● Dimension Filter– Filters that are applied on dimensions are called dimension filters. With the help of these filters we can select or deselect the values, or we can perform wildcard selection or condition based selection where we can use complex formulas or simple conditions to filter out data.

● Measure Filter– Filters that are applied on measurable or quantitative data are called measure filters. The Measure filter has a range of values– At Least, At Most and Special sub filters.

● Table Filter– This filter can look through data quickly without adding any additional filter to the hidden data.

6. What is the difference between a Tree Map and a Heat Map?

Tree Map

● It is used to show a huge amount of hierarchical structured data.

● The levels in the hierarchy of the tree map are visualised as rectangles containing other rectangles which represent a category in a column.

● A bigger rectangle represents a high frequency category in a column, while a smaller rectangle represents a low frequency category.

Heat Map

● It is a graphical representation of data where values are depicted by colour.

● Heat maps make it easy to visualise complex data and understand it at a glance.

● It uses colour to communicate relationships between data values, which is much harder to understand if presented numerically in a spreadsheet.

7. Differentiate between Joining and Blending.

Joining	Blending
It has LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN, INNER JOIN and FULL OUTER JOIN.	It has only LEFT JOIN.
It is used when the data set is from the same source.	It is used when the data set is from different sources.
Data cannot be available in different levels of granularity.	Data can be available in different levels of granularity.
It joins data at row-level.	Blending is performed by sending separate queries to each dataset aggregate.

8. Explain Rank function and Dense_rank function in Tableau.

The Rank function in Tableau accepts two arguments– aggregated measure and ranking order. The ranking order can be ascending or descending. The ranking order is optional and by default assigned as descending. For example– If the values are 3,5,6,7,7,9 then their corresponding ranks would be 1,2,3,4,4,6 in ascending order.

The Dense_rank function works in a similar manner as the Rank function except it won't skip the next rank when assigning the same rank to identical values. For example– If the values are 3,5,6,7,7,9 then their corresponding dense ranks would be 1,2,3,4,4,5 in ascending order.

9. What is Rank_modified and Rank_unique function in Tableau?

The Tableau Rank_Modified function will assign the same rank to an identical value. When we have a repeating number, we skip a number and assign the same rank to repeating values. The Highest value will rank as 1, and the following two equal amounts will rank as 3. For example, if we have 6,9,9,14 then the function will return the ranks as 4, 3, 3, 1. The Tableau Rank_UNIQUE function will assign unique ranks to identical values. For example, if we have 3,5,6,7,7,9 then the function will return the ranks as 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 in ascending order.

10. Explain the Level of Detail (LOD) function.