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Analytics-Con-301 Preparation Materials and Analytics-Con-301 Study Guide: Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Real Dumps

The example on the right was a simple widget designed Reliable Analytics-Con-301 Pdf to track points in a rewards program. The pearsonvue website is not affiliated with us. Although computers are great at gathering, manipulating, and calculating raw data, humans prefer their data presented in an orderly fashion. This means keying the shots using a plug-in or specialized New Analytics-Con-301 Exam Question software application. As is most often the case, you will need to expend some effort to deploy security measures, and when they are deployed, you will incur a level of administrative Valid Analytics-Con-301 Exam overhead and operational inconvenience, and may also find that there is an impact to network performance.

Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<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 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 5	<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.

Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

A shipping clerk wants to use a Sankey diagram to analyze the flow of goods between different categories, shipping modes, and locations to spot bottlenecks and optimize the most critical paths. The company uses Tableau Cloud.

How should the shipping clerk create a chart that depicts the above information?

- A. Search and download a suitable Connector from Tableau Exchange.
- B. Use Show Me to start a view based on the fields selected.
- C. **Search and download a suitable sandboxed Viz Extension from Tableau Exchange.**
- D. Search and download a suitable sandboxed Accelerator from Tableau Exchange.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Tableau Cloud does not natively contain a Sankey diagram in Show Me. Such advanced charts often require:

* A custom extension

* Or specialized templates built into Tableau Exchange

A sandboxed Viz Extension allows users to embed specialized visualization components (like Sankey diagrams) securely in Tableau Cloud. These extensions are designed for advanced chart types that are not available natively.

Accelerators provide prebuilt dashboards but are not intended for custom visual types such as Sankey.

Connectors relate to connecting to data sources, not visualization.

Show Me does not include a Sankey option.

Therefore, downloading a sandboxed Viz Extension is the correct approach.

* Viz Extensions documentation explaining support for custom charts, including Sankey.

* Tableau Exchange listing providing sandboxed visualization extensions for non-native chart types.

* Show Me panel documentation showing Sankey is not an included chart type.

NEW QUESTION # 19

A client has a sales dataset that contains fields named Customer ID, Region, Item, and Sales Amount. Each row represents a single sale. There may be multiple sales for each Customer ID.

The client wants to visualize the average total customer sales by region.

Which Level of Detail (LOD) expression should a consultant recommend?

- A. {FIXED [Region]: AVG([Sales Amount])}
- B. {FIXED [Customer ID], [Region]: AVG([Sales Amount])}

- C. $\text{AVG}(\{\text{EXCLUDE} [\text{Region}]: \text{SUM}([\text{Sales Amount}])\})$
- D. $\text{AVG}(\{\text{FIXED} [\text{Customer ID}], [\text{Region}]: \text{SUM}([\text{Sales Amount}])\})$

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The requirement is:

- * Compute total sales per customer, not per transaction.
- * Then compute the average of those customer totals, grouped by region.

Tableau documentation states that FIXED LOD expressions are used to calculate values at a specific level of granularity regardless of the view.

To solve the business need:

Step 1:

Calculate total customer sales for each Customer ID within each Region:

$\{\text{FIXED} [\text{Customer ID}], [\text{Region}]: \text{SUM}([\text{Sales Amount}])\}$

This produces one number per customer per region.

Step 2:

Compute the average of those totals:

$\text{AVG}(\{\text{FIXED} [\text{Customer ID}], [\text{Region}]: \text{SUM}([\text{Sales Amount}])\})$

This yields:

Average total customer sales by region

This is exactly option C.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. EXCLUDE Region: Would combine regions and incorrectly calculate overall totals.
- * B. FIXED Region: $\text{AVG}(\text{Sales Amount})$: Computes average of line-level sales, not customer totals.
- * D. FIXED Customer ID + Region: $\text{AVG}(\text{Sales Amount})$: Averages individual transactions, not customer totals.

Only option C matches the required two-step logic.

- * LOD Expressions: FIXED for computing customer-level aggregates.

- * Nested LOD usage for first calculating customer totals, then averaging them at a higher level.

- * Tableau guidance: SUM inside FIXED for per-customer totals, AVG outside for averaging customers.

NEW QUESTION # 20

A consultant has a view using a table calculation to calculate percent of total Sales by Category. The consultant would like to filter out particular categories, but wants the percent of total calculation to remain steady even as they filter items in or out.

What should the consultant do to achieve the desired impact?

- A. Filter Category by using a Data Source Filter instead of a Dimension Filter.
- B. Create a **FIXED Level of Detail (LOD) expression, and then use that instead of the table calculation.**
- C. Create an aggregate expression, and then use that instead of the table calculation.
- D. Filter Category by using a Context Filter instead of a Dimension Filter.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The key detail of the question:

"filter out particular categories, but wants the percent of total calculation to remain steady even as they filter items in or out." This means the percent of total must ignore filters.

Table calculations always operate after filters, except table calc filters like "Filter on Table Calculation," and after dimension filters, so filtering categories directly will change the denominator.

Tableau's documented solution for "percent of total that does not change with filtering" is:

Use a FIXED LOD to define the stable denominator

A FIXED LOD expression "freezes" the aggregation level and is unaffected by dimension filters unless explicitly added to context.

This allows the consultant to compute:

$\{\text{FIXED} : \text{SUM}([\text{Sales}])\}$

or

$\{\text{FIXED} [\text{Category}]: \text{SUM}([\text{Sales}])\}$

Then percent of total becomes:

$\text{SUM}([\text{Sales}]) / \{\text{FIXED} : \text{SUM}([\text{Sales}])\}$

The FIXED LOD stores the total before filters are applied, ensuring the percent remains steady.

This is exactly what Tableau documentation explains under:

- * Level of Detail Expressions
- * LODs and Order of Operations
- * Using LODs to create filter-independent calculations

Thus, D is correct.

Why the other answers are wrong:

A. Context Filter

Context filters run before FIXED LODs but after raw data.

If Category is put into context, LOD totals would be reduced.

Table calculation totals still change because table calcs run near the bottom of the pipeline.

B. Data Source Filter

Data source filters remove rows before all table calculations and LODs.

This would make the percent of total incorrect, because filtered-out categories would physically be gone.

C. Aggregate Expression

An aggregate field alone does not solve the issue because it still respects dimension filters.

NEW QUESTION # 21

A consultant updates an IF-THEN calculation to use a newly created calculated field "Last Name" (parsed from "Full Name"). After the change, performance becomes noticeably worse.

Which two options should the consultant use to improve dashboard performance without altering functionality? Choose two.

- A. Change the IF THEN calculation to a CASE statement.
- B. Redesign the dashboard to replace Quick Filters with Action Filters.
- C. Precalculate "Last Name" in the data source and use it.
- D. Calculate "Last Name" in the IF THEN calculation.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The performance degradation originates from string parsing inside Tableau ("last word of Full Name") and then feeding that calculated field into another row-level IF-THEN calculation.

This creates:

- * Nested calculations
- * High per-row evaluation load
- * Slow extract query performance or slow live query generation

Tableau documentation recommends two best-practice approaches:

Solution 1: Precompute the "Last Name" field upstream (Option C)

When the parsing is performed in:

- * The database
- * ETL/ELT pipelines
- * Tableau Prep

then Tableau Desktop receives a clean field with no runtime computation needed.

This significantly reduces row-level calculation burden.

Solution 2: Replace Quick Filters with Action Filters (Option A)

Quick filters are expensive because Tableau:

- * Runs additional queries to populate filter controls
- * Re-queries every time the filter changes

Action Filters run directly from the visualization and are far more performant.

This improves the overall dashboard performance without changing logic.

Why the other options are incorrect:

B). Calculate "Last Name" inside the IF THEN calculation

This makes the expression even more complex - worse performance.

D). Change to a CASE statement

CASE does not improve performance when the heavy part of the logic is the string parsing, not the IF-THEN structure.

Thus, A and C are the correct performance-improving choices.

- * Performance guidance recommending upstream computation of string fields

- * Filter optimization best practices encouraging Action Filters over Quick Filters

- * Extract runtime cost reduction strategies

NEW QUESTION # 22

A performance recording of a workbook shows that a query to an extracted data source is taking too long. Which area should the consultant focus on optimizing if "Executing Query" is taking a long time?

- A. The use of filters on the Tableau dashboard
- B. The number of VizQL processes
- C. Replacing nested calculations and Levels of Detail (LODs)
- D. The database's underlying data structure

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Tableau Performance Recording, "Executing Query" refers to the amount of time Tableau spends executing the SQL or hyper query generated by the workbook. When an extract is used, the query is executed against the .hyper extract, not the original database.

Tableau documentation identifies several causes of slow query execution within extracts, including:

- * Nested row-level calculations
- * Complex logic in calculated fields
- * Multiple Levels of Detail (LOD) expressions
- * Non-optimized expressions that force Tableau to compute additional temporary tables. These directly increase query complexity and cause longer "Executing Query" durations.

Therefore, optimizing the query requires simplifying or replacing:

- * Nested calculations
- * Unnecessary LOD expressions
- * Complex expressions that increase the workload on the extract engine

Option A is incorrect because the number of VizQL processes affects concurrency, not query execution time.

Option B is partially relevant, but dashboard filters affect the overall workload, not the specific query complexity. If the performance recording shows "Executing Query" as the slow section, the query itself (not the filter UI layer) is the problem.

Option D does not apply because extracts use the hyper engine, not the underlying database. Optimizing the original database structure does not change the extract query execution time.

Thus, the consultant should focus on simplifying nested calculations and LODs to reduce extract query complexity.

* Tableau Performance Recording guide describing "Executing Query" as dependent on calculation complexity.

* Tableau extract engine documentation explaining that nested logic, multiple LODs, and granular calculations generate slower extract queries.

* Best practices recommending simplification of calculated fields to improve extract query performance.

NEW QUESTION # 23

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