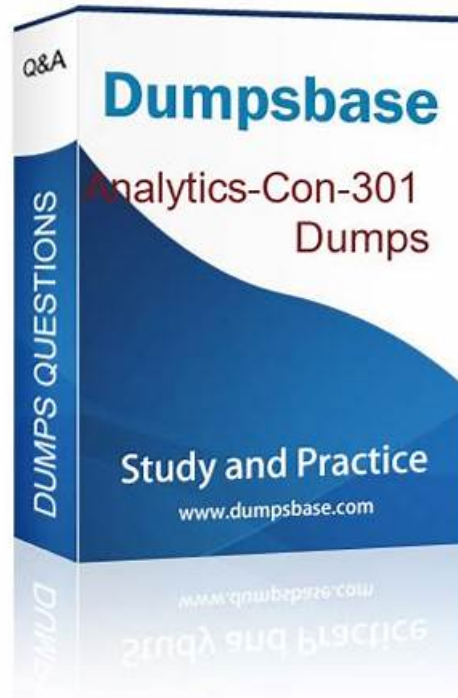


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## Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

NEW QUESTION # 62

A consultant updates an IF-THEN calculation to use a newly created calculated field "Last Name" (parsed from "Full Name"). After the change, performance becomes noticeably worse.

Which two options should the consultant use to improve dashboard performance without altering functionality? Choose two.

- A. Redesign the dashboard to replace Quick Filters with Action Filters.
- B. Calculate "Last Name" in the IF THEN calculation.
- C. Change the IF THEN calculation to a CASE statement.
- D. Precalculate "Last Name" in the data source and use it.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The performance degradation originates from string parsing inside Tableau ("last word of Full Name") and then feeding that calculated field into another row-level IF-THEN calculation.

This creates:

- \* Nested calculations
- \* High per-row evaluation load
- \* Slow extract query performance or slow live query generation

Tableau documentation recommends two best-practice approaches:

Solution 1: Precompute the "Last Name" field upstream (Option C)

When the parsing is performed in:

- \* The database
- \* ETL/ELT pipelines
- \* Tableau Prep

then Tableau Desktop receives a clean field with no runtime computation needed.

This significantly reduces row-level calculation burden.

Solution 2: Replace Quick Filters with Action Filters (Option A)

Quick filters are expensive because Tableau:

- \* Runs additional queries to populate filter controls
- \* Re-queries every time the filter changes

Action Filters run directly from the visualization and are far more performant.

This improves the overall dashboard performance without changing logic.

Why the other options are incorrect:

B). Calculate "Last Name" inside the IF THEN calculation

This makes the expression even more complex - worse performance.

D). Change to a CASE statement

CASE does not improve performance when the heavy part of the logic is the string parsing, not the IF-THEN structure.

Thus, A and C are the correct performance-improving choices.

- \* Performance guidance recommending upstream computation of string fields
- \* Filter optimization best practices encouraging Action Filters over Quick Filters
- \* Extract runtime cost reduction strategies

### NEW QUESTION # 63

A customer wants to leverage generative AI capabilities. The customer is currently on Tableau Server 2023.1.

How is the customer able to leverage generative AI in Tableau?

- A. Use a dashboard accelerator from Tableau Exchange.
- B. Perform API calls from Tableau Server to sandboxed extensions hosted by Tableau.
- C. Migrate Tableau Server to Tableau Cloud.
- D. Upgrade Tableau Server from 2023.1 to the latest version.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Tableau's official generative AI capability- Tableau Pulse and Einstein-powered Tableau AI features- are available only on Tableau Cloud, not Tableau Server.

Key Tableau facts:

- \* Tableau Server (any version, including new ones) does not provide generative AI capabilities.

- \* Tableau Cloud includes AI features such as:
  - \* Tableau Pulse
  - \* Einstein Copilot
  - \* Natural language questions
  - \* Automated insights
  - \* Upgrading Tableau Server does not provide generative AI.
  - \* Extensions and accelerators do not enable AI functionality.
- Therefore, the customer must migrate from Tableau Server to Tableau Cloud to leverage generative AI.
- \* Tableau AI/Pulse documentation stating availability only in Tableau Cloud.
  - \* Feature comparison charts showing generative AI unavailable on Tableau Server.

#### NEW QUESTION # 64

A client calculates the percent of total sales for a particular region compared to all regions.

The Sales percentage is inadvertently recalculated each time the filter is applied to the Region.

Which calculation should fix the automatic recalculation on the % of total field?

- A.  $\{ \text{FIXED [Region]: SUM([Sales])} \} / \{ [Sales] \}$
- B.  $\{ \text{FIXED [Region]: SUM([Sales])} \} / \{ \text{FIXED :SUM([Sales])} \}$
- C.  $\{ \text{FIXED [Region]: SUM([Sales])} \}$
- D.  $\{ \text{FIXED [Region]: SUM([Sales])} \} / \text{SUM([Sales])}$

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The problem:

The client wants:

Percent of total sales for each region compared to ALL regions, even when Region is filtered.

However, the calculation currently behaves like a table calculation:

$\text{SUM([Sales])} / \text{TOTAL(SUM([Sales]))}$

This recalculates the total after Region filters are applied, so removing a region changes the denominator.

Tableau Documentation - How to prevent recalculation:

To keep percent-of-total unchanged when filtering, Tableau's recommended method is to use FIXED LOD expressions to lock the granularity.

Two values must be fixed:

\* Numerator: Sales for that specific region  $\{ \text{FIXED [Region] : SUM([Sales])} \}$

\* Denominator: Total sales across all regions, independent of filters  $\{ \text{FIXED : SUM([Sales])} \}$  (FIXED with no dimension = entire data set) Then compute the percentage:

$\{ \text{FIXED [Region] : SUM([Sales])} \} / \{ \text{FIXED : SUM([Sales])} \}$

This ensures:

- \* The region sales remain accurate.
- \* The overall total remains constant, even if filters remove regions.
- \* Region filtering no longer recalculates percent-of-total.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A).  $\{ \text{FIXED [Region]: SUM([Sales])} \} / \text{SUM([Sales])}$

The denominator is still affected by filters # recalculates % of total.

B).  $\{ \text{FIXED [Region]: SUM([Sales])} \} / \{ [Sales] \}$

$\{ [Sales] \}$  is not valid syntax and does not fix granularity.

D).  $\{ \text{FIXED [Region]: SUM([Sales])} \}$

This gives only the numerator - no percent-of-total calculation.

The only correct LOD solution is option C.

\* Tableau LOD Expression Guide: FIXED for filter-independent calculations.

\* Tableau Percent-of-Total Best Practices: use FIXED LOD to avoid recalculation when filters change.

\* Order of Operations: FIXED LODs occur before dimension filters, keeping totals stable.

#### NEW QUESTION # 65

A client wants to see data for only the most recent day in the dataset that is updated intermittently. The solution should offer the best caching performance.

Which approach should the consultant use to produce the desired results?

- A. Relative date filters
- B. Quick filter
- C. TODAY function
- **D. Fixed Level of Detail (LOD) date calculation**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The client wants to always show the most recent day present in the data, not today's date. The dataset is updated intermittently, meaning some days may have no new rows. Tableau documentation states that:

\* Using TODAY() recalculates on every query and prevents effective caching because Tableau must compute the current date for each refresh.

\* Using Relative Date Filters like "Last 1 day" also prevents caching because Tableau evaluates relative conditions each time the workbook loads.

\* Quick Filters also break caching and decrease performance because they require interactive evaluation on each render.

\* A FIXED LOD calculation allows Tableau to compute the maximum date inside the extract, which preserves caching because it is data-driven, not time-driven. For example: { FIXED : MAX([Date]) } Then filtering where [Date] = { FIXED : MAX([Date]) } ensures only the most recent date in the dataset is shown.

Tableau's documentation on performance emphasizes that caching is maximized when calculations depend only on the data itself and not on functions like TODAY() or relative filters.

A FIXED LOD provides the best caching performance and correctly returns the most recent date based on the dataset rather than the current system date.

\* Tableau extract caching behavior describing how data-dependent filters cache better than time-dependent filters.

\* LOD Expressions guidance recommending FIXED for identifying values like "latest date in the dataset."

\* Tableau performance guidelines discouraging TODAY() and relative date filters when caching is important.

#### NEW QUESTION # 66

A consultant builds a report where profit margin is calculated as  $SUM([Profit]) / SUM([Sales])$ . Three groups of users are organized on Tableau Server with the following levels of data access that they can be granted.

. Group 1: Viewers who cannot see any information on profitability

. Group 2: Viewers who can see profit and profit margin

. Group 3: Viewers who can see profit margin but not the value of profit Which approach should the consultant use to provide the required level of access?

- A. Use user filters to access data on profitability to all groups. Then, create a calculated field that allows visibility of profit value to Group 2 and use the calculation in the view in the report.
- B. Specify in the row-level security (RLS) entitlement table individuals who can see profit, profit margin, or none of these. Then, use the table data to create user filters in the report.
- **C. Use user filters to allow only Groups 2 and 3 access to data on profitability. Then, create a calculated field that limits visibility of profit value to Group 2 and use the calculation in the view in the report.**
- D. Specify with user filters in each view individuals who can see profit, profit margin, or none of these.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The approach of using user filters to control access to data on profitability for Groups 2 and 3, combined with a calculated field that restricts the visibility of profit value to only Group 2, aligns with Tableau's best practices for managing content permissions. This method ensures that each group sees only the data they are permitted to view, with Group 1 not seeing any profitability information, Group 2 seeing both profit and profit margin, and Group 3 seeing only the profit margin without the actual profit values. This setup can be achieved through Tableau Server's permission capabilities, which allow for detailed control over what each user or group can see and interact with<sup>1,2</sup>.

References: The solution is based on the capabilities and permission rules that are part of Tableau Server's security model, as detailed in the official Tableau documentation<sup>1,2</sup>. These resources provide guidance on how to set up user filters and calculated fields to manage data access levels effectively.

#### NEW QUESTION # 67



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