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Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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	• 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.

Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Real Braindumps - Mock Analytics-Admn-201 Exam

Individuals who hold Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 certification exam demonstrate to their employers and clients that they have the knowledge and skills necessary to succeed in the Analytics-Admn-201 exam. PassTestking Analytics-Admn-201 Questions have numerous benefits, including the ability to demonstrate to employers and clients that you have the necessary knowledge and skills to succeed in the actual Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator (Analytics-Admn-201) exam.

Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55
What file format should you use to register Tableau Server from the command line?

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

Answer: A

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 # 56
To which site role can you associate the Viewer user-based license level?

- A. Creator
- B. Explorer
- C. Explorer (can publish)
- D. Viewer

Answer: D

Explanation:
Tableau Server uses a role-based licensing model with three primary license levels: Creator, Explorer, and Viewer. Each license level corresponds to specific site roles that define what users can do on the server.
Viewer License: This is the most restrictive license, allowing users to view and interact with published content (e.g., dashboards and visualizations) but not to create or publish new content.
Site Role: The Viewer license can only be associated with the Viewer site role. This role restricts users to viewing capabilities, aligning with the license's purpose.
Option A (Creator): Incorrect. The Creator license is for users who can create, edit, and publish content using Tableau Desktop and the web interface. It corresponds to the Creator site role, not Viewer.
Option B (Explorer (can publish)): Incorrect. This is a variation of the Explorer license, which allows users to edit and publish content within limits. It's more permissive than Viewer.
Option C (Viewer): Correct. The Viewer site role matches the Viewer license level perfectly.
Option D (Explorer): Incorrect. The Explorer license allows users to explore data and create content in the web interface, exceeding the Viewer license's capabilities.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "User Site Roles and Licenses" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/license_usage.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 57
Several Tableau Server users published workbooks that have large extracts. After several weeks of use, the users abandoned the workbooks. What should you do to identify the abandoned workbooks?

- A. Examine the extract files in ProgramData/Tableau/Tableau Server/data/tabsvc/dataengine/extract
- B. Use the Stale Content administrative view
- C. Delete all extracts and allow them to be re-generated automatically if they are still in use
- D. View all workbooks, and sort by the Modified date

Answer: B

Explanation:
Abandoned workbooks-those no longer actively used-can clutter Tableau Server and consume resources (e.g., disk space for extracts). Identifying them efficiently requires leveraging built-in administrative tools rather than manual or destructive methods. Let's explore this in depth:
* Tableau Server Admin Views: Tableau provides pre-built administrative views to monitor server health, usage, and content. The Stale Content view, accessible under Server > Status > Administrative Views, is specifically designed to identify content (workbooks, data sources) that hasn' t been viewed or modified recently. It shows:
* Content name, owner, and project.
* Last viewed date and last modified date.
* View count over a period.This view uses Repository data to track usage metrics, making it ideal for spotting abandoned workbooks.
* Option A (Use the Stale Content administrative view): Correct. This is the most efficient and non- invasive method. You can filter by last viewed date (e.g., >30 days ago) to identify workbooks with large extracts that users have stopped accessing. From there, you can contact owners or delete the content if policy allows. It's a server administrator's go-to tool for content management.
* Option B (Examine extract files in ProgramData/.../extract): Incorrect and impractical. The ProgramData/Tableau/Tableau Server/data/tabsvc/dataengine/extract directory stores .hyper extract files, but:
* File names are cryptic (e.g., GUIDs), not tied directly to workbook names.

* It doesn't indicate usage or abandonment-only file presence and size.
* Manual inspection is time-consuming and error-prone compared to the Stale Content view.
* Option C (Delete all extracts and allow them to be re-generated): Incorrect and risky. Deleting extracts (e.g., via tsm maintenance cleanup) removes them without identifying usage. Regeneration only occurs if a schedule or user triggers it, potentially disrupting active users and losing historical data unnecessarily.
* Option D (View all workbooks, and sort by the Modified date): Partially effective but inefficient. In the Tableau Server UI (e.g., under Content > Workbooks), you can sort by "Last Modified," but:
* It doesn't show viewership (a workbook might be modified recently but unused).
* It's manual and doesn't scale for large deployments compared to the Stale Content view.
Why This Matters: The Stale Content view leverages Tableau's metadata to provide actionable insights, saving time and reducing risk compared to manual or destructive alternatives. It's part of Tableau's governance toolkit.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Administrative Views" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server /en-us/adminview_stale_content.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 58
You install Tableau Server on a server that has four processor cores. How many instances of each Tableau Server process are installed?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: C

Explanation:
Tableau Server's installer configures process instances based on hardware and deployment type (single-node vs. multi-node). For a single-node installation with 4 cores, we need to consider the default process topology
. Let's break this down exhaustively:
* Key Processes:
* Gateway: Handles incoming requests (1 instance).
* Application Server (VizPortal): Manages UI and sessions (1 instance).
* VizQL Server: Renders visualizations (2 instances).
* Backgrounder: Runs extract refreshes, subscriptions (1 instance).
* Data Server: Manages data connections (1 instance).
* File Store: Stores extracts (1 instance).
* Repository: Metadata database (1 instance, active).
* Cluster Controller, Cache Server, etc.: Supporting processes (typically 1 each).
* Default Configuration:
* On a single-node install, Tableau sets 1 instance per process unless specified otherwise, except for VizQL, which defaults to 2.
* The installer doesn't scale instances linearly with cores (e.g., 4 cores # 4 instances). Post-install, TSM can adjust this (e.g., tsm topology set-process), but the question asks for the installed default.
* Minimum hardware (8 cores, 32 GB RAM) suggests higher defaults, but 4 cores still triggers a minimal setup.
* Option B (1): Correct with Caveat.
* Most processes (e.g., Backgrounder, Gateway, Data Server) default to 1 instance on install, regardless of 4 cores.
* VizQL defaults to 2, but the question's phrasing ("each process") implies a general rule.
Historically (and per docs), 1 is the baseline for most, with VizQL as the exception.
* Interpretation: Assuming "each" means the typical case, 1 fits most processes on a 4-core single- node setup.
* Option A (2): Incorrect. Only VizQL defaults to 2; others don't.
* Option C (8): Incorrect. Far exceeds defaults-8 cores might justify more, but not 4.
* Option D (4): Incorrect. Not tied to core count by default; manual config would be needed.
Why This Matters: Understanding defaults aids capacity planning-4 cores is below production minimum (8), so performance tuning may be needed post-install.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Server Process Settings" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server /en-us/processes.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 59
What type of information is stored in the tsm maintenance backup -f <filename>.tsbak command?

- A. Notification settings
- B. Repository data
- C. SMTP server settings
- D. Topology data

Answer: B

Explanation:
The tsm maintenance backup command creates a backup file (with a .tsbak extension) that captures critical data needed to restore Tableau Server in case of failure or migration. This backup primarily includes:
Repository data: This encompasses the PostgreSQL database, which stores metadata such as workbooks, data sources, user information, permissions, schedules, and subscriptions.
Configuration data: This includes server settings like authentication methods, port configurations, and service layouts, but it does not include topology data as a separate entity (topology is part of the configuration).
The command does not back up the following:
Extract files (stored in the File Store), which must be backed up separately if needed.
Log files, which are archived using tsm maintenance ziplogs.
Option A (Notification settings) is incorrect because while notification settings are part of the configuration data stored in the repository, they are not the primary focus of the backup. The broader category is "repository data." Option B (SMTP server settings) is also incorrect for the same reason-SMTP settings are configuration data within the repository, but the backup is not limited to just these settings.
Option D (Topology data) is incorrect because topology data (e.g., how services are distributed across nodes) is part of the configuration included in the backup, but it's not stored as a standalone item. The .tsbak file is centered on the repository database.
Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Back Up Tableau Server Data" (https://help.tableau.com/current /server/en-us/backup_restore.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 60
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