How does Power BI handle large datasets in the Online Service, and what is the role of Premium Capacity in this?

Power BI Service limits dataset size in shared capacity (e.g., 1 GB per dataset for Pro users).

Premium Capacity increases dataset size limits (up to 400 GB), offers better performance, and allows features like large models, XMLA read/write, and incremental refresh.

2. What are the differences between Import mode, DirectQuery, and Live Connection in Power BI Service?

Mode	Data Storage	Refresh	Performance	Use Case
Import	Data is imported into Power BI	Scheduled refresh needed	Fast performance	Common for static or periodic data
DirectQuery	Data stays in the source	Real-time query at run time	Slower due to live querying	Needed for real-time scenarios
Live Connection	Similar to DirectQuery, but for multidimensional sources (e.g., SSAS)	No dataset in Power BI	Real-time	Best for enterprise models in SSAS

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3. Explain deployment pipelines in Power BI Online. What stages do they include?

Deployment pipelines enable DevOps-style lifecycle management.

Stages include

Development: Build and test content.

Test: Validate and QA with test data.

Production: Publish finalized content for business use.

Pipelines simplify version control and environment promotion.

4. How can Power BI Service integrate with Microsoft Teams or SharePoint for collaboration?

Teams: Embed reports into Teams tabs or chats using the Power BI app.

SharePoint: Use the Power BI web part to embed reports in modern SharePoint pages.

Enables real-time collaboration and easy access to reports within everyday tools.

5. What is the XMLA endpoint in Premium and how does it benefit developers or enterprise BI teams?

XMLA endpoint allows external tools (like SQL Server Management Studio or Tabular Editor) to connect to Power BI semantic models.

Benefits

Enables advanced modeling, scripting, and automation

Supports version control and enterprise-scale BI development.

6. Describe how usage metrics and audit logs work in Power BI Service.

Usage metrics: Built-in reports that show report views, users, and engagement over time.

Audit logs (via Microsoft 365): Provide detailed logs of user actions (e.g., viewing, sharing, downloading) for compliance and monitoring.

7. How do you manage workspace access and permissions for different users?

You assign roles in a workspace:

Admin: Full control, including adding/removing members.

Member: Can edit content.

Contributor: Can add content but not publish apps.

Viewer: Read-only access.

Permissions are managed via workspace settings in the Power BI Service.

8. How can data governance be enforced in Power BI Service?

Through:

Certified/Promoted datasets to guide usage.

Sensitivity labels (via Microsoft Purview).

Audit logs and usage tracking.

Dataflows and centralized semantic models.

Enforcing RLS, access control, and using deployment pipelines for version control.

9. What are the limitations of Row-Level Security when using DirectQuery or Live Connection?

RLS can cause performance issues in DirectQuery due to repeated filtering on source data.

In Live Connection to SSAS, RLS must be configured in the source model (not in Power BI).

Cannot test RLS in Power BI Service for Live Connection — handled externally.

10. Explain how you can refresh a dataset via Power Automate or REST API.

Power Automate:

Use the "Refresh a dataset" action in the Power BI connector.

Can be triggered based on events (e.g., email received, file uploaded).

REST API:

Call POST https://api.powerbi.com/v1.0/myorg/groups/{group_id}/datasets/{dataset_id}/refreshes.

Requires authentication via Azure AD and suitable permissions.

Useful for integration with external systems or custom schedulers.