

## Tableau Questions

### Summary of Tableau Theory Questions:

#### 1. **Dimensions vs. Measures**:

- Dimensions are qualitative values, defining data structure and used on x-axis.
- Measures are quantitative metrics aggregated and displayed on the y-axis.

#### 2. **Calculated Fields**:

- Calculated fields create new data using formulas.
- Create by right-clicking Data pane, selecting "Create Calculated Field," and entering a formula.

#### 3. **Heatmap vs. Treemap**:

- Heatmap uses colors to represent data in a matrix format.
- Treemap visualizes hierarchical data with nested rectangles.

#### 4. **Sets vs. Parameters**:

- Sets define data subsets based on conditions.
- Parameters are dynamic values replacing constants in calculations, filters, or reference lines.

5. **Sets vs. Groups**:

- Sets define subsets of data based on conditions.
- Groups combine dimension members into higher-level categories.

6. **Set Usage**:

- Sets highlight or analyze specific data subsets.
- Useful for comparing a group to the rest of the data.

7. **Line Chart**:

- Displays data points connected by lines.
- Useful for tracking changes over time, e.g., monthly sales.

8. **Blending vs. Joining**:

- Blending combines data from multiple sources, retaining connections.
- Joining combines tables from the same source based on common columns.

9. **Outlier Detection Graph**:

- Box Plot (Box and Whisker Plot) commonly used for outlier detection.

10. **Tableau Dashboard**:

- An interactive visualization combining multiple sheets to represent related data.

11. **Purpose of Tableau**:

- Tableau used for data visualization and exploration without technical expertise.
- Other BI tools like Power BI, QlikView, Looker also available.

12. **Bar Graph vs. Histogram**:

- Bar graph represents categorical data with bars.
- Histogram displays frequency distribution for numerical data in bins.

13. **Heatmap Colors**:

- Colors in a heatmap represent data value ranges.

14. **Graph for Quartile Distribution and Outliers**:

- Box Plot ideal for viewing quartile distribution and spotting outliers.

15. **Treemap Rectangle Sizes**:

- Larger rectangles represent larger data values, smaller rectangles represent smaller values.

These questions cover various aspects of Tableau, including data types, visualization types, calculated fields, data blending, and the purpose of using Tableau in data analysis.

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