2022 Free Tableau Desktop-Specialist Exam Files Downloaded Instantly [Q84-Q99

2022 Free Tableau Desktop-Specialist Exam Files Downloaded Instantly Pass Tableau Desktop-Specialist exam Dumps 100 Pass Guarantee With Latest Demo

For more info read reference:
Tableau Desktop-Specialist

NEW QUESTION 84

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

```
SUM([GDP])/SUM([Population]) + [Parameter]
//This ratio calculates GDP/capita
```


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

NEW QUESTION 85

Are animations enabled by default in Tableau?
* No
* Yes
Explanation

No, by default, animations are not enabled in Tableau.

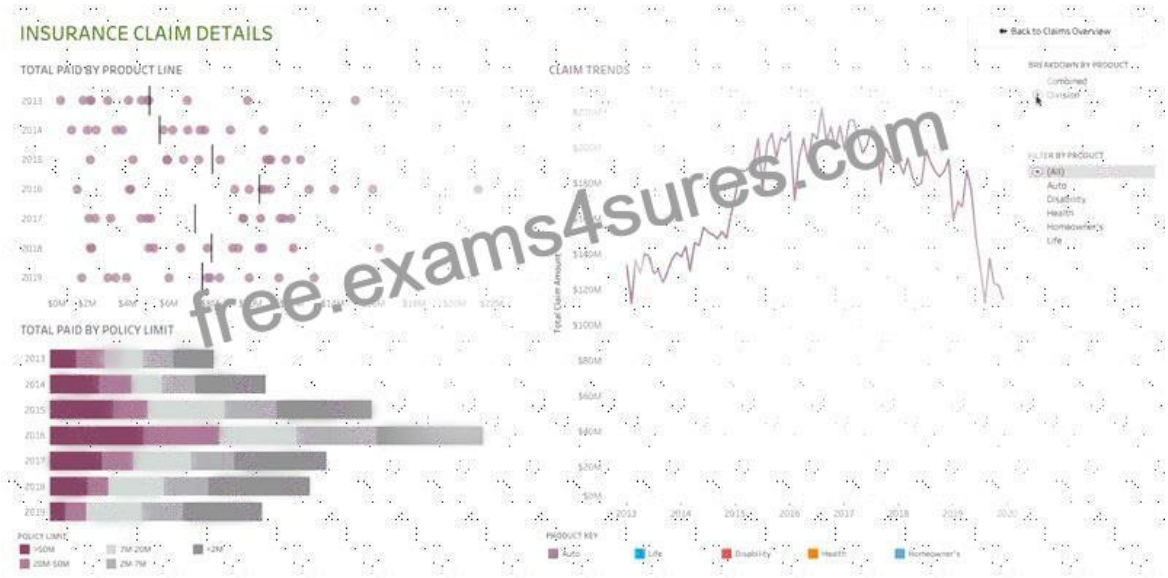
We can animate visualizations to better highlight changing patterns in your data, reveal spikes and outliers, and see how data points cluster and separate.

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-by-step.

To Animate visualizations in a workbook:

1) Choose Format > Animations.

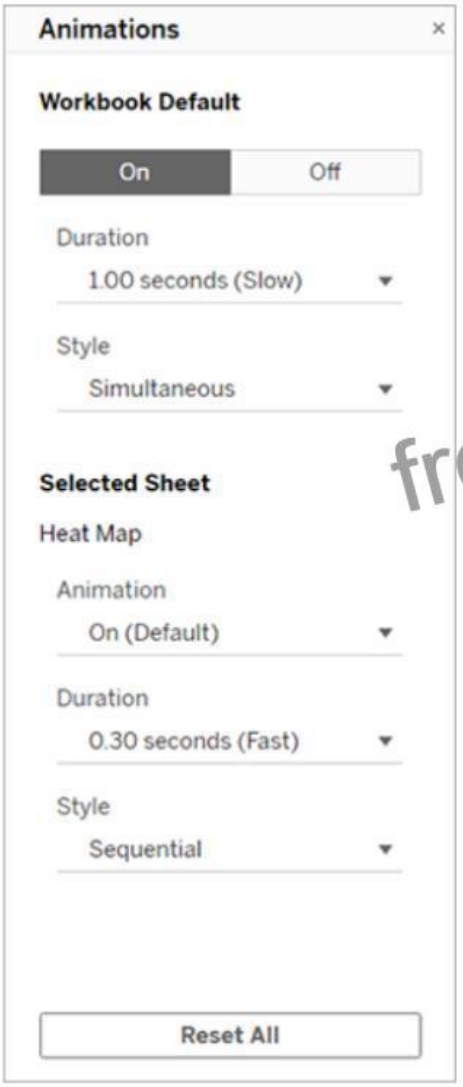
2) If you want to animate every sheet, under Workbook Default, click On. Then do the following:

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 th
Workbook Default setting.



NEW QUESTION 86

_____ can only create header. _____ will create header and axis both.

* Dimensions, Measures
* Measures, Dimensions
* Groups, Sets
* Dates, Strings

Explanation

Using the Sample superstore as a reference:

1) Let’s plot a bar chart showing SUM(Quantity) for each Segment:

2) Right click on the x-axis (Segment):

Notice we don’t have an option to edit the axis, only header. This is because only continous values form the AXIS.

3) Similarly, right click on the y-axis (Quantity):

Now we have the option to edit BOTH the axis and the header.

NEW QUESTION 87

Which of the following would you use to connect to multiple tables in a single data source at once?
* A Blend
* A Hierarchy
* A Set
* A Join

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
Weather in the Alps	19.99	5,000
My Physics	8.99	3,500
The Magic Shoe Lace	15.99	7,000

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
20034	Adam	Davis	Independent	The Magic Shoe Lace	15.99
20165	Ashley	Garcia	Big	Weather in the Alps	19.99

NEW QUESTION 88

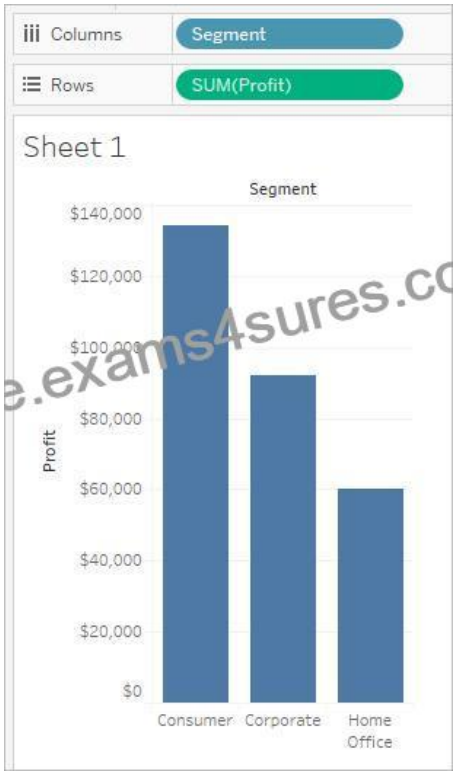
The row and column shelves contain _____
* Pills
* Grand Totals
* Filters
* Parameters

Explanation

We can drag fields from the Data pane to create the structure for your visualizations.

The Columns shelf creates the columns of a table, while the Rows shelf creates the rows of a table. You can place any number of fields on these shelves.

These FIELDS are also referred to as PILLS. See below:

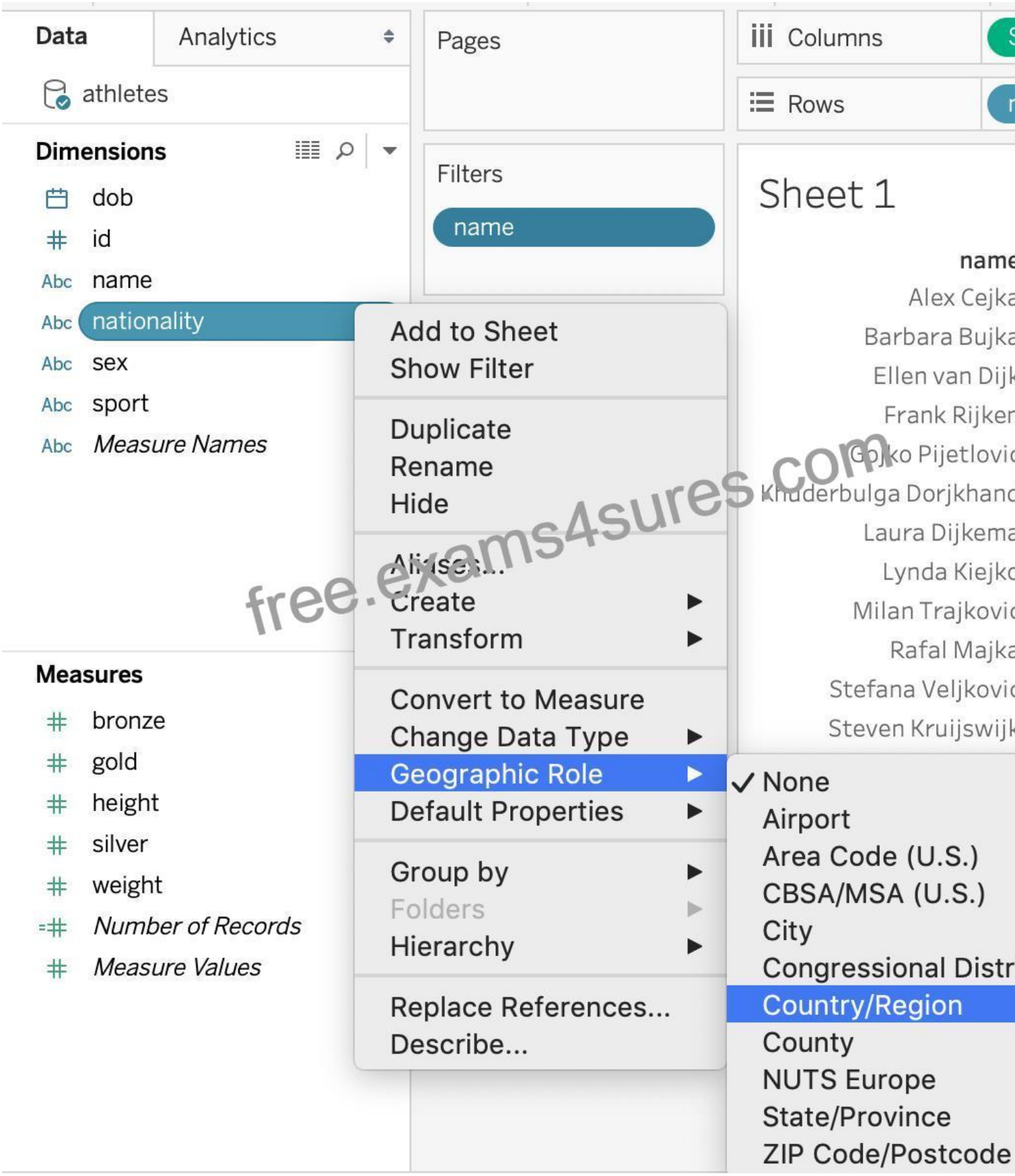


NEW QUESTION 89

How can you MANUALLY assign geographic roles to a dimension from the data pane?
* Edit the config file in My Documents -> MyTableauRepository for a quick fix
* Right click it -> Geographic role -> and then assign the appropriate geographic role
* Edit the data source manually for a quick resolution
* Right click it -> Edit Default properties -> Assign geographic roles

Explanation

From the data pane, simply right click on the dimension, choose geographic role, and then select the appropriate role as follows:



NEW QUESTION 90

Which Sub-Category had the least Profit in the Office Supplies category?
* Fasteners
* Labels
* Envelopes
* Binders

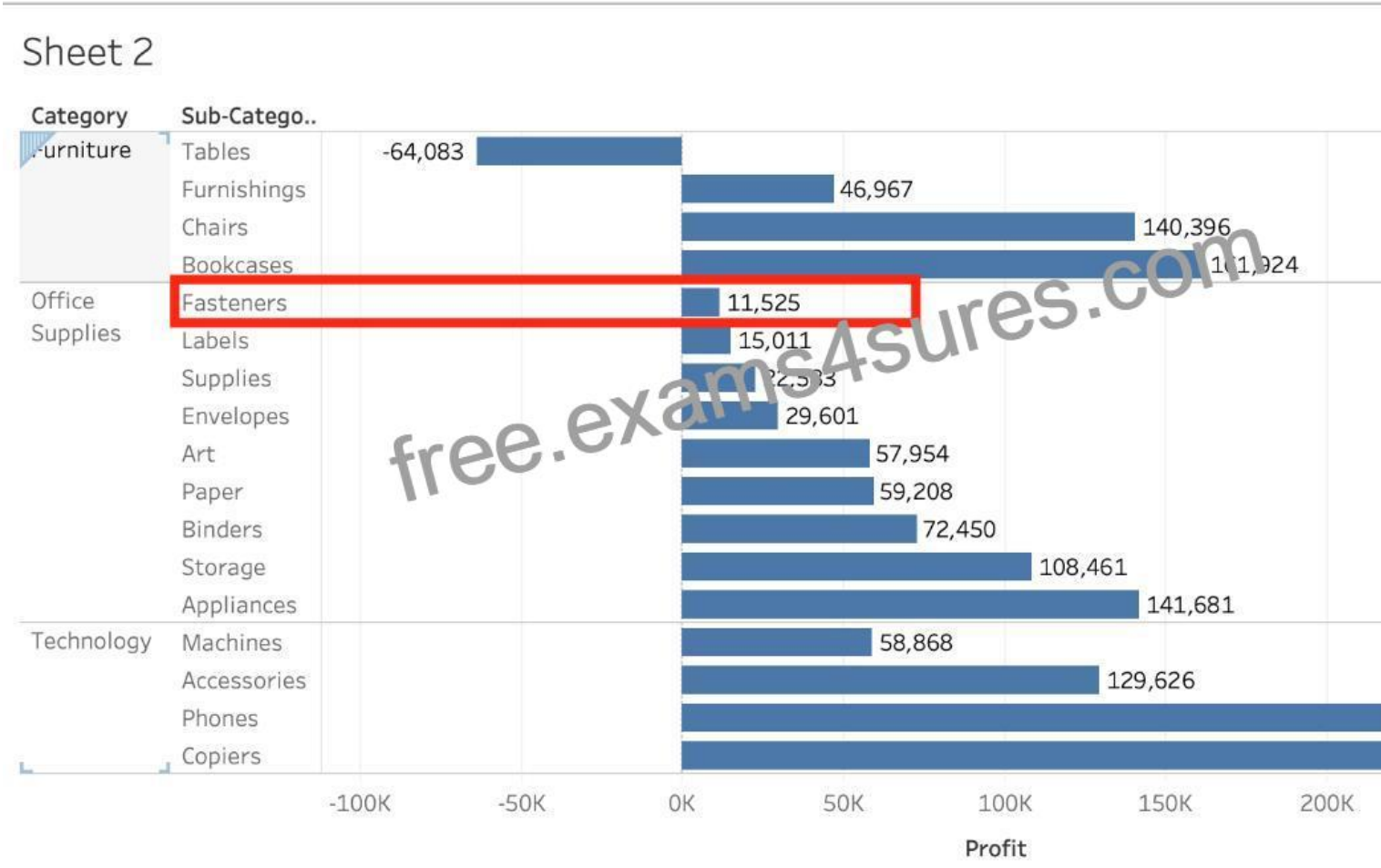
Explanation

To reach the correct answer, follow the steps below:

1) Drag Category, and sub-category 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!

NEW QUESTION 91

Using the dataset provided, create a crosstab showing the Profit of each Region per Year, then add grand totals to the view. What was the total Profit for Canada in 2012 and the total Profit for Canada for 2011 through

2014, respectively?
* 5,129 and 88,872
* 52,678 and 311,404
* 1,807 and 34,571
* 4,888 and 17,817

Explanation

To reach the correct answer, follow these steps:

1) Drag Order Date (Discrete Year) to the Column shelf, and Region to the Row Shelf as shown:

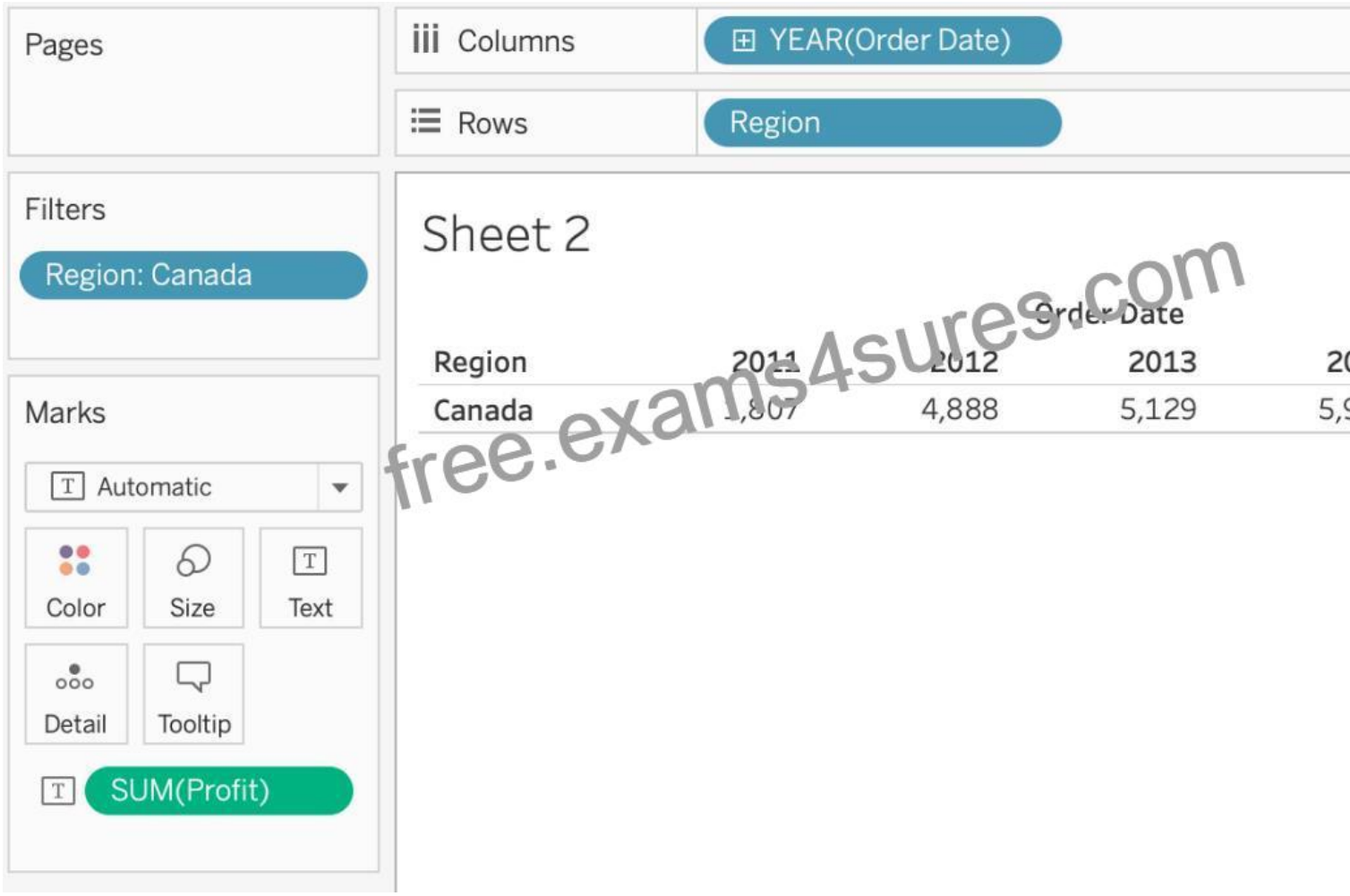
2) Drag Profit to Text in the Marks Shelf as shown:

3) Click on Analysis as shown -> Totals -> SELECT ROW GRAND TOTALS

The following will be the final view:

	Order Date				
Region	2011	2012	2013	2014	Grand Total
Africa	10,944	11,909	26,687	39,331	88,872
Canada	1,807	4,888	5,129	5,993	17,817
Caribbean	4,359	8,706	8,974	12,533	34,571
Central	52,678	63,617	91,385	97,724	311,404
Central Asia	22,846	28,977	33,109	47,547	132,480
East	17,960	21,091	20,177	33,195	91,523
EMEA	5,280	5,420	10,598	22,600	43,898
North	35,866	50,906	51,167	56,658	194,598
North Asia	35,513	28,020	49,274	52,770	165,578
Oceania	21,429	29,675	37,553	31,432	120,089
South	17,849	30,975	39,755	51,776	140,356
Southeast Asia	3,243	2,738	3,166	8,705	17,852
West	20,066	20,492	23,960	43,901	108,418

You could also Filter by Region to only Focus on Canada, but that’s your choice:



THEREFORE,

2012 = 4,888

2011 -> 2014 = 17,817

NEW QUESTION 92

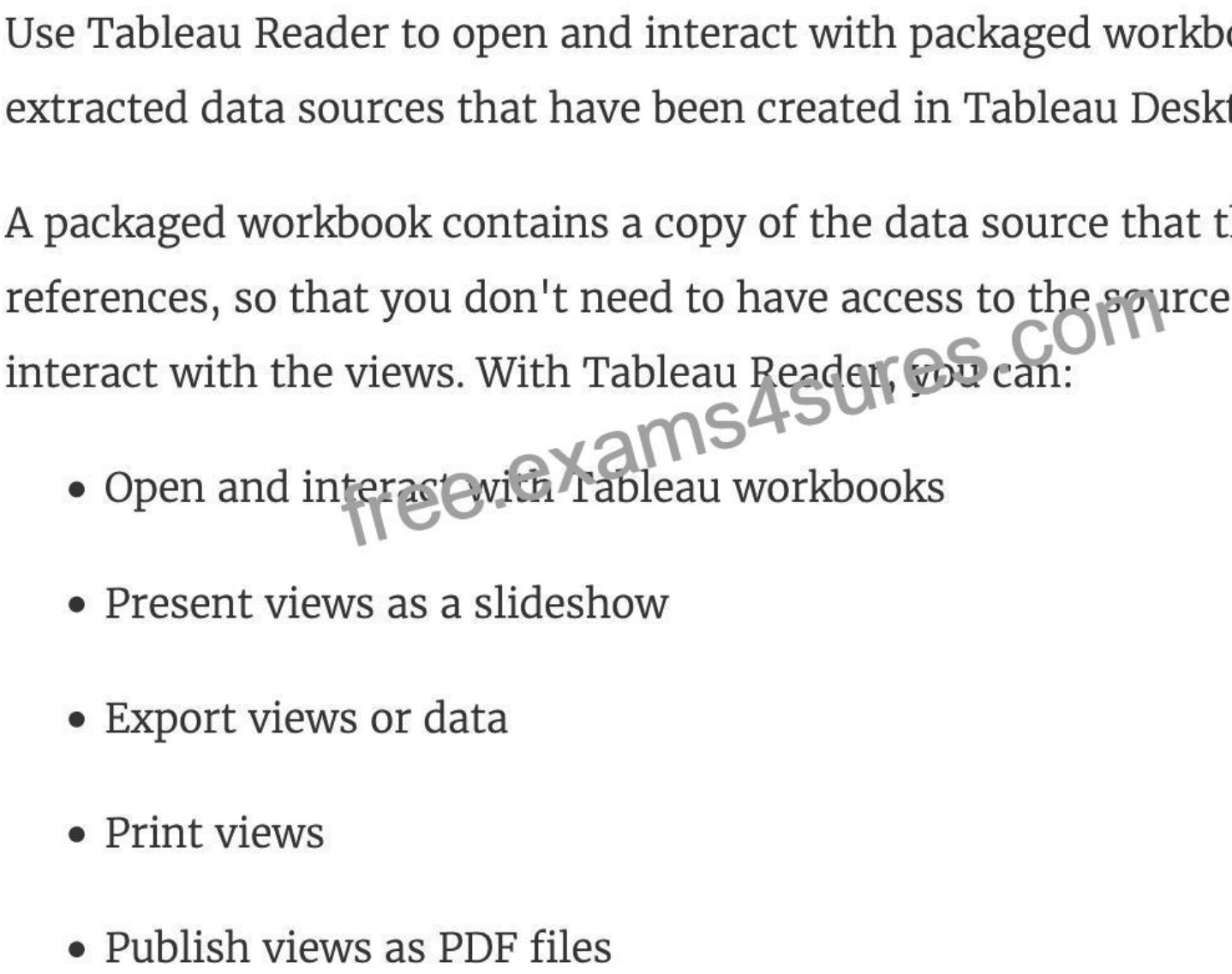
We can use _____ as a static tool to open and interact with packaged workbooks with extracted data sources that have been created in Tableau Desktop.

* Tableau Reader
* Tableau Online
* Tableau Server
* Tableau Desktop

Explanation

The word ‘static tool’ gives it away.

According to the official website :



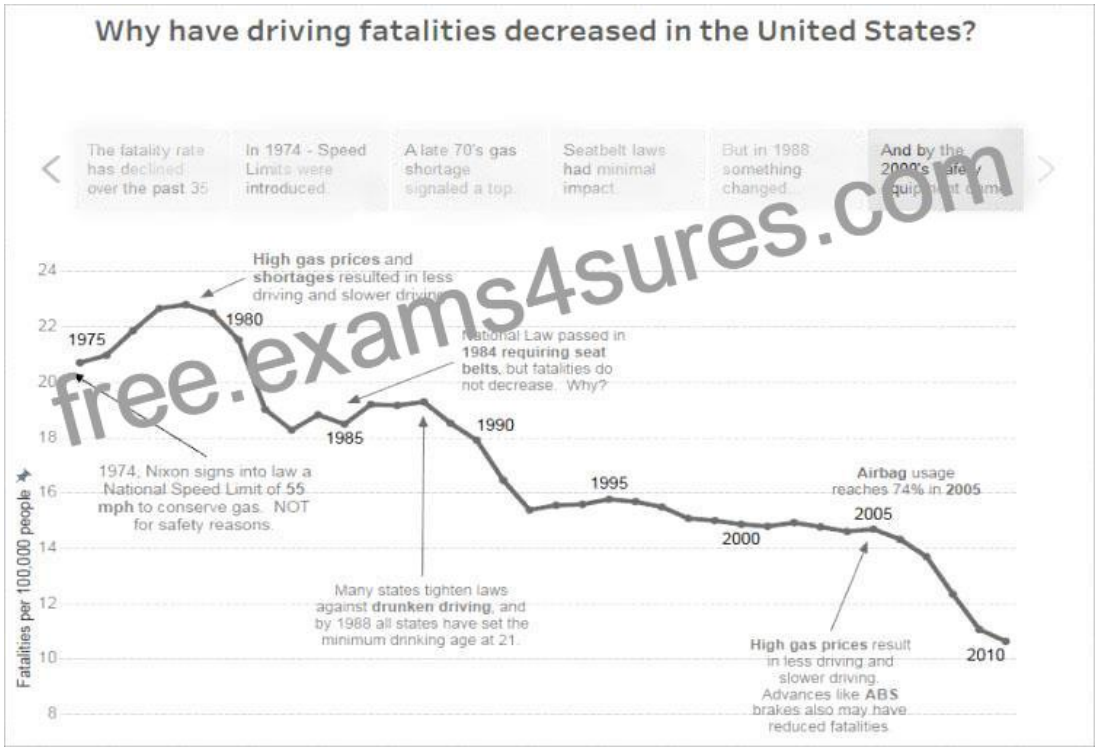
NEW QUESTION 93

True or False: A sheet cannot be used within a story directly. Either sheets should be used within a dashboard, or a dashboard should be used within a story.
* rue
* False
Explanation

It is possible in Tableau to use a sheet within a story directly.

Moreover, in Tableau, a story is a sequence of visualizations that work together to convey information. You can create stories to tell a data narrative, provide context, demonstrate how decisions relate to outcomes, or to simply make a compelling case.

At the same time, a story is also a collection of sheets, arranged in a sequence. Each individual sheet in a story is called a story point.



NEW QUESTION 94

How does Tableau know at which level to aggregate values?
* Values are always aggregated at the level of granularity of the worksheet.
* Tableau doesn’t aggregate values, we do!
* Values are always aggregated at the level of the Date Part
* Aggregation is always done by using Tableau special formulas

Explanation

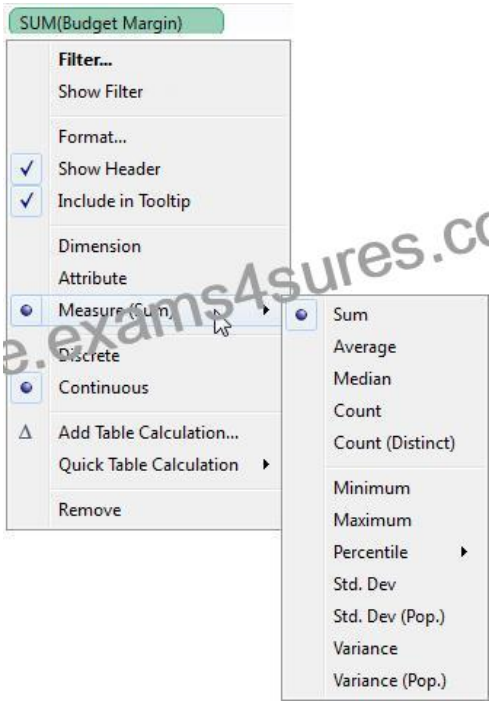
In Tableau, you can aggregate measures or dimensions, though it is more common to aggregate measures.

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:



NEW QUESTION 95

Question 30: Skipped

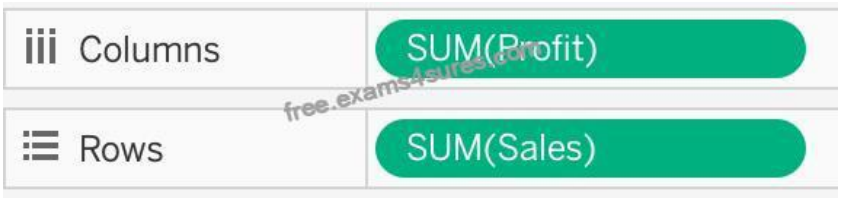
Using the CoffeeChain table, create a scatter plot of Profit (x-axis) vs Sales (y-axis) broken down by State.

Add a Linear trend line to the view. What is its R-squared value?
* 0.783262
* 0.739284
* 0.759329
* 0.748472

Explanation

Trend lines have become popular questions in recent Tableau examinations. Follow along:

1) First drag Sales to the Rows shelf and Profit to the Columns shelf:

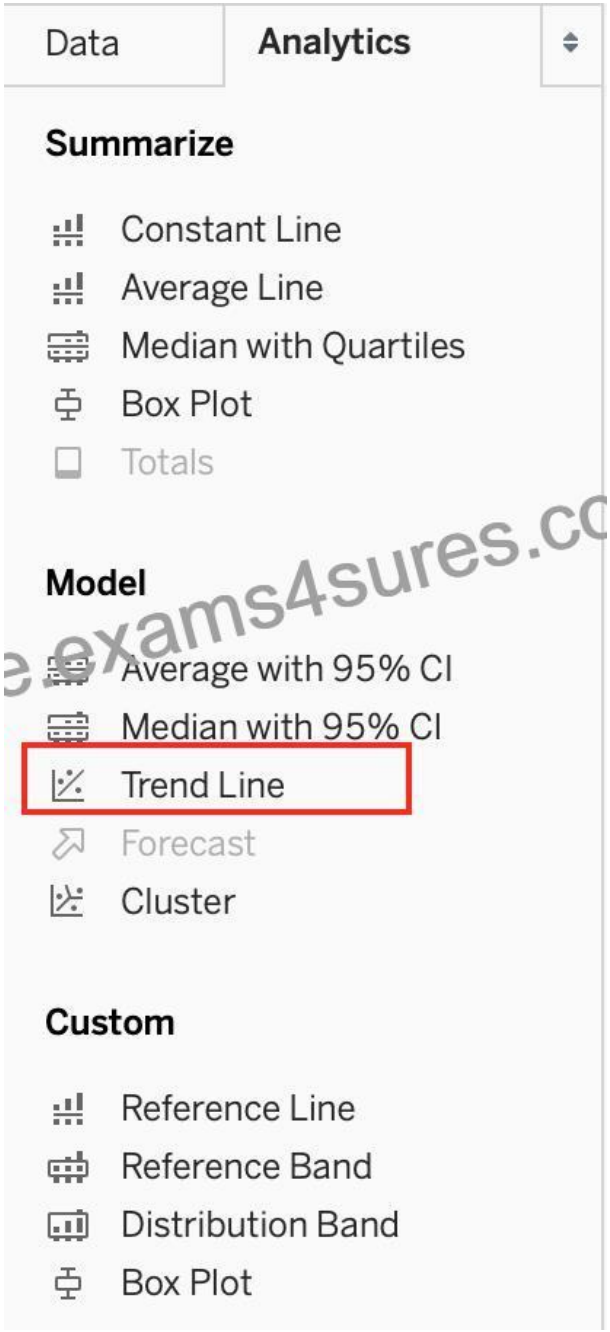


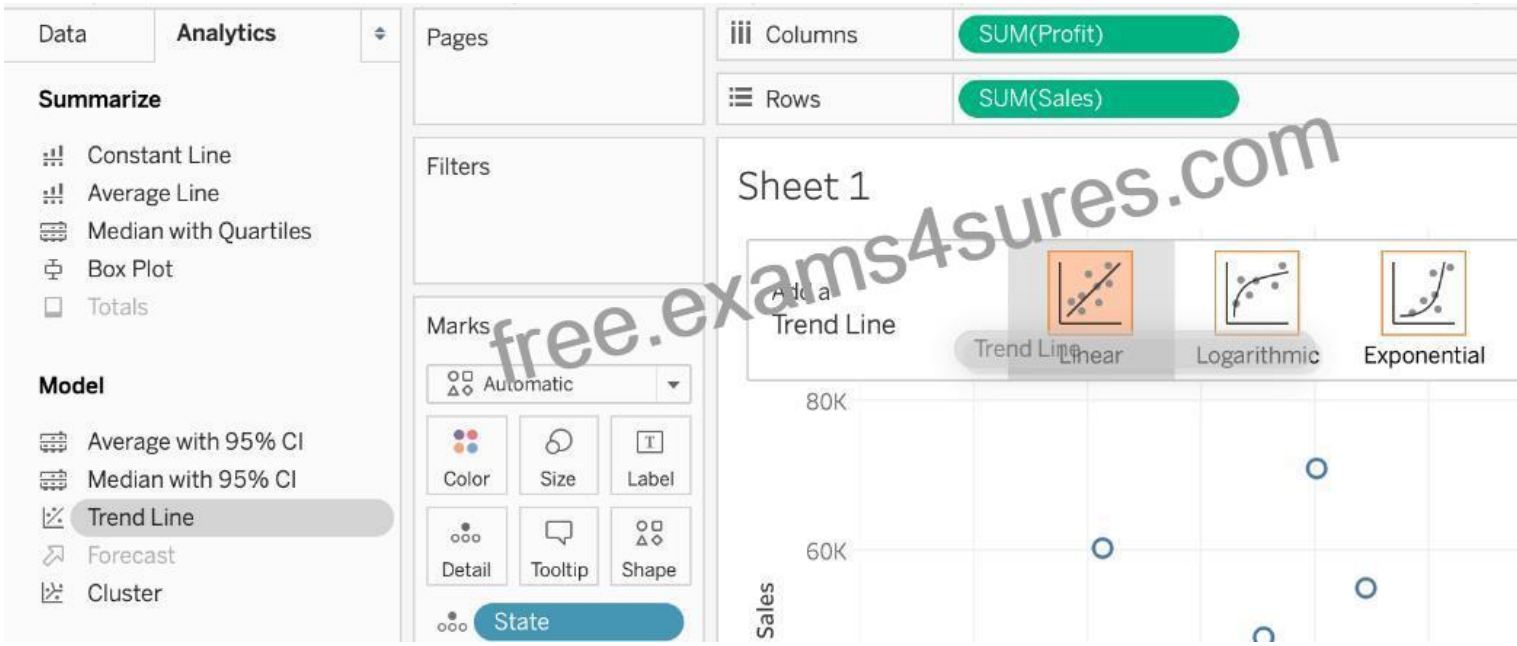
c

You will only see a single mark since the view is aggregated.

2) Now, break down this view by state. Drag State into Detail on the Marks shelf (or directly to the view):

3) Finally, move to the Analytics pane, and drag Trend line to the view. When you drag it, select the Linear option!:





4) The following is our view. Hover over the trend line to see the R-squared value:

NEW QUESTION 96

Is SUM a table calculation?
* Yes
* No
Explanation

SUM is an aggregate function, not a table calculation!

A table calculation is a transformation you apply to the values in a visualization. Table calculations are a special type of calculated field that computes on the local data in Tableau. They are calculated based on what is currently in the visualization and do not consider any measures or dimensions that are filtered out of the visualization.

The most common Table calculations are:

Running Total

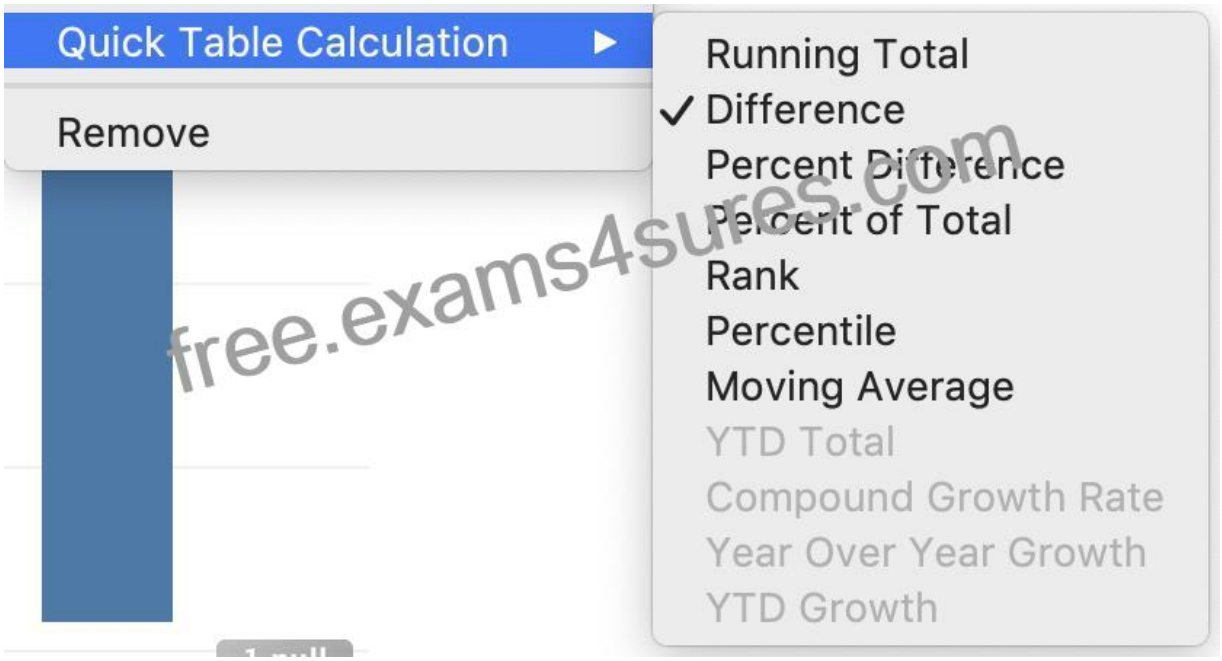
Percent Difference

Difference

Percent of Total

Rank

Percentile



These can be calculated using : Table(across), Cell, or Specific dimensions!

NEW QUESTION 97

True or False: Trend lines can only be used with numeric or date fields
* True
* False
Explanation

You can show trend lines in a visualization to highlight trends in your data.

To add trend lines to a view, both axes must contain a field that can be interpreted as a number. For example, you cannot add a trend line to a view that has the Product Category dimension, which contains strings, on the Columns shelf and the Profit measure on the Rows shelf.

However, you can add a trend line to a view of sales over time because both sales and time can be interpreted as numeric values.

NEW QUESTION 98

_____ files are shortcuts for quickly connecting to the original data that you use often. Data source files do 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, adding groups, and so on.
* .tbm
* .tds
* .tde
* .twb
Explanation

According to the official Tableau documentation:

Tableau data source files have the .tds file extension. Data source files are shortcuts for quickly connecting to the original data that you use often. Data source files do 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, adding groups, and so on. For more information, see Save Data Sources.

NEW QUESTION 99

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.

Read Online Desktop-Specialist Test Practice Test Questions Exam Dumps:
https://www.exams4sures.com/Tableau/Desktop-Specialist-practice-exam-dumps.html]