Microsoft Power Platform Fundamentals (PL-900) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

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Questions

1. **App, Site map, Form, and View belong to which category in model-driven app components?**

   A. Data

   B. User Interface

   C. Logic

   D. Integration

2. **What function does AI Builder serve in Power Apps?**

   A. Creates 3D models for applications

   B. Integrates AI capabilities into applications

   C. Designs user interfaces automatically

   D. Manages data storage solutions

3. **What type of tasks can employees perform using the Employer self-service portal?**

   A. Submit complaints

   B. Obtain training materials

   C. Manage common tasks

   D. Access external resources

4. **What trigger type should be used to run a flow when a user presses a button in the mobile Power Automate app?**

   A. Scheduled trigger

   B. Manually trigger a flow

   C. PowerApps

   D. Button click trigger

5. **What is the role of a slicer visual in Power BI?**

   A. To create new datasets

   B. To apply filters to reports based on products

   C. To export reports to Excel

   D. To analyze performance metrics

6. What are auto filters in Power BI related to?

   A. Filters applied manually to the report

   B. Filters that are automatically added to the visual level of the filter pane

   C. Static data filters that require user intervention

   D. External data source filters applied in real-time

7. Which setting does the canvas app authoring environment adapt to?

   A. Device language settings

   B. Author's language setting

   C. User preference settings

   D. Regional settings

8. Where must you create a Common Data Service environment?

   A. PowerApps Studio

   B. Power Platform Admin Center

   C. Azure Portal

   D. Microsoft Teams

9. Which feature in Power BI enables users to interactively explore their data?

   A. The Data Flow feature

   B. The QandA feature

   C. The Dashboard feature

   D. The Sharing feature

10. What type of training is recommended for learning how to effectively use Power Platform?

   A. Unstructured peer-to-peer training

   B. Documentation, online training, and attending community forums

   C. Only on-the-job training

   D. Only technical manuals

Answers

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. B

Explanations

1. App, Site map, Form, and View belong to which category in model-driven app components?

A. Data

B. User Interface

C. Logic

D. Integration

In the context of model-driven app components, App, Site map, Form, and View are all categorized under User Interface. This framework focuses on how users interact with the application and the display of information within it. The App represents the overall package that users interact with, providing a structured environment for navigating the various components. The Site map is essential in guiding users through different areas of the application, essentially shaping their navigation experience. Forms are used to input and manage data, presenting fields and controls to users, while Views determine how data is displayed, allowing users to see information in a structured manner. These components are crucial for creating a user-friendly and visually appealing application, ensuring that users can easily access and manage the information they need. The user interface aspect emphasizes the layout, design, and overall user experience, supporting the idea that this category encompasses tools and elements directly related to how users engage with the model-driven application.

2. What function does AI Builder serve in Power Apps?

A. Creates 3D models for applications

B. Integrates AI capabilities into applications

C. Designs user interfaces automatically

D. Manages data storage solutions

AI Builder is designed to infuse applications with artificial intelligence capabilities, which is essential for building intelligent apps that can analyze data, predict outcomes, and automate processes. By incorporating AI Builder into Power Apps, users can enhance their applications with functionalities such as form processing, object detection, text classification, and more without needing extensive programming skills. This empowers users to create sophisticated solutions tailored to their unique business needs, leveraging AI to streamline operations and provide deeper insights. The other options do not align with the primary function of AI Builder. For instance, creating 3D models relates more to design and graphics, which falls outside the scope of AI capabilities. Automatically designing user interfaces involves design principles rather than AI integration. Managing data storage is a functionality provided by other services and does not pertain to the application of AI within those apps.

3. What type of tasks can employees perform using the Employer self-service portal?

A. Submit complaints

B. Obtain training materials

C. Manage common tasks

D. Access external resources

Employees can perform various common tasks using the Employer self-service portal, making option C the most appropriate choice. These tasks typically include updating personal information, reviewing pay slips, managing time off requests, and accessing their benefits information. The portal is designed to empower employees, allowing them to handle routine HR-related functions independently without needing to contact HR personnel directly, which enhances efficiency and accessibility. Submitting complaints, obtaining training materials, and accessing external resources may be part of an organization's broader offerings, but they are not the primary focus of a self-service portal. The self-service portal is intended to streamline common employee-related tasks and facilitate better management of personal employment data, which is why managing common tasks stands out as the most relevant function of such a portal.

4. What trigger type should be used to run a flow when a user presses a button in the mobile Power Automate app?

A. Scheduled trigger

B. Manually trigger a flow

C. PowerApps

D. Button click trigger

The choice to use the manually trigger a flow type is appropriate because it is specifically designed for situations where user interaction is required to initiate an automated process. In the context of the Power Automate mobile application, a user presses a button to execute a flow. This manual trigger allows users to start a flow on-demand by tapping a button, creating a flexible and interactive experience. Scheduled triggers, in contrast, are meant for automated processes that run at defined intervals without user interaction. They aren't suitable for scenarios where immediate user action is needed. The PowerApps trigger pertains to flows that are initiated from within PowerApps applications, which is different from the context of a mobile app button press. The button click trigger is not an official designation in the context of Power Automate; rather, manually triggering a flow encompasses various user-initiated actions, including button presses in mobile applications. Thus, choosing the manually trigger a flow option directly aligns with the requirement to respond to user actions in the mobile application.

5. What is the role of a slicer visual in Power BI?

A. To create new datasets

B. To apply filters to reports based on products

C. To export reports to Excel

D. To analyze performance metrics

The role of a slicer visual in Power BI is to apply filters to reports based on specific categories or fields, such as products, dates, or other attributes. This allows users to interactively select what data they want to focus on within the report. By using slicers, users can dynamically segment their data, making it easier to analyze specific subsets and gain insights relevant to their needs. For example, if you have a report displaying sales data across multiple products, adding a slicer for the product category enables users to filter the report to show only the metrics for a specific product, enhancing data visualization and interpretation. This interactivity is a core feature of Power BI, allowing for a more tailored data exploration experience. The other roles mentioned, such as creating new datasets or exporting reports, are not functions of slicers. Instead, they relate to different capabilities within Power BI that serve distinct purposes. Similarly, analyzing performance metrics is a broader function of Power BI that can be accomplished through various visuals, but it doesn't specifically pertain to the role of a slicer visual.

6. What are auto filters in Power BI related to?

A. Filters applied manually to the report

B. Filters that are automatically added to the visual level of the filter pane

C. Static data filters that require user intervention

D. External data source filters applied in real-time

Auto filters in Power BI refer to filters that are automatically added to the visual level of the filter pane based on the context of the data visualizations being created. When you create visualizations in Power BI, the platform analyzes the data and applies these filters to ensure that the visuals display relevant and accurate information according to the interactions and selections made by users.   This functionality enhances the interactivity of reports and dashboards, allowing for a more dynamic experience where users can drill down or slice the data without needing to manually create or adjust filters each time. With auto filters, changes made in one visual can automatically adjust the data seen in others, showcasing the relationships within the data seamlessly. Other options are related but do not capture the specific nature of auto filters. Filters applied manually to the report involve direct user input, while static data filters require ongoing user management. External data source filters might operate in real-time but do not pertain specifically to visual-level interactions within Power BI. The focus of auto filters is on enhancing the user experience by automating how data is filtered in relation to visualizations.

7. Which setting does the canvas app authoring environment adapt to?

A. Device language settings

B. Author's language setting

C. User preference settings

D. Regional settings

The correct choice pertains to the author's language setting, which means that the canvas app authoring environment will adapt to the language preference that the author has configured in their settings. This flexibility allows authors to create and design applications in a language they are comfortable with, which can enhance productivity and ensure that the tool's interface is accessible to the developer. In contrast, the canvas app itself can adapt to user preferences, but during the authoring phase, the focus is specifically on the author's language settings. This ensures that any labels, commands, and menus are presented in the language chosen by the creator, facilitating a more intuitive development process. Understanding this aspect is essential, as it highlights the importance of language settings in app development and reflects how the Power Platform is designed to be user-centered, catering to individual preferences during app creation.

8. Where must you create a Common Data Service environment?

A. PowerApps Studio

B. Power Platform Admin Center

C. Azure Portal

D. Microsoft Teams

The correct choice is the Power Platform Admin Center. This is the designated location for managing environments within the Microsoft Power Platform, including the Common Data Service (now known as Microsoft Dataverse). The Admin Center provides a centralized interface for creating, managing, and configuring environments that store and manage data used by applications and services built on the Power Platform. Creating an environment allows you to define security, data policies, and other settings necessary to ensure proper governance and operational efficiency. The Power Platform Admin Center is also where administrators can manage users, monitor usage, and configure databases specific to the environment. While PowerApps Studio is focused on building applications and may provide some environment-specific functionalities, it does not have the full capabilities needed for environment management. The Azure Portal can manage various Azure services, but it is not the primary interface for creating Power Platform environments. Microsoft Teams might integrate with Power Platform applications, but it does not serve as a platform for creating or managing environments for the Common Data Service.

9. Which feature in Power BI enables users to interactively explore their data?

A. The Data Flow feature

B. The QandA feature

C. The Dashboard feature

D. The Sharing feature

The Q&A feature in Power BI allows users to interactively explore their data in a conversational manner. It utilizes natural language processing to enable users to type questions about their data, which the system then interprets to generate visuals and insights. This capability empowers users to gain immediate answers and insights without needing to create complex reports or visuals manually. For example, a user could ask, "What were the sales figures for the last quarter?" and the Q&A feature would understand the request, query the underlying dataset, and display the relevant visualizations to answer that question. This interactive exploration fosters a more dynamic and user-friendly experience, making data analysis accessible to individuals who may not have advanced technical skills. The other features have their specific purposes: the Data Flow feature is primarily for data preparation and transformation; the Dashboard feature is for displaying curated visualizations but does not directly facilitate exploration; and the Sharing feature is used for disseminating reports and dashboards to other users without enhancing the interactive exploration experience.

10. What type of training is recommended for learning how to effectively use Power Platform?

A. Unstructured peer-to-peer training

B. Documentation, online training, and attending community forums

C. Only on-the-job training

D. Only technical manuals

The recommendation of utilizing documentation, online training, and attending community forums is grounded in the diverse learning needs of users working with Power Platform. This approach encompasses various resources that cater to different learning styles and provides a holistic understanding of the platform. Documentation is crucial as it offers detailed information about the features, functionalities, and best practices associated with Power Platform. This can include official Microsoft resources, user guides, and knowledge bases that keep learners informed about updates and are essential for troubleshooting. Online training typically includes structured courses and tutorials that can guide users step-by-step through different aspects of Power Platform. These resources often incorporate interactive elements, allowing users to practice as they learn, which can enhance retention and understanding. Community forums foster a sense of collaboration and provide a platform for users to engage with peers, share experiences, ask questions, and seek advice. By participating in these forums, users can benefit from collective knowledge and real-world applications, which enrich their learning experience. Overall, this combination of resources supports a comprehensive learning strategy and caters to both theoretical and practical aspects of using Power Platform effectively, making it the most recommended approach.