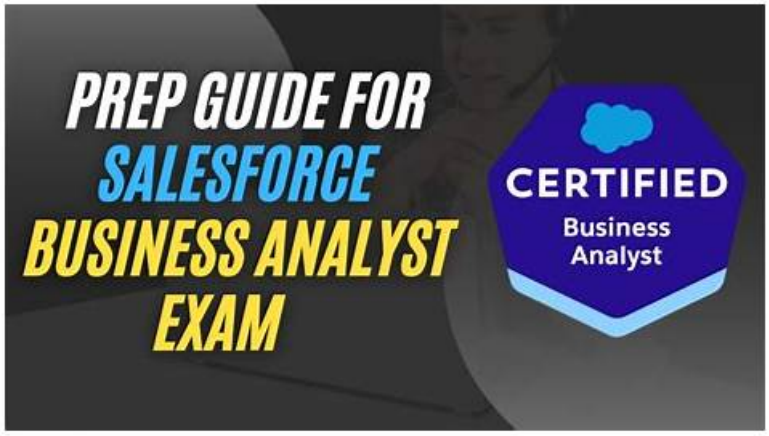
The Ultimate Guide to Passing Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Exam



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The Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Analytics-Con-301 Questions lead to Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 certification. The Analytics-Con-301 certification is for anyone new to the industry. Whether you have just graduated from college, making a career change, already working in the sector, or searching for new ways to progress, the Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Certification is ideal for you. If you want to appear in the Analytics-Con-301 test of Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 certification, you should have basic hands-on experience.

Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 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.

>> Analytics-Con-301 Exam Format <<

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Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Sample Questions (Q96-Q101):

NEW QUESTION # 96
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. Quick filter
- B. Relative date filters
- 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 # 97
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?

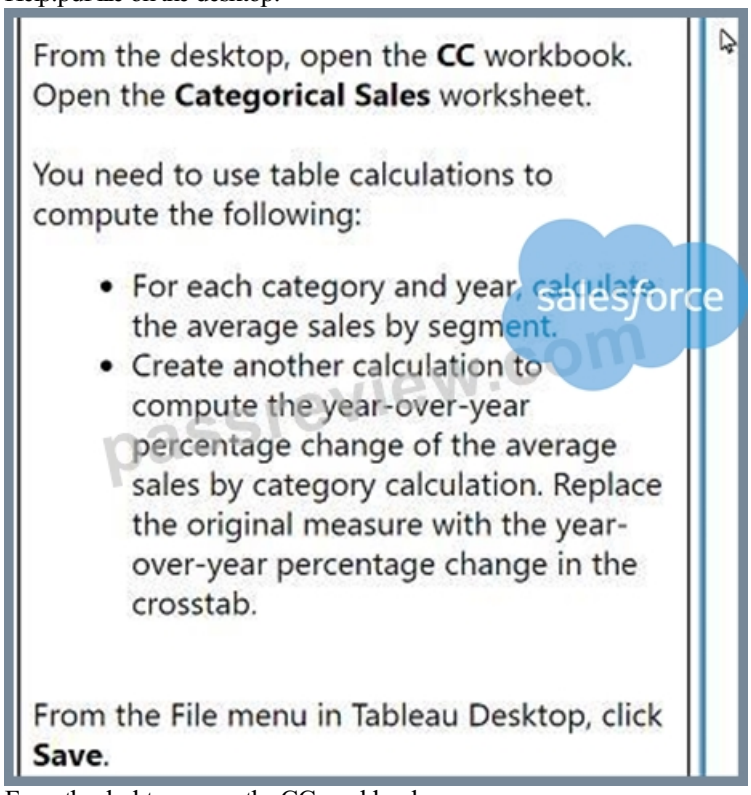
- A. Use user filters to access data on profitability to all groups. Then, create a calculated field that allows visibility of profit value to Group 2 and use the calculation in the view in the report.
- B. Use user filters to allow only Groups 2 and 3 access to data on profitability. Then, create a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

Answer: B

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 with12.
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 documentation12. These resources provide guidance on how to set up user filters and calculated fields to manage data access levels effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 98
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.

Answer:

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 99
A client is working in Tableau Prep and has a field named OrderId that is compiled by country, year, and an order number as shown in the following table.

OrderId
CA-2017-152156
FR-2017-152157
US-2017-152158
CA-2017-152159

They want to transform the table to appear as shown.

OrderId	Country	OrderNumber
CA-2017-152156	CA	152156
FR-2017-152157	FR	152157
US-2017-152158	US	152158
CA-2017-152159	CA	152159

What should the consultant use to transform the table in the most efficient manner?

- A. A calculated field that uses the TRIM function
- B. A calculated field that uses the LEFT function
- C. The Aliases option
- D. The Split option

Answer: D

Explanation:
To transform the OrderId field in Tableau Prep, the Split option is the most efficient and straightforward method. Here's how you can apply it:
In Tableau Prep, drag your dataset into the flow.
Click on the OrderId field in the workspace to select it.
Look for the option in the toolbar that says "Split" and select it.
Choose "Automatic Split" if the delimiters (such as hyphens) are consistent; Tableau Prep should automatically detect the hyphen as the delimiter and split the OrderId into multiple new fields.
The dataset should now show new columns: one for the country code (CA, FR, US), one for the year (2017), and one for the order number (152156, 152157, etc.).
The Split option works effectively here because it automatically identifies and uses the hyphen as the delimiter to divide the original OrderId into the desired components without manual specification of conditions or writing any formulas.
References
This procedure is based on the standard functionalities provided in Tableau Prep for splitting a field into multiple columns based on a delimiter, as described in the Tableau Prep user guide.

NEW QUESTION # 100
A Tableau consultant is asked to evaluate a workbook that is slow to respond and make a recommendation on possible performance improvements. The workbook connects to three extract data sources from an SQL database. The sheets are used in five dashboards. The consultant runs a performance recording on the workbook and notices that the largest amount of time is spent on rendering the visualizations.
What is the most effective approach to reduce the workbook's rendering time?

- A. Filter the unused data before bringing it into the workbook.
- B. Change the dashboards' size to Automatic.
- C. Change the connections to live.
- D. Update worksheets to reduce the number of records displayed.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
According to Tableau's Performance Optimization guidance, rendering time becomes the largest bottleneck when excessive marks, dense data, or overly complex visualizations appear on worksheets. Rendering is the last stage in the Tableau Order of Operations and is directly affected by how many marks must be drawn and how visually complex each view is.
Tableau's performance recommendations explain:
* When a performance recording shows that Rendering is the slowest step, the most effective improvement is to reduce the number of marks (records) in the view.
* Rendering time is determined by the number of marks, shapes, headers, labels, and visual elements Tableau must draw.
* Reducing the amount of data displayed on each worksheet is the most impactful change when rendering is the dominant delay.
Option B directly aligns with this: updating worksheets to reduce the number of records displayed lowers the number of marks, reduces visual density, and improves rendering speed.
Option A is not effective because changing dashboard size does not reduce the number of marks.
Option C would degrade performance because live connections are typically slower than extracts.
Option D improves data preparation and may reduce extract load times, but it does not directly address rendering unless the unused data was contributing to marks in the view. The question indicates the bottleneck is specifically rendering, so reducing marks is the most appropriate action.
Therefore, the most effective solution to reduce rendering time is to reduce the number of records (marks) displayed on worksheets.
* Tableau Performance Recording guidance describing rendering as the slowest stage when too many marks are present.
* Tableau Performance Checklist recommending reducing the number of marks in views to improve rendering.
* Tableau Desktop help sections on best practices for improving visualization performance when rendering dominates.

NEW QUESTION # 101
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