

Analytics-Admn-201 Testengine & Analytics-Admn-201 Lerntipps



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Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Prüfungsplan:

| Thema | Einzelheiten |
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| Thema 1 | <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 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"> • 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 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. |

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| 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. |
|---------|--|

>> Analytics-Admn-201 Testengine <<

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Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator Analytics-Admn-201 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q49-Q54):

49. Frage

What process enables you to access Tableau Services Manager (TSM) over HTTPS?

- A. License Manager
- B. Administration Agent
- C. Coordination Service
- **D. Administration Controller**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

TSM is Tableau Server's management layer, accessible via CLI or web UI (port 8850). HTTPS secures this access-let's identify the responsible process:

* TSM Architecture:

* Administration Controller: Core TSM process, running on the initial node, handling configuration, UI, and CLI commands.

* HTTPS: Enabled by default on port 8850 with a self-signed certificate (configurable to custom certs).

* Option B (Administration Controller): Correct.

* Details: Hosts the TSM web UI (<https://<server>:8850>) and processes CLI requests. It manages the HTTPS listener, serving the interface securely.

* Why: It's the central hub for TSM operations, including secure access.

* Option A (License Manager): Incorrect.

* Why: Validates licenses, not responsible for HTTPS or UI access.

* Option C (Administration Agent): Incorrect.

* Why: Runs on additional nodes in multi-node setups to relay commands to the Controller-no direct HTTPS role.

* Option D (Coordination Service): Incorrect.

* Why: ZooKeeper manages cluster state, not TSM's web interface or HTTPS.

Why This Matters: Secure TSM access protects server administration-Administration Controller is the linchpin.

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

50. Frage

You have a server that contains 16 processor cores. What is the default number of VizQL instances configured by the installer?

- A. 0
- B. 1

- C. 2
- D. 3

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The VizQL Server process in Tableau Server handles rendering visualizations and processing queries for users viewing dashboards or workbooks. During installation, Tableau Server automatically configures the number of VizQL instances based on the number of processor cores on the machine, following this rule:

Default VizQL instances = 2 per node, unless manually adjusted post-installation.

In multi-node setups, additional instances may be added based on core count, but the question specifies a single server with 16 cores.

The installer does not scale VizQL instances linearly with core count by default (e.g., it doesn't set 1 instance per 4 cores). Instead: For a single-node installation, the default is 2 VizQL instances, regardless of core count (assuming the minimum hardware requirements are met: 8 cores, 32 GB RAM).

Administrators can later adjust this using TSM (e.g., tsm topology set-process) based on performance needs, but the question asks for the default configured by the installer.

Option A (4): Incorrect. Four instances might be configured manually for a 16-core server, but it's not the default.

Option B (6): Incorrect. Six instances exceed the default for a single node.

Option C (10): Incorrect. Ten instances are far beyond the default and would require manual configuration.

Option D (2): Correct. The installer sets 2 VizQL instances by default on a single-node installation.

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

51. Frage

Which two statements are advantages of published data sources in comparison to embedded data sources? (Choose two.)

- A. Storage space is conserved and resource usage during data refreshes is optimized
- B. Data is protected so that it is only available in one workbook
- C. Drivers are automatically installed on each client's machine
- D. Centralized data management is easier

Antwort: A,D

Begründung:

In Tableau, data sources can be embedded (stored within a workbook) or published (stored separately on Tableau Server). Let's define these and analyze the advantages:

* Embedded Data Source: The connection details and any extract are bundled in the .twb or .twbx file.

Each workbook manages its own copy.

* Published Data Source: The connection or extract is hosted on Tableau Server, reusable across multiple workbooks.

Now, let's evaluate the options:

* Option C (Centralized data management is easier): Correct. Published data sources allow:

* Single source of truth: One data source can serve multiple workbooks, ensuring consistency.

* Unified updates: Refresh schedules, permissions, and metadata (e.g., calculated fields) are managed in one place via the Server UI.

* Governance: Administrators can control access and monitor usage centrally. In contrast, embedded data sources require individual updates per workbook, leading to duplication and management overhead.

* Option D (Storage space is conserved and resource usage during data refreshes is optimized):

Correct. With published data sources:

* Storage: A single extract on the Server (e.g., a .hyper file) is shared across workbooks, avoiding redundant copies stored in each embedded workbook.

* Refreshes: One refresh job updates the shared extract, reducing CPU and memory usage compared to multiple refreshes for duplicate embedded extracts. Embedded data sources replicate extracts, increasing disk space and refresh load.

* Option A (Data is protected so that it is only available in one workbook): Incorrect. This describes embedded data sources, not published ones. Published data sources are shared, not restricted to one workbook-permissions control access, not exclusivity.

* Option B (Drivers are automatically installed on each client's machine): Incorrect. Drivers (e.g., for SQL Server, PostgreSQL) must be installed on the Server hosting the published data source, not client machines. This is unrelated to the published vs. embedded distinction.

Why This Matters: Published data sources enhance scalability and efficiency in enterprise deployments, making them a cornerstone of Tableau Server's data strategy.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Published Data Sources" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/datasource_publish.htm).

52. Frage

You attempt to delete a user who owns content on a Tableau Server. What is the result of the delete action?

- A. The user is deleted, and the user's content is reassigned to the project leader
- **B. The user is switched to an Unlicensed site role and is NOT deleted**
- C. The user is deleted, and the user's content is reassigned to the server administrator
- D. The user and all of the user's content is deleted

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Deleting a user in Tableau Server involves handling their owned content (workbooks, data sources)-let's analyze the process:

* Deletion Rules:

* Ownership Check: Tableau prevents deletion if the user owns content to avoid orphaning it.

* Action: Instead of deleting, the user's site role is set to Unlicensed, retaining their account and content ownership.

* Resolution: An admin must reassign ownership (e.g., via Users > Actions > Change Owner) before deletion.

* Option D (User switched to Unlicensed and NOT deleted): Correct.

* Details: Attempting deletion (e.g., Users > Select User > Actions > Delete) triggers a check. If content exists, the user becomes Unlicensed-still in the system but unable to log in.

* Why: Protects data integrity-content remains accessible for reassignment.

* Option A (Deleted, content to server admin): Incorrect.

* Why: No automatic reassignment to the server admin-manual action is required first.

* Option B (Deleted, content to project leader): Incorrect.

* Why: Project leaders don't automatically inherit content-no such mechanism exists.

* Option C (User and content deleted): Incorrect.

* Why: Tableau avoids deleting content with the user-too destructive without explicit intent.

Why This Matters: This safeguard prevents accidental data loss, ensuring admins manage ownership transitions deliberately.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Delete Users" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/users_delete.htm).

53. Frage

What should you use to set a preferred active repository?

- A. The TSM browser client's Maintenance page
- **B. A tsm configuration set command**
- C. A tabcmd set command
- D. The TSM browser client's Configuration Topology page

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Tableau Server uses a PostgreSQL database as its repository to store metadata, user information, and permissions. In a high-availability (HA) setup with multiple nodes, there are typically two repository instances: one active and one passive. The "preferred active repository" refers to designating which repository instance should take priority as the active one. This is managed through Tableau Services Manager (TSM).

The correct method to set the preferred active repository is by using the tsm configuration set command.

Specifically, you would use a command like:

```
tsm configuration set -k postgresql.preferred_host -v <hostname>
```

This command allows an administrator to specify the preferred host for the active repository, ensuring control over which node takes precedence in an HA environment.

Option B (tabcmd set command) is incorrect because tabcmd is a command-line utility primarily used for administrative tasks like managing users, groups, and content (e.g., publishing workbooks), not for configuring server topology or repository settings.

Option C (TSM browser client's Maintenance page) is incorrect because the Maintenance page in the TSM web interface is used for tasks like backups, restores, and cleanup, but it does not provide an option to set the preferred active repository.

Option D (TSM browser client's Configuration Topology page) is partially relevant since the Topology page displays the current configuration of services across nodes, including the repository. However, it does not allow direct modification of the preferred

