Microsoft Fabric

Custom Semantic Model

Additional Security and Best Practices

Authors

- Prashant Atri
- Prabhjot Kaur

Table of Contents

ntroduction	
How Semantic model authentication / underlying data source communication	works3
Cloud connection	3
Type of Cloud Connections	
Default cloud connection	
Setup Service Principal / Workspace identity	3
Setup Cloud connection with Fixed Identity	8
Setup Semantic Model RLS and Assign Roles	11
Setup PowerBI App for testing the RLS scenario	15
Audit logging	21
Microsoft Entra ID Audit logging	21
Microsoft Purview Auditing	22
Direct Lake behavior	22
Direct Lake – analyzer (trace)	23

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Prashant Atri Strategic Advisor – Data & Al, Microsoft



He focuses on leveraging cutting-edge technologies, including AI and data analytics, to drive customer transformation and large-scale enterprise modernization. He has led multiple cloud migration and transformation projects across various clouds and with large global pharmaceutical customers in highly regulated environments.

His experience spans across multiple industries and global SI/ISV partners. He is passionate about leading ideation projects, establishing structure and framework, driving community growth and authoring content.

His ongoing knowledge sharing and contributions to the community, positions him as a trusted advisor and visionary leader. He has served as a key panelist on several webinars and round table discussions.

Outside of work, he enjoys music, dance, reading and walking.

Prabhjot Kaur - Principal Cloud Solution Architect Partner Success Organization- Microsoft



With an in-depth understanding of industry trends and best practices, she aims to align business goals with IT capabilities by delivering scalable and sustainable solutions that encourage innovation and support long-term organizational success. Her role entails collaborating with partners and customers to comprehend their challenges and devising customized cloud strategies and solutions to enhance performance, security, and cost-efficiency.

She is passionate about writing technical blogs and whitepapers, having co-authored whitepaper and several blogs based on real-world partner engagements. In her free time, she enjoys discussing emerging technologies.

Outside of work, she enjoys cooking, kayaking, and hiking.

Changes	Date	Authors
Initial version	18-Nov-2024	Prashant Atri
		Prabhjot Kaur

NOTE: This material is highly advanced and customized based on various real-world use cases and challenges.

Introduction

This article presents a scenario where you are a data engineer who works for an ABC organization in the United States. You already built the lakehouse using the medallion architecture in Fabric.

You need to set up data access requirements. Specifically, you need to ensure that only authorized users, including data analysts and business users, should have access to the reports. Data access needs to be further restricted by the role of department of the user.

You will build **Customized Semantic model and apply additional security controls like** RLS and fixed identity (Service Principal). It also includes additional best practices on Auditing, Performance and overall security.

How Semantic model authentication / underlying data source communication works

Cloud connection

A Direct Lake semantic model uses a cloud connection to connect to the SQL analytics endpoint. It enables access to source data, which is either the Parquet files in OneLake (Direct Lake storage mode, which involves loading column data into memory) or the SQL analytics endpoint (when queries fall back to DirectQuery mode).

Type of Cloud Connections

Default cloud connection

When you create a Direct Lake semantic model, the default cloud connection is used. It leverages single sign-on (SSO), which means that the identity that queries the semantic model (often a report user) is used to query the SQL analytics endpoint data.

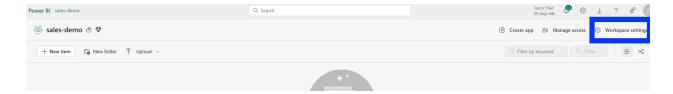
Sharable cloud connection using Fixed Identity

Optionally, you can create a sharable cloud connection (SCC) so that connections to the data source can be made with a **fixed identity**. It can help enterprise customers protect their organizational data stores. The IT department can manage credentials, create SCCs, and share them with the intended creators for centralized access management.

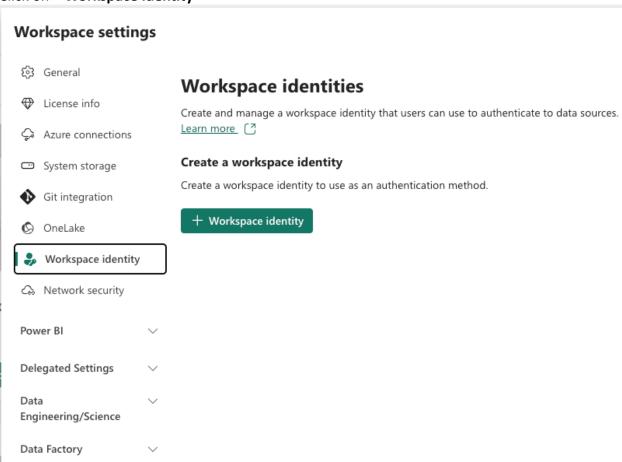
Setup Service Principal / Workspace identity

Let's do step by step walk-through on how to setup **Fabric workspace identity – Service Principal**.

Go to Fabric Workspace settings

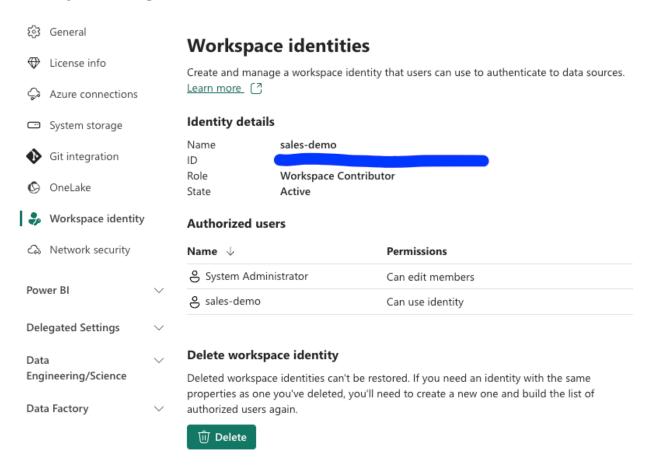


Click on + Workspace Identity



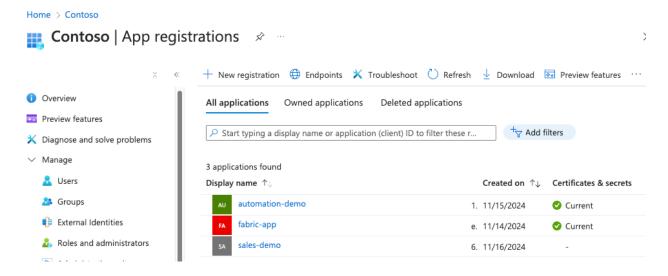
A Fabric workspace identity is an automatically managed **service principal** that can be associated with a Fabric workspace. Fabric items can use the identity when connecting to resources that support Microsoft Entra authentication. Fabric uses workspace identities to obtain Microsoft Entra tokens without the customer having to manage any credentials.

Workspace settings



When you create a workspace identity, Fabric creates a service principal in Microsoft Entra ID to represent the identity. **An accompanying app registration is also created**. Fabric automatically manages the credentials associated with workspace identities, thereby preventing credential leaks and downtime due to improper credential handling

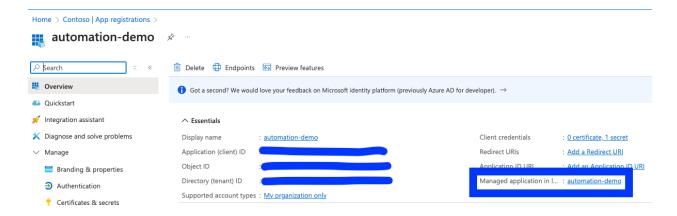
App registration name will be same as Workspace name.



It generates app registration per workspace.

ObjectID - This is the unique ID of the service principal object associated with this application. This ID can be useful when performing management operations against this application using PowerShell or other programmatic interfaces.

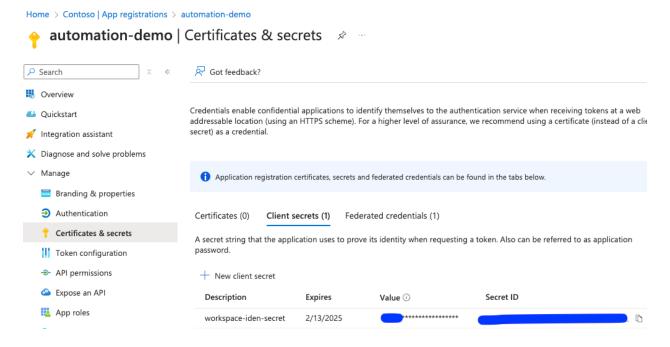
Click on Managed Application to get the actual ObjectID.



Per App registration, managed application **ObjectID** maps to the Fabric workspace ID.

Home > Contoso | App registrations > automation-demo | Overview Enterprise Application ٥ « **Properties** Overview Name (i) Deployment Plan automation-demo Diagnose and solve problems Application ID (i) Manage Security Object ID ① Activity Troubleshooting + Support **Getting Started**

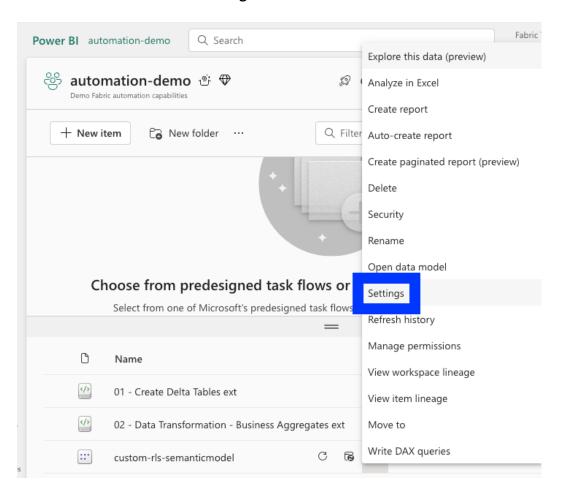
Create secret in App registration.



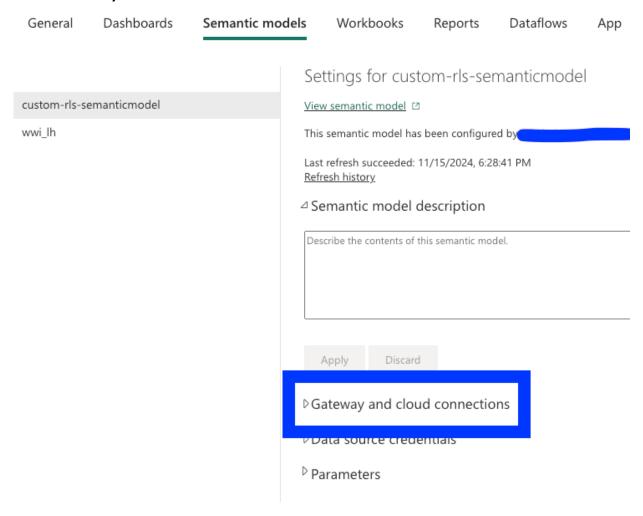
You will use above generated **Service Principal ID**, **Service Principal Key** in next section to create cloud connection using Fixed identity along with **Tenant ID**.

Setup Cloud connection with Fixed Identity

Click on **Semantic model** → **Settings**

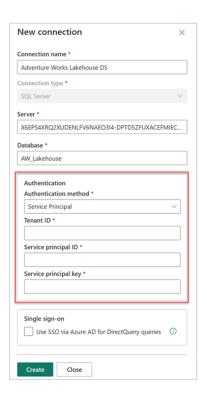


Click on Gateway and cloud Connections



Create new connection - In **Authentication method**, select **OAuth 2.0** or **Service Principal**, and then specify credentials for the fixed identity you want to use.

Supply above created Service Principal ID, Service Principal Key here.

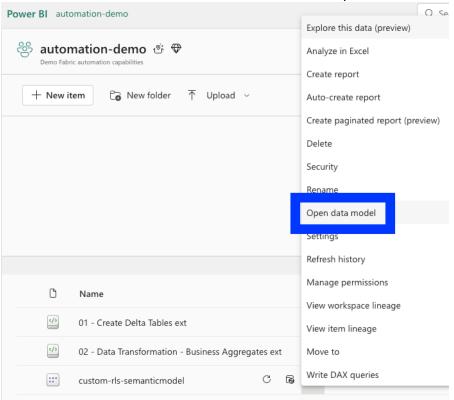


After creation the fixed identity, maps to "newly created connection" and it will look like below.

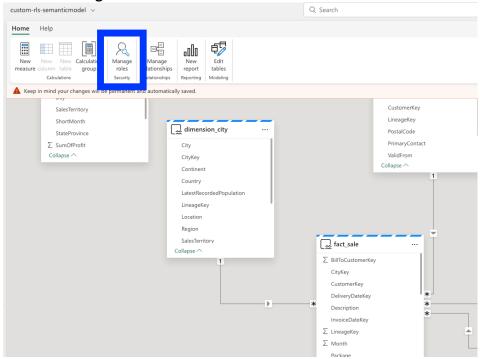
Gateway and cloud connections You don't need a gateway for this semantic model, because all of its data sources are in the cloud, but you can use a gateway for enhanced control over how you connect. Learn more Gateway connections Use an On-premises or VNet data gateway Off Cloud connections Data sources included in this semantic model: SqlServer{"server": datawarehouse fabric.microsoft.com", "da tabase": Default: Single Sign-On (Entra ID) ✓ semantic-cloud-conn-fixed-iden Create a connection

Setup Semantic Model RLS and Assign Roles

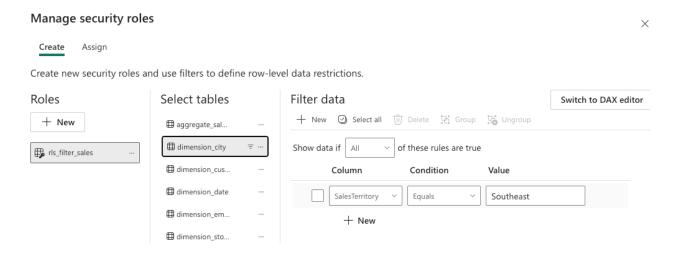
Role creation - Click on custom semantic model → Open data model to define roles definitions.



Click on Manage Roles



Below is the sample role,



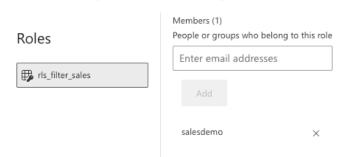
Assign role to specific set of consumers,

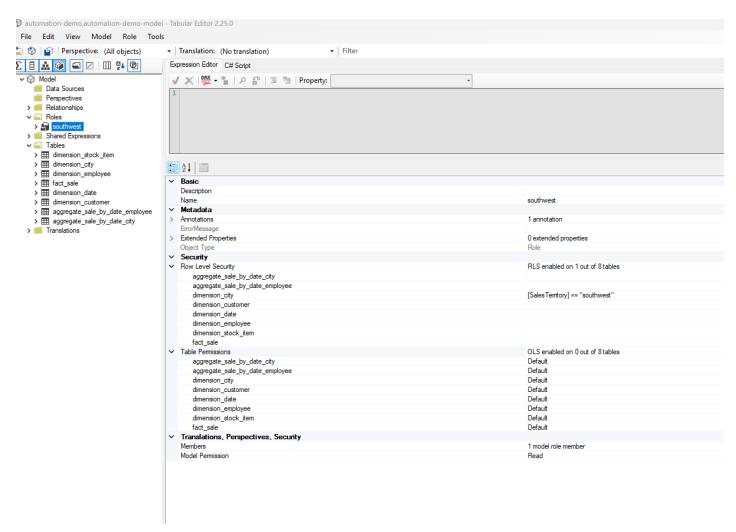
You can create or assign roles using Manage security roles OR Tabular Editor option.

Manage security roles

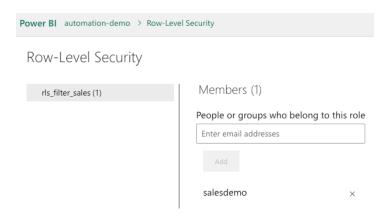


Add people or groups to roles to manage access to data.





Semantic model \rightarrow **Security** only works for assignment.

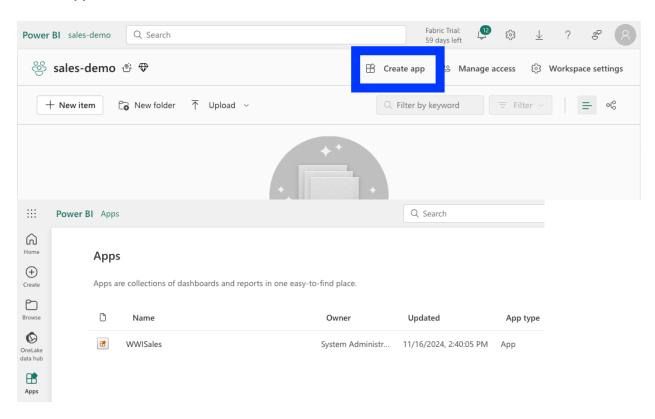


Setup PowerBI App for testing the RLS scenario

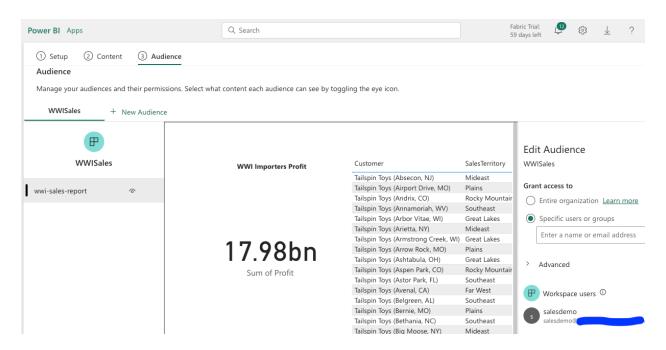
Power BI designers create official packaged content, then distribute the content to a broad audience organized as an *app*. An app can have permissions that are different than the permissions set on a workspace. This capability makes it easier for designers to manage permissions on an app. In this scenario, we have granted access to end consumers without giving access to Fabric Semantic model / Fabric items (workspace, lakehouse, warehouse etc..)

NOTE: Before creation App, create and publish a report.

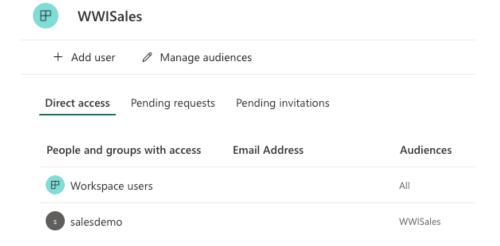
Create App



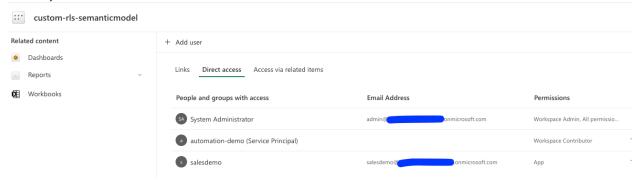
Setup access for consumers,



After creating the app, use Manage Permission option to define the access.



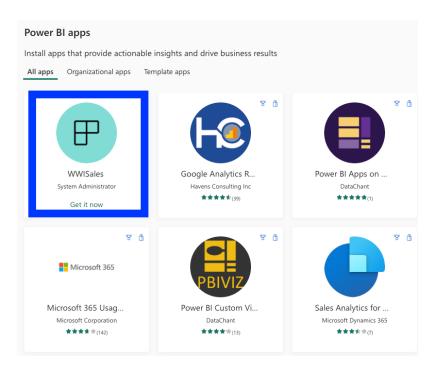
While granting access to user(salesdemo) on App, internally it assigns the **READ permission to semantic model** too. (We are not giving workspace level roles, it's a **direct access** to Semantic model).



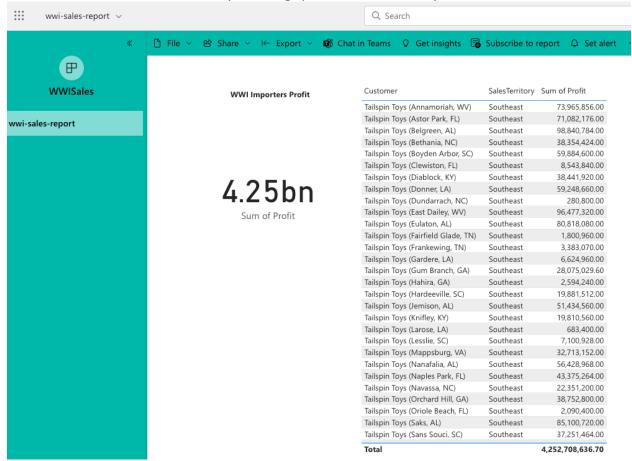
Login as Test user and test the RLS scenario.

Note: End user only having access to App, not the underlying Fabric workspace or data sources.

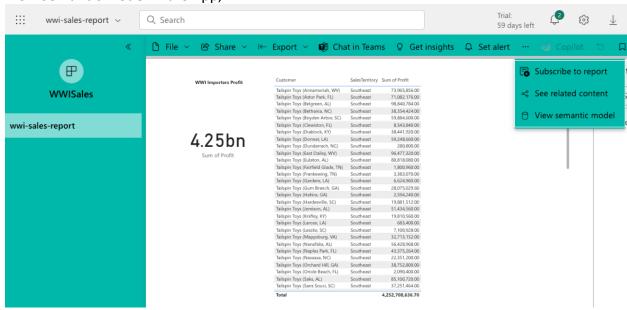
When you log in as test user, go to **Apps > Get Apps** in the PowerBI Service.

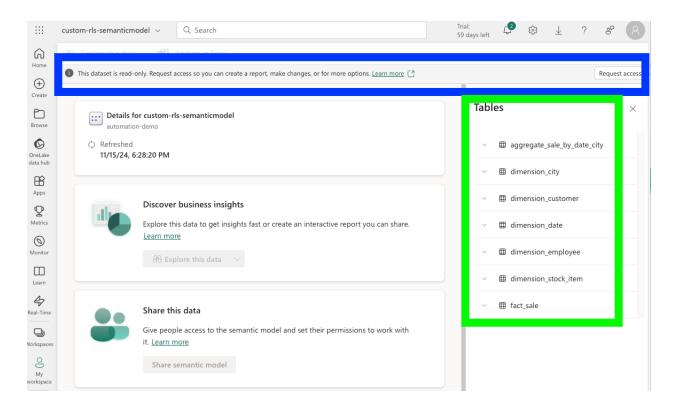


Based on RLS filter criteria, its only showing specific Sales Territory.



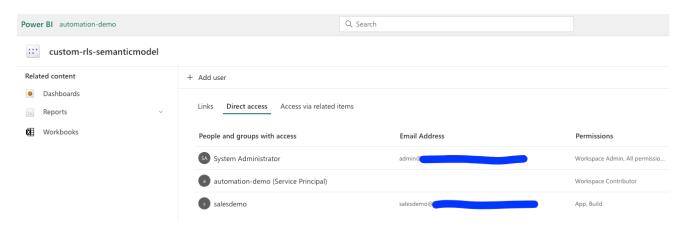
View **Semantic model** in the App,



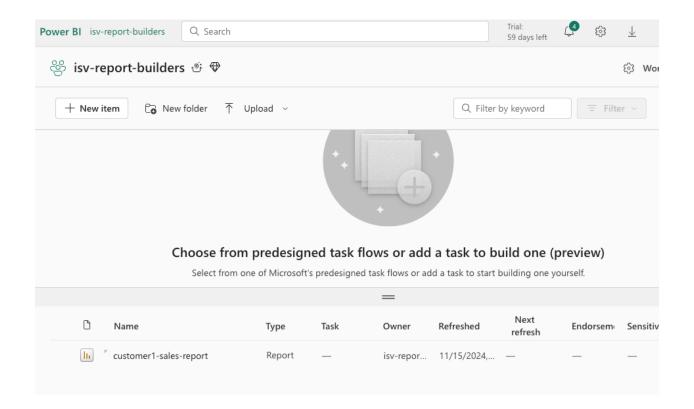


Now, let's walk through on how a user can view semantic model and build report as well.

Added "build" permission as mentioned below.



Workspace	Permissions
Workspace1 (automation- demo) Lakehouse, semantic-model hosted here.	 Read Access granted to salesdemo user on semantic model via APP Added Build permission on APP (This only allows to develop a report, it doesn't give any additional access to this workspace)
Workspace2 (isv-report-	Contributor access granted to salesdemo user, to create and
builders)	store report.



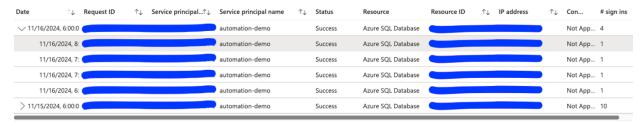
Audit logging

Microsoft Entra ID Audit logging

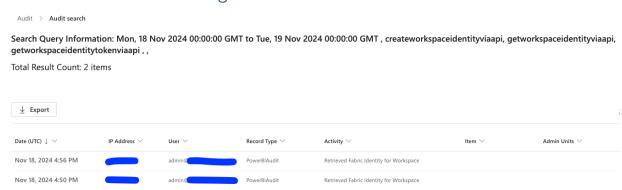
Sing-in logs



Logs about Fabric service principal talking to Fabric items



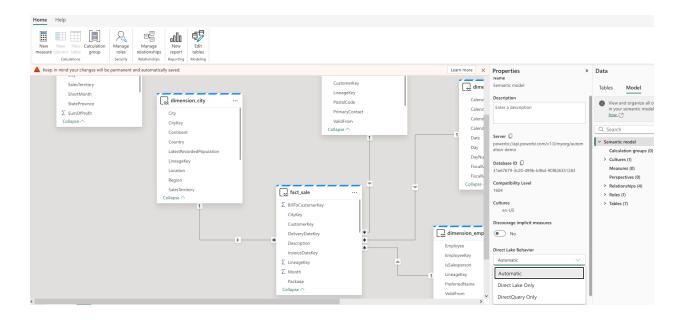
Microsoft Purview Auditing



Direct Lake behavior

You can control fallback of your Direct Lake semantic models by setting its DirectLakeBehavior property. It can be set to:

- Automatic: (Default) Queries fall back to DirectQuery mode if the required data can't be efficiently loaded into memory.
- **DirectLakeOnly**: All queries use Direct Lake storage mode only. Fall back to DirectQuery mode is disabled. If data can't be loaded into memory, an error is returned.
- DirectQueryOnly: All queries use DirectQuery mode only. Use this setting to test fallback performance, where, for instance, you can observe the query performance in connected reports.



Direct Lake – analyzer (trace)

Validate the report mode using Performance analyzer. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/get-started/direct-lake-analyze-query-processing

Below picture shows that semantic model was able to process the visual's in **Direct Lake** mode.

