

Salesforce Analytics-Arch-201 テキスト、Analytics-Arch-201 日本語版復習指南



さらに、ShikenPASS Analytics-Arch-201 ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1CIVCQZLe0KJyAPn3MRfKyGI7lEdUcyn>

さまざまな年齢層の研究条件に基づくさまざまな種類のアンケートによると、当社の Analytics-Arch-201 テスト準備はこれらの研究グループ向けに完全に設計されており、Analytics-Arch-201 試験の準備時の能力と効率を向上させ、目標とする Analytics-Arch-201 証明書が正常に作成されました。Analytics-Arch-201 の質問トレントには多くの利点がありますので、ご紹介します。Salesforce の Analytics-Arch-201 試験に合格することができます。

Salesforce Analytics-Arch-201 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<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.
トピック 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.
トピック 3	<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.

Analytics-Arch-201日本語版復習指南 & Analytics-Arch-201トレーニング資料

長年の努力と絶え間ない改善により、当社のAnalytics-Arch-201試験教材は多くの学習教材から際立っており、国内および国際市場でトップブランドになりました。当社は、研究、革新、調査、生産、販売、アフターサービスを含むAnalytics-Arch-201トレーニング資料のすべてのリンクを厳しく管理し、すべてのリンクが完璧に到達するよう努めています。当社は、業界の最新の傾向とAnalytics-Arch-201認定ガイドに関するクライアントのフィードバックに細心の注意を払っています。

Salesforce Certified Tableau Architect 認定 Analytics-Arch-201 試験問題 (Q28-Q33):

質問 # 28

What strategy should be recommended for collecting and analyzing operating system and hardware-related metrics in a Tableau Server environment to enhance performance?

- A. Relying solely on Tableau Server's internal monitoring tools for hardware and operating system metrics
- **B. Utilizing a comprehensive system monitoring tool that tracks metrics like CPU usage, memory, disk space, and network activity**
- C. Manually recording system metrics at the end of each week for trend analysis
- D. Focusing exclusively on tracking network activity, as it is the most critical aspect affecting Tableau Server's performance

正解: B

解説:

Utilizing a comprehensive system monitoring tool that tracks metrics like CPU usage, memory, disk space, and network activity The recommended strategy for enhancing performance in a Tableau Server environment involves using a comprehensive system monitoring tool. This tool should track various key metrics such as CPU usage, memory utilization, disk space, and network activity. These metrics provide valuable insights into the health and performance of the hardware and operating system, enabling timely identification and resolution of potential bottlenecks. Option A is incorrect because relying solely on Tableau Server's internal monitoring tools may not provide complete insights into the operating system and hardware-related metrics. Option C is incorrect as focusing only on network activity overlooks other critical system metrics that affect performance. Option D is incorrect because manually recording system metrics weekly is inefficient and does not provide real-time insights, which are crucial for proactive performance management.

質問 # 29

How can the Tableau Services Manager (TSM) be utilized to programmatically manage server maintenance and configuration changes?

- A. Configuring TSM to automatically install Tableau Server updates without manual intervention
- B. Using TSM's web interface to manually track and update server configurations
- **C. Implementing TSM command-line functionality to automate server configuration and maintenance tasks**
- D. By scheduling regular server restarts through TSM to ensure optimal performance

正解: C

解説:

Implementing TSM command-line functionality to automate server configuration and maintenance tasks The Tableau Services Manager (TSM) provides command-line functionality that can be used to programmatically manage server maintenance and configuration changes. This approach allows for the automation of various tasks such as adjusting settings, applying updates, or managing processes, which enhances efficiency and consistency in server management. Option A is incorrect because scheduling regular server restarts is not a typical or recommended practice for server maintenance. Option B is incorrect as the question emphasizes programmable management, whereas using the web interface is a manual process. Option D is incorrect because while TSM manages server updates, it typically requires some level of manual intervention for installation and does not fully automate the update process.

質問 # 30

In the context of implementing database encryption for Tableau Server, what factor is important to ensure ongoing data security?

- A. Ensuring that backup copies of the database are also encrypted
- B. Setting up a redundant database server to take over in case the primary server fails
- C. Implementing a network monitoring system to track all access to the database server
- D. Increasing the processing power of the database server to handle the additional load from encryption and decryption processes

正解: A

解説:

Ensuring that backup copies of the database are also encrypted When encrypting a database for Tableau Server, it is crucial to ensure that backup copies of the database are also encrypted. This prevents scenarios where encrypted data at rest could be compromised through un-encrypted backups, maintaining a consistent level of security for all stored data, whether it is in active use or backed up. Option A is incorrect because while processing power is important for overall performance, it is not the primary concern for ongoing data security in the context of database encryption. Option C is incorrect as network monitoring, while important for security, does not ensure the encryption of data at rest or in backups. Option D is incorrect because setting up a redundant database server focuses on availability and does not directly address the encryption of data or back-ups.

質問 # 31

In the context of a Tableau Server high-availability setup, what is a crucial consideration when configuring a coordination ensemble?

- A. Ensemble nodes should be distributed across different physical locations for geographical redundancy
- B. The ensemble should be configured on a single node to centralize coordination control
- C. Coordination ensemble nodes require significantly more storage than other nodes in the cluster
- D. It's important to configure an odd number of ensemble nodes to prevent split-brain scenarios

正解: D

解説:

It's important to configure an odd number of ensemble nodes to prevent split-brain scenarios Configuring an odd number of nodes in the coordination ensemble is crucial to avoid split-brain scenarios where two halves of a cluster might operate independently due to a network partition. An odd number ensures that a clear majority can be established, which is necessary for consensus and coordination. Option A is incorrect because centralizing coordination control on a single node can be a single point of failure and is not recommended for high availability. Option B is incorrect as while geographical redundancy is good, it's not specifically related to the configuration of the coordination ensemble within a Tableau Server cluster. Option D is incorrect because co-ordination ensemble nodes do not typically require significantly more storage than other nodes; their primary role is coordination, not data storage.

質問 # 32

In configuring a Tableau Server deployment, you decide to assign a backgrounder process to a specific node. What is the primary reason for dedicating a node to the backgrounder process?

- A. To enhance the security of sensitive data processed in the backgrounder tasks
- B. To allow direct access to the database server from the backgrounder node
- C. To enable easier maintenance and updates of the backgrounder process without affecting other services
- D. To improve performance by isolating resource-intensive tasks from user-facing operations

正解: D

解説:

To improve performance by isolating resource-intensive tasks from user-facing operations Dedicating a node to the backgrounder process in Tableau Server is primarily done to isolate resource-intensive tasks, such as data extraction and subscription tasks, from user-facing operations. This separation helps in optimizing performance by ensuring that the backgrounder's demand on system resources does not impact the responsiveness or efficiency of the user interface and vice versa. Option A is incorrect because while security is important, it is not the primary reason for dedicating a node to the backgrounder process. Option C is incorrect as direct database access from the backgrounder node is not the main factor in this configuration decision. Option D is incorrect because

