Tableau Interview Questions & Answers – Part 1 of 100

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m Tableau

Answers, Interview, Interview Questions, Interview Questions and Answers, Questions, Tableau, Tableau Interview Questions

1. What is a Dashboard in Tableau?

A dashboard is a collection of several worksheets and supporting information shown in a single place so you can compare and monitor a variety of data simultaneously. For example, you may have a set of views that you review every day. Rather than flipping through each worksheet, you can create a dashboard that displays all the views at once. You can create a dashboard in much the same way you create a new worksheet.

2. How do you create dashboard?

Select Dashboard > New Dashboard. Alternatively, click the New Dashboard tab along the bottom of the workbook. A new tab for the dashboard is added along the bottom of the workbook. Switch to the new dashboard to add views and objects. When you open a dashboard the Dashboard window replaces the Data window on the left side of the workbook. The Dashboard window lists the worksheets that are currently in the workbook. As you create new worksheets, the Dashboard window updates so you always have all worksheets available when adding to a dashboard it. After a view is added to the dashboard, the worksheet is marked with a check mark in the Dashboard window. Also, any legends or quick filters that are turned on for the sheet are automatically added to the dashboard. By default, dashboards use a Tiled layout, which means that each view and object is arranged into a single layered grid.

3. What is a schedule in tableau?

When you publish workbooks that connect to extracts you can schedule the extracts to be refreshed automatically. That way you don’t have to republish the workbook every time the underlying data has updated and you can still get the performance of a data extract. For example, let’s say you have a workbook that connects to a large data warehouse that is updated weekly. Instead of publishing a workbook that queries the live data; you can create an extract including just the data necessary. This increases performance and avoids queries to the live database. Then you can add that workbook to a schedule so that the extract is refreshed at regular intervals with updated data from the data warehouse. Schedules are created and managed on the server by an administrator. However, an administrator can allow you to add a workbook to a schedule when you are publishing from.

4. What is the major difference between 7.0 and 8.0 in tableau? And latest?

1. New visualizations are introduced like tree map, bubble chart and box and whisker plot.

2.We can copy worksheet directly from one workbook to another workbook.

3. Introduced R script

5. What are parameters?

Parameters are dynamic values that can replace constant values in calculations.

6. When do we use parameters?

Parameters are used when you want to change the static values.

7. How do you create parameters?

We can create parameters in 3 ways:

1. Filters.

2. Reference lines.

3. Calculate Field.

8. What is the possible reason for slow performance in Tableau?

One of the reasons is that filters may not be defined appropriately at report level due to which the entire data set is pulled from the query (which may not be necessary). Sometimes, creating a query that returns a large number of records from the underlying table(s), when a smaller number of aggregated records would suffice. You can check this by looking in the lower-left corner of the Tableau Desktop work space and looking at the number of marks. If this number is very large, you are potentially pulling a large amount of data from the database.

9. What is the use of native drivers in Tableau?

Tableau will recommend or require you to create a data extract to continue working with a particular driver. Usage of native driver instead ODBC connections as it will generally provide better performance.

10. How do you test Tableau by another tool?

A good way to determine if a slow workbook is being caused by a slow query is to test the same query in another tool, such as Microsoft Access or Microsoft Excel. To find the query being run, look in Aditya kommu\My Tableau Repository\Logs and find a file titled log.txt. Open this file and scroll up from the bottom until you find a section like the following: The section between begin and end. Query tags are the query that was passed to the database. You can copy this text and then use it from a tool like Access or Excel. If it takes a similar time to return as in Tableau, then it’s likely the problem is with the query, not the tools.

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Was researching for a time before finding your post. Very helpful. Maintain the good writing.