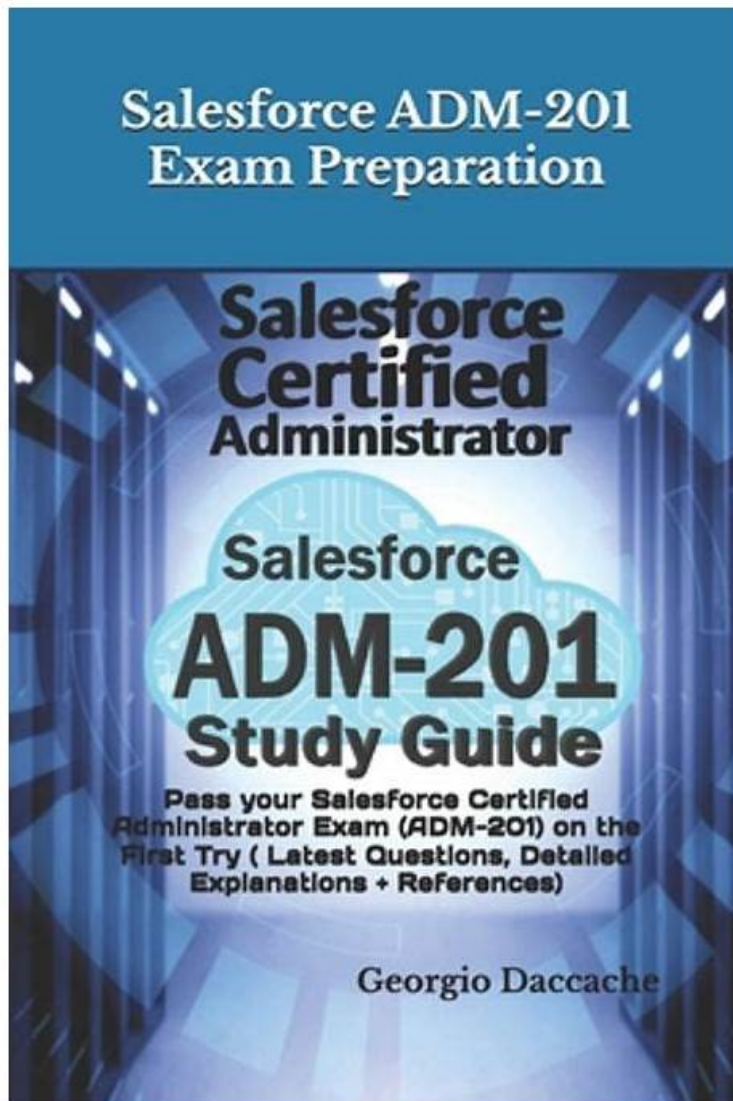


使用精準的Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201考題資訊學習 您的Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201考試，確定通過



Fast2test為通過Analytics-Admn-201考試提供最完整有效的方案，幫祝廣大考生在考試中獲得更多的優勢。確保你只獲得最新的和最有效的Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201考古題，我們也希望客戶能隨時隨地的訪問，于是有了多個版本的題庫資料。PDF版的題庫方便你閱讀，為你真實地再現Analytics-Admn-201考試題目，軟件版本的題庫作為一個測試引擎，可以幫你模擬真實的Analytics-Admn-201考試環境，為考生做好充足的考前準備。通過Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201考試不再是夢想，我們的考古題就可以確保你成功。

Fast2test作為專門提供Analytics-Admn-201認證考試相關資料的提供者，一直以來都把為考生們提供最優秀的資料作為自己的目標。與其他網站相比，Fast2test更得大家的信任。這是為什麼呢？因為Fast2test有著多年的經驗，並且一直專心致力於Analytics-Admn-201認證考試的研究，總結出了很多關於考試的規律。這樣，Fast2test的資料就可以有很高的命中率。這也保證了大家的考試的合格率。所以Fast2test得到了大家的信任。

>> Analytics-Admn-201考題資訊 <<

快速下載Analytics-Admn-201考題資訊和資格考試領先材料供應者和實用的Analytics-Admn-201試題

Fast2test是個很好的為Salesforce Analytics-Admin-201 認證考試提供方便的網站。根據過去的考試練習題和答案的研究，Fast2test能有效的捕捉Salesforce Analytics-Admin-201 認證考試試題內容。Fast2test提供的Salesforce Analytics-Admin-201考試練習題真實的考試練習題有緊密的相似性。

最新的 Salesforce Administrator Analytics-Admin-201 免費考試真題 (Q20-Q25):

問題 #20

You need to verify the status of the Coordination Service ensemble in a high-availability (HA) Tableau Server cluster. What should you do?

- **A. Run the command `tsm status -v`**
- B. Examine the Tableau Server Status page
- C. Run the command `tsm maintenance ziplogs`
- D. Examine the Tableau Services Manager (TSM) web client Status page

答案: A

解題說明:

In an HA Tableau Server cluster, the Coordination Service (ZooKeeper ensemble) maintains cluster state- let's find the best way to check it:

* Coordination Service:

* Runs on multiple nodes (3 or 5 in HA) to ensure quorum and failover.

* Status indicates if it's running and synced-critical for cluster health.

* Option C (Run `tsm status -v`): Correct.

* Details: `tsm status --verbose` lists all processes across nodes, including Coordination Service (e.g., "Coordination Service: RUNNING").

* Why Best: Provides detailed, node-specific status in the CLI-e.g., "Node 1: RUNNING, Node 2: RUNNING."

* Use: Run on the initial node; `-v` ensures full output.

* Option A (TSM web client Status page): Incorrect.

* Why: The TSM UI (Server > Status) shows process counts (e.g., "Coordination Service: 3 instances"), but not detailed per-node status-less granular than CLI.

* Option B (`tsm maintenance ziplogs`): Incorrect.

* Why: Generates log archives for troubleshooting, not a real-time status check.

* Option D (Tableau Server Status page): Incorrect.

* Why: The Server Status page (Server > Status in the web UI) monitors application processes (e.g., VizQL), not TSM's Coordination Service.

Why This Matters: Coordination Service health ensures HA stability-`tsm status -v` is the admin's go-to for precision.

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

問題 #21

What two types of users can sign in to Tableau Server and edit the permissions for a workbook in a project, when permissions are NOT set to Locked to the project? (Choose two.)

- A. Users that have the workbook Interactor role
- **B. Users set to Project Leader for the workbook's project**
- C. Users that have the project and workbook Viewer role
- **D. The workbook's owner**

答案: B,D

解題說明:

Editing permissions on a workbook in Tableau Server depends on the user's role and the project's permission settings. Since permissions are not locked (i.e., "Managed by Owner"), let's dissect who can edit them:

* Permission Model:

* Not Locked: Owners of content (workbooks, data sources) can set permissions, and Project Leaders can override at the project level.

* Site Roles: Define maximum capabilities (e.g., Viewer, Explorer, Creator).

* Capabilities: "Set Permissions" is explicit-only certain users get it.

- * Option C (The workbook's owner): Correct.
- * Details: The owner (typically the publisher) has full control over their workbook when permissions are Managed by Owner:
- * How: In the UI, go to Content > Workbooks > Actions > Permissions-owners can edit rules (e.g., grant Editor to a group).
- * Site Role: Minimum of Explorer (can publish) or Creator to publish, ensuring "Set Permissions" capability.
- * Why: Ownership inherently includes permission management unless locked.
- * Option D (Users set to Project Leader for the workbook's project): Correct.
- * Details: Project Leaders are assigned via Content > Projects > Actions > Permissions > Set Project Leader:
- * Power: Can edit permissions for all content in the project, even if not the owner.
- * Site Role: Requires Site Administrator or Server Administrator (Creator/Explorer variants suffice).
- * Why: Overrides ownership in Managed by Owner mode-ensures project-level governance.
- * Option A (Users with project and workbook Viewer role): Incorrect.
- * Why: Viewer role (site-level) limits users to viewing-lacks "Set Permissions" capability, regardless of project/workbook rules.
- * Option B (Users with workbook Interactor role): Incorrect.
- * Why: "Interactor" isn't a standard role-likely a misnomer for Explorer or Viewer with interaction permissions (e.g., Filter). No permission-editing rights exist here.

Why This Matters: Knowing who can edit permissions prevents access control gaps-crucial for collaborative or regulated environments.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Permissions" (<https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/permissions.htm>), "Project Leader Permissions" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/permissions_project_leader.htm).

問題 #22

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

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

答案: A,B,C

解題說明:

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>).

問題 #23

What is the minimum required free hard disk space recommended for a Tableau Server installation in production?

- A. 64 GB
- B. 32 GB
- C. 15 GB
- D. 50 GB

答案: D

解題說明:

Tableau Server has specific hardware requirements for production environments to ensure stability and performance. The minimum recommended free disk space for a production installation is 50 GB. This accounts for:

- * The installation itself (approximately 1-2 GB).
- * Space for log files, temporary files, and extracts managed by the File Store and Data Engine.
- * Room for backups and operational overhead.

The full minimum hardware recommendations for a single-node production deployment are:

- * 8 CPU cores (2.0 GHz or faster).
- * 32 GB RAM.
- * 50 GB free disk space (on the system drive, typically C: on Windows).
- * Option A (32 GB): Incorrect. While 32 GB is the minimum RAM requirement, it's insufficient for disk space in production.
- * Option B (50 GB): Correct. This matches Tableau's official recommendation for production environments.
- * Option C (15 GB): Incorrect. 15 GB is the minimum for a non-production or trial installation, not production.
- * Option D (64 GB): Incorrect. While 64 GB exceeds the minimum, it's not the specified requirement- 50 GB is sufficient.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Minimum Hardware Recommendations" (<https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/requirements.htm>).

問題 #24

A user reports that a newly-published workbook runs slowly. What should you ask the user first to investigate the problem?

- A. Does it run any faster in Tableau Desktop?
- B. Did you enable caching on the workbook?
- C. Does the workbook always run slowly or does performance vary?
- D. How many times have you opened the workbook in Tableau Server?

答案: A

解題說明:

When a user reports slow performance for a newly-published workbook on Tableau Server, troubleshooting requires isolating the cause-e.g., data source issues, server load, workbook design, or caching. The first question should establish a baseline to narrow the scope. Let's analyze this step-by-step with depth:

* Performance Context:

* A workbook's speed depends on:

* Data Source: Query complexity, size, network latency (e.g., database vs. extract).

* Workbook Design: Filters, calculations, dashboard complexity.

* Server Resources: VizQL rendering, Background load, caching.

* "Newly-published" implies it's not yet optimized or cached on the server.

* Option A (Does it run any faster in Tableau Desktop?): Correct.

* Why First: Comparing Desktop vs. Server performance is the most foundational diagnostic step:

* Desktop Baseline: If it's slow in Desktop (local machine), the issue likely lies in the workbook (e.g., complex queries, large data) or data source (e.g., slow database)-not Server-specific.

* Server Difference: If it's fast in Desktop but slow on Server, the problem could be server-side (e.g., resource contention, network latency to the data source from Server).

* Practical Next Steps:

* Slow in Desktop: Optimize workbook (e.g., simplify calcs, use extracts).

* Fast in Desktop: Check Server (e.g., caching, VizQL load).

* Why Critical: Establishes whether the issue is inherent to the workbook/data or introduced by Server-guides all further investigation.

* Option B (Does the workbook always run slowly or does performance vary?): Useful but secondary.

* Why Not First: Variability (e.g., slow at peak times) points to server load, but without a Desktop baseline, you can't rule out workbook design. It's a follow-up question after A.

* Detail: Variability might suggest caching or concurrent user impact, but it assumes Server-side causation prematurely.

* Option C (How many times have you opened the workbook in Tableau Server?): Less relevant initially.

* Why Not First: Frequency of access might affect caching (first load is slower, subsequent loads faster), but it's too specific and doesn't isolate Desktop vs. Server. It's a niche follow-up.

* Option D (Did you enable caching on the workbook?): Misleading and incorrect.

* Why Not First: Caching is server-managed (e.g., VizQL cache settings via tsm data-access caching set), not a user-toggle per workbook. Users don't "enable" it-admins do. Plus, it's premature without a baseline.

Why This Matters: Starting with Desktop performance cuts through assumptions, pinpointing whether the root cause is client-side (workbook/data) or server-side-essential for efficient resolution in production.

- [illegible]

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