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**Tableau**

# Analytics-Con-301

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### Question: 1292

Which Tableau feature allows organizations to map their governance needs effectively to Tableau's functionality?

- A. Data extracts
- B. Tableau Catalog
- C. Tableau Online
- D. Tableau Server

**Answer:** B

Explanation: Tableau Catalog provides visibility into the data assets within Tableau, helping organizations understand their data landscape and governance needs. It allows tracking of data lineage and usage, which is essential for effective governance.

### Question: 1293

To ensure data quality in governance strategy, which feature combination minimizes warnings while certifying sources?

- A. Disable warnings
- B. Use only uncertified sources
- C. Warn on all sources and certify post-publish
- D. Certify sources after lineage review and apply warnings only to uncertified lineage dependents

**Answer:** D

Explanation: Proactive certification after lineage validation reduces warnings. Applying warnings selectively to uncertified dependents encourages cleanup without overwhelming users.

### Question: 1294

Which of the following is a recommended practice for optimizing performance when using calculations in Tableau?

- A. Simplify calculations where possible and move them upstream
- B. Rely solely on Tableau's default calculations

- C. Use as many calculations as needed for detailed analysis
- D. Always use calculated fields instead of raw data

**Answer:** A

Explanation: Simplifying calculations and moving them upstream to the data source can significantly enhance performance by reducing the workload on Tableau and leveraging database processing capabilities.

### Question: 1295

Troubleshoot slow calc: {FIXED [Customer]: SUM({INCLUDE [Order]: [Sales]})} for customer lifetime. Returns wrong total. Cause?

- A. Filter nulls
- B. Use SUM instead
- C. Inner INCLUDE causes overcounting; use FIXED only or adjust aggregation
- D. Use AVG

**Answer:** C

Explanation: INCLUDE inside FIXED can over-aggregate if not matched. Use consistent FIXED or pre-aggregate per customer upstream.

### Question: 1296

A social media platform's user interaction database uses a key-value store. Evaluation identifies risks in handling complex queries for trend analysis due to lack of secondary indexes. What does this risk manifest as?

- A. Over-provisioned memory for caching
- B. Minimal write throughput during peak hours
- C. Seamless integration with ETL tools
- D. Increased read amplification leading to higher I/O costs

**Answer:** D

Explanation: Increased read amplification leading to higher I/O costs occurs because without secondary indexes, trend analysis queries must scan entire partitions, multiplying disk operations and escalating expenses in a high-volume interaction environment.

### Question: 1297

Data conn plan: External API hourly, granularity minute-level est.

- A. Interpolate transform
- B. Aggregate
- C. Reject
- D. Hourly sync only

**Answer:** A

Explanation: Interpolation meets est granularity needs.

### Question: 1298

Troubleshooting a dashboard where a `RANK_PERCENTILE(SUM([Sales]))` calc ranks incorrectly when a `[Category]` filter is applied, showing ranks over the full dataset instead of filtered, what order of operations violation is at play, and which advanced fix involves LOD expressions?

- A. Table calcs post-filters; use `{EXCLUDE [Category]: RANK_PERCENTILE(SUM([Sales]))}`
- B. Parameters override; dynamize rank via parameter
- C. Filters before calcs; add category to calc partition
- D. LODs precede; nest rank in FIXED LOD

**Answer:** A

Explanation: Table calculations like `RANK_PERCENTILE` occur after dimension filters, so they rank the filtered view correctly, but if partitioning excludes `[Category]`, it might aggregate broadly. The issue is mispartitioning; using `EXCLUDE` LOD computes rank post-filter, excluding `[Category]` for accurate filtered ranking. Filters before calcs; add category to calc partition adjusts compute using for proper grouping. LODs precede; nest rank in `FIXED` LOD fixes pre-filter but alters percentile logic. Parameters override; dynamize rank via parameter doesn't address order directly.

### Question: 1299

Fintech: 500M trades/day with FIX tags → normalized trades. Strategy?

- A. Flink Table API with dynamic tables
- B. Apache NiFi for schema mediation
- C. Direct BigQuery load with `JSON_EXTRACT`
- D. Use dbt macros for tag mapping with Jinja conditionals

**Answer:** D

Explanation: dbt provides reproducible transformations with testing. NiFi routing, not analytics. `JSON_EXTRACT` fragile.

### Question: 1300

A dashboard uses a parameter-driven date filter with complex fiscal quarter logic via DATEADD and DATETRUNC in a calculated field used as a filter. Live connection causes slow filter application. What optimization maximizes caching?

- A. Use relative date filters instead of custom calc
- B. Convert fiscal logic to a data source calculated field or extract, then use as context filter
- C. Parameterize only the year
- D. Switch to discrete dates

**Answer:** B

Explanation: Custom calculated date filters on live connections prevent cache reuse if logic changes per parameter. Defining fiscal periods upstream (Prep or source) and using as context filter allows consistent queries for cache hits; context filters also reduce data before other filters.

### Question: 1301

In a Performance Recording, what does a long "Query Execution" bar for a Tableau Data Extract (.hyper) usually indicate? (Select One)

- A. The Tableau Server is out of RAM
- B. The network latency between the user and the Tableau Server is too high
- C. The client machine has a slow GPU
- D. The query is too complex or the extract is not optimized (e.g., lacks indexing or has too many columns)

**Answer:** D

Explanation: 'Query Execution' measures the time taken by the data engine (Hyper) to process the request. If this is high for an extract, it suggests that the calculations are complex, the data volume is massive, or the extract includes many unused columns. Optimizing the extract by hiding unused fields and rolling up data can reduce this time.

### Question: 1302

Planning transformation for sensor data at minute level, but analysis at hour. Minimum granularity to recommend for performance and accuracy?

- A. Machine-hour
- B. Hour-global

- C. Minute-machine
- D. Day-machine

**Answer:** A

Explanation: Machine-hour aggregates appropriately for hourly trends while keeping machine context for drill or filters, optimizing storage.

### Question: 1303

A user wants to create a dashboard where clicking on a specific bar in a "Sales by State" chart will open a web browser and search for that state's government website using a dynamic URL. Which feature should be used?

- A. Parameter action
- B. Filter action
- C. Data densification
- D. URL action

**Answer:** D

Explanation: URL actions allow Tableau to point to a web page, file, or other web-based resource outside of Tableau. By using a dynamic URL action, you can insert field values (like the State name) into the URL string as a variable, so that the destination URL changes based on the specific mark selected by the user.

### Question: 1304

When translating analytical requirements into a Tableau context, which practice is essential to ensure clarity and effectiveness?

- A. Using complex calculations without documentation
- B. Avoiding the use of filters to simplify data
- C. Incorporating user feedback during the design process
- D. Relying solely on default Tableau visualizations

**Answer:** C

Explanation: Incorporating user feedback during the design process is essential for translating analytical requirements into Tableau effectively. This practice helps ensure that the final dashboards and reports meet user needs and are intuitive, ultimately enhancing user engagement and adoption.

### Question: 1305

Comparing trigger-based RLS simulation in older MySQL vs. native in modern databases for an upgrade path. In a legacy migration scenario, which factors favor native RLS?

- A. Better performance due to optimizer awareness
- B. Compatibility with old clients
- C. Simpler syntax in triggers
- D. Easier auditing with triggers

**Answer:** A

Explanation: Better performance due to optimizer awareness in native RLS. Easier auditing with triggers is false. Simpler syntax in triggers is not. Compatibility with old clients is irrelevant.

### Question: 1306

In a scenario where a finance team needs to share sensitive financial dashboards, which access control method should be prioritized?

- A. Use a guest account for external stakeholders
- B. Set up user groups with restricted permissions
- C. Allow all users to edit the dashboard
- D. Publish the dashboard to Tableau Public

**Answer:** B

Explanation: Setting up user groups with restricted permissions ensures that only authorized personnel can access sensitive financial information. Publishing to Tableau Public or using guest accounts would compromise data security.

### Question: 1307

Which administrative view is most appropriate for identifying governance risks from over-provisioned schedules causing performance degradation?

- A. Traffic to Views
- B. Data Connections
- C. User Activity
- D. Background Tasks for Schedules and Jobs

**Answer:** D

Explanation: This view monitors schedule performance, failures, and overloads, helping admins optimize for governance by preventing resource contention impacting certified content reliability.

### Question: 1308

Which of the following describes a "Group-based" RLS approach as opposed to a "User-based" approach?  
(Select One)

- A. Creating a calculated field: ``ISMEMBEROF('Regional_East_Managers') AND [Region] = 'East'``
- B. Joining the sales table to a table containing every employee's unique ID
- C. Assigning specific rows in a CSV to specific email addresses
- D. Using the ``USERDOMAIN()`` function to filter data by active directory branch

**Answer:** A

Explanation: A group-based approach relies on the user's membership in a predefined set (Group) on the server. The calculation ``ISMEMBEROF('Regional_East_Managers')`` checks if the user belongs to that specific group. This is different from a user-based approach, which would typically involve checking a unique identifier (like a username or ID) against a specific value in the data.

### Question: 1309

Which Tableau feature allows users to visualize the impact of filters on performance?

- A. Data Source Filters
- B. Workbook Optimization
- C. Performance Recording
- D. Dashboard Actions

**Answer:** C

Explanation: The Performance Recording feature in Tableau enables users to see how filters impact performance by tracking the time taken for each query and visual element. This insight helps in optimizing filter usage for better performance.

### Question: 1310

You are implementing RLS in Azure SQL for a ticketing system, where group functions handle department-wide access, and user functions handle assigned tickets. In a high-concurrency scenario, which differentiation ensures that group functions don't leak data to unauthorized users within the group?

- A. Make group function return broader filter, refined by user function in a chained policy
- B. Embed user checks within group function using `SUSER_SNAME()`
- C. Define user function as `SECURITY DEFINER` to override group

D. Use SESSION\_CONTEXT to flag group vs user mode and switch logic

**Answer: B**

Explanation: Embedding user checks within group function using SUSER\_SNAME() prevents leaks by combining checks. Making group function return broader filter, refined by user function in a chained policy isn't supported. Using SESSION\_CONTEXT to flag group vs user mode and switch logic adds complexity. Defining user function as SECURITY DEFINER to override group alters privileges incorrectly.

### Question: 1311

Transformation plan for multi-language product catalog, granularity SKU-language pair.

- A. Compute union by language filter
- B. External pivot
- C. Raw with query locale
- D. Single table with lang columns

**Answer: A**

Explanation: Compute union maintains pair granularity scalably.

### Question: 1312

A user wants advanced interactivity where hovering over a bar in a sales trend chart updates a parameter that controls a reference line on a separate forecast sheet, adjusting the threshold based on the hovered bar's value without full selection. Which action facilitates this hover-based parameter change?

- A. Parameter action on menu
- B. Viz in tooltip with parameter
- C. Filter action on hover
- D. Set action on hover

**Answer: B**

Explanation: While direct hover parameter actions aren't standard, using viz in tooltip with embedded sheets can simulate by passing values, but for true parameter update on hover, parameter actions support select/hover triggers in newer versions, but the query implies parameter action. Wait, correcting: Parameter action can be set to run on hover for dynamic updates like reference lines. Filter action on hover filters, not params. Parameter action on menu limits to click. Set action on hover manages sets. Viz in tooltip with parameter embeds views but not direct param updates.

## Question: 1313

In a complex enterprise system using SQL Server, you need to differentiate between group-based and user-based RLS functions for a projects table. In a scenario where users inherit permissions from groups but can have overriding user-specific rules, which syntax in the security predicate function would correctly prioritize user functions over group ones? (Select all that apply)

- A. Use IF EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM user\_entitlements WHERE user\_id = SUSER\_SID() AND project\_id = @project\_id) THEN return user-specific filter ELSE group filter
- B. Join user and group tables with LEFT JOIN and use ISNULL to fallback to group
- C. Define separate policies for users and groups and enable them conditionally via session context
- D. Implement a COALESCE in the predicate to return user\_permission if not null, else group\_permission

**Answer:** A,B

Explanation: Using IF EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM user\_entitlements WHERE user\_id = SUSER\_SID() AND project\_id = @project\_id) THEN return user-specific filter ELSE group filter allows explicit checking for overrides. Joining user and group tables with LEFT JOIN and using ISNULL to fallback to group handles prioritization efficiently. Implementing a COALESCE in the predicate to return user\_permission if not null, else group\_permission assumes single values, not filters. Defining separate policies for users and groups and enabling them conditionally via session context is not supported in SQL Server RLS.



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