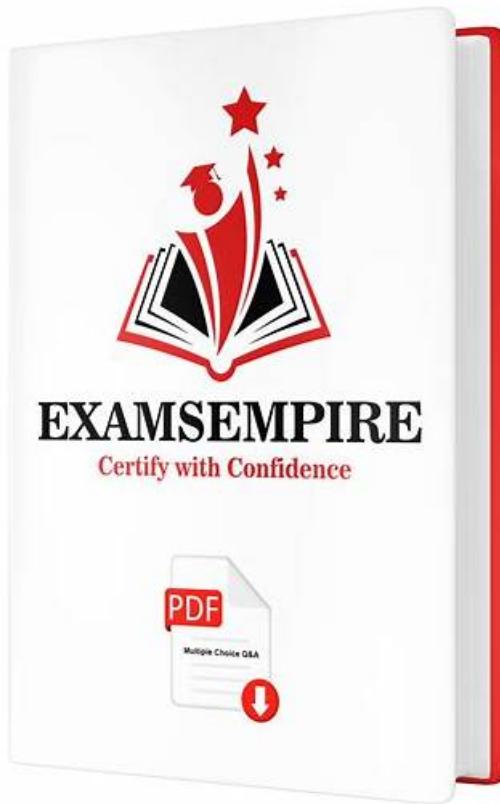


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Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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High praised Analytics-Admn-201 exam guide: Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator present you superb practice dumps - RealVCE

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Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

You attempt to delete a user who owns content on a Tableau Server. What is the result of the delete action?

- A. The user is deleted, and the user's content is reassigned to the server administrator
- B. The user is switched to an Unlicensed site role and is NOT deleted**
- C. The user and all of the user's content is deleted
- D. The user is deleted, and the user's content is reassigned to the project leader

Answer: B

Explanation:

Deleting a user in Tableau Server involves handling their owned content (workbooks, data sources)-let's analyze the process:

* Deletion Rules:

* Ownership Check: Tableau prevents deletion if the user owns content to avoid orphaning it.

* Action: Instead of deleting, the user's site role is set to Unlicensed, retaining their account and content ownership.

* Resolution: An admin must reassign ownership (e.g., via Users > Actions > Change Owner) before deletion.

* Option D (User switched to Unlicensed and NOT deleted): Correct.

* Details: Attempting deletion (e.g., Users > Select User > Actions > Delete) triggers a check. If content exists, the user becomes Unlicensed-still in the system but unable to log in.

* Why: Protects data integrity-content remains accessible for reassignment.

* Option A (Deleted, content to server admin): Incorrect.

* Why: No automatic reassignment to the server admin-manual action is required first.

* Option B (Deleted, content to project leader): Incorrect.

* Why: Project leaders don't automatically inherit content-no such mechanism exists.

* Option C (User and content deleted): Incorrect.

* Why: Tableau avoids deleting content with the user-too destructive without explicit intent.

Why This Matters: This safeguard prevents accidental data loss, ensuring admins manage ownership transitions deliberately.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Delete Users" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/users_delete.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which three methods should an administrator use to create a Tableau Server group or project? (Choose three.)

- A. REST API
- B. tabcmd
- C. tsm customize
- D. Tableau Server browser interface

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Tableau Server provides multiple methods to create groups (collections of users) and projects (content containers), catering to UI, CLI, and programmatic needs. Let's dissect each option with depth:

* Option B (Tableau Server browser interface): Correct.

* Groups: Go to Users > Groups > Add Group, name it, and optionally sync with Active Directory.

* Projects: Go to Content > Projects > New Project, set name, description, and permissions.

* Details: The web UI is intuitive, requiring server/site administrator rights. It's ideal for manual, ad-hoc creation with immediate visibility.

* Permissions: For projects, you can set default permissions or lock them here.

* Option C (tabcmd): Correct.

* Groups: tabcmd creategroup "GroupName" creates a local group. Add users with tabcmd addusers "GroupName" --users "user1,user2".

* Projects: tabcmd createproject -n "ProjectName" -d "Description" creates a project.

* Details: tabcmd is a command-line tool for batch operations or scripting (e.g., automating group /project setup). It requires a server admin login (tabcmd login).

* Limitation: No AD sync via tabcmd-that's UI or REST API territory.

* Option D (REST API): Correct.

* Groups: Use the POST /api/api-version/sites/site-id/groups endpoint with a payload (e.g., {"group": {"name": "GroupName"} }). Supports AD import too.

* Projects: Use POST /api/api-version/sites/site-id/projects (e.g., {"project": {"name": "ProjectName", "description": "Desc"} }).

* Details: The REST API is programmatic, ideal for integration with external systems or bulk automation. Requires authentication via a token and server/site admin rights.

* Power: Offers full control, including nested projects and custom permissions.

* Option A (tsm customize): Incorrect.

* Purpose: tsm customize modifies TSM UI branding (e.g., logos, colors) via commands like tsm customize --logo "path/to/logo.png".

* Why Wrong: It's unrelated to creating groups or projects-it's for cosmetic server configuration, not content/user management.

Why This Matters: Offering UI, CLI, and API options ensures flexibility-manual for small tasks, automation for scale-critical in enterprise deployments.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Manage Groups" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/groups_create.htm), "Manage Projects" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/projects_create.htm), "tabcmd Commands" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/tabcmd_cmd.htm), "REST API Reference" (https://help.tableau.com/current/api/rest_api/en-us/REST/rest_api_ref.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 45

A user named John publishes a workbook named Sales Quota to a project named Sales. The All Users group has the View and Download Workbook/Save As capabilities only to the Sales project. A user named Sandy has the Explorer (can publish) site role, on the Sales Quota workbook. No other users or groups have permissions to the Sales project. The Sales project is set to Managed by the owner. What are the effective rights for Sandy?

- A. No access
- **B. View and Download Workbook/Save As**
- C. The same rights as John
- D. All of the capabilities associated with the Editor rule

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 46

Which two types of content can you include in comments on a visualization? (Choose two.)

- A. Interactive snapshots of a view
- **B. Text**
- C. Images (jpg, png)
- **D. @mentions**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Comments on Tableau Server visualizations facilitate collaboration. Let's explore what's supported:

* Comments Feature: Enabled per site (Settings > General > Allow Comments). Users with "Add Comment" permission can post on views.

* Option B (Text): Correct.

* Details: The primary content type-users type free-form text in the comment box.

* Use: Notes, questions, or feedback (e.g., "Sales spiked here-why?").

* Option C (@mentions): Correct.

* Details: Typing @username notifies the mentioned user via email or the UI (if notifications are enabled).

* Use: Directs comments to specific people (e.g., "@John, check this trend").

* Option A (Interactive snapshots of a view): Incorrect.

* Details: Snapshots (static images) aren't supported in comments-users must take screenshots externally and can't embed them interactively.

* Option D (Images - jpg, png): Incorrect.

* Details: No attachment or image embedding in comments-text and mentions only. Workaround:

Link to an image hosted elsewhere.

Why This Matters: Comments enhance teamwork, but their simplicity (text + mentions) keeps the interface lightweight and focused.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Comment on a View" (<https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/comment.htm>).

NEW QUESTION # 47

Which three types of data should you backup to ensure that you can restore a Tableau Server? (Choose three.)

- **A. Configuration data**
- B. Topology data
- **C. Server secrets and Repository passwords**
- **D. Repository data**

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

Backing up Tableau Server ensures recovery from failures or migrations. A full backup includes multiple data types-let's dissect this comprehensively:

* Backup Components:

* Repository Data: PostgreSQL database with metadata (users, permissions, workbooks). Backed up via tsm maintenance backup -f<filename>.tsbak.

* Configuration Data: Server settings (e.g., ports, authentication) also in the .tsbak file.

* Server Secrets: Encryption keys, internal tokens, Repository passwords-critical for restoring functionality.

* Extracts: .hyper files in File Store (optional, separate backup).

* Option A (Server secrets and Repository passwords): Correct.

* Details: Includes encryption keys (for extracts), internal tokens (process communication), and Repository credentials. Backed up separately or stored securely (e.g., tsm security export-keys).

- * Why Critical: Without these, restored data may be inaccessible or services may fail.
- * Option C (Configuration data): Correct.
- * Details: Ports, authentication settings, process topology-part of the .tsbak file.
- * Why Critical: Restores server behavior and connectivity post-recovery.
- * Option D (Repository data): Correct.
- * Details: Core metadata database-also in .tsbak.
- * Why Critical: Without it, all content and user data is lost.

- * Option B (Topology data): Incorrect.
- * Details: Topology (process distribution) is part of configuration data in the .tsbak, not a separate entity. It's not distinctly backed up as "topology data." Why This Matters: A complete backup (secrets, config, repository) ensures full restoration-missing any piece risks an unusable server.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Back Up Tableau Server Data" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/backup_restore.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 48

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