**Assignment :**

**1. Basics:**

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

* Discrete Data : Discrete data is that type of data which is countable, basically data which is discrete contains whole numbers.

For. Ex. Number of customers, Number of states etc.

* Continuous data: Continuous data is that type of data which does contains whole numbers and data is represented in decimals.
* For ex. Discount, profits etc.

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

* Dimensions: The data which is non numeric or text type of data and also the data on which aggregation or disaggregation cannot be done such type of data can counted in dimensions.
* Measures: The data which is numeric and aggregation and disaggregation can be performed, such type of data can be counted in measures.

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

* Objects that stores information about data is called metadata. It is present in data preview pane in workbook.

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

* Aggregation: Aggregation groups the data or summarize the data in one unit.
* Disaggregation: Disaggregation breaks down the aggregated data.

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.

* Tableau data extraction means we have access to only a particular subset of data. We can perform aggregation on that extracted data and also we can quickly recall that extracted data for visualization.

Tableau live connection will allow us to access any real time changes, which are done by the client and those changes will be reflected in tableau worksheets.

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

There are types of file extensions in tableau:

* .twb file(Tableau workbook)→ This will save the worksheets as well as the data however, the data will be not accessible to the person viewing the worksheets unless and until the person having that data.
* .twbx file(Packaged tableau workbook) → This will overcome the limitation of the .twb file and this will also save the worksheets as well as the data and anyone can view our worksheets/ dashboards.
* .tde file(Tableau data extract) → This is also called as hyper file and it is used to save subsets of data.
* .tdsx file(Packaged tableau data source)→ It stores the data along with the meta data. Means it stores the data also the information about the data.
* .tbm file (Tableau Bookmark)→ used to store references
* .tps file(Tableau preferences)→ We can save the file according to our preferences and we can customize the files using HTML coding.

**8. Filters:**

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

There are six types of filters in Tableau:

1. Extract filters
2. Datasource filters
3. Context Filters
4. Dimension filters
5. Measure Filters
6. Table Calculations/ Quick Filters
7. What is the name of 375th top most customer by sum of profits - **Sample Superstore.**

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**9. Dashboards & story:**

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

* There are 4 types of previews in which we can create dasborads:
* Default preview
* Desktop preview
* Tablet preview
* Phone preview

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

1. Parameters can be used in?

* Parameters are used in calculations and calculated fields that are used in the view.
* Parameters are used for displaying the control of parameters in the view for the users
* There are four use cases for parameters:
* Filters
* Reference lines
* Bins
* Calculated fields

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

* There are two ways for creating parameters :
* One way is from the data pane view we can create parameters by clicking on the dropdown.
* Another way is by right clicking on any one of the dimensions we can create parameters directly.