Analytics-Con-301考題寶典，Analytics-Con-301學習指南

Einstein Analytics and Discovery Consultant Certified
Official Practice Test ANC-301 - May-2023
[Q121-Q139]

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人們相信需要一個標準化的、多國的、令人信服的考試來驗證個人在 Salesforce上技能的等級。同時，這個考試必須有利於公司雇用 Salesforce 方面專業人才。為了實現這壹目的，Salesforce 專家機構聯合多方力量設計和完善了Analytics-Con-301 認證考試。Salesforce 專家機構通過全球的發展使之成為一個倍受公認和廣泛認可的 Analytics-Con-301 認證考試體系。用戶應該可以自由選擇，在認證 Salesforce 最高級工程師這壹關鍵領域不應固定於一個廠商。

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.
主題 4	• 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.
主題 5	• 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.

>> Analytics-Con-301考題寶典 <<

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最新的 Salesforce Consultant Analytics-Con-301 免費考試真題 (Q75-Q80):

問題 #75
A client has a published data source in Tableau Server and they want to revert to the previous version of the data source. The solution must minimize the impact on users.
What should the consultant do to accomplish this task?

- A. Select a previous version from Tableau Server, and then click Restore.
- B. Select a previous version from Tableau Server, download it, and republish that data source.
- C. Delete and recreate the data source manually.
- D. Request that a server administrator restore a Tableau Server backup.

答案：A

解題說明：
To minimize the impact on users when reverting to a previous version of a published data source in Tableau Server, the consultant should use the built-in revision history feature. By selecting a previous version from the revision history and clicking 'Restore', the data source will revert to that version without the need for a full server backup restoration or manual recreation of the data source. This process is quick and has the least amount of disruption to users.
References: The functionality and process for reverting to a previous version of a data source are outlined in Tableau's official documentation on working with content revisions1. This feature is part of Tableau Server's capabilities to manage and maintain data sources effectively21.

問題 #76
A Tableau Server customer is interested in measuring content and platform usage. Which two features should the consultant use? Choose two.

- A. Server Status page
- B. Tableau Server repository
- C. Tableau Pulse
- D. Admin Insights page

答案：B,D

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Two Tableau Server features provide usage and adoption insights:
Tableau Server Repository
* Stores all metadata about:
* Workbooks
* Data sources
* User activity
* View traffic
* Can be queried directly for content usage and platform metrics.
Admin Insights Page
* Built-in dashboards showing:
* User activity
* Content usage
* Data source usage
* Performance metrics
* Designed specifically for monitoring platform adoption.
These two together give complete content and usage visibility.

Why A and D are incorrect:
A). Tableau Pulse
* Available only in Tableau Cloud, not Tableau Server.
* Focuses on personalized metric insights, not platform reporting.
D). Server Status Page
* Shows node health and process status, not content usage or adoption analytics.
Thus, correct answers are B and C.
* Tableau Server auditing and usage documentation describing repository tables.
* Admin Insights documentation describing built-in content and user monitoring.

問題 #77

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('week', 4, [Order Date]))
  Calc2: AVG([Order Date] - [Calc1])
- C. Calc1: DATETRUNC ('month', DATEADD('month', 1, [Order Date]))
  Calc2: AVG(DATEDIFF ('week', [Order Date], [Calc1]))
- D. Calc1: DATETRUNC ('day', DATEADD ('day', 31, [Order Date]))
  Calc2: AVG ([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 #78

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

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

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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 #79

A client has a large data set that contains more than 10 million rows.

A consultant wants to calculate a profitability threshold as efficiently as possible. The calculation must classify the profits by using the following specifications:

. Classify profit margins above 50% as Highly Profitable.
. Classify profit margins between 0% and 50% as Profitable.
. Classify profit margins below 0% as Unprofitable.

Which calculation meets these requirements?

- A. IF([ProfitMargin]>=0.50,'Highly Profitable', 'Profitable')
   ELSE 'Unprofitable'
   END
- B. IF [ProfitMargin]>0.50 Then 'Highly Profitable'
   ELSEIF [ProfitMargin]>=0 Then 'Profitable'
   ELSEIF [ProfitMargin] <0 Then 'Unprofitable'
   END
- C. IF [ProfitMargin]>=0.50 Then 'Highly Profitable'
   ELSEIF [ProfitMargin]>=0 Then 'Profitable'
   ELSE 'Unprofitable'
   END
- D. IF [ProfitMargin]>0.50 Then 'Highly Profitable'
   ELSEIF [ProfitMargin]>=0 Then 'Profitable'
   ELSE 'Unprofitable'
   END

答案：C

解題說明：

The correct calculation for classifying profit margins into categories based on specified thresholds involves the use of conditional statements that check ranges in a logical order:

Highly Profitable Classification: The first condition checks if the profit margin is 50% or more. This must use the ">=" operator to include exactly 50% as "Highly Profitable".

Profitable Classification: The next condition checks if the profit margin is between 0% and 50%. Since any value falling at or above 50% is already classified, this condition only needs to check for values greater than or equal to 0%.

Unprofitable Classification: The final condition captures any remaining scenarios, which would only be values less than 0%.

References:
Logical Order in Conditional Statements: It is crucial in programming and data calculation to ensure that conditions in IF statements are structured in a logical and non-overlapping manner to accurately categorize all possible values.

問題 #80
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