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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
DEMO VERSION
(LIMITED CONTENT)

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What account should you use to run the Tableau Server installation program?

Options:

- A- A local user account
- B- A domain user account
- C- An account in the local administrator group
- D- An NT AUTHORITY\NetworkService account

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Installing Tableau Server on Windows requires an account with sufficient privileges to configure services, write to the file system, and manage registry settings. Let's analyze this in depth:

Installation Requirements:

The installer creates services (e.g., Tableau Server Gateway), writes to Program Files and ProgramData, and configures TSM.

It needs local administrative privileges on the machine to perform these tasks.

Post-install, a 'Run As' account can be set for services (e.g., NT AUTHORITY\NetworkService), but this is separate from the install account.

Option C (An account in the local administrator group): Correct.

Why: The account must be in the local Administrators group to:

Install software (UAC elevation).

Configure services and ports.

Write to protected directories (e.g., C:\Program Files\Tableau).

Examples: A local admin (e.g., Administrator) or a domain user added to the Administrators group (e.g., DOMAIN\AdminUser).

Process: Log in as this account, run the installer, and provide TSM admin credentials during setup.

Option A (A local user account): Incorrect.

A standard local user (not in Administrators) lacks permissions---installation would fail with 'Access Denied' errors.

Option B (A domain user account): Incorrect unless clarified.

A domain user without local admin rights can't install. If it's in the Administrators group, it qualifies, but C is more specific.

Option D (NT AUTHORITY\NetworkService): Incorrect.

This is a built-in service account for running services (default 'Run As' post-install), not for executing the installer---an interactive user account is required.

Why This Matters: Using the right account prevents install failures and ensures secure configuration---critical for production setups.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

B, C, D

Explanation:

In Tableau Server, projects are containers for organizing and securing content. They help manage permissions and structure content hierarchically. Let's define what can be contained:

Workbooks: Visualizations and dashboards published to the Server.

Data Sources: Published connections or extracts reusable across workbooks.

Nested Projects: Sub-projects within a parent project, introduced in later versions (e.g., 2018.2) for deeper organization.

Option B (Workbooks): Correct. Workbooks are the primary content type in projects, containing views and dashboards.

Option C (Nested Projects): Correct. Nested projects allow hierarchical structuring (e.g., a 'Sales' project with 'Q1' and 'Q2' sub-projects), with inherited or custom permissions.

Option D (Data Sources): Correct. Published data sources reside in projects, providing reusable data connections.

Option A (Groups): Incorrect. Groups are collections of users managed at the site or server level, not stored within projects. Projects contain content, not user entities.

Why This Matters: Projects are key to content governance---knowing what they hold helps administrators organize and secure assets effectively.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

- 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:

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.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- Creator

- B- Explorer (can publish)
- C- Viewer
- D- Explorer

Answer:

C

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.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A new engineer reports that he is unable to log on to Tableau Services Manager (TSM) from the initial node of a Windows test cluster. Which account credentials should you instruct the engineer to use?

Options:

- A- An account with a Creator site role
- B- An account with a Site Administrator role
- C- An account with administrative rights to the computer
- D- An account for the Tableau Server administrator

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Tableau Services Manager (TSM) is the administrative tool for managing Tableau Server's configuration, processes, and topology. To log in to TSM (via the web UI at <https://<server>:8850> or CLI), you need:

TSM administrator credentials: These are distinct from site roles and are set during installation or reset via `tsm reset`.

Local administrative rights: On Windows, the account used to access TSM must be in the local Administrators group on the initial node, as TSM interacts with system-level services.

In a test cluster, the engineer's inability to log in suggests they lack either the correct TSM credentials or sufficient OS-level permissions. Since the question focuses on a Windows environment and "initial node," the most immediate requirement is local administrative rights to run TSM commands or access the UI.

Option C (An account with administrative rights to the computer): Correct. The engineer must use an account in the local Administrators group on the initial node to authenticate to TSM. After that, they'll need the TSM admin username/password set during installation.

Option A (An account with a Creator site role): Incorrect. Site roles (e.g., Creator) apply to content access within Tableau Server, not TSM administration.

Option B (An account with a Site Administrator role): Incorrect. Site Administrators manage site content, not server-level TSM functions.

Option D (An account for the Tableau Server administrator): Partially correct but incomplete. This likely refers to the TSM admin account, but without local admin rights on the machine, login will fail. Option C is more precise.

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