

Question: 1

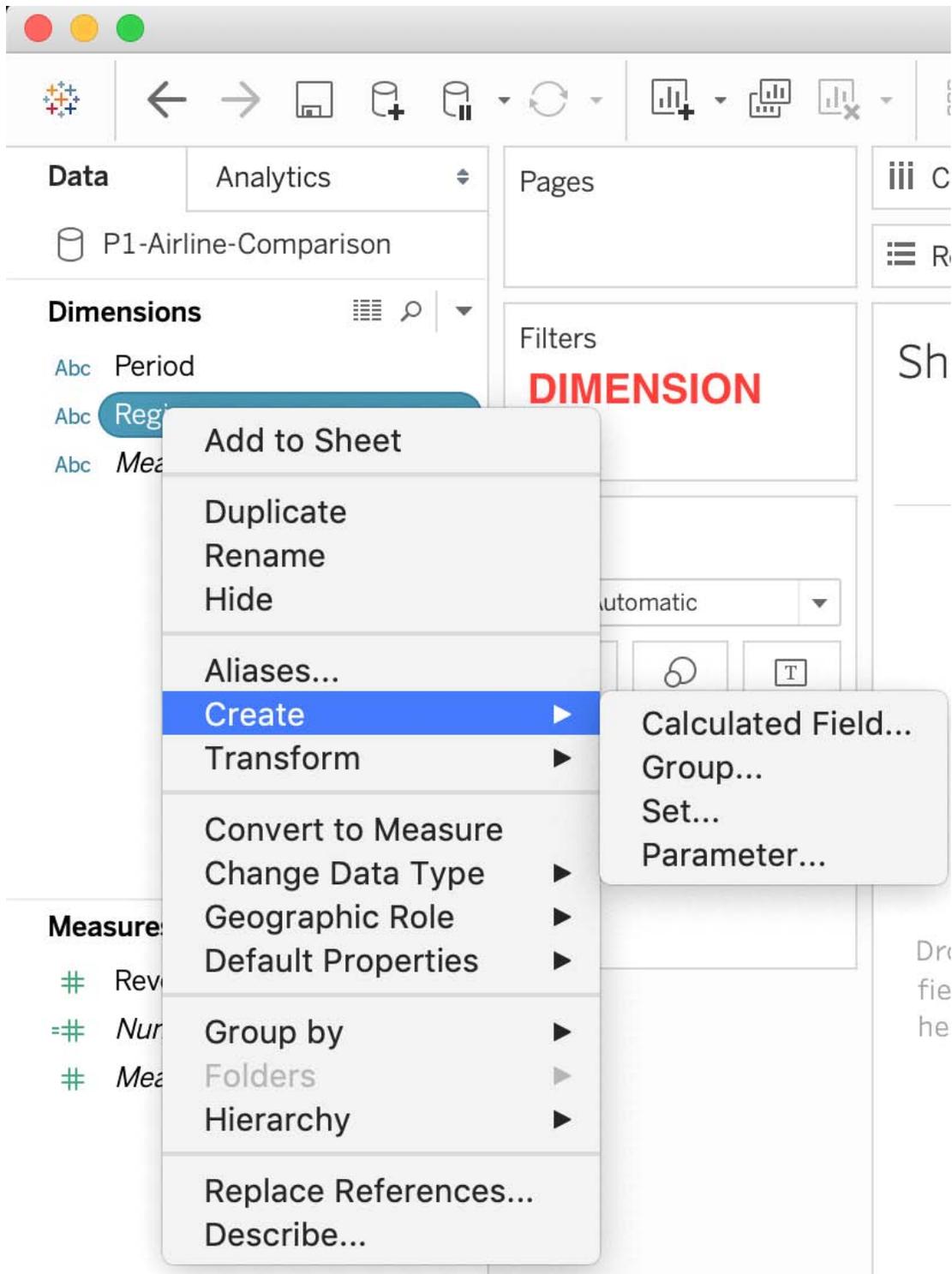
True or False: Sets can be created on Measures

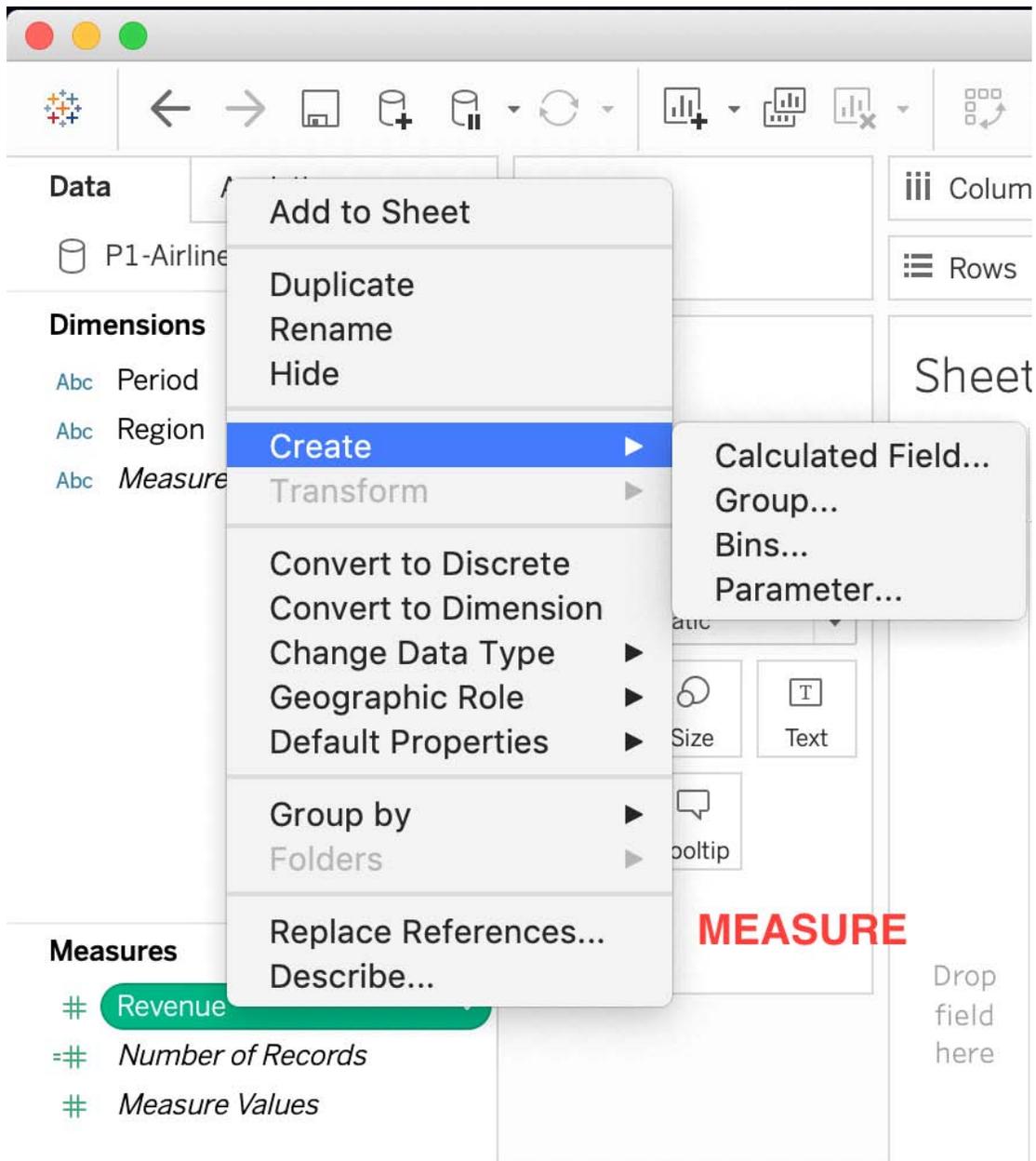
- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation

Sets are custom fields that are created within Tableau Desktop based on dimensions from your data source. They are subsets of your data, which can be created manually or computed. Either dimensions or measures can be used to determine what is included or excluded from a set using conditional logic, but to CREATE a set we use dimensions.





Reference : <https://interworks.com/blog/rcurtis/2016/10/26/tableau-deep-dive-sets-introduction-sets/>

Question: 2

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

- A. Paper Clip
- B. Globe
- C. Intersection
- D. =#

Answer: A

Explanation

You can create a group to combine related members in a field. The icon associated with a group is a paper clip!



Question: 3

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

This question is directly from the Official Tableau Desktop Specialist exam guide.

Since we are talking about the AVERAGE home values for the United States in 2016, the question is directly offering us a hint that the answer has something to do with aggregation and that too the values tell us that we're working with MEASURES.

Date part and Date values don't really make much sense given the question, and neither does geography.

Therefore, the answer naturally is "An aggregated measure".

Question: 4

True or False: Tableau can create worksheet-specific filters

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation

Yes, it is possible to create worksheet-specific filters in Tableau.

When you add a filter to a worksheet, by default it applies to the current worksheet. Sometimes, however, you might want to apply the filter to other worksheets in the workbook.

Then, you can select specific worksheets to apply the filter to or apply it globally to all worksheets that use the same data source or related data sources.

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

Question: 5

A Tableau Support case can be opened in which of the following valid ways?

- A. Using the Developer Community Forum
- B. Contacting Salesforce using their website
- C. Using the support option on the Tableau website
- D. Using the Tableau learn website

Answer: C

Explanation

It is possible to open a Tableau support case by visiting the following link :
<https://www.tableau.com/support/case>

Question: 6

Which of the following charts types always includes bars sorted in descending order?

- A. Pareto Chart
- B. Pie Chart
- C. Gantt Chart
- D. Stacked Bar Chart

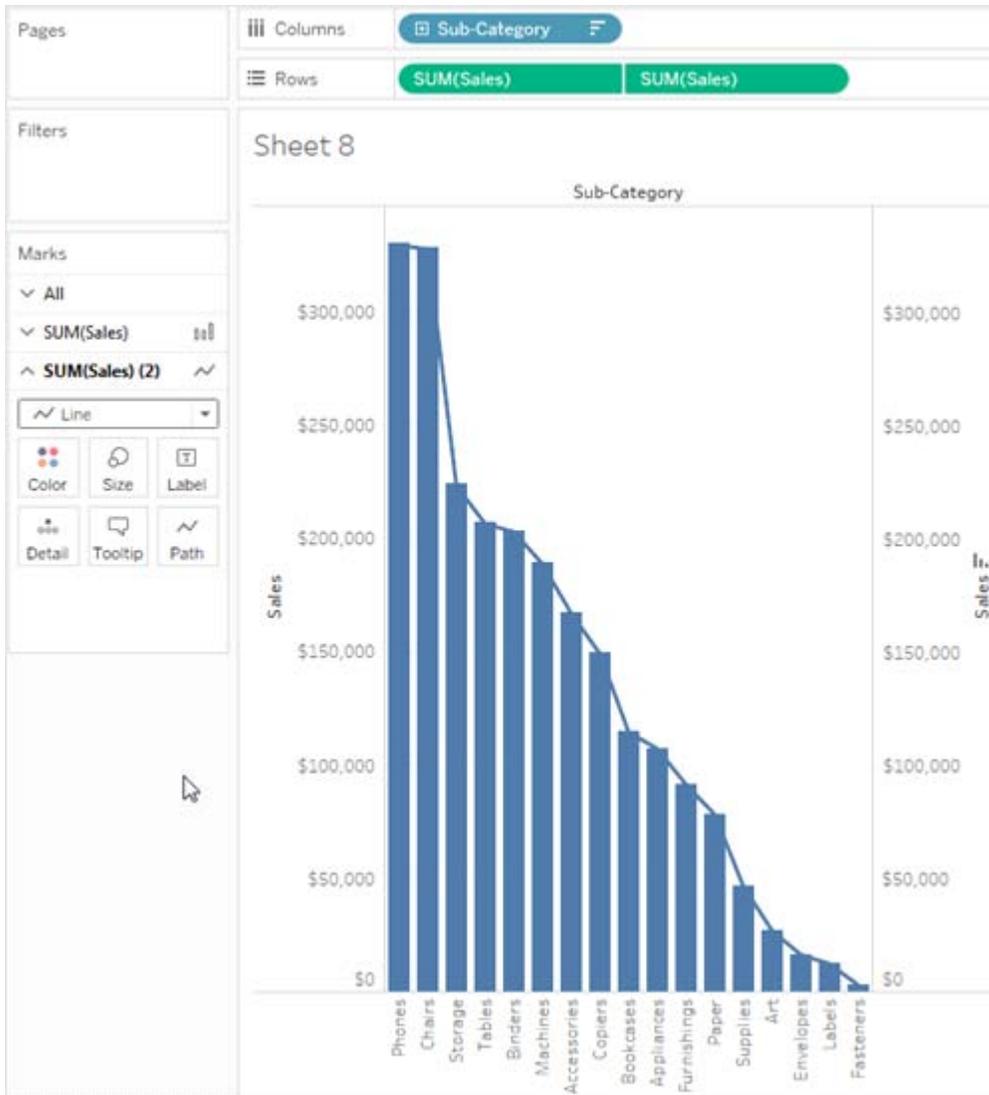
Answer: A

Explanation

A Pareto chart is a type of chart that contains both bars and a line graph, where individual values are represented in descending order by bars, and the ascending cumulative total is represented by the line.

On the primary axis, bars are used to show the raw quantities for each dimension member, sorted in descending order.

On the secondary axis, a line graph is used to show the cumulative total in percent format.



Reference: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/pareto.htm>

Question: 7

True or False: It is possible to change the Geographic Role of a dimension

- A. True
- B. False

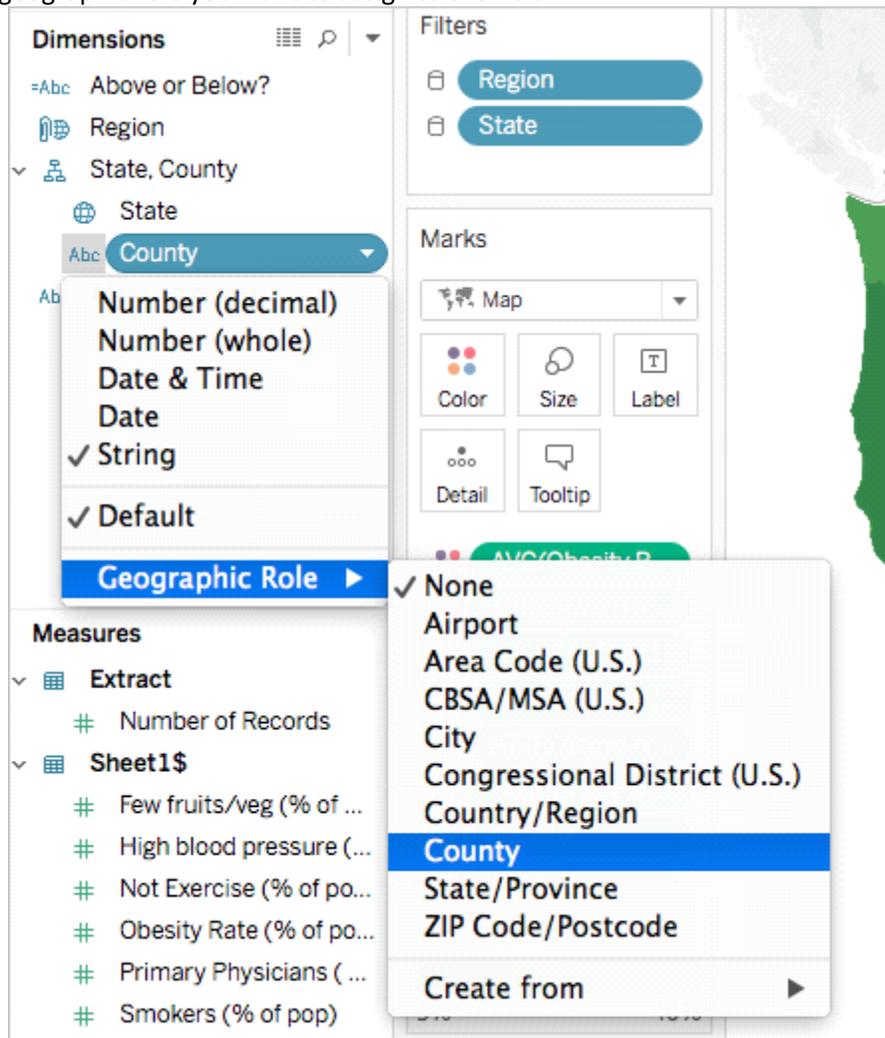
Answer: A

Explanation

A geographic role associates each value in a field with a latitude and longitude value. Assigning a geographic role based on the type of location (such as state versus postcode) helps ensure that your data is plotted correctly on your map view. For example, you can assign the City geographic role to a field that contains a list of city names.

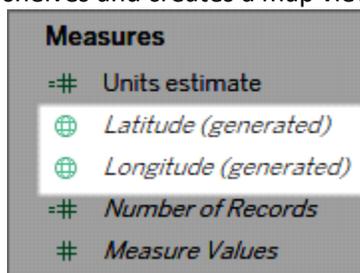
To assign a geographic role to a field:

In the Data pane, click the data type icon next to the field, select Geographic Role, and then select the geographic role you want to assign to the field.



When you assign a geographic role to a field, Tableau adds two fields to the Measures area of the Data pane: Latitude (generated) and Longitude (generated).

These fields contain latitude and longitude values and are assigned the Latitude and Longitude geographic roles. If you double-click each of these fields, Tableau adds them to the Columns and Rows shelves and creates a map view using the Tableau background map.



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

Question: 8

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

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: 9

What term is used to describe the following picture?



- A. Larger image
- B. Parameter
- C. Set
- D. Hierarchy
- E. Group

Answer: C

Explanation

When you connect to a data source, Tableau automatically separates date fields into hierarchies so you can easily break down the viz. You can also create your own custom hierarchies. For example, if you have a set of fields named Region, State, and County, you can create a hierarchy from these fields so that you can quickly drill down between levels in the viz.

Data Analytics <

Orders (Sample - Super...)

Search

Tables

- Category
- City
- Country/Region
- Customer ID
- Customer Name
- Order Date
- Order ID
- Postal Code
- Product ID
- Product Name
- Region
- Row ID
- Segment
- Ship Date
- Ship Mode
- State
- Sub-Category

Pages

Filters

Marks

Circle

Color Size Label

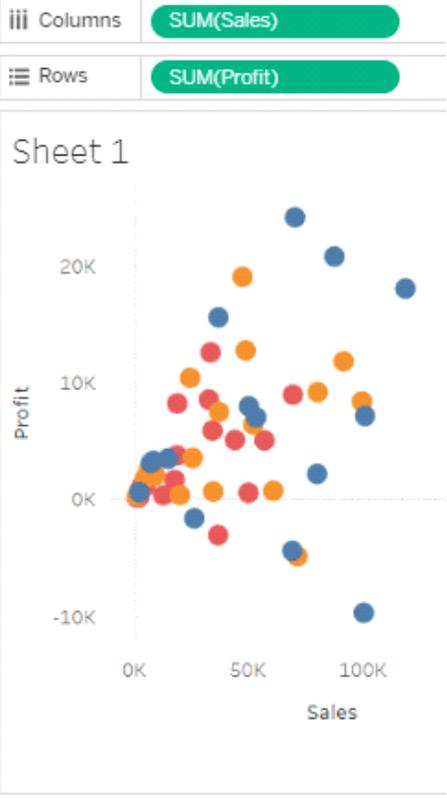
Detail Tooltip

Segment

Segment

Category

Sub-Category



Data Analytics <

Orders (Sample - Super...)

Search

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- Category
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- Country/Region
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- Customer Name
- Order Date
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- Segment
- Ship Date
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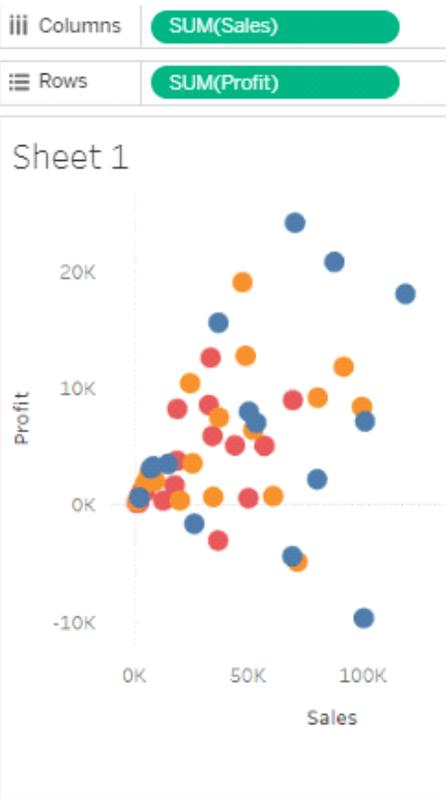
Detail Tooltip

Segment

Segment

Category

Sub-Category



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

Question: 10

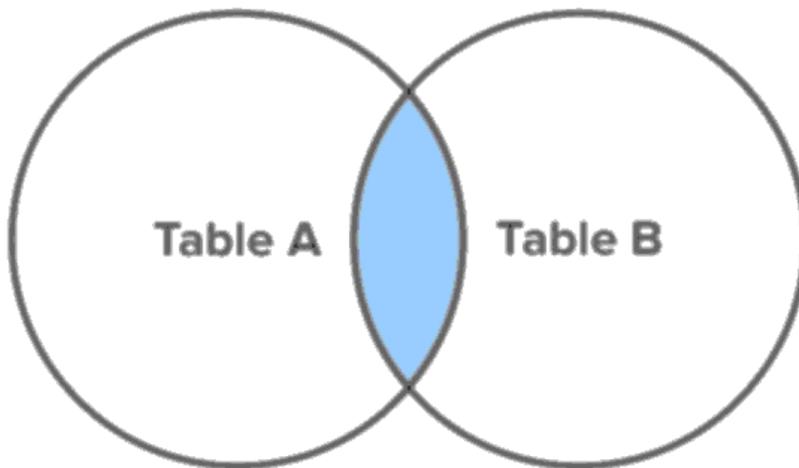
True or False: A LEFT JOIN or INNER JOIN creates a row each time the join criteria is satisfied, which can result in duplicate rows. One way to avoid this is to use data blending instead.

- A. True
- B. False

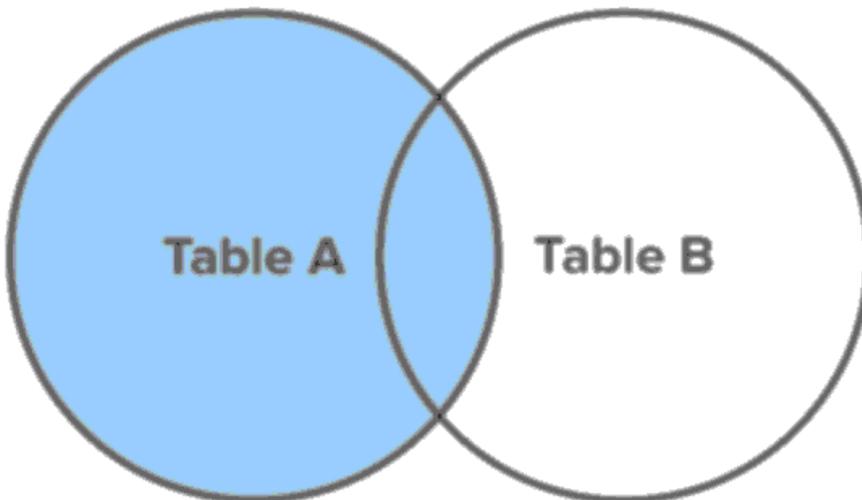
Answer: A

Explanation

Joins combine tables by adding more columns of data across similar row structures. This can cause data loss or duplication if tables are at different levels of detail, and joined data sources must be fixed before analysis can begin.



Inner join



Left Join

Blends, unlike relationships or joins, never truly combine the data. Instead, blends query each data source independently, the results are aggregated to the appropriate level, then the results are presented visually together in the view.

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

Question: 11

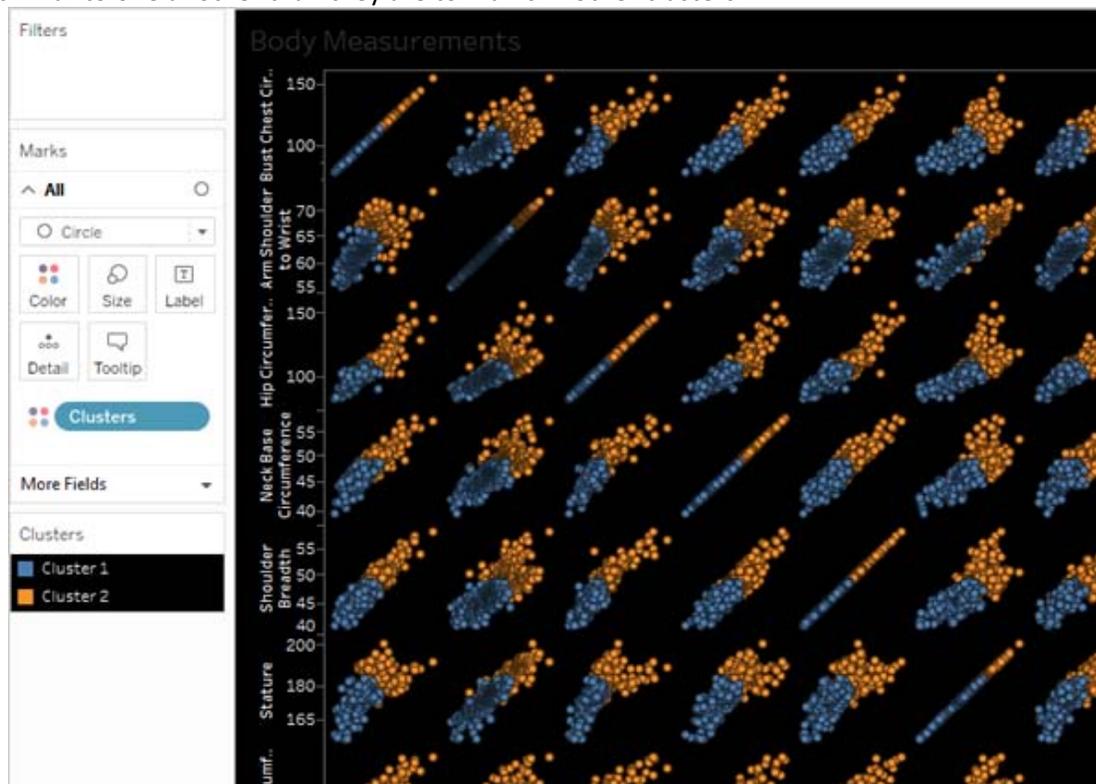
_____ is a technique in Tableau which will identify marks with similar characteristics

- A. Clustering
- B. Grouping
- C. Sets
- D. Union

Answer: A

Explanation

Cluster analysis partitions marks in the view into clusters, where the marks within each cluster are more similar to one another than they are to marks in other clusters.



Reference: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/clustering.htm>

Question: 12

Which of the following is the correct way to calculate Profit Ratio in Tableau?

- A. Profit / Sales
- B. Sales / Profit
- C. SUM(Profit) / SUM(Sales)
- D. SUM(Sales)/SUM(Profit)

Answer: C

THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION

Aggregation is an important concept to consider when creating calculated fields. A calculated field for SUM([Profit]) / SUM([Sales]) will give you a very different answer than [Profit] / [Sales], even though both formulas are valid.

If you do not provide the aggregation within the calculated field, Tableau will calculate the equation for every record (row) in your analysis, then aggregate the answers for all of the rows together when the calculated field is added to the view.

In simple terms, if specify the aggregation such as SUM, what Tableau will do is that it will first calculate the sum of the Profit column (say x), then calculate the sum of the Sales column (say y), and then simply apply x/y ---> This is what we expect! Perfect!

BUT, if you don't specify the aggregation, it will go to every single ROW, perform Profit / Sales, and then aggregate the answers calculated for each row. This is simply NOT what we want!

An example:

SUM(Profit / Sales)

SUM(Profit) / SUM(Sales)

284.1%

57.1%

Reference: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/tableau-tip-dont-make-error-ratio-calculations-bob-newstadt>

Question: 13

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

From the official Tableau website:

Function	Syntax	Description
ABS	<code>ABS(number)</code>	Returns the absolute value of the given number. Examples: <pre>ABS(-7) = 7 ABS([Budget Variance])</pre> The second example returns the absolute value for all the numbers contained in the <code>Budget Variance</code> field.
CEILING	<code>CEILING(number)</code>	Rounds a number to the nearest integer of equal or greater value. Example: <pre>CEILING(3.1415) = 4</pre>
FLOOR	<code>FLOOR(number)</code>	Rounds a number to the nearest integer of equal or lesser value. Example: <pre>FLOOR(3.1415) = 3</pre>
ZN	<code>ZN(expression)</code>	Returns the expression if it is not null, otherwise returns zero. Use this function to use zero values instead of null values. Example: <pre>ZN([Profit]) = [Profit]</pre>

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

Question: 14

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: 15

_____ contains the visualisations, info needed to build the visualisations, and a copy of the data source.

- A. Tableau Data Extract (.tde)
- B. Tableau Packaged Workbook (.twbx)
- C. Tableau Bookmark (.tbn)
- D. Tableau Workbook (.twb)

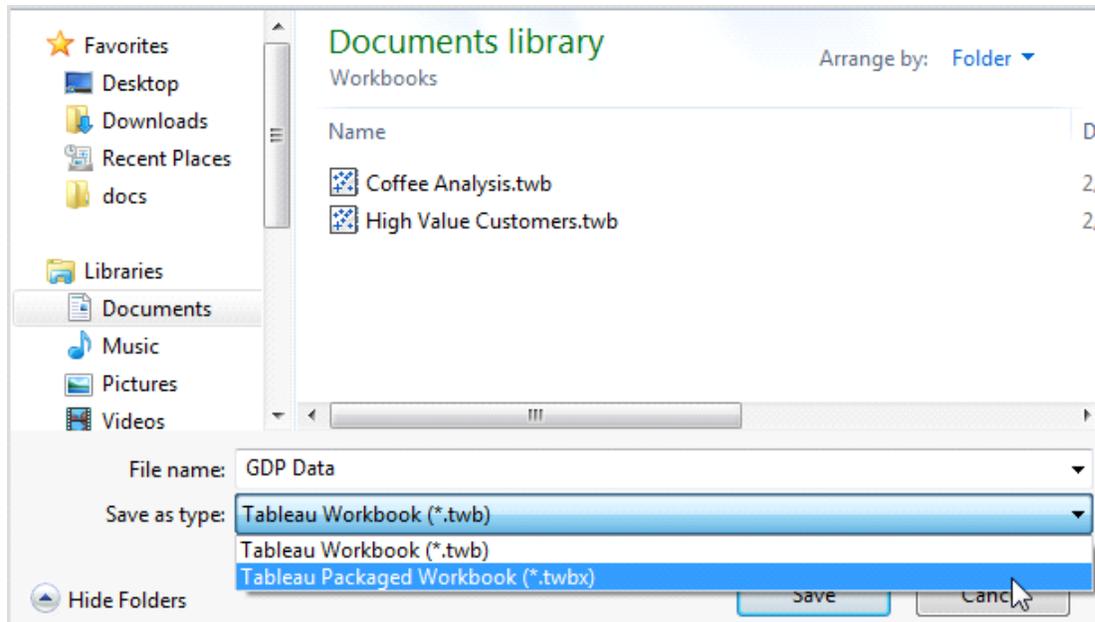
Answer: B

Explanation

TWBX is all in one. It contains viz, info needed to build the viz, and a copy of the data source. It doesn't contain extracts of the data but can contain both live and data extracts. Best if want to eliminate the barrier of data access.

Create a .twbx with file-based data sources

- 1) Select File > Save As.
- 2) Specify a file name for the packaged workbook in the Save As dialog box.



3) Select Tableau Packaged Workbooks on the Save as type drop-down list.

4) Click Save.

5) The default location is the Workbooks folder of the Tableau repository. However, you can save packaged workbooks to any directory you choose.

The following files are included in packaged workbooks:

--> Background images

--> Custom geocoding

--> Custom shapes

--> Local cube files

--> Microsoft Access files

--> Microsoft Excel files

--> Tableau extract files (.hyper or .tde)

--> Text files (.csv, .txt, etc.)

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