100% Pass 2026 Efficient Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201: Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator Exam Cram Review

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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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

>> Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Cram Review <<

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Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34
What type of information is stored in the tsm maintenance backup -f <filename>.tsbak command?

- A. Topology data
- B. SMTP server settings
- C. Repository data
- D. Notification settings

Answer: C

Explanation:
The tsm maintenance backup command creates a backup file (with a .tsbak extension) that captures critical data needed to restore Tableau Server in case of failure or migration. This backup primarily includes:
Repository data: This encompasses the PostgreSQL database, which stores metadata such as workbooks, data sources, user information, permissions, schedules, and subscriptions.
Configuration data: This includes server settings like authentication methods, port configurations, and service layouts, but it does not include topology data as a separate entity (topology is part of the configuration).
The command does not back up the following:
Extract files (stored in the File Store), which must be backed up separately if needed.
Log files, which are archived using tsm maintenance ziplogs.
Option A (Notification settings) is incorrect because while notification settings are part of the configuration data stored in the repository, they are not the primary focus of the backup. The broader category is "repository data." Option B (SMTP server settings) is also incorrect for the same reason-SMTP settings are configuration data within the repository, but the backup is not limited to just these settings.
Option D (Topology data) is incorrect because topology data (e.g., how services are distributed across nodes) is part of the configuration included in the backup, but it's not stored as a standalone item. The .tsbak file is centered on the repository database.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Back Up Tableau Server Data" (https://help.tableau.com/current /server/en-us/backup_restore.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 35
You have an existing group subscription. You add a user to the group. What statement correctly describes the result?

- A. The subscription will continue to include only the members of the group at the time the subscription was made

- B. The administrator receives a notice to approve or deny adding the user to the subscription
- C. The subscription updates automatically to include the new user
- D. The creator of the subscription receives notice of the change and must manually edit the subscription to reflect the new group membership

Answer: C

Explanation:
Subscriptions in Tableau Server deliver workbook views to users via email on a schedule. Group subscriptions apply to all group members-let's unpack this:
* Group Subscription Mechanics:
* Created via Workbooks > Actions > Subscribe > Select Group.
* Delivers content to all users in the group at the time the subscription runs (e.g., daily PDF).
* Dynamic: Membership updates (additions/removals) are reflected automatically on the next run.
* Option C (The subscription updates automatically to include the new user): Correct.
* Details: When you add a user to the group (e.g., via Users > Groups > Add Users), Tableau Server's subscription process queries the group's current membership at runtime. The new user receives the subscription on the next scheduled delivery-no manual action needed.
* Example: Group "Sales" has a 9 AM subscription. Add a user at 8 AM-they get the email tomorrow at 9 AM.
* Option A (Admin receives notice to approve/deny): Incorrect.
* Why: No approval workflow exists for group membership changes in subscriptions-it's automatic.
* Option B (Creator must manually edit): Incorrect.
* Why: Subscriptions are tied to the group, not a static user list-manual edits aren't required for membership changes.
* Option D (Only members at creation time): Incorrect.
* Why: This would be true for individual subscriptions (static list), but group subscriptions are dynamic.
Why This Matters: Dynamic group subscriptions streamline content delivery as teams evolve, reducing admin overhead.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Manage Subscriptions" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/subscribe.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 36
Which three methods should an administrator use to create a Tableau Server group or project? (Choose three.)

- A. Tableau Server browser interface
- B. tabcmd
- C. tsm customize
- D. REST API

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
Tableau Server provides multiple methods to create groups (collections of users) and projects (content containers), catering to UI, CLI, and programmatic needs. Let's dissect each option with depth:
* Option B (Tableau Server browser interface): Correct.
* Groups: Go to Users > Groups > Add Group, name it, and optionally sync with Active Directory.
* Projects: Go to Content > Projects > New Project, set name, description, and permissions.
* Details: The web UI is intuitive, requiring server/site administrator rights. It's ideal for manual, ad-hoc creation with immediate visibility.
* Permissions: For projects, you can set default permissions or lock them here.
* Option C (tabcmd): Correct.
* Groups: tabcmd creategroup "GroupName" creates a local group. Add users with tabcmd addusers "GroupName" --users "user1,user2".
* Projects: tabcmd createproject -n "ProjectName" -d "Description" creates a project.
* Details: tabcmd is a command-line tool for batch operations or scripting (e.g., automating group/project setup). It requires a server admin login (tabcmd login).
* Limitation: No AD sync via tabcmd-that's UI or REST API territory.
* Option D (REST API): Correct.
* Groups: Use the POST /api/api-version/sites/site-id/groups endpoint with a payload (e.g., {"group": {"name": "GroupName"}}). Supports AD import too.
* Projects: Use POST /api/api-version/sites/site-id/projects (e.g., {"project": {"name": "ProjectName", "description": "Desc"}}).

* Details: The REST API is programmatic, ideal for integration with external systems or bulk automation. Requires authentication via a token and server/site admin rights.
* Power: Offers full control, including nested projects and custom permissions.
* Option A (tsm customize): Incorrect.
* Purpose: tsm customize modifies TSM UI branding (e.g., logos, colors) via commands like tsm customize --logo "path/to/logo.png".
* Why Wrong: It's unrelated to creating groups or projects-it's for cosmetic server configuration, not content/user management.
Why This Matters: Offering UI, CLI, and API options ensures flexibility-manual for small tasks, automation for scale-critical in enterprise deployments.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Manage Groups" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/groups_create.htm), "Manage Projects" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/projects_create.htm), "tabcmd Commands" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/tabcmd_cmd.htm), "REST API Reference" (https://help.tableau.com/current/api/rest_api/en-us/REST/rest_api_ref.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 37
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 deleted, and the user's content is reassigned to the server administrator
- C. The user is switched to an Unlicensed site role and is NOT deleted
- D. The user and all of the user's content is deleted

Answer: C

Explanation:
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).

NEW QUESTION # 38
Which two operating systems are supported for a Tableau Server installation? (Choose two.)

- A. Windows 10
- B. Windows 7
- C. Windows Server 2019
- D. Windows Server 2016

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Tableau Server is designed for production environments and is supported only on server-class operating systems, not desktop operating systems. As of the latest documentation (aligned with knowledge up to March 21, 2025), the supported operating systems for Tableau Server on Windows are:
Windows Server 2016

Windows Server 2019
Windows Server 2022 (added in later versions, but relevant as of 2025).
Desktop operating systems like Windows 7 or Windows 10 are not supported for production installations due to stability, security, and performance requirements.
Option A (Windows 7): Incorrect. Windows 7 is a desktop OS and is not supported for Tableau Server. It's also end-of-life as of January 2020.
Option B (Windows 10): Incorrect. Windows 10 is a desktop OS and not supported for production Tableau Server deployments, though it may be used for testing in non-production scenarios.
Option C (Windows Server 2019): Correct. This is a supported server OS for Tableau Server.
Option D (Windows Server 2016): Correct. This is also a supported server OS for Tableau Server.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "System Requirements for Tableau Server" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/requirements.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 39
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