**ASSIGNMENT QUE-1**

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

**Sol: -** Discrete data is numerical type of data or finite value that can be counted. The number of students in a class is an example of discrete data.

Continuous data is complex number that can be measured. Height, weight, temperature and length are all examples of continuous data.

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

**Sol: -** Dimensions can be qualitative values such as names, age, date or geographical data.

Measures can be numeric, quantitative value that can be counted or measured.

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

**Sol: -** The Metadata API enables you to see relationships between the content and asset that you're evaluating with other items on your Tableau Cloud site or Tableau Server,including workbooks, data sources, flows, and metrics.

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

**Sol: -** When we aggregate data then large amount of information from a given database can be summarized while Disaggregate data can break down aggregate data into segments, components or smaller units of summarize 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.**

**Sol: -** In case of Live data when we add more data to the dataset the change in the dataset will reflect the change in the visualization also and whatever changes are done in the live will be directly available to the tableau desktop whereas In the case of Extract the changes won’t reflect in the report immediately. It will be reflected when the extract will be refreshed.

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

**Sol: -** File Extensions of Tableau are as follow:

1. **.twb (Tableau Workbook):-** This Tableau file type contains information about worksheets and dashboards present within a workbook.
2. **.twbx (Tableau Packaged Workbook): -** The Tableau Packaged Workbook file type has both information about the constituents of a workbook and the data extracted from the data source.
3. **.tds (Tableau Data Source): -** Data source files are shortcuts for quickly connecting to the original data. When we set up a fresh connection to a data source we make a lot of modifications in it as per our requirements such as setting data types, aggregations, custom fields, etc.
4. **.tdsx (Tableau Packaged Data Source): -** A packaged data source is a file that contains the data source file (.tds) as well as any local file data such as extract files (.tde), text files, Excel files, Access files, and local cube files.

The Tableau Packaged Data Source files are used when we want to share data and other relevant information about a data source with a user who does not have access to the data source and its data.

1. **.tde (Tableau Data Extract): -** 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.
2. **.tbm (Tableau Bookmark): -** Bookmarks contain a single worksheet and are an easy way to quickly share your work.
3. **.tms (Tableau Map Source): -** A Tableau Map Source file contains information about maps and its elements for use in Tableau.
4. **.tps (Tableau Preference): -** A Tableau Preference file contains all the information related to a customized colour palette. You can create a custom colour palette or a theme and save it as a .tps file so that you can use it all over the workbook uniformly at once.