1. **II. VIVA QUESTIONS:**

## **What Are the Data Types Supported in Tableau?**

Following [data types](https://www.simplilearn.com/what-is-data-article" \t "_blank" \o "data types) are supported in Tableau:

Text (string) values ,Date values , Date and time values , Numerical values ,Boolean

values,Geographical values(map based only)

1. **Is There a Difference Between Sets and Groups in Tableau?**

A Tableau group is one dimensional, used to create a higher level category by using lower-level category members. Tableau sets can have conditions and can be grouped across multiple dimensions/measures

1. **What does bin mean in Tableau?**

In Tableau, bins are containers of the same size used to store data values that fit in the size of the bin. In other words, bins divide the data into groups of the same size, which can be used to look at the data systematically. All of Tableau's discrete fields can be thought of as "bins" instead.

## **How do I use groups in calculated fields in Tableau?**

You can make a group by right-clicking on a field in the data pane and choosing "Create" > "Group." Then, you can select the fields you want to group under the "General" tab and set the criteria for grouping under the "Conditions" tab. Then, right-click on this group and choose "create," "set," and "create a calculated field." You can then use this group as a set in this calculated field

1. **How do I clean up data in Tableau?**

At the top or bottom of a data file, there may be a description of what the file is about. Tableau won't be able to make sense of the data in its current form. After connecting to the data file, you need to turn on the data interpreter in the left panel. It will eliminate the unwanted rows from the data source in Tableau without changing the file the data is coming from

11. **VIVA QUESTIONS**

1. **In Tableau, what is a cascading filter?**

Cascading filters can also be thought of as giving priority to one filter and then using other filters on a data source that has already been filtered.

1. **In Tableau, what is the quick filter?**

Quick filter is used to view the filtering options and filter each worksheet on a dashboard while changing the values dynamically (within the range defined) during the run time.

1. **In Tableau, what is a context filter?**

Context Filter is used to filter the data that is transferred to each individual worksheet. When a worksheet queries the data source, it creates a temporary, flat table that is uses to compute the chart.

1. **How Do You Handle Null and Other Special Values?**

Tableau Null functions help in dealing with null values to avoid issues caused by null values

within data.

1. **How Can You Display the Top Five and Bottom Five Sales in the Same View?**

We can display it using the In/Out functionality of sets

**12. VIVA QUESTIONS:**

1. **What Are the Filters? Name the Different Filters in Tableau.**

Tableau filters are a way of restricting the content of the data that may enter a Tableau

workbook, dashboard, or view

Different types of filters are context filters, extract filters, data source filters

1. **What does "page shelf" mean in Tableau?**

Page shelf in Tableau makes it easier to understand and use multiple charts. If there is more

than one plot on a single sheet and you want to see them one at a time, drag and drop the dimension that makes more than one chart onto the page shelf. Then, a button on the right

side lets us look at the data one chart at a time.

1. **What does "view in tableau" mean?**

The term "view" refers to how data from a source is shown in a worksheet. A view can be anything. It could be a plot, a chart, a graph, or even a table.

1. **In Tableau, what are marks?**

A Marks card helps add details to the chart because it can give different colours based on a category and change the size of a line, circle, or bar in the chart based on any measured value. Marks card is also used to put labels on the chart and add details to the view. It is also used to control the tooltip and how it looks, which should improve the visualisations.

1. **How to display color legends if they do not automatically appear**.

On a Worksheet

* Select **Analysis** > **Legends** > **Color Legend**.
* Select **Worksheet** > **Show Cards** > **Reset Cards**.
* Right-click in the space below the Marks card and select **Legends** > **Color Legend**.

**13. VIVA QUESTIONS**

1. **In Tableau, what is a workbook?**

A workbook is a complete set of sheets, dashboards, and stories you have made on tableau desktop or public, saved on your local system or published on tableau public

1. **How do I hide the dashboard in Tableau?**

To hide all of a dashboard or story's sheets, right-click (Windows) or Control-click (macOS)

the dashboard's tab at the bottom of the screen, and select **Hide All Sheets**. You can later select **Unhide All Sheets** if needed

1. **What is a tableau server?**

Tableau server is used to organise, edit, share, and work together on Tableau dashboards made on the Tableau desktop

1. **Explain why data servers are essential in Tableau?**

It lets you keep your data, like datasets, past calculations, aliases, and definitions, in sync with the server so that you can access it from anywhere. This makes it possible to do any task more honestly. So, it gives you security and quick access

1. **Explain the Difference Between Tableau Worksheet, Dashboard, Story, Workbook?**

A worksheet is where you build views of your data by dragging and dropping fields onto shelves.

A dashboard is a combination of several views that you can arrange for presentation or to monitor.

A story is a sequence of views or dashboards that work together to convey information.

**14. VIVA QUESTIONS:**

1. **What Do You Understand the Blended Axis?**

Blended Axis is used to blend two measures that share an axis when they have the same scale

1. **What is the Use of Dual-axis? How Do You Create One?**

Dual Axis allows you to compare measures, and this is useful when you want to compare two measures that have different scales

1. **What are cycle fields in Tableau used for?**

Cycle fields let you try and switch between different colour combinations or views in a loop.

It will only work if we have a chart showing more than one measure, like a stacked bar chart,

and we can't finish the visualisations. In that case, we can use cycle fields

1. **How do I use Tableau to make a longitude and latitude?**

Tableau makes it very easy to get longitude and latitude. Drag and drop countries, states, cities, or any other geographical field into the view, and Tableau will automatically plot the places on the map. Then, choose all the data points, right-click, and select "view data." On the tab called "View Data," you can see the generated longitude and latitude next to the country name

1. **what is a custom visualization?**

Custom Visualizations allow users to create their own data visualization logic to draw query

results using representations that are not covered by the built-in library of standard charts and

visualizations