Tableau Certified Associate Architect Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Questions

1. **In the "Actions by Recent Users," how is an active user defined?**

   A. Last 5 minutes

   B. Last 30 minutes

   C. Last hour

   D. More than 30 minutes ago

2. **Which process is primarily focused on the functionality of failover and monitoring within the Tableau server environment?**

   A. Gateway

   B. Cluster Controller

   C. Backgrounder

   D. Data Engine

3. **Which API is used to create and deploy templates or migrate workbooks from test to production data sources?**

   A. REST API

   B. Document API

   C. Webhooks API

   D. Analytics Extensions API

4. **Which Tableau component allows for live data usage or scheduled updates of data extracts?**

   A. Data Engine

   B. Data Server

   C. Cache Server

   D. VizQL Server

5. **What is the utility of the Application Server in a multinode Tableau Server architecture?**

   A. To manage user licenses

   B. To facilitate data access

   C. To run maintenance tasks

   D. To provide web services and applications

6. What can be changed to alter a job's prioritization in Tableau?

A. Job function

B. User permissions

C. Job schedule

D. Backgrounder process

7. What is a recommended practice when creating hierarchical data in Tableau?

A. Create only one hierarchy per data source

B. Set up logical hierarchies

C. Use random data points for hierarchies

D. Ignore existing data structure

8. Under which part of Tableau Blueprint is the process of upgrading included?

A. Design

B. Strategy

C. Implementation

D. Maintenance

9. Which built-in view shows the login activity, view access, and data source use?

A. Actions by All Users

B. Background Tasks for Non Extracts

C. Performance of Flow Runs

D. Server Disk Space

10. Which strategy is essential when configuring a Tableau environment for heavy user traffic?

A. Run more backgrounder processes

B. Add VizQL processes gradually

C. Eliminate the cache server processes

D. Consolidate all processing into one node

Answers

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. B

Explanations

1. In the "Actions by Recent Users," how is an active user defined?

A. Last 5 minutes

B. Last 30 minutes

C. Last hour

D. More than 30 minutes ago

The correct choice defines an active user within the context of "Actions by Recent Users" as anyone who has interacted with the application or dashboard within the last 5 minutes. This criterion for defining an active user is particularly focused on immediacy and responsiveness, making it a crucial time frame for tracking user engagement. In many analytics tools, including Tableau, the definition of an active user often revolves around those who have performed actions recently, allowing for a timely analysis of user behavior. The selection of a 5-minute window reflects a standard practice in user engagement analysis, where quick succession actions indicate engagement. This definition aids in understanding real-time user interaction, which is essential for dynamic dashboards or applications that rely on up-to-the-minute data. Identifying users interacting within this brief period enables organizations to monitor engagement levels effectively and respond swiftly to any emerging patterns or issues. Thus, users categorized in this manner are immediately relevant to the ongoing analysis of the application.

2. Which process is primarily focused on the functionality of failover and monitoring within the Tableau server environment?

A. Gateway

B. Cluster Controller

C. Backgrounder

D. Data Engine

The Cluster Controller plays a pivotal role in ensuring that the Tableau Server environment is resilient and operationally robust. Its primary functions include managing server resources and processes, facilitating load balancing, and overseeing failover mechanisms. In the case of a failure within the server environment—such as if one of the nodes in the cluster becomes unresponsive—the Cluster Controller is responsible for detecting this issue and rearranging the tasks accordingly, thereby ensuring that the other nodes are available to take over any necessary processes. In addition to failover capabilities, the Cluster Controller actively monitors the state of each node within the cluster. This ongoing monitoring allows the server to maintain performance and reliability, effectively managing resources to optimize the user experience. The other processes listed serve different primary purposes. For example, the Gateway is responsible for handling incoming client requests and directing them to the appropriate services within the server. The Backgrounder deals with asynchronous tasks such as refreshing extracts and running scheduled tasks, while the Data Engine focuses on querying data and storing in-memory data structure. Each of these components contributes to the overall functioning of Tableau Server, but it is the Cluster Controller that emphasizes failover and monitoring functionalities.

3. Which API is used to create and deploy templates or migrate workbooks from test to production data sources?

A. REST API

B. Document API

C. Webhooks API

D. Analytics Extensions API

The Document API is specifically designed for interacting with Tableau's workbook files and other documents. It allows users to programmatically manipulate Tableau documents, including creating, modifying, and deploying templates. This capability is particularly valuable when migrating workbooks from test environments to production data sources, as it offers precise control over the contents and structure of the workbook. Using the Document API, you can automate the deployment process, ensuring that the workbooks are consistent and up-to-date with the desired configurations. This API allows for actions such as replacing data sources, updating connections, and adjusting visualizations to align with the production data environment. Consequently, it facilitates efficiency and accuracy in transitioning projects to a live setting. The other APIs mentioned serve different purposes. The REST API, for example, is used primarily for interacting with Tableau Server for tasks such as user management, permissions, and server administration. The Webhooks API is aimed at handling notifications about changes in the server state rather than directly manipulating documents. Lastly, the Analytics Extensions API allows you to integrate third-party analytics tools into Tableau, which does not focus on document management or deployment. Thus, for creating and deploying templates or migrating workbooks specifically, the Document API stands out as the appropriate choice.

4. Which Tableau component allows for live data usage or scheduled updates of data extracts?

A. Data Engine

B. Data Server

C. Cache Server

D. VizQL Server

The Data Server is the component in Tableau that facilitates both live data connections and scheduled updates for data extracts. It acts as a central location for managing data sources that can be shared among various Tableau workbooks. This functionality allows users to maintain real-time data access while ensuring that updated information is available to all users in a consistent manner. When working with live connections, the Data Server enables direct interaction with the underlying data source, allowing for immediate updates as changes occur in the data. For data extracts, it manages the scheduling of refreshes, ensuring that users always have access to the most current data without needing to manually refresh extracts. This capability of the Data Server is essential for maintaining effective data governance and maximizing productivity, as it ensures that all users are working with the latest data without significant delays or manual intervention.

5. What is the utility of the Application Server in a multinode Tableau Server architecture?

A. To manage user licenses

B. To facilitate data access

C. To run maintenance tasks

D. To provide web services and applications

In a multinode Tableau Server architecture, the Application Server plays a crucial role by providing web services and applications essential for the functioning of Tableau Server. It serves as the interface between users and the various components of Tableau Server, managing requests from the web clients and ensuring that they are routed to the correct components, such as the data engine or background tasks. The Application Server is responsible for handling authentication, authorization, and session management, effectively allowing users to interact with the Tableau environment seamlessly. It supports the Web Application Server functionality, which is vital for rendering visualizations and providing a responsive user experience. This functionality is pivotal in a multinode setup where load balancing is needed to manage multiple requests and ensure high availability of services. Therefore, by providing robust web services and applications, the Application Server supports the architecture's complexity and scalability, making it a fundamental component in delivering Tableau's capabilities to end-users.

6. What can be changed to alter a job's prioritization in Tableau?

A. Job function

B. User permissions

C. Job schedule

D. Backgrounder process

To alter a job's prioritization in Tableau, adjusting the job schedule is the most relevant approach. The job schedule determines when a job is executed, which can directly impact its prioritization relative to other jobs in the system. By rescheduling a job to run at a different time or frequency, you can control its execution order in relation to tasks that are either competing for resources or need to be completed first. In Tableau Server, jobs that are scheduled to run at the same time may contend for available resources. By changing a job's schedule, you can prioritize it over others or allow it to be delayed for lower-priority tasks. This scheduling flexibility is a crucial element in managing workflows effectively and ensuring timely data processing and reporting. The other choices do not directly impact how a job is prioritized. For example, the job function and user permissions do not dictate when or how often a job runs, and while the backgrounder process is responsible for executing jobs, altering it does not have a direct influence on prioritization per job schedule.

7. What is a recommended practice when creating hierarchical data in Tableau?

A. Create only one hierarchy per data source

B. Set up logical hierarchies

C. Use random data points for hierarchies

D. Ignore existing data structure

When creating hierarchical data in Tableau, setting up logical hierarchies is a recommended practice because it enhances the way users can interact with the data. Logical hierarchies provide a clear, organized structure that allows for intuitive drill-downs and aggregated views. This organization helps users to easily navigate the data, making it more accessible and understandable. Hierarchies should reflect the way the data is naturally grouped or structured in the business context, such as geographical locations (country, state, city) or product categories (category, sub-category, product). This logical arrangement not only improves usability but also supports effective data analysis, making it easier for users to derive insights from the visualizations. Additionally, using logical hierarchies helps maintain the integrity of the data model, ensuring that the relationships between different data points are clear and coherent. This practice aligns with best practices for data visualization, where clarity and user experience are paramount.

8. Under which part of Tableau Blueprint is the process of upgrading included?

A. Design

B. Strategy

C. Implementation

D. Maintenance

The process of upgrading is included under the Maintenance part of the Tableau Blueprint. Maintenance encompasses ongoing activities required to ensure that Tableau is functioning optimally over time, which includes routine tasks such as updates, upgrades, and performance monitoring. This phase is crucial for keeping the system secure, up-to-date with the latest features, and aligned with business needs. By continuously maintaining and upgrading the Tableau environment, organizations can leverage the latest enhancements and capabilities that Tableau offers, ensuring their data visualization tools remain effective and efficient in meeting evolving analytical demands.

9. Which built-in view shows the login activity, view access, and data source use?

A. Actions by All Users

B. Background Tasks for Non Extracts

C. Performance of Flow Runs

D. Server Disk Space

The built-in view that shows login activity, view access, and data source use is the one that tracks user interactions and activities on the Tableau Server or Tableau Online environment. This specific view, titled "Actions by All Users," provides insights into how users are engaging with the server resources, including how often they log in and which reports or data sources they access most frequently. Such data is crucial for administrators to understand user behavior, optimize resource allocation, and improve overall server performance or security. The other options focus on different aspects of server management or performance. For instance, "Background Tasks for Non Extracts" pertains to the scheduling and management of background tasks that do not involve data extracts, whereas "Performance of Flow Runs" gives insights into the execution and efficiency of data preparation flows. "Server Disk Space" monitors the storage capacity on the server, indicating how much space is used and available but does not provide user engagement metrics. Each of these alternatives serves a distinct purpose in server management but does not relate to tracking user activity like the "Actions by All Users" view does.

10. Which strategy is essential when configuring a Tableau environment for heavy user traffic?

A. Run more backgrounder processes

B. Add VizQL processes gradually

C. Eliminate the cache server processes

D. Consolidate all processing into one node

When configuring a Tableau environment for heavy user traffic, the strategy of adding VizQL processes gradually plays a crucial role. VizQL processes are responsible for rendering visualizations and handling user interactions with the Tableau dashboards. By gradually increasing the number of VizQL processes, you can better manage resource allocation and adapt to varying user demands without overwhelming the server. This approach allows for a smoother user experience as it helps to prevent performance degradation during peak usage times. Furthermore, this strategy promotes scalability, ensuring that as user traffic increases, the Tableau server can efficiently adapt by allocating more resources specifically to rendering tasks. This adaptability is vital in environments where traffic may fluctuate, as it provides a balance between performance and resource utilization. In contrast, simply running more backgrounder processes focuses on the data extract and refresh tasks, which may not directly address the immediate rendering needs of heavy user interactions. Elimination of cache server processes would likely result in slower performance due to the loss of cached data, making it inefficient during high-traffic moments. Consolidating all processing into one node can lead to bottlenecks and increased latency, as all requests would compete for limited resources on a single machine. Thus, the gradual addition of VizQL processes stands out as a proactive and efficient strategy to maintain performance