**Q. What is the difference between context filter to other filters?**

Whenever we crate context filter

* Tableau will create a temporary table for this particular filter set and other filters will be apply on context filter data like cascade parameters… suppose we have crated context filter on countries >> we have chosen country as USA and India
* Tableau will create a temporary table for this two countries data and if you have any other filers >>other will be apply on this two countries data if we don’t have any context filter
* Each and individual record will check for all filters

**Q. What is disadvantage of context filters?**

* The context filter is not frequently changed by the user – if the filter is changed the database must recomputed and rewrite the temporary table, slowing performance.
* When you set a dimension to context, Tableau crates a temporary table that will require a reload each time the view is initiated. For Excel, Access and text data sources, the temporary table created is in an Access table format. For SQL Server, My SQL and Oracle data sources, you must have permission to create a temporary table on your server. For multidimensional data source, or cubes, temporary tables are not crated, and context filters only defined which filters are independent and dependent.

**Q. What are the five main product offered by Tableau company?**  
Tableau offers five main products: [Tableau Desktop](https://mindmajix.com/tableau-desktop), [Tableau Server](https://mindmajix.com/tableau-server-training), [Tableau Online](https://mindmajix.com/tableau-advanced-training), Tableau reader and Tableau Public.

**Q. What is the current latest version of Tableau Desktop(as of Sep, 25th 2017)?**

**Current version:** Tableau Desktop Version 10.4

**Q. What is data visualization?**  
Data visualization refers to the techniques used to communicate data or information by encoding it as visual objects (e.g. points, lines or bars) contained in graphics.

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**Q. Why tableau?**  
Whether your data is in an on-premise database, a database, a data warehouse, a cloud application or an Excel file, you can analyze it with Tableau. You can [create views of your data](https://mindmajix.com/how-to-edit-views-in-tableau-server) and share it with colleagues, customers, and partners. You can use Tableau to blend it with other data. And you can keep your data up to date automatically.

**Q. What are Filters? How many types of filters are there in Tableau?**  
Filter is nothing but it is restricted to unnecessary, it is showing exact data. Basically filters are 3 types.  
1. Quick filter  
2. Context filter  
3. Datasource filter

**Q. What is disaggregation and aggregation of data?**  
Suppose I have data like  
Eid Ename Salary Dept  
1.abc 2000 java  
2.bbc 3000 .net  
3.Krishna 2500 java  
Madhu 300  
5.Vamshi 3000 mainframes  
1.abc 1000 testing  
2.bbc 3000 tableau  
3.krishna 5000.net  
4.Madhu 7000 testing  
vanshi 9000 tableau  
1 abc 11000 Mainframes  
2 bbc 13000testing  
3 krishna 15000 java  
4 Madhu 17000 .nte  
5 vamshi 19000.net  
Aggregation: to display aggregate data  
Sum/avg salary by each individual employee  
drag ename on columna and salary on rows we will get sum (salary) of each and individual employee  
now change measure type as Avg  
Choose salary option – choose measure types as “Avg”  
Disaggregation: To display each and every transaction  
When you look at the aggregated data in the views above, each bar represents all transactions for a specific employee summed up or averaged into a single value. Now say that you want to see the individual salary transactions for each employee. You can create a view like that by selecting Analysis>Aggregate Measures.

**Q. How to remove the All options from a Tableau auto – filter?**  
Right click filter>>customize>>uncheck show all option

**Q. Can we use non – used columns (Columns which are not used in reports but data source has columns) in Tableau Filters?**  
Yes!  
Ex. In data source I have column like  
empID, EmpName, EmpDept,EmpDsignation, EmpSalary  
In reports I am using empname on columns and empsalry on rows.  
I can use empDesignation on Filters

**Q. What is benefit of Tableau extract file over the live connection?**  
Extract can be used anywhere without any connection and you can build your own visualizations without connecting to Database.

**Q. How to combine two excel files with same fields but different data (different years)?**  
I have 5 different excel files (2007.xls, 2008.xls..2011.xls) with same fields (film name, genre, budge, rating, profitability) but with data from different year (2007 to 2011). Can someone tell me how can I combine the film name, genre and profitability so that I can see the visualization of 2007 to 2011 in a single chart?

**Related Article:**[**Employing Visual Analytics To Aid Succession Planning In Tableau**](https://mindmajix.com/tableau/employing-visual-analytics-to-aid-succession-planning-in-tableau)

**Q. Max no of tables we can join in Tableau?**  
We can join max 32 table, it’s not possible to combine more than 32 tables.

**Q. What is the difference between joining and blending in Tableau?**  
**Joins in Tableau:**  
For Eg: your client is in Healthcare domain and using [SQL Server](https://mindmajix.com/sql-server-training) as their database. In SQL server there may be many Tableau like Claims Tables, Rejected Claims Table, Customer Table. Now, client wants to know customer wise claims and customer wise rejected claims table using the joins. Join is a query that combines the data form 2 or more tables by making use of Join condition.  
We can join max 32 table, it’s not possible to combine more then 32 tables.  
In Tableau the joins can perform in 2 ways.  
1. By making use of common columns.  
2. By making use of common data types.  
If we create joins on the fields in Tableau all the table names are suffixing with $. While performing the joins on multiple tables, always go with the les amount of data tables, so that we can improve the performance.  
In Tableau the joins are divided into 2 types.  
1.Equi Join,  
2.Non Equi Join  
1. Equi Join: in the join condition if we are using Equality”=”operator then such a kind of join called as Equi join.  
2. Non Equi Join: in the join condition apart from the Equality”=”if we use any other operator like <,>,<=,>= and=! Then such a kind of joins are called as Non Equi Join  
Equi Join is divided into 3 types  
1. Inner Join,  
2. Outer Join,  
3. Self – Join.  
**1.Inner Join:**Inner join will loads the only matching records from the both tables. Inner join condition:  
           Tableaa.id = Tableb.id  
**2.Outer Join:**  
  Again the outer join divided into 3 types.  
a)Left Outer Join,  
b)Right Outer Join,  
c)Full Outer Join.

* Left outer join: Displays the complete data from the left + matching records from the right table.

Condition: tablea.id(+)

* Right Outer Join: displays the complete data from the right + matching records from the left.

Condition: tablea.id(+)=tableb.id

* Full outer join: full outer join load the complete data from the left table and right table. Condition: Table A full outer join Table B ON tablea.id= tableb.id

**3.Self-Join:** if we are performing join to the same table itself such a kind of join called as self-join  
Non Equi Join:  
In the join condition if we are using the operators apart from the equality “=” then such a kind of joins are called as Non Equi join.  
Data Blending in Tableau:  
For ex: your client is same Healthcare Client. They are operating their services in Asia, Europe, NA and so on & the are maintaining Asia data in SQL, Europe Data in SQL Server and NA data in MY SQL.  
Now, your client wants to analyze their business across the world in a single worksheet. So you can’t perform join here.  
Now you have make use of Data Blending Concept.  
Normally in the Tableau we can perform the analysis on the single data server. If we want to perform the analysis from the multiple data sources in a single sheet then we have to make use of a new concept called as data blending.  
Data blending mix the data from the different data sources and allow the users to perform th analysis in a single sheet. Blending means mixing. If we are mixing the data sources then it is called as data blending.  
**Rules to perform the data blending**  
In order to perform data blending there are few rules.  
1. If we are performing the data blending on 2 data source these 2 data sources should have at least 1 common dimension.  
2. In that common dimension at least 1 value should match.  
In Tableau we can perform the data blending in 2 ways.  
1. Automatic way  
2. Custom way  
1. Automatic way: In the automatic way Tableau automatically defines the relationship between the 2 data sources based on the common dimensions and based on the matching values and the relationship is indicated with Orange color.  
2. Custom or Manual way: In the manual or custom way the user need to define the relationship manually.  
**Data blending fuctionality**  
1. All the primary data sources and the secondary data sources are linked by specific relationship  
2. while performing the data blending each work sheet has a primary connection and optionally it might contains several secondary connections.  
3. All the primary connections are indicated in the Blue in the work sheet and all the secondary data sources indicated with the Orange color tick mark.  
4. In the data blending 1 sheet contains 1 primary data source and 1 sheet can contain end number of secondary data sources.

[Checkout Tableau Server Tutorials](https://mindmajix.com/tableau-server-tutorial)

**Q. What are Dimensions and Facts?**  
Dimensions is nothing but the descriptive text columns and facts are nothing but measures (numerical values) dimention ex:productname city..facts:sales, profit

Tableau Admin Interview Questions:

**Q. Can we place an excel file in a shared location and use it to develop a report and refresh it in regular intervals?**  
Yes you can do it… but for the better performance use extract

**Q. What is the difference between heat map and tree map?**  
A heat map is a great way to compare categories using color and size. In this, you can compare two different measures. Tree map is a very powerful visualization, particularly for illustrating [hierarchical](https://mindmajix.com/sap-bo/using-hierarchies) (tree – structured) data and part – to – whole relationships.

**Q. What is the different between twb and twbx file extensions. Please explain.**  
Twb is a live connection, it points to the data source; the user receiving twb needs permission to said data source and no data is included. .twbx takes data offline, stroes the data as a package or zip like file, thereby eradicating the need for permissions from end user, it’s now a snapshot in time of the data as of the time it was Saved as . twbx

**Q. What is dual axis?**  
To display two measure in one graph

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**Q. What is blended axis?**  
Multiple Measures are shown in single axis and also all the marks shown in single pane  
Drag a dimension in a column  
Drag the first measure in column  
Drag 2nd measure in existing axis  
Us/multiplemeasures\_blendedaxes.html

**Q. What makes Tableau software stand out?**  
In my view, Tableau stands out for several reasons:  
First, most of the BI tools out there are pricey. However, Tableau has a free offering (Tableau Public) as well as a very popular (also free) academic distribution. Tableau is well recognized by firms like Forrester research to be one of the most easy to use, and agile products currently available. see here: Tableau Ranks #1 in The Forrester Wave: Advanced Data Visualization (ADV) Platforms That makes it easy to pick up and try new things with, which data visualization people love about it.  
On the other hand, unlike some of the other BI tools, Tableau is not a complete technology stack, it is most useful for visualization and analytics. – you will need other products in addition to tableau for heavier enterprise data ETL, maintenance, and storage, etc. https://www.tableau.com/about/blog/2012/7/tableau-ranks-1-forrester-wave-advanced-data-visualization-adv-platforms-1852

**Q. How do we do testing in Tableau?**  
You can’t test in Tableau as far as I know. It is a data visualization software.

**Q. Can you get values from two different sources as a single input into parameter?**  
Tableau currently not support the multi-valued parameters... "**Case Study:** The “dynamic parameter with a blend” technique can be used to highlight a single value, but not multiple values because of the way it works. As Tableau parameters are not dynamic, we cannot “filter” the list of values at runtime."

**Q. How many ways we use parameters in Tableau?**  
We can use parameters with filters, calculated fields ,actions, measure-swap, changing views and auto updates

**Q. What is the use of new Custom SQL Query in tableau?**  
Custom SQL Query written after connecting to data for pulling the data in a structured view, One simple example is you have 50 columns in a table, but we need just 10 columns only. So instead of taking 50 columns you can write a sql query. Performance will increase.

**Related Article:**[**What Are The Common Use Cases For Tabcmd In Tableau?**](https://mindmajix.com/tableau/what-are-the-common-use-cases-for-tabcmd-in-tableau)

**Q. What are the differences between Tableau Software and Traditional BI tools?**  
Tableau provides easy to use, best in class, Visual Analytic capabilities, but it does not help with the plumbing (data foundation). You could, for example, marry SQL Server with Tableau to get the complete package. Tableau licenses are relatively expensive if you are looking to scale.  
Traditional BI can handle it all but with significant upfront costs. Higher consulting, hardware and software costs. Among the mega-vendors, only Microsoft can provide a reasonable value proposition. Open source vendors like Pentaho and JasperSoft do not have an abundant enough talent pool, yet.

**Q. What are the similarities and differences between Tableau software and Palantir?**  
Palantir and Tableau are very different. Palantir has its roots in large data computer science problems involving security, payments, fraud detection and the likes. Customers/Investors include Paypal, CIA and others.  
Tableau is a visualization player – with roots in Stanford U research. It’s Visual Query Language (VizQL) allows users to build visualizations on top of standard data warehouses or spreadsheets.

**Q. How to create cascading filters without context filter ?**  
I have filterl and filter2..Based on filterl I need to filter2 data  
Ex: Filterl as Country and Filter 2: States  
I have chosen country as INDIA and filter2 should display only INDIA states  
Choose options of Filter2 states :  
select option of “Only relevant values “

**Q. Is Tableau Software good for a strategic acquisition?**  
Yes for sure! It gives you data insight to the extend that others don’t.  
Helps u plan and point the anomalies and improvise your process for betterment.

**Q. How to display top 5 and last 5 sales in same view?**  
Using filters or calculated fields we can able to display the top 5 and last 5 sales in same view?

[**Checkout Tableau Sample Resume**](https://mindmajix.com/tableau-sample-resumes)

**Q. Design a view to show region wise profit and sales.I did not want line and bar chat should be used for profit and sales. How you will design and please explain?**  
Generate the Map using cities –>then Drag the Profit and sales to the Details–>Add the state as Quick filter

**Q. Design a view in a map such that if user selects any state the cities under that state has to show profit and sales.**  
If you want to show the Sales and profit in each and every city under the states in the same work sheet. According to your question you should have State, City, Sales and Profit filed in your dataset.  
1. Double click on the State filed.  
2. Drag the City and drop into Marks card (under the State fied)  
3. Drag the sales and drop into size.  
4. Drag the profit and drop into color.  
5. Click on Size legend and increase the size.(75%)  
6. Right click on the State field and select show quick filter.  
7. Select any state and check whether you got the required view or not. In this view size indicates the amount of sales and color indicates the Profit values.

**Q. How to add custom Color to Tableau?**  
Create Custom Color code in “Preferences.tps”  
Navigation ::: Documents » My Table Repository »Preferences.tps  
Add custom color code  
Note: In tableau 9.0 version we have color picker option..

**Q. How can we combine database and flat file data in tableau desktop?**  
Connect data two times, one for database tables and one for flat file. The Data->Edit Relationships  
Give a join condition on common column from db tables to flat file

**Q. What is disaggregation and aggregation of data?**  
Suppose I have data like  
Eid Ename Salary Dept  
1.abc 2000 java  
2.bbc 3000 .net  
3.Krishna 2500 java  
Madhu 300  
5.Vamshi 3000 mainframes  
1.abc 1000 testing  
2.bbc 3000 tableau  
3.krishna 5000.net  
4.Madhu 7000 testing  
vamshi 9000 tableau  
1 abc 11000 Mainframes  
2 bbc 13000testing  
3 krishna 15000 java  
4 Madhu 17000 .nte  
5 vamshi 19000.net  
**Aggregation: to display aggregate data**  
Sum/avg salary by each individual employee  
drag ename on columna and salary on rows we will get sum (salary) of each and individual employee  
now change measure type as Avg  
Choose salary option – choose measure types as “Avg”  
**Disaggregation: To display each and every transaction**  
When you look at the aggregated data in the views above, each bar represents all transactions for a specific employee summed up or averaged into a single value. Now say that you want to see the individual salary transactions for each employee. You can create a view like that by selecting Analysis>Aggregate Measures.

**Q. What Does TABLEAU do?**  
Our goal is to help people see and understand data. Our software products put the power of data into the hands of everyday people, allowing a broad population of business users to engage with their data, ask questions, solve problems and create value.

**Related Article:**[**Learning To Leverage Tabcmd In Tableau**](https://mindmajix.com/tableau/learning-to-leverage-tabcmd-in-tableau)

**Q. What is Tableau Public?**  
Tableau Public is a free service that lets anyone publish interactive data to the web. Once on the web, anyone can interact with the data, download it, or create their own visualizations of it. No programming skills are required. Be sure to look at the gallery to see some of the things people have been doing with it.

**Q. What is data modelling?**  
Data modelling is the analysis of data objects that are used in a business or other context and the identification of the relationships among these data objects. Data modelling is a first step in doing object-oriented programming

**Q. What is your daily work process in tableau?**  
I think we all work on different projects using Tableau, so the work begins from understanding the requirement getting the required data, story boarding then creating visualizations in tableau and then presenting it to the client for review.

**Q. What is parameter in Tableau ? And how it works.?**  
Parameters are dynamic values that can replace constant values in calculations and can serve as filters

**Q. How does Tableau perform with huge datasets?**  
Tableau Performance is based on Data source performance. If data source takes more time to execute a query then Tableau must wait up to that time.

**Q. How will you publish and schedule workbook in tableau server?**  
First create a schedule for particular time and then create extract for the data source and publish the workbook for the server. Before you publish, there is a option called Scheduling and Authentication, click on that and select the schedule from the drop down which is created and publish. Also publish data source and assign the schedule. This schedule will automatically run for the assigned time and the workbook is refreshed.

**Q. Define the names for parameters ,filters etc…**  
Parameters are dynamic values that can replace constant values in calculations and can serve as filters.Filters are used to restrict the data based on the condition u have mentioned in the filters shelf.

**Q. How to view sql which is generated by Tableau Desktop?**  
The Tableau Desktop Log files are located in C:UsersMy DocumentsMy Tableau Repository. If you have a live connection to the data source, check the log.txt and tabprotosrv.txt files. If you are using an extract, check the tdeserver.txt file. The tabprotosrv.txt file often shows detailed information about queries.

**Related Article:**[**What Kinds Of Tasks Can Be Done With Tabcmd In Tableau?**](https://mindmajix.com/tableau/what-kinds-of-tasks-can-be-done-with-tabcmd-in-tableau)

**Q. What is page shelf?**  
page shelf is power full part of tableau That you can use to controle the display of output as well as printed results of output.

**Q. What are the major differences between tableau version 7.0 and tableau version 8.0?**  
1. New visualizations are introduced like treemap, bubble chart and box and whisker plot  
2. We can copy worksheet directly from one workbook to another workbook  
3. Introduced R script

**Q. How to create filled maps?**  
Step 1: Build a Map View Double-click a geographic fields such as State, Area Code, Zip Code, etc.  
Step 2: Select the Fille Map Mark Type The Automatic mark type will show this type of view as circles over a map. On the Marks card, select Filled Map to color the geographic areas.  
Step 3: Drag a Field to the Color Shelf Define how the locations are colored by dragging another field to the Color shelf.

**Q. Is Parameter have it’s dropdown list?**  
Yes it may have its own drop down list, the entries which you make in the Parameter while creating it can be viewed as Dropdown list.

Tableau Dashboard Interview Questions:

**Q. How to rectify SQL Performance for developed Dashboards**  
After creation of Dashboards if we get problem from sql side that means Custom Sql ….How to Rectify the sql performance from custom sql.

**Q. Suppose my license expires today, can users able to view the dashboards or workbook which i published in server earlier.**  
If your server license expires today, your user name on the server will have the role ‘unlicensed’ which means you cannot access, but others can. The Site Admin can ‘Change Ownership’ to another person, so extracts if enabled do not fail.

**Q. Think that I am using Tableau desktop and have a live connection to Cloud era hadoop data. I need to press F5 to refresh the visualization. Is there anyway to automatically refresh the visualization every x minutes instead of pressing F5 every-time?**  
Here is the example of refreshing dashboard in every 3 seconds, Replace api src and server url with yours. The interval below is for 3 seconds.  
Tableau JavaScript API

**Related Article:**[**What Are The Rapid-fire Analysis At A Public Utility In Tableau?**](https://mindmajix.com/tableau/what-are-the-rapid-fire-analysis-at-a-public-utility-in-tableau)

**Q. What Tableau Desktop is?**

Tableau Desktop is based on breakthrough technology from Stanford University that lets you drag & drop to analyze data. It is great [data visualization](https://mindmajix.com/data-visualization-and-dashboarding-fundamentals-training) tool, you can connect to data in a few clicks, then visualize and crate interactive dashboards with a few more.

**Q. What are the differences between Tableau Software, GoodData and Traditional BI (Business Objects, etc.)?**  
You could talk feature – functionality for days, but at a high level there are four major differences.  
**1. Speed:** How fast can you get up and running with the system, answer questions, design and share dashboards and then change them? This is Where systems like Tableau and GoodData are far better than old – school business intelligence like Business Objects or Cognos. Traditional systems took months or years to intelligence like Business Objects or Cognos. Traditional systems took months or years to implement, with costs running to millions. Tableau has a free trail that installs in minutes and GoodData is cloud – based, so they are faster to implement by orders of magnitude. They are also faster to results: traditional BI requires IT and developers to make any changes to reports, so business users are struck in a queue waiting to get anything done. Tableau and GoodData provide more of a self – service experience.  
**2. Analysis layer:** This is where Tableau excels. It has a powerful and flexible drag & drop visualization engine based on some technology from Stanford. GoodData and traditional BI typically provide some canned reports but changing them requires significant time and money.  
**3. Data layer:** This is where the three options are most different:  
GoodData requires you to move your data to its [cloud](https://mindmajix.com/tableau/managing-tableau-server-in-the-cloud). Traditional BI typically requires you to move your data to its data warehouse system. Tableau connects to a variety of existing data source and also provides a fast in – memory data engine, essentially a local database. Since most enterprises have their data stored all over the place, this provides the most choice and lets companies use the investment they’ve already made.  
**4. Enterprise readiness:**Traditional BI and Tableau do well here, with enterprise – level security and high scalability.

**Related Article:**[**Aggregating Disparate Data Sources At A Large University In Tableau**](https://mindmajix.com/tableau/aggregating-disparate-data-sources-at-a-large-university-in-tableau)

**Q. What is Tableau Software?**  
Tableau is business intelligence software that allows anyone to easily connect to data, then visualize and create interactive, sharable dashboards. It’s easy enough that any Excel user can learn it, but powerful enough to satisfy even the most complex analytical problems. Securely sharing your findings with others only takes seconds.

**Q. What is Tableau Server?**  
Tableau Server is browser- and mobile-based insight anyone can use. Publish dashboards with Tableau Desktop and share them throughout your organization. It’s easy to set up and even easier to run.

**Q. Explain the integration of Tableau with R?**  
R is a popular open-source environment for statistical analysis. [Tableau Desktop](https://mindmajix.com/create-visual-analytics-tableau-desktop) can now connect to R through calculated fields and take advantage of R functions, libraries, and packages and even saved models. These calculations dynamically invoke the R engine and pass values to R via the Rserve package, and are returned back to Tableau.  
1. Tableau Server can also be configured to connect to an instance of Rserve through the tabadmin utility, allowing anyone to view a dashboard containing R functionality.  
2. Combining R with Tableau gives you the ability to bring deep statistical analysis into a drag-and-drop [visual analytics](https://mindmajix.com/tableau/employing-visual-analytics-to-aid-succession-planning-in-tableau) environment.

**Q. What is the Difference between quick filter and Normal filter in tableau?**  
Quick filter is used to view the filtering options and can be used to select the option. Normal filer is something you can limit the options from the list or use some conditions to limit the data by field or value.

**Q. How do I automate reports using Tableau software?**  
You need to [publish report to tableau server](https://mindmajix.com/tableau/how-dashboard-facilitates-analysis-and-understanding-in-tableau), while publishing you will find one option to schedule reports.You just need to select the time when you want to refresh data.

**Q. How is Tableau so fast when working with databases?**  
Tableau compiles the elements of your visual canvas into a SQL or MDX query for the remote database to process. Since a database typically runs on more powerful hardware than the laptops / workstations used by analysts, you should generally expect the database to handle queries much faster than most in memory BI applications limited by enduser hardware. Tableau’s ability to push computation (queries) close to the data is increasingly important for large data sets, which may reside on a fast cluster and may be too large to bring in memory.Another factor in performance relates to data transfer, or in Tableau’s case resultset transfer. Since Tableau visualizations are designed for human consumption, they are tailored to the capabilities and limits of the human perception system. This generally means that the amount of data in a query result set is small relative to the size of the underlying data, and visualizations focus on aggregation and filtering to identify trends and outliers. The small result sets require little network bandwidth, so Tableau is able to fetch and render the result set very quickly. And, as Ross mentioned, Tableau will cache query results for fast reuse.The last factor involves Tableau’s ability to use in memory acceleration as needed (for example, when working with very slow databases, text files, etc.). Tableau’s Data Engine uses memory mapped I/O, so while it takes advantage of in memory acceleration it can easily work with large data sets which cannot fit in memory. The Data Engine will work only with the subsets of data on disk which are needed for a given query, and the data subsets are mapped into memory as needed.

**Related Article:**[**How To Embed Tableau Reports Securely On The Web?**](https://mindmajix.com/tableau/how-to-embed-tableau-reports-securely-on-the-web)

**Q. What is Tableau Desktop?**  
Tableau Desktop is a data visualization application that lets you analyze virtually any type of structured data and produce highly interactive, beautiful graphs, dashboards, and reports in just minutes. After a quick installation, you can connect to virtually any data source from spreadsheets to data warehouses and display information in multiple graphic perspectives. Designed to be easy to use, you’ll be working faster than ever before.

**Q. How Does Tableau Work?**  
While Tableau lets you analyze databases and spreadsheets like never before, you don’t need to know anything about databases to use Tableau. In fact, Tableau is designed to allow business people with no technical training to analyze their data efficiently.Tableau is based on three simple concepts:  
         –**Connect:** Connect Tableau to any database that you want to analyze.  
          Note that Tableau does not import the data. Instead it queries to the database directly.  
       – **Analyze:** Analyzing data means viewing it, filtering it, sorting it, performing calculations on it, reorganizing it, summarizing it, and so on.Using Tableau you can do all of these things by simply arranging fields of your data source on a Tableau worksheet. When you drop a field on a worksheet, Tableau queries the data using standard drivers and query languages (like SQL and MDX) and presents a visual analysis of the data.  
           – **Share**: You can share results with others either by sharing workbooks with other Tableau users, by pasting results into applications such as Microsoft Office, printing to PDF or by using Tableau Server to publish or embed your views across your organization.

**Q. What is the difference between tableau 7.0 and 8.0 versions.**  
1. New visualizations are introduced like tree map bubble chart and box and whisker plot  
2. We can copy worksheet directly from one workbook to another Workbook  
3. Introduced R script

**2. What is Data Visualization?**

A much advanced, direct, precise and ordered way of viewing large volumes of data is called data visualization. It is the visual representation of data in the form of graphs and charts, especially when you can’t define it textually. You can show trends, patters and correlations through various data visualization software and tools; Tableau is one such data visualization software used by businesses and corporates.

Learn more about Data Visualization in this insightful [Tableau Tutorial](https://intellipaat.com/tutorial/tableau-tutorial/).

**3. What are the differences between Tableau desktop and Tableau Server?**

While Tableau desktop performs data visualization and workbook creation, Tableau server is used to distribute these interactive workbooks and/or reports to the right audience. Users can edit and update the workbooks and dashboards online or Server but cannot create new ones. However, there are limited editing options when compared to desktop.  
Tableau Public is again a free tool consisting of Desktop and Server components accessible to anyone.

**4. Define parameters in Tableau and their working.**

Tableau parameters are dynamic variables/values that replace the constant values in data calculations and filters. For instance, you can create a calculated field value returning true when the score is greater than 80, and otherwise false. Using parameters, one can replace the constant value of 80 and control it dynamically in the formula.

**5. Differentiate between parameters and filters in Tableau.**

The difference actually lies in the application. Parameters allow users to insert their values, which can be integers, float, date, string that can be used in calculations. However, filters receive only values users choose to ‘filter by’ the list, which cannot be used to perform calculations.  
Users can dynamically change measures and dimensions in parameter but filters do not approve of this feature.Most in-depth, industry-led curriculum in Tableau.

**6. What are fact table and Dimension table in Tableau?**

1. **Facts** are the numeric metrics or measurable quantities of the data, which can be analyzed by dimension table. Facts are stores in Fact table that contain foreign keys referring uniquely to the associated dimension tables. The fact table supports data storage at atomic level and thus, allows more number of records to be inserted at one time. For instance, a Sales Fact table can have product key, customer key, promotion key, items sold, referring to a specific event.
2. **Dimensions** are the descriptive attribute values for multiple dimensions of each attribute, defining multiple characteristics. A dimension table ,having reference of a product key form the fact table, can consist of product name, product type, size, color, description, etc.

**7. What are Quick Filters in Tableau?**

Global quick filters are a way to filter each worksheet on a dashboard until each of them contains a dimension. They are very useful for worksheets using the same data source, which sometimes proves to a disadvantage and generate slow results. Thus, parameters are more useful.

**8. State limitations of parameters in Tableau.**

Parameters facilitate only four ways to represent data on a dashboard (which are seven in quick filters). Further, parameters do not allow multiple selections in a filter.  
Go through this detailed [Tableau Video](https://intellipaat.com/tableau-demo-video-tutorial/) to learn about the Tableau Tool now!

**Download Tableau Interview Questions asked by top MNCs in 2018**

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**9. What is aggregation and disaggregation of data in Tableau?**

Aggregation and disaggregation in Tableau are the ways to develop a scatterplot to compare and measure data values. As the name suggests, aggregation is the calculated form of a set of values that return a single numeric value. For instance, a measure with values 1,3,5,7 returns 1. You can also set a default aggregation for any measure, which is not user-defined. Tableau supports various default aggregations for a measure like Sum, average, Median, Count and others.  
Disaggregating data refers to viewing each data source row, while analyzing data both independently and dependently.

**10. What is Data Blending?**

Unlike Data Joining, Data Blending in tableau allows combining of data from different sources and platforms. For instance, you can blend data present in an Excel file with that of an Oracle DB to create a new dataset.

**11. What is Content Filter?**

The concept of context filter in Tableau makes the process of filtering smooth and straightforward. It establishes a filtering hierarchy where all other filters present refer to the context filter for their subsequent operations. The other filters now process data that has been passed through the context filter.  
Creating one or more context filters improves performance as users do not have to create extra filters on large data source, reducing the query-execution time.  
You can create by dragging a filed into ‘Filters’ tab and then, Right-Click that field and select ‘’Add to Context”

**12. What are the limitations of context filters?**

Tableau takes time to place a filter in context. When a filter is set as context one, the software creates a temporary table for that particular context filter. This table will reload each time and consists of all values that are not filtered by either Context or Custom SQL filter.Interested in a Tableau Career?

**13. Name the file extensions in Tableau.**

**There are a number of file types and extensions in Tableau :**

* Tableau Workbook (.twb).
* Tableau Packaged Workbook (.twbx).
* Tableau Datasource (.tds).
* Tableau Packaged Datasource (.tdsx).
* Tableau Data extract (.tde).
* Tableau Bookmark (.tdm).
* Tableau Map Source (.tms).
* Tableau Preferences (.tps)

**14. Explain the difference between .twb and .twbx**

**.twb** is the most common file extension used in Tableau, which presents an XML format file and comprises all the information present in each dashboard and sheet like what fields are used in the views, styles and formatting applied to a sheet and dashboard.But this workbook does not contain any data. The Packaged workbook merges the information in a Tableau workbook with the local data available (which is not on server). .twbx serves as a zip file, which will include custom images if any. Packaged Workbook allows users to share their workbook information with other Tableau Desktop users and let them open it in Tableau Reader.

**15. What are Extracts and Schedules in Tableau server?**

Data extracts are the first copies or subdivisions of the actual data from original data sources. The workbooks using data extracts instead of those using live DB connections are faster since the extracted data is imported in Tableau Engine.After this extraction of data, users can publish the workbook, which also publishes the extracts in Tableau Server. However, the workbook and extracts won’t refresh unless users apply a scheduled refresh on the extract. Scheduled Refreshes are the scheduling tasks set for data extract refresh so that they get refreshed automatically while publishing a workbook with data extract. This also removes the burden of republishing the workbook every time the concerned data gets updated.

**16. Name the components of a Dashboard**

* **Horizontal –** Horizontal layout containers allow the designer to group worksheets and dashboard components left to right across your page and edit the height of all elements at once.
* **Vertical –** Vertical containers allow the user to group worksheets and dashboard components top to bottom down your page and edit the width of all elements at once.
* **Text**
* **Image Extract : –** A Tableau workbook is in XML format. In order to extracts images, Tableau applies some codes to extract an image which can be stored in XML.
* **Web [URL ACTION] :-** A URL action is a hyperlink that points to a Web page, file, or other web-based resource outside of Tableau. You can use URL actions to link to more information about your data that may be hosted outside of your data source. To make the link relevant to your data, you can substitute field values of a selection into the URL as parameters.

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**17. How to view underlying SQL Queries in Tableau?**

**Viewing underlying SQL Queries in Tableau provides two options :**

* **Create a Performance Recording** to record performance information about the main events you interact with workbook. Users can view the performance metrics in a workbook created by Tableau.  
  Help> Settings and Performance> Start Performance Recording  
  Help> Setting and Performance > Stop Performance Recording.
* **Reviewing the Tableau Desktop Logs** located at C:\Users\\My Documents\My Tableau Repository. For live connection to data source, you can check log.txt and tabprotosrv.txt files. For an extract, check tdeserver.txt file.

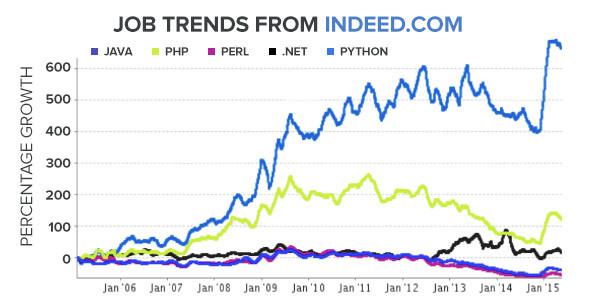
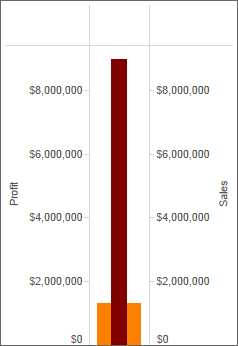
**18. What is Page shelf?**

Tableau provides a distinct and powerful tool to control the output display known as **Page shelf**. As the name suggests, the page shelf fragments the view into a series of pages, presenting a different view on each page, making it more user-friendly and minimizing scrolling to analyze and view data and information. You can flip through the pages using the specified controls and compare them at a common axle.

**19. How to do Performance Testing in Tableau?**

Performance testing is again an important part of implementing tableau. This can be done by loading Testing Tableau Server with TabJolt, which is a “Point and Run” load generator created to perform QA. While TabJolt is not supported by tableau directly, it has to be installed using other open source products.

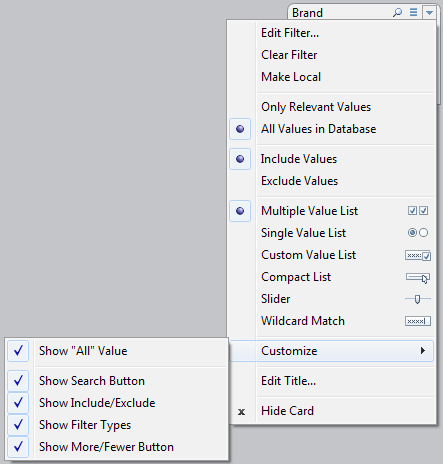
**20. Explain the concept of Dual Axis.**

Dual Axis is an excellent phenomenon supported by Tableau that helps users view two scales of two measures in the same graph. Many websites like Indeed.com and other make use of dual axis to show the comparison between two measures and their growth rate in a septic set of years. Dual axes let you compare multiple measures at once, having two independent axes layered on top of one another.   


**21. How many maximum tables can you join in Tableau?**

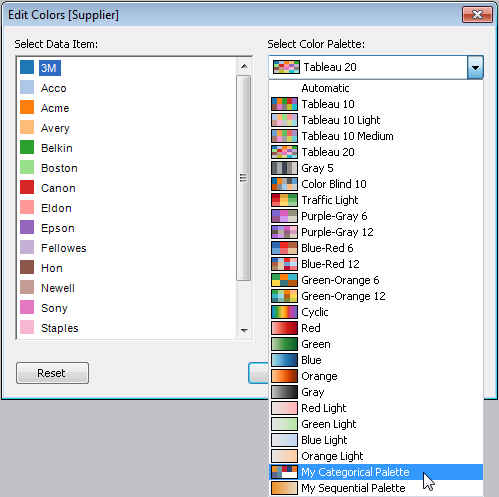
The maximum number of 32 tables can be joined in Tableau. A table size must also be limited to 255 columns (fields).

**22. How to remove ‘All’ options from a Tableau auto-filter?**

The auto-filter provides a feature of removing ‘All’ options by simply clicking the down arrow in the auto-filter heading. You can scroll down to ‘Customize’ in the dropdown and then uncheck the ‘Show “All” Value’ attribute. It can be activated by checking the field again.

[**Learn Tableau from Expert! Enrol Today**](https://intellipaat.com/tableau-training/?utm_source=IQ&utm_campaign=IQ_Tableau_CTA&utm_medium=Website#course-content)

**23. How to add Custom Color to Tableau?**

Adding a Custom Color refers to a power tool in Tableau. Restart you Tableau desktop once you save .tps file. From the Measures pane, drag the one you want to add color to **Color**. From the color legend menu arrow, select **Edit Colors**. When a dialog box opens, select the palette drop-down list and customize as per requirement.

**24. What different products Tableau provide?**

* **Tableau Server :** on-premise or cloud-hosted software to access the workbooks built.
* **Tableau desktop :** desktop environment to create and publish standard and packaged workbooks.
* **Tableau Public :** workbooks available publicly online for users to download and access the included data.
* **Tableau Reader :** get a local access to open Tableau Packaged workbook

**25. How can you display top five and last five sales in the same view?**

Create two sets, one for top 5 another for bottom 5 and the join these two sets displaying a unique set of total 10 rows.

**26. What is TDE file?**

TDE is a Tableau desktop file that contains a .tde extension. It refers to the file that contains data extracted from external sources like MS Excel, MS Access or CSV file.  
There are two aspects of TDE design that make them ideal for supporting analytics and data discovery.

* Firstly, TDE is a columnar store.
* The second is how they are structured which impacts how they are loaded into memory and used by Tableau. This is an important aspect of how TDEs are “architecture aware”. Architecture-awareness means that TDEs use all parts of your computer memory, from RAM to hard disk, and put each part to work what best fits its characteristics.

**27. How to use group in calculated field?**

By adding the same calculation to ‘Group By’ clause in SQL query or creating a Calculated Field in the Data Window and using that field whenever you want to group the fields.

* **Using groups in a calculation.** You cannot reference ad-hoc groups in a calculation.
* **Blend data using groups created in the secondary data source:** Only calculated groups can be used in data blending if the group was created in the secondary data source.
* **Use a group in another workbook.** You can easily replicate a group in another workbook by copy and pasting a calculation.

**28. Can parameters have dropdown list?**

Yes, parameters do have their independent dropdown lists enabling users to view the data entries available in the parameter during its creation.

36:58

What is Tableau?

Preview

04:23

Who are the founders of Tableau?

01:00

How is Tableau better than other products?

04:54

What is the mission of the company?

03:49

Name 1 advantage and 1 disadvantage of using Tableau extracts

05:25

What is a treemap and what are the building elements of a treemap?

03:38

How do you enable a dual axis on a chart?

03:46

Is there a free version of Tableau? If so, what are its main limitations?

05:28

What is the difference between CSV and Excel files?

03:02

How do you change a quickfilter from a list of items to a dropdown?

01:33

–

Medium Questions

38:22

If a field is not in your view, can you use it as a filter for the view?

01:45

How do you change level of detail without adding to the visualisation?

05:46

Tableau Desktop and Tableau Server limitations question

01:39

What is the difference between twb and twbx files?

04:46

What are blended axes in Tableau and how do you create them?

08:07

When can you delete worksheets and when can you only hide them?

01:56

How do you make animations leave a trail?

01:36

How do you run a simple linear regression statistical model in Tableau?

03:10

How does aggregation work in Tableau?

07:06

Is a blend in Tableau a type of join? If so, then which type?

02:31

–

Difficult Questions

01:10:24

What are filters? How many types of filters are there in Tableau?

00:58

Give an example of a use-case for Data Source filters

06:28

Everything about context filters!

16:15

What is the difference between joins and blends in Tableau?

07:23

How do Blends work in Tableau?

05:35

How do you combine Data through appending?

04:06

How do you combine Data through a custom SQL query?

06:40

What is the difference between static and dynamic sets?

03:45

What roles do dimensions and measures play in Tableau?

07:08

What is the difference between discrete and continuous variables in Tableau?

12:06

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