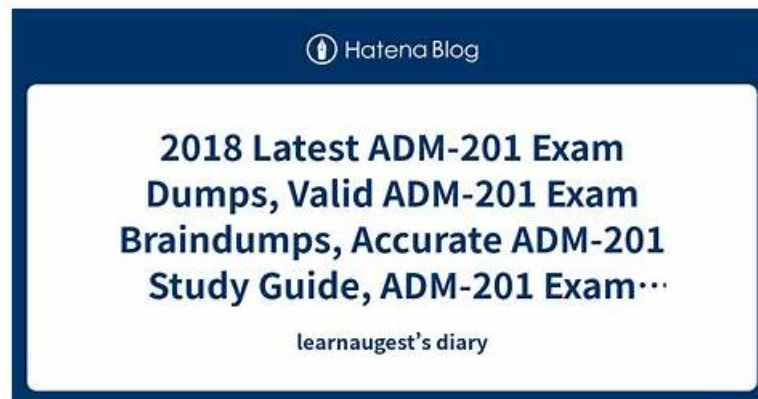


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Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	<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 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.
Topic 4	<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 5	<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.

Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

A new engineer reports that he is unable to log on to Tableau Services Manager (TSM) from the initial node of a Windows test cluster. Which account credentials should you instruct the engineer to use?

- A. An account with a Site Administrator role
- B. An account for the Tableau Server administrator
- **C. An account with administrative rights to the computer**
- D. An account with a Creator site role

Answer: C

Explanation:

Tableau Services Manager (TSM) is the administrative tool for managing Tableau Server's configuration, processes, and topology. To log in to TSM (via the web UI at <https://<server>:8850> or CLI), you need:

* TSM administrator credentials: These are distinct from site roles and are set during installation or reset via tsm reset.

* Local administrative rights: On Windows, the account used to access TSM must be in the local Administrators group on the initial node, as TSM interacts with system-level services.

In a test cluster, the engineer's inability to log in suggests they lack either the correct TSM credentials or sufficient OS-level permissions. Since the question focuses on a Windows environment and "initial node," the most immediate requirement is local administrative rights to run TSM commands or access the UI.

* Option C (An account with administrative rights to the computer): Correct. The engineer must use an account in the local Administrators group on the initial node to authenticate to TSM. After that, they'll need the TSM admin username/password set during installation.

* Option A (An account with a Creator site role): Incorrect. Site roles (e.g., Creator) apply to content access within Tableau Server, not TSM administration.

* Option B (An account with a Site Administrator role): Incorrect. Site Administrators manage site content, not server-level TSM functions.

* Option D (An account for the Tableau Server administrator): Partially correct but incomplete. This likely refers to the TSM admin account, but without local admin rights on the machine, login will fail.

Option C is more precise.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "TSM Authentication" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/tsm_overview.htm#authentication).

NEW QUESTION # 54

What is the minimum required free hard disk space recommended for a Tableau Server installation in production?

- A. 15 GB
- B. 64 GB
- **C. 50 GB**
- D. 32 GB

Answer: C

Explanation:

Tableau Server has specific hardware requirements for production environments to ensure stability and performance. The minimum recommended free disk space for a production installation is 50 GB. This accounts for:

- * The installation itself (approximately 1-2 GB).
- * Space for log files, temporary files, and extracts managed by the File Store and Data Engine.
- * Room for backups and operational overhead.

The full minimum hardware recommendations for a single-node production deployment are:

- * 8 CPU cores (2.0 GHz or faster).
- * 32 GB RAM.
- * 50 GB free disk space (on the system drive, typically C: on Windows).
- * Option A (32 GB): Incorrect. While 32 GB is the minimum RAM requirement, it's insufficient for disk space in production.
- * Option B (50 GB): Correct. This matches Tableau's official recommendation for production environments.
- * Option C (15 GB): Incorrect. 15 GB is the minimum for a non-production or trial installation, not production.
- * Option D (64 GB): Incorrect. While 64 GB exceeds the minimum, it's not the specified requirement-50 GB is sufficient.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Minimum Hardware Recommendations" (<https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/requirements.htm>).

NEW QUESTION # 55

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 56

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

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

Answer: B,C

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 # 57

What process decides when a Repository failover is required?

- A. Backgrounder
- B. Coordination Service
- C. Gateway
- **D. Cluster Controller**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a high-availability (HA) Tableau Server setup, the Repository (PostgreSQL) has an active and passive instance. Failover occurs if the active Repository fails. Let's dive into the process:

* HA Setup:

* Two Repository instances across nodes (active/passive).

* Failover switches to the passive instance if the active one becomes unavailable (e.g., crash, network issue).

* Cluster Controller:

* Role: Monitors all processes (e.g., Repository, File Store) across nodes, detecting failures via heartbeats and status checks.

* Failover Decision: If the active Repository stops responding, Cluster Controller initiates failover, promoting the passive instance to active.

* Coordination: Works with Coordination Service (ZooKeeper) to update topology but makes the initial detection call.

* Option A (Cluster Controller): Correct.

* Why: It's the watchdog process, constantly monitoring Repository health and triggering failover when needed.

* Option B (Coordination Service): Incorrect.

* Role: ZooKeeper maintains cluster state and coordinates topology updates post-failover, but doesn't detect the failure-Cluster Controller does.

* Option C (Gateway): Incorrect.

* Role: Routes client requests-unrelated to internal process monitoring or failover.

* Option D (Backgrounder): Incorrect.

* Role: Executes background tasks-no involvement in Repository failover decisions.

Why This Matters: Understanding failover ensures HA reliability-Cluster Controller is the linchpin for resilience.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "High Availability" (<https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us>)

/ha.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 58

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