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Interview Questions



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21. When designing a bar chart in Tableau, what considerations should be taken into account for colour selection, axis scaling, and sorting to ensure effective communication of insights?

Ans. When designing a bar chart in Tableau, consider using a consistent colour scheme for easy interpretation. Scale the axis appropriately to avoid distortion, and sort bars by size or significance. Carefully choose colours to emphasize key insights and maintain visual clarity.

22. What are different types of join in tableau?

Ans. Pretty similar to SQL. Hence their joins are similar too

Left Outer Join: Extract all records from left and matching records from the right table.

Right Outer Join: Extract all records from right and matching records from the left table.

Full outer Join : Extracts the record from both the left and right tables. All unmatched rows go with the NULL values.

Inner join: Extracts the records from both tables.



23. What are groups in tableau?

Ans. Tableau Groups are a collection of multiple members in a single dimension that is combined to form a higher category.

24. What is a Mark card in tableau?

Ans. The Marks Cards in Tableau provide some of the most powerful functionality in the program because they allow you to modify a view's design, visualization type, user experience, and granularity of analysis all in one place.



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25. Describe the steps involved in creating a calculated field that calculates the profit margin based on the given sales and cost data

Ans. The calculated field formula for profit margin would be: $(\text{SUM}([\text{Sales}]) - \text{SUM}([\text{Cost}])) / \text{SUM}([\text{Sales}])$. This formula calculates profit margin as the ratio of profit to sales.

26. Describe the process of creating a dual-axis combination chart in Tableau. Provide an example of a scenario where such a chart would be effective.

Ans. To create a dual-axis combination chart, drag one measure to the Rows shelf, then drag another measure to the same shelf. Right-click on the second axis and choose "Dual-Axis." This is useful for comparing two measures with different scales.

27. What is the role of reference lines in Tableau? How can they be added to visualizations, and what insights can they provide?

Ans. Reference lines in Tableau are used to mark specific values on an axis. They can be added to highlight target values or key points of interest. Reference lines can be based on constants, fields, or distributions.

28. Explain the difference between blending and joining data in Tableau. In what situations would you choose to blend data, and when would you prefer to join data?

Ans. Blending vs. Joining Data:

Blending is used when data comes from different data sources, and Tableau combines the data at the visualization level. Joining is used when data comes from the same data source, and it combines the data at the data source level.

29. Describe the steps involved in creating a dashboard in Tableau. What elements can be added to a dashboard to enhance the overall presentation of data?

Ans. Creating a Dashboard:

To create a dashboard in Tableau, go to the "Dashboard" tab, drag sheets and objects onto the dashboard, and arrange them as needed. You can also add containers and use dashboard actions to enhance interactivity.



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30. How can you create a calculated field that calculates the running total of sales over time in Tableau? Provide the necessary formula and steps.

Ans. Running Total Calculated Field:

The calculated field formula for a running total of sales over time would be `RUNNING_SUM(SUM([Sales]))`. This formula calculates the cumulative sum of sales.

31. What is the purpose of a live connection in Tableau?

- a. It creates a static snapshot of the data.
- b. It directly links to the data source.
- c. It pivots the data for analysis.
- d. It extracts data for offline use.

Ans. b) It directly links to the data source.

32. Which of the following is a cloud-based data source option in Tableau?

- a. CSV File
- b. Google Sheets
- c. Excel Workbook
- d. Text File

Ans. b) Google Sheets

33. What is the purpose of the Data Interpreter in Tableau?

- a. To create visualizations
- b. To detect and correct data issues
- c. To extract data for offline use
- d. To join tables from different sources

Ans. b) To detect and correct data issues

34. In Tableau, what does an extract provide that a live connection does not?

- a. Offline access
- b. Real-time updates
- c. Dynamic linking
- d. Data snapshot

Ans. a) Offline access

35. How can you handle null values in calculations in Tableau?

- a. Remove them from the dataset
- b. Use the `IFNULL()` function
- c. Ignore them in visualizations
- d. All of the above

Ans. b) Use the `IFNULL()` function



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36. What does the "Data Source" tab in Tableau allow you to do?

- a. Create visualizations
- b. Modify, join, or blend data
- c. Filter data in visualizations
- d. Export data to Excel

Ans. b) Modify, join, or blend data

37. In Tableau, what does the "Hide" feature allow you to do?

- a. Exclude data from the dataset
- b. Hide fields from the Data Source tab
- c. Exclude data points from view without removing them
- d. Hide the entire worksheet

Ans. c) Exclude data points from view without removing them

38. What is the purpose of the "Pivot" feature in Tableau?

- a. To aggregate data
- b. To transform columns into rows
- c. To filter data
- d. To create calculated fields

Ans. b) To transform columns into rows

39. How does Tableau handle data blending?

- a. By combining data from multiple sources in a single query
- b. By directly linking tables from different databases
- c. By blending colors in visualizations
- d. By extracting data for offline use

Ans. a) By combining data from multiple sources in a single query

40. Which function is used for renaming fields or values for better clarity in visualizations?

- a. RENAME()
- b. ALIAS()
- c. RENAME FIELD
- d. ALIAS FIELD

Ans. b) ALIAS()