Power Apps Interview Question & Answers

1) What are the various features of Microsoft PowerApps?

Power Apps is a low-code platform that allows you to build custom business applications for web and mobile devices without writing code. Some of the features of Power Apps include:

- Easy integration with other Microsoft services like Excel, OneDrive, SharePoint, etc.

- Responsive design that can run seamlessly in browser or on mobile devices (phone or tablet)

- Rich business logic and workflow capabilities to transform your manual business processes to digital, automated processes.

2) Explain the main components of PowerApps?

There are **six** major components of PowerApps:

1) Gallery

A **gallery** is a way of visualizing data in the app. It is a template of screens that allows you to see and navigate the data. For example, you might have a gallery that contains a screen to see all records, then a screen to view a given record and a screen to edit a record.
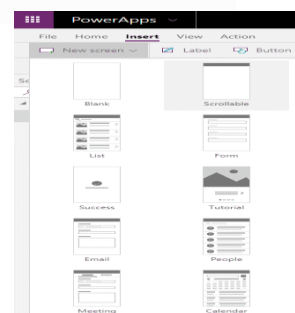
2) Screen

As alluded to in the previous section, a **screen** is a way to visualize a particular data set or record on a screen (mobile, iPad, Desktop). You typically have one to view all records, one to view a particular record, one to edit. Once again, when you create an app from the template, you have screens already pre-built for you (they are part of a gallery you choose above). But you can add additional screens if necessary.
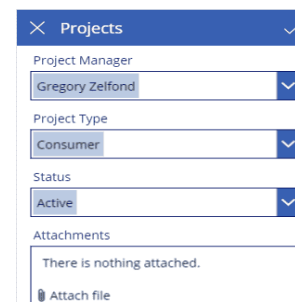
3) Card

A screen consists of **cards**. A **card** is an area on the screen that shows a given record from your **SharePoint list** or any other database you used to build an app. For example, if you had a SharePoint list storing project names and built a PowerApp from this list, a single card might contain a Project Name field or Project Manager field or Project Type field or a Status field.

A card would contain all various attributes (called **Controls** in PowerApp – described below) related to the display of the record. For example, for **Status** field depicted in the image beside, a card contains a **Drop-Down control** to enter Status as well as **a label** called "Status".
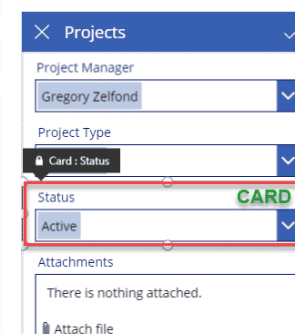
4) Control

Controls is what allows you to visualize and interact with your records. Using the above **Status** field example, the **Drop-Down** to choose Project Status **is a control**. Depending on the type of your field, you can have different types of controls. For example, instead of a drop-down, I could have a radio button or toggle switch to make selection a bit more elegant on the phone app.
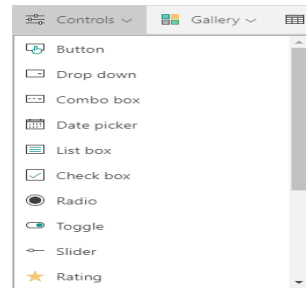
5) Property

Each control has **properties**. For example, a text entry box has a property for font size, text color, text box fill color and so on. Properties can be accessed and changed from the Properties drop-down on the left-hand-side of the screen as well as on the panel on the right-hand-side once the property is selected.
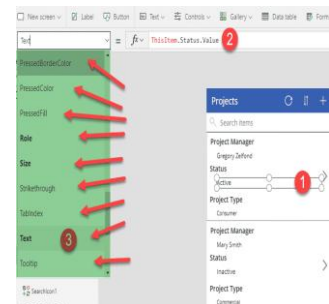
6) Function

Functions is how you interact with and change the properties. If you are familiar with Excel, you are in luck as the syntax for PowerApps functions is kind of similar to Excel. Beside is an example where I use the **Formula** (If Statement) to change **Property** (Color) of a **Control** (Text) depending on the value of the field.
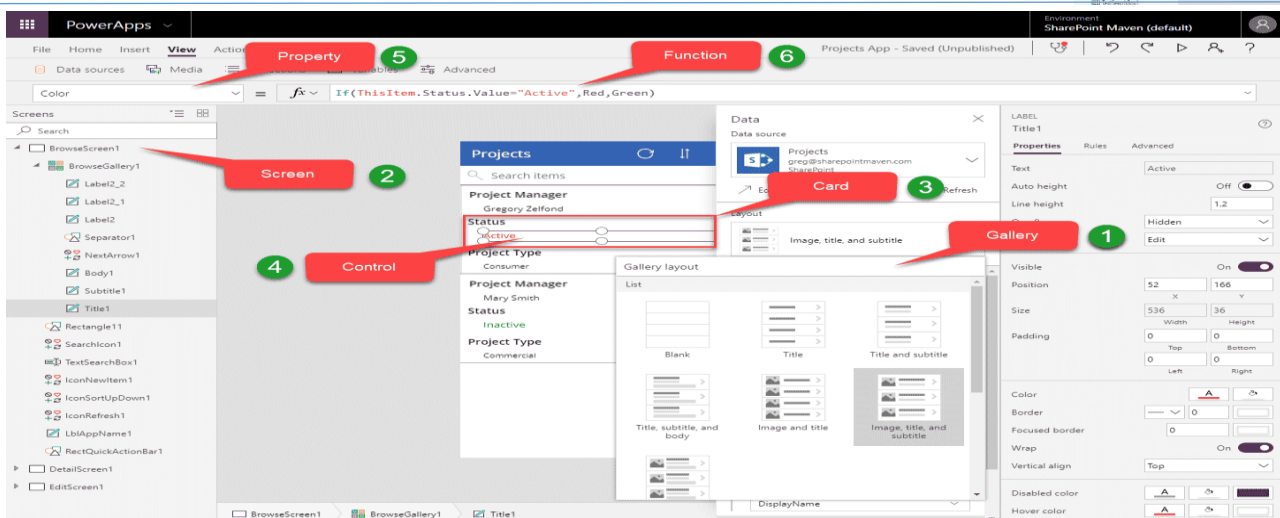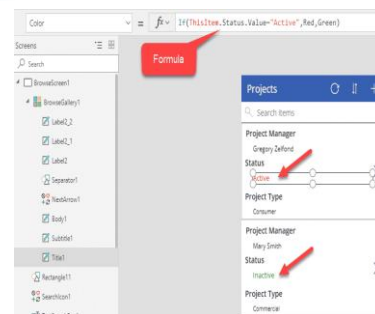
3) What are the benefits of using PowerApps?

PowerApps is a low-code platform that allows businesses to create custom applications without writing code. Here are some of the benefits of using PowerApps:

- Rapid & reliable app development

- Seamless integration with Office 365 tools

- Effortless automation & smart workflows with Microsoft Flow

- Universally compatible UI

- 200+ connectors to integrate various systems & data sources

- Scalable & secure Microsoft Azure cloud infrastructure

- Highly efficient & optimized app development process

- Complete control on app's security, compliance & usage

4) Distinguish between Canvas and Model-Driven Apps?

Model-driven apps and canvas apps are two types of Power Apps that have different design and development approaches. Model-driven apps are data-first and component-focused, while canvas apps are layout-first and task-specific. Model-driven apps are more rigid and sophisticated, while canvas apps are more flexible and simpler. Model-driven apps are suitable for end-to-end business processes, while canvas apps are suitable for role-based solutions. Model-driven apps are integrated with the Dataverse and Dynamics 365, while canvas apps can be deployed into various platforms and devices.

5) What are Common Data Services (CDS) and their uses?

Microsoft's Common Data Service (CDS) allows users to securely store and manage the data that is used by their business applications. Data is stored in what is referred to as an entity, and those entities can be populated with data internal to O365 or external to O365 through Power Query. This data can then be used to build applications in PowerApps, for reporting purposes in Power BI, or in any other necessary context within O35. CDS aims to make the same set of data available to the user throughout the O365 tenant.
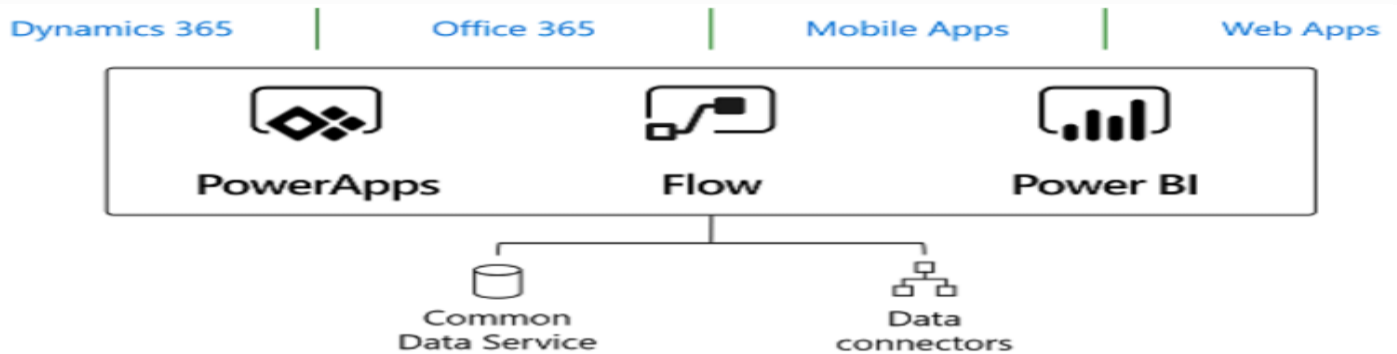
Benefits of the Common Data Service:

There are many benefits to using CDS as a part of your data strategy:

- Data is controlled by role-based access, allowing users access only to what they should be able to see.

- Each entity and its metadata are stored in the cloud, which allows for easy management of the data.

- Data and relationships can be used from directly within PowerApps to create rich applications that drive business value.

- Gain insights from data rather than just collecting it by displaying CDS data inside of Power BI.

6) What is data verse?

Microsoft Dataverse is a data storage and management platform that allows you to securely store and manage data used by business applications. It is designed to work with any type of data and incorporates all the major categories of data technologies that your organization needs— relational, non-relational, file, image, search, and data lake. It includes a set of visual designers to create, edit, and interact with data.
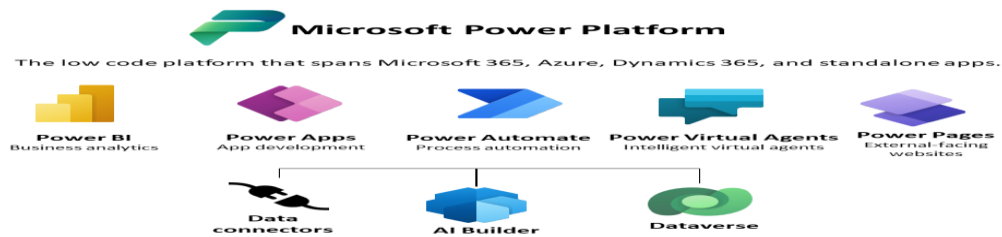
7) What coding language does PowerApps use?

Power Fx is the low-code language that will be used across Microsoft Power Platform. It's a general-purpose, strong-typed, declarative, and functional programming language.

8) Types of variables in PowerApps?

PowerApps has three types of variables:

- **Global variables**
- **Context variables**
- **Collections**

Global variables can hold any value, including strings, numbers, records, and tables. They are similar to global variables in programming languages and can be accessed from anywhere in the app.

Context variables are used to store information that needs to be shared between screens. They are similar to parameters in functions and can only be accessed within the screen where they are defined.

Collections are used to store a table of data that can be used throughout the app. They can be created by using the Collect function.

9) How to navigate among the PowerApps screens?

You can use the **Navigate** function to navigate between screens in PowerApps

10. How can you use the canvas components in your apps?

Canvas components are a feature of Microsoft Power Apps that allow you to create reusable components that can be used across multiple screens and apps. To create a component within an app, go to Tree View, select the Components tab, and then select New component. Selecting New component opens an empty canvas where you can add controls as part of the component definition. If you edit a component in the canvas, you'll update instances of the same component in other app screens.

You can also add canvas components to a custom page for your model-driven app. Custom pages can use the components from the canvas component library created or imported in the current environment. You can select Get more components at the bottom of the add control left navigation area. The canvas component is available under the Library components section and can be added to the custom page.

11. How to connect to power apps on-prem?

To connect to Power Apps on-premises, you can create a connection to SQL server on-premises. You can also connect to SharePoint on-premises by creating a connection using on-premises data gateway. You can create an on-premises connection from powerapps.com by navigating to **"Connections"** under the **"Manage"** section in the left navigation menu.

12. Explain your power app application of your project?

Based on your project need you will explain

13. What was need of power app to your project?

Based on your project need you will explain

14. Is power app supported in play store?

No, you can't publish Power Apps to app Google Play Store or Apple Store. However, you can **download the PowerApps App** from Google Play or App Store and run your PowerApps App through it.

15. What is gateway?

The on-premises gateway allows Power Apps and Power Automate to reach back to on-premises resources to support hybrid integration scenarios. The gateway enables Azure Service Bus relay technology to securely allow access to on-premises resources. The gateway service must run on a local server in your on-premises location.

In other words, it's a bridge from your app to the on-premises or virtual machine where your data is stored. It allows you to access on-premises data with PowerApps. You can install and set up a gateway with name PowerApps Gateway in the same machine where the SQL Server is located. Once you have created the connection to SQL server on-premises, you can use it for your apps and flows

16. How many modes we can use in power canvas app?

There are **three** default modes for forms in Power Apps Canvas app. These modes are **Edit, New**, and **View**. The Edit mode is used to edit an existing record, the New mode is used to create a new record, and the View mode is used to view an existing record. You can set the default mode for forms in Canvas app by following these steps:

- Open your app in Power Apps Studio.

- Select the form that you want to set the default mode for.

- In the right-hand pane, select Properties.

- Under Default Mode, select the mode that you want to set as default.

17.   Can u explain gallery component?

In PowerApps, a gallery is a control that can show multiple records from a data source, and each record can contain multiple types of data. Through a gallery, you can easily visualize data in your application. You can use galleries to display images and text in your app.

For example, you can use a gallery control to show multiple contacts with each item showing contact information that includes a name, an address, and a phone number for each contact.

18.   Explain end to end right from requirement analysis to publishing app?

The process of publishing an app in PowerApps can be broken down into several steps:

1) **Requirement analysis**: This step involves identifying the requirements of your app and what you want it to achieve.

2) **Design**: In this step, you design your app using PowerApps Studio.

3) **Development**: This step involves developing your app using PowerApps Studio.

4) **Testing**: Once your app is developed, you need to test it to ensure that it meets all the requirements.

5) **Publishing**: After testing, you can publish your app by selecting the Publish to Teams button from the top-right side of Power Apps Studio. You can also publish your app on Microsoft AppSource so that app subscribers can find it, try it, and buy it.

19.   What is delegation authority in power app

Delegation is a feature in Power Apps that allows you to minimize data moving over the network by delegating the processing of data to the data source instead of moving the data to the app for processing locally. This feature is used to handle a large set of data within your apps while maintaining decent performance and resource consumption.

In other words, delegation authority in Power Apps is the ability to delegate the processing of data to the data source instead of moving the data to the app for processing locally.