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Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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	• 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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Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24
What statement correctly describes locking permissions to a project?

- A. You can lock permissions to a project by changing Customizable to Locked
- B. You can lock permissions to a project by setting the appropriate Project permission role
- C. Content permissions are locked to a project by default
- D. Locking permissions to projects must be enabled on the Tableau Server Settings page

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Tableau Server, projects organize content (workbooks, data sources) and use permissions to control access. "Locking permissions" restricts how permissions are managed within a project-let's explore this exhaustively:
* Permission Management Modes:
* Managed by Owner: Default mode. Content owners (e.g., workbook publishers) can set permissions on their items, inheriting project defaults as a starting point.
* Locked to the Project: Project-level permissions are enforced, and content owners cannot modify them. This ensures consistency across all items in the project.
* How to Lock:
* In the Tableau Server web UI:
* Go to Content > Projects.
* Select a project, click Actions > Permissions.
* In the Permissions dialog, change Permissions Management from "Customizable" (Managed by Owner) to "Locked."
* Set the desired permissions (e.g., Viewer, Editor) for users/groups, which then apply uniformly to all content.
* Via REST API: Use the updateProject endpoint with "permissionsLocked": true.
* Option B (You can lock permissions to a project by changing Customizable to Locked): Correct.
* Details: This is the precise action in the UI-switching from "Customizable" to "Locked" locks permissions at the project level.
* Impact: Owners lose the ability to override permissions on individual workbooks/data sources, enforcing governance.
* Example: Set "All Users" to Viewer (Locked)-all content in the project is view-only, regardless of owner intent.
* Option A (Locking permissions must be enabled on the Server Settings page): Incorrect.
* Why: Locking is a per-project setting, not a server-wide toggle. The Server Settings page (via TSM) controls global configs (e.g., authentication), not project permissions.
* Option C (Content permissions are locked by default): Incorrect.
* Default: New projects are "Managed by Owner" (Customizable), allowing flexibility unless explicitly locked by an admin.
* Option D (By setting the appropriate Project permission role): Incorrect.
* Confusion: "Project permission role" isn't a term-permissions are set via rules (e.g., Viewer, Editor), but locking is a separate

action (Customizable # Locked).
Why This Matters: Locking permissions ensures uniform access control, critical for regulated environments or large teams where consistency trumps flexibility.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Lock Project Permissions" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/permissions_lock.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 25
Your deployment of Tableau Server uses Active Directory authentication. What statement correctly describes the process of importing a group from Active Directory?

- A. You can change the name of a group during import, although this will not change the group's name in Active Directory
- B. New users created as a result of importing a group are assigned the site role specified during the import
- C. Importing a group from Active Directory requires a .csv file that lists user IDs
- D. If an imported group contains any users that have Tableau Server accounts, their site role will be changed to match the site role specified during the import

Answer: B

Explanation:
Importing an AD group into Tableau Server syncs user management-let's analyze the process and options:
* AD Group Import Process:
* How: In the UI (Users > Groups > Add Group > Active Directory), enter the AD group name, set a site role, and sync.
* Behavior:
* Existing Users: If a user is already in Tableau Server, their site role remains unchanged unless manually adjusted-sync applies the minimum role only if it upgrades access.
* New Users: Added to Tableau with the site role specified during import.
* Config: Requires AD authentication enabled in TSM.
* Option D (New users created are assigned the site role specified during import): Correct.
* Details: When importing (e.g., "SalesTeam" group, site role: Explorer):
* New users get Explorer.
* Existing users keep their role unless it's below Explorer (e.g., Unlicensed # Explorer).
* Why: Ensures consistent onboarding-new users align with the group's intended access.
* Option A (Existing users' roles change to match import): Incorrect.
* Why: Existing roles persist unless lower than the minimum-e.g., Viewer stays Viewer if import sets Explorer, but Unlicensed upgrades. Not a full overwrite.
* Option B (Requires a .csv file): Incorrect.
* Why: AD import uses live sync via LDAP-no .csv needed (that's for local auth imports).
* Option C (Change group name during import): Incorrect.
* Why: The AD group name is fixed-you can't rename it in Tableau during sync (it mirrors AD).
Post-import renaming is possible but not part of the process.
Why This Matters: Accurate AD sync ensures seamless user management-missteps can disrupt access or licensing.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Synchronize Active Directory Groups" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/groups_sync.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 26
A user receives an error after attempting to run an extract refresh on the Tableau Server. What should you review to identify the cause of the problem?

- A. The Background Tasks for Extracts administrative view on the site status page
- B. Whether the project permissions are set to Locked to the project
- C. The UNC path to the extract's data source
- D. The status of the Backgrounder process, as shown by the tsm status -v command

Answer: A

Explanation:
When an extract refresh fails on Tableau Server, troubleshooting requires identifying the root cause-e.g., connectivity issues, resource constraints, or configuration errors. The Backgrounder process handles extract refreshes, so it's a key focus, but the best diagnostic tool depends on granularity and context. Let's explore this thoroughly:

* Extract Refresh Process:
* An extract refresh pulls data from a source (e.g., database, file) into a .hyper file stored on Tableau Server.
* The Backgrounder executes these tasks based on schedules or manual triggers.
* Errors could stem from: database connectivity, credentials, file access, resource overload, or task misconfiguration.
* Option B (Background Tasks for Extracts administrative view): Correct. This is the most direct and detailed method:
* Location: In the Tableau Server web UI, go to Server > Status > Background Tasks for Extracts (or site-specific under Site > Status).
* Details Provided:
* Task name, schedule, and workbook/data source.
* Start/end times and status (e.g., Failed, Success).
* Error messages (e.g., "Cannot connect to database," "Permission denied").
* Why It's Best: It pinpoints the exact failure (e.g., "timeout," "invalid credentials") for the specific refresh, offering actionable insights without needing to dig through logs manually. Server or site administrators can access this view to diagnose issues quickly.
* Example: If the error is "Database login failed," you'd check credentials in the data source settings next.
* Option A (Status of the Backgrounder process via tsm status -v): Partially useful but insufficient:
* What It Shows: Running/stopped status of all processes (e.g., "Backgrounder: RUNNING").
* Limitation: It confirms if Backgrounder is operational but doesn't reveal why a specific task failed-no error details or task-level granularity.
* Use Case: If Backgrounder is stopped or crashed, this might indicate a broader issue, but the question implies a single refresh error, not a server-wide failure.
* Option C (The UNC path to the extract's data source): Relevant but secondary:
* Context: If the data source is a file (e.g., CSV on a network share), the UNC path (e.g., \\server\share\file.csv) must be accessible.
* Why Not First: The error could be unrelated (e.g., database issue, not file-based). The admin view (B) would reveal if it's a path issue first, guiding you to check the UNC path only if indicated (e.g., "File not found").
* Practical Note: Backgrounder needs share permissions and the Run As account must access it- checking this without context wastes time.
* Option D (Whether project permissions are set to Locked): Unlikely cause:
* Permissions Impact: Locked permissions restrict who can edit/view content, not whether an extract refresh runs-that's tied to the data source's connection settings and Backgrounder execution.
* Exception: If the refresh user lacks "Connect" permission to the data source, it might fail, but this is rare (owner/schedule typically has access). The admin view would flag this.
Why This Matters: The Background Tasks view is Tableau's purpose-built tool for extract diagnostics, saving time and reducing guesswork in production environments.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Administrative Views: Background Tasks for Extracts" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/adminview_background_tasks.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 27
A new engineer reports that he is unable to log on to Tableau Services Manager (TSM) from the initial node of a Windows test cluster. Which account credentials should you instruct the engineer to use?

- A. An account with administrative rights to the computer
- B. An account with a Site Administrator role
- C. An account with a Creator site role
- D. An account for the Tableau Server administrator

Answer: A

Explanation:
Tableau Services Manager (TSM) is the administrative tool for managing Tableau Server's configuration, processes, and topology. To log in to TSM (via the web UI at https://<server>:8850 or CLI), you need:
* TSM administrator credentials: These are distinct from site roles and are set during installation or reset via tsm reset.
* Local administrative rights: On Windows, the account used to access TSM must be in the local Administrators group on the initial node, as TSM interacts with system-level services.
In a test cluster, the engineer's inability to log in suggests they lack either the correct TSM credentials or sufficient OS-level permissions. Since the question focuses on a Windows environment and "initial node," the most immediate requirement is local administrative rights to run TSM commands or access the UI.
* Option C (An account with administrative rights to the computer): Correct. The engineer must use an account in the local Administrators group on the initial node to authenticate to TSM. After that, they' ll need the TSM admin username/password set during installation.

* Option A (An account with a Creator site role): Incorrect. Site roles (e.g., Creator) apply to content access within Tableau Server, not TSM administration.
* Option B (An account with a Site Administrator role): Incorrect. Site Administrators manage site content, not server-level TSM functions.
* Option D (An account for the Tableau Server administrator): Partially correct but incomplete. This likely refers to the TSM admin account, but without local admin rights on the machine, login will fail.
Option C is more precise.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "TSM Authentication" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/tsm_overview.htm#authentication).

NEW QUESTION # 28
Which two statements are advantages of published data sources in comparison to embedded data sources?
(Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,B

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 # 29
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