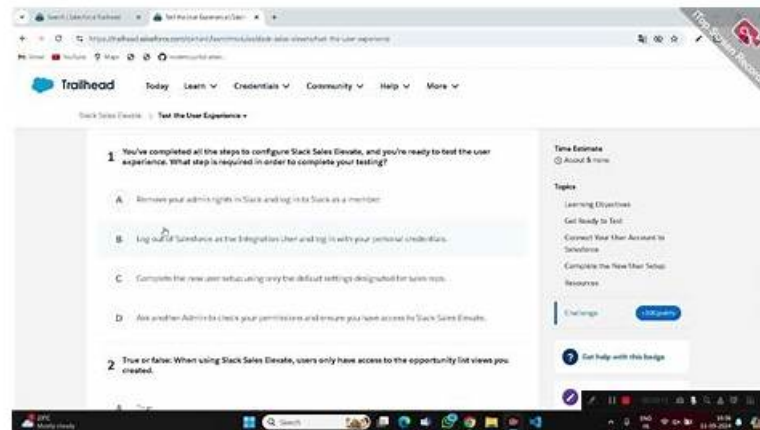


Quiz 2025 Accurate Salesforce Test Analytics-Admn-201 Passing Score



The Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 exam questions were developed by ActualtestPDF in three formats. If you take enough practice tests on Analytics-Admn-201 practice exam software by ActualtestPDF, you'll be more comfortable when you walk in on Salesforce exam day. So, go with Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Questions that are prepared under the supervision of industry experts to expand your knowledge base and successfully pass the Analytics-Admn-201 exam on the first attempt.

Our Analytics-Admn-201 training materials are of high quality, and we also have free demo to help you know the content of the Analytics-Admn-201 exam dumps. Free update for 365 days after purchasing is available, and the update version will be sent to you timely. If you fail to pass the exam, we will return your money into the payment account. All we do is for your interest, and we also accept your suggestion and advice for Analytics-Admn-201 Training Materials.

>> Test Analytics-Admn-201 Passing Score <<

Exam Analytics-Admn-201 Training - Analytics-Admn-201 Test Dumps Free

Getting the Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator certification exam is necessary in order to get a job in your desired tech company. Success in the Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator (Analytics-Admn-201) certification exam gives you an edge over the others because you will have certified skills. The Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator certification exam badge will make a good impression on the interviewer. Most of the people planning to attempt the Analytics-Admn-201 Exam are confused that how will they prepare and pass Analytics-Admn-201 exam with good grades.

Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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	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 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	• 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 5	• 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.

Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

What process enables you to access Tableau Services Manager (TSM) over HTTPS?

- A. Administration Controller
- B. Administration Agent
- C. Coordination Service
- D. License Manager

Answer: A

Explanation:

TSM is Tableau Server's management layer, accessible via CLI or web UI (port 8850). HTTPS secures this access-let's identify the responsible process:

* TSM Architecture:

* Administration Controller: Core TSM process, running on the initial node, handling configuration, UI, and CLI commands.

* HTTPS: Enabled by default on port 8850 with a self-signed certificate (configurable to custom certs).

* Option B (Administration Controller): Correct.

* Details: Hosts the TSM web UI (<https://<server>:8850>) and processes CLI requests. It manages the HTTPS listener, serving the interface securely.

* Why: It's the central hub for TSM operations, including secure access.

* Option A (License Manager): Incorrect.

* Why: Validates licenses, not responsible for HTTPS or UI access.

* Option C (Administration Agent): Incorrect.

* Why: Runs on additional nodes in multi-node setups to relay commands to the Controller-no direct HTTPS role.

* Option D (Coordination Service): Incorrect.

* Why: ZooKeeper manages cluster state, not TSM's web interface or HTTPS.

Why This Matters: Secure TSM access protects server administration-Administration Controller is the linchpin.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "TSM Overview" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/tsm_overview.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 35

You need to ensure that Tableau Server requires the setup of a new administrator account the next time you attempt to log in. What should you do?

- A. Run the `tsm register` command
- B. Run the `tsm reset` command

- C. Edit tabsvc.yml
- D. Reinstall Tableau Server

Answer: B

Explanation:

To force Tableau Server to require the setup of a new administrator account (e.g., resetting the server to an initial setup state), the `tsm reset` command is the appropriate tool. This command resets Tableau Server's administrative configuration, including the TSM administrator account, while preserving content like workbooks and data sources.

Option B (Run the `tsm reset` command): Correct. Running `tsm reset` clears the current TSM administrator credentials and configuration settings. The next time you access TSM (e.g., via the web interface or CLI), it prompts you to set up a new administrator account, mimicking the initial setup process. Command: `tsm reset -- username <new-username> --password <new-password>`.

Option A (Edit `tabsvc.yml`): Incorrect. The `tabsvc.yml` file contains service configuration data, but manually editing it is not supported or recommended for resetting the administrator account. It could also corrupt the installation.

Option C (Run the `tsm register` command): Incorrect. The `tsm register` command is used to register Tableau Server with a new product key or identity store, not to reset the administrator account.

Option D (Reinstall Tableau Server): Incorrect. Reinstallation wipes the entire server, including content, and is overkill for this task. The `tsm reset` command achieves the goal without data loss.

Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "TSM Reset Command" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/cli_reset.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 36

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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 Backgrounder 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/current/server/en-us/requirements.htm>).

NEW QUESTION # 37

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: A

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 # 38

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

* Backgrounder Behavior:

- * Each instance is single-threaded for task execution-one task at a time per Backgrounder.
- * Multiple Backgrounders (e.g., in multi-node setups) increase parallelism, but a single Backgrounder 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 Backgrounder 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 backgrounder -c 2) for more concurrency.
- * Option B (Two): Incorrect.
- * Why: Not natively supported-a single Backgrounder doesn't multi-thread tasks.
- * Option C (Three): Incorrect.
- * Why: Exceeds the single-threaded design.

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

• • • • •

Exam Analytics-Admn-201 Training: <https://www.actualtestpdf.com/Salesforce/Analytics-Admn-201-practice-exam-dumps.html>

- [illegible]