

1. Power BI is a data analysis and visualization tool from Microsoft. Its three main parts are: Power BI Desktop (for creating reports), Power BI Service (online sharing), and Power BI Mobile (for viewing on phones and tablets).
2. One use case is sales tracking, where companies can see daily or monthly sales. Another is customer feedback analysis to understand client satisfaction.
3. Power BI Desktop can be downloaded for free from the Microsoft website or Microsoft Store by searching for it and following the installation steps.
4. Power BI Desktop is used to create and edit reports. Power BI Service is used to publish, share, and view reports online.
5. Power BI files use the .pbix extension.
6. Power Query is used to connect, clean, and prepare data before building reports. It helps shape data the way we need.
7. Power BI is better for visuals, handles big data faster, and updates reports in real time. Excel is more manual.
8. With the free version, users can't share reports with others on the Power BI cloud board. To do that, they need a Pro license.
9. It is a report created in Power BI Desktop and uploaded to Power BI Service, where others can view it online.
10. It lets users see reports and dashboards on their phones anywhere, anytime, which is useful for people who travel or work outside.
11. Power BI is cheaper, works well with Microsoft tools, and is easier for beginners. Tableau is more advanced for visuals but costs more and has a steeper learning curve.
12. Power BI can connect to Azure services like Azure SQL and Azure Synapse to pull live data for reports and dashboards.
13. Gateways let Power BI connect to local (on-premises) data sources. They are needed when your data is not in the cloud.
14. Power BI saves time on reporting, gives quick insights, and helps make faster decisions. This leads to better performance and more profit.
15. It offers features like row-level security, data encryption, and access control, so only the right people see the right data.