

# Latest Analytics-Admn-201 Test Objectives Pass Certify| High Pass-Rate Practice Analytics-Admn-201 Engine: Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator



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## Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Migration &amp; 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.</li></ul>

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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### **Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 53**

What two events must occur for Tableau Server to recompute queries for a workbook cache after a scheduled refresh? (Choose two.)

- A. The All Users group has a permission rule allowing access to the workbook
- B. The workbook has upcoming scheduled refresh tasks
- C. The workbook was published in the last month
- D. The workbook has been viewed recently

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

Tableau Server uses caching to speed up workbook loading by storing query results. After a scheduled extract refresh updates the data, the cache may need recomputing-let's dive into the mechanics:

\* Caching Basics:

\* VizQL Cache: Stores rendered views and query results for faster access.

\* Refresh Trigger: A scheduled refresh updates the underlying extract (.hyper), but the cache isn't automatically invalidated-it's demand-driven.

\* Recompute Conditions: Tableau recomputes the cache when the workbook is accessed (viewed) and its data has changed (e.g., via refresh).

\* Evaluation:

\* Option B (The workbook has upcoming scheduled refresh tasks): Correct.

\* Why: An upcoming refresh task indicates the workbook relies on an extract with a schedule. After the refresh runs, the data changes, priming the cache for recomputation on next view. Without a schedule, no refresh occurs, so this is a prerequisite.

\* Detail: Schedules are set in Schedules > Tasks-e.g., "Daily at 2 AM."

\* Option D (The workbook has been viewed recently): Correct.

\* Why: Viewing triggers cache recomputation if the data has changed (e.g., post-refresh).

Tableau uses a "lazy caching" model-cache updates only when a user loads the workbook, ensuring fresh results.

\* Detail: "Recently" isn't strictly defined but implies post-refresh access.

\* Option A (Published in the last month): Incorrect.

\* Why: Publish date is irrelevant-cache recomputation ties to data changes and access, not publication timing.

\* Option C (All Users group has permission rule allowing access): Incorrect.

\* Why: Permissions enable viewing, but recomputation requires actual access (viewing) and a refresh event, not just potential access.

Why This Matters: Caching balances performance and freshness-understanding triggers prevents stale data surprises.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Caching and Performance" (<https://help.tableau.com/current>)

/server/en-us/perf\_cache.htm).

#### NEW QUESTION # 54

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

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

#### 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](https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/schedule_manage_create.htm)).

#### NEW QUESTION # 55

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

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

#### Answer: A,B

Explanation:

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](https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/admin_tasks.htm)) and "User Management" (<https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/users.htm>).

## NEW QUESTION # 56

What Tableau Server authentication method should you configure to use OpenID Connect?

- A. Kerberos
- B. Local Authentication
- C. Active Directory
- D. **SAML**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Tableau Server supports multiple authentication methods, including Local Authentication, Active Directory, Kerberos, SAML, and OpenID Connect. OpenID Connect (OIDC) is an identity layer built on OAuth 2.0, commonly used for single sign-on (SSO). In Tableau Server, OIDC is implemented as a variant of SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language) authentication because both are SSO protocols managed through the same configuration workflow.

To use OpenID Connect:

- \* Configure Tableau Server for SAML/SSO.
- \* Provide an OIDC-compatible identity provider (IdP) configuration (e.g., Google, Okta).
- \* Set up the IdP metadata and certificates in TSM.
- \* Option D (SAML): Correct. Tableau Server treats OIDC as a subset of its SAML authentication framework, so you configure it under the SAML settings in TSM.
- \* Option A (Local Authentication): Incorrect. Local Authentication uses Tableau's internal user database, not an external SSO protocol like OIDC.
- \* Option B (Kerberos): Incorrect. Kerberos is a network authentication protocol for Windows environments, unrelated to OIDC.
- \* Option C (Active Directory): Incorrect. AD uses LDAP or Kerberos, not OIDC, for authentication.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Configure SAML and OpenID Connect" ([https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/saml\\_config.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/saml_config.htm)).

## NEW QUESTION # 57

What process enables you to access Tableau Services Manager (TSM) over HTTPS?

- A. License Manager
- B. Coordination Service
- C. **Administration Controller**
- D. Administration Agent

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

TSM is Tableau Server's management layer, accessible via CLI or web UI (port 8850). HTTPS secures this access-let's identify the responsible process:

- \* TSM Architecture:
  - \* Administration Controller: Core TSM process, running on the initial node, handling configuration, UI, and CLI commands.
  - \* HTTPS: Enabled by default on port 8850 with a self-signed certificate (configurable to custom certs).
- \* Option B (Administration Controller): Correct.
- \* Details: Hosts the TSM web UI (<https://<server>:8850>) and processes CLI requests. It manages the HTTPS listener, serving the interface securely.
- \* Why: It's the central hub for TSM operations, including secure access.
- \* Option A (License Manager): Incorrect.
- \* Why: Validates licenses, not responsible for HTTPS or UI access.
- \* Option C (Administration Agent): Incorrect.
- \* Why: Runs on additional nodes in multi-node setups to relay commands to the Controller-no direct HTTPS role.
- \* Option D (Coordination Service): Incorrect.
- \* Why: ZooKeeper manages cluster state, not TSM's web interface or HTTPS.

Why This Matters: Secure TSM access protects server administration-Administration Controller is the linchpin.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "TSM Overview" ([https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/tsm\\_overview.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/tsm_overview.htm)).

## NEW QUESTION # 58

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