**1 Basic:**

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

The main difference between discrete and continuous data is that discrete data is a finite value that can be counted whereas continuous data has an infinite number of possible values that can be measured.

 Discrete data is countable while continuous data is measurable.

Discrete data contains distinct or separate values. On the other hand, continuous data includes any value within range.

Examples of discrete data are-

* The number of students in a class,
* The number of runs scored in a cricket match.
* Numbers of parts damaged during transportation

Examples of continuous data are-

* Numbers of stars in the space
* Height and weight of the students in a particular class
* it could be 37 years, 9 months, 6 days, 5 hours, 4 seconds, 5 milliseconds, 6 nanoseconds, 77 picoseconds.

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

Dimensions contain qualitative values (such as names, dates, or geographical data).

Dimensions are discrete blue fields.

Measures typically contain things you can measure, like numeric and quantitative values.

Measures are continuous green fields.

When we connect to a data source, tableau automatically assigns each field in the data source as a dimension or a measure. We can find these in the data pane which is split into two sections: dimensions at the top and measures at the bottom.

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

* The metadata find, tracks, stores, and then surface information about tableau content.
* Meta data is “data about data”.
* It provides information about other data, but not the content of the data.
* It helps to organize, find and understand data.
* The content can be categorized by type (table or workbook).
* On the data source page of a workbook, click the “manage Metadata” button to the left of the “sort fields” drop down.

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

* raw data can be aggregated over a given time period to provide statistics such as average, minimum, maximum, sum, and count. After the data is aggregated and written to a view or report, you can analyze the aggregated data to gain insights about particular resources or resource groups.
* Disaggregating your data means that Tableau will display a separate mark for every data value in every row of your data source.

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.**

* Live and extracts are two ways we can make the data connection to the tableau.
* Live allows you real-time data while extracts are kind of batch which needs to be refreshed from time to time to get the updated data.
* So, in the case of live connection whatever changes will be done at the Datasource end that will be directly available to the tableau desktop.
* While in case of extracting any changes made in the data source won't reflect in the report immediately. It will be reflected when the extract will be refreshed.

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

* **Workbooks (.twb)** – Workbooks hold one or more worksheets, plus zero or more dashboards and stories.
* **Bookmarks (.tbm)** – Bookmarks contain a single worksheet and are an easy way to quickly share your work.
* **Packaged Workbooks (.twbx)** – 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)** – 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)** – 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.

**11. Sets, Parameters, Groups:**

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

* We can use parameters in calculations and calculated fields that are used in the view.
* We can display the parameter control in the view for users to select parameters.
* We can reference parameters in parameter actions.
* A Parameter is any value passed to a program in order to customize the program for a particular purpose.
* A parameter could be anything: A string of text, a range of values, or an amount just to name a few. In Tableau, think about it like this; you need to have something for your visualization that is not exactly in your data.
* A parameter will allow you to provide a value to pass into Tableau.
* Parameters allow you to come up with scenarios or options that are not available in your data and create these values to put into your visualization. After creation, end users can control the input to see the results of the parameters effect.
* Common uses for Parameters are What-If Analysis and User Input Analysis.

**2. What are the different ways to create a Parameter?**

* Different ways to create Parameter -

1. By using Data Pane

2. By using Filter

**8. Filters:**

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

* Various types of filters used in Tableau are extract filters, data source filters, context filters, dimension filters and measure filters. Their order is as below:
* 1)Extract filters
* 2) data source filters
* 3) Context filters
* 4) Dimension filters
* 5) Measure filters

**9. Dashboards & Story:**

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

Dashboards can include layouts for different types of devices that are as below:

**a.** Phone

**b.** Desktop

**11. Calculate Fields, Quick Table Calculations, LOD:**

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

* Formula = SUM([sales]) – SUM([profit])/SUM(sales)