

Analytics-Con-301認証pdf資料 & Analytics-Con-301試験時間



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>> Analytics-Con-301認証pdf資料 <<

便利な Analytics-Con-301認証pdf資料一回合格-信頼的な Analytics-Con-301試験時間

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Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Consulting: For Tableau Consultants, this section involves designing and troubleshooting calculations and workbooks to meet advanced analytical use cases. It covers selecting appropriate chart types, applying Tableau's order of operations in calculations, building interactivity into dashboards, and optimizing workbook performance by resolving resource-intensive queries and other design-related issues.

Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant 認定 Analytics-Con-301 試験問題 (Q98-Q103):

質問 #98

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

正解: B

解説:

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.

質問 #99

A client wants to provide sales users with the ability to perform the following tasks:

- * Access published visualizations and published data sources outside the company network.
- * Edit existing visualizations.
- * Create new visualizations based on published data sources.
- . Minimize licensing costs.

Which site role should the client assign to the sales users?

- A. Site Administrator
- **B. Explorer (can publish)**
- C. Creator
- D. Viewer

正解: B

解説:

The Explorer (can publish) site role in Tableau is designed for users who need to access, edit, and create visualizations based on published data sources, even when they are outside the company network. This role allows users to perform web editing and save their work, making it suitable for sales users who need these capabilities. It is also a cost-effective option as it does not require the full capabilities and associated costs of the Creator license.

References: The information about the Explorer (can publish) role and its capabilities can be found in the official Tableau documentation on site roles and permissions¹². This role is appropriate for users who need to interact with published content and create new visualizations without the need for full site administration or advanced content creation tools that come with the Creator role³.

質問 # 100

A consultant is creating a dashboard to report on hourly sales data. The data should be refreshed hourly and is used for timely decision-making, so it is important to alert dashboard viewers when data has not been refreshed.

Which feature of Tableau Catalog should the consultant use to ensure dashboard viewers understand this message?

- A. Certified Data Source
- **B. High Visibility Data Quality Warning**
- C. Standard Visibility Data Quality Warning
- D. Lineage

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Tableau Catalog provides multiple features for communicating data quality and freshness.

Data Quality Warnings (DQWs) are part of Catalog's metadata management system and are specifically designed to inform users about data issues, including when data is stale.

There are two visibility levels:

1. Standard Visibility Data Quality Warning

- * Appears subtly in metadata panels.
- * Intended for non-critical issues.
- * Does not guarantee the message will be seen by dashboard viewers.

2. High Visibility Data Quality Warning

- * Designed for urgent, critical, and highly visible alerts.
- * Displays a prominent warning indicator directly on connected dashboards, data sources, and workbooks.
- * Tableau documentation states high-visibility warnings are used when users must be alerted, such as:
 - * Stale data
 - * Incomplete refreshes
 - * Data outages

Because the question emphasizes:

"important to alert dashboard viewers when data has not been refreshed" A standard warning is not strong enough, but a High Visibility Data Quality Warning is explicitly designed for this scenario.

Evaluation of the choices:

A). Standard Visibility Data Quality Warning - Not sufficient

It does not force dashboard users to notice the warning.

B). High Visibility Data Quality Warning - Correct

This option is specifically meant to notify users of critical freshness issues, making it the perfect match for the requirement.

C). Certified Data Source - Incorrect

Certification communicates trustworthiness, not freshness or alerts.

D). Lineage - Incorrect

Lineage shows data relationships and dependencies, not refresh warnings.

Conclusion

To alert viewers about stale data in hourly-refreshed dashboards, the consultant must use a High Visibility Data Quality Warning.

References From Tableau Catalog Documentation

- * Description of Data Quality Warnings and their visibility levels.
- * Definition of High Visibility DQWs as critical alerts shown to dashboard viewers.
- * Catalog guidelines for stale data detection and communication.

質問 # 101

A company has a data source for sales transactions. The data source has the following characteristics:

- . Millions of transactions occur weekly.
- . The transactions are added nightly.
- . Incorrect transactions are revised every week on Saturday.
- * The end users need to see up-to-date data daily.

A consultant needs to publish a data source in Tableau Server to ensure that all the transactions in the data source are available.

What should the consultant do to create and publish the data?

- **A. Publish an incremental extract refresh every day and perform a full extract refresh every Saturday.**
- B. Publish a live connection to Tableau Server.
- C. Publish an incremental extract refresh every day and publish a secondary data set containing data revisions.
- D. Publish an incremental refresh every Saturday.

正解: A

解説:

Given the need for up-to-date data on a daily basis and weekly revisions, the best approach is to use an incremental extract refresh daily to update the data source with new transactions. On Saturdays, when incorrect transactions are revised, a full extract refresh should be performed to incorporate all revisions and ensure the data's accuracy. This strategy allows end users to have access to the most current data throughout the week while also accounting for any necessary corrections¹².

References: The solution is based on best practices for managing data sources in Tableau Server, which recommend using incremental refreshes for frequent updates and full refreshes when significant changes or corrections are made to the data¹².

質問 # 102

A consultant is designing a dashboard that will be consumed on desktops, tablets, and phones. The consultant needs to implement a dashboard design that provides the best user experience across all the platforms.

Which approach should the consultant take to achieve these results?

- A. Build one dashboard for each type of device and fix the size of the layouts.
- B. Build one dashboard and fix the size of the dashboard.
- C. Build one dashboard and set the size to Automatic.
- **D. Build one dashboard that has desktop, tablet, and phone layouts, and fix the size of the layouts.**

正解: D

解説:

For a consultant designing a dashboard to be consumed across multiple device types, the best approach is:

Multi-device Layout: Tableau provides the capability to design device-specific layouts within a single dashboard. This feature allows the dashboard to adapt its layout to best fit the screen size and orientation of desktops, tablets, and phones.

Fixed Size Layouts: By fixing the size of each layout, the consultant can ensure that the dashboard appears consistent and maintains the intended design elements and user experience across devices. Fixed sizes prevent components from resizing in ways that could disrupt the dashboard's readability or functionality.

Implementation: In Tableau, you can create these layouts by selecting 'Device Preview' and adding custom layouts for each device type. Here, you define the dimensions and the positioning of sheets and controls tailored to each device's typical viewing mode.

References

This approach leverages Tableau's device designer capabilities, which are specifically designed to optimize dashboards for multiple viewing environments, ensuring a seamless user experience regardless of the device used. This functionality is well documented in Tableau's official guides on creating and managing device-specific dashboards.

質問 # 103

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- P.S.PassTestがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 Salesforce Analytics-Con-301ダンプ: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ucVOnNolv1Eh0n_gxxvsY4YJDCIiUdHv