Question: 1

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: C

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

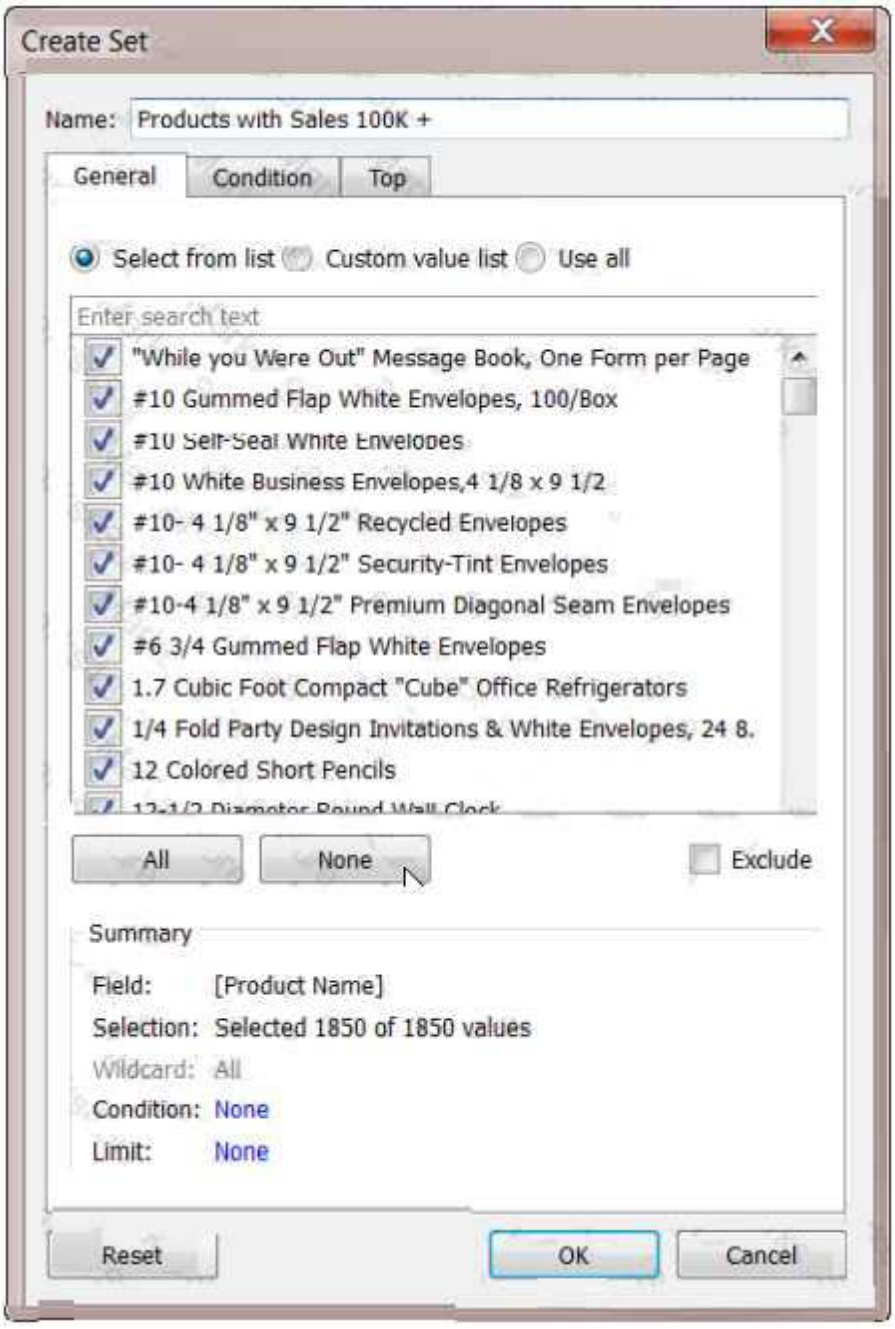
Question: 2

Which of the following is a valid way to create Sets in Tableau?

A. In the Data pane, right-click a dimension and select Create > Set.
B. In the Tableau Main Menu, Choose Worksheet and select Create > Set
C. In the Tableau Main Menu, choose Dashboard and select Create > Set
D. In the Data pane, right-click a measure and select Create > Set.

Answer: A

Explanation:
There are two types of sets: dynamic sets and fixed sets. The members of a dynamic set change when the underlying data changes. Dynamic sets can only be based on a single dimension.
To create a dynamic set:
1) In the Data pane, right-click a dimension and select Create > Set.
2) In the Create Set dialog box, configure your set. You can configure your set using the following tabs:
General: Use the General tab to select one or more values that will be considered when computing the set.
You can alternatively select the Use all option to always consider all members even when new members arc added or removed.



None of the other options exist, and therefore are incorrect answers.

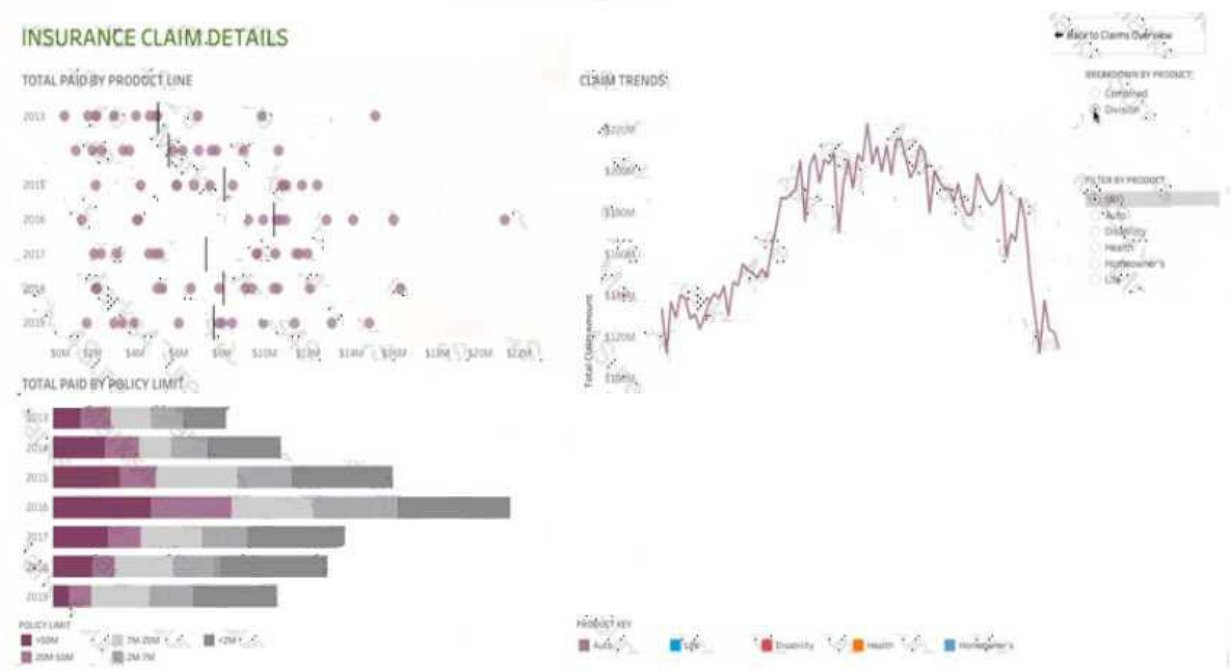
Question: 3

Are animations enabled by default in Tableau?

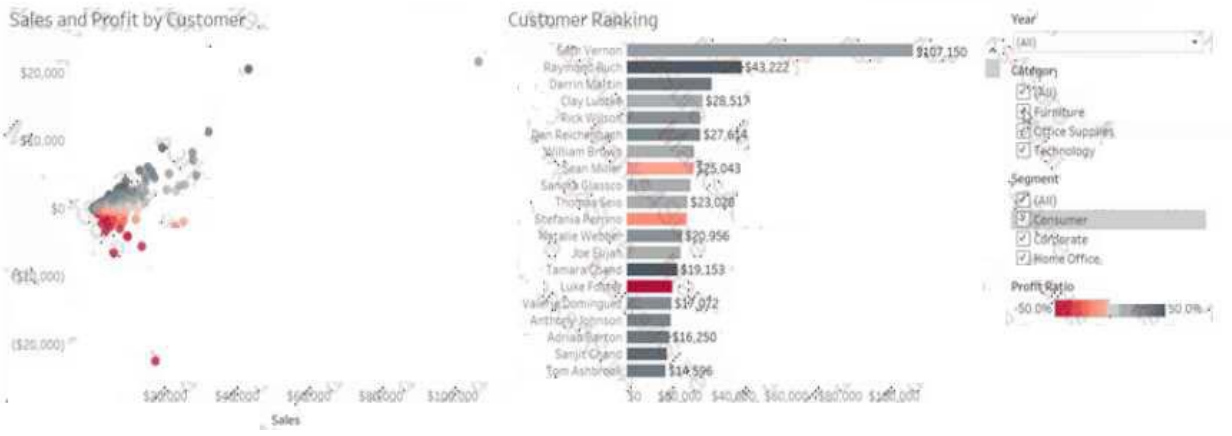
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
No, by default, animations are not enabled in Tableau.
We can animate visualizations to better highlight changing patterns in your data, reveal spikes and outliers, and see how data points cluster and separate.
Animations visually transition between filter, sort, and zoom settings, different pages, and changes to filter, parameter, and set actions. As visualizations animate in response to these changes, viewers can more clearly see how data differs, helping them make better informed decisions.
When you author animations, you can choose between two different styles: simultaneous or sequential. Here are examples of each type.
1) Simultaneous animations
The default simultaneous animations are faster and work well when showing value changes in simpler charts and dashboards.



2) Sequential animations
Sequential animations take more time but make complex changes clearer by presenting them step-bystep.



To Animate visualizations in a workbook:
1) Choose Format > Animations.
2) If you want to animate every sheet, under Workbook Default, click On. Then do the following: For Duration, choose a preset, or specify a custom duration of up to 10 seconds.
For Style, choose Simultaneous to play all animations at once or Sequential to fade out marks, move and Sort them, and then fade them in.
3) To override workbook defaults for a particular sheet, change the settings under Selected Sheet.

Note: In the Selected Sheet section, "(Default)" indicates a setting that automatically reflects the related Workbook Default setting.

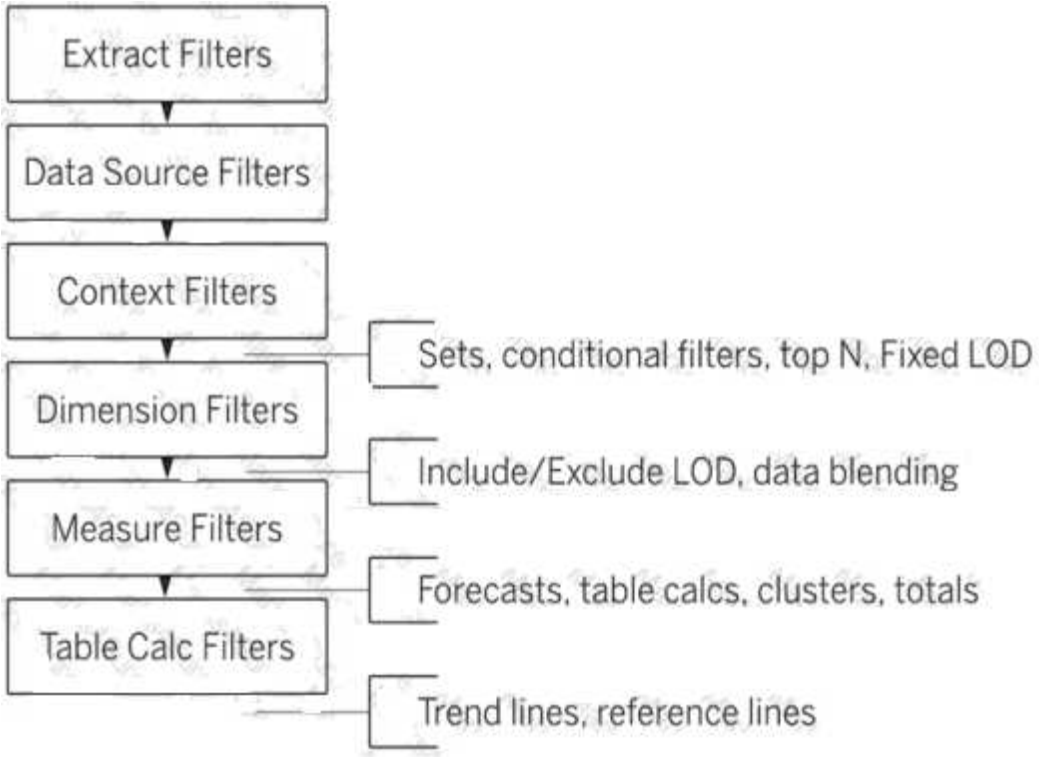
Question: 4

True or False: Context Filters arc executed after Data Source filters

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:
THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION
To answer this question, you need to understand Tableau's Order of Operations. See below and remember this always:



Question: 5

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

A. To hold one or more worksheets, plus zero or more dashboards and stories.
B. 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
C. 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.
D. 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.

Answer: B

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.

Question: 6

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

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:
Yes! It is possible to duplicate a field and add it to more than one hierarchy. Right click and choose duplicate.

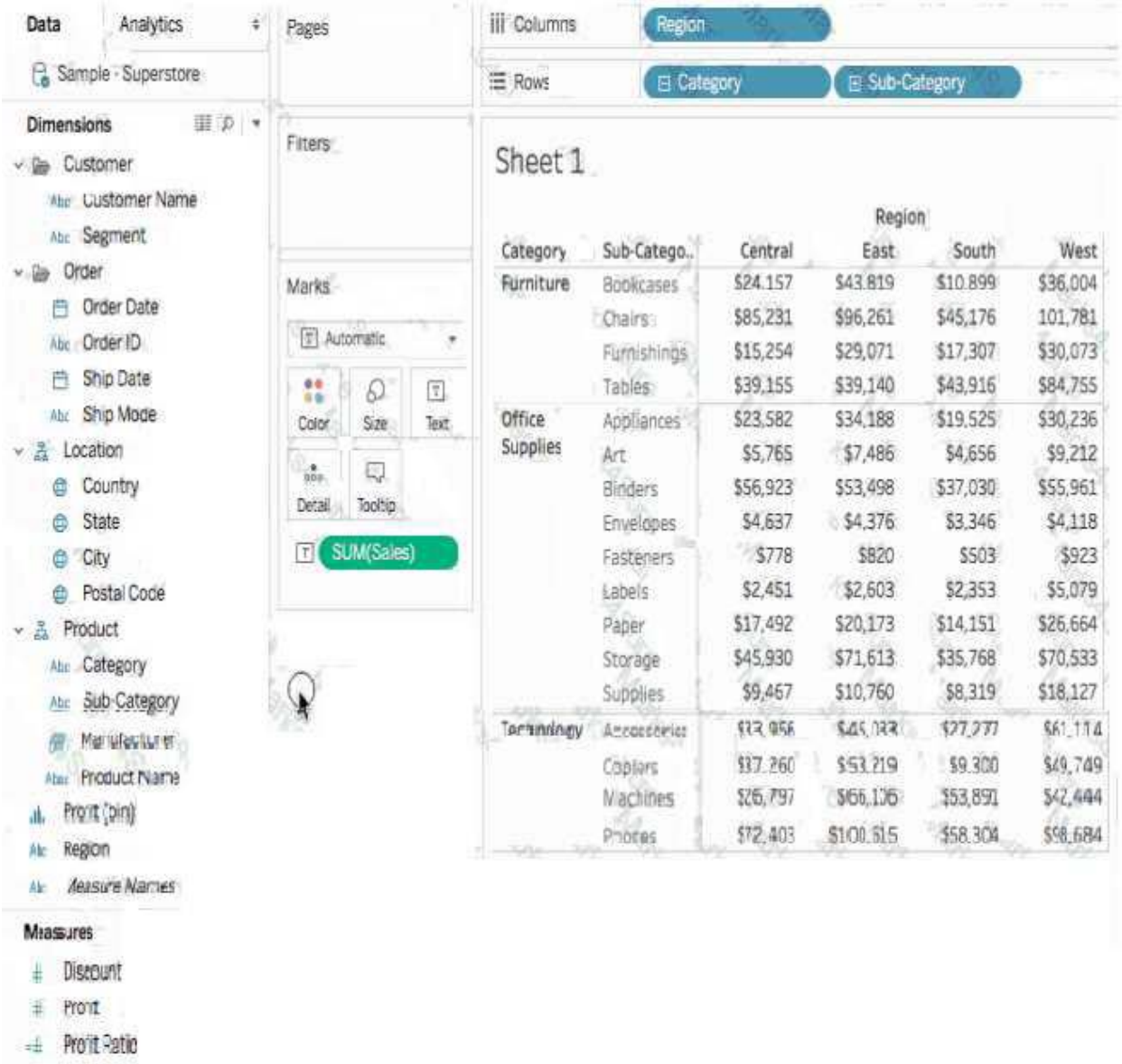
Question: 7

Which of the following are valid ways to add Totals to a view?

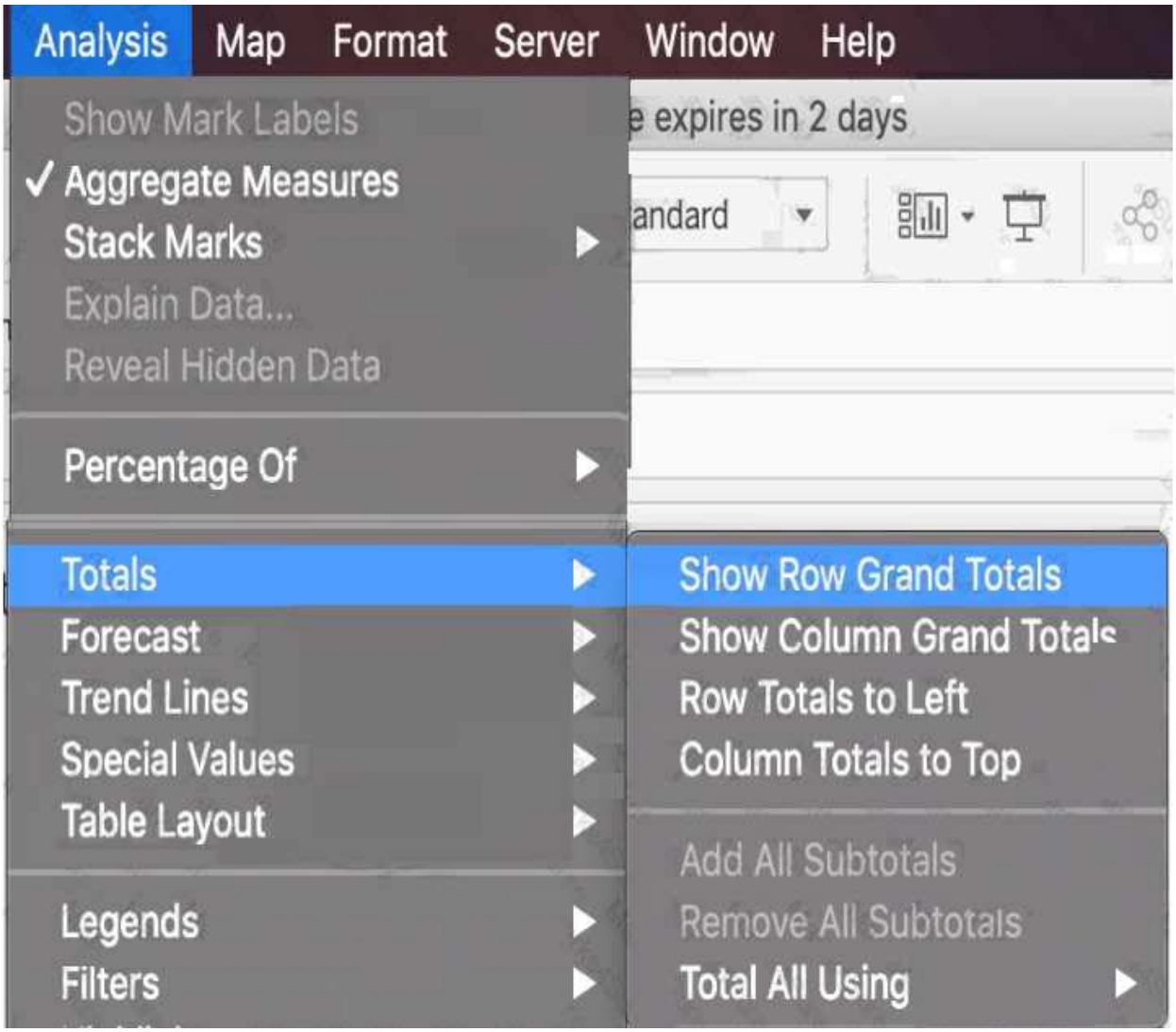
A. Using the Data Pane
B. Using the Analytics Pane
C. From the Analysis Tab in the Menu bar on top
D. Using the Marks shelf

Answer: B C

Explanation:
To add totals to a view using the Analytics pane:



Also, you can add totals from the Analytics tab in the Menu above:



Question: 8

How can you change the Default Aggregation for a measure in Tableau?

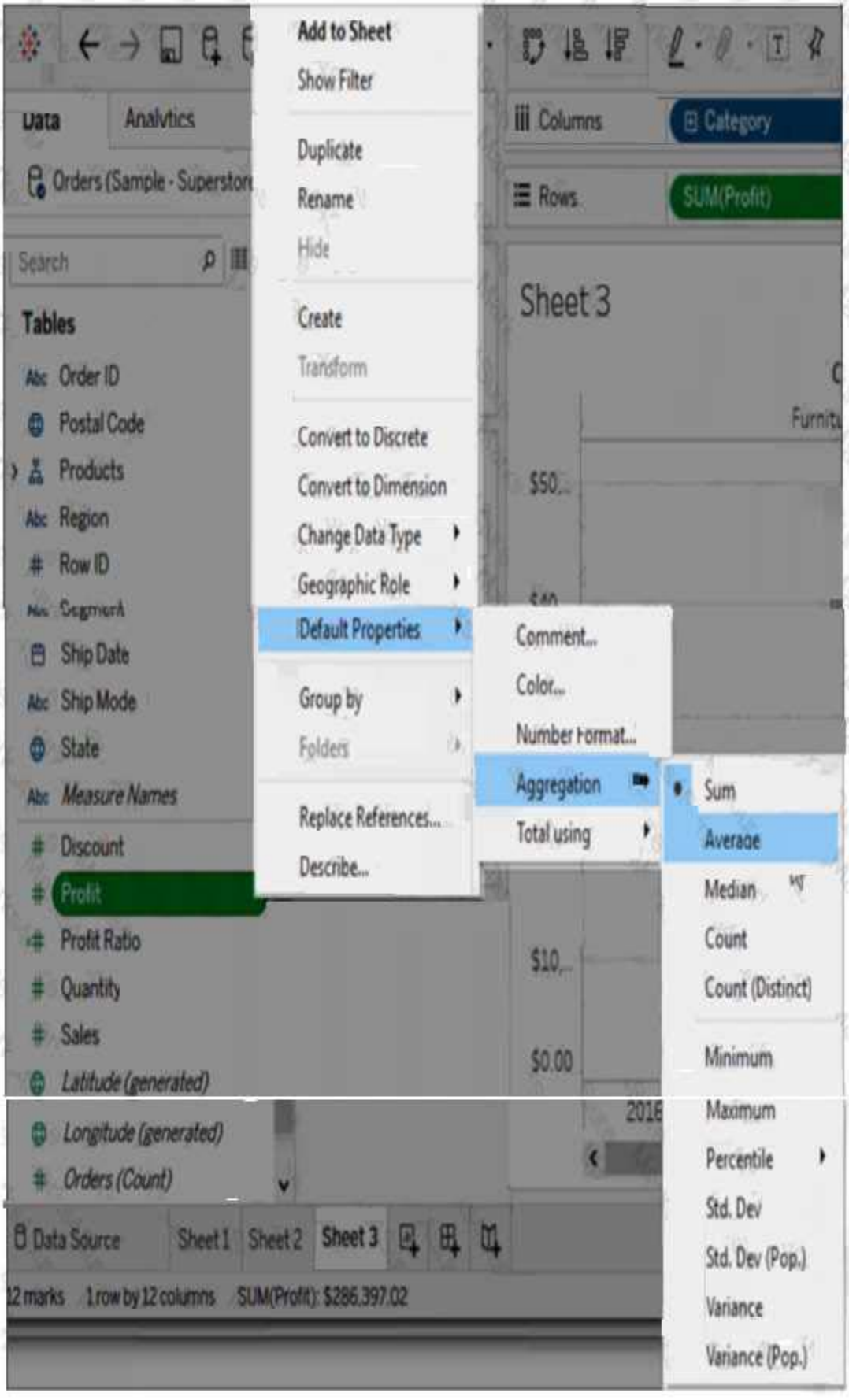
A. By changing its properties manually every time wc need to use it
B. By right clicking the dimension -> Default properties and choosing Aggregation
C. By right clicking the measure -> Default properties and choosing Aggregation
D. By double clicking on the measure, and then choosing Window -> Default Aggregation

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the official Tableau documentation:
Set the default aggregation for a measure

You can specify a default aggregation for any measure. The default aggregation will be used automatically when the measure is first totaled in the view

1. Right-click (control-click on a Mac) any measure in the Data pane and select Default Properties > Aggregation.
2. In the Aggregation list, select an aggregation.


Add to Sheet
Show Filter
Duplicate
Rename
Hide
Create
Transform
Convert to Discrete
Convert to Dimension
Change Data Type
Geographic Role
Default Properties
Group by
Folders
Replace References...
Describe...
Comment...
Color...
Number Format...
Aggregation
Total using
Sum
Average
Median
Count
Count (Distinct)
Minimum
Maximum
Percentile
Std. Dev
Std. Dev (Pop.)
Variance
Variance (Pop.)
Columns
Category
Rows
SUM(Profit)
Sheet 3
Tables
Order ID
Postal Code
Products
Region
Row ID
Ship Date
Ship Mode
State
Measure Names
Discount
Profit
Profit Ratio
Quantity
Sales
Latitude (generated)
Longitude (generated)
Orders (Count)
Data Source
Sheet 1
Sheet 2
Sheet 3
12 marks
1 row by 12 columns
SUM(Profit): $286,397.02

Question: 9

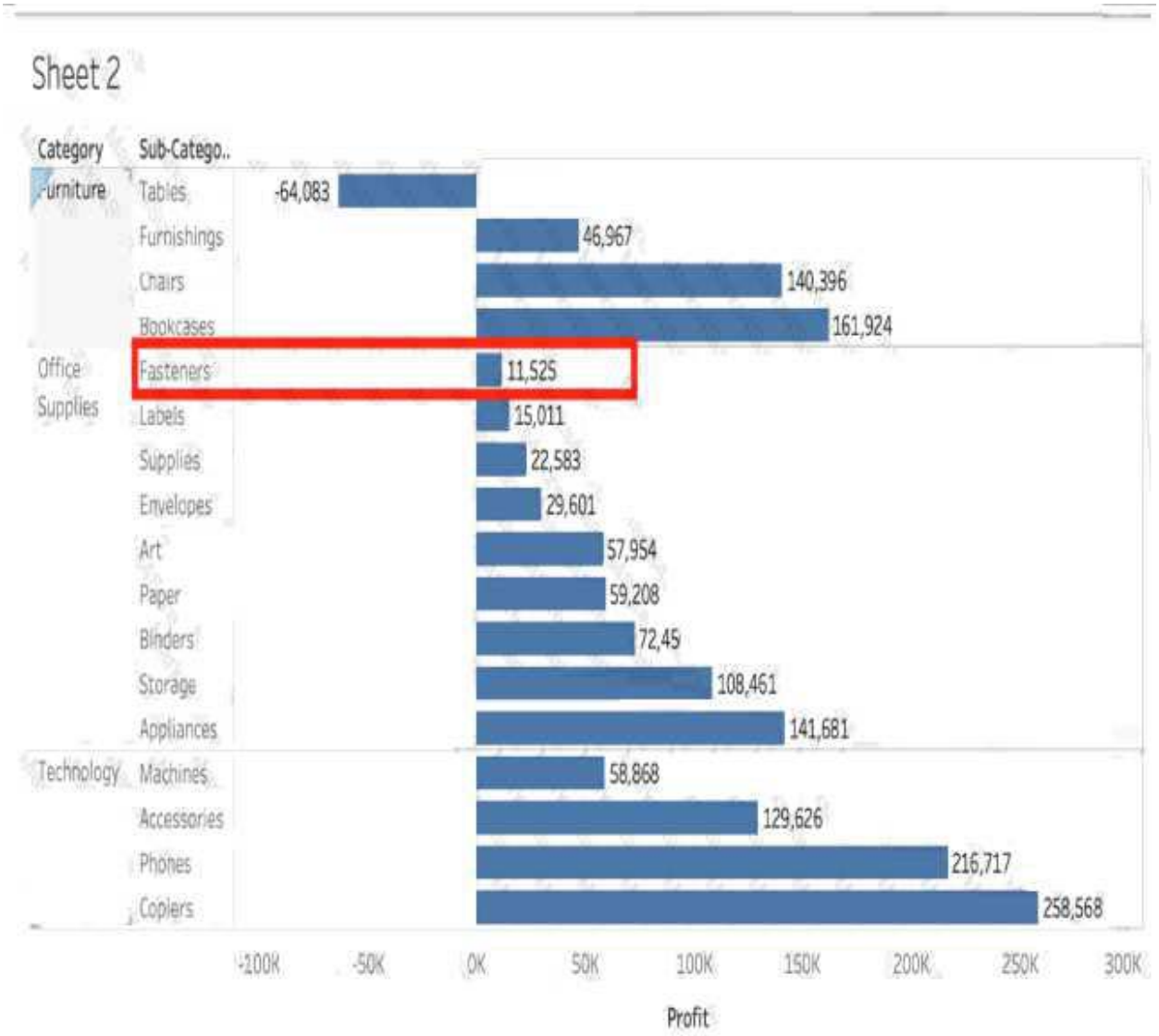
Dimensions don't have aggregation properties, and adding properties manually eaeh time defeats the whole DEFAULT aggregation purpose. Window tab doesn't have any default aggregation option!
Which Sub-Category had the least Profit in the Office Supplies category?

A. Fasteners
B. Labels
C. Envelopes
D. Binders

Answer: A

Explanation:

1) Drag Category, and sub-calegory to the row shelf. Drag Profit to the Column shelf
2) Click the Sort-ascending icon as shown above, to sort the profits from least to greatest as shown:
Click The 'Show mark labels icon'



As we can see. Fasteners has the least Profit in the Office Supplies Category, and hence is our correct answer!

Question: 10

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

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is true, indeed!

The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all records from the left table (table 1), and the matched records from the right table (table2). The result is NULL from the right side, if there is no match.