



BrainDumps
Collection

Tableau

TDS-C01 Exam

Tableau Desktop Specialist

Thank you for Downloading TDS-C01 exam PDF Demo

You can also try our TDS-C01 practice exam software

Download Free Demo

<https://www.braindumpscollection.com/TDS-C01.html>

DEMO
VERSION

(LIMITED CONTENT)

Questions
& Answers

Version: 7.2

Question: 1

True or False : Bins can be created on dimensions

- A. False
- B. True

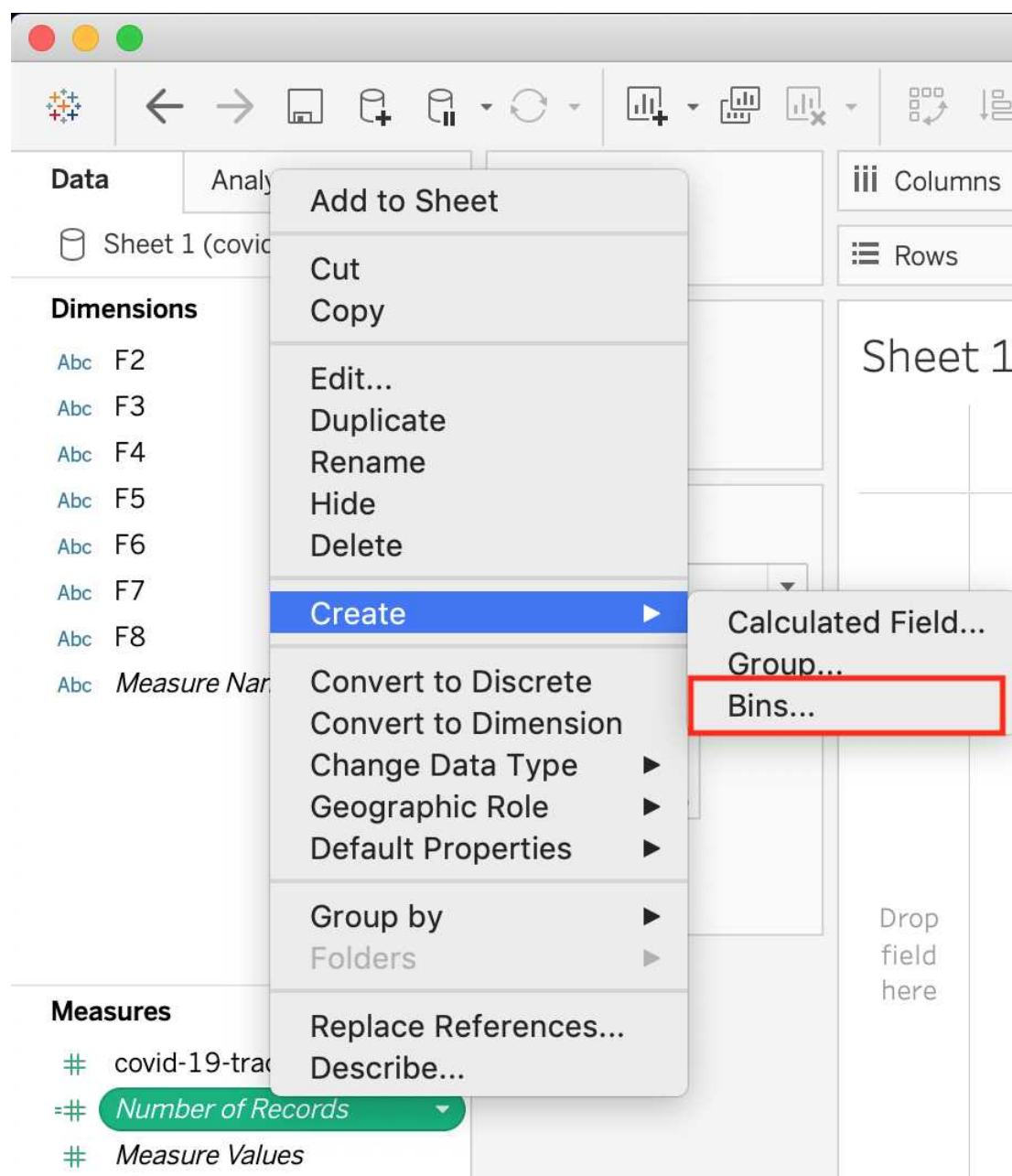
Answer: B

Explanation:

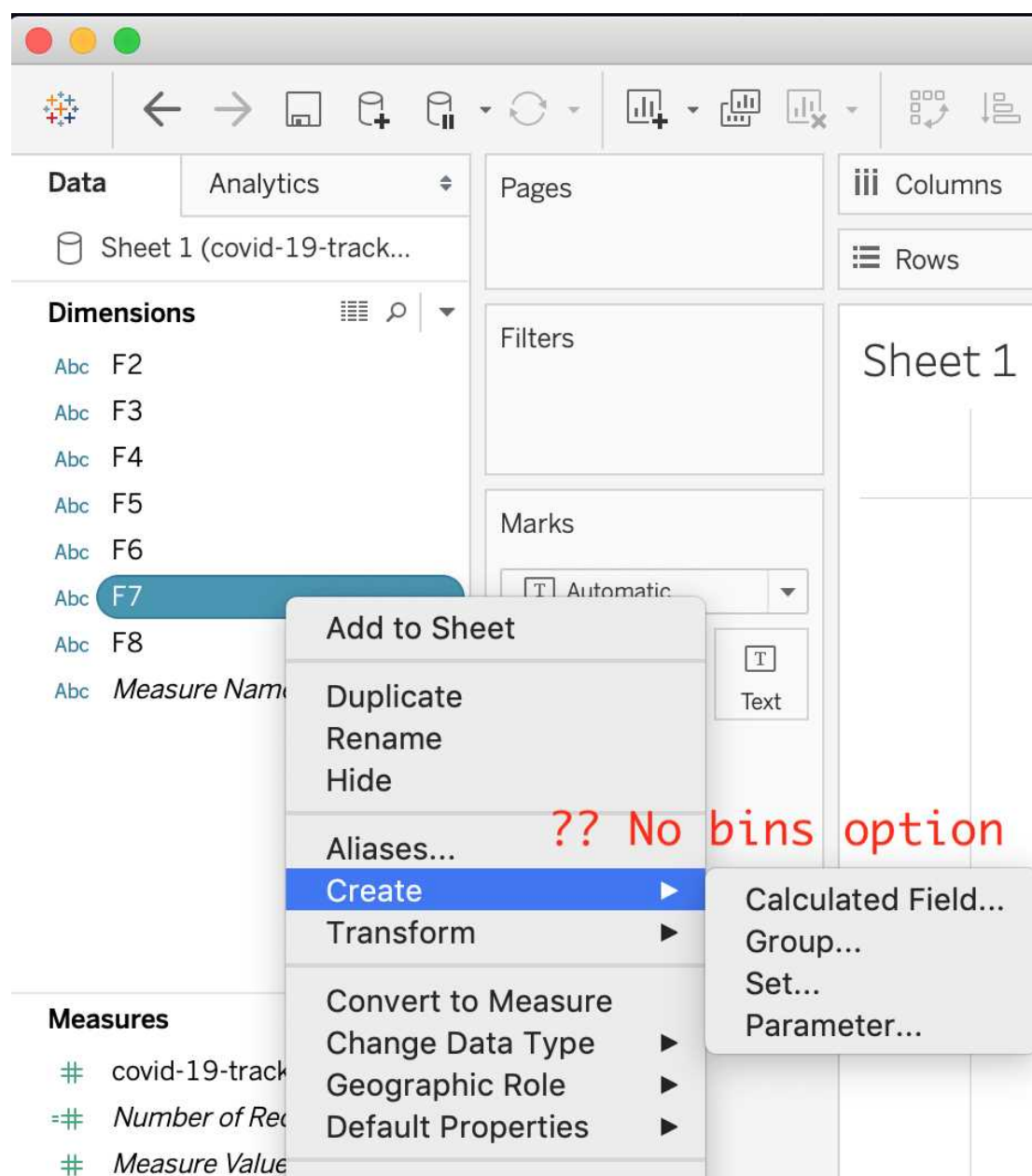
Bin are a user-defined grouping of numerical data in the data source.

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

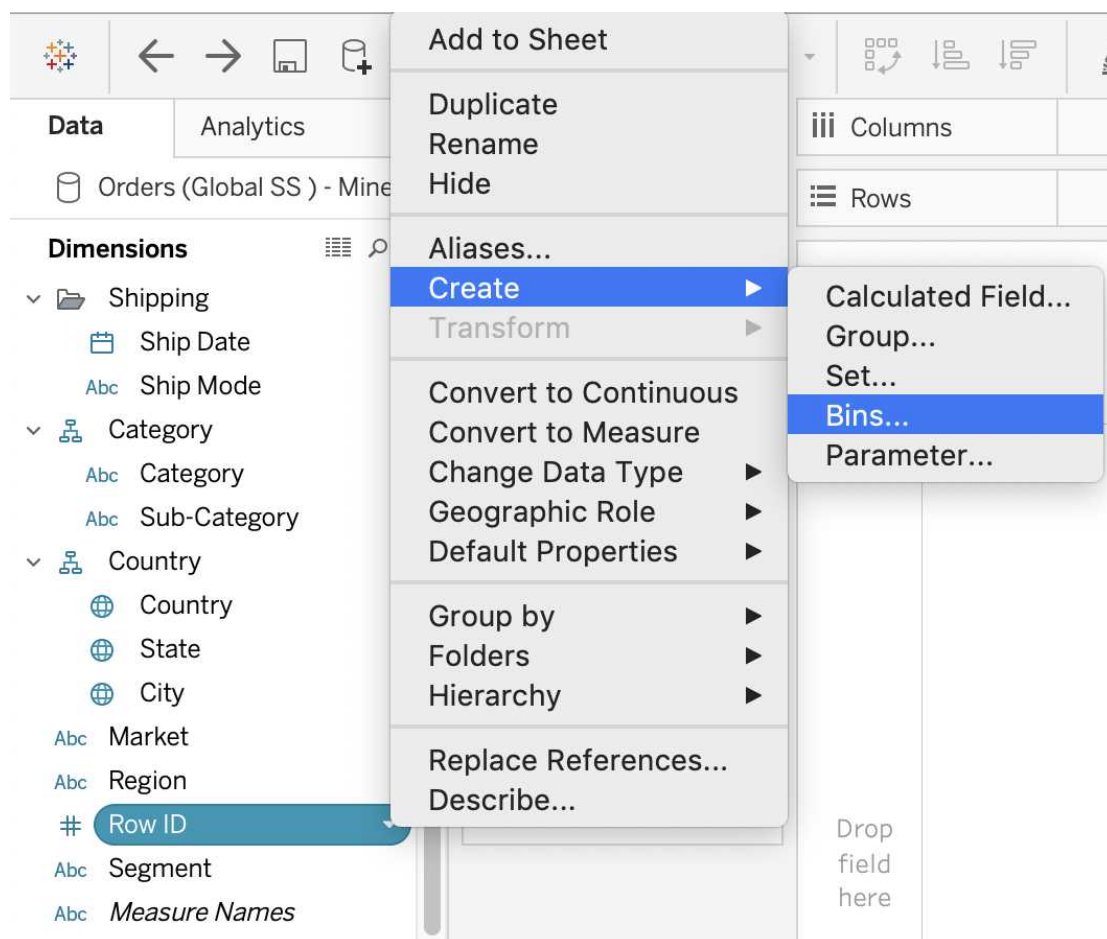
Have a look at the following image. When we right click a measure, we get the following options:



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:



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

Question: 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |
|---------|---|---|

For more information : https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-gb/actions_highlight.htm

Question: 3

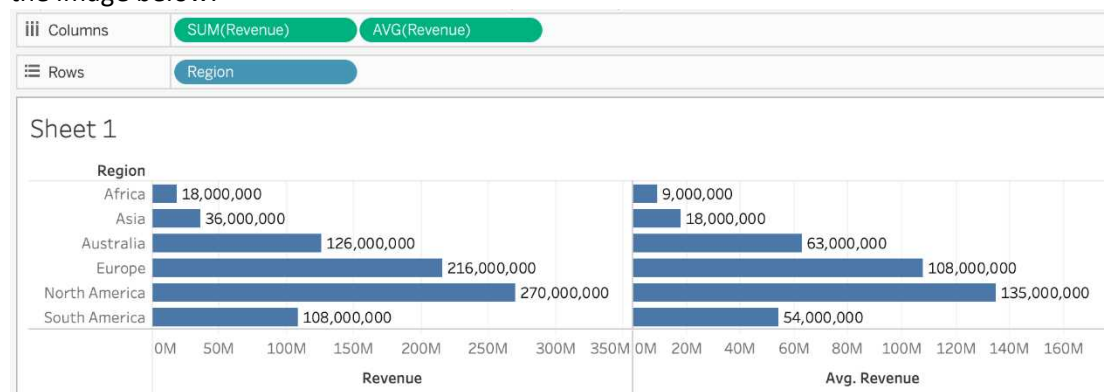
Is it possible to use measures in the same view multiple times (e.g. SUM of the measure and AVG of the measure)?

- 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:



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

Question: 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**.

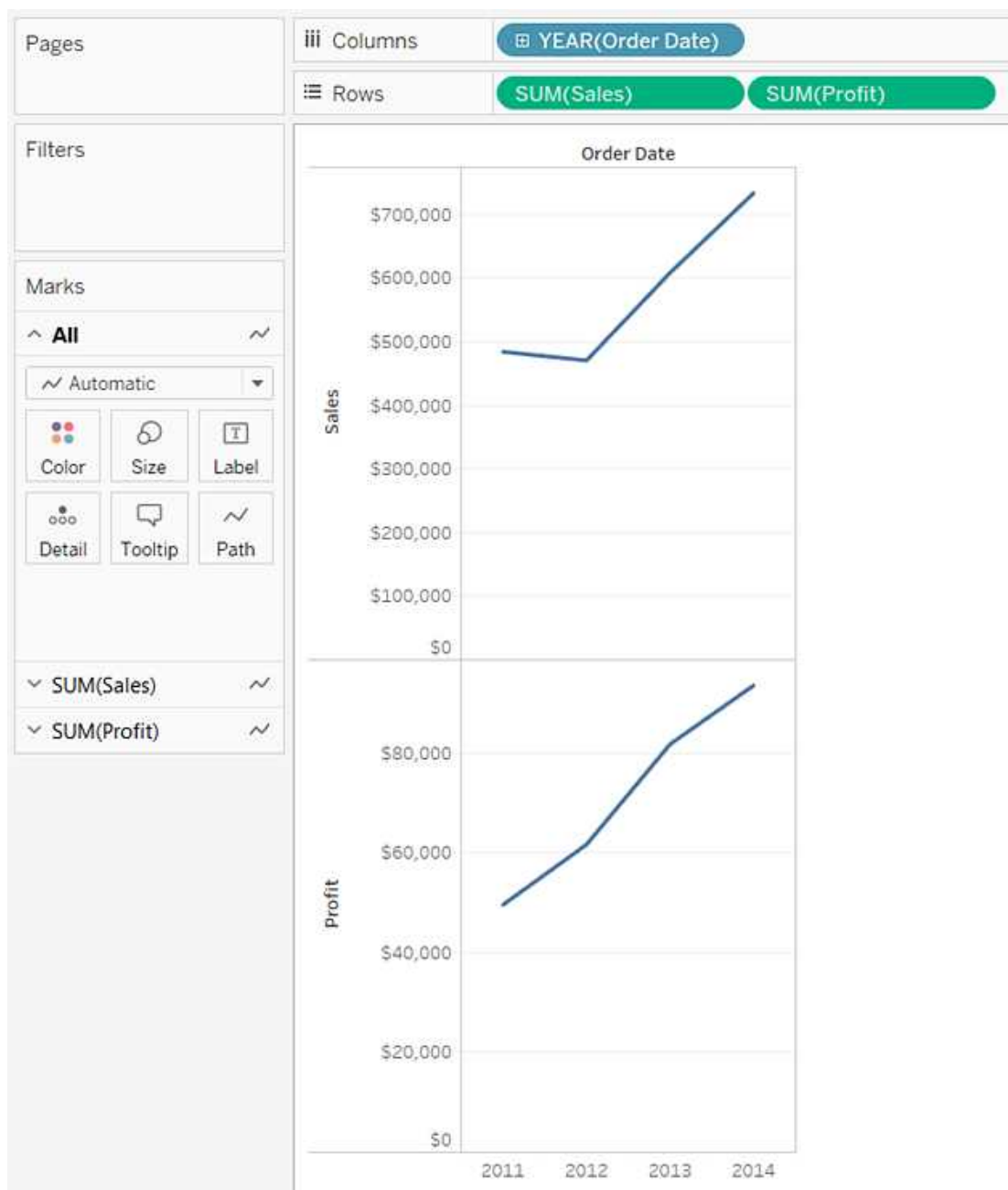
Tableau aggregates the date by year, and creates column headers.

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

Question: 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

| ID | First Name | Last Name | Publisher Type |
|-------|------------|-----------|----------------|
| 20034 | Adam | Davis | Independent |
| 20165 | Ashley | Garcia | Big |
| 20233 | Susan | Nguyen | Small/medium |

Table 2

| Book Title | Price | Royalty | ID |
|---------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Weather in the Alps | 19.99 | 5,000 | 20165 |
| My Physics | 8.99 | 3,500 | 20800 |
| 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

Thank You for trying TDS-C01 PDF Demo

To try our TDS-C01 practice exam software visit link below

<https://www.braindumpscollection.com/TDS-C01.html>

Start Your TDS-C01 Preparation

Use Coupon “20OFF” for extra 20% discount on the purchase of Practice Test Software. Test your TDS-C01 preparation with actual exam questions.