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

**Ans**. Discrete data means individually separate and distinct. And continuous data means

forming an unbroken whole, without interruption.

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

**Ans**. 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.

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

**Ans**. The Metadata API discovers, tracks, stores, and then surfaces information about

Tableau content.

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

**Ans**. 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.

**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.**

**Ans**. The live data is been connected to data source. Any changes made to data source

same changes will affect in tableau workbook.

And in Extract data is previous data or old data that is been collected and stored.

So, any changes that are made into extract dataset it won't affect the tableau workbook.

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

**Ans**. (.twb)- For tableau workbook

(.twbx)- For packages of tableau workbook

(.Tds)- For Tableau data source

(.tdsx)-For packages of tableau data source

(.tde/.hyper)- For tableau data extract

(.tdm)- For tableau bookmark

(.tps)- For tableau Preferences

**Q.7(1) How do you create a profit ratio using the Calculated fields?**

**Ans**. We need it to sum all the sales and profit, and then take the ratio of that. To sum all of the profit figure 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]).

**Q.8(1) What are the different types of filters and give their working order?**

**Ans**. Tableau offers different types of filters that allow users to control which data is included in a visualization. Here are the four main types of filters in Tableau and their working order:

Dimension filters: Dimension filters are used to filter the data based on specific dimensions, such as product, category, or region. These filters remove rows of data that do not match the selected dimensions. Dimension filters are typically applied first in the filtering order.

Measure filters: Measure filters are used to filter the data based on specific measures, such as sales, profit, or quantity. These filters remove rows of data that do not meet the selected measure criteria. Measure filters are typically applied after dimension filters.

Context filters: Context filters are used to create a context in which other filters are computed. When a context filter is applied, Tableau creates a temporary table that only includes the data that matches the filter criteria. All subsequent filters are then applied to this temporary table. Context filters are typically applied before other filters.

Table calculation filters: Table calculation filters are used to filter data based on the result of a table calculation. These filters remove rows of data that do not meet the selected criteria. Table calculation filters are typically applied after other filters.

**Q.9(1) What are the different device type preview that Dashboards can use?**

**Ans.** 1. Desktop: This preview shows how the dashboard will look on a desktop computer or laptop.

2. Tablet: This preview shows how the dashboard will look on a tablet, such as an iPad or Android tablet.

3. Phone: This preview shows how the dashboard will look on a smartphone or mobile device, such as an iPhone or Android phone.

4. Automatic: This preview automatically adjusts the dashboard layout based on the device being used to view the dashboard.

**Q.10 (1) Parameters can be used in?**

**Ans:** Parameters can be used in various ways in Tableau to enable interactivity and flexibility in data analysis and visualization. It can be used in Filtering, Calculations, Reference Line and Bands, Map Layers, Top N Analysis, etc.

**Q.10(2) What are the different ways to create a Parameter?**

**Ans:** There are several ways to create a parameter in Tableau, depending on the specific use case and the type of data being analysed. Here’s the certain ways to create a parameter:

Create Parameter dialog box

Parameter shelf

Calculation editor

Edit parameter dialog box

**Q.12(1)** You are provided with the dataset for the past 10yrs. How can you forecast the data for next 4 years, Quarter wise.

**Ans.** Go to the Analysis tab and click on Forecast under Model category. → On completing the above step, you will find the option to set various options for forecast.

Choose the Forecast Length as 4 years and leave the Forecast Model to Automatic and then click OK.