TDS-C01 Q&As

Tableau Desktop Specialist

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QUESTION 1

Which statement accurately describes adding a dashboard layout for a mobile device?

A. Dashboards designed in portrait mode are optimal for viewing on a phone.

B. Dashboard device layout changes will be saved between workbooks.

C. Only workbooks published to Tableau Online support mobile layouts.

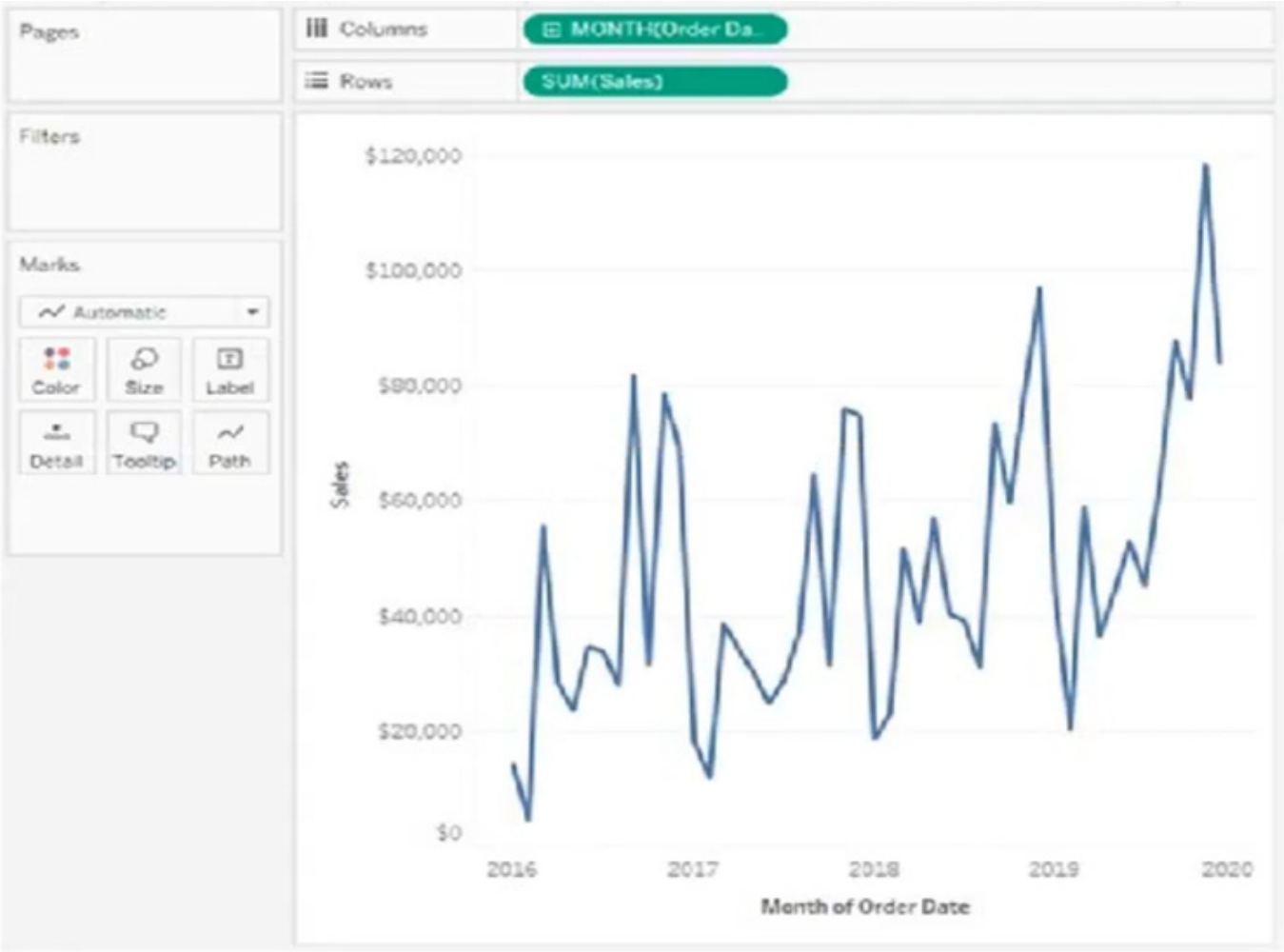
D. Dashboard changes made for one device layout apply to other device layouts.

Correct Answer: A

A correct portrait for mobile and landscape for tablet

QUESTION 2

You have the following visualization.



Where should you place a field named Region to show multiple distinct lines on the same axis?

A. The Rows shelf

B. Color on the Marks card

C. Path on the Marks card

D. The Columns shelf

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

True or False: It is possible to add a field to more than one hierarchy

A. True

B. False

Correct Answer: A

Yes! It is possible to duplicate a field and add it to more than one hierarchy. Right click and choose duplicate.
Reference: https://www.tableau.com/about/blog/2016/8/take-note-these-10-handy-tableau-shortcuts-57561

QUESTION 4

True or False: You get different filtering options for categorical and quantitative data

A. True

B. False

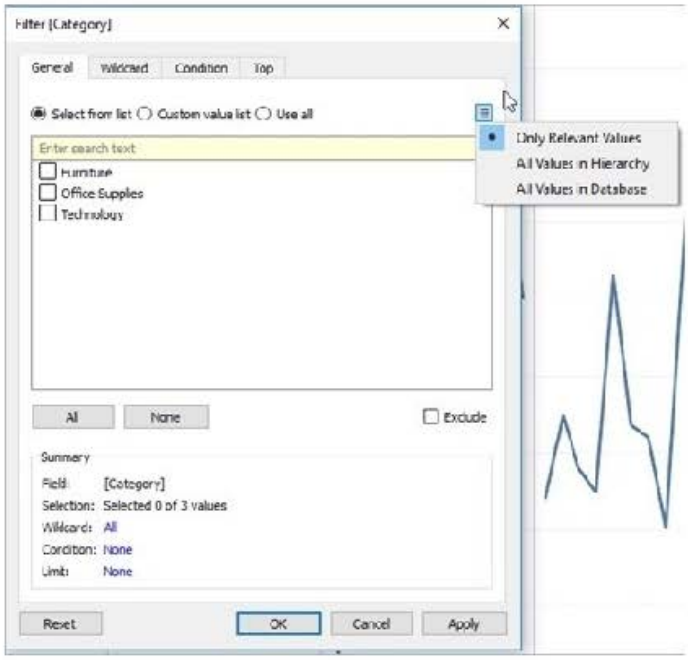
Correct Answer: A

Yes! We get different options for filtering depending on whether we use a categorical data (think dimension) or quantitative data (think measure).

Filter categorical data (dimensions)

Dimensions contain discrete categorical data, so filtering this type of field generally involves selecting the values to include or exclude.

When you drag a dimension from the Data pane to the Filters shelf in Tableau Desktop, the following Filter dialog box appears:



In Tableau Desktop, there are four tabs in the dialog box, and one tab in Tableau Online and Tableau Server.

- **General**: Use the General tab to select the values you want to include or exclude.
- **Wilcard** (Tableau Desktop only) Use the Wildcard tab to define a pattern to filter on. For example, when filtering on email addresses you might want to only include emails from a specific domain. You can define a wildcard filter that ends with "@gmail.com" to only include Google email addresses.
- **Condition** (Tableau Desktop only): Use the Condition tab in the Filter dialog box to define rules to filter by. For example, in a view showing the average Unit Price for a collection of products, you may want to only show the Products that have an average unit price that is greater than or equal to $25. You can use the built-in controls to write a condition or you can write a custom formula.
- **Top** (Tableau Desktop only): Use the Top tab in the Filter dialog box to define a formula that computes the data that will be included in the view. For example, in a view that shows the average Time to Ship for a collection of products, you can decide to only show the top 15 products by Sales. Rather then having to define a specific range for Sales (e.g., greater than $100,000), you can define a limit (top 15) that is relative to the other members in the field (products).

Important Note: Each tab adds additional definitions to your filter. For example, you can select to exclude values under the General tab, and also add limits under the Top tab. Selections and configurations from both tabs are applied to your filter.At any time, you can see the definitions of your filter under Summary on the General tab.

Filter quantitative data (measures)

Measures contain quantitative data, so filtering this type of field generally involves selecting a range of values that you want to include.

When you drag a measure from the Data pane to the Filters shelf in Tableau Desktop, the following dialog box appears:

Select how you want to aggregate the field, and then click **Next**.

In the subsequent dialog box, you're given the option to create four types of quantitative filters:

Range of Values: Select the Range of Values option to specify the minimum and maximum values of the range to include in the view. The values you specify are included in the range.

At Least: Select the At Least option to include all values that are greater than or equal to a specified minimum value. This type of filter is useful when the data changes often so specifying an upper limit may not be possible.

At Most: Select the At Most option to include all values that are less than or equal to a specified maximum value. This type of filter is useful when the data changes often so specifying a lower limit may not be possible.

Special: Select the Special option to filter on Null values. Include only Null values, Non-null values, or All Values.

Note: If you have a large data source, filtering measures can lead to a significant degradation in performance. It is sometimes much more efficient to filter by creating a set containing the measure and then apply a filter to the set. For more information about creating sets, see Create Sets.

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

QUESTION 5

What are two characteristics of relationships? (Choose two.)

A. Relationships will query every table in a data model regardless of whether the fields are in the visualization.

B. Relationships will query only the tables and fields needed to create a visualization.

C. Relationships are only supported when using extracts.

D. Relationships are aware automatically of the native level of detail of logical tables.

Correct Answer: BD

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

QUESTION 6

_____ files are shortcuts for quickly connecting to the original data that you use often. Data source files do 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, adding groups, and so on.

A. .tbm

B. .tds

C. .tde

D. .twb

Correct Answer: B

According to the official Tableau documentation:

Tableau data source files have the .tds file extension. Data source files are shortcuts for quickly connecting to the original data that you use often. Data source files do 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, adding groups, and so on. For more information, see Save Data Sources.
Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/environ_filesandfolders.htm

QUESTION 7

True or False: LEFT JOIN returns all rows from the left table, with the matching rows in the right table

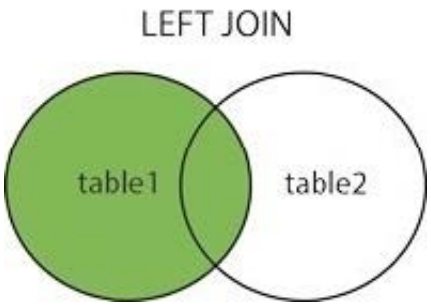
A. True

B. False

Correct Answer: A

This is true, indeed!

The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all records from the left table (table1), and the matched records from the right table (table2). The result is NULL from the right side, if there is no match.



Reference: https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_join_left.asp

QUESTION 8

You need to create a calculation that returns a customer name followed by a comma, a space, and then the customer\\'s age (for example John Doe, 32). What should you include in the calculation?

A. [Customer Name) +"," + "STR[Age] "

B. "Customer Name," + [Age]

C. STR([Customer Name]) +"," STR("Age")

D. [Customer Name) +"," + STR([Age])

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 9

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

A. A live connection to a data source provides the best performance for data connections.

B. Calculated fields perform better in workbooks connected to extracts than in workbooks with live connections to a data source.

C. Extracts are stored in memory (RAM), resulting in faster query performance as compared with live data connections.

D. An extract reduces the amount of data stored on a client computer as compared to a live data connection.

E. A live connection to a data source can be slow due to network and user traffic, whereas a connection to an extract improves performance.

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 10

Which two analytics options are available for a scatter plot view? (Choose two.)

A. Forecast

B. Reference lines

C. Totals

D. Trend lines

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 11

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

Correct Answer: ACD

The only incorrect option is-It is mandatory to combine sheets when using Tableau. All others are valid advantages that Dashboards provide when using Tableau!

QUESTION 12

A _____ action is a hyperlink that points to a web page, file, or other web-based resource outside of Tableau.

A. Go to Hyperlink

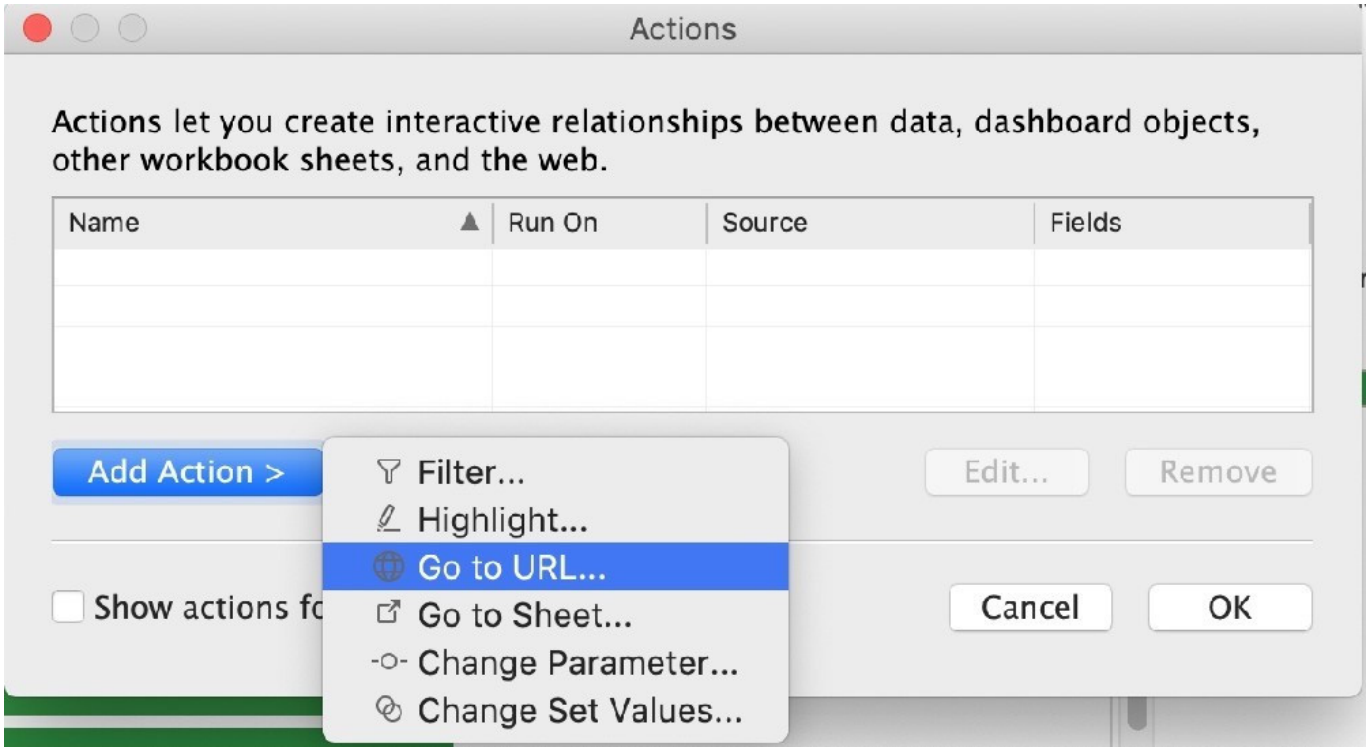
B. Go to Web page

C. Go to URL

D. Go to Sheet

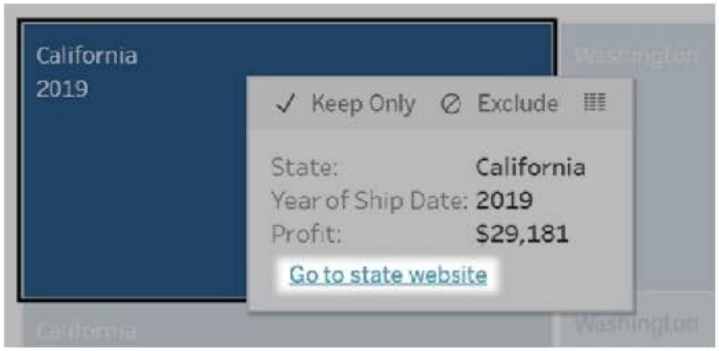
Correct Answer: C

Tricky options! Go to hyperlink and Go to Web page are not valid Actions in Tableau.



A URL action is a hyperlink that points to a web page, file, or other web-based resource outside of Tableau. You can use URL actions to create an email or link to additional information about your data. To customize links based on your data, you can automatically enter field values as parameters in URLs.

Open a web page with a URL action

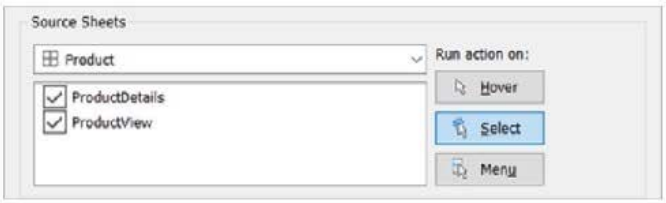


A URL action run from a tooltip menu. The link reflects the action name, not the target URL.

1. On a worksheet, select **Worksheet** > **Actions**. From a dashboard, select **Dashboard** > **Actions**.
2. In the Actions dialog box, click **Add Action** and then select **Go to URL**.
3. In the next dialog box, enter a name for the action. To enter field variables in the name, click the arrow to the right of the **Name** box.

> **Note:** Give the action a descriptive name, because in tooltip menus the link reflects that name, not the URL. For example, when linking to more product details, a good name could be "Show More Details".

4. Use the drop-down list to select a source sheet or data source. If you select a data source or dashboard you can select individual sheets within it.



5. Select how users will run the action.

If you choose this option...	The action is run when the user...
Hover	Mouses over a mark in the view. This option works best for highlight and filter actions within a dashboard.
Select	Clicks a mark in the view. This option works well for all types of actions.
Menu	Right-clicks (control-clicks on Mac) a selected mark in the view, then clicks an option in a tooltip menu. This option works particularly well for URL actions.

6. Specify a URL with an `ftp`, `http`, or `https` prefix. As a security best practice, other protocols and UNC paths are not supported.

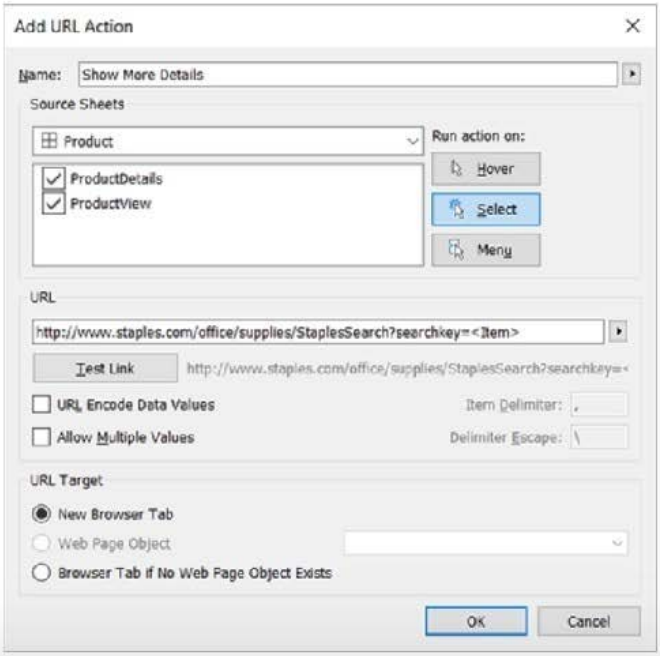
   To enter field and filter values as parameters in the URL, click the arrow to the right of the URL box. Be aware that any referenced fields must be present in the view, not just a related data source. For details, see Using field and filter values in URLs.

, email

7. (Optional) Select any of the following options:

- **URL Encode Data Values** - Select this option if your data contains values that use characters that browsers don't allow in URLs. For example, if one of your data values contains an ampersand, such as "Sales & Finance," the ampersand must be translated into characters that your browser understands.
- **Allow Multiple Values** - Select this option if you are linking to a web page that can receive lists of values via parameters in the URL. For example, say you select several products in a view and you want to see each product's details hosted on a webpage. If the server can load multiple product details based on a list of identifiers (product ID or product name), you could use multi-select to send the list of identifiers as parameters.

  When you allow multiple values, you must also define the item delimiter, which is the character that separates each item in the list (for example, a comma). You must also define the Delimiter Escape, which is used if the delimiter character is used in a data value.



8. For URL Target, specify where the link will open:

- **New Browser Tab** - Opens in the default browser.
- **Web Page Object** - (Dashboards only) Opens in the web page object you select.
- **Browser Tab if No Web Page Object Exists** - Ensures that the URL opens in a browser on sheets that lack web page objects. This is a good choice when Source Sheets is set to All or a data source.

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

QUESTION 13

Which statement accurately describes aliases?

A. You can assign an alias to a field member before creating a visualization.

B. When you assign an alias, the name changes in the database.

C. You can create an alias for a discrete measure.

D. You can create an alias for a continuous dimension.

Correct Answer: A

Alias is only available for discrete dimensions. So C and D are wrong. B is wrong because it doesn\\'t change the real database. So the answer is A.

QUESTION 14

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

A. Groups

B. Calculated Fields

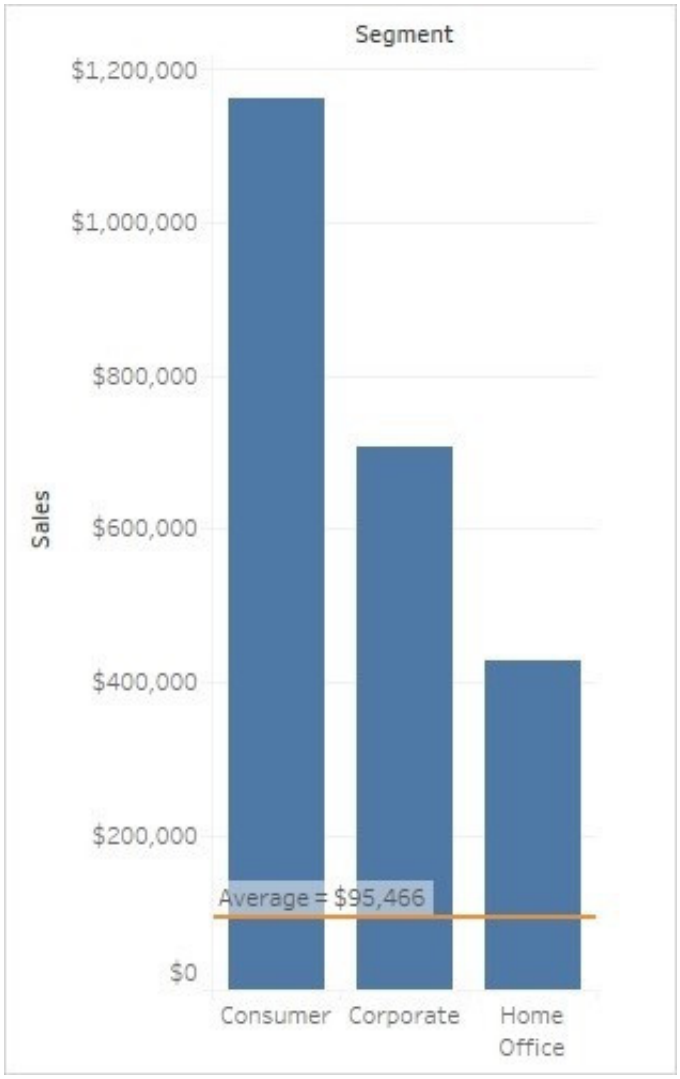
C. Measures

D. Dimensions

Correct Answer: BC

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 15

Yes or No: The number of marks will increase when you increase the number of Dimensions in a view

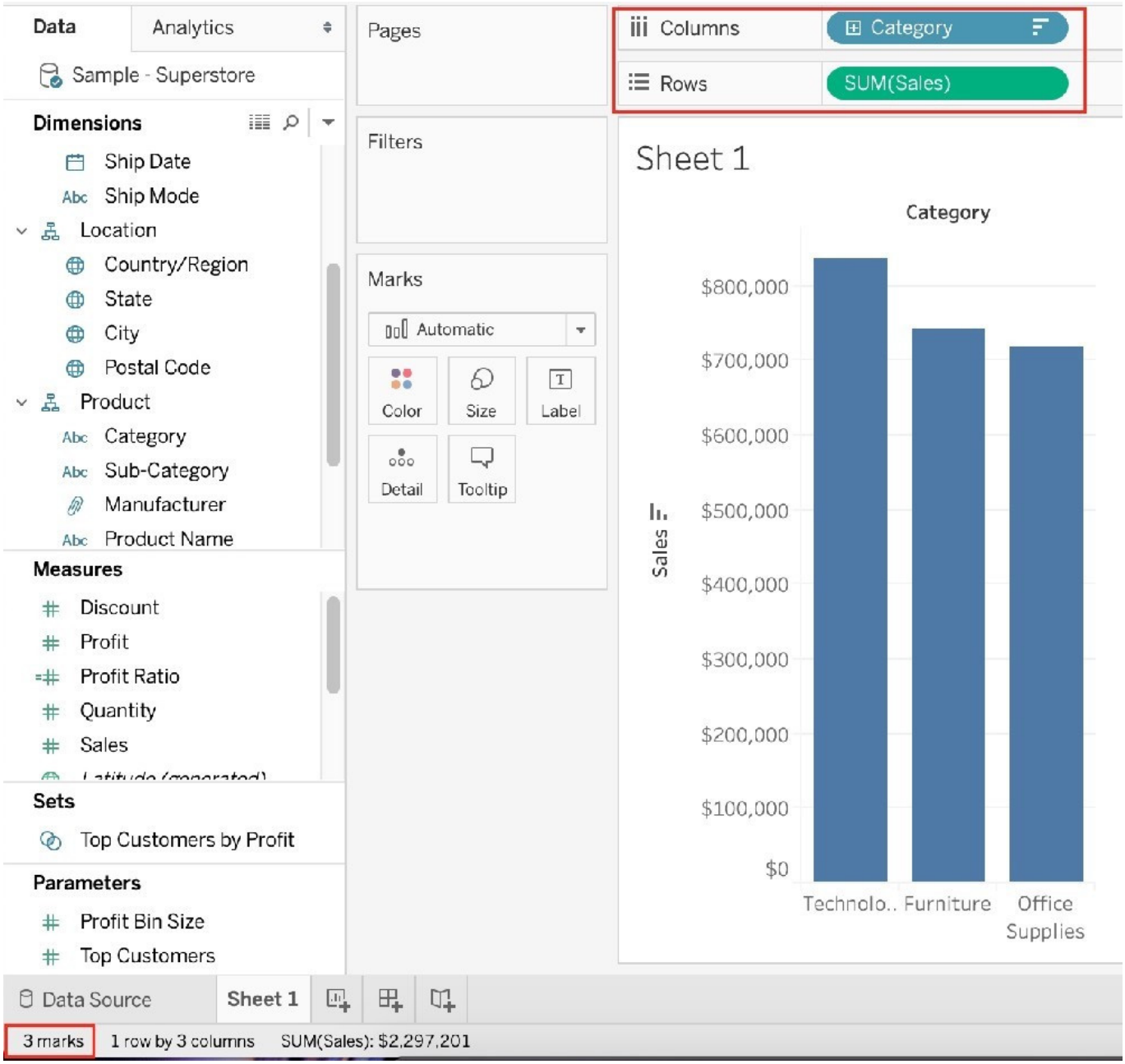
A. No

B. Yes

Correct Answer: B

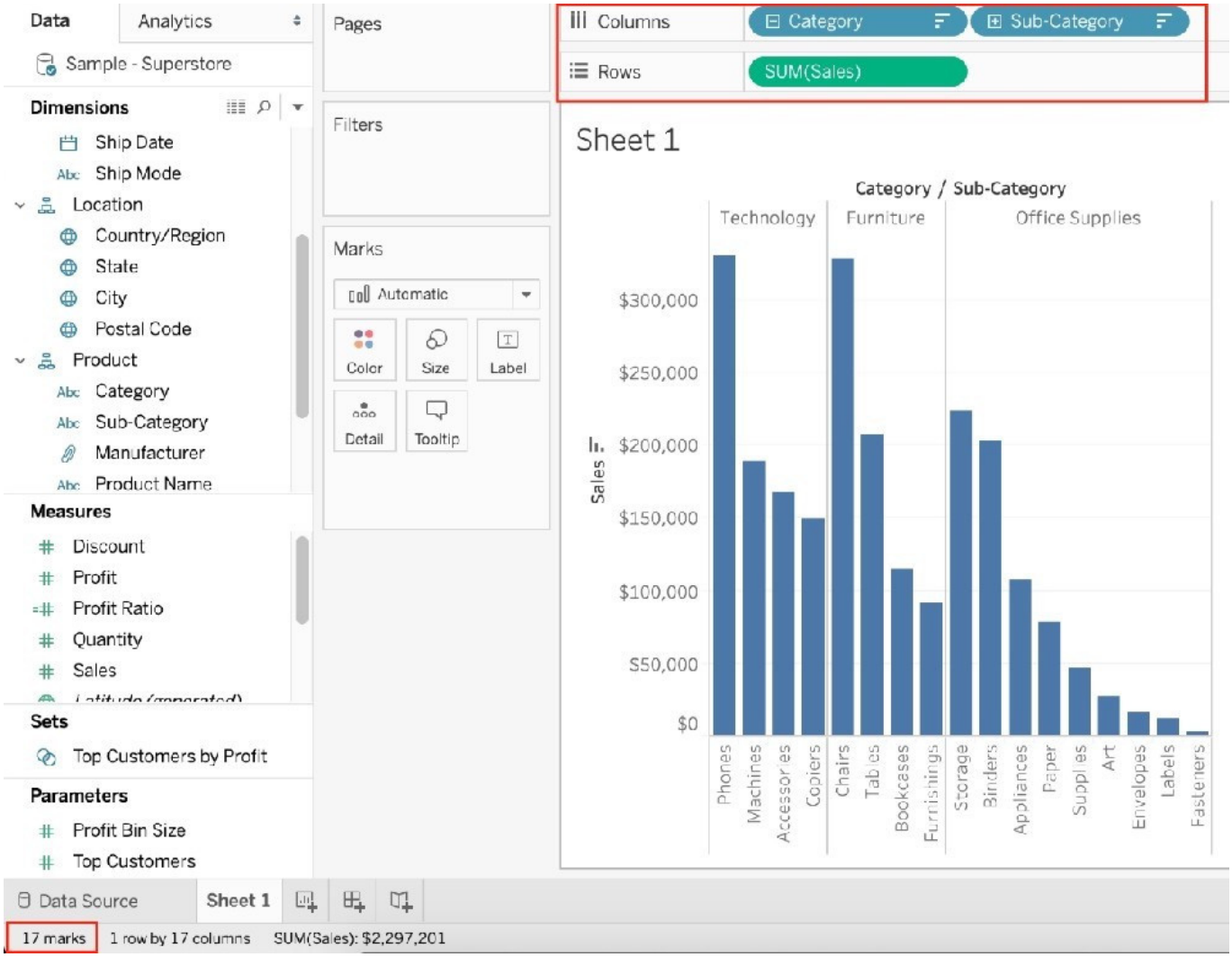
Of course! As an example, see below:

1) Using the Sample Superstore data, let\\'s plot a bar chart showing the Sales for each Category:



Observe that we have 3 marks-Each bar in a bar chart is called a mark. Similarly, each point in a scatter plot is also a mark , and so on for all charts. 1 row by 3 columns means that clearly on the y-axis (Sales), we have only a single mark- a single continous axis, but 3 different marks (Technology, Furniture and Office supplies) on the x-axis.

2) Now let\\'s add subcategory to the view as well (another dimension):



Observe that the number of marks has increased-i.e the number of Bars.

Also, notice we now have 1 row and 17 columns. Simply because 1 row = Sales (on the y-axis), and on the x-axis, we have 17 different columns (i.e product sub categories!!)