Question-1

Main difference is in their functionality, usage and environment.

Power BI desktop uses Windows application while Power Bi service is a more cloud based.

Power Bi desktop's purpose is data modelling,preparation and report creation while Powwer BI service's focuses on collaboration and sharing.

Question-2

First step is to create a report in Power BI desktop
Then, we need to sign in to Power Bi service

After that we publish report

In Final step we can access the report online

Question-3

In Power BI, a workspace is essentially a container for dashboards, reports, datasets, and workbooks.

Types of Workspaces in Power BI:

1)My Workspace(Personal Workspace)

2) App Workspaces (New Workspaces)

Question-4

Workspace: A container for reports, dashboards, datasets, and workbooks; used for collaboration.

App: A packaged, published version of content from a workspace for easy distribution to users, typically read-only.

Question-5

The Free license is intended for individual users who want to create reports for personal use. With a Free license, you can use Power BI Desktop to build reports and dashboards and save them in My Workspace, but you cannot share your reports or dashboards with others.

The Pro license is designed for collaboration and sharing within an organization. A Pro user can share reports, dashboards, and apps with colleagues and also publish content to app workspaces. It is also required to access reports or dashboards shared by other Pro users.

The Premium license is aimed at enterprise-level use. It provides dedicated capacity, which allows for faster performance and the ability to handle larger datasets (up to 400 GB per dataset in Premium capacity). Premium also enables advanced features like paginated reports, AI capabilities, and incremental data refresh. One of its main advantages is that non-Pro users can view reports and dashboards published in Premium workspaces, making it easier to distribute content widely across an organization.

Question-6

To share a Power BI report with someone who does not have a Pro license, we need to use Premium capacity.

First we publish to a premium workspace:

Share via an App or Dashboard:

In short: Sharing with non-Pro users is only possible if the report is hosted in a **Premium workspace**, typically using a **Power BI Premium license**.

Question-7

In Power BI, a **semantic model,** also called a dataset, is a structured representation of your data that defines how tables, relationships, measures, and calculations work together. It acts as the backend “brain” of your reports, allowing visuals to query the data efficiently without directly interacting with the raw data sources each time.

Question-8

In Power BI Online Service, **Scheduled Refresh** is a feature that automatically updates your dataset with the latest data from its source at specified times, so your reports and dashboards always show up-to-date information.

Question-9

A **dataset** is a semantic model used to create reports and dashboards.

Datasets are typically report-specific but can be reused by multiple reports within a workspace.

A **dataflow** is a data preparation layer that performs ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) operations.

Dataflows are source-agnostic and can be used to feed multiple datasets, promoting reusability and standardization.

Question-10

We would use a dataflow instead of—or alongside—a dataset when you want to centralize, standardize, and reuse data transformations across multiple reports and datasets

Why we use Dataflow instead of dataset
: Multiple datasets can use the same dataflow, avoiding duplicate ETL efforts.

Data cleaning (dataflow) is separate from reporting (dataset), making maintenance easier.

Ensures that all reports using the same data have uniform, accurate data.

Reduces load on individual datasets, especially when working with large or complex sources.

Question-11

In Power BI Online (Service), a dashboard is a single-page, interactive canvas that provides a high-level overview of key metrics. Dashboards are made by pinning visuals (tiles) from one or multiple reports or datasets onto the same page. They are designed for quick insights and monitoring, rather than detailed analysis.

Dashboard = one-page summary for monitoring and decision-making.

Report = multi-page detailed analysis built from a dataset.

Question-12

Pinning a visual from a report to a dashboard in Power BI Service is straightforward

First we open the Report

Secondly,select the visual

Then,click pin icon

After that,choose the destination

Finally,we just confirm.

Question-13

The mobile view in Power BI allows you to create a layout of your report that is optimized for mobile devices, such as smartphones or tablets. It is not a separate report; rather, it's a custom arrangement of visuals so that users can view and interact with the report easily on smaller screens.

Using mobile view is very useful because it has an optimized layout,Improved usability,Quick access to insights and consistency across devices**.**

Question14

A paginated report in Power BI is a pixel-perfect, print-ready report that is designed to fit well on a page or across multiple pages. Unlike standard Power BI reports, which are more interactive and visual-focused, paginated reports are table/grid-oriented and ideal for detailed, structured reporting. Paginated reports are **highly formatted, multi-page reports** for situations where **precision, printing, or large data tables** are required, complementing the interactive dashboards and reports in Power BI.

Question-15

First we access the report

Select file and find the export to pdf area.

For PowerPoint, you can choose to include hidden report tabs or only visible pages.

Question-16

In Power BI, a “Live Connection” means that your report connects directly to an external data source or model (like SQL Server Analysis Services or Power BI datasets) without importing the data into Power BI itself. The data stays in the source, and queries are sent in real time whenever a user interacts with the report.

Question-17

Row-Level Security (RLS) in Power BI is a feature that restricts data access for certain users based on roles, so each user sees only the data they are authorized to view. It’s commonly used to protect sensitive data, enforce departmental boundaries, or comply with privacy rules.

How it works:

Open your dataset in **Power BI Desktop**.

Go to **Modeling → Manage Roles**.

Create roles and specify **DAX filter expressions** for each role

Once the report is published, the roles you defined are available in the **Power BI Online Service**

In Power BI Service, go to the **dataset → Security**.

Add users or groups to the appropriate roles.

Question-18

1)In Power BI Service, navigate to the workspace where your dataset is published.

Click on the ellipsis (…) next to the dataset and select Security.

2) In the Security window, you’ll see the roles you created.

Click **“View as”** for the role you want to test.

3)

You can choose a **specific role** or **multiple roles** to simulate what different users would see.

4) Open the report connected to that dataset.

The data displayed will **respect the filters defined in the role**, showing only the rows allowed.

Question-19

In Power BI, an App is a packaged collection of dashboards and reports from a workspace that can be shared with a larger audience in a controlled, read-only way. Apps make it easy to

distribute content without giving users edit permissions, and they provide a consistent, polished experience for end users.

Create and Prepare Content in a Workspace:

Build reports and dashboards in a **Power BI workspace** (preferably an App workspace).

Click "Publish App":

In the workspace, click the **"Publish app"** button in the top-right corner.

Configure App Settings:

Give the app a **name, description, and icon**.

Choose **navigation options** for dashboards and reports.

Set Permissions:

Specify which **users or groups** can access the app.

Users don't need edit permissions—they can **only view** the app content.

Publish: Click **Publish**. Users receive a link or can access it via **Apps in Power BI Service**.

Question-20

Using the **Power BI Online Service (Power BI Service)** in enterprise environments offers several key benefits that enhance collaboration, efficiency, and data-driven decision-making:

Workspaces allow teams to **store, manage, and collaborate** on dashboards, reports, and datasets in a single place.

Reports and dashboards can be **shared securely** with colleagues or the broader organization.

Apps enable **read-only distribution** of curated content to large audiences.

Being cloud-based, the Service allows users to **access reports from any device**, including desktops, browsers, and mobile apps.

Mobile view and apps ensure **optimized experiences** on phones and tablets.

Supports **Row-Level Security (RLS)**, ensuring users see only the data they are authorized to access.

Role-based access and workspace permissions enforce **enterprise-level governance**.