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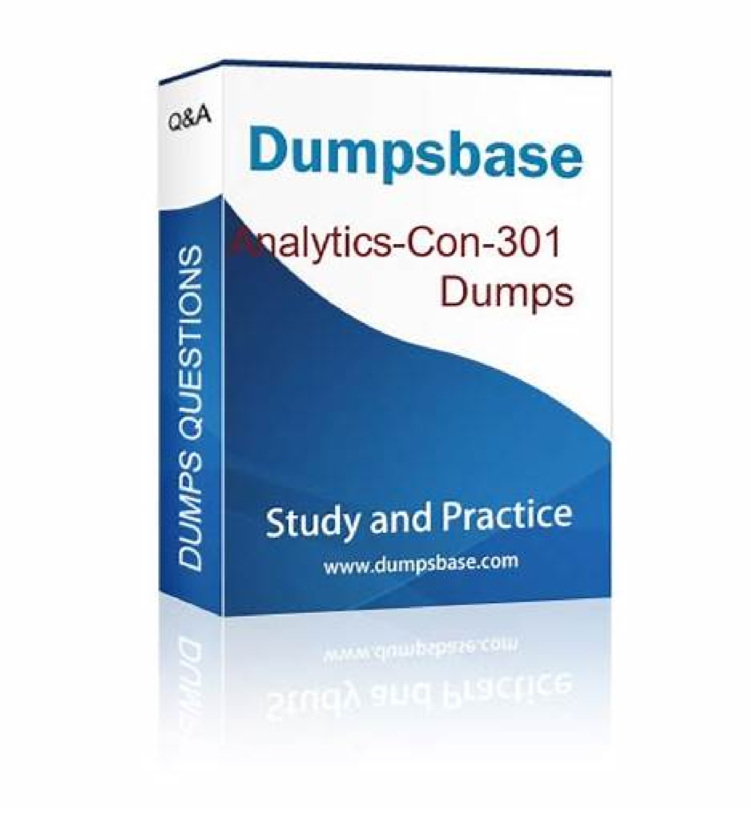

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You can change the difficulty of these questions, which will help you determine what areas appertain to more study before taking your Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Exam Dumps. Here we listed some of the most important benefits you can get from using our Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 practice questions.

Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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.

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Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Sample Questions (Q93-Q98):

NEW QUESTION # 93
A client wants to flag orders that have sales higher than the regional average.
Which calculated field will produce the required result?

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

Answer: C

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 # 94

From the desktop, open the NYC Property Transactions workbook.
You need to record the performance of the Property Transactions dashboard in the NYC Property Transactions.twbx workbook. Ensure that you start the recording as soon as you open the workbook. Open the Property Transactions dashboard, reset the filters on the dashboard to show all values, and stop the recording. Save the recording in C:\CC\Data\.
Create a new worksheet in the performance recording. In the worksheet, create a bar chart to show the elapsed time of each command name by worksheet, to show how each sheet in the Property Transactions dashboard contributes to the overall load time.
From the File menu in Tableau Desktop, click Save. Save the performance recording in C:\CC\Data\.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the complete Steps below in Explanation:
Explanation:
To record the performance of the Property Transactions dashboard in the NYC Property Transactions.twbx workbook and analyze it using a bar chart, follow these detailed steps:
* Open the NYC Property Transactions Workbook:
* From the desktop, double-click the NYC Property Transactions.twbx workbook to open it in Tableau Desktop.
* Start Performance Recording:
* Before doing anything else, navigate to the 'Help' menu in Tableau Desktop.
* Select 'Settings and Performance', then choose 'Start Performance Recording'.
* Open the Property Transactions Dashboard and Reset Filters:

* Navigate to the Property Transactions dashboard within the workbook.
* Reset all filters to show all values. This usually involves selecting the dropdown on each filter and choosing 'All' or using a 'Reset' button if available.
* Stop the Performance Recording:
* Go back to the 'Help' menu.
* Choose 'Settings and Performance', then select 'Stop Performance Recording'.
* Tableau will automatically open a new tab displaying the performance recording results.
* Save the Performance Recording:
* In the performance recording results tab, go to the 'File' menu.
* Click 'Save As' and navigate to the C:\CC\Data\ directory.
* Save the file, ensuring it is stored in the desired location.
* Create a New Worksheet for Performance Analysis:
* Return to the NYC Property Transactions workbook and create a new worksheet by clicking on the 'New Worksheet' icon.
* Drag the 'Command Name' field to the Columns shelf.
* Drag the 'Elapsed Time' field to the Rows shelf.
* Ensure that the 'Worksheet' field is also included in the analysis to break down the time by individual sheets within the dashboard.
* Choose 'Bar Chart' from the 'Show Me' options to display the data as a bar chart.
* Customize and Finalize the Bar Chart:
* Adjust the axes and labels to clearly display the information.
* Format the chart to enhance readability, applying color coding or sorting as needed to emphasize sheets with longer load times.
* Save Your Work:
* Once the new worksheet and the performance recording are complete, ensure all work is saved.
* Navigate to the 'File' menu and click 'Save', confirming that changes are stored in the workbook.
References:
Tableau Help Documentation: Provides guidance on how to start and stop performance recordings and analyze them.
Tableau Visualization Techniques: Offers tips on creating effective bar charts for performance data.
By following these steps, you have successfully recorded and analyzed the performance of the Property Transactions dashboard, providing valuable insights into how each component of the dashboard contributes to the overall load time. This analysis is crucial for optimizing dashboard performance and ensuring efficient data visualization.

NEW QUESTION # 95
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. Create a FIXED Level of Detail (LOD) expression, and then use that instead of the table calculation.
- B. Filter Category by using a Data Source Filter instead of a Dimension Filter.
- C. Create an aggregate expression, and then use that instead of the table calculation.
- D. Filter Category by using a Context Filter instead of a Dimension Filter.

Answer: A

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 96
A client calculates the percent of total sales for a particular region compared to all regions.

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
To correctly calculate the percent of total sales for a particular region compared to all regions, and to ensure that the calculation does not get inadvertently recalculated with each region filter application, the recommended calculation is:
* {FIXED [Region]: sum([Sales])}: This part of the formula computes the sum of sales for each region, regardless of any filters applied to the view. It uses a Level of Detail expression to fix the sum of sales to each region, ensuring that filtering by regions won't affect the calculated value.
* SUM([Sales]): This part computes the total sum of sales across all regions and is recalculated dynamically based on the filters applied to other parts of the dashboard or worksheet.
* Combining the two parts: By dividing the fixed regional sales by the total sales, we get the proportion of sales for each region as compared to the total. This calculation ensures that while the denominator adjusts according to filters, the numerator remains fixed for each region, accurately reflecting the sales percentage without being affected by the region filter directly.

References
This calculation follows Tableau's best practices for using Level of Detail expressions to manage computation granularity in the presence of dashboard filters, as outlined in the Tableau User Guide and official Tableau training materials.

NEW QUESTION # 97

A consultant plans a Tableau deployment for a client that uses Salesforce. The client wants users to automatically see Tableau views of regional sales filtered by customer as soon as the users sign into Salesforce.
Which approach should the consultant use to deliver the final visualization?

- A. Publish to Tableau Mobile for viewing.
- B. Create subscriptions for each view to deliver reports by email.
- C. Create a list of URLs that the users can click in Salesforce.
- D. Embed views into Salesforce.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To ensure that users automatically see Tableau views of regional sales filtered by customer as they sign into Salesforce, embedding the views directly into Salesforce is most effective:
Embedding Views: Tableau provides capabilities to embed its dashboards into web applications such as Salesforce. This approach ensures that the visualization is part of the Salesforce user interface, enhancing user experience by not requiring users to navigate away from Salesforce to view the data.
Implement this by using Tableau's embedding code, which can be generated from the Tableau Server for each specific view. Place this embed code into the Salesforce Visualforce pages or use Salesforce Canvas to integrate these views seamlessly.
This setup allows the Tableau views to inherit user credentials from Salesforce, enabling personalized data visualization based on the user's access rights and region, directly aligned with their Salesforce login session.
References
The embedding technique is documented in both Tableau's and Salesforce's official integration guides, which provide step-by-step instructions on embedding Tableau views into Salesforce platforms.

NEW QUESTION # 98
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