**1. Basics:**

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

Discrete means distinct, separate while continuous means without interruption.

Measures or Dimensions that are Green under the data pane are usually continuous. Continuous fields are treated as infinite range.

Measures or Dimensions that are Blue under the data pane are discrete. They are treated as finite. Usually discrete fields add header to the view.

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

Dimensions contain Qualitative values such as Names, Dates. Dimensions are used to categorised, segment. Dimensions affect the level of details in in view.

Measures contain numeric, quantitative values. Measures can be aggregated. When dragged into view measures are aggregated by default.

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

Metadata is the information about content and assets that you can query using Metadata API.

The Metadata seeks, discovers, and indexes all content on your Tableau Online or Tableau Server site, including workbooks, data sources, flows, and metrics.

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

To aggregate data is to compile and summarize data; to disaggregate data is to break down aggregated data into component parts or smaller units of data

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.

Any changes you make to the data-set, calculated fields, parameters, aliases, or definitions, can be saved and shared with others, allowing for a secure, centrally managed and standardized dataset. Additionally, you can leverage your server’s resources to run queries on extracts without having to first transfer them to your local machine.

Live: Connecting live to a data set leverages its computational processing and storage. New queries will go to the database and will be reflected as new or updated within the data.

Extract: An extract will make a static snapshot of the data to be used by Tableau’s data engine. The snapshot of the data can be refreshed on a recurring schedule as a whole or incrementally append data. One way to set up these schedules is via the Tableau server.

1. What are the file extensions in Tableau and how each one is different?

• Workbooks (.twb) – Tableau workbook files have the .twb file extension. Workbooks hold one or more worksheets, plus zero or more dashboards and stories.

• Bookmarks (.tbm) – Tableau bookmark files have the .tbm file extension. Bookmarks contain a single worksheet and are an easy way to quickly share your work.

• Packaged Workbooks (.twbx) – Tableau packaged workbooks have the .twbx file extension. A packaged workbook is a single zip file that contains a workbook along with any supporting local file data and background images. This format is the best way to package your work for sharing with others who don’t have access to the original data.

• Extract (.hyper) – Tableau extract files have the .hyper extension. Extract files are a local copy of a subset or entire data set that you can use to share data with others, when you need to work offline, and improve performance.

• Data Source (.tds) – Tableau data source files have the .tds file extension. Data source files are shortcuts for quickly connecting to the original data that you use often. Data source files do not contain the actual data but rather the information necessary to connect to the actual data as well as any modifications you've made on top of the actual data such as changing default properties, creating calculated fields, adding groups, and so on.

• Packaged Data Source (.tdsx) – Tableau packaged data source files have the .tdsx file extension. A packaged data source is a zip file that contains the data source file (.tds) described above as well as any local file data such as extract files (.hyper), text files, Excel files, Access files, and local cube files. Use this format to create a single file that you can then share with others who may not have access to the original data stored locally on your computer.

**7. Calculate Fields, Quick table calculations, LOD:**

1. How do you create a profit ratio using the Calculated fields?

Step 1: Create the calculated field

In a worksheet in Tableau, select Analysis > Create Calculated Field.

In the Calculation Editor that opens, give the calculated field a name.

In this example, the calculated field is called Profit Ratio.

Step 2: Enter a formula

In the Calculation Editor, enter a formula.

This example uses the following formula:

SUM([Profit])/SUM([Sales])

**8. Filters:**

1. What are the different types of filters and give their working order?

The different filters in Tableau are: Quick , Context and Normal/Traditional filter are:

Normal Filter is used to restrict the data from database based on selected dimension or measure. A Traditional Filter can be created by simply dragging a field onto the ‘Filters’ shelf.

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.

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. This temporary table includes all values that are not filtered out by either the Custom SQL or the Context Filter.

**9. Dashboards & story:**

1. What are the different device type preview that Dashboards can use?

Desktop, Mobile, Tablet

**11. Sets, Parameters, Groups:**

1. Parameters can be used in?

Parameters give us a way to dynamically modify values in a Top N filter.

1. What are the different ways to create a Parameter?

There are four standard use cases for parameters. They are filters, bins, reference lines and calculated fields.