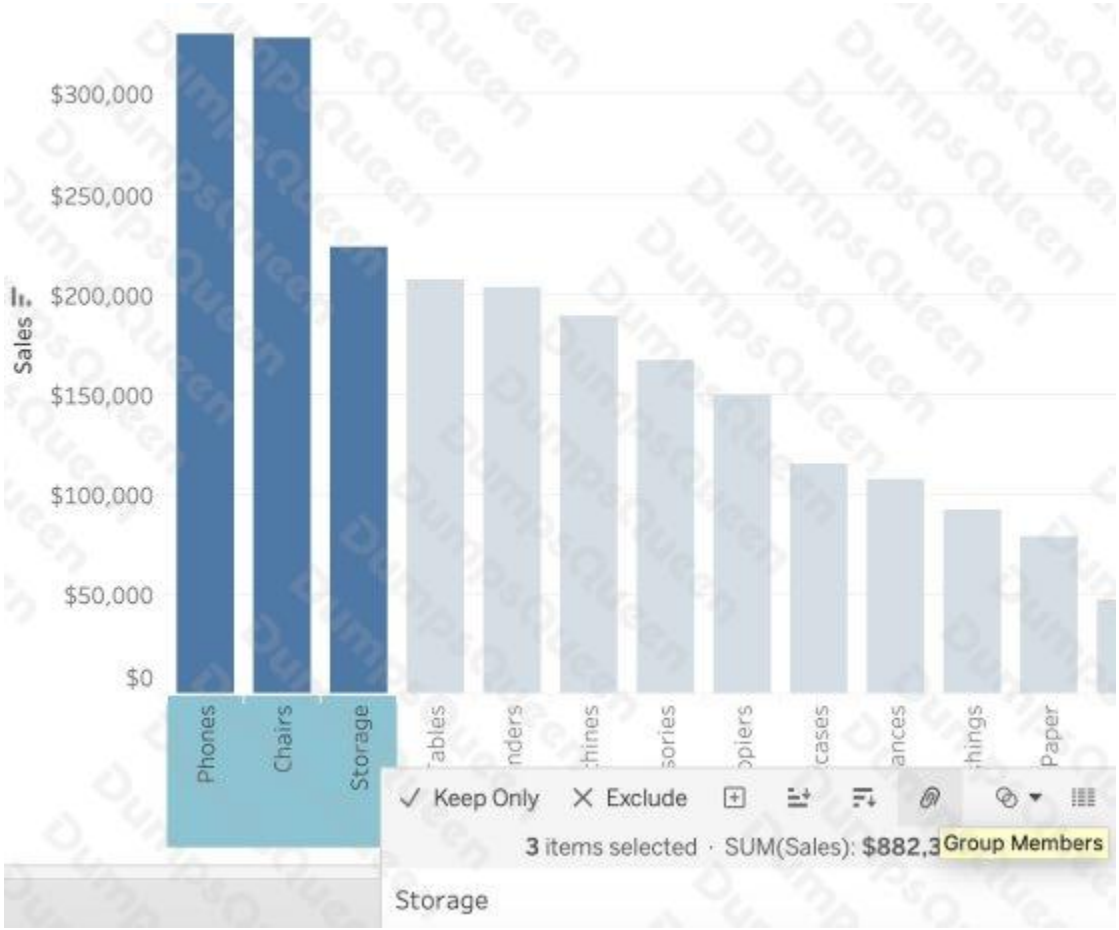


Here, if we Select Phones, Chairs and Storage by selecting the MARKS (Bars), and then group them:

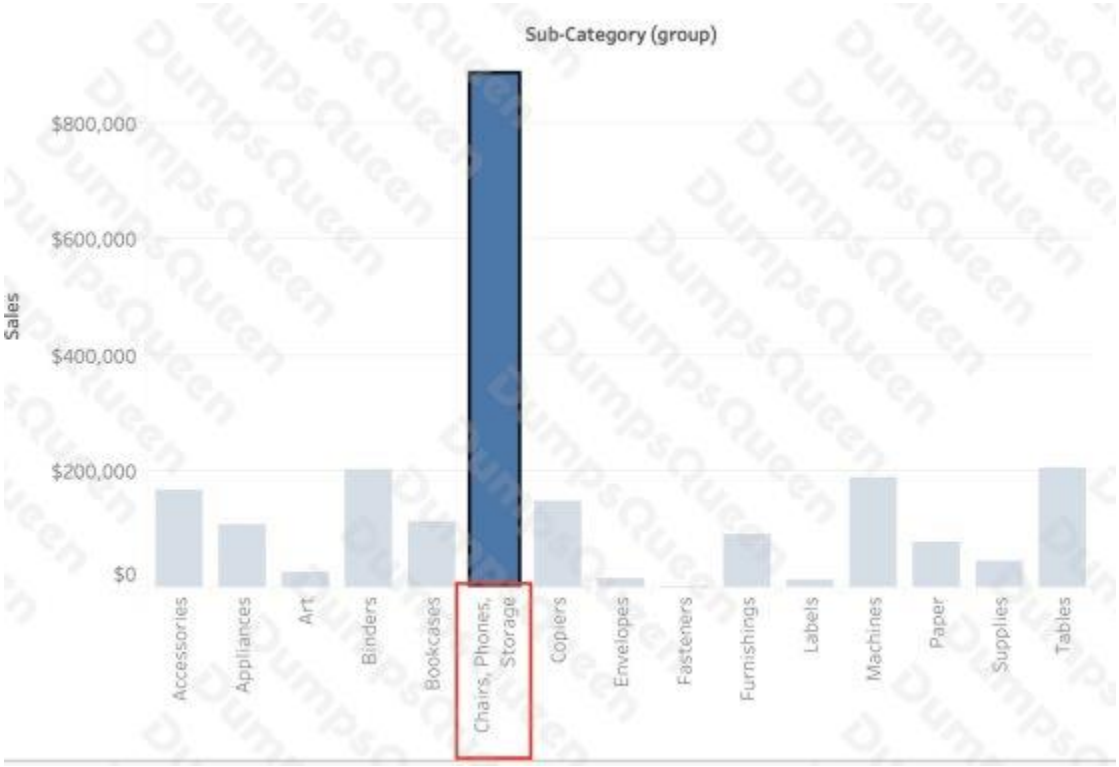


They remain seperate marks (BARS) but are grouped by the same colour.

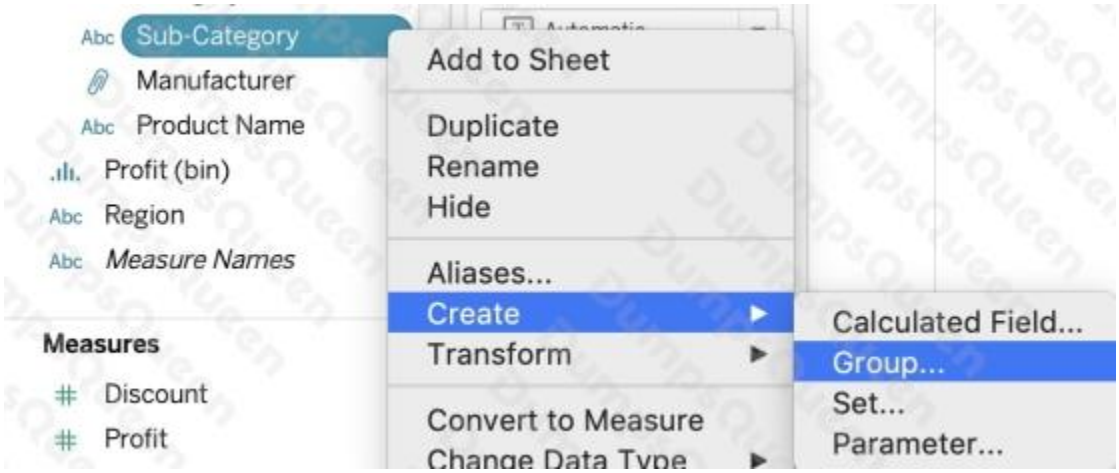
Now, if we didn't do this, and rather grouped by selecting their Labels (Names):



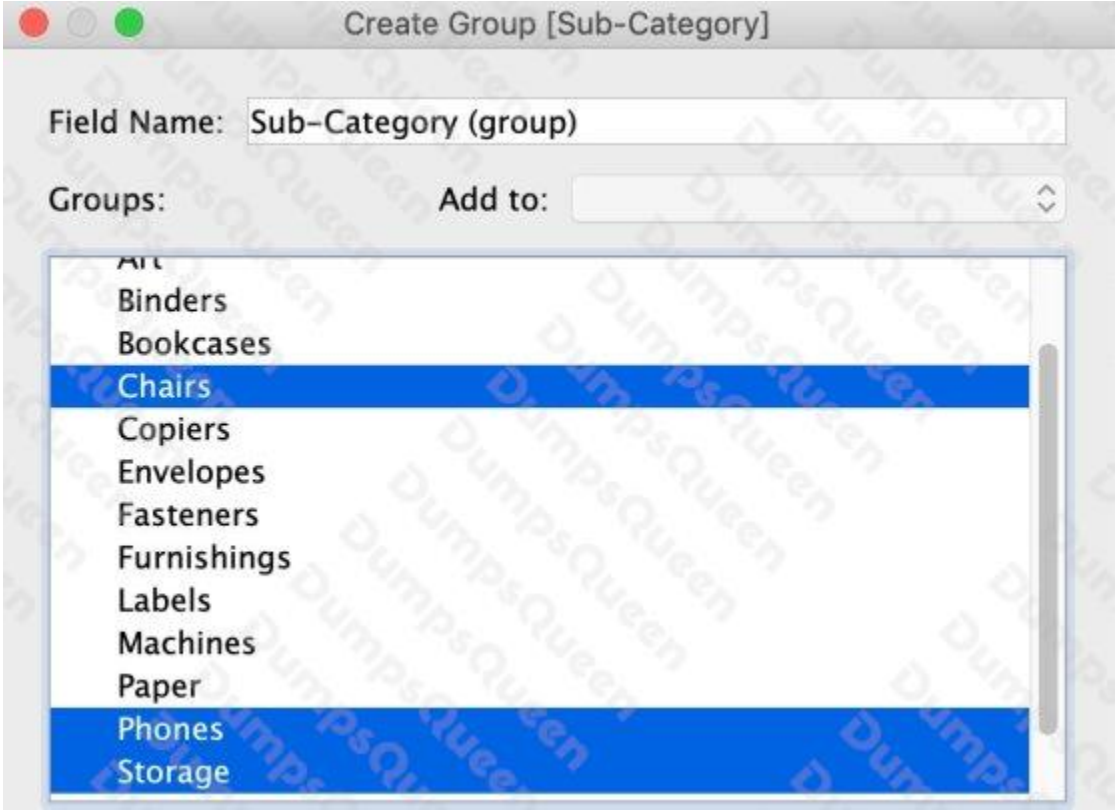
Then they no longer remain separate Marks (bars) but are rather consolidated into a single Bar:



Finally, we can group directly from the Dimensions shelf as follows:



Now choose Phones, Chairs and Storage and Click Group:

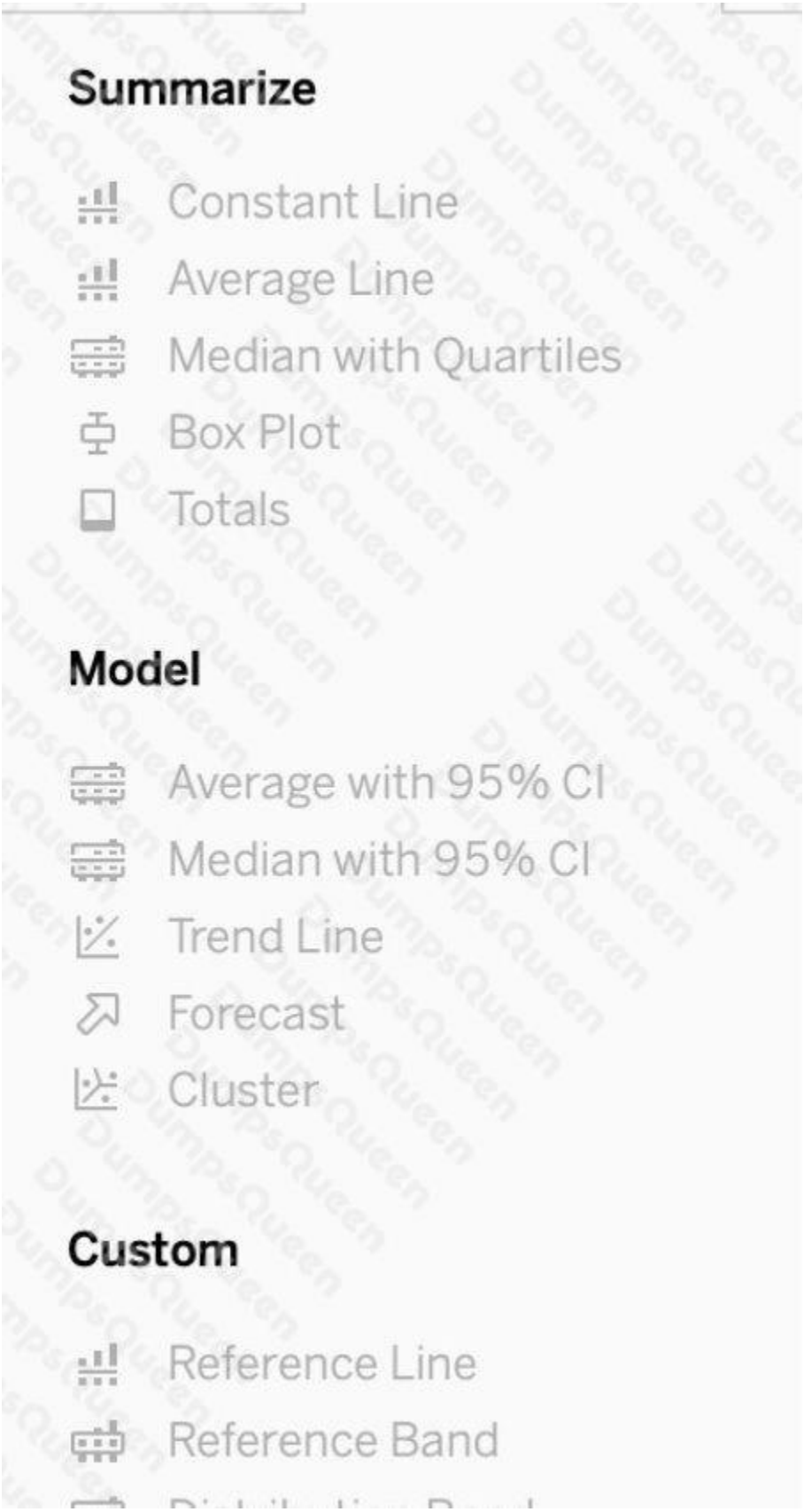


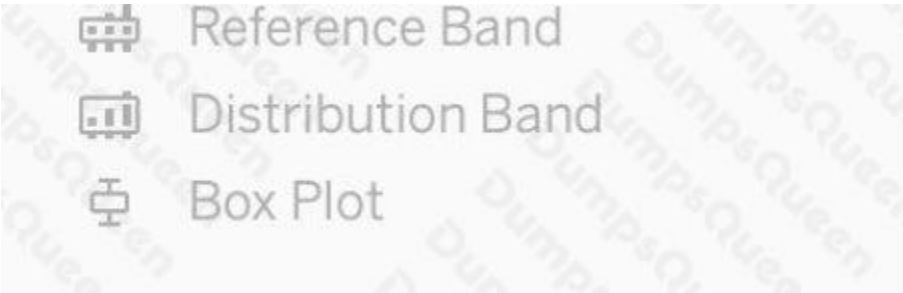
You will now automatically have a new Dimension as follows:

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/sortgroup_groups_creating.htm

QUESTION NO: 4

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



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

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

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/environ_workspace_analytics_pane.htm

QUESTION NO: 5

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

A. Measure Names

B. Number of Records

C. Measure Values

D. Calculated Fields

ANSWER: A 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: 6

Is it possible to make a Measure discrete?

A. No

B. Yes

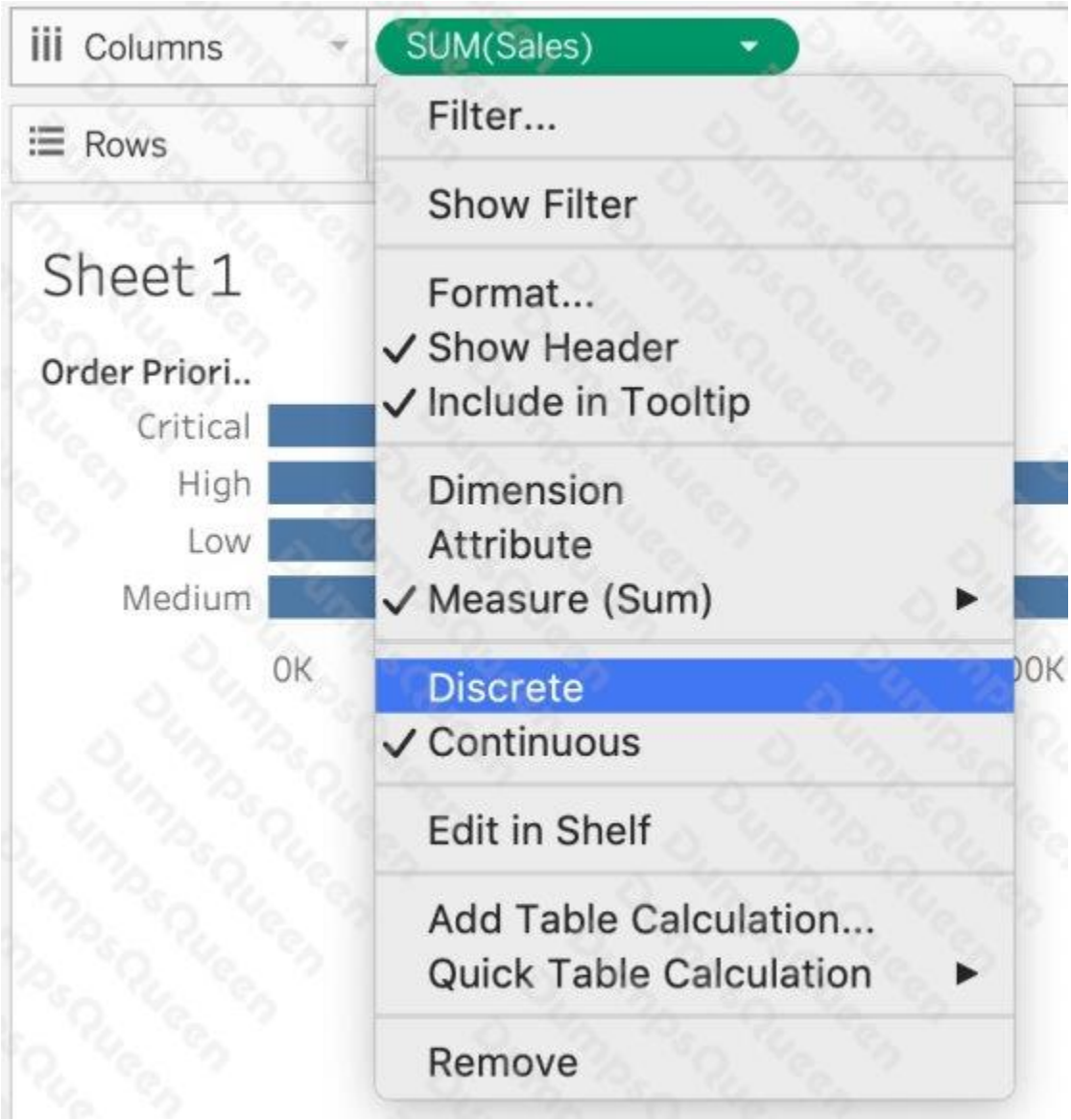
ANSWER: B

Explanation:

:

Of course! Follow along:

Right click on any measure, and choose Discrete as shown:



Once you do this, the green pill becomes blue in colour, indicating that it is now Discrete!

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/enus/datafields_typesandroles.htm

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following can you add a reference line to?

A. Groups

B. Calculated Fields

C. Measures

D. Dimensions

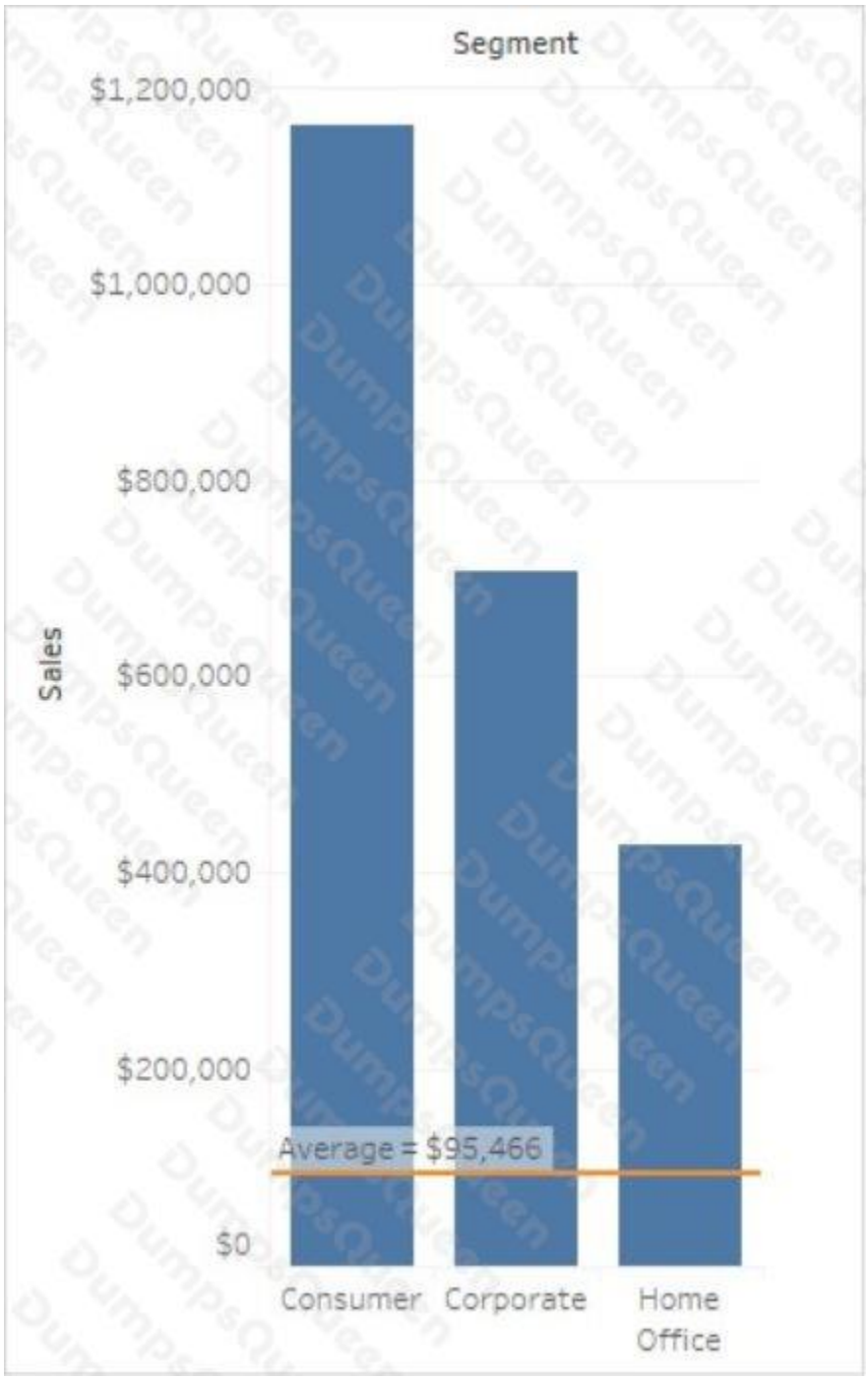
ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

:

You can add reference lines, bands, distributions, or (in Tableau Desktop but not on the web) box plots to any continuous axis in the view.

Reference Lines - You can add a reference line at a constant or computed value on the axis. Computed values can be based on a specified field. You can also include confidence intervals with a reference line.



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

QUESTION NO: 8

What is the one critical difference between normal calculated fields, and the calculated fields created after Data blending?

A. No difference, calculated fields cannot be created in Blends

B. Fields used in Blends must first be aggregated

C. The calculated fields created in Blends cannot be edited once created

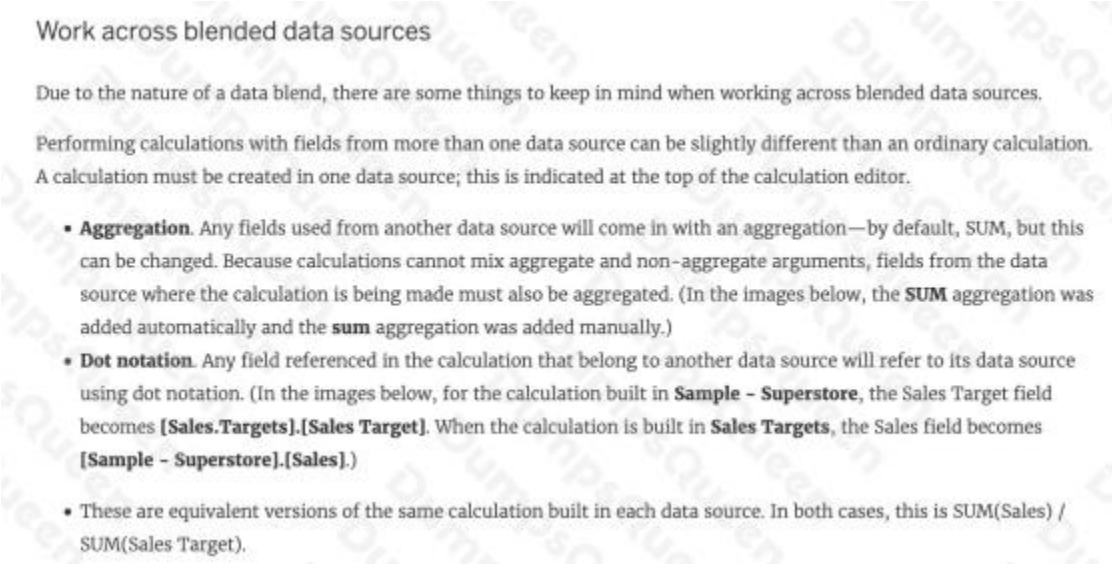
D. The calculated fields created in Blends cannot use more than 2 fields

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

:

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

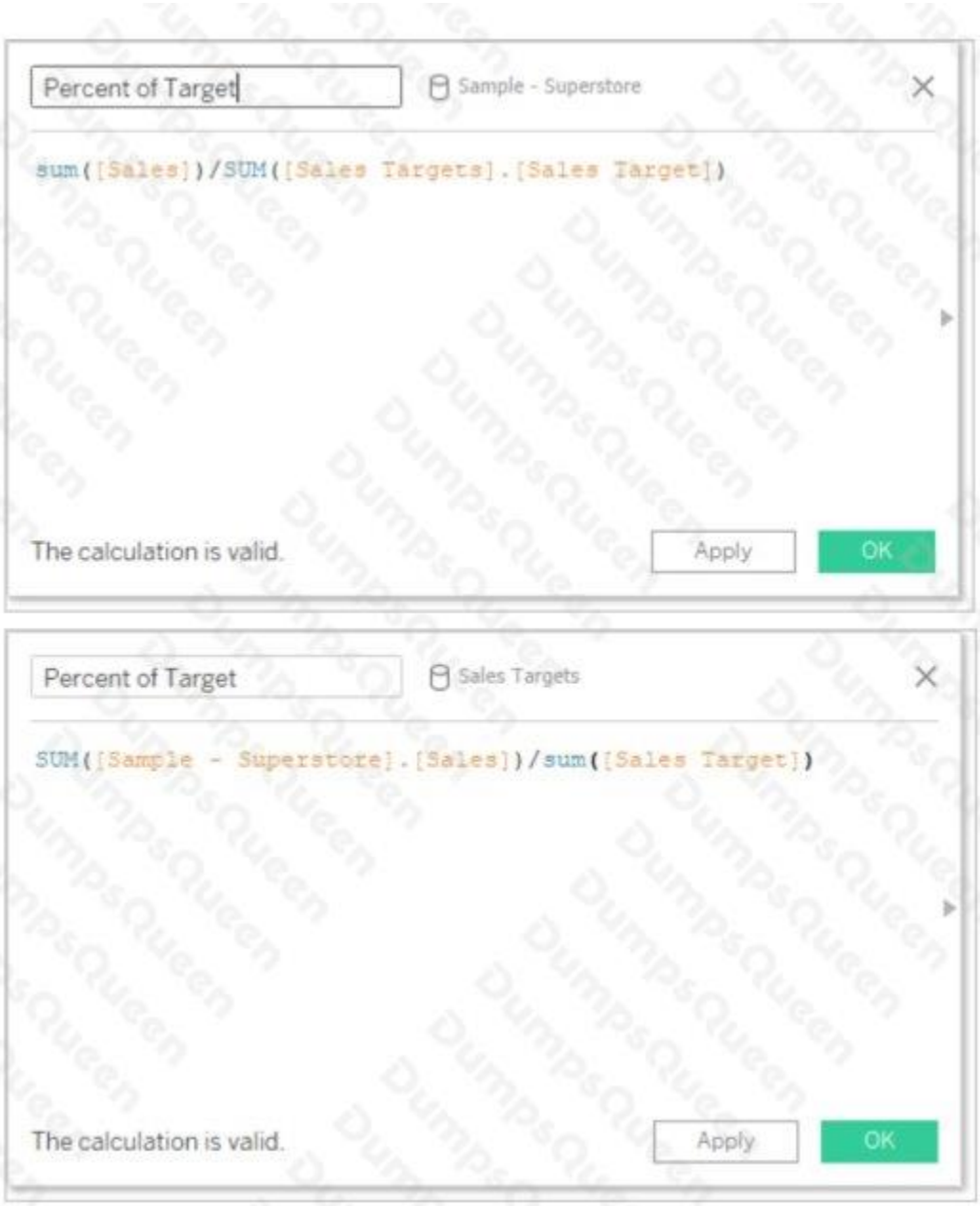


Work across blended data sources

Due to the nature of a data blend, there are some things to keep in mind when working across blended data sources.

Performing calculations with fields from more than one data source can be slightly different than an ordinary calculation. A calculation must be created in one data source; this is indicated at the top of the calculation editor.

- **Aggregation**. Any fields used from another data source will come in with an aggregation—by default, SUM, but this can be changed. Because calculations cannot mix aggregate and non-aggregate arguments, fields from the data source where the calculation is being made must also be aggregated. (In the images below, the **SUM** aggregation was added automatically and the **sum** aggregation was added manually.)
- **Dot notation**. Any field referenced in the calculation that belong to another data source will refer to its data source using dot notation. (In the images below, for the calculation built in **Sample - Superstore**, the Sales Target field becomes **[Sales.Targets].[Sales Target]**. When the calculation is built in **Sales Targets**, the Sales field becomes **[Sample - Superstore].[Sales]**.)
- These are equivalent versions of the same calculation built in each data source. In both cases, this is SUM(Sales) / SUM(Sales Target).



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

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

QUESTION NO: 9

Which of the following is a benefit of using a Tableau Data Source (.tds)?

A. To hold one or more worksheets, plus zero or more dashboards and stories.

B. To not contain the actual data but rather the information necessary to connect to the actual data as well as any modifications you've made on top of the actual data such as changing default properties, creating calculated fields etc

C. To create a single zip file that contains a workbook along with any supporting local file data and background images. This is great for sharing your work with others who don't have access to the original data.

D. To create 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.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

:

The following are the official definitions from the Tableau documentation for the various file types:

1) .tds (Tableau Data Source) - To not contain the actual data but rather the informationnecessary to connect to the actual data as well as any modifications you've made on top of the actual data such as changing default properties, creating calculated fields etc.

(CORRECT ANSWER)

2) .twbx (Tableau packaged workbook) - To create a single zip file that contains aworkbook along with any supporting local file data and background images. This is great for sharing your work with others who don't have access to the original data.

3) Extract (.hyper or .tde) – To create a local copy of a subset or entire data set that youcan use to share data with others, when you need to work offline, and improve performance.

3) (.twb) Workbooks – To hold one or more worksheets, plus zero or more dashboards and stories.

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

QUESTION NO: 10

Which of the following are valid reasons to use a Tableau Data Extract (.tde) over Live

Connections?

A. To support additional functionality such as count distinct

B. Fast to create

C. Help improve performance

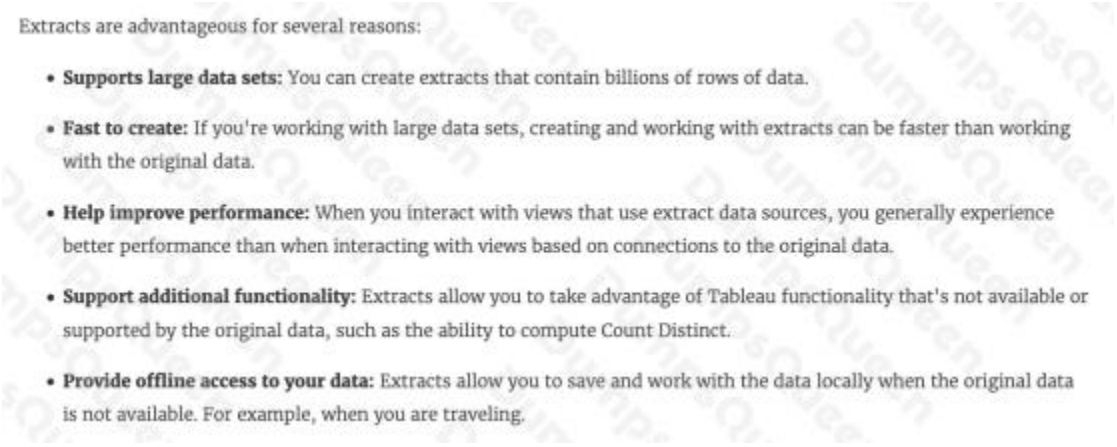
D. To have access to the freshest possible data at all times

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

:

From the official documentation, the following are the major advantages of using Tableau Data Extracts:



Extracts are advantageous for several reasons:

- **Supports large data sets:** You can create extracts that contain billions of rows of data.
- **Fast to create:** If you're working with large data sets, creating and working with extracts can be faster than working with the original data.
- **Help improve performance:** When you interact with views that use extract data sources, you generally experience better performance than when interacting with views based on connections to the original data.
- **Support additional functionality:** Extracts allow you to take advantage of Tableau functionality that's not available or supported by the original data, such as the ability to compute Count Distinct.
- **Provide offline access to your data:** Extracts allow you to save and work with the data locally when the original data is not available. For example, when you are traveling.

From Tableau 2020.2 onwards, .hyper is the recommended way since it is faster than .tde!

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