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

Discrete means individual or separated and distinct

Whereas continuous data means range of data forming an unbroken chain.

**1.2 What are the criteria for data to land into dimensions and measures?**

Dimensions have quantitative values like names, dates or geological data. Most of the times the numerical values are the counts of required field. This helps in categorize the data.

Whereas measures contain all the measures in the data such as revenue, cost, quantity

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

Meta data is information about data. Information like what is the data type of a particular data or like to which category does it belong to.

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

Aggregated values show us the sum total, average values and as soon as we dis aggregate it the sub section of the sum total or average is shown

E.g. If we drag and drop names category to columns and sales to rows, sum total of the sales

for individual person can be visualized. But to see how those sum totals is calculated,

we can dis aggregate by unchecking option in Analysis section of Tableau to see those

individual values by using which the sum total was calculated.

**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.**

If we are using live data option at data source end whenever the client updates the dataset

it can be reflected in Tableau just by refresh option. Live is used when we have direct access

to the data either by connecting to data source or having data at the local system.

But in case of Extracted data whenever the changes are made to the data set won’t be reflected. This is the case when you don’t have direct access to the data. In other words, extracted data is a screen shot of data at some point of time or static data.

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

A] .twb : This is the file extinction of Tablue workbook with 1 or more work sheet and 0 or more dashboards and stories.

B] .tbm : Tablue bookmark files have these file extensions which contains only one worksheet.

C] .twbx : Tablue zip files have these extensions which have workbook and supporting local file data and background images.

D] .hyper or .tde : Tablue extract files which are a local copy of a subset or entire data set which can be shared.

E] .tds : These are the short cuts files which can be used to quickly connect to the actual data which is used often

F] .tdsx : These are also the Tablue zip files that contains the Tablue data source files.

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

SUM([Profit])/SUM([Sales])

* 1. **What are the different types of filters and give their working order?**

**A] Extract filters**: Extract filters are used to extract data from various sources, by screengrab

of the way it gets added on to file. These help in lowering the tableau

queries to the data source.

**B] Data source filters:** Used mainly to restrict data from the data viewers and helps in

minimizing the data feeds for faster processing. It helps in the direct

application of the filter environment to the source data and quickly

uploads data that qualifies the scenario into the tableau workbook.

**C] Context filters:** It is a discrete filter, creating datasets based on the original datasheet and

the present chosen for compiling the data.

**D] Dimension filter:** Once we choose data, we can access the values highlighted or remove

them from the selected dimension, represented as strikethrough values.

We can click to select or deselect based on our operation in case of

multiple dimensions.

**E] Measure filters:** In this filter we can apply various operations like sum, average,

median, standard deviation and other aggregate functions. In the next

stage we would present with four choices like rage, at least, at most and

special values.

**F] Table filters:** It gets executed once the data view has been rendered. With this filter

we can quickly look into the data without any filtering of the hidden data.

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

Desktop, Tablet and phone are the different device types preview that Dashboard can

use. Under default initially each device layout contains every item in the Default

dashboard and derives its size and layout from default as well.

**11.1 Parameters can be used in?**

Parameters can be used in calculations and calculation fields that are used in the view.

We can display the parameter control in the view for users to select parameters. When

we create the parameters we need to tie them to the view in some way.

**11.2 What are the different ways to create a Parameter?**

1. 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.
2. Under Tables select any data, click on the drop down, select create, click on parameters.

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

**\*** First, we need to bring the data order date to columns, which will visualize our data.

\*Once it is done, click on Analytics in data pane, drag and drop the forecast option provided

into visualize area.

\*Right click and select forecast, forecast options and in until section add 4 years.

\* Right click on order date in column and select quarter to display it in quarters.

\* Drag and drop required field to rows to see the visualization.