



# TDS-C01<sup>Q&As</sup>

Tableau Desktop Specialist

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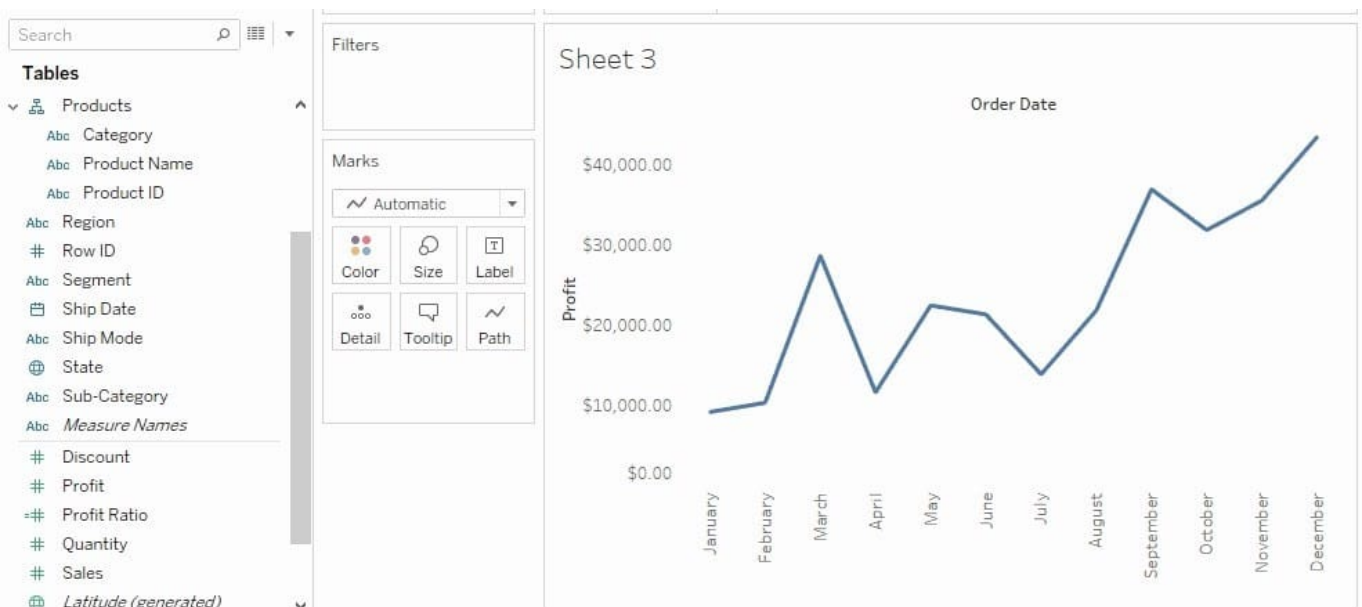
### QUESTION 1

What is the one most important thing you should do after creating a Dual-axis chart?

- A. Synchronise the axis
- B. Change the colours
- C. Edit the labels
- D. Hide the axis

Correct Answer: A

After creating a dual axis chart, make sure to synchronise their axis since they both might not be having the same y-axis.



To align the two axes in a dual axes chart to use the same scale, right-click (control-click on Mac) the secondary axis, and select Synchronize Axis. This aligns the scale of the secondary axis to the scale of the primary axis. In this example, the Sales axis is the secondary axis and the Profit axis is the primary axis. If you would like to change which axis is the primary, and which axis is the secondary, select the field on the Columns or Rows shelf that is the secondary, and drag it in front of the primary field on the shelf until you see an orange triangle appear.

In this example, you can select the SUM(Sales) field on the Rows shelf, and drag it in front of the SUM(Profit) field. The Sales axis is now the primary and the Profit axis is the secondary.



Order Date	
	\$350,000

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/multiple\\_measures.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/multiple_measures.htm)

## QUESTION 2

The icon associated with the field that has been grouped is a \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Paper Clip
- B. Globe
- C. Intersection
- D. =#

Correct Answer: A

You can create a group to combine related members in a field. The icon associated with a group is a paper clip!



## QUESTION 3

Which of the following are stored in a .tds file? Choose 3.

- A. Data Connection information
- B. Visualizations
- C. Calculated Fields
- D. Data Extracts
- E. Metadata edits

Correct Answer: ACE

If you've created a data connection that you might want to use with other workbooks or share with colleagues, you can



export (save) the data source to a file. You might want to do this also if you've added joined tables, default properties, or custom fields--such as groups, sets, calculated fields, and binned fields--to the Data pane.

You can save a data source to either of the following formats:



**Data Source (.tds)** – contains only the information you need to connect to the data source, including the following:

- Data source type
- Connection information specified on the data source page; for example, database server address, port, location of local files, tables
- Groups, sets, calculated fields, bins
- Default field properties; for example, number formats, aggregation, and sort order

Use this format if everyone who will use the data source has access to the underlying file or database defined in the connection information. For example, the underlying data is a CSV file on your computer, and you are the only person who will use it; or the data is hosted on a cloud platform, and your colleagues all have the same access you do.

Visualisations and Data extracts are NOT saved in a .tds file!

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/export\\_connection.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/export_connection.htm)

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#### QUESTION 4

The View Data window displays as much of the data as possible by default, up to \_\_\_\_\_ rows.

- A. 20,000
- B. 5,000
- C. 10,000
- D. 15,000

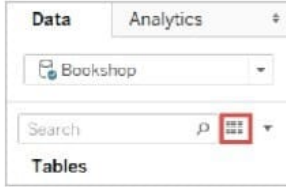
Correct Answer: C

The View Data window displays as much of the data as possible by default, up to 10,000 rows. This can be increased though, if you wish to.

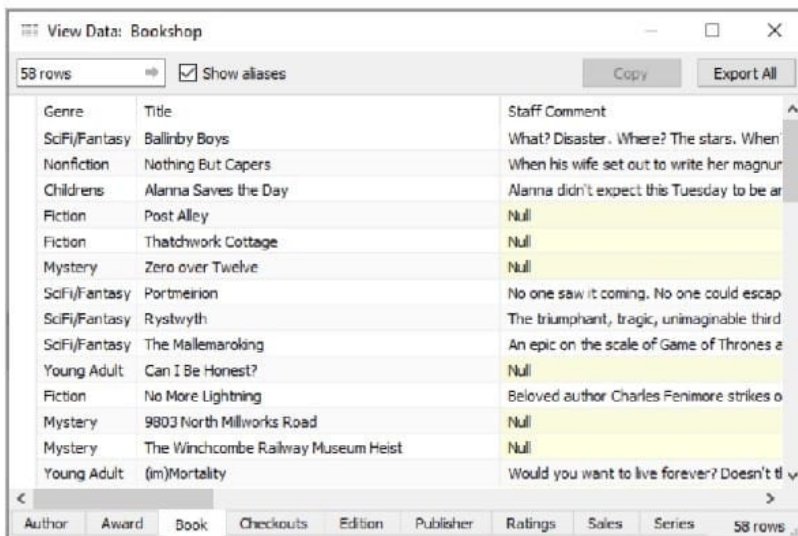


## Data pane

In a worksheet, the View Data icon is located at the top of the Data pane, below the data source list and to the right of the Search box.



The View Data window displays a tab for every table in the data source. Tables that are joined or unioned make up a single tab, as they are represented as a single logical table in the data model.



Read more: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-gb/inspectdata\\_viewdata.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-gb/inspectdata_viewdata.htm)

## QUESTION 5

- For a relative date filter, the default anchor is \_\_\_\_\_ A. The current time
- B. Today's date
- C. The target date
- D. The date we specify

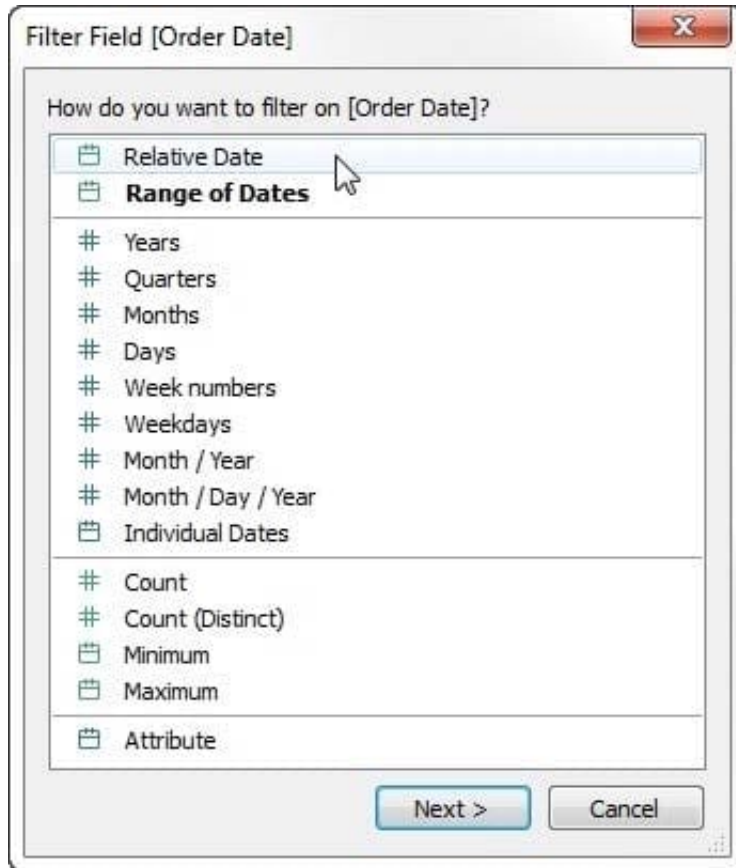
Correct Answer: B

Relative date filters dynamically update to show a time period relative to when you open the view, such as the current week, the year to date, or the past 10 days. Relative date filters make it easy to create views that always show the most recent data.



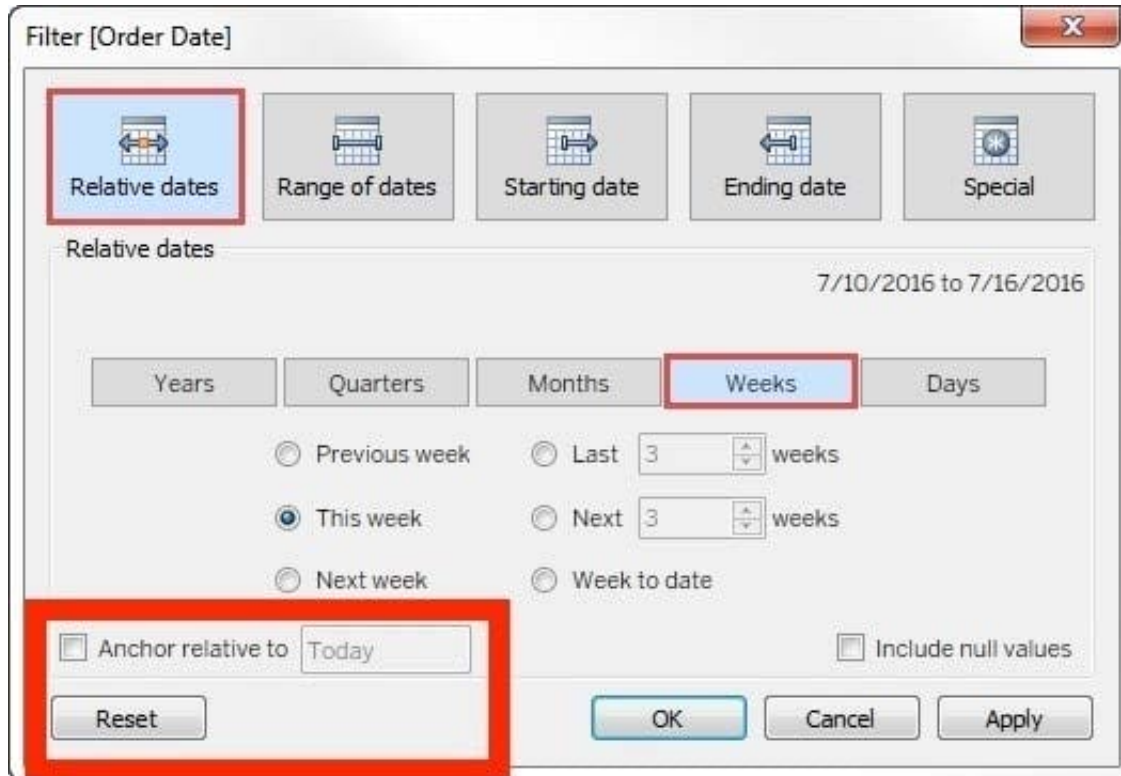
Step 1: Drag a date field to the filter shelf

Right-click (control-click on Mac) and drag a date field from the Data window to the Filters shelf. In the Filter Field dialog box, click Relative Date, and then click Next.



Step 2: Select a time unit

In the Filter dialog box, click Relative dates, and then select the unit of time for the filter. For example, to show only the three most recent weeks, select Weeks.



Here, you can clearly see that the default date is TODAY Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/qs\\_relative\\_dates.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/qs_relative_dates.htm)

#### QUESTION 6

When creating a data source, how can you add additional connections to different databases?

- A. From the drop-down menu of the current connection, select Edit Connection.
- B. From the Connections pane, select Add.
- C. From the Data menu, select New Data Source.
- D. From the File menu, select New.

Correct Answer: B

#### QUESTION 7

You have a visualization that uses multiple types of sorting. How can you clear all sorting of the visualization?

- A. From the Dashboard menu, select Clear.
- B. Right-click a sorted field, and then select Clear Sort.
- C. From the Worksheet menu, select Clear, and then select Sorts.



D. From the Header label, select the sort icon.

Correct Answer: C

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### QUESTION 8

You have just created a histogram and now want to be able to change the size of bins dynamically. Using which of the following will easily satisfy your requirement?

- A. Sets
- B. Groups
- C. Calculation
- D. Parameters

Correct Answer: D

A parameter is a global placeholder value such as a number, date, or string that can replace a constant value in a calculation, filter, or reference line.

For example, you may create a calculated field that returns True if Sales is greater than \$500,000 and otherwise returns False. You can replace the constant value of "500000" in the formula with a parameter. Then, using the parameter control, you can dynamically change the threshold in your calculation. Reference:

[https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/parameters\\_create.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/parameters_create.htm)

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### QUESTION 9

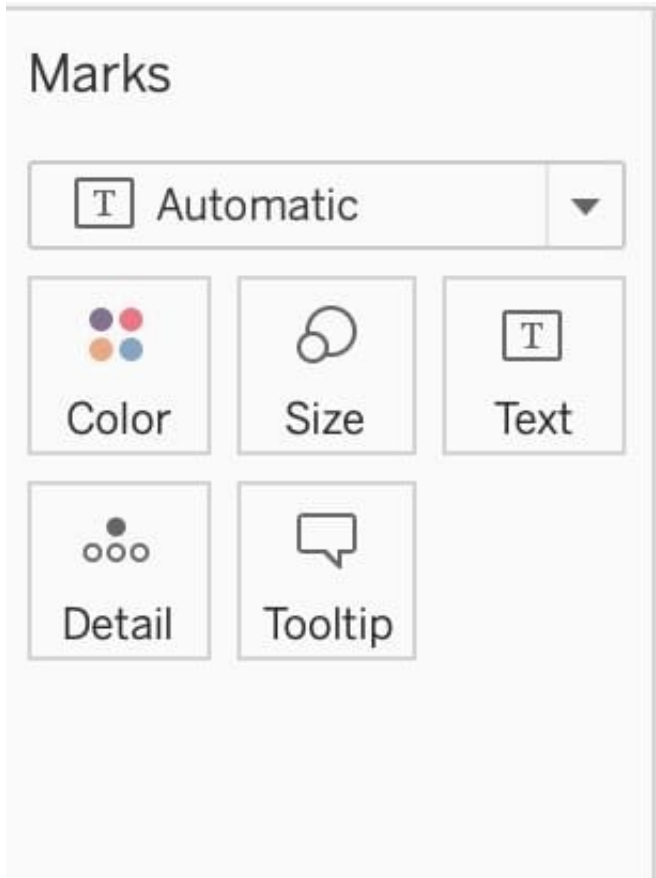
Which of the following would you use to edit the Shape, colour, and Text of your visualisations?

- A. Marks Card
- B. Data Pane
- C. Filter Shelf
- D. Analytics Pane

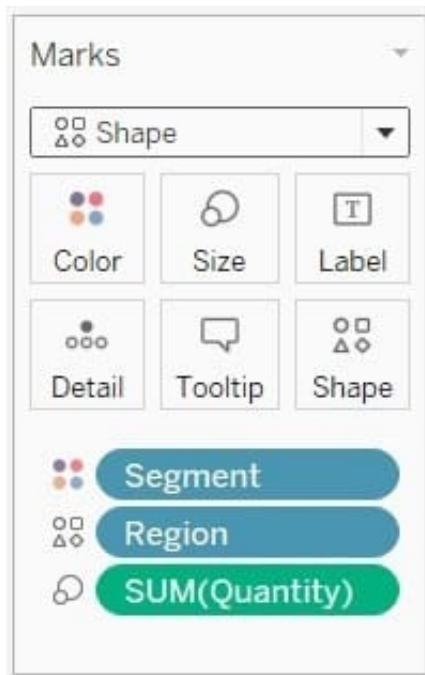
Correct Answer: A

The Marks Card allows us not only to edit the Shape, Text and Colour, but also to modify the Tooltip and the level of detail of the visualisation!

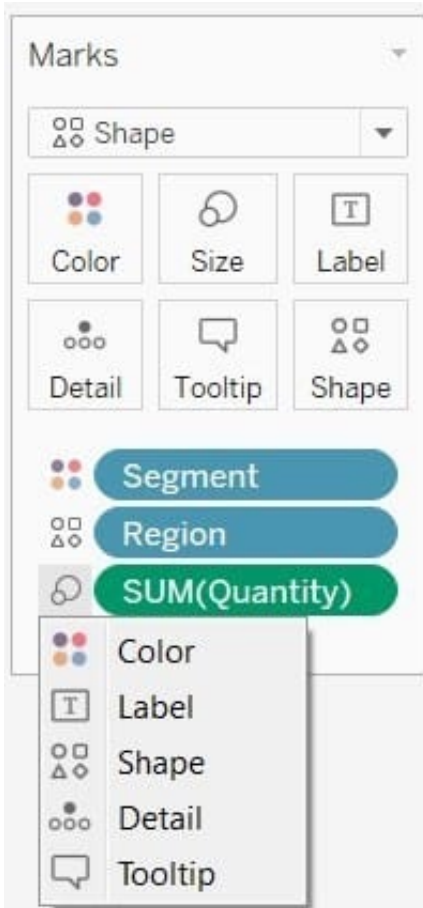




The Marks card is a key element for visual analysis in Tableau. As you drag fields to different properties in the Marks card, you add context and detail to the marks in the view.



You use the Marks card to set the mark type (see [Change the Type of Mark in the View](#)), and to encode your data with color, size, shape, text, and detail. To change the mark settings, see [Control the Appearance of Marks in the View](#).



In this example, three different fields have been dragged to different properties in the Marks card. Segment is on Color, Region is on Shape, and Quantity is on Size. After you add a field to the Marks card, you can click the icon next to the field to change the property it is using. You can also click the property buttons in the Marks card to change those settings.

Many properties can have multiple fields. For example, you can add multiple fields to Label, Detail, Tooltip, and Color. Size and Shape can only have one field at a time. For more details, see [Control the Appearance of Marks in the View](#).

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildmanual\\_shelves.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildmanual_shelves.htm)

## QUESTION 10

How does Tableau know at which level to aggregate values?

- A. Values are always aggregated at the level of granularity of the worksheet.
- B. Tableau doesn't aggregate values, we do!
- C. Values are always aggregated at the level of the Date Part
- D. Aggregation is always done by using Tableau special formulas

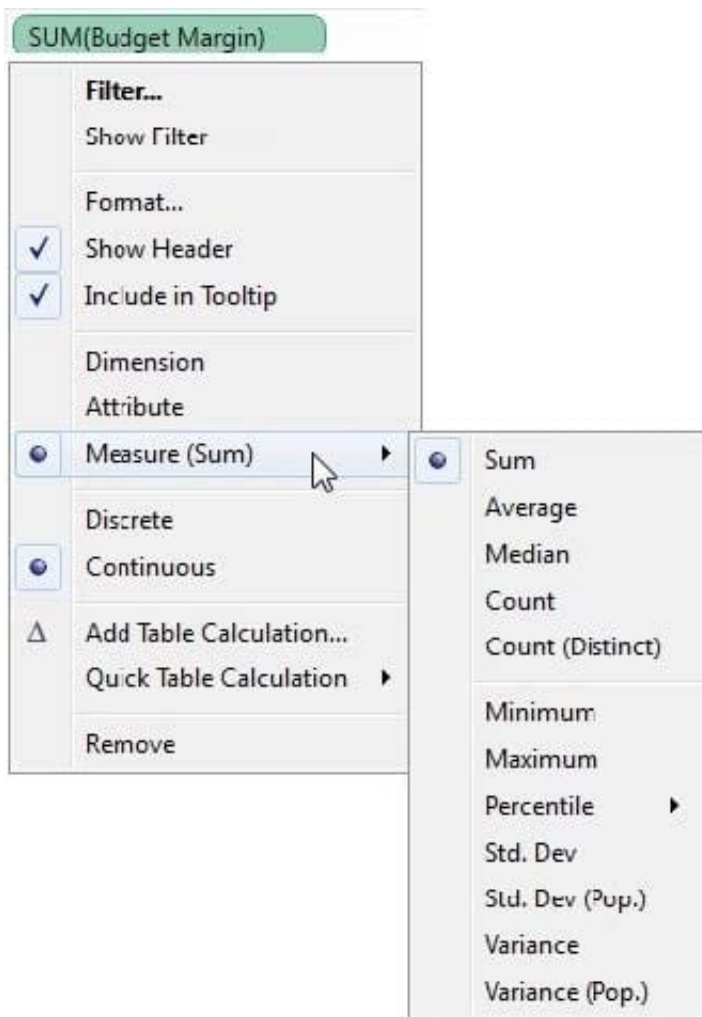
Correct Answer: A



In Tableau, you can aggregate measures or dimensions, though it is more common to aggregate measures. Whenever you add a measure to your view, an aggregation is applied to that measure by default. The type of aggregation applied varies depending on the context of the view.

When you add a measure to the view, Tableau automatically aggregates its values. Sum, average, and median are common aggregations; for a complete list, see List of Predefined Aggregations in Tableau. The current aggregation appears as part of the measure's name in the view. For example, Sales becomes SUM(Sales). Every measure has a default aggregation which is set by Tableau when you connect to a data source. You can view or change the default aggregation for a measure--see Set the Default Aggregation for a Measure.

You can change the aggregation for a measure in the view from its context menu:



Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations\\_aggregation.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_aggregation.htm)

## QUESTION 11

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.

Correct Answer: B

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.

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/environ\\_filesandfolders.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/environ_filesandfolders.htm)

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## QUESTION 12

Which of the following are valid options to define the scope of a reference line? Choose 3.

A. Pane

B. Table

C. Section

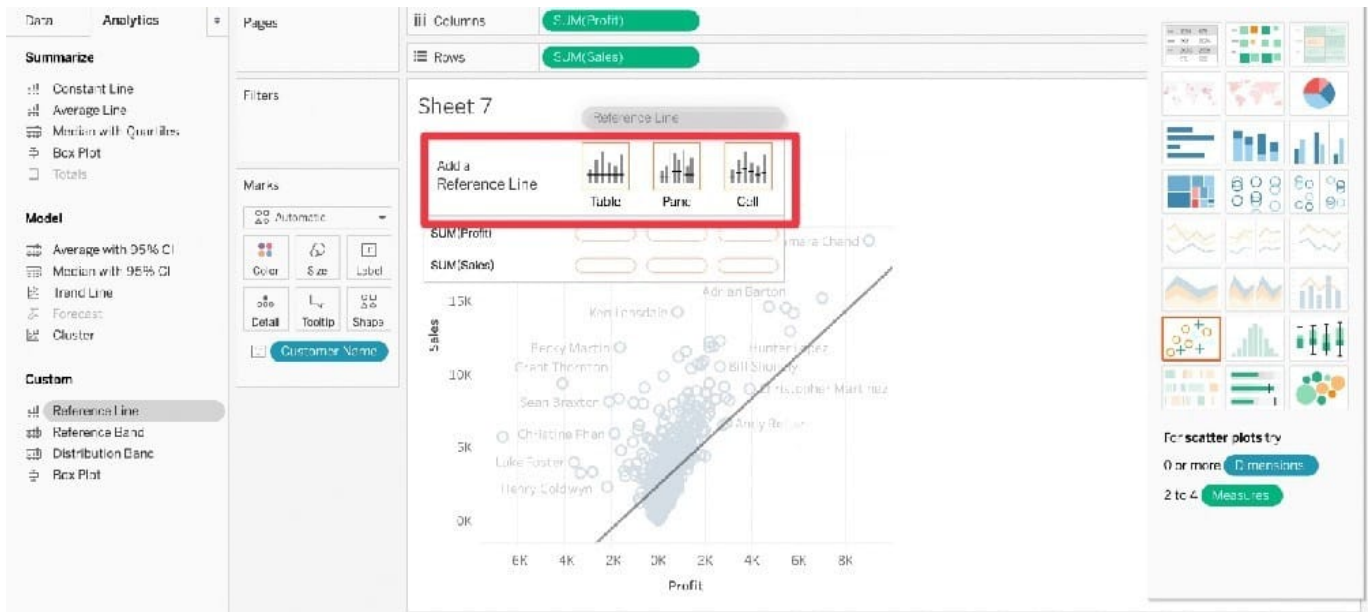
D. Window

E. cell

F. Axis

Correct Answer: ABE

When we create a reference line, we get the following 3 options for the scope:



Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/reference\\_lines.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/reference_lines.htm)

### QUESTION 13

Relationships are represented by \_\_\_\_\_ and operate at the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. noodles, logical layer
- B. noodles, physical layer
- C. Venn diagrams, physical layer
- D. Venn diagrams, logical layer

Correct Answer: A

From the official documentation:

The default view that you first see in the Data Source page canvas is the logical layer of the data source. You combine data in the logical layer using relationships (or noodles).



## LOGICAL LAYER

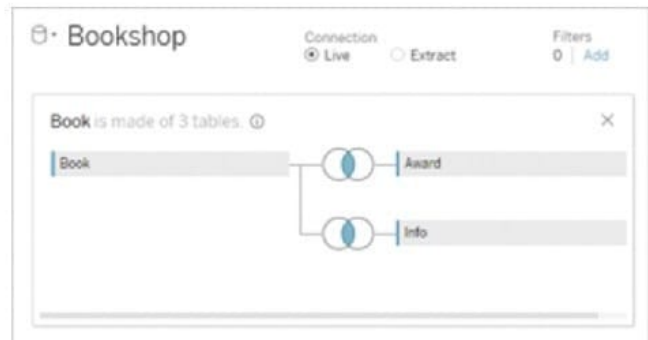
Noodles = Relationships



The top-level view of a data source with multiple, related tables. This is the logical layer. Logical tables can be combined using relationships (noodles). They don't use join types. They act like containers for physical tables.

## PHYSICAL LAYER

Venn diagram = Joins



Double-click a logical table to open it and see its physical tables. Physical tables can be combined using joins or unions. In this example, the Book logical table is made of three, joined physical tables (Book, Award, Info).

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/datasource\\_datamodel.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/datasource_datamodel.htm)

**QUESTION 14**

What is the default behavior of Tableau when you add a measure to the view?

- A. An aggregation is applied that varies depending on the context of the view.
- B. You are prompted to add an aggregation.
- C. The measure is added disaggregated.
- D. An aggregation is applied that is independent of the context of the view.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 15**

By definition, Tableau displays measures over time as a \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Packed Bubble
- B. Bar
- C. Stacked Bar
- D. Line

Correct Answer: D



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:  
Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples\\_line.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples_line.htm)

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**.

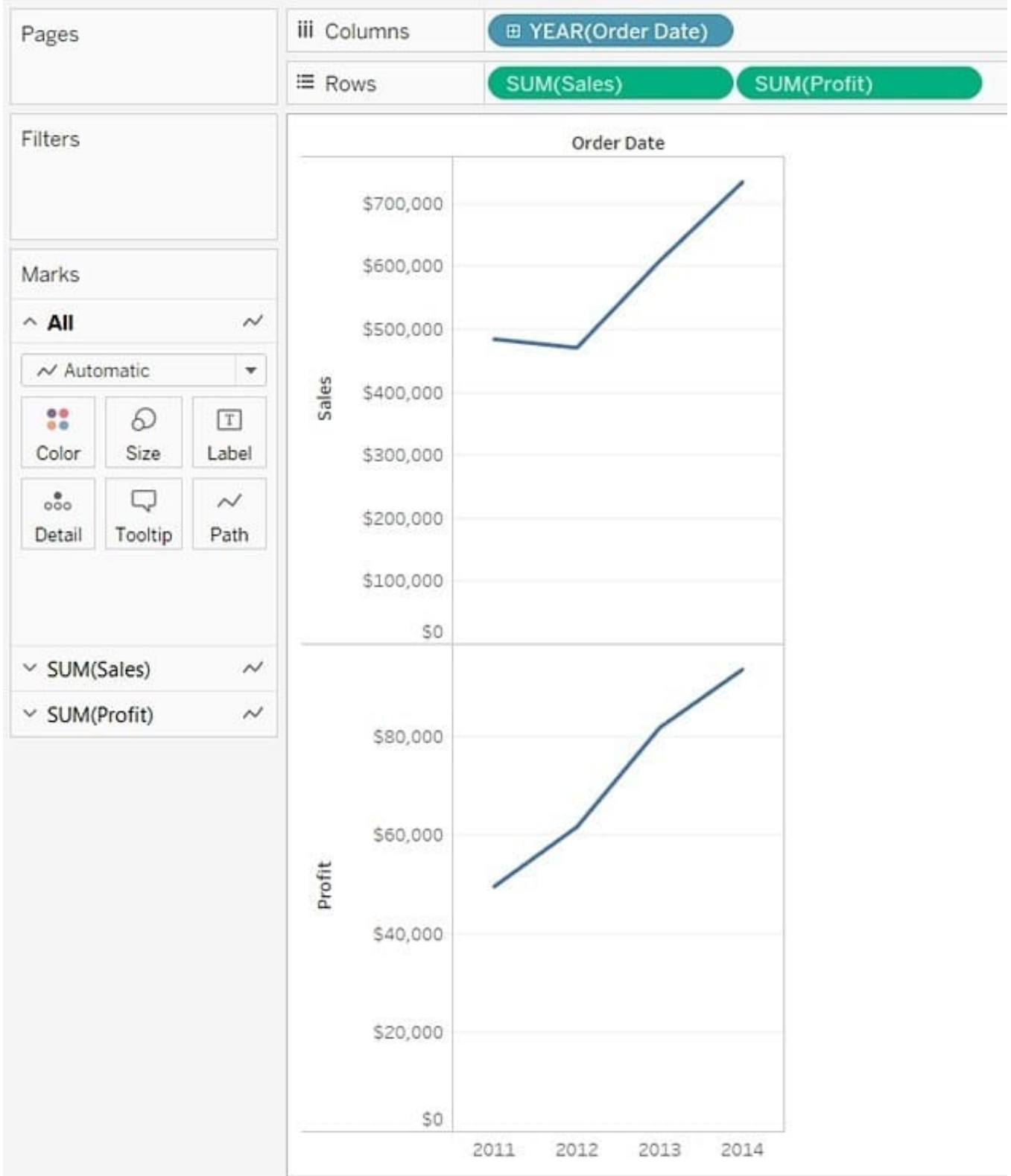
Tableau aggregates the date by year, and creates column headers.

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**.



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