

AG

You

Topic: Server Administration

Which are true statements about job containers? (Select ALL correct answers)

Hint: Select 2 correct answers

- A. A single Job Container can run multiple Job Agents at a time.
- B. A single Job Agent can run multiple Job Containers at a time.
- C. You can configure each Job Container for different user groups and priorities.
- D. All Job Containers are ephemeral.

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The correct statements about job containers in server administration are:

- B. A single Job Agent can run multiple Job Containers at a time.
- C. You can configure each Job Container for different user groups and priorities.

Explanation:

- Statement B is true because a Job Agent can manage and execute multiple Job Containers simultaneously, depending on the workload and resources available.
- Statement C is true because you can configure individual Job Containers with specific settings, such as user group permissions and priority levels.
- Statement A is not true. A single Job Container typically corresponds to a single job or task and is managed by a Job Agent. Each Job Container represents an isolated environment for executing specific tasks.
- Statement D is not necessarily true. While Job Containers can be ephemeral depending on the implementation (e.g., in containerized environments like Docker), this characteristic is not universally applicable to all job containers in server administration. Some job containers might persist for longer periods or until their tasks are completed.

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You

Topic: MarketPlace

A RapidMiner Server administrator has entered new information to the server system settings table (indicated by red box and arrow).

Property Value

rapidminer.r_scripting.path /usr/bin/RScript

What is the purpose of this new entry? (Select one)

- A.
to assign administrator privileges to the R scripting extension
- B.
to show RapidMiner Server where to find the R scripting extension .jar file
- C.
to create a new directory called "RScript" on the RapidMiner Server
- D.
to show the R scripting extension where to find the R executable

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The purpose of the new entry `rapidminer.r_scripting.path /usr/bin/RScript` is:

- D. to show the R scripting extension where to find the R executable

Explanation:

- This configuration setting `rapidminer.r_scripting.path` specifies the path to the R executable (`RScript`) on the RapidMiner Server. By setting this property, RapidMiner Server knows where to locate the R executable when using the R scripting extension. This allows the R scripting extension to execute R scripts by leveraging the specified R executable path (`/usr/bin/RScript`).

AG

You

Topic: Studio Installation

A user in your organization informs you that she is unable to see "Wisdom of Crowds" or access the Marketplace from RapidMiner Studio. A possible cause for this problem is (Select one)

- A.
the installed version of RapidMiner Studio is different from the installed version of RapidMiner Server.
- B.
your RapidMiner Server is down.
- C.
your firewall is blocking RapidMiner Studio from accessing the internet.
- D.
you have exceeded the number of authorized users of RapidMiner Studio in your organization.

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The most likely cause for the user being unable to see "Wisdom of Crowds" or access the Marketplace from RapidMiner Studio is:

C. your firewall is blocking RapidMiner Studio from accessing the internet.

Explanation:

- RapidMiner Studio requires internet access to connect to the Marketplace and access certain features like "Wisdom of Crowds" (which is a feature that leverages community-based contributions).
- If your organization's firewall is blocking RapidMiner Studio from accessing the internet, it would prevent the Studio from connecting to the Marketplace and retrieving content such as community extensions or contributions.
- Checking and adjusting the firewall settings to allow RapidMiner Studio to access the internet can help resolve this issue and enable the user to see "Wisdom of Crowds" and use the Marketplace functionalities within RapidMiner Studio.

AG

You

Topic: Studio Installation

What is the default location on a local machine for all user-specific files in RapidMiner Studio?
(Select one)

- A.
../<user home>/RapidMiner/
- B.
../Program Files/RapidMiner/
- C.
/usr/local/opt/RapidMiner/
- D.
../<user home>/local/RapidMiner/

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The default location on a local machine for all user-specific files in RapidMiner Studio is:

A. ../<user home>/RapidMiner/

Explanation:

- RapidMiner Studio typically stores user-specific files, configurations, and other data in a directory within the user's home directory. The exact location depends on the operating system:
 - On Windows, it might be something like `C:\Users\<username>\.RapidMiner\.`
 - On macOS, it could be `/Users/<username>/.RapidMiner/.`
 - On Linux, it would be `/home/<username>/.RapidMiner/.`
- The `.RapidMiner` directory under the user's home directory is where user-specific settings, preferences, extensions, repositories, and other local data for RapidMiner Studio are stored by default.

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You

Topic: Server Administration

A user in your organization is added to two groups on RapidMiner Server. The first group has read/write/execute access to resource X only; the second group has read/write/execute access to resource Y only. This user (Select one)

- A.
cannot access resource X or resource Y.
- B.
can access resource X and resource Y.
- C.
must be deleted from one of the two groups in order to access resources; users can only belong to one group.
- D.
only has access to resource X, as this was the first group she was added to.

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The user in your organization, who is added to two groups on RapidMiner Server with specific resource access, will have access to both resource X and resource Y. Therefore, the correct answer is:

B. can access resource X and resource Y.

Explanation:

- When a user is added to multiple groups on RapidMiner Server, the access permissions from all relevant groups are typically combined or aggregated.
- In this case, the first group grants read/write/execute access to resource X only, and the second group grants read/write/execute access to resource Y only.

- As a result, the user will inherit the permissions from both groups. This means the user will have access to resource X due to the first group's permissions and access to resource Y due to the second group's permissions.

Therefore, the user can access both resource X and resource Y based on the permissions granted by the respective groups.

AG

You

Topic: Studio Installation

How can I create a connection on RapidMiner Server in a way that it can be used by many users, each with their own credentials? (Select ALL correct answers)

Hint: Select 2 correct answers

- A. leave the credentials empty when creating the connection
- B. allow users to overwrite my credentials
- C. configure the credentials as injected parameters, choose the Server's Vault as provider, and allow the users to configure their own credentials in the Vault
- D. configure the credentials as injected parameters and use a third-party Access Manager

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To create a connection on RapidMiner Server that can be used by many users, each with their own credentials, the correct approaches are:

B. Allow users to overwrite my credentials.

C. Configure the credentials as injected parameters, choose the Server's Vault as provider, and allow the users to configure their own credentials in the Vault.

Explanation:

- Option B (Allow users to overwrite my credentials): This option allows individual users to input and use their own credentials when accessing the connection. Instead of relying on shared or default credentials, each user can provide their own authentication details, ensuring security and accountability.
- Option C (Configure credentials with Server's Vault and allow users to configure their own): By configuring the connection credentials as injected parameters and utilizing the Server's Vault as the provider, users can manage their own credentials securely within the Vault. This

approach ensures that each user can set and update their own authentication information without sharing or compromising credentials.

These methods promote security and flexibility, allowing users to use personalized credentials while accessing the shared connection on RapidMiner Server.

Option A (leaving the credentials empty) is not recommended as it would require users to share a single set of credentials, which can pose security risks and hinder individual accountability.

Option D (using a third-party Access Manager) is not typically a standard approach for managing connection credentials in RapidMiner Server, which often leverages its built-in Vault for secure credential management.

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You

Topic: Server Administration

This screenshot is part of a typical RapidMiner Server installation process (a red box and arrow have been added to highlight one part of this screen):

ServiceID : RMS900VC

Service Name : RapidMiner_Server_9_0_0

Why would an administrator check the "Register as Windows service" box, and enter relevant information in the "Service ID" + "Service Name" boxes? (Select one)

- A.
to allow RapidMiner Server processes to be exposed as webservices at a later date
- B.
to enter license information for Microsoft Azure to ensure future connectivity
- C.
to allow the administrator to start/stop the RapidMiner Server - either automatically or using the Windows control panel
- D.
to add Windows security architecture to the RapidMiner Server

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The reason why an administrator would check the "Register as Windows service" box and enter relevant information in the "Service ID" and "Service Name" boxes during a RapidMiner Server installation process is:

C. to allow the administrator to start/stop the RapidMiner Server - either automatically or using the Windows control panel.

Explanation:

- Checking the "Register as Windows service" box and specifying a unique "Service ID" and "Service Name" during installation configures the RapidMiner Server to run as a Windows service.
- Running RapidMiner Server as a Windows service allows it to start automatically when the system boots up and to be managed using standard Windows service management tools, such as the Services console in Windows.
- By registering as a Windows service with specific identifiers (Service ID and Service Name), the administrator gains control over starting, stopping, and managing the RapidMiner Server process directly from the Windows operating system environment.

This configuration simplifies server management and ensures that the RapidMiner Server can be efficiently controlled and monitored within a Windows environment.

AG

You

Topic: Platform Overview

RapidMiner Studio license keys are (Select one)

- A.
stored and accessed from a RapidMiner Server.
- B.
granted for use by up to ten users per key.
- C.
unique for each user in an organization.
- D.
not necessary if RapidMiner Studio is connected to a licensed RapidMiner Server.

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RapidMiner Studio license keys are:

- A. stored and accessed from a RapidMiner Server.

Explanation:

- RapidMiner Studio license keys are typically managed centrally from a RapidMiner Server within an organization.
- Users of RapidMiner Studio can access and activate their licenses by connecting to a licensed RapidMiner Server.
- The RapidMiner Server manages and distributes license keys to authorized users, allowing for centralized license management and control.

Option B is incorrect because the number of users per license key can vary depending on the licensing agreement and type of license purchased.

Option C is incorrect because RapidMiner Studio license keys are typically shared or managed centrally from the RapidMiner Server, rather than being unique for each individual user.

Option D is incorrect because RapidMiner Studio generally requires its own license key, even if it is connected to a licensed RapidMiner Server for other functionalities and features.

AG

You

Topic: MarketPlace

Which of the following statements are correct about RapidMiner Studio software updates? (Select one)

- A.
RapidMiner Studio always automatically checks for updates.
- B.
RapidMiner Studio cannot automatically check for updates.
- C.
RapidMiner Server group preferences can be used to choose whether or not RapidMiner Studio will automatically check for updates.
- D.
RapidMiner Studio local preferences can be used to choose whether or not RapidMiner Studio automatically checks for updates.

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The correct statement about RapidMiner Studio software updates is:

- D. RapidMiner Studio local preferences can be used to choose whether or not RapidMiner Studio automatically checks for updates.

Explanation:

- In RapidMiner Studio, users can control whether the software automatically checks for updates through local preferences settings.
- Within RapidMiner Studio, you can navigate to Settings > Preferences > General > Updates to configure the update settings.
- From there, you can choose whether RapidMiner Studio should automatically check for updates or if you prefer to manually check for updates.

Option A is incorrect because RapidMiner Studio does not always automatically check for updates by default; this behavior can be configured by the user.

Option B is incorrect because RapidMiner Studio does have the capability to automatically check for updates.

Option C is incorrect because RapidMiner Server group preferences do not directly control RapidMiner Studio's update behavior; this is managed through local preferences within the Studio application.

AG

You

Topic: Radoop

In a Radoop installation, enterprises often add Kerberos, Apache Sentry, or Apache Ranger to the configuration because they all (Select one)

- A.
execute processes using Apache Spark.
- B.
capture detailed logs of process executions.
- C.
provide access to a SOCKS proxy.
- D.
protect against unauthorized data access.

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In a Radoop installation, enterprises often add Kerberos, Apache Sentry, or Apache Ranger to the configuration because they all:

- D. protect against unauthorized data access.

Explanation:

- Kerberos, Apache Sentry, and Apache Ranger are all security-related tools that focus on controlling and managing access to data within a Hadoop ecosystem.
- Kerberos is a network authentication protocol that provides strong authentication for client/server applications, including Hadoop components, to prevent unauthorized access.
- Apache Sentry (now part of Apache Ranger) is a system for enforcing fine-grained role-based access controls across various Hadoop components, ensuring that only authorized users and applications can access specific data and perform operations.
- Apache Ranger provides centralized security administration and policy management across the Hadoop platform, including authorization, auditing, and data protection capabilities.

Therefore, enterprises leverage these tools in Hadoop installations to enhance data security and protect against unauthorized data access, ensuring compliance with security policies and regulations.

AG

You

Topic: Platform Overview

The standard RapidMiner Studio application runs (Select one)

- A.
inside a Microsoft Common Language Runtime (CLR) virtual machine.
- B.
in JavaScript in a web browser.
- C.
inside a Java Virtual Machine (JVM).
- D.
in a Python Jupyter notebook.

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The standard RapidMiner Studio application runs on:

- C. inside a Java Virtual Machine (JVM).

Explanation:

- RapidMiner Studio is developed using Java technologies and runs within a Java Virtual Machine (JVM) environment.
- Java provides cross-platform compatibility, allowing RapidMiner Studio to run on various operating systems (such as Windows, macOS, and Linux) that support the JVM.

- RapidMiner Studio leverages the Java runtime environment for its execution, enabling it to execute Java bytecode and utilize Java libraries and frameworks.

Option A (inside a Microsoft Common Language Runtime (CLR) virtual machine) is not correct because RapidMiner Studio is not built on the .NET framework that uses CLR.

Option B (in JavaScript in a web browser) is not correct because RapidMiner Studio is a standalone desktop application and not a web-based application.

Option D (in a Python Jupyter notebook) is not correct because RapidMiner Studio is not integrated with Python or specifically designed to run within a Jupyter notebook environment.

AG

You

Topic: Platform Overview

A project currently scores data in 2 seconds. Now your company requires lower latency in the sub-second range. The new recommended RapidMiner architecture for deployment would be (Select one)

- A.
RapidMiner Server with High Availability.
- B.
RapidMiner Server with Real-Time Scoring.
- C.
RapidMiner Server with a minimum of two independent job agents.
- D.
RapidMiner AI Cloud.

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To achieve lower latency in the sub-second range for scoring data, the recommended RapidMiner architecture for deployment would be:

B. RapidMiner Server with Real-Time Scoring.

Explanation:

- Real-time scoring is designed for low-latency, on-demand predictions where responses are required in sub-second time frames.
- RapidMiner Server with Real-Time Scoring capabilities allows you to deploy and serve predictive models with high throughput and low latency.
- Real-time scoring leverages optimized execution engines and infrastructure to ensure that model predictions are made swiftly and efficiently in response to incoming requests.

Option A (RapidMiner Server with High Availability) focuses on ensuring server reliability and uptime but does not directly address real-time scoring requirements.

Option C (RapidMiner Server with a minimum of two independent job agents) is related to distributed processing and workload management but may not specifically optimize for real-time scoring.

Option D (RapidMiner AI Cloud) provides cloud-based deployment options but doesn't inherently guarantee sub-second latency for scoring data compared to the dedicated real-time scoring capabilities of RapidMiner Server.

Therefore, for achieving sub-second latency in scoring data, RapidMiner Server with Real-Time Scoring is the recommended architecture.

AG

You

Topic: Studio Installation

Which of the following are typical storage locations for RapidMiner Studio repositories? (Select ALL correct answers)

Hint: Select 2 correct answers

- A. in a local or network database
- B. on a local or network drive
- C. remotely on a RapidMiner Server
- D. in a cloud storage bucket (e.g. AWS S3 or Google Cloud)

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The typical storage locations for RapidMiner Studio repositories are:

A. in a local or network database

B. on a local or network drive

Explanation:

- Option A (in a local or network database): RapidMiner Studio repositories can be stored in relational databases (e.g., PostgreSQL, MySQL) or other network-accessible database systems. This approach allows for structured and secure storage of repository data.

- Option B (on a local or network drive): RapidMiner Studio repositories can also be stored on local or network drives as file-based repositories. This method is straightforward and allows for easy access and backup of repository data.

Options C and D are less typical for storing RapidMiner Studio repositories:

- Option C (remotely on a RapidMiner Server): While RapidMiner Server can manage and host repositories, this option refers more to project storage and management on the server side rather than the direct storage of repositories used by RapidMiner Studio.
- Option D (in a cloud storage bucket): Storing RapidMiner Studio repositories directly in cloud storage buckets (e.g., AWS S3, Google Cloud Storage) is less common for typical RapidMiner Studio deployments, although it can be achieved through custom configurations or integrations.

Therefore, the most common and typical storage locations for RapidMiner Studio repositories are in local or network databases and on local or network drives.

AG

You

Topic: Radoop

A frequent reason why Radoop connection tests fail is (Select ANY correct answer)

- A.
the default Hive connection test time is too short.
- B.
the test uses a standard RapidMiner modeling operator instead of a Radoop modeling operator.
- C.
the Hadoop clusters are spun up before the connection test takes place.
- D.
the Radoop client does not have permission to create a /tmp directory on the HDFS.

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A frequent reason why Radoop connection tests fail is:

- D. the Radoop client does not have permission to create a /tmp directory on the HDFS.

Explanation:

- Radoop requires certain permissions to interact with Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) directories.

- If the Radoop client does not have the necessary permissions to create a `/tmp` directory on the HDFS, it can cause the connection test to fail.
- The `/tmp` directory is commonly used for temporary storage and processing within Hadoop environments, and lack of permission to create or access this directory can disrupt Radoop operations.

Options A, B, and C are not typically common reasons for Radoop connection test failures:

- Option A (the default Hive connection test time is too short) may affect specific Hive-related tests but is not a primary reason for connection failures.
- Option B (the test uses a standard RapidMiner modeling operator instead of a Radoop modeling operator) is more related to operator selection within RapidMiner workflows and is not directly related to connection test failures.
- Option C (the Hadoop clusters are spun up before the connection test takes place) is more about infrastructure provisioning timing and would not typically cause connection test failures related to permissions on HDFS directories.

Therefore, among the given options, the lack of permission to create a `/tmp` directory on the HDFS (Option D) is a common reason for Radoop connection test failures.

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You

Topic: Server Administration

There is a separate Docker container on a RapidMiner Server cloud image for (Select ALL correct answers)

Hint: Select 3 correct answers

- A. the RapidMiner Server license keys, database passwords, and user LDAP information.
- B. the PostgreSQL operational database.
- C. each job agent.
- D. the RapidMiner Server application itself.

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The separate Docker containers on a RapidMiner Server cloud image typically include:

- B. the PostgreSQL operational database.
- C. each job agent.

D. the RapidMiner Server application itself.

Explanation:

- Option B (the PostgreSQL operational database): In a cloud-based deployment of RapidMiner Server, the PostgreSQL database used for storing operational data (such as job schedules, user information, and system configurations) is often containerized for easier management and scalability.
- Option C (each job agent): Job agents, responsible for executing jobs and tasks submitted to RapidMiner Server, are commonly deployed within separate Docker containers to isolate and manage job processing independently.
- Option D (the RapidMiner Server application itself): The main RapidMiner Server application is typically deployed within its own Docker container to encapsulate the server's runtime environment, dependencies, and configurations.

Option A (the RapidMiner Server license keys, database passwords, and user LDAP information) is less likely to be stored in a separate Docker container. Instead, sensitive information such as license keys, database passwords, and LDAP configurations are managed securely within the server's environment variables or configuration files, but not necessarily within a dedicated Docker container.

Therefore, the correct answers are B, C, and D.

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You

Topic: Server Administration

A valid reason to deploy two or more job agents on a RapidMiner Server is (Select ANY correct answer)

- A.
to allow for scalability in an enterprise environment.
- B.
to isolate job execution problems from the rest of the server architecture.
- C.
to improve job execution latency.
- D.
to help data science teams share libraries of processes and models.

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A valid reason to deploy two or more job agents on a RapidMiner Server is:

- A. to allow for scalability in an enterprise environment.

Explanation:

- Deploying multiple job agents on a RapidMiner Server enables better scalability by distributing job execution across multiple agents.
- With multiple job agents, the server can handle a larger volume of job requests concurrently, improving overall system performance and responsiveness, especially in enterprise environments with high job processing demands.

Options B, C, and D are not typically the primary reasons for deploying multiple job agents:

- Option B (to isolate job execution problems from the rest of the server architecture) is more related to fault tolerance and reliability, which might be achieved through job agent isolation but is not the primary reason for deploying multiple agents.
- Option C (to improve job execution latency) is more influenced by factors such as hardware performance, network conditions, and job scheduling configurations rather than simply deploying additional job agents.
- Option D (to help data science teams share libraries of processes and models) is not directly related to the deployment of job agents on the server but rather involves managing repositories and access control within RapidMiner Server for sharing resources among teams.

Therefore, among the given options, the primary valid reason for deploying multiple job agents on a RapidMiner Server is to allow for scalability in handling job execution demands.

AG

You

Topic: Server Administration

Which of the following are recommended practices BEFORE upgrading a RapidMiner Server from version 9.1+? (Select ALL correct answers)

- A. Stop all job agents connected to the RapidMiner Server.
- B. Create a backup of the RapidMiner Server repository and home directory.
- C. Create a backup of the RapidMiner Server operational database.
- D. Uninstall RapidMiner Radoop from all operational clusters.

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Before upgrading a RapidMiner Server from version 9.1+, the recommended practices include:

- B. Create a backup of the RapidMiner Server repository and home directory.

C. Create a backup of the RapidMiner Server operational database.

Explanation:

- Option B (Create a backup of the RapidMiner Server repository and home directory): It is crucial to create a backup of the RapidMiner Server repository and home directory to ensure that all configurations, projects, workflows, extensions, and other critical data are preserved in case of any issues during the upgrade process.
- Option C (Create a backup of the RapidMiner Server operational database): Backing up the operational database (e.g., PostgreSQL database) used by the RapidMiner Server is essential to prevent data loss and ensure that the server can be restored to its previous state if needed.

Options A and D are not typically necessary or recommended as part of the standard upgrade process:

- Option A (Stop all job agents connected to the RapidMiner Server) is not explicitly required before upgrading, though it's a good practice to ensure that no active jobs are running during the upgrade to prevent potential data inconsistencies.
- Option D (Uninstall RapidMiner Radoop from all operational clusters) is specific to uninstalling Radoop and would only be necessary if you intend to remove Radoop from your environment. It's not a general prerequisite for upgrading RapidMiner Server.

Therefore, the correct practices before upgrading a RapidMiner Server from version 9.1+ are to create backups of the Server repository, home directory, and operational database to ensure data integrity and recovery options in case of any upgrade-related issues.

AG

You

Topic: Platform Overview

Deploying RapidMiner Server with High Availability requires (Select ALL correct answers)

- A. a load balancer such as HAProxy.
- B. at least two RapidMiner Server nodes.
- C. a RapidMiner Radoop cluster running Apache Spark.
- D. a high-performance shared file system such as SAN, NAS, or RAID.

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Deploying RapidMiner Server with High Availability typically requires:

A. a load balancer such as HAProxy.

B. at least two RapidMiner Server nodes.

Explanation:

- Option A (a load balancer such as HAProxy): Using a load balancer is essential for distributing incoming client requests across multiple RapidMiner Server nodes to achieve high availability and improve system performance.
- Option B (at least two RapidMiner Server nodes): High Availability (HA) implies having redundant server nodes that can take over operations seamlessly in case of node failures. Deploying at least two RapidMiner Server nodes ensures redundancy and fault tolerance.

Options C and D are not directly related to deploying RapidMiner Server with High Availability:

- Option C (a RapidMiner Radoop cluster running Apache Spark) refers to a different component (Radoop with Apache Spark) and is not specifically required for RapidMiner Server High Availability deployment.
- Option D (a high-performance shared file system such as SAN, NAS, or RAID) may be beneficial for certain configurations but is not a fundamental requirement for setting up RapidMiner Server with High Availability.

Therefore, the correct answers for deploying RapidMiner Server with High Availability are A and B: using a load balancer (such as HAProxy) to distribute traffic and deploying at least two RapidMiner Server nodes to ensure redundancy and fault tolerance.

AG

You

Topic: Platform Overview

Which of the following are capabilities of RapidMiner Server? (Select ALL correct answers)

- A. score data via webservice
- B. scheduling process execution
- C. process design
- D. user/group access rights management

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The capabilities of RapidMiner Server include:

A. Score data via webservice: RapidMiner Server allows for deploying and scoring predictive models as web services, enabling real-time predictions and integrations with other applications.

B. Scheduling process execution: RapidMiner Server provides scheduling capabilities to automate the execution of data processing and analytical workflows at specific times or intervals.

D. User/group access rights management: RapidMiner Server offers robust user and group access rights management, allowing administrators to control permissions and access levels for different users and groups within the platform.

Explanation:

- Option A (score data via webservice): RapidMiner Server supports deploying predictive models as web services, allowing external systems to send data and receive predictions from these models via RESTful APIs.
- Option B (scheduling process execution): RapidMiner Server enables the scheduling of process executions, ensuring that analytical workflows run automatically at specified times or intervals without manual intervention.
- Option D (user/group access rights management): RapidMiner Server provides comprehensive user and group management capabilities, allowing administrators to define and enforce access controls and permissions based on roles and responsibilities.

Option C (process design) is not a capability of RapidMiner Server. Process design and development are typically performed using RapidMiner Studio, a desktop application, where users create, edit, and test data processing workflows (processes) before deploying them to RapidMiner Server for execution and management.

Therefore, the correct capabilities of RapidMiner Server among the given options are A, B, and D.