

Salesforce Analytics-Con-202

Salesforce Certified Tableau Next Consultant



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Question: 1

A Tableau Next Consultant is asked to configure batch data transforms. Where is the output written?

- A. Data Lake Object (DLO).
- B. Data Stream Object (DSO).
- C. Semantic Model (SDM).

Answer: A

Explanation:

Data Lake Object (DLO) is the correct answer among the available choices. A Data 360 Batch Data Transform requires an Output node where the transformed results are persisted. Salesforce documents that a Batch Data Transform can write its results to a new or existing target Data Lake Object, which can subsequently serve as input to identity resolution, calculated insights, segmentation, semantic modeling, or additional transforms.

A Data Stream Object is not the destination used to persist transformed output. Data streams provide ingestion pipelines that bring source data into Data 360. A Semantic Data Model is also not the physical output storage target; Tableau Semantics consumes governed Data 360 objects to provide measures, dimensions, relationships, calculations, and business context.

Data Setup - > Data 360 - > Batch Data Transforms - > Output Nodes - > Data Lake Objects.

Question: 2

A Tableau Next Consultant needs to explicitly define an inner join between two data objects to create a new, single abstract table for their semantic model. Which feature should the consultant use?

- A. Logical View
- B. Standard Relationship
- C. Calculated Insight

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Logical View is the correct feature when the consultant needs to combine multiple data objects through an explicitly defined join and expose the resulting structure as a single reusable semantic object. Salesforce defines a logical view as a data object that combines multiple underlying objects using joins or unions rather than standard semantic relationships. The resulting logical view can then participate in relationships, calculated fields, metrics, and other semantic definitions as though it were an ordinary data object.

This distinction is fundamental. A standard relationship keeps the participating objects logically separate and describes how Tableau Semantics should traverse between them during query generation. It does

not materialize their joined structure into one abstract semantic object. A Calculated Insight is used for more advanced Data 360 calculations and aggregations and does not represent the semantic-model join construct required here.

When configuring a Logical View, the consultant defines the participating objects, join criteria, join type—including an inner join when required—and appropriate cardinality. Correct join and cardinality configuration prevents duplicate or missing analytical results.

Data Setup - > Tableau Semantics - > Logical Views - > Joins - > Cardinality.

Question: 3

A Tableau Next Consultant is asked to configure incremental refresh for a data source. Which limitation applies?

- A. Deleted records are not processed.
- B. Updates are not processed.
- C. Inserts are not processed.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The documented limitation of Tableau Next Incremental Refresh for accelerated external connections is that it does not process deleted records. Salesforce states that an incremental refresh updates cached data with records that have been added or changed since the previous refresh, but deleted source data is not updated in the cache.

Consequently, options B and C are incorrect. Inserts are specifically part of incremental processing, as are updates to existing records. The limitation applies only to deletions.

This matters architecturally when data freshness requirements include removal of records. If the external source deletes a transaction, customer, product, or other row, repeated incremental refreshes can leave the old cached representation present. A Full Refresh is required to reconcile the cache completely because full refresh deletes the existing cached dataset and replaces it with a fresh source dataset.

Consultants should therefore choose refresh mode based on more than refresh frequency. Incremental refresh is efficient and can run frequently, but Full Refresh is required when complete source-state reconciliation, including deletions, is a business requirement.

Data Setup - > Data Acceleration - > Incremental Refresh - > Full Refresh - > Deleted-Record Handling.

Question: 4

A Tableau Next Consultant is asked to configure streaming data ingestion. Where is the output written?

- A. Data Stream Object (DSO).
- B. Data Lake Object (DLO).
- C. Semantic Model (SDM).

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Data Stream Object (DSO) is the output associated with streaming data ingestion in this question. Streaming ingestion is designed to continuously accept incoming records from a connected source and represent that stream in Data 360 so downstream processing and analytics can work with newly arriving data with minimal delay.

A Data Lake Object is used as a persisted data-layer object for broader ingestion and storage scenarios, while a Semantic Model is a downstream analytical abstraction that defines business-friendly measures, dimensions, relationships, metrics, and other semantic logic. Neither option describes the streaming-ingestion output requested by this item.

The exam distinction is to keep the ingestion pipeline separate from the semantic layer. Streaming data first enters through the streaming/data-stream construct, where the Data Stream Object represents the incoming stream. That data can then participate in downstream mapping, modeling, and Tableau Next analytics. The semantic model does not serve as the raw ingestion target; it consumes prepared and governed data structures to provide analytical meaning.

Data Setup - > Streaming Data Ingestion - > Data Stream Objects.

Question: 5

Cloud Kicks (CK) has created a semantic model and associated metrics to help improve the conversion rate for marketing driven leads. Sales and marketing teams both regularly review these metrics. When reviewing the project's results, CK discovers that both teams are looking at the same metrics, but often have parallel discussions in Slack without awareness of the other's conversation. Which functionality of Tableau Next in Slack should a Tableau Next Consultant highlight to improve cross- team collaboration?

- A. Set up metric subscriptions for the sales and marketing teams to surface metrics in Salesforce.
- B. Demonstrate the Conversations tab available from the Tableau Next asset preview.
- C. Set up a Slack- powered broadcast message to both teams' Slack channels weekly.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Conversations tab is specifically designed to expose related Slack discussions associated with Tableau Next analytical assets. When a Tableau Next metric, dashboard, or visualization is shared in Slack, users can open its preview and select Conversations to browse related Slack channels, threads, or direct-message discussions that they are authorized to access.

This directly addresses the scenario: sales and marketing are already discussing the same analytical content, but those discussions are fragmented. Surfacing related conversations in the asset context enables teams to discover existing dialogue instead of unknowingly creating duplicate parallel threads. Option A changes how metrics are surfaced but does not address visibility into conversations already occurring around those metrics. Option C creates yet another broadcast mechanism and does not consolidate or expose existing contextual discussions.

A key design point is that Slack permissions continue to apply. The Conversations tab does not reveal conversations that the current user is unauthorized to access. Instead, it creates analytical context across conversations the user can already legitimately view, preserving Slack security while improving cross-team awareness.

Embedding, Cross-Cloud, and Interoperability - > Tableau Next in Slack - > Related Conversations - > Conversations Tab.

Question: 6

A Tableau Next Consultant is asked to configure semantic models for sales and service data. What is the benefit of semantic models?

- A. Unified definitions across dashboards and metrics.
- B. Faster dashboard rendering only.
- C. Automatic RLS enforcement without configuration.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The fundamental purpose of Tableau Semantics is to establish consistent, governed business definitions that can be reused across analytical and AI experiences. Salesforce describes semantic models as the place where organizations define and govern business metrics, relationships, dimensions, calculations, and familiar business terminology.

This means sales and service teams can use the same authoritative definitions rather than implementing independent calculations within each dashboard. For example, concepts such as Annual Recurring Revenue, Case Resolution Time, Customer Lifetime Value, or Gross Margin can be defined centrally and then reused across dashboards, metrics, Tableau Agent conversations, and other Data 360-powered experiences.

Option B is far too narrow. Semantic models can support efficient query generation, but their primary benefit is not merely dashboard rendering performance.

Option C is also incorrect. Tableau Next inherits RLS and other governance controls from Data 360 security policies; a semantic model does not automatically create record-level security simply by existing.

The exam principle is: Tableau Semantics = reusable, centrally governed meaning, ensuring humans, dashboards, metrics, and AI reason from the same business definitions.

Data Setup - > Tableau Semantics - > Semantic Models - > Single Source of Truth - > Standardized Business Logic.

Question: 7

Sales managers at Universal Containers (UC) want to receive proactive data alerts for their Tableau Next metrics directly within their Slack channels. UC has already enabled the Proactive Alert setting and Agentforce for Analytics in the Salesforce org. Which additional prerequisite must be met for users to receive these alerts in Slack?

- A. Assign the 'Slack User' permission set to all sales managers.
- B. Enable Collaboration with Slack and Tableau Next in Setup.
- C. Create a new agent in Agentforce Builder specifically for Slack.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The additional requirement is to enable Slack for Tableau Next, represented by option B's Collaboration with Slack and Tableau Next setting. Salesforce's current administrative workflow requires Salesforce and Slack to be connected and the Collaborate with Slack and Tableau Next option enabled in Tableau Next Administration.

For proactive alerts specifically, Salesforce states that an administrator must enable Slack for Tableau Next and configure Agentforce in Slack. Once properly configured, Inspector Proactive Data Alerts can deliver notifications into Tableau Next and Slack when a user-defined metric condition is satisfied.

Assigning a generic "Slack User" permission set is not the documented Tableau Next prerequisite in this scenario. Users instead require an eligible Tableau Next permission set and access to the relevant asset. Likewise, a separate analytics agent created specifically for Slack is not required merely to receive Inspector alerts.

Embedding, Cross-Cloud, and Interoperability - > Slack Integration - > Inspector Proactive Data Alerts - > Collaborate with Slack and Tableau Next.

Question: 8

A Tableau Next Consultant is preparing a Tableau Next environment for analysts who need to create and share dashboard templates. The goal is to give analysts the ability to convert their dashboards into standardized templates. The consultant needs to enable the feature that allows this conversion. Which action must the consultant perform in Tableau Next Administration settings?

- A. Enable Templated Data 360 Home Org Operations.
- B. Enable Tableau Next Auditing.
- C. Enable Template Builder.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The consultant must enable Template Builder in Tableau Next Administration. Salesforce describes Template Builder as the functionality that allows users to convert existing Tableau Next dashboards into standardized, reusable templates that can subsequently be made available through the Tableau Next Marketplace.

The administrative workflow is explicit: navigate to Tableau Next - > Administration - > Settings - > General, and enable Template Builder. Once enabled, eligible dashboard authors can use the Generate Template action to transform a dashboard into a configurable template. They can then define supporting metadata, configuration steps, descriptions, and preview information.

Tableau Next Auditing has an entirely different function: it captures user-interaction activity for governance and monitoring. It does not enable dashboard templating. "Templated Data 360 Home Org Operations" is not the documented switch for converting dashboards into Tableau Next templates.

Basic Setup and Admin - > Administration Settings - > Template Builder - > Tableau Next Marketplace.

Question: 9

Universal Containers connected an external Model Context Protocol (MCP)- compliant AI client to the Tableau Next MCP server so analysts can query their data from that client. During rollout, an analyst asks the Tableau Next Consultant how data access is determined when they query through the external

client instead of signing in to Tableau Next directly. Which statement best describes how the integration governs what each analyst can access?

- A. Access is set by the permissions configured on the MCP connector during integration setup.
- B. Each analyst queries under their own authenticated identity.
- C. The data is retrieved into the external AI client, which then applies its own access controls.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Tableau Next MCP sessions operate using the OAuth-authenticated identity of the individual user, so B is correct. The external MCP client does not become the authoritative security boundary. Instead, Tableau Next continues to enforce Salesforce/Tableau permissions and governance while exposing analytical capabilities to the external AI environment.

Salesforce's Tableau Next MCP documentation explicitly states that MCP sessions use OAuth-authenticated users and that permissions and restrictions associated with the user's profile apply to the MCP session. Tableau user permissions, semantic-model definitions, and Trust Layer protections therefore remain effective when the user accesses Tableau Next through an external MCP-compatible client.

Salesforce's broader hosted-MCP architecture follows the same principle: tools enforce per-user authentication and standard Salesforce security controls rather than granting universal access based on connector configuration.

This design preserves governance across interoperability boundaries: Tableau Next remains the governed analytical source, while the external client functions as another interaction surface.

Embedding, Cross-Cloud, and Interoperability - > Integrate Analytics Across Platforms - > Tableau Next MCP Server - > Permissions and Governance.

Question: 10

A Tableau Next Consultant is configuring a Salesforce Flow action on a dashboard widget. The flow requires an input value based on what a user clicks on another dashboard widget. Which input mapping type should the consultant select?

- A. Dynamic Widget Field with a Result interaction
- B. Dynamic Widget Field with a Selection interaction
- C. Static String

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct mapping is Dynamic Widget Field with a Selection interaction because the flow input must depend specifically on a value that the user selects in another dashboard widget. Salesforce distinguishes two dynamic interaction types when mapping dashboard data to Salesforce Flow inputs: Selection and Result. A Selection interaction passes the value resulting from the user's selection in a widget, whereas a Result interaction passes a value derived from the widget query results.

A Static String would supply the same manually configured value every time and therefore cannot satisfy a requirement in which the flow input changes according to what the user clicks.

Operationally, the consultant configures the Salesforce Flow action, identifies the required flow input, selects Dynamic Widget Field, chooses the source widget and field, and sets the interaction type to Selection. This creates an actionable analytical experience where a user's interaction with dashboard data can directly feed contextual values into a Salesforce business process.

Visualizations and Dashboards - > Analyze and Share Data - > Add Single-Click Actions to Your Data - > Salesforce Flow Actions.

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