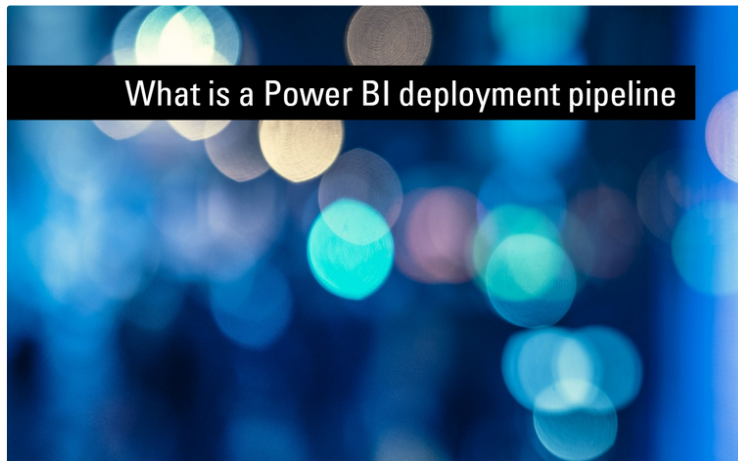




Power BI Deployment Pipeline



- What is a Power BI deployment pipeline

deployment pipelines tool provides BI creators with a production environment where they can collaborate to manage the lifecycle of organizational content. **Deployment pipelines enable creators to develop and test content in the service before it reaches the users.**

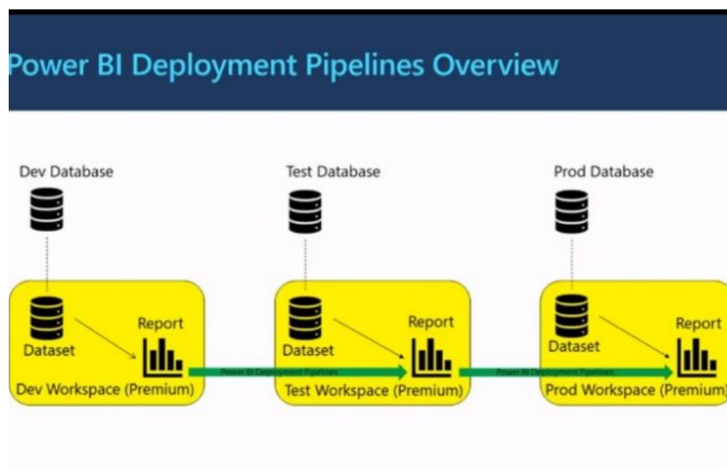
- What is the importance of deployment pipeline?

Benefits of a Deployment Pipeline

There is less chance of human error by eliminating manual steps. Automating the compilation, testing, and deployment of code allows developers and other team members to focus more on continuously improving and innovating a product.

there are some big limitations:

- No change tracking
- No auditing of who did what
- No rollback



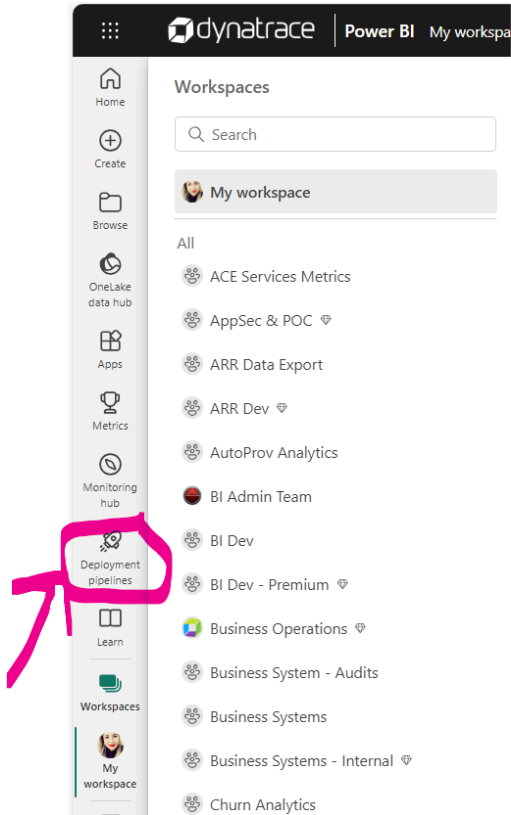
You can create a pipeline from the deployment pipelines entry point in Fabric, or from a specific workspace. If you create a pipeline from a workspace, the workspace is automatically assigned to the pipeline.

- Create a pipeline from the deployment pipelines button in Fabric
- Create a pipeline from a workspace in Power BI

To create a pipeline from anywhere in Fabric:

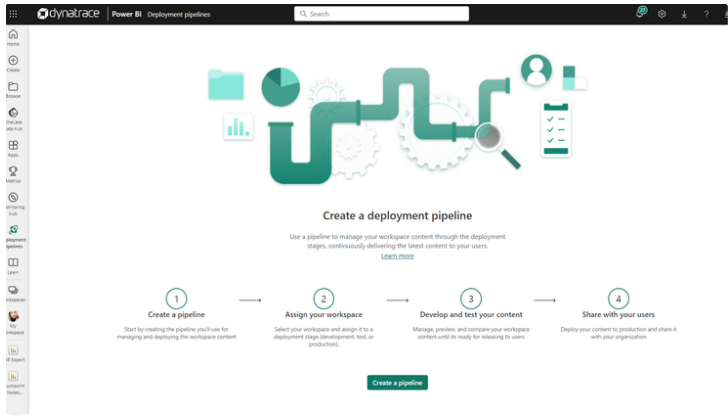
1. From the Workspaces flyout, select

Deployment pipelines.



1. Select

Create pipeline.



1. In the

Create a deployment pipeline dialog box, enter a name and description for the pipeline, and select **Next**.

Create a deployment pipeline

Use this pipeline to manage the content of your workspace or app.

Pipeline name

DPexample

Description (optional)

Example of a deployment pipeline

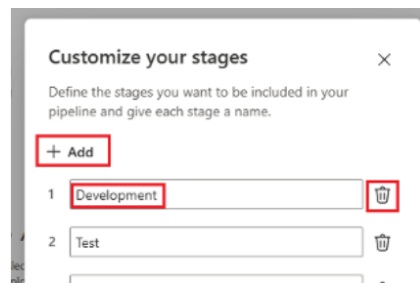
Next

Cancel

1. By default, the pipeline has three stages named

Development, **Test**, and **Production**. You can accept these default stages or change the number of stages and their names. You can have anywhere between 2-10 stages in a pipeline. Select **+Add** to add another stage, delete stages, or rename them by typing a new name in the box. Select **Create** when you're done.

For pipelines with more than three stages, use the arrows on the top-right corner to navigate between stages.



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/cicd/deployment-pipelines/media/get-started-with-deployment-pipelines/navigate-stages.png#lightbox>

After the pipeline is created, you can share it with other users, edit, or delete it. When you share a pipeline with others, they receive access to the pipeline and become **pipeline admins**. Pipeline access enables users to view, share, edit, and delete the pipeline.

Note

If you're creating a pipeline directly from a workspace, you can skip this stage as the workspace is already selected.

After creating a pipeline, you need to add the content you want to manage to the pipeline. Adding content to the pipeline is done by assigning a workspace to the pipeline stage. You can assign a workspace to any stage.

Follow the instructions in the link to **assign a workspace to a pipeline**.

By default, the final stage of the pipeline is made public. A consumer of a public stage who has no access to the pipeline sees it as a regular workspace, without the stage name and deployment pipeline icon on the workspace page next to the workspace name.

at least one stage must be public, but you can have more. To change the public status of a stage at any time, go to the pipeline stage settings and check or uncheck the **Make this stage public** box.

When you finished working with content in one pipeline stage, you can deploy it to the next stage. Deploying content to another stage is often done after you've performed some actions in the pipeline. For example, made development changes to your content in the development stage, or tested your content in the test stage. A typical workflow for moving content from stage to stage, is development to test, and then test to production, but you can deploy in any direction. You can learn more about this process, in the **deploy content to an existing workspace** section.

Deployment pipelines offer three options when it comes to deploying your content:

- **Full deployment** - Deploy all your content to the target stage.
- **Selective deployment** - Select which content to deploy to the target stage.
- **Backwards deployment** - Deploy your content to a previous stage in the pipeline.

After you choose how to deploy your content, you can **Review your deployment and leave a note**.

Once you have content in a pipeline stage, you can deploy it to the next stage, even if the next stage workspace has content. Items with the same name and type are overwritten. You can learn more about this process, in the **deploy content to an existing workspace** section.

To deploy content to the next stage in the deployment pipeline, select the deploy button at the bottom of the stage.

When reviewing the stages cards, you can see the last time content was deployed to each stage.

Deployment time is useful for establishing when a stage was last updated. It can also be helpful if you want to track time between deployments.

When you're working in a deployment pipeline, different stages may have different configurations. For example, each stage can have different databases or different query parameters. The development stage might query sample data from the database, while the test and production stages query the entire database.

When you deploy content between pipeline stages, configuring deployment rules enables you to allow changes to content, while keeping some settings intact. For example, if you want a dataset in a production stage to point to a production database, you can define a rule for this. The rule is defined in the production stage, under the appropriate dataset. Once the rule is defined, content deployed from test to production, will inherit the value as defined in the deployment rule, and will always apply as long as the rule is unchanged and valid.

Thank you 😊

Elisa

