Tableau Qualified Associate Architect Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

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Questions

1. What occurs if the Backgrounder process fails?

A. All jobs will be permanently lost

B. Refresh and subscription jobs will be retried upon recovery

C. No jobs will process until further notice

D. Subscription notifications will still be sent

2. Which process monitors components, detects failures, and manages failover?

A. Backgrounder

B. Cluster Controller

C. Gateway

D. Data Source Properties

3. Which TSM component is primarily responsible for interacting with Tableau Server data sources?

A. Data Server

B. Application Server

C. Backup/Restore

D. Client File Service

4. What is displayed in the 'Performance of Views' administrative view?

A. User engagement metrics

B. Detailed server error logs

C. Performance timeline metrics of dashboard views

D. List of extracts and their statuses

5. What role primarily oversees content validation in a governance model?

A. Data Steward

B. Site Administrator

C. Content Author

D. Server Administrator

6. In the event of a File Store process failure, what action is suspended?

A. Data retrieval from external databases

B. Copying of extract files to and from the node

C. Backup actions for critical processes

D. All cluster communication

7. What is the likely cause if a user does not see their views on the server and receives extract refresh failure notifications?

A. User permission issues

B. Network connectivity problems

C. Configured extract refresh schedules

D. Failing process to load views

8. Which process should be installed on any node where the Application Server is installed for better performance?

A. Administration Agent

B. Data Source Properties

C. Gateway

D. Cluster Controller

9. Which security policy aims to protect against cross-site scripting attacks?

A. Content Security Policy (CSP)

B. Data Loss Prevention (DLP)

C. Access Control Policy

D. Network Security Policy

10. Which processes will fail if the Service Manager process is down?

A. Only data extract processes

B. All business services on that node will fail

C. Only external data connections

D. No processes will be affected

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What occurs if the Backgrounder process fails?

A. All jobs will be permanently lost

B. Refresh and subscription jobs will be retried upon recovery

C. No jobs will process until further notice

D. Subscription notifications will still be sent

When the Backgrounder process fails, one of the key behaviors of Tableau Server is the ability to retry refresh and subscription jobs once the system is back up and running. This is an essential feature designed to provide robustness and reliability in data processing and delivery. When Tableau Server detects that the Backgrounder process has failed, it will not simply discard the jobs that were scheduled to run during that failure. Instead, it logs these jobs and will automatically attempt to rerun them after recovery. This ensures that important data updates and scheduled deliveries are not permanently lost and provides a level of fault tolerance that is vital for users relying on consistent data availability. The retry mechanism helps maintain workflow continuity, allowing users to set up their dashboards and reports without worrying about missing data updates, as the system will handle the re-execution of the jobs seamlessly.

2. Which process monitors components, detects failures, and manages failover?

A. Backgrounder

B. Cluster Controller

C. Gateway

D. Data Source Properties

The Cluster Controller plays a crucial role in a Tableau Server environment by monitoring various components of the server. Its primary responsibility is to oversee the health of worker nodes within a cluster, ensuring that each component is functioning optimally. If any component encounters a failure, the Cluster Controller detects this issue and manages the failover process, which involves rerouting tasks to functioning nodes to maintain continuity and minimize disruption. This functionality is essential for maintaining the performance and reliability of the Tableau environment, particularly in situations where high availability is necessary. By effectively managing these failover processes, the Cluster Controller helps ensure that users experience minimal downtime and that the system remains responsive even in the event of component failures. Thus, its monitoring capabilities and management of failover processes make it a vital component of the Tableau Server architecture.

3. Which TSM component is primarily responsible for interacting with Tableau Server data sources?

A. Data Server

B. Application Server

C. Backup/Restore

D. Client File Service

The Data Server component of Tableau Server is primarily responsible for interacting with data sources. This component is crucial because it manages connections to the various data sources, ensuring that users can access and interact with the data they need for their analyses. It handles tasks such as caching data extracts, ensuring performance efficiency, and managing the metadata associated with the data sources. In addition to directly interfacing with data sources, the Data Server provides features such as creating and managing data extracts, which optimize performance when users query the data. Furthermore, it enables centralized data management and governance by allowing administrators to define security rules and manage permissions on data sources. The other components listed have different primary functions. The Application Server handles the web application needs of Tableau Server, including processing user requests and managing sessions. The Backup/Restore component focuses on backing up Tableau Server configurations and data, ensuring that administrators can recover from failures. Client File Service is responsible for managing file storage and serving content that users interact with, such as workbook files, but does not directly deal with the data sources themselves.

4. What is displayed in the 'Performance of Views' administrative view?

A. User engagement metrics

B. Detailed server error logs

C. Performance timeline metrics of dashboard views

D. List of extracts and their statuses

The 'Performance of Views' administrative view in Tableau shows performance timeline metrics specifically related to dashboard views. This feature is designed to help administrators and developers understand how different views are performing over time. It provides insights into the load times and rendering speeds of dashboards, which are crucial for optimizing user experience. By analyzing the performance metrics, such as average load times and response times, users can identify which views may need performance tuning or optimization. This helps ensure that dashboards are running efficiently, allowing users to make data-driven decisions based on timely and comprehensive information. The other options do not relate directly to the content of the 'Performance of Views' view. While user engagement metrics are important, they pertain more to how users interact with the dashboards rather than their performance. Detailed server error logs focus on system issues rather than view performance, and the status of extracts, while important for data refreshing, is not captured in this specific view. Thus, the emphasis on performance timeline metrics uniquely characterizes the 'Performance of Views' administrative view.

5. What role primarily oversees content validation in a governance model?

A. Data Steward

B. Site Administrator

C. Content Author

D. Server Administrator

The Data Steward plays a crucial role in the governance model by primarily overseeing content validation. This position is responsible for ensuring that data is accurate, consistent, and compliant with the organization's standards and policies. Data Stewards monitor the quality of data, establish data management principles, and facilitate the correct usage of data across various departments. They work to validate the content within reports and dashboards, making certain that the information presented aligns with the defined governance framework. This role exemplifies the importance of maintaining data integrity and reliability, which is fundamental to the decision-making process within an organization. By focusing on validating content, Data Stewards help organizations avoid potential errors or misinterpretations that could arise from using incorrect or unverified data.

6. In the event of a File Store process failure, what action is suspended?

A. Data retrieval from external databases

B. Copying of extract files to and from the node

C. Backup actions for critical processes

D. All cluster communication

When the File Store process fails, it specifically impacts the copying of extract files to and from the node. The File Store is responsible for managing and storing extract files in Tableau Server. If this process encounters a failure, it prevents any operations that involve moving or accessing extract files, which can lead to issues with data freshness and availability. While other processes related to data retrieval, backup actions, and cluster communication may potentially experience issues due to the overall environment's health, the primary and immediate action that is suspended directly relates to the functionality of the File Store itself. This is crucial because extract files are a core part of Tableau's ability to present data efficiently, and their management is handled explicitly by the File Store process. Thus, option B accurately reflects the direct implications of a File Store process failure.

7. What is the likely cause if a user does not see their views on the server and receives extract refresh failure notifications?

A. User permission issues

B. Network connectivity problems

C. Configured extract refresh schedules

D. Failing process to load views

When a user does not see their views on the server and receives notifications about extract refresh failures, it indicates a direct impact on the data availability in that user's views. The extract refresh process is essential as it ensures that the data underlying the views is up to date. If there is a failure in this process, the views that depend on the refreshed data will not be populated correctly, leading to their absence from the server for that user. This situation implies that without successful refreshes, either due to configuration issues, technical errors in the extraction process, or data source problems, the user's ability to interact with or view this data is severely impacted. Therefore, the linkage between extract refresh failures and unavailable views clearly highlights that the failure of the extract refresh process is the most direct cause for the user's experience. Other factors, such as user permissions, network issues, or scheduling configuration, may influence accessibility to some extent but do not specifically point to the direct failure of data refresh as the root cause of the visibility issue in the views. Understanding this connection between the refresh process and the state of the views helps clarify why the failure directly impacts the user's experience on the server.

8. Which process should be installed on any node where the Application Server is installed for better performance?

A. Administration Agent

B. Data Source Properties

C. Gateway

D. Cluster Controller

The correct choice in this context for improving performance on any node where the Application Server is installed is the Administration Agent. This component is designed to manage the resources and performance of Tableau Server, particularly in a distributed environment. The Administration Agent works by monitoring the status and performance metrics of various server processes. It is essential for load balancing, ensuring that resources are utilized efficiently across multiple nodes. This helps to optimize the overall performance of Tableau Server, especially in scenarios with high user demand or large datasets. By having the Administration Agent installed, you can ensure that the Application Server operates at peak efficiency, thus enhancing user experience and responsiveness. In contrast, the other options do not directly contribute to performance on the Application Server node. Data Source Properties is more about the configuration of data connections rather than server performance. The Gateway primarily handles incoming requests and routes them appropriately, but it is not specifically geared towards improving performance at the Application Server level. Likewise, the Cluster Controller manages the clusters of nodes within Tableau Server but does not enhance the performance of the Application Server directly. Therefore, the Administration Agent is the most relevant choice in this scenario.

9. Which security policy aims to protect against cross-site scripting attacks?

A. Content Security Policy (CSP)

B. Data Loss Prevention (DLP)

C. Access Control Policy

D. Network Security Policy

The Content Security Policy (CSP) is designed specifically to mitigate and prevent cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks. It allows web developers to specify which dynamic resources are allowed to load on their web pages. By doing so, CSP helps to ensure that only trusted sources are executed, thus reducing the attack surface available for XSS vulnerabilities. For instance, if a site defines a CSP that only permits scripts from its own domain and a few trusted domains, any attempt by an attacker to inject malicious scripts from an arbitrary domain will be blocked by the browser. In contrast, other security policies do not specifically address XSS vulnerabilities in the same way. Data Loss Prevention (DLP) focuses on protecting sensitive data from being lost, misused, or accessed by unauthorized users but does not specifically target script injection attacks. Access Control Policy deals with permissions and user access management, while Network Security Policy concerns the overall security measures applied to network communications without specifically addressing web application vulnerabilities like XSS.

10. Which processes will fail if the Service Manager process is down?

A. Only data extract processes

B. All business services on that node will fail

C. Only external data connections

D. No processes will be affected

The correct choice indicates that all business services on that node will fail if the Service Manager process is down. The Service Manager in Tableau is a crucial component responsible for managing the various services that are running on a Tableau Server node. It orchestrates the communication between the different processes and ensures that they are functioning correctly. When the Service Manager is down, it cannot oversee or facilitate the operation of any other services, meaning that they cannot perform their designated operations. This includes data extracts, external data connections, and any other service that the node is responsible for. Essentially, the interdependencies among services mean that, without the Service Manager, none of them can properly execute their tasks, leading to a complete failure of all business services on that particular node. Understanding this dependency is vital for troubleshooting and maintaining a healthy Tableau Server environment. Knowledge about how these services interact will help in diagnosing issues effectively and ensuring that all components are functioning as expected.