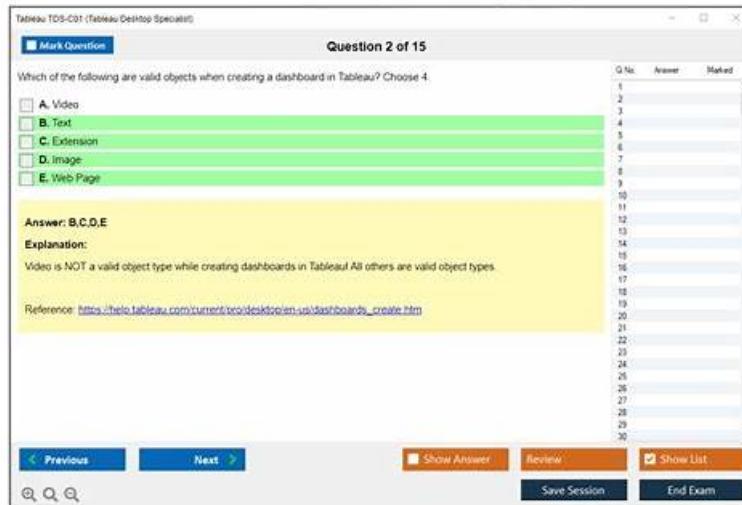


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Tableau TDS-C01 certification exam consists of 36 multiple-choice questions that are designed to test the candidate's knowledge of Tableau Desktop. TDS-C01 exam covers a range of topics, including connecting to data, creating basic charts and graphs, creating calculated fields and groups, and sharing insights with others. TDS-C01 Exam is timed and candidates have 120 minutes to complete the exam. Candidates who pass the certification exam will receive a Tableau Desktop Specialist certificate, which demonstrates their proficiency in using Tableau Desktop to analyze and visualize data.

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Tableau Desktop Specialist Sample Questions (Q302-Q307):

NEW QUESTION # 302

True or False: It is possible to add a field to more than one hierarchy

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

Explanation:

Yes! It is possible to duplicate a field and add it to more than one hierarchy. Right click and choose duplicate.

NEW QUESTION # 303

For Bullet Graphs we need at least _____ measures

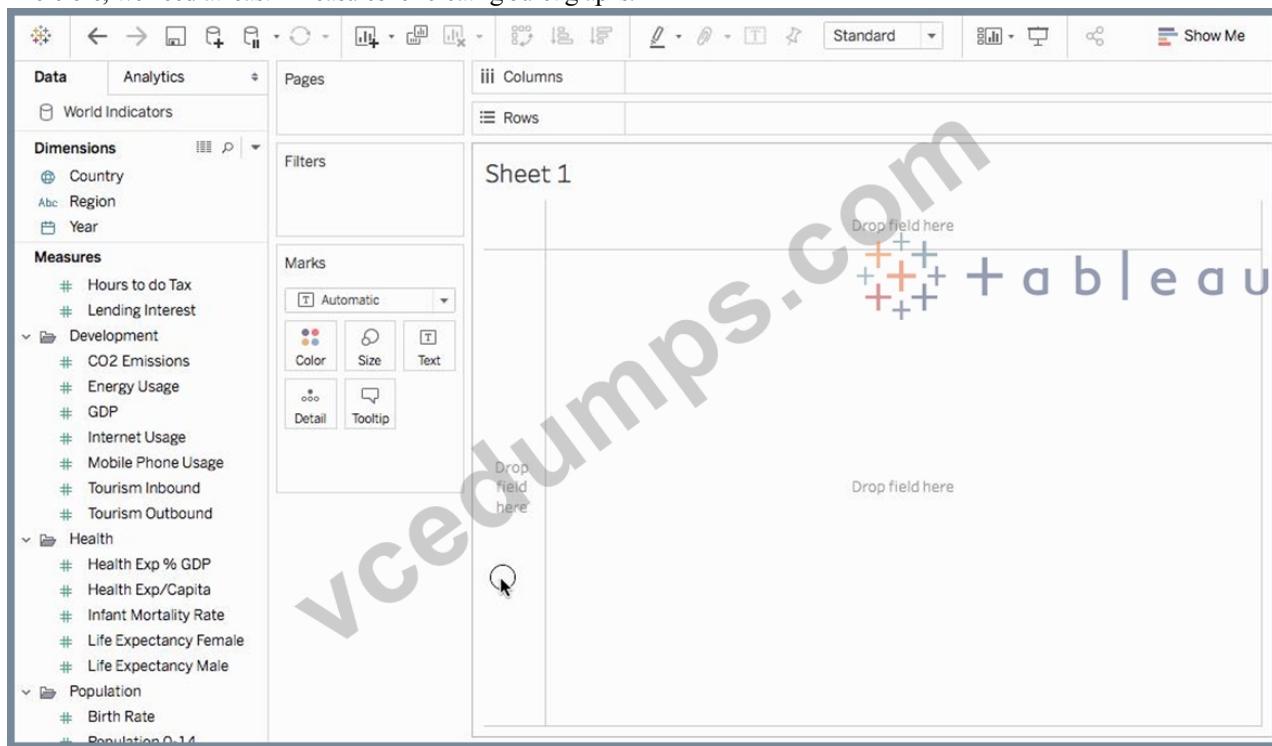
- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

A bullet graph is a variation of a bar graph developed to replace dashboard gauges and meters. A bullet graph is useful for comparing the performance of a primary measure to one or more other measures.

Therefore, we need at least 2 measures for creating bullet graphs.



NEW QUESTION # 304

Which of the following sets would you use to compare the members?

- A. Static Sets
- B. Combined Sets
- C. Dynamic Sets
- D. None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can combine two sets to compare the members. When you combine sets you create a new set containing either the combination of all members, just the members that exist in both, or members that exist in one set but not the other.

Combining sets allows you to answer complex questions and compare cohorts of your data. For example, to determine the percentage of customers who purchased both last year and this year, you can combine two sets containing the customers from each year and return only the customers that exist in both sets.

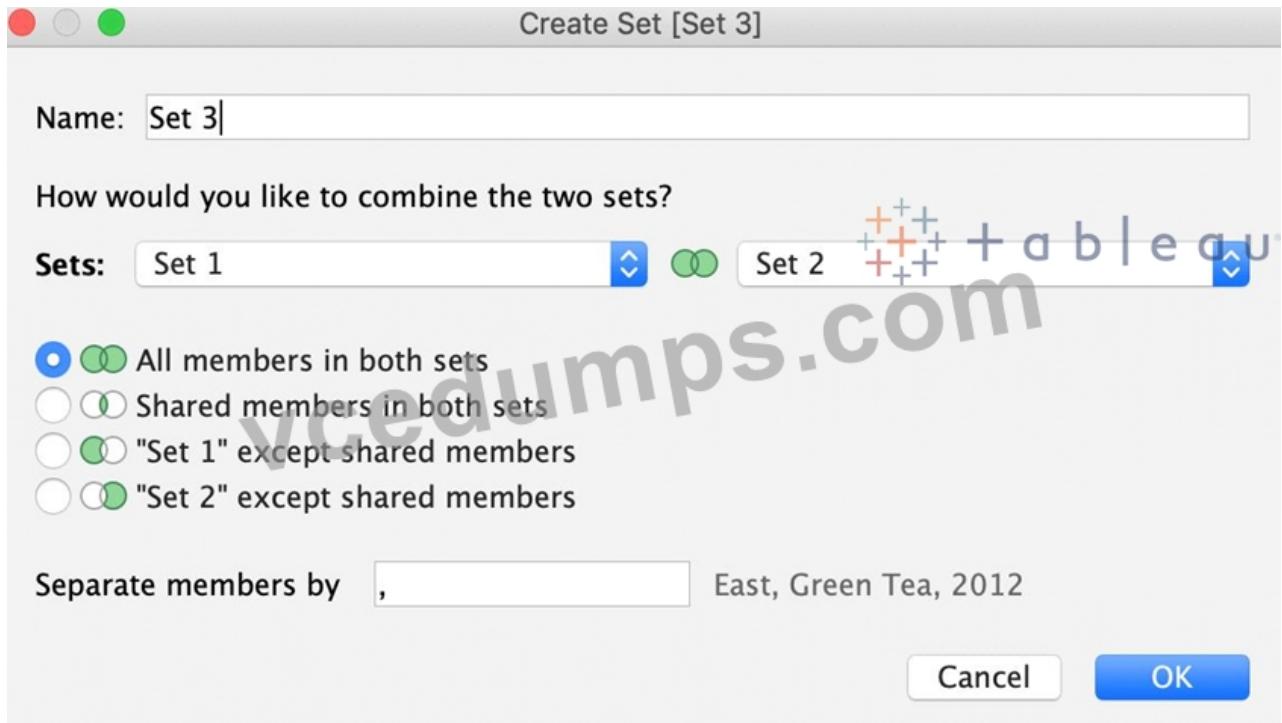
To combine two sets, they must be based on the same dimensions. That is, you can combine a set containing the top customers with another set containing the customers that purchased last year. However, you cannot combine the top customers set with a top products set.

To combine sets:



1. In the Data pane, under Sets, select the two sets you want to combine.
2. Right-click the sets and select **Create Combined Set**.
3. In the Create Set dialog box, do the following
 - Type a name for the new combined set.
 - Verify that the two sets you want to combine are selected in the two drop-down menus.
 - Select one of the following options for how to combine the sets:
 - **All Members in Both Sets** – the combined set will contain all of the members from both sets.
 - **Shared Members in Both Sets** – the combined set will only contain members that exist in both sets.
 - **Except Shared Members** – the combined set will contain all members from the specified set that don't exist in the second set. These options are equivalent to subtracting one set from another. For example, if the first set contains Apples, Oranges, and Pears and the second set contains Pears and Nuts; combining the first set except the shared members would contain just Apples and Oranges. Pears is removed because it exists in the second set.
 - Optionally specify a character that will separate the members if the sets represent multiple dimensions.
4. When finished, click **OK**.

Dashboard Overview: A screenshot of a data visualization tool interface, likely Tableau. The top navigation bar includes 'Data' and 'Analytics' tabs, with 'Analytics' currently selected. A data source, 'Orders (Superstore Sales)', is connected. The left sidebar contains 'Dimensions' and 'Measures' sections, and a 'Sets' section which is highlighted with a red box. The 'Dimensions' section lists various fields: Customer Segment, Department, Item, Order Date, Order Priority, Postal Code, Region, Ship Date, Ship Mode, State, and SubRegion. The 'Measures' section lists: Customer, Discount, Order, Order Quantity, Product Base Margin, Profit, Row, Sales, and SubRegion. The 'Sets' section contains 'Set 1' and 'Set 2'. The main workspace shows a 'Marks' card set to 'Pie' with options for Color, Size, Label, Detail, Tooltip, and Angle. A 'Filters' card shows a selected filter for 'Region: EMEA'. A context menu is open over the 'Customer Seg...' dimension, with the 'Create Combined Set...' option highlighted with a blue box and a red border. The menu also includes Cut, Copy, Create Folder..., Duplicate, Reset Names, Hide, Delete, Create Calculated Field..., and Hierarchy. The bottom right corner of the dashboard displays the value '5,543,252'.



NEW QUESTION # 305

Using the Time-series table, create a cross tab showing the Sales for each Item Number-ID, broken down by Assortments, then add Grand totals to the view. Which Item Number ID made the maximum sales across all assortments?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. Correct)
- E. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

Follow along the steps below:

Drag Assortment and Year ID to the column shelf, and Item Number ID to the row shelf. Next, drag Sales to the Text label to create a cross-tab as below:

Pages

iii Columns

Assortment

YEAR(Week ID)

Rows

Item Number ID

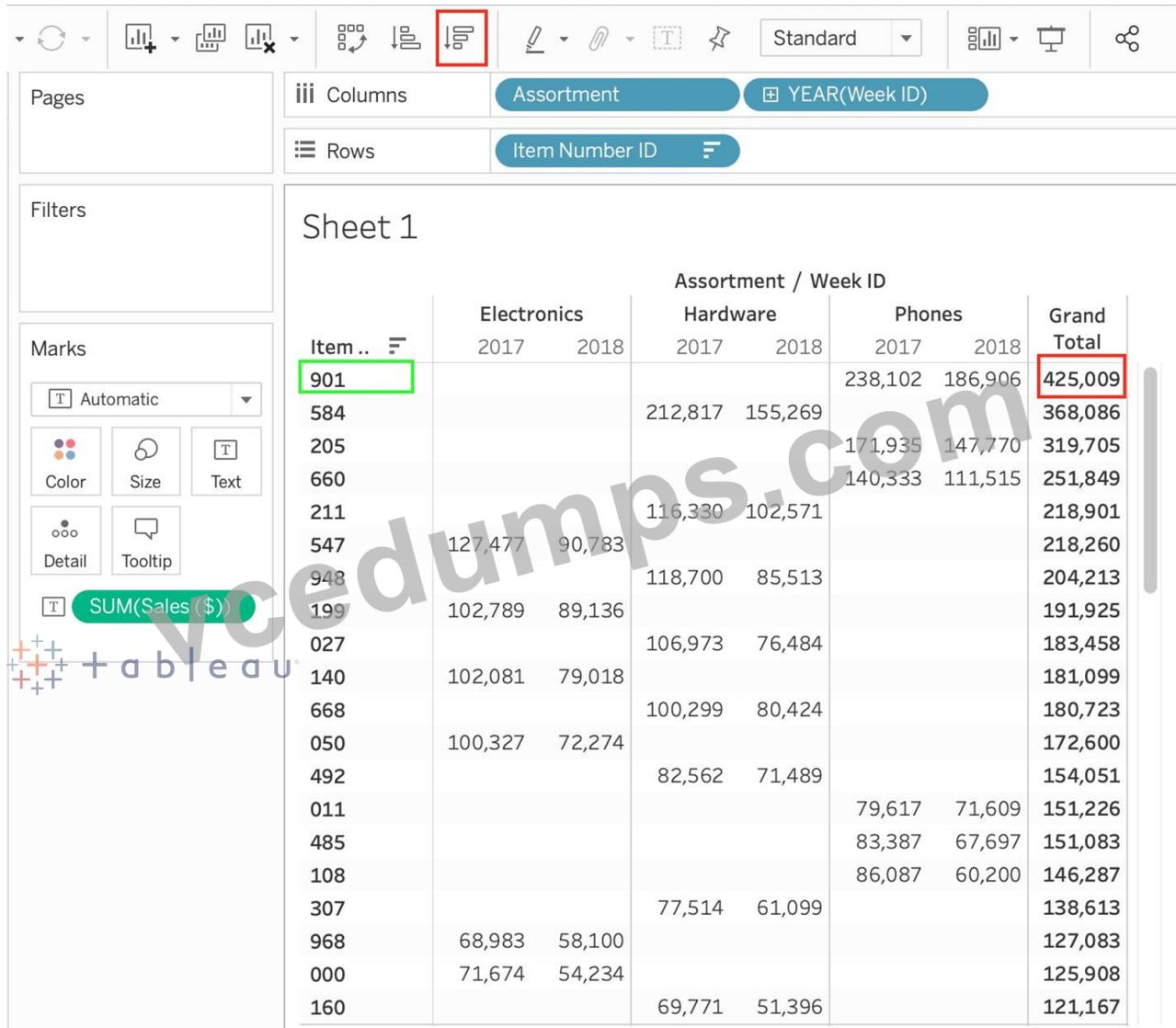
Filters

Sheet 1

Assortment / Week ID

Item Numb..	Electronics		Hardware		Phones	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
000	71,674	54,234			79,617	71,609
011						
027			106,973	76,484		
050	100,327	72,274				
108					86,087	60,200
110			69,435	50,785		
140	102,081	79,018				
148					39,502	30,629
160			69,771	51,396		
199	102,789	89,136				
205					171,935	147,770
211			116,330	102,571		
253	66,099	48,029				
285					47,558	36,390
307			77,514	61,099		
308	41,532	52,460				
311					39,591	40,371
312			31,809	23,571		
332	31,632	33,056				
358					18,807	22,896

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NEW QUESTION # 306

Which of the following is the correct way to calculate Profit Ratio in Tableau?

- A. SUM(Sales)/SUM(Profit)
- B. SUM(Profit) / SUM(Sales)**
- C. Sales / Profit
- D. Profit / Sales

Answer: B

Explanation:

THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION

Aggregation is an important concept to consider when creating calculated fields. A calculated field for $SUM([Profit]) / SUM([Sales])$ will give you a very different answer than $[Profit] / [Sales]$, even though both formulas are valid.

If you do not provide the aggregation within the calculated field, Tableau will calculate the equation for every record (row) in your analysis, then aggregate the answers for all of the rows together when the calculated field is added to the view.

In simple terms, if specify the aggregation such as SUM, what Tableau will do is that it will first calculate the sum of the Profit column (say x), then calculate the sum of the Sales column (say y), and then simply apply $x/y \rightarrow$ This is what we expect! Perfect!

BUT, if you don't specify the aggregation, it will go to every single ROW, perform Profit / Sales, and then aggregate the answers calculated for each row. This is simply NOT what we want!

An example:

SUM(Profit / Sales)

SUM(Profit) / SUM(Sales)

284.1%

57.1%

NEW QUESTION # 307

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