

# New Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Book | Certification

## Analytics-Admn-201 Exam



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### Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Connecting to and Preparing Data:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Installation and Configuration:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Troubleshooting:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Migration &amp; Upgrade:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Administration:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
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## Certification Analytics-Admn-201 Exam | Analytics-Admn-201 Regular Update

Practicing with Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Exam questions will help you to become an expert in and acquire the Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201. Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Questions allow you to verify your skills as a professional. You have to pass the Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 to achieve the associate-level certification.

### Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

#### NEW QUESTION # 18

You activate the same Tableau Server product key on three installations for Dev, Test, and Production. You plan to move the Test environment to new hardware. What is the recommended workflow for managing the product key?

- **A. Deactivate the product key on the existing Test environment, and then install and activate Tableau Server on the new hardware**
- B. Install and activate Tableau Server on the new hardware and keep the existing Test environment as a backup
- C. Install and activate Tableau Server on the new hardware, and then run the following script in the old environment: `tableau-server-obliterate.cmd -y -y -y`
- D. Install and activate Tableau Server on the new hardware, and then deactivate it on the old hardware

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Tableau Server's licensing ties product keys to specific machines. Moving an environment requires managing activations to stay compliant. Let's break this down:

\* Licensing Rules:

\* A product key can be activated on multiple machines (e.g., Dev, Test, Prod), but only up to the licensed limit (typically 3 for such setups).

\* Deactivation frees the key for reuse elsewhere.

\* Recommended Workflow:

\* Deactivate first: Use `tsm licenses deactivate` on the old Test machine to release the key.

\* Then activate: Install on the new hardware and activate with `tsm licenses activate -k <key>`.

\* Why: Ensures compliance and avoids activation conflicts (e.g., exceeding the key's limit).

\* Option B (Deactivate on Test, then install/activate on new hardware): Correct.

\* Steps:

\* On old Test: `tsm licenses deactivate`.

\* Install Tableau Server on new hardware.

\* On new Test: `tsm licenses activate -k <key>`.

\* Benefit: Clean, compliant transfer-preserves license integrity.

\* Option A (Activate new, then deactivate old): Incorrect.

\* Risk: If the key's limit is reached (e.g., 3 activations), the new activation fails until deactivation occurs. Order matters.

\* Option C (Activate new, keep old as backup): Incorrect.

\* Issue: Exceeds license limit (4 activations) and risks non-compliance. Backup requires deactivation or a separate key.

\* Option D (Activate new, obliterate old): Incorrect.

\* Details: `tableau-server-obliterate.cmd` wipes the entire install (data, config)-overkill and doesn't formally deactivate the key via TSM, potentially leaving licensing inconsistent.

Why This Matters: Proper license management prevents activation errors and ensures legal use across environments.  
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Manage Product Keys" ([https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/license\\_manage.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/license_manage.htm)).

### NEW QUESTION # 19

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 status of the Backgrounder process, as shown by the `tsm status -v` command
- **C. The Background Tasks for Extracts administrative view on the site status page**
- D. The UNC path to the extract's data source

**Answer: C**

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](https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/adminview_background_tasks.htm)).

### NEW QUESTION # 20

Which two settings should you configure to allow users to post comments on a visualization? (Choose two.)

- A. Comments must be enabled on the server Settings page
- **B. Add Comments must be allowed in permissions for the relevant users**
- **C. Comments must be enabled on the site Settings page**
- D. The relevant users must have a minimum site role of Explorer (can publish)

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

Comments on visualizations foster collaboration in Tableau Server-let's break down the requirements:

\* Commenting Prerequisites:

\* Site-Level Enablement: Comments must be activated for the site.

\* Permission: Users need the "Add Comment" capability on the content.

\* Site Role: Minimum role of Viewer allows commenting if permissions are set.

\* Option B (Add Comments must be allowed in permissions): Correct.

\* Details: In the Permissions dialog (e.g., for a workbook), set "Add Comment" to "Allowed" for users/groups. Default is "Denied" unless explicitly enabled.

\* How: Content > Workbooks > Actions > Permissions > Edit Rule.

\* Why: Permissions are granular-site enablement alone isn't enough.

\* Option D (Comments must be enabled on the site Settings page): Correct.

\* Details: Go to Site > Settings > General > Allow Comments-check the box.

\* Why: This is a site-wide toggle (default: off). Without it, no one can comment, regardless of permissions.

\* Option A (Minimum site role of Explorer - can publish): Incorrect.

\* Why: Viewer role suffices if permissions allow-Explorer (can publish) isn't required (it adds publishing, not commenting).

\* Option C (Server Settings page): Incorrect.

\* Why: Comments are a site-level feature, not server-wide-no such toggle exists in TSM's Server Settings.

Why This Matters: Enabling comments at both site and content levels ensures controlled collaboration-key for team insights.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Enable Comments" (<https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/comment.htm#enable>).

## NEW QUESTION # 21

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

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

**Answer: D**

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](https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/cli_security.htm#regenerate-internal-tokens)).

## NEW QUESTION # 22

What statement correctly describes locking permissions to a project?

- **A. You can lock permissions to a project by changing Customizable to Locked**
- B. Locking permissions to projects must be enabled on the Tableau Server Settings page
- C. Content permissions are locked to a project by default
- D. You can lock permissions to a project by setting the appropriate Project permission role

## Answer: A

### Explanation:

In Tableau Server, projects organize content (workbooks, data sources) and use permissions to control access. "Locking permissions" restricts how permissions are managed within a project-let's explore this exhaustively:

\* Permission Management Modes:

\* Managed by Owner: Default mode. Content owners (e.g., workbook publishers) can set permissions on their items, inheriting project defaults as a starting point.

\* Locked to the Project: Project-level permissions are enforced, and content owners cannot modify them. This ensures consistency across all items in the project.

\* How to Lock:

\* In the Tableau Server web UI:

\* Go to Content > Projects.

\* Select a project, click Actions > Permissions.

\* In the Permissions dialog, change Permissions Management from "Customizable" (Managed by Owner) to "Locked."

\* Set the desired permissions (e.g., Viewer, Editor) for users/groups, which then apply uniformly to all content.

\* Via REST API: Use the updateProject endpoint with "permissionsLocked": true.

\* Option B (You can lock permissions to a project by changing Customizable to Locked): Correct.

\* Details: This is the precise action in the UI-switching from "Customizable" to "Locked" locks permissions at the project level.

\* Impact: Owners lose the ability to override permissions on individual workbooks/data sources, enforcing governance.

\* Example: Set "All Users" to Viewer (Locked)-all content in the project is view-only, regardless of owner intent.

\* Option A (Locking permissions must be enabled on the Server Settings page): Incorrect.

\* Why: Locking is a per-project setting, not a server-wide toggle. The Server Settings page (via TSM) controls global configs (e.g., authentication), not project permissions.

\* Option C (Content permissions are locked by default): Incorrect.

\* Default: New projects are "Managed by Owner" (Customizable), allowing flexibility unless explicitly locked by an admin.

\* Option D (By setting the appropriate Project permission role): Incorrect.

\* Confusion: "Project permission role" isn't a term-permissions are set via rules (e.g., Viewer, Editor), but locking is a separate action (Customizable # Locked).

Why This Matters: Locking permissions ensures uniform access control, critical for regulated environments or large teams where consistency trumps flexibility.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Lock Project Permissions" ([https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/permissions\\_lock.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/permissions_lock.htm)).

## NEW QUESTION # 23

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