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## Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details   |
|---------|---|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Data Management:</b> 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.</li> </ul>   |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Business Analysis:</b> 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.</li> </ul> |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Data Analysis:</b> 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.</li> </ul>  |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Data Visualization:</b> 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.</li> </ul>  |

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## Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Sample Questions (Q89-Q94):

### NEW QUESTION # 89

A client wants to grant a user access to a data source hosted on Tableau Server so that the user can create new content in Tableau Desktop. However, the user should be restricted to seeing only a subset of approved data.

How should the client set up the filter before publishing the hyper file so that the Desktop user follows the same row-level security (RLS) as viewers of the end content?

- A. Extract Filter
- B. Apply Filter to All Using Related Data Sources
- C. Context Filter
- **D. Data Source Filter**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Tableau's row-level security (RLS) is applied at the data source level so that all users who connect to the data source-whether through Tableau Desktop, Server, or Cloud-see only the data they are permitted to see.

According to Tableau documentation:

\* A Data Source Filter is the correct method for enforcing consistent row-level security for all users.

\* When a Data Source Filter is applied before publishing, it becomes part of the data source's metadata and is applied every time any user connects to the published source.

\* This ensures that users creating new workbooks in Tableau Desktop are governed by the same RLS as users viewing published dashboards.

Context filters and extract filters do not provide secure RLS:

\* A Context Filter only applies inside the workbook where it is created. It does not enforce security in Tableau Desktop when the data source is reused.

\* An Extract Filter physically removes rows from the extract but does not enforce role-based filtering or dynamic RLS.

\* "Apply Filter to All Using Related Data Sources" affects workbook behavior, not published data source security.

A Data Source Filter applied prior to publishing is Tableau's documented approach for secure, reusable row-level security.

\* Row-Level Security implementation guidance describing Data Source Filters as the foundation of secure RLS.

\* Tableau Server publishing workflow indicating that Data Source Filters travel with the published source.

\* Documentation on why Context and Extract Filters do not enforce user-dependent row-level security.

### NEW QUESTION # 90

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.

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

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 91

A consultant wants to improve the performance of reports by moving calculations to the data layer and materializing them in the extract.

Which calculation should the consultant use?

- A.  $ZN([Sales]) * (1 - ZN([Discount]))$
- B. CASE [Sector Parameter]  
WHEN 1 THEN "green"  
WHEN 2 THEN "yellow"
- C.  $SUM([Profit])/SUM([Sales])$
- D.  $POWER(ZN(SUM([Sales])),$   
 $LOOKUP(ZN(SUM([Sales])), FIRST()), ZN(1/(INDEX()-1)))$   
- 1

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

END

Explanation:

To improve performance by moving calculations to the data layer and materializing them in the extract, the consultant should choose calculations that benefit from pre-computation and significantly reduce the load during query time:

**Aggregation-Level Calculation:** The formula  $SUM([Profit])/SUM([Sales])$  calculates a ratio at an aggregate level, which is ideal for pre-computation. Materializing this calculation in the extract means that the complex division operation is done once and stored, rather than being recalculated every time the report is accessed.

**Performance Improvement:** By pre-computing this aggregate ratio, Tableau can utilize the pre-calculated fields directly in visualizations, which speeds up report loading and interaction times as the heavy lifting of data processing is done during the data preparation stage.

References:

**Materialization in Extracts:** This concept involves pre-calculating and storing complex aggregations or calculations within the Tableau data extract itself, improving performance by reducing the computational load during visualization rendering.

## NEW QUESTION # 92

SIMULATION

From the desktop, open the CC workbook.

Open the Manufacturers worksheet.

The Manufacturers worksheet is used to analyze the quantity of items contributed by each manufacturer.

You need to modify the Percent Contribution calculated field to use a Level of Detail (LOD) expression that calculates the percentage contribution of each manufacturer to the total quantity.

Enter the percentage for Newell to the nearest hundredth of a percent into the Newell % Contribution parameter.

From the File menu in Tableau Desktop, click Save.

## Answer:

### Explanation:

See the complete Steps below in Explanation

### Explanation:

To modify the Percent Contribution calculated field to use a Level of Detail (LOD) expression and accurately calculate the percentage contribution of each manufacturer to the total quantity, follow these steps:

Open the CC Workbook and Access the Worksheet:

Double-click on the CC workbook from the desktop to open it in Tableau Desktop.

Navigate to the Manufacturers worksheet by selecting its tab at the bottom of the window.

Modify the Percent Contribution Calculated Field:

Navigate to the Data pane and find the "Percent Contribution" calculated field.

Right-click on the "Percent Contribution" field and select 'Edit'.

Modify the formula to incorporate an LOD expression that calculates the total quantity across all manufacturers and the specific quantity per manufacturer:

```
{FIXED [Manufacturer]: SUM([Quantity])} / {SUM([Quantity]); Quantity}
```

This formula uses {FIXED [Manufacturer]: SUM([Quantity])} to compute the total quantity contributed by each manufacturer, regardless of other dimensions in the view. The total quantity {SUM([Quantity])} calculates the grand total across all manufacturers.

The division calculates the percentage contribution.

Click 'OK' to save the updated calculated field.

Enter Percentage for Newell:

With the updated "Percent Contribution" field, drag it onto the view to update the chart or table.

Identify the value corresponding to 'Newell' in the updated visualization.

Round this value to the nearest hundredth of a percent as required.

Enter this value into the "Newell % Contribution" parameter. To do this, locate the parameter in the Data pane or on the dashboard, right-click it, and choose 'Edit'. Enter the calculated percentage for Newell.

Save Your Changes:

From the File menu, click 'Save' to store all the modifications you have made to the workbook.

References:

Tableau Help: Offers detailed guidance on using LOD expressions for precise and context-independent aggregations.

Tableau Desktop User Guide: Provides comprehensive instructions on managing calculated fields and parameters, ensuring accurate data analysis.

By following these steps, you will have successfully updated the calculation for percent contribution using LOD expressions, providing a more accurate analysis of each manufacturer's contribution to the total quantity. Moreover, updating the parameter with Newell's specific contribution rounds out the task by reflecting precise data inputs for reporting or further analysis.

## NEW QUESTION # 93

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 based on data policies and apply them to a published data source.
- B. 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.
- C. Create User filters based on data policies and apply them to views using set filters and option Server /Create User Filter.
- D. Create User filters in each view of each report using set filters and option Server/Create User Filter.

## Answer: A

### 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



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