

Exam : Desktop Specialist

Title : Tableau Desktop Specialist Exam

Version : DEMO

1.True or False: Bins can be created on dimensions

A. False

B. True

Answer: B

Explanation:

Bin are a user-defined grouping of numerical data in the data source.

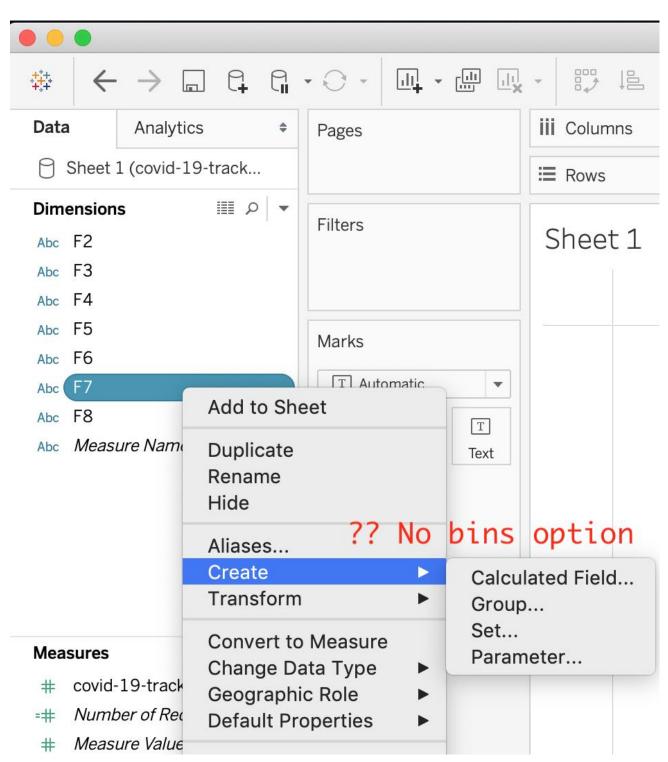
According to the official Tableau documentation: It's sometimes useful to convert a continuous measure (or a numeric dimension) into bins.

Have a look at the following image.

When we right click a measure, we get the following options:

	1	1
$\Leftrightarrow \rightarrow $		
Data Analy	Add to Sheet	iii Columns
🖯 Sheet 1 (covic	Cut	E Rows
Dimensions	Сору	
AbcF2AbcF3AbcF4AbcF5AbcF6	Edit Duplicate Rename Hide Delete	Sheet 1
Abc F7 Abc F8	Create 🕨	Calculated Field
Abc <i>Measure Nar</i> .	Convert to Discrete Convert to Dimension Change Data Type Geographic Role Default Properties	Group Bins
	Group by ► Folders ►	Drop field
Measures	Replace References	here

However, for a dimension (this is because the DATA TYPE of this dimension is a string:



But what if we have a dimension of type NUMBER (NUMERIC DIMENSION)? See below:

	Add to Sheet					
Data Analytics	Duplicate Rename Hide	iii Columns				
Dimensions	Aliases	Rows				
	Create >	Oplawlated Field				
 Shipping Ship Date 	Transform	Calculated Field Group				
Abc Ship Mode	Convert to Continuous	Set Bins				
人力 CategoryAbc Category	Convert to Measure Change Data Type	Parameter				
Abc Sub-Category ~ 品 Country	Geographic Role Default Properties					
Gountry	Group by					
State	Folders ►					
① City	Hierarchy Example 1					
Abc Market Abc Region	Replace References Describe					
# Row ID		Drop				
Abc Segment		field				
Abc Measure Names		here				

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/enus/calculations_bins.htm

2. True or False: The Highlighting action can be disabled for the entire workbook.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Yes, it is possible to disable highlighting for the entire workbook.

Legends	 Supports one-way and two-way highlighting. Highlight on colour, size or shape. You can disable or enable the highlighting action for the workbook or sheets from the toolbar. Your selection is saved with the workbook and can be included in dashboards and stories and when publishing. 	 When you want to focus on select members in a view and dim all others. When you want to highlight using only the legend or the legend and the view. Works well with small domains or views with a small amount of data.
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For more information: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-gb/actions_highlight.htm

3.Is it possible to use measures in the same view multiple times (e.g. SUM of the measure and AVG of the measure)?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Yes, it is very much possible to use measures in the same view multiple times.

For example, refer to the image below:

l Columns	SU	M(Reve	nue)	A	/G(Rever	nue)										
Rows	Re	gion														
Sheet 1																
Region																
Africa	18	000,000)						90	000,000						
Asia		36,000,								18,000,00	0					
Australia				126,000	,000							3,000,0	00			
Europe						216,000,0	000							108,000	0,000,0	
North America							270,000	,000							135,	000,000
South America			10	08,000,00	D						54,00	00,000				
(M .	50M	100M	150M	200M	250M	300M	350M	0M 2	0M 40M	60M	80M	100M	120M	140M	160M
				Rev	enue							Avg. R	evenue			
			_	e												

We are using BOTH the Sum of the revenue and the AVG of the revenue in the same view!

4.By definition, Tableau displays measures over time as a _____

- A. Packed Bubble
- B. Bar

C. Stacked Bar

D. Line

Answer: D

Explanation:

Line charts connect individual data points in a view. They provide a simple way to visualize a sequence of values and are useful when you want to see trends over time, or to forecast future values.

Please refer to the images below:

To create a view that displays the sum of sales and the sum of profit for all years, and then uses forecasting to determine a trend, follow these steps:

- 1. Connect to the **Sample Superstore** data source.
- 2. Drag the **Order Date** dimension to **Columns**.

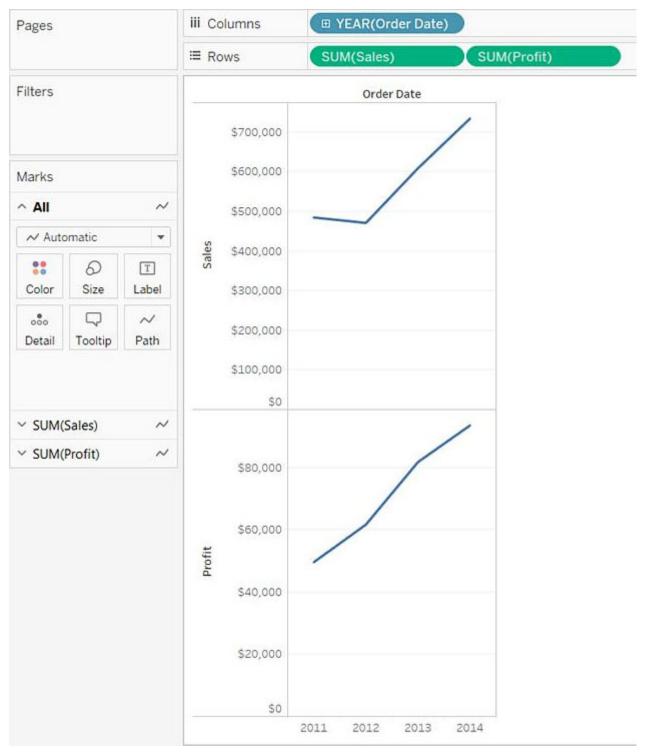
Tableau aggregates the date by year, and creates column headers.

3. Drag the **Sales** measure to **Rows**.

Tableau aggregates **Sales** as SUM and displays a simple line chart.

4. Drag the **Profit** measure to **Rows** and drop it to the right of the **Sales** measure.

Tableau creates separate axes along the left margin for **Sales** and **Profit**.



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

5. Which of the following would you use to connect to multiple tables in a single data source at once?

- A. A Blend
- B. A Hierarchy
- C. A Set
- D. A Join
- Answer: D

Explanation:

The data that you analyze in Tableau is often made up of a collection of tables that are related by specific fields (that is, columns). Joining is a method for combining data on based on those common fields. The result of combining data using a join is a virtual table that is typically extended horizontally by adding columns of data.

For example, consider the following two tables originating from a single data source: Table 1 Table 2

ID	First Name	Last Name	Publisher	Book Title	Price	Royalty	ID
			Туре	Weather in	19.99	5,000	20165
20034	Adam	Davis	Independent	the Alps			
20165	Ashley	Garcia	Big	My Physics	8.99	3,500	20800
20233	Susan	Nguyen	Small/mediu m	The Magic Shoe Lace	15.99	7,000	20034

We can combine these 2 tables, simply by joining the tables on ID to answer questions like, "How much was paid in royalties for authors from a given publisher?". By combining tables using a join, you can view and use related data from different tables in your analysis.

ID	First Name	Last Name	Publisher Type	Book Title	Price	Royalty
20034	Adam	Davis	Independent	The Magic Shoe Lace	15.99	7,000
20165	Ashley	Garcia	Big	Weather in the Alps	19.99	5,000

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