

Analytics-Arch-201 Test Assessment - Exam Questions

Analytics-Arch-201 Vce



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Salesforce Analytics-Arch-201 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitor and Maintain a Tableau Deployment: This section evaluates skills of Tableau Administrators in monitoring, maintaining, and optimizing Tableau environments. It involves creating custom administrative dashboards, conducting load testing using tools like TabJolt, and analyzing test results. Troubleshooting complex performance bottlenecks in workbooks and server resources is key, as is tuning caching and scaling strategies. It covers leveraging observability tools such as the Resource Monitoring Tool, analyzing logs and metrics, and adjusting architecture accordingly. Automation of maintenance functions using APIs, scripting, and scheduling is included, along with managing server extensions, content automation, dashboard extensions, web data connectors, and secure embedded solutions.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design a Tableau Infrastructure: This section of the exam measures skills of Tableau Consultants and focuses on planning and designing a complex Tableau deployment. It covers gathering user requirements, licensing strategies including Authorization-to-Run, high availability and disaster recovery planning, and mapping server add-ons to the organization's needs. It includes planning and implementing Tableau Cloud with Bridge, authentication, user provisioning, and multi-site configuration. Additionally, it addresses migration planning across Tableau products, operating systems, identity stores, and consolidations, as well as designing process topologies, sizing, node roles, and recommending server configurations including security, hardware, and disaster recovery.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy Tableau Server: This domain assesses the ability of Tableau Administrators to perform production-ready deployments of Tableau Server. It encompasses installing and configuring Tableau Server with external components, supporting air-gapped environments, disaster recovery validations, and blue-green deployments. It includes configuring and troubleshooting various authentication methods such as SAML, Kerberos, and LDAP. The section also covers implementing encryption strategies, installing and verifying Tableau Server on Linux and Windows platforms, resolving installation and configuration issues, and managing service accounts and logging.

Salesforce Certified Tableau Architect Sample Questions (Q169-Q174):

NEW QUESTION # 169

When conducting a resource analysis to identify performance bottlenecks in Tableau Server, which metric is most critical to examine?

- **A. The CPU and memory utilization of the Tableau Server during peak usage times**
- B. The total disk space used by Tableau Server data extracts
- C. The number of user licenses utilized on the Tableau Server
- D. The version of the Tableau Server software and its compatibility with the operating system

Answer: A

Explanation:

The CPU and memory utilization of the Tableau Server during peak usage times When performing a resource analysis to identify performance bottlenecks, it is essential to examine the CPU and memory utilization of Tableau Server, especially during peak usage times. High utilization of these resources can indicate that the server is under strain and may be the cause of performance issues. Understanding these metrics helps in pinpointing the need for resource scaling or optimization. Option A is incorrect because while disk space used by data extracts is important, it does not directly indicate CPU and memory bottlenecks. Option C is incorrect as the number of user licenses utilized does not directly affect the server's resource utilization. Option D is incorrect because while software version and compatibility are important, they are not directly related to real-time resource utilization and performance bottlenecks.

NEW QUESTION # 170

When configuring an unlicensed node in a Tableau Server deployment, what is the primary function that this node can perform?

- A. It can serve as a backup for the primary server in case of failure
- B. It can be used for tasks like data extraction and background jobs
- C. It can act as a load balancer for distributing user requests
- **D. It can handle user authentication requests**

Answer: D

Explanation:

It can be used for tasks like data extraction and background jobs An unlicensed node in a Tableau Server deployment is typically used for running background tasks such as data extraction, subscription tasks, or other background jobs. This helps in offloading these tasks from the licensed nodes, ensuring better performance of the core server functions. Option A is incorrect because an unlicensed node cannot function as a backup for the primary server as it does not handle live server tasks or user interaction. Option B is incorrect as user authentication requests are managed by licensed nodes that have the necessary capabilities and access to security settings. Option D is incorrect because load balancing of user requests is a function that requires a licensed node, as it

involves direct user interaction and data processing.

NEW QUESTION # 171

In the context of SSL encryption for Tableau Server, what is an important consideration when renewing an SSL certificate?

- A. Temporarily disabling SSL encryption while waiting for the new certificate to be issued
- B. Switching to a different SSL protocol version during renewal for enhanced security
- C. Ensuring that the new SSL certificate is renewed and installed before the expiration of the current certificate
- D. Renewing the certificate with the exact same specifications as the old one to avoid configuration changes

Answer: C

Explanation:

Ensuring that the new SSL certificate is renewed and installed before the expiration of the current certificate. When renewing an SSL certificate for Tableau Server, it is important to ensure that the new certificate is renewed and installed before the current one expires. This continuity prevents any interruptions in SSL encryption and maintains secure communications without any downtime or security warnings due to an expired certificate. Option A is incorrect because the new certificate does not necessarily need to have the exact same specifications; updates or changes might be beneficial. Option B is incorrect as switching SSL protocol versions during renewal should be done based on security needs and compatibility, not as a routine process. Option D is incorrect because disabling SSL encryption, even temporarily, can expose the server to security risks.

NEW QUESTION # 172

For a company using Tableau Server primarily for complex data visualizations that require significant processing time, which configuration key should be adjusted?

- A. Decrease the "dataserver.timeout" value for quicker data retrieval
- B. Decrease the "vizqlserver.session.expiry.timeout" value to ensure faster visualization rendering
- C. Increase the "gateway.timeout" value to allow longer processing time for complex visualizations
- D. Limit the "backgrounder.extractrefresh" value to reduce the load on the server

Answer: C

Explanation:

Increase the "gateway.timeout" value to allow longer processing time for complex visualizations. Increasing the "gateway.timeout" value allows more time for the server to process complex visualizations without timing out, which is essential for a company focusing on de-tailed and complex data visualizations. Option B is incorrect as decreasing session expiry timeout may interrupt the visualization process. Option C is incorrect because limiting extracts refresh frequency does not directly impact the processing time of complex visualizations. Option D is incorrect as decreasing data server timeout might result in insufficient time for data retrieval, especially for complex queries.

NEW QUESTION # 173

In the context of troubleshooting trusted authentication issues on Tableau Server, what is a common factor to examine?

- A. The data encryption method used by Tableau Server and the third-party application
- B. The synchronization of system clocks between Tableau Server and the third-party application
- C. The validity of SSL certificates on both Tableau Server and the third-party application
- D. The network latency between Tableau Server and the third-party application

Answer: B

Explanation:

The synchronization of system clocks between Tableau Server and the third-party application. A common issue in trusted authentication is the lack of synchronization in system clocks between Tableau Server and the third-party application. Because trusted authentication often involves time-sensitive tokens, discrepancies in system times can lead to failed authentication attempts. Ensuring synchronized clocks is crucial for the smooth functioning of trusted authentication. Option A is incorrect because while data encryption is important, it is not typically the cause of trusted authentication-specific issues. Option B is incorrect as SSL certificate validity, though crucial for secure connections, is not usually the direct cause of issues in trusted authentication. Option D is incorrect because network latency, while affecting overall performance, does not typically impact the functionality of trusted authentication.

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