**1. Basics:**

1. What is the difference between Discrete and Continuous Data?

Continuous means forming an unbroken whole, without interruption

When any field is coloured green on the Columns shelf it is continuous.

Continuous fields always result in axes.

Discrete means individually separate and distinct.

When any field is coloured blue on the Columns shelf it is discrete.

Discrete fields always result in headers.

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

Dimension is a discrete field considered as independent variable. Tableau treats any field containing qualitative and categorical information as dimensions.

Measure is a continuous field considered as dependent variable. Tableau treats any field containing numerical information as measures.

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

Metadata is the Data that provides information about other data.

The Metadata API enables us to see relationships between the content and asset that you're evaluating with other items on your Tableau Online site or Tableau

Server. These items include the following: Upstream and downstream content

including data sources, workbooks, sheets, fields, metrics, flows, and owners.

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

Aggregation function performs mathematical calculation such as Sum, average, count etc. and returns a single value.

If we want to see data at most detailed level we can disaggregate the data, Tableau will display a separate mark for every data value in every row from the data source.

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.

If client adds more data, the visualization remains unchanged for extracted data until you refresh.

Whereas visualization gets updated for live data.

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

One can save work using several different Tableau specific file types.

The different file extensions in tableau are:

* **Workbooks (.twb)** – Tableau workbook files have the .twb file extension. Workbooks hold one or more worksheets, plus zero or more dashboards and stories.

1. **Bookmarks (.tbm)** – Tableau bookmark files have the .tbm file extension. Bookmarks contain a single worksheet and is an easy way to quickly share your work.
2. **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.
3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **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.

**8. Filters:**

1. What are the different types of filters and give their working order?

There are basically 6 types of filter:

Extract filter

Data source filter

Context filter

Dimension filter

Measure filter

Table Calculation filter.

**9. Dashboards & story:**

1. What are the different device type preview that Dashboards can use?

The different device type preview that Dashboards can use are:

Desktop

Laptop

Phone.

**11. Sets, Parameters, Groups:**

1. Parameters can be used in?

Parameters can be used from filter shelf. They can be used in reference lines, sets, calculated field.

1. What are the different ways to create a Parameter?

Different ways to create a parameter are:

1. In the data pane, click the drop down arrow in the upper right corner and select create parameter. In that dialog box enter the value
2. Can be created from filters.
3. Can be created from set.