

Analytics-Admn-201 Neuesten und qualitativ hochwertige Prüfungsmaterialien bietet - quizfragen und antworten



Wir sind uns darüber klar, dass die IT-Brache ein neuartiges Industrierwesen ist. Sie ist auch eine der Ketten, die die Wirtschaft vorantreiben. Deswegen spielt sie eine gewichtige Rolle und man soll sie nicht ignorieren. Unsere Schulungsunterlagen zur Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Zertifizierungsprüfung sind das Ergebnis der langjährigen ständigen Untersuchung und Erforschung von den erfahrenen IT-Experten aus PrüfungFrage. An ihrer Autorität besteht kein Zweifel. Falls Sie unsere Prüfungsmaterialien gekauft haben, werden wir Ihnen einjähriger Aktualisierung versprechen.

Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	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.
Thema 2	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.
Thema 3	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.

Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• 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.

>> Analytics-Admn-201 Prüfungsvorbereitung <<

Analytics-Admn-201 Der beste Partner bei Ihrer Vorbereitung der Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator

Mit den Schulungsunterlagen zur Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Zertifizierungsprüfung von PrüfungFrage würden Sie eine glänzende Zukunft haben und Erfolg erzielen. Sie werden Sie nicht nur zum Erfolg führen, sondern auch Ihre Fähigkeiten in der IT-Branche effizient entfalten. Sie umfassen zahlreiche Wissensgebiete und können Ihre Kenntnisse verbessern. Wenn Sie noch warten oder zögern, denn Sie wissen nicht, wie man die Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen kann, keine Sorge. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Zertifizierungsprüfung von PrüfungFrage wird alle Ihren Probleme lösen.

Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator Analytics-Admn-201 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q33-Q38):

33. Frage

What are two intervals when Tableau Server verifies if data conditions for data-driven alerts are true? (Choose two.)

- **A. Every 60 minutes**
- B. Whenever a new extract is published
- C. Every 10 minutes
- **D. Whenever extracts in the related workbook are refreshed**

Antwort: A,D

Begründung:

Data-driven alerts notify users when data meets conditions (e.g., sales > \$10K). Let's examine when Tableau checks these:

* Alert Mechanics:

* Enabled per site (Settings > General > Data-Driven Alerts).

* Backgrounder evaluates conditions against extract data.

* Check Intervals: Configurable via tsm configuration set -k dataAlerts.checkIntervallInMinutes (default: 60 minutes).

* Refresh Trigger: Also checks post-extract refresh for immediate updates.

* Option A (Every 60 minutes): Correct.

* Details: Default interval-Backgrounder polls every hour to evaluate alert conditions.

* Config: Adjustable (e.g., -v 30 for 30 minutes).

* Option D (Whenever extracts in the related workbook are refreshed): Correct.

* Details: An extract refresh updates the data, triggering an immediate alert check to catch changes promptly.

* Why: Ensures timely notifications without waiting for the next poll.

* Option B (Every 10 minutes): Incorrect.

* Why: Not the default-possible via config, but not standard.

* Option C (Whenever a new extract is published): Incorrect.

* Why: Publishing creates the extract; alerts trigger on refreshes or polling, not initial publication.

Why This Matters: Timing affects alert responsiveness-balancing frequency and server load is key.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Data-Driven Alerts" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/data_alerts.htm).

34. Frage

Which two tasks always require a server administrator? (Choose two.)

- A. Adding users
- B. Creating a schedule
- C. Adding a site
- D. Locking project permissions

Antwort: A,C

Begründung:

In Tableau Server, roles and permissions dictate who can perform specific administrative tasks. A "server administrator" has full control over the entire Tableau Server deployment, while site administrators manage specific sites. Some tasks are restricted to server administrators due to their server-wide impact.

Option B (Adding a site): Creating a new site in a multi-site Tableau Server environment is a server-level task that only a server administrator can perform. Sites are logical partitions within the server, and adding a site affects the overall server structure. Site administrators cannot create new sites; they can only manage existing ones.

Option D (Adding users): Adding users to Tableau Server (e.g., via the TSM interface or `tabcmd`) is a server administrator task when it involves adding users at the server level or assigning them to the default site. While site administrators can add users to their specific site in a multi-site environment, the initial addition of users to the server requires server administrator privileges. The question's phrasing ("always require") suggests a server-wide context, making this a correct choice.

Option A (Creating a schedule): This is incorrect because both server administrators and site administrators can create schedules for tasks like extract refreshes or subscriptions within their scope. It's not exclusive to server administrators.

Option C (Locking project permissions): This is incorrect because locking project permissions can be done by a site administrator or project leader with appropriate permissions. It's a project-level action, not a server-level task requiring a server administrator.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Administrative Tasks" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/admin_tasks.htm) and "User Management" (<https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/users.htm>).

35. Frage

What command should you run to update the automatically-generated secrets that are created during a Tableau Server installation?

- A. `tsm data-access caching set -r 1`
- B. `tsm licenses refresh`
- C. `tsm security regenerate-internal-tokens`
- D. `tsm security validate-asset-keys`

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Tableau Server uses internal secrets (tokens) for secure communication between its processes (e.g., Repository, File Store). These are automatically generated during installation and can be regenerated if compromised or for security maintenance. The command to update these is:

* `tsm security regenerate-internal-tokens`: This regenerates the internal security tokens, ensuring all processes use the new tokens after a restart.

* Option C (`tsm security regenerate-internal-tokens`): Correct. This is the documented command for updating internal secrets.

* Option A (`tsm data-access caching set -r 1`): Incorrect. This command configures caching behavior, not security tokens.

* Option B (`tsm licenses refresh`): Incorrect. This refreshes license data, unrelated to internal secrets.

* Option D (`tsm security validate-asset-keys`): Incorrect. This validates encryption keys for assets, not internal tokens.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Regenerate Internal Tokens" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/cli_security.htm#regenerate-internal-tokens).

36. Frage

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 that have the workbook Interactor role
- B. The workbook's owner

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

Antwort: B,C

Begründung:

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).

37. Frage

If a user already exists as part of a group in Tableau Server, and Active Directory synchronization then applies a minimum site role to the group, what will happen to the existing user's site role?

- A. It will change to the minimum site role only if the minimum site role provides more access
- B. It will never change as a result of synchronization
- C. It will change to the minimum site role only if the minimum site role reduces access
- D. It will always change to the minimum site role

Antwort: C

Begründung:

When Tableau Server uses Active Directory (AD) for authentication, group synchronization imports AD groups and assigns a minimum site role (e.g., Viewer, Explorer) to users in that group. This ensures users meet a baseline access level. The behavior for existing users during sync is:

* If the user's current site role provides more access than the minimum (e.g., Explorer vs. Viewer), their role remains unchanged.

* If the user's current role provides less access than the minimum (e.g., Unlicensed vs. Viewer), their role is upgraded to the minimum.

This preserves higher privileges while enforcing a floor. "Reduces access" means the minimum role is lower than the current role (e.g., Viewer vs. Explorer), in which case the existing role stays.

* Option A (It will change to the minimum site role only if the minimum site role reduces access):

Correct. The user's role changes only if the minimum increases access (e.g., Unlicensed to Viewer); otherwise, it stays higher.

* Option B (It will change only if the minimum provides more access): Incorrect wording. This is the inverse of the actual behavior-change occurs when needed to meet the minimum, not to exceed it.

* Option C (It will always change): Incorrect. Existing higher roles are preserved.

* Option D (It will never change): Incorrect. It changes if the current role is below the minimum.

- [illegible]