

1. Difference between Power BI Desktop and Power BI Online Service

- **Power BI Desktop** (free, Windows app):
 - Used for data modeling, transformations (Power Query), DAX, building reports.
 - Everything happens locally.
- **Power BI Service (Online)** (cloud platform):
 - Used for sharing, collaboration, scheduled refresh, dashboards, apps, and governance.
 - No complex modeling, but consumption, security, and distribution of reports.

👉 Think: **Build in Desktop** → **Publish to Service** → **Share with others**.

2. Publishing a report from Desktop to Online

- In **Power BI Desktop** → click **Publish** (on Home ribbon).
 - Sign into Power BI account.
 - Select a **workspace** (not “My Workspace” if enterprise).
 - Report + semantic model (dataset) are uploaded to the Service.
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3. What is a Workspace? Types of Workspaces

- **Workspace** = a **container** in Power BI Service that holds reports, datasets, dashboards, and dataflows.
 - **Types:**
 - **My Workspace** – private, only visible to you.
 - **Workspaces (collaborative)** – shared with team members; supports roles (Admin, Member, Contributor, Viewer).
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4. Difference between a Workspace and an App

- **Workspace:** Development and collaboration space for a team. Editable.

- **App:** Packaged, read-only version of workspace content. Published from a workspace → shared with wider audience.

👉 Workspace = kitchen (where you cook), App = served meal (ready for consumption).

5. Power BI License Types

- **Free** – build reports in Desktop; can publish to *My Workspace* only; limited sharing.
 - **Pro (\$10/user/month)** – required for sharing, collaboration, publishing apps.
 - **Premium Per User (PPU \$20/user/month)** – includes Pro features + advanced (paginated reports, larger dataset sizes, AI).
 - **Premium Capacity (enterprise)** – organization buys dedicated capacity; users with free licenses can view shared reports.
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6. Sharing a report with someone without a Pro license

- Option 1: Organization must have **Premium Capacity** → free users can consume shared content.
 - Option 2: Recipient must upgrade to **Pro/PPU** (no way around without Premium).
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7. Semantic Model (Dataset)

- **Dataset** = collection of data, model, relationships, measures.
 - Stored in the **Power BI Service** under the workspace where you published it.
 - Multiple reports can connect to the same dataset.
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8. Scheduled Refresh

- In Power BI Service → configure refresh schedule for datasets connected to cloud/on-prem sources.
- Uses **On-Premises Data Gateway** for local databases.
- Pro/PPU: up to 8 refreshes/day; Premium: up to 48/day.

9. Dataset vs. Dataflow

- **Dataset** = semantic model used for reporting (tables, relationships, DAX).
- **Dataflow** = ETL layer built in the cloud (Power Query Online); reusable across multiple datasets.

👉 Dataset = final model, Dataflow = data preparation pipeline.

10. When to use a Dataflow

- When you need **data prep once, reused across multiple reports/datasets**.
 - Example: Same “Customer Dimension” used in Sales, Finance, and Marketing reports.
 - Reduces duplication and ensures consistency.
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11. Dashboards in Power BI Online

- **Dashboard** = **single-page canvas (tiles)** built in Service.
 - Different from Reports:
 - **Reports** = multi-page, interactive visuals built in Desktop.
 - **Dashboards** = mashup from multiple reports, pinned visuals, KPIs.
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12. Pin a Visual to a Dashboard

- Open a report in Service → hover over a visual → click **Pin** → choose a dashboard.
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13. Mobile View

- Layout mode in Service/Desktop to arrange visuals for phone screens.
 - Useful for executives/managers who consume reports on mobile apps.
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14. Paginated Report

- Pixel-perfect, paged reports (like SSRS).

- Used for invoices, statements, regulatory reporting.
 - Only available with **Premium or PPU**.
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15. Export to PDF or PowerPoint

- In Service: open a report → **File** → **Export** → choose PDF or PowerPoint.
 - Static export (not interactive).
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16. Live Connection

- A connection where dataset remains in source (SSAS, Power BI Dataset, Azure Analysis Services).
 - No data stored in report; queries go to source in real time.
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17. Row-Level Security (RLS)

- Restricts data at row level based on user role.
 - Defined in Desktop → published to Service.
 - Applied when user opens report in Service or App.
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18. Testing RLS in Service

- Go to dataset → Security → select role → “Test as role” or “Test as user.”
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19. Apps in Power BI

- Packaged collection of dashboards/reports.
 - Published from a workspace → shared with users/groups.
 - Consumers can't edit, only view.
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20. Key Benefits of Power BI Service (Enterprise)

- Centralized sharing and collaboration.
- Scheduled refresh & data gateway for automation.
- Security (RLS, sensitivity labels).

- Scalability with Premium capacity.
- Apps for distribution to large audiences.
- Integration with Teams, Excel, SharePoint.