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Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.

Topic 2	<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.
Topic 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 5	<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.

Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46

What Tableau Server authentication method should you configure to use OpenID Connect?

- A. Local Authentication
- **B. SAML**
- C. Active Directory
- D. Kerberos

Answer: B

Explanation:

Tableau Server supports multiple authentication methods, including Local Authentication, Active Directory, Kerberos, SAML, and OpenID Connect. OpenID Connect (OIDC) is an identity layer built on OAuth 2.0, commonly used for single sign-on (SSO). In Tableau Server, OIDC is implemented as a variant of SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language) authentication because both are SSO protocols managed through the same configuration workflow.

To use OpenID Connect:

* Configure Tableau Server for SAML/SSO.

* Provide an OIDC-compatible identity provider (IdP) configuration (e.g., Google, Okta).

* Set up the IdP metadata and certificates in TSM.

* Option D (SAML): Correct. Tableau Server treats OIDC as a subset of its SAML authentication framework, so you configure it under the SAML settings in TSM.

* Option A (Local Authentication): Incorrect. Local Authentication uses Tableau's internal user database, not an external SSO protocol like OIDC.

* Option B (Kerberos): Incorrect. Kerberos is a network authentication protocol for Windows environments, unrelated to OIDC.

* Option C (Active Directory): Incorrect. AD uses LDAP or Kerberos, not OIDC, for authentication.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Configure SAML and OpenID Connect" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/saml_config.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 47

What statement correctly describes locking permissions to a project?

- A. You can lock permissions to a project by setting the appropriate Project permission role
- B. Content permissions are locked to a project by default
- **C. You can lock permissions to a project by changing Customizable to Locked**
- D. Locking permissions to projects must be enabled on the Tableau Server Settings page

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Tableau Server, projects organize content (workbooks, data sources) and use permissions to control access. "Locking permissions" restricts how permissions are managed within a project-let's explore this exhaustively:

* Permission Management Modes:

* Managed by Owner: Default mode. Content owners (e.g., workbook publishers) can set permissions on their items, inheriting project defaults as a starting point.

* Locked to the Project: Project-level permissions are enforced, and content owners cannot modify them. This ensures consistency across all items in the project.

* How to Lock:

* In the Tableau Server web UI:

* Go to Content > Projects.

* Select a project, click Actions > Permissions.

* In the Permissions dialog, change Permissions Management from "Customizable" (Managed by Owner) to "Locked."

* Set the desired permissions (e.g., Viewer, Editor) for users/groups, which then apply uniformly to all content.

* Via REST API: Use the updateProject endpoint with "permissionsLocked": true.

* Option B (You can lock permissions to a project by changing Customizable to Locked): Correct.

* Details: This is the precise action in the UI-switching from "Customizable" to "Locked" locks permissions at the project level.

* Impact: Owners lose the ability to override permissions on individual workbooks/data sources, enforcing governance.

* Example: Set "All Users" to Viewer (Locked)-all content in the project is view-only, regardless of owner intent.

* Option A (Locking permissions must be enabled on the Server Settings page): Incorrect.

* Why: Locking is a per-project setting, not a server-wide toggle. The Server Settings page (via TSM) controls global configs (e.g., authentication), not project permissions.

* Option C (Content permissions are locked by default): Incorrect.

* Default: New projects are "Managed by Owner" (Customizable), allowing flexibility unless explicitly locked by an admin.

* Option D (By setting the appropriate Project permission role): Incorrect.

* Confusion: "Project permission role" isn't a term-permissions are set via rules (e.g., Viewer, Editor), but locking is a separate action (Customizable # Locked).

Why This Matters: Locking permissions ensures uniform access control, critical for regulated environments or large teams where consistency trumps flexibility.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Lock Project Permissions" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/permissions_lock.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 48

Which two options can be configured by a server administrator per site? (Choose two.)

- A. Limitation on number of users
- B. Ability to embed credentials
- **C. Language and locale**
- **D. Limitation on storage space**

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Tableau Server supports multi-tenancy via sites, each with customizable settings managed by server or site administrators. Let's analyze what's configurable per site:

* Site Settings: Found in the web UI under Site > Settings > General. Server admins can override site admin settings.

* Option B (Limitation on storage space): Correct.

* Details: Server admins can set a storage quota per site (e.g., 100 GB) to cap disk usage for extracts and workbooks.

* How: In TSM or site settings (if enabled)-e.g., tsm configuration set -k site.storage.quota -v 100000.

* Impact: Prevents one site from monopolizing resources in multi-site deployments.

- * Option D (Language and locale): Correct.
- * Details: Each site can set its language (e.g., English, French) and locale (e.g., date/number formats).
- * How: Site settings UI-e.g., "Language: French, Locale: France."
- * Impact: Tailors the user experience per site's audience.
- * Option A (Ability to embed credentials): Incorrect.
- * Details: Embedding credentials (e.g., in data sources) is a server-wide setting (tsm data-access), not per-site. Site admins can't override it.
- * Option C (Limitation on number of users): Incorrect.
- * Details: User limits are tied to licenses (server-wide), not configurable per site. Site admins manage user assignments, not quotas.

Why This Matters: Site-specific settings enable tailored governance and resource allocation in multi-tenant environments.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Site Settings" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/site_settings.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which two settings should you configure to allow users to post comments on a visualization? (Choose two.)

- A. Comments must be enabled on the server Settings page
- **B. Comments must be enabled on the site Settings page**
- **C. Add Comments must be allowed in permissions for the relevant users**
- D. The relevant users must have a minimum site role of Explorer (can publish)

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Comments on visualizations foster collaboration in Tableau Server-let's break down the requirements:

- * Commenting Prerequisites:
- * Site-Level Enablement: Comments must be activated for the site.
- * Permission: Users need the "Add Comment" capability on the content.
- * Site Role: Minimum role of Viewer allows commenting if permissions are set.
- * Option B (Add Comments must be allowed in permissions): Correct.
- * Details: In the Permissions dialog (e.g., for a workbook), set "Add Comment" to "Allowed" for users/groups. Default is "Denied" unless explicitly enabled.
- * How: Content > Workbooks > Actions > Permissions > Edit Rule.
- * Why: Permissions are granular-site enablement alone isn't enough.
- * Option D (Comments must be enabled on the site Settings page): Correct.
- * Details: Go to Site > Settings > General > Allow Comments-check the box.
- * Why: This is a site-wide toggle (default: off). Without it, no one can comment, regardless of permissions.
- * Option A (Minimum site role of Explorer - can publish): Incorrect.
- * Why: Viewer role suffices if permissions allow-Explorer (can publish) isn't required (it adds publishing, not commenting).
- * Option C (Server Settings page): Incorrect.
- * Why: Comments are a site-level feature, not server-wide-no such toggle exists in TSM's Server Settings.

Why This Matters: Enabling comments at both site and content levels ensures controlled collaboration-key for team insights.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Enable Comments" (<https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/comment.htm#enable>).

NEW QUESTION # 50

What command should you run to update the automatically-generated secrets that are created during a Tableau Server installation?

- **A. tsm security regenerate-internal-tokens**
- B. tsm security validate-asset-keys
- C. tsm data-access caching set -r 1
- D. tsm licenses refresh

Answer: A

Explanation:

Tableau Server uses internal secrets (tokens) for secure communication between its processes (e.g., Repository, File Store). These are automatically generated during installation and can be regenerated if compromised or for security maintenance. The command to update these is:

- [illegible]

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