

Analytics-DA-201 Exam Preparation: Salesforce Certified Tableau Data Analyst & Analytics-DA-201 Best Questions



BTW, DOWNLOAD part of TrainingDumps Analytics-DA-201 dumps from Cloud Storage: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LNv9fdlPj2PgebJHHYdX1-K93Uj0EUY1>

The countless candidates have already passed their Salesforce Certified Tableau Data Analyst (Analytics-DA-201) certification exam and they all used the real, valid, and updated Analytics-DA-201 exam questions. So, why not, take a decision right now and ace your Salesforce Certified Tableau Data Analyst (Analytics-DA-201) exam preparation with top-notch Salesforce Analytics-DA-201 exam questions?

Salesforce Analytics-DA-201 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SAP Clean Core Extensibility and ABAP Cloud: This part of the exam targets the SAP S/4HANA Technical Consultant and covers concepts of clean core extensibility using ABAP in the cloud. The focus is on in-app and side-by-side extensibility techniques, ensuring that custom code complies with cloud-readiness principles and does not compromise the upgrade stability of core systems.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Core ABAP Programming: This part of the exam assesses the foundational programming skills of the SAP S/4HANA Technical Consultant. It includes knowledge of syntax, control structures, modularization, and internal tables in ABAP. The section aims to validate the candidate's proficiency in writing clean, efficient ABAP code using best practices.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Object-Oriented Design: This section of the exam evaluates the SAP ABAP Cloud Developer's understanding of object-oriented principles in the ABAP context. It focuses on class-based programming, inheritance, interfaces, and polymorphism, all crucial for building modular and maintainable ABAP cloud applications.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ABAP SQL and Code Pushdown: This section of the exam measures the competencies of the SAP ABAP Cloud Developer related to performance optimization through ABAP SQL and code pushdown techniques. It ensures that the developer understands how to shift logic to the database layer using efficient SQL scripting to enhance performance in data-intensive applications.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ABAP RESTful Application Programming Model: This section of the exam evaluates the capabilities of the SAP S 4HANA Technical Consultant in using the ABAP RESTful Application Programming Model (RAP). It focuses on understanding the structure and components of RAP, including behavior definitions, service bindings, and metadata extension. The goal is to validate the ability to develop modern and scalable applications using RAP.

>> VCE Analytics-DA-201 Dumps <<

100% Pass Quiz Analytics-DA-201 - Salesforce Certified Tableau Data Analyst Perfect VCE Dumps

Using the Analytics-DA-201 Study Materials, you will find that you can grasp the knowledge what you need in the exam in a short time. Because users only need to spend little hours on the Analytics-DA-201 study materials, our learning materials will help users to learn all the difficulties of the test site, to help users pass the qualifying examination and obtain the qualification certificate. If you think that time is important to you, try our learning materials and it will save you a lot of time.

Salesforce Certified Tableau Data Analyst Sample Questions (Q120-Q125):

NEW QUESTION # 120

You have the following dataset in Microsoft Excel.

You are using Data interpreter to cleans the dataset. Data interpreter provides the following results.

How many rows of data will be ingested into Tableau as values?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

Data interpreter is a feature that helps you clean and structure your data in Excel before importing it into Tableau. It detects and removes any headers, footers, subtotals, or other elements that are not part of the actual data. It also splits any merged cells and fills in any missing values. In this case, data interpreter provides the following results:

- * It removes the first three rows and the last two rows that contain headers and footers.
- * It splits the merged cells in column A and fills in the missing values with "Fiction" or "Non-Fiction".
- * It does not remove or change any other rows or cells.

Therefore, the number of rows of data that will be ingested into Tableau as values is 17, which is the number of rows left after removing the headers and footers. References: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/importing_cleaning_up_data.htm https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/importing_data_interpreter.htm

Based on the Data Interpreter's results and the provided Excel dataset screenshot, the number of rows of data that will be ingested into Tableau as values is 17. The Data Interpreter has identified and excluded headers and footers, and the rows with actual data are considered for analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 121

You have the following dataset.

You plan to create a dashboard that will be filtered to show only data that is relevant to a specific Tableau user based on the Tableau_User_Name field You need to create a boolean calculated field to place on the data source filter Which formula should you use for the filter?

- A. ISFULLNAME(Tableau_USER_NAME)=USERNAME()
- B. USERNAME()=(Tableau_USER_NAME)
- C. NAME Tableau-USER-NAME)
- D. NAMEUSERNAME()

Answer: B

Explanation:

To create a boolean calculated field to place on the data source filter, you should use the formula USERNAME() = [Tableau_user]. This formula will return TRUE if the current Tableau user name matches the value in the Tableau_user field, and FALSE otherwise. You can use this formula as a data source filter by dragging it to the Filters shelf and selecting TRUE from the menu. This will filter the data to show only the rows that are relevant to the specific Tableau user.

The other options are not correct for this scenario. NAME([Tableau_user]) is not a valid function in Tableau.

ISFULLNAME([Tableau_user]) = USERNAME() is not a valid expression in Tableau. 'S' + STR([Sales] / 1000) is not a boolean expression, but a string expression that converts sales to thousands with a prefix of "S". References: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/filtering_datasource.htm https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/functions_functions_logical.htm#USERNAME https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/calculations_calculatedfields.htm

In Tableau, the USERNAME() function returns the username of the user who is currently logged in. To create a filter that only shows data relevant to the logged-in Tableau user, a boolean calculated field can be created to compare the current username with the usernames listed in the Tableau_User_Name field of the dataset. Therefore, the correct formula for this filter is USERNAME() = [Tableau_USER_NAME], which will return true for rows where the Tableau_User_Name matches the current user's username.

NEW QUESTION # 122

A Data Analyst has a dataset that contains the following rows of sales data.



Month	Sales
February 2020	\$20,301
April 2020	\$36,522
January 2020	\$43,971
May 2020	\$44,261
July 2020	\$45,264
June 2020	\$52,982
March 2020	\$58,872
August 2020	\$63,121
October 2020	\$77,777
December 2020	\$83,829
September 2020	\$87,867
November 2020	\$118,448

The analyst needs to return a value of TRUE if a month has sales greater than \$50,000; otherwise, the formula must return a value of FALSE.

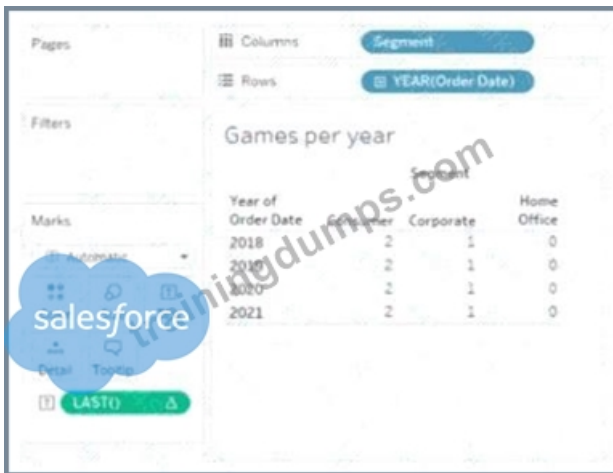
Which two formulas achieve this goal? (Choose two.)

- A. MAX([Sales], 50000)
- B. SUM([Sales]) IN (50000)
- C. IF [Sales] > 50000 THEN TRUE ELSE FALSE END
- D. [Sales] > 50000

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 123

You have the following visualization.



The Last() calculation is set to compute using Table (across)

Which value will appear in the crosstab for the Consumer segment of the year 2018 if you change compute to use Order Date?

- A. 0
- **B. 1**
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: B

Explanation:

The LAST() function in Tableau returns the number of rows from the current row to the last row in the partition. When you compute using 'Order Date', it will change the partitioning of the calculation. If

'Consumer' in '2018' is the last row in its partition when computed by 'Order Date', then LAST() will return 0 for that cell.

The LAST() function in Tableau is a table calculation that returns the number of rows from the current row to the last row in the partition. The value of LAST() is 0 for the last row, increases by 1 for each row above the last row, and can be negative for rows below the current row if there are such rows in the partition.

In the provided visualization, LAST() is set to compute using Table (across). Changing the compute mode to use "Order Date" will adjust the partitioning of the data upon which the LAST() function is calculated. Since

"Order Date" is likely to be a unique value per row (assuming each order has a unique date), each row becomes its own partition.

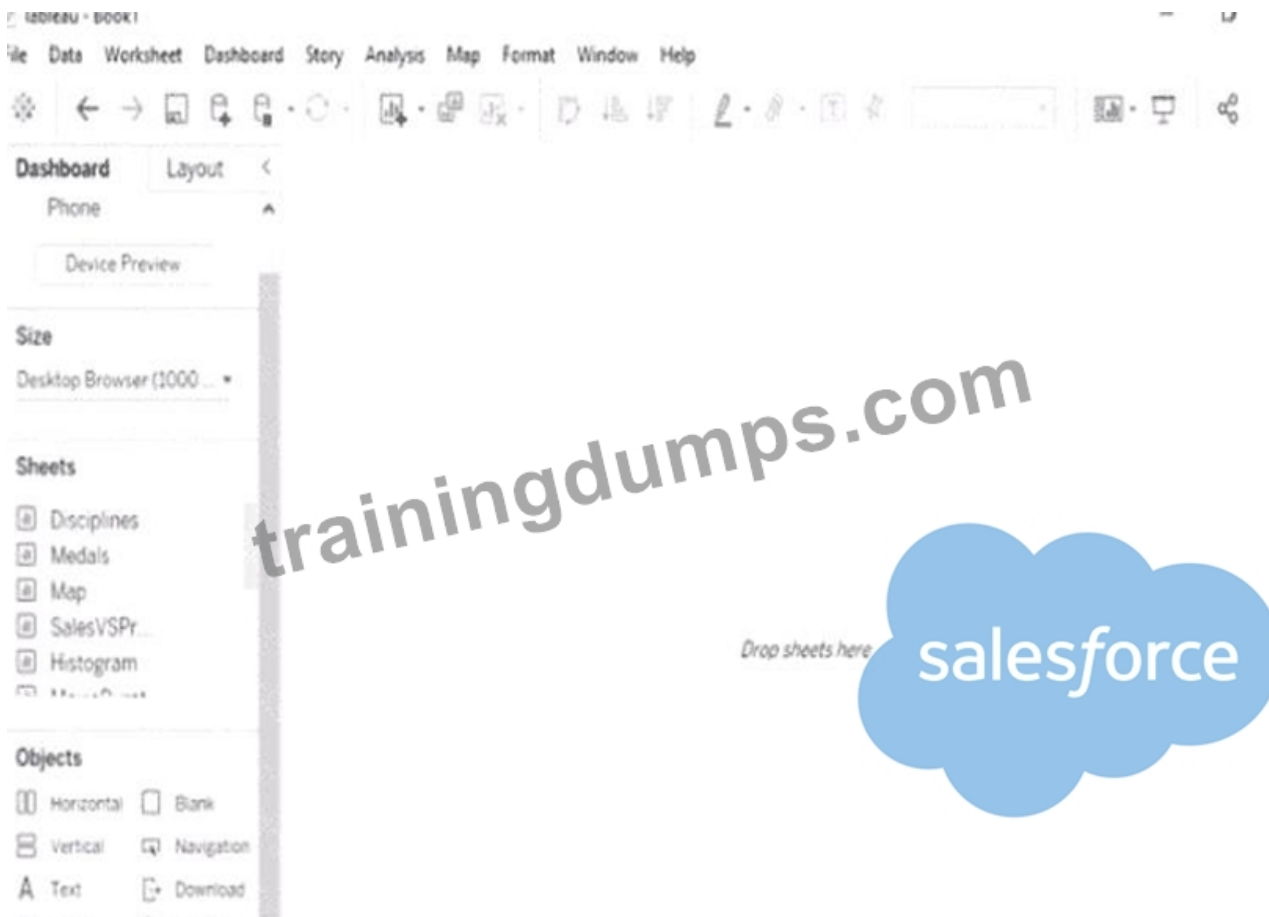
For the Consumer segment of the year 2018, if "Order Date" is unique for each row, then the last row in each partition (in this case, each individual row) will have a LAST() value of 0 because there are no other rows in the partition - it's the last row of its own partition.

Therefore, when you change the compute mode of LAST() to use "Order Date", each cell under the Consumer segment for the year 2018 will have the LAST() value of 0, because each order date creates a partition of one, making every row the last in its partition.

NEW QUESTION # 124

Open the link to Book1 found on the desktop. Open the sales dashboard.

Add the Sales by State sheet in a Show/Hide button to the right side of the dashboard.



Answer:

Explanation:

check the steps below in explanation.

Explanation:

To add the Sales by State sheet in a Show/Hide button to the right side of the dashboard, you need to do the following steps:

* Open the link to Book1 found on the desktop. This will open the Tableau workbook that contains the sales dashboard.

* Click on the sales dashboard tab at the bottom of the workbook to open the dashboard. You will see a dashboard that shows various charts and filters related to sales data.

* Drag Sales by State from the Sheets pane to the right side of the dashboard. This will add the sheet as a floating element on the dashboard. You can resize and position it as you like.

* Right-click on Sales by State and select Add Show/Hide Button from the menu. This will add a button that allows you to show or hide the sheet on the dashboard. You can customize the appearance and behavior of the button by clicking on it and using the options on the Marks card.

* Optionally, you can drag a vertical layout container from the Objects pane to the right side of the dashboard and place Sales by State and its button inside it. This will help you organize your dashboard elements and align them neatly.

References: <https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dashboards.htm> https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dashboards_showhide.htm https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/dashboards_create_layouts.htm

NEW QUESTION # 125

.....

Will you feel nervous for your exam? If you do, you can choose us, we will help you reduce your nerves as well as increase your confidence for the exam. Analytics-DA-201 Soft test engine can simulate the real exam environment, so that you can know the procedure for the exam, and your confidence for the exam will be strengthened. In addition, we offer you free demo to have try before buying, so that you can know the form of the complete version. Free update for one year is available for Analytics-DA-201 Exam Materials, and you can know the latest version through the update version. The update version for Analytics-DA-201 training materials will be sent to your email automatically.

PDF Analytics-DA-201 Cram Exam: https://www.trainingdumps.com/Analytics-DA-201_exam-valid-dumps.html

- BONUS!!! Download part of TrainingDumps Analytics-DA-201 dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LNv9fdIPj2PgebjHHYdX1-K93Uj0EUy1>