1. Which one of the following is not a valid data type in Tableau?

A. String
B. Integer
C. Boolean
D. Complex

Answer: D. Complex

Explanation: Tableau does not support the Complex data type. The valid data types in Tableau are String, Integer, Boolean, Float, Date, Datetime, and Geographic.

2. Which of the following statements is true about Tableau?

A. Tableau is a relational database management system.
B. Tableau is a business intelligence and data visualization tool.
C. Tableau is a programming language used for statistical analysis.
D. Tableau is an operating system.

Answer: B. Tableau is a business intelligence and data visualization tool.

Explanation: Tableau is a software application used for business intelligence and data visualization. It allows users to connect to and analyze data from various sources, and create interactive dashboards, reports, and visualizations.

3. Which one of the following is not a type of join in Tableau?

A. Inner join
B. Left join
C. Right join
D. Top join

Answer: D. Top join

Explanation: There is no join called “Top join” in Tableau. The valid types of joins in Tableau are Inner join, Left join, Right join, and Full outer join.

4. Which one of the following is not a valid aggregation function in Tableau?

A. Sum
B. Count
C. Average
D. Maximize

Answer: D. Maximize

Explanation: There is no aggregation function called “Maximize” in Tableau. The valid aggregation functions in Tableau are Sum, Count, Average, Median, Minimum, Maximum, and more.

5. Which one of the following is not a valid chart type in Tableau?

A. Line chart
B. Bar chart
C. Pie chart
D. Cube chart

Answer: D. Cube chart

Explanation: There is no chart type called “Cube chart” in Tableau. The valid chart types in Tableau are Line chart, Bar chart, Pie chart, Scatter plot, Heat map, and more.

6. What is a dimension in Tableau?

A. A measure that is computed based on the values of one or more dimensions.
B. A column in a data source that contains categorical data.
C. A data type used to represent numerical values.
D. A type of join used to combine data from multiple tables.

Answer: B. A column in a data source that contains categorical data.

Explanation: In Tableau, a dimension is a column in a data source that contains categorical data, such as names, dates, or geographic locations. Dimensions are used to slice and dice data, and are typically placed on the Rows and Columns shelves in a view.

7. What is a measure in Tableau?

A. A column in a data source that contains categorical data.
B. A data type used to represent numerical values.
C. A type of join used to combine data from multiple tables.
D. A value that can be aggregated or computed based on other measures.

Answer: D. A value that can be aggregated or computed based on other measures.

Explanation: In Tableau, a measure is a value that can be aggregated or computed based on other measures, such as sum, average, or count. Measures are typically placed on the Marks card in a view.

8. Which one of the following is not a valid filter type in Tableau?

A. Dimension filter
B. Measure filter
C. Table filter
D. Context filter

Answer: C. Table filter

Explanation: There is no filter type called “Table filter” in Tableau. The valid filter types in Tableau are Dimension filter, Measure filter, Top N filter, Relative date filter, and Context filter.

9. What is a parameter in Tableau?

A. A type of chart that displays values as bars.
B. A value that can be used to dynamically change the behavior of a calculation.
C. A type of data source that is optimized for live connections to data.
D. A type of join used to combine data from multiple tables.

Answer: B. A value that can be used to dynamically change the behavior of a calculation.

Explanation: In Tableau, a parameter is a user-defined value that can be used to dynamically change the behavior of a calculation. Parameters can be used to create dynamic filters, calculations, and more.

10. What is a calculated field in Tableau?

A. A column in a data source that is created by performing a calculation on existing columns.
B. A chart that displays values as bars.
C. A type of data source that is optimized for live connections to data.
D. A type of join used to combine data from multiple tables.

Answer: A. A column in a data source that is created by performing a calculation on existing columns.

Explanation: In Tableau, a calculated field is a column in a data source that is created by performing a calculation on existing columns. Calculated fields can be used to create custom aggregations, perform data transformations, and more.

11. What is a hierarchy in Tableau?

A. A type of chart that displays values as bars.
B. A grouping of related dimensions that can be navigated hierarchically.
C. A type of data source that is optimized for live connections to data.
D. A type of join used to combine data from multiple tables.

Answer: B. A grouping of related dimensions that can be navigated hierarchically.

Explanation: In Tableau, a hierarchy is a grouping of related dimensions that can be navigated hierarchically. Hierarchies can be used to drill down into data, and are typically created by dragging and dropping dimensions onto each other.

12. What is a group in Tableau?

A. A grouping of related dimensions that can be navigated hierarchically.
B. A type of chart that displays values as bars.
C. A type of data source that is optimized for live connections to data.
D. A type of join used to combine data from multiple tables.

Answer: A. A grouping of related dimensions that can be navigated hierarchically.

Explanation: In Tableau, a group is a grouping of related dimensions that can be navigated hierarchically. Groups can be used to combine multiple dimensions into a single dimension, and are typically created by selecting two or more dimensions and right-clicking to create a group.

13. What is a bin in Tableau?

A. A way to group numeric data into discrete ranges.
B. A type of chart that displays values as bars.
C. A type of data source that is optimized for live connections to data.
D. A type of join used to combine data from multiple tables.

Answer: A. A way to group numeric data into discrete ranges.

Explanation: In Tableau, a bin is a way to group numeric data into discrete ranges. Bins can be used to create histograms, and are typically created by right-clicking on a numeric dimension and selecting “Create bins”.

14. What is a dual axis chart in Tableau?

A. A chart that combines two different chart types on the same axis.
B. A chart that displays values as bars.

C. A type of data source that is optimized for live connections to data.
D. A type of join used to combine data from multiple tables.

Answer: A. A chart that combines two different chart types on the same axis.

Explanation: In Tableau, a dual axis chart is a chart that combines two different chart types on the same axis. For example, a dual axis chart can combine a line chart and a bar chart to show two different measures on the same chart.

15. What is the difference between a worksheet and a dashboard in Tableau?

A. A worksheet is a single chart or table, while a dashboard is a collection of worksheets.
B. A worksheet is a collection of worksheets, while a dashboard is a single chart or table.
C. A worksheet is used for data exploration, while a dashboard is used for data analysis.
D. There is no difference between a worksheet and a dashboard in Tableau.

Answer: A. A worksheet is a single chart or table, while a dashboard is a collection of worksheets.

Explanation: In Tableau, a worksheet is a single chart or table, while a dashboard is a collection of worksheets. Dashboards are used to bring multiple worksheets together into a single view, while worksheets are used for exploring individual data sets.

16. What is the difference between a measure and a dimension in Tableau?

A. A measure is a type of chart, while a dimension is a type of data.
B. A measure is a numeric value that can be aggregated, while a dimension is a categorical value that cannot be aggregated.
C. A measure is a categorical value that cannot be aggregated, while a dimension is a numeric value that can be aggregated.
D. There is no difference between a measure and a dimension in Tableau.

Answer: B. A measure is a numeric value that can be aggregated, while a dimension is a categorical value that cannot be aggregated.

Explanation: In Tableau, a measure is a numeric value that can be aggregated, while a dimension is a categorical value that cannot be aggregated. Measures are typically used to represent quantities, while dimensions are used to represent categories.

17. What is the difference between a discrete and a continuous field in Tableau?

A. A discrete field represents categorical data, while a continuous field represents numeric data.
B. A discrete field represents numeric data, while a continuous field represents categorical data.
C. A discrete field is represented by individual data points, while a continuous field is represented by a continuous range of values.
D. There is no difference between a discrete and a continuous field in Tableau.

Answer: C. A discrete field is represented by individual data points, while a continuous field is represented by a continuous range of values.

Explanation: In Tableau, a discrete field is represented by individual data points, while a continuous field is represented by a continuous range of values. Discrete fields are typically used for categorical data, while continuous fields are used for numeric data.

18. What is a reference line in Tableau?

A. A line that indicates a specific value on a chart.
B. A type of chart that displays values as bars.
C. A type of data source that is optimized for live connections to data.
D. A type of join used to combine data from multiple tables.

Answer: A. A line that indicates a specific value on a chart.

Explanation: In Tableau, a reference line is a line that indicates a specific value on a chart. Reference lines can be used to highlight important values or to provide context for the data.

19. What is a trend line in Tableau?

A. A line that shows the direction of a trend in the data.
B. A type of chart that displays values as bars.
C. A type of data source that is optimized for live connections to data.
D. A type of join used to combine data from multiple tables.

Answer: A. A line that shows the direction of a trend in the data.

Explanation: In Tableau, a trend line is a line that shows the direction of a trend in the data. Trend lines can be used to help identify patterns and trends in the data.

20. What is a table calculation in Tableau?

A. A calculation that is performed on a specific field in a table.
B. A type of chart that displays values as bars.
C. A type of data source that is optimized for live connections to data.
D. A type of join used to combine data from multiple tables.

Answer: A. A calculation that is performed on a specific field in a table.

Explanation: In Tableau, a table calculation is a calculation that is performed on a specific field in a table. Table calculations can be used to perform running totals, percentage of totals, and other types of calculations.

21. What is the difference between a quick filter and a normal filter in Tableau?

A. A quick filter is a type of filter that can be applied quickly, while a normal filter requires more setup.
B. A quick filter is a type of filter that can be used for categorical data, while a normal filter is used for numeric data.
C. A quick filter is a type of filter that is applied to the entire worksheet, while a normal filter is applied to a specific chart or table.
D. There is no difference between a quick filter and a normal filter in Tableau.

Answer: A. A quick filter is a type of filter that can be applied quickly, while a normal filter requires more setup.

Explanation: In Tableau, a quick filter is a type of filter that can be applied quickly, while a normal filter requires more setup. Quick filters are typically used for categorical data, while normal filters are used for numeric data.

22. What is a cross-tab table in Tableau?

A. A table that shows the relationships between different data sets.
B. A type of chart that displays data in a grid format, with rows and columns.
C. A type of data connection that allows for real-time updates to the data.
D. A type of aggregation function used to summarize data.

Answer: B. A type of chart that displays data in a grid format, with rows and columns.

Explanation: In Tableau, a cross-tab table is a type of chart that displays data in a grid format, with rows and columns. Cross-tab tables are useful for comparing data across multiple categories and can be customized to show different types of aggregations.

23. What is a parameter control in Tableau?

A. A type of chart that displays values as bars.
B. A type of filter that can be applied to a chart or table.
C. A visual control that allows users to adjust the values of a parameter.
D. A type of calculation that is performed on a specific field in a table.

Answer: C. A visual control that allows users to adjust the values of a parameter.

Explanation: In Tableau, a parameter control is a visual control that allows users to adjust the values of a parameter. Parameter controls can be used to create interactive dashboards and allow users to explore data in different ways.

24. What is a heat map in Tableau?

A. A type of chart that displays values as bars.
B. A type of chart that displays data as a series of points.
C. A type of chart that displays data as a color gradient.
D. A type of chart that displays data as a line graph.

Answer: C. A type of chart that displays data as a color gradient.

Explanation: In Tableau, a heat map is a type of chart that displays data as a color gradient. Heat maps are useful for visualizing large data sets and identifying patterns and trends.

25. What is a story point in Tableau?

A. A type of chart that displays data as a color gradient.
B. A type of dashboard that includes multiple charts and filters.
C. A visual representation of a data point in a chart or table.
D. A narrative sequence that explains the insights from a set of visualizations.

Answer: D. A narrative sequence that explains the insights from a set of visualizations.

Explanation: In Tableau, a story point is a narrative sequence that explains the insights from a set of visualizations. Story points can be used to create interactive presentations that guide the audience through the data and the insights.

26. What is a dual-axis chart in Tableau?

A. A type of chart that includes multiple axes.
B. A type of chart that displays data as a color gradient.
C. A type of chart that displays data as a series of points.
D. A type of chart that displays data as a line graph.

Answer: A. A type of chart that includes multiple axes.

Explanation: In Tableau, a dual-axis chart is a type of chart that includes multiple axes. Dual-axis charts can be used to compare data across different scales and can be customized to display different types of visualizations.

27. What is the difference between a discrete and continuous field in Tableau?

A. A discrete field is a field with a limited set of values, while a continuous field can have any value.
B. A discrete field is a field with a continuous range of values, while a continuous field can have any value.
C. A discrete field is a field that is aggregated, while a continuous field is not aggregated.
D. There is no difference between a discrete and continuous field in Tableau.

Answer: A. A discrete field is a field with a limited set of values, while a continuous field can have any value.

Explanation: In Tableau, a discrete field is a field with a limited set of values

28. What is the difference between a dimension and a measure in Tableau?

A. A dimension is a categorical variable, while a measure is a numerical variable.
B. A dimension is used to group data together, while a measure is used to perform calculations.
C. A dimension is a discrete field, while a measure is a continuous field.
D. There is no difference between a dimension and a measure in Tableau.

Answer: A. A dimension is a categorical variable, while a measure is a numerical variable.

Explanation: In Tableau, a dimension is a categorical variable, while a measure is a numerical variable. Dimensions are used to group data together, while measures are used to perform calculations on the data.

29. What is a filter in Tableau?

A. A type of chart that displays data as a series of points.
B. A way to group related dimensions together.
C. A way to create a custom calculation in a chart or table.
D. A way to limit the data displayed in a chart or table.

Answer: D. A way to limit the data displayed in a chart or table.

Explanation: In Tableau, a filter is a way to limit the data displayed in a chart or table. Filters can be applied to individual charts or tables, as well as to entire dashboards.

30. What is a highlighter in Tableau?

A. A way to group related dimensions together.
B. A way to limit the data displayed in a chart or table.
C. A way to emphasize specific data points in a chart or table.
D. A way to create a custom calculation in a chart or table.

Answer: C. A way to emphasize specific data points in a chart or table.

Explanation: In Tableau, a highlighter is a way to emphasize specific data points in a chart or table. Highlighters can be used to focus the audience's attention on important data points and can be customized to show different types of visualizations.

31. What is a data source in Tableau?

A. A way to group related dimensions together.
B. A way to limit the data displayed in a chart or table.
C. A way to connect to and access data from external sources.
D. A way to create a custom calculation in a chart or table.

Answer: C. A way to connect to and access data from external sources.

Explanation: In Tableau, a data source is a way to connect to and access data from external sources. Tableau supports a wide range of data sources, including databases, spreadsheets, and cloud-based services.

32. What is the purpose of the Show Me menu in Tableau?

A. To display a list of available charts and graphs.
B. To adjust the formatting of a chart or graph.
C. To apply filters to a chart or graph.
D. To adjust the size and layout of a chart or graph.

Answer: A. To display a list of available charts and graphs.

Explanation: In Tableau, the Show Me menu is used to display a list of available charts and graphs. Users can select a chart or graph from the menu to quickly create a new visualization.

33. What is a workbook in Tableau?

A. A file that contains one or more visualizations and data sources.
B. A type of chart that displays data as a series of points.
C. A way to group related dimensions together.
D. A way to limit the data displayed in a chart or table.

Answer: A. A file that contains one or more visualizations and data sources.

Explanation: In Tableau, a workbook is a file that contains one or more visualizations and data sources. Workbooks can be used to create and share interactive dashboards and reports.

34. What is a dashboard in Tableau?

A. A type of chart that displays data as a series of points.
B. A way to group related dimensions together.
C. A way to limit the data displayed in a chart or table.
D. A collection of visualizations and text that are arranged on a single page.

Answer: D. A collection of visualizations and text that are arranged on a single page.

Explanation: In Tableau, a dashboard is a collection of visualizations and text that are arranged on a single page. Dashboards can be used to provide a high-level overview of data and allow users to interact with the data in real-time.

35. Which of the following is not a type of join in Tableau?

A. Inner join
B. Left join
C. Full outer join
D. Up join

Answer: D. Up join

Explanation: In Tableau, there is no such thing as an "up join". The available types of joins are inner join, left join, right join, and full outer join.

36. Which of the following is not a type of filter in Tableau?

A. Dimension filter
B. Measure filter
C. Data source filter
D. Page filter

Answer: B. Measure filter

Explanation: In Tableau, there is no such thing as a "measure filter". The available types of filters are dimension filter, data source filter, context filter, and page filter.

37. What is a tooltip in Tableau?

A. A way to group related dimensions together.
B. A way to limit the data displayed in a chart or table.
C. A way to provide additional information about data points in a visualization.
D. A way to create a custom calculation in a chart or table.

Answer: C. A way to provide additional information about data points in a visualization.

Explanation: In Tableau, a tooltip is a way to provide additional information about data points in a visualization. Tooltips can be customized to display specific information, such as the underlying data values, calculations, or other metadata.

38. What is the purpose of the marks card in Tableau?

A. To adjust the formatting of a chart or graph.
B. To display a list of available charts and graphs.
C. To apply filters to a chart or graph.
D. To define the visual encoding of a chart or graph.

Answer: D. To define the visual encoding of a chart or graph.

Explanation: In Tableau, the marks card is used to define the visual encoding of a chart or graph. The marks card contains options for defining the shape, size, color, and other visual properties of data points in a visualization.

39. What is the Tableau Desktop?

A. A cloud-based platform for sharing and collaborating on Tableau visualizations.
B. A mobile app for creating and viewing Tableau visualizations.
C. A desktop application for creating and publishing Tableau visualizations.
D. A programming language for data analysis and visualization.

Answer: C. A desktop application for creating and publishing Tableau visualizations.

Explanation: The Tableau Desktop is a desktop application for creating and publishing Tableau visualizations. It allows users to connect to data sources, create visualizations, and publish their work to the Tableau Server or Tableau Online platforms.

40. What is the purpose of the Tableau Server?

A. To share and collaborate on Tableau visualizations within an organization.
B. To create and publish Tableau visualizations from a mobile device.
C. To perform advanced statistical analysis on data.
D. To automate data cleaning and transformation processes.

Answer: A. To share and collaborate on Tableau visualizations within an organization.

Explanation: The Tableau Server is a platform for sharing and collaborating on Tableau visualizations within an organization. It allows users to publish their workbooks and data sources to a central location where others can access and interact with them.

41. What is the Tableau Online?

A. A desktop application for creating and publishing Tableau visualizations.
B. A cloud-based platform for sharing and collaborating on Tableau visualizations.
C. A mobile app for creating and viewing Tableau visualizations.
D. A programming language for data analysis and visualization.

Answer: B. A cloud-based platform for sharing and collaborating on Tableau visualizations.

Explanation: The Tableau Online is a cloud-based platform for sharing and collaborating on Tableau visualizations. It allows users to connect to data sources, create visualizations, and share their work with others via the internet.

42. What is the purpose of the Tableau Prep Builder?

A. To create and publish Tableau visualizations.
B. To perform advanced statistical analysis on data.
C. To automate data cleaning and transformation processes.
D. To share and collaborate on Tableau visualizations within an organization.

Answer: C. To automate data cleaning and transformation processes.

Explanation: The Tableau Prep Builder is a desktop application for automating data cleaning and transformation processes. It allows users to connect to data sources, clean and reshape their data, and output the results to a format suitable for analysis in Tableau.

43. What is the difference between a workbook and a worksheet in Tableau?

A. A workbook contains multiple worksheets, while a worksheet contains a single visualization.
B. A workbook is used to create visualizations, while a worksheet is used to connect to data sources.
C. A workbook contains data sources, while a worksheet contains visualizations.
D. A workbook is used to publish visualizations, while a worksheet is used to edit them.

Answer: A. A workbook contains multiple worksheets, while a worksheet contains a single visualization.

Explanation: In Tableau, a workbook is a container for one or more worksheets, dashboards, and stories. Each worksheet contains a single visualization or chart that can be customized and edited independently.

44. What is a story in Tableau?

A. A way to group related dimensions together.
B. A way to limit the data displayed in a chart or table.
C. A way to display multiple visualizations on a single page.
D. A way to create a narrative around a series of visualizations.

Answer: D. A way to create a narrative around a series of visualizations.

Explanation: In Tableau, a story is a way to create a narrative around a series of visualizations. Stories can be used to tell a data-driven story, highlighting key insights and trends in the data in a compelling and engaging way.

45. What is the purpose of the Tableau Desktop?

A. To create and publish Tableau visualizations.
B. To share and collaborate on Tableau visualizations within an organization.
C. To perform advanced statistical analysis on data.
D. To automate data cleaning and transformation processes.

Answer: A. To create and publish Tableau visualizations.

Explanation: The Tableau Desktop is a desktop application used to create and publish Tableau visualizations. It allows users to connect to data sources, create visualizations, and customize them using a variety of tools and features.