

## Tableau Interview Questions

Tableau is a **business intelligence software** that visually represents data from varied sources to create interactive and shareable dashboards.

This tool has made the entire process of analyzing data and questioning your product-market fit, easier. It has various in-built features for data exploration without getting overwhelmed by the software elements.

### Some of the advantages of using Tableau

**Data visualization:** Rather than having complex computations over an Excel sheet, Tableau provides beautiful insights, data blending, and dashboarding derived from the data.

**Create interactive visualizations:** Tableau provides a drag-n-drop facility to quickly let the users interact with the data. You can check some of the templates created using tableau in the tableau gallery.

With Tableau's gallery of templates, you can choose your option and customize it. With data visualization features, you can easily embed tons of information in the form of infographics that appeals to the audience.

**Ease of implementation:** With drag-n-drop options, Tableau is reportedly easier to use. This is one such tool that you can learn without having any coding background or experience in Python, Business objects, or DOMO.

Handle large amounts of data: Tableau is competent enough to handle millions of rows without affecting the dashboard performance.

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## Basic Tableau Interview Questions

### 1. What is data visualization in Tableau?

Data visualization is a way to represent data that is **visually appealing and interactive**. With advancements in technology, the number of business intelligence tools has increased which helps users understand data, data sets, data points, charts, graphs, and focus on its impact rather than understanding the tool itself.

### 2. What is the difference between various BI tools and Tableau?

The basic difference between the traditional BI tools and Tableau lies in the efficiency and speed.

- The architecture of Traditional BI tools has hardware limitations. While Tableau does not have any sort of dependencies
- The traditional BI tools work on complex technologies while Tableau uses simple associative search to make it dynamic.
- Traditional BI tools do not support multi-thread, in-memory, or multi-core computing while Tableau supports all these features after integrating complex technologies.
- Traditional BI tools have a pre-defined data view while Tableau does a predictive analysis for business operations.

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and creates an interactive dashboard.

- **Tableau Server:** When you have published dashboards using Tableau Desktop, Tableau servers help in sharing them throughout the organization. It is an enterprise-level feature that is installed on a Windows or Linux server.
- **Tableau Reader:** Tableau Reader is a free feature available on Desktop that lets you open and views data visualizations. You can filter or drill down the data but restricts editing any formulas or performing any kind of actions on it. It is also used to extract connection files.
- **Tableau Online:** Tableau online is also a paid feature but doesn't need exclusive installation. It comes with the software and is used to share the published dashboards anywhere and everywhere.
- **Tableau Public:** Tableau public is yet another free feature to view your data visualizations by saving them as worksheets or workbooks on Tableau Server.

## 4. What is a parameter in Tableau?

The parameter is a **variable (numbers, strings, or date)** created to replace a constant value in calculations, filters, or reference lines. For example, you create a field that returns true if the sales are greater than 30,000 and false if otherwise. Parameters are used to replace these numbers (30000 in this case) to dynamically set this during calculations. Parameters allow you to dynamically modify values in a calculation. The parameters can accept values in the following options:

- **All:** Simple text field
- **List:** List of possible values to select from
- **Range:** Select values from a specified range

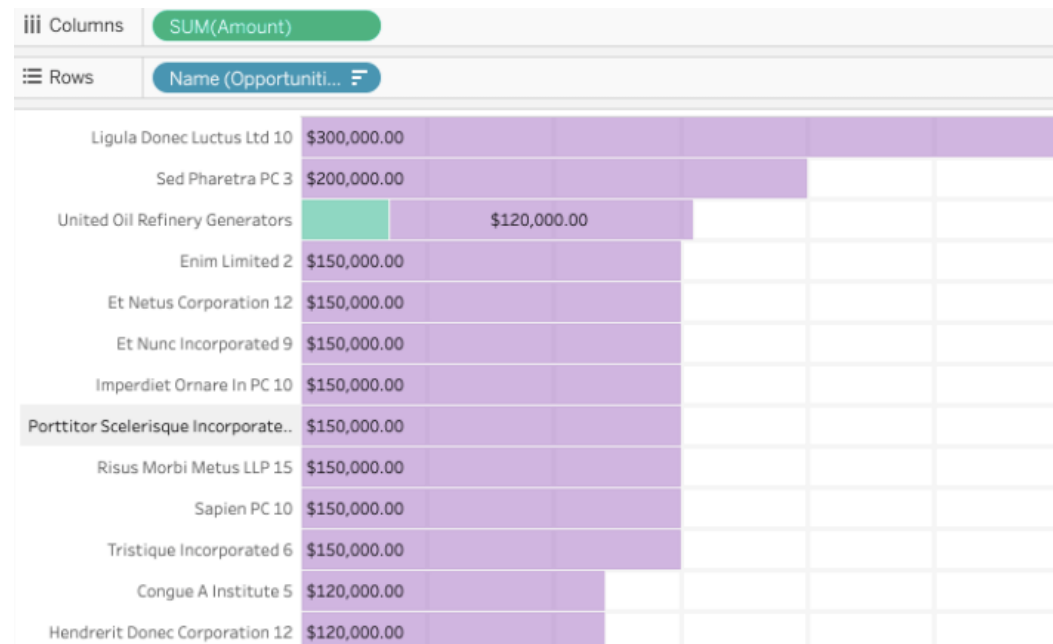
## 5. Tell me something about measures and dimensions?

While Dimensions contain qualitative values (name, dates, geographical data) to define comprehensive attributes to categorize, segment, and reveal the data details.

## 6. What are continuous and discrete field types?

Tableau's specialty lies in displaying data differently either in continuous format or discrete. Both of them are mathematical terms used to define data where continuous means without interruptions and discrete means are individually separate and distinct.

While the blue color indicates discrete behavior, the green color indicates continuous behavior. On one hand, the discrete view defines the headers and can be easily sorted, while continuous defines the axis in a graph view and cannot be sorted.



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Image - tableau.com

## 7. What is aggregation and disaggregation of data?

Aggregation of data means displaying the measures and dimensions in an aggregated form. The aggregate functions available in the Tableau tool are:

- **SUM (expression):** Adds up all the values used in the expression. Used only for numeric values.
- **AVG (expression):** Calculates the average of all the values used in the expression. Used only for numeric values.
- **Median (expression):** Calculates the median of all the values across all the records used in the expression. Used only for numeric values.
- **Count (expression):** Returns the number of values in the set of expressions. Excludes null values.
- **Count (distinct):** Returns the number of unique values in the set of expressions.

Tableau, in fact, lets you alter the aggregation type for a view.

Disaggregation of data means displaying each and every data field separately.

## 8. What are the different types of joins in Tableau?

Tableau is pretty similar to SQL. Therefore, the types of joins in Tableau are similar:

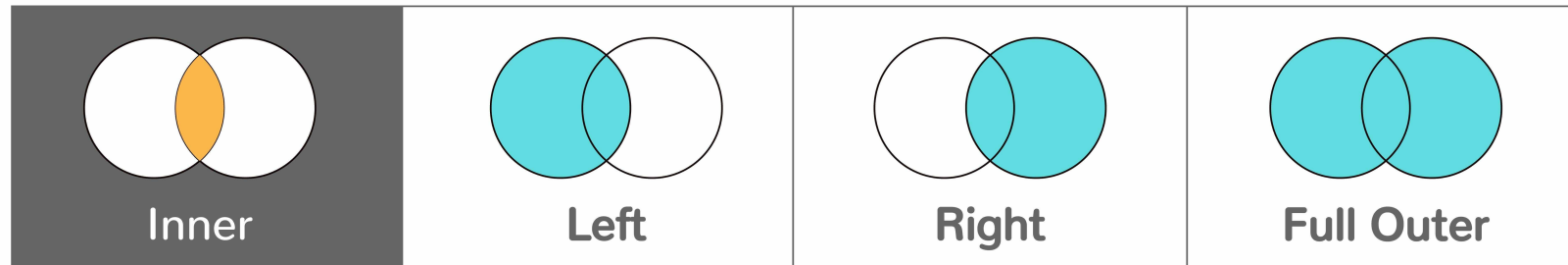
- **Left Outer Join:** Extracts all the records from the left table and the matching rows from the right table.
- **Right Outer Join:** Extracts all the records from the right table and the matching rows from the left table.

• **Full Outer Join:** Extracts the records from both the left and right tables. All unmatched records from both tables are included.

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## 9. Tell me the different connections to make with a dataset?

There are two types of data connections in Tableau:

**LIVE:** Live connection is a dynamic way to extract real-time data by directly connecting to the data source. Tableau directly creates queries against the database entries and retrieves the query results in a workbook.

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The supported file extensions used in Tableau Desktop are:

- **Tableau Workbook (TWB):** contains all worksheets, story points, dashboards, etc.
- **Tableau Data Source (TDS):** contains connection information and metadata about your data source
- **Tableau Data Extract (TDE):** contains data that has been extracted from other data sources.
- **Tableau Packaged Workbook (TWBX):** contains a combination of the workbook, connection data, and metadata, and the data itself in the form of TDE. It can be zipped and shared.
- **Tableau Packaged Data Source (TDSX):** contains a combination of different files.
- **Tableau Bookmark (TBM):** to earmark a specific worksheet.

## 11. What are the supported data types in Tableau?

The following data types are supported in Tableau:

Data Type	Possible Values
Boolean	True/False
Date	Date Value (December 28, 2016)
Date & Time	Date & Timestamp values (December 28, 2016 06:00:00 PM)
Geographical Values	Geographical Mapping (Beijing, Mumbai)
Text/String	Text/String

Sets are custom fields created as a subset of the data in your Tableau desktop. Sets can be computed based on conditions or created manually based on the dimensions of the data source.

For example, A set of customers that earned revenue more than some value. Now, set data may update dynamically based on the conditions applied. [Learn More](#)

### 13. What are groups in Tableau?

Groups are created to visualize larger memberships using dimensions. Groups can create their own fields to categorize values in that specific dimension.

### 14. What are shelves?

Tableau worksheets contain various named elements like columns, rows, marks, filters, pages, etc. which are called shelves. You can place fields on shelves to create visualizations, increase the level of detail, or add context to it.

### 15. Tell me something about Data blending in Tableau?

Data blending is viewing and analyzing data from multiple sources in one place. Primary and secondary are two types of data sources that are involved in data blending.

### 16. How do you generally perform load testing in Tableau?

Load testing in Tableau is done to understand the server's capacity with respect to its environment, data, workload, and use. It is preferable to conduct load testing at least 3-4 times in a year because with every new user, upgrade, or content authoring, the usage, data, and workload change.



## 17. Why would someone not use Tableau?

The limitations of using Tableau are:

- **Not cost-effective:** Tableau is not that cost-effective when we compare it well with the other available data visualization tools. In addition to this, it has software upgrades, proper deployment, maintenance, and also training people for using the tool.
- **Not so secure:** When it comes to data, everyone is extra cautious. Tableau focussed on security issues but fails to provide centralized data-level security. It pushes for row-level security and creates an account for every user which makes it more prone to security glitches.
- **BI capabilities are not enough:** Tableau lacks basic BI capabilities like large-scale reporting, building data tables, or creating static layouts. It has limited result-sharing capabilities, email notification configuration is limited to admins, and the vendor doesn't support trigger-based notifications.

## Intermediate Questions

### 18. What is Tableau data engine?

An analytical database that computes instant query responses, predictive analysis of the server, and integrated data. The data engine is useful when you need to create, refresh, or query extracts. It can be used for cross-database joins as well.

### 19. What are the various types of filters in Tableau?

Tableau has 6 different types of filters:

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- **Table Calculation Filter:** This filter is applied after the view has been created.

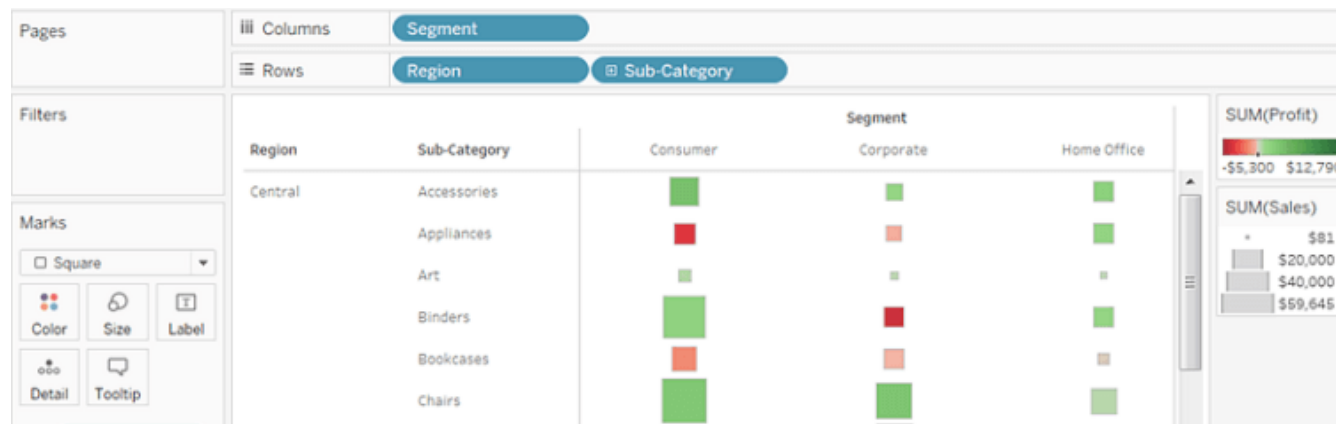
## 20. What are dual axes?

Dual axes are used to analyze two different measures at two different scales in the same graph. This lets you compare multiple attributes on one graph with two independent axes layered one above the other.

To add a measure as a dual-axis, drag the field to the right side of the view and drop it when you see a black dashed line appear. You can also right-click (control-click on Mac) the measure on the Columns or Rows shelf and select Dual Axis.

## 21. What is the difference between a tree and heat map?

Both the maps help in analyzing data. While a heat map visualizes and compares different categories of data, a treemap displays a hierarchical structure of data in rectangles. Heat map visualizes measures against dimensions by depicting them in different colors. Similar to a text table with values defined in different colors.



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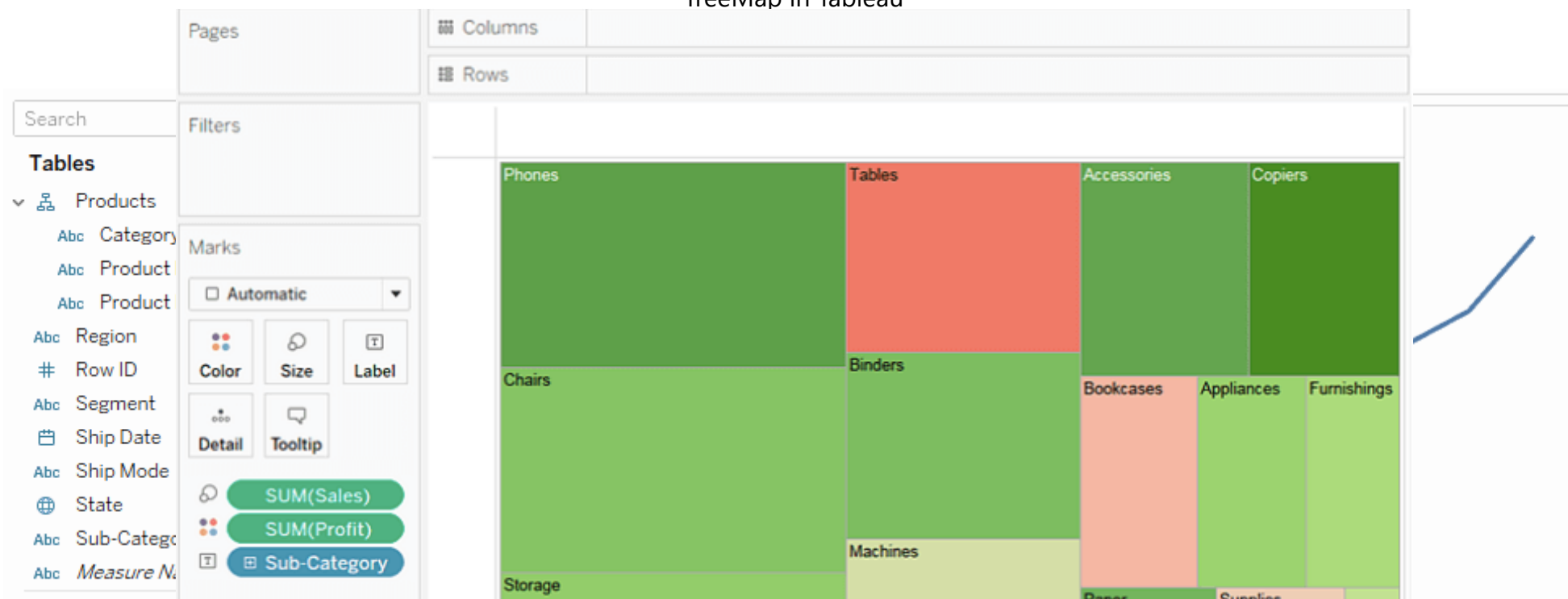
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Treemap visualizes the hierarchy of data in nested rectangles. Hierarchy levels are displayed from larger rectangles to smaller ones.

Example - Below treemap shows aggregated sales totals across a range of product categories:

TreeMap in Tableau



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## 22. What are extracts and schedules in Tableau server?

Data extracts are the subsets of data created from data sources. Schedules are scheduled refreshes made on extracts after publishing the workbook. This keeps the data up-to-date. Schedules are strictly managed by the server administrators.

## 23. What are the components in a dashboard?

The components displayed in a dashboard are:

- **Horizontal:** Horizontal view allows the users to combine the worksheets and dashboard elements from left to right and edit the height of the elements.
- **Vertical:** Vertical view allows the users to combine the worksheets and dashboard elements from top to bottom and edit the width of the elements.
- **Text:** All the textual fields.
- **Image Extract:** To extract an image Tableau applies some code, extracts the image, and saves it in a workbook in the XML format.
- **Web URL:** Hyperlink that points to a web page, file, or other web resources outside of Tableau

## 24. What is a TDE file?

TDE is Tableau Desktop Extension with extension .tde. TDE file points to a file that contains data from external sources like MS Excel, MS Access, or CSV files. TDE makes it easier to analyze and discover data.

## 25. What is the story in Tableau?

Creating a story is effective in Tableau which is created by combining various charts to portray a plot of viewers. A story is a sheet that

4. Add a caption to the story by clicking Add a caption.
5. You can update the highlights by clicking Update in the toolbar. You can also add layout options, format a story, or fit the story to your dashboard.

## 26. What are different Tableau files?

- **Workbooks:** Workbooks contain one or more worksheets and dashboard elements.
- **Bookmarks:** Contains a single worksheet that is easier to share.
- **Packaged Workbooks:** Contains a workbook along with supporting local file data and background images.
- **Data Extraction Files:** Extract files that contain a subset of data.
- **Data Connection Files:** Small XML file with various connection information.

## Tableau Interview Questions For Experienced

### 27. How do you embed views into webpages?

You can easily integrate interactive views from your Tableau Server or Tableau online onto webpages, blogs, web applications, or internet portals. But to have a look at the views, the permissions demand the viewer to create an account on the Tableau Server. To embed views, click the Share button on the top of the view and copy the embed code to paste it on the web page.

You can also customize the embedded code or Tableau Javascript APIs to embed views.

### 28. What is the maximum no. of rows Tableau can utilize at one time?



Connection information is the details of data that you want to bring into Tableau. Before publishing it, you can create an extract of the same.

Published Data Source: It contains connection information that is independent of any workbook.

Embedded Data Source: It contains connection information which is connected to a workbook

### 30. What is the DRIVE Program Methodology?

DRIVE program methodology creates a structure around data analytics derived from enterprise deployments. The drive methodology is iterative in nature and includes agile methods that are faster and effective.

### 31. How to use groups in a calculated field?

Add the 'GroupBy' clause to SQL queries or create a calculated field in the data window to group 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.

### 32. Explain when would you use Joins vs. Blending in Tableau?

While the two terms may sound similar, there is a difference in their meaning and use in Tableau:

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In some cases, you can improve query performance by selecting the option to Assume Referential Integrity from the Data menu. When you use this option, Tableau will include the joined table in the query only if it is specifically referenced by fields in the view.

## 34. What is a Calculated Field, and How Will You Create One?

Calculated fields are created using formulas based on other fields. These fields do not exist but are created by you.

### You can create these fields to:

- Segment data
- Convert the data type of a field, such as converting a string to a date.
- Aggregate data
- Filter results
- Calculate ratios

There are three main types of calculations that you can create:

- Basic Calculations: Transform values of the data fields at the source level
- Level of Detail (LOD) Expressions: Transform values of the data fields at the source level like basic calculations but with more granular access
- Table Calculations: Transform values of the data fields only at the visualization level

### To create calculate fields:

In Tableau, navigate to Analysis>Create a calculated field. Input details in the calculation editor.



1. Drag 'customer name' to row and sales to the column.
2. Sort Sum(sales) in descending order.
3. Create a calculated field 'Rank of Sales'.

## 36. What is the Rank Function in Tableau?

Rank function is used to give positions (rank) to any measure in the data set. Tableau can rank measure in the following ways:

- Rank: The rank function in Tableau accepts two arguments: aggregated measure and ranking order (optional) with a default value of desc.
- Rank\_dense: The rank\_dense also accepts the two arguments: aggregated measure and ranking order. This assigns the same rank to the same values but doesn't stop there and keeps incrementing with the other values. For instance, if you have values 10, 20, 20, 30, then ranks will be 1, 2, 2, 3.
- Rank\_modified: The rank\_modified assigns the same rank to similar values.
- Rank\_unique: The rank\_unique assigns a unique rank to each and every value. For example, If the values are 10, 20, 20, 30 then the assigned ranks will be 1,2,3,4 respectively.

## 37. What is the difference between Tableau and other similar tools like QlikView or IBM Cognos?

Tableau is different than QlikView or IBM Cognos for various reasons:

- Tableau is an intuitive data visualization tool simplifying the story creation by simple drag and drop techniques. On the other hand, BI tools like QlikView or Cognos convert data into metadata to let the users explore data relations. If your presentation runs around presenting data in aesthetic visualizations then opt for Tableau. If not, and might need a full BI platform then go for Cognos/QlikView

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To clear interview for Tableau, follow these tips:

- Focus on the fundamentals: What is Tableau and its working. How calculations work or how a query is processed when visualization is created.
- Thoroughly know about Dimensions and Measures because that is one of the important concepts in Tableau.
- Get acquainted with the best practices of creating dashboards and visualizations and also discrete and continuous views.
- Explain why you like Tableau or how it differs from other similar tools like QlikView or IBM Cognos. Your interest in BI tools will put you ahead in the competition.
- What are the scenarios where you'll use Live connection or Data extract in Tableau?
- How dashboards are deployed on the Server.
- What was the maximum amount of data you have handled in Tableau? If you are learning Tableau, while practicing, check the size of your visualization or the TDE file.
- Create some visualization stories for sample work.
- How you will take requirements before creating a dashboarding application.
- What was your development methodology: Waterfall or Agile?
- How much time it takes you to create a dashboard.

## Tableau MCQs

1.What will the Following Function Return?

Left(3, "Tableau")

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☐ None

2.How do you identify a continuous field in Tableau?

☐ It is identified by a blue pill in the visualization.

☐ It is identified by a green pill in a visualization.

☐ It is preceded by a # symbol in the data window.

☐ When added to the visualization, it produces distinct values.

3.For creating variable size bins we use \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ Sets

☐ Groups

☐ Calculated fields

☐ Table Calculations

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☐ Line☐ Histogram☐ Scatter Plots

5. In the West region, which state's sales fall within the Reference Band starting from average sales of that region till median of sales?  
(Perform the below questions in Tableau 9.0 and connect to the Saved Sample – Superstore dataset)

☐ California☐ Colorado☐ Montana☐ New Mexico

6. Disaggregation returns all records in the underlying data source.

☐ True☐ False

- ☐ Comparing the actual against the target sales
- ☐ Adding data to bins and calculating count measure
- ☐ Displaying the sales growth for a particular year

8. For making variable size canisters we utilize \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ Sets
- ☐ Gatherings
- ☐ Computed Fields
- ☐ Table Estimations

9. What's the disadvantage of context filters?

- ☐ The context filter isn't oft-times modified by the user – if the filter is modified the info should recompute and rewrite the temporary table, deceleration performance.
- ☐ When you set a dimension to context, Tableau creates a brief table that will need a reload when the read is initiated



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