

TDS-C01^{Q&As}

Tableau Desktop Specialist

Pass Tableau TDS-C01 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.pass2lead.com/tds-c01.html

100% Passing Guarantee 100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Tableau Official Exam Center

Instant Download After Purchase

100% Money Back Guarantee

😳 365 Days Free Update

800,000+ Satisfied Customers





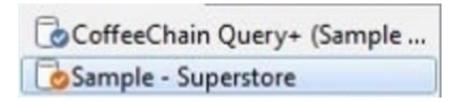
QUESTION 1

When using a Blend, what is the color of tick-mark on the primary and secondary data sources respectively?

- A. Red, Blue
- B. Orange, Blue
- C. Blue, Red
- D. Blue, Orange

Correct Answer: D

When using a Blend, the primary data source appears with a BLUE tick-mark and the secondary data source appears with a ORANGE tick-mark. See below:



Reference: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/tableau/tableau_data_blending.htm

QUESTION 2

Which of the following returns the Absolute Value of a given number?

- A. ABS(Number)
- B. CEILING(Number)
- C. FLOOR(Number)
- D. ZN(Number)
- Correct Answer: A

From the official Tableau website: Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_number.htm



~				
Function	Syntax	Description		
ABS	ABS(number)	Returns the absolute value of the given number. Examples:		
		ABS(-7) = 7 ABS([Budget Variance])		
		The second example returns the absolute value for all the numbers contained in the Budget Variance field.		
CEILING	CEILING(number)	Rounds a number to the nearest integer of equal or greater value. Example:		
		CEILING(3.1415) = 4		
FLOOR	FLOOR(number)	Rounds a number to the nearest integer of equal or lesser value. Example:		
		FLOOR(3.1415) = 3		
ZN	ZN(expression)	Returns the expression if it is not null, otherwise returns zero. Use this function to use zero values instead of null values. Example:		
		<pre>ZN([Profit]) = [Profit]</pre>		



QUESTION 3

Which mark type is used in a highlight table?

- A. Area
- B. Square
- C. Polygon
- D. Text

Correct Answer: B

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples_highlight.htm

QUESTION 4

To connect Tableau to a CSV data source what type of connection should you use?

- A. Spatial
- B. Excel
- C. Text
- D. JSON
- Correct Answer: C

Tableau recognises a CSV file as a TEXT file, and therefore it is the correct option. The following are the steps to import a CSV file: 1) From the data connection screen, click on Text:





Connect

Search for Data

Tableau Server

To a File

Microsoft Excel

Text file

JSON file

PDF file

Spatial file

Statistical file

More...

2) Choose the appropriate file, and click Open:



t	Datasets_test3	Q Search
	athletes.csv CoffeeChaie Chain).csv cwurData.csv	
		athletes.csv CSV Document - 765 KB
	All Text Files (*.txt *.csv *.tab *.tsv)	Tags Add Tags Created 19 September 2019 at 3:44 PM
otio		Cancel Open

3) Finally, Tableau imports the data as shown below:

$\models \leftarrow \rightarrow \sqcup \bigcirc$	⊡• athl	etes					Conna () Live		act		Filters O 4dc
athletes Tec Re	athletes.	3 V					0 1		1722 1		
Use Data Interpreter 2 Data Interpreter might be able to clean your Text (The workbook. athletes.osy			11 v				Sin	waliases 5	Show hid le i fi	iekls 1.002	÷ 10/
I CoffeeChain Q., ee Chain).csv	💷 🔚 Sort	fields Data source orde									
CohesOfiain Qse Chain).csv CourDeta csv	# etHebracov id	Abe chietastav marme	Ate athlates.cov real inmality	Abc athletes.cs/	📛 athletes.cov d o th	# sthetmore height	≠ strieles.cs= weight	Abe alhetascas sport	# shietzstev gold	# ethieteaces silver	#
⊞ cwurDeta csv	# attrietes.cov	Abe athetas.cs	Atc. athlates.cov	attletes.ss/	athletes.cov	with etamory	atrietes.cs=	nth etaa.cav	sthletzsczy	athletes.cs Silver	# ethleles.c bronze
⊞ cwurDeta csv	# etHetez.csv icl	Abe oth etmacry Indettee	Acc athlates.cov real ionality	athletes.cs/ NP3	athletes.cav cl o th	nth etancas height	atrieles.cov weight	ath etasces sport athletics	sthletes cev gold	athleten.cov silvær 0	# ethicies.c bronze
⊞ cwurDeta csv	# etHebea.dav id 73601156-1	Abe ahl etracev name A Jasus Garcia	Atc athlacestay real ionality ESP	athletes.cs/ sea male	athletes.cov dath 17/10/1969	sthetes en height 1720000	ctrister.cs= weight 6-1	ath etasces sport athletics	shletas tav gold 0	athletes.css silver 0	# sthies.s hronze
⊞ cwurDeta csv	# etHetes.cov Id 736041564 532037425	Abc chiebscry name A Jasus Garcia A Lem Shin	And athlatescov rei Ionalily ESP IKUR	athletes.csv sea male female	doh 17/10/1969 23/09/1986	eth etascas height 1 720300 1 680000	strieter.cs- weight 64 56	athetasces sport athletics fencing	shletas tav gold Q	ethietes.cov silvær U U	# atticiess brouze
⊞ cwurDeta csv	# athletex.csv id 736011564 532037425 435952503	abe ethetmaces name A Josus Garcia A Lem Shin Aaron Brown	Atc oblessory reliforability ESP RGR CAN	athletes.cov sez male female male	athleten.cov doth 17/10/1969 23/09/1986 27/05/1952	eth etmory height 1720000 1680000 1980000	etriele.csv weight 64 56 79	athetises sport athletics fencing athletics tackwondo	shletssov gold 0 0 0	etivietes.csv silverr 0 0	# athletes.s bronze
⊞ cwurDeta csv	# athleta.cov ixl 736011564 532037425 435952503 521041435	abe ethetesex manue A Jasus Garcia A Lem Shin Aaron Brown Aaron Cook	Atc alliessaw real ionality ESP RCR CAN NDA	ethickes.sv ska male female male male	ahieta.cov dah 17/10/1969 23/09/1986 27/05/1992 02/01/1991	eth etences height 1 720000 1 660000 1 960000 1 850000	etrielen.es+ sweight 64 56 79 80	athetises sport athletics fencing athletics tackwondo	shletestav gold Q Q Q Q Q Q Q	athletescos silver 0 0 0 0 0	# etHeles.cs bronze
⊞ cwurDeta csv	# ethielea.cov kt 736011564 532037425 435952503 521041435 339522575	Abr ahreace trame A Jasus Garcia A Lem Shin Aaron Brown Aaron Cook Aaron Gate	Acc allisessor relionality ESP RGR CAN NDA NZL	athletes.cs/ wea male female male male male	athleter.cov deiti 17/10/1969 23/09/1986 27/05/1992 02/01/1991 26/11/1990	eth etances height 1 720300 1 6603000 1 960300 1 850300 1 810300	etrieles.cs weight 64 56 79 80 71	athletics sport athletics fencing athletics tackwondo cycling	shlette cav gold 0 0 0 0 0	othicles.cos silver 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	# etHelessa Interve

Reference: https://intellipaat.com/community/46338/how-to-import-csv-file-in-tableau



QUESTION 5

Which two filter modes can you use with continuous filters? (Choose two.)

- A. Multiple Values
- B. Single Values
- C. Range of Values
- D. Special

Correct Answer: CD

RANGE OF VALUES AT LEAST AT MOST SPECIAL

QUESTION 6

How can you set the default properties of a field to Currency?

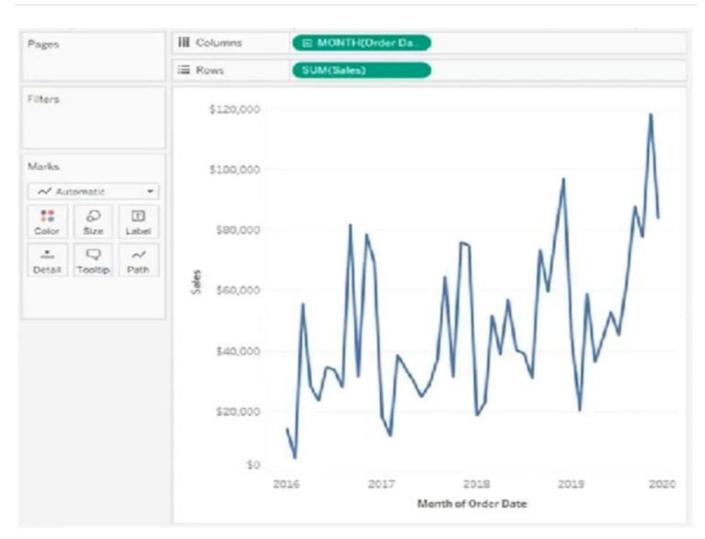
- A. From the Format menu, configure the Font settings.
- B. From the Data pane, configure the number format of the field.
- C. From the Format menu, configure the Field Labels settings.
- D. From the Data pane, configure the data type of the field.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

You have the following visualization.





Where should you place a field named Region to show multiple distinct lines on the same axis?

- A. The Rows shelf
- B. Color on the Marks card
- C. Path on the Marks card
- D. The Columns shelf

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8

You need to invert the color intensity of a quantitative range. Which option should you use?

A. Border

B. Reversed



- C. Opacity
- D. Stepped Color

Correct Answer: B

Select Reversed to invert the order of colors in the range. For example, if you want lower values to have a darker intensity in a sequential palette, reverse the palette. For a diverging palette, reversing the color palette means swapping the two colors in the palette, in addition to inverting the shades within each color range.

QUESTION 9

A union of two tables usually results in an

- A. decrease in the number of rows
- B. increase in the number of rows
- C. decrease in the number of columns
- D. increase in the number of columns

Correct Answer: B

From the official Tableau documentation:

You can union your data to combine two or more tables by appending values (ROWS) from one table to another. To union your data in Tableau data source, the tables must come from the same connection.



For example, suppose you have the following customer purchase information stored in three tables, separated by month. The table names are "May2016," "June2016," and "July2016."

May2016				June2016				July2016			
DAY	CUSTOM ER	PURCHA SES	TYPE	DAY	CUSTOM ER	PURCHA SES	TYPE	DAY	CUSTOM ER	PURCHA SES	TYPE
4	Lane	5	Credit	1	Lisa	3	Credit	2	Mario	2	Credit
10	Chris	6	Credit	28	Isaac	4	Cash	15	Wei	1	Cash
28	Juan	1	Credit	28	Sam	2	Credit	21	Jim	7	Cash

A union of these tables creates the following single table that contains all rows from all tables.

Union

DAY	CUSTOMER	PURCHASES	TYPE
4	Lane	5	Credit
10	Chris	6	Credit
28	Juan	1	Credit
1	Lisa	3	Credit
28	Isaac	4	Cash
28	Sam	2	Credit
2	Mario	2	Credit
15	Wei	1	Cash
21	Jim	7	Cash



To union tables manually

1. On the data source page, double-click New Union to set up the union.

Sheets	Q
📰 July2016	
🎹 June2016	
📰 May2016	
🕞 New Union	

2. Drag a table from the left pane to the Union dialog box.

Connection: Purchases	
I May2016	
Tables in union: 0	OK

3. Select another table from the left pane and drag it directly below the first table.

Connection: Purc	hases		
May2016			
Ⅲ July2016	N		
III June2016	13		

Tip: To add multiple tables to a union at the same time, press **Shift** or **Ctrl** (**Shift** or **Command** on a Mac), select the tables you want to union in the left pane, and then drag them directly below the first table.

4. Click Apply or OK to union.

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/union.htm

QUESTION 10



You create a visualization by first adding a measure to rows. Next, you add a dimension with 11 members to columns.

Assuming that all the dimensions have a non-zero value how many marks are in the view before and after the dimension is added?

- A. 1 before and 12 after
- B. 1 before and 11 after
- C. 2 before and 11 after
- D. 1 before and 2 after

Correct Answer: B

Drop Sales on row ==> 1Mark - 1row by 1 column drop Segment on Column==> 3 Mark - 1row by 3 column if you drop Sales and Segment ==> 3 Mark - 1row by 3 column

QUESTION 11

True or False: Sets can be created on Measures

A. True

B. False

Correct Answer: B

Sets are custom fields that are created within Tableau Desktop based on dimensions from your data source. They are subsets of your data, which can be created manually or computed. Either dimensions or measures can be used to determine what is included or excluded from a set using conditional logic, but to CREATE a set we use dimensions.



₩ ←		
Data	Analytics 🗘 Pa	iges iii C
🖯 P1-Air	line-Comparison	III R
Dimension Abc Period	Fil	ters Sh
Abc Regi Abc <i>Me</i> a	Add to Sheet	
	Duplicate Rename Hide	utomatic
	Aliases	D I
	Create	Calculated Field
	Transform	Group
	Convert to Measure Change Data Type	► Set Parameter
Measure: # Rev	Geographic Role Default Properties	Dro fie
=# Nur	Group by	▶ he
# Μe ε	Folders	
_	Hierarchy	
	Replace References Describe	



₩ ← -			*
Data / P1-Airline Dimensions	Add to Sheet Duplicate Rename		III Colur Ⅲ Rows
Abc Period	Hide		Shee
Abc Region Abc <i>Measure</i>	Create Transform	Group	-ield
	Convert to Discrete Convert to Dimension Change Data Type Geographic Role Default Properties	Bins Parameter auc	•
	Group by Folders	poltip	
Measures # Revenue	Replace References Describe	MEASURE	Drop field
=# Number of # Measure V			here

Reference : https://interworks.com/blog/rcurtis/2016/10/26/tableau-deep-dive-sets-introduction-sets/

QUESTION 12

When should you use a relationship instead of a join for two data sets?



- A. To use both data sets across multiple sheets in a visualization.
- B. The data sets are in two separate tables within a single spreadsheet.
- C. The data sets include similar data aggregated at different levels of detail.
- D. The data sets include similar data aggregated up to the highest level.

Correct Answer: C

https://help.tableau.com/current/online/en-us/datasource_relationships_learnmorepage.htm

QUESTION 13

What do the colours Blue and Green represent in Tableau?

- A. Discrete and Continuous
- B. Measures and Dimensions
- C. Continuous and Discrete
- D. Dimensions and Measures
- Correct Answer: A

Important question! If you selected Dimension and Measure, don\\'t worry! It is a very common mistake. But we\\'re here to learn aren\\'t we?

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.



Blue versus green fields

Tableau represents data differently in the view depending on whether the field is discrete (blue), or continuous (green). *Continuous* and *discrete* are mathematical terms. Continuous means "forming an unbroken whole, without interruption"; discrete means "individually separate and distinct."

- Green measures (SUM(Profit)) and dimensions (YEAR(Order Date)) are continuous. Continuous field values are treated as an infinite range. Generally, continuous fields add axes to the view.
- Blue measures (SUM(Profit)) and dimensions (Product Name) are discrete. Discrete values are treated as finite. Generally, discrete fields add headers to the view.

Possible combinations of fields in Tableau

This table shows examples of what the different fields look like in the view. People sometimes call these fields "pills", but we refer to them as "fields" in Tableau help documentation.

Discrete Dimensions	Product Name
Continuous Dimensions (dimensions with a data type of String or Boolean cannot be continuous)	YEAR(Order Date)
Discrete Measures	SUM(Profit)
Continuous Measures	(SUM(Profit)

A visual cue that helps you know when a field is a measure is that the field is aggregated with a function, which is indicated with an abbreviation for the aggregation in the field name, such as: **SUM(Profit)**. To learn more about aggregation, see List of Predefined Aggregations in Tableau and Aggregate Functions in Tableau.

But there are exceptions:

- If the entire view is disaggregated, then by definition no field in the view is aggregated. For details, see How to Disaggregate Data.
- If you are using a multidimensional data source, fields are aggregated in the data source and measures fields in the view do not show that aggregation.



Examples of continuous and discrete fields used in a view

In the example on the left (below), because the **Quantity** field is set to **Continuous**, it creates a horizontal axis along the bottom of the view. The green background and the axis help you to see that it's a continuous field.

In the example on the right, the **Quantity** field has been set to **Discrete**. It creates horizontal headers instead of an axis. The blue background and the horizontal headers help you to see that it's discrete.



In both examples, the **Sales** field is set to **Continuous**. It creates a vertical axis because it continuous and it's been added to the Rows shelf. If it was on the Columns shelf, it would create a horizontal axis. The green background and aggregation function (in this case, SUM) help to indicate that it's a measure.

The absence of an aggregation function in the **Quantity** field name help to indicate that it's a dimension.

Dimension fields in the view

When you drag a discrete dimension field to **Rows** or **Columns**, Tableau creates column or row headers.

Pages		iii Columns	(B)	Category			
			≡ Rows				
Filters		Furniture		Category Office Supplies Abc	Technology Abc	- Column Header	
Marks		-					
T Aut	omatic	•					
tt Color	© Size	T Text					
olo Detail	Tooltip						

In many cases, fields from the **Dimension** area will initially be discrete when you add them to a view, with a blue background. Date dimensions and numeric dimensions can be discrete or continuous, and all measures can be discrete or continuous.

After you drag a dimension to **Rows** or **Columns**, you can change the field to a measure just by clicking the field and choosing **Measure**. Now the view will contain a continuous axis instead of column or row headers, and the field's background will become green:



Date dimensions can be discrete or continuous. Dimensions containing strings or Boolean values cannot be continuous.



Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields_typesandroles.htm

QUESTION 14

Create a Set containing Customer Names whose Sales are GREATER than 30,000. Which customer had the LEAST sales in this set?

- A. Tom Ashbrook B. Sanjit Engle
- C. Penelope Sewall
- D. Tamara Chand
- Correct Answer: C

As the question mentions, we need to create a SET with the following conditions-> Choose only those customers whose Sales > 30,000 1) Right click on customer name--> Create--> Set

Abc Customer Name	Add to Sheet				
Abc Market Order Date Abc Order ID Abc Order Priority	Duplicate Rename Hide				
Abc Product ID	Aliases				
Measures	Create	Calculated Field			
# Discount	Transform		Group		
# Profit	Convert to Measure		Set Parameter		
# Quantity	Change Data Type	•			

2) Let\\'s Name the Set-Customer>30k (you can name it anything you want :)) Select USE ALL, and then move to the CONDITION TAB:

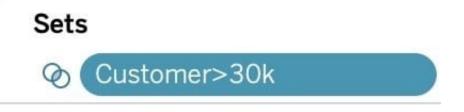
Name:	Custome	r>30k		
		General	Condition	Тор



3) In the Condition Tab, Choose BY FIELD-> Select Sales-> Sum-> Greater than 30000 , and click OK

• •			Create Set	•	
Name:	Customer	r>30k			
		General	Condition	Тор	
	None By field:				
	Sales		Sum		0
	> 🗘	30000]	

4) You should now have a new Set in the Data Pane as follows:



5) Drag this set to the rows shelf, and click on SHOW MEMBERS IN SET. Now drag Sales to the Column Shelf. 6) Click on the Show Mark Labels, and Sort ascending icons as shown:

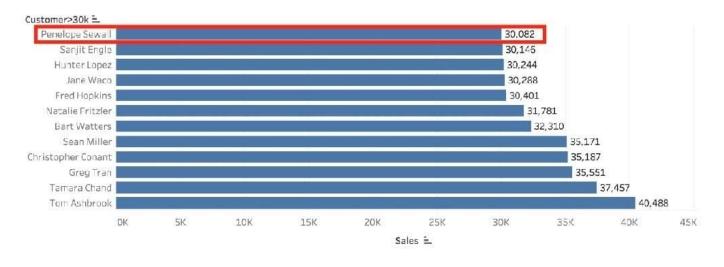


I Rows ▼	IN/OUT(Customer
Sheet 2 In/Out of C	Filter Show Filter Show Highlighter
In Out	Sort Format ✓ Show Header ✓ Include in Tooltip
	Show Members in Set ✓ Show In/Out of Set [®] Edit Set
	Edit Aliases
	Edit in Shelf Remove



Pages			iii Columns	SUM(Sa	ales)												
			≡ Rows	Gustom	ner>30k 🧕 🧕												
Filters			Sheet 2														
Custor	mer>30k	୍ତ	Customer>30k														
			Bart Watters														
Marks			Christopher Conant														
		123	Fred Hopkins	1													
00() Aut	cmatic	*	Greg Tran														
	Ð	I	HunterLopez														
Color	Size	Lebel	Jane Waco	j.													
			Natalie Fritzler														
Detail	Tooltip		Penelope Sewal														
Licita'i	oonin		Sanjit Engle														
			Sean Miller	1													
			Tamara Chand														
			Tom Ashbrook														
				0K	54	10K	<u>_5</u> K	20K	25 K	BOK	35K	40 (
								Sales									

7) Voila! We have our answer:



QUESTION 15

What is created by a calculated field that has a formula of SUM(Sales) / SUM(Profit)?

- A. A measure
- B. A dimension
- C. A set
- D. A parameter
- Correct Answer: A



TDS-C01 PDF Dumps

TDS-C01 VCE Dumps

TDS-C01 Study Guide