Question: 1

You identify that a particular Tableau data source is causing slow query performance. What should be your initial approach to resolving this issue?

A. Restructuring the underlying database to improve its performance

B. Optimizing the data source by reviewing and refining complex calculations and data relationships
C. Replacing the data source with a pre-aggregated summary data source
D. Increasing the frequency of extract refreshes to ensure more up-to-date data

Answer: B

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Optimizing the data source by reviewing and refining complex calculations and data relationships The initial approach to resolving slow query performance due to a data source should be to optimize the data source itself. This includes reviewing complex calculations, data relationships, and query structures within the data source to identify and address inefficiencies. This optimization can significantly improve query performance without needing more drastic measures. Option A is incorrect as restructuring the underlying database is a more extensive and complex solution that should be considered only if data source optimization does not suffice. Option C is incorrect because replacing the data source with a pre-aggregated summary might not be feasible or appropriate for all analysis needs. Option D is incorrect as increasing extract refresh frequency does not directly address the root cause of slow query performance in the data source itself.

Question: 2

When installing and configuring the Resource Monitoring Tool (RMT) server for Tableau Server, which aspect is crucial to ensure effective monitoring?

A. Configuring RMT to monitor all network traffic to and from the Tableau Server
B. Ensuring RMT server has a dedicated database for storing monitoring data
C. Setting up RMT to automatically restart Tableau Server services when performance thresholds are exceeded

D. Installing RMT agents on each node of the Tableau Server cluster

Answer: D

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Installing RMT agents on each node of the Tableau Server cluster For the Re-source Monitoring Tool to effectively monitor a Tableau Server deployment, it is essential to install RMT agents on each node of the Tableau Server cluster. This ensures comprehensive monitoring of system performance, resource usage, and potential issues across all components of the cluster. Option A is incorrect because monitoring all network traffic is not the primary function of RMT; it is focused more on system performance and resource utilization. Option B is incorrect as having a dedicated database for RMT is beneficial but not crucial for the basic monitoring functionality. Option C is incorrect because automatic restart of services is not a standard or recommended feature of RMT and could lead to unintended disruptions.

Question: 3

During the validation of a disaster recovery/high availability strategy for Tableau Server, what is a key element to test to ensure data integrity?

A. Frequency of complete system backups
B. Speed of the failover to a secondary server

C. Accuracy of data and dashboard recovery post-failover
D. Network bandwidth availability during the failover process

Answer: C

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Accuracy of data and dashboard recovery post-failover The accuracy of data and dashboard recovery post-failover is crucial in validating a disaster recovery/high availability strategy. This ensures that after a failover, all data, visualizations, and dashboards are correctly re-stored and fully functional, maintaining the integrity and continuity of business operations. Option A is incorrect because while the frequency of backups is important, it does not directly validate the effectiveness of data recovery in a disaster scenario. Option B is incorrect as the speed of failover, although important for minimizing downtime, does not alone ensure data integrity post-recovery. Option D is incorrect because network bandwidth, while impacting the performance of the failover process, does not directly relate to the accuracy and integrity of the recovered data and dashboards.

Question: 4

If load testing results for Tableau Server show consistently low utilization of CPU and memory re-sources even under peak load, what should be the next step?

A. Further increase the load in subsequent tests to find the server's actual performance limits
B. Immediately scale down the server's hardware to reduce operational costs

C. Focus on testing network bandwidth and latency as the primary factors for performance
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D. Stop further load testing as low resource utilization indicates optimal server performance

Answer: A

E xpl anati on:

Further increase the load in subsequent tests to find the server's actual performance limits If load
testing shows low utilization of CPU and memory resources under peak load, the next step is to
increase the load in subsequent tests. This helps in determining the actual limits of the server's
performance and ensures that the server is tested adequately against potential real-world high-load
scenarios. Option B is incorrect because scaling down hardware prematurely might not accommodate
unexpected spikes in usage or future growth. Option C is incorrect as focusing solely on network
factors without fully understanding the server's capacity limits may overlook other performance
improvement areas. Option D is incorrect because stopping further testing based on initial low
resource utilization may lead to an incomplete understanding of the server's true performance
capabilities.

Question: 5

In a scenario where Tableau Server's dashboards are frequently updated with real-time data, what
caching strategy should be employed to optimize performance?

A. Configuring the server to use a very long cache duration to maximize the use of cached data
B. Setting the cache to refresh only during off-peak hours to reduce the load during high-usage
pe ri ods

C. Adjusting the cache to balance between frequent refreshes and maintaining some level of cached
data
D. Utilizing disk-based caching exclusively to handle the high frequency of data updates

Answer: C

E xpl anati on:

Adjusting the cache to balance between frequent refreshes and maintaining some level of cached data
For dashboards that are frequently updated with real-time data, the caching strategy should aim to
balance between frequent cache refreshes and maintaining a level of cached data. This approach
allows for relatively up-to-date information to be displayed while still taking advantage of caching for
improved performance. Option A is incorrect because a very long cache duration may lead to stale
data being displayed in scenarios with frequent updates. Option B is incorrect as refreshing the cache
only during off-peak hours might not be suitable for dashboards requiring real-time data. Option D is
incorrect because relying solely on disk-based caching does not address the need for balancing cache
freshness with performance in a real-time data scenario.