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Question: 1

A box plot can visualize which three of the following statistical measures?
Choose 3 answers

A. Moving average
B. % of total
C. Cumulative sum
D. Standard deviation
E. Variance
F. Median

Answer: D, E, F

Explanation:
A box plot is a graphical tool to visualize key statistical measures, such as median, mean and quartiles1.
The median is the middle value of the data, which divides the data into two equal halves. The variance is
a measure of how spread out the data is, calculated as the average squared deviation from the mean.
The standard deviation is the square root of the variance, which has the same unit as the data. A box
plot can show these three measures by using the following elements2:
The band in the middle of the box indicates the median.
The bottom and top of the box indicate the first and third quartiles, which are the medians of the lower
and upper halves of the data. The difference between the third and first quartiles is called the
interquartile range (IQR), which is a measure of variability similar to the standard deviation.
The bottom and top of the whiskers represent the minimum and maximum values within 1.5 times the
IQR from the first and third quartiles. Any values outside this range are considered outliers and are
shown as individual points. The length of the whiskers is related to the variance of the data, as larger
variance implies more spread out data and longer whiskers.
The mean is denoted by a small circle, which may or may not be inside the box depending on how
skewed the data is. The mean is another measure of central tendency, which is the average value of the
data. The distance between the mean and the median reflects the symmetry of the data distribution.
Reference:
What is a Box Plot?
Box Plot

Question: 2

Comparison circles are used in which visualization?

A. Line chart
B. Scatter plot

C. Box plot
D. Map chart

Explanation:
Comparison circles are a way to display whether or not the mean values for various categories (boxes in the box plot) are significantly different from each other. The circles are drawn with their centers at the mean value for the box to which they correspond. If the circles for different groups do not overlap, the means of the two groups are generally significantly different. If the circles have a large overlap, the means are not significantly different. Reference: What are Comparison Circles? - TIBCO Software

Question: 3

Which of the following statements about parallel coordinate plot is NOT true?

A. Each column in a parallel coordinate plot uses a different scale
B. A parallel coordinate plot maps each row in the data table as a bar
C. Parallel coordinate plots can be limited by one or more filtering
D. The values in parallel coordinate plot are always normalized

Explanation:
A parallel coordinate plot maps each row in the data table as a line, or profile. Each attribute of a row is represented by a point on the line. This makes parallel coordinate plots similar in appearance to line charts, but the way data is translated into a plot is substantially different1. Therefore, statement B is not true, as it incorrectly describes the parallel coordinate plot as using bars instead of lines. Reference: What is a Parallel Coordinate Plot?

Question: 4

Which two tasks does the Business Author version of Web Client allow users to do? Choose 2 answers

A. Create analysis
B. Create information links
C. Create property controls
D. Share analysis
E. Create data sources

Explanation:

The Business Author version of Web Client is a web-based interface that allows users to create and edit analyses from a browser. Users can perform tasks such as adding data tables, visualizations, filters, markings, and pages to an analysis. They can also share their analyses with other users through the Library or by sending links via email. However, they cannot create information links, property controls, or data sources, which are more advanced features that require the Spotfire Analyst client. Reference: Overview of TIBCO Spotfire clients, How to enable Business Authoring on the TIBCO Spotfire Web Player

Question: 5

Where are Information Links stored?

A. In the Library on the local machine
B. In the Library on the Spotfire Server
C. As a file on the local machine
D. As a setting on the local machine

Answer: B

Explanation:
Information links are predefined database queries, specifying the columns to be loaded into the internal data engine of TIBCO Spotfire, and any filters needed to reduce the size of the data table prior to visualization1. Information links are created and saved in the library on the Spotfire Server, where they can be accessed by other users2. Information links are not stored on the local machine, as they are not files or settings, but rather structured requests for data2. Reference:
Information Links - TIBCO Software
Creating an Information Link - TIBCO Software
Information Links - TIBCO Software
Changes in Spotfire version 10: How to add an Information link to an existing analysis