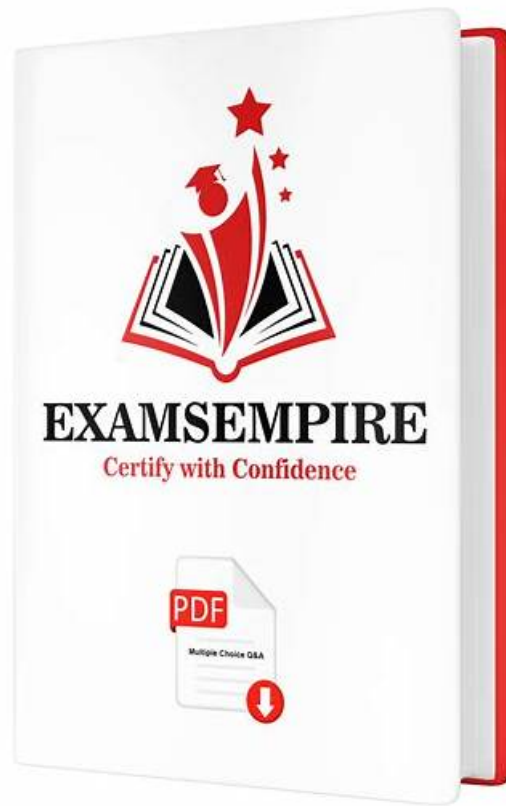


Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201최신버전덤프샘플다운 & Analytics-Admn-201퍼펙트최신덤프공부



참고: Itcertkr에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 Analytics-Admn-201 시험 문제집이 있습니다:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Z1APVZDwtYbszuGq7DrgD6XUvNI7_hJS

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Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<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.

주제 2	<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.
주제 3	<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.
주제 4	<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.
주제 5	<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.

>> Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201최신버전 덤프샘플 다운 <<

최신 Analytics-Admn-201최신버전 덤프샘플 다운 시험공부자료

Itcertkr Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 덤프는 Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 실제 시험 변화의 기반에서 스케줄에 따라 업데이트 합니다. 만일 테스트에 어떤 변화가 생긴다면 필수로 2일간의 근무일 안에 Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 덤프를 업데이트 하여 고객들이 테스트에 성공적으로 합격 할 수 있도록 업데이트 된 버전을 구매후 서비스로 제공 해드립니다. 업데이트할수 없는 상황이라면 다른 적중율 좋은 덤프로 바꿔드리거나 덤프비용을 환불해드립니다.

최신 Salesforce Administrator Analytics-Admn-201 무료샘플문제 (Q15-Q20):

질문 # 15

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

정답: C

설명:

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>).

질문 # 16

Which two commands are valid and complete commands? (Choose two.)

- A. tsm maintenance backup
- B. tsm maintenance ziplogs
- C. tsm maintenance restore
- D. tsm maintenance cleanup

정답: B,D

설명:

TSM commands manage Tableau Server maintenance-let's validate their syntax:

* Command Requirements:

* Some need arguments (e.g., file paths); others are standalone.

* Valid and Complete: Must work as-is without errors.

* Option C (tsm maintenance cleanup): Correct.

* Details: Removes temporary files and old logs-no arguments required (optional flags like -l exist).

* Use: tsm maintenance cleanup-runs fully.

* Option D (tsm maintenance ziplogs): Correct.

* Details: Creates a zip of logs (e.g., tsm-logs.zip)-no arguments needed (optional -d for date range).

* Use: tsm maintenance ziplogs-complete and valid.

* Option A (tsm maintenance backup): Incorrect.

* Why: Requires -f <filename>.tsbak (e.g., tsm maintenance backup -f backup.tsbak)-incomplete without it.

* Option B (tsm maintenance restore): Incorrect.

* Why: Needs -f <filename>.tsbak (e.g., tsm maintenance restore -f backup.tsbak)-not standalone.

Why This Matters: Correct syntax ensures maintenance tasks execute without errors-critical for server health.

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

질문 # 17

Your deployment of Tableau Server uses Active Directory authentication. What statement correctly describes the process of importing a group from Active Directory?

- A. New users created as a result of importing a group are assigned the site role specified during the import
- B. You can change the name of a group during import, although this will not change the group's name in Active Directory
- C. If an imported group contains any users that have Tableau Server accounts, their site role will be changed to match the site role specified during the import
- D. Importing a group from Active Directory requires a .csv file that lists user IDs

정답: A

설명:

Importing an AD group into Tableau Server syncs user management-let's analyze the process and options:

* AD Group Import Process:

* How: In the UI (Users > Groups > Add Group > Active Directory), enter the AD group name, set a site role, and sync.

* Behavior:

* Existing Users: If a user is already in Tableau Server, their site role remains unchanged unless manually adjusted-sync applies the minimum role only if it upgrades access.

* New Users: Added to Tableau with the site role specified during import.

* Config: Requires AD authentication enabled in TSM.

- * Option D (New users created are assigned the site role specified during import): Correct.
- * Details: When importing (e.g., "SalesTeam" group, site role: Explorer):
- * New users get Explorer.
- * Existing users keep their role unless it's below Explorer (e.g., Unlicensed # Explorer).
- * Why: Ensures consistent onboarding-new users align with the group's intended access.
- * Option A (Existing users' roles change to match import): Incorrect.
- * Why: Existing roles persist unless lower than the minimum-e.g., Viewer stays Viewer if import sets Explorer, but Unlicensed upgrades. Not a full overwrite.
- * Option B (Requires a .csv file): Incorrect.
- * Why: AD import uses live sync via LDAP-no .csv needed (that's for local auth imports).
- * Option C (Change group name during import): Incorrect.
- * Why: The AD group name is fixed-you can't rename it in Tableau during sync (it mirrors AD).

Post-import renaming is possible but not part of the process.

Why This Matters: Accurate AD sync ensures seamless user management-missteps can disrupt access or licensing.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Synchronize Active Directory Groups" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/groups_sync.htm).

질문 # 18

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

정답: B

설명:

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).

질문 # 19

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

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

정답: A,B

설명:

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).

질문 # 20

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