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

Level of Detail (LOD) functions are used to run queries which are complex, and involve many dimensions at the data source level. The different types of LOD functions are:

- Fixed LOD- It does not require reference to any other dimensions for computing values using the specified dimensions.
- Include LOD- It computes values using the specified dimensions in addition to whatever dimensions are in the view.
- Exclude LOD- It subtracts dimensions from the view level of detail.

11. What is Measure and Dimension in Tableau?

In Tableau, Measures represent quantitative data such as integer, string etc. and are used and analysed by dimensions. While dimensions represent qualitative values to define a particular category. Examples of dimensions are geographical data, product details, countries, etc.

12. How can we handle NULL values in Tableau?

We can handle the NULL values in Tableau in the following ways:

- Using ZN() function- It assigns 0 to NULL values.
- Using IFNULL() function- We can use if conditions to fill NULL values.
- Using ISNULL() function- It tests a numerical column and returns 'TRUE' if the expression doesn't contain valid data (NULL).
- Using filter option- It excludes the NULL values from the view using a filter.
- Using hide NULL indicator- We can use hide NULL indicator by clicking on the bar chart to hide NULL values from the figure.

13. What is Blended Axis and Dual Axis in Tableau?

Blended Axis is used when more than two measures are used in multi-line graphs or charts. For example- Sales, Profit and Discount per Quarter. Dual axis is used when two measures are used in dual lines of graphs or charts. Both axes will be parallel to each other with a different range of values from the source data. For example- Sales and Profit per Quarter.

14. What are the different types of connections that you can make with your dataset?

The different connections in Tableau are:

- File Systems such as .csv, Excel, etc.
- Relational Systems such as Oracle, SQL Server, DB2, etc.
- Cloud Systems such as Windows Azure, Google BigQuery, etc.
- Other Sources using ODBC.

15. What is the difference between Sets and Groups in Tableau?

Sets	Groups
It is dynamic i.e. it updates data on a daily basis.	It is static i.e. it does not update data on a daily basis.
In sets, you can group data across multiple dimensions.	In groups, you can group data only within one dimension.
It is used to form subsets of data based on the conditions chosen.	It puts dimensions together and create a hierarchy of multiple dimension levels.
Can choose "IN/OUT" or "Show Members in Set".	There is no such option. The only option available is group/ungroup.