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1. **BASICS:**
2. **What is the difference between Discrete and Continuous Data?**

Both data types are important for statistical analysis. However, some major differences need to be noted before drawing any conclusions or making decisions. The key differences are:

* Discrete data is the type of data that has clear spaces between values. Continuous data is data that falls in a constant sequence.
* Discrete data is countable while continuous — measurable.
* To accurately represent discrete data, the bar graph is used. Histogram or line graphs are used to represent continuous data graphically. A diagram of the discrete function shows a distinct point that remains unconnected. While in a continuous function graph, the points are connected with an unbroken line.
* Discrete data contains distinct or separate values. Continuous data includes any value within the preferred range.

1. **What is the criteria for data to land into dimensions and measures?**

* For a data to land in a Dimension:

It should be a Qualitative data such as names, dates or geographical data. It can be discrete or continuous. It is independent.

* For a data to land in a measure:

It should be a quantitative data such as a numbers, sales, etc. It can be discrete or continuous . It is dependent variable.

1. **What is Metadata, where is it present in the workbook?**

Tableau facilitates in capturing the information details of the sources like columns and their information sorts. Information is employed to form dimensions, measures and also the fields square measure calculated. a number of the properties of the information will be modified.

1. **What happens when you aggregate or disaggregate the Data?**

when we aggregate the data we convert a large amount of data into a single value which represents all those data points and disaggregate does the vice versa.

1. **You are working on a dataset, the client adds in more data to the dataset. What happens to the Visualization that you had created? Give the explanation for both Live and Extracted data.**

In the live connection the visualizations will be updated based on the added data ,but in extracted connection nothing will happen to the visualizations .

1. **What are the file extensions in Tableau and how each one is different?**

You can save your work using several different Tableau specific file types: workbooks, bookmarks, packaged data files, data extracts, and data connection files. Each of these file types are described below.

* **Workbooks (.twb)** – Tableau workbook files have the .twb file extension. Workbooks hold one or more worksheets, plus zero or more dashboards and stories.
* **Bookmarks (.tbm)** – Tableau bookmark files have the .tbm file extension. Bookmarks contain a single worksheet and are an easy way to quickly share your work.
* **Packaged Workbooks (.twbx)** – Tableau packaged workbooks have the .twbx file extension. A packaged workbook is a single zip file that contains a workbook along with any supporting local file data and background images. This format is the best way to package your work for sharing with others who don’t have access to the original data.
* **Extract (.hyper or .tde)** – Depending on the version the extract was created in, Tableau extract files can have either the .hyper or .tde file extension. Extract files are a local copy of a subset or entire data set that you can use to share data with others, when you need to work offline, and improve performance.
* **Data Source (.tds)** – Tableau data source files have the .tds file extension. Data source files are shortcuts for quickly connecting to the original data that you use often. Data source files do not contain the actual data but rather the information necessary to connect to the actual data as well as any modifications you've made on top of the actual data such as changing default properties, creating calculated fields, adding groups, and so on.
* **Packaged Data Source (.tdsx)** – Tableau packaged data source files have the .tdsx file extension. A packaged data source is a zip file that contains the data source file (.tds) described above as well as any local file data such as extract files (.hyper or .tde), text files, Excel files, Access files, and local cube files. Use this format to create a single file that you can then share with others who may not have access to the original data stored locally on your computer.