2026 Salesforce Useful Latest Analytics-Con-301 Mock Test

Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Certification has great effect in this field and may affect your career even future. Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant real questions files are professional and high passing rate so that users can pass the exam at the first attempt. High quality and pass rate make us famous and growing faster and faster.

Our Analytics-Con-301 study questions in every year are summarized based on the test purpose, every answer is a template, there are subjective and objective Analytics-Con-301 exams of two parts, we have in the corresponding modules for different topic of deliberate practice. To this end, our Analytics-Con-301 training materials in the qualification exam summarize some problem- solving skills, and induce some generic templates. The user can scout for answer and scout for score based on the answer templates we provide, so the universal template can save a lot of precious time for the user to study and pass the Analytics-Con-301 Exam.

>> Latest Analytics-Con-301 Mock Test <<

Valid Latest Analytics-Con-301 Mock Test - Success in Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Exam is Easy

The information technology market has become very competitive. Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 technologies and services are constantly evolving. Therefore, the Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 certification has become very important to advance one's career. Success in the Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Analytics-Con-301 exam validates and upgrades your skills in Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 technologies. It is the main reason behind the popularity of the Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 certification exam. You must put all your efforts to clear the challenging Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 examination. However, cracking the Analytics-Con-301 test is not an easy task.

Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 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.

Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44
A stakeholder has multiple files saved (CSV/Tables) in a single location. A few files from the location are required for analysis. Data transformation (calculations) is required for the files before designing the visuals. The files have the following attributes:
. All files have the same schema.
. Multiple files have something in common among their file names.
. Each file has a unique key column.
Which data transformation strategy should the consultant use to deliver the best optimized result?

- A. Apply the data transformation (calculations) in each require file and do the join to combine/merge before designing the visuals.
- B. Use wildcard Union option to combine/merge all the files together before doing the data transformation (calculations).
- C. Use join option to combine/merge all the files together before doing the data transformation (calculations).
- D. Apply the data transformation (calculations) in each require file and do the wildcard union to combine /merge before designing the visuals.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Moving calculations to the data layer and materializing them in the extract can significantly improve the performance of reports in Tableau. The calculation ZN([Sales])*(1 - ZN([Discount])) is a basic calculation that can be easily computed in advance and stored in the extract, speeding up future queries. This type of calculation is less complex than table calculations or LOD expressions, which are better suited for dynamic analysis and may not benefit as much from materialization12.
References: The answer is based on the best practices for creating efficient calculations in Tableau, as described in Tableau's official documentation, which suggests using basic and aggregate calculations to improve performance1. Additionally, the process of materializing calculations in extracts is detailed in Tableau's resources2.
Given that all files share the same schema and have a common element in their file names, the wildcard union is an optimal approach to combine these files before performing any transformations. This strategy offers the following advantages:
Efficient Data Combination: Wildcard union allows multiple files with a common naming scheme to be combined into a single dataset in Tableau, streamlining the data preparation process.
Uniform Schema Handling: Since all files share the same schema, wildcard union ensures that the combined dataset maintains

consistency in data structure, making further data manipulation more straightforward.
Pre-Transformation Combination: Combining the files before applying transformations is generally more efficient as it reduces redundancy in transformation logic across multiple files. This means transformations are written and processed once on the unified dataset, rather than repeatedly for each individual file.
References:
Wildcard Union in Tableau: This feature simplifies the process of combining multiple similar files into a single Tableau data source, ensuring a seamless and efficient approach to data integration and preparation.

NEW QUESTION # 45
A client builds a dashboard that presents current and long-term stock measures. Currently, the data is at a daily level. The data presents as a bar chart that presents monthly results over current and previous years. Some measures must present as monthly averages.
What should the consultant recommend to limit the data source for optimal performance?

- A. Limit data to current and previous years, move calculating averages to data layer, and aggregate dates to monthly level.
- B. Move calculating averages to data layer and aggregate dates to monthly level.
- C. Limit data to current and previous years as well as to the last day of each month to eliminate the need to use the averages.
- D. Limit data to current and previous years and leave data at daily level to calculate the averages in the report.

Answer: A

Explanation:
For optimal performance, it is recommended to limit the data to what is necessary for analysis, which in this case would be the current and previous years. Moving the calculation of averages to the data layer and aggregating the dates to a monthly level will reduce the granularity of the data, thereby improving the performance of the dashboard. This approach aligns with best practices for optimizing workbook performance in Tableau, which suggest simplifying the data model and reducing the number of records processed12.
References: The recommendation is based on the guidelines provided in Tableau's official documentation on optimizing workbook performance, which includes tips on data management and aggregation for better performance12.

NEW QUESTION # 46
A consultant is tasked with improving the performance of a large workbook that contains multiple dashboards, each of which leverages a separate data source. What is one way to improve performance?

- A. Restrict the users who can access the workbook.
- B. Convert Data Source filters to Quick Filters.
- C. Convert any extracted data sources to live data sources.
- D. Split the workbook into multiple workbooks.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Tableau's performance best-practice documentation explains that large workbooks containing many dashboards, multiple data sources, and complex interactions have heavier memory and CPU requirements. When a workbook grows too large, Tableau must:
* Load every data source
* Cache metadata for all sheets
* Maintain connections across all dashboards
* Render more worksheets simultaneously
This increases workbook load time and slows dashboard performance.
A documented method for improving performance is to split a large workbook into multiple smaller workbooks, each containing only the dashboards relevant to a particular audience or subject area. Smaller workbooks:
* Reduce the amount of metadata Tableau must load
* Reduce extract sizes per workbook
* Improve caching efficiency
* Improve dashboard loading and rendering time
Options A, B, and C do not improve workbook performance:
* A. Converting Data Source Filters to Quick Filters reduces performance because Quick Filters (interactive filters) are more expensive than Data Source filters and slow down rendering.

* B. Converting extracts to live connections typically worsens performance because live sources depend on database query speed, network latency, and server load.
* C. Restricting users does not change workbook performance, only access.
Splitting the workbook is a recognized Tableau strategy for improving performance of large, multi-dashboard workbooks.
* Tableau Performance Optimization guidelines encouraging splitting large workbooks into smaller ones.
* Workbook design best practices emphasizing reduced complexity and smaller metadata footprints.
* Documentation on performance costs associated with Quick Filters and multiple data sources.

NEW QUESTION # 47
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. Define the filters by using custom SQL.
- B. Set up the extract as an incremental refresh.
- C. Use an extract filter.
- D. Aggregate the extract to the visible dimensions.

Answer: C

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.
ReferencesThis 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 # 48
A client's dashboard has two sections dedicated to their shops and warehouses shown when a viewer chooses either shops or warehouses with a parameter.
There are a few quick filters that apply to both, while others apply to only shops or only warehouses.
Currently, the quick filters are all shown at the left side of the dashboard. The client wants to hide all filters, but when shown, make it easy for the viewer to find the quick filters that work for only shops or only warehouses.
Which solution should the consultant recommend that meets the client's needs and is most user-friendly?

- A. Use Dynamic Zone Visibility to inform viewers which quick filters apply to warehouses or shops.
- B. Divide the quick filters into three groups: General, for shops. Place the general filters on the left of dashboard for warehouses. Place other filters next to the sections to which they apply.
- C. Hide container with all quick filters with a Show/Hide Button.
- D. Use Dynamic Zone Visibility to show only the quick filters that apply with the chosen parameter value and a Show/Hide Button to hide container with all the filters.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most user-friendly solution is to use Dynamic Zone Visibility in combination with a Show/Hide Button. This approach allows the dashboard to dynamically display only the relevant quick filters based on the viewer's selection of shops or warehouses, thus reducing clutter and focusing the user's attention on applicable filters. The Show/Hide Button further enhances the user experience by allowing viewers to toggle the visibility of the filter container, providing a clean and organized dashboard interface1.
References: Dynamic Zone Visibility is a feature in Tableau that enables dashboard elements to appear or disappear based on the value of a field or parameter1. This functionality is ideal for creating interactive and user-friendly dashboards that adapt to user interactions and selections1.

NEW QUESTION # 49
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