

Analytics-Admn-201 Training Pdf - Analytics-Admn-201 Actual Braindumps



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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"> • 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.
Topic 3	<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 4	<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 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.

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By reviewing these results, you will be able to know and remove your mistakes. These Analytics-Admn-201 practice exams are created as per the pattern of the Analytics-Admn-201 real examination. Therefore, Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator (Analytics-Admn-201) mock exam takers will experience the real exam environment. It will calm down their nerves so they can appear in the Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 final test without anxiety or fear.

Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

What should you use to set a preferred active repository?

- A. The TSM browser client's Configuration Topology page
- **B. A tsm configuration set command**
- C. The TSM browser client's Maintenance page
- D. A tabcmd set command

Answer: B

Explanation:

Tableau Server uses a PostgreSQL database as its repository to store metadata, user information, and permissions. In a high-availability (HA) setup with multiple nodes, there are typically two repository instances: one active and one passive. The "preferred active repository" refers to designating which repository instance should take priority as the active one. This is managed through Tableau Services Manager (TSM).

The correct method to set the preferred active repository is by using the tsm configuration set command.

Specifically, you would use a command like:

```
tsm configuration set -k postgresql.preferred_host -v <hostname>
```

This command allows an administrator to specify the preferred host for the active repository, ensuring control over which node takes precedence in an HA environment.

Option B (tabcmd set command) is incorrect because tabcmd is a command-line utility primarily used for administrative tasks like managing users, groups, and content (e.g., publishing workbooks), not for configuring server topology or repository settings. Option C (TSM browser client's Maintenance page) is incorrect because the Maintenance page in the TSM web interface is used for tasks like backups, restores, and cleanup, but it does not provide an option to set the preferred active repository. Option D (TSM browser client's Configuration Topology page) is partially relevant since the Topology page displays the current configuration of services across nodes, including the repository. However, it does not allow direct modification of the preferred active repository; this must be done via the tsm command line. Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Configure Tableau Server Repository" (<https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/repository.htm>) and "TSM Command Line Reference" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/cli_configuration_set.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 18

What account should you use to run the Tableau Server installation program?

- A. An NT AUTHORITY\NetworkService account
- B. A local user account
- C. An account in the local administrator group
- D. A domain user account

Answer: C

Explanation:

Installing Tableau Server on Windows requires an account with sufficient privileges to configure services, write to the file system, and manage registry settings. Let's analyze this in depth:

* Installation Requirements:

* The installer creates services (e.g., Tableau Server Gateway), writes to Program Files and ProgramData, and configures TSM.

* It needs local administrative privileges on the machine to perform these tasks.

* Post-install, a "Run As" account can be set for services (e.g., NT AUTHORITY\NetworkService), but this is separate from the install account.

* Option C (An account in the local administrator group): Correct.

* Why: The account must be in the local Administrators group to:

* Install software (UAC elevation).

* Configure services and ports.

* Write to protected directories (e.g., C:\Program Files\Tableau).

* Examples: A local admin (e.g., Administrator) or a domain user added to the Administrators group (e.g., DOMAIN\AdminUser).

* Process: Log in as this account, run the installer, and provide TSM admin credentials during setup.

* Option A (A local user account): Incorrect.

* A standard local user (not in Administrators) lacks permissions-installation would fail with "Access Denied" errors.

* Option B (A domain user account): Incorrect unless clarified.

* A domain user without local admin rights can't install. If it's in the Administrators group, it qualifies, but C is more specific.

* Option D (NT AUTHORITY\NetworkService): Incorrect.

* This is a built-in service account for running services (default "Run As" post-install), not for executing the installer-an interactive user account is required.

Why This Matters: Using the right account prevents install failures and ensures secure configuration- critical for production setups.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Install and Configure Tableau Server" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/install_config.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 19

If a user already exists as part of a group in Tableau Server, and Active Directory synchronization then applies a minimum site role to the group, what will happen to the existing user's site role?

- A. It will always change to the minimum site role
- B. It will change to the minimum site role only if the minimum site role provides more access
- C. It will never change as a result of synchronization
- D. It will change to the minimum site role only if the minimum site role reduces access

Answer: D

Explanation:

When Tableau Server uses Active Directory (AD) for authentication, group synchronization imports AD groups and assigns a minimum site role (e.g., Viewer, Explorer) to users in that group. This ensures users meet a baseline access level. The behavior for existing users during sync is:

- * If the user's current site role provides more access than the minimum (e.g., Explorer vs. Viewer), their role remains unchanged.
- * If the user's current role provides less access than the minimum (e.g., Unlicensed vs. Viewer), their role is upgraded to the minimum.

This preserves higher privileges while enforcing a floor. "Reduces access" means the minimum role is lower than the current role (e.g., Viewer vs. Explorer), in which case the existing role stays.

* Option A (It will change to the minimum site role only if the minimum site role reduces access):

Correct. The user's role changes only if the minimum increases access (e.g., Unlicensed to Viewer); otherwise, it stays higher.

* Option B (It will change only if the minimum provides more access): Incorrect wording. This is the inverse of the actual behavior-change occurs when needed to meet the minimum, not to exceed it.

* Option C (It will always change): Incorrect. Existing higher roles are preserved.

* Option D (It will never change): Incorrect. It changes if the current role is below the minimum.

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

NEW QUESTION # 20

You use Tableau Desktop 10.5 and plan to publish a visualization to a Tableau Server that runs version 2020.1. You are assigned the Creator site role, and Publisher permissions for a project. What statement correctly describes what happens when you attempt to publish the visualization?

- A. You will see a warning message instructing you that embedded .tde extracts will be upgraded to .hyper
- B. You will see an error message instructing you that you are unable to publish the workbook to a newer version of Tableau Server
- C. You will see a warning message instructing you that the workbook will be upgraded to a new version
- D. You will successfully publish the visualization without any errors or warnings

Answer: A

Explanation:

Tableau Desktop and Tableau Server have versioning considerations when publishing content, particularly regarding compatibility between older Desktop versions (e.g., 10.5) and newer Server versions (e.g., 2020.1).

Let's break this down step-by-step:

* Version Context: Tableau Desktop 10.5 was released in 2017 and used the .tde (Tableau Data Extract) format for extracts.

Tableau Server 2020.1, released in 2020, introduced the .hyper extract format (starting with version 10.5, but fully standardized later). When publishing from an older Desktop version to a newer Server version, Tableau ensures backward compatibility but may upgrade certain components.

* Publishing Process: With a Creator site role and Publisher permissions, you have the rights to publish workbooks to the specified project. Tableau Server accepts workbooks from older Desktop versions (e.g., 10.5) and upgrades them to the current Server version (2020.1) during publishing. This process is seamless for the workbook itself, but extracts require special handling.

* Extract Handling: If the workbook contains embedded .tde extracts (stored within the .twb or .twbx file), Tableau Server 2020.1 converts these to .hyper format upon publishing. This conversion is necessary because .hyper replaced .tde as the default extract engine starting in Tableau 10.5 and beyond, offering better performance and scalability. During this process, Tableau Desktop or Server displays a warning to inform the user of the upgrade, as it's a one-way conversion (you can't revert to .tde on the Server).

Now, let's evaluate the options:

* Option A (You will successfully publish without any errors or warnings): Incorrect. While the publishing succeeds, a warning about the .tde to .hyper conversion appears if the workbook contains embedded extracts. Without extracts, no warning occurs, but the question's context implies extracts are likely involved (common in visualizations).

* Option B (Error message: unable to publish to a newer version): Incorrect. Tableau supports publishing from older Desktop versions to newer Server versions. There's no outright error blocking this; compatibility is maintained.

* Option C (Warning: embedded .tde extracts will be upgraded to .hyper): Correct. This is the precise warning displayed when a workbook with .tde extracts is published to a Server version that uses

.hyper. It ensures the user is aware of the format change, which might affect extract refresh schedules or performance expectations.

* Option D (Warning: workbook will be upgraded to a new version): Partially correct but less specific. The workbook is upgraded to 2020.1 compatibility, but the warning focuses on the extract format change (.tde to .hyper), not the workbook version generically. Option C is more accurate.

Why This Matters: The .tde to .hyper shift improves query performance and supports larger datasets, but users need to know about it for planning (e.g., extract refresh schedules might need adjustment). The warning ensures transparency.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Publish a Workbook" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/publish_workbook.htm) and "Hyper Extract FAQ" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/hyper_faq.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 21

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

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

Answer: B,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 # 22

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