Salesforce

Exam Questions Analytics-Admn-201

Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator

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NEW QUESTION 1
If a user already exists as part of a group in Tableau Server, and Active Directory synchronization then applies a minimum site role to the group, what will happen to the existing user's site role?

A. It will change to the minimum site role only if the minimum site role reduces access
B. It will change to the minimum site role only if the minimum site role provides more access
C. It will always change to the minimum site role
D. It will never change as a result of synchronization

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2
What should you do to disable table recommendations for popular data sources and tables to users?

A. Disable the option using the site Settings page
B. Use the command: tsm configuration set -k recommendations.enabled -v false
C. Publish data sources only to projects with permissions locked to the project
D. Disable the option using the server Settings page

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3
You need to verify the status of the Coordination Service ensemble in a high-availability (HA) Tableau Server cluster. What should you do?

A. Examine the Tableau Services Manager (TSM) web client Status page
B. Run the command tsm maintenance ziplogs
C. Run the command tsm status -v
D. Examine the Tableau Server Status page

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4
What should you do to ensure that server tasks associated with a particular schedule run one-at-a-time?

A. Set Execution to Serial
B. Set Default priority to 0
C. Set Frequency to Hourly
D. Set Execution to Parallel

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5
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. 2-Core CPU (1.8 GHz or higher), 8 GB RAM, 15 GB free disk space
C. 8-Core CPU (2.0 GHz or higher), 32 GB RAM, 50 GB free disk space
D. 4-Core CPU (2.0 GHz or higher), 64 GB RAM, 50 GB free disk space

Answer: C

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 6
You attempt to delete a user who owns content on a Tableau Server. What is the result of the delete action?

A. The user is deleted, and the user??s content is reassigned to the server administrator
B. The user is deleted, and the user??s content is reassigned to the project leader
C. The user and all of the user??s content is deleted
D. The user is switched to an Unlicensed site role and is NOT deleted

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7
What process enables you to access Tableau Services Manager (TSM) over HTTPS?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
You have an existing group subscription. You add a user to the group. What statement correctly describes the result?

A. The administrator receives a notice to approve or deny adding the user to the subscription
B. The creator of the subscription receives notice of the change and must manually edit the subscription to reflect the new group membership
C. The subscription updates automatically to include the new user
D. The subscription will continue to include only the members of the group at the time the subscription was made

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9
What should you use to set a preferred active repository?

A. A tsm configuration set command
B. A tabcmd set command
C. The TSM browser client's Maintenance page
D. The TSM browser client's Configuration Topology page

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
Which three types of authentications can you use to implement single-sign-on (SSO) authentication to Tableau Server? (Choose three.)

A. OpenID Connect
B. Local Authentication
C. Kerberos with Active Directory
D. Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML)

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
Single Sign-On (SSO) allows users to authenticate once (e.g., via a corporate identity provider) and access Tableau Server without re-entering credentials.
Tableau Server supports several SSO methods:
OpenID Connect (OIDC): An OAuth 2.0-based protocol for SSO, configured via Tableau??s SAML settings with an OIDC-compatible IdP (e.g., Google, Okta).
Kerberos with Active Directory: A ticket-based SSO protocol, widely used in Windows environments with AD integration.
SAML: A flexible SSO standard using XML assertions, supporting various IdPs (e.g., ADFS, PingFederate).
Let??s evaluate:
Option A (OpenID Connect): Correct. OIDC is an SSO method, implemented as a SAML variant in Tableau Server, enabling seamless login.
Option C (Kerberos with Active Directory): Correct. Kerberos provides SSO in AD environments, delegating authentication to the domain controller.
Option D (Security Assertion Markup Language - SAML): Correct. SAML is a core SSO method in Tableau, widely adopted for enterprise integrations.
Option B (Local Authentication): Incorrect. Local Authentication uses Tableau??s internal user database, requiring manual credential entry—no SSO support.
Why This Matters: SSO enhances user experience and security by leveraging existing identity systems, reducing password fatigue.
[Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Authentication" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/auth_overview.htm)., ,]

NEW QUESTION 10
You use Tableau Desktop 10.5 and plan to publish a visualization to a Tableau Server that runs version 2020.1. You are assigned the Creator site role, and Publisher permissions for a project. What statement correctly describes what happens when you attempt to publish the visualization?

A. You will successfully publish the visualization without any errors or warnings
B. You will see an error message instructing you that you are unable to publish the workbook to a newer version of Tableau Server
C. You will see a warning message instructing you that embedded .tde extracts will be upgraded to .hyper
D. You will see a warning message instructing you that the workbook will be upgraded to a new version

Answer: C

Explanation:
Tableau Desktop and Tableau Server have versioning considerations when publishing content, particularly regarding compatibility between older Desktop versions (e.g., 10.5) and newer Server versions (e.g., 2020.1). Let??s break this down step-by-step:
Version Context: Tableau Desktop 10.5 was released in 2017 and used the .tde (Tableau Data Extract) format for extracts. Tableau Server 2020.1, released in 2020, introduced the .hyper extract format (starting with version 10.5, but fully standardized later). When publishing from an older Desktop version to a newer Server version, Tableau ensures backward compatibility but may upgrade certain components.
Publishing Process: With a Creator site role and Publisher permissions, you have the rights to publish workbooks to the specified project. Tableau Server accepts workbooks from older Desktop versions (e.g., 10.5) and upgrades them to the current Server version (2020.1) during publishing. This process is seamless for the workbook itself, but extracts require special handling.
Extract Handling: If the workbook contains embedded .tde extracts (stored within the .twb or .twbx file), Tableau Server 2020.1 converts these to .hyper format upon publishing. This conversion is necessary because .hyper replaced .tde as the default extract engine starting in Tableau 10.5 and beyond, offering better

performance and scalability. During this process, Tableau Desktop or Server displays a warning to inform the user of the upgrade, as it??s a one-way conversion (you can??t revert to .tde on the Server).
Now, let??s evaluate the options:
Option A (You will successfully publish without any errors or warnings): Incorrect. While the publishing succeeds, a warning about the .tde to .hyper conversion appears if the workbook contains embedded extracts. Without extracts, no warning occurs, but the question??s context implies extracts are likely involved (common in visualizations).
Option B (Error message: unable to publish to a newer version): Incorrect. Tableau supports publishing from older Desktop versions to newer Server versions. There??s no outright error blocking this; compatibility is maintained.
Option C (Warning: embedded .tde extracts will be upgraded to .hyper): Correct. This is the precise warning displayed when a workbook with .tde extracts is published to a Server version that uses .hyper. It ensures the user is aware of the format change, which might affect extract refresh schedules or performance expectations.
Option D (Warning: workbook will be upgraded to a new version): Partially correct but less specific. The workbook is upgraded to 2020.1 compatibility, but the warning focuses on the extract format change (.tde to .hyper), not the workbook version generically. Option C is more accurate.
Why This Matters: The .tde to .hyper shift improves query performance and supports larger datasets, but users need to know about it for planning (e.g., extract refresh schedules might need adjustment). The warning ensures transparency.
[Reference: Tableau Server Documentation - "Publish a Workbook" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/publish_workbook.htm) and "Hyper Extract FAQ" (https://help.tableau.com/current/server/en-us/hyper_faq.htm)., ,]

NEW QUESTION 15
What process decides when a Repository failover is required?

A. Cluster Controller
B. Coordination Service
C. Gateway
D. Backgrounder

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 18
Which three items can be contained in a project? (Choose three.)

A. Groups
B. Workbooks
C. Nested Projects
D. Data Sources

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 20
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. Edit tabsvc.yml
B. Run the tsm reset command
C. Run the tsm register command
D. Reinstall Tableau Server

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 22
Which three data sources support Kerberos delegation with Tableau Server? (Choose three.)

A. Teradata
B. PostgreSQL
C. SQL Server
D. SAP HANA

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 23
Which two statements are advantages of published data sources in comparison to embedded data sources? (Choose two.)

A. Data is protected so that it is only available in one workbook
B. Drivers are automatically installed on each client's machine
C. Centralized data management is easier
D. Storage space is conserved and resource usage during data refreshes is optimized

Answer: CD

Explanation:
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)., ,]

NEW QUESTION 26
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. Use the Stale Content administrative view
B. Examine the extract files in ProgramData/Tableau/Tableau Server/data/tabsvc/dataengine/extract
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: A

NEW QUESTION 31
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