



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

Tableau Desktop Specialist

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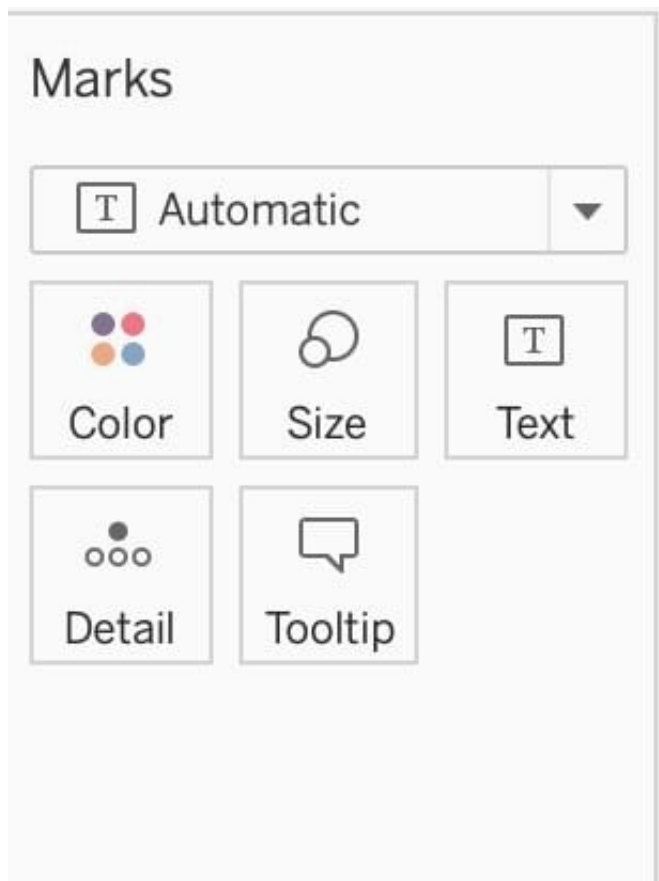
### QUESTION 1

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

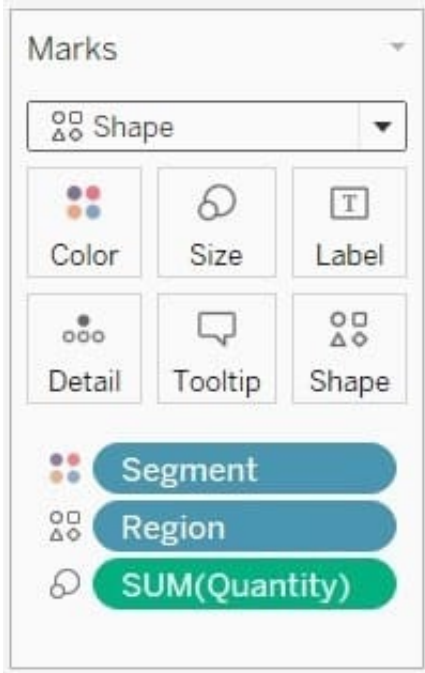
- A. Marks Card
- B. Data Pane
- C. Filter Shelf
- D. Analytics Pane

Correct Answer: A

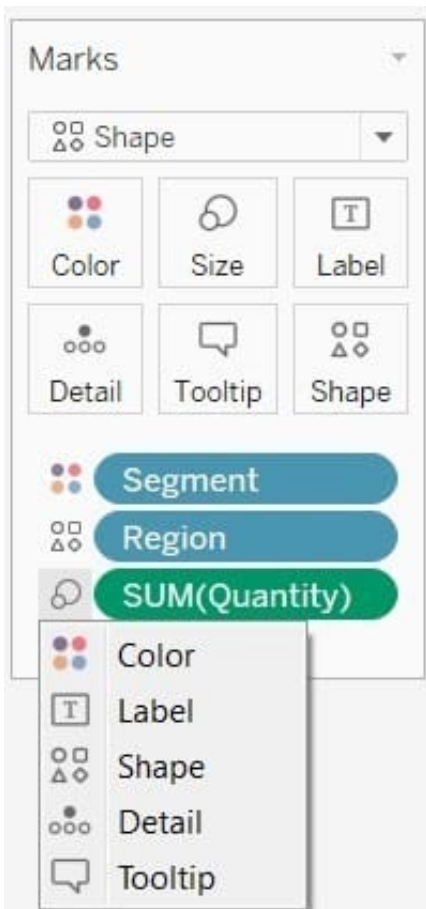
The Marks Card allows us not only to edit the Shape, Text and Colour, but also to modify the Tooltip and the level of detail of the visualisation!



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)

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## QUESTION 2

Using the CoffeeChain table, create a crosstab showing the Total Expenses per State and add Column Grand Totals to the view. Now group the states of New York, California and Washington. What percent of the total sales does this group contribute?

- A. 25.79%
- B. 23.39%
- C. 27.73%
- D. 29.49%

Correct Answer: C

We need to use the concept of Groups for this question. Follow along:

1) First, Drag State to the Rows shelf, and Total Expenses to the Text Mark on the Marks Shelf:



Pages	Columns																																														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rows</th> <th>State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2"><b>Sheet 1</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><b>State</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>California</td> <td>23,222</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Colorado</td> <td>12,143</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Connecticut</td> <td>8,096</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Florida</td> <td>11,009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Illinois</td> <td>13,653</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Iowa</td> <td>11,838</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Louisiana</td> <td>7,182</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Massachusetts</td> <td>6,765</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Missouri</td> <td>9,641</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nevada</td> <td>18,586</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New Hampshire</td> <td>6,606</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New Mexico</td> <td>7,243</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New York</td> <td>17,637</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ohio</td> <td>10,251</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oklahoma</td> <td>8,577</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oregon</td> <td>12,448</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Texas</td> <td>8,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Utah</td> <td>12,409</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Washington</td> <td>12,849</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wisconsin</td> <td>11,507</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rows	State	<b>Sheet 1</b>		<b>State</b>		California	23,222	Colorado	12,143	Connecticut	8,096	Florida	11,009	Illinois	13,653	Iowa	11,838	Louisiana	7,182	Massachusetts	6,765	Missouri	9,641	Nevada	18,586	New Hampshire	6,606	New Mexico	7,243	New York	17,637	Ohio	10,251	Oklahoma	8,577	Oregon	12,448	Texas	8,000	Utah	12,409	Washington	12,849	Wisconsin	11,507
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<b>Marks</b> Automatic Color Size Text Detail Tooltip SUM(Total Exp..)																																															

2) Now, remove the SUM aggregation from Total Expenses, and add a quick table calculation-> Percent of total: 3) Next, Select the States of New York, California and Washington-> And then click the paperclip icon:



California	23,222
Colorado	12,143
Connecticut	8,096
Florida	11,009
Illinois	13,653
Iowa	11,838
Louisiana	7,182
Massachusetts	6,765
Michigan	9,641
Minnesota	18,586
Missouri	6,606
Montana	7,243
Nebraska	17,637
Nevada	10,251

Marks

Automatic

Color Size Text

Detail Tooltip

Filter...

Show Filter

Format...

Include in Tooltip

Dimension Attribute

Measure (Sum) ▶

Discrete

Continuous

Edit in Shelf

Add Table Calculation...

**Quick Table Calculation** ▶

Remove

Running Total

Difference

Percent Difference

**Percent of Total**

Rank

Percentile

Moving Average

YTD Total

Compound Growth Rate

Year Over Year Growth

YTD Growth



Pages

Columns

Rows

State

Sheet 1

State

State	Percentage
California	10.111%
Colorado	5.287%
Connecticut	3.525%
Florida	4.794%
Illinois	5.945%
Iowa	5.155%
Louisiana	3.127%
Massachusetts	2.946%
Missouri	4.198%
Nevada	8.093%
New Hampshire	2.876%
New Mexico	3.154%
New York	7.680%
Ohio	4.464%
Oklahoma	3.735%
Oregon	5.420%
Texas	3.483%
Utah	5.403%
Washington	5.595%
Wisconsin	

Marks

Automatic

Color Size Text

Detail Tooltip

SUM(Total E.. Δ)

Keep Only Exclude

3 items selected · % of Total SUM(Total Expenses): 23.386%

Washington

We can see the answer already : 23.386% in the view above (even before grouping!)

4) Finally, we get the following view and our answer:

### QUESTION 3

How do you identify a continuous field in Tableau?

A. It is identified by a blue pill in the visualization





- B. It is identified by a green pill in a visualization
- C. It is preceded by a `\=#\` symbol in the data window
- D. It is preceded by a `\|Abc\|` symbol in the data window

Correct Answer: B

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.

Reference: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields\\_typesandroles.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/datafields_typesandroles.htm)

## QUESTION 4

Which of the following is not a Trend Line Model?

- A. Linear Trend Line
- B. Exponential Trend Line
- C. binomial Trend Line
- D. Logarithmic Trend Line

Correct Answer: C

According to the official Tableau documentation, there are 5 types of trend lines which we can work with in Tableau : 1) Linear Trend Line 2) Logarithmic Trend Line 3) Exponential Trend Line 4) Polynomial Trend Line 5) Power Model

Hence, the correct answer is BINOMIAL trend line which is not present in Tableau. See the following image: For more information, refer to: [https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/trendlines\\_add.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/trendlines_add.htm)



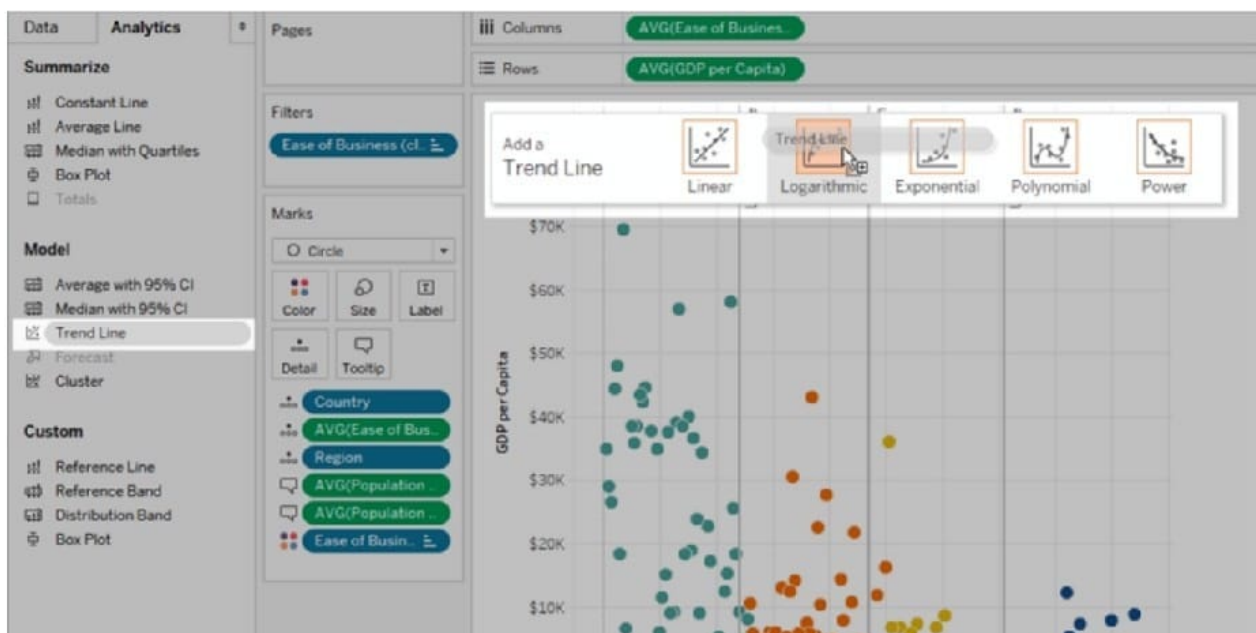


## Add trend lines to a view

To add a trend line to a visualization:

1. Select the Analytics pane.
2. From the Analytics pane, drag **Trend Line** into the view, and then drop it on the Linear, Logarithmic, Exponential, Polynomial, or Power model types.

For more information on each of these model types, see [Trend Line Model Types](#).



### QUESTION 5

You need to apply the same font to an entire workbook at one time. What should you do?

- A. Select Format on the menu, and then select Field Labels
- B. Select Format on the menu, and then select Workbook
- C. Select Help on the menu, and then select Settings and Performance
- D. Select Format on the menu, and then select Title and Caption



Correct Answer: B

On the Format menu, select Workbook. The Format Workbook pane replaces the Data pane on the left and provides a series of drop-down lists where you can change all font settings in a workbook, as well as the font settings for titles of worksheets, stories, and dashboards.

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