

Analytics-Con-301 시험패스 인증덤프 공부, Analytics-Con-301 완벽한 공부자료

최신 Accredited Professional Process-Automation 무료샘플문제 (Q53-Q58):

질문 # 53
What are three basic building blocks of Salesforce Flow?

- A. Element
- B. Variables
- C. Constants
- D. Connector
- E. Resource

정답 A,D,E

질문 # 54
Which Process Builder component determines when a process runs?

- A. Action
- B. Screen
- C. Criteria
- D. Trigger

정답 D

질문 # 55
Which of the following three statements are correct regarding Flow interviews?

- A. A flow interview always runs n single instance of n flow.
- B. Any flow interviews that are not in use should be deleted go that user's pending list includes only interviews that they ..
- C. A single flow can have up to 50 different versions.
- D. Only those flow interviews can be deactivated that have been paused at least once.
- E. Users can use browser's Back or Forward buttons to navigate through a flow

정답 D

질문 # 56
How many active versions of a flow can you have at a given time?

- A. 0
- B. Unlimited
- C. 1
- D. 2

정답 A

그리고 DumpTOP Analytics-Con-301 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다:
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DumpTOP를 검색을 통해 클릭하게된 지금 이 순간 IT인증자격증취득Salesforce Analytics-Con-301시험은 더는 힘든 일이 아닙니다. 다른 분들이Salesforce Analytics-Con-301시험준비로 수없는 고민을 할때 고객님의 저희 Salesforce Analytics-Con-301덤프로 제일 빠른 시일내에 시험을 패스하여 자격증을 손에 넣을수 있습니다.

Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Analysis: This domain targets Tableau Consultants to plan and prepare data connections effectively. It includes recommending data transformation strategies, designing row-level security (RLS) data structures, and implementing advanced data connections such as Web Data Connectors and Tableau Bridge. Skills in specifying granularity and aggregation strategies for data sources across Tableau products are emphasized.

주제 2	<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.
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Analysis: This section of the exam measures skills of Tableau Consultants focusing on evaluating the current state of analytics within an organization. It covers mapping business needs to Tableau capabilities, translating analytical requirements to best practices in Tableau, and recommending appropriate deployment options like Tableau Server or Tableau Cloud. It also includes evaluating existing data structures for supporting business needs and identifying performance risks and opportunities.
주제 4	<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.
주제 5	<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.

>> Analytics-Con-301시험패스 인증덤프공부 <<

Analytics-Con-301완벽한 공부자료, Analytics-Con-301최신 시험대비자료

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최신 Salesforce Consultant Analytics-Con-301 무료샘플문제 (Q65-Q70):

질문 # 65

A company has a sales team that is segmented by territory. The team's manager wants to make sure each sales representative can see only data relevant to that representative's territory in the team Sales Dashboard.

The team is large and has high turnover, and the manager wants the mechanism for restricting data access to be as automated as possible. However, the team does not have a Tableau Data Management license.

What should the consultant recommend to meet the company's requirements?

- A. Create one group for each territory and assign sales representatives to the appropriate groups. Map each group to a territory in the Sales Dashboard. Publish this dashboard to the Sales Dashboard project and ensure all users have permissions to view the dashboard.
- **B. Create a data source by joining the sales data table to an entitlements data table. Add a data source filter to restrict access and publish the data source. Connect the Sales Dashboard to this published data source.**
- C. Create a user filter in the Sales Dashboard workbook and map each sales representative to the territories they are responsible for. Publish this dashboard to the Sales Dashboard project and ensure all users have permissions to view the dashboard.
- D. Create separate workbooks for each territory. Publish each dashboard to the same Sales Dashboard project, and set permissions so each sales representative can see only the dashboards for their territories.

정답: B

설명:

To ensure that each sales representative sees only data relevant to their territory, the best approach in the absence of a Tableau Data Management license involves using a joined data source with entitlements:

Data Source Configuration: Create a data source that joins the sales data table with an entitlements table. The entitlements table contains mappings of sales representatives to their respective territories.

Data Source Filter: Implement a data source filter that restricts data based on the current user's access rights. This filter references

the joined entitlements to dynamically control data visibility based on the logged-in user.

Publishing the Data Source: Publish this filtered data source to Tableau Server. All workbooks or dashboards connecting to this data source inherently respect the row-level security established by the data source filter.

References

This approach aligns with Tableau's capabilities for implementing row-level security directly within the data source, as detailed in the Tableau security management and data modeling best practices.

질문 # 66

A database contains two related tables at different levels of granularity. The client wants to make all data available in Tableau Prep at the original level of granularity.

Which two solutions in Tableau meet the client's requirements? Choose two.

- A. A Virtual Connection to the database and both tables within it
- B. Two separate Published Data Sources, one for each table
- C. A single Published Data Source with a physical join between the two tables
- D. A single Published Data Source with a Relationship between the two tables

정답: A,B

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The key requirement is:

Data must remain at the original grain in Tableau Prep

Tables are at different granularities

Tableau Prep does NOT support relationships, and automatically joins tables, which changes granularity (by duplicating or aggregating records).

Therefore, relationships (Option B) cannot preserve grain for Prep.

Also:

* A physical join (Option D) changes the grain by combining rows, often multiplying results when grain differs.

Only two options preserve the original granularity:

Option A - Two Separate Published Data Sources

Each data source represents one table.

In Tableau Prep, the user can choose:

* Use tables separately

* Join or clean them intentionally

* Keep each table at its own grain

This keeps all data at its native level.

Option C - Virtual Connection

A Virtual Connection:

* Publishes entire tables from the database

* Maintains each table independently at its native granularity

* Makes all tables available to Tableau Prep without altering grain

* Is specifically designed for governed, reusable multi-table access

Thus, it satisfies the requirement exactly.

Why the others are incorrect:

B - Relationship

Relationships only exist in Tableau Desktop logical layer, NOT in Tableau Prep.

Prep flattens the data # grain is lost.

D - Physical join

Always modifies granularity when tables differ, often causing row multiplication.

* Tableau Prep does not support logical relationships; only physical joins.

* Virtual Connections preserve original tables and governance.

* Published Data Sources can be separated to maintain original grain.

질문 # 67

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

정답: A

설명:

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.

질문 # 68

A client has a database that stores widget inventory by day and it is updated on a nonstandard schedule as shown below.

They want a data visualization that shows widget inventory daily, however their business unit does not have the ability to modify the data warehouse structure.

What should the client do to achieve the desired result?

- A. Use Tableau Desktop to visualize null values.
- B. Use Tableau Prep to add new rows.
- C. Update the Widget Inventory Table to be a daily snapshot.
- D. Create a temporary table in the database.

정답: B

설명:

For a client who needs a daily visualization of widget inventory but cannot modify the data warehouse structure, the best approach is to use Tableau Prep to add new rows. Tableau Prep can be used to manipulate the existing dataset by adding missing date entries and appropriately adjusting inventory counts based on available data. This allows the creation of a complete daily snapshot for visualization without needing changes to the underlying database structure.

질문 # 69

A client wants to grant a user access to a data source hosted on Tableau Server so that the user can create new content in Tableau Desktop. However, the user should be restricted to seeing only a subset of approved data.

How should the client set up the filter before publishing the hyper file so that the Desktop user follows the same row-level security (RLS) as viewers of the end content?

- A. Apply Filter to All Using Related Data Sources
- B. Data Source Filter
- C. Context Filter
- D. Extract Filter

정답: B

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Tableau's row-level security (RLS) is applied at the data source level so that all users who connect to the data source-whether through Tableau Desktop, Server, or Cloud-see only the data they are permitted to see.

According to Tableau documentation:

* A Data Source Filter is the correct method for enforcing consistent row-level security for all users.

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