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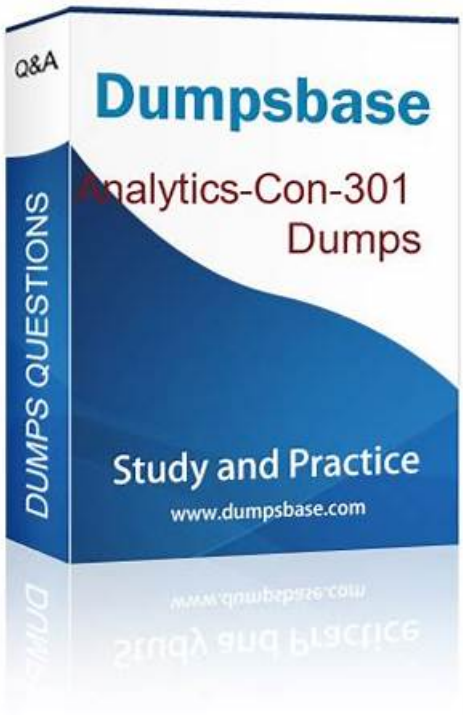

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Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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 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.

>> Analytics-Con-301 Test Result <<

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Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27
A consultant creates a histogram that presents the distribution of profits across a client's customers. The labels on the bars show percent shares. The consultant used a quick table calculation to create the labels.
Now, the client wants to limit the view to the bins that have at least a 15% share. The consultant creates a profit filter but it changes the percent labels.
Which approach should the consultant use to produce the desired result?

- A. Use a calculation with TOTAL() function instead of a quick table calculation.
- B. Filter with a table calculation WINDOW_AVG(MIN([Profit]), first(), last())
- C. Filter with the table calculation used to create labels.
- D. Add the [Profit] filter to the context.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When a filter is applied directly to the view, it can affect the calculation of percentages in a histogram because it changes the underlying data that the quick table calculation is based on. To avoid this, adding the [Profit] filter to the context will maintain the original calculation of percent shares while filtering out bins with less than a 15% share. This is because context filters are applied before any other calculations, so the percent shares calculated will be based on the context-filtered data, thus preserving the integrity of the original percent labels.
References: The solution is based on the principles of context filters and their order of operations in Tableau, which are documented in Tableau's official resources and community discussions123.
When a histogram is created showing the distribution of profits with labels indicating percent shares using a quick table calculation, and a need arises to limit the view to bins with at least a 15% share, applying a standard profit filter directly may undesirably alter how the percent labels calculate because they depend on the overall distribution of data. Placing the [Profit] filter into the context makes it a "context filter," which effectively changes how data is filtered in calculations:
Create a Context Filter: Right-click on the profit filter and select "Add to Context". This action changes the order of operations in filtering, meaning the context filter is applied first.
Adjust the Percent Calculation: With the profit filter set in the context, it first reduces the data set to only those profits that meet the filter criteria. Subsequently, any table calculations (like the percent share labels) are computed based on this reduced data set.
View Update: The view now updates to display only those bins where the profits are at least 15%, and the percent share labels recalculated to reflect the distribution of only the filtered (contextual) data.
References:
Context Filters in Tableau: Context filters are used to filter the data passed down to other filters, calculations, the marks card, and the view. By setting the profit filter as a context filter, it ensures that calculations such as the percentage shares are based only on the filtered subset of the data.

NEW QUESTION # 28
A client has a dashboard that renders in less than 10 seconds. The client receives a request to add a new calculated field that will

return TRUE if a Project contains any one of the values "Project 1" or "Project 2" and FALSE otherwise. After adding the function found below, the dashboard's render time increases to 14 seconds from 10 seconds.
[Project] = 'Project 1' OR [Project] = 'Project 2'
Which function should the consultant use to reduce the render time?

- A. (([Project] = 'Project 1') OR ([Project] = 'Project 2'))
- B. [Project] IN ('Project 1', 'Project 2')
- C. [Project] = 'Project 1' AND [Project] = 'Project 2'
- D. [Project] IN ('Project 1' OR 'Project 2')

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Tableau documentation states that IN expressions are optimized internally for better query performance than multiple OR statements. They are pushed efficiently to the data source and simplified during query compilation.
The original expression uses two OR conditions, which increases the complexity of row-level evaluation:
[Project] = 'Project 1' OR [Project] = 'Project 2'
Tableau's performance guidelines recommend replacing multiple OR comparisons with an IN expression whenever possible:
[Project] IN ('Project 1', 'Project 2')
This reduces rendering time by minimizing row evaluation overhead and creating a cleaner, optimized logical condition.
Option D achieves this exactly.
Option A is logically incorrect because a project cannot simultaneously equal both values.
Option B is syntactically incorrect because IN expects a list, not an OR inside the list.
Option C is simply a reformatting of the original OR expression and provides no performance improvement.
Option D is the only valid, optimized solution.
* Tableau calculation optimization guidance recommending IN over OR for performance.
* Tableau's query performance notes indicating that OR statements expand logical branches and slow down evaluation.
* Best practices for row-level calculations suggesting simplified logical expressions.

NEW QUESTION # 29
An executive-level workbook leverages 37 of the 103 fields included in a data source. Performance for the workbook is noticeably slower than other workbooks on the same Tableau Server.
What should the consultant do to improve performance of this workbook while following best practice?

- A. Use filters, hide unused fields, and aggregate values.
- B. Restrict users from accessing the workbook to reduce server load.
- C. Split some visualizations on the dashboard into many smaller visualizations on the same dashboard.
- D. Connect to the data source via a custom SQL query.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To improve the performance of a Tableau workbook, it is best practice to streamline the data being used. This can be achieved by using filters to limit the data to only what is necessary for analysis, hiding fields that are not being used to reduce the complexity of the data model, and aggregating values to simplify the data and reduce the number of rows that need to be processed. These steps can help reduce the load on the server and improve the speed of the workbook.
References: The best practices for optimizing workbook performance in Tableau are well-documented in Tableau's official resources, including the Tableau Help Guide and the Designing Efficient Workbooks whitepaper, which provide detailed recommendations on how to streamline workbooks for better performance12.

NEW QUESTION # 30
A worksheet uses a LOOKUP function to display Sales by Month, Year of Order Date, and sales from the last 12 months. A consultant wants to use a Relative Date Filter to filter for data from the last 12 months.
However, when the consultant does this, the prior year's data is removed from the sheet.
Which two actions should the consultant take to retain the prior year's data after applying the filter? Choose two.

- A. Create the following calculation: DATEDIFF('month', [Order Date], {MAX([Order Date])}) < 12. Hide all False values.
- B. Create the following calculation: LOOKUP(MIN([Order Date]),0). Filter on that calculation instead of Order Date.

- C. Replace the LOOKUP function with a FIXED Level of Detail (LOD) expression.
- D. Set the Relative Date filter as a Context Filter instead of Measure Filter.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
A LOOKUP table calculation requires access to rows outside the filtered date range so that the calculation can reference prior data. When a Relative Date Filter removes older data before the table calculation is evaluated, the LOOKUP loses the needed rows, causing the prior year's data to disappear.
Tableau's order of operations states:
* Relative Date Filters act early (at the dimension filter stage).
* Table calculations act very late.
* To preserve table calculation context, filters must not remove necessary rows.
Two Tableau-documented approaches address this:
Explanation for B
Setting the Relative Date Filter as a Context Filter allows table calculations to operate on the full dataset needed for LOOKUP. Context filters create a separate temporary table, and subsequent filters like table calculations evaluate after the context is established.
This ensures older rows are still available to the LOOKUP function.
Explanation for C
Creating a field such as:
LOOKUP(MIN([Order Date]), 0)
and filtering on this field instead of Order Date converts the filter into a table calculation filter, which occurs after the LOOKUP computation. Tableau documentation explains that table calculation filters preserve the full dataset required for the LOOKUP window.
This ensures that the LOOKUP still has access to last year's values even when filtering for the current 12 months.
Why A is incorrect
Replacing LOOKUP with an LOD changes the logic entirely.
LOD expressions cannot replicate moving-window or lag-type behavior.
Why D is incorrect
DATEDIFF logic can replicate a rolling window, but hiding False values is essentially a manual filter and does not preserve the integrity of the LOOKUP's required partitioning. It also contradicts Tableau's recommended approach for maintaining table calculation context.
* Tableau Order of Operations explaining why table calculation filters preserve data for LOOKUP.
* Tableau documentation on context filters and how they allow more data to remain available for downstream table calculations.
* Tableau guidance on how Relative Date Filters interact with table calculations.
* Best practices for preserving table calculation window rows when filtering.

NEW QUESTION # 31
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 # 32
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