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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	• 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	• 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.

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Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52
A multi-national company wants to have a Tableau dashboard that will provide country-level information for both its forecast summaries and year-on-year metrics. The company wants to toggle between these two views while leaving main key performance indicators (KPIs) visible on the main dashboard.
Which method is the most efficient in achieving the company's requirements?

- A. Create a Boolean parameter with the two names of the views as aliases and a corresponding calculated field with the following calculation: True.
  . Add the forecast summary sheet to the dashboard and add the year-on-year metrics sheet to the same dashboard as a Floating dashboard object.
  . Add the calculated fields as a Detail under the Marks card of the floating view, create a "Change Parameter" action, and set the
  "Target Parameter" and "Source Fields" to the parameter and calculated field you created.
  . Check the box for "Control visibility using value" in the Layout tab of the floating view and select the parameter you created.
- B. Create a single worksheet with all the measures required for both the forecast summary and the year-on- year views.
  . Create a Boolean parameter and a corresponding calculated field with the following calculation: True.
  . Add a blank dashboard object and in the Layout tab, check the box for "Control visibility using value" and select the parameter you created.
- C. Create a parameter that accepts values from a list that contains "Forecast View" and "Year-on-Year View."
  . Right-click the parameter and select Add to Sheet for both worksheets.
  . Navigate back to the dashboard and to the upper corner of the two worksheets.
  . Enable the Use as Filter option.
- D. Create a dashboard with the sheets containing the main KPIs and the forecast summary worksheet.
  . Duplicate this dashboard and replace the forecast view worksheet with the year-on-year metrics worksheet.
  . Add navigation buttons to both dashboards.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most efficient method for toggling between two views (forecast summaries and year-on-year metrics) while keeping main KPIs visible involves using a parameter and calculated fields for controlling visibility:
* Create a Boolean Parameter: This parameter will have two aliases representing the two views ("Forecast View" and "Year-on-Year View"). This allows the user to select which view they wish to see directly from the dashboard.
* Calculated Field: Create a calculated field that always returns True. This field acts as a constant placeholder to enable the visibility control tied to the parameter.
* Dashboard Setup: Place both the forecast summary and the year-on-year metrics sheets on the dashboard. Set the year-on-year metrics sheet as a floating object over the forecast summary.
* Visibility Control: Use the "Control visibility using value" option in the Layout tab for the floating year-on-year metrics view. Tie this setting to the Boolean parameter so that changing the parameter will show or hide this view without affecting the main KPIs displayed on the dashboard.
* Interactivity: Implement a "Change Parameter" dashboard action where selecting different options in the dashboard (e.g., clicking on certain parts) triggers the parameter to change, thus toggling the visible view.
References
This method leverages Tableau's dashboard interactivity features including parameters, calculated fields, and visibility settings, as recommended in Tableau's user guide on dynamic dashboard design.

NEW QUESTION # 53
During a Tableau Cloud implementation, a Tableau consultant has been tasked with implementing row-level security (RLS). They have already invested in implementing RLS within their own database for their legacy reporting solution. The client wants to know if they will be able to leverage their existing RLS after the Tableau Cloud implementation.
Which two requirements should the Tableau consultant share with the client? Choose two.

- A. Only live data connections can be used.
- B. The Tableau Cloud username must exist in the database.

- C. Both live and extract connections can be used.
- D. The RLS in database option must be configured in Tableau Cloud.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Tableau Cloud, database-level RLS can be used only with live connections because:
* Tableau Cloud issues SQL queries using the logged-in user's identity.
* Extracts break RLS because data is pulled out of the database and stored in Tableau's hyper file.
* To leverage existing RLS rules, Tableau must query the database directly for the user.
Therefore:
Requirement 1:
The Tableau Cloud username (email) must exist in the database
so that the database can enforce RLS using the authenticated identity.
Requirement 2:
Only live data connections support database-native RLS.
Extracts bypass database security and therefore cannot use RLS defined in the database.
Option D is incorrect because RLS is enforced in the database, not configured in Tableau Cloud.
Option B is incorrect because extracts cannot use database RLS.
Thus, correct answers are A and C.
* Tableau Cloud live connection security requirements.
* Database RLS documentation requiring matching database user identities.
* Explanation that extracts bypass database permission systems.

NEW QUESTION # 54
A client has a Tableau Cloud deployment. Currently, dashboards are available only to internal users.
The client needs to embed interactive Tableau visualizations on their public website.
Data is < 5,000 rows, updated infrequently via manual refresh.
Cost is a priority.
Which product should the client use?

- A. Tableau Server licensed per core
- B. Tableau Embedded Analytics
- C. Tableau Public
- D. Tableau Cloud licensed per user

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Tableau documentation explains:
Tableau Public
* Free platform.
* Allows public sharing and embedding of fully interactive dashboards.
* Ideal for small datasets and infrequent updates.
* Does not require user-based licensing.
* Embedding is unrestricted because all content is publicly visible.
This perfectly matches the scenario:
Public-facing website
Low cost priority
Small dataset
Manual, infrequent updates
Why the other options are incorrect:
A). Tableau Cloud (per user)
* Requires paid licenses.
* Does not allow unrestricted public embedding without expensive add-ons.
* Designed for secure internal use, not public web-wide embedding.
C). Tableau Embedded Analytics
* A paid embedding solution requiring proper licensing.

* Designed for large-scale, secure, programmatic embedding - too costly for this use case.
D). Tableau Server (per core)
* Requires server infrastructure & licensing.
* Far more expensive than Tableau Public.
Thus, Tableau Public is the correct, cost-effective solution.
* Tableau Public documentation describing free embedding for public websites.
* Comparison guides showing Tableau Cloud/Server require licensing for embedding.
* Public vs. Enterprise Tableau deployment best practices.

NEW QUESTION # 55
A client is migrating their data warehouse. They visualize the data in workbooks hosted on Tableau Server with Tableau Data Management enabled and want to see how many workbooks will be impacted.
What should the consultant do to quickly identify how many workbooks will be impacted?

- A. Complete the migration and let users report errors as they are noticed.
- B. Leverage the Tableau Developer API to query the workbooks' metadata.
- C. Open each workbook and identify the data source.
- D. In Tableau Server, select the database from External Assets, then select the Lineage tab.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
When Tableau Data Management is enabled, Tableau Catalog provides Lineage capabilities that map connections between:
* External databases
* Tables
* Data sources
* Workbooks
* Fields
Tableau documentation states that the Lineage tab for any external asset (such as a database or table):
* Shows all connected workbooks
* Shows dependencies and impact analysis
* Allows admins to instantly assess how many analytics assets will be affected by a data warehouse migration Option A directly uses Tableau Catalog to perform exactly this task.
Option B is unnecessary because the Catalog lineage tool already provides this information without development effort.
Option C is completely inappropriate because it offers no analysis or planning.
Option D is too time-consuming and unnecessary, especially when Tableau Catalog provides an automated dependency map.
Therefore, the correct method is to use the Lineage tab in External Assets.
* Tableau Catalog lineage documentation showing how to view impacted workbooks.
* External Assets and data source dependency features in Tableau Data Management.
* Impact analysis best practices for data warehouse migration using Tableau Catalog.

NEW QUESTION # 56
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. Filter Category by using a Context Filter instead of a Dimension Filter.
- D. Create an aggregate expression, and then use that instead of the table calculation.

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:
{ FIXED : SUM([Sales]) }
or
{ FIXED [Category] : SUM([Sales]) }
Then percent of total becomes:
SUM([Sales]) / { FIXED : SUM([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 # 57
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