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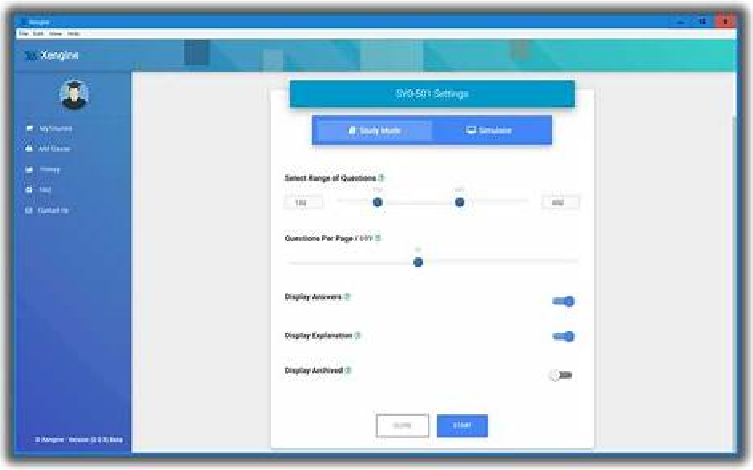

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Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	- 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 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.
Topic 3	- 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 4	- 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 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.

Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46
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. Whether the project permissions are set to Locked to the project
- B. The UNC path to the extract's data source
- C. The status of the Backgrounder process, as shown by the tsm status -v command
- D. The Background Tasks for Extracts administrative view on the site status page

Answer: D

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 # 47

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

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

Answer: A,C

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 # 48

You use Tableau Desktop 10.5 and plan to publish a visualization to a Tableau Server that runs version 2020.1. You are assigned the Creator site role, and Publisher permissions for a project. What statement correctly describes what happens when you attempt to publish the visualization?

- A. You will see an error message instructing you that you are unable to publish the workbook to a newer version of Tableau Server
- B. You will successfully publish the visualization without any errors or warnings
- C. You will see a warning message instructing you that the workbook will be upgraded to a new version
- D. You will see a warning message instructing you that embedded .tde extracts will be upgraded to .hyper

Answer: D

Explanation:
Tableau Desktop and Tableau Server have versioning considerations when publishing content, particularly regarding compatibility between older Desktop versions (e.g., 10.5) and newer Server versions (e.g., 2020.1).
Let's break this down step-by-step:
* Version Context: Tableau Desktop 10.5 was released in 2017 and used the .tde (Tableau Data Extract) format for extracts. Tableau Server 2020.1, released in 2020, introduced the .hyper extract format (starting with version 10.5, but fully standardized later). When publishing from an older Desktop version to a newer Server version, Tableau ensures backward compatibility but may upgrade certain components.
* Publishing Process: With a Creator site role and Publisher permissions, you have the rights to publish workbooks to the specified project. Tableau Server accepts workbooks from older Desktop versions (e.
g., 10.5) and upgrades them to the current Server version (2020.1) during publishing. This process is seamless for the workbook itself, but extracts require special handling.
* Extract Handling: If the workbook contains embedded .tde extracts (stored within the .twb or .twbx file), Tableau Server 2020.1 converts these to .hyper format upon publishing. This conversion is necessary because .hyper replaced .tde as the default extract engine starting in Tableau 10.5 and beyond, offering better performance and scalability. During this process, Tableau Desktop or Server displays a warning to inform the user of the upgrade, as it's a one-way conversion (you can't revert to .
tde on the Server).
Now, let's evaluate the options:
* Option A (You will successfully publish without any errors or warnings): Incorrect. While the publishing succeeds, a warning about the .tde to .hyper conversion appears if the workbook contains embedded extracts. Without extracts, no warning occurs, but the question's context implies extracts are likely involved (common in visualizations).
* Option B (Error message: unable to publish to a newer version): Incorrect. Tableau supports publishing from older Desktop versions to newer Server versions. There's no outright error blocking this; compatibility is maintained.
* Option C (Warning: embedded .tde extracts will be upgraded to .hyper): Correct. This is the precise warning displayed when a workbook with .tde extracts is published to a Server version that uses
.hyper. It ensures the user is aware of the format change, which might affect extract refresh schedules or performance expectations.
* Option D (Warning: workbook will be upgraded to a new version): Partially correct but less specific. The workbook is upgraded to 2020.1 compatibility, but the warning focuses on the extract format change (.tde to .hyper), not the workbook version generically. Option C is more accurate.
Why This Matters: The .tde to .hyper shift improves query performance and supports larger datasets, but users need to know about it for planning (e.g., extract refresh schedules might need adjustment). The warning ensures transparency.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Publish a Workbook" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server /en-us/publish_workbook.htm) and "Hyper Extract FAQ" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us /hyper_faq.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 49

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
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.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Synchronize Active Directory Groups" (https://help.tableau.com /current/server/en-us/groups_sync.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 50
What command should you run to update the automatically-generated secrets that are created during a Tableau Server installation?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
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).

NEW QUESTION # 51

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