

Salesforce Certified Tableau Server Administrator

Salesforce Analytics-Admn-201

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 7

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which three types of authentications can be used with user-based licensing? (Choose three.)

- A. Local authentication
- B. Reliance authentication
- C. Trusted authentication
- D. Active Directory

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

User-based licensing assigns Tableau Server capabilities to named users, so authentication must result in a recognized Tableau user identity to which a Creator, Explorer, or Viewer site role and license can be assigned. Local authentication supports this directly because Tableau Server maintains the user account and password in its own identity store. Active Directory likewise supports named-user licensing by allowing Tableau Server to identify and manage users from the organization's directory. Tableau documents Active Directory as an authentication configuration for Tableau Server and explains how directory users are imported or synchronized into Tableau Server.

Trusted authentication can also be used in a user-based licensing deployment. It enables a trusted web application to request a ticket for a specific Tableau Server user, allowing that known user to access Tableau content without separately entering Tableau credentials in the embedded experience. The ticket is associated with an existing Tableau Server user, preserving the identity Tableau needs to apply that user's site role and license entitlement. This is commonly used for embedded analytics where an application has already authenticated the person accessing the view. See Tableau's documentation on [authentication methods](#) and [trusted authentication](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

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

Explanation:

The subscription updates automatically to include the new user. In Tableau Server, a group subscription is associated with the Tableau group rather than being permanently fixed to the list of people who belonged to that group when the subscription was created. Tableau evaluates the group's current membership when it processes the scheduled subscription. Therefore, after the user is added to the group, that user becomes a recipient when the subscription next runs, provided the user is eligible to receive subscriptions and the subscribed content is available to them under the site's permissions and subscription settings. This dynamic membership behavior makes group subscriptions useful for distributing scheduled view, workbook, or data content to teams whose membership changes over time: administrators manage the group once, and Tableau keeps subscription recipients aligned with that managed membership. No separate change to the subscription itself is required merely because a person has joined the group. Tableau's documentation describes group subscriptions and notes that changes to group membership are reflected in the subscription recipients. See [Tableau Server Help: Subscribe Users to Views and Workbooks](#) and [Tableau Server Help: Manage Groups](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the server administrator of a single-node Tableau Server installation. The server hosts five schedules that each execute once a day: Weekday 3:00 PM Extract Refresh, Weekday 5:00 PM Subscription, Weekday 2:00 AM Extract Refresh, Weekday 7:00 AM Extract Refresh, and Weekday 8:00 AM Subscription. The schedules are scheduled to execute during periods when Tableau Server is least active. The busiest period for your server is immediately after the workday begins at 9:00 AM. The office of the CEO reports that every morning at 9:00 AM, they access the views in a particular workbook. The data for these views is refreshed by a task associated with the 7:00 AM schedule. The CEO reports that the data in the views is only being refreshed about 70% of the time. What should you do to attempt to resolve the CEO's problem?

- A. Set the default priority of this schedule to 50
- B. Set the priority for all other tasks to 50
- C. Set the priority of this task to 1
- D. Set the priority of this task to 100

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Set the priority of this task to 1. Tableau Server uses task priorities to decide the order in which eligible background tasks are processed when Backgrounder capacity is constrained. Lower numeric values represent higher priority. Assigning a priority of 1 to the extract-refresh task needed by the CEO's workbook makes it one of the first tasks selected when the 7:00 AM schedule overlaps with other queued work. This increases the likelihood that the refresh completes before the CEO accesses the views at 9:00 AM, even if other extract refreshes or subscription-related work are waiting for Backgrounder resources.

This should be configured on the specific task rather than broadly changing the relative priority of all scheduled work. A per-task priority targets the business-critical refresh while preserving normal schedule behavior for the remaining tasks. After making the change, the administrator should monitor Backgrounder task history and duration to confirm that the refresh consistently finishes before 9:00 AM. Tableau documents that task priority ranges from 0 through 100 and that lower values have higher priority. See [Tableau Server Help: Create or Edit Schedules](#) and [Tableau Server Help: Backgrounder Process](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

Which two operating systems are supported for a Tableau Server installation? (Choose two.)

- A. Windows 7
- B. Windows 10
- C. Windows Server 2019
- D. Windows Server 2016

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Windows Server 2019 and Windows Server 2016 are the supported server-class Windows operating systems identified by this question. Tableau Server requires a supported 64-bit Windows Server environment because the platform runs multiple coordinated services—including the repository, background processing, search, gateway, and visualization components—that require the security, networking, service-management, and resource-management capabilities intended for server workloads. Windows Server 2016 provides the supported baseline for installations aligned to the applicable Tableau Server release, while Windows Server 2019 is a later supported Windows Server release that offers the same server-oriented deployment foundation.

For an administrator, operating-system support must be verified against the Technical Specifications and release documentation for the exact Tableau Server version being deployed. This validation is important before installation and before an operating-system upgrade, since Tableau updates its supported-platform matrix over time. Salesforce's Tableau documentation describes the supported Windows Server versions and other installation prerequisites in the [Tableau Server](#)

[Technical Specifications](#). The installation workflow and planning considerations are documented in the [Tableau Server installation prerequisites](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

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

- 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 enable seamless, authenticated access to Tableau Server content from an external web application. After the external application has authenticated a user, it requests a short-lived, single-use trusted ticket from Tableau Server and redirects the user to a Tableau view with that ticket. Tableau Server validates the ticket, creates an authenticated Tableau session for the specified user, and displays the embedded view without presenting a separate Tableau Server sign-in prompt. This supports a smooth embedded analytics experience while preserving Tableau's normal authorization model: once signed in through the trusted ticket, the user's Tableau Server site role and permissions determine which views and data they can access. The trusted-ticket workflow requires configuration of trusted hosts and is intended for scenarios in which a web application has already established the user's identity. For implementation requirements and the request/redirect flow, see [Tableau Server Trusted Authentication](#). Tableau's embedding guidance also describes how authenticated views can be integrated into web applications: [Tableau Embedding API Authentication](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

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

- A. Server secrets and Repository passwords
- B. Topology data
- C. Configuration data
- D. Repository data
- E. File Store data

ANSWER: C D E

Explanation:

A restorable Tableau Server backup must cover its configuration data, repository data, and File Store data. Configuration data preserves the server settings needed to re-establish the server environment after recovery. This includes the operational configuration that Tableau Server uses when its services are initialized and run. Repository data is the PostgreSQL-based Tableau Server metadata: it records content definitions and server-managed metadata required to restore the logical state of the deployment. File Store data holds the content files associated with Tableau Server, including published extracts and other stored content assets. Together, the repository and File Store provide the server's content and metadata, while configuration data enables the restored deployment to operate with its intended settings. Tableau documents that a Tableau Server backup includes repository, File Store, and configuration data; administrators can use `t-sm maintenance backup` to create the backup archive and should retain it according to their recovery requirements. See Tableau's [Back up and restore Tableau Server](#) documentation and its [Tableau Services Manager documentation](#) for backup and restoration procedures.

QUESTION NO: 7

You have a server that contains 16 processor cores. What is the default number of VizQL instances configured by the installer?

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 10
- D. 2

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

For the Tableau Server installer configuration reflected in this question, a 16-core server is assigned four VizQL Server instances by default. VizQL Server is the Tableau Server process responsible for rendering views and processing the queries required when users interact with workbooks and dashboards. The installation defaults scale the initial VizQL process count according to available processor cores so that a larger server can support more concurrent interactive workload than a smaller server. With 16 processor cores, the corresponding default is four instances. This is an installation-time topology default, not a fixed recommendation for every production deployment. After installation, an administrator should validate actual CPU utilization, memory capacity, workbook complexity, concurrency, data-source latency, and background workload before changing process counts. Tableau Server topology can be adjusted through TSM when capacity testing or operational monitoring shows that a different distribution is appropriate. Tableau's process documentation describes VizQL Server's role in serving and rendering views, while its topology guidance explains that administrators can manage process instances as part of server configuration. See [Tableau Server Processes](#) and [Configure Tableau Server Topology](#).