**Q1. Basics:**

1. What is the difference between Discrete and Continuous Data?

**Answer: -** Discrete and continuous are mathematical terms.

**Discrete fields** mean individually separate – usually blue in colour and add headers when dragged to the view. Discrete data is information that can only take certain values. Takes specific countable values. E.g., number of students in a class, number of players required in a team, etc. We can easily count the variables in a discrete data.

**Continuous fields** on the other hand mean forming without interruption – usually green in colour and add axes when dragged to the view. Continuous data is data that can take any value. Height, weight, temperature and length are all examples of continuous data.

1. What are the criteria for data to land into dimensions and measures?

**Answer: - Measure** - Tableau treats any field containing numeric (quantitative) information as a measure. Measures contain numeric, quantitative values that you can measure. Measures can be aggregated. When you drag a measure into the view, Tableau applies an aggregation to that measure (by default).

& **Dimension** Tableau treats any field containing qualitative, categorical information as a dimension such as names, dates, or geographical data. We can use dimensions to categorize, segment, and reveal the details in your data. Dimensions affect the level of detail in the view.

1. What is Metadata, where is it present in the workbook?

**Answer: -** Tableau facilitates in capturing the information details of the sources like columns and their information sorts. Information is employed to form dimensions, measures and also the fields square measure calculated. A number of the properties of the information will be modified. It is presents within the data source tab. checking the Metadata, **for.e.g.,** click the Data menu and choose to connect to a data source. Browse for the MS access file named 'Sample - Coffee shop'. Drag the table named Product to the data canvas. On choosing the file, you get the following screen which shows the column names, their data types.

1. What happens when you aggregate or disaggregate the Data?

**Answer: -** The process of viewing numeric values or measures at higher and more summarized levels of the data is called aggregation. You can easily determine the aggregation applied to a field because the function always appears in front of the field ‘s name when it is placed on a shelf. (We calculated value)

**For e.g.,** Sales becomes SUM (Sales).

Disaggregating the data allows you to view every row of the data source which can be useful when you are analysing measures that you may want to use both independently and dependently in the view. (Here, we don’t get calculated value, just Normal Value)

**For e.g.,** you may be analysing the results from a product satisfaction survey with the Age of participants along one axis. You can aggregate the Age field to determine the average age of participants or disaggregate the data to determine at what age participants were most satisfied with the product.

1. You are working on a dataset; the client adds in more data to the dataset. What happens to the Visualization that you had created? Give the explanation for both Live and Extracted data.

**Answer: -** In the case of live connection, whatever changes will be done at the Data source end that will be directly available to the tableau desktop. While, in case of extracting, any changes made in the data source won't reflect in the report immediately. It will be reflected when the extract will be refreshed.

1. What are the file extensions in Tableau and how each one is different?
2. **Answer: -** Following are the types of file extensions in Tableau: -

**1). tde (Tableau Data Extract) .hyper (Tableau Hyper Data Extract) .tde and .hyper:-** These file types save a table of data only. If you work on a piece of data in tableau and save a .**tde or .hyper** you will save an extract of the initial data you worked on. This does not include any calculated fields or changes to default properties you assigned. .hyper is relatively new to Tableau Tab.

**2).tds (Tableau Data Source):- tds file** only contains the information about the data, not the data itself. A Tableau Packaged Data source. **.tds files** save the processes behind any changes applied to an initial data source in Tableau without saving any data. This includes changes to default formatting and the formulas used to build calculated fields. A .**tds file** could be applied to a data source to recreate the data you finished with but does not contain any data itself…

**3).tdsx (Tableau Packaged Data Source):-** A **.tdsx file** type can be thought of as a .tds plus its accompanying data. The extracted data in **.tdsx** includes the initial data plus any additional data or changes that have occurred through work done in Tableau to the initial source. When loaded, the data will include calculated fields and any changes to default formatting. These formats could be used if we need to revise an old Workbook. In this case, using a **.tds** allows us to focus on re scheming views without having to remake any calculated fields or changes to the required data formatting.

**4).twb (Tableau Workbook):-** It includes information about how any views (worksheets, dashboards etc.) were constructed in Tableau as well as fields such as parameters and aliases. The TWB file references a data source file such as Excel or TDE, and when you save the TWB file, it is linked to the source.

**5).twbx (Tableau Packaged Workbook):- .twb and .twbx is similar to**. Packaged workbooks contain the workbook along with a copy of any local file data sources and background images. The workbook is no longer linked to the original data sources and images. These workbooks are saved with a. twbx file extension. Tableau Packaged Workbook (TWBX) is a package of files “compressed” together. It includes a data source file, TWB, and any other file used to produce the workbook (including images).