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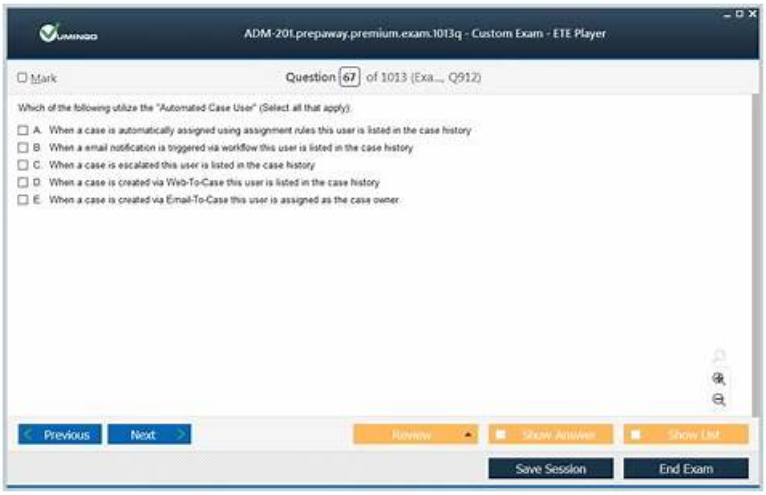

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Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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	• 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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Every day we are learning new knowledge, but also constantly forgotten knowledge before, can say that we have been in a process of memory and forger, but how to make our knowledge for a long time high quality stored in our minds? This requires a good memory approach, and the Analytics-Admn-201 study braindumps do it well. The Analytics-Admn-201 prep guide adopt diversified such as text, images, graphics memory method, have to distinguish the markup to learn information, through comparing different color font, as well as the entire logical framework architecture, let users on the premise of grasping the overall layout, better clues to the formation of targeted long-term memory, and through the cycle of practice, let the knowledge more deeply printed in my mind. The Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Questions are so scientific and reasonable that you can easily remember everything.

Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52
Which three data sources support Kerberos delegation with Tableau Server? (Choose three.)

- A. PostgreSQL
- B. SAP HANA
- C. SQL Server
- D. Teradata

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
Kerberos delegation allows Tableau Server to pass a user's Kerberos credentials to a data source for seamless authentication (SSO)-let's explore which sources support it:
* Kerberos Overview:
* Used with Active Directory (AD) for SSO in Windows environments.
* Tableau Server delegates the user's ticket to the data source, avoiding embedded credentials.
* Requires:
* Data source support for Kerberos.
* Proper configuration (e.g., SPN, constrained delegation).
* Supported Data Sources: Per Tableau's documentation:
* Option A (Teradata): Correct.
* Details: Supports Kerberos delegation-common in enterprise data warehouses.
* Config: Enable in TSM (tsm authentication kerberos configure) and set SPN for Teradata.
* Option C (SQL Server): Correct.
* Details: Fully supports Kerberos-widely used with AD-integrated SQL Server instances.
* Config: Requires AD setup and "Trustworthy" delegation in SQL Server.
* Option D (SAP HANA): Correct.
* Details: Supports Kerberos SSO via delegation-popular in SAP ecosystems.
* Config: Needs HANA Kerberos setup (e.g., keytab) and Tableau Server integration.
* Option B (PostgreSQL): Incorrect.
* Why: Supports Kerberos authentication natively, but Tableau Server doesn't enable delegation to PostgreSQL-users must embed credentials or use other methods (e.g., OAuth).
Why This Matters: Kerberos delegation enhances security by avoiding stored passwords-knowing supported sources ensures SSO feasibility.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Kerberos Delegation" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/kerberos_delegation.htm), "Supported Connectors" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/datasource.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 53
Which Tableau Server process performs the role of a database for metadata?

- A. Repository
- B. File Store
- C. Data Engine
- D. Backgrounder

Answer: A

Explanation:
Tableau Server relies on several processes to function, each with a specific role. The Repository process (powered by PostgreSQL) serves as the database for metadata, storing critical information such as:
* User and group details.
* Permissions and site configurations.
* Workbook and data source metadata (e.g., schedules, subscriptions).
* Option B (Repository): Correct. The Repository is the centralized database that holds all metadata, making it the backbone of Tableau Server's content management. There are typically two instances in an HA setup (one active, one passive), monitored by the Cluster Controller.
* Option A (Data Engine): Incorrect. The Data Engine manages in-memory data processing and extract storage (e.g., .hyper files), not metadata. It's separate from the Repository.
* Option C (Backgrounder): Incorrect. The Backgrounder handles background tasks like extract refreshes and subscriptions, but it doesn't store metadata-it interacts with the Repository to retrieve task details.
* Option D (File Store): Incorrect. The File Store manages physical extract files and workbook assets, not metadata, which is stored in the Repository.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Tableau Server Processes" (https://help.tableau.com/current /server/en-us/processes.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 54
What two Tableau Services Manager (TSM) processes continue to run when Tableau Server is stopped?
(Choose two.)

- A. VizQL Server
- B. Backgrounder
- C. License Manager
- D. Administration Controller

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Tableau Server consists of multiple processes managed by TSM. When you stop Tableau Server (e.g., via tsm stop), most application processes halt, but some TSM-specific processes remain active to manage the server's infrastructure. Let's examine each:
* TSM Processes: These include the Administration Controller, Administration Agent, and License Manager, which handle configuration, monitoring, and licensing.
* Application Processes: These include VizQL Server, Backgrounder, Data Server, etc., which deliver Tableau's core functionality and stop when the server is stopped.
When tsm stop is executed:
* The Administration Controller (port 8850) continues running to manage TSM operations (e.g., restarts, status checks).
* The License Manager remains active to validate licenses and ensure compliance, even when the server is offline.
* Application processes like VizQL Server and Backgrounder shut down, as they're tied to user-facing services.
* Option B (License Manager): Correct. It persists to handle licensing tasks, ensuring the server can restart without license issues.
* Option D (Administration Controller): Correct. It's the core TSM process, always running to accept commands and manage the server state.
* Option A (VizQL Server): Incorrect. VizQL stops, as it renders visualizations for users-an application process tied to active server operation.
* Option C (Backgrounder): Incorrect. Backgrounder stops, as it processes background tasks (e.g., extract refreshes), which halt when the server is down.
Why This Matters: Understanding which processes persist helps administrators troubleshoot and manage server lifecycle events

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

NEW QUESTION # 55
Which three types of data should you backup to ensure that you can restore a Tableau Server? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: A,B,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 # 56
What should you do to configure the view URL and enable recording for a site that has recording workbook performance metrics enabled?

- A. Click the Performance link in the toolbar at the top of the view
- B. Delete the session ID in the URL and reload the view
- C. Type :record_performance=yes& at the end of the view URL, immediately before the session ID
- D. Type :record_performance=yes& at the end of the view URL, immediately after the session ID

Answer: D

Explanation:
Tableau Server can record performance metrics for workbooks to troubleshoot slow-loading views. This feature must be enabled at the site level (via Settings > General > Allow Performance Recording). Once enabled, you can trigger recording for a specific view by modifying its URL.
The correct syntax is to append :record_performance=yes& to the view URL, immediately after the session ID. For example:
* Original
URL: http://server/#/site/my-site/views/workbook/view?:iid=1
* Modified

URL: http://server/#/site/my-site/views/workbook/view?:iid=1:record_performance=yes
&
After loading the view with this parameter, a performance recording is generated and accessible via the Performance option in the toolbar.
* Option B (Type :record_performance=yes& at the end of the view URL, immediately after the session ID): Correct. This follows Tableau's documented method for enabling performance recording.
* Option A (Click the Performance link in the toolbar): Incorrect. The Performance link appears only after recording is triggered via the URL; it's not the method to enable it.
* Option C (Type :record_performance=yes& immediately before the session ID): Incorrect. The parameter must follow the session ID (e.g., :iid=1) to function correctly.
* Option D (Delete the session ID in the URL and reload the view): Incorrect. The session ID is required for the view to load properly; removing it breaks the URL.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Record Performance of a View" (https://help.tableau.com/current /server/en-us/perf_record.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 57
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