Power Platform is comprised of four key products: Power Apps, Power Automate, Power BI and Power Virtual Agents.

# Data Connectors

1. Data Sources- The two types of data sources are tabular and function-based.

* **Tabular data** - A tabular data source is one that returns data in a structured table format. Power Apps can directly read and display these tables through galleries, forms, and other controls. Additionally, if the data source supports it, Power Apps can create, edit, and delete data from these data sources. Examples include Microsoft Dataverse, SharePoint, and SQL Server.
* **Function-based data** - A function-based data source is one that uses functions to interact with the data source. These functions can be used to return a table of data but offer more extensive action such as the ability to send an email, update permissions, or create a calendar event. Examples include Office 365 Users, Project Online, and Azure Blob Storage.

1. Connectors- Connectors are divided into standard and premium.

* Some popular standard connectors are SharePoint, Outlook, and YouTube. Premium connectors require additional licensing for your app and/or users.
* Connectors can provide input and output between the data source and Power Platform, which can accelerate the delivery of Power Platform business solutions.

## Triggers and Action

* **Triggers** are only used in Power Automate and prompt a flow to begin. Triggers can be time based, such as a flow which begins every day at 8:00 am, or they could be based off of an action like creating a new row in a table or receiving an email. You will always need a trigger to tell your workflow when to run.
* **Actions**are used in Power Automate and Power Apps. Actions are prompted by the user or a trigger and allow interaction with your data source by some function. For example, an action would be sending an email in your workflow or app or writing a new line to a data source.

## Custom Connectors

* An advantage of building custom connectors is that they can be used in different platforms, such as Power Apps, Power Automate, and Azure Logic Apps.

# Data loss prevention, compliance, privacy, and accessibility

## Data loss prevention policies

* You can create data loss prevention (DLP) policies that can act as guardrails to help prevent users from unintentionally exposing organizational data. DLP policies can be scoped at the environment level or tenant level
* For tenant-level policies, you can define the scope to be all environments, selected environments, or all environments except ones you specifically exclude.
* Connectors can be classified as either **Business** or **Non-Business** in the context of your organization. Connectors that host business-use data should be classified as **Business** and connectors that host personal-use data should be classified as **Non-Business**. Any connectors that you want to restrict usage of across one or more environments should be classified as **Blocked**. When a new policy is created, all connectors are defaulted to the **Non-Business** group. From there they can be moved to **Business** or **Blocked** based on your preference. You can manage connectors when you create or modify the properties of a DLP policy from the [Power Platform admin center](https://admin.powerplatform.microsoft.com/). These affect Power Platform canvas apps and Power Automate flows. To create a DLP policy, you need to be a tenant admin or have the Environment Admin role.

## Accessibility in Power Platform

* You can use the [Accessibility Checker](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powerapps/maker/canvas-apps/accessibility-checker) to help review potential accessibility issues in your app.

