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The Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator (Analytics-Admn-201) certification exam is one of the best credentials in the modern Salesforce world. The Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator (Analytics-Admn-201) certification offers a unique opportunity for beginners or experienced professionals to demonstrate their expertise and knowledge with an industry-recognized certificate. With the Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Dumps, you can not only validate your skill set but also get solid proof of your proven expertise and knowledge.

Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Connecting to and Preparing Data: This section of the exam measures the skills of Tableau Administrators and covers the basic understanding of Tableau Server's interface, navigation, and overall topology. Candidates are expected to recognize both client and server components, understand how these interact, and know where to find information about versions, releases, and updates. It also focuses on system requirements, including hardware, operating systems, browsers, email configurations, cloud considerations, and licensing models. Additionally, it examines knowledge of server processes, data source types, network infrastructure, and ports needed for a stable deployment.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation and Configuration: This section of the exam measures the skills of Server Engineers and covers the process of installing Tableau Server, understanding installation paths, identity store options, SSO integrations, SSL setup, and silent installs. Candidates also need to demonstrate the ability to configure Tableau Server by setting cache, distributing processes, customizing sites, and configuring user quotas. It further includes adding users, managing their roles and permissions, and applying Tableau's security model at different levels from sites to workbooks.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Support Specialists and covers resolving common Tableau Server issues. Candidates must know how to reset accounts, package logs, validate site resources, rebuild search indexes, and use analysis reports. It also includes understanding the role of browser cookies and creating support requests when needed.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration & Upgrade: This section of the exam measures the skills of System Engineers and covers the process of upgrading and migrating Tableau Server environments. Candidates should understand how to carry out clean reinstalls, migrate servers to new hardware, and maintain backward compatibility during the process.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administration: This section of the exam measures the skills of Tableau Administrators and covers the day-to-day tasks of maintaining Tableau Server. Candidates should understand how to create and manage schedules, subscriptions, backups, and restores, as well as how to use tools such as TSM, Tabcmd, and REST API. It emphasizes monitoring, server analysis, log file usage, and embedding practices. It also includes managing projects, sites, and nested structures, while contrasting end-user and administrator abilities. Knowledge of publishing, web authoring, sharing views, caching, and data source certification is also tested.

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Users don't need to install any plugins or software to attempt the Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 practice exam. All operating systems support this format. The third and last format is Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator (Analytics-Admn-201) desktop software that can be used on Windows computers. The customers that have Windows laptops or computers can attempt the practice exam and prepare for it efficiently. These formats are in use by a lot of applicants currently and they are preparing for their best future on daily basis. Even the customers who have used it in the past for the preparation of Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Certification Exam have rated our product as one of the best.

Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

What should you do to ensure that server tasks associated with a particular schedule run one-at-a-time?

- A. Set Default priority to 0
- B. Set Frequency to Hourly
- C. Set Execution to Serial**
- D. Set Execution to Parallel

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Tableau Server, schedules manage tasks such as extract refreshes and subscriptions. The execution mode of a schedule determines how tasks within that schedule are processed by the Backgrounder process:

* Parallel: Tasks run simultaneously (up to the Backgrounder's capacity), which is the default setting.

* Serial: Tasks run one-at-a-time in sequence, ensuring that one task completes before the next begins.

To ensure tasks associated with a particular schedule run one-at-a-time, you must configure the schedule's execution mode to Serial. This is done in the Tableau Server web interface:

- * Go to Schedules.
- * Select the schedule, click Actions > Edit Schedule.
- * Under Execution, choose Serial instead of Parallel.
- * Option A (Set Execution to Serial): Correct. This directly addresses the requirement by forcing tasks to execute sequentially.
- * Option B (Set Default priority to 0): Incorrect. Priority (1-100) determines the order of task execution across all schedules, not whether tasks run one-at-a-time within a single schedule. Also, 0 is not a valid priority value (minimum is 1).
- * Option C (Set Frequency to Hourly): Incorrect. Frequency (e.g., hourly, daily) controls when the schedule runs, not how tasks within it are executed.
- * Option D (Set Execution to Parallel): Incorrect. Parallel execution allows tasks to run simultaneously, which contradicts the requirement.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Create or Modify a Schedule" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/schedule_manage_create.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 25

You need to verify the status of the Coordination Service ensemble in a high-availability (HA) Tableau Server cluster. What should you do?

- A. Run the command `tsm maintenance ziplogs`
- B. Examine the Tableau Services Manager (TSM) web client Status page
- C. Examine the Tableau Server Status page
- D. **Run the command `tsm status -v`**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In an HA Tableau Server cluster, the Coordination Service (ZooKeeper ensemble) maintains cluster state- let's find the best way to check it:

- * Coordination Service:
 - * Runs on multiple nodes (3 or 5 in HA) to ensure quorum and failover.
 - * Status indicates if it's running and synced-critical for cluster health.
 - * Option C (Run `tsm status -v`): Correct.
 - * Details: `tsm status --verbose` lists all processes across nodes, including Coordination Service (e.g., "Coordination Service: RUNNING").
 - * Why Best: Provides detailed, node-specific status in the CLI-e.g., "Node 1: RUNNING, Node 2: RUNNING."
 - * Use: Run on the initial node; `-v` ensures full output.
 - * Option A (TSM web client Status page): Incorrect.
 - * Why: The TSM UI (Server > Status) shows process counts (e.g., "Coordination Service: 3 instances"), but not detailed per-node status-less granular than CLI.
 - * Option B (`tsm maintenance ziplogs`): Incorrect.
 - * Why: Generates log archives for troubleshooting, not a real-time status check.
 - * Option D (Tableau Server Status page): Incorrect.
 - * Why: The Server Status page (Server > Status in the web UI) monitors application processes (e.g., VizQL), not TSM's Coordination Service.

Why This Matters: Coordination Service health ensures HA stability-`tsm status -v` is the admin's go-to for precision.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Check Server Status" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/tsm_status.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 26

You are the server administrator of a single-node Tableau Server installation. The server hosts five schedules that each execute once a day: Weekday 3:00 PM Extract Refresh, Weekday 5:00 PM Subscription, Weekday 2:00 AM Extract Refresh, Weekday 7:00 AM Extract Refresh, and Weekday 8:00 AM Subscription. The schedules are scheduled to execute during periods when Tableau Server is least active. The busiest period for your server is immediately after the workday begins at 9:00 AM. The office of the CEO reports that every morning at 9:00 AM, they access the views in a particular workbook. The data for these views is refreshed by a task associated with the 7:00 AM schedule. The CEO reports that the data in the views is only being refreshed about 70% of the time. What should you do to attempt to resolve the CEO's problem?

- A. **Set the priority of this task to 1**
- B. Set the priority of this task to 100

- C. Set the priority for all other tasks to 50
- D. Set the default priority of this schedule to 50

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Tableau Server, schedules manage tasks like extract refreshes and subscriptions. Each task within a schedule has a priority value (ranging from 1 to 100, where 1 is the highest priority and 100 is the lowest).

Tasks with higher priority (lower numbers) are executed before tasks with lower priority (higher numbers) when queued by the Backgrounder process. If the Backgrounder is overloaded or delayed, lower-priority tasks may not complete on time, leading to inconsistent refreshes.

In this scenario:

The 7:00 AM Extract Refresh task is critical for the CEO's workbook, but the data is only refreshed 70% of the time by 9:00 AM. The server has a single node, meaning a single Backgrounder process handles all tasks. With five schedules (some overlapping in the early morning), contention or delays could prevent the 7:00 AM task from completing reliably before 9:00 AM.

Option C (Set the priority of this task to 1): Correct. Setting the task priority to 1 ensures it has the highest priority among all queued tasks. This increases the likelihood that the Backgrounder executes it promptly at 7:

00 AM, completing the refresh before the CEO accesses the workbook at 9:00 AM. You can adjust task priority in the Tableau Server web interface under Schedules > Tasks > Edit Priority.

Option A (Set the default priority of this schedule to 50): Incorrect. The default priority for schedules is already 50, and this option refers to the schedule's default, not the specific task. It wouldn't address the contention issue.

Option B (Set the priority for all other tasks to 50): Incorrect. This keeps all tasks at the default priority (50), leaving the 7:00 AM task without a relative advantage. It doesn't prioritize the CEO's task.

Option D (Set the priority of this task to 100): Incorrect. Priority 100 is the lowest, which would deprioritize the task, making the refresh even less reliable.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Manage Schedules and Tasks" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/schedule_manage.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which two statements are advantages of published data sources in comparison to embedded data sources?
(Choose two.)

- A. Storage space is conserved and resource usage during data refreshes is optimized
- B. Data is protected so that it is only available in one workbook
- C. Drivers are automatically installed on each client's machine
- D. Centralized data management is easier

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

In Tableau, data sources can be embedded (stored within a workbook) or published (stored separately on Tableau Server). Let's define these and analyze the advantages:

* Embedded Data Source: The connection details and any extract are bundled in the .twb or .twbx file.

Each workbook manages its own copy.

* Published Data Source: The connection or extract is hosted on Tableau Server, reusable across multiple workbooks.

Now, let's evaluate the options:

* Option C (Centralized data management is easier): Correct. Published data sources allow:

* Single source of truth: One data source can serve multiple workbooks, ensuring consistency.

* Unified updates: Refresh schedules, permissions, and metadata (e.g., calculated fields) are managed in one place via the Server UI.

* Governance: Administrators can control access and monitor usage centrally. In contrast, embedded data sources require individual updates per workbook, leading to duplication and management overhead.

* Option D (Storage space is conserved and resource usage during data refreshes is optimized):

Correct. With published data sources:

* Storage: A single extract on the Server (e.g., a .hyper file) is shared across workbooks, avoiding redundant copies stored in each embedded workbook.

* Refreshes: One refresh job updates the shared extract, reducing CPU and memory usage compared to multiple refreshes for duplicate embedded extracts. Embedded data sources replicate extracts, increasing disk space and refresh load.

* Option A (Data is protected so that it is only available in one workbook): Incorrect. This describes embedded data sources, not published ones. Published data sources are shared, not restricted to one workbook-permissions control access, not exclusivity.

* Option B (Drivers are automatically installed on each client's machine): Incorrect. Drivers (e.g., for SQL Server, PostgreSQL)

must be installed on the Server hosting the published data source, not client machines. This is unrelated to the published vs. embedded distinction.

Why This Matters: Published data sources enhance scalability and efficiency in enterprise deployments, making them a cornerstone of Tableau Server's data strategy.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Published Data Sources" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/datasource_publish.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 28

What two types of users can sign in to Tableau Server and edit the permissions for a workbook in a project, when permissions are NOT set to Locked to the project? (Choose two.)

- A. Users set to Project Leader for the workbook's project
- B. Users that have the workbook Interactor role
- C. Users that have the project and workbook Viewer role
- D. The workbook's owner

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Editing permissions on a workbook in Tableau Server depends on the user's role and the project's permission settings. Since permissions are not locked (i.e., "Managed by Owner"), let's dissect who can edit them:

* Permission Model:

* Not Locked: Owners of content (workbooks, data sources) can set permissions, and Project Leaders can override at the project level.

* Site Roles: Define maximum capabilities (e.g., Viewer, Explorer, Creator).

* Capabilities: "Set Permissions" is explicit-only certain users get it.

* Option C (The workbook's owner): Correct.

* Details: The owner (typically the publisher) has full control over their workbook when permissions are Managed by Owner.

* How: In the UI, go to Content > Workbooks > Actions > Permissions-owners can edit rules (e.g., grant Editor to a group).

* Site Role: Minimum of Explorer (can publish) or Creator to publish, ensuring "Set Permissions" capability.

* Why: Ownership inherently includes permission management unless locked.

* Option D (Users set to Project Leader for the workbook's project): Correct.

* Details: Project Leaders are assigned via Content > Projects > Actions > Permissions > Set Project Leader:

* Power: Can edit permissions for all content in the project, even if not the owner.

* Site Role: Requires Site Administrator or Server Administrator (Creator/Explorer variants suffice).

* Why: Overrides ownership in Managed by Owner mode-ensures project-level governance.

* Option A (Users with project and workbook Viewer role): Incorrect.

* Why: Viewer role (site-level) limits users to viewing-lacks "Set Permissions" capability, regardless of project/workbook rules.

* Option B (Users with workbook Interactor role): Incorrect.

* Why: "Interactor" isn't a standard role-likely a misnomer for Explorer or Viewer with interaction permissions (e.g., Filter). No permission-editing rights exist here.

Why This Matters: Knowing who can edit permissions prevents access control gaps-crucial for collaborative or regulated environments.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Permissions" (<https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/permissions.htm>), "Project Leader Permissions" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/permissions_project_leader.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 29

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