

Permissions

Permissions determine how users can interact with content such as workbooks and data sources. Permissions are set in the permission dialog or via the [REST API](#)^{sr-only}. At the top of the dialog, permission rules configure capabilities for groups or users. Below, the permissions grid displays the effective permissions for users.



If the Data Management Add-on is present, permissions for external assets have additional considerations. For more information, see [Manage Permissions for External Assets](#).

Permissions fundamentals

Projects and groups

Tableau sites use *projects* to organize content and *groups* to organize users. Managing permissions is easier when permission rules are:

- Set at the project level instead of on individual pieces of content.
- Established for groups instead of individuals.

Permissions can only be established for users, groups, projects, or content that already exist. For more information about creating users and groups, creating projects, and publishing content, see [Manage Users and Groups](#), [Use Projects to Manage Content Access](#), and [Publish Data Sources and Workbooks](#)^{sr-only}.

Capabilities and permission rules

Permissions are made up of *capabilities**---the ability to perform actions like view content, web edit, download data sources, or delete content. *Permission rules establish what capabilities are allowed or denied for a user or group on a piece of content.

Note: When talking about permissions in general, it's common to see a phrase like "a user must have the delete permission." This is easy to understand in a broad context. However, when working with permissions at a technical level like in this article, it's more accurate to say "the delete *capability." In this topic we'll use the more precise term *capability, but you should be aware that you might see *permission* in other places.

Group/User		Template													
All Users	...	View	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Group	...	Explore	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Evie	...	Publish	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Lari	...	Administer	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maris	...	Custom	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓		✗	
+ Add Group/User Rule															

The interplay between license level, site role, and potentially multiple permission rules factor into the final determination of what a user can or can't do. For each user this becomes their *effective permissions*. For more information, see [Effective permissions](#).

Some tasks such as creating new workbooks from a browser (web authoring) or moving content might require specific configurations of several capabilities rather than being captured in a single capability. For more information,

see [Permission settings for specific scenarios](#).

[icon--med-lg icon--arrow-up heading-item icon](#)**Set permissions**

Explore the tabs below for details on how to set permission rules at the project level, at the content level, or when publishing content from Tableau Desktop.

Note: The phrase "project permissions" can have two meanings. There are the permission capabilities for a project itself---View and Publish---that control how a user can interact with a project. There is also the concept of project-level permission rules for other content types. In this article "project-level permissions" means permission rules for workbooks, data sources, and the other content that are configured in the permission dialog for a project. This is in contrast to "content-level" permission rules that can be set on a specific workbook, data source, etc.

- [Project-level permissions](#)[#projectlevel-permissions .tabs__tab-link .is-active](#)
- [Content-level permissions](#)[#contentlevel-permissions .tabs__tab-link](#)
- [Set permissions at publish](#)[#set-permissions-at-publish .tabs__tab-link](#)

For administrators, project owners, and project leaders

To set permissions at the project level:

1. Navigate to the project
2. Open the Actions menu (...) and click **Permissions**. The permissions dialog opens.
3. To modify an existing permission rule, select the appropriate tab for that content type and click a capability.
4. To create a new rule, click [+ Add Group/User Rule] and start typing to search for a group or user. For each tab, choose an existing template from the drop-down box or create a custom rule by clicking the capabilities.
5. When finished, click **Save**.

Tip: Permission rules set at the project level act as a default for content saved in that project and any nested projects it contains. Whether those project-level default rules are enforced or only preliminary depends on the [content permission] setting. This setting can be configured in two ways, either [Locked] or [Customizable]. For more information, see [Lock content permissions](#). ...

For administrators, project leaders, and content owners

If project content permissions are customizable, permissions for individual pieces of content can be modified. The information below is not relevant to content in locked projects. For more information, see [Lock content permissions](#).

Tip: While it is possible to set permissions on individual content in customizable projects, we recommend managing permissions at the project level.

Set permissions on content

1. Navigate to the content (workbook, data source, flow, data role)
2. Open the Actions menu (...) and click **Permissions**. The permissions dialog opens.
3. To modify an existing permission rule, click a capability.
4. To create a new rule, click [+ Add Group/User Rule] and start typing to search for a group or user. Choose an existing template from the drop-down or create a custom rule by clicking the capabilities.
5. When finished, click **Save**.

Set permissions on a view

Tip: While it's possible to set view-level permissions within a workbook, we strongly recommend managing permissions at the project or workbook level.

If a workbook is published with **Show Sheets as Tabs** checked, the views in that workbook will inherit all permissions set for the workbook. The permission dialog for a view will be read-only.

In some situations, it may be valuable to specify permissions on a view independently from the workbook that contains it. If the workbook is published with **Show Sheets as Tabs** unchecked, the views will start with the workbook permissions but will be independent thereafter and can be set independently. Note that this means if the permission rules are modified for the workbook, those changes won't be applied to the views---each view's permissions will need to be managed individually.

See [Show or Hide Sheet Tabs](#) for more information. ...

For content publishers

If project content permissions are customizable, permissions for individual content can be set when publishing from [Tableau Desktop]{VariablesTabsProductDesktop}. The information below is not relevant for content in locked projects. For more information, see [Lock content permissions](#).

Tip: While it's possible to set permissions on individual content in customizable projects, we recommend managing permissions at the project level.

1. From the publishing dialog , click the Edit link for **Permissions**.
If the Edit link is unavailable, permissions are locked to the project and can't be modified except by the project owner, project leader, or an administrator.\
2. The Add/Edit Permissions dialog shows any existing permission rules. Click [Add] to add a new permission rule or [Edit] to modify an existing permission rule

a. Select the group or user from the left pane. You can expand a

group to see which users it contains.

b. Use the selector at the top of the right pane to choose an

existing template, or use the radio buttons to create a custom rule.

	Allow	Deny	Unspecified
View:	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Filter:	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
View Comments:	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Add Comments:	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Download Image/PDF:	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Download Summary Data:	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Share Customized:	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Download Full Data:	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Web Edit:	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Download/Save A Copy:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Overwrite:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Move:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Delete:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Set Permissions:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Note that effective permissions can't be inspected from the publishing dialog.

- When finished, click **OK** and resume publishing.

Note: Permissions can't be set while publishing flows from [Tableau Prep Builder]{VariablesTabsProductPrepBuilder}. To set permissions on a flow, refer to the steps for Project-level permissions or Content-level permissions. ... :: ::

Tip: By default, all users are added to an "All Users" group that has basic permissions for content. To start with a clean slate when building your own permission rules, we recommend that you delete the rule entirely or edit the rule for All Users to remove any permissions (set the permission role template to None). This will help prevent any ambiguity down the road by reducing the number of rules that applies to any given user and therefore making effective permissions easier to understand.

[\[icon--med-lg icon--arrow-up .heading-item icon\]{.heading-item_link .print-hidden} \[{#permissioncapabilities}Permission capabilities](#)

Permissions are made up of capabilities, or the ability to perform a given action on a piece of content, such as view, filter, download, or delete. Each row in the Permission Rules area of the dialog is a *permission rule**. *Permission rules are the setting for each capability (allowed, denied, or unspecified) for the group or user in that row. Permission rules have *templates available that make it easier to assign capabilities quickly.* Permission rules can also be copied and pasted.

Note: In the permission dialog for projects, there are tabs for each content type (Projects, Workbooks, Data Sources, and---if you have the [Data Management Add-on]{VariablesDM_sku}---Data Roles and Flows). When a permission rule is added, the default for all capabilities across all content types is Unspecified. To allow or deny capabilities for each content type, you must go to each tab in turn. In the permission dialog for a specific piece of content, there are no tabs and the permission rules only apply to that piece of content.

Templates

Templates group sets of capabilities that are often assigned together based on common user scenarios, [View], [Explore], [Publish], and [Administer]. Assigning a template sets its included capabilities to [Allowed], with the rest left as [Unspecified]. The templates are cumulative, so the Explore template includes everything from the View template plus additional capabilities. All content also has a template for **None** (which sets all capabilities to unspecified) and **Denied** (which sets all capabilities to denied).

Templates are meant to be a starting point and can be adjusted after they are applied. Capabilities can also be granted or denied without using a template at all. In both cases, the template column will then show [Custom].

Copy and paste permissions

If there is a permission rule that needs to be assigned to multiple groups or users, you can copy and paste from one rule to another. You can't copy from or paste onto a rule that involves Project Leader status.

1. Open the action menu (...) for the existing rule you want to copy from and select [Copy Permissions]. This will only be available when the rule is not in edit mode.
2. Select an existing rule you want to paste over. You can also create a new rule by clicking [+ Add Group/User Rule] and selecting a group or user.
3. Open the action menu (...) and select [Paste Permissions].

Capabilities

Explore the tabs below for details on the capabilities for each content type:

- [Projects](#){#projects .tabs__tab-link .is-active}
- [Workbooks](#){#workbooks .tabs__tab-link}
- [Data Sources](#){#data-sources .tabs__tab-link}
- [Other content types](#){#other-content-types .tabs__tab-link}

Projects only have two capabilities and two templates. Prior to 2020.1, Project Leader was treated as a permission capability rather than a setting. For more information about project leaders and how to assign them in 2020.1 and later, see [Project administration](#).

View template



View allows a user to see the project. If a user hasn't been granted the view capability, the project won't be visible to them. Granting the view capability for a project does not mean a user can see any content in the project, just the existence of the project itself.

Publish template



Publish allows a user to publish content to the project from [Tableau Desktop]{.VariablesTabsProductDesktop} or [Tableau Prep Builder]{.VariablesTabsProductPrepBuilder}. The publish capability is also required to move content into the project or save content to the project from web authoring. Prior to 2020.1, this capability was called Save. ...

View template



View allows a user to see the workbook or view. If a user hasn't been granted the view capability, the workbook won't be visible to them.



Filter allows a user to interact with filters in the view, including keep only and exclude filters. Users lacking this capability won't see filter controls in the view.



View Comments allows a user to view the comments associated with the views in a workbook.



Add Comments allows a user to add comments to views in a workbook.



Download Image/PDF allows a user to download each view as a PNG, PDF, or PowerPoint.



Download Summary Data allows a user to view the aggregated data in a view, or in the marks they've selected, and download that data (as a CSV).

Explore template



Share Customized allows a user to save customizations made to the view (such as filters and selections) as custom views. For users with a site role of Explorer or above, they can share these customizations, which makes them appear as options for other users. For more information, see [Use Custom Views\[\(Link opens in a new window\)\]{,sr-only}](#).



Download Full Data allows a user to view the underlying data in a view, or in the marks they've selected, and download that data (as a CSV).



Web Edit allows a user to edit the view in a browser-based authoring environment.

- Note: Creating new content in the browser or saving views from the web edit interface requires a specific combination of capabilities. For more information, see [Web Editing and Web Authoring](#).
- The Web Editing feature must also be enabled for the entire site or even users with this capability allowed won't be able to web edit. For more information, see [Set a Site's Web Authoring Access\[\(Link opens in a new window\)\]{,sr-only}](#).

Publish template



Download Workbook/Save a Copy allows a user to download a packaged workbook (as a TWBX). Allows a user to save (publish) a copy from the web edit interface as a new workbook. Prior to 2020.1, this capability was called Download Workbook/Save As.



Overwrite allows a user to overwrite (save) the content asset on the server. Prior to 2020.1, this capability was called Save.

- When allowed, the user can re-publish a workbook, data source, or flow, or save a workbook in web authoring, thereby becoming the owner and gaining access to all permissions. Subsequently, the original owner's access to the workbook is determined by their permissions just like any other user.

Administer template



Move allows a user to move workbooks between projects. For more information, see [Move content](#).



Delete allows a user to delete the workbook.



Set Permissions allows a user to create permission rules for the workbook.

Note: In a workbook that is configured to not show navigational sheet tabs, views (sheets, dashboards, stories) inherit the workbook permissions at publication, but any changes to permission rules must be made on individual views. View capabilities are the same as those for workbooks, except for **Overwrite**, **Download Workbook/Save a Copy**, and **Move** which are only available at the workbook level.

We recommend showing navigational sheet tabs whenever possible, so views continue to inherit their permissions from the workbook. For more information, see [Show or Hide Sheet Tabs](#). ...

View template



View allows a user to see the data source on the server



Connect allows a user to connect to a data source in Tableau Desktop, Tableau Prep Builder, Ask Data, or web editing.

- If a workbook author embeds their credentials to a published data source in a published workbook, they are essentially embedding their **Connect** capability. Therefore, users can see the data in the workbook regardless of their own **Connect** capability for that data source. If the workbook author doesn't embed their credentials to the published data source, the user needs their own **Connect** capability to the data source in order to consume the workbook. For more information, see [Data access for published Tableau data sources](#)
- A user must have the **Connect** capability for a data source in order to use Ask Data. For more information, see [Enable Ask Data for Sites and Data Sources](#)[\(Link opens in a new window\)](#)[\[sr-only\]](#).

Explore template



Download Data Source allows a user to download the data source from the server (as a TDSX)

- Cube data sources, like those for Microsoft Analysis Services or Oracle Essbase connections, must be used locally. To download the published data source to Tableau Desktop, the user must have the Download capability. For more information, see [Cube Data Sources](#)

Publish template



Overwrite allows a user to publish data sources to the server and overwrite data sources on the server. Prior to 2020.1, this capability was called Save.

Administer template



Delete allows a user to delete the data source



Set Permissions allows a user to create and edit permission rules for the data source :::

```

***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***
***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***

```

[View template](#)[Explore template](#)

Publish template

Administer template

Flows



View allows a user to view the flow.



Download flow allows a user to download the flow (as a TFLX).



Run allows a user to run the flow.



Overwrite* allows a user to publish flows and overwrite published flows.



Move allows a user to move content between projects. For more information, see [Move content](#).



Delete allows a user to delete the content.



Set Permissions allows a user to create permission rules for the content.

Data Roles



View allows a user to view data roles.

n/a



Overwrite* allows a user to publish data roles and overwrite published data roles.

Metrics



View allows a user to view metrics.

n/a



Overwrite* allows a user to publish metrics and overwrite published metrics.

*Prior to 2020.1, the Overwrite capability was called Save.

[\[\]{.heading-item_link .print-hidden} \[\]{#permissionmanagement}Permission management](#)

Using projects can simplify permission management through the use of features such as nested project hierarchies, hiding projects from certain users or groups, authorizing project leaders, and locking permissions.

Tip: How permissions are set at the project level is very important, especially for the Default project. When a new top-level project is created it inherits its default permission rules (for all content types) from the Default project. When a new project is created nested inside another project, the child project inherits its default permission rules from the parent project.

Project administration

Projects are containers used to organize and manage access to content. By giving non-administrators privileges to manage projects, certain content administration tasks can be handled at the project level.

Project Leaders: Projects can have project leaders, users who have been set as a [project leader]. This setting automatically grants a user their maximum capabilities---depending on their site role---for that project and all content in that project. Project leaders with site role of Explorer (can publish) and above will therefore have all capabilities. Project leaders are essentially local admins for the project without access to site or server settings.

Hierarchy: Only administrators can create top-level projects. Project owners and project leaders can create nested projects inside their projects. Project owners and leaders have full administrative access to the project and its content, as well as any nested projects it contains. In a hierarchy, project leaders are implicitly given project leader access to all child content. To remove project leader access, you must do so at the level in the hierarchy where the role was explicitly assigned.

Ownership: A project can have multiple project leaders, but each project has exactly one owner. By default, a project is owned by the user who created it. A project's owner can be changed (by the existing owner or an administrator, but not a project leader) to any user with a site role of Explorer (can publish) or Creator, or an administrator site role. Project ownership can be changed regardless of whether the project permissions are locked. Note that this refers to project ownership. Content ownership can be changed by project owners, project leaders, and administrators.

Deleting: Content can only exist inside a project. Only administrators can create and delete top-level projects, but project leaders can create or delete nested projects. Deleting projects also deletes all the content and nested projects

they contain. To delete a project without losing its content, move the content to another project first. Deleting projects can't be undone.

For a deeper dive into project administration, see [Use Projects to Manage Content Access](#) and [Add Projects and Move Content Into Them](#).

Set a project leader

Project leaders are users who have administrator-like access for a specific project or project hierarchy. Prior to 2020.1, [Project Leader] was a capability that could be set to allowed, denied, or unspecified like any other capability. Starting in 2020.1, project leaders are now assigned through the action menu and function as a setting rather than a capability.

To assign project leader status to a group or user

1. Open the permission dialog for the appropriate project.
2. Select an existing permission rule, or click [+ Add Group/User Rule] and chose the desired group or user.
3. Open the action menu (...) for that permission rule and select [Set Project Leader...].

Note: If the action menu includes an option for [Enable "Set Project Leader"], this will need to be selected before the group or user can be set as a project leader. This option only appears when that group or user was denied the Project Leader capability (prior to 2020.1). That denied capability needs to be removed before they can be set as a project leader.

Once a permission rule has been used to establish a group or user as a project leader, the templates and capabilities are no longer editable because all capabilities are allowed for project leaders. If a project leader is established on a project that contains nested projects, they will have inherited project leader status on all nested projects and their content.

Project leader status is always applied downward through the entire project hierarchy and can only be removed from the level where it was set. To remove project leader status, follow the same steps as above but select [Remove as Project Leader] from the action menu. Once a group or user has been removed as project leader, that permission rule will have all capabilities set to Unspecified. This may mean their access to and capabilities for that project will be removed if there is no other permission rule giving them permissions to the content. To keep their access to the project and its content, they will need to have capabilities set like any other group or user.

Lock content permissions

Permission rules set at the project level act as a default for content saved in that project and any nested projects it contains. Whether those project-level default rules are enforced or only preliminary depends on the [content permission] setting. This setting can be configured in two ways, either [Locked] (recommended) or [Customizable]. Locking a project removes the ability for content owners to modify the permission rules on their content. Locking permissions can be applied to nested projects or just to the parent project itself.

- When the content permissions are [locked (including nested projects)], permission rules set at the project level are enforced for all content in the project and all nested projects. (This was the default behavior for locking projects prior to 2020.1)
- When the content permissions are **locked** (not including nested projects), permission rules set at the project level are enforced for content in the project, but nested projects can be configured independently with their own permission rules and as locked or customizable. (This is new behavior for locking projects as of 2020.1)
- When the content permissions are [customizable], permission rules set at the project level are applied to all content in the project by default. However, permission rules can be modified for individual pieces of content during or after publishing. (This was called **Managed by the owner** prior to 2020.1)

Note: Whether permission rules are locked or customizable, the permissions on content are always applied. *Locked* and *customizable* refer only to how project-level permissions are inherited by content in the project and who can

change them. Even in a project with customizable permissions, only specific users can modify permissions (content or project owner, project leader, admins, or those with the Set Permission capability).

In a locked project:

- The project permission rules per content type are applied to all content.
- Only administrators, project owners, and project leaders can modify permissions.
- Content owners lose the Set Permission capability but retain all other capabilities on their content.
- Permissions are predictable for all content in the project.

In a customizable project:

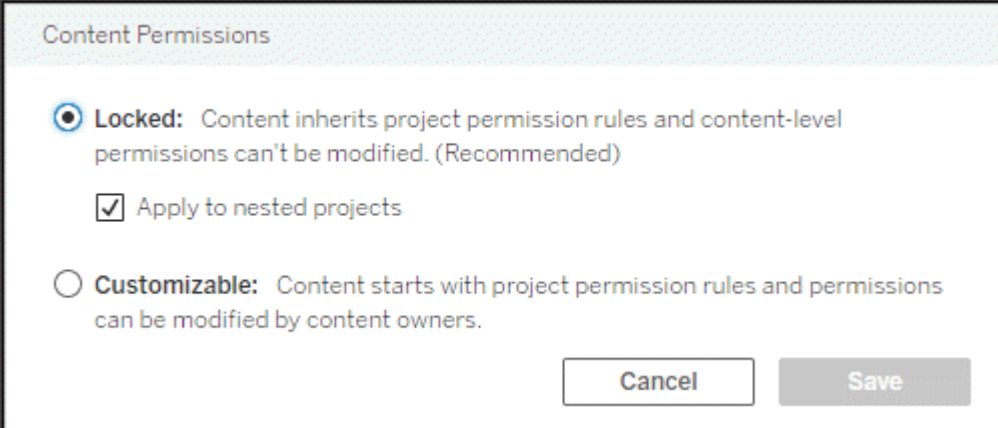
- The project permission rules are applied by default when content is published into the project or nested projects are created, but permissions can be modified during publication or after the content is created.
- Any user with the Set Permissions capability can modify permission rules for that content.
- Content owners have all capabilities on their content.
- Permissions can be different across content in the project.

Set content permissions (lock a project)

New top-level projects inherit all initial permission rules from the Default project but not the content permissions setting, which is set to [Customizable]. This can be changed to [Locked] if desired.

To configure the [Content Permissions]:

1. You must be logged into the site as an administrator, project owner, or project leader
2. Open the permissions dialog for a project
3. Click the Content Permissions [Edit] link in the upper left and select the desired option in the Content Permissions dialog

A screenshot of the 'Content Permissions' dialog box. The title bar is light blue with the text 'Content Permissions'. The main area has a white background. There are two radio button options. The first option is 'Locked: Content inherits project permission rules and content-level permissions can't be modified. (Recommended)'. It has a blue radio button selected next to it. Below this option is a checked checkbox labeled 'Apply to nested projects'. The second option is 'Customizable: Content starts with project permission rules and permissions can be modified by content owners.' It has an unselected radio button next to it. At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Save'.

Note: If the upper left corner doesn't show an **Edit** link in step 3 above, you may be on the permissions dialog for (a) a nested project or a piece of content in a locked project, in which case the link should bring you to the managing project, (b) a piece of content in a customizable project, which won't show anything, or (c) a view, which will indicate how the view permissions are tied to the workbook. For more information on the interplay of permissions for views and workbooks, see [Show or Hide Sheet Tabs](#).

Change content permissions

When the content permission setting for a project is changed, the outcome depends on the new setting. Changes to permission rules in a locked hierarchy must be done at the level of the managing project.

Changing from

Changing to

Outcome

Locked (including nested projects)

Locked

Doesn't modify existing permission rules.

Any nested projects become customizable.

Customizable

Doesn't modify existing permission rules, though they become customizable.

Any nested projects become customizable.

Locked

Locked (including nested projects)

Overwrites existing custom permission rules for all nested projects and their content. This can't be undone.

Customizable

Doesn't modify existing permission rules, though they become customizable.

Any nested projects retain their content permission settings and permission rules.

Customizable

Locked (including nested projects)

Overwrites existing custom permission rules for content in the project, as well as all nested projects and their content
This can't be undone.

Locked

Overwrites existing custom permission rules for content in the project. This can't be undone.

Any nested projects retain their permission rules and remain customizable.

[[{#moveproject}Move projects and content

When a project is moved into another project, the permissions settings on the project being moved are maintained unless the destination project is scoped to include nested projects.

- If the destination project is set to **locked (including nested projects)**, the permissions for the project being moved are overwritten.
- If the destination project is set to **locked** (not including nested projects), the permissions for the project being moved are not overwritten. Whether or not the moved project is locked or customizable is preserved from its original setting.
- If the destination project is set to **customizable**, the permissions for the project being moved are not overwritten but they are now editable.
 - If the project being moved was previously nested under a parent that was *locked (including nested projects)*, when moved, the project takes on the setting of *locked (including nested projects)* and becomes the managing project for any projects it contains. Note: This is the same outcome if a project is moved to become a top-level project.

[Effective permissions](#)

A permission rule establishes who is impacted (a group or user) and what capabilities they are **Allowed**, **Denied**, or **Unspecified**. While it seems straightforward to simply set a permission rule and have that be the whole story, whether a user has a capability may be unclear because of membership in multiple groups and the interplay of site roles and ownership with permission rules.

Multiple factors are evaluated in a specific order, yielding *effective permissions* on a piece of content.

Tip: To help keep things as straightforward as possible, we recommend (1) setting permission rules for groups instead of users, (2) managing permissions locked at the project level instead of setting permissions on individual content, and (3) deleting the All User group's permission rule or setting all capabilities to None.

Hovering over a capability brings up a tooltip that explains the effective permission. Here are some common examples of why effective permissions---what the user can or can't do in actuality---might appear different than what a given permission rule states:

- A user might have a capability they are denied in a permission rule because their site role includes it (administrators).
- A user might have a capability they are denied in a permission rule because their user scenario allows it (because they own the content or are a project owner or leader).
- A user might lack a capability they are allowed in a permission rule because their site role doesn't allow it.
- A user might lack a capability they are allowed in a permission rule because a conflicting group or user rule denied it.
- A user might lack a capability they are allowed in a permission rule at one level of content (such as a workbook) because another level of content denied it (such as a view).

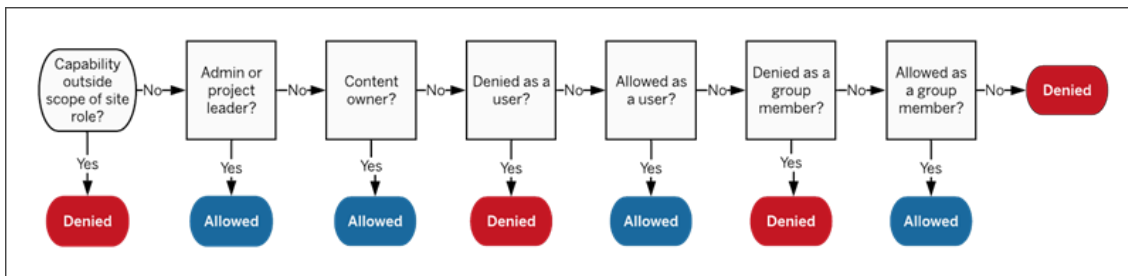
A capability is allowed for a user if and only if the following three conditions are all met:

- The capability is within the scope of their site role.
- They have that capability:
 - based on a specific user scenario (such as being the content owner or a project leader, or they're an administrator site role),
OR
 - because they have been allowed the capability as a user,
OR
 - because they are both in a group that has been allowed the capability and no rules deny them the capability as a user or member of another group.
- There is no conflicting permissions settings at another content level that takes precedence.

Any other situation denies the user the capability.

Evaluate permission rules

Permissions in Tableau are restrictive. Unless a capability is granted to a user, they are denied permission. The following logic evaluates if a capability is allowed or denied for an individual:



1. **Site role:** If a site role doesn't permit a capability, the user is denied. If the user's site role does permit the capability, then specific user scenarios are evaluated.

- For example, a Viewer site role can't web edit. See [General capabilities allowed with each site role](#){MCXref .xref} for more information on what each site role can do.

2. **Specific user scenarios:**

- If the user is an admin they have all capabilities on all content.
- If the user is a project owner or project leader, they have all capabilities on all content in their projects.
- If the user is the content owner, they have all capabilities* on their content.
- If these scenarios do not apply to the user, then user rules are evaluated.

*Exception: Content owners won't have the **Set Permissions** capability in projects where permissions are locked. Only administrators, project owners, and project leaders can set permission rules in locked projects.

3. **User rules:** If the user is denied a capability, it is denied. If they are allowed a capability, it is allowed. If a capability is unspecified, then group rules are evaluated.

4. **Group rules:** If the user is in *any* group that is denied a capability, it is denied. If the user is in a group that is allowed a capability (and not in any groups that are denied that capability), it is allowed.

- That is to say, if a user is a member in two groups, and one is allowed a capability and one is denied the same capability, the denial takes precedence for that user and they are denied.

5. If none of the above conditions apply, the user is denied that capability. In effect, this means that capabilities left as unspecified will result in denied.

A final effective permission of **Allowed** therefore occurs in three circumstances:

- Allowed by site role (Server Administrator, Site Administrator Creator, Site Administrator Explorer)
- Allowed because the user is the content owner, project owner, or project leader
- Allowed by a group or user rule (and not denied by a rule of higher precedence)

Denied occurs in three circumstances:

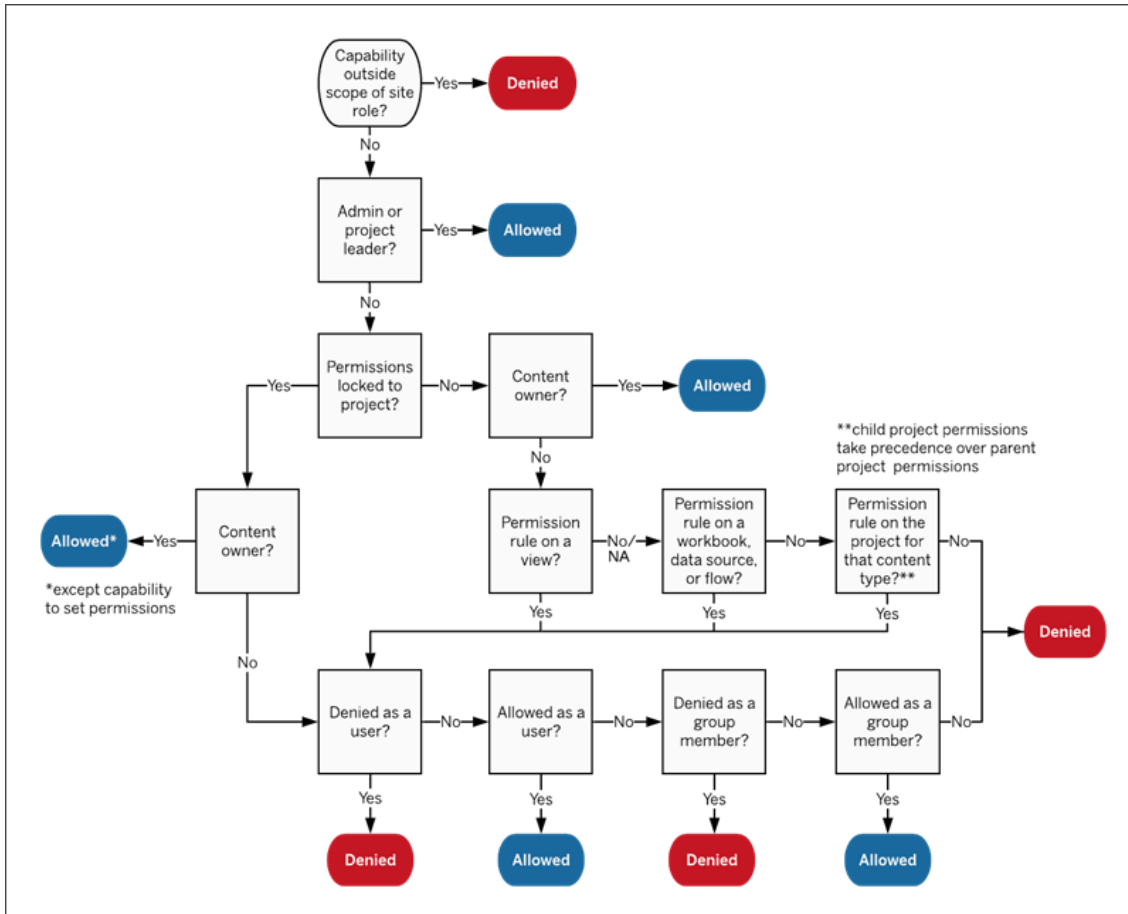
- Denied by site role
- Denied by a rule (and not allowed by a rule of higher precedence)
- Not granted by any rule

Evaluate permissions set at multiple levels

If project content permissions are *customizable*, it's possible to configure permission rules in multiple places. There are specific rules that determine what permissions are applied on the content.

- If there are nested projects, permissions set at the child level take precedence over permissions set at the parent level.

- Changes to permissions at the project level are not enforced for existing content.
- If there are permissions set on content (workbook, data source, or flow) during or after publication, these take precedence over rules set at the project level.
- If a workbook doesn't show navigational sheet tabs, any changes to the workbook-level permissions *won't* be inherited by the views and any changes to permissions must be done on the view.
- Configuring the workbook to show navigational sheet tabs will override existing view-level permissions and sync them with the workbook-level permissions. See [Show or Hide Sheet Tabs](#)



[This image shows how capabilities are evaluated through multiple levels of content.]{caption}

[Permissions, site roles, and licenses](#)

Adding a user to a Tableau Server requires a license (or they can be added as unlicensed, but an unlicensed user can't log in or interact with content). For each site the user belongs to they have exactly one site role, restricted by their license. A user has permissions for content on the site, restricted by what their site role allows. Licenses and site roles apply to users. Permission capabilities apply to content.

Licenses are assigned to a user when they are created on the Tableau Server or Tableau Online site. Users are licensed as a **Creator**, **Explorer**, or **Viewer**.

- License levels are consumed based on the maximum site role a user can have on that server.
 - Server Administrator, Site Administrator Creator, and Creator site roles use a Creator license.

- Site Administrator Explorer, Explorer (can publish), and Explorer site roles use at least an Explorer license.
- Viewer site role uses at least a Viewer license.
- An unlicensed user can exist on the server but they cannot log in.
- For Tableau Server, a user consumes only one license per server, even if they are a member of multiple sites. If a user is a member of multiple sites, their required license level is determined by their highest site role. (For example, if a user has a Creator site role in one site and a Viewer site role in two others, they consume a Creator license.)

Site roles are assigned to a user for each site they are a member of.

- Site roles determine the maximum capabilities a user can have in that site. (For example, a user with a site role of Viewer will never be able to download a data source even if that capability is explicitly granted to them on a specific data source.)
- Site roles do not inherently grant any capabilities in and of themselves---with the exception of the administrator site roles. Administrators always have all capabilities applicable to their license level.

Permissions consist of capabilities, like the ability to save to a project, web edit a workbook, connect to a data source, etc. They apply to group or user on a specific piece of content (project, data source, workbook, view, or flow).

- Permission capabilities are not given to a group or user in a vacuum but rather in the context of content. A user can have different capabilities for different content assets.
- Permissions are evaluated based on the interplay of a user's site role and the permission rules for that user or any groups they are members of.
- Some actions such as web authoring might require combinations of capabilities.

[[{"icon": "xl .accordion_icon .icon--chevron-right", "role": "button", "tabindex": "0", "aria-expanded": "false", "aria-label": "Expand"}] Site Roles and their maximum capabilities :::

These tables indicate what capabilities are available to each site role. There may be other ways for a user with a site role to perform an action. For example, although Viewers can't be given the [Share Customized] capability, they can share views by copying the URL. See [General capabilities allowed with each site role](#) for more information on what each site role can do.

Projects

Capability Creator Explorer (can publish) Explorer Viewer



Workbooks

Capability Creator Explorer (can publish) Explorer Viewer



 ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ View Comments

 ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ Add Comments

 ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ Download Image/PDF

 ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ Download Summary Data

 ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ Share Customized

 ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ Download Full Data

 ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ Web Edit

 ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ Download Workbook/Save a Copy

 ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ Overwrite

 ☒ ☒ ☒ Move *

 ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ Delete

 ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ Set Permissions

Data Sources

Capability Creator Explorer (can publish) Explorer Viewer

 ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ View

 ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ Connect

     Download Data Source

     Overwrite

     Delete

     Set Permissions

Data Roles

Capability Creator Explorer (can publish) Explorer Viewer

     View

     Overwrite

    Move *

     Delete

     Set Permissions

Flows



















Note that Flows are part of the [Data Management Add-on]{VariablesDM_sku style="font-style: italic;"} .

Capability Creator Explorer (can publish) Explorer Viewer

     View

























     Download Flow

     Run Flow

				
Overwrite				
				
Move			*	
				
Delete				
				
Set				Permissions

Metrics

Capability Creator Explorer (can publish) Explorer Viewer

				
View				
				
			Overwrite	
				
Move			*	
				
			Delete	
				
			Set Permissions	

\Although the Explorer role can be given the* [Move]{.uicontrol style="font-style: italic;"} capability, they can't have the [Publish]{.uicontrol style="font-style: italic;"} capability on a project and therefore there is no place for them to move content to. The [Move]{.uicontrol style="font-style: italic;"} capability should therefore be considered not possible for Explorer site roles.

⋮ ⋮

[\[.icon--med-lg .icon--arrow-up .heading-item icon\]{.heading-item_link .print-hidden} \[{#Permissi}\]Permission settings for specific scenarios](#)

Certain actions require combinations of permission capabilities and possibly site roles. The following are some common scenarios and their necessary permission configurations

Saving, publishing, and overwriting

In the context of permissions, saving is essentially publishing. As such, the [Overwrite] and [Save a Copy] capabilities can only be given to users with a site role that allows publishing: Administrator, Creator, or Explorer (can publish). Explorer or Viewer site roles can't publish, overwrite, or save a copy.

(Prior to version 2020.1, the *Publish* and *Overwrite* capabilities were called *Save*, and the *Download Workbook/Save a Copy* capability was called *Download Workbook/Save As*.)

- The [Publish] capability for a project allows a user to publish content into that project.
- The [Overwrite] capability allows a user to save over an existing piece of content; they become the owner.
- The [Save a Copy] capability allows a user to save a new copy of the content. This is usually done in conjunction with web authoring and means the user can save their modifications.

It's important to note that users aren't able to Save or Save As a piece of content unless they have the [Publish] capability for at least one project, because all content must be published into a project. Without the [Publish] capability at the project level, the content can't be published.

In web editing, the **Save** option in the File menu only appears to the content owner. If a user who is not the owner has the [Overwrite] capability (allowing them to save the content), they must use **File > Save As** and name the workbook the exact same name. This prompts a warning that they are about to overwrite the existing content, which they can do. Conversely, a user with only the [Save a Copy] capability trying to use the same name gets an error stating they don't have permission to overwrite the existing content.

If a user who is not the content owner overwrites content, they become the owner, with all the permissions that entails. The original owner's access to the content is then determined by their permissions as a user rather than the owner.

Note: [Download Workbook/Save a Copy] is a joint capability for workbooks. Explorers can be given this capability but they are only able to download the workbook, not save a copy. Giving the capability to Explorer (can publish), Creator, or Administrator site roles gives them both the ability to download workbooks *and* save a copy.




















Web Editing and Web Authoring

Web editing and web authoring refer to the general ability for users to edit or create workbooks directly in the browser. The permission capability is called *Web Edit* and the site setting is called *Web Authoring**. *This section will refer to any web-based editing or publishing action as *web authoring.*

To enable this functionality, there are several requirements.

- **Site setting:** Web authoring must be turned on for the entire Tableau site. See [Set a Site's Web Authoring Access](#)^{(Link opens in a new window){sr-only}}. Without this setting enabled, no users can create new workbooks or edit existing workbooks from the browser, *even if they have the web edit capability*.
- **User site role:** The user must have the appropriate site role.
 - Viewers can never web edit.
 - Explorers can be given the web edit capability but can't publish. Essentially, they can use web editing to answer deeper questions based on existing content on the fly, but can't save their edits.
 - Explorers (can publish) or Site Administrator Explorers can publish, but they can only use data that is already published to the site.
 - Creators, Site Administrator Creators, and Server Administrators can publish and create new data sources.
- **Permission capabilities:** The user must have the necessary permission capabilities based on the desired functionality. See [Set Web Edit, Save, and Download Access on Content](#)

Required Permission Capability Settings

						functionality	Site Role	Edit	Download/Save a Copy
Desired Minimum	Web	Overwrite (<i>workbook</i>)	(<i>project</i>) Connect	(data source)					
Web author Explorer						Deny	Optional		without being Allow Deny Allow able to save
Web author and Explorer content publish)						Allow			save as new (can Allow Deny Allow Allow
Web author and Explorer content publish)						Allow			save (can Allow Allow Allow Allow (overwrite)
Web author with Creator save new content						Optional	Optional		Optional new data and Allow Allow

[Optional indicates this capability is not involved in the desired functionality]{caption}

Data access for published Tableau data sources

Data sources published to a Tableau site can have native authentication as well as permissions within the Tableau environment.

When the data source is published to the Tableau site, the publisher can choose how to [Set Credentials for Accessing Your Published Data](#)[\(Link opens in a new window\)](#)[\(sr-only\)](#) which addresses how data source credentials are handled (such as requiring users to log into a database or enter their credentials for Google Sheets). This authentication is controlled by whatever technology holds the data. This can be embedded when the data source is published, or the data source publisher can choose to prompt the user for their credentials to the data source. For more information, see [Publish a Data Source](#)[\(Link opens in a new window\)](#)[\(sr-only\)](#).

There are also data source capabilities that allow or deny users the ability to see ([View]) and connect to the published data source ([Connect]) in the context of Tableau. These capabilities are set like any other permissions in Tableau.

When a workbook is published that uses a published data source, the author can control how the Tableau authentication will behave for someone consuming the workbook. The author sets the workbook's access to the published data source, either as [Embed password] (using the author's Connect access to the data source) or [Prompt users] (using the Connect access of the person viewing the workbook), which may require data source authentication as well.

- When the workbook is set to **Embed password**, anyone who looks at the workbook will see the data based on the author's access to the data source.
- If the workbook is set to **Prompt users**, the Tableau-controlled access is checked for the data source. The person consuming the workbook must have the Connect capability for the published data source to see the data. If the published data source is also set to Prompt user, the viewer must also enter their credentials for the data source itself.

Workbook authentication to the data source Data source authentication to the data How data access is evaluated for someone consuming the workbook Embed password Embed password User sees the data as if they were the workbook author Embed password Prompt user User sees the data as if they were the workbook author. (The author is prompted for data source authentication, not the user.) Prompt user Embed password User must have their own **Connect** capability to the published data source Prompt user Prompt user User must have their own **Connect** capability to the published data source and are prompted for their credentials to the underlying data

Note that this applies to consuming a workbook, not web editing. To web edit, the user must have their own Connect capability.

Move content

To move an item, open its Action menu (...) and click [Move]. Select the new project for the item, then click [Move Content]. If Move is unavailable or there are no available destination projects, verify the appropriate conditions are met:

- Administrators can always move content and projects to any location.
- Project leaders and project owners can move content and nested projects among their projects.
 - Note that non-administrators can't move projects to become top-level projects
- Other users can move content only if all three of the following requirements are met:
 - Creator or Explorer (Can Publish) site role.
 - Publishing rights ([View] and [Publish] capabilities) for the destination project
 - Owner of the content, or---for workbooks and flows---having the [Move] capability.

When a project is moved, the permissions for its content might change.

- Project leaders or project owners always gain permissions for items moved into their projects.
- When a project is moved into a **locked (including nested)** project, the permission templates for the locked project are enforced on the moved project and all its content and nested projects. (Note that this might strip the user moving the project of their ability to move it again if they don't have the correct permissions in the locked project.)
- When a project is moved into an **unlocked** project (customizable), the existing permissions are retained for the moved project and its content. If the project leader status has only implicitly been granted (from a higher-level project), that status is removed, though any explicitly set project leader status is retained.

Metrics are created from views in published workbooks. A user can create metrics if they:

- Are a Creator or Explorer (can publish) site role
- Have the **Publish** capability on a project
- Have the **Download Full Data** capability for the relevant view or workbook

For more information, see [Create and Troubleshoot Metrics](#) and [Set Up for Metrics](#).

Permissions for metrics

Because metrics are independent content, it's important to note that the permissions for metrics are managed independently from the view they were created from. (This is unlike data-driven alerts and subscriptions, where the content of the alert or subscription can only be seen if the user has the correct permissions for the view itself.)

Although the capabilities for metrics are straightforward, the **View** capability should be considered carefully. It may be possible for a workbook with restricted permissions to be the basis for a metric with more open permissions. To protect sensitive data, you might want to prevent metric creation for specific workbooks.

Prevent metric creation

The ability to create a metric cannot be directly disabled on a per-workbook level (only per-site), but permissions can regulate access between metrics and workbooks.

To prevent metrics for a specific workbook, deny the **Download Full Data** capability on the workbook.

To ensure this capability cannot be changed, deny **Download Full Data** at the project level for all workbooks in the project, and lock the content permissions for the project.

Show or Hide Sheet Tabs

Although it is not recommended as a general practice, there are times when it can be useful to set permissions on views independently of the workbook that contains them. To do so, two conditions must be met. (1) The workbook must be published into an unlocked project and (2) the workbook can't show sheets as tabs.

Note: In the context of published content, sheet tabs is a distinct concept from sheet tabs in Tableau Desktop. Showing and hiding sheet tabs in Tableau Desktop refers to actually hiding sheets themselves. Showing and hiding sheet tabs for published content is related to navigation in a workbook. When sheet tabs are shown, published content has navigational sheet tabs along the top of each view.

When a workbook shows sheets as tabs, all views inherit the workbook permissions and any changes to the workbook permissions affect all of its views. When a workbook is published without showing sheets as tabs, all views assume the workbook permissions upon publication, but any subsequent changes to the workbook's permission rules *will not be inherited by the views*. View-level permissions can be set only on views that are already published, not during the publishing process.

Changing the configuration of sheets as tabs on a published workbook will also impact the permission model. Show Tabs will override any existing view-level permissions and reinstate the workbook-level permissions for all views. Hide Tabs will break the relationship between the workbook and its views.

- To configure sheets as tabs on a published workbook, open the Actions menu (...) for the workbook and select **Tabbed Views**. Choose **Show Tabs** or **Hide Tabs** as desired.
- To configure sheets as tabs during publishing, refer to [Show sheets as tabs](#)([Link opens in a new window](#)).
- To set view-level permissions, see [Set permissions on content](#)

Remember, in an unlocked project, any modifications to the workbook-level permissions will not be applied if navigational sheet tabs are hidden.

It is possible to have the [View] capability for a view without the [View] capability for the workbook or project that contain it. In these instances, a user may be able to see the project and workbook name when looking at the view, such as in the navigational breadcrumb. This is expected and accepted behavior.

[\[icon--med-lg icon--arrow-up heading-item icon\]{heading-item_link .print-hidden}](#) Other articles in this section

- [Quick Start: Set Up Permissions](#)
- [Manage Content Ownership](#)
- [Manage Permissions for External Assets](#)