Analytics-Con-301題庫下載 & Analytics-Con-301認證資料

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Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• 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 2	• 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.
主題 3	• 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 4	• Business Analysis: This section of the exam measures skills of Tableau Consultants focusing on evaluating the current state of analytics within an organization. It covers mapping business needs to Tableau capabilities, translating analytical requirements to best practices in Tableau, and recommending appropriate deployment options like Tableau Server or Tableau Cloud. It also includes evaluating existing data structures for supporting business needs and identifying performance risks and opportunities.

主題 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認證資料 & Analytics-Con-301最新題庫

Fast2test是個可以為所有有關於IT認證考試提供資料的網站。Fast2test可以為你提供最好最新的考試資源。選擇 Fast2test你可以安心的準備你的Salesforce Analytics-Con-301考試。我們的培訓才料可以保證你100%的通過Salesforce Analytics-Con-301認證考試，如果沒有通過我們將全額退款並且會迅速的更新考試練習題和答案，但這幾乎是不可 能發生的。Fast2test可以為你通過Salesforce Analytics-Con-301的認證考試提供幫助，也可以為你以後的工作提供幫 助。雖然有很多方法可以幫你達到你的這些目的，但是選擇Fast2test是你最明智的選擇，Fast2test可以使你花時間 更短金錢更少並且更有把握地通過考試，而且我們還會為你提供一年的免費售後服務。

最新的 Salesforce Consultant Analytics-Con-301 免費考試真題 (Q11-Q16):

問題 #11
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 Then 'Highly Profitable'
  ELSEIF [ProfitMargin]>=0 Then 'Profitable'
  ELSE 'Unprofitable'
  END
- B. IF [ProfitMargin]>=0.50 Then 'Highly Profitable'
  ELSEIF [ProfitMargin]>=0 Then 'Profitable'
  ELSE 'Unprofitable'
  END
- C. IF([ProfitMargin]>=0.50,'Highly Profitable', 'Profitable')ELSE 'Unprofitable'END
- D. IF [ProfitMargin]>0.50 Then 'Highly Profitable'
  ELSEIF [ProfitMargin]>=0 Then 'Profitable'
  ELSEIF [ProfitMargin] <0 Then 'Unprofitable'END

答案：B

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 #12

A performance recording of a workbook shows that a query to an extracted data source is taking too long.
Which area should the consultant focus on optimizing if "Executing Query" is taking a long time?

- A. Replacing nested calculations and Levels of Detail (LODs)
- B. The number of VizQL processes
- C. The database's underlying data structure
- D. The use of filters on the Tableau dashboard

答案：A

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Tableau Performance Recording, "Executing Query" refers to the amount of time Tableau spends executing the SQL or hyper query generated by the workbook. When an extract is used, the query is executed against the .hyper extract, not the original database.
Tableau documentation identifies several causes of slow query execution within extracts, including:
* Nested row-level calculations
* Complex logic in calculated fields
* Multiple Levels of Detail (LOD) expressions
* Non-optimized expressions that force Tableau to compute additional temporary tables These directly increase query complexity and cause longer "Executing Query" durations.
Therefore, optimizing the query requires simplifying or replacing:
* Nested calculations
* Unnecessary LOD expressions
* Complex expressions that increase the workload on the extract engine
Option A is incorrect because the number of VizQL processes affects concurrency, not query execution time.
Option B is partially relevant, but dashboard filters affect the overall workload, not the specific query complexity. If the performance recording shows "Executing Query" as the slow section, the query itself (not the filter UI layer) is the problem.
Option D does not apply because extracts use the hyper engine, not the underlying database. Optimizing the original database structure does not change the extract query execution time.
Thus, the consultant should focus on simplifying nested calculations and LODs to reduce extract query complexity.
* Tableau Performance Recording guide describing "Executing Query" as dependent on calculation complexity.
* Tableau extract engine documentation explaining that nested logic, multiple LODs, and granular calculations generate slower extract queries.
* Best practices recommending simplification of calculated fields to improve extract query performance.

問題 #13
A consultant creates a histogram that presents the distribution of profits across a client's customers. The labels on the bars show percent shares. The consultant used a quick table calculation to create the labels.
Now, the client wants to limit the view to the bins that have at least a 15% share. The consultant creates a profit filter but it changes the percent labels.
Which approach should the consultant use to produce the desired result?

- A. Filter with the table calculation used to create labels.
- B. Filter with a table calculation WINDOW_AVG(MIN([Profit]), first(), last())
- C. Add the [Profit] filter to the context.
- D. Use a calculation with TOTAL() function instead of a quick table calculation.

答案：C

解題說明：
When a filter is applied directly to the view, it can affect the calculation of percentages in a histogram because it changes the underlying data that the quick table calculation is based on. To avoid this, adding the [Profit] filter to the context will maintain the original calculation of percent shares while filtering out bins with less than a 15% share. This is because context filters are applied before any other calculations, so the percent shares calculated will be based on the context-filtered data, thus preserving the integrity of the original percent labels.
References: The solution is based on the principles of context filters and their order of operations in Tableau, which are documented in Tableau's official resources and community discussions123.
When a histogram is created showing the distribution of profits with labels indicating percent shares using a quick table calculation, and a need arises to limit the view to bins with at least a 15% share, applying a standard profit filter directly may undesirably alter

how the percent labels calculate because they depend on the overall distribution of data. Placing the [Profit] filter into the context makes it a "context filter," which effectively changes how data is filtered in calculations:

Create a Context Filter: Right-click on the profit filter and select "Add to Context". This action changes the order of operations in filtering, meaning the context filter is applied first.

Adjust the Percent Calculation: With the profit filter set in the context, it first reduces the data set to only those profits that meet the filter criteria. Subsequently, any table calculations (like the percent share labels) are computed based on this reduced data set.

View Update: The view now updates to display only those bins where the profits are at least 15%, and the percent share labels recalculated to reflect the distribution of only the filtered (contextual) data.

References:

Context Filters in Tableau: Context filters are used to filter the data passed down to other filters, calculations, the marks card, and the view. By setting the profit filter as a context filter, it ensures that calculations such as the percentage shares are based only on the filtered subset of the data.

問題 #14

A consultant has a view using a table calculation to calculate percent of total Sales by Category. The consultant would like to filter out particular categories, but wants the percent of total calculation to remain steady even as they filter items in or out.

What should the consultant do to achieve the desired impact?

- A. Filter Category by using a Context Filter instead of a Dimension Filter.
- B. Create an aggregate expression, and then use that instead of the table calculation.
- C. Filter Category by using a Data Source Filter instead of a Dimension Filter.
- D. Create a FIXED Level of Detail (LOD) expression, and then use that instead of the table calculation.

答案：D

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The key detail of the question:

"filter out particular categories, but wants the percent of total calculation to remain steady even as they filter items in or out." This means the percent of total must ignore filters.

Table calculations always operate after filters, except table calc filters like "Filter on Table Calculation," and after dimension filters, so filtering categories directly will change the denominator.

Tableau's documented solution for "percent of total that does not change with filtering" is:

Use a FIXED LOD to define the stable denominator

A FIXED LOD expression "freezes" the aggregation level and is unaffected by dimension filters unless explicitly added to context.

This allows the consultant to compute:

{ FIXED : SUM([Sales]) }

or

{ FIXED [Category] : SUM([Sales]) }

Then percent of total becomes:

SUM([Sales]) / { FIXED : SUM([Sales]) }

The FIXED LOD stores the total before filters are applied, ensuring the percent remains steady.

This is exactly what Tableau documentation explains under:

* Level of Detail Expressions
* LODs and Order of Operations
* Using LODs to create filter-independent calculations

Thus, D is correct.

Why the other answers are wrong:

A. Context Filter

Context filters run before FIXED LODs but after raw data.

If Category is put into context, LOD totals would be reduced.

Table calculation totals still change because table calcs run near the bottom of the pipeline.

B. Data Source Filter

Data source filters remove rows before all table calculations and LODs.

This would make the percent of total incorrect, because filtered-out categories would physically be gone.

C. Aggregate Expression

An aggregate field alone does not solve the issue because it still respects dimension filters.

問題 #15

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.

答案：C

解題說明：

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 interface1.

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 parameter1. This functionality is ideal for creating interactive and user-friendly dashboards that adapt to user interactions and selections1.

問題 #16

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