

Tableau Interview Questions

- How many Products in Tableau, what are those
- Write Custom SQL on Excel & Text files.
- How many types of Filters in Tableau & Explain it.
- What is use of Page Shelf?
- Explain briefly about Groups, Sets & Bins

Group: Group is a combination of dimension members that make higher level categories. Groups are useful for both correcting data errors (e.g., combining CA, Calif., and California into one) as well as answering "what if" type questions (e.g., "What if we combined the East and West regions?").

Sets: Sets are custom fields that define a subset of data based on some conditions. A set can be based on a computed condition. There are 2 types of sets in Tableau

- 1. Constant Set:** The members of a constant set are fixed and do not change. To create a constant set, you need to select the members you want to include. A constant set can be based on a single dimension or multiple dimensions.
- 2. Computed Set:** The members of a computed set are dynamic and change when the underlying data changes. Computed sets can only be based on a single dimension.

Bins: These are useful to organize the values of a measure into bins. For example, suppose you have a measure that holds the sales data of Organization. If you wanted to analyze how many transactions are going on different range of sales, you would bin the data. Also, to create a histogram you must first bin data.

- What is Parameter and how important it in Tableau?
Parameters are dynamic values that can replace constant values in calculations, filters, reference lines, and all shelves. For example, you may have a filter to show the top 10 customers by sales. You can replace the fixed value "10" in the filter to by a dynamic parameter so you can quickly look at the top 15, 20, 30..... customers.
- How many types of connections available in Tableau
- What is Incremental Refresh and how it will work?
- What is Continuous & Discreet?
- How many type of axis in tableau
- How many types of Annotations.
- Create 2 pie charts in single view 1) Actual values 2) Percentage wise
- What are the major differences between 7.x, 8.x &9 versions?
- Display the top 10 Customers by Sales.
- What is custom Geocoding and how to create it
- How to restrict the duplicate records in Table Chart
- How many types of reference lines in Tableau
- What are the Actions available in Tableau?

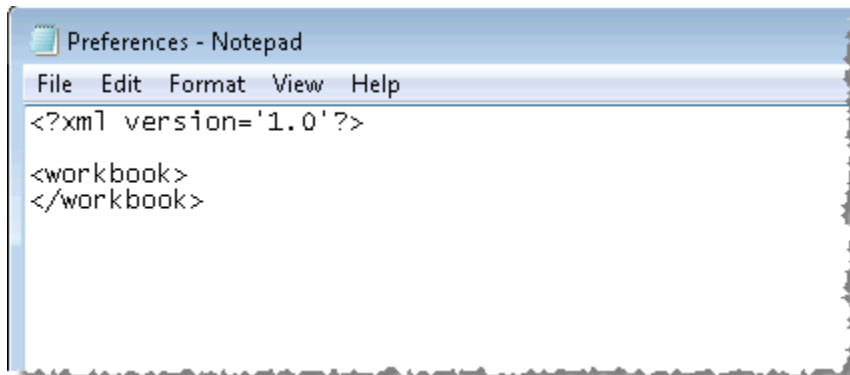
- What are the file extensions available in Tableau
- How to record the performance of the report in Server & Desktop
- Display the **Top N** Customers by sales
- Create **Donut Chart, Bar in Side Bar, Funnel Chart, Water fall Chart, Target Chart & Motion Charts.**
- How to improve performance of the report
- How can we add custom colors in Color Shelf?
- Display the customized Images in Tableau Report
- How to change the reference lines dynamically
- What is Data Blending and what type of join it supports?
- Change the color of the marks based on Threshold value of the marks
- What is the purpose of the **SIGN, ZN, and IFNULL** functions?
- Split the **Customer Name** into 3 parts(First Name, Middle Name, & Last Name)
- Dashboard contains 5 views but you should display 1 view at a time based on user selection
- What is Hierarchy, how can we create
- What is cascading filter
- Change the sheet titles dynamically
- How to create Book Marks, and what is the use of it
- Display the Top & Bottom 10 members in single view
- Display the Max & Min sales are in different colors in Filled map.
- Display the **Max value in Green** Color, **Min Value in Red** Color **All others** in Other Color in Text Table.
- Display the **Max Value in Green and Min value in Red** in the Filled Map Labels.
- What is the difference between Work Sheet, Dash Board,& Story Point
- Display the different images on top of the each bar
- What is **Trend Line and Forecasting?**
- How many types of Sets in tableau, explain purpose of those.
- What is **KPI** and how many types of **KPI's** are in tableau.
- What is the difference between **Live Connection & Extraction**, which is best
- Explain how to publish reports in Tableau Server
- Explain how to share reports to others

Custom Color Palette:

Tableau Desktop products come with a set of color palettes that have been carefully designed to work well together and effectively apply color to data in many situations (for example, on maps, heat maps, bars, etc.). You can add your own custom color palettes to match your corporate identity or to describe common data better. In general, Tableau offers three types of color palettes: categorical, sequential, and diverging. You can create your own custom color palettes by modifying the **Preferences.tps** file. By default, the **Preferences.tps** file is located in the following location:

C:\Users\\Documents\My Tableau Repository\Preferences.tps

The preferences file is a basic XML file that you can open in a text editor to modify. Preferences file looks like the following example:



```
Preferences - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<?xml version='1.0'?>
<workbook>
</workbook>
```

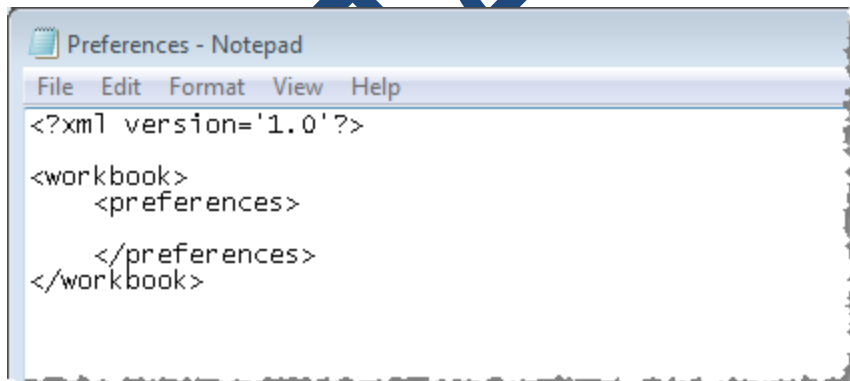
Edit your preferences file

Step 1

Go to the My Repository folder in your Documents directory, and open the **Preferences.tps** file. By default, the My Repository folder is located in C:\Users\<<username>\Documents.

Step 2

Between the opening and closing `workbook` tags, insert opening and closing preferences tags.



```
Preferences - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<?xml version='1.0'?>
<workbook>
  <preferences>
  </preferences>
</workbook>
```

Step 3

Follow one of the procedures listed below to add a custom color palette.

Note: After saving your edited preferences file, you need to restart Tableau Desktop before your new custom color palettes can appear in the color palette list in the Edit Colors dialog box.

Create a custom categorical color palette:

A categorical color palette contains several distinct colors that can be assigned to discrete dimension members. For example, when you put a discrete dimension such as Region on Color, the categorical color legend is used.



Following is an example of what to add between the "preferences" tags to add a categorical color palette. Note that the "type" attribute is specified as **regular**, which identifies this palette as a categorical palette.

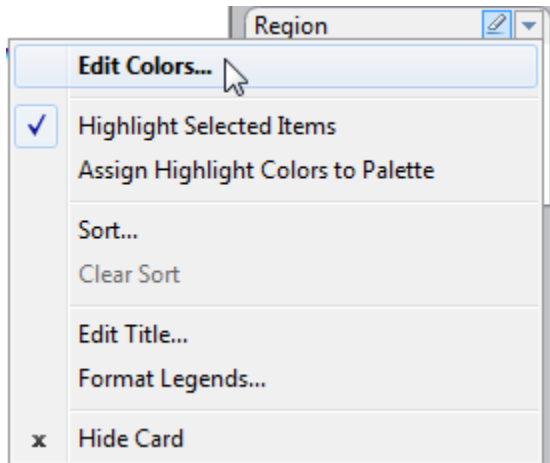
```
<color-palette name="My Categorical Palette" type="regular">  
  <color>#eb912b</color>  
  <color>#7099a5</color>  
  <color>#c71f34</color>  
  <color>#1d437d</color>  
  <color>#e8762b</color>  
  <color>#5b6591</color>  
  <color>#59879b</color>  
</color-palette>
```

Step 1

From the **Dimensions** pane, drag the selected discrete dimension (e.g., **Region**) to **Color**.

Step 2

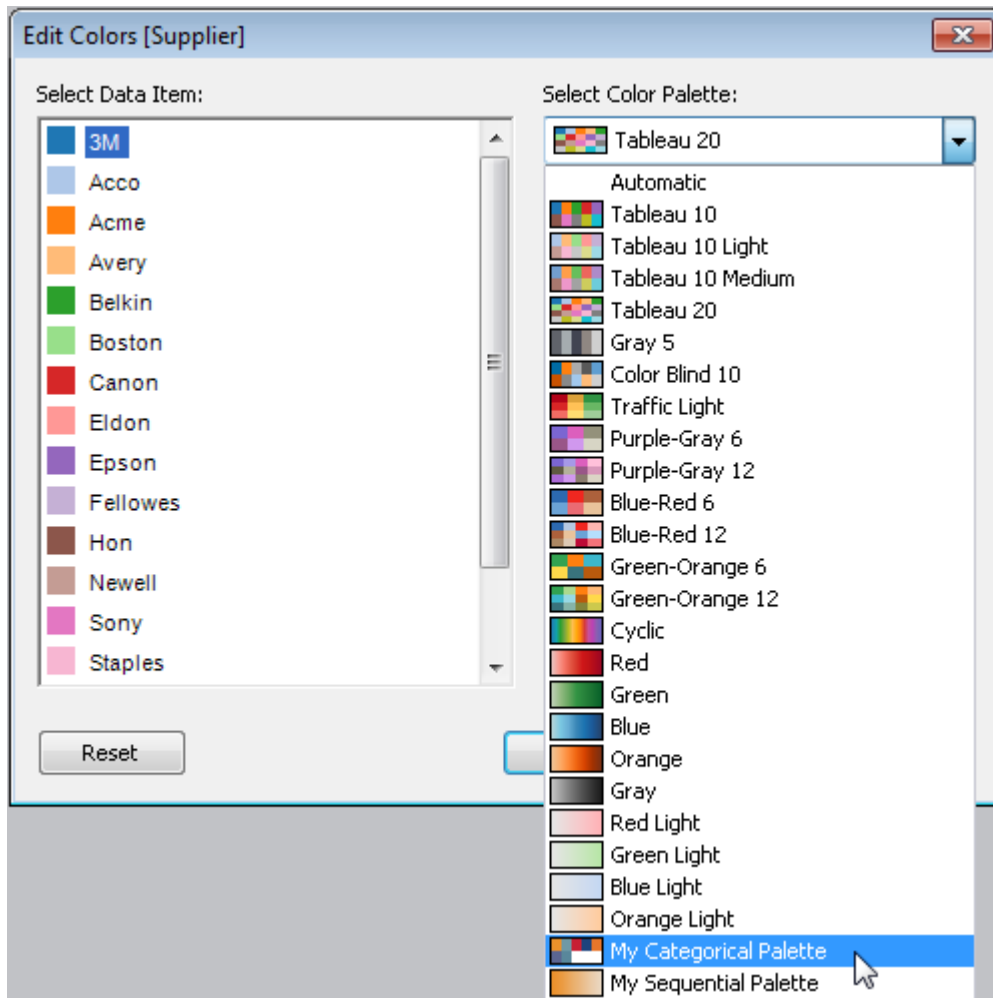
Click the color legend menu arrow, and select **Edit Colors**.



Step 3

In the Edit Colors dialog box, from the palette list, select your new custom palette. If your custom palette does not appear in the list, try restarting Tableau, and then repeat steps 1-3.

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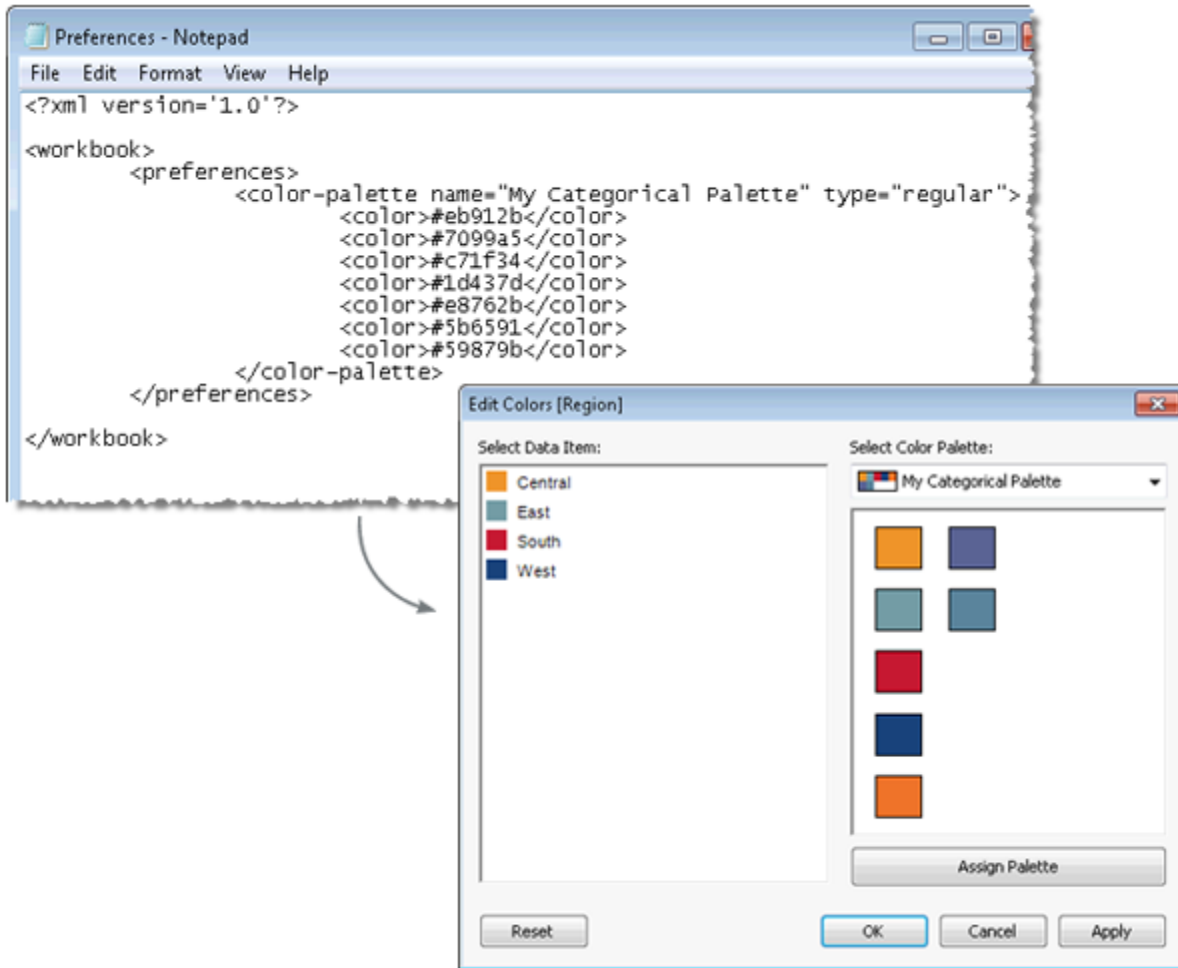


Step 4

Click the **Assign Palette** button to assign the custom colors to the field.

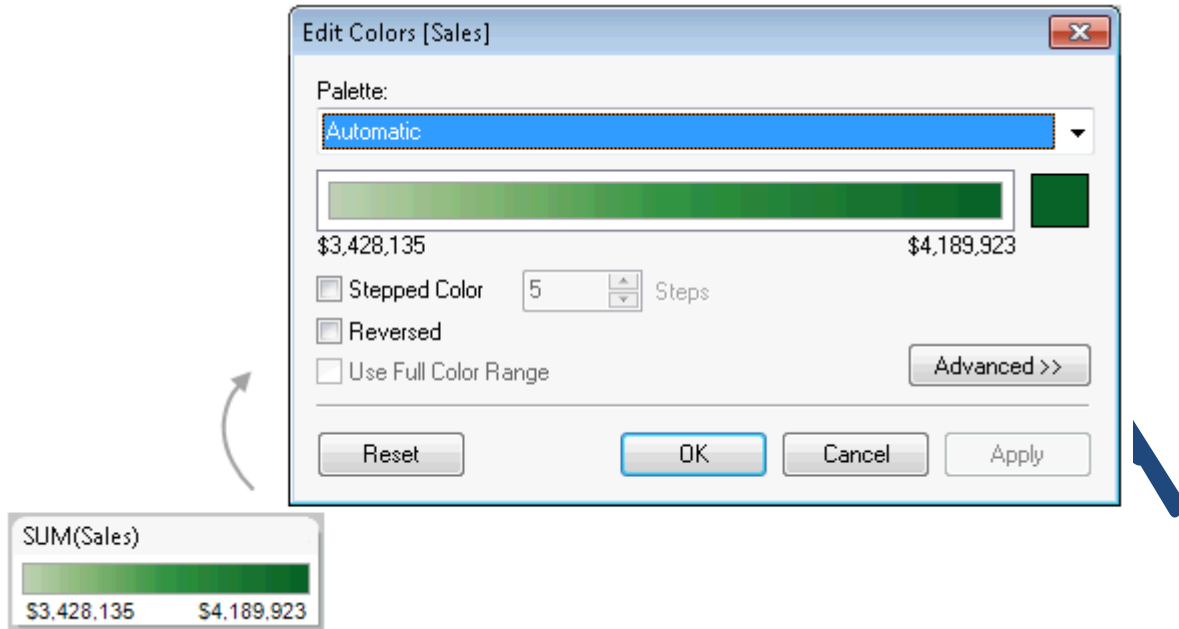
Step 5

When finished, click **OK**.



Create a custom sequential color palette:

Another type of palette is the sequential color palette. Typically, this type of palette shows a single color, varying in intensity. This type of color palette is used for continuous fields, typically for measures.



Following is an example of what to add between the preferences tags to add a sequential color palette. Note that the "type" attribute is specified as **ordered-sequential**, which identifies this palette as a sequential palette. Also, for sequential palettes you must specify each variant of the color in the sequential color range.

```
<color-palette name="My Sequential Palette" type="ordered-sequential" >
  <color>#eb912b</color>
  <color>#eb9c42</color>
  <color>#ebad67</color>
  <color>#eabb86</color>
  <color>#eacha8</color>
  <color>#ebd8c2</color>
</color-palette>
```

Step 1

From the **Measures** pane, drag the measure (e.g., **Sales**) to **Color**.

Step 2

Click the color legend arrow, and select **Edit Colors**.

Step 3

In the Edit Colors dialog box, from the palette list, select **My Sequential Palette**.

Step 4

If you want each color gradation to be defined within a box, select the **Stepped Color** check box, and in the **Steps** text box, type the number of color steps you want to display in the bar.

Step 5

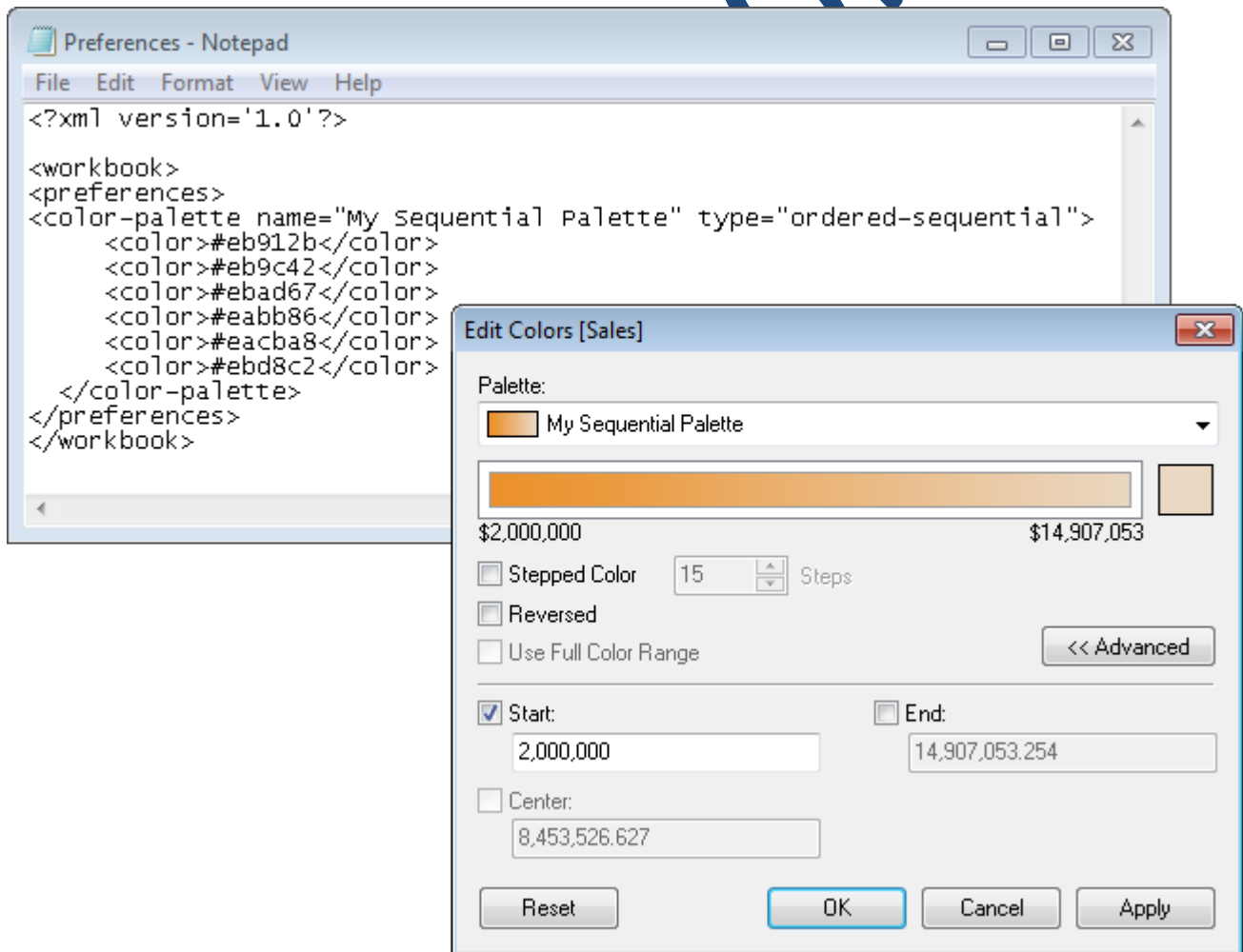
Click the **Advanced** button.

Step 6

Select the **Start** check box, and in the text box, type the low end number you want for the continuum.

Step 7

Click **Apply** to see the result, and make adjustments as needed. The default for sequential color is to make the high end of the continuum pale and the low end intense; select the **Reversed** check box to make the high end intense and the low end, pale (this is the default when you keep the **Automatic** palette selection).



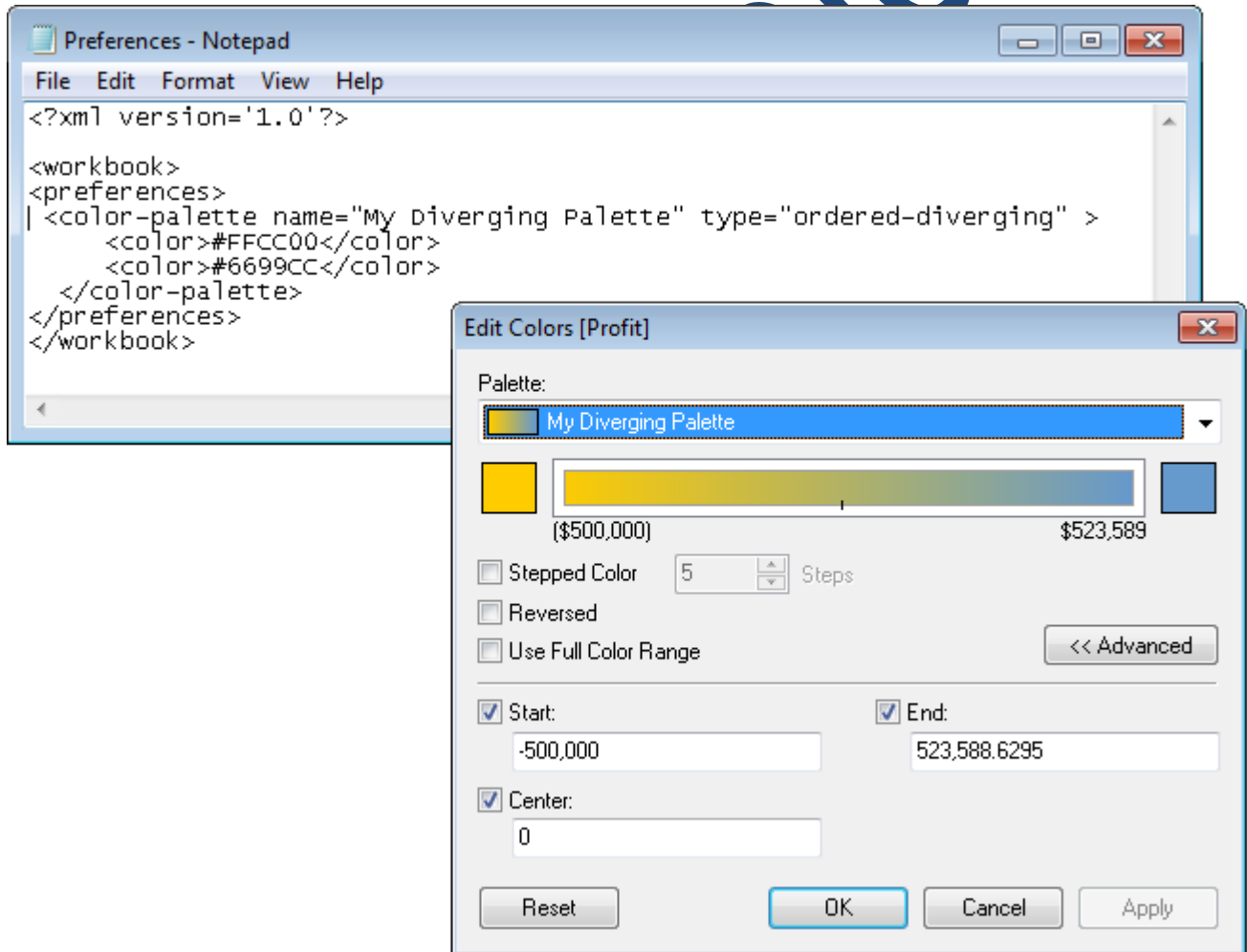
Create a custom diverging color palette:

The third type of color palette is a diverging color palette. A diverging palette shows two ranges of values using color intensity to show the magnitude of the number and the actual color to show which range the number is from.

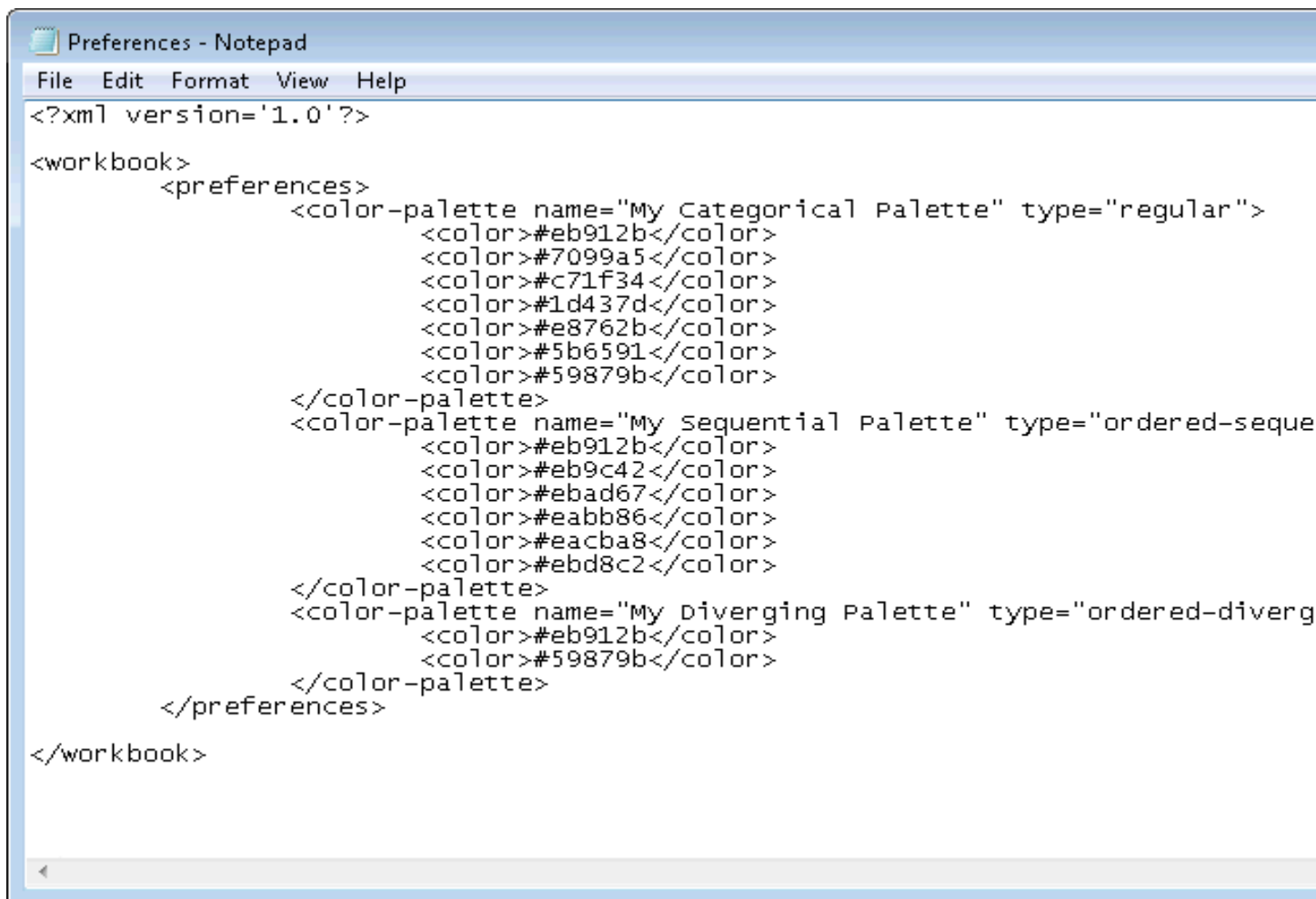
Diverging palettes are most commonly used to show the difference between positive and negative numbers. Below is an example of a diverging color legend.

Following is an example of what to add between the "preferences" tags to add a diverging color palette. Note that the "type" attribute is specified as **ordered-diverging**, which identifies this palette as a diverging palette.

```
<color-palette name="My Diverging Palette" type="ordered-diverging" >
  <color>#eb912b</color>
  <color>#59879b</color>
</color-palette>
```



Here's an example of what the file looks like with definitions for all three types of palettes.



```
<?xml version='1.0'?>
<workbook>
  <preferences>
    <color-palette name="My Categorical Palette" type="regular">
      <color>#eb912b</color>
      <color>#7099a5</color>
      <color>#c71f34</color>
      <color>#1d437d</color>
      <color>#e8762b</color>
      <color>#5b6591</color>
      <color>#59879b</color>
    </color-palette>
    <color-palette name="My Sequential Palette" type="ordered-sequen
      <color>#eb912b</color>
      <color>#eb9c42</color>
      <color>#ebad67</color>
      <color>#eabb86</color>
      <color>#eacba8</color>
      <color>#ebd8c2</color>
    </color-palette>
    <color-palette name="My Diverging Palette" type="ordered-diverg
      <color>#eb912b</color>
      <color>#59879b</color>
    </color-palette>
  </preferences>
</workbook>
```

You can add as many custom palettes as you like, each with as many colors as you want. Make sure each palette has a unique name. If you add a sequential or diverging palette, remember to change the type attribute from "regular" to one of the following:

- ordered-sequential
- ordered-diverging

The new palettes are available the next time you launch Tableau Desktop.

When you save the workbook, the color information is embedded in the file, but it is not included as a reusable color encoding. This means that any colors that are in use are shown for anybody opening the workbook; however, if they don't have the modified preferences file, they cannot use the color information for new color encoding.

- Click **Assign Palette**. The colors in the palette are used in the order they appear in the Preferences file.