

Analytics-Con-301 Practice Exam Materials: Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant and Analytics-Con-301 Study Guide - ActualTorrent



How far the distance between words and deeds? It depends to every person. If a person is strong-willed, it is close at hand. I think you should be such a person. Since to choose to participate in the Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 certification exam, of course, it is necessary to have to go through. This is also the performance that you are strong-willed. ActualTorrent Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Exam Training materials is the best choice to help you pass the exam. The training materials of ActualTorrent website have a unique good quality on the internet. If you want to pass the Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 exam, you'd better to buy ActualTorrent's exam training materials quickly.

Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 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.
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	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

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Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40

A consultant used Tableau Data Catalog to determine which workbooks will be affected by a field change. Catalog shows:

- * Published Data Source # 7 connected workbooks
- * Field search (Lineage tab) # 6 impacted workbooks

The client asks: Why 7 connected, but only 6 impacted?

- A. The seventh workbook is connected via Custom SQL so it didn't appear in the list.
- B. The field is used twice in a single workbook.
- C. The consultant lacked sufficient permissions to see the seventh workbook.
- **D. The field being altered is not used in the seventh workbook.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Key Tableau Catalog behaviors:

- * Connected workbooks = any workbook linked to the published data source.
- * Impacted workbooks = only workbooks that use the specific field.
- * If a workbook connects to the data source but never uses the field, it appears as "connected" but not impacted.

This explains EXACTLY why:

- * 7 workbooks are connected
- * Only 6 use the changed field
- * Therefore only 6 are impacted

This matches Option C.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Field used twice

Still counts as one workbook - does not explain discrepancy.

B). Permission issue

If permissions blocked visibility, the data source would not list 7 connections.

D). Custom SQL use

Catalog can still detect field usage through metadata lineage; Custom SQL does NOT hide workbook dependency.

Thus, only Option C logically explains the scenario.

- * Data Catalog lineage rules: "Connected vs. Impacted" distinction.
- * Field-level impact analysis documentation.
- * Workbook dependency logic within Tableau Catalog.

NEW QUESTION # 41

A client is using the Tableau Content Migration Tool to move content from an old Tableau Server to a new Tableau Server. Which content will need to be moved using a different tool or process?

- A. Published data sources that use live connections
- **B. Tableau Prep flows**
- C. Published data sources that use extracts
- D. Workbooks

Answer: B

Explanation:

When migrating content between Tableau servers, certain types of content may require special consideration or different tools for migration:

Tableau Prep Flows: These are specific to Tableau Prep and are not included in the standard content migration capabilities of the Tableau Content Migration Tool. Tableau Prep flows often require separate processes for migration due to their distinct setup and integration with data sources and workflows.

Published Data Sources and Workbooks: These can typically be migrated directly using the Tableau Content Migration Tool, which supports moving published data sources (both live connections and extracts) and workbooks without requiring additional tools.

References:

Tableau Help and Support: Offers comprehensive tutorials and guidelines on using different tools for migrating various types of content, including the specific requirements for migrating Tableau Prep flows which are not covered by the standard content migration tool.

NEW QUESTION # 42

A client wants to flag orders that have sales higher than the regional average.

Which calculated field will produce the required result?

- A. [Sales]
>
{ FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) }
- B. { FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) }
>
{ FIXED [Region] : AVG({ FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) }) }
- C. { FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) }
>
{ INCLUDE [Region] : AVG({ FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) }) }
- D. { FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) }
>
{ FIXED [Region] : SUM([Sales]) }

Answer: B

Explanation:

To flag orders with sales higher than the regional average, the correct calculated field would compare the sum of sales for each order against the average sales of all orders within the same region:

Correct Formula: { FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) } > { FIXED [Region] : AVG({ FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) }) }

This calculation uses a Level of Detail (LOD) expression:

The left part of the formula { FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) } calculates the total sales for each individual order.

The right part { FIXED [Region] : AVG({ FIXED [Order ID] : SUM([Sales]) }) } calculates the average sales per order within each region.

The > operator is used to compare these two values to determine if the sales for each order exceed the regional average.

References

This formula utilizes Tableau's LOD expressions to perform complex comparisons across different dimensions of the data, as explained in Tableau's official training materials on LOD calculations.

NEW QUESTION # 43

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 44

SIMULATION

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**.

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.

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