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iNeuron



tableau

# Interview Questions



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1. What is Tableau?

Ans. Tableau is a powerful data visualization tool that allows users to connect to various data sources, create interactive dashboards, and generate insightful reports. It turns the raw data into a format that is easy to understand. Dashboards can be used to create visualizations.

2. What are the different data connection options available in Tableau?

Ans. Tableau provides various data connection options, including Excel spreadsheets, text files, databases (such as SQL Server, Oracle, MySQL), and web data connectors.

3. Differentiate between Tableau Desktop and Tableau Server?

Ans.

Tableau Desktop	Tableau Server
Tableau Desktop is a data visualization application that lets you analyse virtually any type of structured data and produce highly interactive, beautiful graphs, dashboards, and reports in just minutes. So in Tableau Desktop I can make the visualizations and I can publish these tableau file (.twbx files) on the server.	To share the Tableau files, with the different users across the company, we need server, this is a web based application.

4. What are the datatypes used in Tableau?

Ans. Text values, date values, Date, and time values, Boolean, Geographical.

5. Difference between Measure and Dimension?

Ans.

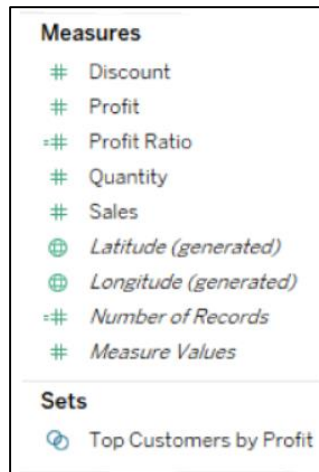
Dimension	Measure
Dimensions contain qualitative values (such as names, dates, or geographical data)	Measures contain numeric, quantitative values that you can measure (such as Sales, Profit)
Example: Category, City, Country, Customer ID, Customer Name, Order Date, Order ID	Example: Profit, Quantity, Rank, Sales, Sales per Customer, Total Orders



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6. What is sets area of the data pane?

Ans. If the data source you are using contains at least one set, or if you have created one or more sets, they will show up here.



7. Difference between Discrete and Continuous?

Ans.

Discrete	Continuous
Discrete field creates header.	Continuous field creates axes.
Discrete can be sorted	Continuous cannot be sorted it follows its own chronological order. Left being the old result and the right side being the latest result.

8. Differentiate between Tableau Extract and Tableau Data Source.

Ans. A Tableau Extract is a snapshot of data saved in a .hyper file, while a Tableau Data Source is a live connection to a data repository.

9. How does Tableau handle big data?

Ans. Tableau supports connecting to various big data sources like Hadoop, Amazon Redshift, and Google Big Query.

10. What is a Tableau Dashboard?

Ans. A Tableau Dashboard is a collection of views arranged on a single canvas, allowing users to see and compare multiple visualizations simultaneously.



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11. How can you filter data in Tableau?

Ans. Data can be filtered using Quick Filters, Context Filters, and Top N filters in Tableau.

12. Explain the difference between a worksheet and a dashboard.

Ans. A worksheet is a single page where visualizations are created, while a dashboard is a collection of multiple worksheets.

13. What is the role of calculated fields in Tableau?

Calculated fields are used to create new data from existing data in Tableau, performing calculations and transformations.

14. How can you create a calculated field in Tableau?

Ans. Calculated fields are created by using formulas involving existing fields and functions.

15. What are the different file types generated by Tableau Desktop?

Ans. Tableau Workbook (.twb) and Tableau Packaged Workbook (.twbx) are the two main file types.

16. What are the key considerations when using a line chart to visualize time-series data in Tableau? How can you customize the appearance of the line chart to enhance its effectiveness?

Ans. When visualizing time-series data in Tableau using a line chart, it's important to set the date field on the Columns shelf. You can customize the appearance by adjusting the line style, color, and thickness. Additionally, using reference lines or bands can help highlight specific periods or trends.

17. Describe the process of creating a stacked bar chart in Tableau. When is it appropriate to use a stacked bar chart, and what insights can it provide?

Ans. To create a stacked bar chart in Tableau, drag the dimension you want to stack onto the Color shelf. Stacked bar charts are useful when you want to show the total and the contribution of each category to the total. They work well for illustrating part-to-whole relationships.

18. Explain the steps to create a combined axis bar chart in Tableau. What are the advantages of combining multiple measures in a single bar chart?

Ans. To create a combined axis bar chart in Tableau, drag the second measure onto the same axis as the first measure. This is useful when comparing two related measures on a common scale. For instance, you might compare sales and profit for different product categories.

19. How can you create a chart with independent axes in Tableau? Provide an example scenario where independent axes are necessary for accurate data representation.

Ans. In Tableau, you can create a chart with independent axes by using dual axes and then synchronizing or desynchronizing them as needed. Independent axes are necessary when the measures being compared have different scales, and aligning them would distort the visualization.

20. Discuss the differences between synchronized and independent axes in Tableau. When would you choose one over the other, and what impact does it have on data interpretation?

Ans. Synchronized axes maintain the same scale, while independent axes allow each axis to have its own scale. Synchronized axes are suitable when comparing similar measures, while independent axes are necessary when the measures have different units or scales. The choice depends on the data context.