1.1) What is the difference between Discrete and Continuous Data?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Discrete | Continuous |
| Represented in Blue | Represented in Green |
| Discrete fields draw headers | Continuous fields draw axes |
| These can be sorted | These cannot be sorted |
| Discrete fields are Dimensions | Continuous fields are Measures |

1.2) What is the criteria for data to land into dimensions and measures?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dimension | Measure |
| Aggregation should not possible. | Aggregation should be possible. |
| Fields should be discrete. | Fields should be continuous. |
| Dimensions are given blue colour | Measures are given green colour. |

1.3) What is Metadata, where is it present in the workbook?

A) Metadata Manager window enables us to see relationship between the content and asset that we are evaluating with another item on our Tableau workbook. We can find the Metadata as soon as we load a file into the Tableau workspace.

1.4) What happens when you aggregate or disaggregate the Data?

A) Whenever we add a measure to our view, an aggregation is applied to that measure by default. This default is controlled by the Aggregate Measures setting in the Analysis menu. If we decide to see all of the marks in the view at the most detailed level of granularity, we can disaggregate the view. Disaggregating the data means that Tableau will display a separate mark for every data value in every row of our data source.

1.5) 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.

A) When in live the client added data gets automatically updated on to the dataset, and likewise applied on to the visualization. Whereas, in extracted connection we need to refresh the data to get the updated dataset and visualization.

Live and extract connections help us to connect with the tableau data connection. Live gives us access to real world data while extract are batch wise data which needs to be refreshed from time to time to get the updated data.

1.6) What are the file extensions in Tableau and how each one is different?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| .twb | Tableau workbook |
| .twbx | Packaged Tableau workbook |
| .tds | Tableau data source |
| .tdsr | Packaged data source |
| .tde/.hyper | Tableau data extract |
| .tbm | Tableau bookmark |
| .tps | Tableau Preferencor |

7.1) How do you create a profit ratio using the Calculated fields?

To create a calculated field, we go to Analysis-> create calculated field. Name the calculated filed as profit ration and enter the calculation below. Sum (Profit)/Sum (Sales) will give us the profit ratio.

8.1) There are six different types of filters they are:

1. Extract Filter
2. Data Source Filter
3. Dimension Filter
4. Measure Filter
5. Quick Filter and
6. Context filter

The first two filters can be seen in the data source window, and the rest are seen in sheet level. The data source filter is used to select the data which we want to display on to the sheet. Whereas, applying filters on dimension and measure are called dimension and measure filters. Quick filter helps us to show the applied filter on our presentation slides as well. The context filter helps in applying a relevant, actionable context to the entire data analysis in tableau.

9.1) The different device type preview that Dashboards can use are:

1) Default Preview and

2) Phone, Tablet, PC

11.1) Parameters gives users the flexibility to give their own values, instead of showing the top N customers/categories using filters, we can set a parameter which can be dynamically operated by us even in the presentation mode. We can use the parameters in calculations and calculated fields that are used in the view.

11.2) The different ways to create a parameter is:

1) Parameters with sets (11.2 in Tableau Workbook) and

2) Parameters with filters (11.1 in Tableau Workbook)

12.1) In order to get the data for next 4 years, given the data for past 10 years, we need to drag and drop order date to columns, sales to rows, and drill down the order date to quarters to meet the criteria. Then Analytics-> Forecast.

We can select any point left click-> Forecast-> Forecast Options and select the forecast length for exactly next 4 years and we even have an option to select the prediction intervals.

**Assignmenturl:**

<https://public.tableau.com/views/CHAKRI/13?:language=en-GB&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link>