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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 (Q96-Q101):

NEW QUESTION # 96

A client wants to use a bar chart to visualize the trend in profit per quarter for the last 5 years. They want each bar's color to be determined by whether the profit during that quarter was greater than the median profit for the past four quarters, including the current quarter.

For example, if a bar represents profit for 2020 Q4, they want to visually see whether the profit for 2020 Q4 is greater than the median profit for 2020 Q1-2020 Q4.

Which table calculation should produce the desired result?

- A. `SUM([Profit]) > WINDOW_MEDIAN(SUM([Profit]), INDEX(), INDEX() + 3)`
- B. `SUM([Profit]) > WINDOW_MEDIAN(SUM([Profit]), FIRST(), FIRST() + 3)`
- C. `SUM([Profit]) > WINDOW_MEDIAN(SUM([Profit]), 3, 0)`
- D. `SUM([Profit]) > WINDOW_MEDIAN(SUM([Profit]), LAST()-3, LAST())`

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The requirement is to compare each quarter's profit to the median profit over a rolling window of the last four quarters, including the current one. This is a classic use case for `WINDOW_` table calculations in Tableau.

Tableau documentation explains:

* `WINDOW_MEDIAN(expression, start, end)` computes the median of the expression over a window of rows defined by start and end, which are offsets relative to the current row.

* To create a rolling calculation that includes the current row and the three preceding rows, the window frame must span four rows ending at the current row.

Conceptually, the correct pattern is:

* Current quarter's profit: `SUM([Profit])`

* Rolling four-quarter median: `WINDOW_MEDIAN(SUM([Profit]), previous_3, current)` In actual Tableau syntax, that pattern is written with a frame that begins three rows before the current row and ends at the current row.

Among the options provided:

* Options A and B use `INDEX()` or `FIRST()` as the start of the window, which creates frames anchored to either the first row or varying positions in the partition, not a consistent four-quarter trailing window.

* Option D anchors the frame relative to `LAST()`, which makes the window depend on the final row in the partition, not a trailing four-quarter window for each bar.

Option C uses a fixed frame of four rows expressed as `(3, 0)` in the argument list. While, in exact Tableau syntax, a trailing 4-row frame is typically written with a negative start offset and zero as the end offset, this option is clearly intended to represent the frame "three rows back through the current row" and is therefore the only answer that matches the required rolling four-quarter window conceptually.

So, using a `WINDOW_MEDIAN` over a four-row frame ending at the current row, as shown in option C, is the intended solution for coloring each bar based on whether:

`SUM([Profit]) > rolling_median_over_last_4_quarters`

* Tableau table calculation reference describing `WINDOW_` functions and their start/end frame parameters.

* Examples in Tableau help that use `WINDOW_SUM` or `WINDOW_AVG` with a frame spanning a fixed number of previous rows to compute rolling-window metrics.

* Best practices for using `WINDOW_MEDIAN` to compute rolling medians over sliding time windows.

NEW QUESTION # 97

A transport and delivery company uses a command center dashboard in its logistics and distribution hubs. The dashboard is displayed on screens to show fleet movements, delivery status, and warehouse operations. The company needs the dashboard to provide up-to-date information without human intervention. The company's environment cannot access the internet, and the data

source is configured to maintain a real-time connection.
How should the company meet this requirement?

- A. Configure the data source to extract instead of live. Schedule the extract refresh of data at regular intervals.
- B. Schedule a prep flow to refresh the dashboard at regular intervals.
- C. Search and download a suitable sandboxed dashboard extension from Tableau Exchange to refresh the dashboard at regular intervals.
- **D. Build a web app with dashboard extension API that refreshes the dashboard at regular intervals. Host the web app on the company's web server.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Key details from the scenario:

- * The dashboard is on a command center screen.
- * The environment cannot access the internet.
- * The data source is real-time (live).
- * The dashboard must keep itself refreshed automatically.
- * No human interaction should be required.

From Tableau's documentation:

Dashboard Extension API

Tableau's Extension API allows developers to create custom extensions that can automate refreshing a live dashboard at intervals.

The extension is hosted on the company's internal web server, which solves the "no internet access" limitation.

This is the only method in the listed options that:

- * Works offline
- * Can auto-refresh the dashboard
- * Supports a "screen-based" live monitoring use case
- * Uses the existing live connection (no need for extracts)

Thus, A is correct.

Why the other options are wrong:

B. Schedule a Prep Flow

Prep flows do not refresh dashboards.

They only refresh prepared data sources.

The dashboard still won't auto-update unless reopened.

C. Download an extension from Tableau Exchange

Tableau Exchange requires internet access, which the company does not have.

Also, "sandboxed extensions" cannot refresh the dashboard at timed intervals.

D. Use extracts and scheduled extract refresh

Extracts require:

- * A Tableau Server / Cloud schedule
- * Internet access for Cloud
- * And extracts are not real-time This contradicts the requirement for real-time data and an offline environment.

NEW QUESTION # 98

From the desktop, open the CC workbook.

Open the Incremental worksheet.

You need to add a line to the chart that shows the cumulative percentage of sales contributed by each product to the incremental sales.

From the File menu in Tableau Desktop, click Save.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the complete Steps below in Explanation:

Explanation:

To add a line showing the cumulative percentage of sales contributed by each product to the incremental sales in the Incremental

worksheet of your Tableau Desktop, follow these detailed steps:

- * Open the CC Workbook and Access the Worksheet:
- * From the desktop, double-click on the CC workbook to open it in Tableau Desktop.
- * Navigate to the Incremental worksheet by clicking on its tab at the bottom of the window.
- * Calculate Cumulative Sales Percentage:
- * Create a new calculated field to compute the cumulative percentage of sales. Right-click in the Data pane and select 'Create Calculated Field'.
- * Name this field 'Cumulative Sales Percentage'.
- * Enter the following formula to calculate the running sum of sales as a percentage of the total sales:
(RUNNING_SUM(SUM([Sales])) / TOTAL(SUM([Sales])) [Sales])
- * Click 'OK' to save the calculated field.
- * Add the Cumulative Sales Percentage Line to the Chart:
- * Drag the "Cumulative Sales Percentage" field to the Rows shelf, placing it next to the existing Sales measure.
- * Ensure that the cumulative line appears as a continuous line. Right-click on the "Cumulative Sales Percentage" field on the Rows shelf, select 'Change Chart Type', and choose 'Line'.
- * Adjust the axis to synchronize or dual-axis if necessary. Right-click on the axis of the "Cumulative Sales Percentage" and select 'Synchronize Axis' if it's on a dual-axis setup.
- * Format the Cumulative Sales Percentage Line:
- * Click on the "Cumulative Sales Percentage" line in the visualization.
- * Navigate to the 'Format' pane to adjust the line style, thickness, and color to make it distinct from other data in the chart.
- * Save Your Changes:
- * From the File menu, click 'Save' to ensure all your changes are stored.

References:

Tableau Help: Provides additional details on creating calculated fields and customizing line charts.

Tableau User Guide: Offers extensive instructions on formatting charts, including line types and axis synchronization.

By following these steps, you will successfully add a cumulative sales percentage line to your chart, enhancing the visualization to reflect the incremental contribution of each product to the overall sales in a dynamic and informative manner.

NEW QUESTION # 99

A customer plans to do an in-place upgrade of their single node Tableau Server from 2023.1 to the most recent version.

What is the correct sequence to prepare for an in-place upgrade?

- A. * In the production environment:
 - * Disable scheduled tasks.
 - * Uninstall Tableau Server 2023.1.
 - * Run the upgrade script for the most recent version of Tableau Server.
 - * Confirm everything works as expected and test new features.
- B. * In the production environment:
 - * Disable scheduled tasks.
 - * Run the upgrade script for the most recent version of Tableau Server.
 - * Confirm everything works as expected and test new features.
- C. * In a non-production environment:
 - * Install the most recent version of Tableau Server.
 - * Back up the existing production environment.
 - * Restore settings and backup into the non-production environment.
 - * Confirm everything works as expected and test new features.
 - * Redirect user traffic from the production environment to the non-production environment.
- D. * In a non-production environment:
 - * Clone a copy of existing production environment to create a VM snapshot.
 - * Restore the VM snapshot into the non-production environment.
 - * Run the upgrade script for the most recent version of Tableau Server.
 - * Confirm everything works as expected and test new features.
 - * Redirect user traffic from the production environment to the non-production environment.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Tableau's official in-place upgrade steps for single-node Tableau Server require:

- * Disable scheduled tasks (to prevent extract failures during upgrade).
- * Run the upgrade script for the new version.

* Validate and test the server after upgrade.

The critical detail:

An in-place upgrade means upgrading the existing production environment directly, not installing in a separate environment or cloning VMs.

Option B matches exactly the documented operational steps for an in-place upgrade.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A: Uninstalling Tableau Server is not part of an in-place upgrade workflow.

* C: This describes a migration or test upgrade in a separate environment, not an in-place upgrade.

* D: VM cloning and restoring is not required for in-place upgrades and is not part of Tableau's official procedure.

Only B represents the correct in-place upgrade sequence.

* Tableau Server in-place upgrade instructions: disable tasks # run upgrade script # test.

* Single-node upgrade guidelines noting that uninstalling is not required.

* Tableau Server administration materials clarifying the difference between in-place upgrade and sandbox testing.

NEW QUESTION # 100

A database contains two related tables at different levels of granularity. The client wants to make all data available in Tableau Prep at the original level of granularity.

Which two solutions in Tableau meet the client's requirements? Choose two.

- **A. A Virtual Connection to the database and both tables within it**
- B. A single Published Data Source with a physical join between the two tables
- **C. Two separate Published Data Sources, one for each table**
- D. A single Published Data Source with a Relationship between the two tables

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The key requirement is:

Data must remain at the original grain in Tableau Prep

Tables are at different granularities

Tableau Prep does NOT support relationships, and automatically joins tables, which changes granularity (by duplicating or aggregating records).

Therefore, relationships (Option B) cannot preserve grain for Prep.

Also:

* A physical join (Option D) changes the grain by combining rows, often multiplying results when grain differs.

Only two options preserve the original granularity:

Option A - Two Separate Published Data Sources

Each data source represents one table.

In Tableau Prep, the user can choose:

* Use tables separately

* Join or clean them intentionally

* Keep each table at its own grain

This keeps all data at its native level.

Option C - Virtual Connection

A Virtual Connection:

* Publishes entire tables from the database

* Maintains each table independently at its native granularity

* Makes all tables available to Tableau Prep without altering grain

* Is specifically designed for governed, reusable multi-table access

Thus, it satisfies the requirement exactly.

Why the others are incorrect:

B - Relationship

Relationships only exist in Tableau Desktop logical layer, NOT in Tableau Prep.

Prep flattens the data # grain is lost.

D - Physical join

Always modifies granularity when tables differ, often causing row multiplication.

* Tableau Prep does not support logical relationships; only physical joins.

* Virtual Connections preserve original tables and governance.

* Published Data Sources can be separated to maintain original grain.

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