1. What is the difference between Discrete and Continuous Data?

Ans:

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| **DISCRETE DATA** | **CONTINUOUS DATA** |
| 1. Discrete data refers to countable, individualized items.  These items are not divisible. Instead, they only exist in set increments or units.  2. It can take only distinct or separate values.  3.In tableau, Discrete fields are blue in colour.  4.Considered finite in range | 1. Continuous data is data that is measurable, versus being countable. Continuous variables use increments that are dividable and subcountable.  2. It can take value in any interval.  3.In tableau, Continuous fields are green in colour.  4.Considered infinite in range. |

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

Ans:

1) A dimension is a field that can be considered an independent variable. Dimensions in Tableau produce headers when added to the**Rows or Columns shelves** in the view. By default, Tableau treats any field containing qualitative, categorical information as a dimension.

2) A measure is a field that is a dependent variable; that is, its value is a function of one or more dimensions. Measures typically produce axes when added to the rows or columns shelves. By default, Tableau treats any field containing numeric (quantitative) information as a measure.

3.What is Metadata, where is it present in the workbook?

Ans:

After connecting with the data source, Tableau captures the metadata details of the source, such as the columns and their data types. This is used to create the measures, dimensions, and calculated fields used in **views**. You can browse the metadata and change their properties for some specific requirements.

4. What happens when you aggregate or disaggregate the Data?

Ans:

The process of viewing numeric values or measures at higher and more summarized levels of the data is called **aggregation**.

When you place a measure on a shelf, Tableau automatically aggregates the data, usually by summing it.

You can easily determine the aggregation applied to a field because the function always appears in front of the field‘s name when it is placed on a shelf.

For example, Sales becomes SUM(Sales).

You can aggregate measures using Tableau only for relational data sources. Multidimensional data sources contain aggregated data only. In Tableau, multidimensional data sources are supported only in Windows. ([Source)](http://onlinehelp.tableau.com/current/pro/online/en-us/help.htm#calculations_aggregation_aggregatingdata.html%3FTocPath%3DDo%2520More%2520with%2520Views%7CAggregations%7C_____3)

According to Tableau, **Disaggregating** your data allows you to view every row of the data source which can be useful when you are analyzing measures that you may want to use both independently and dependently in the view.

For example, you may be analyzing the results from a product satisfaction survey with the Age of participants along one axis.

You can aggregate the Age field to determine the average age of participants or disaggregate the data to determine at what age participants were most satisfied with the product.

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.

Ans:

No change in visualization. If client add data to datasheet we want visualization for added data we want to update data sources and we create visualization. In tableau public only have extracted data , if data added to data sheet we want to add again data source In tableau desktop have both live and extracted data, we work on visualization in Both live and extracted data.

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

Ans:

The file in tableau has the extension *.twb* and is set as default for the users. As we know, a workbook in Tableau is a file that contains sheets, dashboards, etc. Hence, this particular Tableau file type contains information about worksheets and dashboards present within a workbook. The various formats are referred as different file types and they are identified by different extensions. Their formats depend on how they are produced and for what purposes they are used. They are all stored as XML files, which can be opened and edited.