Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Study Demo - Valid Exam Analytics-Con-301 Blueprint

Task 6

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\.

Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 certification exam is a very difficult test. Even if the exam is very hard, many people still choose to sign up for the exam. As to the cause, Analytics-Con-301 exam is a very important test. For IT staff, not having got the certificate has a bad effect on their job. Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 certificate will bring you many good helps and also help you get promoted. In a word, this is a test that will bring great influence on your career. Such important exam, you also want to attend the exam.

Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

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Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Sample Questions (Q99-Q104):

NEW QUESTION # 99
An online sales company has a table data source that contains Order Date. Products ship on the first day of each month for all orders from the previous month.
The consultant needs to know the average number of days that a customer must wait before a product is shipped.
Which calculation should the consultant use?

- A. Calc1: DATETRUNC ('month', DATEADD('month', 1, [Order Date]))
  Calc2: AVG(DATEDIFF ('week', [Order Date], [Calc1]))
- B. Calc1: DATETRUNC ('month', DATEADD ('month', 1, [Order Date]))
  Calc2: AVG(DATEDIFF ('day', [Order Date], [Calc1]))
- C. Calc1: DATETRUNC ('day', DATEADD ('day', 31, [Order Date]))
  Calc2: AVG ([Order Date] - [Calc1])
- D. Calc1: DATETRUNC ('day', DATEADD('week', 4, [Order Date]))
  Calc2: AVG([Order Date] - [Calc1])

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct calculation to determine the average number of days a customer must wait before a product is shipped is to first find the shipping date, which is the first day of the following month after the order date.
This is done using DATETRUNC('month', DATEADD('month', 1, [Order Date])). Then, the average difference in days between the

order date and the shipping date is calculated using AVG(DATEDIFF('day',
[Order Date], [Calc1])). This approach ensures that the average wait time is calculated in days, which is the most precise measure
for this scenario.
References: The solution is based on Tableau's date functions and their use in calculating differences between dates, which are well-documented in Tableau's official learning resources and consultant documents12.
To calculate the average waiting days from order placement to shipping, where shipping occurs on the first day of the following
month:
Calculate Shipping Date (Calc1): Use the DATEADD function to add one month to the order date, then apply DATETRUNC to
truncate this date to the first day of that month. This represents the shipping date for each order.
Calculate Average Wait Time (Calc2): Use DATEDIFF to calculate the difference in days between the original order date and the
calculated shipping date (Calc1). Then, use AVG to average these differences across all orders, giving the average number of days
customers wait before their products are shipped.
References:
Date Functions in Tableau: Functions like DATEADD, DATETRUNC, and DATEDIFF are used to manipulate and calculate
differences between dates, crucial for creating metrics that depend on time intervals, such as customer wait times in this scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 100
A consultant is designing a dashboard that will be consumed on desktops, tablets, and phones. The consultant needs to implement a
dashboard design that provides the best user experience across all the platforms.
Which approach should the consultant take to achieve these results?

- A. Build one dashboard that has desktop, tablet, and phone layouts, and fix the size of the layouts.
- B. Build one dashboard and set the size to Automatic.
- C. Build one dashboard and fix the size of the dashboard.
- D. Build one dashboard for each type of device and fix the size of the layouts.

Answer: A

Explanation:
For a consultant designing a dashboard to be consumed across multiple device types, the best approach is:
* Multi-device Layout: Tableau provides the capability to design device-specific layouts within a single dashboard. This feature
allows the dashboard to adapt its layout to best fit the screen size and orientation of desktops, tablets, and phones.
* Fixed Size Layouts: By fixing the size of each layout, the consultant can ensure that the dashboard appears consistent and
maintains the intended design elements and user experience across devices.
Fixed sizes prevent components from resizing in ways that could disrupt the dashboard's readability or functionality.
* Implementation: In Tableau, you can create these layouts by selecting 'Device Preview' and adding custom layouts for each device
type. Here, you define the dimensions and the positioning of sheets and controls tailored to each device's typical viewing mode.
References
This approach leverages Tableau's device designer capabilities, which are specifically designed to optimize dashboards for multiple
viewing environments, ensuring a seamless user experience regardless of the device used. This functionality is well documented in
Tableau's official guides on creating and managing device- specific dashboards.

NEW QUESTION # 101
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 Date Properties, then update the Default Properties of the Date Fields.
- 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 and set the Fiscal Year in the data preview window.

Answer: A

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 # 102
A client requests a published Tableau data source that is connected to SQL Server. The client needs to leverage the multiple tables option to create an extract. The extract will include partial data from the SQL Server data source.
Which action will reduce the amount of data in the extract?

- A. Set up the extract as an incremental refresh.
- B. Aggregate the extract to the visible dimensions.
- C. Define the filters by using custom SQL.
- D. Use an extract filter.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Using an extract filter is an effective way to reduce the amount of data in a Tableau extract. Extract filters allow you to specify a subset of the data to include, which can significantly decrease the size of the extract by excluding unnecessary data. This is particularly useful when you only need partial data from a larger SQL Server data source.
References: The recommendation to use extract filters to reduce data size is supported by Tableau's best practices for optimizing extracts. These practices suggest keeping the extract's data set short through filtering1. Additionally, discussions in the Tableau Community confirm that hiding fields and using extract filters before extracting data can help reduce the extract size2.
When dealing with large datasets in SQL Server and needing to create a manageable extract in Tableau, using an extract filter is the most direct and effective method to limit the data included:
Extract Filter: This involves setting filters that apply directly when the data is extracted from the source. This means that only the data meeting the specified criteria will be extracted and loaded into Tableau, significantly reducing the size of the extract.
To apply an extract filter, in the Data Source page in Tableau, drag the fields you want to filter by to the Filters shelf. Then, configure the desired filter criteria. When you create the extract, choose the option to "Add Filters to Extract" and select the configured filters.
This ensures that only the data that meets these conditions is extracted from the SQL Server.
This approach not only minimizes the data volume but also speeds up performance in Tableau because it processes a smaller subset of the full dataset.
References
This procedure is described in detail in Tableau's help documentation on managing extracts and optimizing performance by using extract filters, which is recommended for scenarios involving large datasets or when specific subsets of data are required for analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 103
A client wants to view stores serviced by delivery drivers on a map. The have the information provided in the table below:
What does the client need to do to plot exact street addresses on the map?

- A. Establish a hierarchy of State > City > Street Address 1 > Street Address 2.
- B. Add a Map layer to the visualization.

- C. Change the data type of Street Address 1 and Street Address 2 to the Geographic role.
- D. Custom geocode the street addresses.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Tableau's built-in geocoding supports only the following geographic roles:
* Country
* State / Province
* County
* City
* Postal Code
* Airport
* Area codes
* Congressional districts, etc.
Tableau does NOT natively geocode street-level addresses.
When a dataset contains street address fields, Tableau will not recognize them as geographic fields because:
* Street Address 1 and Street Address 2 are not valid Tableau geographic roles.
* Tableau cannot automatically translate street text (like "101 Random Place Rd") into latitude/longitude.
Therefore, to plot street-level points on a map, Tableau requires:
Custom geocoding OR latitude/longitude fields.
Tableau documents that for exact address locations:
* You must either supply latitude and longitude for each address, or
* Use custom geocoding, where the user uploads a .csv with addresses matched to coordinates.
Why the other answer choices are incorrect:
B). Change the data type to Geographic role
Street address fields cannot be assigned a geographic role. Tableau will reject them or not map them.
C). Establish a hierarchy
Hierarchies help with drilldown but do not generate geographic coordinates for street addresses.
D). Add a map layer
Map layers allow visual overlays but cannot generate geocoding for address fields.
The only correct way to map street addresses is to custom geocode (or supply lat/long), which matches option A).
* Tableau Geocoding documentation stating street-level addresses are not natively supported.
* Custom Geocoding instructions for mapping exact address points.
* Mapping best practices stating that lat/long or custom geocode files are required for street accuracy.

NEW QUESTION # 104

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