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Real Analytics-Admn-201 Question & Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Topics

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Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
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Topic 1	<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 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"> • 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"> • 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 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 Certified Tableau Server Administrator Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

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

- A. Importing a group from Active Directory requires a .csv file that lists user IDs
- B. You can change the name of a group during import, although this will not change the group's name in Active Directory
- **C. New users created as a result of importing a group are assigned the site role specified during the import**
- D. 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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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).

NEW QUESTION # 12

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

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

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

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).

NEW QUESTION # 13

A user receives an error after attempting to run an extract refresh on the Tableau Server. What should you review to identify the cause of the problem?

- A. Whether the project permissions are set to Locked to the project
- B. The UNC path to the extract's data source
- C. **The Background Tasks for Extracts administrative view on the site status page**
- D. The status of the Backgrounder process, as shown by the tsm status -v command

Answer: C

Explanation:

When an extract refresh fails on Tableau Server, troubleshooting requires identifying the root cause-e.g., connectivity issues, resource constraints, or configuration errors. The Backgrounder process handles extract refreshes, so it's a key focus, but the best

diagnostic tool depends on granularity and context. Let's explore this thoroughly:

* Extract Refresh Process:

* An extract refresh pulls data from a source (e.g., database, file) into a .hyper file stored on Tableau Server.

* The Backgrounder executes these tasks based on schedules or manual triggers.

* Errors could stem from: database connectivity, credentials, file access, resource overload, or task misconfiguration.

* Option B (Background Tasks for Extracts administrative view): Correct. This is the most direct and detailed method:

* Location: In the Tableau Server web UI, go to Server > Status > Background Tasks for Extracts (or site-specific under Site > Status).

* Details Provided:

* Task name, schedule, and workbook/data source.

* Start/end times and status (e.g., Failed, Success).

* Error messages (e.g., "Cannot connect to database," "Permission denied").

* Why It's Best: It pinpoints the exact failure (e.g., "timeout," "invalid credentials") for the specific refresh, offering actionable insights without needing to dig through logs manually. Server or site administrators can access this view to diagnose issues quickly.

* Example: If the error is "Database login failed," you'd check credentials in the data source settings next.

* Option A (Status of the Backgrounder process via tsm status -v): Partially useful but insufficient:

* What It Shows: Running/stopped status of all processes (e.g., 'Backgrounder: RUNNING').

* Limitation: It confirms if Backgrounder is operational but doesn't reveal why a specific task failed-no error details or task-level granularity.

* Use Case: If Backgrounder is stopped or crashed, this might indicate a broader issue, but the question implies a single refresh error, not a server-wide failure.

* Option C (The UNC path to the extract's data source): Relevant but secondary:

* Context: If the data source is a file (e.g., CSV on a network share), the UNC path (e.g.,

\server\share\file.csv) must be accessible.

* Why Not First: The error could be unrelated (e.g., database issue, not file-based). The admin view (B) would reveal if it's a path issue first, guiding you to check the UNC path only if indicated (e.g., "File not found").

* Practical Note: Backgrounder needs share permissions and the Run As account must access it- checking this without context wastes time.

* Option D (Whether project permissions are set to Locked): Unlikely cause:

* Permissions Impact: Locked permissions restrict who can edit/view content, not whether an extract refresh runs-that's tied to the data source's connection settings and Backgrounder execution.

* Exception: If the refresh user lacks "Connect" permission to the data source, it might fail, but this is rare (owner/schedule typically has access). The admin view would flag this.

Why This Matters: The Background Tasks view is Tableau's purpose-built tool for extract diagnostics, saving time and reducing guesswork in production environments.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Administrative Views: Background Tasks for Extracts"

(https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/adminview_background_tasks.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which three types of authentications can be used with user-based licensing? (Choose three.)

- A. Local authentication
- B. Reliance authentication
- C. Active Directory
- D. Trusted authentication

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

Tableau Server's user-based licensing (Creator, Explorer, Viewer) ties licenses to individual users-let's determine compatible authentication methods:

* User-Based Licensing:

* Licenses are assigned per user, tracked by username.

* Authentication determines how users log in-must integrate with licensing.

* Option A (Local authentication): Correct.

* Details: Users are managed in Tableau Server's internal database-username/password set manually or via import.

* Why: Directly ties to user accounts, fully compatible with licensing.

* Option C (Trusted authentication): Correct.

* Details: Allows external apps to authenticate users via tickets (e.g., /trusted/<ticket>).

* Why: Maps to Tableau usernames, integrating with licensing-common for embedded analytics.

- * Config: Trusted IPs or credentials set in TSM.
- * Option D (Active Directory): Correct.
- * Details: Uses AD for authentication (LDAP or Kerberos)-users sync to Tableau Server.
- * Why: AD usernames align with licensing-supports SSO and user management.
- * Config: Enable via tsm authentication active-directory configure.
- * Option B (Reliance authentication): Incorrect.
- * Why: Not a recognized Tableau authentication method-likely a typo (e.g., for "Resilience" or misheard term). No such feature exists.

Why This Matters: Authentication flexibility ensures user-based licensing fits diverse IT environments- critical for adoption.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Authentication" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/auth_overview.htm), "Licensing Overview" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/license_usage.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 15

What file format should you use to register Tableau Server from the command line?

- A. XML
- **B. JSON**
- C. YML
- D. HTTP

Answer: B

Explanation:

Registering Tableau Server from the command line involves providing configuration details (e.g., identity store, license) via the tsm register command. Let's explore this fully:

* Registration Process:

- * Run during initial setup or to update settings (e.g., after changing AD/LDAP config).
- * Uses a configuration file to pass parameters to TSM.
- * Command: tsm register --file <path-to-file>.

* File Format:

* Tableau Server uses JSON for configuration files in TSM commands like tsm register.

* Example:

```
json
CollapseWrapCopy
{
  "identityStore": {
    "type": "local",
    "domain": "example.com"
  }
}
```

* JSON is structured, machine-readable, and aligns with Tableau's modern CLI design.

* Option C (JSON): Correct.

* Official format for tsm register, per documentation and practical use.

* Option A (YML): Incorrect.

* While tabsvc.yml exists internally, it's not for registration-tsm register uses JSON.

* Option B (XML): Incorrect.

* Older Tableau configs used XML (e.g., workgroup.yml pre-TSM), but TSM standardized on JSON.

* Option D (HTTP): Incorrect.

* HTTP is a protocol, not a file format-irrelevant here.

Why This Matters: Correct file format ensures seamless registration, avoiding CLI errors in setup or migrations.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "tsm register" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/cli_register.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 16

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