

正確的新版Analytics-Admn-201題庫上線擁有模擬真實考試環境與場境的軟件VCE版本&專業的Analytics-Admn-201: Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator



P.S. KaoGuTi在Google Drive上分享了免費的、最新的Analytics-Admn-201考試題庫: https://drive.google.com/open?id=16-T7gYG2QwU6rHOXNYkXa9Y_2PiPUSFN

競爭頗似打網球，與球藝勝過你的對手比賽，可以提高你的水準。你可以選擇參加最近很有人氣的 Salesforce 的 Analytics-Admn-201 認證考試。得到這個考試的認證資格，你可以得到很大的好處。如果你要參加 Analytics-Admn-201 認證考試，Salesforce 的 Analytics-Admn-201 考古題是你最好的準備工具。這個資料可以幫助你輕鬆地通過考試。這是一個評價很高的資料，有了它，你就不用再擔心你的考試了。

Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• 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.
主題 2	• 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.
主題 3	• 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.

主題 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.
主題 5	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.

>> 新版 Analytics-Admn-201 題庫上線 <<

Analytics-Admn-201 認證題庫， Analytics-Admn-201 證照考試

如果你有夢想就去捍衛它。高爾基曾說過，信仰是一個偉大的情感，是一種創造的力量。我的夢想是成為一個最頂級的IT專家，如果想就這樣努力達到我夢想的彼岸，我想那對我來說是遙遙無期的努力，成功可以走捷徑，只要你選擇得當，我利用了KaoGuTi Salesforce的Analytics-Admn-201考試培訓資料，才順利通過 Salesforce的Analytics-Admn-201考試認證，KaoGuTi Salesforce的Analytics-Admn-201考試培訓資料是性價非常高的培訓資料，如果你和我一樣，也有一個IT夢，那就來找KaoGuTi Salesforce的Analytics-Admn-201考試培訓資料，它會幫助你實現你的夢想。

最新的 Salesforce Administrator Analytics-Admn-201 免費考試真題 (Q45-Q50):

問題 #45

To which site role can you associate the Viewer user-based license level?

- A. Explorer
- B. Creator
- **C. Viewer**
- D. Explorer (can publish)

答案: C

解題說明:

Tableau Server uses a role-based licensing model with three primary license levels: Creator, Explorer, and Viewer. Each license level corresponds to specific site roles that define what users can do on the server.

Viewer License: This is the most restrictive license, allowing users to view and interact with published content (e.g., dashboards and visualizations) but not to create or publish new content.

Site Role: The Viewer license can only be associated with the Viewer site role. This role restricts users to viewing capabilities, aligning with the license's purpose.

Option A (Creator): Incorrect. The Creator license is for users who can create, edit, and publish content using Tableau Desktop and the web interface. It corresponds to the Creator site role, not Viewer.

Option B (Explorer (can publish)): Incorrect. This is a variation of the Explorer license, which allows users to edit and publish content within limits. It's more permissive than Viewer.

Option C (Viewer): Correct. The Viewer site role matches the Viewer license level perfectly.

Option D (Explorer): Incorrect. The Explorer license allows users to explore data and create content in the web interface, exceeding the Viewer license's capabilities.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "User Site Roles and Licenses" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/license_usage.htm).

問題 #46

What event is most likely to cause problems for a Tableau Server?

- A. Using a non-default installation path
- B. Configuring the server to use a static IP address
- **C. Running additional software on the server**
- D. Separating the Backgrounder and VizQL processes to different machines

答案： C

解題說明：

Tableau Server's performance and stability depend on dedicated resources and proper configuration. Running additional software on the same server is the most likely to cause problems because:

* Resource contention: Tableau Server requires significant CPU, RAM, and disk I/O. Other software (e.g., databases, web servers) can compete for these resources, leading to slowdowns, crashes, or failed tasks.

* Port conflicts: Tableau uses specific ports (e.g., 80, 443, 8850), and other applications might interfere.

* Security risks: Additional software increases the attack surface, potentially compromising Tableau Server.

Tableau recommends running the server on dedicated hardware without unrelated applications.

* Option A (Running additional software on the server): Correct. This is a common cause of performance issues and is explicitly discouraged in Tableau's best practices.

* Option B (Separating the Backgrounder and VizQL processes to different machines): Incorrect.

This is a supported multi-node configuration that can improve performance, not cause problems, if properly set up via TSM.

* Option C (Configuring the server to use a static IP address): Incorrect. A static IP is recommended for Tableau Server to ensure consistent network access, so it's unlikely to cause issues.

* Option D (Using a non-default installation path): Incorrect. While not default, a custom path is supported (via TSM or installer options) and unlikely to cause problems if permissions and disk space are adequate.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Best Practices for Installation" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/install_best_practices.htm).

問題 #47

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

答案： A

問題 #48

Several Tableau Server users published workbooks that have large extracts. After several weeks of use, the users abandoned the workbooks. What should you do to identify the abandoned workbooks?

- A. View all workbooks, and sort by the Modified date
- **B. Use the Stale Content administrative view**
- C. Examine the extract files in ProgramData/Tableau/Tableau Server\data\tabsvc\dataengine\extract
- D. Delete all extracts and allow them to be re-generated automatically if they are still in use

答案： B

解題說明：

Abandoned workbooks-those no longer actively used-can clutter Tableau Server and consume resources (e.g., disk space for extracts). Identifying them efficiently requires leveraging built-in administrative tools rather than manual or destructive methods. Let's explore this in depth:

* Tableau Server Admin Views: Tableau provides pre-built administrative views to monitor server health, usage, and content. The Stale Content view, accessible under Server > Status > Administrative Views, is specifically designed to identify content (workbooks, data sources) that hasn't been viewed or modified recently. It shows:

* Content name, owner, and project.

* Last viewed date and last modified date.

- * View count over a period. This view uses Repository data to track usage metrics, making it ideal for spotting abandoned workbooks.
- * Option A (Use the Stale Content administrative view): Correct. This is the most efficient and non-invasive method. You can filter by last viewed date (e.g., >30 days ago) to identify workbooks with large extracts that users have stopped accessing. From there, you can contact owners or delete the content if policy allows. It's a server administrator's go-to tool for content management.
- * Option B (Examine extract files in ProgramData/.../extract): Incorrect and impractical. The ProgramData/Tableau/Tableau Server/data/tabsvc/dataengine/extract directory stores .hyper extract files, but:
 - * File names are cryptic (e.g., GUIDs), not tied directly to workbook names.
 - * It doesn't indicate usage or abandonment-only file presence and size.
 - * Manual inspection is time-consuming and error-prone compared to the Stale Content view.
- * Option C (Delete all extracts and allow them to be re-generated): Incorrect and risky. Deleting extracts (e.g., via tsm maintenance cleanup) removes them without identifying usage. Regeneration only occurs if a schedule or user triggers it, potentially disrupting active users and losing historical data unnecessarily.
- * Option D (View all workbooks, and sort by the Modified date): Partially effective but inefficient. In the Tableau Server UI (e.g., under Content > Workbooks), you can sort by "Last Modified," but:
 - * It doesn't show viewership (a workbook might be modified recently but unused).
 - * It's manual and doesn't scale for large deployments compared to the Stale Content view.

Why This Matters: The Stale Content view leverages Tableau's metadata to provide actionable insights, saving time and reducing risk compared to manual or destructive alternatives. It's part of Tableau's governance toolkit.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Administrative Views" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/adminview_stale_content.htm).

問題 #49

A user published a workbook ten days ago. The user can see the workbook on the Server, but she is unable to find the workbook by using Search. What should you do to resolve the problem?

- A. Instruct the user to re-publish the workbook with keywords
- B. Instruct the user to add tags to the workbook
- C. Instruct the user to log out, and then log back in
- **D. Run the tsm maintenance reindex-search command**

答案： D

解題說明：

Tableau Server's search functionality relies on an indexed catalog of content (workbooks, data sources, etc.) stored in the Repository. If a user can see a workbook in the UI (e.g., under Content > Workbooks) but not find it via search, the search index may be outdated or corrupted. This can happen due to:

- * Indexing delays after publishing.
- * Server maintenance or crashes affecting the index.
- * Option D (Run the tsm maintenance reindex-search command): Correct. This command rebuilds the search index, ensuring all content (including the user's workbook) is properly cataloged and searchable. Steps:
 - * Stop Tableau Server (tsm stop).
 - * Run tsm maintenance reindex-search.
 - * Start Tableau Server (tsm start). This is a server administrator task and resolves systemic search issues.
- * Option A (Re-publish the workbook with keywords): Incorrect. Re-publishing might update the index for that workbook, but it doesn't fix a broader indexing problem. Keywords enhance relevance, not indexing itself.
- * Option B (Add tags to the workbook): Incorrect. Tags improve searchability but don't address an index failure. If the workbook isn't indexed, tags won't help.
- * Option C (Log out, and then log back in): Incorrect. This refreshes the user session but doesn't affect the server-side search index.

Why This Matters: A reliable search index is critical for content discovery in large deployments-reindex-search ensures consistency.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Reindex Search" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/cli_maintenance_tsm.htm#reindex-search).

問題 #50

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