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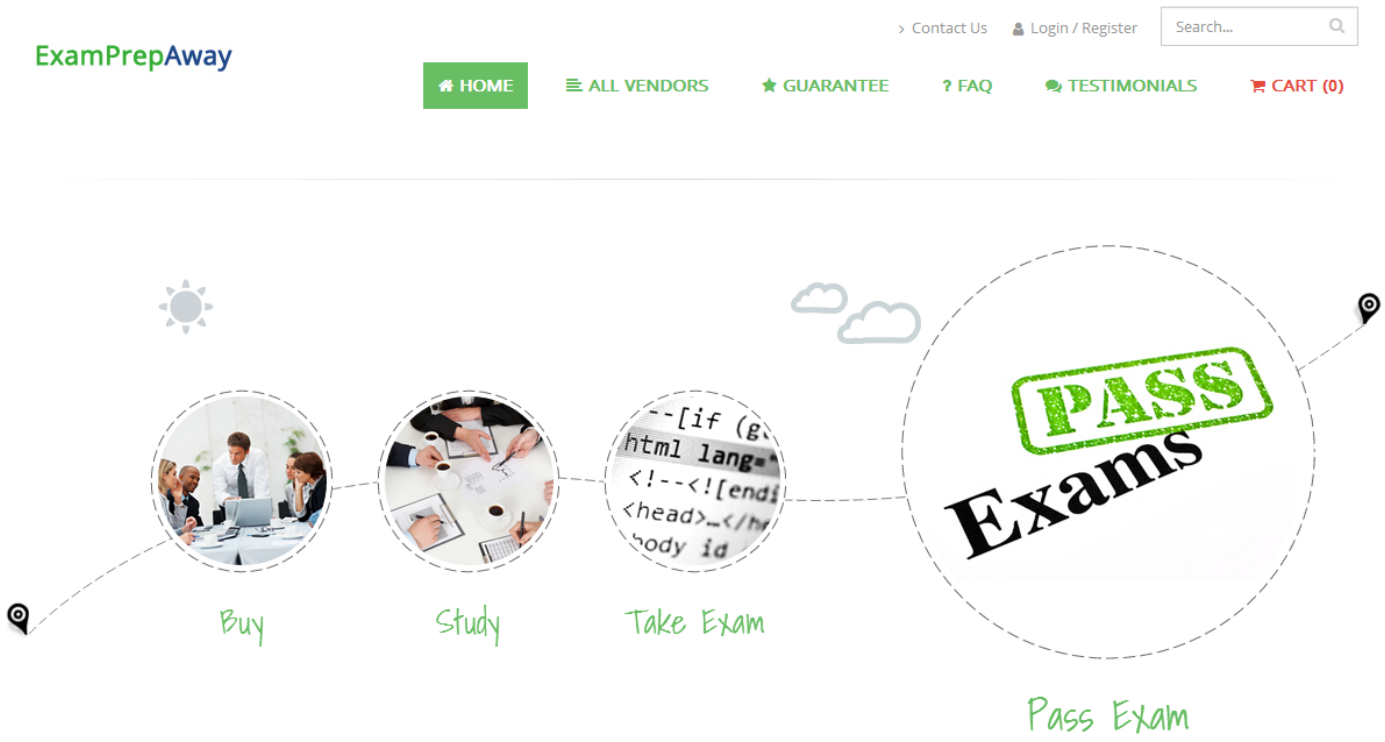

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Exam : **TDS-C01-JPN**

Title : Tableau Desktop Specialist (TDS-C01日本語版)

Vendor : Tableau

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
ビューでヘッダーを選択してグループを作成することを正確に説明しているのは次のうちどれですか?
A. 新しいグループは、選択したヘッダーから工イリアスを更新します。
B. グループ化されたディメンションが [色] に追加されます。
C. グループ化されたディメンションは、行または列の元のディメンション
フィールドを置き換えます。
D. 新しく作成されたグループは現在のビューにのみ存在します。
Answer: C
Explanation:
When creating a group by selecting headers in a Tableau view, the newly created grouped dimension replaces the original dimension field on either the Rows or Columns shelf. This grouping action aggregates the selected headers into a single group, and this new group dimension is automatically placed in the view, replacing the original dimension. This functionality allows for more simplified and customized categorization within the data visualization, enhancing the ability to analyze and interpret data according to specific groupings.

QUESTION NO: 2
.tds ファイルに保存されるのは次のうちどれですか? 3 を選択します。
A. データ接続情報
B. ビジュアライゼーション
C. 計算フィールド
D. データ抽出
E. メタデータの編集
Answer: A,C,E
Explanation:
If you've created a data connection that you might want to use with other workbooks or share with colleagues, you can export (save) the data source to a file. You might want to do this also if you've added joined tables, default properties, or custom fields-such as groups, sets, calculated fields, and binned fields-to the Data pane.

You can save a data source to either of the following formats:

 **Data Source (.tds)** - contains only the information you need to connect to the data source, including the following:

- Data source type
- Connection information specified on the data source page; for example, database server address, port, location of local files, tables
- Groups, sets, calculated fields, bins
- Default field properties; for example, number formats, aggregation, and sort order

Use this format if everyone who will use the data source has access to the underlying file or database defined in the connection information. For example, the underlying data is a CSV file on your computer, and you are the only person who will use it; or the data is hosted on a cloud platform, and your colleagues all have the same access you do.

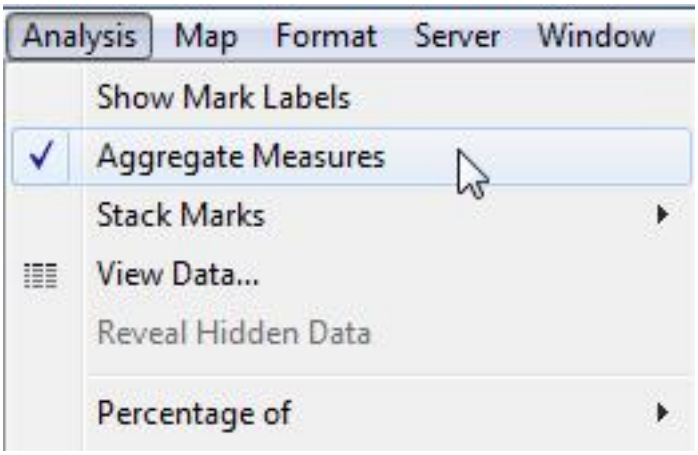
Visualisations and Data extracts are NOT saved in a .tds file!

QUESTION NO: 3
_____ を使用すると、Tableau Desktop でワークブックとビュー、ダッシュボード、およびデータソースを作成し、このコンテンツを独自のサーバーにパブリッシュできます。
A. Tableau Server
B. Tableau Prep
C. Tableau Public
D. Tableau myServer
Answer: A
Explanation:
Tableau SERVER enables us to create workbooks and views, dashboards, and data sources in Tableau Desktop, and then publish this content to our own server.
Moreover, as a Tableau Server administrator you will control who has access to server content to help protect sensitive data. Administrators can set user permissions on projects, workbooks, views, and data sources.

QUESTION NO: 4
固定の詳細レベル (LOD) 式に影響を与えるフィルタのタイプはどれですか?
A. 表計算フィルター
B. 測定フィルター
C. コンテキストフィルター
D. ディメンションフィルター
Answer: D

Explanation:
In Tableau, a Fixed Level of Detail (LOD) expression calculates values at a specific level of granularity, regardless of the dimensions in the view. The computation of a fixed LOD expression can be influenced by a context filter. A context filter serves as a primary filter, setting the context for the rest of the filters in the view. When a context filter is applied, it effectively changes the level at which the fixed LOD expression is computed, thereby affecting its outcome. Other types of filters, such as table calculation, measure, and dimension filters, do not have this influence on fixed LOD expressions.

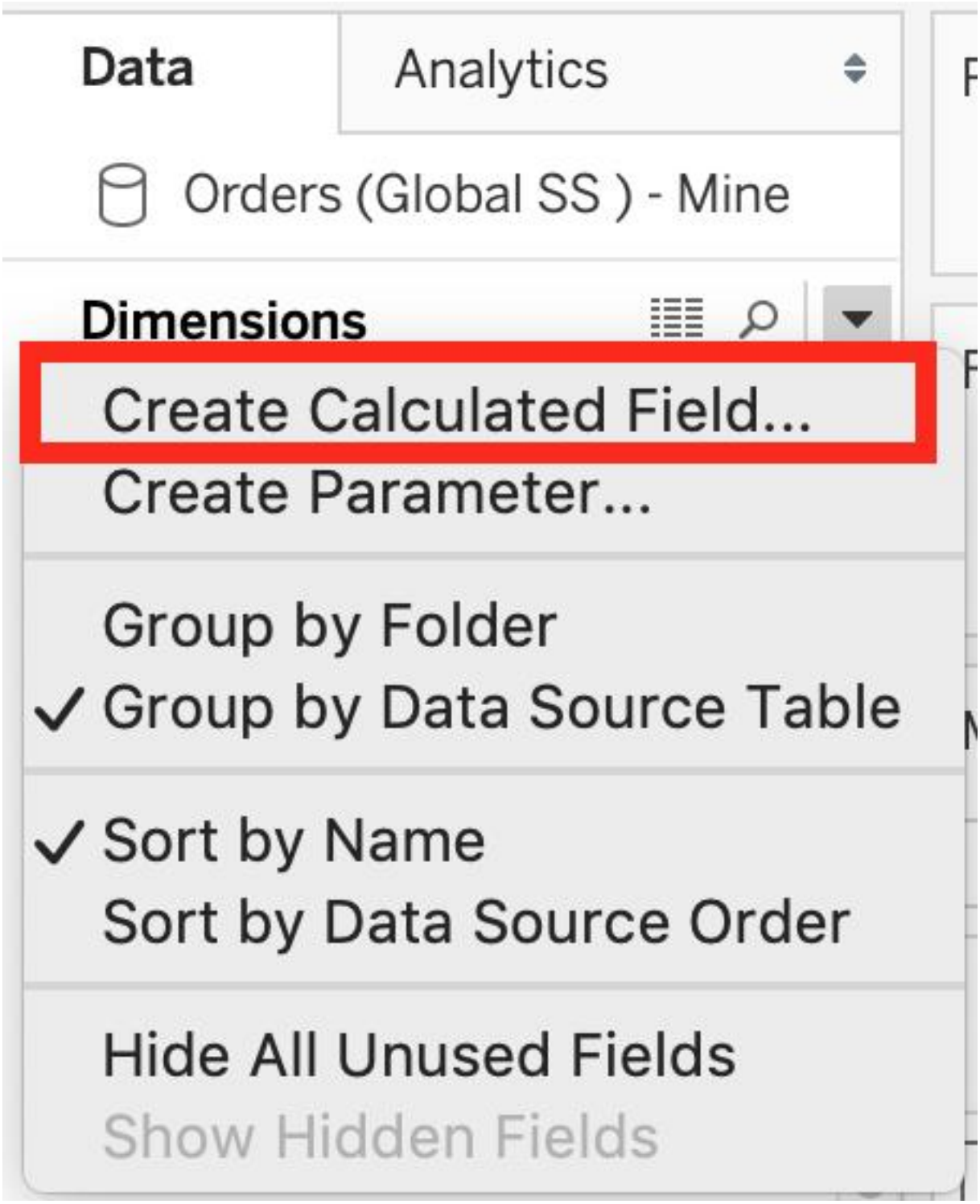
QUESTION NO: 5
正誤問題:
データを分解して、ビュー内のすべてのマークを最も詳細な粒度レベルで表示できます
A. 真
B. 偽
Answer: A
Explanation:
Whenever you add a measure to your view, an aggregation is applied to that measure by default. This default is controlled by the Aggregate Measures setting in the Analysis menu.
If you decide you want to see all of the marks in the view at the most detailed level of granularity, you can disaggregate the view. Disaggregating your data means that Tableau will display a separate mark for every data value in every row of your data source.
To disaggregate all measures in the view:
Clear the Analysis >Aggregate Measures option. If it is already selected, click Aggregate Measures once to deselect it.



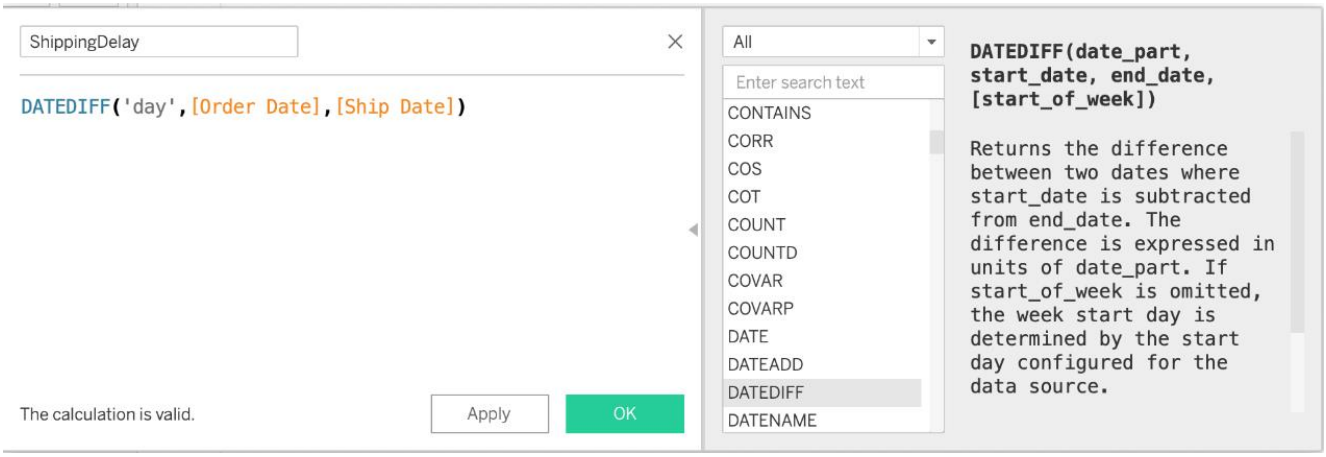
QUESTION NO: 6
正誤問題: 物理テーブルは個別 (正規化) のままであり、データ
ソースにマージされませんが、論理テーブルは単一のフラット テーブルにマージされます
。
A. 真
B. 偽
Answer: B
Explanation:
In fact, the opposite of this is true.

Trick : Whenever you think of joins -> Think that after the join is created, we get 1 single flat combined (joined) table. This flat combined table is created prior to us creating our visualizations. This happens at the physical layer.
If you ever think about relationships, know that all tables will remain distinct and separate, and relationships sit at the logical layer. At run time, when you bring in the dimensions and measures to create your viz, Tableau very smartly creates the necessary joins, relates the tables and sends queries to these tables to get the resultant data back in the most meaningful way possible. This allows you to focus on using your data and revealing insights from it and focus less on the data preparation aspect!
Refer to logical layer vs physical layer from the official documentation:
https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/datasource_datamodel.htm

QUESTION NO: 7
データセットを使用して、LATAM
のみを含むように市場でフィルター処理されたすべての国を示すマップをプロットします。
LATAM 市場で出荷遅延 (注文日から出荷日までの合計日数) が最も長い国は?
A. ブラジル
B. ペルー
C. アルゼンチン
D. メキシコ
Answer: D
Explanation:
VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR THE EXAM, PAY ATTENTION
1) To find the number of days between order date and shipping date, we will make use of a calculated field:

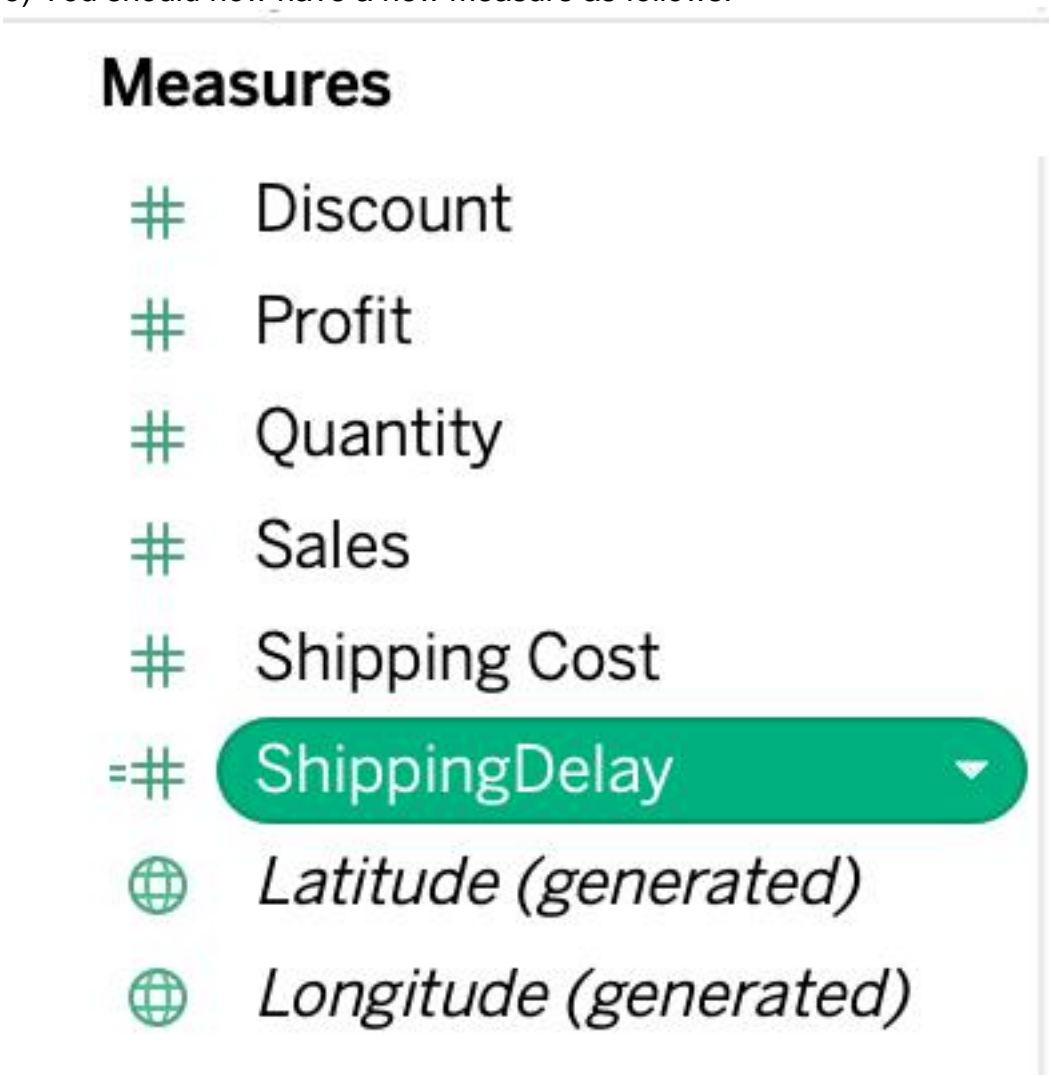


In the data pane, click on the dropdown arrow, and choose create calculated field.
Let's name this calculated field "ShippingDelay" (you can name it anything you want :))
2) Use the DATEDIFF() function, and pass it the arguments as follows:

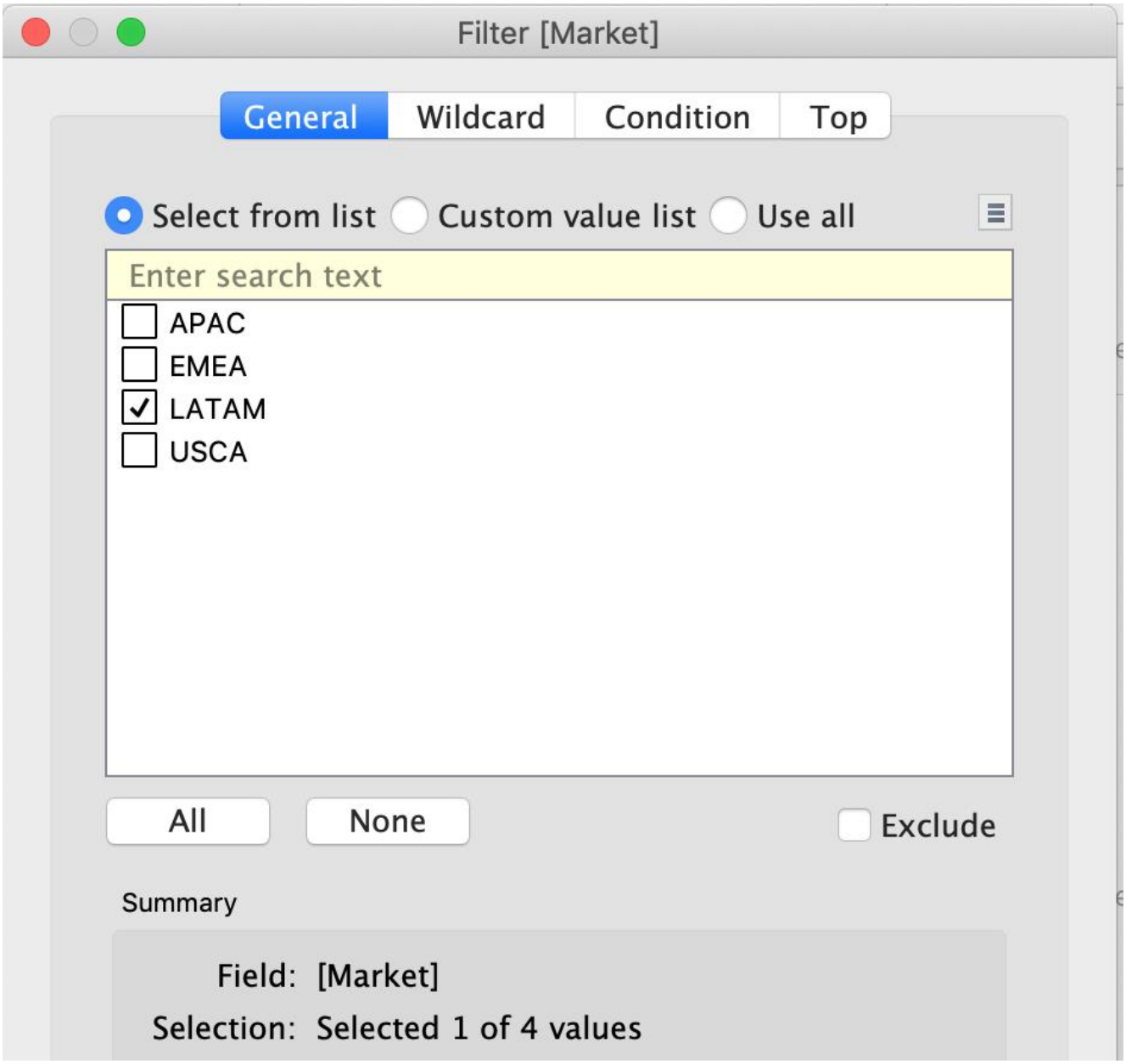


'day' depicts that we want to calculate the number of DAYS between the two dates. The first argument is 'start_date' which is the ORDER_DATE (day the order was placed), the second argument is 'end_date', which is the SHIP_DATE (date the order was shipped). So by subtracting as follows: SHIP_DATE - ORDER_DATE, we can find the delay in shipping. Click OK.

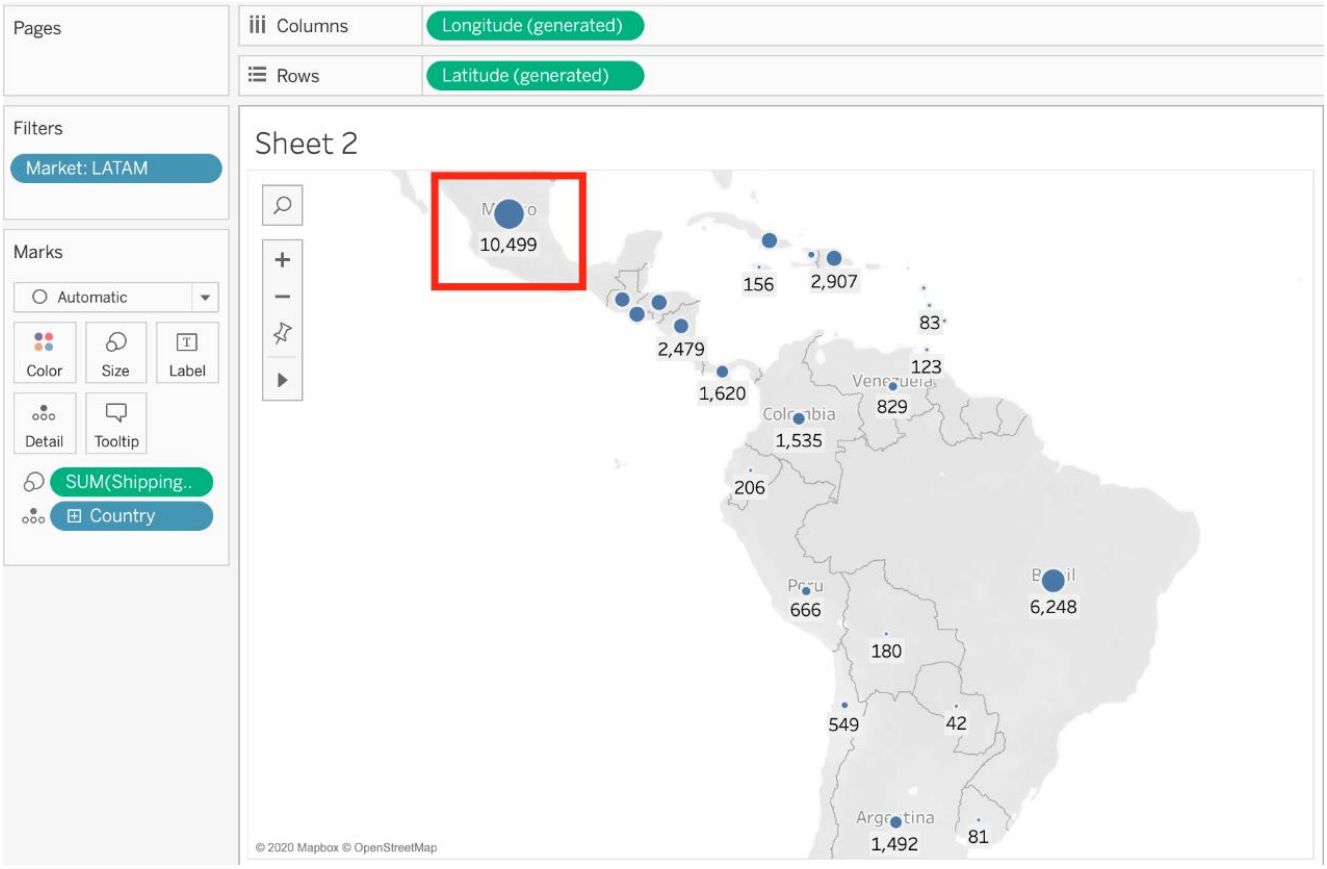
3) You should now have a new measure as follows:



4) Phew! The hard part is done! Now let's filter by Market to include only LATAM:



5) Drag Country to the view, and the new calculated field 'ShippingDelay' to SIZE on the Marks Shelf as follows:
You can also click on Show Text Labels to be sure that you're choosing the Largest value



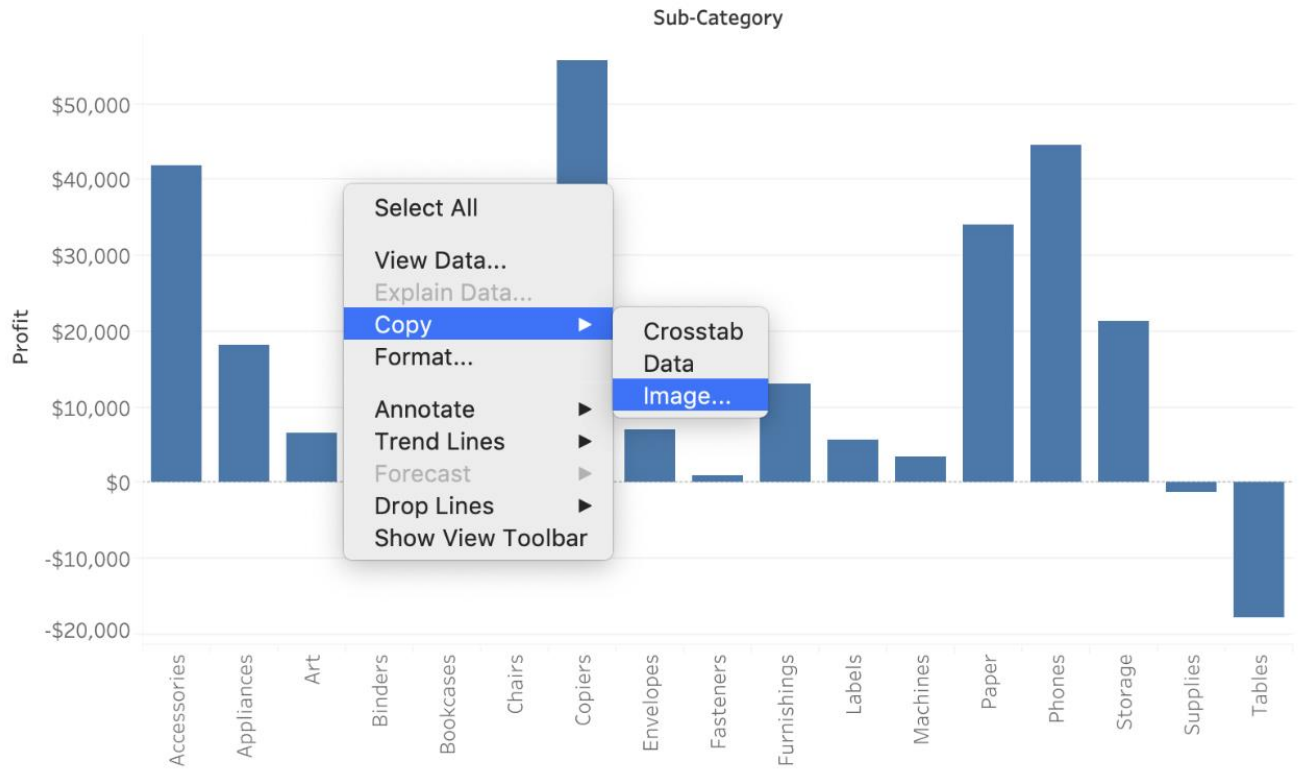
Clearly, Mexico has the highest Shipping Delay!

QUESTION NO: 8
データ ソースへのライブ接続と比較して、抽出を使用する 3 つの利点は何ですか?
3つ選んでください。
A. データ
ソースへのライブ接続はネットワークとユーザーのトラフィックにより遅くなる可能性がありますが、抽出への接続ではパフォーマンスが向上します。
B. 抽出はメモリ (RAM) に保存されるため、ライブ データ接続と比較してクエリ
パフォーマンスが高速になります。
C. データ ソースへのライブ接続は、データ接続に最高のパフォーマンスを提供します。
D. 抽出により、ライブ データ接続と比較して、クライアント
コンピューターに保存されるデータの量が削減されます。
E. 計算フィールドは、データ
ソースにライブ接続されているワークブックよりも、抽出に接続されているワークブックの方がパフォーマンスが高くなります。
Answer: A,B,E
Explanation:
There are three benefits of using an extract as compared to a live connection to a data source:
A live connection to a data source can be slow due to network and user traffic, whereas a connection to an extract improves performance. An extract is a snapshot of data that is stored locally on your computer or on Tableau Server. An extract can reduce the load on the data source and speed up queries.

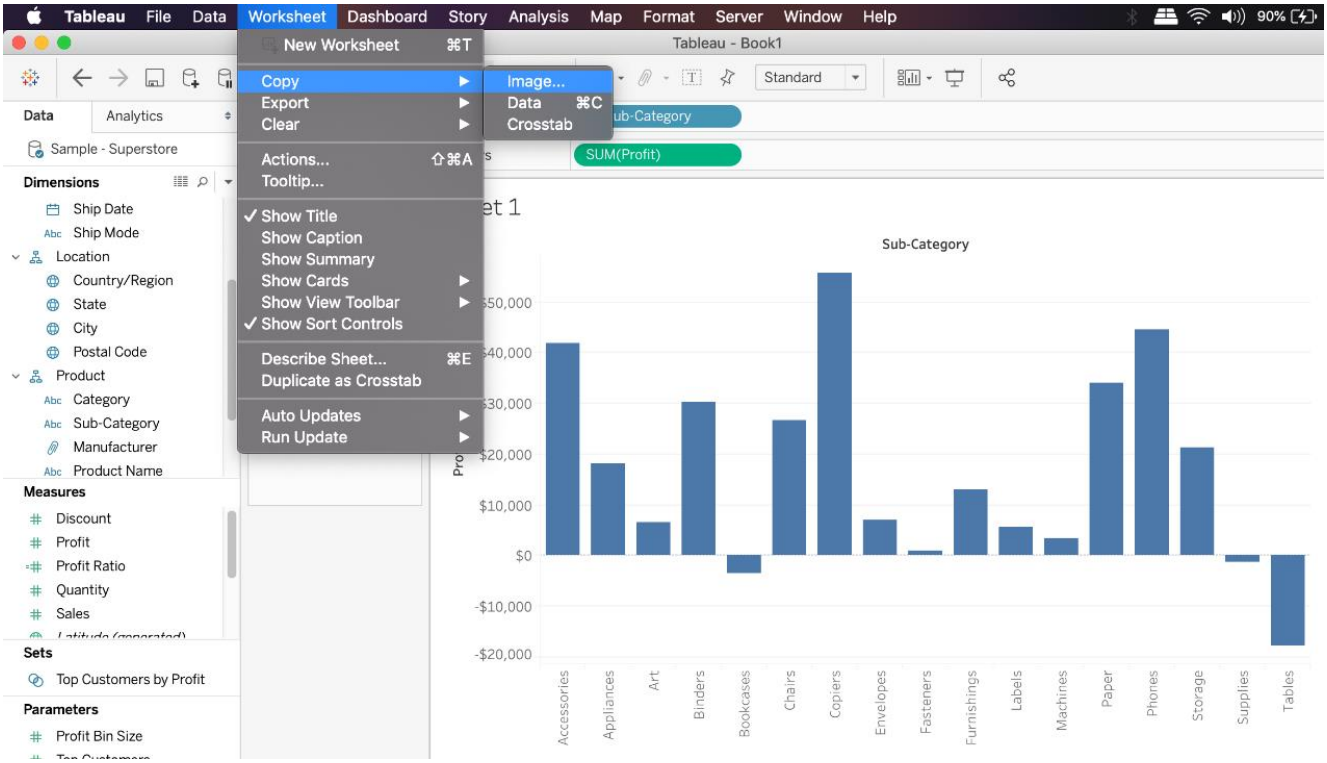
Extracts are stored in memory (RAM), resulting in faster query performance as compared with live data connections. When you use an extract, Tableau loads the data into memory and optimizes it for analysis. This allows Tableau to perform calculations and aggregations faster than with live connections.
Calculated fields perform better in workbooks connected to extracts than in workbooks with live connections to a data source. Calculated fields are custom fields that you create using formulas or expressions. When you use an extract, Tableau can process calculated fields more efficiently than with live connections.

QUESTION NO: 9
ダッシュボードを画像ファイルとして共有する 2 つの方法は何ですか? 2 つ選択してください。
A. ダッシュボードメニューの画像のエクスポート
B. ワークシートメニューのエクスポート
C. 書式メニューの書式をコピー
D. ダッシュボードのエクスポート ボタン
Answer: A,D
Explanation:
You can share a dashboard as an image file by using one of the following methods: Export Image on the Dashboard menu, or a dashboard export button. Export Image on the Dashboard menu allows you to export the dashboard as an image file in BMP, JPEG, PNG, or SVG format. A dashboard export button is a custom button that you can create on your dashboard to export it as an image file using a URL action

QUESTION NO: 10
ワークシートのビジュアライゼーションを画像としてコピーする有効な方法は次のうちどれですか?
A. キーボードの Control + V をクリックするだけで
B. 上の Tableau メイン メニューで [ワークシート] をクリックし、[コピー] -> [画像] を選択します。
C. [マーク] シェルフを使用して、[コピー] -> [画像] を選択します。
D. ワークシート ビジュアライゼーションを右クリックし、[コピー] -> [イメージ] を選択します。
Answer: B,D
Explanation:
The following are 2 correct ways to copy the worksheet visualisation as an image:



AND

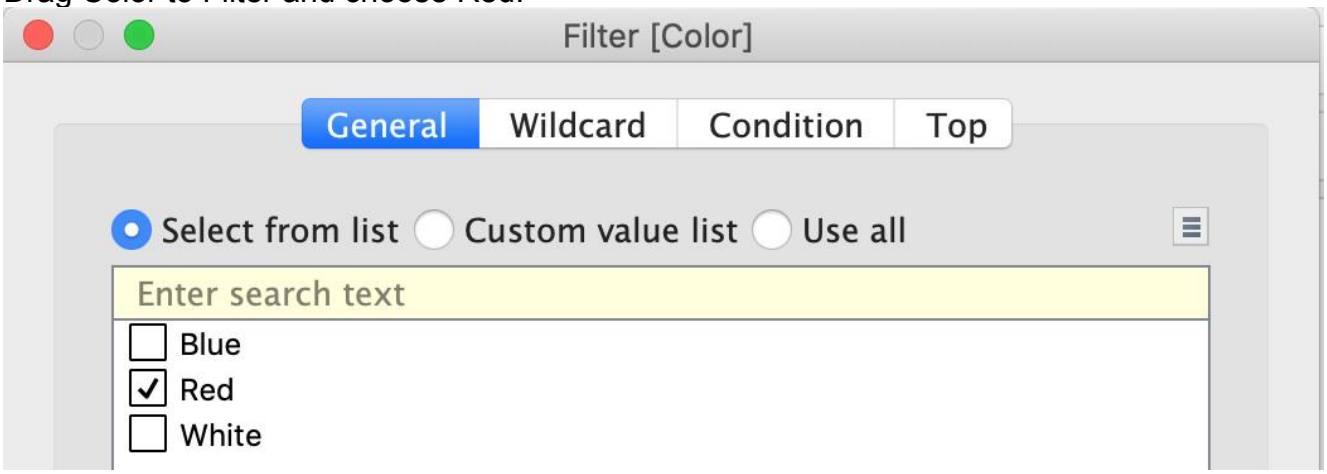


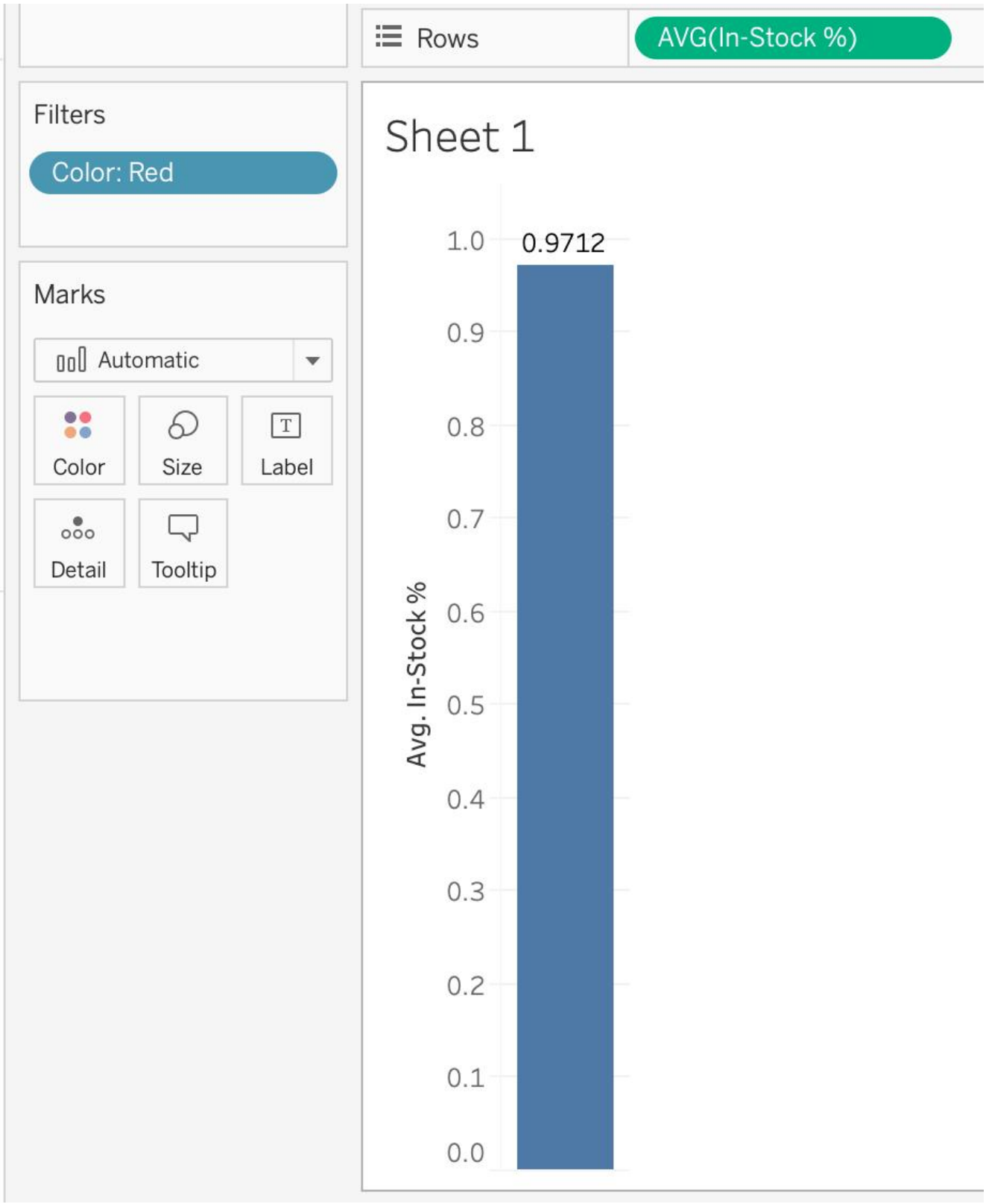
QUESTION NO: 11
地理データ
テーブルを使用して、各色の在庫率を示す棒グラフを作成します。カラーレッドの平均在庫率は? 答えを小数点以下 2 桁まで正しく表示してください。

A. 96.46%

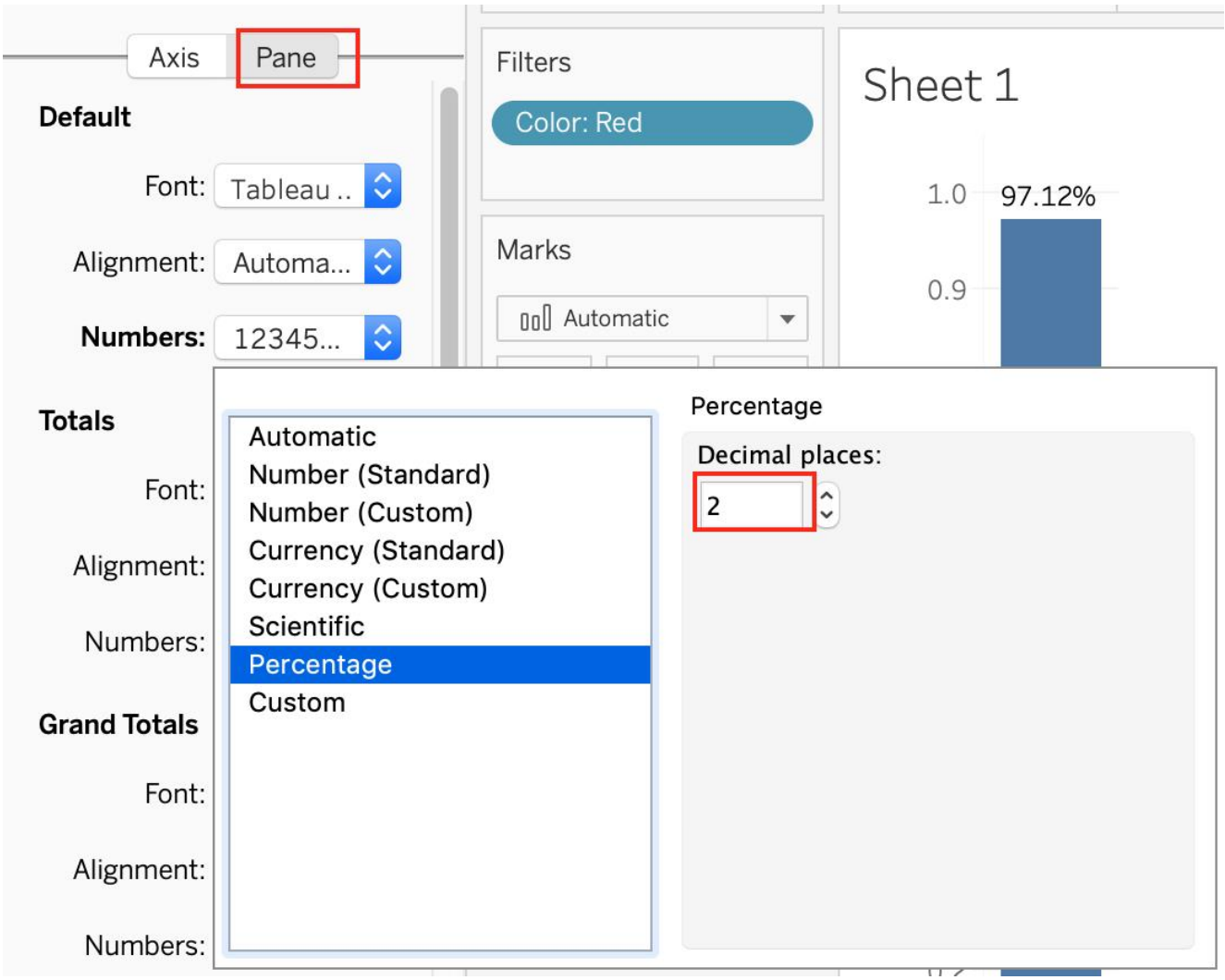
B. 95.12%

C. 97.12%
D. 99.46%
Answer: C
Explanation:
Not too tough. Follow along the steps:
Drag Color to Filter and choose Red:

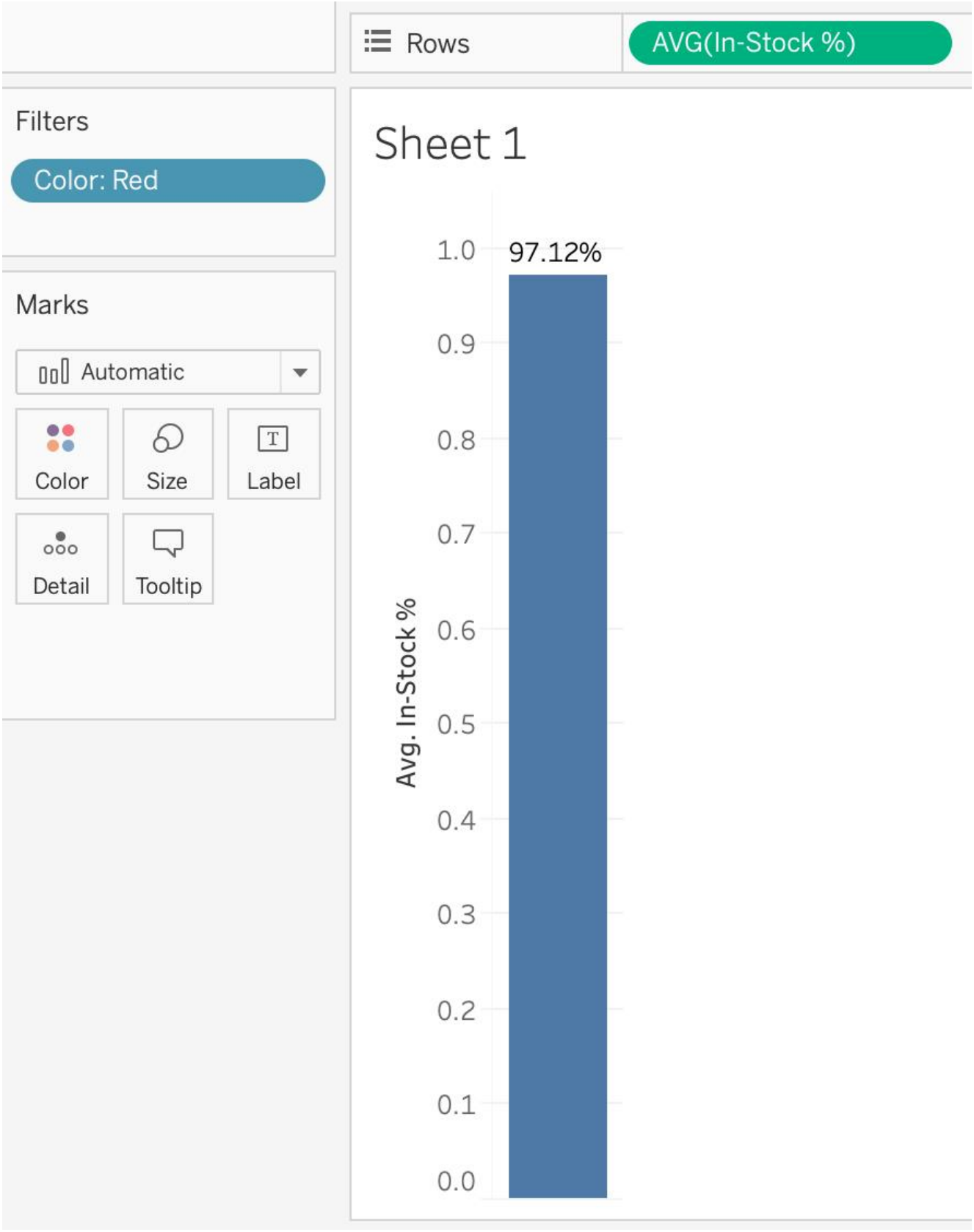




3) Now to display the percentage correctly, lets format it. Click on the In Stock % pill in the Row shelf, and select format:



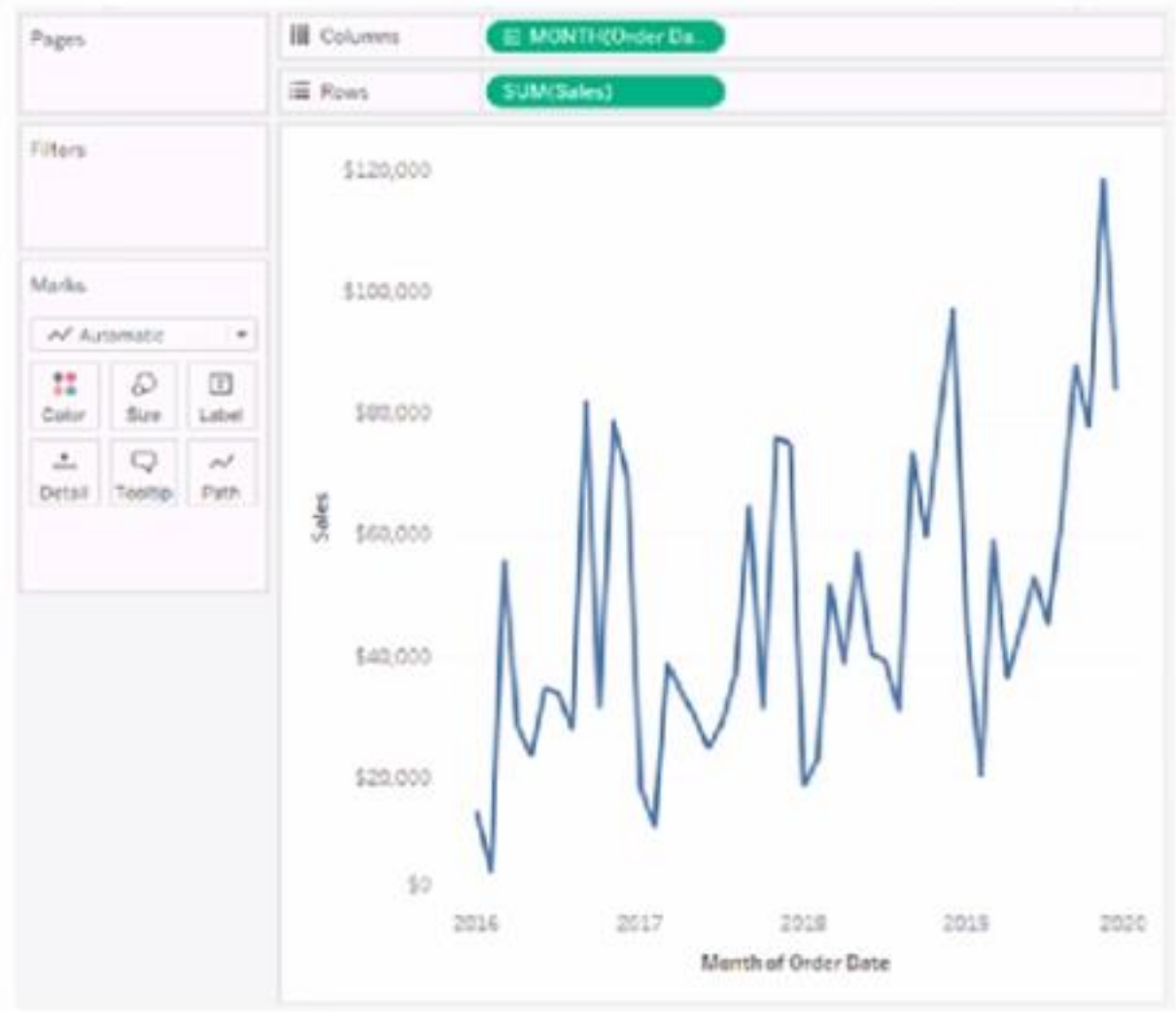
And your final view will look like :



QUESTION NO: 12
視覚化でフィールドの名前を変更する 2 つの方法は何ですか? 2 つ選択してください。
A. データ ペインで、名前が編集可能になるまでフィールドをクリックし続けます。
B. データ ペインから、フィールドのドロップダウン メニューを使用して [名前の変更]

を選択します。
C. [書式] メニューから [フィールド ラベル] を選択します。
D. データ ペインでフィールドを右クリックし、参照の置換を選択します。
Answer: A,B
Explanation:
In Tableau, you can rename a field directly in the Data pane by clicking and holding on the field name until it becomes editable, allowing you to type a new name. Alternatively, you can use the drop-down menu associated with the field in the Data pane and select the "Rename" option. Both methods provide a quick and easy way to change the name of a field without affecting the underlying data structure. The "Format menu" and "Replace Reference" option do not apply to renaming fields.

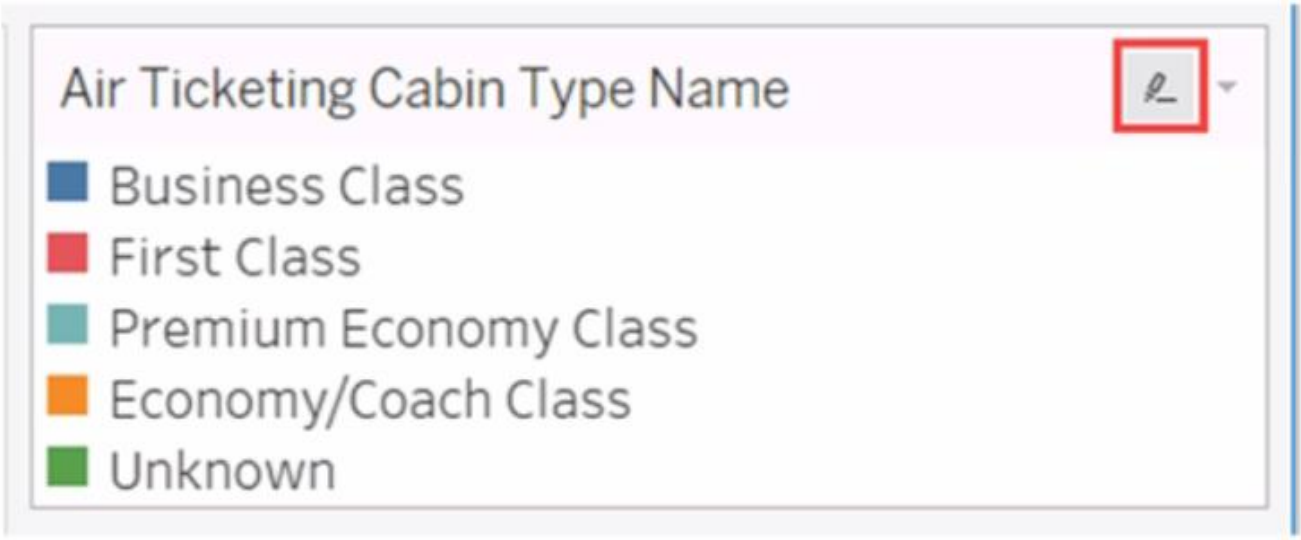
QUESTION NO: 13
次のようなビジュアライゼーションが得られます。



同じ軸上に複数の異なる線を表示するには、Region
という名前のフィールドをどこに配置する必要がありますか?
A. マーク カード上のパス
B. マーク カードの色
C. 列シェルフ

D. 行シェルフ
Answer: B
Explanation:
To display multiple distinct lines on the same axis based on a field, you should place the field on the Color shelf in the Marks card. This will encode each distinct value in the Region field with a different color, resulting in separate lines for each region on the same axis.

QUESTION NO: 14
次のような伝説があります。

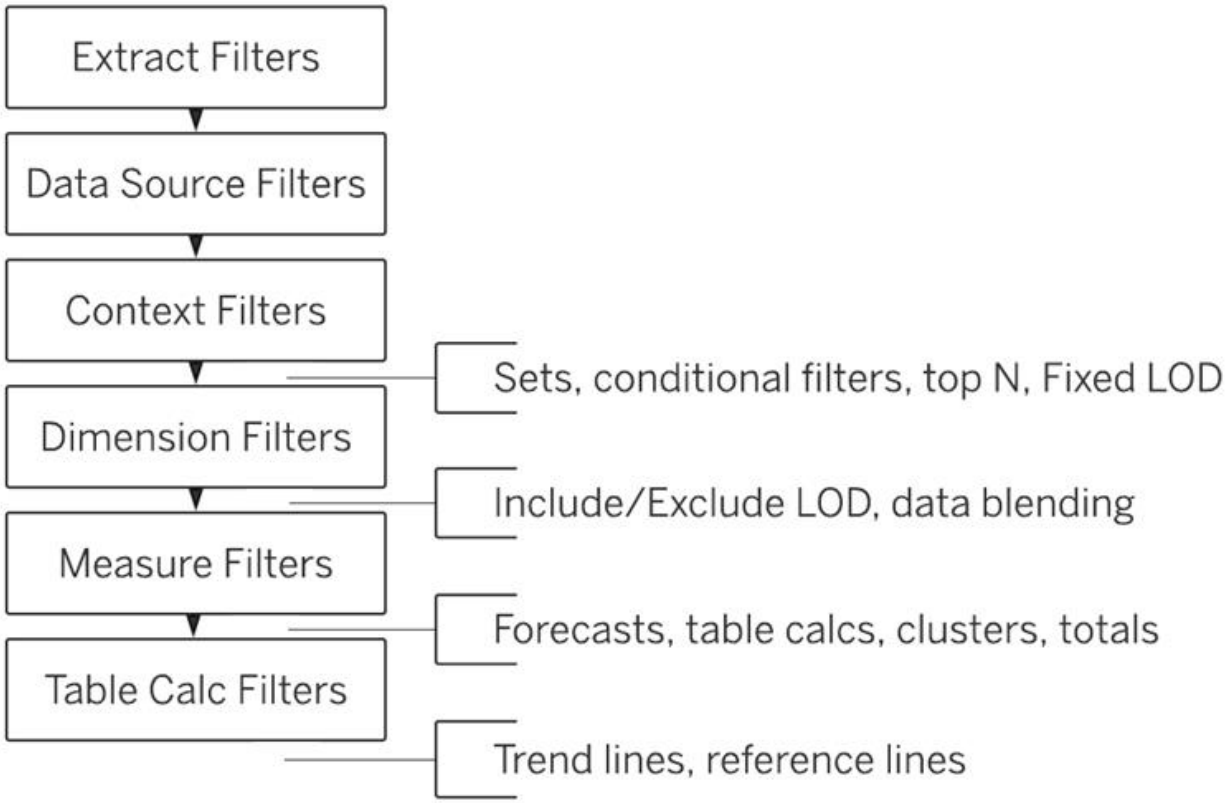


航空券発券キャビンタイプ名の右側にあるアイコンをクリックすると何が起こりますか?
A. フィルター オプションが開きます。
B. 凡例のオンとオフが切り替わります。
C. ハイライタのオンとオフを切り替えます。
D. [色の編集] ダイアログ ボックスが開きます。
Answer: C
Explanation:
When you click the icon to the right of Air Ticketing Cabin Type Name, the highlighter toggles on or off. The highlighter is a feature that allows you to highlight marks in the view that match a specific value or condition. You can access the highlighter by clicking the icon next to a dimension or measure in the legend, filter, or parameter. The icon looks like a light bulb with a plus sign. When you click the icon, a highlighter box will appear where you can enter or select a value to highlight. The marks that match the value will be highlighted in the view, while the others will be dimmed. You can also use the highlighter box to search for values, clear the highlighting, or lock the highlighting. To turn off the highlighter, you can click the icon again or close the highlighter box. The other options are not correct descriptions of what occurs when you click the icon to the right of Air Ticketing Cabin Type Name. The filter options do not open, because the icon is not for filtering, but for highlighting. The legend does not toggle on or off, because the icon is not for showing or hiding the legend, but for accessing the highlighter. The Edit Colors dialog box does not open, because the icon is not for changing the colors of marks, but for highlighting them.

QUESTION NO: 15

基準線の範囲を変更する 3 つのオプションは何ですか? 3つ選んでください。
A. ペインごと
B. 上を塗りつぶす
C. テーブル全体
D. 最大値
E. セルごと
Answer: A,C,E
Explanation:
You can change the scope of a reference line by choosing one of the following options: Per Pane, Entire Table, or Per Cell. The scope determines how many reference lines are added to the view and how they are calculated. Per Pane adds one reference line for each pane in the view. Entire Table adds one reference line for the entire table in the view. Per Cell adds one reference line for each cell in the view

QUESTION NO: 16
Tableau
の「操作の順序」によると、次のフィルターのうち、最初に適用されるのはどれですか?
A. 寸法フィルター
B. メジャーフィルター
C. コンテキスト フィルター
D. 抽出フィルター
Answer: D
Explanation:
According to Tableau's order of operations, the Extract filter is right at the top of the hierarchy. The data filtered in the Extract is then passed on to what we see in the Data Pane. See below:



QUESTION NO: 17
ツールヒントのテキストの太字オプションにアクセスする 3 つの方法は何ですか?
3つ選んでください。
A. [マーク] カードの [ツールチップ] を選択します。
B. メニューで [形式] を選択し、次に [フォント] を選択します。
C. メニューで「ワークシート」を選択し、「ツールチップ」を選択します。
D. マークの上にマウスを置き、CTRL+B を押します。
E. マークの上にマウスを置き、ALT+F を押します。
F. フィールドを右クリックし、「形式」を選択します。
Answer: A,C,F
Explanation:
To access bolding options for the text in a tooltip in Tableau, you can:
Select Tooltip on the Marks card, which allows you to edit the tooltip for the specific marks.
Select Worksheet on the menu, and then Tooltip, to open the tooltip editor for the worksheet.
Right-click on the Field and select Format, which lets you format the text including bolding options in the tooltip.

QUESTION NO: 18
パッケージ化されたデータ ソースはどのように作成できますか?
A. [ワークシート] メニューから、[エクスポート] を選択し、[データ] を選択します。
B. [データ] ペインでデータ接続を右クリックし、[保存されたデータ ソースに追加] を選択します。

C. [ファイル] メニューから [共有] を選択します。
D. [ファイル] メニューから [名前を付けて保存] を選択します。
Answer: B
Explanation:
To create a packaged data source (.tdsx file) in Tableau, you would right-click on the data connection in the Data pane and select the option to add it to saved data sources. This action packages the data source with the metadata that you've defined in Tableau, such as calculations, groups, and sets, so that you can easily share it with others. This does not package the data itself, which is a separate step if you're working with local file-based data.

QUESTION NO: 19
次のうち、与えられた数値の絶対値を返すものはどれ?
A. ABS(番号)
B. CEILING(数字)
C. FLOOR(数字)
D. ZN(数字)
Answer: A
Explanation:
From the official Tableau website:

Function	Syntax	Description

ABS	`ABS(number)`	Returns the absolute value of the given number.
		Examples:
		`ABS(-7) = 7`
		`ABS([Budget Variance])`
		The second example returns the absolute value for all the numbers contained in the `Budget Variance` field.

CEILING	`CEILING(number)`	Rounds a number to the nearest integer of equal or greater value. Example: `CEILING(3.1415) = 4`

FLOOR	`FLOOR(number)`	Rounds a number to the nearest integer of equal or lesser value. Example: `FLOOR(3.1415) = 3`
ZN	`ZN(expression)`	Returns the expression if it is not null, otherwise returns zero. Use this function to use zero values instead of null values. Example: `ZN([Profit]) = [Profit]`

QUESTION NO: 20
顧客名、カンマ、スペース、顧客の年齢 (例: John Doe、32 歳)
を返す計算を作成する必要があります。
計算には何を含めるべきですか?
A. [顧客名] + "," + "STR[年齢]"
B. STR([顧客名]) + "," STR("年齢")
C. 「お客様の名前」 + [年齢]
D. [顧客名] + "," + STR([年齢])
Answer: D
Explanation:
According to the Tableau Desktop Specialist Exam Readiness, to create a calculation that returns a customer name followed by a comma, a space, and then the customer's age, you should use the formula [Customer Name] + "," + STR([Age]). This is because you need to concatenate strings using the + operator, and convert the numeric field [Age] to a string using the STR() function.

QUESTION NO: 21
_____ を静的ツールとして使用して、Tableau Desktop で作成された抽出データソースを含むパッケージ化されたワークブックを開いて操作できます。
A. Tableau Reader
B. Tableau Online
C. Tableau Server
D. Tableau デスクトップ
Answer: A
Explanation:
The word 'static tool' gives it away.

According to the official website :

> Use Tableau Reader to open and interact with packaged workbooks with extracted data sources that have been created in Tableau Desktop.
>
> A packaged workbook contains a copy of the data source that the workbook references, so that you don't need to have access to the source data to see and interact with the views. With Tableau Reader, you can:
>
> - Open and interact with Tableau workbooks
> - Present views as a slideshow
> - Export views or data
> - Print views
> - Publish views as PDF files

QUESTION NO: 22

チャートは通常、時間の経過に伴う累積合計を表すために使用され、積み上げ線を表示する従来の方法です。
A. ライン
B. 面積
C. ガント
D. ブレット
Answer: B
Explanation:
According to the official Tableau documentation:

> An area chart is a line chart where the area between the line and the axis are shaded with a color. These charts are typically used to represent accumulated totals over time and are the conventional way to display stacked lines. Follow the steps below to create an area chart.

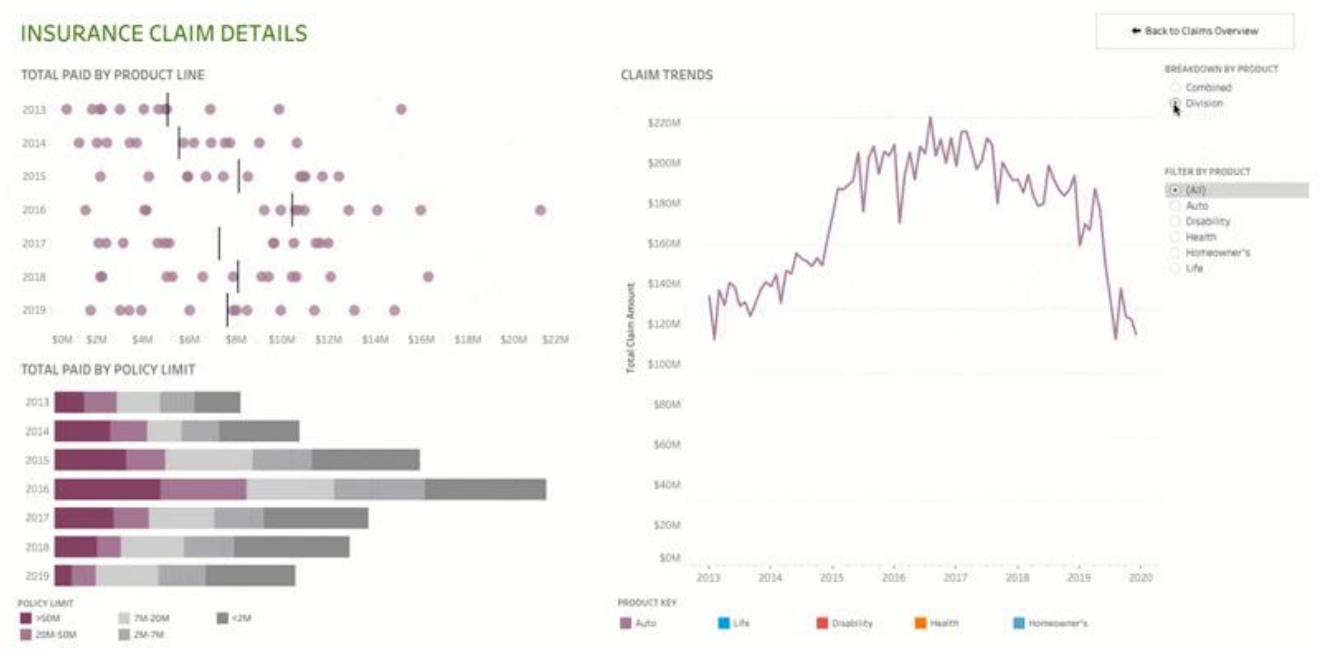
The basic building blocks for an area chart are as follows:

Mark type:	Area
Columns shelf:	Dimension
Rows shelf:	Measure
Color:	Dimension

An example of an area chart is shown below:

QUESTION NO: 23
[データ] ペインから階層を作成する 2 つの使用例は何ですか? 2 つ選択してください。
A. すべてのフィールドを 1 つのフィールドに連結します。
B. フィールドのドリルダウン機能を追加するには
C. より高速に実行されるクエリを作成するには
D. 関連する分野をまとめて整理する
Answer: B,D
Explanation:
Two use cases for creating hierarchies from the Data pane are to add drilldown functionality for fields and to organize related fields together. A hierarchy is a way of organizing data into different levels of detail. For example, a date hierarchy can have year, quarter, month, and day levels. A geographic hierarchy can have country, state, city, and zip code levels. By creating hierarchies from the Data pane, you can quickly drill down or up in a hierarchy to add or subtract more levels of detail in the view. You can also use hierarchies to group related fields together in the Data pane, making it easier to find and use them14 The other options are not valid use cases for creating hierarchies from the Data pane. To concatenate all fields into a single field, you need to use a calculated field or a join, not a hierarchy. To create faster-performing queries, you need to optimize your data source, filters, calculations, or extracts, not create hierarchies

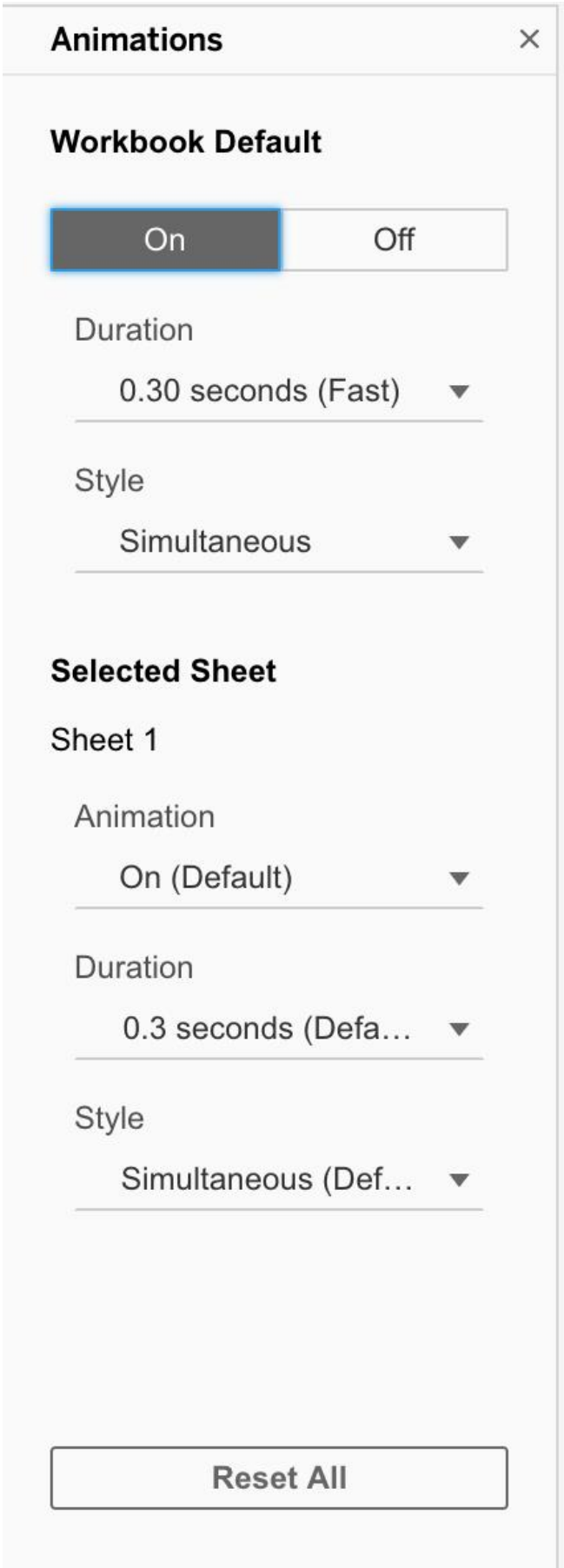
QUESTION NO: 24
Tableau
でアニメーションを使用する場合、アニメーションのデフォルトの長さは次のうちどれですか?
A. 0.4s
B. 0.3s
C. 0.5s
D. 0.2s
Answer: B
Explanation:
The LATEST Tableau Desktop Sepcialist exam blueprint now requires you to know some basics about animations as well!
NOTE: Animations are DISABLED by default and must be manually enabled.



Animate visualizations in a workbook

1. Choose **Format** > **Animations**.
2. If you want to animate every sheet, under **Workbook Default**, click **On**. Then do the following:
   - For **Duration**, choose a preset, or specify a custom duration of up to 10 seconds.
   - For **Style**, choose **Simultaneous** to play all animations at once or **Sequential** to fade out marks, move and sort them, and then fade them in.
3. To override workbook defaults for a particular sheet, change the settings under **Selected Sheet**.

You can also reset all settings to default by clickin on 'Reset All'



QUESTION NO: 25

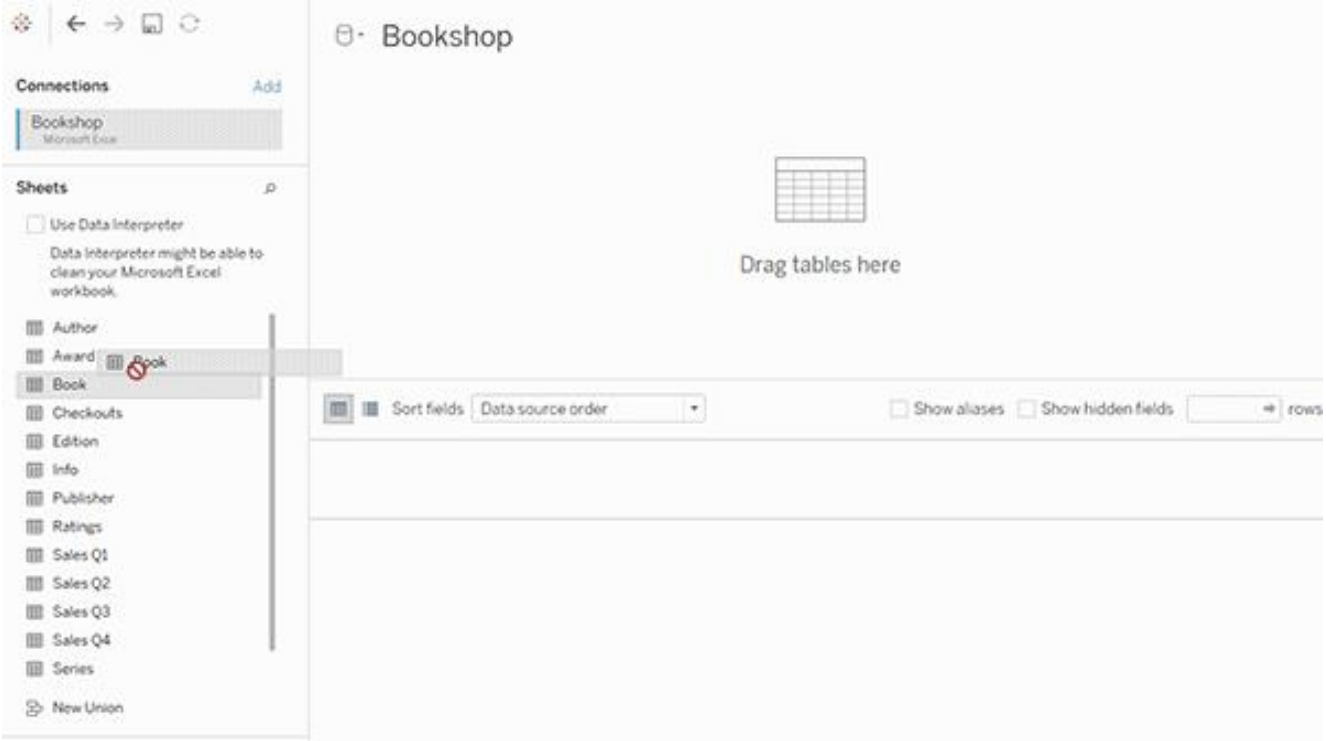
正誤問題: 追加のテーブルを論理レイヤー キャンバスにドラッグすると、Tableau は既存の主要な制約と一致するフィールドに基づいて関係を自動的に作成し、関係を定義しようとします。一致するフィールドを特定できない場合、これらのテーブルを関連付けることはできません。

A. 真

B. 偽

Answer: B

Explanation:



Tables that you drag to the logical layer of the Data Source page canvas must be related to each other. When you drag additional tables to the logical layer canvas, Tableau automatically attempts to create the relationship based on existing key constraints and matching fields to define the relationship. If it can't determine the matching fields, you will need to select them.

If no constraints are detected, a Many-to-many relationship is created and referential integrity is set to Some records match. These default settings are a safe choice and provide the most a lot of flexibility for your data source.

QUESTION NO: 26

Tableau のストーリー ポイントとは何ですか?

A. 単一のワークシートまたはダッシュボード

B. ダッシュボードのコレクション

C. ワークシートとダッシュボードの両方のコレクション

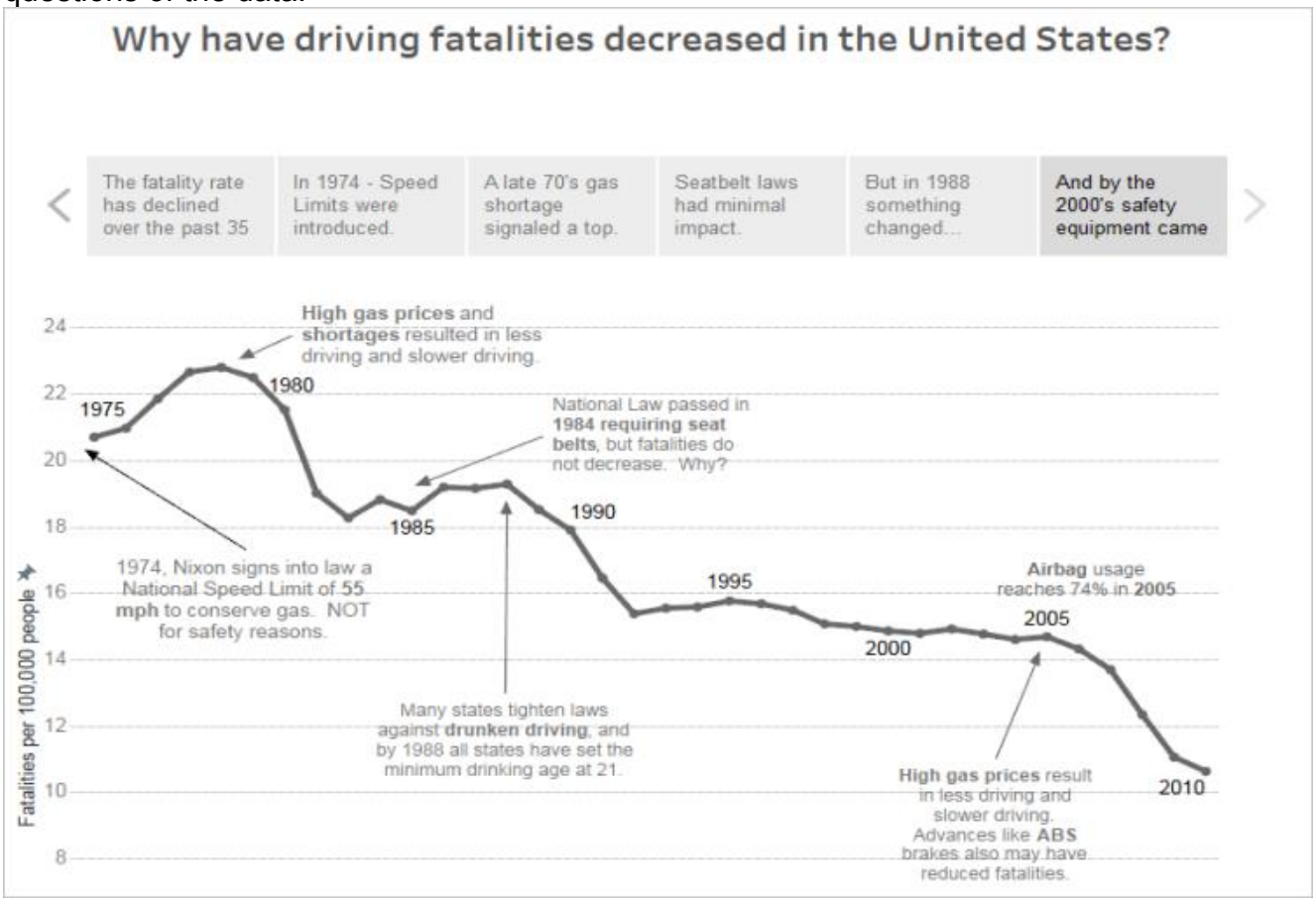
D. ワークシートの集まり

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Tableau, a story is a sequence of visualizations that work together to convey information. You can create stories to tell a data narrative, provide context, demonstrate how decisions

relate to outcomes, or to simply make a compelling case.
A story is a sheet, so the methods you use to create, name, and manage worksheets and dashboards also apply to stories (for more details, see Workbooks and Sheets). At the same time, a story is also a collection of sheets, arranged in a sequence. Each individual sheet (worksheet or dashboard) in a story is called a story point.
When you share a story -for example, by publishing a workbook to Tableau Public, Tableau Server, or Tableau Online-users can interact with the story to reveal new findings or ask new questions of the data.



QUESTION NO: 27
Tableau でダッシュボードを作成するときに有効なオブジェクトは次のうちどれですか？4 を選択します。
A. ビデオ
B. テキスト
C.拡張子
D. 画像
E. ウェブページ
Answer: B,C,D,E
Explanation:
Video is NOT a valid object type while creating dashboards in Tableau! All others are valid object types.

Add dashboard objects and set their options

In addition to sheets, you can add dashboard objects that add visual appeal and interactivity. Here's guidance about each type:

- **Horizontal** and **Vertical** objects provide layout containers that let you group related objects together and fine-tune how your dashboard resizes when users interact with them.
- **Text** objects can provide headers, explanations, and other information.
- **Image** objects add to the visual flavor of a dashboard, and you can link them to specific target URLs.
- **Web Page** objects display target pages in the context of your dashboard. Be sure to review these web security options, and be aware that some web pages don't allow themselves to be embedded—Google is one example.
- **Blank** objects help you adjust spacing between dashboard items.
- **Navigation** objects let your audience navigate from one dashboard to another, or to other sheets or stories. You can display text or an image to indicate the button's destination to your users, specify custom border and background colors, and provide informational tooltips.
- **Download** objects let your audience quickly create a PDF file, PowerPoint slide, or PNG image of an entire dashboard, or a crosstab of selected sheets. Formatting options are similar to Navigation objects.

  Note: Crosstab download is possible only after publishing to Tableau Online or Tableau Server.

- **Extension** objects let you add unique features to dashboards or integrate them with applications outside Tableau.

QUESTION NO: 28
次の 2 つの列のうち、Tableau で削除できないものはどれですか?
A. 小節名
B. レコード数
C. 測定値
D. 計算フィールド
Answer: A,C
Explanation:
Measure names and values CANNOT be deleted in Tableau like other columns can. These are auto-generated.
Calculated Fields, and Number of records can both be deleted.

QUESTION NO: 29
ビジュアル グループを作成するための 2 つの正しい方法は何ですか? 2 つ選択してください。
A. ビュー内のマークを選択します。
B. データ ペインの上部にあるドロップダウン矢印をクリックします。
C. データ ペインでディメンションを右クリックします。
D. ディメンションをデータ ペインの別のディメンションにドラッグします。
Answer: C,D
Explanation:
Two correct methods for creating a visual group are selecting marks in the view and right-clicking a dimension in the Data pane. A visual group is a way of combining related members

in a dimension field to create categories or segments in your data. For example, you can create a visual group by selecting several states in a map view and grouping them into regions. You can create a visual group by selecting one or more marks in the view and then clicking the group icon on the tooltip or on the toolbar. This will create a new group field in the Data pane with default names for each group based on their members. You can also create a visual group by right-clicking a dimension in the Data pane and selecting Create > Group. This will open the Create Group dialog box where you can select several members and drag them into groups with custom names8 The other options are not correct methods for creating a visual group. Clicking the drop-down arrow from the top of the Data pane will open a menu with options for creating new fields, folders, sets, bins, etc., but not groups. Dragging a dimension onto another dimension in the Data pane will create a hierarchy, which is a way of organizing data into different levels of detail, not groups9

QUESTION NO: 30
連続フィールドを正確に説明する 3 つの記述はどれですか。3 つ選択してください。
A. 連続フィールドは緑色の丸薬として表示されます。
B. 連続フィールドは数値です。
C. 連続フィールドの値は無限の範囲として扱われます。
D. 連続フィールドはカテゴリ型です
E. 連続として表示できるのはメジャーのみです。
Answer: A,B,C
Explanation:
Continuous fields in Tableau have specific characteristics:
A . Continuous fields appear as green pills:
Continuous fields in Tableau are represented as green pills in the view. This indicates that they are treated as a continuous range of values rather than discrete categories.
B . Continuous fields are numeric:
Continuous fields typically consist of numeric data that can take any value within a range. They are used to measure and compare data values.
C . The values in continuous fields are treated as an infinite range:
Continuous fields are treated as an infinite range, allowing for detailed and granular analysis of data. Unlike discrete fields, which are considered distinct and separate, continuous fields are seen as a seamless continuum.
Incorrect options:
D . Continuous fields are categorical: This is incorrect because categorical fields are discrete, not continuous.
E . Only measures can appear as continuous: This is incorrect because dimensions can also be treated as continuous in certain contexts.
Reference:
Tableau's official documentation on continuous and discrete fields: Continuous and Discrete

QUESTION NO: 31
次の関数は何を返しますか?
LEFT("タブロー", 3)
A. エラー

B. タブ
C. オー
D. ブルー
Answer: B
Explanation:
The following is the official documentation for the String function LEFT:

LEFT	`LEFT(string, number)`	Returns the left-most number of characters in the string.
		Example:
		`LEFT("Matador", 4)`
		`= "Mata"`

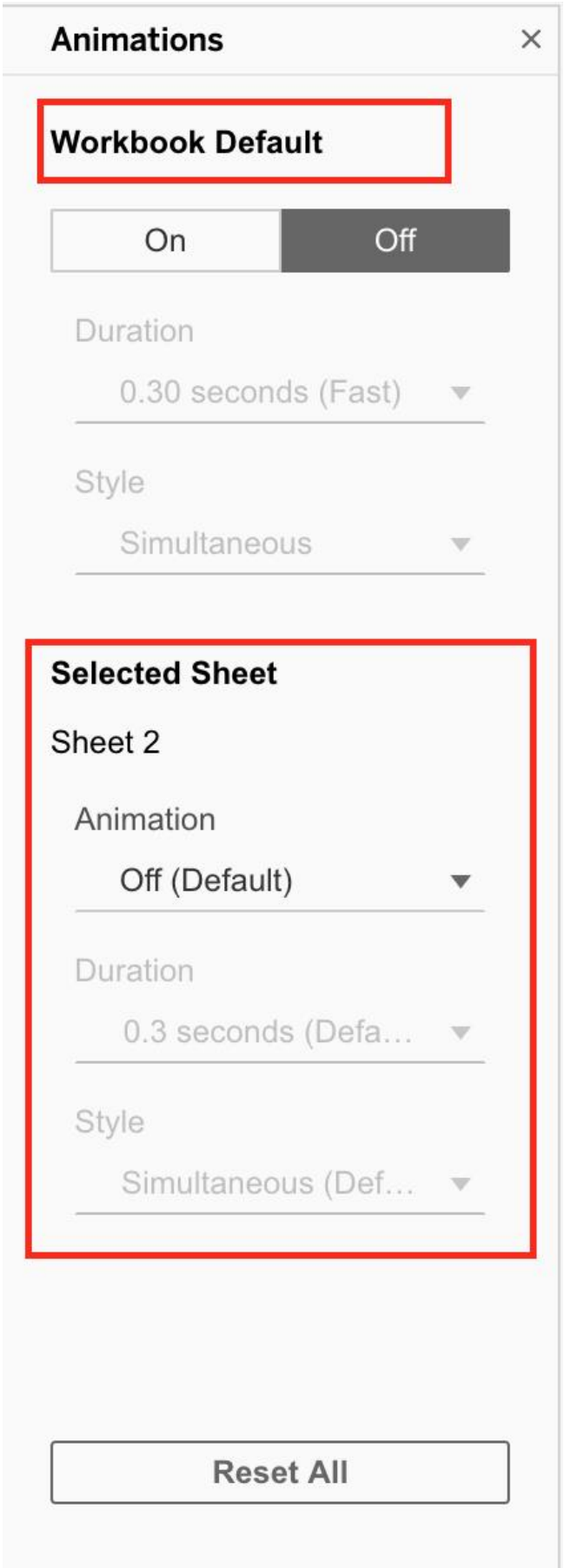
QUESTION NO: 32
次の点のうち、Viz アニメーションについて正しいものはどれですか?
A. シーケンシャル アニメーションは時間がかかりますが、複雑な変更を行います
段階的に提示することでより明確に
B. 特定のワークシートでのみオンにできます
C. アニメーションは、Web のマップ、ポリゴン、および密度マークでうまく機能します。
ブラウザ
D. ワークブック全体で一度にオンにすることができます
Answer: A,B,D
Explanation:
All of the given options are true except - Animations work well with maps, polygons, and density marks in web browsers.
From the official documentation:

Unsupported browsers and features

Animations are supported by all web browsers except Internet Explorer.

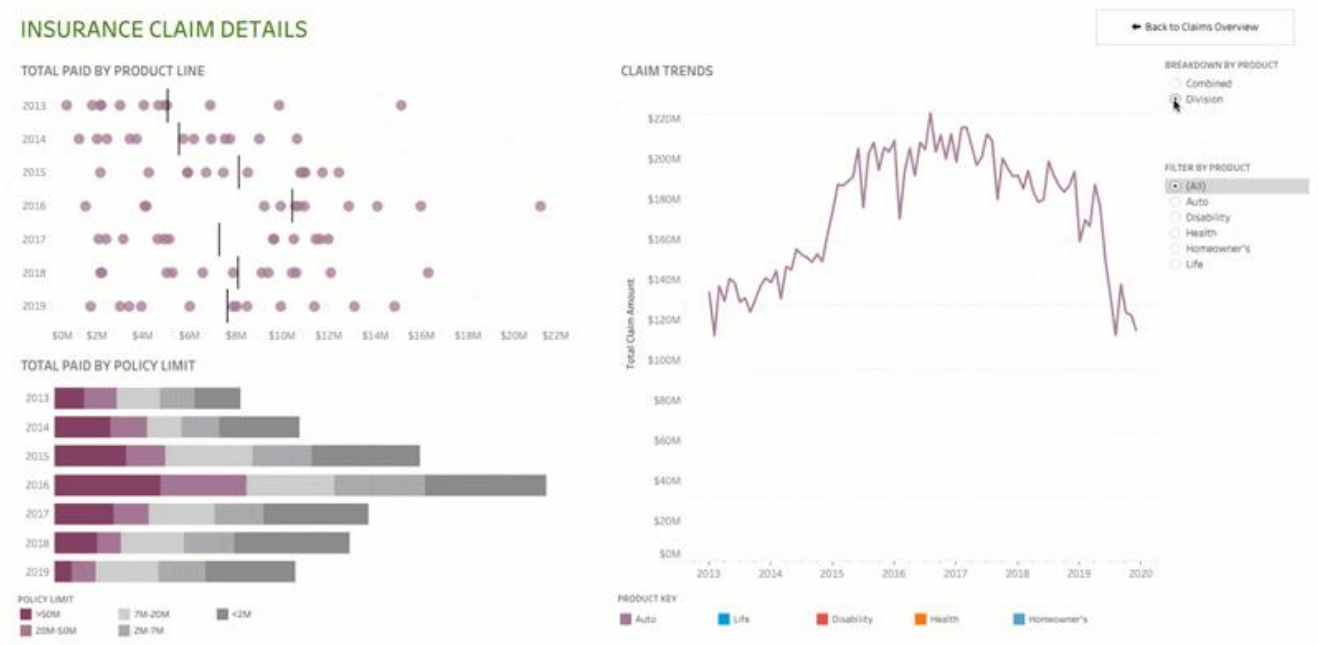
The following Tableau features don't animate:

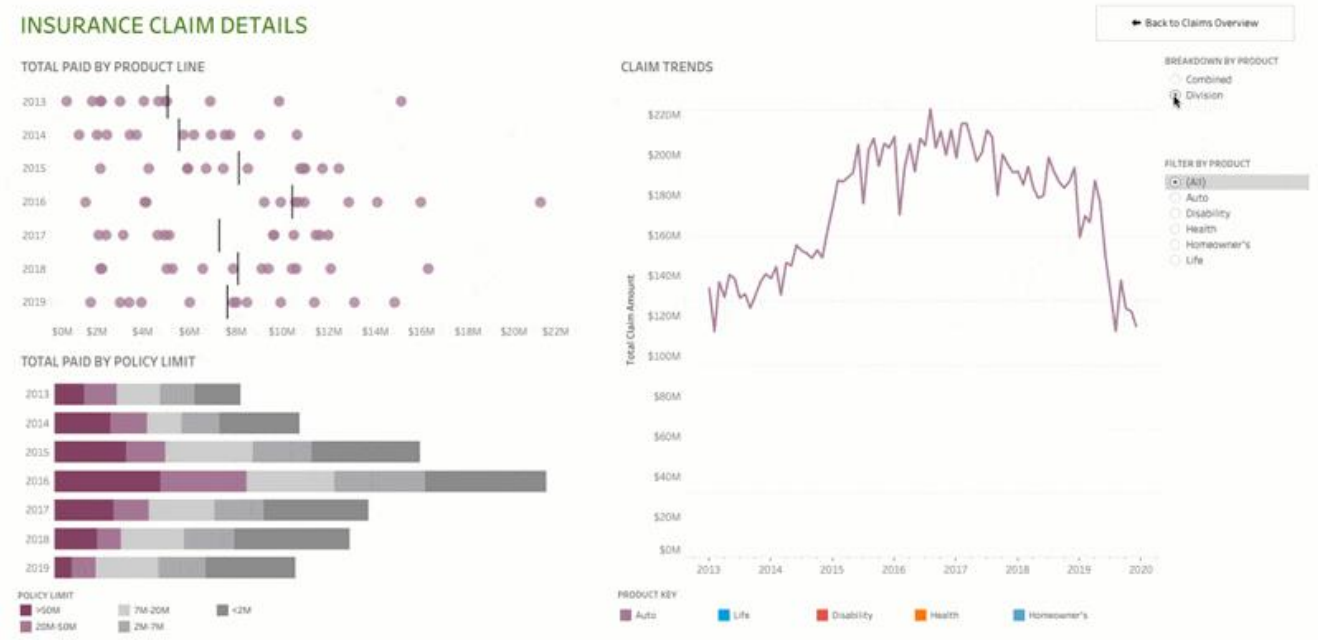
- Maps, polygons, and density marks in web browsers
- Pie and text marks
- Axes and headers
- Forecasts, trends, and reference lines
- Page history trails (If a viz includes these, turn off animations to avoid unexpected behavior.)



As seen above, we can either turn the animations for the entire workbook (upper red box), or only for the current sheet (lower red box)

1) Simultaneous animations
The default simultaneous animations are faster and work well when showing value changes in simpler charts and dashboards.





2) Sequential animations
Sequential animations take more time but make complex changes clearer by presenting them step-by-step.


Sales and Profit by Customer
$20,000
$10,000
$0
($10,000)
($20,000)
$0
$20,000
$40,000
$60,000
$80,000
$100,000
Sales
Customer Ranking
Seth Vernon $107,150
Raymond Buch $43,222
Darrin Martin
Clay Ludtke $28,517
Rick Wilson
Dan Reichenbach $27,614
William Brown
Sean Miller $25,043
Sandra Glassco
Thomas Seio $23,028
Stefania Perrino
Natalie Webber $20,956
Joe Elijah
Tamara Chand $19,153
Luke Foster
Valerie Dominguez $17,072
Anthony Johnson
Adrian Barton $16,250
Sanjit Chand
Tom Ashbrook $14,596
$0 $20,000 $40,000 $60,000 $80,000 $100,000
Sales
Year
(All)
Category
(All)
Furniture
Office Supplies
Technology
Segment
(All)
Consumer
Corporate
Home Office
Profit Ratio
-50.0%
50.0%