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

Ans:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Discrete Data | Continuous Data |  |
| Discrete data is one that has clear spaces between values. | Continuous data is one that falls on a continuous sequence |  |
| Countable | Measurable |  |
| It can take only distinct or separate values | It can take any value in some interval. |  |
| Bar Graph | Histogram |  |
| Ungrouped frequency distribution. | Grouped frequency distribution |  |
| Shows isolated points | Shows connected points |  |
| Days of the week | Market price of a product |  |

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

Dimensions:- contain qualitative values (such as names, dates, or geographical data). You can use dimensions to categorize, segment, and reveal the details in your data. Dimensions affect the level of detail in the view.

Measures:- contain numeric, quantitative values that you can measure. Measures can be aggregated. When you drag a measure into the view, Tableau applies an aggregation to that measure (by default)

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

At the core of Tableau is data - your data. Your data can come in different formats and structures, categorized at varying levels of detail, and can have relationships with other data. This is the kind of metadata that you can expect to surface from the Metadata API using GraphQL. To successfully create effective GraphQL queries, you need to understand how Tableau interprets and interacts with content and assets. Understanding this can inform the most efficient way for you to access metadata at the level of detail that you need. Because the Metadata API uses GraphQL, this section describes the fundamental objects that are available to you to use in a GraphQL query.

**4. What happens when you aggregate or disaggregate the Data?**

Aggregate:- functions perform a calculation on a set of values and return a single value. For example, if you have 3,000 sales transactions from 50 products in your data source, you might want to view the sum of sales for each product, so that you can decide which products have the highest revenue.

Disaggregating:- means that Tableau will display a separate mark for every data value in every row of your data source. Disaggregating your data can be useful for analyzing measures that you may want to use both independently and dependently in the view. For example, you may be analyzing the results from a product satisfaction survey with the Age of participants along one axis. You can aggregate the Age field to determine the average age of participants or disaggregate the data to determine at what age participants were most satisfied with the product.

**5. 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.**

Live Data:- Whatever changes they will have done in dataset that will be directly available to the tableau. Live connections offer the convenience of real-time updates, with any changes in the data source reflected in Tableau.

Extracted Data:- Whatever changes they will have done in dataset those change will not be reflected immediately. extract will need to be refreshed to receive updates from the original data source, whether it is a local file or an on-premise database.

**6. 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. When we work with live connection the we have to go with .twb file extension

**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. When we work with extract connection the we have to go with .twbx file extension

**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.

**7.1 How do you create a profit ratio using the Calculated fields?**

We need it to sum all the sales and all the profit and then take the ratio of that. To sum all of the profit figures as well as sum all of the sales figures and then divide by the totals, the calculation on Tableau calculated field looks like: **Sum([Profit])/Sum([Sales])**.

**8.1 What are the different types of filters and give their working order?**

The three types of basic filters available in Tableau are: Filter Dates – This filter is applied on the date fields to remove specific date entries that are not required. Filter Measures – This filter is applied to the measure fields to remove specific measures based on the requirements.

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

You can create up to three separate device layouts: **desktop, tablet, and phone**. These are in addition to the default dashboard.

* 1. **Parameters can be used in?**

Parameters or container values in Tableau are mainly used to dynamically enter the values in the dataset that would otherwise not be present in it. With tableau parameters, you can set the range for any dataset and only focus on specific data variables/dimensions for performing data analysis.

* 1. **What are the different ways to create a Parameter?**
* In the Data pane, click the drop-down arrow in the upper right corner and select Create Parameter.
* In the Create Parameter dialog box, give the field a Name.
* Specify the data type for the values it will accept:
* Specify a current value. ...
* Specify a value when the workbook opens.