Power BI Master Interview Q&A

Q.1) What are the three main components of Power BI?

Power BI is made up of 3 main elements:

1. Power BI Desktop - a free desktop application for building and designing reports.
2. Power BI Service - the online publishing service for viewing and sharing reports and dashboards.
3. Power BI mobile apps - for viewing reports and dashboards on the go.

Q.2) What is Power Query Editor in Power BI?

Power Query Editor in Power BI is a tool used for data connection and transformation. It allows users to import data from various sources, clean and transform it, and then load it into Power BI for analysis. Common tasks include removing unnecessary data, correcting data types, merging tables, and automating data preparation steps. Additionally, Power Query Editor uses M-Code, a powerful scripting language, to perform complex data transformations and automate data manipulation tasks.

Q.3) What is a data model in Power BI and how do you create one?

A data model in Power BI is a structured framework that defines how data is related and organized for analysis and reporting. It includes tables, relationships, and measures that facilitate efficient data querying and visualization.

To create a data model:

1. **Import Data**: Load data from various sources into Power BI.

2. **Define Relationships**: Establish relationships between tables using primary and foreign keys.

3. **Create Calculated Columns and** Measures: Use DAX (Data Analysis Expressions) to add calculated columns and measures for advanced data analysis.

4. **Refine the Model**: Ensure data types are correct, remove unnecessary columns, and create hierarchies for better data exploration.

Q.4) Can you explain the difference between a dashboard and a report in Power BI?

In Power BI, a dashboard is a single-page, often interactive, visual representation of data, created from visuals and metrics from one or more reports. It's used for quick insights and monitoring key performance indicators (KPIs) at a glance.

A report is a multi-page document that contains various visualizations, charts, and graphs based on one or more datasets. Reports allow for in-depth data exploration, detailed analysis, and interactive data interaction, with features like filtering, slicing, and drill-through capabilities.

Q.5) Can you explain the concept of a Power BI Workspace?

A Power BI Workspace is a collaborative environment within the Power BI Service where multiple users can create, share, and manage collections of dashboards, reports, datasets, and dataflows. Workspaces facilitate team collaboration and content management by allowing members to work together on data projects, set permissions, and control access to shared resources. They help organize and streamline the development and distribution of business intelligence content within an organization.

Q.6) What are the different types of licenses in Power BI?

License type	**Capabilities when workspace is in shared capacity**	**Extra capabilities when workspace is in Premium capacity**
Fabric (free)	Access to content they create for themselves.	Consume content shared with them by Pro or PPU users
Power BI Pro	Publish content to other workspaces, share dashboards, subscribe to dashboards and reports, share with users who have a Pro license	Distribute content to users who have free or PPU licenses
Power BI Premium Per User (PPU)	Publish content to other workspaces, share dashboards, subscribe to dashboards and reports, share with *users who have a PPU license*	Distribute content to users who have free and Pro licenses

Q.7) What are the main process steps for any PowerBI project?

PowerBI is nothing but an analytics tool which helps in the data visualization and modelling of the data.

The main process PowerBI project are: -

a. Data Extract
b. Data transformation
c. Data Modelling
d. Data Visualization
e. Data Publishing.

Q.8) What is the role of Power BI Service and how do you use it?

The Power BI Service is an online platform that allows users to share, collaborate, and manage Power BI reports and dashboards. It enables users to publish reports created in Power BI Desktop, share insights across an organization, and access dashboards and reports from anywhere via a web browser or mobile app. Key functionalities include data refresh scheduling, sharing and collaboration features, creating and managing workspaces, and leveraging advanced analytics and AI capabilities. Users can interact with their data, set up alerts, and make data-driven decisions in real-time using the Power BI Service.

Q.9) How do you use the What-If parameters in Power BI?

The "What-If" parameters in Power BI allow users to dynamically adjust certain variables within a report to analyze different scenarios. They provide a way to explore how changes in these parameters affect the data and visualizations. This feature is particularly useful for conducting sensitivity analysis, scenario planning, and forecasting within Power BI reports.

To use What-If parameters in Power BI:

Step 1: Create a Parameter: In Power BI Desktop, go to the Modeling tab, select New Parameter, and define the parameter's properties such as data type, minimum, maximum, and default value.

Step 2: Create a Measure: Write a DAX measure that references the parameter created in step 1. This measure will be affected by changes made to the parameter value.

Step 3: Visualize: Use the measure in visualizations such as charts or tables to see how changes in the parameter value impact the data.

Step 4: Interact: Users can interact with the What-If parameter through slicers, sliders, or input boxes to dynamically adjust the data and analyze different scenarios.

Q.10) What are tooltips in Power BI AND How do you use tooltips in Power BI?

Tooltips in Power BI are additional information or context that appears when users hover over a data point in a visualization. They provide supplementary details, such as data values, descriptions, or insights, enhancing the user's understanding of the data.

To use tooltips in Power BI:

1. **Enable Tooltips:** In Power BI Desktop, go to the Visualization pane, select the visual you want to add tooltips to, and enable the Tooltip option.
2. **Customize Tooltip Fields**: Choose which fields or measures should appear in the tooltip by dragging them into the Tooltip field well in the visual's settings.
3. **Format Tooltip:** Customize the appearance and formatting of the tooltip, such as font size, color, and layout, to make it more informative and visually appealing.
4. **Interact:** In the published report, users can hover over data points in the visual to view the tooltip and access additional information associated with that data point.

Q.11) What is the difference between Direct Query data source connection and Import mode of data source connection in Power BI.

Feature	Direct Query	Import Mode
Data Storage	Queries data directly from the source	Imports data into Power BI
Real-Time Data	Provides real-time access to data	Data is static and needs periodic refresh
Performance	Performance may vary based on the source	Generally faster as data is stored locally
Data Freshness	Always reflects live data from the source	Refreshed based on the configured schedule
Data Volume	Suitable for large datasets	Suitable for small to medium-sized datasets

Q.12) What are Power BI Gateways and why are they important?

Power BI Gateways are a bridge between Power BI and on-premises data sources, enabling secure data transfer between them. They're important because they allow Power BI to access and refresh data from on-premises sources such as SQL Server, SharePoint, and other data repositories securely and efficiently. Gateways ensure data freshness by enabling scheduled refreshes and maintaining a connection to on-premises data sources without compromising security.

Q.13) Can you explain the concept of filters in Power BI?

In Power BI, filters are used to restrict the data displayed in visuals based on specific criteria, enabling users to focus on relevant information. There are several types of filters available in Power BI:

1. **Visual-Level Filters:** Applied to individual visualizations and affect only that specific visual. They can be set using slicers, filters, or by adding fields to visual-level filters in the Fields pane.
2. **Page-Level Filters:** Applied to an entire report page and affect all visuals on that page. They're set using slicers, filters, or by adding fields to the page-level filters section in the Filters pane.
3. **Report-Level Filters:** Applied to an entire report and affect all pages and visuals within that report. They're set in the Filters pane at the report level.
4. **Drill-Through Filters:** Applied when users drill-through from one report page to another. They pass selected data values from one report page to another to filter the data displayed on the target page.
5. **Cross-Report Filters:** Applied across multiple reports within a Power BI app. They allow for filtering one report based on selections made in another report within the same app.
6. **Top N Filters:** Used to display only the top or bottom N items in a visual based on a selected measure, such as top 10 sales by region.
7. **Relative Date Filters:** Allow users to filter data based on relative date ranges such as last week, last month, or last year, making it easy to analyze data over time.

Q.14) What are bookmarks in Power BI and How do you use bookmarks in Power BI?

Bookmarks in Power BI allow users to capture the current state of a report page, including filters, slicers, and visual selections, and then revisit that state later. They're useful for creating guided navigation experiences, storytelling, or comparing different views of the data within a report.

To use bookmarks in Power BI:

1. Create Bookmarks: In Power BI Desktop, go to the View tab, select Bookmarks, and then click Add Bookmark. This captures the current state of the report page.

2. Customize Bookmarks: Rename bookmarks and specify whether they should include data, display visuals, and maintain state for slicers, filters, and other report elements.
3. Apply Bookmarks: Add buttons or other interactive elements to your report page and assign each one to a specific bookmark. Users can then click these elements to navigate to the corresponding bookmarked state.
4. Interact with Bookmarks: Users can interact with bookmarks by clicking associated buttons or navigation elements to switch between different views or states of the report page.

Q.15) If you want to apply a type of feature in the report such that user from specific region must be able to see their region data only, then which Power BI concept will you apply?

To achieve this requirement in Power BI, you would apply Row-Level Security (RLS). RLS allows you to restrict data access at the row level based on user roles or criteria. By defining roles and specifying filters in Power BI Desktop, you can ensure that users from specific regions only see data relevant to their region when accessing the report. This ensures data security and confidentiality while providing users with personalized and relevant insights based on their role or context.

Q.16) What is the concept of Row Level Security in Power BI?

Row-Level Security (RLS) in Power BI is a security feature that allows you to restrict access to data at the row level based on user roles or criteria. With RLS, you can define rules that determine which rows of data a user can view, ensuring that users only see the subset of data that is relevant to them. This enables you to enforce data security and confidentiality by restricting access to sensitive information while still providing users with access to the data they need to perform their tasks. RLS can be implemented using roles defined in Power BI Desktop, which apply filters to datasets or tables based on user permissions or attributes such as username, email, or user roles.

Q.17) How would you connect Power BI with Microsoft SharePoint to access daily data records from multiple manufacturing plants managed by your client?

To connect Power BI with Microsoft SharePoint for accessing daily data records from the client's manufacturing plants, follow these steps:

1. Open Power BI Desktop and click on "Get Data".
2. Select "Online Services" and then choose "SharePoint Online List" or "SharePoint Online Folder" depending on the data organization in SharePoint.

3. Enter the SharePoint site URL where the data is stored and provide necessary authentication credentials.
4. Navigate to the desired list or folder containing the daily data records of manufacturing plants.
5. Select the required data and load it into Power BI for analysis and visualization.

Q.18) Your client is the CEO of an E-Commerce website and wants the real time information of the daily orders. The client is using Snowflake database. So, what type of data connection mode will you use?

1. For real-time information of daily orders from a Snowflake database used by the CEO of an E-Commerce website, I would recommend using the Direct Query data connection mode in Power BI as Snowflake cloud allows Direct Query mode of connection.
2. Direct Query mode enables querying data directly from the source in real-time, ensuring that the CEO has up-to-date information on daily orders without the need to import the data into Power BI. This mode ensures data freshness and accuracy, crucial for monitoring and decision-making in a dynamic E-Commerce environment.

Q.19) What is a date table, why it is important and how do you create a date table in Power BI?

A date table in Power BI is a dedicated table that contains a continuous sequence of dates along with related attributes such as year, month, quarter, and day of the week. It's important because it serves as a foundation for time-based analysis, enabling easy filtering, grouping, and comparison of data based on date attributes.

To create a date table in Power BI:

1. Generate Dates: Use the "CALENDAR" function in Power Query or DAX to generate a range of dates covering the desired time period.
2. Add Date Attributes: Use DAX functions like "YEAR," "MONTH," "QUARTER," and "DAY" to extract additional date attributes from the generated dates and add them as columns to the date table.
3. Set Relationships: Establish relationships between the date table and other fact tables in the data model based on date fields, ensuring proper filtering and aggregation of data.

By creating a date table in Power BI, users can easily perform time-based analysis, create time-intelligent calculations, and visualize trends and patterns in the data over time, enhancing their ability to derive insights and make informed decisions.

Q.20) What are some common issues you have encountered with Power BI and how did you resolve them?

Some common issues encountered with Power BI and their resolutions include:

1. **Performance Bottlenecks:** Addressed by optimizing data models, reducing the number of visuals per page, and utilizing features like query folding and incremental data refresh to enhance performance.
2. **Data Connection Errors:** Resolved by verifying credentials, checking data source availability, and ensuring proper configuration of gateways for on-premises data sources.
3. **Visualization Problems:** Fixed by reviewing data transformations, ensuring proper formatting of measures, and adjusting visual properties for clarity and accuracy.
4. **Data Refresh Failures:** Addressed by troubleshooting gateway connectivity, verifying data source permissions, and scheduling refreshes during off-peak hours to minimize disruptions.
5. **DAX Calculation Errors:** Resolved by debugging DAX formulas, identifying syntax errors or logical flaws, and leveraging DAX Studio or other tools for advanced troubleshooting.
6. **Deployment and Sharing Issues:** Addressed by verifying user permissions, ensuring proper workspace settings, and troubleshooting access or licensing issues for published reports.
7. **Compatibility Problems:** Resolved by updating Power BI Desktop and Power BI Service to the latest versions, checking compatibility of data sources, and ensuring consistency across environments.

Q.21) What are the advantages and limitations of using Power BI?

Advantages of using Power BI:

1. Ease of Use: Its intuitive interface and drag-and-drop functionality make it accessible to users with varying technical expertise.
2. Data Integration: Seamlessly connects to a wide range of data sources, both cloud-based and on-premises, enabling comprehensive data analysis.

3. Scalability: Scales from individual users to enterprise-wide deployments, accommodating the needs of organizations of all sizes.

Limitations of using Power BI:

1. Complexity: Advanced features may require a learning curve for users unfamiliar with data analytics and visualization concepts.
2. Cost: Power BI Pro and Premium licenses may incur costs, especially for large-scale deployments or organizations requiring premium features.
3. Data Refresh Limitations: There may be limitations on data refresh frequency and capacity, impacting real-time data availability, depending on the licensing tier.

Q.22) What are dynamic titles in Power BI? How do you implement dynamic titles in Power BI?

Dynamic titles in Power BI are titles for visuals or reports that change based on user interaction or selected parameters. They provide context and insights tailored to the current data or user selections, enhancing the user experience.

To implement dynamic titles in Power BI:

1. Create a Measure: Write a DAX measure that returns the dynamic title based on selected parameters or data context. This measure should dynamically generate the title text.
2. Insert Title: Add a title to the visual or report page where you want the dynamic title to appear.
3. Use the Measure: Set the title text to be the value of the dynamic title measure created in step 1. This ensures that the title updates automatically based on changes in user interaction or data selection.

By using dynamic titles, you can provide users with relevant context and insights tailored to their current analysis, enhancing the overall effectiveness and usability of your Power BI reports.

Q.23) What is incremental refresh in Power BI, When do we need to use incremental refresh in Power BI, and how do you handle incremental data refresh in Power BI?

Incremental refresh in Power BI is a feature that allows you to refresh only a subset of data in your dataset, rather than refreshing the entire dataset. It's particularly useful for large datasets where only a portion of the data changes regularly, reducing the time and resources required for data refreshes.

You need to use incremental refresh in Power BI when:

1. Dealing with large datasets where refreshing the entire dataset is time-consuming or resource-intensive.
2. Only a portion of the data changes regularly, while the rest remains static.
3. Needing to schedule more frequent data refreshes without incurring excessive processing overhead.

To handle incremental data refresh in Power BI:

1. Define a Range Parameter: Create parameters to define the range of data to be refreshed, such as a start date and end date.
2. Enable Incremental Refresh: Configure incremental refresh settings in Power BI Desktop by specifying the column(s) used for partitioning and defining the refresh policy.
3. Configure Data Source: Ensure that your data source supports incremental refresh and that the required indexes or partitions are set up appropriately.
4. Schedule Refresh: Publish the dataset to Power BI Service and schedule refreshes, specifying the parameters for the incremental refresh policy.
5. Monitor Refreshes: Monitor refreshes in Power BI Service to ensure they execute as expected and review any errors or warnings that may occur.

By implementing incremental refresh, you can optimize data processing and improve performance, especially for large datasets with regularly changing data.

Q.24) Our organization collects data from multiple sources including Excel spreadsheets, SQL databases, and cloud-based applications. How can we determine the most suitable data source to use with Power BI for our reporting and analytics needs?

Choosing the correct data source for your Power BI implementation depends on several factors including data volume, data complexity, data refresh requirements, and data accessibility. We'll start by assessing the volume and complexity of your data to determine whether an on-premises or cloud-based solution is preferable. Next, we'll evaluate the refresh frequency needed for your reports and whether real-time or scheduled data refreshes are required. Additionally, we'll consider factors such as data security, scalability, and ease of integration with Power BI. By understanding your specific requirements and constraints, we can recommend the most suitable data source(s) to ensure optimal performance and efficiency in your Power BI implementation.

Q.25) As Microsoft Copilot is integrated with Power BI, how will you use it to improve the Power BI projects.

Here are examples of what Copilot can generate to improve Power BI projects:

1. Summarize the underlying semantic model: Provides a concise overview of the data model's structure and relationships.
2. Suggest content for a report: Recommends relevant visuals, data points, and layout configurations.
3. Create a report page: Automatically generates a new report page with appropriate visualizations.
4. Generate a summary of your report in the Copilot pane: Offers a textual summary of the report's key insights.
5. Create a summary visual on the report itself: Adds a visual that highlights the main findings directly on the report.
6. Add synonyms to enhance Q&A: Improves the Q&A feature by recognizing different terms users might use to query the data.
7. Ask Copilot questions about data in the model: Enables interactive querying and immediate insights.
8. Create a narrative visual: Generates a visual that includes a narrative explanation of the data trends and insights.
9. Add descriptions for your semantic model measures: Provides context and descriptions for complex measures within the semantic model.

Q.26) What is the difference between ALL and SELECTEDALL in Power BI?

Criteria	ALL	SELECTEDALL
Purpose	Removes all filters from the specified columns or tables.	Removes filters except for those explicitly set by the user.
Use Case	Used to calculate totals and ignore filters for certain aggregations.	Used to respect the user-selected filters while removing others.
Filter Context	Ignores all filters applied in the context.	Preserves user-applied filters while removing others.
Behavior with Slicers	Ignores slicers and other filter selections.	Respects slicers and other explicit user selections.
Typical Application	Calculating grand totals, ignoring all existing filters.	Calculating measures where user selections need to be maintained.

How do you migrate Power BI project to Tabluea project

Q.27) What is the difference between “Remove Columns, Remove Other Columns, and Choose columns” in Power Query Editor.

Criteria	Remove Column	Remove Other Columns	Choose Columns
Purpose	Removes the selected column(s) from the dataset.	Removes all columns except the selected one(s).	Allows selection of specific columns to keep, removing all others.
Use Case	Used when you need to eliminate specific columns.	Used when you want to keep a few specific columns and remove the rest.	Used to specifically select columns to include in the dataset.
Operation Scope	Affects only the columns explicitly selected for removal.	Affects all columns except those explicitly selected.	Affects all columns not chosen.
User Interface	Click on the column header and select "Remove Column".	Select desired columns, right-click, and choose "Remove Other Columns".	Click on the "Choose Columns" button and select desired columns.
Result	The dataset will no longer contain the removed column(s).	The dataset will only contain the selected column(s).	The dataset will be limited to the columns specifically chosen.
Handling New Columns	New columns will be added to the dataset.	New columns will not be added to the dataset.	New columns will not be added to the dataset.

Q.28) Your client wants to change its reporting platform from Power BI to Tableau. How would you migrate a Power BI project to a Tableau project?

Migrating a Power BI project to Tableau involves several steps to ensure a smooth transition while maintaining the integrity and functionality of the reports and dashboards. Here’s a detailed process:

1. Data Source Migration:
   - Identify and document all data sources used in Power BI.
   - Establish connections to these data sources in Tableau. Ensure that the same data can be accessed and queried in Tableau as in Power BI.
2. Data Preparation and Transformation:
   - Replicate data preparation steps performed in Power Query Editor (Power BI) using Tableau Prep or Tableau's native data transformation features.
   - Convert DAX measures and calculated columns in Power BI to equivalent Tableau calculations using Tableau's calculated fields.
3. Recreate Data Models:

- Rebuild data relationships and data models in Tableau. Ensure that joins, blends, or relationships between tables in Power BI are accurately replicated in Tableau.

4. Visualizations and Dashboards:
    - Recreate Power BI visualizations in Tableau by building corresponding Tableau worksheets.
    - Combine these worksheets into dashboards, maintaining the layout and interactive features such as filters, slicers, and drill-down capabilities.
5. Testing and Validation:
    - Compare visualizations and calculations between Power BI and Tableau to ensure accuracy and consistency.
    - Validate that all data points, aggregations, and interactions work as intended in Tableau.
6. User Training and Documentation:
    - Provide training sessions for end-users to familiarize them with Tableau's interface and functionalities.
    - Document the differences in navigation, features, and capabilities between Power BI and Tableau to assist users in the transition.

Q.29) Explain the SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR function and provide an example of its usage.

SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR returns a table containing the same period in the previous year. Example: Sales LY = CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR('Date'[Date])) calculates sales for the same period last year.

Q.30) What is the PREVIOUSMONTH function in DAX, and how can it be applied in a measure?

PREVIOUSMONTH returns a table with dates from the previous month. Example: Sales Previous Month = CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), PREVIOUSMONTH('Date'[Date])) calculates the sales for the previous month.

Q.31) What are the best practices for designing Power BI reports?

Here are five best practices for designing Power BI reports:

1. Keep it Simple and Intuitive:
    a. Design reports with a clean and intuitive layout, prioritizing ease of understanding for end-users.

b. Use clear and concise titles, labels, and legends to guide users through the data without overwhelming them.

2. Focus on Data Visualization:
    a. Choose appropriate visualizations that effectively represent the data and support the insights you want to convey.
    b. Avoid cluttered or redundant visuals, and utilize features like color, size, and shape to highlight important information.
3. Ensure Performance and Responsiveness:
    a. Optimize report performance by limiting the use of heavy visuals, complex calculations, and unnecessary data loading.
    b. Utilize filters, slicers, and parameters effectively to enable users to interact with the report without sacrificing performance.
4. Promote Consistency and Reusability:
    a. Establish consistent design standards, including color schemes, fonts, and branding elements, across all reports and dashboards.
    b. Create reusable report templates, themes, and custom visuals to maintain consistency and streamline development efforts.
5. Enable Interactivity and Drill-Down:
    a. Incorporate interactive features such as drill-downs, tooltips, and dynamic filtering to allow users to explore the data at different levels of detail.
    b. Implement navigation paths and bookmarks to guide users through specific insights or analysis workflows within the report.

Q.32) What are dataflows in Power BI and how are they used?

Dataflows in Power BI are tools for self-service data preparation. They enable users to ingest, transform, and clean data from various sources using Power Query Online. Dataflows produce reusable data entities called entities, which can be used in Power BI Desktop and Power BI Service to build reports and dashboards. They support incremental data refresh and promote collaboration and governance by allowing multiple users to work on data preparation tasks simultaneously.

Q.33) What is the use of the REST API in Power BI?

The REST API in Power BI allows developers to programmatically interact with Power BI resources such as datasets, reports, dashboards, and workspaces. Here's how it's used:

1. Automation and Integration:

    a. Developers can use the REST API to automate repetitive tasks, such as deploying datasets or updating reports, saving time and effort.
    b. It enables integration with other applications and services, allowing data and insights from Power BI to be seamlessly incorporated into existing workflows and processes.
2. Custom Application Development:
    a. Developers can build custom applications that leverage Power BI's functionality through the REST API.
    b. This enables the creation of tailored solutions that meet specific business requirements and user needs, extending the capabilities of Power BI beyond its out-of-the-box features.
3. Data Management and Governance:
    a. The REST API allows for the management and governance of Power BI resources, including permissions, security settings, and data refresh schedules.
    b. It provides fine-grained control over who can access, modify, and interact with Power BI content, ensuring compliance with organizational policies and regulations.
4. Reporting and Analytics:
    a. Developers can use the REST API to retrieve data from Power BI datasets and reports, enabling the creation of custom reports and analytics solutions.
    b. This facilitates advanced analysis and visualization of data, tailored to specific user requirements and preferences.
5. Embedding Power BI Content:
    a. The REST API enables the embedding of Power BI content, such as reports and dashboards, into custom applications, websites, and portals.
    b. This allows users to access and interact with Power BI content seamlessly within familiar environments, enhancing the user experience and driving adoption.

Q.35) Can you explain the process of publishing a report to the Power BI Service?

Here's the process of publishing a report to the Power BI Service:

1. Create Your Report: Start by creating your report in Power BI Desktop. Design your visualizations, add filters, and create calculated measures as needed to analyze your data effectively.

2. Save Your Report: Once you've finished designing your report, save it in Power BI Desktop. Choose a location on your local machine to save the PBIX file, which contains your report and its underlying data model.
3. Sign in to Power BI Service: Open your web browser and navigate to the Power BI Service (https://app.powerbi.com). Sign in with your Power BI account credentials.
4. Navigate to Workspace: After signing in, you'll land on the Power BI homepage. Navigate to the workspace where you want to publish your report. You can create a new workspace or select an existing one.
5. Publish Report: In the workspace, click on the "Publish" button in the toolbar. This will open a dialog box where you can select the PBIX file of your report that you saved in Step 2. Select the file and click "Open" to start the publishing process.
6. Monitor Upload Progress: Power BI will begin uploading your report to the service. You can monitor the upload progress in the dialog box. Depending on the size of your report and your internet connection speed, this process may take some time.
7. Verify Upload Success: Once the upload is complete, you'll see a confirmation message indicating that your report has been successfully published to the Power BI Service. You can click on the "Go to app" button to view your report in the service.
8. Access Your Report: After publishing, your report will be available in the Power BI Service. You can access it from the workspace where you published it. From there, you can share the report with others, create dashboards, and schedule data refreshes as needed.