Analytics-Con-301 Lernressourcen, Analytics-Con-301 Quizfragen Und Antworten

Wenn Sie unsere Softwaren benutzen, können Sie wissen, dass die Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 zu bestehen nicht so schwer ist. Sie können in die Unterlagen, die unsere PrüfungFrage bietet, die Geschicklichkeit des Bestehens der Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Prüfung finden. Um Sie beruhigt kaufen zu lassen, bieten wir Ihnen kostenlose demo der Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 für dich. Sie können nach des Downloads mal probieren.

Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 5	• 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.

>> Analytics-Con-301 Lernressourcen <<

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Die Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Zertifizierungsprüfungen werden normalerweise von den IT-Spezialisten gemäß ihren Berufserfahrungen bearbeitet. So ist es auch bei PrüfungFrage. Die IT-Experten bieten Ihnen Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Prüfungsfragen und Antworten (Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant), mit deren Hilfe Sie die Prügung erfolgreich bestehen können. Die Genauigkeit von unseren Prüfungsfragen und Antworten beträgt 100%. Mit PrüfungFrage Produkten können Sie ganz leicht die Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Zertifikate bekommen, was Ihnen eine große Beförderung in der IT-Branche ist.

Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Analytics-Con-301 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q14-Q19):

14. Frage
Which technique should a Tableau consultant use to make visualizations faster?

- A. Include more sheets to increase rendering speed.
- B. Use COUNTD to aggregate data as much as possible.
- C. Use Show Relevant Values on any filters.
- D. Remove any unneeded dimensions from the Detail shelf.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Tableau performance documentation explains that rendering speed is strongly affected by the number of marks that Tableau must draw. Each dimension placed on the Detail shelf increases the granularity of the view and increases the number of marks in the visualization.
Removing unnecessary dimensions:
* Reduces the number of marks
* Reduces rendering time
* Decreases memory and CPU usage
* Improves interactive performance
Option A (Show Relevant Values) can slow performance because Tableau must dynamically calculate relevancy each time filters change.
Option C is incorrect because COUNTD is one of the slowest aggregate functions in Tableau and does not speed visualization.
Option D is incorrect because adding more sheets increases dashboard load time and rendering workload.
Removing unnecessary fields from Detail is a documented best practice for improving visualization speed.
* Tableau Performance Checklist recommending reducing marks and removing unnecessary dimensions.
* Rendering optimization guidance explaining how dimensions on Detail expand mark counts.
* Best practices discouraging overuse of COUNTD.

15. Frage
A client is migrating their data warehouse. They visualize the data in workbooks hosted on Tableau Server with Tableau Data Management enabled and want to see how many workbooks will be impacted.
What should the consultant do to quickly identify how many workbooks will be impacted?

- A. Open each workbook and identify the data source.
- B. Complete the migration and let users report errors as they are noticed.
- C. In Tableau Server, select the database from External Assets, then select the Lineage tab.
- D. Leverage the Tableau Developer API to query the workbooks' metadata.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
When Tableau Data Management is enabled, Tableau Catalog provides Lineage capabilities that map connections between:
* External databases
* Tables
* Data sources
* Workbooks
* Fields
Tableau documentation states that the Lineage tab for any external asset (such as a database or table):
* Shows all connected workbooks

* Shows dependencies and impact analysis
* Allows admins to instantly assess how many analytics assets will be affected by a data warehouse migration Option A directly uses Tableau Catalog to perform exactly this task.
Option B is unnecessary because the Catalog lineage tool already provides this information without development effort.
Option C is completely inappropriate because it offers no analysis or planning.
Option D is too time-consuming and unnecessary, especially when Tableau Catalog provides an automated dependency map.
Therefore, the correct method is to use the Lineage tab in External Assets.
* Tableau Catalog lineage documentation showing how to view impacted workbooks.
* External Assets and data source dependency features in Tableau Data Management.
* Impact analysis best practices for data warehouse migration using Tableau Catalog.

16. Frage
A consultant wants to improve the performance of reports by moving calculations to the data layer and materializing them in the extract.
Which type of calculation is the consultant able to move?

- A. A calculation that contains table calculation functions
- B. A row-level calculation
- C. A calculation that contains parameters
- D. A calculation that contains an aggregation

Antwort: B

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Tableau allows certain calculations to be materialized in extracts, meaning they are precomputed and stored inside the .hyper file to improve performance.
According to Tableau's extract documentation:
* Materializable calculations must be compatible with the extract engine and must not depend on dynamic, view-based, or post-query logic.
* Only row-level calculations and aggregation-level calculations without dependencies on runtime context can be materialized.
* Tableau cannot materialize any calculation containing:
* Table calculation functions
* Functions requiring post-aggregation logic
* View-dependent elements
* Parameters that need runtime evaluation
Evaluation of the choices:
A). A row-level calculation - Correct
Row-level calculations operate on each record individually before aggregation.
Tableau documentation specifies that these calculations can be pushed down into the extract and materialized because they do not depend on the visualization or user interaction.
Examples include concatenation, arithmetic, string manipulation, and row-based logic such as:
[Sales] * [Quantity] or IF [Region] = 'West' THEN 1 END
These can be precomputed inside the extract, improving performance.
B). A calculation that contains table calculation functions - Not allowed Table calculations (WINDOW_SUM, INDEX, RUNNING_SUM, RANK, etc.) depend on the table structure after aggregation and query execution.
Therefore, Tableau documentation states they cannot be materialized in extracts.
C). A calculation that contains parameters - Not allowed
Parameters are evaluated at runtime, meaning the user can change their value.
Because of this, Tableau cannot permanently compute and store such a calculation inside an extract.
D). A calculation that contains an aggregation - Generally not materialized Aggregated calculations often depend on query context and cannot always be materialized.
Only simple, context-free aggregations might be materialized, but Tableau explicitly warns that aggregations are not guaranteed candidates for extract materialization.
Thus, this is not the best answer compared to row-level logic.
Conclusion
Only row-level calculations meet Tableau's exact requirements for materialization in extracts.
References From Tableau Consultant Documentation
* Tableau Extract documentation describing materializable calculation types.
* Tableau guidance stating table calculations and parameter-dependent calculations cannot be materialized.

* Extract optimization guidelines describing row-level logic as eligible for materialization.

17. Frage
A client collects information about a web browser customers use to access their website. They then visualize the breakdown of web traffic by browser version.
The data is stored in the format shown below in the related table, with a NULL BrowserID stored in the Site Visitor Table if an unknown browser version accesses their website.
The client uses "Some Records Match" for the Referential Integrity setting because a match is not guaranteed.
The client wants to improve the performance of
the dashboard while also getting an accurate count of site visitors.
Which modifications to the data tables and join should the consultant recommend?

- A. Add an "Unknown" option to the Browser Table, reference its BrowserID in the Site Visitor Table, and change the Referential Integrity to "All Records Match."
- B. Continue to use NULL as the BrowserID in the Site Visitor Table and change the Referential Integrity to "All Records Match."
- C. Continue to use NULL as the BrowserID in the Site Visitor Table and leave the Referential Integrity set to "Some Records Match."
- D. Add an "Unknown" option to the Browser Table, reference its BrowserID in the Site Visitor Table, and leave the Referential Integrity set to
"Some Records Match."

Antwort: A

Begründung:
To improve the performance of a Tableau dashboard while maintaining accurate counts, particularly when dealing with unknown or NULL BrowserIDs in the data tables, the following steps are recommended:
* Modify the Browser Table: Add a new row to the Browser Table labeled "Unknown," assigning it a unique BrowserID, e.g., 0 or 4.
* Update the Site Visitor Table: Replace all NULL BrowserID entries with the BrowserID assigned to the "Unknown" entry. This ensures every record in the Site Visitor Table has a valid BrowserID that corresponds to an entry in the Browser Table.
* Change Referential Integrity Setting: Change the Referential Integrity setting from "Some Records Match" to "All Records Match." This change assumes all records in the primary table have corresponding records in the secondary table, which improves query performance by allowing Tableau to make optimizations based on this assumption.
References:
Handling NULL Values: Replacing NULL values with a valid unknown option ensures that all data is included in the analysis, and integrity between tables is maintained, thereby optimizing the performance and accuracy of the dashboard.

18. Frage
For a new report, a consultant needs to build a data model with three different tables, including two that contain hierarchies of locations and products. The third table contains detailed warehousing data from all locations across six countries. The consultant uses Tableau Cloud and the size of the third table excludes using an extract.
What is the most performant approach to model the data for a live connection?

- A. Blending the first two tables with the third
- B. Joining the tables in Tableau Desktop
- C. Joining the tables in Tableau Prep
- D. Relating the tables in Tableau Desktop

Antwort: D

Begründung:
For a performant live connection in Tableau Cloud, especially when dealing with large datasets that preclude the use of extracts, relating the tables in Tableau Desktop is the recommended approach. This method allows for flexibility in how the data is queried and can improve performance by leveraging Tableau's relationships feature, which optimizes queries for the underlying database.
References: The best practices for live connections in Tableau Cloud suggest using relationships to manage complex data models efficiently1. Additionally, Tableau's documentation on connecting data sources recommends using relationships for better performance with live connections2.

19. Frage
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