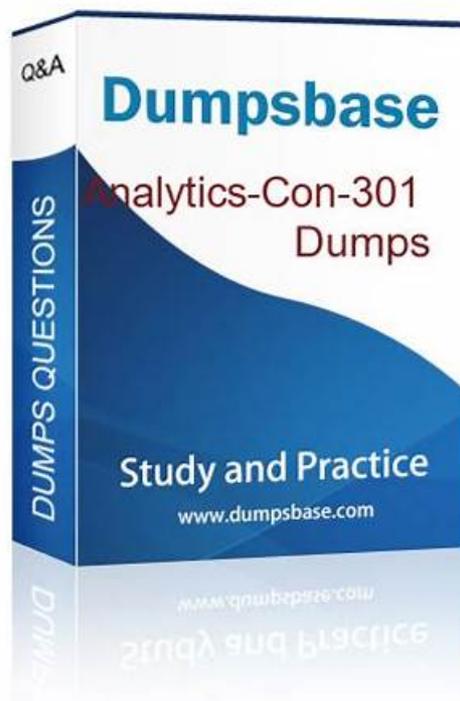


# Analytics-Con-301無料サンプル、Analytics-Con-301認証試験



2025年MogiExamの最新Analytics-Con-301 PDFダンプおよびAnalytics-Con-301試験エンジンの無料共有: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=10UHQTQSW9VwSWe4iTbtfkeNL82Hzlcoy>

煩わしいSalesforceのAnalytics-Con-301試験問題で、悩んでいますか? 悩むことはありません。MogiExamが提供した問題と解答はIT領域のエリートたちが研究して、実践して開発されたものです。それは十年過ぎのIT認証経験を持っています。MogiExamのSalesforceのAnalytics-Con-301の試験問題と解答は当面の市場で最も徹底的な正確な最新の模擬テストです。

この競争が激しい社会では、MogiExamはたくさんの受験生の大好評を博するのは我々はいつも受験生の立場で試験ソフトを開発するからです。例えば、我々のよく発売されているSalesforceのAnalytics-Con-301試験ソフトは大量の試験問題への研究によって作れることです。試験に失敗したら全額で返金するという承諾があるとは言え、弊社の商品を利用したほとんどの受験生は試験に合格しました。

>> Analytics-Con-301無料サンプル <<

## Analytics-Con-301認証試験、Analytics-Con-301試験関連赤本

Analytics-Con-301ガイドの質問は、多くの利点とさまざまな機能を後押しします。購入前にAnalytics-Con-301試験問題を無料でダウンロードして試用することができます。購入手続きは簡単で迅速です。Analytics-Con-301試験問題を数分で受け取ることができます。選択できる3つのバージョンがあります。Analytics-Con-301試験の急流を学び、試験の準備をする時間はほとんど必要ありません。合格率とヒット率は非常に高いです。Analytics-Con-301試験に合格すると、大企業に入社して賃金を2倍にするなど、多くのメリットが得られます。

## 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"> <li>データ分析: このドメインは、Tableauコンサルタントがデータ接続を効果的に計画・準備するためのものです。データ変換戦略の推奨、行レベルセキュリティ (RLS) データ構造の設計、WebデータコネクタやTableau Bridgeなどの高度なデータ接続の実装などが含まれます。Tableau製品全体にわたるデータソースの粒度と集計戦略を指定するスキルが重視されます。</li> </ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>データビジュアライゼーション: このセクションでは、Tableauコンサルタントが効果的なビジュアル分析ソリューションを設計する能力を評価します。これには、ユーザーの理解を深めるダッシュボードやビジュアルレポートの作成、動的なアクションや高度なチャートタイプなどの手法の活用、そしてインタラクティブなユーザーエクスペリエンスのためのパフォーマンス最適化の確保が含まれます。</li> </ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IT管理: この領域では、Tableau環境の管理に関連するスキルを測定します。サーバーアップグレードの計画、導入ソリューション (オンプレミスまたはクラウド) の推奨、分析インフラストラクチャに関する技術要件とビジネス要件の整合性確保などが含まれます。また、Tableau Serverおよびクラウド導入に関連するシステムパフォーマンスのトラブルシューティングと最適化も含まれます。</li> </ul>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ビジネス分析: このセクションでは、Tableauコンサルタントのスキルを評価し、組織内の分析環境の現状評価に焦点を当てます。ビジネスニーズとTableauの機能とのマッピング、分析要件をTableauのベストプラクティスに落とし込む方法、そしてTableau ServerやTableau Cloudといった適切な導入オプションの推奨といった内容が含まれます。また、ビジネスニーズをサポートするための既存のデータ構造の評価、パフォーマンスリスクと機会の特定も含まれます。</li> </ul>
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ビジネスコンサルティング: Tableauコンサルタント向けのこのセクションでは、高度な分析ユースケースに対応するための計算とワークブックの設計とトラブルシューティングを行います。適切なチャートタイプの選択、計算におけるTableauの演算順序の適用、ダッシュボードへのインタラクティブ機能の組み込み、リソースを大量に消費するクエリやその他の設計関連の問題の解決によるワークブックのパフォーマンスの最適化などについて扱います。</li> </ul>

## Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant 認定 Analytics-Con-301 試験問題 (Q92-Q97):

### 質問 #92

Use the following login credentials to sign in to the virtual machine:

Username: Admin

Password:

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 40201223

To access Tableau Help, you can open the Help.pdf file on the desktop.

From the desktop, open the **CC** workbook.  
Open the **Categorical Sales** worksheet.

You need to use table calculations to compute the following:

- For each category and year, calculate the average sales by segment.
- Create another calculation to compute the year-over-year percentage change of the average sales by category calculation. Replace the original measure with the year-over-year percentage change in the crosstab.

From the File menu in Tableau Desktop, click

**Save**

From the desktop, open the CC workbook.

Open the Categorical Sales worksheet.

You need to use table calculations to compute the following:

- . For each category and year, calculate the average sales by segment.
- . Create another calculation to compute the year-over-year percentage change of the average sales by category calculation. Replace the original measure with the year-over-year percentage change in the crosstab.

From the File menu in Tableau Desktop, click Save.

**正解:**

**解説:**

See the complete Steps below in Explanation:

Explanation:

To compute the required calculations and update the worksheet in Tableau Desktop, follow these steps:

- \* Compute Average Sales by Segment for Each Category and Year:
- \* Open the CC workbook and navigate to the Categorical Sales worksheet.
- \* Drag the 'Sales' field to the Rows shelf if it's not already there.
- \* Drag the 'Segment' field to the Rows shelf as well, placing it next to 'Category' and 'Year'.
- \* Right-click on the 'Sales' field in the Rows shelf and select 'Quick Table Calculation' > 'Average'.

This will compute the average sales for each segment within each category and year.

\* Create a Calculation for Year-over-Year Percentage Change:

\* Right-click in the data pane and select 'Create Calculated Field'.

\* Name the calculated field something descriptive, e.g., "YoY Sales Change".

\* Enter the formula to calculate the year-over-year percentage change:

$(ZN(SUM([Sales])) - LOOKUP(ZN(SUM([Sales])), -1)) / ABS(LOOKUP(ZN(SUM([Sales])), -1))$

\* Click 'OK' to save the calculated field.

\* Replace the Original Measure with the Year-over-Year Percentage Change in the Crosstab:

\* Remove the original 'Sales' measure from the view by dragging it off the Rows shelf.

\* Drag the newly created "YoY Sales Change" calculated field to the Rows shelf where the 'Sales' field was originally.

\* Format the "YoY Sales Change" field to display as a percentage. Right-click on the field in the Rows shelf, select 'Format', and

adjust the number format to percentage.

\* Save Your Changes:

\* From the File menu, click 'Save' to ensure all your changes are stored.

References:

Tableau Help: Offers guidance on creating calculated fields and using table calculations.

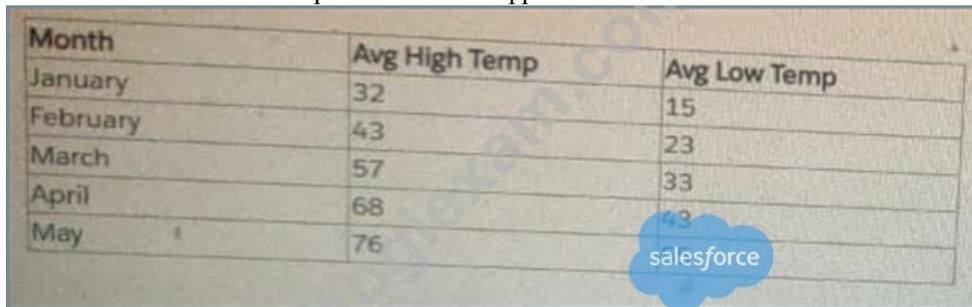
Tableau Desktop User Guide: Provides instructions on formatting and saving worksheets.

These steps allow you to manipulate data within Tableau effectively, using table calculations to analyze trends and changes in sales data by category and segment over years.

### 質問 # 93

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	15
February	43	23
March	57	33
April	68	43
May	76	53

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

正解: A

解説:

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.

#### 質問 # 94

A client's dashboard has two sections dedicated to their shops and warehouses shown when a viewer chooses either shops or warehouses with a parameter.

There are a few quick filters that apply to both, while others apply to only shops or only warehouses.

Currently, the quick filters are all shown at the left side of the dashboard. The client wants to hide all filters, but when shown, make it easy for the viewer to find the quick filters that work for only shops or only warehouses.

Which solution should the consultant recommend that meets the client's needs and is most user-friendly?

- A. Use Dynamic Zone Visibility to inform viewers which quick filters apply to warehouses or shops.
- B. Hide container with all quick filters with a Show/Hide Button.
- **C. Use Dynamic Zone Visibility to show only the quick filters that apply with the chosen parameter value and a Show/Hide Button to hide container with all the filters.**
- D. Divide the quick filters into three groups: General, for shops. Place the general filters on the left of dashboard for warehouses. Place other filters next to the sections to which they apply.

正解: C

解説:

The most user-friendly solution is to use Dynamic Zone Visibility in combination with a Show/Hide Button.

This approach allows the dashboard to dynamically display only the relevant quick filters based on the viewer's selection of shops or warehouses, thus reducing clutter and focusing the user's attention on applicable filters.

The Show/Hide Button further enhances the user experience by allowing viewers to toggle the visibility of the filter container, providing a clean and organized dashboard interface<sup>1</sup>.

References: Dynamic Zone Visibility is a feature in Tableau that enables dashboard elements to appear or disappear based on the value of a field or parameter<sup>1</sup>. This functionality is ideal for creating interactive and user-friendly dashboards that adapt to user interactions and selections<sup>1</sup>.

#### 質問 # 95

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

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 permissions<sup>12</sup>. 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 role<sup>3</sup>.

#### 質問 # 96

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. Standard Visibility Data Quality Warning
- C. High Visibility Data Quality Warning
- D. Lineage

正解: C

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 #97

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業種別の人々は自分が将来何か成績を作るようにずっと努力しています。IT業種で勤めているあなたもきっとずっと努力して自分の技能を向上させているでしょう。では、最近最も人気があるSalesforceのAnalytics-Con-301認定試験の認証資格を既に取りましたか。Analytics-Con-301試験に対して、あなたはいくらぐらい分かっていますか。もしこの試験に関連する知識が非常に不足であると同時にこの試験に合格したい場合、あなたはどのようなつもりですか。そうですか。どうするか全然分からないですか。どうしても焦らないでください。MogiExamはあなたに援助を提供します。

**Analytics-Con-301認証試験:** <https://www.mogixam.com/Analytics-Con-301-exam.html>

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