

Analytics-Admn-201 Zertifikatsdemo - Analytics-Admn-201 Antworten



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Die Schulungsunterlagen zur Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Zertifizierungsprüfung von EchteFrage sind meistens in der Form von PDF und Software. Die IT-Fachleute und Experten nutzen Ihre Erfahrungen aus, um Ihnen die besten Produkte auf dem Markt bereitzustellen und Ihr Ziel zu erreichen.

Heutzutage hat ein Fachqualifizierter große Vorteile in der heute konkurrenzfähigen Gesellschaft, besonders im IT-Bereich. Einige IT-Zertifikate zu bekommen ist sehr nützlich. Die Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine Prüfung, die das Niveau der fachlichen Kenntnissen überprüft und stellt ein großes Gewicht in der IT-Branche dar. Wegen der Schwierigkeit der Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 (Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator) Zertifizierungsprüfung hat man viel Zeit und Energie für die Prüfung benutzt. Jedoch sind sie am Ende doch in der Prüfung durchgefallen. Die Gründe dafür liegt darin, dass Sie nicht an der speziellen Kursen teilnehmen. Nun haben Experten die zielgerichteten Prüfungen entwickelt, die Ihnen helfen, viel Zeit und Energie zu ersparen und trotzdem die Prüfung 100% zu bestehen.

>> Analytics-Admn-201 Zertifikatsdemo <<

Analytics-Admn-201 Prüfungsfragen Prüfungsvorbereitungen, Analytics-Admn-201 Fragen und Antworten, Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator

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Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<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.

Thema 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.
Thema 3	<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.
Thema 4	<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.
Thema 5	<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.

Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator Analytics-Admn-201 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q18-Q23):

18. Frage

You install Tableau Server on a server that has four processor cores. How many instances of each Tableau Server process are installed?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- **C. 2**
- D. 3

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Tableau Server's installer configures process instances based on hardware and deployment type (single-node vs. multi-node). For a single-node installation with 4 cores, we need to consider the default process topology

. Let's break this down exhaustively:

* Key Processes:

* Gateway: Handles incoming requests (1 instance).

* Application Server (VizPortal): Manages UI and sessions (1 instance).

* VizQL Server: Renders visualizations (2 instances).

* Backgrounder: Runs extract refreshes, subscriptions (1 instance).

* Data Server: Manages data connections (1 instance).

* File Store: Stores extracts (1 instance).

* Repository: Metadata database (1 instance, active).

* Cluster Controller, Cache Server, etc.: Supporting processes (typically 1 each).

* Default Configuration:

* On a single-node install, Tableau sets 1 instance per process unless specified otherwise, except for VizQL, which defaults to 2.

* The installer doesn't scale instances linearly with cores (e.g., 4 cores # 4 instances). Post-install, TSM can adjust this (e.g., tsm topology set-process), but the question asks for the installed default.

* Minimum hardware (8 cores, 32 GB RAM) suggests higher defaults, but 4 cores still triggers a minimal setup.

* Option B (1): Correct with Caveat.

* Most processes (e.g., Backgrounder, Gateway, Data Server) default to 1 instance on install, regardless of 4 cores.

* VizQL defaults to 2, but the question's phrasing ("each process") implies a general rule.

Historically (and per docs), 1 is the baseline for most, with VizQL as the exception.

* Interpretation: Assuming "each" means the typical case, 1 fits most processes on a 4-core single- node setup.

* Option A (2): Incorrect. Only VizQL defaults to 2; others don't.

* Option C (8): Incorrect. Far exceeds defaults-8 cores might justify more, but not 4.

* Option D (4): Incorrect. Not tied to core count by default; manual config would be needed.

Why This Matters: Understanding defaults aids capacity planning-4 cores is below production minimum (8), so performance tuning may be needed post-install.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Server Process Settings" (<https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/processes.htm>).

19. Frage

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

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

Antwort: A,D

Begründung:

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).

20. Frage

You have an installation of Tableau Server and a site that are configured to use default settings. What should you do to ensure that the users on the site can set up data-driven alerts?

- A. No action is necessary: the default settings enable data-driven alerts for the site
- B. Change the data-driven alerts setting on the new site's Settings page
- C. Enable data-driven alerts on the Tableau Services Manager Configuration page
- D. Run the tsm configuration set -k dataAlerts.checkIntervallInMinutes -v 60 command

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Data-driven alerts in Tableau Server allow users to receive notifications when data in a view meets certain conditions (e.g., a sales metric exceeds a threshold). By default, this feature is disabled for a site unless explicitly enabled by an administrator.

Option C (Change the data-driven alerts setting on the new site's Settings page): This is the correct answer. In the Tableau Server web interface, a site administrator can navigate to the site's Settings > General page and enable the option "Let users create data-driven alerts." This must be done manually because the default setting for a new site is disabled. Once enabled, users with appropriate permissions (e.g., Viewer, Explorer, or Creator roles) can create alerts on views they have access to.

Option A (Enable data-driven alerts on the TSM Configuration page): This is incorrect because the TSM Configuration page (accessed via the TSM web UI or CLI) manages server-wide settings like ports, authentication, and processes, not site-specific features like data-driven alerts.

Option B (Run the tsm configuration set -k dataAlerts.checkIntervallInMinutes -v 60 command): This is incorrect. The dataAlerts.checkIntervallInMinutes key controls how frequently Tableau Server checks alert conditions (default is 60 minutes), but it does not enable the feature itself. The feature must first be turned on at the site level.

Option D (No action is necessary): This is incorrect because the default setting for data-driven alerts is off for new sites, requiring explicit action to enable it.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Configure Data-Driven Alerts" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/data_alerts.htm).

21. Frage

You are the server administrator of a single-node Tableau Server installation. The server hosts five schedules that each execute once a day: Weekday 3:00 PM Extract Refresh, Weekday 5:00 PM Subscription, Weekday 2:00 AM Extract Refresh, Weekday 7:00 AM Extract Refresh, and Weekday 8:00 AM Subscription. The schedules are scheduled to execute during periods when Tableau Server is least active. The busiest period for your server is immediately after the workday begins at 9:00 AM. The office of the CEO reports that every morning at 9:00 AM, they access the views in a particular workbook. The data for these views is refreshed by a task associated with the 7:00 AM schedule. The CEO reports that the data in the views is only being refreshed about 70% of the time. What should you do to attempt to resolve the CEO's problem?

- A. Set the default priority of this schedule to 50
- B. Set the priority for all other tasks to 50
- C. Set the priority of this task to 1
- D. Set the priority of this task to 100

Antwort: C

Begründung:

In Tableau Server, schedules manage tasks like extract refreshes and subscriptions. Each task within a schedule has a priority value (ranging from 1 to 100, where 1 is the highest priority and 100 is the lowest).

Tasks with higher priority (lower numbers) are executed before tasks with lower priority (higher numbers) when queued by the Backgrounder process. If the Backgrounder is overloaded or delayed, lower-priority tasks may not complete on time, leading to inconsistent refreshes.

In this scenario:

The 7:00 AM Extract Refresh task is critical for the CEO's workbook, but the data is only refreshed 70% of the time by 9:00 AM. The server has a single node, meaning a single Backgrounder process handles all tasks. With five schedules (some overlapping in the early morning), contention or delays could prevent the 7:00 AM task from completing reliably before 9:00 AM.

Option C (Set the priority of this task to 1): Correct. Setting the task priority to 1 ensures it has the highest priority among all queued tasks. This increases the likelihood that the Backgrounder executes it promptly at 7:

00 AM, completing the refresh before the CEO accesses the workbook at 9:00 AM. You can adjust task priority in the Tableau Server web interface under Schedules > Tasks > Edit Priority.

Option A (Set the default priority of this schedule to 50): Incorrect. The default priority for schedules is already 50, and this option refers to the schedule's default, not the specific task. It wouldn't address the contention issue.

Option B (Set the priority for all other tasks to 50): Incorrect. This keeps all tasks at the default priority (50), leaving the 7:00 AM task without a relative advantage. It doesn't prioritize the CEO's task.

Option D (Set the priority of this task to 100): Incorrect. Priority 100 is the lowest, which would deprioritize the task, making the refresh even less reliable.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Manage Schedules and Tasks" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/schedule_manage.htm).

22. Frage

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

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

Antwort: A,B,D

Begründung:

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" --users "user1,user2"` 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).

23. Frage

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Im EchteFrage können Sie kostenlos einen Teil der Analytics-Admn-201 Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Zertifizierungsprüfung herunterladen, so dass Sie die Glaubwürdigkeit unserer Produkte testen können. Mit unseren Produkten können Sie 100% Erfolg erlangen und der Spitze in der IT-Branche einen Schritt weit nähern

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