Pass Tableau Desktop-Specialist With VCEPrep Exam Dumps - Updated on Sep-2022 [Q21-Q35

Pass Tableau Desktop-Specialist With VCEPrep Exam Dumps - Updated on Sep-2022
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How much Tableau Desktop-Specialist: Tableau Desktop Specialist Exam Cost

The cost of the Tableau Desktop-Specialist: Tableau Desktop Specialist Exam is $150. For more information related to exam prices, please visit the official website Tableau Website as the cost of exams may be subjected to vary county-wise.

QUESTION 21

Which of the following chart type makes use of ‘binned’ data?

* Gantt Chart
* Bullet chart
* Histogram

* Treemaps

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.

The basic building blocks for a histogram are as follows:

Mark type:	Automatic
Rows shelf:	Continuous measure (aggregated by Count or Count Distinct)
Columns shelf:	Bin (continuous or discrete). ***Note**: This bin should be created from the continuous measure on the Rows information on how to create a bin from a continuous measure, see Create Measure*.

QUESTION 22

DOWNLOAD THE DATASET FROM:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1WXzqsrNmXVdmQ-574wld4InEplyKT8RP?usp=sharing (if you haven’t already)
Using the cwurData table, plot a Map to see which country had the Second highest number of patents in the Year 2013?

* United States
* France
* United Kingdom
* Canada

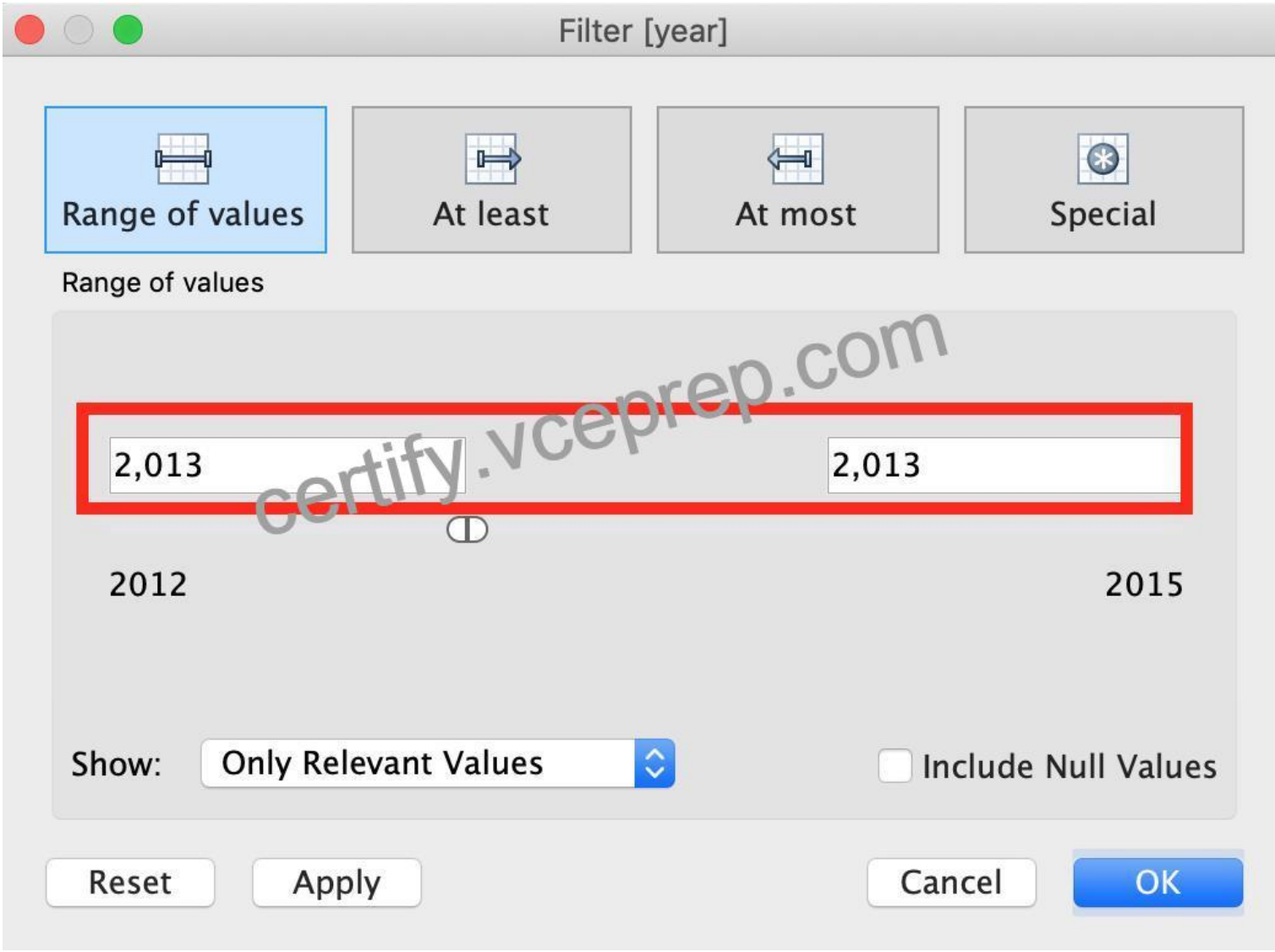
Explanation

Follow along to get the correct answer:

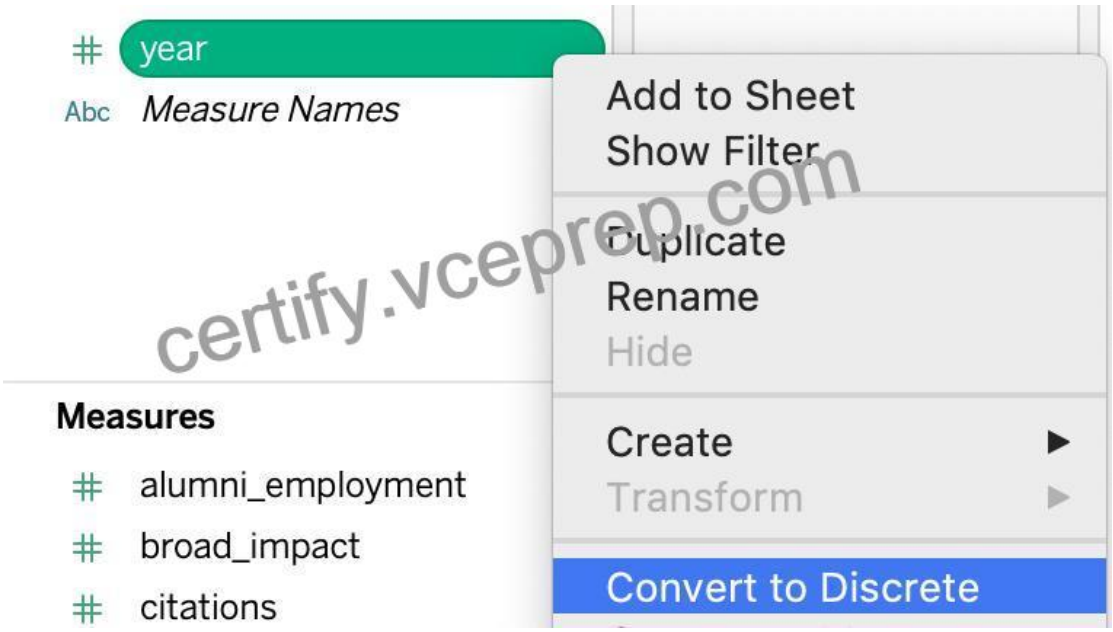
* Drag Country to the view, and then Patents to the Size Mark on the Marks shelf as follows :

2) But, this isn’t all right? We need to focus on the year 2013. This can be done by using the year column as it is (continuous) in the filter shelf, or by converting it to discrete first and then using it:

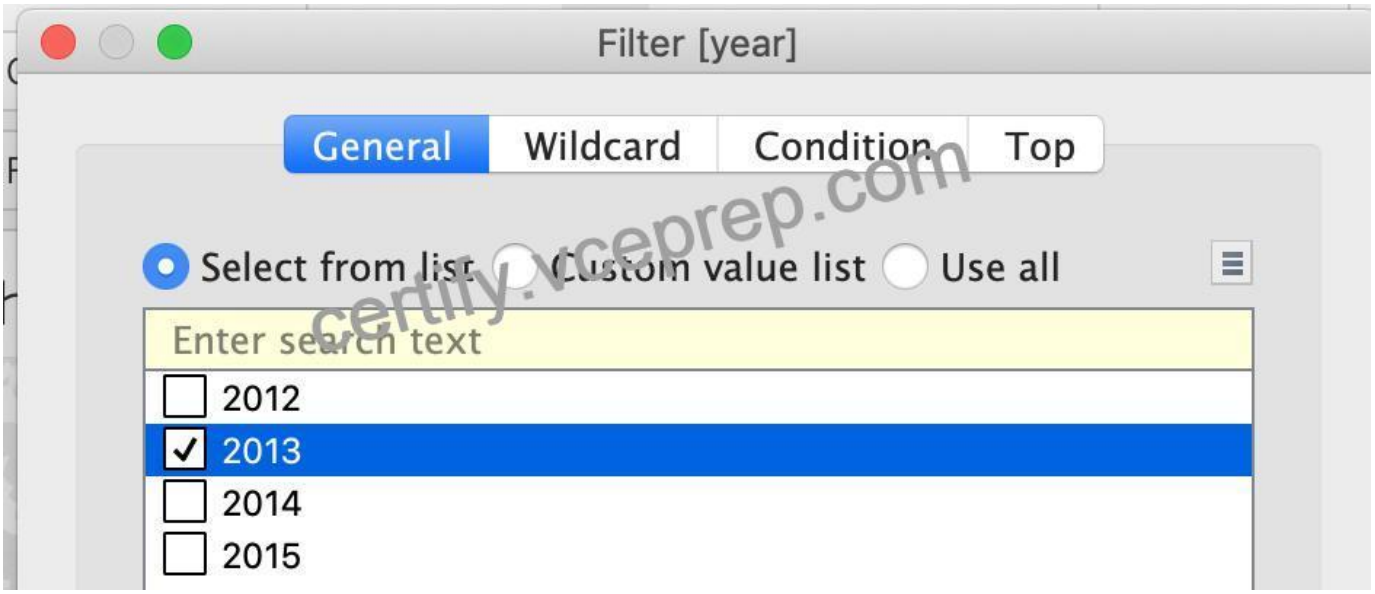
2.1 As it is (continuous)



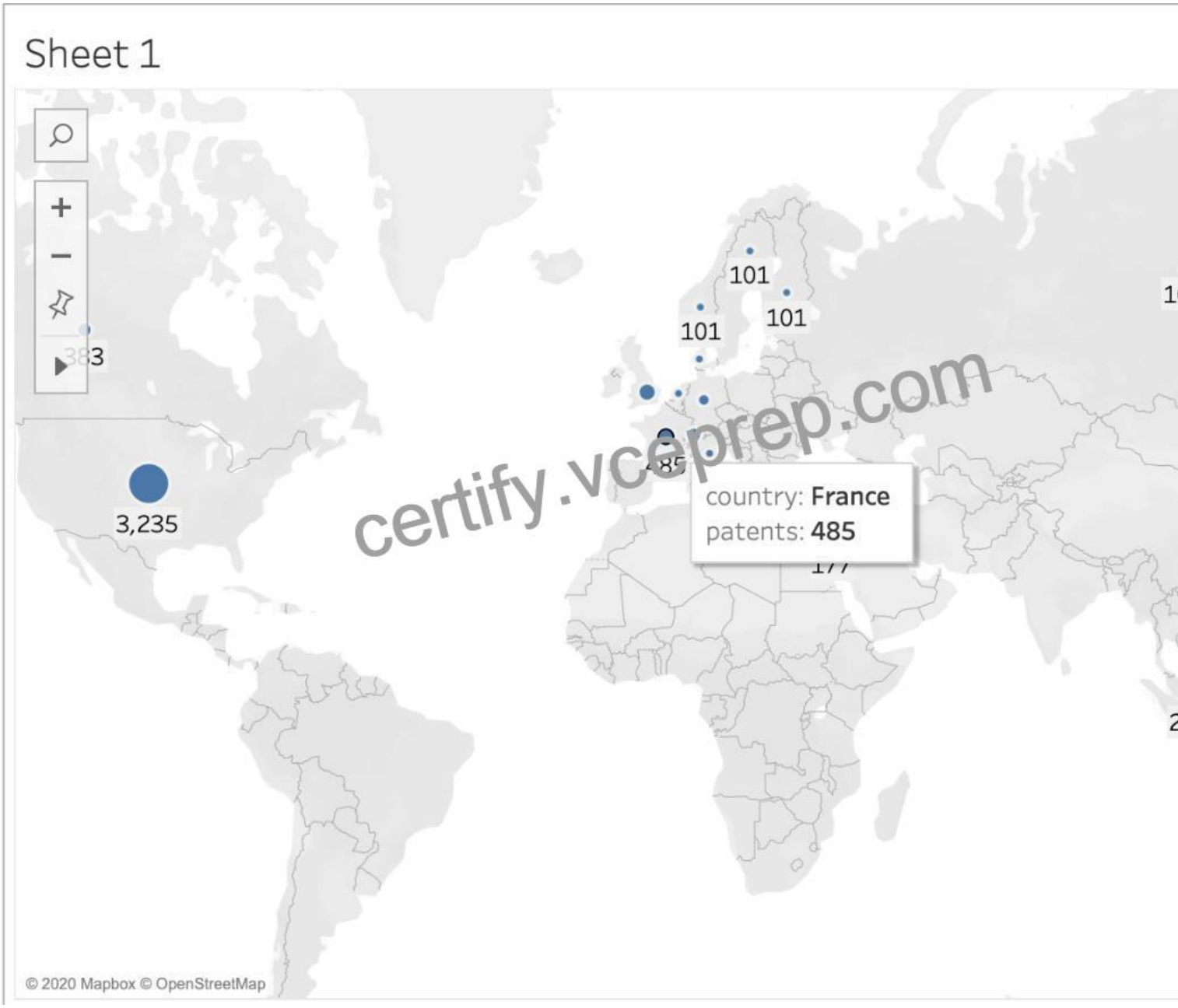
2.2 Converting to discrete first & then using it



and then :



3) We can now see that France, with 485 has the 2nd most number of patents for the year 2013



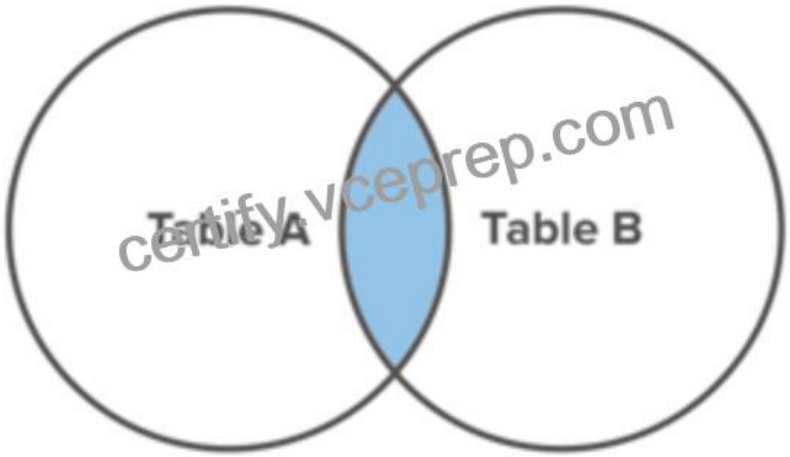
QUESTION 23

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.

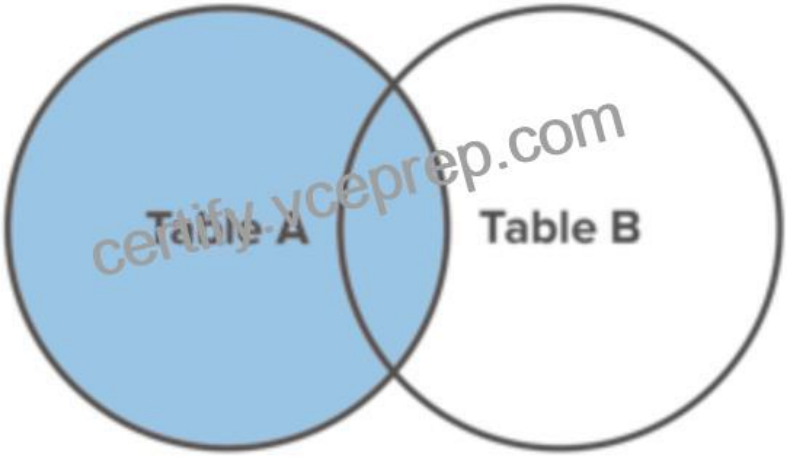
* True
* False

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.

QUESTION 24

Which of the following are valid ways to show Mark Labels in the visualisation?
* Click on the Show mark labels icon in the Toolbar
* Drag the measure to the Text label in the Marks Card
* Click on Data in the Menu bar and Choose Show Mark Labels
* Click on Analysis in the Menu bar and choose Show Mark Labels

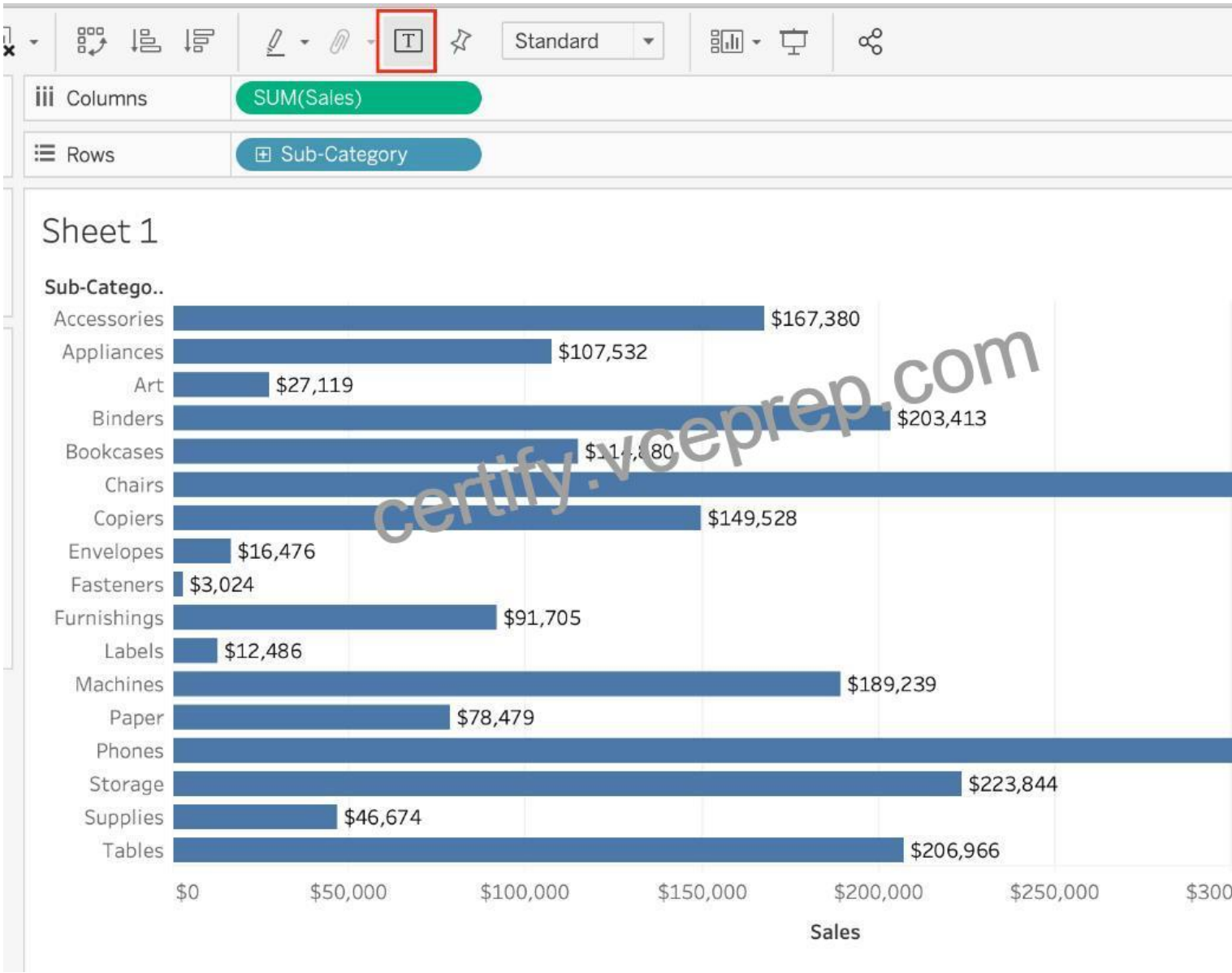
Explanation

The following showcase how you can show mark labels. Using the Sample Superstore dataset:

1) Let’s create a Bar chart showing the sales for each sub-category:

2) Now you can show labels by:

2.1) Click on Show Mark Labels Icon in the Toolbar (easiest)



2.2) Drag Sales to the Text icon in the Marks Card:

2.3) Click on Analysis -> Show mark labels from the Tableau menu bar:

QUESTION 25

Which of the following is not a Trend Line Model?
* Linear Trend Line
* Exponential Trend Line
* binomial Trend Line
* Logarithmic Trend Line

Explanation

According to the official Tableau documentation, there are 5 types of trend lines which we can work with in Tableau :

1) Linear Trend Line

2) Logarithmic Trend Line

3) Exponential Trend Line

4) Polynomial Trend Line

5) Power Model

Hence, the correct answer is BINOMIAL trend line which is not present in Tableau.

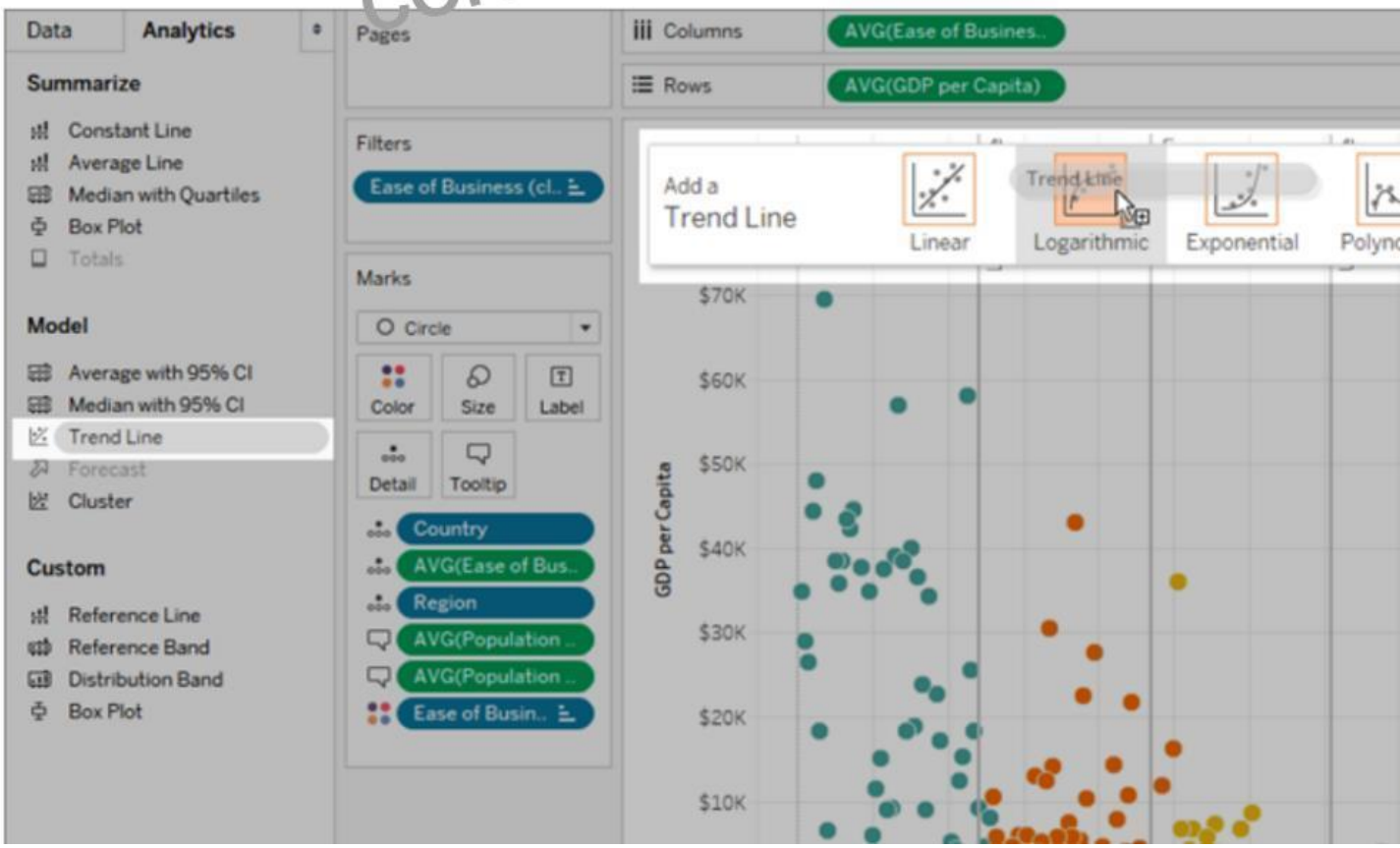
See the following image:

Add trend lines to a view

To add a trend line to a visualization:

1. Select the Analytics pane.
2. From the Analytics pane, drag **Trend Line** into the view, and on the Linear, Logarithmic, Exponential, Polynomial, or Powe types.

For more information on each of these model types, see Trend Lin Types .



For more information, refer to: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/trendlines_add.htm

QUESTION 26

Using the Geo Data table, create a Bar chart showing the In-Stock percentage for each Color. What is the Average In-Stock percentage for the Color Red? Present your answer correctly upto 2 decimal places.
* 96.46%
* 95.12%
* 97.12%
* 99.46%
Explanation

Not too tough. Follow along the steps:

* Drag Color to Filter and choose Red:

* 3) Now to display the percentage correctly, lets format it. Click on the In Stock % pill in the Row shelf, and select format:

* And your final view will look like :

QUESTION 27

Larger image

What is this view referred to as in Tableau?

* Analytics Pane

* Window Pane
* Data Pane
* Dimensions & Measures

Explanation

Tableau displays data source connections and data fields for the workbook in the Data pane on the left side of the workspace.

The Data pane includes:

Dimension fields – Fields that contain qualitative values (such as names, dates, or geographical data). You can use dimensions to categorize, segment, and reveal the details in your data. Dimensions affect the level of detail in the view. Examples of dimensions include dates, customer names, and customer segments.

Measure fields – Fields that contain numeric, quantitative values can be measured. You can apply calculations to them and aggregate them. When you drag a measure into the view, Tableau applies an aggregation to that measure (by default). Examples of measures: sales, profit, number of employees, temperature, frequency.

For more information on what dimensions and measures are, see Dimensions and Measures, Blue and Green.

Calculated fields – If your underlying data doesn’t include all of the fields you need to answer your questions, you can create new fields in Tableau using calculations and then save them as part of your data source. These fields are called calculated fields.

For more information on calculated fields, see Create Custom Fields with Calculations.

Sets – Subsets of data that you define. Sets are custom fields based on existing dimensions and criteria that you specify. For more information, see Create Sets.

Named sets from an MS Analysis Services server or from a Teradata OLAP connector also appear in Tableau in this area of the Data pane. You can interact with these named sets in the same way you interact with other custom sets in Tableau.

Parameters – Values that can be used as placeholders in formulas, or replace constant values in calculated fields and filters. For more information, see Create Parameters.

QUESTION 28

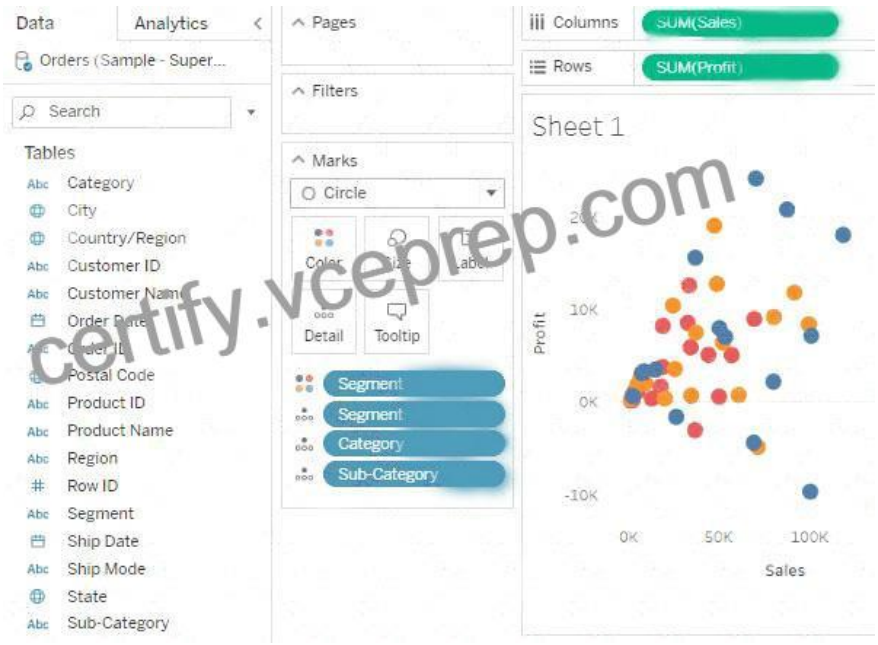
What term is used to describe the following picture?

* Larger image
* Parameter

* Set
* Hierarchy
* Group

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.



QUESTION 29

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?

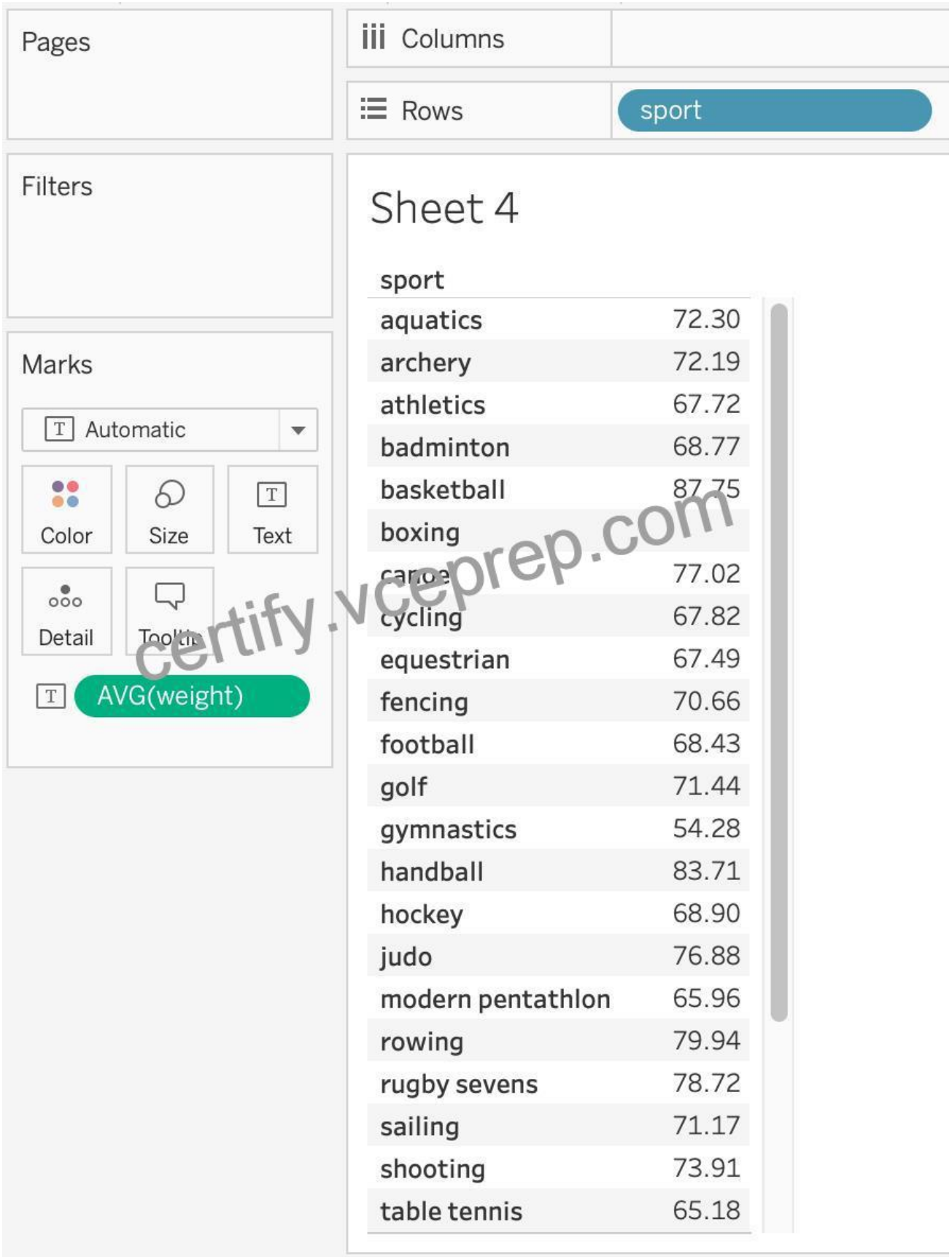
(Ignore any nulls / unknowns)

* 76.25
* 65.67
* 68.77
* 4.87

Explanation

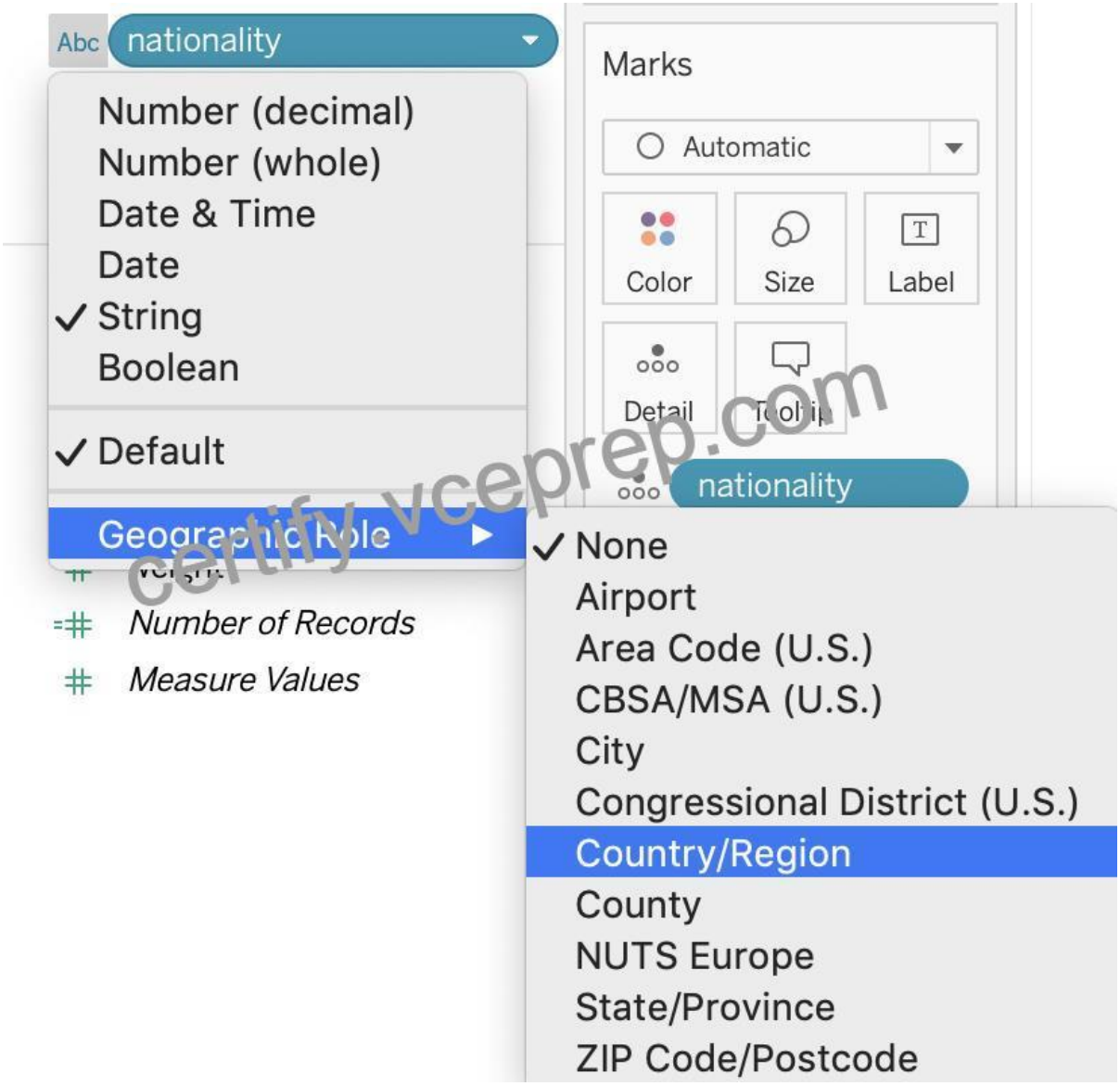
Pretty common question on the Tableau Desktop Specialist exam.

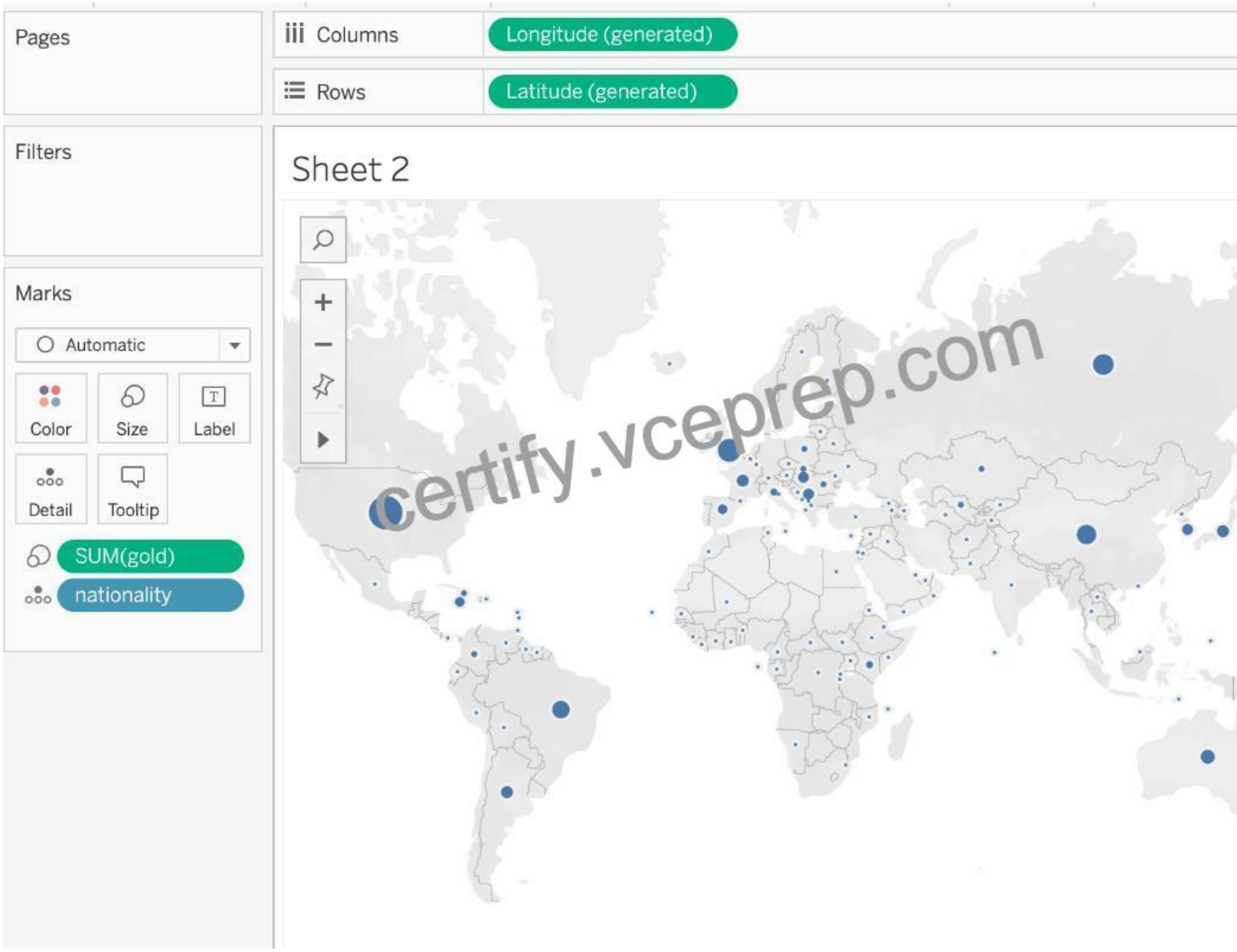
1) First, lets create Sheet 1. For this, drag sport to the Row shelf, and Weight to the Text mark in the Marks shelf. Change its aggregation to Average:



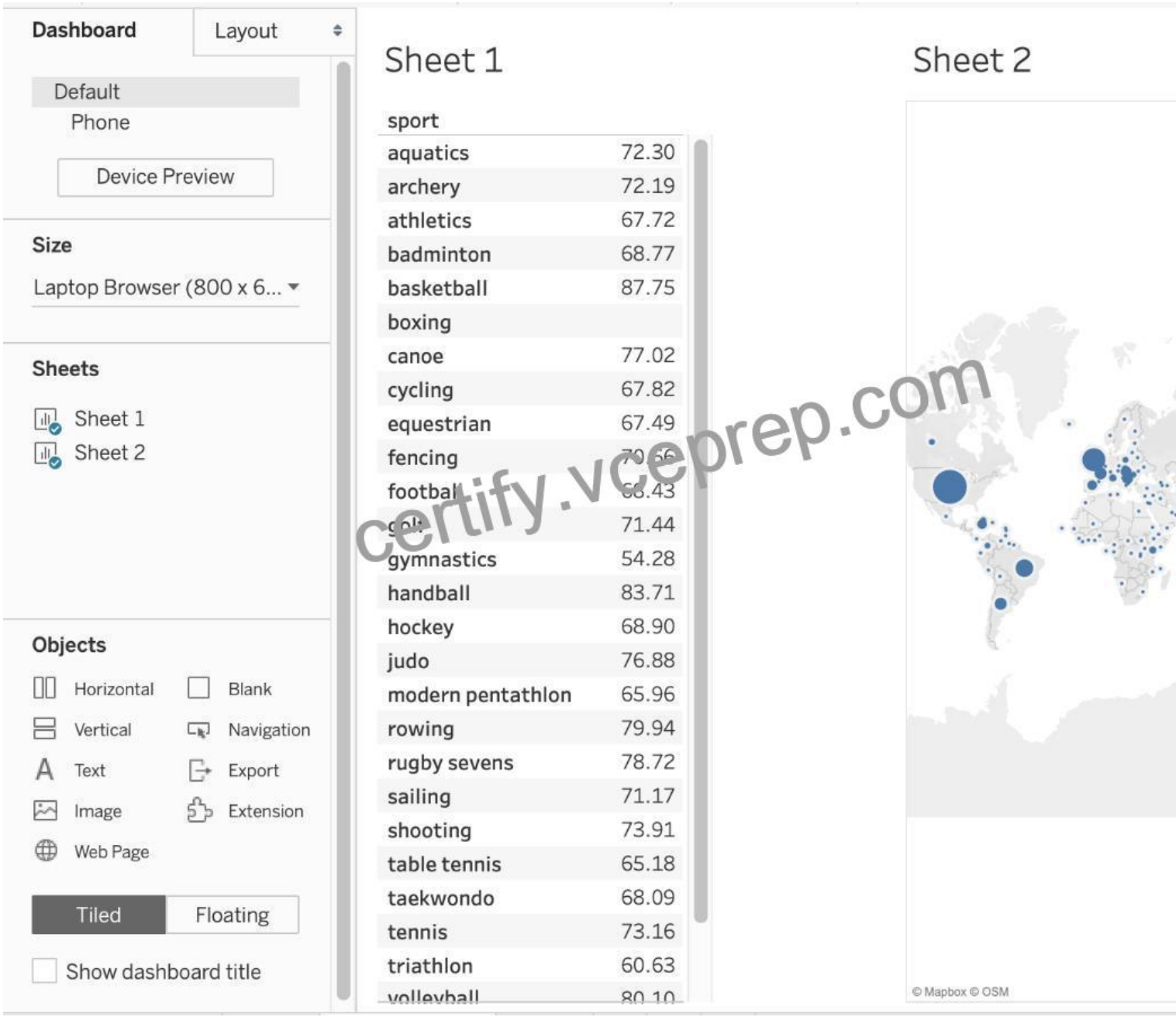
2) Now, for sheet 2 – Drag nationality to the view, and gold to the size mark in the Marks shelf.

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



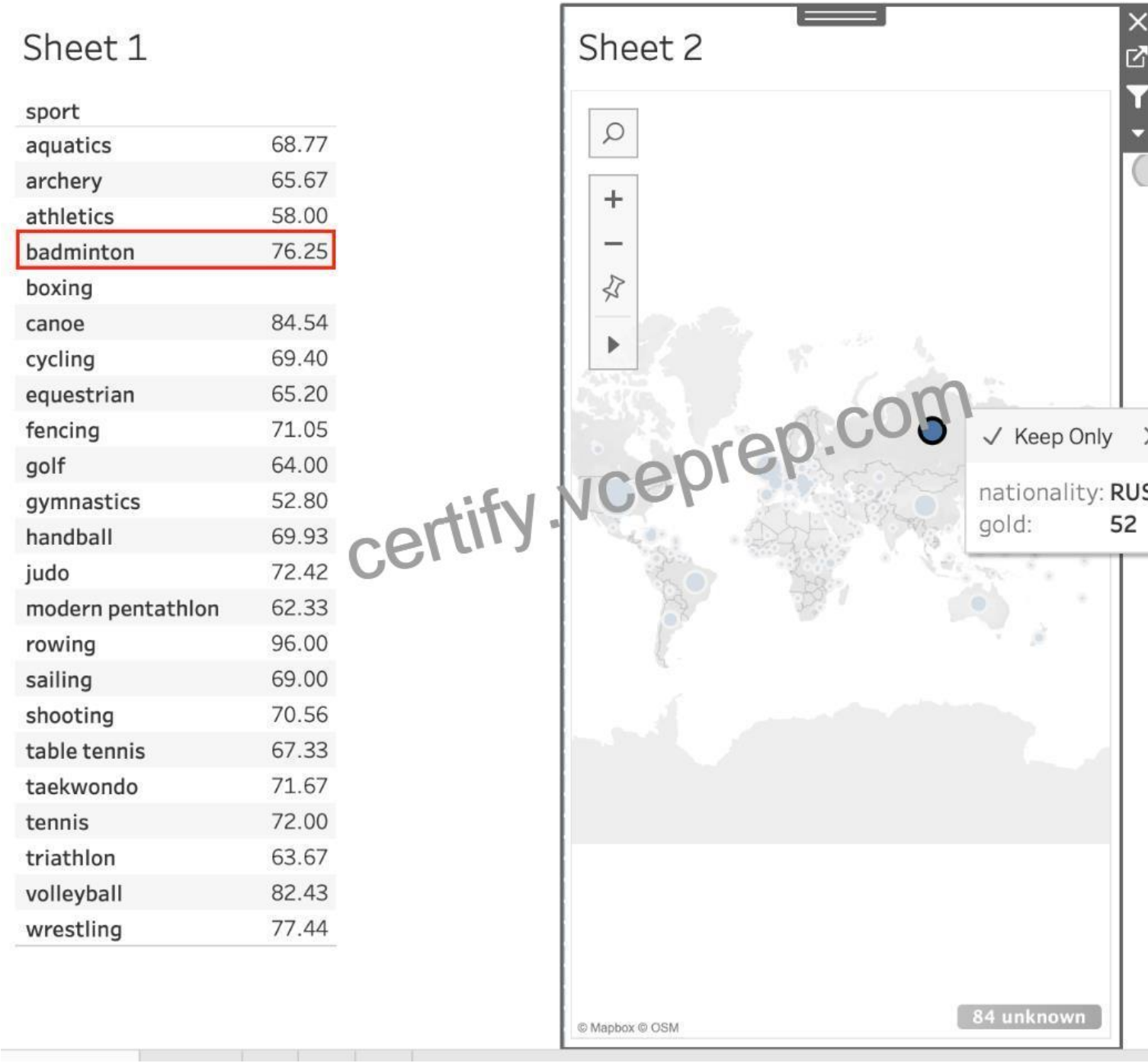


3) Now, let’s create a dashboard, and use both these sheets in it:



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:



QUESTION 30

True or False: Tableau can create worksheet-specific filters

* True
* False

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.

QUESTION 31

Tableau auto-generates _____ dimension(s) and _____ measure(s) for us
* 1 , 4
* 2 , 2
* 2 , 3
* 1 , 2

Explanation

Tableau auto-generates :

1 Dimension – Measure Names

4 Measures – Latitude, Longitude, Number of records, Measure Values

Starting with Tableau 2020.2, every table in a data source has a Count field, in the form of NameofTable(Count). The table count field is an automatically generated, calculated field. (THIS IS NOT PRESENT IN VERSION 2020.1 ON WHICH THE EXAM IS CURRENTLY BASED)

QUESTION 32

Broadly speaking, after an importing a dataset in Tableau Desktop, all fields in it are broken down into

_____

* Dimensions and Measures
* Rows and Columns
* Labels and Values
* Numbers and Headers

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,

About data field roles and types

Data fields are made from the columns in your data source. Each field is automatically assigned a data
integer, string, date), and a role: Discrete Dimension or Continuous Measure (more common), or Con
or Discrete Measure (less common).

- *Dimensions* contain qualitative values (such as names, dates, or geographical data). You can use
categorize, segment, and reveal the details in your data. Dimensions affect the level of detail in t
- *Measures* contain numeric, quantitative values that you can measure. Measures can be aggregate
measure into the view, Tableau applies an aggregation to that measure (by default).

QUESTION 33

If you have a dashboard and are displaying its filter, how can you rearrange it?
* By clicking on the 2 lines on top and dragging the filter.
* By clicking on the dropdown and dragging the filter
* By clicking on the filter title and dragging it.
* By clicking anywhere inside the filter and dragging it.

Explanation

You can drag the filter by clicking on the 2 lines on top, and then dragging the filter as shown:

QUESTION 34

How would you calculate GDP per capita in Tableau?

* SUM([GDP]/[POPULATION])
* SUM([Population]/[GDP]])
* SUM([GDP]*[POPULATION])
* SUM([GDP]) / SUM([Population])

Explanation

GDP / Population = GDP Per Capita

Here Sum is a function, / and + are operators. On the bottom there are comments.

QUESTION 35

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

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

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 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. (CORRECT ANSWER)

2) .twbx (Tableau packaged workbook) – 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.

3) Extract (.hyper or .tde) – 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.

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

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