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Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• Data Visualization: This section evaluates the Tableau Consultant's ability to design effective visual analytics solutions. It involves creating dashboards and visual reports that enhance user understanding, employing techniques like dynamic actions and advanced chart types, and ensuring performance optimization for an interactive user experience.
主題 2	• Data Management: This part focuses on establishing governance and support for published content. Tableau Consultants are expected to manage data security, publish and maintain data sources and workbooks, and oversee content access. It includes applying governance best practices, using metadata APIs, and supporting administration functions to maintain data integrity and accessibility.
主題 3	• IT Management: This domain measures skills related to managing Tableau environments. It includes planning server upgrades, recommending deployment solutions (on-premise or cloud), and ensuring alignment between technical and business requirements for analytics infrastructure. It also involves troubleshooting and optimizing system performance relevant to Tableau Server and Cloud deployments.

>> Analytics-Con-301考試資訊 <<

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最新的 Salesforce Consultant Analytics-Con-301 免費考試真題 (Q13-Q18):

問題 #13
A client wants to see the average number of orders per customer per month, broken down by region. The client has created the

following calculated field:
Orders per Customer: {FIXED [Customer ID]: COUNTD([Order ID])}
The client then creates a line chart that plots AVG(Orders per Customer) over MONTH(Order Date) by Region. The numbers shown by this chart are far higher than the customer expects.
The client asks a consultant to rewrite the calculation so the result meets their expectation.
Which calculation should the consultant use?

- A. {INCLUDE [Customer ID]: COUNTD([Order ID])}
- B. {FIXED [Customer ID], [Region]: COUNTD([Order ID])}
- C. {EXCLUDE [Customer ID]: COUNTD([Order ID])}
- D. {FIXED [Customer ID], [Region], [Order Date]: COUNTD([Order ID])}

答案：B

解題說明：
The calculation {FIXED [Customer ID], [Region]: COUNTD([Order ID])} is the correct one to use for this scenario. This Level of Detail (LOD) expression will calculate the distinct count of orders for each customer within each region, which is then averaged per month. This approach ensures that the average number of orders per customer is accurately calculated for each region and then broken down by month, aligning with the client's expectations.
References: The LOD expressions in Tableau allow for precise control over the level of detail at which calculations are performed, which is essential for accurate data analysis. The use of {FIXED} expressions to specify the granularity of the calculation is a common practice and is well-documented in Tableau's official resources12.
The initial calculation provided by the client likely overestimates the average number of orders per customer per month by region due to improper granularity control. The revised calculation must take into account both the customer and the region to correctly aggregate the data:
FIXED Level of Detail Expression: This calculation uses a FIXED expression to count distinct order IDs for each customer within each region. This ensures that the count of orders is correctly grouped by both customer ID and region, addressing potential duplication or misaggregation issues.
Accurate Aggregation: By specifying both [Customer ID] and [Region] in the FIXED expression, the calculation prevents the overcounting of orders that may appear if only customer ID was considered, especially when a customer could be ordering from multiple regions.
References:
Level of Detail Expressions in Tableau: These expressions allow you to specify the level of granularity you need for your calculations, independent of the visualization's level of detail, thus offering precise control over data aggregation.

問題 #14
An online sales company has a table data source that contains Order Date. Products ship on the first day of each month for all orders from the previous month.
The consultant needs to know the average number of days that a customer must wait before a product is shipped.
Which calculation should the consultant use?

- A. Calc1: DATETRUNC ('month', DATEADD ('month', 1, [Order Date]))
  Calc2: AVG(DATEDIFF ('day', [Order Date], [Calc1]))
- B. Calc1: DATETRUNC ('day', DATEADD ('day', 31, [Order Date]))
  Calc2: AVG ([Order Date] - [Calc1])
- C. Calc1: DATETRUNC ('day', DATEADD('week', 4, [Order Date]))
  Calc2: AVG([Order Date] - [Calc1])
- D. Calc1: DATETRUNC ('month', DATEADD('month', 1, [Order Date]))
  Calc2: AVG(DATEDIFF ('week', [Order Date], [Calc1]))

答案：A

解題說明：
The correct calculation to determine the average number of days a customer must wait before a product is shipped is to first find the shipping date, which is the first day of the following month after the order date.
This is done using DATETRUNC('month', DATEADD('month', 1, [Order Date])). Then, the average difference in days between the order date and the shipping date is calculated using AVG(DATEDIFF('day',
[Order Date], [Calc1])). This approach ensures that the average wait time is calculated in days, which is the most precise measure for this scenario.
References: The solution is based on Tableau's date functions and their use in calculating differences between dates, which are well-

documented in Tableau's official learning resources and consultant documents12.
To calculate the average waiting days from order placement to shipping, where shipping occurs on the first day of the following month:
Calculate Shipping Date (Calc1): Use the DATEADD function to add one month to the order date, then apply DATETRUNC to truncate this date to the first day of that month. This represents the shipping date for each order.
Calculate Average Wait Time (Calc2): Use DATEDIFF to calculate the difference in days between the original order date and the calculated shipping date (Calc1). Then, use AVG to average these differences across all orders, giving the average number of days customers wait before their products are shipped.
References:
Date Functions in Tableau: Functions like DATEADD, DATETRUNC, and DATEDIFF are used to manipulate and calculate differences between dates, crucial for creating metrics that depend on time intervals, such as customer wait times in this scenario.

問題 #15
A performance recording of a workbook shows that a query to an extracted data source is taking too long.
Which area should the consultant focus on optimizing if "Executing Query" is taking a long time?

- A. The use of filters on the Tableau dashboard
- B. Replacing nested calculations and Levels of Detail (LODs)
- C. The database's underlying data structure
- D. The number of VizQL processes

答案：B

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Tableau Performance Recording, "Executing Query" refers to the amount of time Tableau spends executing the SQL or hyper query generated by the workbook. When an extract is used, the query is executed against the .hyper extract, not the original database.
Tableau documentation identifies several causes of slow query execution within extracts, including:
* Nested row-level calculations
* Complex logic in calculated fields
* Multiple Levels of Detail (LOD) expressions
* Non-optimized expressions that force Tableau to compute additional temporary tables These directly increase query complexity and cause longer "Executing Query" durations.
Therefore, optimizing the query requires simplifying or replacing:
* Nested calculations
* Unnecessary LOD expressions
* Complex expressions that increase the workload on the extract engine
Option A is incorrect because the number of VizQL processes affects concurrency, not query execution time.
Option B is partially relevant, but dashboard filters affect the overall workload, not the specific query complexity. If the performance recording shows "Executing Query" as the slow section, the query itself (not the filter UI layer) is the problem.
Option D does not apply because extracts use the hyper engine, not the underlying database. Optimizing the original database structure does not change the extract query execution time.
Thus, the consultant should focus on simplifying nested calculations and LODs to reduce extract query complexity.
* Tableau Performance Recording guide describing "Executing Query" as dependent on calculation complexity.
* Tableau extract engine documentation explaining that nested logic, multiple LODs, and granular calculations generate slower extract queries.
* Best practices recommending simplification of calculated fields to improve extract query performance.

問題 #16
A client creates a report and publishes it to Tableau Server where each department has its own user group set on the server. The client wants to limit visibility of the report to the sales and marketing groups in the most efficient manner.
Which approach should the consultant recommend?

- A. Grant access to the report on the Tableau Server only to the members of sales and marketing user groups.
- B. Prepare a row-level security (RLS) entitlement table to define limitations of the access and use it to build user filters in the report's data source.
- C. Add user filters from Tableau Server to each worksheet and select only sales and marketing user groups.

- D. Use user groups defined on Tableau Server to build user filters in the report's data source.

答案：A

解題說明：
The most efficient way to limit report visibility to specific user groups on Tableau Server is to manage permissions directly on the server. By granting access to the report only to the sales and marketing user groups, the client ensures that only members of these groups can view the report. This method is straightforward and does not require the additional steps involved in setting up row-level security or user filters.
References: The approach is supported by best practices in managing user permissions and visibility on Tableau Server, as described in the Tableau Community and official Tableau resources12.

問題 #17
A consultant migrated a data source to improve performance. The consultant wants to identify which workbooks need to be updated to point to the new data source.
Which Tableau tool should the consultant use?

- A. Prep Conductor
- B. Activity Log
- C. Tableau Advanced Management
- D. Data Management

答案：C

解題說明：
To identify which workbooks need to be updated to point to a new data source after a migration, a consultant should use Tableau Advanced Management. This component of Tableau provides comprehensive management capabilities including the ability to track workbook dependencies and data source usage across your entire Tableau environment. Using Tableau Advanced Management allows consultants to assess the impact of changes in the data source on connected workbooks and efficiently manage updates.

問題 #18
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