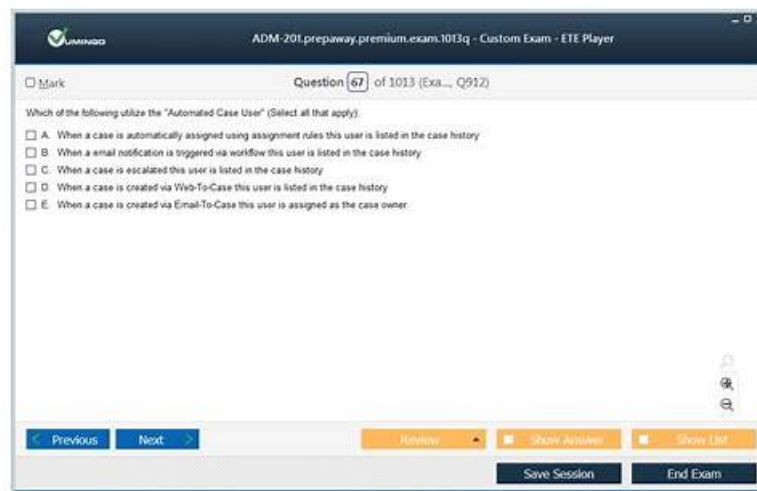


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## Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Migration &amp; 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Installation and Configuration:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
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## Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

### NEW QUESTION # 30

You are the server administrator of a single-node Tableau Server installation. The server hosts five schedules that each execute once a day: Weekday 3:00 PM Extract Refresh, Weekday 5:00 PM Subscription, Weekday 2:00 AM Extract Refresh, Weekday 7:00 AM Extract Refresh, and Weekday 8:00 AM Subscription. The schedules are scheduled to execute during periods when Tableau Server is least active. The busiest period for your server is immediately after the workday begins at 9:00 AM. The office of the CEO reports that every morning at 9:00 AM, they access the views in a particular workbook. The data for these views is refreshed by a task associated with the 7:00 AM schedule. The CEO reports that the data in the views is only being refreshed about 70% of the time. What should you do to attempt to resolve the CEO's problem?

- A. Set the default priority of this schedule to 50
- B. Set the priority for all other tasks to 50
- C. Set the priority of this task to 100
- **D. Set the priority of this task to 1**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In Tableau Server, schedules manage tasks like extract refreshes and subscriptions. Each task within a schedule has a priority value (ranging from 1 to 100, where 1 is the highest priority and 100 is the lowest).

Tasks with higher priority (lower numbers) are executed before tasks with lower priority (higher numbers) when queued by the Background process. If the Background process is overloaded or delayed, lower-priority tasks may not complete on time, leading to inconsistent refreshes.

In this scenario:

The 7:00 AM Extract Refresh task is critical for the CEO's workbook, but the data is only refreshed 70% of the time by 9:00 AM. The server has a single node, meaning a single Background process handles all tasks. With five schedules (some overlapping in the early morning), contention or delays could prevent the 7:00 AM task from completing reliably before 9:00 AM.

Option C (Set the priority of this task to 1): Correct. Setting the task priority to 1 ensures it has the highest priority among all queued tasks. This increases the likelihood that the Background process executes it promptly at 7:

00 AM, completing the refresh before the CEO accesses the workbook at 9:00 AM. You can adjust task priority in the Tableau Server web interface under Schedules > Tasks > Edit Priority.

Option A (Set the default priority of this schedule to 50): Incorrect. The default priority for schedules is already 50, and this option refers to the schedule's default, not the specific task. It wouldn't address the contention issue.

Option B (Set the priority for all other tasks to 50): Incorrect. This keeps all tasks at the default priority (50), leaving the 7:00 AM task without a relative advantage. It doesn't prioritize the CEO's task.

Option D (Set the priority of this task to 100): Incorrect. Priority 100 is the lowest, which would deprioritize the task, making the refresh even less reliable.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Manage Schedules and Tasks" ([https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/schedule\\_manage.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/schedule_manage.htm)).

### NEW QUESTION # 31

A user named John publishes a workbook named Sales Quota to a project named Sales. The All Users group has the View and Download Workbook/Save As capabilities only to the Sales project. A user named Sandy has the Explorer (can publish) site role, on the Sales Quota workbook. No other users or groups have permissions to the Sales project. The Sales project is set to Managed by the owner. What are the effective rights for Sandy?

- A. No access
- **B. View and Download Workbook/Save As**
- C. All of the capabilities associated with the Editor rule
- D. The same rights as John

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 32

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

**Answer: C,D**

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 # 33

Which three methods should an administrator use to create a Tableau Server group or project? (Choose three.)

- A. tsm customize
- **B. Tableau Server browser interface**
- **C. REST API**
- **D. tabcmd**

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:

Tableau Server provides multiple methods to create groups (collections of users) and projects (content containers), catering to UI,

CLI, and programmatic needs. Let's dissect each option with depth:

- \* Option B (Tableau Server browser interface): Correct.

- \* Groups: Go to Users > Groups > Add Group, name it, and optionally sync with Active Directory.

- \* Projects: Go to Content > Projects > New Project, set name, description, and permissions.

- \* Details: The web UI is intuitive, requiring server/site administrator rights. It's ideal for manual, ad-hoc creation with immediate visibility.

- \* Permissions: For projects, you can set default permissions or lock them here.

- \* Option C (tabcmd): Correct.

- \* Groups: `tabcmd creategroup "GroupName"` creates a local group. Add users with `tabcmd addusers "GroupName" --users "user1,user2"`.

- \* Projects: `tabcmd createproject -n "ProjectName" -d "Description"` creates a project.

- \* Details: `tabcmd` is a command-line tool for batch operations or scripting (e.g., automating group/project setup). It requires a server admin login (`tabcmd login`).

- \* Limitation: No AD sync via `tabcmd`-that's UI or REST API territory.

- \* Option D (REST API): Correct.

- \* Groups: Use the POST `/api/api-version/sites/site-id/groups` endpoint with a payload (e.g., `{ "group": { "name": "GroupName" } }`). Supports AD import too.

- \* Projects: Use POST `/api/api-version/sites/site-id/projects` (e.g., `{ "project": { "name": "ProjectName", "description": "Desc" } }`).

- \* Details: The REST API is programmatic, ideal for integration with external systems or bulk automation. Requires authentication via a token and server/site admin rights.

- \* Power: Offers full control, including nested projects and custom permissions.

- \* Option A (tsm customize): Incorrect.

- \* Purpose: `tsm customize` modifies TSM UI branding (e.g., logos, colors) via commands like `tsm customize --logo "path/to/logo.png"`.

- \* Why Wrong: It's unrelated to creating groups or projects-it's for cosmetic server configuration, not content/user management.

Why This Matters: Offering UI, CLI, and API options ensures flexibility-manual for small tasks, automation for scale-critical in enterprise deployments.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Manage Groups" ([https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/groups\\_create.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/groups_create.htm)), "Manage Projects" ([https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/projects\\_create.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/projects_create.htm)), "tabcmd Commands" ([https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/tabcmd\\_cmd.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/tabcmd_cmd.htm)), "REST API Reference" ([https://help.tableau.com/current/api/rest\\_api/en-us/REST/rest\\_api\\_ref.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/api/rest_api/en-us/REST/rest_api_ref.htm)).

## NEW QUESTION # 34

Which two operating systems are supported for a Tableau Server installation? (Choose two.)

- A. Windows Server 2019
- B. Windows 7
- C. Windows 10
- D. Windows Server 2016

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Tableau Server is designed for production environments and is supported only on server-class operating systems, not desktop operating systems. As of the latest documentation (aligned with knowledge up to March 21, 2025), the supported operating systems for Tableau Server on Windows are:

Windows Server 2016

Windows Server 2019

Windows Server 2022 (added in later versions, but relevant as of 2025).

Desktop operating systems like Windows 7 or Windows 10 are not supported for production installations due to stability, security, and performance requirements.

Option A (Windows 7): Incorrect. Windows 7 is a desktop OS and is not supported for Tableau Server. It's also end-of-life as of January 2020.

Option B (Windows 10): Incorrect. Windows 10 is a desktop OS and not supported for production Tableau Server deployments, though it may be used for testing in non-production scenarios.

Option C (Windows Server 2019): Correct. This is a supported server OS for Tableau Server.

Option D (Windows Server 2016): Correct. This is also a supported server OS for Tableau Server.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "System Requirements for Tableau Server" (<https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/requirements.htm>).

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