

Analytics-DA-201学習体験談 & Analytics-DA-201日本語試験情報



無料でクラウドストレージから最新のIt-Passports Analytics-DA-201 PDFダンプをダウンロードする：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hfY3ezlfMuuln-xk7PIr8Zr41xsZ83r>

SalesforceのAnalytics-DA-201の認定試験証明書を取りたいなら、It-Passportsが貴方達を提供した資料をかったら、お得です。It-Passportsはもっぱら認定試験に参加するIT業界の専門の人士になりたい方のために模擬試験の練習問題と解答を提供した評判の高いサイトでございます。

Salesforce Analytics-DA-201 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"> Explore and Analyze Data: This section covers creating calculations, applying filters, parameters, and structuring data to explore insights effectively. It also includes advanced analysis techniques such as table calculations, LOD expressions, forecasting, and geographic mapping to derive meaningful patterns and trends.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect To and Transform Data: This domain focuses on connecting to various data sources such as files, databases, and published sources, while deciding between live and extract connections. It also covers preparing, cleaning, transforming, and organizing data using Tableau features and Tableau Prep to ensure it is ready for accurate analysis.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish and Manage Content on Tableau Server and Tableau Cloud: This section covers publishing workbooks, data sources, and flows to Tableau Server or Cloud for sharing and collaboration. It also includes managing content through scheduling refreshes, setting permissions, and creating alerts, subscriptions, and custom views.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create Content: This domain involves building visualizations like charts, dashboards, and stories to present data insights clearly. It also focuses on adding interactivity, formatting, and designing responsive dashboards to enhance user experience and data communication.

>> Analytics-DA-201学習体験談 <<

Salesforce Analytics-DA-201日本語試験情報 & Analytics-DA-201受験対策書

IT業種が新しい業種で、経済発展を促進するチェーンですから、極めて重要な存在ということを我々は良く知っています。IT認証はIT業種での競争な手段の一つです。認証に受かったらあなたは各方面でよく向上させ

ます。でも、受かることが難しいですから、トレーニングツールを利用するのを勧めます。トレーニング資料を選びたいのなら、It-PassportsのSalesforceのAnalytics-DA-201試験トレーニング資料は最高の選択です。この資料の成功率が100パーセントに達して、あなたが試験に合格することを保証します。

Salesforce Certified Tableau Data Analyst 認定 Analytics-DA-201 試験問題 (Q62-Q67):

質問 # 62

You have the following dataset

You need to create the following visualization.

Which quick table calculation should you drag to Text on the Marks card?

- A. Percent of Total
- B. Percentile
- C. Compound Growth Rate
- D. Percent Difference

正解: A

解説:

we need to create a quick table calculation that shows the percent of total sales for each category and sub- category. To do this, we can follow these steps:

* Drag Category to Columns and Sub-Category to Rows.

* Drag Sales to Text on the Marks card.

* Right-click Sales on the Marks card and select Quick Table Calculation > Percent of Total.

* Right-click Sales on the Marks card again and select Compute Using > Category.

This will create a quick table calculation that shows the percent of total sales for each sub-category within each category. The visualization will look like this:

質問 # 63

You have the following calculated fields in a worksheet.

[Calc1] = DATEADD ('year', -1, TODAY ())

[Calc2] = DATETRUNC ('month', DATEADD ('year', -1, TODAY ()))

You want to calculate the month to date value of the prior year.

How should you complete the formula? (Drag the appropriate Options to the Answer Area and drop into the correct locations.)

正解:

解説:

Explanation:

To calculate the month to date value of the prior year, you need to filter the order date to be between the first day of the same month of the previous year and the same day of the previous year. You can use the calculated fields [Calc1] and [Calc2] to get these dates.

[Calc1] returns the date that is one year before today, and

[Calc2] returns the date that is the first day of the month of [Calc1]. By using these fields in the filter condition, you can get the desired result.

References:

Finding the Month-to-Date Values for the Prior Year

[DATEADD Function]

[DATETRUNC Function]

質問 # 64

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. NAMEUSERNAME()

- B. NAME Tableau-USER-NAME)
- C. USERNAME()=(Tableau_USER_NAME)
- D. ISFULLNAMETableau_USER_NAME)=USERNAME()

正解: C

解説:

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.

質問 # 65

You have the following map.

You need the map to appear as shown in the following visualization.

What should you do?

- A. Drag Location to Size on the Marks card
- B. Change the mark type to Density
- C. Drag Population to Size on the Marks card
- D. Change the mark type to Map
- E. Change the opacity to 75%

正解: B

解説:

The question presents a scenario where a geographic map visualization in Tableau needs to be transformed from a series of discrete circles representing data points to a density map visualization. The density map shows concentrations of data points with a gradient of color, where denser areas are indicated by a darker color.

Here's the explanation for each option:

- A). Change the mark type to Density: This is the correct answer because changing the mark type to 'Density' in Tableau creates a density map, which displays the concentration of data points with a color gradient. This is exactly what is needed to achieve the visual effect shown in the second image, where regions with a higher concentration of data points are represented by darker shades.
- B). Drag Location to Size on the Marks card: This option would adjust the size of the marks based on the number of locations, which is not relevant to creating a density map. It would result in varying sizes of circles, not a continuous gradient.
- C). Change the mark type to Map: The visualization is already using a map. This option would not change the visualization to the desired density map.
- D). Drag Population to Size on the Marks card: This would change the size of the circles based on the population values, making some circles larger and others smaller. This is not how a density map is created, which uses color intensity rather than size to show concentration.
- E). Change the opacity to 75%: Changing the opacity would affect the transparency of the marks on the map but would not transform the visualization into a density map.

To achieve the visualization shown in the second image, the mark type must be changed to 'Density,' which will produce a heat map-like effect where the color intensity represents the concentration of data points.

Therefore, the correct answer is A. Change the mark type to Density.

To create a density map from a scatter plot of data points, you would change the mark type to Density. This mark type allows you to visualize the concentration of data points in an area, which can be useful for identifying clusters or patterns in geospatial data.

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