Tableau.Desktop-Specialist.v2024-03-30.q48

Exam Code:	Desktop-Specialist
Exam Name:	Tableau Desktop Specialist Exam
Certification Provider:	Tableau
Free Question Number:	48
Version:	v2024-03-30
# of views:	627
# of Questions views:	480
https://www.freeqas.com/qa/Tableau/Desktop-Specialist/Tableau.Desktop-Specialist.v2024-03-30.q48.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 2
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
To reach the correct answer, follow these steps:
1) Drag Order Date (Discrete Year) to the Column shelf, and Region to the Row Shelf as shown:

2) Drag Profit to Text in the Marks Shelf as shown:
3) Click on Analysis as shown -> Totals -> SELECT ROW GRAND TOTALS
The following will be the final view:
You could also Filter by Region to only Focus on Canada, but that's your choice:
THEREFORE,
2012 = 4,888
2011 -> 2014 = 17,817

NEW QUESTION: 3
How would you calculate GDP per capita in Tableau?
A. SUM([GDP]/[POPULATION])
B. SUM([Population]/[GDP]])
C. SUM([GDP]*[POPULATION])
D. SUM([GDP]) / SUM([Population])
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
GDP / Population = GDP Per Capita
Here Sum is a function, / and + are operators. On the bottom there are comments.

NEW QUESTION: 4
Create a Set containing Customer Names whose Sales are GREATER than 30,000. Which customer had the LEAST sales in this set?
A. Tom Ashbrook
B. Sanjit Engle
C. Penelope Sewall
D. Tamara Chand
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
As the question mentions, we need to create a SET with the following conditions -> Choose only those customers whose Sales > 30,000
1) Right click on customer name --> Create --> Set
2) Let's Name the Set - Customer>30k (you can name it anything you want :)) Select USE ALL, and then move to the CONDITION TAB:
3) In the Condition Tab, Choose BY FIELD -> Select Sales -> Sum -> Greater than 30000 , and click OK
4) You should now have a new Set in the Data Pane as follows:
5) Drag this set to the rows shelf, and click on SHOW MEMBERS IN SET. Now drag Sales to the Column Shelf.
6) Click on the Show Mark Labels, and Sort ascending icons as shown:
7) Voila! We have our answer:

c

NEW QUESTION: 5

_____ is useful when you need to change how the data source is configured on a sheet-by-sheet basis, and when you want to combine databases that don't allow relationships or joins

A. Union

B. Data Joining

C. Data segregation

D. Data Blending

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Data blending is performed on a sheet-by-sheet basis and is established when a field from a second data source is used in the view. To create a blend in a workbook already connected to at least two data sources, bring a field from one data source to the sheet-it becomes the primary data source.

Switch to the other data source and use a field on the same sheet-it becomes a secondary data source. An orange linking icon will appear in the data pane, indicating which field(s) are being used to blend the data sources.

According to the official Tableau Documentation:

To read more about Data Blending, click on THIS link.

NEW QUESTION: 6

When you want to first apply a filter and THEN show the Top N or Bottom N elements, which of the following filters would you use?

A. Data source Filter

B. Extract Filter

C. Context Filter

D. None of the these

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

IMPORTANT QUESTION, PAY ATTENTION

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. 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.

NEW QUESTION: 7
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 8
What term is used to describe the following picture?
A. Larger image
B. Parameter
C. Set
D. Hierarchy
E. Group
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 9
What is the one most important thing you should do after creating a Dual-axis chart?
A. Synchronise the axis
B. Change the colours
C. Edit the labels
D. Hide the axis
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation

After creating a dual axis chart, make sure to synchronise their axis since they both might not be having the same y-axis.
To align the two axes in a dual axes chart to use the same scale, right-click (control-click on Mac) the secondary axis, and select Synchronize Axis. This aligns the scale of the secondary axis to the scale of the primary axis.
In this example, the Sales axis is the secondary axis and the Profit axis is the primary axis.
If you would like to change which axis is the primary, and which axis is the secondary, select the field on the Columns or Rows shelf that is the secondary, and drag it in front of the primary field on the shelf until you see an orange triangle appear.
In this example, you can select the SUM(Sales) field on the Rows shelf, and drag it in front of the SUM(Profit) field. The Sales axis is now the primary and the Profit axis is the secondary.

NEW QUESTION: 10
Using the cwurData table, create a cross-tab showing the number of Publications per Country broken down by Institution, and filtered by Country to only show United Kingdown (UK). For the University of Manchester, what percent of the total publications were contributed in 2014?
A. 28.415%
B. 23.497%
C. 25.683%
D. 22.404%
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Phew! Tricky one for sure. This question tests multiple concepts and will help you revise them. We'll be using filters, as well as quick table calculations (percent of total) for this one.
1) Firstly, let's drag Country and to the Rows shelf, and year (discrete) to the Columns shelf. Then, drag Publications to the Text Icon in the Marks Shelf. The following is our view:

NEW QUESTION: 11
True or False: To concatenate fields, they must be of same data type
A. True
B. False
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Yes! To concatenate fields, they must be of same data type. However, there is a workaround which we can use
- Type casting. See below:
Here, State and City are Strings, but Postal Code? Nope. It's an Integer. So we can simply use the STR() function to convert it into a String, and hence the entire equation becomes valid!

NEW QUESTION: 12
For creating variable sized bins we use _____

A. Calculated Fields
B. Table Calculations
C. Sets
D. Groups
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
One way to view a measure in Tableau Desktop is to split it into bins. You can think of bins as buckets based on a range of values. For example, say you have a measure that represents age. Instead of aggregating the measure to calculate the average age, you can bin the measure to define age groups: 0-5, 6-10, 11-15, and so on. Then you can count the number of people in each age group.
Create a calculated field for variable bin size
Step 1
Select Analysis > Create Calculated Field.
Step 2
In the Calculated Field dialog box, complete the following steps:

NEW QUESTION: 13
Is it possible to add both a Dashboard and a Worksheet at the same time to a Story Point in Tableau?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
This is a tricky question. We are talking about story POINTS, and not entire stories in the question.
To create a story, lets say I have a blank story with 1 dashboard and 1 worksheet.
I can simply drag the dashboard into the view to create a new story point.
Now, if I try to adjust the worksheet beside it in this same view, I cannot. See below:
The only option available is to replace the existing view. Therefore, the answer is NO since they both cannot be added.
Read more about stories in Tableau: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/story_create.htm

NEW QUESTION: 14
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

NEW QUESTION: 15
Which of the following are valid ways to trigger actions for a Dashboard?
A. Hover
B. Click
C. Select
D. Menu
E. Double click
Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Whenever we want to add actions to a Dashboard, we can trigger then in the following 3 ways:
1) Select
2) Hover
3) Menu
Hover is best for highlighting, select for filtering. Menu action is added to the tooltip and user can decide whether to run that action or not (best for URL actions)

NEW QUESTION: 16
You can create _____ for members in a dimension so that their labels appear differently in the view.
A. parameters
B. duplicates
C. copies
D. aliases
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
You can create aliases (alternate names) for members in a dimension so that their labels appear differently in the view.
Aliases can be created for the members of discrete dimensions only. They cannot be created for continuous dimensions, dates, or measures.
To create an alias:
1) In the Data pane, right-click a dimension and select Aliases.
2) In the Edit Aliases dialog box, under Value (Alias), select a member and enter a new name.
* To submit your changes: In Tableau Desktop, click OK.
On Tableau Server or Tableau Online, click the X icon in the top-right corner of the dialog box.
When you add the field to the view, the alias names appear as labels in the view. For example:

NEW QUESTION: 17
Download the Dataset from:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/12AYHfiPWkwBmvH0zbumOURgUX6Az00Rw/view?usp=sharing
Using the Time Series Table, create a line chart to show Sales over time. Which Month and Year witnessed the lowest Sales?
A. September 2017
B. March 2018
C. December 2017
D. January 2018
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Follow the steps to get the correct answer : January 2018
* We are talking about dates, so use the Time series sheet as follows:
* Next, the following should be your view and clearly, January 2018 is the lowest point:
Read more about dates:
https://interworks.com/blog/rcurtis/2017/01/30/tableau-deep-dive-dates-introduction-dates/

NEW QUESTION: 18
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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:
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.

NEW QUESTION: 19

_____ can only create header. _____ will create header and axis both.

A. Dimensions, Measures

B. Measures, Dimensions

C. Groups, Sets

D. Dates, Strings

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Using the Sample superstore as a reference:

1) Let's plot a bar chart showing SUM(Quantity) for each Segment:

2) Right click on the x-axis (Segment):

Notice we don't have an option to edit the axis, only header. This is because only continous values form the AXIS.

3) Similarly, right click on the y-axis (Quantity):

Now we have the option to edit BOTH the axis and the header.

NEW QUESTION: 20

If you see the following Filter, then you're working with _____ Larger image

A. Grouped Dates

B. Date Functions

C. Date Parts

D. Date Values

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Dates in Tableau will behave differently depending on whether they are a Datepart (blue) or a Datevalue (green). This affects how the axes display/behave and also how visualisations such as line charts will display.

The difference essentially boils down to Dateparts behaving like a dimension as opposed to a measure which is how Datevalues behave. This means that Dateparts behave like discrete categories on the view whereas Datevalues are more like continuous numeric values.

Dateparts are discrete and they behave the same as dimension filters. If all dates are used on the filter then each individual date will be a datepart that can be selected/excluded. This is the same for each level of date, if datepart months is placed on filters January to December will be tick-able options in the filter. This also means that conditions and top/bottom filters can be applied to datepart filters like any other dimension filter.

Datevalues placed on filters behave like measure filters. A min and a max date can be set and there is a relative dates option which allows you to choose things like only show the previous 3 months or years etc.

NEW QUESTION: 21

In Tree maps, the size begins with the largest rectangle on the _____ and the smallest rectangle on the _____.

A. top left bottom left

B. top right, bottom right

C. top left, bottom right

D. top right, bottom left

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Tree maps size begins from maximum in top left to smallest in bottom right.

See below to learn how to create a TreeMap and add colours to it:

NEW QUESTION: 22

Given a map, which of the following fields can be placed in Size,Shape,Detail,Color

A. Profit, State, Number of Records, Sales

B. Region, Country, Profit, State

C. Longitude, Country, State, Sales

D. Sales, State, Country, Profit

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Since Sales is a measure, it can easily be depicted via size.

To drill down and change the level of detail, Country is the correct choice since it will contain STATE. We can then depict the various states by different shapes such as circle, square etc.

Finally, the Profit can be depicted via a color! Eg - Red for poor and green for excellent profits!

NEW QUESTION: 23

What will the following function return?

LEFT("Tableau", 3)

A. An error

B. Tab

C. eau

D. ble

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The following is the official documentation for the String function LEFT:

NEW QUESTION: 24

Data blending simulates a traditional _____ Join

A. Inner

B. Right

C. Full Outer

D. Left

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Data blending simulates a traditional left join. The main difference between the two is when the aggregation is performed. A join combines the data and then aggregates. A blend aggregates and then combines the data.
From the official website:

NEW QUESTION: 25
True or False: It is possible to add a field to more than one hierarchy
A. True
B. False
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Yes! It is possible to duplicate a field and add it to more than one hierarchy. Right click and choose duplicate.

NEW QUESTION: 26
_____ enables us to create workbooks and views, dashboards, and data sources in Tableau Desktop, and then publish this content to our own server.
A. Tableau Server
B. Tableau Prep
C. Tableau Public
D. Tableau myServer
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Tableau SERVER enables us to create workbooks and views, dashboards, and data sources in Tableau Desktop, and then publish this content to our own server.
Moreover, as a Tableau Server administrator you will control who has access to server content to help protect sensitive data. Administrators can set user permissions on projects, workbooks, views, and data sources.

NEW QUESTION: 27
To connect Tableau to a CSV data source what type of connection should you use?
A. Spatial
B. Excel
C. Text
D. JSON
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Tableau recognises a CSV file as a TEXT file, and therefore it is the correct option.
The following are the steps to import a CSV file:

1) From the data connection screen, click on Text:
2) Choose the appropriate file, and click Open:
3) Finally, Tableau imports the data as shown below:

NEW QUESTION: 28
Which of the following chart type makes use of 'binned' data?
A. Gantt Chart
B. Bullet chart
C. Histogram
D. Treemaps
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
A histogram is a chart that displays the shape of a distribution. A histogram looks like a bar chart but groups values for a continuous measure into ranges, or bins.

NEW QUESTION: 29
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
When you connect to a new data source, Tableau assigns each field in the data source as dimension or measure in the Data pane, depending on the type of data the field contains. You use these fields to build views of your data.
Further,

NEW QUESTION: 30
True or False : Bins can be created on dimensions
A. False
B. rue
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Bin are a user-defined grouping of numerical data in the data source.
According to the official Tableau documentation: It's sometimes useful to convert a continuous measure (or a numeric dimension) into bins.
Have a look at the following image. When we right click a measure, we get the following options:

However, for a dimension (this is because the of this dimension is a string:
But what if we have a dimension of type NUMBER (NUMERIC DIMENSION)? See below:
We can clearly create bins from dimensions too - they just have to be numeric :)
For more information, please refer to: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_bins.htm

NEW QUESTION: 31
Using the Time Series Table, create a Line chart showing the Monthly Year over Year Growth for the Sales, broken down by Assortment. For the Electronics assortment, which Month had the most NEGATIVE value of Year over Year Growth?
A. October
B. September
C. July
D. June
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Follow along:
1) Drag Assortment and Year ID (choose Discrete Month) to Columns shelf, and Sales to the Columns Shelf.
For sales, click on the pill -> choose Quick Table calculation -> Year over Year growth.
The view should now look like:

NEW QUESTION: 32
We can join a maximum of _____ tables in Tableau
A. 16
B. 32
C. 64
D. 128
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
It is possible to join a maximum of 32 tables in Tableau!

NEW QUESTION: 33
When you drop a continuous field on Color, Tableau displays a quantitative legend with a _____ range of colors.
A. Discrete
B. Fading
C. Continuous
D. Mixed
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
When you drop a discrete field on Color in the Marks card, Tableau displays a categorical palette and assigns a color to each value of the field.
When you drop a continuous field on Color, Tableau displays a quantitative legend with a continuous range of colors.
Web version:
Desktop Version:
For more information about color palettes, see Color Palettes and Effects.

NEW QUESTION: 34
Dragging a _____ to colour creates distinct colours for each item whereas dragging a _____ to colour creates a gradient
A. Discrete value, Continuous Value
B. Geographic Value, Discrete Value
C. Continuous Value, Discrete Value
D. Longitude, Latitude
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Remember that dragging a discrete value to colour creates distinct colours for each item whereas dragging a continuous value to colour creates a gradient. (Same for Map) From the official documentation:

NEW QUESTION: 35
Is SUM a table calculation?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
SUM is an aggregate function, not a table calculation!
A table calculation is a transformation you apply to the values in a visualization. Table calculations are a special type of calculated field that computes on the local data in Tableau. They are calculated based on what is currently in the visualization and do not consider any measures or dimensions that are filtered out of the visualization.

The most common Table calculations are:
Running Total
Percent Difference
Difference
Percent of Total
Rank
Percentile
These can be calculated using : Table(across), Cell, or Specific dimensions!

NEW QUESTION: 36
Which of the following are interactive elements that can be added to a dashboard for users?
A. URL Action
B. Filter Action
C. Highlight Action
D. Edit Tooltip Action
Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
We can perform filter, URL and highlight actions out of the above given choices on a dashboard.
Please refer to the image below:

NEW QUESTION: 37
What does the box in a box plot represent?
A. Maximum value of the data
B. Minimum value of the data
C. The interquartile range
D. The median of the middle half of the data points
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
In a box and whisker plot:
1) The ends of the box are the upper and lower quartiles, so the box spans the interquartile range
2) The median is marked by a vertical line inside the box
3) The whiskers are the two lines outside the box that extend to the highest and lowest observations.

NEW QUESTION: 38
Using the CoffeeChain table, create a chart to see the monthly Percent difference change in Profit, from the beginning of 2012 to the end of 2013. How many months saw a Negative percent difference in Profit?
A. 9
B. 7
C. 10

D. 8

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Follow along to reach the correct answer:

1) First, drag Date to the Column shelf and Profit to the Rows shelf. We need to see the 2 consecutive months over this two year period (2012-2013) so this tells us we need to work with continuous dates:

Click on Date in the Column shelf and convert it to continuous month :

2) Now, click on the Profit pill in the Rows shelf, go to quick table calculation and choose Percent difference:

3) Finally, click on the Show mark Labels icon:

4) We finally have our view, and clearly, 10 Months have a NEGATIVE percent difference:

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which of the following is NOT a new feature introduced in Tableau 2020.1?

A. Dynamic Paramaters

B. Viz Animations

C. Buffer Calculations

D. Set Control

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Your Tableau Desktop Specialist exam will be based on the 2020.1 version.

Set controls are a new feature introduced in the 2020.2 version, and hence is the correct answer - it is not a part of 2020.1 For the 2020.1 version the new features were:

1) Viz animations:

Viz animations help you see and understand your changing data. It's easy to track the logical steps behind data's evolution and tell powerful data stories. Sorting, filtering, adding fields, and other actions will now smoothly animate your visualizations. Choose whether to turn Viz Animations on or off, and decide how you'd best like to apply animations to your new workbooks.

2) Dynamic Parameters:

Say goodbye to republishing workbooks with parameters every time the underlying data changes. Set your parameter once, and Tableau will automatically update the parameter's list of values every time someone opens the workbook.

3) Buffer Calculations:

Buffer calculations allow you to visualize the distance around point locations. Give Tableau three parameters-location, distance, and a unit of measure-and a buffer, or boundary is instantly created.

Answering complex spatial questions becomes easier than ever before-visualize what properties are within

200 meters of a proposed transit site, or how many competitors' stores are within 1 mile of their store, and more.

NEW QUESTION: 40
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
When you connect to a new data source, Tableau assigns each field in the data source as dimension or measure in the Data pane, depending on the type of data the field contains. You use these fields to build views of your data.

NEW QUESTION: 41
Which data type in Tableau does this icon represent?
Larger image
A. String
B. True or False
C. Boolean
D. Geographic
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The following is the table for the data types in Tableau along with their icons:

NEW QUESTION: 42
Which of the following are the options to export the data used to build the view / visualisations?
A. CSV file
B. PDF File
C. JSON format
D. MS Access Database
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
You can export the data in a Tableau data source, including all or part of the records from your original data.
Alternatively, you can export only the portion of data used to generate the view.
Since the question mentions the data used to build the view, we'll focus on that :
Export data in the view to Microsoft Access or .csv
Export the data that is used to generate the view as an Access database (Windows only) or .csv file (Mac only).

1) In Tableau Desktop, select Worksheet > Export > Data.
2) Select a location and type a name for your Access database or .csv file.
3) Click Save.
4) If you're on Windows, the Export Data to Access dialog box displays to give you the option to immediately use the new Access database and continue working in Access without interrupting your work flow.

NEW QUESTION: 43
When using the manage metadata option, we can create custom names for columns where _____ is the original name of the column whereas _____ is the custom name we created in Tableau.
A. Remote Field Name, Field Name
B. Local Name, Actual Name
C. Column Name, Actual Name
D. Local Field, Global Field
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Using the Sample superstore as a reference, click on the manage metadata icon as follows:
We can rename a particular column name to make it easier to remember and use in Tableau.
Let's change Order ID to oID as shown:
Now, we'll see oID when using this data source in Tableau. This WILL NOT affect the original data source.
The remote field name let's us see what the name of the column is in the ORIGINAL Data source.

NEW QUESTION: 44
Which of the following is a good reason for using a bullet graph?
A. Comparing the actual sales against the target sales
B. Analysing the trend over a given time period
C. Forecasting future sales
D. Displaying the year-on-year growth in sales
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
A bullet graph is a variation of a bar graph developed to replace dashboard gauges and meters. A bullet graph is useful for comparing the performance of a primary measure to one or more other measures. Below is a single bullet graph showing how actual sales compared to estimated sales.

NEW QUESTION: 45
According to Tableau's 'Order of Operations', which of the following filters is applied FIRST?
A. Dimension Filter
B. Measure Filter
C. Context Filter

D. Extract Filter

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

According to Tableau's order of operations, the Extract filter is right at the top of the hierarchy. The data filtered in the Extract is then passed on to what we see in the Data Pane. See below:

NEW QUESTION: 46

_____ is hosted by Tableau to share our visualisations publically with the world.

A. Tableau Reader

B. Tableau Desktop

C. Tableau Server

D. Tableau Public

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Tableau Public is a free service that lets anyone publish interactive data visualizations to the web. Visualizations that have been published to Tableau Public ("vizzes") can be embedded into web pages and blogs, they can be shared via social media or email, and they can be made available for download to other users.

Check it out : https://public.tableau.com/en-us//

NEW QUESTION: 47

Using the atheletes table:

i) Create a sheet with a crosstab showing the Average weight for each sport (Sheet 1) ii) Create a sheet with a Map showing the Total number of gold medals per Country. Use size as a Mark. (Sheet 2)

Now, Create a Dashboard containing both these sheets, and Use Sheet 2 as a Filter for Sheet 1.

What was the average weight for Badminton in Russia?

(Ignore any nulls / unknowns)

A. 76.25

B. 65.67

C. 68.77

D. 4.87

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Pretty common question on the Tableau Desktop Specialist exam.

1) First, lets create Sheet 1. For this, drag sport to the Row shelf, and Weight to the Text mark in the Marks shelf. Change its aggregation to Average:

2) Now, for sheet 2 - Drag nationality to the view, and gold to the size mark in the Marks shelf.

NOTE: Depending on your version of Tableau , you may need to assign a Geographical role to the nationality column first as follows:

3) Now, let's create a dashboard, and use both these sheets in it:

4) Now, for the most Important step, use SHEET 2 AS A FILTER FOR SHEET 1 as follows:

Now simply click on Russia in Sheet 2, and Sheet 1 will automatically update as follows:

NEW QUESTION: 48

_____ 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 (.tbm)

D. Tableau Workbook (.twb)

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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.)