Vendor: Salesforce

Exam Code: Analytics-Con-301

Exam Name: Salesforce Certified Tableau Consultant

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
A client notices that while creating calculated fields, occasionally the new fields are created as strings, integers, or Booleans. The client asks a consultant if there is a performance difference among these three data types. What should the consultant tell the customer?

A. Strings are fastest, followed by integers, and then Booleans.
B. Integers are fastest, followed by Booleans, and then strings.
C. Strings, integers, and Booleans all perform the same.
D. Booleans are fastest, followed by integers, and then strings.

Answer: B
Explanation:
In Tableau, the performance of calculated fields can vary based on the data type used. Calculations involving integers and Booleans are generally faster than those involving strings. This is because numerical operations are typically more efficient for a computer to process than string operations, which can be more complex and time-consuming. Therefore, when performance is a consideration, it is advisable to use integers or Booleans over strings whenever possible.

QUESTION 2
A client collects information about a web browser customers use to access their website. They then visualize the breakdown of web traffic by browser version. The data is stored in the format shown below in the related table, with a NULL BrowserID stored in the Site Visitor Table if an unknown browser version
accesses their website.

Site Visitor Table

VisitorID	BrowserID
1234	1
1235	*NULL*
1236	2
1237	3

Browser Table

BrowserID	Browser Version
1	Chrome 85
2	Chrome 86
3	Safari 15.5

The client uses "Some Records Match" for the Referential Integrity setting because a match is not guaranteed. The client wants to improve the performance of the dashboard while also getting an accurate count of site visitors.

Which modifications to the data tables and join should the consultant recommend?

A. Continue to use NULL as the BrowserID in the Site Visitor Table and leave the Referential Integrity set to "Some Records Match."
B. Add an "Unknown" option to the Browser Table, reference its BrowserID in the Site Visitor Table,

and change the Referential Integrity to "AllRecords Match."

C. Add an "Unknown" option to the Browser Table, reference its BrowserID in the Site Visitor Table, and leave the Referential Integrity set to"Some Records Match."

D. Continue to use NULL as the BrowserID in the Site Visitor Table and change the Referential Integrity to "All Records Match."

Answer: B
Explanation:
To improve the performance of a Tableau dashboard while maintaining accurate counts, particularly when dealing with unknown or NULL BrowserIDs in the data tables, the following steps are recommended:
Modify the Browser Table: Add a new row to the Browser Table labeled "Unknown," assigning it a unique BrowserID, e.g., 0 or 4.
Update the Site Visitor Table: Replace all NULL BrowserID entries with the BrowserID assigned to the "Unknown" entry. This ensures every record in the Site Visitor Table has a valid BrowserID that corresponds to an entry in the Browser Table.
Change Referential Integrity Setting: Change the Referential Integrity setting from "Some Records Match" to "All Records Match." This change assumes all records in the primary table have corresponding records in the secondary table, which improves query performance by allowing Tableau to make optimizations based on this assumption.

QUESTION 3
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: B
Explanation:
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.

QUESTION 4
An executive-level workbook leverages 37 of the 103 fields included in a data source. Performance for the workbook is noticeably slower than other workbooks on the same Tableau Server. What should the consultant do to improve performance of this workbook while following

best practice?

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

Answer: C
Explanation:
To improve the performance of a Tableau workbook, it is best practice to streamline the data being used. This can be achieved by using filters to limit the data to only what is necessary for analysis, hiding fields that are not being used to reduce the complexity of the data model, and aggregating values to simplify the data and reduce the number of rows that need to be processed. These steps can help reduce the load on the server and improve the speed of the workbook.

QUESTION 5
A consultant creates a histogram that presents the distribution of profits across a client's customers. The labels on the bars show percent shares. The consultant used a quick table calculation to create the labels.

Now, the client wants to limit the view to the bins that have at least a 15% share. The consultant creates a profit filter but it changes the percent labels.

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

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

Answer: B
Explanation:
When a filter is applied directly to the view, it can affect the calculation of percentages in a histogram because it changes the underlying data that the quick table calculation is based on. To avoid this, adding the [Profit] filter to the context will maintain the original calculation of percent shares while filtering out bins with less than a 15% share. This is because context filters are applied before any other calculations, so the percent shares calculated will be based on the context-filtered data, thus preserving the integrity of the original percent labels.

QUESTION 6
Which technique should a Tableau consultant use to make visualizations faster?

A. Use Show Relevant Values on any filters.
B. Remove any unneeded dimensions from the Detail shelf.
C. Use COUNTD to aggregate data as much as possible.
D. Include more sheets to increase rendering speed.

Answer: B
Explanation:

Tableau performance documentation explains that rendering speed is strongly affected by the number of marks that Tableau must draw. Each dimension placed on the Detail shelf increases the granularity of the view and increases the number of marks in the visualization.
Removing unnecessary dimensions:
Reduces the number of marks
Reduces rendering time
Decreases memory and CPU usage
Improves interactive performance

QUESTION 7
A client has a pipeline dashboard that takes a long time to load. The dashboard is connected to only one large data source that is an extract.

It contains two calculated fields:

```
- TOTAL([Opportunities])
- SUM([Value])
```

It also contains two filters:

```
- A Relative Date filter on Created Date, a Date field containing
values from 5 years ago until today
- A Multiple Values (Dropdown) filter on Account Name, a String field
containing 1,000 distinct values
```

A consultant creates a Performance Recording to troubleshoot the issue, and finds out that the longest-running event is "Executing Query."

Which step should the consultant take to resolve this issue?

A. Replace the Multiple Values (Dropdown) filter with a Multiple Values (Custom List) filter.
B. Replace the Relative Date filter with a Multiple Values (Dropdown) filter on YEAR([Created Date]).
C. Replace the TOTAL([Opportunities]) calculation with a Grand Total.
D. Replace SUM([Value]) with WINDOW_SUM([Value]).

Answer: B
Explanation:
To improve the loading time of the pipeline dashboard, which primarily suffers from long query execution times due to a comprehensive Relative Date filter:
Relative Date Filter Issue: The existing Relative Date filter on "Created Date" covers a broad range (5 years), leading to significant data processing overhead as it includes granular date calculations over a large dataset.
Optimized Approach: By replacing the Relative Date filter with a Multiple Values (Dropdown) filter based on YEAR([Created Date]), the filter granularity is reduced. Filtering by year simplifies the query by limiting the volume of data processed and reducing the complexity of the filter condition.
Implementation Benefit: This approach still provides the flexibility to view data across different years but does so by reducing the load on the database during query execution, which is critical for improving the performance of the dashboard.

QUESTION 8
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?020 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: C
Explanation:
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.

QUESTION 9
A client is working in Tableau Prep and has a field named Orderld that is compiled by country, year, and an order number as shown in the following table.

OrderId
CA-2017-152156
FR-2017-152157
US-2017-152158
CA-2017-152159

They want to transform the table to appear as shown.

OrderId	Country	OrderNumber
CA-2017-152156	CA	152156
FR-2017-152157	FR	152157
US-2017-152158	US	152158
CA-2017-152159	CA	152159

What should the consultant use to transform the table in the most efficient manner?

A. A calculated field that uses the TRIM function
B. A calculated field that uses the LEFT function
C. The Split option
D. The Aliases option

Answer: C
Explanation:
To transform the OrderId field in Tableau Prep, the Split option is the most efficient and straightforward method. Here's how you can apply it:
In Tableau Prep, drag your dataset into the flow.
Click on the OrderId field in the workspace to select it. Look for the option in the toolbar that says "Split" and select it. Choose "Automatic Split" if the delimiters (such as hyphens) are consistent; Tableau Prep should automatically detect the hyphen as the delimiter and split the OrderId into multiple new fields. The dataset should now show new columns: one for the country code (CA, FR, US), one for the year (2017), and one for the order number (152156, 152157, etc.). The Split option works effectively here because it automatically identifies and uses the hyphen as the

delimiter to divide the original OrderId into the desired components without manual specification of conditions or writing any formulas.

QUESTION 10
A worksheet uses a LOOKUP function to display Sales by Month, Year of Order Date, and sales from the last 12 months. A consultant wants to use a Relative Date Filter to filter for data from the last 12 months. However, when the consultant does this, the prior year's data is removed from the sheet. Which two actions should the consultant take to retain the prior year's data after applying the filter? Choose two.

A. Replace the LOOKUP function with a FIXED Level of Detail (LOD) expression.
B. Set the Relative Date filter as a Context Filter instead of Measure Filter.
C. Create the following calculation: LOOKUP(MIN([Order Date]),0). Filter on that calculation instead of Order Date.
D. Create the following calculation: DATEDIFF('month', [Order Date], {MAX([Order Date])}) < 12. Hide all False values.

Answer: BC
Explanation:
A LOOKUP table calculation requires access to rows outside the filtered date range so that the calculation can reference prior data. When a Relative Date Filter removes older data before the table calculation is evaluated, the LOOKUP loses the needed rows, causing the prior year's data to disappear.
Tableau's order of operations states:
Relative Date Filters act early (at the dimension filter stage).
Table calculations act very late.
To preserve table calculation context, filters must not remove necessary rows.
Two Tableau-documented approaches address this:

Explanation for B
Setting the Relative Date Filter as a Context Filter allows table calculations to operate on the full dataset needed for LOOKUP. Context filters create a separate temporary table, and subsequent filters like table calculations evaluate after the context is established. This ensures older rows are still available to the LOOKUP function.

Explanation for C
Creating a field such as:
LOOKUP(MIN([Order Date]), 0)
and filtering on this field instead of Order Date converts the filter into a table calculation filter, which occurs after the LOOKUP computation. Tableau documentation explains that table calculation filters preserve the full dataset required for the LOOKUP window. This ensures that the LOOKUP still has access to last year's values even when filtering for the current 12 months.

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