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Tableau SCA-C01

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

An admin came across this error in Windows Event Viewer: "Error sending email. Can't send command to SMTP host." - what is a potential solution to this problem?

A. Configure your SMTP server to use encrypted (SSL) sessions

B. Upgrade the users to an Explorer license so that they can receive notifications

C. Change your SMTP connections setting to unencrypted

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Change your SMTP connections setting to unencrypted is a potential solution because Tableau Server's SMTP configuration and the SMTP server must use a compatible connection method. This Windows Event Viewer message can occur when Tableau Server tries to communicate with an SMTP host that expects an encrypted SSL connection, while Tableau Server is configured to send mail through a non-SSL SMTP connection. In this situation, configuring the SMTP service to accept unencrypted connections enables Tableau Server to establish the SMTP session and send subscription, alert, and notification emails. Administrators should also verify the SMTP host name, port, network connectivity, and any relay permissions, but the specific documented remediation for this error is to use an unencrypted SMTP connection rather than SSL. Tableau Server SMTP settings are configured by an administrator and should be aligned with the organization's mail-relay policy; if unencrypted transport is required, network controls should ensure that the relay is appropriately protected. See Tableau's troubleshooting subscriptions documentation and Configure SMTP Setup documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

Select the correct Tableau Server monitoring tool that is being described:

• A "point-and-run" load and performance testing tool specifically designed to work easilywith Tableau Server

• Used to inform scalability and capacity needs for Tableau Server

• Used to establish a baseline for server performance and test deployments before pushingthem to production environments

A. TabMon

B. TabJolt

C. Scout

D. Replayer

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

TabJolt is the correct tool because Tableau designed it as a point-and-run load-generation and performance-testing utility for Tableau Server. It automates the simulation of concurrent user activity against published Tableau content, allowing administrators to measure response times, throughput, errors, and resource behavior under a defined workload. Those measurements provide practical evidence for capacity planning and scalability decisions, such as determining whether the current topology and hardware can support an expected number of users or whether additional processes and nodes are needed.

TabJolt is also valuable before production deployment because a team can run repeatable tests in a staging environment to establish a performance baseline. After configuration, workbook, data-source, or infrastructure changes, the same workload can be rerun and compared with the baseline to identify performance regressions or validate improvements. Tableau documents TabJolt as a Tableau Server performance-testing tool and describes its role in testing server capacity and performance. For implementation guidance and download information, see Tableau's Performance testing and monitoring resources and the TabJolt GitHub repository.

QUESTION NO: 3

If you are installing Tableau Server in a non-default location on a different drive, then you will need to configure permissions on the installation folder for Run As service account as well as these predefined local accounts: (Select all the correct options)

A. Config

B. Network Service

C. System

D. Local Service

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

When Tableau Server is installed in a non-default location, especially on a drive other than the system drive, the Tableau Server installation directory must be accessible to the account configured as the Run As service account and to the Windows built-in service identities used by Tableau Server components. The required predefined local accounts are **Network Service**, **System**, and **Local Service**. Granting the required permissions allows Tableau Server services and supporting processes to read, write, create, and manage files needed for installation, configuration, operation, logging, and upgrades at the chosen location.

This requirement is important because the installation location can fall outside the default Windows folder structure where expected service permissions may already be present. Configuring the permissions before installation helps ensure that Tableau Server services can start and continue to function reliably under their intended security contexts. Tableau's documentation specifically identifies these built-in accounts when describing permissions for an installation in a non-default location. See Tableau's Run As service account permissions guidance and the Tableau Server installation documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

The TSM Status Page in the TSM UI shows you the state of server processes. Which two processes can be found here but are not located in the Tableau Server Status Page?

A. Gateway

B. TSM Controller

C. Cache Server

D. Data Server

E. License Server

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

The correct processes are **TSM Controller** and **License Server**. The TSM Status page is intended to report the health of Tableau Services Manager components as well as Tableau Server services. TSM is the administrative layer used to configure, start, stop, and manage the Tableau Server installation. Its controller component coordinates TSM operations and maintains the management plane needed for administration. Because it is a TSM-specific component rather than a Tableau Server application service, its process is reported in the TSM UI but not on the Tableau Server Status page.

The License Server is also a management component shown in TSM status information. It supports Tableau Server licensing operations, including the license state that Tableau Server requires in order to run. This differs from the operational Tableau Server services normally surfaced on the Tableau Server Status page, such as services that handle user requests, views, extracts, search, or background jobs. Tableau's service-status documentation distinguishes the TSM Status page from the Tableau Server Status page and identifies the TSM-specific processes displayed in the former. See Tableau's View Server Process Status documentation and its Tableau Services Manager overview.

QUESTION NO: 5

What process enables you to access Tableau Services Manager (TSM) over HTTPS?

A. License Manager

B. Administration Controller

C. Administration Agent

D. Coordination Service

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Administration Controller is correct because it is the Tableau Server process that provides the Tableau Services Manager web interface and enables administrative access through HTTPS. It runs on the initial node of a Tableau Server deployment and is responsible for receiving and coordinating TSM administration requests, including those submitted from the TSM web UI and the TSM command-line interface. The web interface is normally reached at the initial node's host name on port 8850, using a secure HTTPS connection.

This role is essential because TSM is used for sensitive server-management activities, such as configuring topology, managing server settings, applying pending changes, and monitoring server status. By exposing the management interface through HTTPS, Administration Controller helps protect administrative traffic in transit. Tableau documents Administration Controller as the component that enables access to TSM over HTTPS and notes that it operates on the initial node. For implementation and operational details, see Tableau's Tableau Server Processes documentation and the Tableau Services Manager overview.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which Tableau Server process is being described?

• Creates data extracts and processes queries

• Tableau's in-memory Data Engine technology

A. Data Engine

B. Ask Data

C. Backgrounder

D. Search and Browse

E. Application Server

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Data Engine is the Tableau Server process that runs Tableau's in-memory data-engine technology for extract-based workloads. It stores and manages Tableau extracts, including Hyper extracts, and processes the queries made against those extracts when users interact with published views. This enables fast analytical querying without requiring every request to be sent back to the original underlying data source.

On Tableau Server, the Data Engine process is therefore responsible for creating and querying extract data as part of the server's extract infrastructure. Its role is distinct from the components that schedule or coordinate work: the defining characteristics in the question are the creation of data extracts and the execution of queries using Tableau's in-memory engine. Tableau's server-process documentation identifies Data Engine as the process that creates extracts and processes queries, and Tableau's extract documentation describes Hyper as the high-performance technology used for Tableau extract data.

For details, see Tableau's Tableau Server Processes documentation and the Tableau Extracts documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

You use Tableau Desktop 10.5 and plan to publish a visualization to a Tableau Server that runs version 2020.1. You are assigned the Creator site role, and Publisher permissions for a project. What statement correctly describes what happens when you attempt to publish the visualization?

A. You will successfully publish the visualization without any errors or warnings

B. You will see an error message instructing you that you are unable to publish the workbook to a newer version of Tableau Server

C. You will see a warning message instructing you that embedded .tde extracts will be upgraded to .hyper

D. You will see a warning message instructing you that the workbook will be upgraded to a new version

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

You will see a warning message instructing you that the workbook will be upgraded to a new version. Tableau allows a workbook created in an earlier Tableau Desktop version to be published to a newer Tableau Server version when the user has the necessary publishing capability and project permissions. In this case, the Creator site role and Publisher permissions allow the publication attempt. Because Tableau Server 2020.1 is newer than Tableau Desktop 10.5, Server upgrades the workbook's version during publication so that it can use the newer Server workbook format and features. Tableau presents a warning because this upgrade is significant for future editing: after the workbook has been upgraded, it might no longer be opened or edited in the older Tableau Desktop 10.5 environment. The warning lets the publisher decide whether to continue before making that version change. This behavior is a workbook-version compatibility notice and does not depend on the visualization containing an extract. Tableau's publishing documentation describes the version-related considerations for publishing workbooks between Tableau Desktop and Tableau Server releases, and Tableau's compatibility guidance explains that workbooks are upgraded when opened or published to newer versions. See Tableau Help: Publish Workbooks to a Different Version of Tableau Server and Tableau Help: Publish Workbooks.

QUESTION NO: 8

What are two features of the Tableau Server user-based license? (Choose two.)

A. A subscription license

B. Enables distinct user roles

C. Restricts the number of machine cores you can deploy

D. A perpetual license

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A subscription license and Enables distinct user roles are features of Tableau Server's user-based licensing model. Under user-based licensing, Tableau Server capacity is assigned to named individuals through role-based licenses rather than being determined by the processor-core capacity of the server. Tableau defines the available license roles as Creator, Explorer, and Viewer. These roles align the user's permitted Tableau capabilities with the organization's needs: creators can author and publish content, explorers can interact with and create content within their licensed capabilities, and viewers can consume and interact with published content. This makes the model suitable when an organization needs to license a known population of users and apply role-appropriate access at scale.

Tableau's current licensing documentation describes user-based licensing as subscription licensing, with access governed by the purchased role entitlements and the subscription term. Administrators assign the available Creator, Explorer, and

Viewer licenses to users, so the model provides both named-user allocation and differentiated functional roles. Tableau Server administrators can review license usage and manage users through Server administration. See Tableau's licensing overview and its documentation on Tableau license types for the role-based user licensing model and subscription details.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which Tableau Server process is being described? Manages the data connections to

Tableau Server data sources

A. Application Server

B. Ask Data

C. Data Server

D. Backgrounder

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Data Server**. In Tableau Server, the Data Server process manages connections to Tableau Server data sources. It provides a centralized service layer for published data sources, allowing workbooks and users to access those sources through Tableau Server rather than requiring each workbook to maintain an independent connection definition. This supports governed, reusable data access: administrators can publish and manage a data source once, while multiple workbooks can use it. The process also participates in handling requests for data-source metadata and connections when Tableau content needs to query a published source.

This description specifically matches Tableau's documented definition of the Data Server process: it "manages connections to Tableau Server data sources." Understanding this role is useful when administering Server topology and troubleshooting access to published data sources, because the Data Server is a distinct Server process with responsibility for that connection-management function. Tableau documents the purpose of its Server processes in its Tableau Server Processes reference. Additional context on publishing and managing centrally available data sources is available in Tableau's Publish Data Sources documentation.

QUESTION NO: 10

A user receives an error after attempting to run an extract refresh on the Tableau Server. What should you review to identify the cause of the problem?

A. The status of the Backgrounder process, as shown by the tsm status -v command

B. The Background Tasks for Extracts administrative view on the site status page

C. The UNC path to the extract's data source

D. Whether the project permissions are set to Locked to the project

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The Background Tasks for Extracts administrative view on the site status page is the appropriate place to identify the cause of a failed extract refresh. Tableau Server runs extract-refresh jobs as background tasks, and this administrative view is designed to provide task-level operational information for those jobs. An administrator can locate the specific refresh attempt and review its status, task type, associated workbook or published data source, timing information, and the error details recorded for that execution. Those details make it possible to determine the next troubleshooting step based on the actual failure condition, such as an unavailable data source, expired or invalid embedded credentials, a database connection issue, insufficient access to a source file, or a refresh-time resource problem. This view is useful both for a refresh manually initiated by a user and for a scheduled refresh, because it surfaces the execution history rather than only indicating general

server health. Tableau documents Background Tasks for Extracts as an administrative view for monitoring extract-related background activity and examining task outcomes. For further investigation after identifying the error, administrators can correlate the task information with Backgrounder logs when needed. See Tableau's administrative views documentation and its Server log files documentation.

QUESTION NO: 11

In order to archive the outdated logs and force Tableau Desktop to create a new and clean logs folder, which steps must be performed? (Select all the correct options)

A. Keep Tableau Desktop and Tableau Bridge instances open on the computer

B. In the My Tableau Repository folder, rename the current Logs folder to Logs_Backup

C. In the My Tableau Repository folder, delete the current Logs folder

D. Close all Tableau Desktop and Tableau Bridge instances on the computer

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

To archive existing Tableau Desktop logs while ensuring that a fresh Logs folder is created, first close every Tableau Desktop and Tableau Bridge instance running on the computer. Closing these applications is important because they can continue writing diagnostic information to their active log files. Once all relevant Tableau processes are closed, open the My Tableau Repository folder and rename the existing Logs folder to Logs_Backup. Renaming preserves the prior log files for later troubleshooting or for submission to Tableau Support, rather than discarding potentially useful diagnostic data.

When Tableau Desktop is started again, it detects that its expected Logs directory is no longer present at the usual repository location and creates a new Logs folder automatically. The newly created folder then contains only log activity generated after the restart, making it easier to isolate a current issue without mixing it with older entries. Tableau's guidance for collecting and refreshing Desktop logs follows this archive-by-renaming approach and calls for closing Tableau applications before handling the log directory. See Tableau's Desktop log collection instructions and the Tableau Repository folder documentation.

QUESTION NO: 12

Permissions determine how users can interact with content such as workbooks and data sources. Select the correct options where permissions can be configured in Tableau

Server:

A. REST API

B. TSM Command Line Interface

C. Permission dialogue in the Tableau Server UI

D. TSM Web UI

E. tabcmd

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Permissions can be configured through the REST API and through the Permission dialogue in the Tableau Server UI. Tableau Server's web interface provides the standard administrative and content-management workflow for assigning permissions to users and groups on projects and content such as workbooks, views, and data sources. Depending on the content type and the user's site role, permissions can be set explicitly or inherited from a project, allowing administrators and project leaders to control capabilities such as viewing, editing, downloading, and publishing.

The REST API also supports programmatic permission management. This enables administrators and automation tools to retrieve permission rules and add, update, or remove permission rules for supported Tableau Server resources. API-based management is particularly useful when permissions must be applied consistently across many projects or integrated into provisioning and governance processes. In both cases, the effective access a user receives is determined by the applicable permission rules and Tableau Server's permission evaluation model. See Tableau's Permissions documentation and the REST API Permissions reference.

QUESTION NO: 13

What should you do to configure the view URL and enable recording for a site that has recording workbook performance metrics enabled?

A. Click the Performance link in the toolbar at the top of the view

B. Append `:record_performance=yes` to the view URL after any existing URL parameters.

C. Type :record_performance=yes& at the end of the view URL, immediately before the session ID

D. Delete the session ID in the URL and reload the view

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Append `:record_performance=yes` as a URL parameter when opening the specific view that you want to record. Tableau Server must first be configured at the site level to allow workbook performance metric recording. Once that setting is enabled, the URL parameter starts a recording session for the loaded view, capturing performance events such as query execution, layout computation, and rendering activity. If the view URL already contains parameters, add the performance-recording parameter using an ampersand separator, for example `.../views/Workbook/View?:iid=1&:record_performance=yes`. If there are no existing URL parameters, introduce it with a question mark, such as `.../views/Workbook/View?:record_performance=yes`. After the view loads, Tableau makes the resulting recording available for analysis through the view's performance-recording controls. This targeted approach is useful because it records the actual user-facing view execution under the relevant session and workbook context, allowing administrators and authors to identify where time is spent during load and interaction. Tableau documents both enabling performance recording for a site and triggering a recording by adding the URL parameter in its Create a Performance Recording guidance. See also Performance Recording.

QUESTION NO: 14

Given the following signs, how should you optimize Tableau Server?

• The backgrounder process consistently has a high percentage of processor time

• VizQL has a low percentage of processor time, even during peak traffic hours

A. Optimize for user traffic

B. Optimize for extract refreshes

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Optimize for extract refreshes is the appropriate choice because the observed resource pattern shows that background processing, rather than interactive visualization rendering, is the primary workload on the server. Backgrounder handles scheduled and on-demand tasks such as extract refreshes, subscriptions, flows, and other background jobs. Consistently high processor use by Backgrounder indicates that these jobs are competing for available compute capacity or that their volume and schedule need to be managed more effectively.

At the same time, low VizQL processor use during peak traffic indicates that interactive user requests are not the current CPU bottleneck. Tableau Server capacity tuning should align process allocation and scheduling decisions with the workload actually consuming resources. Optimizing for extract refreshes can include reviewing refresh schedules to avoid concentrated job peaks, reducing unnecessary refresh frequency, improving extract design, and ensuring sufficient Backgrounder capacity for the expected job queue. Tableau's administrative guidance describes monitoring process utilization and background-job activity to identify capacity needs and tune the deployment accordingly. See Monitor Tableau Server and Backgrounder Process.

QUESTION NO: 15

Select all the capabilities that both the Explorer (Can Publish) and Explorer site role can do:

A. Overwrite

B. Set Permissions

C. Download Summary Data

D. Download Full Data

E. View Comments

ANSWER: C D E

Explanation:

Both Explorer and Explorer (Can Publish) include the core capabilities of the Explorer site role. This means that, provided the relevant content permissions are granted, users in either role can access workbook data through supported download capabilities and can participate in workbook comments. "Download Summary Data" is available because Explorers can download crosstab or summarized data from views when the workbook's permissions allow it. "Download Full Data" is also available to Explorer-level users when the workbook and underlying data permissions permit downloading the underlying/full data. In practice, the precise data returned can also depend on row-level security, user filters, and whether the author has enabled the applicable download capability for the content.

"View Comments" is likewise a shared capability: Explorer and Explorer (Can Publish) users can view comments associated with Tableau content and collaborate through comments where commenting is enabled. Explorer (Can Publish) adds publishing-related abilities beyond the standard Explorer role, but it retains all standard Explorer capabilities. Tableau site roles establish the maximum set of actions a user can perform; permissions on individual projects, workbooks, and data sources then determine whether those actions are available for a particular item. See Tableau's site roles documentation and its permissions documentation.

QUESTION NO: 16

What are two intervals when Tableau Server verifies if data conditions for data-driven alerts are true? (Choose two.)

A. Every 60 minutes

B. Every 10 minutes

C. Whenever a new extract is published

D. Whenever extracts in the related workbook are refreshed

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Every 60 minutes and **Whenever extracts in the related workbook are refreshed** are correct. Tableau Server evaluates data-driven alert conditions on a recurring interval, which is 60 minutes by default. This periodic evaluation allows alerts to be assessed even when an extract refresh has not just occurred. Administrators can configure the server-wide alert check interval if operational requirements call for a different cadence, but the documented default interval is hourly.

Tableau Server also evaluates relevant alert conditions after an extract refresh completes. An extract refresh can change the values displayed by the view that underlies an alert, so checking at that point lets Tableau send a notification promptly when the refreshed data satisfies the alert threshold or condition. Together, the scheduled hourly check and the post-refresh check balance regular monitoring with timely evaluation after data updates. These behaviors apply to data-driven alerts that are enabled and supported for the relevant view and data connection. Tableau documents the alert evaluation timing and administrative configuration in its Data-Driven Alerts documentation and Tableau Server process documentation.

QUESTION NO: 17

When revision history is turned on and then off in Tableau Server, saved revisions are still retained, and new versions overwrite the latest version. What happens when revision history is turned on once again?

A. Version numbering starts from the last, most recent saved revision

B. Version numbering starts from the earliest, saved version

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

“Version numbering starts from the last, most recent saved revision” is correct. Tableau Server retains existing revision records when revision history is disabled; disabling the setting does not delete the previously saved revisions. While the setting is off, subsequent saves replace the current version rather than creating additional numbered revisions. If an administrator enables revision history again, Tableau resumes creating revisions using the revision sequence associated with the most recently retained saved revision. In other words, the server continues the existing history rather than resetting numbering to the beginning or rebuilding it from earlier content. This behavior preserves a coherent revision trail across periods when revision history was temporarily disabled, while avoiding the creation of separate, conflicting revision sequences for the same workbook or data source. Revision history can be managed at the site level, and retained revisions remain available according to the site’s revision-history configuration and retention limits. See Tableau’s revision history notes and Tableau Server revision history documentation.

QUESTION NO: 18

Which two tasks always require a server administrator? (Choose two.)

A. Creating a schedule

B. Adding a site

C. Locking project permissions

D. Adding users

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Creating a schedule and **Adding a site** require a server administrator because both actions affect server-level configuration rather than content or membership within one site. Schedules are centralized Tableau Server resources used to run recurring operations, such as extract refreshes, subscriptions, and flows. A server administrator creates and manages those schedules, making scheduling policy consistent across the deployment. Content owners and site administrators can assign eligible content to an existing schedule when their permissions allow, but the creation and administration of the schedule itself is server-administration work.

Likewise, a site is a top-level partition of a Tableau Server installation, with its own users, groups, projects, content, and settings. Creating one changes the server’s overall site structure and therefore requires the server-wide authority held by a server administrator. Tableau documents site creation as a server administrator task and identifies schedules as resources managed by server administrators. See Tableau’s guidance for creating sites and creating or modifying schedules.

QUESTION NO: 19

Select all the site roles that can be assigned to a person with an Explorer license:

A. Server Administrator

B. Explorer

C. Explorer (Can publish)

D. Read Only

E. Site Administrator Explorer

ANSWER: B C E

Explanation:

An Explorer license supports the Explorer, Explorer (Can publish), and Site Administrator Explorer site roles. These roles provide increasing levels of content-authoring and site-administration capability while remaining within the Explorer license type. A person assigned the Explorer role can interact with and edit existing workbooks where permissions allow. Explorer (Can publish) additionally permits publishing workbooks to the server or site, subject to the user's content permissions. Site Administrator Explorer provides site-level administrative responsibilities, such as managing users and groups within that site, while retaining the capabilities and licensing limits associated with Explorer.

Tableau distinguishes license types from site roles: the license establishes the level of capability available, and the site role is the permission level assigned to the user on a particular site. Tableau's site-role documentation explicitly maps Explorer licensing to these Explorer-based roles, including the site-administrator variation. For the role-to-license mapping and the capabilities associated with each role, see Tableau's site roles documentation and licensing overview.

QUESTION NO: 20

What two types of users can sign in to Tableau Server and edit the permissions for a workbook in a project, when permissions are NOT set to Locked to the project? (Choose two.)

A. Users that have the project and workbook Viewer role

B. Users that have the workbook Interactor role

C. The workbook's owner

D. Users set to Project Leader for the workbook's project

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

When a project uses the *Managed by the owner* permission model rather than *Locked to the project*, workbook-level permissions can be customized independently of the project's default permission rules. The workbook's owner can edit the workbook's permissions because ownership provides management control over that content, including setting permission rules for users and groups. This enables the owner to share the workbook appropriately while retaining responsibility for its access configuration.

Users set to Project Leader for the workbook's project can also edit permissions for content in that project. Project Leader is a project-level administrative capability intended to let designated users manage project content and its access without requiring them to own every workbook. In a project where permissions are not locked, this includes managing the workbook's individual permission rules. Tableau documents the distinction between locked and owner-managed project permissions, as well as the management privileges available to project leaders, in its project permissions documentation and permissions guidance.

QUESTION NO: 21

Backward Compatibility Scenario (True or False):

• Suppose Linus publishes a workbook from Tableau Desktop 2018.2 to Tableau Server

2020.1

• Steph downloads the workbook from Tableau Server to Tableau Desktop 2020.1 - shedoes some edits and republishes the workbook back to the server

• Charles and Raina, who are both using Tableau Desktop 2018.2, can download theworkbook, but cannot open the workbook

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

TRUE is correct. Tableau workbooks are not backward compatible after they are opened and saved or republished by a newer Tableau Desktop release. In this scenario, the workbook initially created in Tableau Desktop 2018.2 can be published to Tableau Server 2020.1 because a newer Server version supports content authored in earlier supported Desktop versions. However, when Steph downloads it with Tableau Desktop 2020.1, makes edits, and republishes it, the workbook is saved in the newer workbook format associated with that Desktop release.

Charles and Raina can still download the workbook file from Tableau Server, but Tableau Desktop 2018.2 cannot open a workbook that was last saved by Tableau Desktop 2020.1. Tableau documents that downloading a workbook from a newer Tableau Server version and opening or saving it in a newer Desktop version can upgrade the workbook; once upgraded, it cannot be opened in older Tableau Desktop versions. This behavior protects the workbook's newer features and metadata, which earlier releases do not understand. See Tableau's Desktop and Server compatibility documentation and workbook saving documentation.

QUESTION NO: 22

Backgrounders can be resource intensive, and there are many ways in which you can optimize the Backgrounder process in Tableau Server. Which of the following IS NOT a recommended action to optimize the Backgrounder?

A. Isolate Backgrounder processes in its own node

B. Increase the number of instances on a specific node. Backgrounder is single-threaded and consumes a lot of computer power. By adding more instances to a node, you can increase the # of jobs that can be run in parallel on that node

C. Ensure Backgrounder and VizQL are in the same node together to improve synergy and communication

D. Restricting users from manually running jobs

E. Separate the type of jobs that the Backgrounder on a node does (e.g. one node dedicated to running extract refreshes only)

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

"Ensure Backgrounder and VizQL are in the same node together to improve synergy and communication" is the action that is *not* recommended for optimizing Backgrounder. Backgrounder processes perform asynchronous, potentially resource-heavy work such as extract refreshes, subscriptions, flow runs, and other scheduled jobs. VizQL Server processes handle interactive user requests and render views. Both process types can require substantial CPU, memory, and disk I/O, particularly when extract work or complex visualizations are running.

For a distributed Tableau Server deployment, separating resource-intensive Backgrounder workloads from VizQL Server workloads helps protect interactive user performance from contention caused by scheduled jobs. Tableau's deployment guidance supports assigning processes to nodes according to workload characteristics, including using dedicated Backgrounder nodes when background activity is substantial. This lets administrators scale Backgrounder capacity independently and prevents refreshes or other queued jobs from competing directly with view rendering for the same node resources. Co-locating these processes is therefore not a performance optimization based on "synergy"; it can instead make performance less predictable during busy periods.

See Tableau's Backgrounder Process documentation and VizQL Server Process documentation for process responsibilities and deployment considerations.

QUESTION NO: 23

Which two settings should you configure to allow users to post comments on a visualization? (Choose two.)

A. The relevant users must have a minimum site role of Explorer (can publish)

B. Add Comments must be allowed in permissions for the relevant users

C. Comments must be enabled on the server Settings page

D. Comments must be enabled on the site Settings page

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

To let users post comments on a visualization, comments must be enabled both at the site level and through content permissions. "Comments must be enabled on the site Settings page" is required because commenting is a site-controlled feature. A site administrator enables it from the site's General settings, making the commenting capability available for content hosted in that site. This setting establishes the site-wide policy that permits comments.

"Add Comments must be allowed in permissions for the relevant users" is also required. Tableau permissions are applied to content such as projects, workbooks, and views, and the *Add Comment* capability controls whether a user or group can create comments. Granting this capability to the intended users ensures that site-level commenting is usable only by authorized people. These two controls work together: the site setting makes comments available, while the permission rule authorizes the relevant users to add them to the visualization. Tableau documents commenting as a site feature and lists *Add Comment* among the content permission capabilities. See Tableau Server Site Settings and Tableau Server Permissions.

QUESTION NO: 24

Which Tableau Server administrative view is being described?

• Displays tasks that succeeded or failed for a particular site

• Tasks tracked include: Subscription Notifications, Sync Active Directory Group, Delete

Sites

A. Background Task Delay

B. Background Tasks for Non Extracts

C. Backgrounder Dashboard

D. Data Quality Warning History

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Background Tasks for Non Extracts is the administrative view that records the status and execution details of background jobs that are not extract refreshes. It is scoped to a selected site and enables server administrators to review whether tasks completed successfully or failed, along with relevant timing and task information. This makes it the appropriate place to investigate operational activity such as subscription notification delivery, synchronization of directory groups, and site-deletion jobs.

Tableau Server processes many scheduled and asynchronous operations through background processing. While extract-related work has dedicated monitoring views, this view is specifically intended for non-extract background activity. Reviewing it helps an administrator identify failed jobs, understand when the jobs ran, and follow up on issues affecting content delivery, user and group administration, or site-level maintenance. Tableau documents the view and the non-extract task types it reports in its Background Tasks for Non-Extracts administrative view documentation. For broader context on the administrative views available to monitor Tableau Server activity, see Monitor Tableau Server with administrative views.

QUESTION NO: 25

Select all the ways in which you can view your Tableau Server's process status:

A. In the TSM CLI, using the command tsm proc-status

B. In the TSM CLI, using the command tsm status -v

C. In the TSM Status page in the web UI

D. In the Tableau Server Status page in the web UI

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Tableau Services Manager is the administrative interface used to monitor the state of Tableau Server services and processes. The `tsm status -v` command displays detailed, verbose status information for Tableau Server processes from the TSM command line. This is especially useful for administrators working remotely or troubleshooting service availability without opening a browser.

The TSM Status page in the web UI provides the corresponding graphical view. It shows the status of Tableau Server processes and nodes, enabling an administrator to identify whether services are running and to inspect process-level health through the TSM administration interface. These are the documented methods for viewing process status in current Tableau Server deployments. Tableau distinguishes TSM, which administers the server installation and its processes, from the Tableau Server user-facing web application used for content and site administration.

For Tableau's documented procedure, see View Server Process Status. Additional command-line administration guidance is available in the Tableau Services Manager Command Line documentation.