1. Basics:

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

ANS:

Discrete data is ‘countable’ while Continuous data is ‘measurable’.

Discrete eg: No. of sales of Laptop.

Continuous eg: weight of a person.

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

ANS:

Dimensions contain qualitative values like name, category, dates while measures

Contain numeric, quantitative values that can be measured.

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

ANS:

Metadata is the Data that provides information about other data. The Metadata API enables us to see relationships between the content and asset that you're evaluating with other items on your Tableau Online site or Tableau Server. These items include the following: Upstream and downstream content including data sources, workbooks, sheets, fields, metrics, flows, and owners.

What happens when you aggregate or disaggregate the Data?

ANS:

To aggregate data is to compile and summarize data, and to disaggregate data means to break down aggregated data into smaller units of data.

Aggregation function performs mathematical calculation such as Sum, average, count etc. and returns a single value. If we want to see data at most detailed level we can disaggregate the 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.

ANS:

While working in Live it works on real time data, so whatever data adds up by client in data-source it will reflect directly to the tableau desktop.

And in Extract any changes made in the data-source won’t reflect in the worksheet immediately. It will only be reflected while refreshing manually.

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

ANS :

 The different file extensions in tableau are:

• 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 is 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 or .tde) – Depending on the version the extract was created in, Tableau extract files can have either the .hyper or .tde file 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 or .tde), 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

8. Filters:

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

ANS :

In Tableau, there are several types of filters that you can use to control the data displayed in a view:

* Data Source Filters: These filters are applied at the data source level and are used to limit the data that is extracted from the data source. Data source filters are applied before any other filters and are therefore the most efficient type of filter.
* Extract Filters: These filters are applied to an extracted data set and are used to limit the data that is loaded into Tableau. Extract filters are applied after data source filters and before any other filters.
* Dimension Filters: These filters are applied to the dimensions in a view and are used to limit the data based on the values of the dimensions. Dimension filters are applied after extract filters and before measure filters.
* Measure Filters: These filters are applied to the measures in a view and are used to limit the data based on the values of the measures. Measure filters are applied after dimension filters.
* Context Filters: These filters are used to create a "context" for the data in a view, meaning that they are applied to all the other filters in the view. Context filters are applied last, after all other filters.

9. Dashboards & story:

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

ANS :

The available options for device preview in Tableau are:

Laptop

Tablet

Phone

Custom (allows you to specify the dimensions of the device you want to preview)

11. Sets, Parameters, Groups:

1. Parameters can be used in?

ANS :

In Tableau, parameters can be used in a variety of ways:

* Filters: You can use parameters as a filter to limit the data displayed in a view
* Calculations: You can use parameters in calculations to change the way a calculation is performed.
* Title: You can use parameters in the title of a view to make it more dynamic.
* Labels: You can use parameters to control the labels displayed on the axes of a chart.

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

ANS :

There are two main ways to create a parameter in Tableau:

* Manually: You can create a parameter by going to the Data menu and selecting "Create Parameter." This will open a window where you can specify the name, data type, and other properties of the parameter.
* Automatically: You can also create a parameter automatically by using a calculation that returns a Boolean result. For example, you might create a calculation called "Is Southeast Region" that returns "True" for records in the Southeast region and "False" for all other records. You can then use this calculation as a filter to show only records where the "Is Southeast Region" calculation is "True." This will automatically create a parameter called "Is Southeast Region" that you can use to control the data displayed in the view.