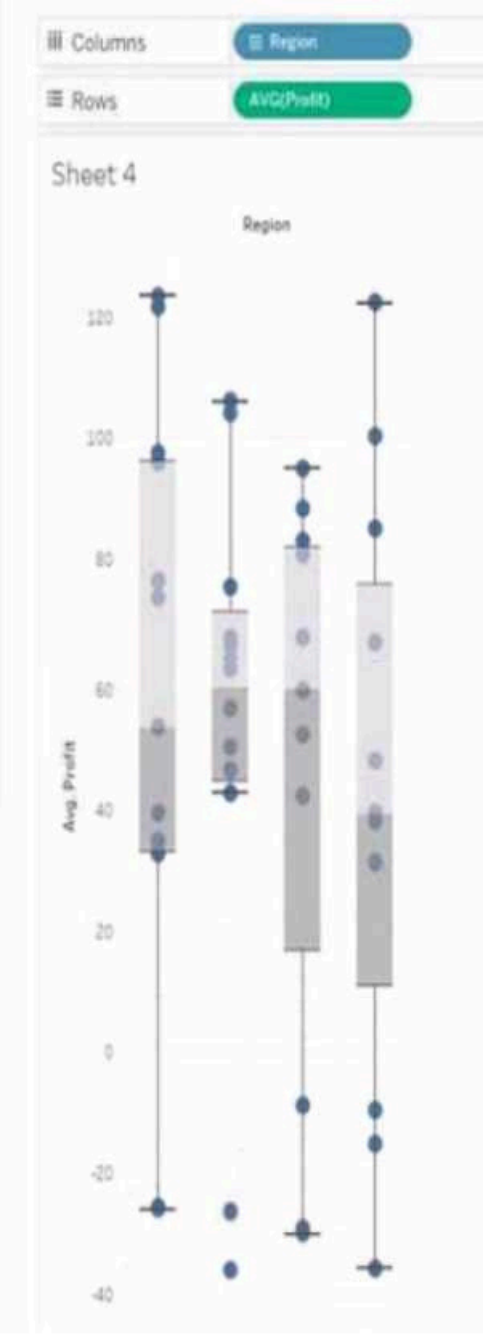
Version: 9.1

Topic 1, Section 1

Question: 1

You have the following box plot that shows the distribution of average profits made in every state by region.



Which region has the smallest distribution of profits?

A. South
B. Cast
C. Central
D. West

Answer: A

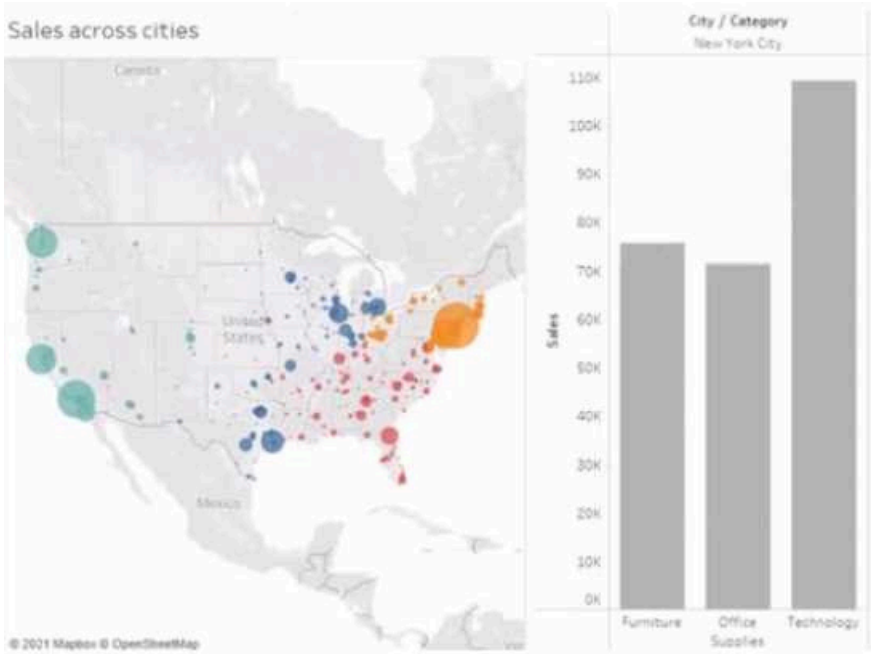
E xpl anati on:

The box plot visualization displays the distribution of average profits by region. The distribution of

profits is represented by the range of the box (interquartile range) and the whiskers (which often represent the total range excluding outliers). From the image provided, the South region has the smallest visible range within its box and the shortest whiskers, indicating the smallest distribution of average profits among the choices provided.

Question: 2

HOTSPOT
You have the following dashboard.



When a user selects a only on the map the data on the bar chart must show only the data for the selected city. The data in the bar chart must change only when the user selects a different city How should you configure the dashboard action? (Use the dropdowns in the Answers Area to select the correct options.)

Answer Area

Answer:

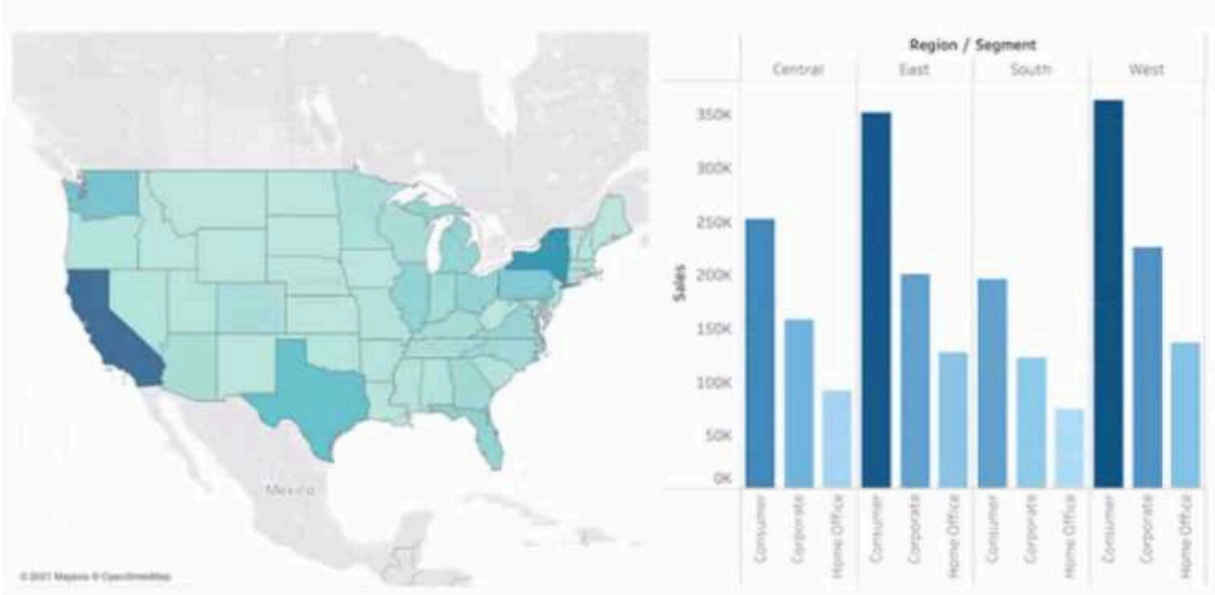
E xpl anati on:

To configure the dashboard action, you should select Filter as the action type, Select as the run action on option, and All Fields as the target filters option. This will ensure that when a user selects a city on the map, the bar chart will show only the data for the selected city based on all fields in common between the two worksheets. The action will run only when the user selects a different city. Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/actions.htm

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

Question: 3

You have the following dashboard that contains two visualizations.



You want to show only one visualization at time. Users must be able to switch between v i sual i zati ons.
What should you me?

A. A parameter and a calculated filed
B. Worksheet actions
C. Show/hide buttons
D. Dashboard actions

Answer: C

E xpl anati on:

In Tableau, you can manage the visibility of different visualizations on a dashboard using various techniques. Among the options provided, the most straightforward method to allow users to switch between two visualizations is to use show/hide buttons.
Here's why each option is or isn't suitable for the requirement:
A . A parameter and a calculated field: While it's possible to use a parameter and a calculated field to control which visualization is displayed, it requires creating a calculated field that responds to a parameter and then using that field to filter the view. This method can become complex and is not as user-friendly for simply showing and hiding visualizations.
B . Worksheet actions: Worksheet actions in Tableau typically allow users to interact with the data within a visualization, such as filtering data or highlighting related data points when clicking or hovering. They are not designed to control the visibility of entire visualizations on a dashboard.
C . Show/hide buttons: Show/hide buttons are a feature specifically designed to manage the visibility of dashboard elements. When you create a show/hide button, it can be configured to display or hide a particular visualization, container, or any other dashboard element when clicked. This provides a very intuitive interface for users to switch between visualizations.

D . Dashboard actions: Dashboard actions, like worksheet actions, are used to create interactions between sheets, such as filtering data or navigating to other sheets or URLs based on user interactions. They are not intended for toggling the visibility of visualizations.
Therefore, the correct answer is C. Show/hide buttons as they provide a user-friendly way to switch between visualizations on a dashboard without the need for complex calculations or actions that aren't meant for this purpose. The show/hide button feature is specifically designed for toggling visibility and offers a simple and effective solution for the requirement.

Question: 4

You publish a dashboard tut uses an attract. The extract refreshes every Monday at 10:00.
You need to ensure that the extract also refreshes on the last day of the month at 18:00.
What should you do?

A. From Tableau Desktop, open the Publish Workbook dialog box and configure the schedule.
B. From Tableau Server select the workbook select Refresh Extracts and then add a new extract refresh
C. From Tableau Server. select Schedules find the schedule of the extract, and change the frequency to the Last day of the month
D. From Tableau Server. select Schedules and change the priority of the existing schedule

Answer: B

E xpl anati on:

To refresh an extract on Tableau Server, you need to select the workbook, select Refresh Extracts, and then add a new extract refresh. You can specify the frequency and time of the refresh, as well as any custom options. You can have multiple extract refreshes for the same workbook with different schedules. Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/refresh_extracts.htm
https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/refresh_extracts_add.htm
On Tableau Server, you can manage the scheduling of extract refreshes by selecting the specific workbook and configuring additional refresh schedules as needed. This allows for multiple refresh triggers, such as the regular Monday at 10:00 AM schedule, as well as an additional trigger for the last day of the month at 18:00.

Question: 5

A colleague provides you with access to a folder that contains the following files:
• Sates.csv • Bookl.twb • Sates.hyper • Export.mdb Which He contains an extract?

A. Export mdb
B. Book1.twb
C. Sales.hyper

D. Sales.csv

Answer: C

E xpl anati on:

A .hyper file is an extract file that contains a snapshot of data from a data source. It is a compressed and optimized file format that can be used to improve the performance and portability of dashboards and workbooks. A .twb file is a workbook file that contains the visualization and connection information, but not the data itself. A .csv file is a comma-separated values file that contains plain text data. A .mdb file is a Microsoft Access database file that contains tables, queries, forms, and other objects. Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/save_savework_packagedworkbooks.htmhttps://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/extracting_data.htm https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/examples_csv.htm https:/ /support. m i crosoft. com /e n-us/offi ce / i ntroducti on-to-acce ss-database -fil e s-9f9a0f8c-9a3c- 4a0b-8e6c-6d1f1f7c2b7e In Tableau, a .hyper file is an extract file created by the Hyper database engine. It contains a snapshot of the data pulled into Tableau and is used to perform data analysis without the need for a live connection to the data source.