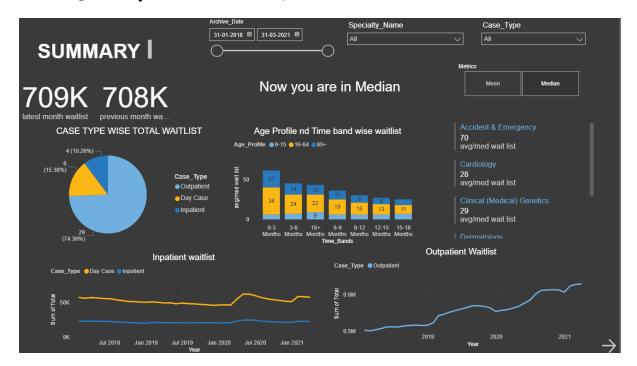
ASSIGNMENT-22

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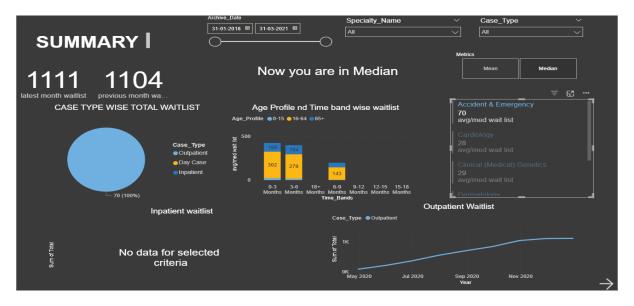
Measures:

1.Selected Mode Message =

SWITCH([avg/med wait list],[Avg wait list],"Now you are in Mean",[Median wait list],"Now you are in Median")



2. no data inpatient = IF(ISBLANK(CALCULATE(SUM('All Data'[Total]),'All Data'[Case_Type]<>"Outpatient")),"No data for selected criteria","")



3. no data outpatient = IF(ISBLANK(CALCULATE(SUM('All Data'[Total]),'All Data'[Case_Type]="Outpatient")),"No data for selected criteria","")



RLS(Row Level Security):

RLS (Row-Level Security) is a feature in Power BI that restricts data access for users based on filters you define.

It ensures that each user only sees the data that they are authorized to view, even though the dataset is shared with multiple users.

Types of RLS:

There are two main types of Row-Level Security in Power BI:

1. Static RLS

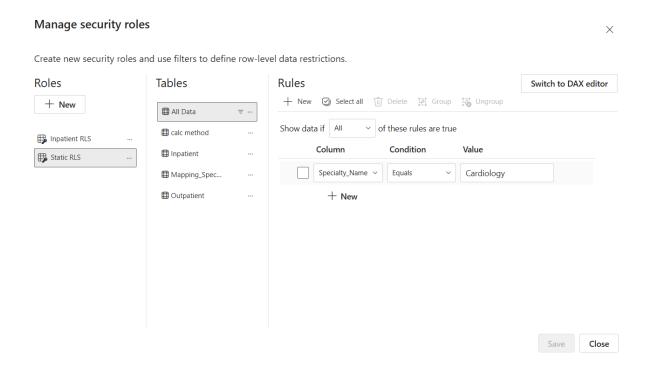
- o Filters are predefined and fixed in the Power BI model.
- Each role has a hardcoded filter condition.
- Example: A user in the Sales_TN role will always see data for "Tamil Nadu" region.

2. Dynamic RLS

- Filters are applied based on the logged-in user's identity (USERPRINCIPALNAME() or USERNAME() function).
- Commonly used when user and region mapping is stored in a separate table.
- More flexible and scalable for large organizations.

Static RLS:

Example:



Manage security roles imes

Create new security roles and use filters to define row-level data restrictions.

