

Salesforce.Analytics-Con-301.v2026-06-24.q44

Exam Code:	Analytics-Con-301
Exam Name:	Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant
Certification Provider:	Salesforce
Free Question Number:	44
Version:	v2026-06-24
# of views:	103
# of Questions views:	470
https://www.freecram.net/torrent/Salesforce.Analytics-Con-301.v2026-06-24.q44.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

A consultant wants to improve the performance of reports by moving calculations to the data layer and materializing them in the extract.

Which type of calculation is the consultant able to move?

- A. A row-level calculation
- B. A calculation that contains table calculation functions
- C. A calculation that contains parameters
- D. A calculation that contains an aggregation

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Tableau allows certain calculations to be materialized in extracts, meaning they are precomputed and stored inside the .hyper file to improve performance.

According to Tableau's extract documentation:

- * Materializable calculations must be compatible with the extract engine and must not depend on dynamic, view-based, or post-query logic.
- * Only row-level calculations and aggregation-level calculations without dependencies on runtime context can be materialized.
- * Tableau cannot materialize any calculation containing:
 - * Table calculation functions
 - * Functions requiring post-aggregation logic
 - * View-dependent elements
 - * Parameters that need runtime evaluation

Evaluation of the choices:

A). A row-level calculation - Correct

Row-level calculations operate on each record individually before aggregation.

Tableau documentation specifies that these calculations can be pushed down into the extract and materialized because they do not depend on the visualization or user interaction.

Examples include concatenation, arithmetic, string manipulation, and row-based logic such as:

[Sales] * [Quantity] or IF [Region] = 'West' THEN 1 END

These can be precomputed inside the extract, improving performance.

B). A calculation that contains table calculation functions - Not allowed Table calculations (WINDOW_SUM, INDEX, RUNNING_SUM, RANK, etc.) depend on the table structure after aggregation and query execution. Therefore, Tableau documentation states they cannot be materialized in extracts.

C). A calculation that contains parameters - Not allowed

Parameters are evaluated at runtime, meaning the user can change their value.

Because of this, Tableau cannot permanently compute and store such a calculation inside an extract.

D). A calculation that contains an aggregation - Generally not materialized Aggregated calculations often depend on query context and cannot always be materialized.

Only simple, context-free aggregations might be materialized, but Tableau explicitly warns that aggregations are not guaranteed candidates for extract materialization.

Thus, this is not the best answer compared to row-level logic.

Conclusion

Only row-level calculations meet Tableau's exact requirements for materialization in extracts.

References From Tableau Consultant Documentation

* Tableau Extract documentation describing materializable calculation types.

* Tableau guidance stating table calculations and parameter-dependent calculations cannot be materialized.

* Extract optimization guidelines describing row-level logic as eligible for materialization.

NEW QUESTION: 2

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. In Tableau Server, select the database from External Assets, then select the Lineage tab.

B. Leverage the Tableau Developer API to query the workbooks' metadata.

C. Complete the migration and let users report errors as they are noticed.

D. Open each workbook and identify the data source.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 3

A client is searching for ways to curate and document data in order to obtain data lineage. The client has a data source connected to a data lake.

Which tool should the consultant recommend to meet the client's requirements?

- A.** Tableau Catalog without Tableau Data Management Add-on
- B.** Tableau Catalog with Tableau Data Management Add-on
- C.** Tableau Prep Conductor
- D.** Tableau Catalog with Tableau Server Management Add-on

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

To effectively curate and document data for obtaining data lineage, particularly from a data source connected to a data lake, the recommended tool is:

- * Tableau Catalog with Tableau Data Management Add-on: This add-on enhances the capabilities of Tableau Catalog, providing extensive features for data management, including detailed data lineage, impact analysis, and metadata management.
- * Functionality: The Tableau Catalog with the Data Management Add-on allows users to see the full history and lineage of the data, trace its usage across all Tableau content, and understand dependencies. It also facilitates better governance and transparency in data handling.
- * Why Choose this Tool: For a client needing comprehensive data lineage and documentation capabilities, this add-on ensures that data stewards and users can maintain and utilize a well-managed data environment. It supports robust data governance practices necessary for large and complex data ecosystems like those typically associated with data lakes.

References

The recommendation is based on the functionalities offered by the Tableau Data Management Add-on, as described in Tableau's official documentation on managing and documenting data sources for enhanced governance and operational efficiency.

NEW QUESTION: 4

A company uses an extract built from Custom SQL joining Claims and Members.

Members have multiple records in both tables # causing data duplication, which results in inflated claim cost trends.

Which approach meets performance and maintenance goals?

- A. Replace the Custom SQL with a relationship between two Logical Tables: Members and Claims.
- B. Replace the Custom SQL with a join between two Physical Tables: Members and Claims.
- C. Use LOD calculations to ensure that claim costs are captured at the right granularity.
- D. Use Table Calculations to ensure that claim costs are captured at the right granularity.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The problem:

- * Custom SQL joins two multi-row tables, causing # many-to-many duplication.
- * This artificially multiplies claim costs.
- * The extract becomes heavy and slow due to Custom SQL.

Tableau's recommended solution:

Use Relationships in the Logical Layer

Instead of physical joins

Tableau resolves many-to-many issues automatically

Query is generated at the appropriate granularity to avoid duplication This is exactly Option A.

Relationships allow the Claims facts to remain at the claim grain and Members to remain at the member grain.

Tableau resolves aggregations correctly, preventing inflated values.

Why the others are incorrect:

B - Physical Join

Would continue the same duplication problem because multi-row joins multiply rows.

C - LODs

Would require complex calculations and are error-prone.

They do NOT fix the duplication in the underlying extract.

D - Table Calculations

Happen after Tableau aggregates the duplicated data - too late to fix the inflated baseline numbers.

Thus, the only correct and modern solution is relationships.

- * Relationships documentation explaining resolution of many-to-many granularity issues.
- * Guidance recommending avoiding Custom SQL for performance reasons.
- * Logical Layer behavior preventing row-duplication errors.

NEW QUESTION: 5

In what way does View Acceleration improve performance?

- A. By optimizing the performance of views built only on extract-based data sources
- B. By precompiling and fetching workbook data in a background process
- C. By enhancing the rendering speed of visuals, such as drawing shapes and maps
- D. By improving the performance of views that contain long-running queries with transient functions

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

View Acceleration is a Tableau Server and Tableau Cloud feature that speeds up slow-loading views by precomputing their queries in the background.

According to Tableau's server and cloud performance documentation:

- * When View Acceleration is enabled for a view, Tableau runs the queries behind that view on a background process and stores the results in memory.

- * When an end user later opens the view, Tableau can serve the precomputed results immediately, rather than running the potentially long-running queries at that moment.

- * This improves initial load time significantly for views that are slow because of heavy queries.

It does not only work with extract-based data sources (it can also help with many live connections), so option A is too limited.

It does not change the client-side rendering engine, so option C is incorrect.

It is not specific to transient functions but to any view where the query is expensive, so option D is not accurate.

Therefore, the correct description is that View Acceleration precompiles and fetches workbook data in a background process, which matches option B.

- * Tableau Server and Tableau Cloud help describing View Acceleration as precomputing and caching view results using background processes.

- * Performance tuning guidance recommending View Acceleration for views with slow query execution.

NEW QUESTION: 6

A business analyst needs to create a view in Tableau Desktop that reports data from both Excel and MSSQL Server.

Which two features should the business analyst use to create the view? Choose two.

A. Relationships

B. Cross-Database Joins

C. Data Blending

D. Union

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

To combine Excel and SQL Server data in the same logical data model, Tableau offers two supported capabilities:

Relationships

- * Recommended modern method for combining tables from multiple sources.

- * Supports cross-database relationships between Excel and SQL Server.

- * Maintains separate physical layers but integrates data at query time.

Cross-Database Joins

- * Allows joining data from different databases in the physical layer.

- * Fully supported for Excel + MS SQL Server.

- * Useful when granular row-level merging is needed.

Why the other options are incorrect:

C). Data Blending

- * Legacy feature, used only when no direct combination is possible.

- * Tableau recommends relationships instead.
- * Produces separate queries and may lose row-level detail.

D). Union

- * Requires tables to have equivalent structure.
- * Cannot union Excel with SQL Server unless identical column structure exists.
- * Not appropriate for most mixed-source reporting.

Therefore, the correct techniques are Relationships and Cross-Database Joins.

- * Tableau data modeling documentation recommending Relationships for multi-source modeling.
- * Cross-database join support list including Excel + SQL Server.

NEW QUESTION: 7

A workbook that leverages a data source extract is taking a long time to load. Tableau's Performance Optimizer is reporting a number of unnecessary calculations that reference other calculations (i.e., nested calculations).

Which two solutions should resolve this warning and improve performance? Choose two.

- A.** Build the calculations into the data source upstream of Tableau.
- B.** Add "Apply" to the filters in the workbook.
- C.** Choose the "Compute Calculations Now" option when publishing the data source.
- D.** Hide the nested calculations when publishing the workbook.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Tableau's Performance Optimizer flags nested calculations because:

- * They produce more complex queries inside the extract engine.
- * They require additional computation during query execution.
- * They slow down extract-based workbooks because all internal logic must run inside Hyper, not the database.

Tableau documentation provides two recommended solutions:

Solution 1: Move calculations upstream (Option A)

When calculations are performed in the database or data-prep layer, the extract does not need to compute them at runtime.

Benefits include:

- * Hyper extracts become simpler
- * Query execution becomes faster
- * No nested expressions inside Tableau

This matches Option A.

Solution 2: Use "Compute Calculations Now" when publishing (Option C)

"Compute Calculations Now" allows Tableau to:

- * Materialize eligible calculations inside the extract
- * Reduce the runtime load
- * Remove nested calculation layers during query execution

This option is specifically documented as a solution to Performance Optimizer warnings related to calculated fields in extracts.

Therefore, Option C is also correct.

Why the other answers are incorrect:

B). Add "Apply" to filters

Improves dashboard interactivity, not extract query complexity.

D). Hide nested calculations

Hiding fields has no effect on extract computation - they remain part of the data model.

* Extract optimization recommendations

* "Compute Calculations Now" extract materialization documentation

* Performance Optimizer guidance on nested calculations

NEW QUESTION: 8

From the desktop, open the CC workbook. Use the US Population Estimates data source.

You need to shape the data in US Population Estimates by using Tableau Desktop. The data must be formatted as shown in the following table.

Field name	Data type
Sex	String
Origin	String
Race	String
Year	Number (whole)
Age	Number (whole)
Population	Number (whole)

Open the Population worksheet. Enter the total number of records contained in the data set into the Total Records parameter.

From the File menu in Tableau Desktop, click Save.

Answer:

See the complete Steps below in Explanation:

Explanation:

To shape the data in the "US Population Estimates" data source and enter the total number of records into the "Total Records" parameter in Tableau Desktop, follow these 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 Population worksheet by selecting its tab at the bottom of the window.

* Format and Shape the Data:

* Ensure the data types match those specified in the requirements: Sex, Origin, Race as strings; Year, Age, Population as whole numbers.

* To verify or change the data type, click on the dropdown arrow next to each field name in the Data pane and select "Change Data Type" if necessary.

* Calculate Total Number of Records:

* Create a new calculated field named "Total Records". To do this, right-click in the Data pane and select "Create Calculated Field".

- * Enter the formula COUNT([Record ID]) or SUM([Number of Records]) depending on how the data source identifies each row uniquely.
- * Drag this new calculated field onto the worksheet to display the total number of records.
- * Enter the Value into the Total Records Parameter:
- * Locate the "Total Records" parameter in the Data pane. Right-click on the parameter and select "Edit".
- * Manually enter the number displayed from the calculated field into the parameter, ensuring accuracy to meet the data shaping requirement.
- * Save Your Changes:
- * From the File menu, click 'Save' to ensure all your changes are stored.

References:

Tableau Desktop Guide: Provides detailed instructions on managing data types, creating calculated fields, and updating parameters.

Tableau Data Shaping Techniques: Outlines effective methods for manipulating and structuring data for analysis. This process will ensure the data in the "US Population Estimates" is accurately shaped according to the specified format and that the total number of records is correctly calculated and entered into the designated parameter. This thorough approach ensures data integrity and accuracy in reporting.

NEW QUESTION: 9

A consultant is designing a dashboard that will be consumed on desktops, tablets, and phones. The consultant needs to implement a dashboard design that provides the best user experience across all the platforms.

Which approach should the consultant take to achieve these results?

- A.** Build one dashboard and fix the size of the dashboard.
- B.** Build one dashboard for each type of device and fix the size of the layouts.
- C.** Build one dashboard that has desktop, tablet, and phone layouts, and fix the size of the layouts.
- D.** Build one dashboard and set the size to Automatic.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

For a consultant designing a dashboard to be consumed across multiple device types, the best approach is:

- * Multi-device Layout: Tableau provides the capability to design device-specific layouts within a single dashboard. This feature allows the dashboard to adapt its layout to best fit the screen size and orientation of desktops, tablets, and phones.
- * Fixed Size Layouts: By fixing the size of each layout, the consultant can ensure that the dashboard appears consistent and maintains the intended design elements and user experience across devices. Fixed sizes prevent components from resizing in ways that could disrupt the dashboard's readability or functionality.
- * Implementation: In Tableau, you can create these layouts by selecting 'Device Preview' and adding custom layouts for each device type. Here, you define the dimensions and the positioning of sheets and controls tailored to each device's typical viewing mode.

References

This approach leverages Tableau's device designer capabilities, which are specifically designed to optimize dashboards for multiple viewing environments, ensuring a seamless user experience regardless of the device

used. This functionality is well documented in Tableau's official guides on creating and managing device-specific dashboards.

NEW QUESTION: 10

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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:

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

This produces one number per customer per region.

Step 2:

Compute the average of those totals:

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

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: 11

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: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

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: 12

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

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

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: 13

A consultant builds a report where profit margin is calculated as $SUM([Profit]) / SUM([Sales])$. Three groups of users are organized on Tableau Server with the following levels of data access that they can be granted.

. Group 1: Viewers who cannot see any information on profitability

. Group 2: Viewers who can see profit and profit margin

. Group 3: Viewers who can see profit margin but not the value of profit Which approach should the consultant use to provide the required level of access?

- A.** Use user filters to access data on profitability to all groups. Then, create a calculated field that allows visibility of profit value to Group 2 and use the calculation in the view in the report.
- B.** Specify in the row-level security (RLS) entitlement table individuals who can see profit, profit margin, or none of these. Then, use the table data to create user filters in the report.
- C.** Use user filters to allow only Groups 2 and 3 access to data on profitability. Then, create a calculated field that limits visibility of profit value to Group 2 and use the calculation in the view in the report.
- D.** Specify with user filters in each view individuals who can see profit, profit margin, or none of these.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The approach of using user filters to control access to data on profitability for Groups 2 and 3, combined with a calculated field that restricts the visibility of profit value to only Group 2, aligns with Tableau's best practices for managing content permissions. This method ensures that each group sees only the data they are permitted to view, with Group 1 not seeing any profitability information, Group 2 seeing both profit and profit margin, and Group 3 seeing only the profit margin without the actual profit values. This setup can be achieved through Tableau Server's permission capabilities, which allow for detailed control over what each user or group can see and interact with¹².

References: The solution is based on the capabilities and permission rules that are part of Tableau Server's security model, as detailed in the official Tableau documentation¹². These resources provide guidance on how to set up user filters and calculated fields to manage data access levels effectively.

NEW QUESTION: 14

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 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.
- B.** 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.
- C.** 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.
- D.** 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.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 15

A client builds a dashboard that presents current and long-term stock measures. Currently, the data is at a daily level. The data presents as a bar chart that presents monthly results over current and previous years. Some measures must present as monthly averages.

What should the consultant recommend to limit the data source for optimal performance?

A. Limit data to current and previous years and leave data at daily level to calculate the averages in the report.

B. Limit data to current and previous years, move calculating averages to data layer, and aggregate dates to monthly level.

C. Move calculating averages to data layer and aggregate dates to monthly level.

D. Limit data to current and previous years as well as to the last day of each month to eliminate the need to use the averages.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

For optimal performance, it is recommended to limit the data to what is necessary for analysis, which in this case would be the current and previous years. Moving the calculation of averages to the data layer and aggregating the dates to a monthly level will reduce the granularity of the data, thereby improving the performance of the dashboard. This approach aligns with best practices for optimizing workbook performance in Tableau, which suggest simplifying the data model and reducing the number of records processed¹².

References: The recommendation is based on the guidelines provided in Tableau's official documentation on optimizing workbook performance, which includes tips on data management and aggregation for better performance¹².

NEW QUESTION: 16

A client wants to provide sales users with the ability to perform the following tasks:

- * Access published visualizations and published data sources outside the company network.
- * Edit existing visualizations.
- * Create new visualizations based on published data sources.
- . Minimize licensing costs.

Which site role should the client assign to the sales users?

- A. Explorer (can publish)
- B. Site Administrator
- C. Viewer
- D. Creator

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Explorer (can publish) site role in Tableau is designed for users who need to access, edit, and create visualizations based on published data sources, even when they are outside the company network. This role allows users to perform web editing and save their work, making it suitable for sales users who need these capabilities. It is also a cost-effective option as it does not require the full capabilities and associated costs of the Creator license.

References: The information about the Explorer (can publish) role and its capabilities can be found in the official Tableau documentation on site roles and permissions¹². This role is appropriate for users who need to interact with published content and create new visualizations without the need for full site administration or advanced content creation tools that come with the Creator role³.

Valid Analytics-Con-301 Dumps shared by EduDump.com for Helping Passing Analytics-Con-301 Exam! EduDump.com now offer the **newest Analytics-Con-301 exam dumps**, the EduDump.com Analytics-Con-301 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** EduDump.com Analytics-Con-301 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.edudump.com/exams/Salesforce/Analytics-Con-301/premium/> (102 Q&As Dumps, **35%OFF** Special Discount Code: **freecram**)

NEW QUESTION: 17

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 Context Filter instead of a Dimension Filter.
- B. Filter Category by using a Data Source Filter instead of a Dimension Filter.

C. Create an aggregate expression, and then use that instead of the table calculation.

D. Create a FIXED Level of Detail (LOD) expression, and then use that instead of the table calculation.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 18

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 19

A company has a sales team that is segmented by territory. The team's manager wants to make sure each sales representative can see only data relevant to that representative's territory in the team Sales Dashboard.

The team is large and has high turnover, and the manager wants the mechanism for restricting data access to be as automated as possible. However, the team does not have a Tableau Data Management license.

What should the consultant recommend to meet the company's requirements?

- A. Create one group for each territory and assign sales representatives to the appropriate groups. Map each group to a territory in the Sales Dashboard. Publish this dashboard to the Sales Dashboard project and ensure all users have permissions to view the dashboard.
- B. Create separate workbooks for each territory. Publish each dashboard to the same Sales Dashboard project, and set permissions so each sales representative can see only the dashboards for their territories.
- C. Create a data source by joining the sales data table to an entitlements data table. Add a data source filter to restrict access and publish the data source. Connect the Sales Dashboard to this published data source.
- D. Create a user filter in the Sales Dashboard workbook and map each sales representative to the territories they are responsible for. Publish this dashboard to the Sales Dashboard project and ensure all users have permissions to view the dashboard.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To ensure that each sales representative sees only data relevant to their territory, the best approach in the absence of a Tableau Data Management license involves using a joined data source with entitlements:

- * Data Source Configuration: Create a data source that joins the sales data table with an entitlements table. The entitlements table contains mappings of sales representatives to their respective territories.
- * Data Source Filter: Implement a data source filter that restricts data based on the current user's access rights. This filter references the joined entitlements to dynamically control data visibility based on the logged-in user.
- * Publishing the Data Source: Publish this filtered data source to Tableau Server. All workbooks or dashboards connecting to this data source inherently respect the row-level security established by the data source filter.

References

This approach aligns with Tableau's capabilities for implementing row-level security directly within the data source, as detailed in the Tableau security management and data modeling best practices.

NEW QUESTION: 20

A client currently has a workbook with the table shown below.

Category	Sub-Category	Sales	Total Sales Value	
Furniture	Bookcases	\$115,361	\$2,326,534	Abc
	Chairs	\$335,768	\$2,326,534	Abc
	Furnishings	\$95,598	\$2,326,534	Abc
	Tables	\$208,020	\$2,326,534	Abc
Office Supplies	Appliances	\$108,213	\$2,326,534	Abc
	Art	\$27,659	\$2,326,534	Abc
	Binders	\$207,355	\$2,326,534	Abc
	Envelopes	\$16,528	\$2,326,534	Abc
	Fasteners	\$8,532	\$2,326,534	Abc
	Labels	\$12,695	\$2,326,534	Abc
	Paper	\$79,541	\$2,326,534	Abc
	Storage	\$224,645	\$2,326,534	Abc
	Supplies	\$46,725	\$2,326,534	Abc
	Technology	Accessories	\$167,380	\$2,326,534
Copiers		\$150,745	\$2,326,534	Abc
Machines		\$189,925	\$2,326,534	Abc
Phones		\$331,843	\$2,326,534	Abc

Which method will produce the output for the Total Sales Value field for all the categories shown in the table?

- A. Quick Table Calculation
- B. A Window Function
- C. Level of Detail (LOD) Calculation
- D. MAX() Function

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To calculate the Total Sales Value for all categories as displayed in the table, an LOD expression is ideal. An LOD calculation in Tableau allows you to compute values at the data level that is different from the view level. In this case, since the Total Sales Value appears consistent across different sub-categories within each category, an LOD expression can be used to fix the Total Sales Value irrespective of the sub-category detail.

Here's how to set it up:

- * Go to the Calculations area by right-clicking in the data pane and selecting "Create Calculated Field".
- * Enter a name for the calculation, such as "Total Sales Value".

* Enter the LOD expression: { FIXED [Category] : SUM([Sales]) }. This calculation fixes the total sales to the category level, effectively summing sales for all sub-categories within each category, irrespective of how the data is broken down in the view.

* Drag this new calculated field into your visualization alongside the existing measures.

This method ensures that the Total Sales Value reflects the total for each category across all its sub-categories, matching the uniform values shown across different rows for each category in your table.

References

The explanation utilizes the concept of Level of Detail calculations in Tableau, which allows for advanced aggregations independent of the view level details. This concept is covered extensively in Tableau's official documentation and relevant training materials such as Tableau's online help resources.

NEW QUESTION: 21

A client has many published data sources in Tableau Server. The data sources use the same databases and tables. The client notices different departments give different answers to the same business questions, and the departments cannot trust the data. The client wants to know what causes data sources to return different data. Which tool should the client use to identify this issue?

- A. Tableau Prep Conductor
- B. Ask Data
- C. Tableau Catalog
- D. Tableau Resource Monitoring Tool

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Tableau Catalog is part of the Tableau Data Management Add-on and is designed to help users understand the data they are using within Tableau. It provides a comprehensive view of all the data assets in Tableau Server or Tableau Online, including databases, tables, and fields. It can help identify issues such as data quality, data lineage, and impact analysis. In this case, where different departments are getting different answers to the same business questions, the Tableau Catalog can be used to track down inconsistencies and ensure that everyone is working from the same, reliable data source.

References: The recommendation for using Tableau Catalog is based on its features that support data discovery, quality, and governance, which are essential for resolving data inconsistencies across different departments¹².

When different departments report different answers to the same business questions using the same databases and tables, the issue often lies in how data is being accessed and interpreted differently across departments.

Tableau Catalog, a part of Tableau Data Management, can be used to solve this problem:

Visibility: Tableau Catalog gives visibility into the data used in Tableau, showing users where data comes from, where it's used, and who's using it.

Consistency and Trust: It helps ensure consistency and trust in data by providing detailed metadata management that can highlight discrepancies in data usage or interpretation.

Usage Metrics and Lineage: It offers tools for tracking usage metrics and understanding data lineage, which can help in identifying why different departments might see different results from the same underlying data.

References:

Tableau Catalog Usage: The Catalog is instrumental in providing a detailed view of the data environment, allowing organizations to audit, track, and understand data discrepancies across different users and departments.

NEW QUESTION: 22

An online sales company has a table data source that contains Order Date. Products ship on the first day of each month for all orders from the previous month.

The consultant needs to know the average number of days that a customer must wait before a product is shipped. Which calculation should the consultant use?

A. Calc1: DATETRUNC ('month', DATEADD('month', 1, [Order Date]))

Calc2: AVG(DATEDIFF ('week', [Order Date], [Calc1]))

B. Calc1: DATETRUNC ('month', DATEADD ('month', 1, [Order Date]))

Calc2: AVG(DATEDIFF ('day', [Order Date], [Calc1]))

C. Calc1: DATETRUNC ('day', DATEADD('week', 4, [Order Date]))

Calc2: AVG([Order Date] - [Calc1])

D. Calc1: DATETRUNC ('day', DATEADD ('day', 31, [Order Date]))

Calc2: AVG ([Order Date] - [Calc1])

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

The correct calculation to determine the average number of days a customer must wait before a product is shipped is to first find the shipping date, which is the first day of the following month after the order date.

This is done using DATETRUNC('month', DATEADD('month', 1, [Order Date])). Then, the average difference in days between the order date and the shipping date is calculated using AVG(DATEDIFF('day', [Order Date], [Calc1])). This approach ensures that the average wait time is calculated in days, which is the most precise measure for this scenario.

References: The solution is based on Tableau's date functions and their use in calculating differences between dates, which are well-documented in Tableau's official learning resources and consultant documents¹².

To calculate the average waiting days from order placement to shipping, where shipping occurs on the first day of the following month:

Calculate Shipping Date (Calc1): Use the DATEADD function to add one month to the order date, then apply DATETRUNC to truncate this date to the first day of that month. This represents the shipping date for each order.

Calculate Average Wait Time (Calc2): Use DATEDIFF to calculate the difference in days between the original order date and the calculated shipping date (Calc1). Then, use AVG to average these differences across all orders, giving the average number of days customers wait before their products are shipped.

References:

Date Functions in Tableau: Functions like DATEADD, DATETRUNC, and DATEDIFF are used to manipulate and calculate differences between dates, crucial for creating metrics that depend on time intervals, such as customer wait times in this scenario.

NEW QUESTION: 23

Use the following login credentials to sign in to the virtual machine:

Username: Admin

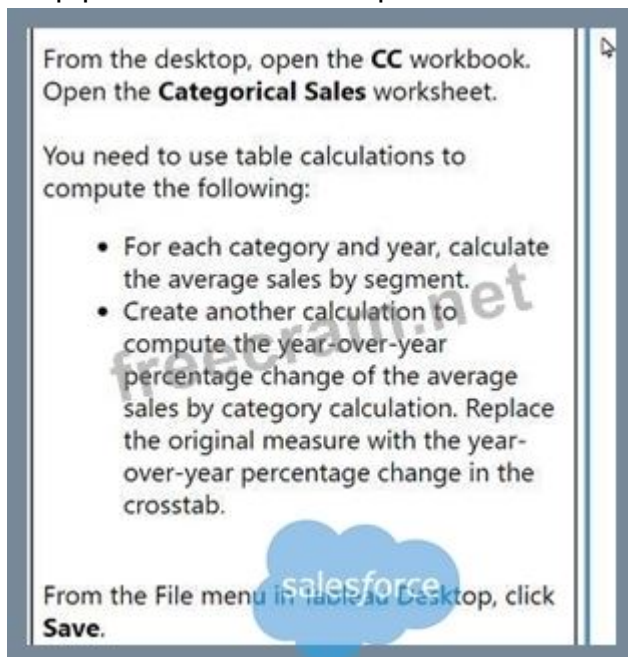
Password:

The following information is for technical

support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 40201223

To access Tableau Help, you can open the Help.pdf file on the desktop.



From the desktop, open the CC workbook.

Open the Categorical Sales worksheet.

You need to use table calculations to compute the following:

- . For each category and year, calculate the average sales by segment.
- . Create another calculation to compute the year-over-year percentage change of the average sales by category calculation. Replace the original measure with the year-over-year percentage change in the crosstab.

From the File menu in Tableau Desktop, click Save.

Answer:

See the complete Steps below in Explanation:

Explanation:

To compute the required calculations and update the worksheet in Tableau Desktop, follow these steps:

- * Compute Average Sales by Segment for Each Category and Year:
- * Open the CC workbook and navigate to the Categorical Sales worksheet.
- * Drag the 'Sales' field to the Rows shelf if it's not already there.
- * Drag the 'Segment' field to the Rows shelf as well, placing it next to 'Category' and 'Year'.

- * Right-click on the 'Sales' field in the Rows shelf and select 'Quick Table Calculation' > 'Average'. This will compute the average sales for each segment within each category and year.
- * Create a Calculation for Year-over-Year Percentage Change:
- * Right-click in the data pane and select 'Create Calculated Field'.
- * Name the calculated field something descriptive, e.g., "YoY Sales Change".
- * Enter the formula to calculate the year-over-year percentage change:

$$(ZN(SUM([Sales])) - LOOKUP(ZN(SUM([Sales])), -1)) / ABS(LOOKUP(ZN(SUM([Sales])), -1))$$
- * Click 'OK' to save the calculated field.
- * Replace the Original Measure with the Year-over-Year Percentage Change in the Crosstab:
- * Remove the original 'Sales' measure from the view by dragging it off the Rows shelf.
- * Drag the newly created "YoY Sales Change" calculated field to the Rows shelf where the 'Sales' field was originally.
- * Format the "YoY Sales Change" field to display as a percentage. Right-click on the field in the Rows shelf, select 'Format', and adjust the number format to percentage.
- * Save Your Changes:
- * From the File menu, click 'Save' to ensure all your changes are stored.

References:

Tableau Help: Offers guidance on creating calculated fields and using table calculations.

Tableau Desktop User Guide: Provides instructions on formatting and saving worksheets.

These steps allow you to manipulate data within Tableau effectively, using table calculations to analyze trends and changes in sales data by category and segment over years.

NEW QUESTION: 24

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.** Recommend that the client model for only profitability for the next 24 hours instead of a full week.
- B.** 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.
- C.** Aggregate the orders then use a calculated field that refers to a user-selected parameter to calculate the shipping costs.
- D.** Use a calculated field that refers to a user-selected parameter to calculate shipping costs for each order and then display the aggregate values.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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.

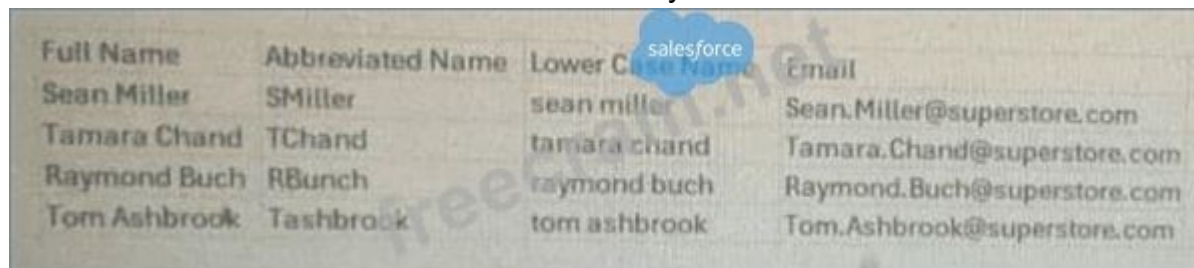
References

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: 25

A data analyst sets up a calculation to filter a dashboard so that it displays only the users' information. The dashboard will then be published to Tableau Cloud.

The data analyst plans to use the following calculation to filter the data: `USERNAME() = [Correct Answer]` Which column in the table below should the data analyst reference in the calculation?



Full Name	Abbreviated Name	Lower Case Name	Email
Sean Miller	SMiller	sean miller	Sean.Miller@superstore.com
Tamara Chand	TChand	tamara chand	Tamara.Chand@superstore.com
Raymond Buch	RBunch	raymond buch	Raymond.Buch@superstore.com
Tom Ashbrook	Tashbrook	tom ashbrook	Tom.Ashbrook@superstore.com

A. Abbreviated Name

B. Email

C. Lower case Name

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When dashboards are published to Tableau Cloud, the function `USERNAME()` returns the user's Tableau Cloud username, which is the email address associated with their Tableau Cloud account.

Tableau documentation states:

- * On Tableau Cloud, the value returned by `USERNAME()` is always the user's email address.
- * Row-Level Security (RLS) is typically implemented using a comparison of `USERNAME()` to an email field in the data source.
- * For secure filtering, the field compared to `USERNAME()` must match the authentication identity exactly.

Looking at the provided table:

- * "Abbreviated Name" contains short custom codes like "SMiller," which do not match Tableau Cloud usernames.
- * "Lower Case Name" contains names like "sean miller," which also do not match Tableau Cloud usernames.
- * "Email" contains the full email address for each user, such as "Sean.Miller@superstore.com," which is the only field that corresponds to what `USERNAME()` returns in Tableau Cloud.

Therefore, the correct field to reference is Email.

- * Tableau Cloud authentication documentation stating `USERNAME()` returns the user's email address.
- * Row-Level Security setup guidance recommending the comparison `USERNAME() = [Email Field]`.

* Tableau security practices indicating only the email column will match USERNAME() values on Tableau Cloud.

NEW QUESTION: 26

A Tableau consultant is tasked with choosing a method of setting up row-level security (RLS) entitlements with tables during a Tableau implementation. The consultant has received a set of roles from a client in one normalized table, and a set of entitlements from the client in another normalized table.

The consultant plans on using the deepest granularity method. However, when the consultant gains access to the final set of data, they discover duplicate values at the lowest level. Most of the regions in the client's dataset contain sub-regions named 'East' and 'West'. However, some regions have a 'Null' value for sub-region.



Role_ID	Region	Sub-Region
All	Null	Null
AMER	AMER	Null
AMER-WEST	AMER	WEST
AMER-EAST	AMER	EAST
AMER-SOUTH	AMER	SOUTH
EMEA	EMEA	Null
EMEA-WEST	EMEA	WEST
EMEA-EAST	EMEA	EAST
EMEA-NORTH	EMEA	NORTH
EMEA-SOUTH	EMEA	SOUTH

How should the consultant proceed?

- A. Use the deepest granularity method because it defines entitlements at every level of the hierarchy and can handle duplicate values in the dataset.
- B. Use the deepest granularity method because it is the most performant and the duplicate values will be handled by the mapping table.
- C. Use sparse entitlements because it defines entitlements at every level of the hierarchy and can handle duplicate values in the dataset.
- D. Use sparse entitlements because it is the most performant and the duplicate values will be handled by the mapping table.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Tableau's RLS entitlement design patterns include:

1. Deepest Granularity Method

- * Requires one unique role # one unique lowest-level value pairing.
- * Fails when the dataset contains duplicate lowest-level values (e.g., multiple "East" sub-regions across different regions).
- * Cannot operate correctly when some lowest-level values are NULL.

Thus, the deepest granularity method is not valid here.

2. Sparse Entitlements Method

Tableau documentation states:

- * Sparse entitlements define RLS at each level of the hierarchy instead of only at the lowest level.

- * This method supports duplicate lowest-level values.
- * Handles scenarios where some levels are NULL because higher-level entitlements (e.g. Region = AMER) can still correctly apply.
- * More flexible for hierarchical geographic structures (Region # Sub-Region # Country, etc.).

Given the client's dataset:

- * Multiple "East" and "West" sub-regions
- * Some "Null" sub-regions
- * Hierarchical levels present

Sparse entitlements is the only correct and supported choice.

Why the incorrect options are wrong:

A & B - Deepest Granularity

- * Deepest granularity fails when the lowest-level values are not unique.
- * It cannot handle NULL values at the lowest tier.
- * Performance is not superior in this scenario.

D - Sparse because it is most performant

Performance is not the defining advantage.

Flexibility and ability to handle duplicate lowest-level values is.

Thus, C is the correct statement.

- * RLS entitlement design patterns: deepest vs. sparse entitlements.
- * Rules requiring unique lowest-level identifiers for deepest granularity.
- * Guidance stating sparse entitlements should be used when duplicates or NULL values exist in hierarchical structures.

NEW QUESTION: 27

A client wants to see data for only the last day in a dataset and the last day is always yesterday. The date is represented with the field Ship Date.

The client is not concerned about the daily refresh results. The volume of data is so large that performance is their priority. In the future, the client will be able to move the calculation to the underlying database, but not at this time.

The solution should offer the best performance.

Which approach should the consultant use to produce the desired results?

- A.** Filter MONTH/DAY/YEAR on [Ship Date] field and use an option to filter to the latest date value when the workbook opens.
- B.** Filter on calculation [Ship Date]=TODAY()-1.
- C.** Filter on Ship Date field using the Yesterday option.
- D.** Filter on calculation [Ship Date]={MAX([Ship Date])}.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The best approach to ensure performance while providing data for only the last day (yesterday) in the dataset is to use a calculated field that filters the data to include only yesterday's date:

* Filter on calculation [Ship Date]=TODAY()-1: This calculated field dynamically computes yesterday's date by subtracting one day from today's date. This approach ensures that each day, only the data for the previous day is loaded, which keeps the volume of data minimal and improves performance.

* Dynamic Date Calculation: The use of TODAY()-1 ensures the filter remains up-to-date with the changing dates, without the need for manual updates, providing accuracy and timeliness in the dashboard.

This approach is efficient because it avoids the overhead of processing the entire dataset and focuses only on the relevant day's data. It also aligns with Tableau's capabilities for creating dynamic filters using date functions, as highlighted in the Tableau help documentation on date calculations and filters.

References

This solution utilizes Tableau's built-in date functions and dynamic calculations to optimize performance, as recommended in Tableau's performance optimization resources and date calculation guidelines.

NEW QUESTION: 28

A client notices that several groups are sharing content across divisions and are not complying with their data governance strategy. During a Tableau Server audit, a consultant notices that the asset permissions for the client's top-level projects are set to "Locked," but that "Apply to Nested Projects" is not checked.

The consultant recommends checking "Apply to Nested Projects" to enforce compliance.

Which impact will the consultant's recommendation have on access to the existing nested projects?

- A. Current custom access will be maintained, but new custom permissions will not be granted.
- B. Access will be automatically rolled back to the top-level project permissions immediately.
- C. Users will be prompted to manually update permissions for all nested projects.
- D. Users will be notified that they will automatically lose access to content after 30 days.

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

When "Apply to Nested Projects" is checked in Tableau Server, the permission rules set at the top-level project are enforced for all assets in the project and all nested projects. This means that any custom access previously granted to nested projects will be overridden, and the permissions will revert to those defined at the top-level project. This action ensures consistent application of the data governance strategy across all divisions.

References: The impact of checking "Apply to Nested Projects" is detailed in Tableau's official documentation, which explains how locked nested projects can be used to govern site content with greater flexibility and efficiency¹².

NEW QUESTION: 29

A stakeholder has multiple files saved (CSV/Tables) in a single location. A few files from the location are required for analysis. Data transformation (calculations) is required for the files before designing the visuals. The files have the following attributes:

- . All files have the same schema.
- . Multiple files have something in common among their file names.
- . Each file has a unique key column.

Which data transformation strategy should the consultant use to deliver the best optimized result?

- A. Use join option to combine/merge all the files together before doing the data transformation (calculations).

B. Use wildcard Union option to combine/merge all the files together before doing the data transformation (calculations).

C. Apply the data transformation (calculations) in each require file and do the wildcard union to combine /merge before designing the visuals.

D. Apply the data transformation (calculations) in each require file and do the join to combine/merge before designing the visuals.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Moving calculations to the data layer and materializing them in the extract can significantly improve the performance of reports in Tableau. The calculation $ZN([Sales]) * (1 - ZN([Discount]))$ is a basic calculation that can be easily computed in advance and stored in the extract, speeding up future queries. This type of calculation is less complex than table calculations or LOD expressions, which are better suited for dynamic analysis and may not benefit as much from materialization¹².

References: The answer is based on the best practices for creating efficient calculations in Tableau, as described in Tableau's official documentation, which suggests using basic and aggregate calculations to improve performance¹. Additionally, the process of materializing calculations in extracts is detailed in Tableau's resources².

Given that all files share the same schema and have a common element in their file names, the wildcard union is an optimal approach to combine these files before performing any transformations. This strategy offers the following advantages:

Efficient Data Combination: Wildcard union allows multiple files with a common naming scheme to be combined into a single dataset in Tableau, streamlining the data preparation process.

Uniform Schema Handling: Since all files share the same schema, wildcard union ensures that the combined dataset maintains consistency in data structure, making further data manipulation more straightforward.

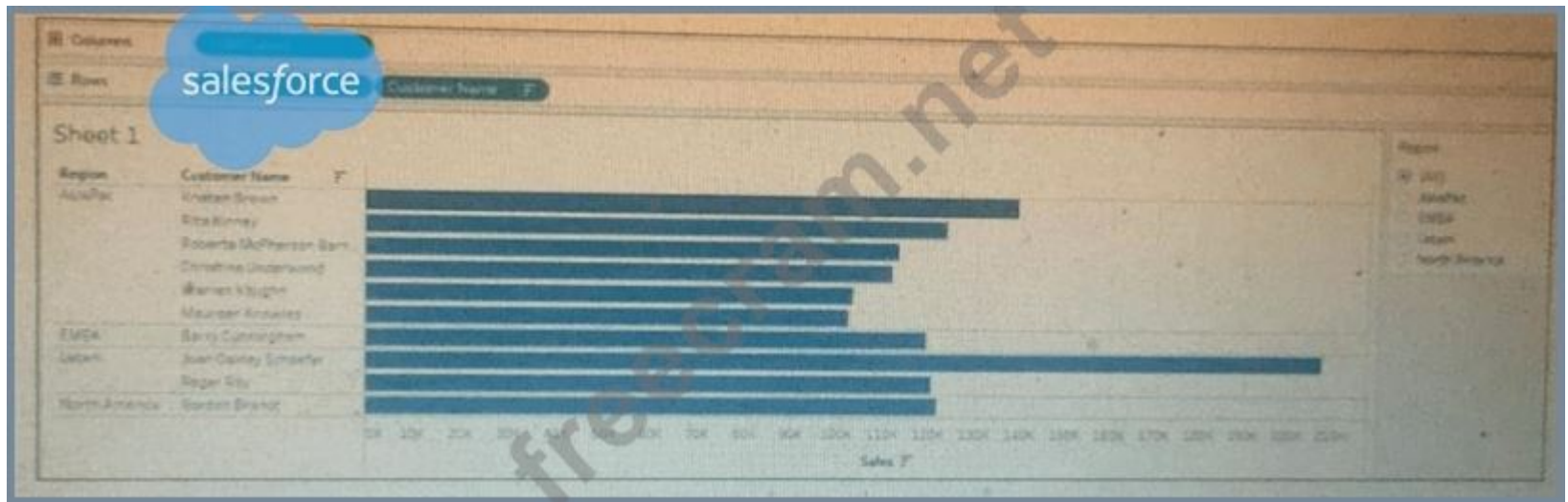
Pre-Transformation Combination: Combining the files before applying transformations is generally more efficient as it reduces redundancy in transformation logic across multiple files. This means transformations are written and processed once on the unified dataset, rather than repeatedly for each individual file.

References:

Wildcard Union in Tableau: This feature simplifies the process of combining multiple similar files into a single Tableau data source, ensuring a seamless and efficient approach to data integration and preparation.

NEW QUESTION: 30

A business analyst is creating a view of the top 10 customers for each region. The analyst has set a "Top 10" filter on Customer Name. However, it did not display the top 10 customers per region, as shown in the image below.



Which type of filter should the business analyst add to filter for region?

- A. Extract filter
- B. Dimension filter
- C. Table Calculation filter
- D. Context filter

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The issue occurs because of Tableau's Order of Operations.

Key Tableau logic:

- * Top N filters are a type of Dimension filter.
- * Dimension filters are evaluated after Context filters.
- * When you place Region on Filters (as a standard dimension filter), Tableau:
- * First applies the Customer Name Top 10 filter across the entire data set, not per region.
- * Then limits the view to the selected region(s).
- * This results in seeing the global Top 10 customers, not the Top 10 per region.

How to fix it:

To force Tableau to compute Top 10 customers within each region, the Region filter must be applied before the Top N Customer filter.

This is done by making Region a Context Filter.

Effect of a Context Filter:

- * Context filters are executed before the Top N filter.
- * Region becomes the context.
- * Tableau then evaluates the Top 10 customers inside each region's subset of data.

This produces the correct "Top 10 customers per region".

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Extract filter

Applies once when creating the extract; does not control Top N logic inside the workbook.

B). Dimension filter

This is what the analyst already has - and it causes the unwanted behavior because it happens after the Top N filter.

C). Table Calculation filter

Top N is not a table calculation; table calc filters cannot fix this problem.

Only the Context Filter changes the execution order so Top N works per region.

* Tableau Order of Operations showing Context Filters applied before Top N filters.

* Best practices recommending Context Filters when Top N must be computed within subcategories.

* Filtering documentation explaining that Top N filters require context when additional dimensional filters are present.

NEW QUESTION: 31

A client wants to produce a visualization to show quarterly profit growth and aggregated sales totals across a number of product categories from the data provided below.

Sub-Category	Quarter of Order Date	Profit	Sales
Accessories	Q1	\$5,123	\$19,613.82
	Q2	\$6,537	\$26,473.19
	Q3	\$13,705	\$54,402.92
	Q4	\$16,571	\$66,890.39
Appliances	Q1	\$1,915	\$14,842.86
	Q2	\$2,475	\$21,299.56
	Q3	\$4,580	\$27,426.98
	Q4	\$9,359	\$44,643.79
Art	Q1	\$834	\$3,424.36
	Q2	\$1,680	\$6,981.23
	Q3	\$1,887	\$7,559.69
	Q4	\$2,253	\$9,693.73
Binders	Q1	\$8,756	\$30,659.52
	Q2	\$6,927	\$36,625.32
	Q3	\$9,126	\$68,995.94
	Q4	\$6,617	\$71,074.11
Bookcases	Q1	-\$1,180	\$14,498.49
	Q2	\$70	\$20,494.31
	Q3	-\$1,503	\$37,583.06
	Q4	-\$1,018	\$42,785.35
Chairs	Q1	\$3,891	\$44,033.34
	Q2	\$5,052	\$68,074.97
	Q3	\$7,418	\$93,643.87
	Q4	\$10,863	\$130,016.06
Copiers	Q1	\$12,544	\$29,549.65
	Q2	\$5,322	\$23,179.65
	Q3	\$8,612	\$25,829.43
	Q4	\$29,616	\$72,186.55

Which set of charts should the consultant use to meet the client's requirements?

- A. Line and bubble charts
- B. Waterfall chart and tree map
- C. Gantt and bar charts
- D. Scatter plot and pie chart

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To effectively display quarterly profit growth and aggregated sales totals across different product categories, a combination of a Waterfall chart and a Tree Map is recommended:

* Waterfall Chart: This chart type is excellent for visualizing the sequential growth or decline of profits across different quarters for each sub-category. It clearly shows how profits accumulate over time, highlighting both positive and negative changes, which makes it ideal for tracking profit growth or decline through the quarters.

* Tree Map: A Tree Map can efficiently display aggregated sales totals where each block size represents the total sales of a product category, providing a quick, visually impactful comparison across categories. This is especially useful when the client wants to understand which categories contribute most to sales in a glanceable format.

Together, these charts provide a comprehensive overview of both profit trends over time (Waterfall Chart) and a comparative snapshot of sales performance across categories (Tree Map), meeting the client's need to analyze performance dynamics in a detailed yet consolidated manner.

References

These recommendations are based on common best practices for data visualization in Tableau, where specific chart types are chosen for their strengths in communicating certain types of data relationships and dynamics, as detailed in Tableau's official visualization guides.

Valid Analytics-Con-301 Dumps shared by EduDump.com for Helping Passing Analytics-Con-301 Exam! EduDump.com now offer the **newest Analytics-Con-301 exam dumps**, the EduDump.com Analytics-Con-301 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** EduDump.com Analytics-Con-301 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.edudump.com/exams/Salesforce/Analytics-Con-301/premium/> (102 Q&As Dumps, **35%OFF** Special Discount Code: **freecram**)

NEW QUESTION: 32

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

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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.

NEW QUESTION: 33

A Tableau Cloud client has requested a custom dashboard to help track which data sources are used most frequently in dashboards across their site.

Which two actions should the client use to access the necessary metadata? Choose two.

- A.** Connect directly to the Site Content data source within the Admin Insights project.
- B.** Query metadata through the GraphiQL engine.
- C.** Access metadata through the Metadata API.
- D.** Download metadata through Tableau Catalog.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To track which data sources are used most frequently across a site in Tableau Cloud, the client should use the GraphiQL engine and the Metadata API. The GraphiQL engine allows for interactive exploration of the metadata, making it easier to construct and test queries¹. The Metadata API provides access to metadata and lineage of external assets used by the content published to Tableau Cloud, which is essential for tracking data source usage².

References: The actions are based on the capabilities of the GraphiQL engine and the Metadata API as described in Tableau's official documentation and learning resources^{3,2,1}.

NEW QUESTION: 34

A Tableau consultant is asked to evaluate a workbook that is slow to respond and make a recommendation on possible performance improvements. The workbook connects to three extract data sources from an SQL database. The sheets are used in five dashboards. The consultant runs a performance recording on the workbook and notices that the largest amount of time is spent on rendering the visualizations.

What is the most effective approach to reduce the workbook's rendering time?

- A.** Change the dashboards' size to Automatic.
- B.** Update worksheets to reduce the number of records displayed.
- C.** Change the connections to live.
- D.** Filter the unused data before bringing it into the workbook.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to Tableau's Performance Optimization guidance, rendering time becomes the largest bottleneck when excessive marks, dense data, or overly complex visualizations appear on worksheets. Rendering is the last stage in the Tableau Order of Operations and is directly affected by how many marks must be drawn and how visually complex each view is.

Tableau's performance recommendations explain:

- * When a performance recording shows that Rendering is the slowest step, the most effective improvement is to reduce the number of marks (records) in the view.
- * Rendering time is determined by the number of marks, shapes, headers, labels, and visual elements Tableau must draw.
- * Reducing the amount of data displayed on each worksheet is the most impactful change when rendering is the dominant delay.

Option B directly aligns with this: updating worksheets to reduce the number of records displayed lowers the number of marks, reduces visual density, and improves rendering speed.

Option A is not effective because changing dashboard size does not reduce the number of marks.

Option C would degrade performance because live connections are typically slower than extracts.

Option D improves data preparation and may reduce extract load times, but it does not directly address rendering unless the unused data was contributing to marks in the view. The question indicates the bottleneck is specifically rendering, so reducing marks is the most appropriate action.

Therefore, the most effective solution to reduce rendering time is to reduce the number of records (marks) displayed on worksheets.

- * Tableau Performance Recording guidance describing rendering as the slowest stage when too many marks are present.
- * Tableau Performance Checklist recommending reducing the number of marks in views to improve rendering.
- * Tableau Desktop help sections on best practices for improving visualization performance when rendering dominates.

NEW QUESTION: 35

A client wants to see data for only the most recent day in the dataset that is updated intermittently. The solution should offer the best caching performance.

Which approach should the consultant use to produce the desired results?

- A.** Fixed Level of Detail (LOD) date calculation
- B.** TODAY function
- C.** Relative date filters
- D.** Quick filter

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The client wants to always show the most recent day present in the data, not today's date. The dataset is updated intermittently, meaning some days may have no new rows. Tableau documentation states that:

- * Using TODAY() recalculates on every query and prevents effective caching because Tableau must compute the current date for each refresh.
- * Using Relative Date Filters like "Last 1 day" also prevents caching because Tableau evaluates relative conditions each time the workbook loads.
- * Quick Filters also break caching and decrease performance because they require interactive evaluation on each render.
- * A FIXED LOD calculation allows Tableau to compute the maximum date inside the extract, which preserves caching because it is data-driven, not time-driven. For example: { FIXED : MAX([Date]) } Then filtering where [Date] = { FIXED : MAX([Date]) } ensures only the most recent date in the dataset is shown. Tableau's documentation on performance emphasizes that caching is maximized when calculations depend only on the data itself and not on functions like TODAY() or relative filters. A FIXED LOD provides the best caching performance and correctly returns the most recent date based on the dataset rather than the current system date.
- * Tableau extract caching behavior describing how data-dependent filters cache better than time-dependent filters.
- * LOD Expressions guidance recommending FIXED for identifying values like "latest date in the dataset."
- * Tableau performance guidelines discouraging TODAY() and relative date filters when caching is important.

NEW QUESTION: 36

A university has data on its undergraduate students and their majors by grade level (Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior). The university is interested in visualizing the path students take as they change majors across grade levels.

Which visualization type should the consultant recommend?

- A. Chord Chart
- B. Tree Chart
- C. Radar Chart
- D. Sankey Diagram

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

To visualize the path students take as they change majors across different grade levels, a Sankey Diagram is highly effective. This type of visualization illustrates the flow and quantity between different stages or categories:

Sankey Diagram: It allows for a visual representation of students' movements between majors over time. Each flow's thickness is proportional to the number of students moving from one major to another, giving a clear, immediate visual cue of major popularity and student migration patterns.

To create a Sankey Diagram in Tableau, you typically need to prepare the data specifically for this type of chart. The data must include source (starting major), target (ending major), and the value (number of students). It often requires custom calculations and data reshaping to get the data in a format that a Sankey can use.

Once the data is prepared, you can use a combination of calculated fields, path binning, and line charts to simulate the flow effect in Tableau. External plugins or web-based integrations might also be employed for more direct implementations.

References

Sankey Diagrams are not natively supported in Tableau but can be implemented through creative use of data preparation and calculations, as suggested in advanced Tableau user communities and demonstrated in various Tableau public galleries.

NEW QUESTION: 37

A client has a published dashboard. They change the dashboard and then republish it. Now, users report that their web browser bookmarks to the dashboard are broken.

What are two possible causes for this issue? Choose two.

- A. New credentials were embedded into the data source.
- B. The dashboard was published to a different project.
- C. Tableau Server was upgraded.
- D. The dashboard was published with a new name.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When a client republishes a dashboard after making changes and users report broken bookmarks, the likely causes include:

- * The dashboard was published to a different project: Changing the project location alters the URL path, causing bookmarks to point to a now non-existent dashboard location.
- * The dashboard was published with a new name: Altering the dashboard's name changes its URL, resulting in broken bookmarks as the previous URL no longer leads to the intended dashboard.

NEW QUESTION: 38

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 number of VizQL processes

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 39

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 40

A company has a data source for sales transactions. The data source has the following characteristics:

- . Millions of transactions occur weekly.
- . The transactions are added nightly.
- . Incorrect transactions are revised every week on Saturday.
- * The end users need to see up-to-date data daily.

A consultant needs to publish a data source in Tableau Server to ensure that all the transactions in the data source are available.

What should the consultant do to create and publish the data?

A. Publish an incremental extract refresh every day and perform a full extract refresh every Saturday.

B. Publish a live connection to Tableau Server.

C. Publish an incremental refresh every Saturday.

D. Publish an incremental extract refresh every day and publish a secondary data set containing data revisions.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Given the need for up-to-date data on a daily basis and weekly revisions, the best approach is to use an incremental extract refresh daily to update the data source with new transactions. On Saturdays, when incorrect transactions are revised, a full extract refresh should be performed to incorporate all revisions and ensure the data's accuracy. This strategy allows end users to have access to the most current data throughout the week while also accounting for any necessary corrections¹².

References: The solution is based on best practices for managing data sources in Tableau Server, which recommend using incremental refreshes for frequent updates and full refreshes when significant changes or corrections are made to the data¹².

NEW QUESTION: 41

A client calculates the percent of total sales for a particular region compared to all regions.



The Sales percentage is inadvertently recalculated each time the filter is applied to the Region.



Which calculation will fix the automatic recalculation on the % of total field?

- A. $\{ \text{FIXED } [\text{Region}]: [\text{Sales}] \} / \{ \text{FIXED} : \text{SUM}([\text{Sales}]) \}$
- B. $\{ \text{FIXED } [\text{Region}]: \text{sum}([\text{Sales}]) \}$
- C. $\{ \text{FIXED } [\text{Region}]: \text{sum}([\text{Sales}]) \} / \{ \text{FIXED} : \text{SUM}([\text{Sales}]) \}$
- D. $\{ \text{FIXED } [\text{Region}]: \text{sum}([\text{Sales}]) \} / \text{SUM}([\text{Sales}])$

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To correctly calculate the percent of total sales for a particular region compared to all regions, and to ensure that the calculation does not get inadvertently recalculated with each region filter application, the recommended calculation is:

* $\{ \text{FIXED } [\text{Region}]: \text{sum}([\text{Sales}]) \}$: This part of the formula computes the sum of sales for each region, regardless of any filters applied to the view. It uses a Level of Detail expression to fix the sum of sales to each region, ensuring that filtering by regions won't affect the calculated value.

* $\text{SUM}([\text{Sales}])$: This part computes the total sum of sales across all regions and is recalculated dynamically based on the filters applied to other parts of the dashboard or worksheet.

* Combining the two parts: By dividing the fixed regional sales by the total sales, we get the proportion of sales for each region as compared to the total. This calculation ensures that while the denominator adjusts according to filters, the numerator remains fixed for each region, accurately reflecting the sales percentage without being affected by the region filter directly.

References

This calculation follows Tableau's best practices for using Level of Detail expressions to manage computation granularity in the presence of dashboard filters, as outlined in the Tableau User Guide and official Tableau training materials.

NEW QUESTION: 42

A client's dashboard has two sections dedicated to their shops and warehouses shown when a viewer chooses either shops or warehouses with a parameter.

There are a few quick filters that apply to both, while others apply to only shops or only warehouses.

Currently, the quick filters are all shown at the left side of the dashboard. The client wants to hide all filters, but when shown, make it easy for the viewer to find the quick filters that work for only shops or only warehouses.

Which solution should the consultant recommend that meets the client's needs and is most user-friendly?

- A.** Divide the quick filters into three groups: General, for shops. Place the general filters on the left of dashboard for warehouses. Place other filters next to the sections to which they apply.
- B.** Use Dynamic Zone Visibility to inform viewers which quick filters apply to warehouses or shops.
- C.** Hide container with all quick filters with a Show/Hide Button.
- D.** Use Dynamic Zone Visibility to show only the quick filters that apply with the chosen parameter value and a Show/Hide Button to hide container with all the filters.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The most user-friendly solution is to use Dynamic Zone Visibility in combination with a Show/Hide Button.

This approach allows the dashboard to dynamically display only the relevant quick filters based on the viewer's selection of shops or warehouses, thus reducing clutter and focusing the user's attention on applicable filters.

The Show/Hide Button further enhances the user experience by allowing viewers to toggle the visibility of the filter container, providing a clean and organized dashboard interface¹.

References: Dynamic Zone Visibility is a feature in Tableau that enables dashboard elements to appear or disappear based on the value of a field or parameter¹. This functionality is ideal for creating interactive and user-friendly dashboards that adapt to user interactions and selections¹.

NEW QUESTION: 43

A client needs to design row-level security (RLS) measures for their reports. The client does not currently have Tableau Data Management Add-on, and it may be an option in the future.

What should the consultant recommend as the safest and easiest way to manage for the long term?

- A.** Create User filters based on data policies and apply them to views using set filters and option Server /Create User Filter.
- B.** Create User filters for each report using a table joined to its data source and using the option Apply to All Sheet Using the Data Source.
- C.** Create User filters based on data policies and apply them to a published data source.

D. Create User filters in each view of each report using set filters and option Server/Create User Filter.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

For implementing row-level security (RLS) without the Tableau Data Management Add-on, the best approach is to integrate user filters into the published data source:

* Creating User Filters on Published Data Source: This method involves defining user filters that apply directly to the data source before it is published to the Tableau Server. This ensures that any workbook or view leveraging this data source inherently respects the row-level security settings.

* To implement this, create a calculated field in Tableau that defines the security logic, typically using a formula that references user functions (like USERNAME() or ISMEMBEROF()). Drag this field to the Filters shelf and configure it to match the security rules (who can see what data).

* Once configured, publish the data source to Tableau Server with these filters in place. This approach centralizes security management, making it easier to maintain and update security policies as they are applied universally to all workbooks using this data source.

This strategy is safe as it reduces the risk of accidental data exposure through individual workbook misconfiguration and simplifies long-term maintenance of security policies.

References

This method follows Tableau's best practices for implementing row-level security as detailed in Tableau's security management resources. It ensures robust, maintainable security measures that scale with organizational needs without requiring additional add-ons.

NEW QUESTION: 44

A consultant is creating a dashboard to report on hourly sales data. The data should be refreshed hourly and is used for timely decision-making, so it is important to alert dashboard viewers when data has not been refreshed. Which feature of Tableau Catalog should the consultant use to ensure dashboard viewers understand this message?

- A.** Standard Visibility Data Quality Warning
- B.** High Visibility Data Quality Warning
- C.** Certified Data Source
- D.** Lineage

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Tableau Catalog provides multiple features for communicating data quality and freshness.

Data Quality Warnings (DQWs) are part of Catalog's metadata management system and are specifically designed to inform users about data issues, including when data is stale.

There are two visibility levels:

1. Standard Visibility Data Quality Warning

* Appears subtly in metadata panels.

* Intended for non-critical issues.

* Does not guarantee the message will be seen by dashboard viewers.

2. High Visibility Data Quality Warning

* Designed for urgent, critical, and highly visible alerts.

- * Displays a prominent warning indicator directly on connected dashboards, data sources, and workbooks.
- * Tableau documentation states high-visibility warnings are used when users must be alerted, such as:
- * Stale data
- * Incomplete refreshes
- * Data outages

Because the question emphasizes:

"important to alert dashboard viewers when data has not been refreshed" A standard warning is not strong enough, but a High Visibility Data Quality Warning is explicitly designed for this scenario.

Evaluation of the choices:

A). Standard Visibility Data Quality Warning - Not sufficient

It does not force dashboard users to notice the warning.

B). High Visibility Data Quality Warning - Correct

This option is specifically meant to notify users of critical freshness issues, making it the perfect match for the requirement.

C). Certified Data Source - Incorrect

Certification communicates trustworthiness, not freshness or alerts.

D). Lineage - Incorrect

Lineage shows data relationships and dependencies, not refresh warnings.

Conclusion

To alert viewers about stale data in hourly-refreshed dashboards, the consultant must use a High Visibility Data Quality Warning.

References From Tableau Catalog Documentation

- * Description of Data Quality Warnings and their visibility levels.
- * Definition of High Visibility DQWs as critical alerts shown to dashboard viewers.
- * Catalog guidelines for stale data detection and communication.

Valid Analytics-Con-301 Dumps shared by EduDump.com for Helping Passing Analytics-Con-301 Exam! EduDump.com now offer the **newest Analytics-Con-301 exam dumps**, the EduDump.com Analytics-Con-301 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** EduDump.com Analytics-Con-301 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.edudump.com/exams/Salesforce/Analytics-Con-301/premium/> (102 Q&As Dumps, **35%OFF** Special Discount Code: **freecram**)