# Basics:

## What is the difference between Discrete and Continuous Data?

**Answer** - 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.

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

**Answer** - Dimensions affect the level of detail in the view. Measures contain numeric, quantitative values that you can measure. Measures can be aggregated. When you drag a measure into the view, Tableau applies an aggregation to that measure (by default).

## What is Metadata, where is it present in the workbook?

**Answer** - The Metadata API enables you 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.

## What happens when you aggregate or disaggregate the Data?

**Answer** - Disaggregating your data means that Tableau will display a separate mark for every data value in every row of your data source. To disaggregate all measures in the view: Clear the Analysis

>Aggregate Measures option. If it is already selected, click Aggregate Measures once to deselect it.

## 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.

Answer -

While in case of extracting any changes made in the data source won't reflect in the report

immediately. It will be reflected when the extract will be refreshed. Live and extracts are two ways you can make the data connection to the tableau. Live allows you real-time data while extracts are kind of batch which needs to be refreshed from time to time to get the updated data.

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

* **Answer** - **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.

# Calculate Fields, Quick table calculations, LOD:

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

**Answer** - select Analysis > Create Calculated Field. In the Calculation Editor that opens, give the calculated field a name. In this example, the calculated field is called Profit Ratio.

# Filters:

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

**Answer** - Tableau are extract filters, data source filters, context filters, dimension filters and measure filters. Extract filters modify the data in the local copy of data set which is extracted from the data source.

# Dashboards & story:

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

**Answer** - Device layouts appear on the Dashboard tab, under Default. Initially, each device layout contains every item in the Default dashboard and derives its size and layout from Default as well. Think of the Default dashboard as the parent, and the device layouts (**desktop, tablet, and phone**) as its children.

# Sets, Parameters, Groups:

## Parameters can be used in?

**Answer** - Parameters give you a way to dynamically modify values in a Top N filter. Rather than manually setting the number of values you want to show in the filter, you can use a parameter. Then when you want to change the value, you open the parameter control and the filter updates.

## What are the different ways to create a Parameter?

**Answer** - Create a parameter

* In the Data pane, click the drop-down arrow in the upper right corner and select Create Parameter.
* In the Create Parameter dialog box, give the field a Name.
* Specify the data type for the values it will accept:
* Specify a current value. ...
* Specify a value when the workbook opens.

# Forecast:

## You are provided with the dataset for the past 10yrs. How can you forecast the data for next 4 years, Quarter wise.

**Answer** - right-click (control-click on Mac) on **the** visualization and

choose **Forecast** >Show **Forecast**, or choose Analysis >**Forecast** >Show **Forecast**.

... **Forecasting** is fully automatic,