

素敵Analytics-Admn-201 | 一番優秀なAnalytics-Admn-201最新問題試験 | 試験の準備方法Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator最新日本語版参考書



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>> Analytics-Admn-201最新問題 <<

Analytics-Admn-201最新日本語版参考書、Analytics-Admn-201技術問題

弊社JapancertのAnalytics-Admn-201試験問題を使用するすべての人がAnalytics-Admn-201試験に合格し、関連する認定資格を取得できることを心から願っています。そして、Analytics-Admn-201試験問題の合格率は98%以上です。当社のすべての専門家および教授の唯一の目標は、すべての人々に最適で適切なAnalytics-Admn-201学習教材を設計することです。多くの顧客のさまざまな要求に応じて、彼らはすべての顧客向けに3種類のAnalytics-Admn-201認定試験ガイド資料を設計しました：PDF、ソフト、およびAPPバージョン。

Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 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.
トピック 2	<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.
トピック 3	<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.
トピック 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.
トピック 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 認定 Analytics-Admn-201 試験問題 (Q39-Q44):

質問 # 39

Which three items can be contained in a project? (Choose three.)

- A. Groups
- B. Data Sources
- C. Workbooks
- D. Nested Projects

正解： B、 C、 D

解説：

In Tableau Server, projects are containers for organizing and securing content. They help manage permissions and structure content hierarchically. Let's define what can be contained:

- * Workbooks: Visualizations and dashboards published to the Server.
- * Data Sources: Published connections or extracts reusable across workbooks.
- * Nested Projects: Sub-projects within a parent project, introduced in later versions (e.g., 2018.2) for deeper organization.
- * Option B (Workbooks): Correct. Workbooks are the primary content type in projects, containing views and dashboards.
- * Option C (Nested Projects): Correct. Nested projects allow hierarchical structuring (e.g., a "Sales" project with "Q1" and "Q2" sub-projects), with inherited or custom permissions.
- * Option D (Data Sources): Correct. Published data sources reside in projects, providing reusable data connections.
- * Option A (Groups): Incorrect. Groups are collections of users managed at the site or server level, not stored within projects. Projects contain content, not user entities.

Why This Matters: Projects are key to content governance-knowing what they hold helps administrators organize and secure assets effectively.

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

質問 # 40

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

正解: A

解説:

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).

質問 # 41

You have an installation of Tableau Server and a site that are configured to use default settings. What should you do to ensure that the users on the site can set up data-driven alerts?

- A. Enable data-driven alerts on the Tableau Services Manager Configuration page
- B. No action is necessary: the default settings enable data-driven alerts for the site
- C. Run the tsm configuration set -k dataAlerts.checkIntervalInMinutes -v 60 command
- D. Change the data-driven alerts setting on the new site's Settings page

正解: D

解説:

Data-driven alerts in Tableau Server allow users to receive notifications when data in a view meets certain conditions (e.g., a sales metric exceeds a threshold). By default, this feature is disabled for a site unless explicitly enabled by an administrator.

Option C (Change the data-driven alerts setting on the new site's Settings page): This is the correct answer. In the Tableau Server

web interface, a site administrator can navigate to the site's Settings > General page and enable the option "Let users create data-driven alerts." This must be done manually because the default setting for a new site is disabled. Once enabled, users with appropriate permissions (e.g., Viewer, Explorer, or Creator roles) can create alerts on views they have access to.

Option A (Enable data-driven alerts on the TSM Configuration page): This is incorrect because the TSM Configuration page (accessed via the TSM web UI or CLI) manages server-wide settings like ports, authentication, and processes, not site-specific features like data-driven alerts.

Option B (Run the tsm configuration set -k dataAlerts.checkIntervallnMinutes -v 60 command): This is incorrect. The dataAlerts.checkIntervallnMinutes key controls how frequently Tableau Server checks alert conditions (default is 60 minutes), but it does not enable the feature itself. The feature must first be turned on at the site level.

Option D (No action is necessary): This is incorrect because the default setting for data-driven alerts is off for new sites, requiring explicit action to enable it.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Configure Data-Driven Alerts" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/data_alerts.htm).

質問 # 42

Which three types of authentications can you use to implement single-sign-on (SSO) authentication to Tableau Server? (Choose three.)

- A. Kerberos with Active Directory
- B. Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML)
- C. Local Authentication
- D. OpenID Connect

正解: A、B、D

解説:

Single Sign-On (SSO) allows users to authenticate once (e.g., via a corporate identity provider) and access Tableau Server without re-entering credentials. Tableau Server supports several SSO methods:

* OpenID Connect (OIDC): An OAuth 2.0-based protocol for SSO, configured via Tableau's SAML settings with an OIDC-compatible IdP (e.g., Google, Okta).

* Kerberos with Active Directory: A ticket-based SSO protocol, widely used in Windows environments with AD integration.

* SAML: A flexible SSO standard using XML assertions, supporting various IdPs (e.g., ADFS, PingFederate).

Let's evaluate:

* Option A (OpenID Connect): Correct. OIDC is an SSO method, implemented as a SAML variant in Tableau Server, enabling seamless login.

* Option C (Kerberos with Active Directory): Correct. Kerberos provides SSO in AD environments, delegating authentication to the domain controller.

* Option D (Security Assertion Markup Language - SAML): Correct. SAML is a core SSO method in Tableau, widely adopted for enterprise integrations.

* Option B (Local Authentication): Incorrect. Local Authentication uses Tableau's internal user database, requiring manual credential entry-no SSO support.

Why This Matters: SSO enhances user experience and security by leveraging existing identity systems, reducing password fatigue.

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

質問 # 43

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

正解: B

解説:

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).

質問 # 44

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