**Configure Microsoft Dataverse (25–30%)**

**Manage the data model**

* Create or modify standard, activity, or virtual tables
* Create new tables or modify existing tables
* Determine which type of relationship to implement, including one-to-many and many-to-many
* Configure table relationships including behaviours and cascading rules
* Create new or modify existing columns, including calculated, rollup, and formula
* Configure table properties

**Manage Dataverse**

* Configure Dataverse search, and manage the search index
* Manage auditing
* Describe options for importing and exporting data
* Configure duplicate detection settings
* Configure bulk deletion

**Configure security settings**

* Manage business units
* Create and manage security roles
* Create and manage users and teams
* Create and manage column security
* Configure hierarchy security
* Configure Microsoft Entra ID group teams

Getting Started with Dataverse

Each ***environment*** is created under a Microsoft Entra ID tenant, and only users within that tenant can access its resources. An environment (Dataverse DB and resources created in that env) is also bound to a geographic location, like the United States. Can create more than 1 env (e.g., dev and prod).

Dev env - A Power Platform **admin** can create Developer environments for other users and can restrict users from creating their own Developer environments.

Creating env - once you create an environment with Dataverse in it, you can access that Dataverse data from other environments as well. Dataverse creation with an environment reserves up to 1 GB in storage.

Dataverse

Dev env

Dev env

Dataverse

Dataverse

Prod env

Prod env

Users & Roles - After you have created an environment, users from Microsoft Entra ID that are associated with your tenant and have a selected security role are automatically added to the environment.

\*We recommend that you create Microsoft Entra ID groups and associate roles with those security groups to simplify permissions and data access.

Notes: The two Environment **roles** that are built into **every** environment are System Administrator and Environment Maker. All other roles are user security roles.

The following **operation** can be done on the **Environment**:

Change env type – prod to sandbox, sandbox to prod  
Delete env - to recover storage space and to remove personal data  
Recover env - within seven days of deletion  
Reset env – useful when we need to create new project or free up resources and personal data  
Copy env – there are two level of copy 1) Everything, and 2) Customizations and schemas only  
Restriction apply such as:  
- can only copy to an environment in the same tenant and region  
- can’t copy to prod env  
- copy and restore operations can take up to 8 hours – 24 hours

Backup and Restore

System backup – with Dynamic enabled, it stored 28 days, if not, only 7 days

Manual backup – sandbox/dev for 7 days, prod with Dynamic is 28 days

Restoring env - To restore to a production environment, you must first change its type to sandbox.

Administration mode - is useful when you want to make operational changes and not have regular users affect your work, and not have your work affect end users (non-admins).

Table

To create a table, go to <https://make.powerapps.com/>, you must be in correct environment.

Click “Table” menu item from the left menu bar. Select Create. Below are three properties:

* 1. Schema name: This is the internal name of the table created in the database
  2. Type: Standard, Activity, Virtual or Elastic.
  3. Record ownership: User or Team or Organizational

You can’t change these options once a table is created.

Table types:

1. Standard: A table where you can store data and add to the navigation in model-driven apps.
2. Activity: Store interactions with time dimensions such as phone calls, tasks, and appointments. Dataverse has a set of activity tables. These tables share the same set of columns and share security privileges. Many of the table options, including the primary column, are fixed and can't be changed. Activity tables appear in the timeline on model-driven app forms.
3. Virtual: Connect to data from an external data source such as Microsoft Azure SQL Database. Virtual tables appear in your app to users as regular table rows but contain data that is sourced from an external database dynamically at runtime.
4. Elastic: Used when your table includes a large dataset in excess of tens of millions of rows. Elastic tables are powered by Azure Cosmos DB.

Table Ownership

1. User or team owned: Data belongs to a user or team. Actions that can be performed on these rows can be controlled at the user level.
2. Organization-owned: Data belongs to the organization. Access to the data is controlled at the organization level.

Tips: Dataverse came with many standard tables and recommended using them (by changing the column name if needed) instead of creating a new table. You can also hide the standard tables if not using them. To hide a standard table, change the security role privileges for your organization to remove the Read privilege for that table. This removes the table from most parts of the application.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

We can customize Views and Forms for a table.

Create a Dataverse Table:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/get-started-with-powerapps-common-data-service/3-create-a-cds-entity>

Import SharePoint list data into Dataverse Table:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/get-started-with-powerapps-common-data-service/4-import-data-into-your-database>

Create table relationships:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/get-started-with-powerapps-common-data-service/create-table-relationships>