



Free Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What process decides when a Repository failover is required?

Options:

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

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In a high-availability (HA) Tableau Server setup, the Repository (PostgreSQL) has an active and passive instance. Failover occurs if the active Repository fails. Let's dive into the process:

HA Setup:

Two Repository instances across nodes (active/passive).

Failover switches to the passive instance if the active one becomes unavailable (e.g., crash, network issue).

Cluster Controller:

Role: Monitors all processes (e.g., Repository, File Store) across nodes, detecting failures via heartbeats and status checks.

Failover Decision: If the active Repository stops responding, Cluster Controller initiates failover, promoting the passive instance to active.

Coordination: Works with Coordination Service (ZooKeeper) to update topology but makes the initial detection call.

Option A (Cluster Controller): Correct.

Why: It's the watchdog process, constantly monitoring Repository health and triggering failover when needed.

Option B (Coordination Service): Incorrect.

Role: ZooKeeper maintains cluster state and coordinates topology updates post-failover, but

doesn't detect the failure---Cluster Controller does.

Option C (Gateway): Incorrect.

Role: Routes client requests---unrelated to internal process monitoring or failover.

Option D (Backgrounder): Incorrect.

Role: Executes background tasks---no involvement in Repository failover decisions.

Why This Matters: Understanding failover ensures HA reliability---Cluster Controller is the linchpin for resilience.



Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three types of data should you backup to ensure that you can restore a Tableau Server?
(Select three.)

Options:

- A- Server secrets and Repository passwords
- B- Topology data
- C- Configuration data
- D- Repository data

Answer:

A, C, D

Explanation:

Backing up Tableau Server ensures recovery from failures or migrations. A full backup includes multiple data types---let's dissect this comprehensively:

Backup Components:

Repository Data: PostgreSQL database with metadata (users, permissions, workbooks). Backed up via tsm maintenance backup -f <filename>.tsbak.

Configuration Data: Server settings (e.g., ports, authentication) also in the .tsbak file.

Server Secrets: Encryption keys, internal tokens, Repository passwords---critical for restoring

functionality.

Extracts: .hyper files in File Store (optional, separate backup).

Option A (Server secrets and Repository passwords): Correct.

Details: Includes encryption keys (for extracts), internal tokens (process communication), and Repository credentials. Backed up separately or stored securely (e.g., tsm security export-keys).

Why Critical: Without these, restored data may be inaccessible or services may fail.

Option C (Configuration data): Correct.

Details: Ports, authentication settings, process topology---part of the .tsbak file.

Why Critical: Restores server behavior and connectivity post-recovery.

Option D (Repository data): Correct.

Details: Core metadata database---also in .tsbak.

Why Critical: Without it, all content and user data is lost.

Option B (Topology data): Incorrect.

Details: Topology (process distribution) is part of configuration data in the .tsbak, not a separate entity. It's not distinctly backed up as "topology data."

Why This Matters: A complete backup (secrets, config, repository) ensures full restoration---missing any piece risks an unusable server.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- 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

Explanation:

Subscriptions in Tableau Server deliver workbook views to users via email on a schedule. Group subscriptions apply to all group members---let's unpack this:

Group Subscription Mechanics:

Created via Workbooks > Actions > Subscribe > Select Group.

Delivers content to all users in the group at the time the subscription runs (e.g., daily PDF).

Dynamic: Membership updates (additions/removals) are reflected automatically on the next run.

Option C (The subscription updates automatically to include the new user): Correct.

Details: When you add a user to the group (e.g., via Users > Groups > Add Users), Tableau Server's subscription process queries the group's current membership at runtime. The new user receives the subscription on the next scheduled delivery---no manual action needed.

Example: Group 'Sales' has a 9 AM subscription. Add a user at 8 AM---they get the email tomorrow at 9 AM.

Option A (Admin receives notice to approve/deny): Incorrect.

Why: No approval workflow exists for group membership changes in subscriptions---it's automatic.

Option B (Creator must manually edit): Incorrect.

Why: Subscriptions are tied to the group, not a static user list---manual edits aren't required for membership changes.

Option D (Only members at creation time): Incorrect.

Why: This would be true for individual subscriptions (static list), but group subscriptions are dynamic.

Why This Matters: Dynamic group subscriptions streamline content delivery as teams evolve, reducing admin overhead.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When you use trusted tickets in Tableau Server, users can:

Options:

- A- Access embedded views without being prompted for credentials
- B- Encrypt database connections
- C- Save and edit workbooks
- D- Embed database credentials

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Trusted Tickets is an authentication method in Tableau Server for embedding views in external applications (e.g., portals) without requiring users to log in manually. Here's how it works:

A trusted application (e.g., a web server) authenticates with Tableau Server using a trusted IP or username/password.

Tableau Server issues a temporary ticket (a unique string).

The ticket is embedded in a view URL (e.g., /trusted/<ticket>/views/...), granting access to the view for a short period (configurable, default 5 minutes).

Option A (Access embedded views without being prompted for credentials): Correct. Trusted tickets enable SSO-like behavior for embedded content, bypassing the login prompt if the ticket is valid. This is ideal for seamless integration into external systems.

Option B (Encrypt database connections): Incorrect. Encryption is handled by data source configurations (e.g., SSL), not trusted tickets, which focus on user authentication.

Option C (Save and edit workbooks): Incorrect. Trusted tickets grant view access, not edit permissions--those depend on the user's site role and permissions.

Option D (Embed database credentials): Incorrect. Trusted tickets authenticate users to Tableau Server, not databases--database credentials are managed separately in the data source.

Why This Matters: Trusted tickets simplify embedding Tableau content securely in custom applications, enhancing user experience.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two tasks always require a server administrator? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- Creating a schedule
- B- Adding a site
- C- Locking project permissions
- D- Adding users



Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

In Tableau Server, roles and permissions dictate who can perform specific administrative tasks. A 'server administrator' has full control over the entire Tableau Server deployment, while site administrators manage specific sites. Some tasks are restricted to server administrators due to their server-wide impact.

Option B (Adding a site): Creating a new site in a multi-site Tableau Server environment is a server-level task that only a server administrator can perform. Sites are logical partitions within the server, and adding a site affects the overall server structure. Site administrators cannot create new sites; they can only manage existing ones.

Option D (Adding users): Adding users to Tableau Server (e.g., via the TSM interface or tabcmd) is a server administrator task when it involves adding users at the server level or assigning them to the default site. While site administrators can add users to their specific site in a multi-site environment, the initial addition of users to the server requires server administrator privileges. The question's phrasing ("always require") suggests a server-wide context, making this a correct choice.

Option A (Creating a schedule): This is incorrect because both server administrators and site administrators can create schedules for tasks like extract refreshes or subscriptions within their scope. It's not exclusive to server administrators.

Option C (Locking project permissions): This is incorrect because locking project permissions can be done by a site administrator or project leader with appropriate permissions. It's a project-level action, not a server-level task requiring a server administrator.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- A- tsm maintenance backup
- B- tsm maintenance restore
- 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.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

- A- Edit tabsvc.yml
- B- Run the tsm reset command
- C- Run the tsm register command
- 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.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What should you do to configure the view URL and enable recording for a site that has recording workbook performance metrics enabled?

Options:

- A- Click the Performance link in the toolbar at the top of the view
- B- Type :record_performance=yes& at the end of the view URL, immediately after the session ID
- C- Type :record_performance=yes& at the end of the view URL, immediately before the session ID
- D- Delete the session ID in the URL and reload the view

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Tableau Server can record performance metrics for workbooks to troubleshoot slow-loading views. This feature must be enabled at the site level (via Settings > General > Allow Performance Recording). Once enabled, you can trigger recording for a specific view by modifying its URL.

The correct syntax is to append :record_performance=yes& to the view URL, immediately after the session ID. For example:

Original URL: `http://server/#/site/my-site/views/workbook/view?iid=1`

Modified URL:

`http://server/#/site/my-site/views/workbook/view?iid=1:record_performance=yes&`

After loading the view with this parameter, a performance recording is generated and accessible via the Performance option in the toolbar.

Option B (Type :record_performance=yes& at the end of the view URL, immediately after the session ID): Correct. This follows Tableau's documented method for enabling performance recording.

Option A (Click the Performance link in the toolbar): Incorrect. The Performance link appears only after recording is triggered via the URL; it's not the method to enable it.

Option C (Type :record_performance=yes& immediately before the session ID): Incorrect. The parameter must follow the session ID (e.g., :iid=1) to function correctly.

Option D (Delete the session ID in the URL and reload the view): Incorrect. The session ID is required for the view to load properly; removing it breaks the URL.



Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What should you use to set a preferred active repository?

Options:

- 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

Explanation:

Tableau Server uses a PostgreSQL database as its repository to store metadata, user information, and permissions. In a high-availability (HA) setup with multiple nodes, there are typically two repository instances: one active and one passive. The 'preferred active repository' refers to designating which repository instance should take priority as the active one. This is managed through Tableau Services Manager (TSM).

The correct method to set the preferred active repository is by using the tsm configuration set command. Specifically, you would use a command like:

```
tsm configuration set -k pgsql.preferred_host -v <hostname>
```

This command allows an administrator to specify the preferred host for the active repository,

ensuring control over which node takes precedence in an HA environment.

Option B (tabcmd set command) is incorrect because tabcmd is a command-line utility primarily used for administrative tasks like managing users, groups, and content (e.g., publishing workbooks), not for configuring server topology or repository settings.

Option C (TSM browser client's Maintenance page) is incorrect because the Maintenance page in the TSM web interface is used for tasks like backups, restores, and cleanup, but it does not provide an option to set the preferred active repository.

Option D (TSM browser client's Configuration Topology page) is partially relevant since the Topology page displays the current configuration of services across nodes, including the repository. However, it does not allow direct modification of the preferred active repository; this must be done via the tsm command line.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- 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

Explanation:

In an HA Tableau Server cluster, the Coordination Service (ZooKeeper ensemble) maintains cluster state---let's find the best way to check it:

Coordination Service:

Runs on multiple nodes (3 or 5 in HA) to ensure quorum and failover.

Status indicates if it's running and synced---critical for cluster health.

Option C (Run tsm status -v): Correct.

Details: tsm status --verbose lists all processes across nodes, including Coordination Service (e.g., 'Coordination Service: RUNNING').

Why Best: Provides detailed, node-specific status in the CLI---e.g., 'Node 1: RUNNING, Node 2: RUNNING.'

Use: Run on the initial node; -v ensures full output.

Option A (TSM web client Status page): Incorrect.

Why: The TSM UI (Server > Status) shows process counts (e.g., 'Coordination Service: 3 instances'), but not detailed per-node status---less granular than CLI.

Option B (tsm maintenance ziplogs): Incorrect.

Why: Generates log archives for troubleshooting, not a real-time status check.

Option D (Tableau Server Status page): Incorrect.

Why: The Server Status page (Server > Status in the web UI) monitors application processes (e.g., VizQL), not TSM's Coordination Service.

Why This Matters: Coordination Service health ensures HA stability---tsm status -v is the admin's go-to for precision.



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