

Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201유효한덤프공부 & Analytics-Admn-201최고품질시험대비자료



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"> 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 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.
주제 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.
주제 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.
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-201유효한 덤프공부 <<

Analytics-Admn-201최고품질 시험대비자료 - Analytics-Admn-201합격보장 가능 시험덤프

Itcertkr의 경험이 풍부한 IT전문가들이 연구제작해낸 Salesforce인증 Analytics-Admn-201덤프는 시험패스율이 100%에 가까워 시험의 첫번째 도전에서 한방에 시험패스하도록 도와드립니다. Salesforce인증 Analytics-Admn-201덤프는 Salesforce인증 Analytics-Admn-201최신 실제시험문제의 모든 시험문제를 커버하고 있어 덤프에 있는 내용만 공부하 시면 아무런 걱정없이 시험에 도전할수 있습니다.

최신 Salesforce Administrator Analytics-Admn-201 무료샘플문제 (Q55-Q60):

질문 # 55

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 # 56

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. Importing a group from Active Directory requires a .csv file that lists user IDs
- 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. You can change the name of a group during import, although this will not change the group's name in Active Directory

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 # 57

What is the maximum number of tasks that a single Background process can execute simultaneously?

- **A. One**
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Unlimited (based on server resources)

정답: A

설명:

The Background process in Tableau Server handles tasks like extract refreshes and subscriptions-let's explore its concurrency:

* Background Behavior:

* Each instance is single-threaded for task execution-one task at a time per Background.

* Multiple Backgrounders (e.g., in multi-node setups) increase parallelism, but a single Background is limited to 1 concurrent task.

* Queue: Additional tasks wait in the queue, prioritized by their priority (1-100).

* Option A (One): Correct.

* Details: A single Background executes one task (e.g., an extract refresh) until completion before starting the next.

* Config: Add more Backgrounders via TSM (tsm topology set-process -n node1 -pr background

-c 2) for more concurrency.

* Option B (Two): Incorrect.

* Why: Not natively supported-a single Background doesn't multi-thread tasks.

* Option C (Three): Incorrect.

* Why: Exceeds the single-threaded design.

* Option D (Unlimited): Incorrect.

* Why: Concurrency is fixed at 1 per instance-resources affect queue processing speed, not simultaneous tasks.

Why This Matters: Understanding Background limits guides scaling-more instances mean more parallel tasks, critical for heavy workloads.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Background Process" (<https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/processes.htm#backgrounder>).

질문 # 58

What is the minimum hardware recommendation for a single-node production installation of Tableau Server?

- A. 4-Core CPU (2.0 GHz or higher), 64 GB RAM, 50 GB free disk space
- **B. 8-Core CPU (2.0 GHz or higher), 32 GB RAM, 50 GB free disk space**
- C. 4-Core CPU (2.0 GHz or higher), 16 GB RAM, 50 GB free disk space
- D. 2-Core CPU (1.8 GHz or higher), 8 GB RAM, 15 GB free disk space

정답: B

설명:

Tableau Server's minimum hardware recommendations for a production single-node deployment ensure reliable performance for small to medium workloads. As of the latest documentation:

* CPU: 8 cores (2.0 GHz or higher) to handle concurrent users, rendering, and background tasks.

* RAM: 32 GB to support in-memory processing (e.g., VizQL, Data Engine) and caching.

* Disk Space: 50 GB free for installation, logs, extracts, and temporary files.

Let's break it down:

* Option C (8-Core CPU, 32 GB RAM, 50 GB free disk space): Correct. This matches Tableau's official minimum for production:

* 8 cores ensure sufficient parallelism for processes like Background and VizQL.

* 32 GB RAM supports multiple users and extract refreshes.

* 50 GB disk space accommodates growth (initial install is ~1-2 GB, but logs and extracts expand).

* Option A (4-Core, 16 GB RAM, 50 GB): Incorrect. Too low for production-4 cores and 16 GB RAM are below the threshold for reliable performance under load.

* Option B (2-Core, 8 GB RAM, 15 GB): Incorrect. This is for non-production (e.g., trial) setups, insufficient for production stability.

* Option D (4-Core, 64 GB RAM, 50 GB): Incorrect. 4 cores are inadequate, though 64 GB RAM exceeds the minimum (32 GB).

Why This Matters: Under-spec hardware can lead to slow performance, failed refreshes, or crashes in production-adhering to the minimum ensures stability.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Minimum Hardware Recommendations" (<https://help.tableau.com>).

질문 # 59

What statement correctly describes locking permissions to a project?

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

정답: A

설명:

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).

질문 # 60

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