| Medium |
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| Suppose we have five different data files for different years and we want to do analysis for five years .Which of the following should be used :  1. data blending  2. data merging  3. data union  4. relationships |
| What is a tooltip in Tableau?  1. way to group related dimensions together.  2. A way to limit the data displayed in a chart or table.  3. A way to provide additional information about data points in a visualization by hovering  4. A way to create a custom calculation in a chart or table |
| Which of the following is an advantage of using a "relationship" over a "join" in Tableau?  1. Relationships can join data from different databases  2. Relationships reduce complexity by automatically aggregating data  3. Relationships allow data to be combined at a more granular level  4. Relationships always result in a left join between tables |
| What is the difference between tableau join and tableau union :  1. A join merge the tables ,tableau union establishes connections between the tables.  2. A join combines rows based on matching columns, while a union appends rows from different tables with similar columns.  3. A join is used for numerical data ,union is used for joining categorical data.  4. A joins is used for appending data from tables ,union is used for merging the data from multiple tables based on common column. |
| If you have some data coming from csv file and some data coming from json file which of the following can be used :  1. data union  2. data join  3. data relationship  4. data blending |
| Which type of join would you use in Tableau to combine two tables where all records from both tables should appear, with NULLs where no match exists?  1. Left Join  2. Right Join  3. Inner Join  4. Full Outer Join |
| When using Tableau Data Blending, which data source is considered the "primary" source?  1. The data source that has the highest priority in terms of data structure.  2. The data source that is selected first in the Data pane.  3. The data source that has the most records or rows  4. The data source that you use to build the initial view. |
| You have two datasets: one contains the monthly revenue data for each store, and the other contains employee performance metrics for each store. The common field between these two datasets is Store ID. You want to combine these datasets, but you notice that some stores in the revenue dataset don’t have corresponding performance data and vice versa. Which approach would be most appropriate to combine these two datasets?  1. Use a full outer join to ensure that all stores are included, even if they have missing data in either dataset.  2. Use a left join, since the revenue dataset is the primary dataset, and you want to keep all stores with sales data.  3. Use data blending, with the revenue dataset as the primary and the performance dataset as the secondary data source.  4. Use a union to append the two datasets, which would stack the stores vertically. |
| Which of the following is true about data blending :  1. In data blending firstly data is joined then aggragation is done.  2. In data blending firstly the data is aggragated and then joining is done.  3. In data blending two tables are joined physically.  4. In data blending relationship is established between the tables. |
| Can Tableau relationships handle multiple keys between data sources?  1. Yes, Tableau can handle multiple keys.  2. No, only one key can be used for a relationship.  3. Yes, but only for exact matches on key fields.  4. No, multiple keys are not supported |

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| Which of the following datatype can be used in pages shelf to get insightful visualization :  1. Integer  2. Date  3. Float  4. Boolean |
| Consider the following Scenario : You have a dataset with sales transactions for multiple products across different regions. You want to create a view where each region is displayed as a separate bar, giving the total sales for that region?  1. Drag "Region" to the Rows shelf and "Sales" to the Columns shelf  2. Drag "Sales" to the Rows shelf and "Region" to the Columns shelf  3. Drag "Region" to the Color shelf and "Sales" to the Size shelf  4. Drag "Sales" to the Filters shelf and "Region" to the Columns shelf |
| Consider the following scenario : You have a dataset containing sales performance by product category, and you want to visualize the relative sales performance across each category using a bar chart. However, you also want the different color bars based on different regions.  1. Drag "Product Category" to the Rows shelf, "Sales" to the Columns shelf, and use " region" into color.  2. Drag "Sales" to the Rows shelf, "Product Category" to the Columns shelf, and and use " region" into size.  3. Drag "Product Category" to the Color shelf and "Sales" to the Rows shelf.  4. Drag "Sales" to the Pages shelf and "Product Category" to the Columns shelf, "region " to the row shelf. |
| Which of the following statements is true about Tableau:  1. 1. Tableau is a relational database management system.  2. Tableau is a business intelligence and data visualization tool.  3. Tableau is a programming language used for statistical analysis  4. Tableau is an operating system. |
| What is the primary purpose of the "Marks Card" in Tableau?:  1. To control the visual appearance of the marks, including color, size, shape, tooltip, detail.  2. To create dynamic visuals .  3. To filter the data  4. To create Hierarchies in Tableau |
| Which Marks Card shelf allows you to display the actual values of your data directly on the visualization?  1. Color shelf  2. Label Shelf  3. Tooltip Shelf  4. Detail Shelf |
| What happens when you drag a continuous field to the "Columns" shelf in Tableau?  1. The field is displayed as discrete categories  2. The field is displayed as a continuous axis with a range of values  3. The field is used to filter the data  4. The field is automatically aggregated |
| What happens when we drag continuous field to color card in Tableau  1. The field is be displayed with color palette  2. The field will be displayed with distinct colors  3. The fields will be displayed with different sizes  4. The field will be displayed with different colors and icons. |
| Which of the following is not true about measures in Tableau:  1. Measures is a quantitative numerical field which can be aggregated.  2. If we drag measures in shelves or cards , it will be aggregated automatically  3. If we drag measures in color card different colors will be assigned to different values  4. Measures are shown in green color . |
| Which of the following is not true :  1. Tableau desktop is paid and tableau public is free of cost.  2. Tableau desktop gives live and extract connections while tableau public only gives live connections.  3. Both tableau desktop and tableau public provides unlimited storage.  4. In tableau desktop the data is secure in tableau public the data is available publically. |
| What is the purpose of Tableau's "Gateway" in Tableau Server architecture?  1. To handle communication between Tableau Server and external data sources  2. To authenticate users and provide access to Tableau Server  3. To manage and maintain Tableau Server’s metadata  4. To manage and route requests between Tableau Server components and the user interface |
| What is the key difference between Tableau Server and Tableau Cloud?  1. Tableau Cloud is for creating dashboards and tableau server is for sharing the dashboard.  2. Tableau Server is used only for data preparation, while Tableau Cloud is for visualization creation  3. Tableau Server is typically deployed on-premises, whereas Tableau Cloud is a fully-managed cloud solution  4. Tableau Cloud offers more customization options than Tableau Server |
| When you drag a "Date" field to the "Columns" shelf, what type of behavior would you typically see?  1. The data is aggregated as date hierarchy (depending on the field type)  2. The data is displayed as individual date values without any aggregation  3. It automatically filters the data  4. It creates a new calculated field |
| Which of the following types of joins can be performed in Tableau?  1. Inner Join  2. Left Join  3. Right Join  4. All of the above |
| Which one of the following is not a type of join in Tableau  1. .Inner Join  2. Left Join  3. Right Join  4. Top join |
| Which of the following is not a valid aggregation in tableau  1. sum  2. maximize  3. avg  4. count |
| What is a parameter control in Tableau?  1. A type of chart that displays values as bars.  2. A type of filter that can be applied to a chart or table.  3. A visual control that allows users to adjust the values at runtime  4. A type of calculation that is performed on a specific field in a table. |
| When creating a relationship between two tables in Tableau, what is the primary purpose of the relationship model?  1. To specify the type of join between tables  2. To maintain a flexible, dynamic schema for data analysis  3. To directly link tables via primary keys  4. To automatically generate calculated fields between tables |
| What is the difference between a workbook and a worksheet in Tableau?  1. A workbook contains multiple worksheets, while a worksheet contains a single visualization.  2. A workbook is used to create visualizations, while a worksheet is used to create dashbaord.  3. A workbook contains data sources, while a worksheet contains visualizations.  4. A workbook is used to publish visualizations, while a worksheet is used to edit them. |

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| Data Analysis is the process of?  1. inspecting data  2. cleaning data  3. transforming data  4. All of the above |
| Which of the following is not a valid datatype in Tableau ?  1. String  2. Date and time  3. Boolean  4. Complex |
| Which of the following is not a type of Tableau product?  1. Tableau Desktop  2. Tableau Server  3. Tableau Extractor  4. Tableau Reader |
| Which of the following tool is used for cleaning and transforming the data in Tableau ?  1. Tableau Desktop  2. Tableau Server  3. Tableau Prep  4. Tableau Reader |
| What does Tableau allow users to create?  1. Interactive dashboard and visualizations  2. Spread sheets  3. Power point Presentations  4. Word Documents |
| In tableau Dimension means  1. any column  2. numerical column  3. categorical column which cannot be aggregated  4. total number of rows in data |
| In tableau a measure means  1. any column  2. numerical column  3. categorical column  4. total number of rows in data |
| What is the purpose of using “Parameters” in Tableau?  1. To create customized groups of data points based on specific criteria  2. To filter and focus on specific data points in a visualization  3. To allow users to change the values in a calculation dynamically  4. To organize data into levels of detail for drilling down and analysis |
| What is the purpose of using “Show Me” feature in Tableau  1. To create customized groups of data points based on specific criteria  2. To generate recommended visualizations based on selected data  3. To organize data into levels of detail for drilling down and analysis  4. To perform advanced statistical analysis |
| What is the primary difference between Tableau Desktop and Tableau Server?  1. Tableau Desktop is used for data visualization, while Tableau Server is used for data analysis.  2. Tableau Server provides access to visualizations online, whereas Tableau Desktop is for local work.  3. Tableau Desktop is free, while Tableau Server is paid.  4. Tableau Server allows users to manipulate data, while Tableau Desktop does not. |
| What is a "shelf" in Tableau?  1. A space for organizing data  2. A component used to drag and drop dimensions and measures to build views  3. A place to save visualizations  4. A type of data connection |
| Which of the following option is not present in Marks card in Tableau  1. color  2. details  3. size  4. legend |
| What is the primary file format used to save Tableau workbooks?  1. .csv  2. twb  3. .txt  4. .pbix |
| In tableau pages shelf is used to :  1. Create animated visualizations  2. to compare the views  3. to see the data at different snapshots in time  4. All of the above |
| Which of the following datasource cannot be used in tableau public :  1. SQL server  2. Excel file  3. Big data  4. CSV |
| Tableau server is used for  1. .Creating dashboard and visualizations  2. sharing visualizations and dashbaords across the organization  3. cleaning and transforming the data  4. for combining multiple data sources |
| What is Tableau reader ?  1. A free tool to view the workbooks and visualizations.  2. A free tool to create Interactive Dashboards  3. A paid tool offered by Tableau.  4. A tool used for data blending |
| What does dragging a "Measure" field to the "Rows" shelf do in Tableau :  1. .It filters the data based on the measure  2. It creates a column for the measure  3. It creates a row axis based on the measure, aggregating data  4. It changes the visualization type |
| What does dragging a "dimension" field to the "columns" shelf do in Tableau :  1. It will automatically give count of each discrete category  2. It adds discrete categories as column headers  3. It adds discrete categories as row headers  4. It changes the color of the data in the view |