

# Analytics-Con-301 Valid Test Testking - Analytics-Con-301 Reliable Exam Cost



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## Salesforce Analytics-Con-301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Data Analysis:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Business Analysis:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Data Visualization:</b> 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.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Business Consulting:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Data Management:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

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### Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

#### NEW QUESTION # 80

A customer wants to leverage generative AI capabilities. The customer is currently on Tableau Server 2023.1. How is the customer able to leverage generative AI in Tableau?

- A. Perform API calls from Tableau Server to sandboxed extensions hosted by Tableau.
- **B. Migrate Tableau Server to Tableau Cloud.**
- C. Upgrade Tableau Server from 2023.1 to the latest version.
- D. Use a dashboard accelerator from Tableau Exchange.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Tableau's official generative AI capability- Tableau Pulse and Einstein-powered Tableau AI features- are available only on Tableau Cloud, not Tableau Server.

Key Tableau facts:

- \* Tableau Server (any version, including new ones) does not provide generative AI capabilities.
- \* Tableau Cloud includes AI features such as:
  - \* Tableau Pulse
  - \* Einstein Copilot
  - \* Natural language questions
  - \* Automated insights
- \* Upgrading Tableau Server does not provide generative AI.
- \* Extensions and accelerators do not enable AI functionality.

Therefore, the customer must migrate from Tableau Server to Tableau Cloud to leverage generative AI.

- \* Tableau AI/Pulse documentation stating availability only in Tableau Cloud.
- \* Feature comparison charts showing generative AI unavailable on Tableau Server.

#### NEW QUESTION # 81

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. The RLS in database option must be configured in Tableau Cloud.
- B. Both live and extract connections can be used.
- C. The Tableau Cloud username must exist in the database.
- D. Only live data connections can be used.

**Answer: C,D**

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 # 82

A client has several long-term shipping contracts with different vendors that set rates based on shipping volume and speed. The client requests a dashboard that allows them to model shipping costs for the next week based on the selected shipping vendor. Speed for the end user is critical.

Which dashboard building strategy will deliver the desired result?

- A. Aggregate the orders then use a calculated field that refers to a user-selected parameter to calculate the shipping costs.
- B. Use a calculated field that refers to a user-selected parameter to calculate shipping costs for each order and then display the aggregate values.
- C. Recommend that the client model for only profitability for the next 24 hours instead of a full week.
- D. Calculate the potential shipping cost for each order with each vendor, display the aggregate costs in a large table, and use quick filters to limit the options visible to the user.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

For modeling shipping costs based on varying vendor contracts and ensuring speed in dashboard performance, the suggested approach involves:

Calculated Field with Parameter: Utilize a calculated field that dynamically references a user-selected parameter for the shipping vendor. This parameter adjusts the cost calculations based on selected vendor characteristics (like volume and speed).

Aggregate Results: After calculating individual shipping costs, aggregate these costs to provide a concise, summarized view of potential expenses for the upcoming week. This method ensures the dashboard remains performant by reducing the load of processing individual line items in real-time.

Why This Works: By using parameters and calculated fields, the dashboard can quickly adapt to user inputs without needing to re-query the entire dataset. Aggregating the results further improves performance and user experience by simplifying the output.

References

This strategy leverages Tableau's capability to handle dynamic calculations with parameters and is recommended for scenarios where performance and user-driven interaction are priorities. Tableau's performance optimization resources and dashboard design guidelines detail these techniques.

## NEW QUESTION # 83

Which technique should a Tableau consultant use to optimize workbook performance with a live data source?

- A. Use Compute Calculations Now for live data sources to materialize calculations.
- **B. Use numbers and Booleans instead of strings and dates.**
- C. Use Custom SQL for Tableau query optimization.
- D. Use larger sets of more granular records in Table Calculations instead of smaller sets of aggregated records.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

When optimizing performance with live connections, Tableau documentation emphasizes minimizing the workload passed to the database. Key principles include:

- \* Databases resolve numeric and Boolean fields significantly faster than strings and dates.
- \* Using simpler data types reduces query parsing time and improves join and filter performance.
- \* This is a standard Tableau recommendation for live query optimization.

Why the other answers are incorrect:

- \* B: Table calculations add workload on Tableau, but live performance depends on database efficiency; granular table calc processing worsens performance.
  - \* C: Custom SQL often hurts performance because it disables query optimization, increases load times, and prevents Tableau from generating efficient queries.
  - \* D: Compute Calculations Now applies only to extracts, and has no effect on live connections.
- Thus, the documented performance best practice for live sources is to use numbers and Booleans instead of strings and dates.
- \* Live connection optimization guidance: prefer numeric and Boolean fields over strings/dates.
  - \* Best practices cautioning against Custom SQL for performance.
  - \* Documentation stating Compute Calculations Now applies only to extracts.

#### NEW QUESTION # 84

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

**Answer: C**

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 discussions<sup>123</sup>.

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

