Top Tableau Questions and Answers in 2019

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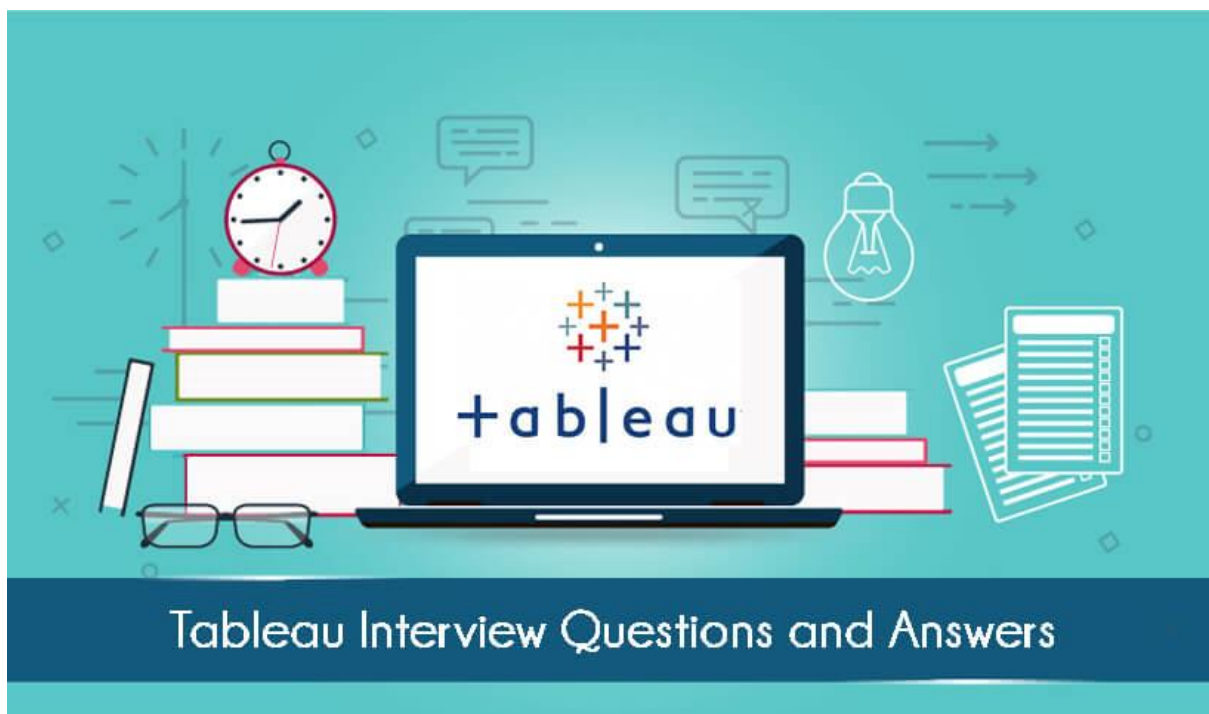
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Top Tableau Questions and Answers in 2019

These questions are collected after consulting with top industry experts in the field of Data analytics and visualization. If you want to brush up with the Tableau basics, which I recommend you to do before going ahead with this Tableau Interview Questions, take a look at onlineitguru.com

The questions presented in this blog are collected based on the opinion of tableau experts. To make it easy and understandable format we have divided these questions into three categories such as Basic, Experienced and Real time.

This Tableau Interview questions is divided into the following parts:

- **Tableau Beginners**
- **Tableau Experienced**
- **Tableau Expert**

Tableau beginners Interview questions

1. What is Tableau?

A: tableau is a Business Inetlligence Tool for visually analysing the data. User can craete and distribute and distribute an intrative dadhboards, which depict the trendsa and variations of the data in the form of graph and charts.

2. What are the 5 main product offered by Tableau company?

A: Tableau offers 5 main products: Tableau Desktop, Tableau Server, Tableau on-line, Tableau reader and Tableau Public.

(i)Tableau Desktop:

It is a self service business analytics and data visualization that anyone can use. It translates pictures of data into optimized queries. With tableau desktop, you can directly connect to data from your data warehouse for live upto date data analysis. You can also perform queries without writing a single line of code. Import all your data into Tableau's data engine from multiple sources & integrate altogether by combining multiple views in a interactive dashboard.

(ii)Tableau Server:

It is more of an enterprise level Tableau software. You can publish dashboards with Tableau Desktop and share them throughout the organization with web-based Tableau server. It leverages fast databases through live connections.

(iii)Tableau Online:

This is a hosted version of Tableau server which helps makes business intelligence faster and easier than before. You can publish Tableau dashboards with Tableau Desktop and share them with colleagues.

(iv)Tableau Reader:It's a free desktop application that enables you to open and view visualizations that are built in Tableau Desktop. You can filter, drill down data but you cannot edit or perform any kind of interactions.

(v)Tableau Public:

This is a free Tableau software which you can use to make visualizations with but you need to save your workbook or worksheets in the Tableau Server which can be viewed by anyone.

3. What's the present latest version of Tableau 2019?

A: Tableau 2019.2 takes your data analysis to the next level.

Tableau 2019.2

Explore the newest features in Tableau 2019.2 including parameter actions, vector maps, and a new Tableau Server browsing experience.

Learn https://www.tableau.com/products/new-features

4. Why is Tableau useful?

A : Answering this question gives you a chance to show your big picture understanding of the role of data and the role of analytics to make sense of that data. Data for data's sake has no value. Using a visualization tool like Tableau makes data actionable. In addition, Tableau is so useful because it is easy to learn, it can be somewhat self-service even for those who are not data-minded, and it makes sharing insights a straightforward task.

5. What are the different types of Tableau?

A: The different types of Tableau are Desktop, Prep, Online, and Server.

6. What is data visualization?

A: Data visualization refers to the techniques used to communicate data or information by encoding it as visual objects (e.g. points, lines or bars) contained in graphics.

7. What is the difference between .twb and .twbx extension?

A .twb is an xml document which contains all the selections and layout made you have made in your Tableau workbook. It does not contain any data.

A .twbx is a 'zipped' archive containing a .twb and any external files such as extracts and background images.

8. What is a parameter Tableau? And how it works?

A: Parameters are dynamic values, we can replace the constant values in calculations.

9. What are different data types in Tableau?

As a data analysis tool, Tableau classifies every piece of data into one of the four categories namely - String, Number, Boolean and datetime. Once data is loaded from the source, Tableau automatically assigns the data types. Contrarily, you can also change some of the data types if it satisfies the data conversion rule. The user has to specify the data type for calculated fields.

Data Types

Icon	Description
Abc	Text values
▦	Date values
▣	Date & Time values
#	Numerical values
T/F	Boolean values (relational only)
●	Geographic values (used with maps)

+∴+ +ableau

10.   How many maximum tables can you join in Tableau?

A: You can join a maximum of 32 tables in Tableau.

11.   What are Dimensions and Facts?

Dimensions are nothing, however, the descriptive text columns and facts are measures (numerical values) dimension ex: product name town.facts: sales, profit.

12.   What's the distinction between a fast filter and traditional filter in tableau?

A: A quick filter is employed to look at the filtering choices and might wont to choose the choice. traditional filer are a few things you'll limit the choices from the list or use some conditions to limit the information by field or price.

13.   Explain different connection types in Tableau.

A: There are 2 connection types available in Tableau.

Extract: Extract is a snapshot of data which will be extracted from data source and put into Tableau repository. This snapshot can be refreshed periodically fully or incrementally. This can be scheduled in Tableau Server.

Live: It creates a direct connection to data source and data will be fetched directly from tables. So, data will be up to date and consistent. But, this also affects access speed.

14.   What are measures and dimensions in tableau?

Tableau divides the data in two main types: dimensions and measures. Dimensions are usually those fields that cannot be aggregated; measures, as its name suggests, are those fields that can be measured, aggregated, or used for mathematical operations. Dimension fields are usually used for row or column headings; measures are usually used for plotting or giving values to the sizes of markers.

When you import the data for the first time, Tableau determines whether to consider a field as a dimension or a measure. This determination involves considering fields with all text (nominal or

other text) values and fields with numeric values. Depending on the data source, Tableau also uses Microsoft's Jet Engine Driver.

Tableau experienced Interview questions

1. What Does TABLEAU do?

Our goal is to help people see and understand data. Our software products put the power of data into the hands of everyday people, allowing a broad population of business users to engage with their data, ask questions, solve problems and create value.

2. What is your daily work process in tableau?

I think we all work on different projects using Tableau, so the work begins from understanding the requirement getting the required data, story boarding then creating visualizations in tableau and then presenting it to the client for review.

3. How does Tableau perform with huge datasets?

Tableau Performance is based on Data source performance. If data source takes more time to execute a query then Tableau must wait up to that time.

4. How will you publish and schedule workbook in tableau server?

A: First create a schedule for particular time and then create extract for the data source and publish the workbook for the server. Before you publish, there is a option called Scheduling and Authentication, click on that and select the schedule from the drop down which is

created and publish. Also publish data source and assign the schedule. This schedule will automatically run for the assigned time and the workbook is refreshed.

5. What are the Limitations of context filters?

A: Here are some of the limitations of context filters:

The client doesn't regularly change the context filter – if the filter is changed the database must re-process and rewrite the transitory table, slowing performance.

When you set measurement to context, Tableau makes a transitory table that will require a reload each time the view is started.

6. What is a LOD expression?

A: LOD Expressions give way to effectively compute aggregations that are not at the level of detail of the visualization. You would then be able to coordinate those values inside visualization in arbitrary ways.

7. What is Tableau Data Engine?

A: Tableau Data Engine is a really cool feature in Tableau. Its an analytical database designed to achieve instant query response, predictive performance, integrate seamlessly into existing data infrastructure and is not limited to load entire data sets into memory.

If you work with a large amount of data, it does takes some time to import, create indexes and sort data but after that everything speeds up. Tableau Data Engine is not really in-memory technology. The data is stored in disk after it is imported and the RAM is hardly utilized.

8. What is Data Modelling?

A: Data modelling is the analysis of data objects that are used in a business or other context and also used as identification of the relationships among these data objects. It is a first step of doing object-oriented programming.

9. What is the difference between heat map and tree map?

A: A heat map is a great way to compare categories using color and size. In this, you can compare two different measures. Tree map is a very powerful visualization, particularly for illustrating hierarchical (tree – structured) data and part – to – whole relationships.

10. How many ways we use parameters in Tableau?

A: We can use parameters with filters, calculated fields ,actions, measure-swap, changing views and auto updates.

11. What is the use of new Custom SQL Query in tableau?

A: Custom SQL Query written after connecting to data for pulling the data in a structured view, One simple example is you have 50 columns in a table, but we need just 10 columns only. So instead of taking 50 columns you can write a sql query. Performance will increase.

12.   What are the differences between Tableau Software and Traditional BI tools?

A: Tableau provides easy to use, best in class, Visual Analytic capabilities, but it does not help with the plumbing (data foundation). You could, for example, marry SQL Server with Tableau to get the complete package. Tableau licenses are relatively expensive if you are looking to scale.

Traditional BI can handle it all but with significant upfront costs. Higher consulting, hardware and software costs. Among the mega-vendors, only Microsoft can provide a reasonable value proposition. Open source vendors like Pentaho and JasperSoft do not have an abundant enough talent pool, yet.

13.   How to create a calculated field in Tableau?

A: Click the drop down to the right of Dimensions on the Data pane and select "Create > Calculated Field" to open the calculation editor.

Name the new field and create a formula.

14.   What Is Aggregation And Disaggregation In A Tableau?

A: Both of the terms refer to ways in which the scatterplot can be developed, which is then used to compare and measure the values given. The former is calculated using different values of the same type, and calculations are done with all of the values in use.

For example, a set of values like 1, 3, 5 and 7 will return 1 as a result. Disaggregation, on the other hand, is used to analyze the values

independently by a number of methods both dependently and independently.

15. Differentiate between Tiled and Floating in dashboards?

A: In a tiled layout, items don't overlap. The layout will be adjusted according to dashboard size. In Floating layout, items can be placed on some other layers. Floating items can have fixed position and size.

16. What is VIZQL in Tableau?

A: VIZQL is Visual Inquiry Language. It is a combination of VIZ and SQL. It is similar to SQL language. But instead of SQL commands, VIZQL language converts data queries into visual images.

17. How many State the components of the dashboard

A: Dashboard consists of 5 components.

Web: it consists of a web page embedded in the dashboard.

Horizontal component: it is a horizontal layout container in which we can add objects.

Vertical component: it is a vertical layout container in which we can add objects.

Image Extract: it allows you to upload an image to dashboard from computer.

Text: it is a small wordpad where we can format and edit the text.

What are the different types of joins in Tableau?

A: The joins in Tableau are same as SQL joins. Take a look at the diagram below to understand it.

How many maximum tables can you join in Tableau?

A: You can join a maximum of 32 tables in Tableau.

What is disaggregation and aggregation of data?

A: Aggregation: to display aggregate data

Sum/avg salary by each individual employee

drag ename on columna and salary on rows we will get sum (salary) of each and individual employee

now change measure type as Avg

Choose salary option – choose measure types as "Avg"

Disaggregation: To display each and every transaction

When you look at the aggregated data in the views above, each bar represents all transactions for a specific employee summed up or averaged into a single value. Now say that you want to see the individual salary transactions for each employee. You can create a view like that by selecting Analysis>Aggregate Measures.

18.   Explain the integration of Tableau with R?

A : R is a popular open-source environment for statistical analysis. Tableau Desktop can now connect to R through calculated fields and take advantage of R functions, libraries, and packages and even saved models. These calculations dynamically invoke the R engine and pass values to R via the Rserve package, and are returned back to Tableau.

Tableau Server can also be configured to connect to an instance of Rserve through the tabadmin utility, allowing anyone to view a dashboard containing R functionality.

Combining R with Tableau gives you the ability to bring deep statistical analysis into a drag-and-drop visual analytics.

Tableau Experts Interview questions

1. What is the difference between joining and blending in Tableau?

A: Joining term is used when you are combining data from the same source, for example, worksheet in an Excel file or tables in Oracle database

While blending requires two completely defined data sources in your report.

2. What's knowledge visualization?

A: Data Image refers to the techniques to communicate knowledge or information by encrypting it as visual objects like points, lines or bars that are contained in graphics.

3. Clarify about Actions in Tableau?

A: Scene empowers you to add setting and instinct to your data using activities. There are three kinds of activities in Tableau: Filter, Highlight, and URL exercises

Channel activities empower you to use the data in a single view to channel information in another as you make guided orderly stories.

Feature activities empower you to call attention to outer assets.

URL activities empower you to point to outside assets, for instance, a site page, archive, or another Tableau worksheet.

4. What is information representation?

A: Information representation is a show if the data in a pictorial or graphical frame. It engages leaders to have look examination displayed outwardly, so they can understand testing thoughts or make new examples. With canny perception, you can make the thought a walk further by using innovation to draw them into outlines and diagrams for more detail.

5. What is a dual axis?

A: Dual Axis is an excellent phenomenon supported by Tableau that helps users view two scales of two measures in the same graph. Many websites like Indeed.com and other make use of dual axis to show the comparison between two measures and their growth rate in a septic set of years. Dual axes let you compare multiple measures at once, having two independent axes layered on top of one another.

6. What are Table Calculations?

A: It is a change you apply to the estimations of a solitary measure in your view, in light of estimations in the dimension of detail.

Read more https://onlineitguru.com/tutorial/tableau-calculations

7. What Are The Differences Between Tableau Desktop And Tableau Server?

A : While Tableau desktop performs data visualization and workbook creation, Tableau server is used to distribute these interactive workbooks and/or reports to the right audience. Users can edit and update the workbooks and dashboards online or Server but cannot create new ones. However, there are limited editing options when compared to desktop.

Tableau Public is again a free tool consisting of Desktop and Server components accessible to anyone.

8. What Are Quick Filters In Tableau?

A : Global quick filters are a way to filter each worksheet on a dashboard until each of them contains a dimension. They are very useful for worksheets using the same data source, which sometimes proves to a disadvantage and generate slow results. Thus, parameters are more useful.

9. How To Use Group In Calculated Field?

A : By adding the same calculation to 'Group By' clause in SQL query or creating a Calculated Field in the Data Window and using that field whenever you want to group the fields.

Using groups in a calculation. You cannot reference ad-hoc groups in a calculation.

Blend data using groups created in the secondary data source: Only calculated groups can be used in data blending if the group was created in the secondary data source.

Use a group in another workbook. You can easily replicate a group in another workbook by copy and pasting a calculation.

10.   How To Remove 'all' Options From A Tableau Auto-filter?

A : The auto-filter provides a feature of removing 'All' options by simply clicking the down arrow in the auto-filter heading. You can scroll down to 'Customize' in the dropdown and then uncheck the 'Show "All" Value' attribute. It can be activated by checking the field again.

11.   How To Add Custom Color To Tableau?

A : Adding a Custom Color refers to a power tool in Tableau. Restart you Tableau desktop once you save .tps file. From the Measures pane, drag the one you want to add color to Color. From the color legend menu arrow, select Edit Colors. When a dialog box opens, select the palette drop-down list and customize as per requirement.

12.   How To Do Performance Testing In Tableau?

A : Performance testing is again an important part of implementing tableau. This can be done by loading Testing Tableau Server with

TabJolt, which is a "Point and Run" load generator created to perform QA. While TabJolt is not supported by tableau directly, it has to be installed using other open source products.

13. How Can You Display Top Five And Last Five Sales In The Same View?

A: Create two sets, one for top 5 another for bottom 5 and the join these two sets displaying a unique set of total 10 rows.

14. How you define and create calculated field in tableau?

A: Calculated field helps you define the calculation based on measure and salary.

Like If you have Salary measure and bonus measures and asked to find out new salary you Can define calculated field

New Salary= [salary]+[salary]*[bonus%]

You can create calculated field by right over dimension or measure or Data shelf.

Syntax of creating sets using calculated field?

Answer: If sum[sales] > $1,50,00 Then 'IN'

Else 'Out'

End

The way to add custom Color to Tableau?

Create Custom code in "Preferences.tps"

Navigation ::: Documents » My Table Repository »Preferences.tps

Add custom code

Note: In tableau nine.0 version we've color picker choice.

15.   Is Tableau software good for strategic acquisition?

Yes! For sure. It gives you data insight to the extent that other tools can't. Moreover, it also helps you to plan and point the anomalies and improvise your process for betterment of your company.

16.   Can we place an excel file in a shared location and and use it to develop a report and refresh it in regular intervals?

Yes, we can do it. But for better performance we should use Extract.

17.   Can Tableau be installed on MacOS?

Yes, Tableau Desktop can be installed on both on Mac and Windows Operating System.

18.   What is the maximum no. of rows Tableau can utilize at one time?

Tableau is not restricted by the no. of rows in the table. Customers use Tableau to access petabytes of data because it only retrieves the rows and columns needed to answer your questions. Learn
https://onlineitguru.com/tableau-online-training-placement.html