Q. What is Tableau?  
Tableau is a powerful tool that helps people, like analysts and students, to connect, show, and share data in a way that's easy to understand. You can use it to make interactive dashboards, reports, and charts for school or work projects.

Q. Difference between Excel and Tableau?

Excel is a versatile spreadsheet tool for general data tasks, Tableau is specialized in data visualization and business intelligence, providing more advanced and interactive capabilities for users who need to analyze and communicate insights effectively.

### Q Why we use this Software?

Tableau is used for its powerful data visualization and business intelligence capabilities, making it easy to analyze, interpret, and communicate complex data insights through interactive and visually appealing dashboards.

### Q What are different data connection options available in Tableau?

Tableau supports data connections to Excel, text files, databases (e.g., SQL Server, MySQL), cloud services (Tableau Online, Tableau Server), and other sources like Salesforce and web data connectors.

### Q Difference btw dimension and measure?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dimension | Measure |
| Definition: Descriptive attributes or categorical variables that provide context to the data. | Definition: Quantitative and numerical values that represent the data to be analyzed. |
| Use: Typically used on the rows and columns shelf to break down and categorize the data. | Use: Usually involves mathematical operations like sum, average, or count. Measures are typically placed in the values shelf to perform calculations and create visualizations. |
| Examples: Categories like product names, dates, regions, or customer IDs. | Examples: Sales figures, quantities, temperatures, or profit margins. |
|  |  |

### Q. Different types of charts available in Tableau.

* Bar Chart
* Line Chart
* Scatter Plot
* Pie Chart
* Tree map
* Heat Map
* Gantt Chart
* Box Plot (Box-and-Whisker Plot)
* Bullet Graph
* Bubble Chart
* Tree Diagram
* Funnel Chart
* Waterfall Chart
* Packed Bubble Chart

### Q What are the data types sorted in Tableau.

Data Types in Tableau:

Dimension

Measure

### Q What are filters? Name the different filters in Tableau.

In Tableau, filters are used to control and limit the data displayed in visualizations.

Filters in Tableau:

Categorical Filters

Range Filter

Relative Date

Filters Top N / Conditional Filters

Top N / Field Filters

Wildcard Filters

Context Filters

Combined Sets Filters

### Q Difference between joining and blending?

Joining:

Definition: Combining rows from different tables based on a related column.

Purpose: Unifying data from multiple tables to create a comprehensive dataset.

Blending:

Definition: Blending in Tableau involves combining data from separate data sources in a single visualization.

Usage: Blending is useful when your data comes from different data sources, and direct joining is not possible or practical. It allows you to create a visualization that incorporates information from multiple datasets.

### Q. What are the different joins in Tableau?

In Tableau, there are four primary types of joins that you can use to combine data from multiple tables. Here are three common types:  
Inner Join:

Definition: Returns only the rows that have matching values in both tables.

Usage: Use when you want to keep only the records that have matching values in both tables.

Left Join (or Left Outer Join):

Definition: Returns all rows from the left table and matching rows from the right table. Non-matching rows from the right table have null values.

Usage: Keep all records from the left table and include matching records from the right table.

Right Join (or Right Outer Join):

Definition: Returns all rows from the right table and matching rows from the left table. Non-matching rows from the left table have null values.

Usage: Keep all records from the right table and include matching records from the left table.

Full Outer Join:

Definition: Returns all rows when there is a match in either the left or right table. Non-matching rows have null values for columns from the table without a match.

Usage: Keep all records from both tables, including those with and without matches.