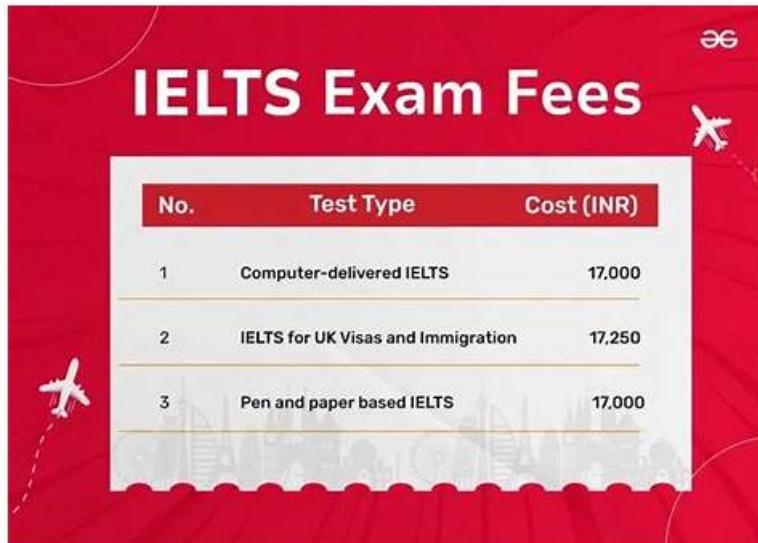


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Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

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Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48

A client's fiscal calendar runs from February 1 through January 31.

How should the consultant configure Tableau to use the client's fiscal calendar when building date charts?

- A. Edit the data source and set the Fiscal Year in the data preview window.
- B. Create Calculated Fields using the FISCALQUARTER() and FISCALYEAR() functions.
- C. Right click on the Date axis in charts and select Use Fiscal Calendar.
- D. **Edit the data source Date Properties, then update the Default Properties of the Date Fields.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Tableau allows fiscal calendars to be defined at the data source level, affecting how all date fields behave across the workbook.

According to Tableau documentation:

- * Fiscal calendars must be set using Data Source Date Properties.
- * Once set, this becomes a default property for all date fields unless overridden.
- * This allows charts, hierarchies, and date parts to automatically follow the fiscal year starting in February.

Correct procedure:

- * Go to Data Source.
- * Open Date Properties.
- * Set Fiscal Year Start = February.
- * (Optional) Adjust Date Field Default Properties.

This ensures all charts and date hierarchies use the fiscal calendar automatically.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Right-click on axis # Use Fiscal Calendar

This option does not exist in Tableau.

B). Set Fiscal Year in Data Preview

Not supported; fiscal configuration isn't made in the preview window.

C). Use FISCALYEAR() / FISCALQUARTER()

This is manual, requires custom fields, and does not configure Tableau's built-in fiscal calendar system.

This is more work and not the correct method.

Only Option D configures the fiscal calendar globally and correctly.

* Tableau Date Properties documentation specifying fiscal year settings.

* Default Properties configuration for date fields.

* Official guidance for implementing fiscal calendars.

NEW QUESTION # 49

A Tableau Server customer is interested in measuring content and platform usage. Which two features should the consultant use?

Choose two.

- A. Tableau Pulse
- B. **Tableau Server repository**
- C. Server Status page
- D. Admin Insights page

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Two Tableau Server features provide usage and adoption insights:

Tableau Server Repository

* Stores all metadata about:

* Workbooks

- * Data sources
- * User activity
- * View traffic
- * Can be queried directly for content usage and platform metrics.

Admin Insights Page

- * Built-in dashboards showing:

- * User activity
- * Content usage
- * Data source usage
- * Performance metrics

- * Designed specifically for monitoring platform adoption.

These two together give complete content and usage visibility.

Why A and D are incorrect:

A). Tableau Pulse

- * Available only in Tableau Cloud, not Tableau Server.
- * Focuses on personalized metric insights, not platform reporting.

D). Server Status Page

- * Shows node health and process status, not content usage or adoption analytics.

Thus, correct answers are B and C.

- * Tableau Server auditing and usage documentation describing repository tables.

- * Admin Insights documentation describing built-in content and user monitoring.

NEW QUESTION # 50

A Tableau consultant tasked with evaluating a data structure is handed the below sample dataset.

Which two statements are true about the dataset? Choose two.

- A. The data needs to be denormalized before it can be used.
- B. The data can be pivoted in order to enable a year selector.
- C. The names of the columns are accurate and indicate what the data values actually mean.
- D. The data structure will require a lot of maintenance, as maintenance will need to be done to handle a new column for a new year.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

The dataset shown is a classic "wide" format:

- * A single row per state
- * Separate columns for each year: 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024

Tableau's documentation on data structure and pivoting explains:

Why A is TRUE

Tableau documentation identifies wide datasets (multiple columns representing categories such as years, months, or similar time periods) as high-maintenance structures because:

- * For every new year, a new column must be added.
- * Metadata and calculations must be updated each time.
- * This type of structure is described as having poor scalability and higher maintenance.

This dataset fits that exact description, so A is correct.

Why C is TRUE

According to Tableau's "Pivot Data from Columns to Rows" section:

- * Wide datasets can and should often be pivoted so that repeated columns (such as year columns) become rows.
- * Pivoting enables dynamic capabilities such as:
- * Year filters (year selector)
- * Time-series analysis
- * Consistent aggregations
- * Simplified calculations

Pivoting this dataset would produce:

State

Year

Value

Alabama

2019

2300.39

Alabama

2020

3030.39

...

...

...

This makes the dataset tall and tidy, which Tableau identifies as better for analysis and dashboard interactivity.

Therefore, C is correct.

Why B is FALSE

The column names (2019, 2020, 2021...) are simply numbers.

Tableau documentation stresses that good metadata includes descriptive column names.

These column names:

* Do not indicate what the measure represents (Revenue? Sales? Population?)

* Only show the year, not the meaning of the metric

Thus they are not considered accurate or descriptive column names.

Why D is FALSE

The dataset is already denormalized, not normalized.

Denormalized data means combining multiple attributes (like multiple years) into one table, which is exactly what this dataset already does.

Tableau documentation explains that wide data is already denormalized, and the recommended fix is pivoting, not further denormalization.

Therefore, D is incorrect.

NEW QUESTION # 51

A client has a database that stores widget inventory by day and it is updated on a nonstandard schedule as shown below.

□ They want a data visualization that shows widget inventory daily, however their business unit does not have the ability to modify the data warehouse structure.

What should the client do to achieve the desired result?

- A. Use Tableau Prep to add new rows.
- B. Update the Widget Inventory Table to be a daily snapshot.
- C. Use Tableau Desktop to visualize null values.
- D. Create a temporary table in the database.

Answer: A

Explanation:

For a client who needs a daily visualization of widget inventory but cannot modify the data warehouse structure, the best approach is to use Tableau Prep to add new rows. Tableau Prep can be used to manipulate the existing dataset by adding missing date entries and appropriately adjusting inventory counts based on available data. This allows the creation of a complete daily snapshot for visualization without needing changes to the underlying database structure.

NEW QUESTION # 52

A client needs to design row-level security (RLS) measures for their reports. The client does not currently have Tableau Data Management Add-on, and it may be an option in the future.

What should the consultant recommend as the safest and easiest way to manage for the long term?

- A. Create User filters for each report using a table joined to its data source and using the option Apply to All Sheet Using the Data Source.
- B. Create User filters based on data policies and apply them to a published data source.
- C. Create User filters in each view of each report using set filters and option Server/Create User Filter.
- D. Create User filters based on data policies and apply them to views using set filters and option Server /Create User Filter.

Answer: B

Explanation:

For implementing row-level security (RLS) without the Tableau Data Management Add-on, the best approach is to integrate user filters into the published data source:

* Creating User Filters on Published Data Source: This method involves defining user filters that apply directly to the data source before it is published to the Tableau Server. This ensures that any workbook or view leveraging this data source inherently respects the row-level security settings.

* To implement this, create a calculated field in Tableau that defines the security logic, typically using a formula that references user functions (like USERNAME() or ISMEMBEROF()). Drag this field to the Filters shelf and configure it to match the security rules (who can see what data).

* Once configured, publish the data source to Tableau Server with these filters in place. This approach centralizes security management, making it easier to maintain and update security policies as they are applied universally to all workbooks using this data source.

This strategy is safe as it reduces the risk of accidental data exposure through individual workbook misconfiguration and simplifies long-term maintenance of security policies.

References

This method follows Tableau's best practices for implementing row-level security as detailed in Tableau's security management resources. It ensures robust, maintainable security measures that scale with organizational needs without requiring additional add-ons.

NEW QUESTION # 53

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