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>> 最新Analytics-Con-301試題 <<

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最新的 Salesforce Consultant Analytics-Con-301 免費考試真題 (Q19-Q24):

問題 #19

A client requests a published Tableau data source that is connected to SQL Server. The client needs to leverage the multiple tables option to create an extract. The extract will include partial data from the SQL Server data source.

Which action will reduce the amount of data in the extract?

- A. Use an extract filter.
- B. Set up the extract as an incremental refresh.
- C. Define the filters by using custom SQL.
- D. Aggregate the extract to the visible dimensions.

答案：A

解題說明：

Using an extract filter is an effective way to reduce the amount of data in a Tableau extract. Extract filters allow you to specify a subset of the data to include, which can significantly decrease the size of the extract by excluding unnecessary data. This is particularly useful when you only need partial data from a larger SQL Server data source.

References: The recommendation to use extract filters to reduce data size is supported by Tableau's best practices for optimizing extracts. These practices suggest keeping the extract's data set short through filtering¹. Additionally, discussions in the Tableau Community confirm that hiding fields and using extract filters before extracting data can help reduce the extract size².

When dealing with large datasets in SQL Server and needing to create a manageable extract in Tableau, using an extract filter is the most direct and effective method to limit the data included:

Extract Filter: This involves setting filters that apply directly when the data is extracted from the source.

This means that only the data meeting the specified criteria will be extracted and loaded into Tableau, significantly reducing the size of the extract.

To apply an extract filter, in the Data Source page in Tableau, drag the fields you want to filter by to the Filters shelf. Then, configure the desired filter criteria. When you create the extract, choose the option to "Add Filters to Extract" and select the configured filters.

This ensures that only the data that meets these conditions is extracted from the SQL Server.

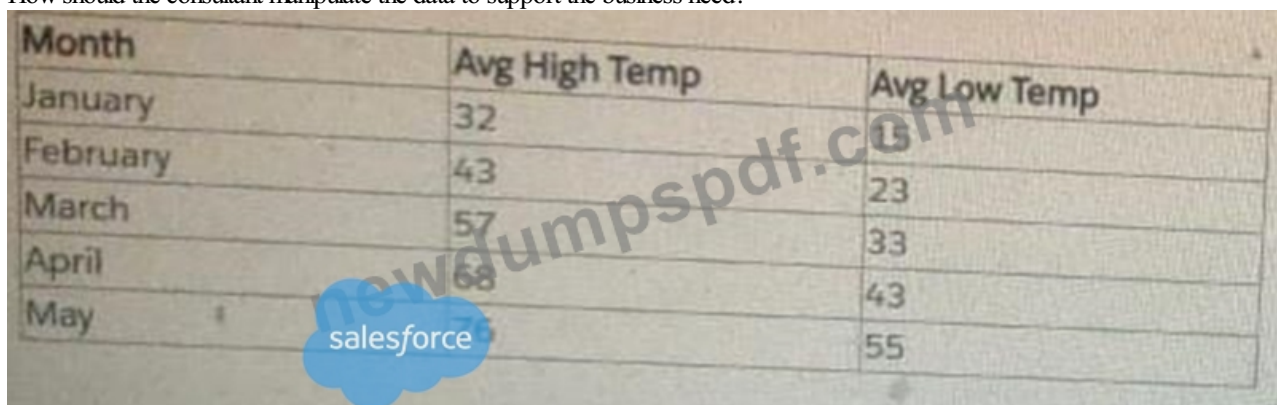
This approach not only minimizes the data volume but also speeds up performance in Tableau because it processes a smaller subset of the full dataset.

References This procedure is described in detail in Tableau's help documentation on managing extracts and optimizing performance by using extract filters, which is recommended for scenarios involving large datasets or when specific subsets of data are required for analysis.

問題 #20

A Tableau consultant is tasked with creating a line graph that shows daily temperature fluctuations. The below set of data to use to create a dashboard.

How should the consultant manipulate the data to support the business need?



Month	Avg High Temp	Avg Low Temp
January	32	
February	43	
March	57	23
April	68	33
May		43
		55

- A. Create a Level of Detail (LOD) calculation that will aggregate the data at the requested daily level.
- **B. Request a new set of data that is aggregated to the day level.**
- C. Pivot the data before the requested visualization can be created.

答案: B

解題說明:

The business requirement is:

"Create a line graph that shows daily temperature fluctuations."

The dataset provided contains:

- * Only 5 rows, one per month
- * Two aggregated columns: Avg High Temp and Avg Low Temp
- * No daily values in the dataset

Tableau's documentation states that:

- * Tableau cannot generate artificial granularity that does not exist in the underlying data.
- * LOD calculations cannot create detail that isn't present in the source. They can only roll up or fix existing grain; they cannot fabricate lower-grain data.
- * Pivoting only reshapes data; it does not create missing days or introduce new rows.
- * When the visualization requires detail that the dataset does not contain, the correct solution is to obtain data at the required level of granularity.

Because the dataset contains monthly averages, it is impossible to show day-to-day fluctuations without having the actual daily temperatures.

Therefore, the only way to support the business need is to request daily-level data from the data provider.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Pivot the data

Pivoting would convert the dataset from wide format to long format (e.g., "Avg High Temp" and "Avg Low Temp" into a single "Temperature Type" field).

This does not add daily rows, so the required daily line graph still cannot be built.

C). Create an LOD calculation

LOD expressions cannot create new lower-level detail.

They only aggregate or fix existing detail.

Because the dataset contains only monthly values, an LOD cannot generate daily temperatures.

* Tableau granularity and data modeling guidance stating that detail must exist in the data to be visualized.

* LOD expression documentation explaining that LODs cannot create lower granularity than the source data.

* Pivoting documentation explaining pivots reshape fields but do not generate new rows or finer-grain data.

問題 #21

A stakeholder has multiple files saved (CSV/Tables) in a single location. A few files from the location are required for analysis. Data transformation (calculations) is required for the files before designing the visuals. The files have the following attributes:

. All files have the same schema.

. Multiple files have something in common among their file names.

. Each file has a unique key column.

Which data transformation strategy should the consultant use to deliver the best optimized result?

- A. Apply the data transformation (calculations) in each require file and do the wildcard union to combine /merge before designing the visuals.
- B. Use join option to combine/merge all the files together before doing the data transformation (calculations).
- C. Apply the data transformation (calculations) in each require file and do the join to combine/merge before designing the visuals.
- **D. Use wildcard Union option to combine/merge all the files together before doing the data transformation (calculations).**

答案： D

解題說明：

Moving calculations to the data layer and materializing them in the extract can significantly improve the performance of reports in Tableau. The calculation $ZN([Sales]) * (1 - ZN([Discount]))$ is a basic calculation that can be easily computed in advance and stored in the extract, speeding up future queries. This type of calculation is less complex than table calculations or LOD expressions, which are better suited for dynamic analysis and may not benefit as much from materialization^{1,2}.

References: The answer is based on the best practices for creating efficient calculations in Tableau, as described in Tableau's official documentation, which suggests using basic and aggregate calculations to improve performance¹. Additionally, the process of materializing calculations in extracts is detailed in Tableau's resources².

Given that all files share the same schema and have a common element in their file names, the wildcard union is an optimal approach to combine these files before performing any transformations. This strategy offers the following advantages:

Efficient Data Combination: Wildcard union allows multiple files with a common naming scheme to be combined into a single dataset in Tableau, streamlining the data preparation process.

Uniform Schema Handling: Since all files share the same schema, wildcard union ensures that the combined dataset maintains consistency in data structure, making further data manipulation more straightforward.

Pre-Transformation Combination: Combining the files before applying transformations is generally more efficient as it reduces redundancy in transformation logic across multiple files. This means transformations are written and processed once on the unified dataset, rather than repeatedly for each individual file.

References:

Wildcard Union in Tableau: This feature simplifies the process of combining multiple similar files into a single Tableau data source, ensuring a seamless and efficient approach to data integration and preparation.

問題 #22

A consultant wants to improve the performance of reports by moving calculations to the data layer and materializing them in the extract.

Which calculation should the consultant use?

- A. $POWER(ZN(SUM([Sales])) / LOOKUP(ZN(SUM([Sales])), FIRST()), ZN(1/(INDEX()-1))) - 1$
- **B. $SUM([Profit]) / SUM([Sales])$**
- C. $CASE [Sector Parameter]$
WHEN 1 THEN "green"
WHEN 2 THEN "yellow"
- D. $ZN([Sales]) * (1 - ZN([Discount]))$

答案： B

解題說明：

END

Explanation:

To improve performance by moving calculations to the data layer and materializing them in the extract, the consultant should choose calculations that benefit from pre-computation and significantly reduce the load during query time:

Aggregation-Level Calculation: The formula $SUM([Profit])/SUM([Sales])$ calculates a ratio at an aggregate level, which is ideal for pre-computation. Materializing this calculation in the extract means that the complex division operation is done once and stored, rather than being recalculated every time the report is accessed.

Performance Improvement: By pre-computing this aggregate ratio, Tableau can utilize the pre-calculated fields directly in visualizations, which speeds up report loading and interaction times as the heavy lifting of data processing is done during the data preparation stage.

References:

Materialization in Extracts: This concept involves pre-calculating and storing complex aggregations or calculations within the Tableau data extract itself, improving performance by reducing the computational load during visualization rendering.

問題 #23

A consultant is tasked with improving the performance of a large workbook that contains multiple dashboards, each of which leverages a separate data source. What is one way to improve performance?

- A. Restrict the users who can access the workbook.
- B. Convert any extracted data sources to live data sources.
- C. Split the workbook into multiple workbooks.
- D. Convert Data Source filters to Quick Filters.

答案： C

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Tableau's performance best-practice documentation explains that large workbooks containing many dashboards, multiple data sources, and complex interactions have heavier memory and CPU requirements. When a workbook grows too large, Tableau must:

- * Load every data source
- * Cache metadata for all sheets
- * Maintain connections across all dashboards
- * Render more worksheets simultaneously

This increases workbook load time and slows dashboard performance.

A documented method for improving performance is to split a large workbook into multiple smaller workbooks, each containing only the dashboards relevant to a particular audience or subject area. Smaller workbooks:

- * Reduce the amount of metadata Tableau must load
- * Reduce extract sizes per workbook
- * Improve caching efficiency
- * Improve dashboard loading and rendering time

Options A, B, and C do not improve workbook performance:

- * A. Converting Data Source Filters to Quick Filters reduces performance because Quick Filters (interactive filters) are more expensive than Data Source filters and slow down rendering.
- * B. Converting extracts to live connections typically worsens performance because live sources depend on database query speed, network latency, and server load.
- * C. Restricting users does not change workbook performance, only access.

Splitting the workbook is a recognized Tableau strategy for improving performance of large, multi-dashboard workbooks.

- * Tableau Performance Optimization guidelines encouraging splitting large workbooks into smaller ones.
- * Workbook design best practices emphasizing reduced complexity and smaller metadata footprints.
- * Documentation on performance costs associated with Quick Filters and multiple data sources.

問題 #24

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