Microsoft

(PL-300)

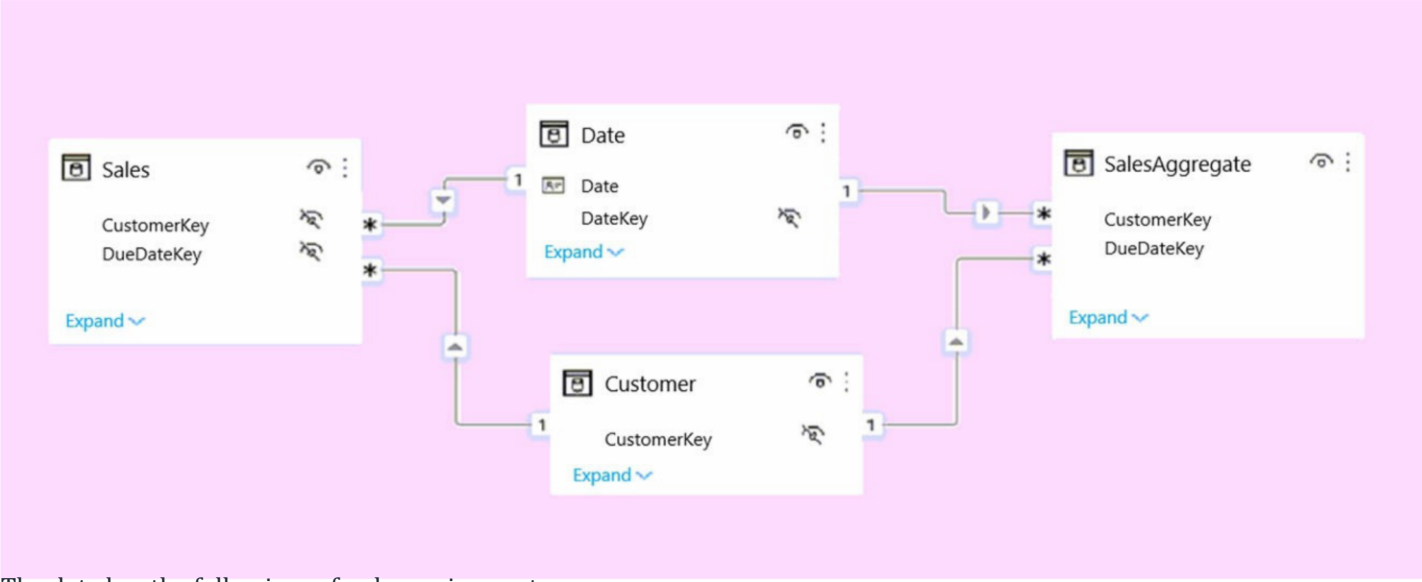
Microsoft Power BI Data Analyst

Total: **332 Questions**

Link:

Question: 1

HOTSPOT -
You plan to create the Power BI model shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

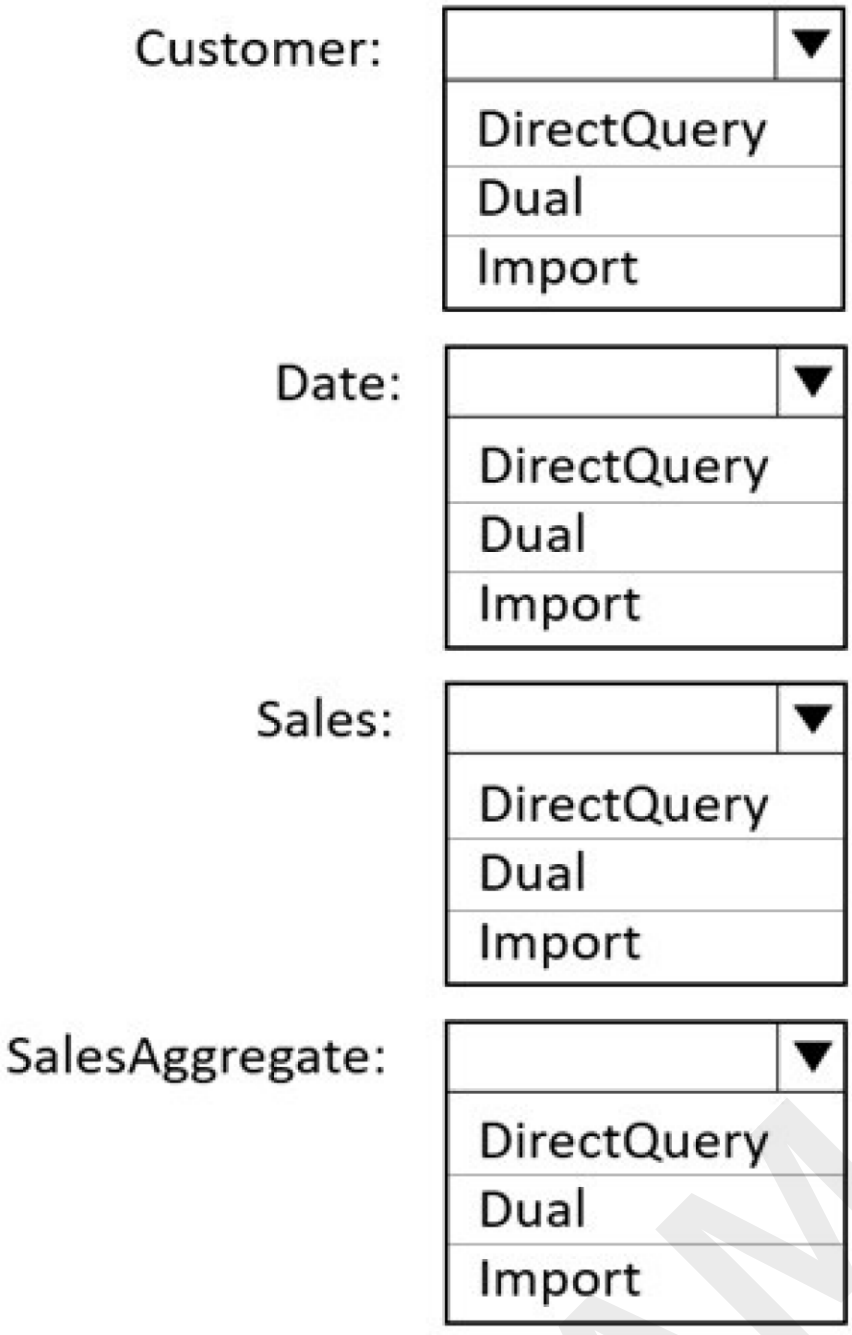


The data has the following refresh requirements:
- Customer must be refreshed daily.
- Date must be refreshed once every three years.
- Sales must be refreshed in near real time.
- SalesAggregate must be refreshed once per week.

You need to select the storage modes for the tables. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Minimize the load times of visuals.
- Ensure that the data is loaded to the model based on the refresh requirements.

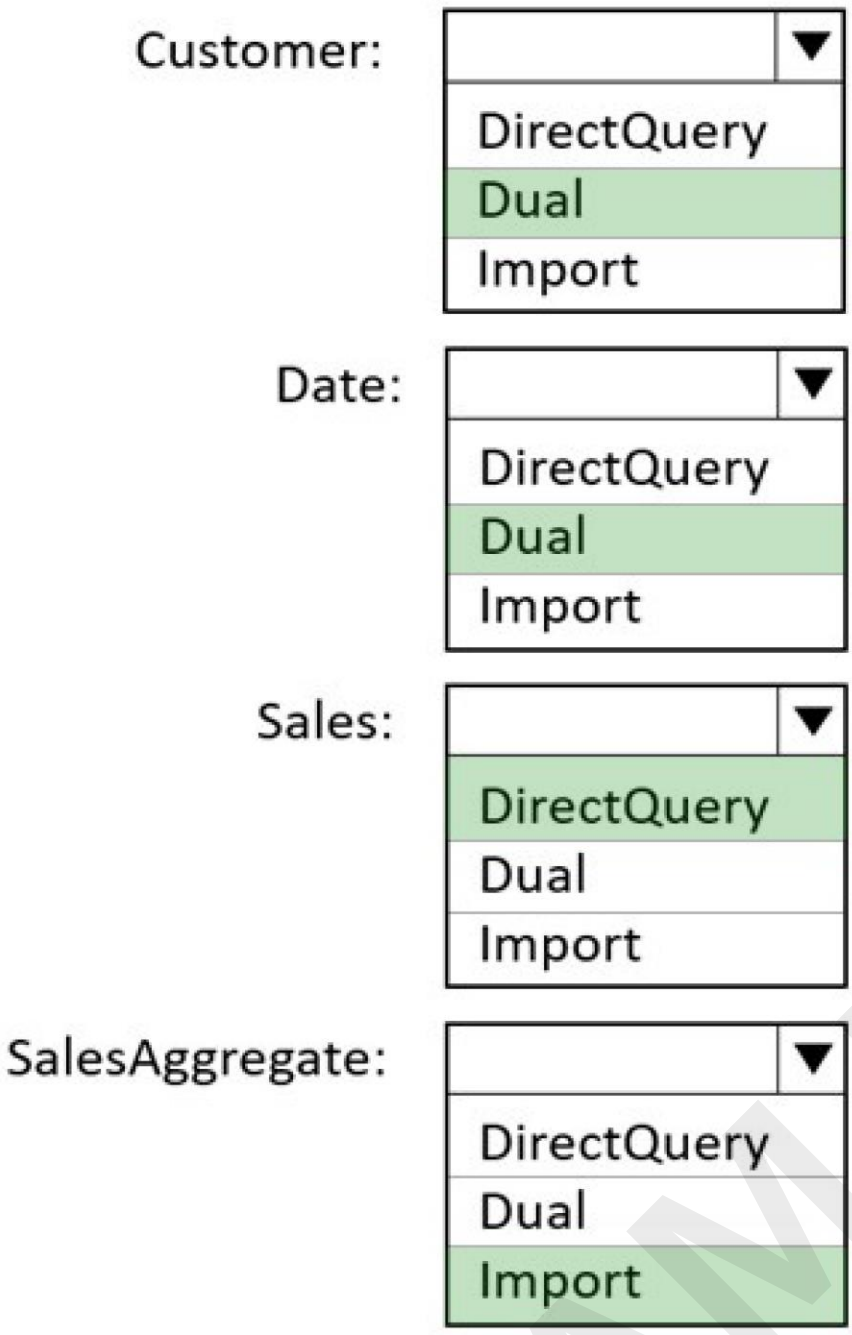
Which storage mode should you select for each table? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Box 1: Dual -

Customer should use the dual storage mode.

Dual: Tables with this setting can act as either cached or not cached, depending on the context of the query that's submitted to the Power BI dataset. In some cases, you fulfill queries from cached data. In other cases, you fulfill queries by executing an on-demand query to the data source.

Note: You set the Storage mode property to one of these three values: Import, DirectQuery, and Dual.

Box 2: Dual -

You can set the dimension tables (Customer, Geography, and Date) to Dual to reduce the number of limited relationships in the dataset, and improve performance.

Box 3: DirectQuery -
Sales should use the DirectQuery storage mode.

DirectQuery: Tables with this setting aren't cached. Queries that you submit to the Power BI dataset"for example, DAX queries"and that return data from
DirectQuery tables can be fulfilled only by executing on-demand queries to the data source. Queries that you submit to the data source use the query language for that data source, for example, SQL.

Box 4: Import -
Import: Imported tables with this setting are cached. Queries submitted to the Power BI dataset that return data from Import tables can be fulfilled only from cached data.

Note:-
Dual (Composite) Mode:
The dual storage mode is between Import and DirectQuery. it is a hybrid approach, Like importing data, the dual storage mode caches the data in the table. However, it leaves it up to Power BI to determine the best way to query the table depending on the query context.

1) Sales Must be Refreshed in Near real time so "Direct Query"

2) Sales Aggregate is once per week so "Import" (performance also required)

3) Both Date and Customer has relationship with both Sales and SalesAggregate tables so "Dual" because

to support performance for DirectQuery(Sales) and Import(SalesAggregate)

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-storage-mode

Question: 2 You have a project management app that is fully hosted in Microsoft Teams. The app was developed by using Microsoft Power Apps.
You need to create a Power BI report that connects to the project management app.
Which connector should you select?

A. Microsoft Teams Personal Analytics
B. SQL Server database
C. Dataverse
D. Dataflows

Answer: C

Explanation:

Data sources in Power BI Desktop.

The Power Platform category provides the following data connections: Power BI datasets -

Power BI dataflows -

Common Data Service (Legacy)

Dataverse -

Dataflows -

Other data sources include Microsoft Teams Personal Analytics (Beta).

You can use the Microsoft Power BI template to import data into Power BI from Project for the web and Project Online. When you're using the template, you're connected to your Microsoft Dataverse instance, where your Microsoft Project web app data is stored.

https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/use-power-bi-desktop-to-connect-with-your-project-data-df4ccca1-68e9-418c-9d0f-022ac05249a2

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-data-sources

Question: 3 For the sales department at your company, you publish a Power BI report that imports data from a Microsoft Excel file located in a Microsoft SharePoint folder.
The data model contains several measures.
You need to create a Power BI report from the existing data. The solution must minimize development effort. Which type of data source should you use?

A. Power BI dataset
B. a SharePoint folder
C. Power BI dataflows
D. an Excel workbook

Answer: A

Explanation:

Power BI dataset

because the case states there is already a report published and the datamodel contains measures. therefore and to be able to use the measures in the datamodel you should connect to the existing dataset (which was created when you plublished the report) instead of starting from scratch with the files in the SharePoint folder.

Question: 4 You import two Microsoft Excel tables named Customer and Address into Power Query. Customer contains the following columns:

- Customer ID
- Customer Name
- Phone
- Email Address
- Address ID

Address contains the following columns:

- Address ID
- Address Line 1
- Address Line 2

☞ City
☞ State/Region
☞ Country
☞ Postal Code

Each Customer ID represents a unique customer in the Customer table. Each Address ID represents a unique address in the Address table.
You need to create a query that has one row per customer. Each row must contain City, State/Region, and Country for each customer.
What should you do?

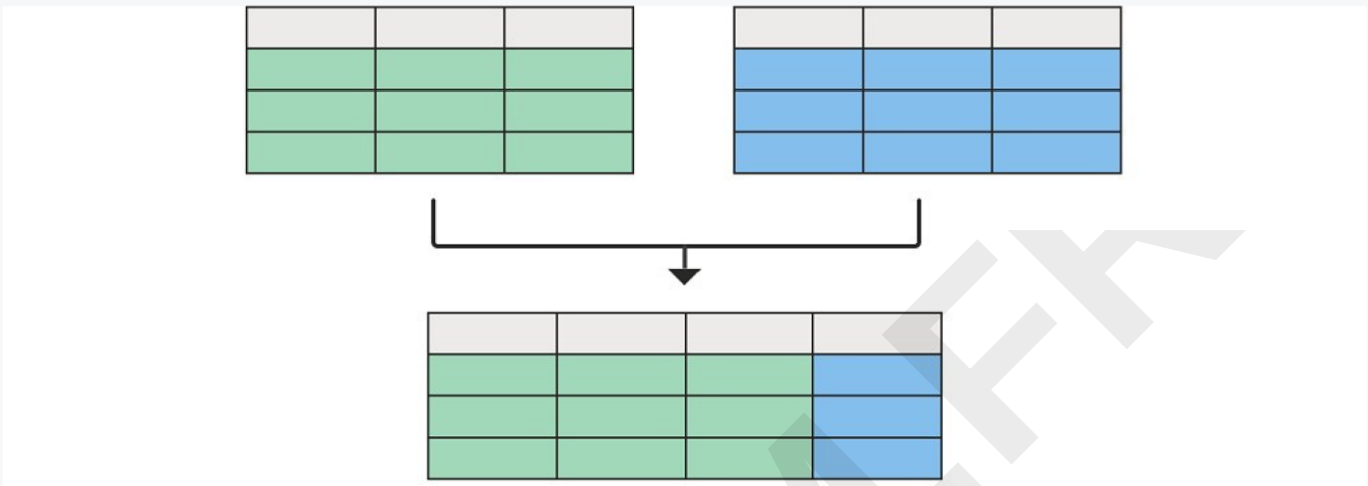
A. Merge the Customer and Address tables.
B. Group the Customer and Address tables by the Address ID column.
C. Transpose the Customer and Address tables.
D. Append the Customer and Address tables.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Remember Merge is JOIN, APPEND is UNION

A merge queries operation joins two existing tables together based on matching values from one or multiple columns. You can choose to use different types of joins, depending on the output you want.



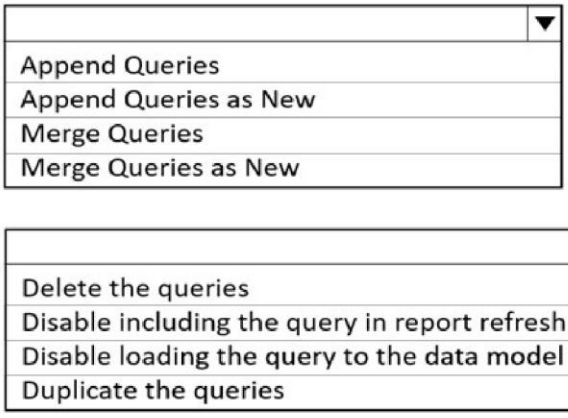
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/merge-queries-overview

Question: 5

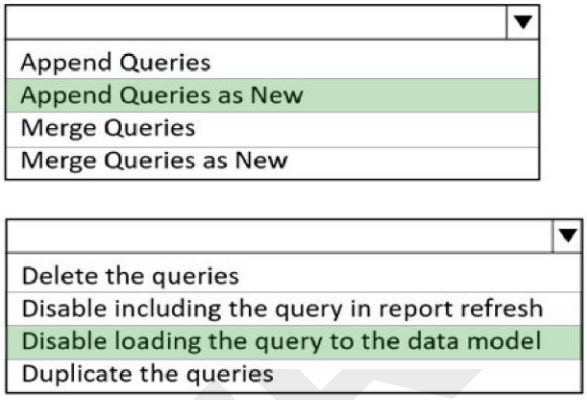
HOTSPOT -
You have two Azure SQL databases that contain the same tables and columns.
For each database, you create a query that retrieves data from a table named Customer.
You need to combine the Customer tables into a single table. The solution must minimize the size of the data model and support scheduled refresh in powerbi.com.
What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Box 1: **Append Queries as New -**

When you have additional rows of data that you'd like to add to an existing query, you append the query.

There are two append options:

* Append queries as new displays the Append dialog box to create a new query by appending multiple tables. * Append queries displays the Append dialog box to add additional tables to the current query.

Incorrect: When you have one or more columns that you'd like to add to another query, you merge the queries.

Box 2: **Disable loading the query to the data model**

By default, all queries from Query Editor will be loaded into the memory of Power BI Model. You can disable the load for some queries, especially queries that used as intermediate transformation to produce the final query for the model.

Disabling Load doesn't mean the query won't be refreshed, it only means the query won't be loaded into the memory. When you click on Refresh model in Power
BI, or when a scheduled refresh happens even queries marked as Disable Load will be refreshed, but their data will be used as intermediate source for other queries instead of loading directly into the model. This is a very basic performance tuning tip, but very important when your Power BI model grows bigger and bigger.

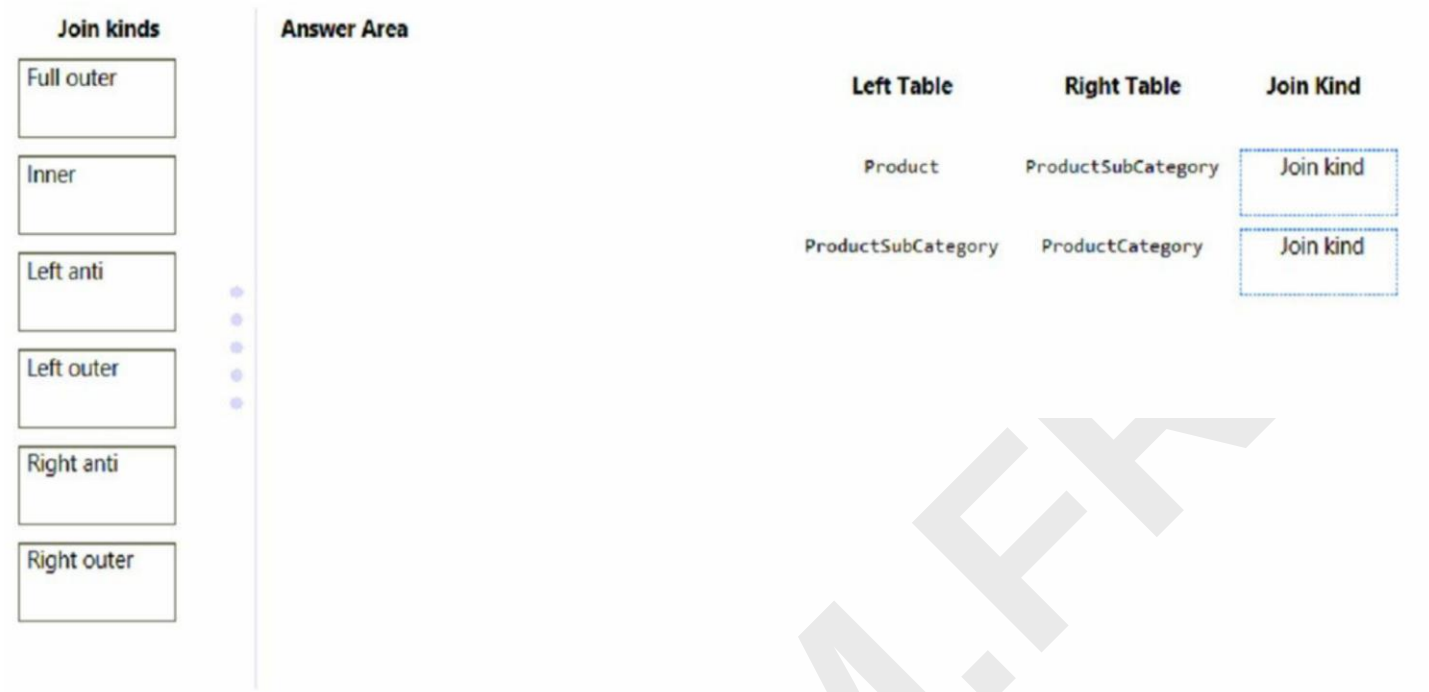
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/append-queries

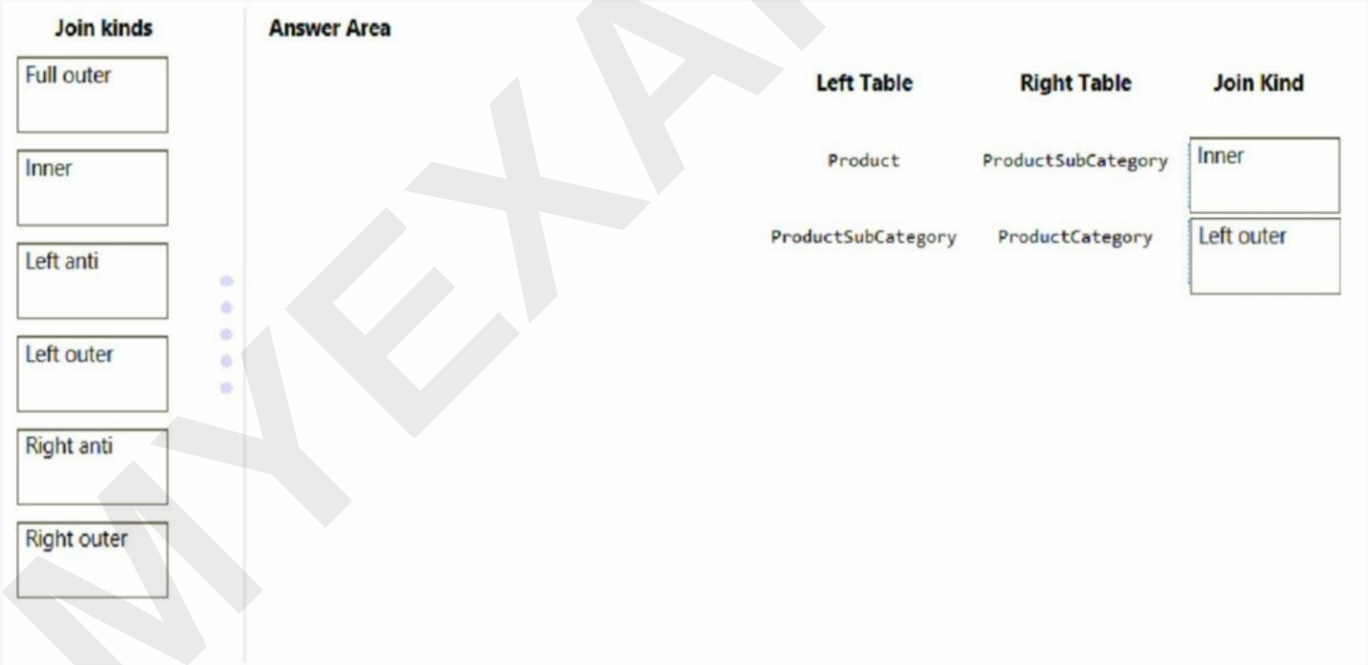
https://radacad.com/performance-tip-for-power-bi-enable-load-sucks-memory-up

Question: 6

DRAG DROP -
In Power Query Editor, you have three queries named ProductCategory, ProductSubCategory, and Product. Every Product has a ProductSubCategory.
Not every ProductsubCategory has a parent ProductCategory.
You need to merge the three queries into a single query. The solution must ensure the best performance in Power Query.
How should you merge the tables? To answer, drag the appropriate merge types to the correct queries. Each merge type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Select and Place:



Answer:



Explanation:
Box 1: Inner -
Every Product has a ProductSubCategory.
A standard join is needed.
One of the join kinds available in the Merge dialog box in Power Query is an inner join, which brings in only matching rows from both the left and right tables.

Box 2: Left outer -
Not every ProductsubCategory has a parent ProductCategory.
One of the join kinds available in the Merge dialog box in Power Query is a left outer join, which keeps all the rows from the left table and brings in any matching rows from the right table.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/merge-queries-inner https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/merge-queries-left-outer

Question: 7

You are building a Power BI report that uses data from an Azure SQL database named erp1. You import the following tables.

Name	Description
Products	Contains the product catalog
Orders	Contains high-level information about orders
Order Line Items	Contains the product ID, quantity, and price details of an order

You need to perform the following analyses:
- Orders sold over time that include a measure of the total order value
- Orders by attributes of products sold

The solution must minimize update times when interacting with visuals in the report. What should you do first?

A. From Power Query, merge the Order Line Items query and the Products query.
B. Create a calculated column that adds a list of product categories to the Orders table by using a DAX function.
C. Calculate the count of orders per product by using a DAX function.
D. From Power Query, merge the Orders query and the Order Line Items query.

Answer: D

Explanation:

D. It's the Header/Detail Schema, and the most optimal way is to flatten the header into the detail table.

Source:

https://www.sqlbi.com/articles/header-detail-vs-star-schema-models-in-tabular-and-power-bi/

GPT: Merging the Orders query and the Order Line Items query in Power Query will allow you to create a single query that combines the necessary data from the different tables. This will make it easier and more efficient to perform the required analyses, as you will have all the information you need in one place.

--- PBI will do the best aggregation base on Star Schema model, we now have 1 Fact table (Order Line Items) and 2 Dim tables (Products, Orders). Orders has common field with Products (ProductID), and pretty sure time

series field (OrderDate); Orders Line Items has Price and Quanity.

--- We need summarize some values like "price" and "quantity" over-time by attributes product. But we only have common field in Dim table (Orders) so we need to merge Dim (Orders) and Fact (Order Line Items) to new single Fact table to design the right Star Schema model.

=> So that D is correct

Question: 8

You have a Microsoft SharePoint Online site that contains several document libraries.
One of the document libraries contains manufacturing reports saved as Microsoft Excel files. All the manufacturing reports have the same data structure.
You need to use Power BI Desktop to load only the manufacturing reports to a table for analysis. What should you do?

A. Get data from a SharePoint folder and enter the site URL Select Transform, then filter by the folder path to the manufacturing reports library.

B. Get data from a SharePoint list and enter the site URL. Select Combine & Transform, then filter by the folder path to the manufacturing reports library.

C. Get data from a SharePoint folder, enter the site URL, and then select Combine & Load.

D. Get data from a SharePoint list, enter the site URL, and then select Combine & Load.

Answer: A

Explanation:

We have to import Excel files from SharePoint, so we need the connector SharePoint folder which is used to get access to the files stored in the library. SharePoint list is a collection of content that has rows and columns (like a table) and is used for task lists, calendars, etc.

Since we have to filter only on manufacturing reports, we have to select Transform and then filter by the corresponding folder path.

Question: 9

DRAG DROP -
You have a Microsoft Excel workbook that contains two sheets named Sheet1 and Sheet2. Sheet1 contains the following table named Table1.

Products
abc
def
ghi
jkl
mno

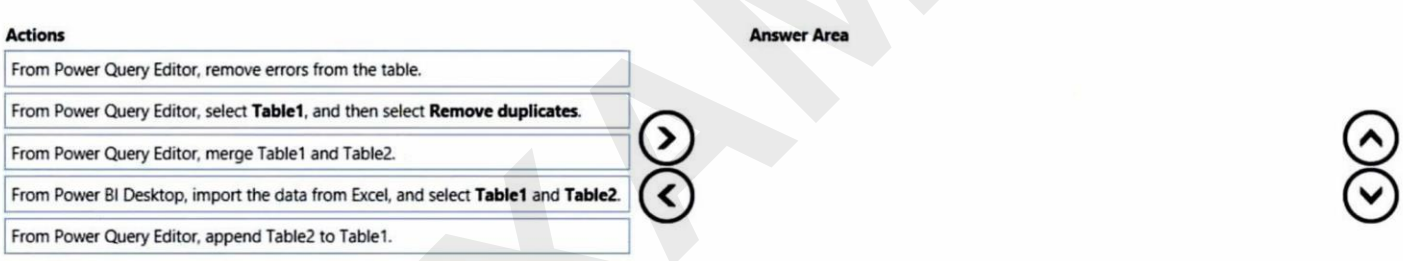
Sheet2 contains the following table named Table2.

Products
abc
xyz
tuv
mno
pqr
stu

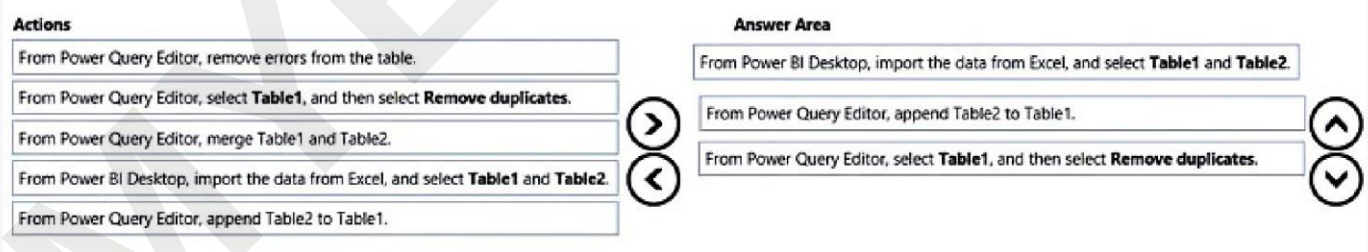
You need to use Power Query Editor to combine the products from Table1 and Table2 into the following table that has one column containing no duplicate values.

Products
abc
xyz
tuv
mno
pqr
stu
def
ghi
jkl

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
Select and Place:



Answer:



Explanation:

From Power BI Desktop, import data from Excel, and select Table 1 and Table 2.

From Power Query Editor, append Table 2 to Table 1.

From Power Query Editor Select Table 1,and then Select Remove duplicates.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-shape-and-combine-data

Question: 10

You have a CSV file that contains user complaints. The file contains a column named Logged. Logged contains the date and time each complaint occurred. The data in Logged is in the following format: 2018-12-31 at 08:59.
You need to be able to analyze the complaints by the logged date and use a built-in date hierarchy. What should you do?

A. Apply a transformation to extract the last 11 characters of the Logged column and set the data type of the new column to Date.
B. Change the data type of the Logged column to Date.
C. Split the Logged column by using at as the delimiter.
D. Apply a transformation to extract the first 11 characters of the Logged column.

Answer: C

Explanation:

You should split the Logged column by using "at" as the delimiter. This will allow you to separate the date and time into separate columns, which will enable you to analyze the complaints by date and use a built-in date hierarchy. Alternatively, you could also use a transformation to extract the date and time from the Logged column and set the data type of the new columns to Date and Time, respectively. Option A is incorrect because it only extracts the last 11 characters of the Logged column, which would not include the date. Option B is incorrect because the data in the Logged column is in a non-standard date format and cannot be directly converted to the Date data type. Option D is incorrect because it only extracts the first 11 characters of the Logged column, which would not include the time.

Question: 11

You have a Microsoft Excel file in a Microsoft OneDrive folder.
The file must be imported to a Power BI dataset.
You need to ensure that the dataset can be refreshed in powerbi.com.
Which two connectors can you use to connect to the file? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Excel Workbook
B. Text/CSV
C. Folder
D. SharePoint folder
E. Web

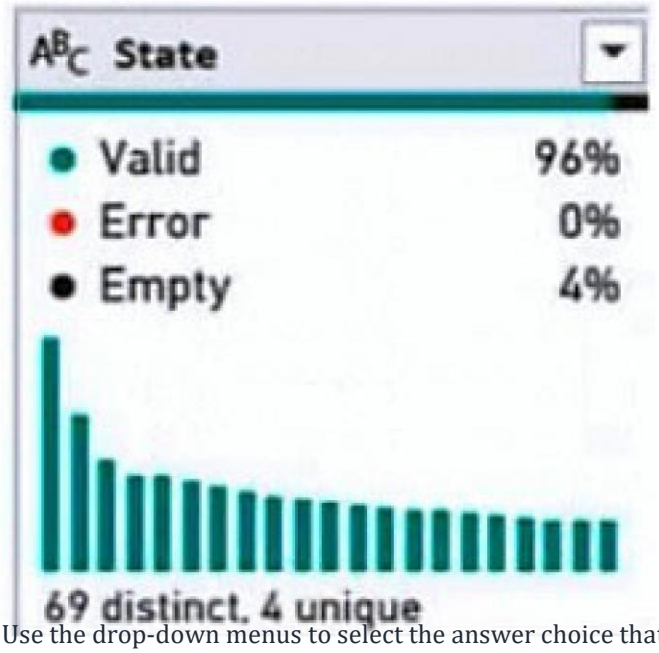
Answer: DE

Explanation:

We can import an excel file from multiple connectors (excel workbook, folder, web, share point) but if we must refresh the data from the service with no gateways then We must use web and share point connectors.

Question: 12

HOTSPOT -
You are profiling data by using Power Query Editor.
You have a table named Reports that contains a column named State. The distribution and quality data metrics for the data in State is shown in the following exhibit.



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

There are **[answer choice]** different values in State including nulls.

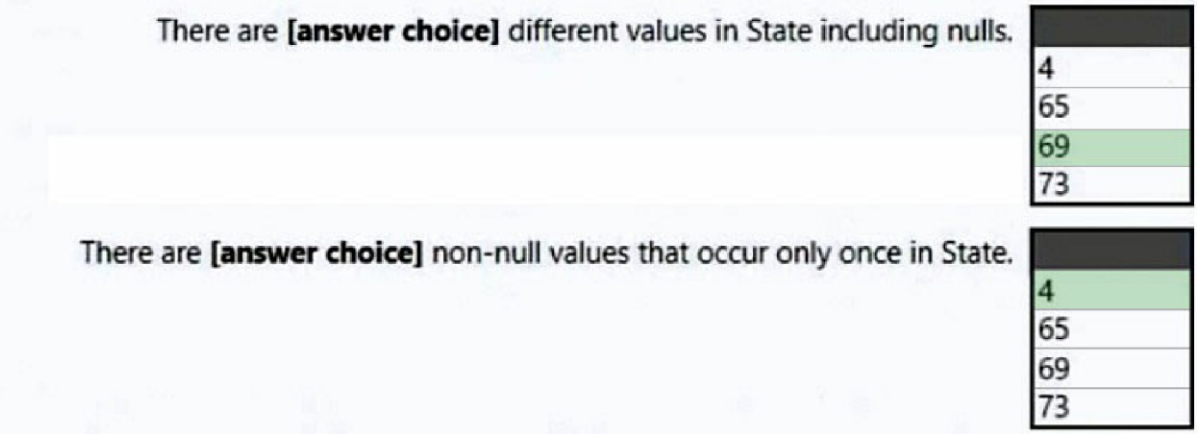
4
65
69
73

There are **[answer choice]** non-null values that occur only once in State.

4
65
69
73

Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:
Box 1: 69 -
69 distinct/different values.
Note: Column Distribution allows you to get a sense for the overall distribution of values within a column in your data previews, including the count of distinct values (total number of different values found in a given column) and unique values (total number of values that only appear once in a given column).

Box 2: 4 -

Reference:
https://systemmanagement.ro/2018/10/16/power-bi-data-profiling-distinct-vs-unique/

Question: 13

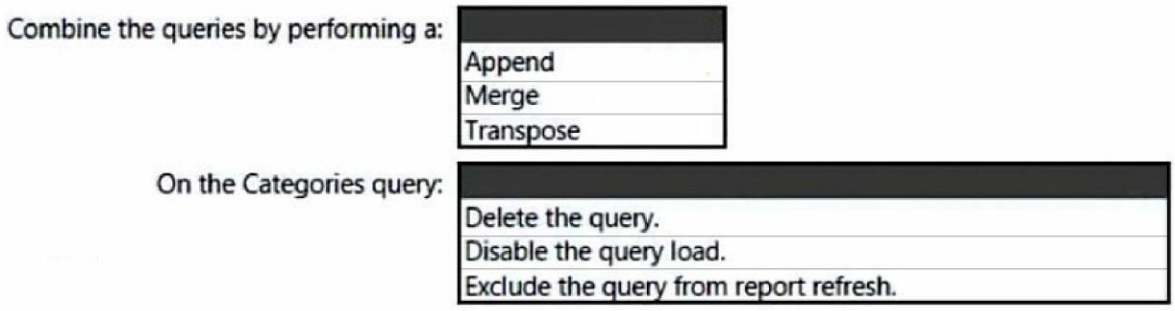
HOTSPOT -
You have two CSV files named Products and Categories.
The Products file contains the following columns:
- ProductID
- ProductName
- SupplierID
- CategoryID

The Categories file contains the following columns:
- CategoryID
- CategoryName
- CategoryDescription

From Power BI Desktop, you import the files into Power Query Editor.
You need to create a Power BI dataset that will contain a single table named Product. The Product will table includes the following columns:
- ProductID
- ProductName
- SupplierID
- CategoryID
- CategoryName
- CategoryDescription

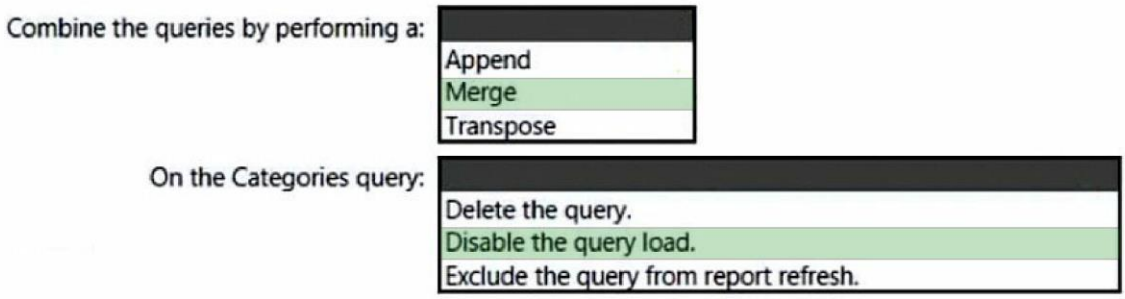
How should you combine the queries, and what should you do on the Categories query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:
Box 1: Merge -
There are two primary ways of combining queries: merging and appending.

* When you have one or more columns that you'd like to add to another query, you merge the queries. * When you have additional rows of data that you'd like to add to an existing query, you append the query.

Box 2: Disable the query load -

Managing loading of queries -
In many situations, it makes sense to break down your data transformations in multiple queries. One popular example is merging where you merge two queries into one to essentially do a join. In this type of situations, some queries are not relevant to load into Desktop as they are intermediate steps, while they are still required for your data transformations to work correctly. For these queries, you can make sure they are not loaded in Desktop by un-checking 'Enable load' in the context menu of the query in Desktop or in the Properties screen:

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-shape-and-combine-data https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/refresh-include-in-report-refresh

Question: 14

You have an Azure SQL database that contains sales transactions. The database is updated frequently. You need to generate reports from the data to detect fraudulent transactions. The data must be visible within five minutes of an update.
How should you configure the data connection?

A. Add a SQL statement.
B. Set the Command timeout in minutes setting.
C. Set Data Connectivity mode to Import.
D. Set Data Connectivity mode to DirectQuery.

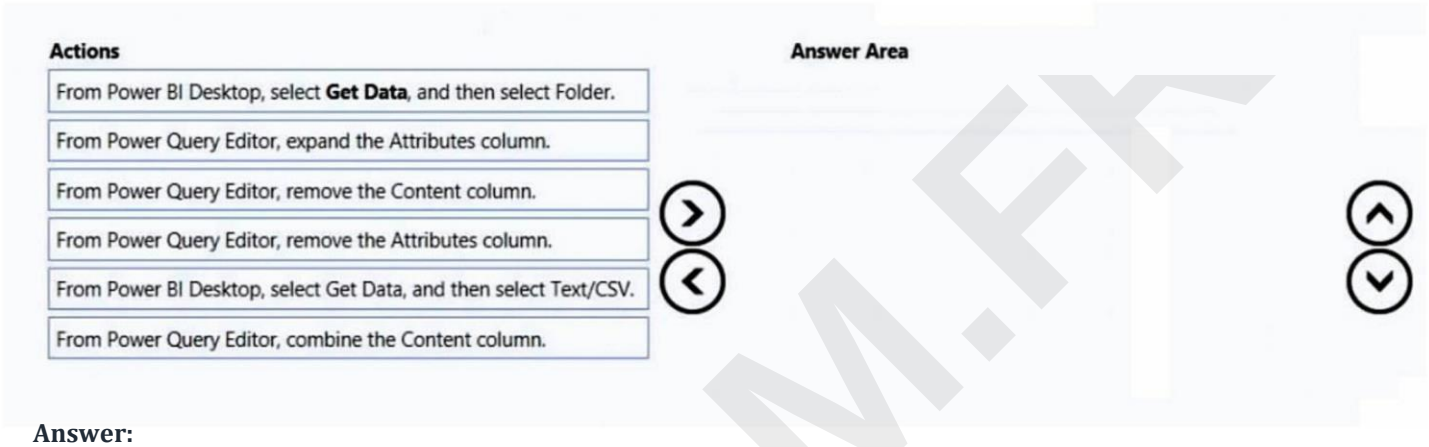
Answer: D

Explanation:
DirectQuery: No data is imported or copied into Power BI Desktop. For relational sources, the selected tables and columns appear in the Fields list. For multi- dimensional sources like SAP Business Warehouse, the dimensions and measures of the selected cube appear in the Fields list. As you create or interact with a visualization, Power BI Desktop queries the underlying data source, so you're always viewing current data.

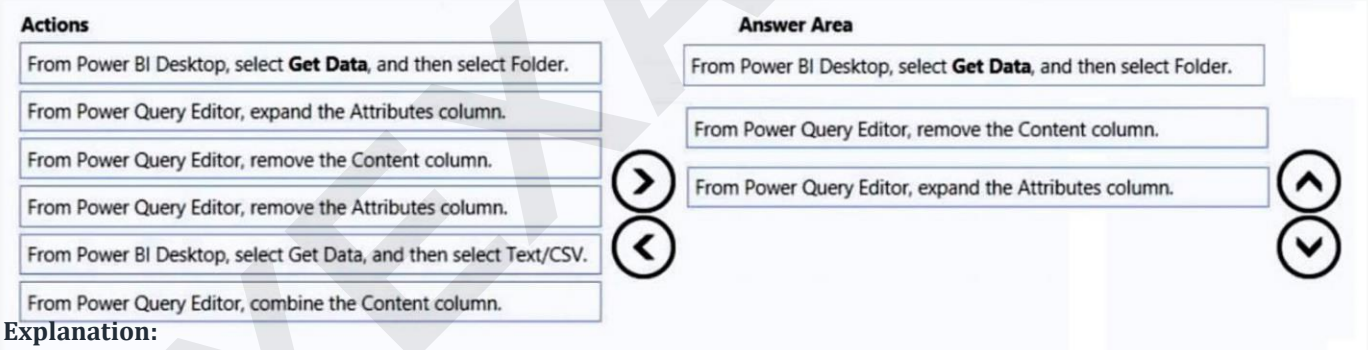
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-use-directquery

Question: 15

DRAG DROP -
You have a folder that contains 100 CSV files.
You need to make the file metadata available as a single dataset by using Power BI. The solution must NOT store the data of the CSV files.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence. To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
Select and Place:



Answer:



Explanation:

1. Get data and select folder.

2. Remove the content column

3. Expand the attributes column.

Get Data from the folder:

This is the first step where you connect to the folder that contains your CSV files. Power BI will recognize all the CSV files in the folder and generate a dataset with both file metadata and content.

Remove Content Column:

After you load the data from the folder, Power BI typically presents two columns: Content (which contains the actual data of the CSV files) and Attributes (which contains the metadata). In this step, you would remove the Content column to ensure you're only working with the metadata (e.g., file names, paths, creation dates).

Expand Attributes:

The Attributes column contains a record with metadata for each file. To make the metadata more accessible and usable in your report, you'll need to expand this column. Expanding will break the record down into individual metadata fields (e.g., file name, file path, etc.), so that you can work with these attributes as separate columns in Power Query.

Question: 16

A business intelligence (BI) developer creates a dataflow in Power BI that uses DirectQuery to access tables from an on-premises Microsoft SQL server. The
Enhanced Dataflows Compute Engine is turned on for the dataflow.
You need to use the dataflow in a report. The solution must meet the following requirements:☞
Minimize online processing operations.
☞ Minimize calculation times and render times for visuals.
☞ Include data from the current year, up to and including the previous day.
What should you do?

A. Create a dataflows connection that has DirectQuery mode selected.

B. Create a dataflows connection that has DirectQuery mode selected and configure a gateway connection for the dataset.

C. Create a dataflows connection that has Import mode selected and schedule a daily refresh.

D. Create a dataflows connection that has Import mode selected and create a Microsoft Power Automate solution to refresh the data hourly.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A daily update is adequate.

When you set up a refresh schedule, Power BI connects directly to the data sources using connection information and credentials in the dataset to query for updated data, then loads the updated data into the dataset. Any visualizations in reports and dashboards based on that dataset in the Power BI service are also updated.

Reference:

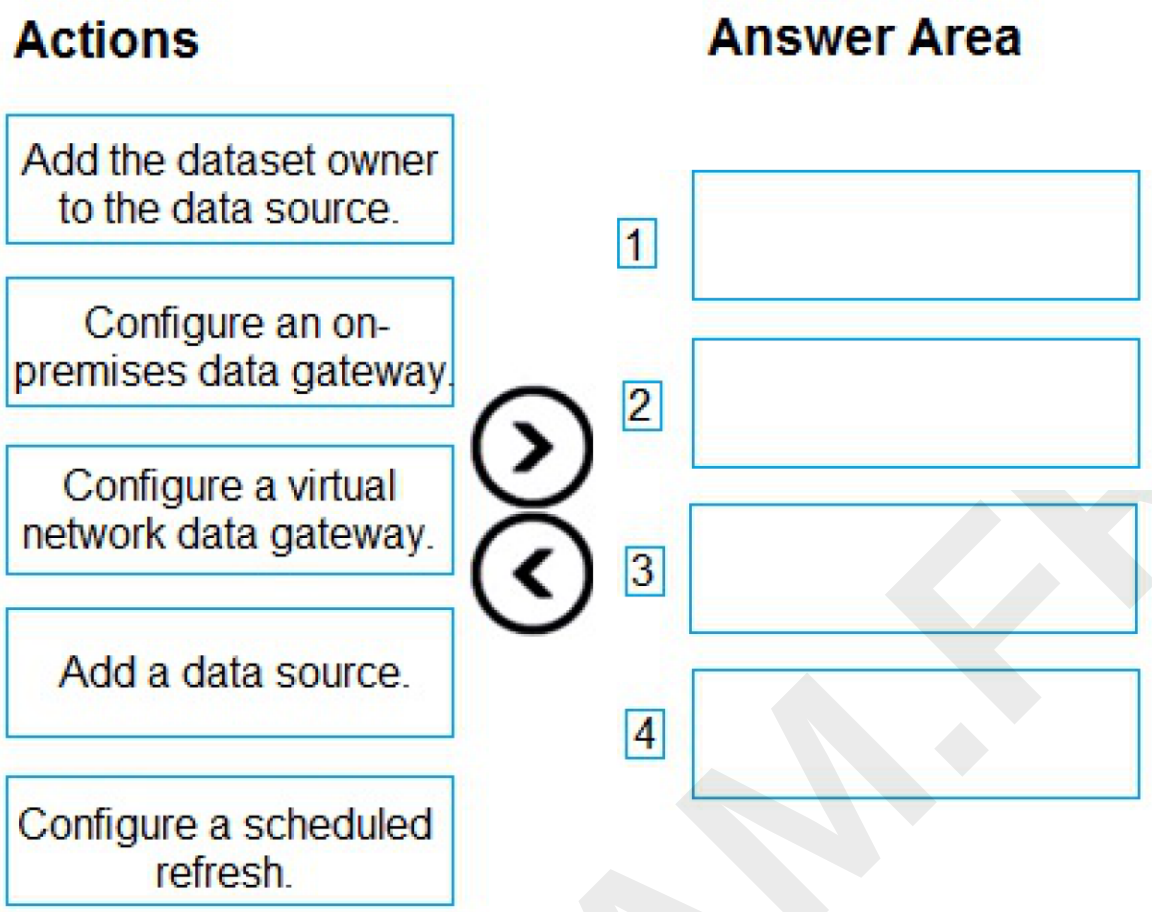
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/refresh-desktop-file-local-drive

Question: 17 DRAG DROP -

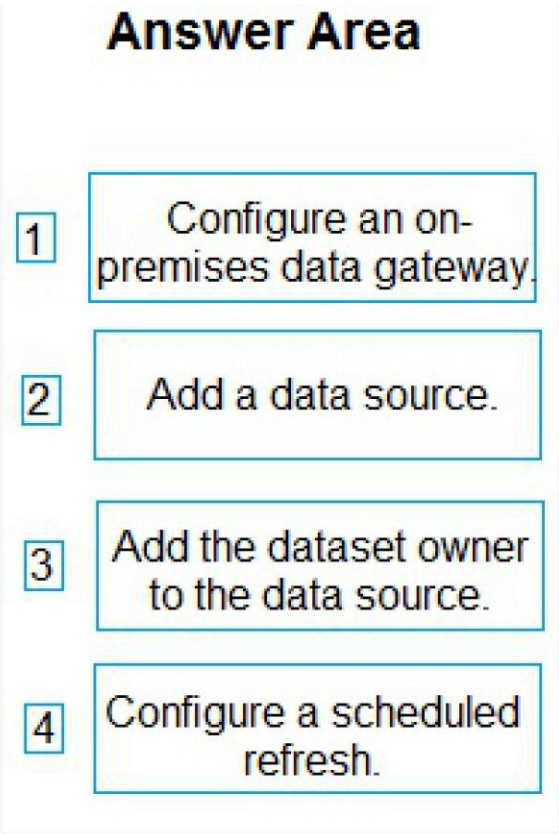
You publish a dataset that contains data from an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database.

The dataset must be refreshed daily.

You need to ensure that the Power BI service can connect to the database and refresh the dataset. Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



Answer:



Explanation:

Configure an on premises data gateway.

Add a data source.

Add the dataset owner to the data source.

Configure a scheduled refresh.

Set up an on-premises data gateway: Download and install an on-premises data gateway on a machine that has access to the SQL Server database. Make sure that the gateway is registered to the same workspace as the dataset.

Configure a data source: In the Power BI service, go to the dataset settings, and select the data source. Then, enter the necessary details, including the server name, database name, and credentials.

Schedule refresh: In the dataset settings, go to the "Scheduled refresh" tab, and set up a refresh schedule. Ensure that the gateway is selected as the "Data source credentials" option.

Publish the dataset: Finally, publish the dataset to the Power BI service. The dataset will be refreshed according to the schedule you set up, and the on-premises data gateway will allow the service to connect to the SQL Server database.

Question: 18

You attempt to connect Power BI Desktop to a Cassandra database.

From the Get Data connector list, you discover that there is no specific connector for the Cassandra database. You need to select an alternate data connector that will connect to the database.

Which type of connector should you choose?

A. Microsoft SQL Server database
B. ODBC
C. OLE DB
D. OData

Answer: B

Explanation:

B is Correct because, B´cause it allows you to connect to data sources that aren't identified in the Get Data lists.

The ODBC connector lets you import data from any third-party ODBC driver simply by specifying a Data Source Name (DSN) or a connection string. As an option, you can also specify a SQL statement to execute against the ODBC driver.

List details a few examples of data sources to which Power BI Desktop can connect by using the generic ODBC interface:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-connect-using-generic-interfaces

Question: 19 DRAG DROP

-

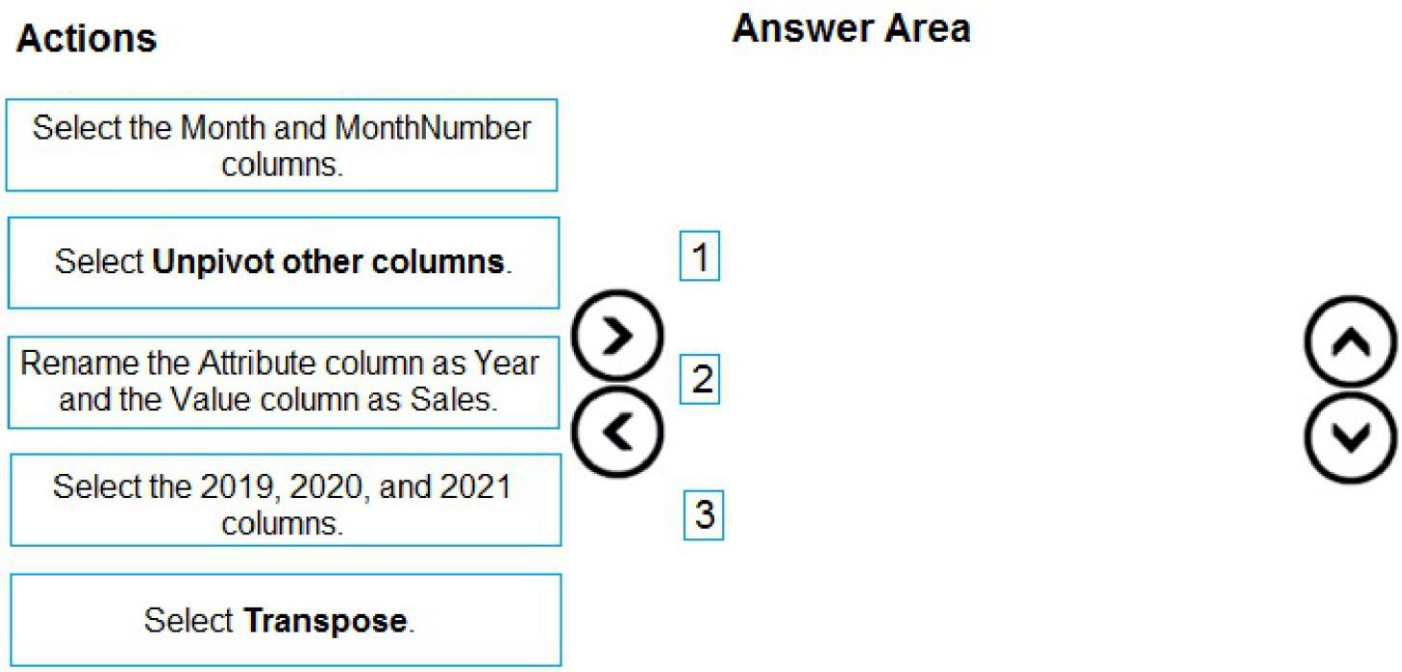
You receive annual sales data that must be included in Power BI reports.

From Power Query Editor, you connect to the Microsoft Excel source shown in the following exhibit.

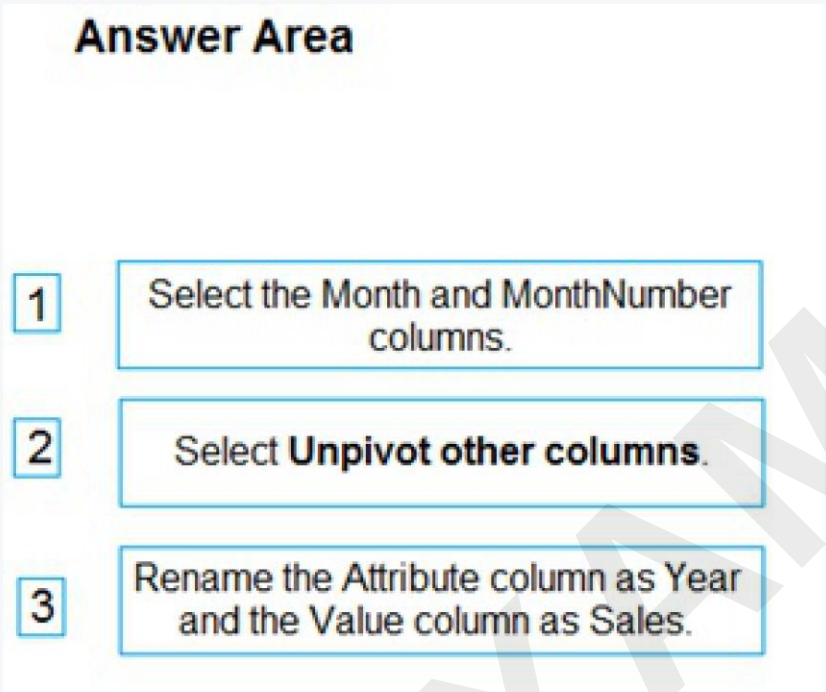
	Month	MonthNumber	2019	2020	2021
1	Jan	1	345	5526	3456
2	Feb	2	758	773	0
3	Mar	3	37763	570	null
4	Apr	4	8364	9417	null
5	May	5	58256	276	null
6	June	6	6722	235	null
7	July	7	55225	6297	null
8	Aug	8	673	63	null
9	[illegible]	9	552	357	null
10	[illegible]	10	7838	24214	null
11	[illegible]	11	83544	257	null
12	[illegible]	12	32455	389	null

You need to create a report that meets the following requirements:• Visualizes the Sales value over a period of years and months• Adds a slicer for the month
• Adds a slicer for the year

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



Answer:



Explanation:

Select the Month and Month Number Columns.

Select Unpivot Other Columns

Rename the Attribute Column as Year and the value Column as Sales.

Action 1: Select the Month and MonthNumber Columns. These columns will be used for the slicers to filter the data by month.

Action 2: Select unpivot other columns. This action will transform the 2019, 2020, and 2021 columns into rows, creating a column called "Attribute" that contains the years and a column called "Value" that contains the sales data. This step makes the data more suitable for visualization and filtering by year.

Action 3: Rename the Attribute column as Year and the value column as sales. Renaming the columns provides a more descriptive and meaningful structure for your data.

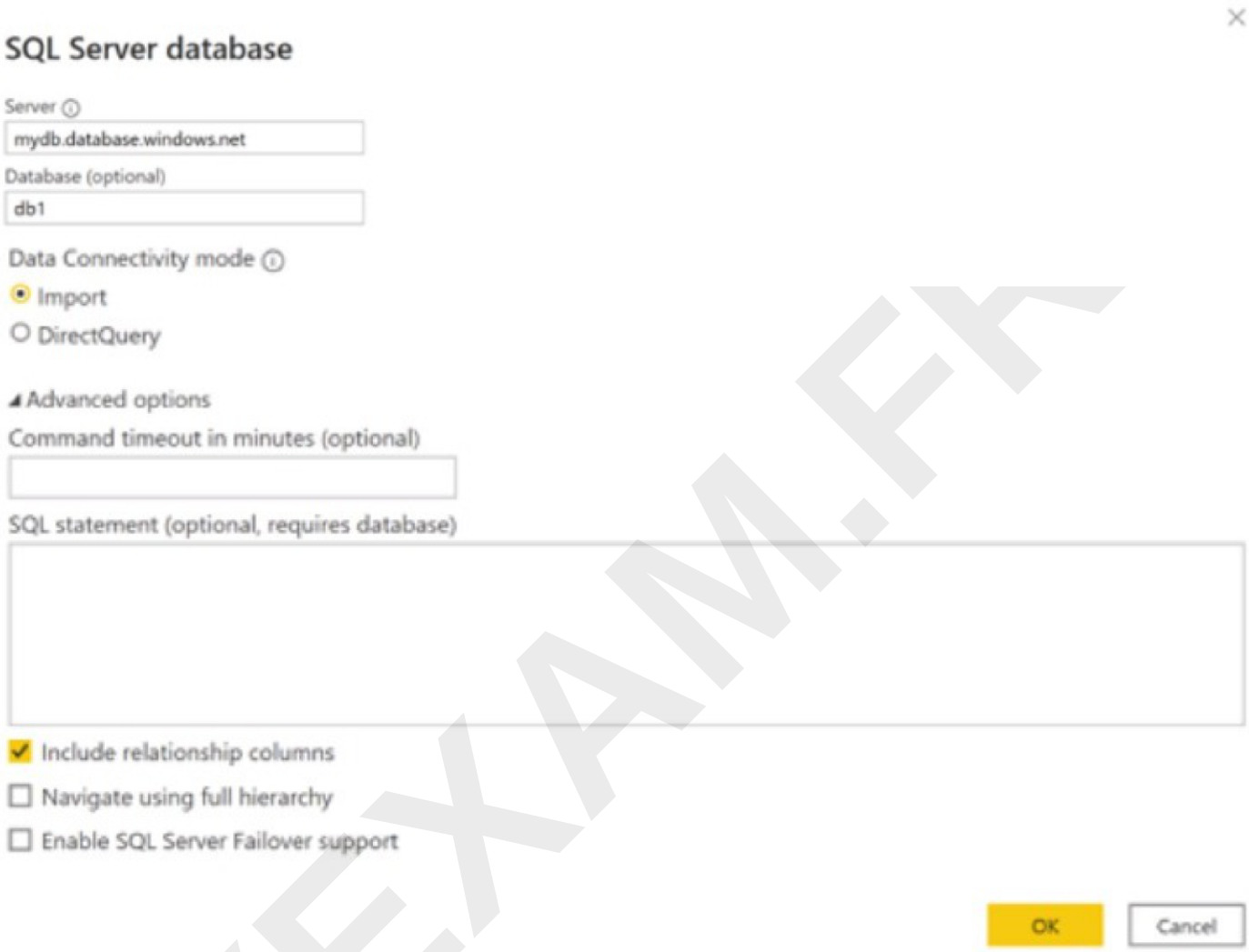
After performing these actions, your data will be in a format that allows you to create visuals and add slicers for the month and year in Power BI.

Question: 20

HOTSPOT
-

You are using Power BI Desktop to connect to an Azure SQL database.

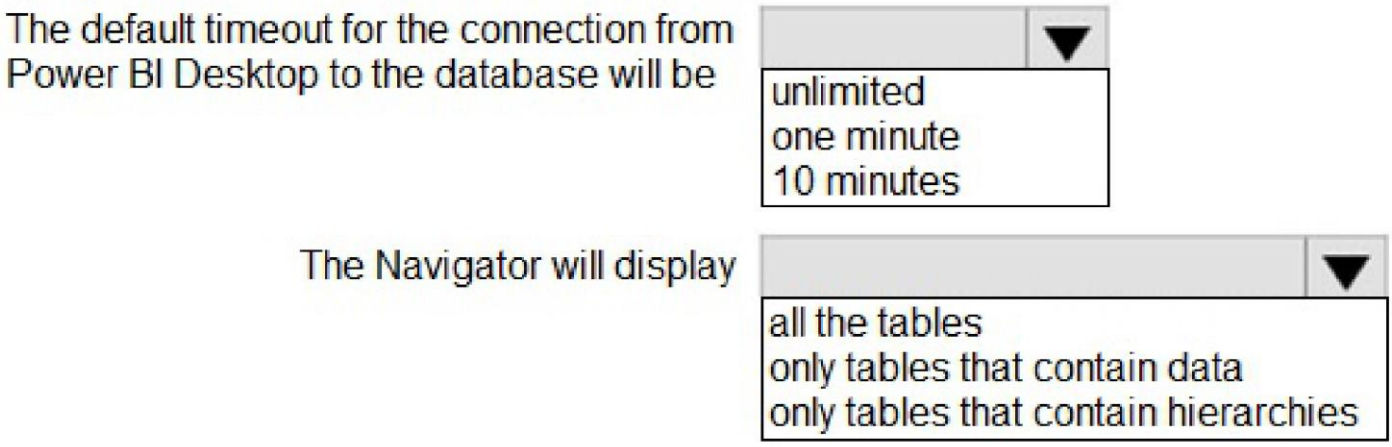
The connection is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

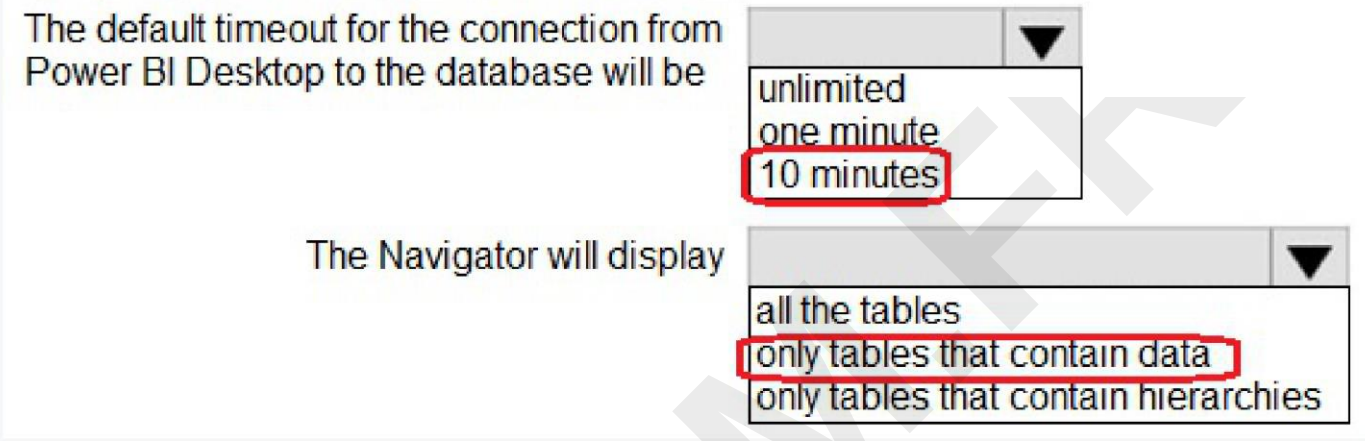
NOTE: Each correct solution is worth one point.

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

10 minutes.

Only tables that Contain data.

Command timeout in minutes: If your connection lasts longer than 10 minutes (the default timeout), you can enter another value in minutes to keep the connection open longer. This option is only available in Power Query Desktop.

Navigate using full hierarchy: If checked, the navigator displays the complete hierarchy of tables in the database you're connecting to. If cleared, the navigator displays only the tables whose columns and rows contain data.

Include relationship columns: If checked, includes columns that might have relationships to other tables. If this box is cleared, you won't see those columns.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/connectors/azure-sql-database

Question: 21 HOTSPOT

-

You have the Azure SQL databases shown in the following table.

Name	Stage	Server URL
db-powerbi-dev	Development	dev.database.windows.net
db-powerbi-uat	Test	uat.database.windows.net
db-powerbi-prod	Production	prod.database.windows.net

You plan to build a single PBIX file to meet the following requirements:

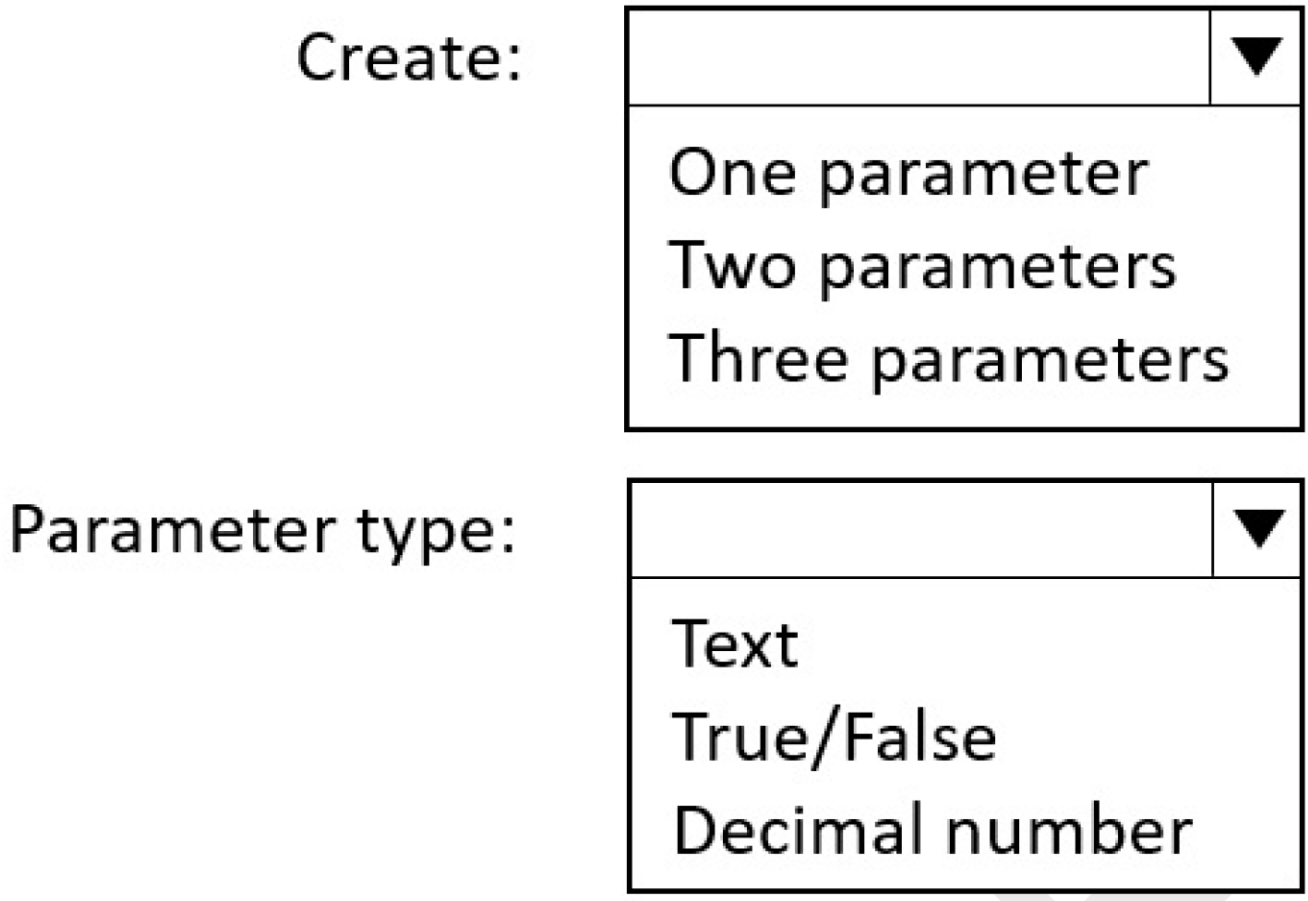
• Data must be consumed from the database that corresponds to each stage of the development lifecycle.• Power BI deployment pipelines must NOT be used.

• The solution must minimize administrative effort.

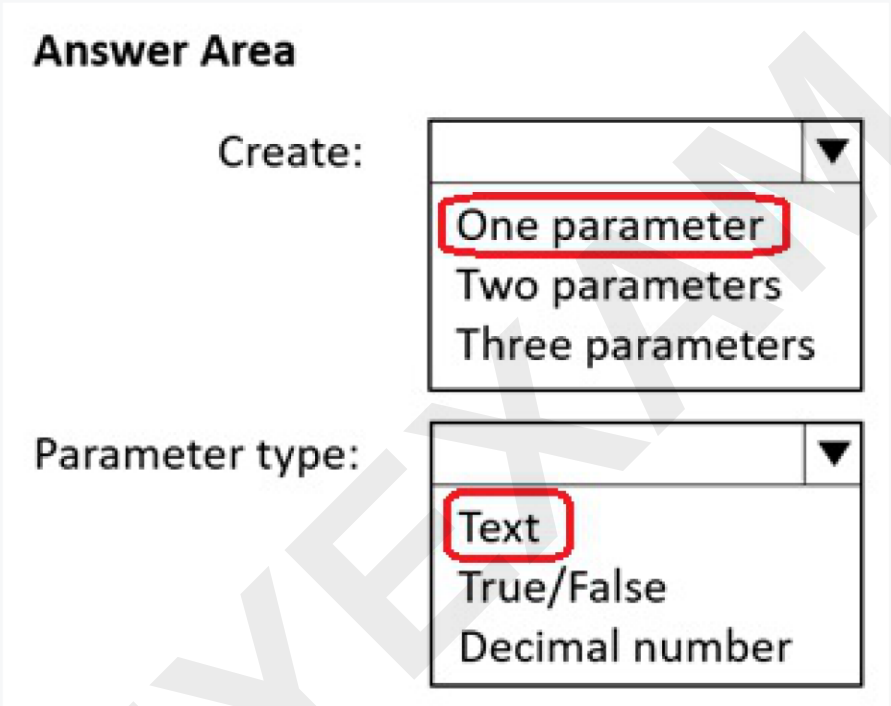
What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



Answer:



Explanation:

To meet the requirements specified, we can use a single parameter in the PBIX file that controls which database is used for data consumption based on the stage of the development lifecycle.

We can use a Text parameter type in Power BI to achieve this. The parameter can be used to switch between the different database connections when a user interacts with the report. The text parameter could include values such as "Development", "Staging", and "Production", which correspond to the different databases shown in the table.

The parameter can then be used in the queries to dynamically filter the data based on the selected stage of the development lifecycle. By using a single parameter, we can minimize administrative effort and ensure that the report works with each stage of the development lifecycle.

Question: 22

You are creating a query to be used as a Country dimension in a star schema.

A snapshot of the source data is shown in the following table.

Country	City
USA	Seattle
USA	New York
USA	Denver
UK	Manchester
UK	London
Japan	Tokyo
Brazil	Rio
Brazil	Sao Paulo

You need to create the dimension. The dimension must contain a list of unique countries.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Delete the Country column.
B. Remove duplicates from the table.
C. Remove duplicates from the City column.
D. Delete the City column.
E. Remove duplicates from the Country column.

Answer: DE

Explanation:

We all need the dimension to contain the list of unique countries. so we delete the city column because we don't need it and remove the duplicates from the country column. The correct answer is DE

The table has to contain unique values for "Country" column, so

- delete the city column --> in fact this column is not requested

- Remove duplicates from the Country column

Question: 23

DRAG DROP
-

You use Power Query Editor to preview the data shown in the following exhibit.

SKU	price	discount
Valid 100%	Valid 100%	Valid - %
Error 0%	Error 0%	Error 63%
Empty 0%	Empty 0%	Empty - %
11 distinct, 11 unique	9 distinct, 7 unique	
P00001	100	0.08
P00002	150	0.03
P00003	130	Error
P00004	200	0.06
P00005	80	Error
P00006	350	Error
P00007	100	Error
P00008	200	0.05
P00009	135	Error
P00010	90	Error
P00011	120	Error

You need to clean and transform the query so that all the rows of data are maintained, and error values in the discount column are replaced with a discount of 0.05. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

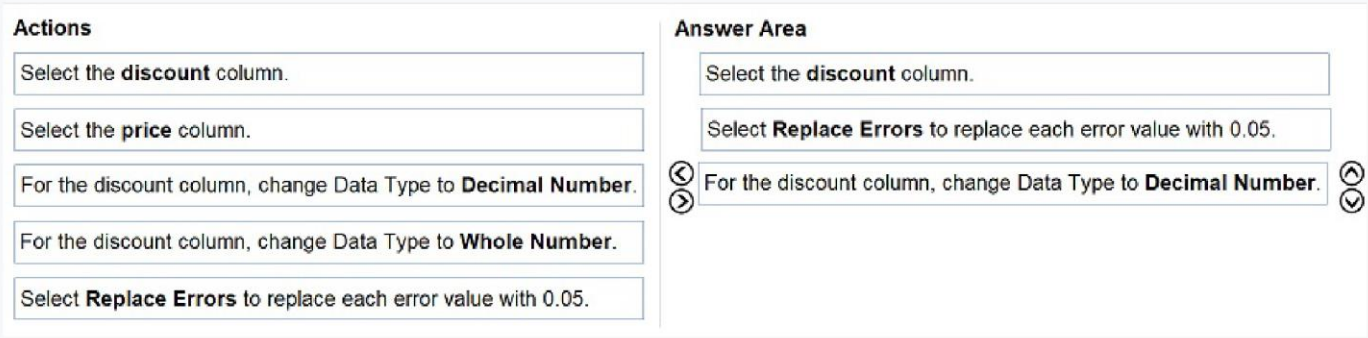
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

- Select the **discount** column.
- Select the **price** column.
- For the discount column, change Data Type to **Decimal Number**.
- For the discount column, change Data Type to **Whole Number**.
- Select **Replace Errors** to replace each error value with 0.05.

Answer Area

Answer:



Explanation:

Select the discount Column

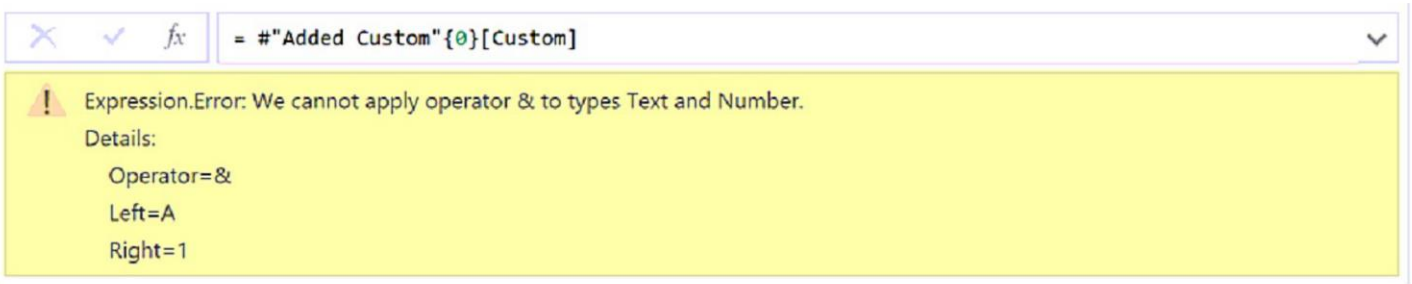
Select Replace Errors to replace each error value with 0.05 For the discount column ,Change Data Type to Decimal Number.

- **Step 1: Select the "discount" column.**
  - This step narrows the actions to the relevant column (discount). No changes should be applied to unrelated columns like "price."
  - Without selecting the correct column, subsequent operations would either fail or affect unintended data.
- **Step 2: Replace Errors to replace each error value with `0.05`.**
  - This action is critical to ensure that error rows in the **discount** column are resolved.
  - Replacing the errors before converting the data type ensures that the replacement value (`0.05`) is valid and won't cause further issues during transformation.
  - Skipping this step would leave the column with unresolved errors, making it incomplete.
- **Step 3: Change Data Type to Decimal Number.**
  - Once errors are replaced, changing the data type ensures the column has consistent formatting.
  - "Decimal Number" is the appropriate data type for a **discount** field, as it may include fractional values.
  - If this step were performed before handling errors, Power Query could fail or generate additional errors due to invalid data formats.

Question: 24

HOTSPOT
-

You attempt to use Power Query Editor to create a custom column and receive the error message shown in the following exhibit.



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

The error is caused by **[answer choice]**.

- error values in the source data
- mismatched data types
- NULL values

The desired outcome of the custom column is **[answer choice]**.

- 1A
- A&1
- A1

Answer:

Answer Area

The error is caused by **[answer choice]**.

- error values in the source data
- **mismatched data types**
- NULL values

The desired outcome of the custom column is **[answer choice]**.

- 1A
- A&1
- **A1**

Explanation:

mismatched data types

A1

Mismatched data types and A1 are the correct answers.

The custom column expression is trying to concatenate (use the "&" operator) a text value and a number value, which are mismatched data types.

In this case, the left side of the operator is a text value (e.g.,"A"), and the right side is a number value (e.g.,1). To achieve the desired outcome of the custom column as "A1", you should ensure that both sides of the "&" operator have the same data type, which is text in this case.

Question: 25

From Power Query Editor, you attempt to execute a query and receive the following error message.
Datasource.Error: Could not find file.

What are two possible causes of the error? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A.You do not have permissions to the file.
B.An incorrect privacy level was used for the data source.
C.The file is locked.
D.The referenced file was moved to a new location.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

A and D. A if PBI cant find the file in the given path and D due this.

https://community.fabric.microsoft.com/t5/Power-Query/SOLVED-Datasource-error-could-not-find-file/td-p/252703

Question: 26

You have data in a Microsoft Excel worksheet as shown in the following table.

	A	B	C
1	SKU	price	discount
2	P00001	100	0.08
3	P00002	150	0.03
4	P00003	130	#DIV/0!
5	P00004	200	0.06
6	P00005	80	#NAME?
7	P00006	350	#N/A
8	P00007	100	#NULL!
9	P00008	200	0.05
10	P00009	135	#NUM!
11	P00010	90	#REF!
12	P00011	120	#VALUE!

You need to use Power Query to clean and transform the dataset. The solution must meet the following requirements:

•If the discount column returns an error, a discount of 0.05 must be used.•All the rows of data must be maintained.
•Administrative effort must be minimized.

What should you do in Power Query Editor?

A.Select Replace Errors.
B.Edit the query in the Query Errors group.
C.Select Remove Errors.
D.Select Keep Errors.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A. Select Replace Errors - is correct. C&D will remove some rows Option B, "Edit the query in the Query Errors

group", would technically also allow to achieve the required result. However, this would not be the optimal solution given the constraints provided in the scenario, which specifies that administrative effort must be minimized.

Question: 27

You have a CSV file that contains user complaints. The file contains a column named Logged. Logged contains the date and time each complaint occurred. The data in Logged is in the following format: 2018-12-31 at 08:59.

You need to be able to analyze the complaints by the logged date and use a built-in date hierarchy.

What should you do?

A.Apply the Parse function from the Data transformations options to the Logged column.
B.Change the data type of the Logged column to Date.
C.Split the Logged column by using at as the delimiter.
D.Create a column by example that starts with 2018-12-31.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Split the Logged column by using at as the delimiter.

You should split the Logged column by using "at" as the delimiter. This will allow you to separate the date and time into separate columns, which will enable you to analyze the complaints by date and use a built-in date hierarchy. Alternatively, you could also use a transformation to extract the date and time from the Logged column and set the data type of the new columns to Date and Time, respectively. Option A is incorrect because it only extracts the last 11 characters of the Logged column, which would not include the date. Option B is incorrect because the data in the Logged column is in a non-standard date format and cannot be directly converted to the Date data type. Option D is incorrect because it only extracts the first 11 characters of the Logged column, which would not include the time.

Question: 28

DRAG DROP
-

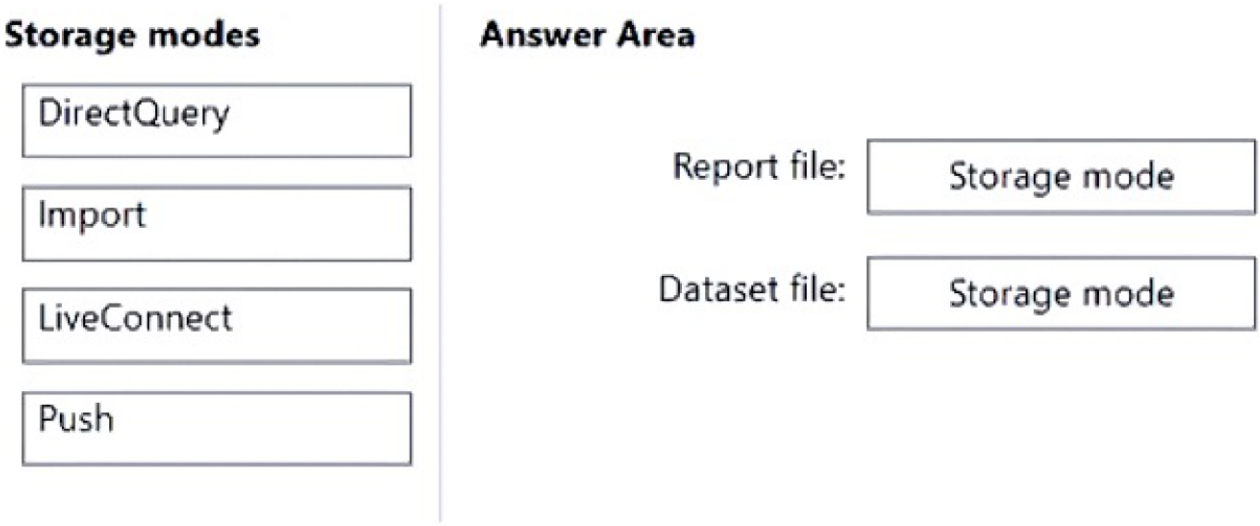
You have two Microsoft Excel workbooks in a Microsoft OneDrive folder.

Each workbook contains a table named Sales. The tables have the same data structure in both workbooks.

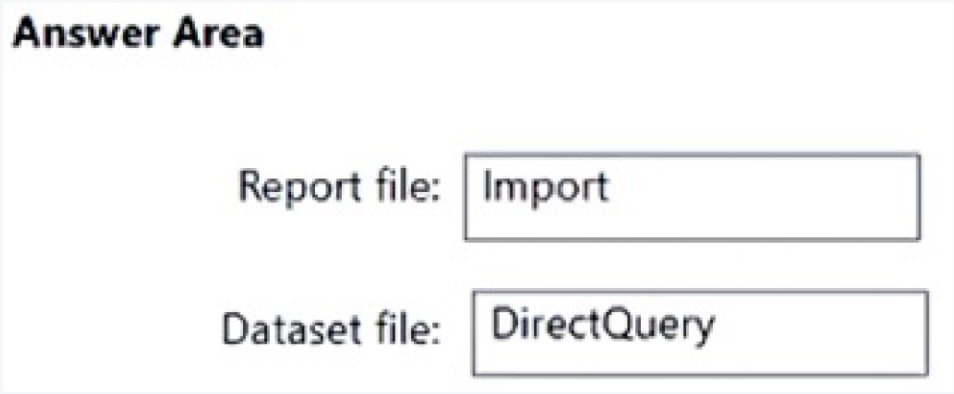
You plan to use Power BI to combine both Sales tables into a single table and create visuals based on the data in the table. The solution must ensure that you can publish a separate report and dataset.

Which storage mode should you use for the report file and the dataset file? To answer, drag the appropriate modes to the correct files. Each mode may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Report file: Import.

In Power BI, when you import data, it means that the data is loaded into the Power BI Desktop file. In this case, you would import the data from both Excel workbooks into your Power BI Desktop report file. This allows you to create visuals and reports based on the imported data. Importing the data ensures that you can work with the data even when you're not connected to OneDrive.

Dataset: Direct Query.

To keep the data in OneDrive and maintain a live connection to the source, you should use Direct Query for the dataset. Direct Query allows Power BI to retrieve and query data from the original data source (in this case, the Excel workbooks in OneDrive) in real-time without importing it into the dataset. This ensures that your dataset is always up-to-date and reflects changes made to the source data.

Question: 29

You use Power Query to import two tables named Order Header and Order Details from an Azure SQL database. The Order Header table relates to the Order Details table by using a column named Order ID in each table.

You need to combine the tables into a single query that contains the unique columns of each table.

What should you select in Power Query Editor?

A.Merge queries

B.Combine files
C.Append queries

Answer: A

Explanation:

A. Merge queries.

The "Merge queries" option in Power Query Editor allows you to combine two or more tables by matching rows based on a common column (in this case, the Order ID column). This operation is similar to performing a SQL JOIN, where you can include columns from both tables in the resulting combined query

Question: 30 You have a CSV file that contains user complaints. The file contains a column named Logged. Logged contains the date and time each complaint occurred. The data in Logged is in the following format: 2018-12-31 at 08:59. You need to be able to analyze the complaints by the logged date and use a built-in date hierarchy.

What should you do?

A.Apply a transformation to extract the last 11 characters of the Logged column and set the data type of the new column to Date.
B.Change the data type of the Logged column to Date.
C.Split the Logged column by using at as the delimiter.
D.Apply the Parse function from the Date transformations options to the Logged column.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Split the Logged column by using at as the delimiter.

By **splitting** the "Logged" column using "at" as the delimiter, you separate the date and time into two distinct columns.

The first column would contain the **date** (2018-12-31).

The second column would contain the **time** (08:59).

Once you have the date part isolated, you can change its **data type** to **Date** in Power BI.

This transformation allows you to use the **date** part for analysis (e.g., creating date hierarchies), as Power BI recognizes it as a valid **date** data type.

Why Option C Works Well:

Splitting ensures that you isolate the date portion in a **cleaner format** that Power BI can understand and handle properly for analysis.

By setting the **date column** to a Date data type, you enable the **built-in date hierarchy** for analyzing complaints by day, month, quarter, etc.

The time portion can be discarded or kept for further analysis (e.g., if you wanted to analyze complaints by time of day).

Why Option D (Parse Function) Isn't Ideal in This Case:
The **Parse function** is often useful for converting recognized date/time formats into proper date types. However, since the "Logged" column has non-standard text ("at") in the middle of the date-time format, the **Parse function** might not work as smoothly or effectively compared to splitting the column by the "at" delimiter, which directly handles the non-standard format.

Question: 31 HOTSPOT

-

You have a folder that contains 50 JSON files.

You need to use Power BI Desktop to make the metadata of the files available as a single dataset. The solution must NOT store the data of the JSON files.

Which type of data source should you use, and which transformation should you perform? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Data source type:

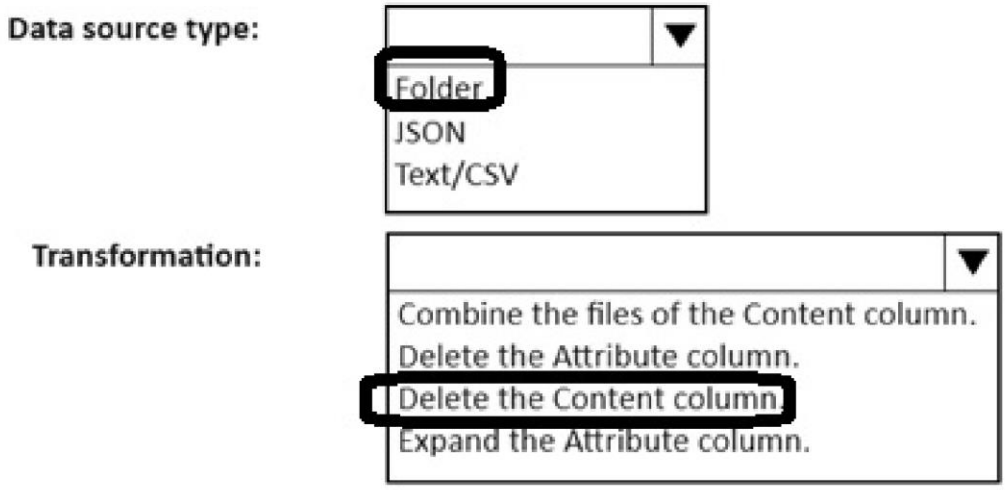
- Folder
- JSON
- Text/CSV

Transformation:

- Combine the files of the Content column.
- Delete the Attribute column.
- Delete the Content column.
- Expand the Attribute column.

Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Data source type: Folder

Transformation: Delete the Content column.

This approach will allow you to access the metadata for all the JSON files in the folder without importing the actual data from the JSON files into the dataset.

Question: 32 You have a PBIX file that imports data from a Microsoft Excel data source stored in a file share on a local network. You are notified that the Excel data source was moved to a new location.

You need to update the PBIX file to use the new location.

What are three ways to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A.From the Datasets settings of the Power BI service, configure the data source credentials.
B.From the Data source settings in Power BI Desktop, configure the file path.
C.From Current File in Power BI Desktop, configure the Data Load settings.
D.From Power Query Editor, use the formula bar to configure the file path for the applied step.
E.From Advanced Editor in Power Query Editor, configure the file path in the M code.

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

B.From the Data source settings in Power BI Desktop, configure the file path.

D.From Power Query Editor, use the formula bar to configure the file path for the applied step. E.From Advanced Editor in Power Query Editor, configure the file path in the M code.

1. **B. From the Data source settings in Power BI Desktop, configure the file path.**
   - **Power BI Desktop** provides an option to **edit the data source settings**, where you can modify the **file path** of the Excel data source.
   - When the file is moved to a new location, updating the file path ensures that Power BI can locate and load the data from the new location.
2. **D. From Power Query Editor, use the formula bar to configure the file path for the applied step.**
   - If the data source is referenced in the **Power Query Editor**, you can modify the file path directly in the formula bar for the step that references the Excel file.
   - This method works well if the data load step is already applied, and you need to point to the new file path in the query.
3. **E. From Advanced Editor in Power Query Editor, configure the file path in the M code.**
   - In **Advanced Editor** within Power Query Editor, you can directly modify the **M code** used to define the data source.
   - If the file path was hardcoded in the M code, you can update it manually to point to the new location.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

A. From the Datasets settings of the Power BI service, configure the data source credentials.

This option is related to managing **authentication and credentials** to access the data source (e.g., user permissions or authentication methods), but it does not handle the file path or location change.

It's useful for cloud-based sources, but for local network data sources, the file path needs to be updated within Power BI Desktop or the Power Query Editor.

C. From Current File in Power BI Desktop, configure the Data Load settings.

The **Current File** option in Power BI Desktop allows you to change data load settings, but it does not address the **file path** for an Excel data source. This setting is more related to options like whether to import or load data from the current file into the model, rather than specifying the path of the Excel file.

Summary:

To update the file path for the Excel data source after it has been moved:

B, D, and E are the appropriate solutions, as they allow you to configure the **new file path** within the data source settings, Power Query Editor, or M code.

Question: 33 HOTSPOT

-

You have a Power BI semantic model that contains the data sources shown in the following table.

Name	Description
Employee review data	Contains sensitive information Must **NOT** be folded into any other data sources
Sales opportunities	Contains less sensitive information Must only be available internally

You need to configure the privacy level s of the data sources.

What should you configure for each data source? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

Employee review data:

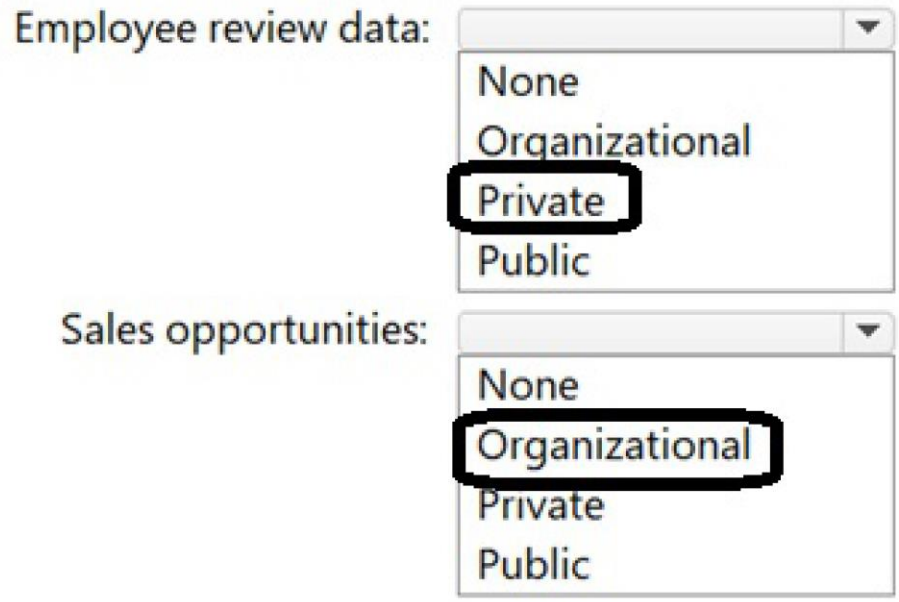
- None
- Organizational
- Private
- Public

Sales opportunities:

- None
- Organizational
- Private
- Public

Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Private.

Organizational.

- **Employee Review Data**: This data source likely contains sensitive information. Therefore, it's appropriate to set its privacy level to **Private** to ensure confidentiality.
- **Sales Opportunities Data**: While this data is internal, it may not be as sensitive as employee reviews. Setting its privacy level to **Organizational** allows sharing within the organization while maintaining necessary security measures.

The consensus among contributors is that assigning the **Private** privacy level to the Employee Review Data and **Organizational** to the Sales Opportunities Data is the correct approach. This configuration helps maintain data security and compliance within Power BI.

Question: 34

You plan to use Power BI Desktop to create a bug tracking dashboard that will pull data from Analytics in Azure DevOps.

From Power BI Desktop, you need to configure a data connector to authenticate to Azure DevOps. The solution must meet the following requirements:

•Use Analytics views.
•Filter data from the cloud.

Which connector should you use?

A.OData queries
B.Azure DevOps (Boards only)

C.Azure DevOps Server (Boards only)
D.OData Feed

Answer: B

Explanation:

Connector Choice: Azure DevOps (Boards only):

This connector is designed to connect **Power BI Desktop** to **Azure DevOps Analytics views**, which is explicitly mentioned in the requirements.

It allows filtering data directly from the cloud using Analytics views, meeting both key requirements.

Key Requirements Addressed:

Use Analytics views: The **Azure DevOps (Boards only)** connector directly supports Analytics views in Azure DevOps, enabling structured access to work items and tracking data.

Filter data from the cloud: The connector allows filtering and querying data without the need to download or process large datasets locally.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

A. OData queries:

While OData queries can pull data from Azure DevOps, they do not natively support Analytics views, which is a specific requirement in this scenario.

C. Azure DevOps Server (Boards only):

This connector is intended for **on-premises Azure DevOps Server** (formerly known as TFS), not for Azure DevOps Services in the cloud.

Since the requirement mentions pulling data from the cloud, this is not suitable.

D. OData Feed:

The OData Feed connector is generic and does not directly integrate with Azure DevOps Analytics views.

It requires more manual effort to configure queries and lacks built-in optimization for Analytics views.

Summary:

The **Azure DevOps (Boards only)** connector is the most appropriate option because it directly supports **Analytics views** and provides the ability to filter data from the cloud efficiently.

Question: 35

HOTSPOT

-

You use Power Query Editor to preview the data shown in the following exhibit.

	Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4
	Valid 82% Error 0% Empty 18% 10 distinct, 9 unique	Valid 82% Error 0% Empty 18% 10 distinct, 9 unique	Valid 82% Error 0% Empty 18% 10 distinct, 9 unique	Valid 82% Error 0% Empty 18% 8 distinct, 5 unique
1				
2				
3	metric_order	metric	actual	goal
4	1	Project Percent Complete	55	60
5	2	On-Time Task Completion	97	100
6	3	Promised Requirements Met	92	100
7	5	Costs	1,570,250	1,580,000
8	4	Team Utilization Rate	110	95
9	6	Customer Satisfaction Index	78	90
10	7	Team Satisfaction Index	91	90
11	8	Post-Deployment Support Hours	100	85

You confirm that the data will always start on row 3, and row 3 will always contain the column names. How should you shape the query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

To configure the query to start on row 3, select **[answer choice]**

- Keep top rows
- Remove errors
- Remove top rows

To use the values in row 3 as the column names, select **[answer choice]**

- Rename
- Replace values
- Use first row as headers

Answer:

Answer Area

To configure the query to start on row 3, select **[answer choice]**

- Keep top rows
- Remove errors
- Remove top rows

To use the values in row 3 as the column names, select **[answer choice]**

- Rename
- Replace values
- Use first row as headers

Explanation:

Remove top rows.

Use First row as headers.

Remove Top Rows: Use the "Remove Top Rows" function to eliminate the first two rows, bringing row 3 to the top.

Use First Row as Headers: Apply the "Use First Row as Headers" transformation to promote the current top row (originally row 3) to header status.

Conclusion:

By following these steps, you ensure that Power Query correctly interprets the dataset's structure, with appropriate headers and data rows, facilitating accurate data analysis in Power BI.

Question: 36

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a data source that contains a column. The column contains case sensitive data.

You have a Power BI semantic model in DirectQuery mode.

You connect to the model and discover that it contains undefined values and errors.

You need to resolve the issue.

Solution: You implicitly convert the values into the required type.

Does this meet the goal?

A.Yes
B.No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Correct answer is B:No.

The issue stems from the **case-sensitive data** in the column. Undefined values and errors are likely caused by mismatched case sensitivity between the **data source** and **Power BI semantic model** when working in **DirectQuery mode**.

Why the Suggested Solution Doesn't Meet the Goal:

Implicit Type Conversion:
This solution focuses on type conversion but does not address the core issue: **case sensitivity**.

Errors are not caused by a data type mismatch; they are due to **case sensitivity mismatches** in the source data, which is unrelated to type conversion.

Implicit type conversion will not resolve errors resulting from case sensitivity.

What Should Be Done:
To resolve the issue, you need to ensure that the **case sensitivity** is handled properly. The correct approach would involve:
Configuring the **DirectQuery connection** to ensure case-insensitive comparisons.

Using **Power Query transformations** to standardize the case of the column data (e.g., converting all text to lowercase or uppercase).

Verifying the settings in the source system to ensure consistency in case sensitivity.

Summary:
The proposed solution (**implicitly converting values into the required type**) does not address the core issue of **case sensitivity** in the data source.

Therefore, the correct answer is **B. No**.

Question: 37

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a data source that contains a column. The column contains case sensitive data.

You have a Power BI semantic model in DirectQuery mode.

You connect to the model and discover that it contains undefined values and errors.

You need to resolve the issue.

Solution: You change the semantic model mode.

Does this meet the goal?

A.Yes
B.No

Answer: B
Explanation:

No is a right answer.

Why Changing the Semantic Model Mode Doesn't Resolve the Issue:
Switching the semantic model from DirectQuery to Import or other modes won't inherently resolve case-sensitivity problems because:
The underlying data remains case-sensitive.

Undefined values and errors caused by case mismatches will still persist unless case sensitivity is addressed explicitly.

The problem is related to data handling rather than the model mode.

What Should Be Done:
To resolve the issue, you should:
Normalize the case of the column values in Power Query (e.g., convert all text to lowercase or uppercase). Ensure that the case sensitivity settings in the data source align with those in Power BI.

Configure DirectQuery settings to handle case sensitivity where applicable.

Summary:
Changing the semantic model mode does not solve the issue of case sensitivity in the data. The correct approach would involve addressing case sensitivity explicitly in the data source or during the transformation process.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. No.

Question: 38

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a data source that contains a column. The column contains case sensitive data.

You have a Power BI semantic model in DirectQuery mode.

You connect to the model and discover that it contains undefined values and errors.

You need to resolve the issue.

Solution: You normalize casing in the source query or Power Query Editor.

Does this meet the goal?

A.Yes

B.No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct answer is A:Yes.

The issue arises because the data source contains **case-sensitive data**, and the Power BI semantic model in **DirectQuery mode** encounters errors due to mismatches in case sensitivity. Normalizing the casing in the **source query** or **Power Query Editor** resolves this issue by ensuring consistency in how data is interpreted.

Why Normalizing Casing Resolves the Issue:

Case Normalization:

Transforming all text values in the column to either **lowercase** or **uppercase** eliminates case sensitivity issues. Power BI can then correctly match and interpret the data, preventing undefined values and errors.

DirectQuery Mode Compatibility:

By normalizing the casing in the source query or Power Query Editor, the data sent to the semantic model is consistent, and DirectQuery can function correctly.

How Normalizing Casing Works:

In **Power Query Editor**:

Use transformations like **"Transform > Format > Lowercase"** or **"Uppercase"** on the column containing case-sensitive data.

In the **source query** (if applicable):

Use SQL functions like LOWER() or UPPER() in the query to ensure consistent case handling at the data source level.

Why This Meets the Goal:

The solution directly addresses the root cause: case sensitivity.

It ensures consistent data comparison, preventing undefined values and errors in the semantic model.

Summary:

Normalizing casing in the **source query** or **Power Query Editor** effectively resolves case sensitivity issues in the data, ensuring that Power BI can interpret and process the data correctly. Therefore, the correct answer is **A. Yes**.

Question: 39 Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct

solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a data source that contains a column. The column contains case sensitive data.

You have a Power BI semantic model in DirectQuery mode.

You connect to the model and discover that it contains undefined values and errors.

You need to resolve the issue.

Solution: You add an index key and normalize casing in the data source.

Does this meet the goal?

A.Yes
B.No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct answer is A:Yes.

This solution effectively resolves the issue by addressing both the case sensitivity problem and ensuring the integrity of the data model with an index key. Therefore, the correct answer is A. Yes.

Question: 40 You have a Microsoft Excel file in a Microsoft OneDrive folder.

The file must be imported to a Power BI semantic model.

You need to ensure that the semantic model can be refreshed in PowerBi.com.

Which two connectors can you use to connect to the file? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A.Web
B.Excel Workbook
C.Folder
D.Text/CSV
E.SharePoint folder

Answer: AE

Explanation:

A. Web.

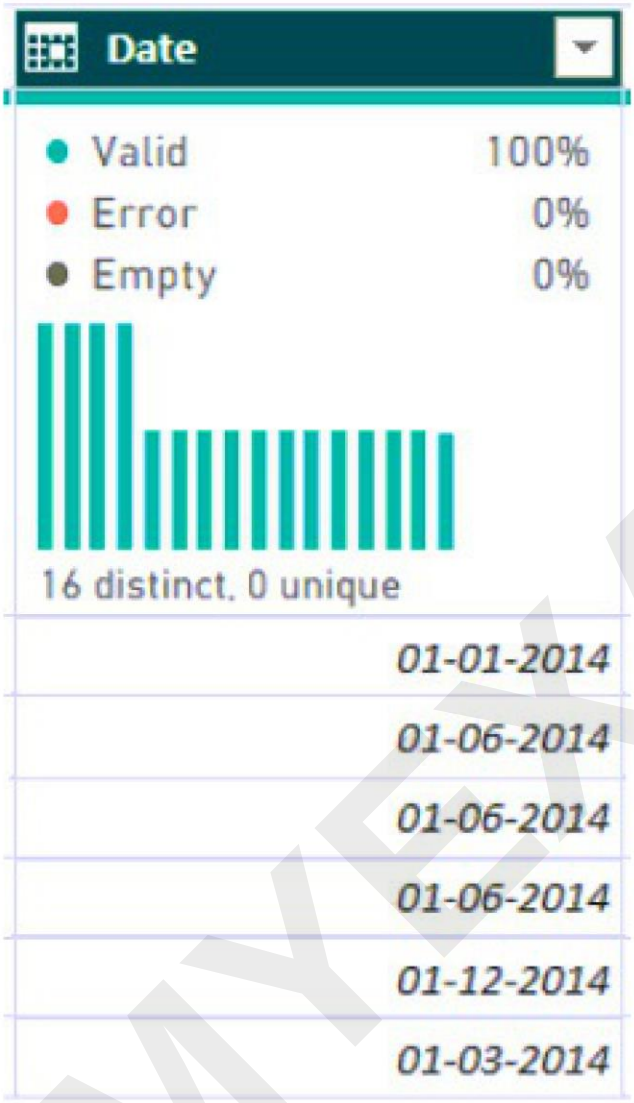
E. SharePoint folder.

1. **A. Web:**
   - The **Web connector** allows Power BI to access files via a URL, including files stored in **OneDrive.**
   - Using the shared link from OneDrive, the Web connector can directly fetch and refresh the file.
2. **E. SharePoint folder:**
   - OneDrive is built on **SharePoint Online**. Using the **SharePoint folder connector**, you can connect to files stored in OneDrive by providing the SharePoint path.
   - This supports scheduled refresh in **PowerBI.com**.

To connect to an Excel file stored in **OneDrive** and ensure it can be refreshed in **PowerBI.com**, the **Web** and **SharePoint folder** connectors are the best options. Therefore, the correct answers are **A and E**.

Question: 41

You use Power Query Editor to preview a column named Date as shown in the following exhibit.



You need to change the Date column to contain only the year. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you do?

A.Split the column by delimiter.

B.Split the column by number of characters.

C.Extract the text after the delimiter.

D.Transform the column to contain only the year.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Transform the column to contain only the year.

Minimal Administrative Effort:
By adding a new column, you preserve the original **Date** column while introducing a new column that contains just the year. This way, no data is lost, and the transformation is straightforward.

Using Power Query:
In Power Query, you can **Add Column > Date > Year**, which is an easy and direct way to extract the year from the date. This is typically a minimal-effort approach because it doesn't require complex formulas or additional steps.

Preserving Original Data:
Adding a new column ensures that you retain the original date data, which could be useful for other transformations or analysis.

Conclusion:
Option **D** is correct because it provides a simple way to **add a column** that contains the year, offering a non-invasive solution while keeping the original data intact. This aligns with the requirement for **minimal administrative effort**.

Question: 42

HOTSPOT

-

You are designing the data model for a Power BI semantic model.

You have the following tables in the star schema.

Name	Description
Date	Contains one row for each day from the last five years: Each row contains attributes for the year, quarter, month, week of the year, and day of the week. Date is the unique identifier of a row.
Patient	Contains one row per patient: Each row contains attributes for the patient key, patient source ID, first name, last name, date of birth, gender, address, city, state, and country. Patient key is the unique identifier of a row.
Test	Contains one row per test: Each row contains attributes for the test key, test source ID, type, and name. The test key is the unique identifier of a row.
Test Result	Contains one row per administered test: Each row contains attributes for the date the test was administered, test key, patient key, result value, and comments.

Which table is the fact table of the star schema, and which column in the Patient table is the surrogate key of the star schema? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

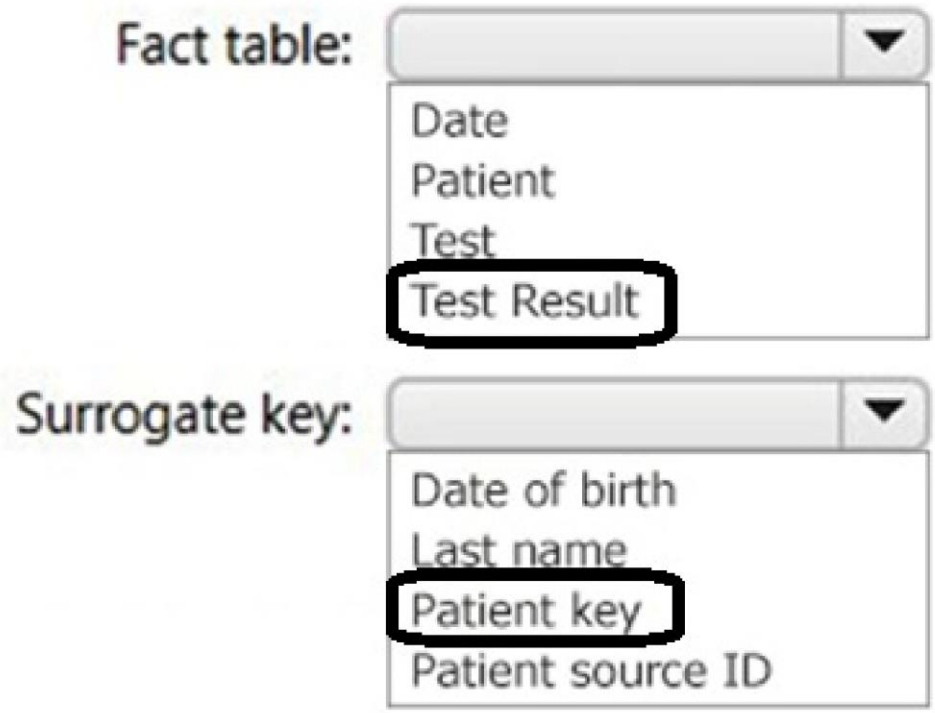
Answer Area

Fact table:
- Date
- Patient
- Test
- Test Result

Surrogate key:
- Date of birth
- Last name
- Patient key
- Patient source ID

Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Test Result.

Patient key.

Fact Table = Test Result:

1. **Test Result as the Fact Table:**
   - The **Test Result** table contains measurable or transactional data, such as test outcomes, dates, or scores.
   - This table serves as the **center of analysis**, as it aggregates metrics tied to patients, tests, or other related entities.
2. **Why It's the Fact Table:**
   - Fact tables often contain foreign keys linking to dimension tables. In this case, **Test Result** might link to dimension tables such as **Patient**, **Test Type**, or **Date**.

Surrogate Key = PatientKey:

1. **PatientKey as the Surrogate Key:**
   - While **PatientKey** typically belongs to a dimension table (e.g., Patient), its use as a surrogate key in the fact table suggests that **each test result is tied to a specific patient.**
   - This would mean that the **PatientKey** acts as a foreign key in the **Test Result** table and links each test record to a patient in the **Patient dimension table**.
2. **Why It's the Surrogate Key:**
   - If **PatientKey** is system-generated and uniquely identifies patients in the dataset, it can serve as a surrogate key.
   - It's possible the **Test Result** table uses this key to identify the patient associated with each test.

The correct answers, based on the configuration, are:

Fact Table: Test Result

Contains the core transactional or measurable data (e.g., test scores, results, dates).

Surrogate Key: PatientKey

Links each test record in the fact table to the corresponding patient in the **Patient dimension table**.

Question: 43 You use

Power BI Desktop to import two tables named Customer and Contacts.

The Customer table contains the following columns:

•Customer_Name

•Customer ID

•Website
The Contacts table contains the following columns:
•Contact ID
•Contact Email
•Contact Name
•Customer Name
A web-based contact form is used to fill the Contacts table. The data is not sanitized. You need to create a merge for the Customer and Contacts tables.

What should you do?

A.Disable fuzzy matching.
B.Enable fuzzy matching.
C.Set Join Kind to Left Outer.

Answer: B

Explanation:
enabling fuzzy matching (Option B), Power BI can perform a join that allows for slight variations and discrepancies in the "Customer Name" field between the two tables, effectively handling imperfect data. Fuzzy matching helps ensure that even non-exact matches are found and merged correctly, improving the accuracy of your merged dataset.

Disabling fuzzy matching would only allow exact matches, which may result in incomplete or inaccurate merges due to the unsanitized data. Setting the Join Kind to Left Outer doesn't address the issue of data inconsistencies and would still require exact matches unless fuzzy matching is enabled.

Question: 44 HOTSPOT

-

You are using Microsoft Power BI Desktop to profile data in Power Query Editor.
Table data is displayed as shown in the following exhibit.

_id	date	data.Entries.menuAmount
1	2024-02-07	01/01/1900
1	2024-02-07	02/01/1900
1	2024-02-07	Error

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Before you can transform the date column to show only the day, you must **[answer choice]:**

- change the data type.
- use the Parse command on the column.
- use the Replace Values command on the column.

To fix the error displayed for the data.Entries.menuAmount column, you must **[answer choice]:**

- change the data type.
- rename the column.
- use Conditional Formatting.

Answer:

Answer Area

Before you can transform the date column to show only the day, you must **[answer choice]:** change the data type.

- change the data type.
- use the Parse command on the column.
- use the Replace Values command on the column.

To fix the error displayed for the data.Entries.menuAmount column, you must **[answer choice]:** change the data type.

- change the data type.
- rename the column.
- use Conditional Formatting.

Explanation:

1. Before you can transform the date column to show only the day, you must:

Change the data type.

To extract only the day from a date column, you typically need to ensure that the column is in a date or datetime data type. If the column is not already in a date format, you will need to change its data type to a date or datetime format before performing any date-specific transformations.

2. To fix the error displayed for the data entries, menu Amount column, you must:

Change the data type.

If the menu Amount column contains errors, it might be due to an incorrect data type. For example, if the column is supposed to contain numeric values but is set as text, you would need to change the data type to numeric (e.g., integer or decimal) to resolve the errors.

Question: 45

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Power BI semantic model named Model1 that contains a table named Sales.

Sales contains 10 million records and the following data.

Column name	Data type	Description
PurchaseID	Text	Contains a unique ID for each order
CustomerID	Text	Contains a unique ID for each customer
PurchaseDateTime	Date/Time/Timezone	Contains the date and time that each order occurred
Region	Text	Contains the region where each order occurred
TotalAmount	Decimal number	Contains the total cost of each order

The related report displays the weekly sales per region.

You need to minimize the size of Model1.

How should you modify the CustomerID column and the PurchaseDateTime column? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

CustomerID:

- Change the data type to Binary.
- Remove any duplicate values.
- Remove the column.

PurchaseDateTime:

- Change the data type to Duration.
- Remove the column.
- Split the column into separate date and time columns.

Answer:

Answer Area

CustomerID: Remove the column.

PurchaseDateTime: Split the column into separate date and time columns.

Explanation:

Customer ID : **Remove the column.**

The CustomerID field is typically a unique identifier for customers in a dataset.

Removing this column suggests that the CustomerID is not necessary for the analysis being performed. This might be applicable in cases where the dataset is being anonymized, or if the column does not contribute to the required insights.

PurchaseDateTime :**Split the column into separate date and time columns.**

The PurchaseDateTime field likely contains a timestamp, which includes both date and time information. Splitting it into separate date and time columns makes it easier to analyze trends based on dates (e.g., daily sales) or time (e.g., peak purchasing hours).

This transformation is commonly performed in data preprocessing to facilitate time-based analysis.

Question: 46 You have a Microsoft Power BI Desktop report named Report1 that uses an Azure SQL database as a data source. A user named User1 plans to create a report by using the same data source as Report1.

You need to simplify the connection to the data source for User1.

Which type of file should you create?

A.PBIDS
B.XLSX
C.PBIT
D.PBIX

Answer: A

Explanation:

A. PBIDS.

A .pbids (Power BI data source) file is specifically designed to simplify connections to a data source. If the user double-clicks the .pbids file, Power BI Desktop opens and automatically connects them to the specified data source—making it easy for someone else (User1) to reuse the same Azure SQL connection as in Report1.

Question: 47 HOTSPOT

-

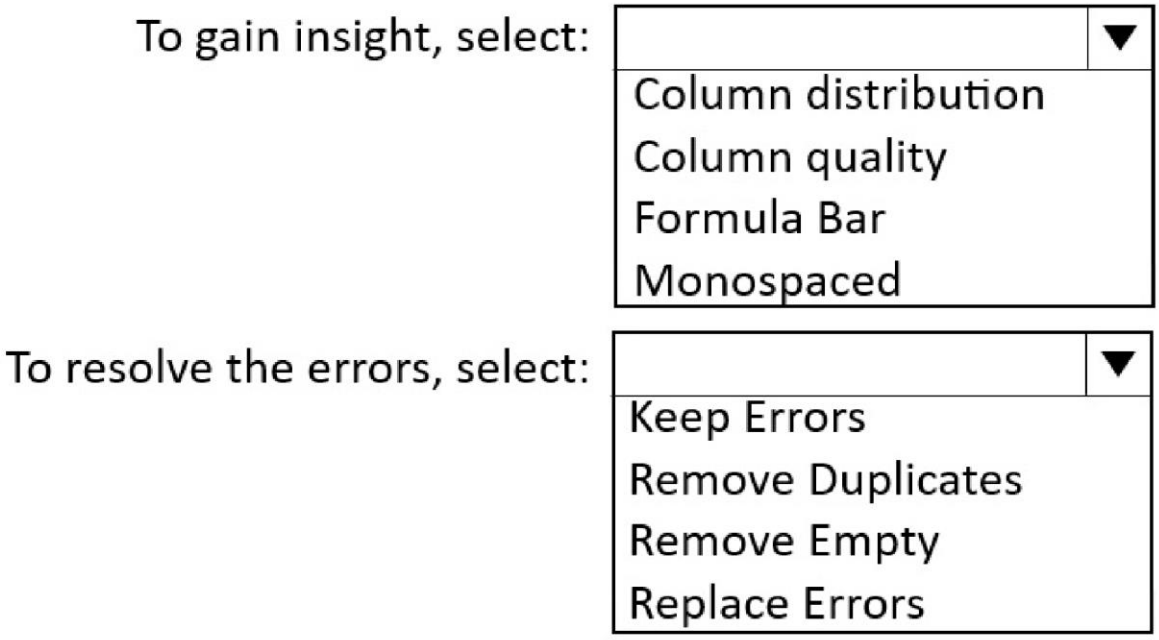
You have a Power BI semantic model.

You discover that the semantic model contains values that display as errors.

You need to use data profiling features in Power Query to preview the data and identify the issues.

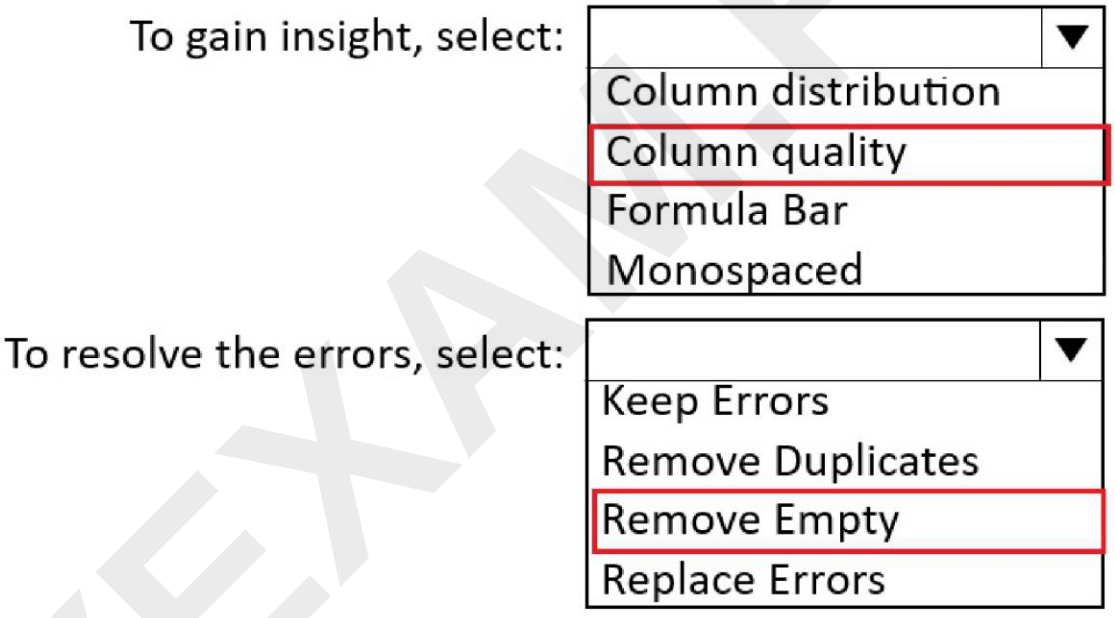
What should you select to gain insight into the number of errors in the model, and what should you select to resolve the errors? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

1. To gain insight, Select: **Column quality.**

Column quality provides useful information about valid, error, and empty values in a column. This helps assess the data's reliability and cleanliness before analysis.

It is particularly useful when dealing with datasets that may have missing or incorrect values. 2. To resolve the errors, Select: **Remove Empty.**

Remove Empty helps eliminate blank or missing values from the dataset.

Empty values can cause issues in data analysis, affecting calculations and visualizations.
Removing empty values ensures cleaner and more accurate data.

Question: 48 You plan to create a Power BI semantic model named Model1 that will contain data from an Azure SQL database named DB1.

Model1 must show updated data within two minutes of the data being updated in DB1.

You need to select a connectivity mode for the connection to DB1.

What should you choose?

A.DirectQuery
B.live connection
C.import

Answer: A

Explanation:

A. Direct Query.

Direct Query Mode – Queries are sent to the data source in real-time without importing data.

DirectQuery mode ensures that Power BI always retrieves the latest data directly from DB1 every time a user interacts with a report.

Question: 49 You need to create a semantic model in Power BI Desktop. The solution must meet the following requirements:•The model must contain a table named Orders that has one row per order. Each row will contain the total amount per order.
•The orders must be filtered to the selected CustomerID value.
•Users must select the CustomerID value from a list.
•The list of customers must come from an OData source.

Which three objects should you create in Power Query Editor? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A.an Orders query that has a filter on CustomerID
B.a Customers query that has a filter on CustomerID
C.an Orders query that has a single column containing a list of customers
D.a Customers query that has a single column containing a list of customer IDs E.a parameter for CustomerID that uses a query to populate the suggested values

F.a parameter for CustomerID that uses manually entered values to populate the suggested values

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

A. An Orders query that has a filter on CustomerID: This query will fetch the orders and apply a filter based on the selected CustomerID to ensure the orders are filtered to the selected CustomerID value.

D. A Customers query that has a single column containing a list of customer IDs: This query will fetch the list of customers from the OData source and provide a list of customer IDs that users can select from.

E. A parameter for CustomerID that uses a query to populate the suggested values: This parameter will be used to dynamically filter the Orders query based on the selected CustomerID value. It will use the Customers query to populate the suggested values for the CustomerID parameter.

Question: 50 You are creating a report in Power BI Desktop.
You load a data extract that includes a free text field named coll.
You need to analyze the frequency distribution of the string lengths in col1. The solution must not affect the size of the model.
What should you do?

A. In the report, add a DAX calculated column that calculates the length of col1
B. In the report, add a DAX function that calculates the average length of col1
C. From Power Query Editor, add a column that calculates the length of col1
D. From Power Query Editor, change the distribution for the Column profile to group by length for col1

Answer: D

Explanation:

A will affect the size of the model as would C.

B doesn't give you enough information about the distribution (just the average) D is the right answer.

1. Power Query Editor -> View -> Enable Column Profile
2. Select three dots (top left corner) in the profile pane appear at the bottom of the Query Editor window.

3. Group By -> Text length

Using Column Profiling in Power Query Editor allows you to analyze the frequency distribution of string lengths in col1 without adding new columns or increasing the size of the model. This meets the requirements efficiently, as the analysis is performed in-memory and not persisted in the model.

Question: 51 You have a collection of reports for the HR department of your company. The datasets use row-level security (RLS). The company has multiple sales regions.

Each sales region has an HR manager.
You need to ensure that the HR managers can interact with the data from their region only. The HR managers must be prevented from changing the layout of the reports.
How should you provision access to the reports for the HR managers?

A. Publish the reports in an app and grant the HR managers access permission.

B. Create a new workspace, copy the datasets and reports, and add the HR managers as members of the workspace.

C. Publish the reports to a different workspace other than the one hosting the datasets.

D. Add the HR managers as members of the existing workspace that hosts the reports and the datasets.

Answer: A

Explanation:

correct ans looks as A since an app would prevent to change the layout

In the Power BI service, members of a workspace have access to datasets in the workspace. RLS doesn't restrict this data access. and RLS is used to restrict access to data not to layout of the report. Members are allowed to change the report layout.

Reference:

https://kunaltripathy.com/2021/10/06/bring-your-power-bi-to-power-apps-portal-part-ii/

Question: 52

You need to provide a user with the ability to add members to a workspace. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
Which role should you assign to the user?

A. Viewer

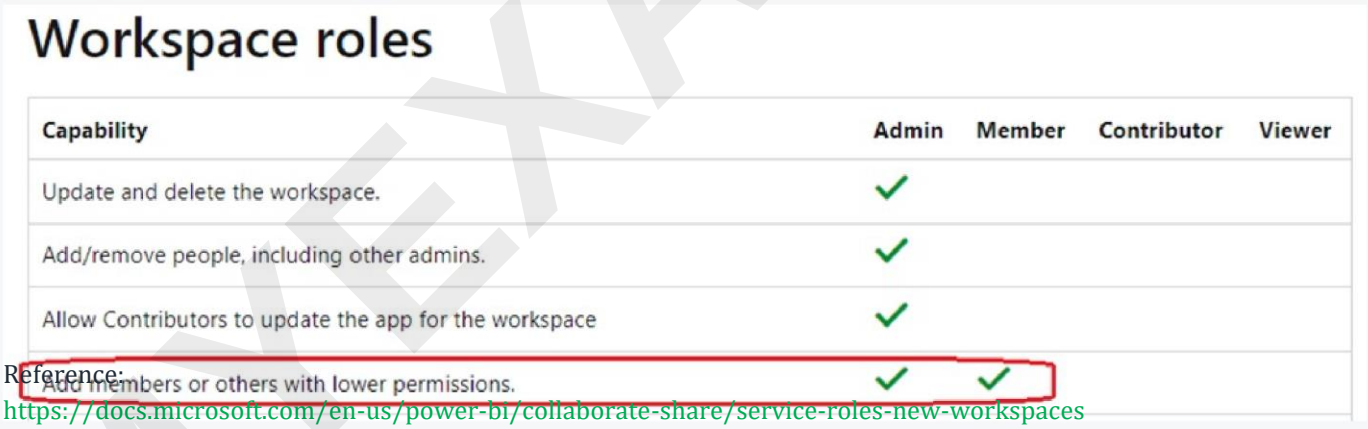
B. Admin

C. Contributor

D. Member

Answer: D

Explanation:
Member role allows adding members or other with lower permissions to the workspace.



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/collaborate-share/service-roles-new-workspaces

Question: 53

You have a Power BI query named Sales that imports the columns shown in the following table.

Name	Description	Sample value
ID	A unique value that represents a sale	10253
Sale_Date	Sales date A column to extract the date of the sale	2021-11-23T09:53:00
Customer_ID	Represents a unique customer ID number	13158
Delivery_Time	Elapsed delivery time in hours Can contain null values	51.52
Status	Sales status Contains only the following two values: Finished and Canceled	Finished
Canceled_Date	Cancellation date and time Can contain null values	2021-11-24T14:11:23

Users only use the date part of the Sales_Date field. Only rows with a Status of Finished are used in analysis. You need to reduce the load times of the query without affecting the analysis.
Which two actions achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE:
Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Remove the rows in which Sales[Status] has a value of Canceled.
B. Remove Sales[Sales_Date].
C. Change the data type of Sale[Delivery_Time] to Integer.
D. Split Sales[Sale_Date] into separate date and time columns.
E. Remove Sales[Canceled Date].

Answer: AD

Explanation:

A: Removing uninteresting rows will increase query performance.

D: Splitting the Sales_Date column will make comparisons on the Sales date faster.

The Power BI Desktop data model only supports date/time, but they can be formatted as dates or times independently. Date/Time – Represents both a date and time value. Underneath the covers, the Date/Time value is stored as a Decimal Number Type. Since there's a T in the dates column before split, it's saved as a source text value. Splitting converts it to a numeric value. This reduces the size.

Question: 54

You build a report to analyze customer transactions from a database that contains the tables shown in the following table.

Table name	Column name
Customer	CustomerID (primary key)
	Name
	State
	Email
Transaction	TransactionID (primary key)
	CustomerID (foreign key)
	Date
	Amount

You import the tables.
Which relationship should you use to link the tables?

A. one-to-many from Transaction to Customer
B. one-to-one between Customer and Transaction
C. many-to-many between Customer and Transaction
D. one-to-many from Customer to Transaction

Answer: D

Explanation:
One on the primary Key side (customer table), many on the foreign key side (Transaction table) of the relation.

Question: 55

You have a custom connector that returns ID, From, To, Subject, Body, and Has Attachments for every email sent during the past year. More than 10 million records are returned.
You build a report analyzing the internal networks of employees based on whom they send emails to.
You need to prevent report recipients from reading the analyzed emails. The solution must minimize the model size. What should you do?

A. From Model view, set the Subject and Body columns to Hidden.
B. Remove the Subject and Body columns during the import.
C. Implement row-level security (RLS) so that the report recipients can only see results based on the emails they sent.

Answer: B

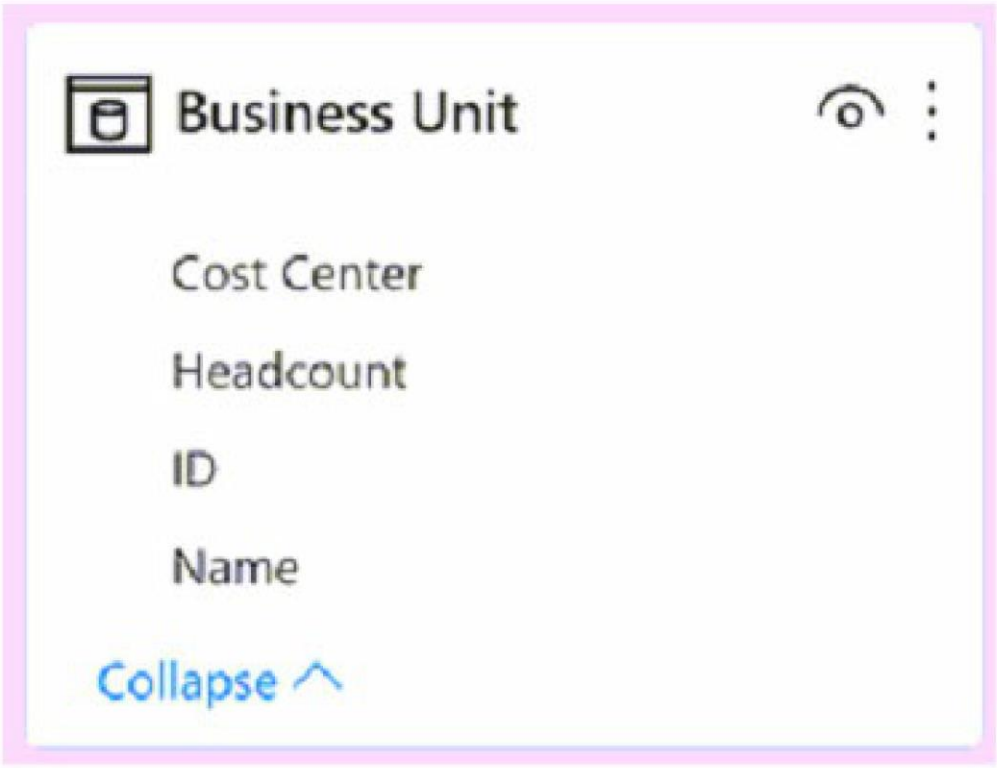
Explanation:

"prevent report recipients from reading the analyzed emails"

The Subject and the Body are not needed in the report. Dropping them resolves the security problem and minimizes the model.

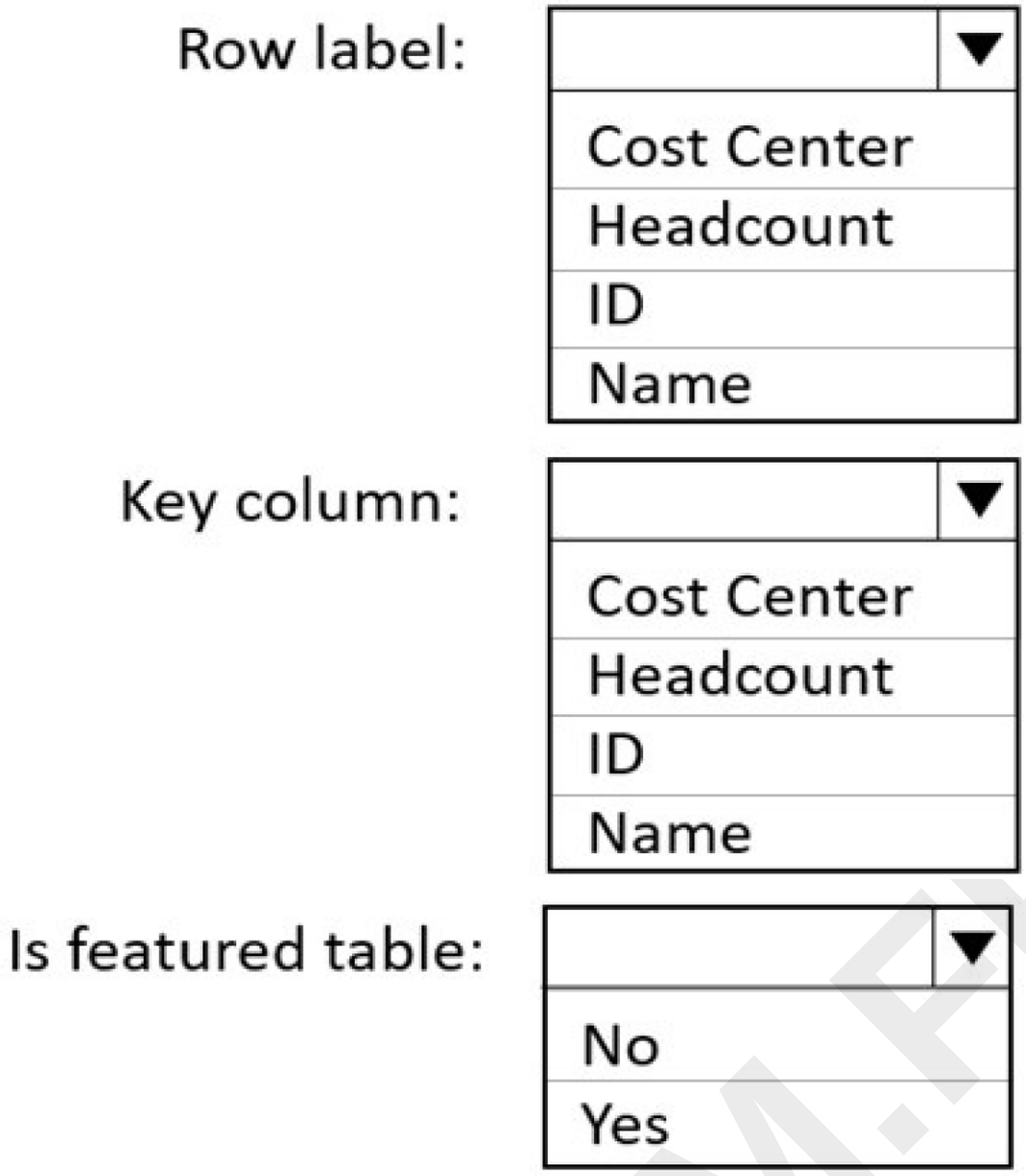
Question: 56

HOTSPOT -
You create a Power BI dataset that contains the table shown in the following exhibit.



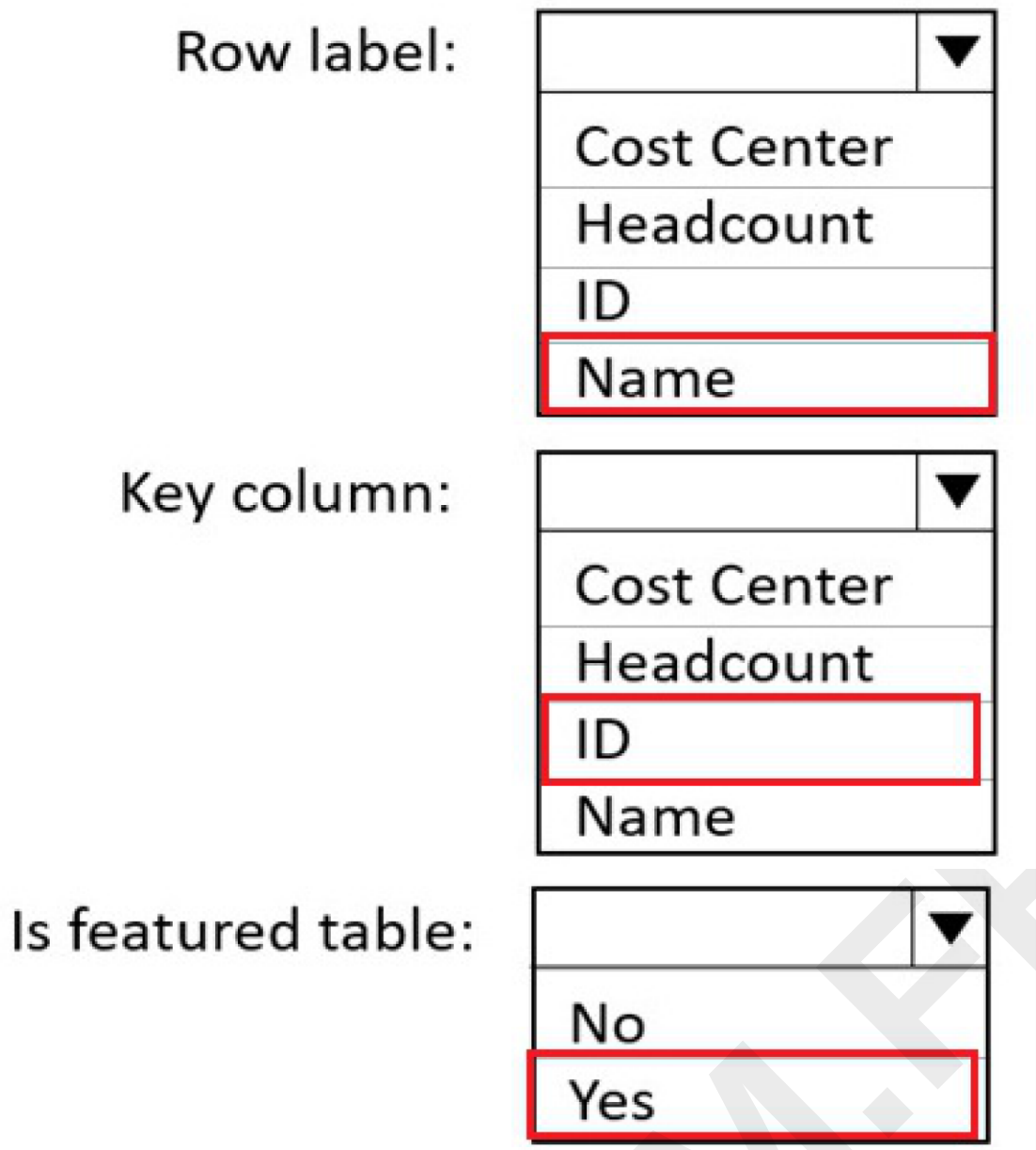
You need to make the table available as an organizational data type in Microsoft Excel.
How should you configure the properties of the table? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Box 1:Row label: Name

See: https://www.myonlinetraininghub.com/power-bi-organizational-data-types-in-excel#:~:text=Power%20BI%20Organizational%20Data%20Types%20in%20Excel%20allow%20you%20to,company%2C%20to%20name%20a%20few.

Box 2: ID -

The Key column field value provides the unique ID for the row. This value enables Excel to link a cell to a specific row in the table.

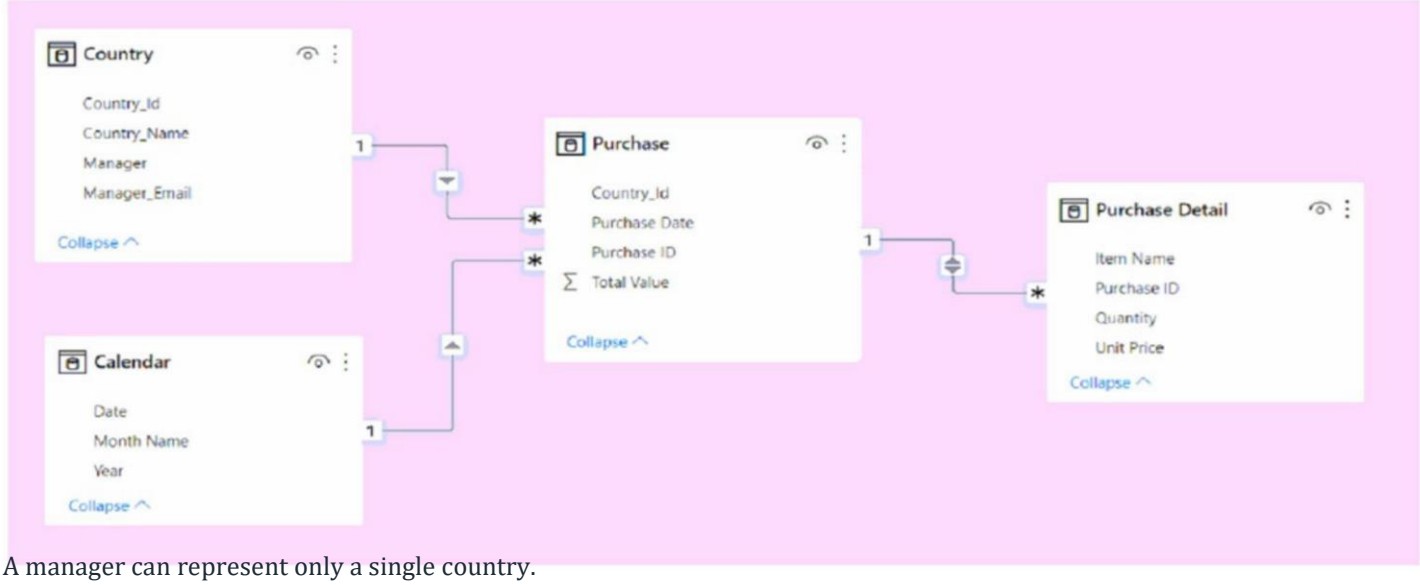
Box 3: Yes -

In the Data Types Gallery in Excel, your users can find data from featured tables in your Power BI datasets.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/collaborate-share/service-create-excel-featured-tables

Question: 57 You have the Power BI model shown in the following exhibit.



A manager can represent only a single country.
You need to use row-level security (RLS) to meet the following requirements:☞
The managers must only see the data of their respective country.
☞ The number of RLS roles must be minimized.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Create a single role that filters Country[Manager_Email] by using the USERNAME DAX function.

B. Create a single role that filters Country[Manager_Email] by using the USEROBJECTID DAX function. C. For the relationship between Purchase Detail and Purchase, select Apply security filter in both directions. D. Create one role for each country.

E. For the relationship between Purchase and Purchase Detail, change the Cross filter direction to Single.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

A: You can take advantage of the DAX functions username() or userprincipalname() within your dataset. You can use them within expressions in Power BI
Desktop. When you publish your model, it will be used within the Power BI service.

Note: To define security roles, follow these steps.

Import data into your Power BI Desktop report, or configure a DirectQuery connection.

1. From the Modeling tab, select Manage Roles.

2. From the Manage roles window, select Create.

3. Under Roles, provide a name for the role.

4. Under Tables, select the table to which you want to apply a DAX rule.

5. In the Table filter DAX expression box, enter the DAX expressions. This expression returns a value of true or false. For example: [Entity ID] = Value.

6. After you've created the DAX expression, select the checkmark above the expression box to validate the expression.

Note: You can use username() within this expression.

7. Select Save.

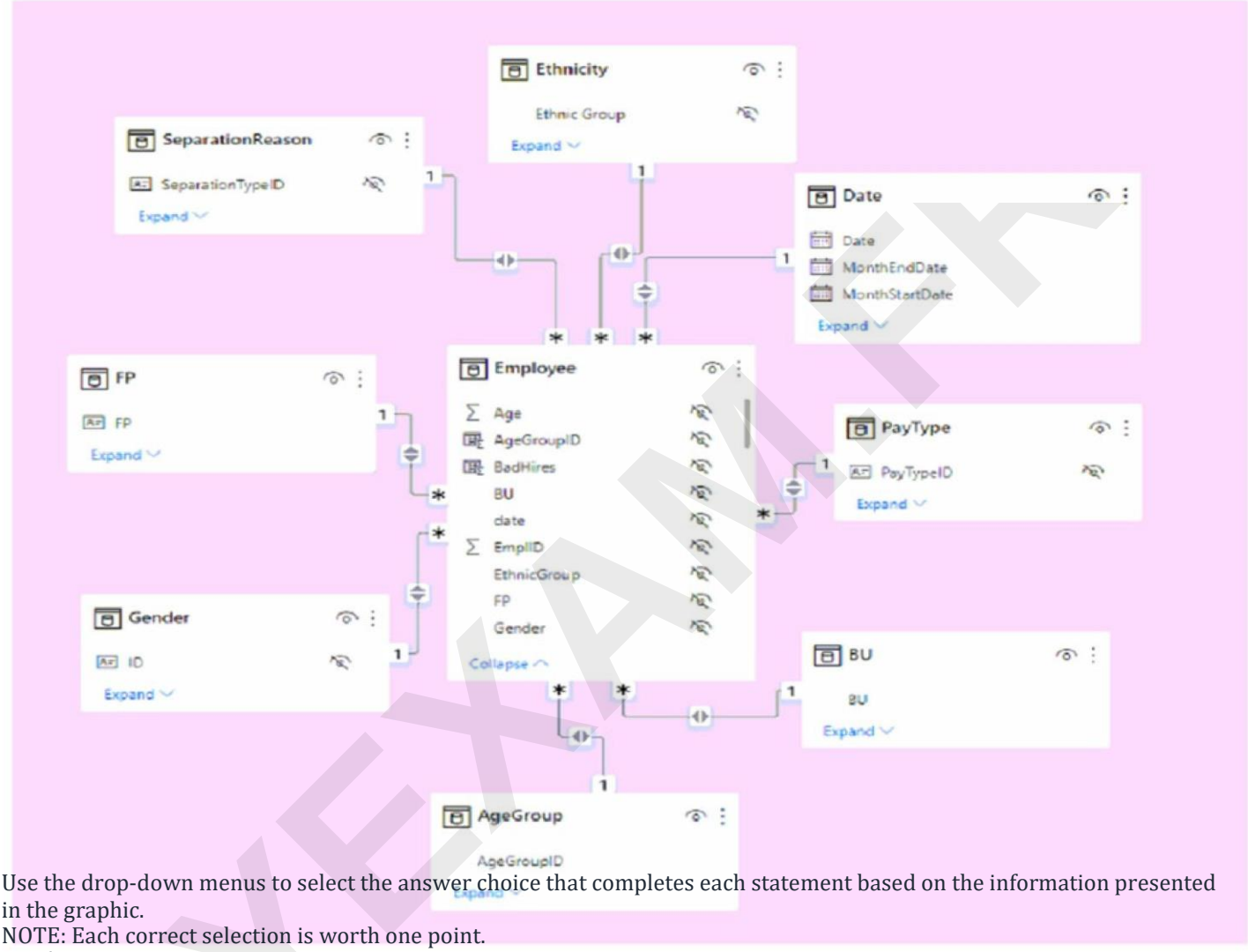
C: By default, row-level security filtering uses single-directional filters, whether the relationships are set to single direction or bi-directional. You can manually enable bi-directional cross-filtering with row-level security by selecting the relationship and checking the Apply security filter in both directions checkbox. Select this option when you've also implemented dynamic row-level security at the server level, where row-level security is based on username or login ID.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/enterprise/service-admin-rls

Question: 58

HOTSPOT -
You have a Power BI imported dataset that contains the data model shown in the following exhibit.



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

Changing the **[answer choke]** setting of the relationships will improve report query performance.

- Cardinality
- Cross filter direction
- Assume Referential Integrity

The data model is organized into a **[answer choice]**.

- star schema
- snowflake schema
- denormalized table

Answer:

Answer Area

Changing the **[answer choice]**setting of the relationships will improve report query performance.

- Cardinality
- Cross filter direction
- Assume Referential Integrity

The data model is organized into a **[answer choice]**.

- star schema
- snowflake schema
- denormalized table

Explanation:

Box 1: cross filter direction -

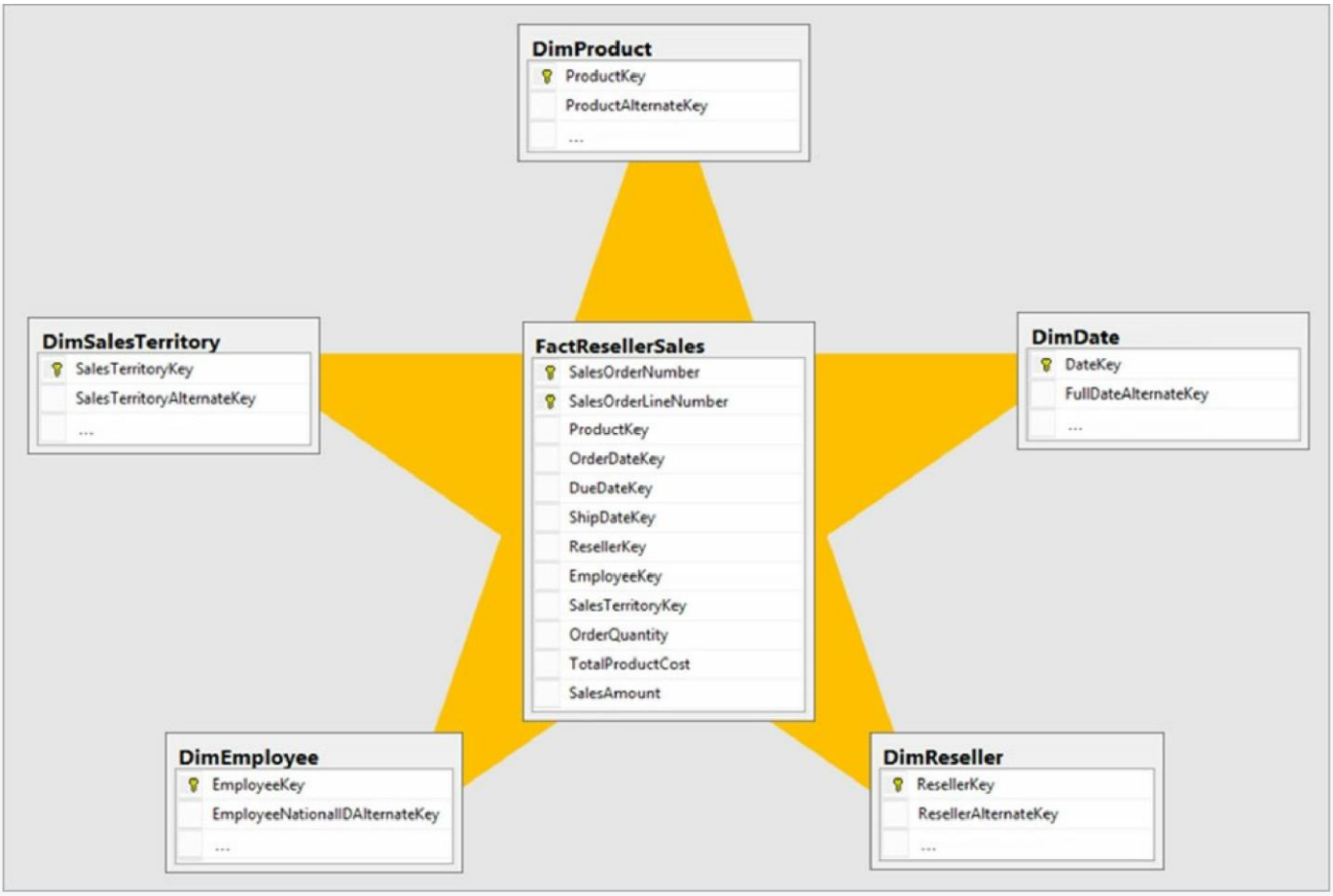
As the answer correctly states "Assume Referential Integrity" only works for direct query connections.

Box 2: Star schema -

Star schema is a mature modeling approach widely adopted by relational data warehouses. It requires modelers to classify their model tables as either dimension or fact.

Generally, dimension tables contain a relatively small number of rows. Fact tables, on the other hand, can contain a very large number of rows and continue to grow over time.

Example:



Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-assume-referential-integrity
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/star-schema

Question: 59

HOTSPOT -
You have a Power BI model that contains a table named Sales and a related date table. Sales contains a measure named Total Sales.
You need to create a measure that calculates the total sales from the equivalent month of the previous year.
How should you complete the calculation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE:
Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

```
Sales Previous Year =
```

[▼]
- CALCULATE
- EVALUATE
- SUM
- SUMX

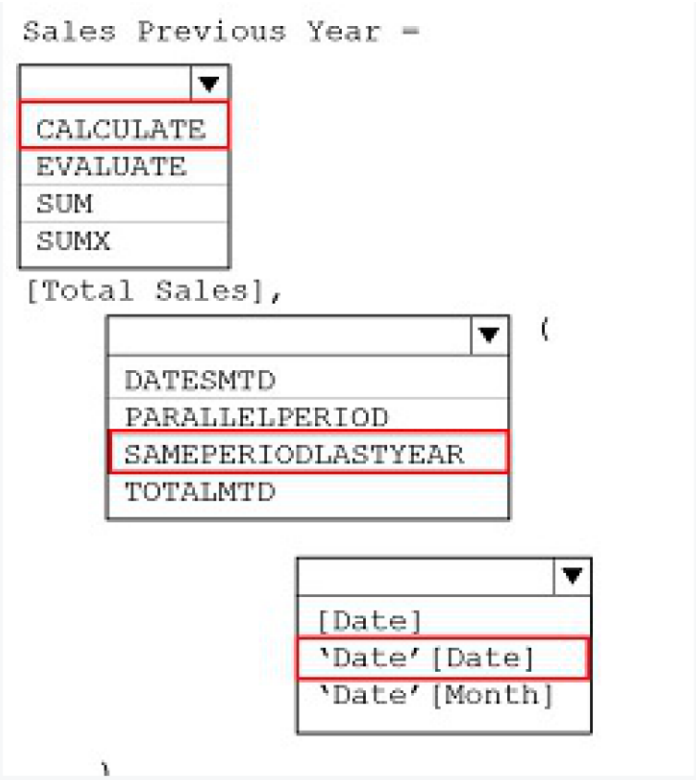
```
[Total Sales],
```

[▼] (
- DATESMTD
- PARALLELPERIOD
- SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR
- TOTALMTD

[▼]
- [Date]
- 'Date'[Date]
- 'Date'[Month]

```
    )
)
```

Answer:



Explanation:

CALCULATE

SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR

'DATE'[DATE]

Box 1: CALCULATE -

Box 2: SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR

accepts a data column, Month will usually be either text (Jan) or Integer (1). so: CALCULATE([Total Sales], SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR('Date'[Date]))

Box 3: 'DATE' [DATE]

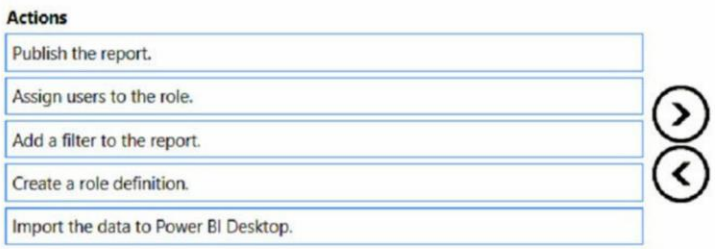
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/parallelperiod-function-dax https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/sameperiodlastyear-function-dax

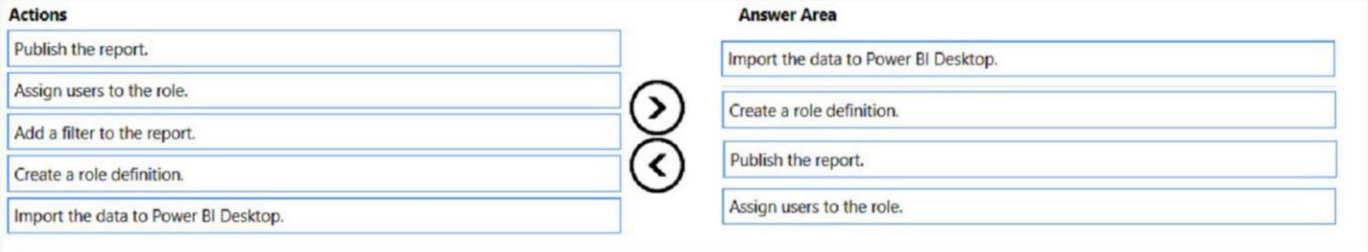
Question: 60 DRAG

DROP -

You plan to create a report that will display sales data from the last year for multiple regions.
You need to restrict access to individual rows of the data on a per region-basis by using roles.
Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
Select and Place:



Answer:



Explanation:
With respect, you can not assign users to a role until AFTER the report has been published to the Power BI Service. Those posting that you create the role and then assign users to the role BEFORE publishing are incorrect. Roles are created in Power BI Desktop. Desktop does not have any way to assign users to the roles. They are empty when created. Role assignment happens in the service.

Publish the report to the Power BI service. Go to your Workspace, using the Dataset, select the More Options menu(...) and click Security. This is where the Roles are populated.

1) Import your data into Power BI Desktop

2) Create the role definition (on the Modeling tab)

3) Publish the report to the Power BI service

4) Assign users to the role

Question: 61 DRAG DROP -

You create a data model in Power BI.
Report developers and users provide feedback that the data model is too complex. The model contains the following tables.

Table name	Column name	Data type
Sales_Region	region_id	Integer
	name	Varchar
Region_Manager	region_id	Integer
	manager_id	Integer
Sales_Manager	sales_manager_id	Integer
	name	Varchar
	region_id	Integer
Manager	manager_id	Integer
	name	Varchar

The model has the following relationships:

☞ There is a one-to-one relationship between Sales_Region and Region_Manager.

☞ There are more records in Manager than in Region_Manager, but every record in Region_Manager has a corresponding record in Manager.

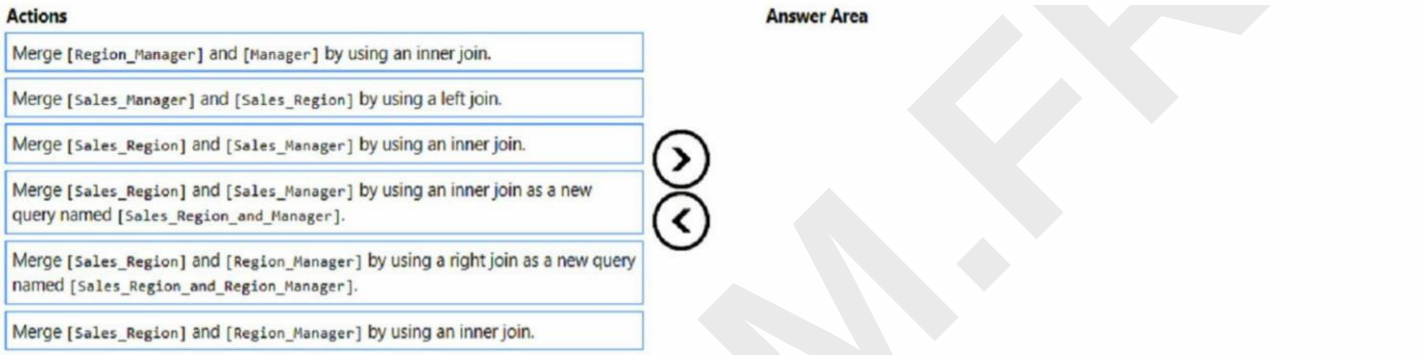
☞ There are more records in Sales_Manager than in Sales_Region, but every record in Sales_Region has a corresponding record in Sales_Manager.

You need to denormalize the model into a single table. Only managers who are associated to a sales region must be included in the reports.

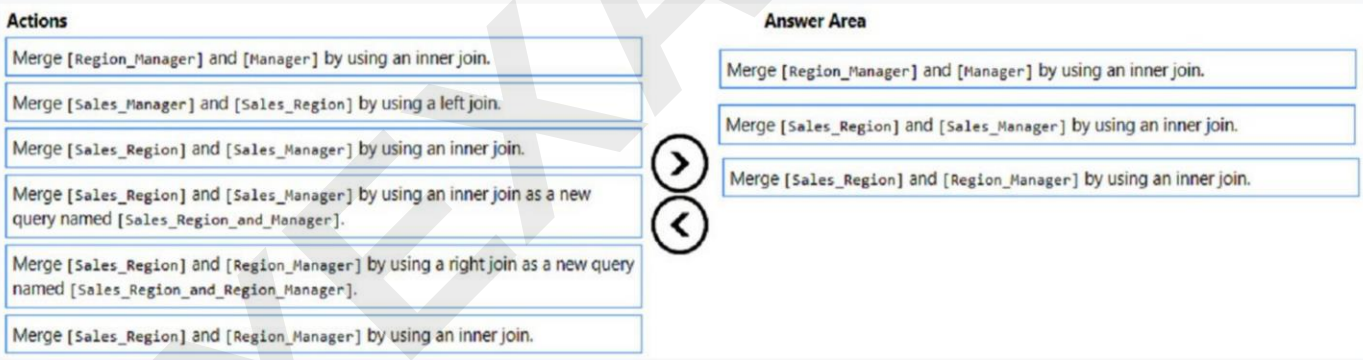
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Select and Place:



Answer:



Explanation:

1.Merge [Region_Manager] and [Manager] by using an inner join.

3.Merge [Sales_Region] and [Sales_Manager] by using an inner join.

6.Merge [Sales_Region] and [Region_Manager] by using an inner join.

Question: 62

You have a Microsoft Power BI report. The size of PBIX file is 550 MB. The report is accessed by using an App workspace in shared capacity of powerbi.com.
The report uses an imported dataset that contains one fact table. The fact table contains 12 million rows. The dataset is scheduled to refresh twice a day at 08:00 and 17:00.
The report is a single page that contains 15 AppSource visuals and 10 default visuals.
Users say that the report is slow to load the visuals when they access and interact with the report.
You need to recommend a solution to improve the performance of the report.
What should you recommend?

A. Change any DAX measures to use iterator functions.
B. Enable visual interactions.
C. Replace the default visuals with AppSource visuals.
D. Split the visuals onto multiple pages.

Answer: D

Explanation:
One page with many visuals may also make your report loading slow. Please appropriately reduce the number of visualizations on one page.

Reference:
https://community.powerbi.com/t5/Desktop/Visuals-are-loading-extremely-slow/td-p/1565668

Question: 63

HOTSPOT -
You are creating a Microsoft Power BI imported data model to perform basket analysis. The goal of the analysis is to identify which products are usually bought together in the same transaction across and within sales territories.
You import a fact table named Sales as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Results Messages

	SalesRowID	ProductKey	OrderDateKey	OrderDate	CustomerKey	SalesTerritoryKey	SalesOrderNumber	SalesOrderLineNumber	OrderQuantity	LineTotal	TaxAmt	Freight	LastModified	AuditID
1	1	310	20101229	2010-12-29 00:00:00.000	21768	6	SO43697	1	1	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568	2011-01-10 00:00:00.000	127
2	2	346	20101229	2010-12-29 00:00:00.000	28389	7	SO43698	1	1	3399.99	271.9992	84.9998	2011-01-10 00:00:00.000	127
3	3	346	20101229	2010-12-29 00:00:00.000	25863	1	SO43699	1	1	3399.99	271.9992	84.9998	2011-01-10 00:00:00.000	127
4	4	336	20101229	2010-12-29 00:00:00.000	14501	4	SO43700	1	1	699.0982	55.9279	17.4775	2011-01-10 00:00:00.000	127
5	5	346	20101229	2010-12-29 00:00:00.000	11003	9	SO43701	1	1	3399.99	271.9992	84.9998	2011-01-10 00:00:00.000	127
6	6	311	20101230	2010-12-30 00:00:00.000	27645	4	SO43702	1	1	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568	2011-01-11 00:00:00.000	127
7	7	346	20101230	2010-12-30 00:00:00.000	16624	9	SO43703	1	1	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568	2011-01-11 00:00:00.000	127

The related dimension tables are imported into the model.
Sales contains the data shown in the following table.

Column name	Data type	Description
SalesRowID	Integer	ID of the row from the source system, which represents a unique combination of SalesOrderNumber and SalesOrderLineNumber
ProductKey	Integer	Surrogate key that relates to the product dimension
OrderDateKey	Integer	Surrogate key that relates to the date dimension and is in the YYYYMMDD format
OrderDate	Datetime	Date and time an order was processed
CustomerKey	Integer	Surrogate key that relates to the customer dimension
SalesTerritoryKey	Integer	Surrogate key that relates to the sales territory dimension
SalesOrderNumber	Text	Unique identifier of an order
SalesOrderLineNumber	Integer	Unique identifier of a line within an order
OrderQuantity	Integer	Quantity of the product ordered
LineTotal	Decimal	Total sales amount of a line before tax
TaxAmt	Decimal	Amount of tax charged for the items on a specified line within an order
Freight	Decimal	Amount of freight charged for the items on a specified line within an order
LastModified	Datetime	The date and time that a row was last modified in the source system
AuditID	Integer	The ID of the data load process that last updated a row

You are evaluating how to optimize the model.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE:
Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The SalesRowID and AuditID columns can be removed from the model without impeding the analysis goals.	○	○
Both the OrderDateKey and OrderDate columns are necessary to perform the basket analysis.	○	○
The TaxAmt column must retain the current number of decimal places to perform the basket analysis.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The SalesRowID and AuditID columns can be removed from the model without impeding the analysis goals.	○	○
Both the OrderDateKey and OrderDate columns are necessary to perform the basket analysis.	○	○
The TaxAmt column must retain the current number of decimal places to perform the basket analysis.	○	○

Explanation:
Box 1: Yes -
Those two columns not need in the analysis.

Box 2: No -
Can remove the surrogate key OrderDateKey from the analysis.

Box 3: No -
Tax charged not relevant for the analysis.

Question: 64 You have a Microsoft Power BI data model that contains three tables named Orders, Date, and City. There is a one-to-many relationship between Date and
Orders and between City and Orders.
The model contains two row-level security (RLS) roles named Role1 and Role2. Role1 contains the following filter.
City[State Province] = "Kentucky"
Role2 contains the following filter.

Date[Calendar Year] = 2020 -
If a user is a member of both Role1 and Role2, what data will they see in a report that uses the model?

A. The user will see data for which the State Province value is Kentucky or where the Calendar Year is 2020. B. The user will receive an error and will not be able to see the data in the report.

C. The user will only see data for which the State Province value is Kentucky.

D. The user will only see data for which the State Province value is Kentucky and the Calendar Year is 2020.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A, from the Microsoft documentation (https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/rls-guidance): "When a report user is assigned to multiple roles, RLS filters become additive. It means report users can see table rows that represent the union of those filters."

This means that you would see all data where either Role1 OR Role2 applies, so the answer is A not D.

Example from MS Learn linked below:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/rls-guidance

"Consider a model with two roles: The first role, named Workers, restricts access to all Payroll table rows by using the following rule expression:

DAX:

FALSE()

A rule will return no table rows when its expression evaluates to false.

Yet, a second role, named Managers, allows access to all Payroll table rows by using the following rule expression:

DAX:

TRUE()

Take care: Should a report user map to both roles, they'll see all Payroll table rows."

It seems to be indeed A in that scenario. User will see the data from the first as well as the second filter, it is FILTER A OR FILTER B (not FILTER A AND FILTER B)

Question: 65

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You are modeling data by using Microsoft Power BI. Part of the data model is a large Microsoft SQL Server table named Order that has more than 100 million records.
During the development process, you need to import a sample of the data from the Order table.
Solution: From Power Query Editor, you import the table and then add a filter step to the query.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
This would load the entire table in the first step.
Instead: You add a WHERE clause to the SQL statement.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/native-database-query

Question: 66

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You are modeling data by using Microsoft Power BI. Part of the data model is a large Microsoft SQL Server table named Order that has more than 100 million records.
During the development process, you need to import a sample of the data from the Order table.
Solution: You write a DAX expression that uses the FILTER function.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead: You add a WHERE clause to the SQL statement.

Note: DAX is not a language designed to fetch the data like SQL rather than used for data analysis purposes.
It is always a better and recommended approach to transform the data as close to the data source itself. For example, your data source is a relational database; then, it's better to go with T-SQL.

SQL is a structured query language, whereas DAX is a formula language used for data analysis purposes. When our data is stored in some structured database systems like SQL server management studio, MySQL, or others, we have to use SQL to fetch the stored data.

Reference:

https://www.learndax.com/dax-vs-sql-when-to-use-dax-over-sql/

Question: 67

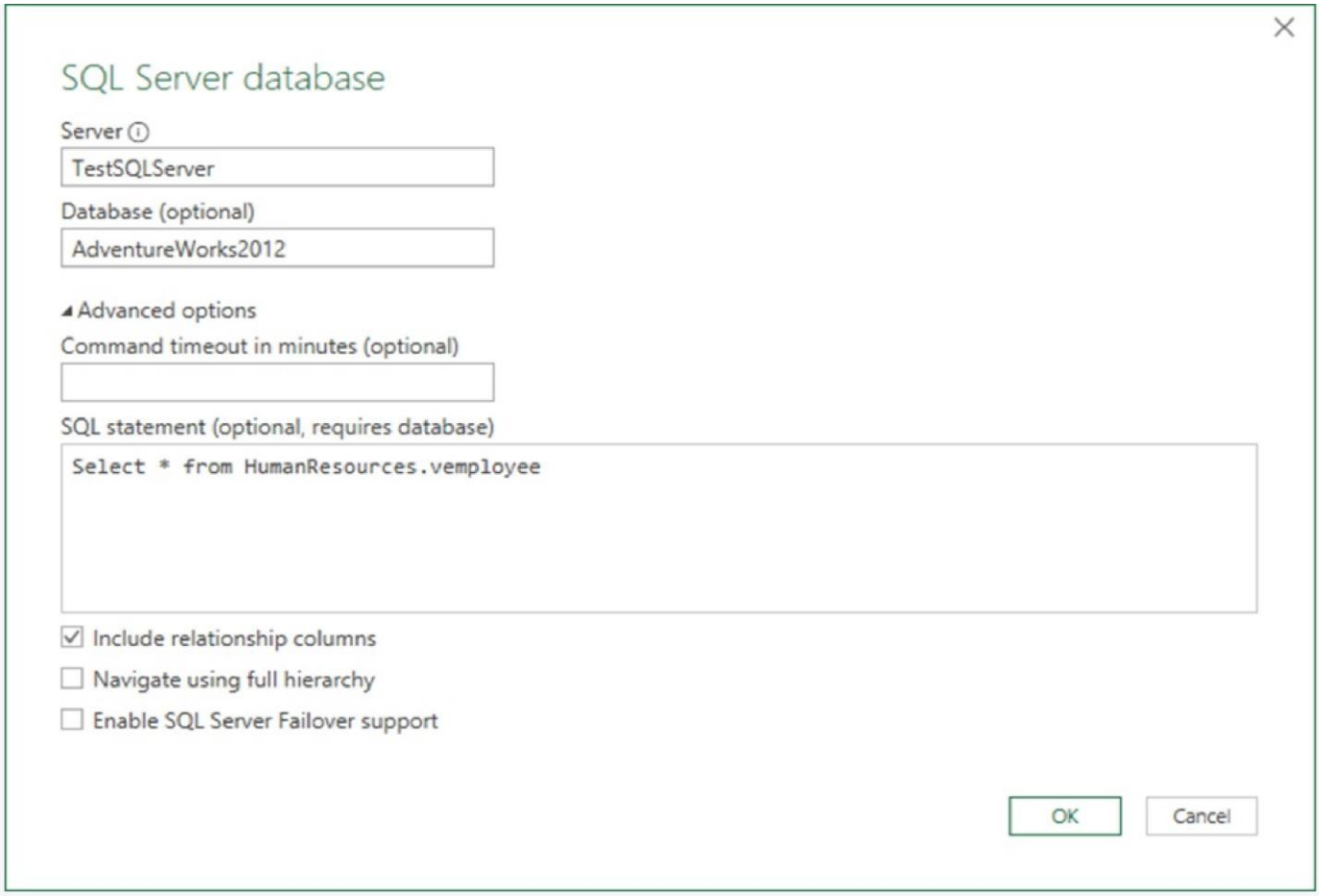
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You are modeling data by using Microsoft Power BI. Part of the data model is a large Microsoft SQL Server table named Order that has more than 100 million records.
During the development process, you need to import a sample of the data from the Order table.
Solution: You add a WHERE clause to the SQL statement.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
Power Query enables you to specify your native database query in a text box under Advanced options when connecting to a database. In the example below, you'll import data from a SQL Server database using a native database query entered in the SQL statement text box.

1. Connect to a SQL Server database using Power Query. Select the SQL Server database option in the connector selection.
2. In the SQL Server database popup window:
3. Specify the Server and Database where you want to import data from using native database query.
4. Under Advanced options, select the SQL statement field and paste or enter your native database query, then select OK.



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/native-database-query

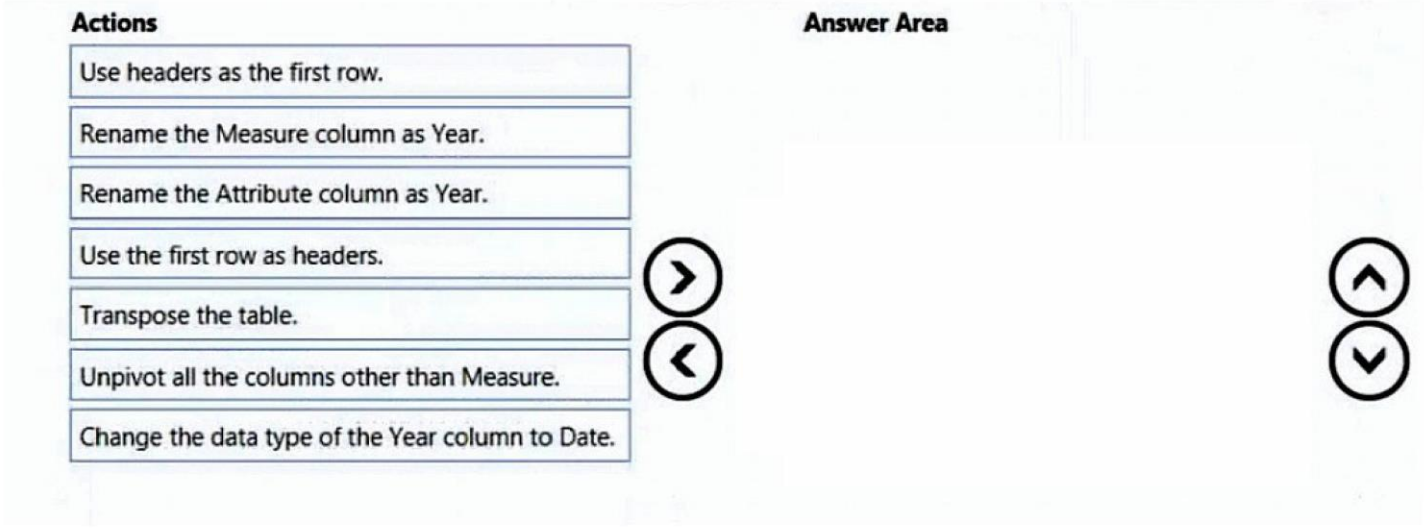
Question: 68

DRAG DROP -
You are preparing a financial report in Power BI.
You connect to the data stored in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet by using Power Query Editor as shown in the following exhibit.

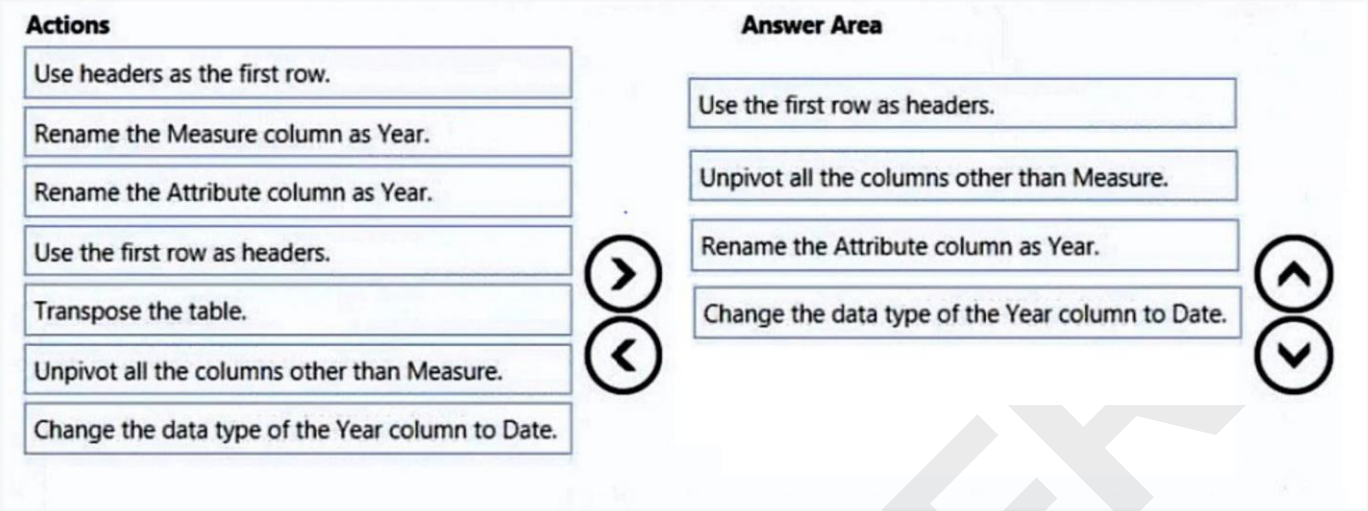
	Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5	Column6
1	Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2	Revenue	0.5	0.6	0.55	0.61	0.42
3	Overheads	0.11	0.330410907	0.167055779	0.360178153	0.183179995
4	Cost of Goods	0.204388253	0.165848321	0.25	0.17	0.109073918

You need to prepare the data to support the following:
- Visualizations that include all measures in the data over time
- Year-over-year calculations for all the measures

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
Select and Place:



Answer:



Explanation:

1. Use first row as header

2. Unpivot all columns other than "Measure"

3. Rename "Attribute" to "Year"

4. Change data type of "Year" column to Date

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/unpivot-column

Question: 69 HOTSPOT

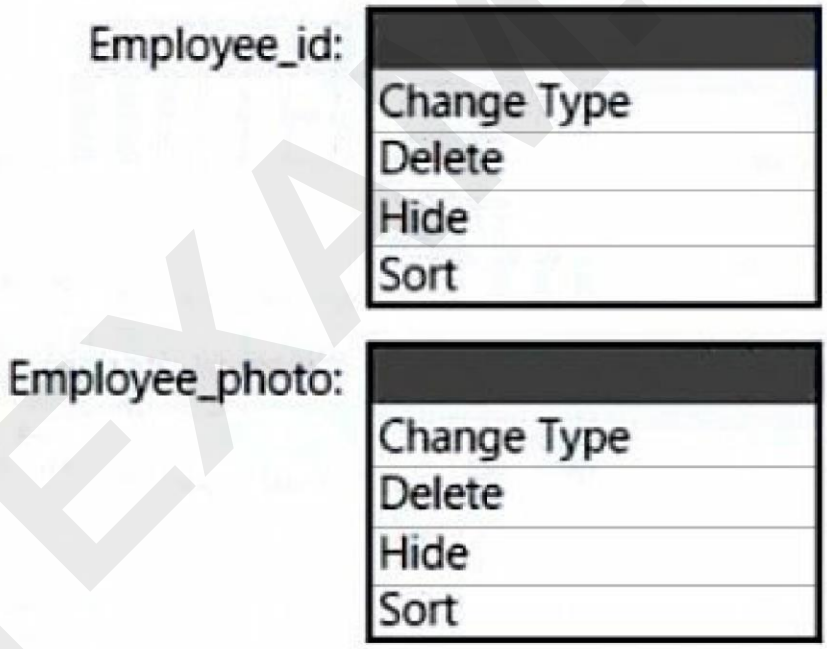
-

You are creating an analytics report that will consume data from the tables shown in the following table.

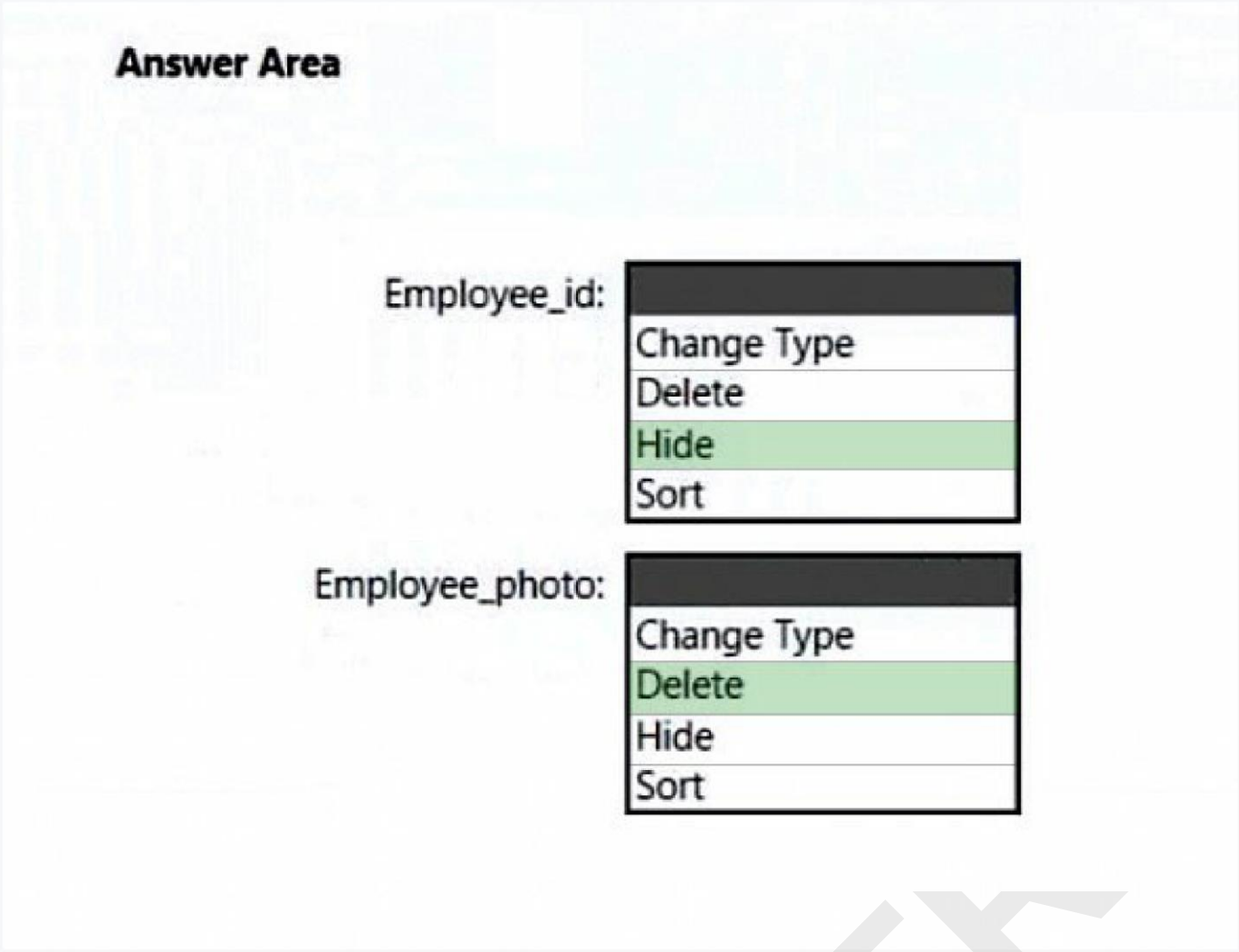
Table name	Column name	Data type
Sales	sales_id	Integer
	sales_date	Datetime
	Customer_id	Integer
	sales_amount	Floating
	employee_id	Integer
	sales_ship_date	Datetime
	store_id	Varchar(100)
Employee	employee_id	Integer
	first_name	Varchar(100)
	last_name	Varchar(100)
	employee_photo	Binary

There is a relationship between the tables.
There are no reporting requirements on employee_id and employee_photo.
You need to optimize the data model.
What should you configure for employee_id and employee_photo? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area



Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Hide -

Need in the relation, so cannot delete it.

Hide: We should hide the "employee_id" column if there are no reporting requirements on it. This means it won't be visible in the report, but it will still be available for any potential relationships or calculations with the model.

Box 2: Delete -

Delete: Since there are no reporting requirements on the "employee_photo" column, we should delete it from the data model to reduce unnecessary storage and improve performance. This means that the "employee_photo" data is not needed for any calculations or relationships within the model.

Reference:

https://community.powerbi.com/t5/Desktop/How-to-Hide-a-Column-in-power-Bi/m-p/414470

Question: 70

HOTSPOT -
You plan to create Power BI dataset to analyze attendance at a school. Data will come from two separate views named View1 and View2 in an Azure SQL database.
View1 contains the columns shown in the following table.

Name	Data type
Attendance Date	Date
Student ID	Bigint
Period Number	Tinyint
Class ID	Int

View2 contains the columns shown in the following table.

Name	Data type
Class ID	Bigint
Class Name	Varchar(200)
Class Subject	Varchar(100)
Teacher ID	Int
Teacher First Name	Varchar(100)
Teacher Last Name	Varchar(100)
Period Number	Tinyint
School Year	Varchar(50)
Period Start Time	Time
Period End Time	Time

The views can be related based on the Class ID column.
Class ID is the unique identifier for the specified class, period, teacher, and school year. For example, the same class can be taught by the same teacher during two different periods, but the class will have a different class ID.
You need to design a star schema data model by using the data in both views. The solution must facilitate the following analysis:

- The count of classes that occur by period
- The count of students in attendance by period by day
- The average number of students attending a class each month

In which table should you include the Teacher First Name and Period Number fields? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

Teacher First Name:

- Attendance fact
- Class dimension
- Teacher dimension
- Teacher fact

Period Number:

- Attendance fact
- Class dimension
- Teacher dimension
- Teacher fact

Answer:

Answer Area

Teacher First Name:

- Attendance fact
- Class dimension
- **Teacher dimension**
- Teacher fact

Period Number:

- Attendance fact
- **Class dimension**
- Teacher dimension
- Teacher fact

Explanation:

Box 1: Teacher Dimension-

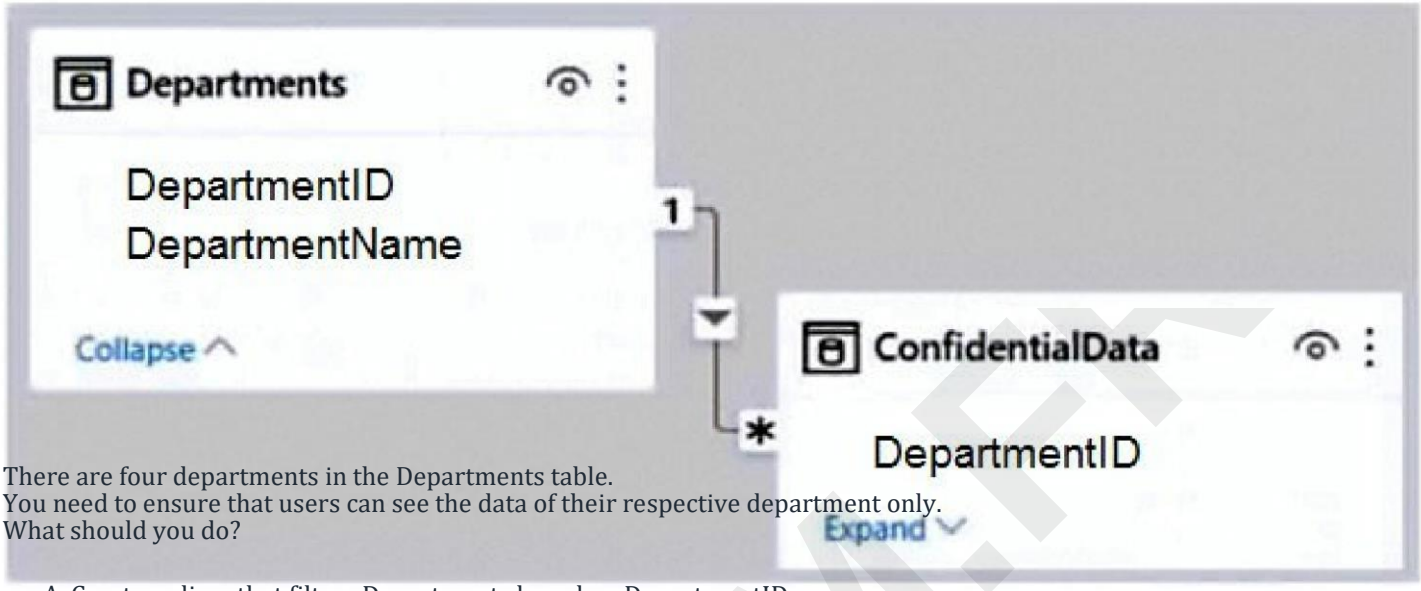
Box 2: Class Dimension-

teacher's dim and class dim because teacher name and period number are static information that are directly related to the keys (teacher ID and class ID) so they belong in the relevant dimension tables. Since the "Class ID is unique for the class, period, teacher and school year" this information should be included in the class dimension table and not repeated for each student's attendance to keep your model as small as possible and to avoid mistakes.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/star-schema

Question: 71

You have the Power BI model shown in the following exhibit.



There are four departments in the Departments table.
You need to ensure that users can see the data of their respective department only.
What should you do?

A. Create a slicer that filters Departments based on DepartmentID.

B. Create a row-level security (RLS) role for each department, and then define the membership of the role. C. Create a DepartmentID parameter to filter the Departments table.

D. To the ConfidentialData table, add a calculated measure that uses the CURRENTGROUP DAX function.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Row-level security (RLS) with Power BI can be used to restrict data access for given users. Filters restrict data access at the row level, and you can define filters within roles.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/enterprise/service-admin-rls

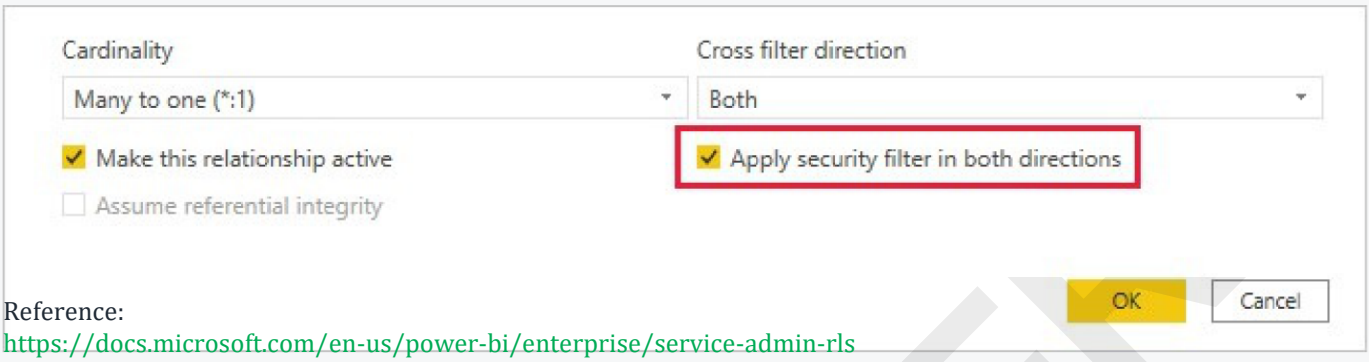
Question: 72

In Power BI Desktop, you are building a sales report that contains two tables. Both tables have row-level security (RLS) configured.
You need to create a relationship between the tables. The solution must ensure that bidirectional cross-filtering honors the RLS settings.
What should you do?

A. Create an inactive relationship between the tables and select Apply security filter in both directions.
B. Create an active relationship between the tables and select Apply security filter in both directions.
C. Create an inactive relationship between the tables and select Assume referential integrity.
D. Create an active relationship between the tables and select Assume referential integrity.

Answer: B

Explanation:
By default, row-level security filtering uses single-directional filters, whether the relationships are set to single direction or bi-directional. You can manually enable bi-directional cross-filtering with row-level security by selecting the relationship and checking the Apply security filter in both directions checkbox. Select this option when you've also implemented dynamic row-level security at the server level, where row-level security is based on username or login ID.



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/enterprise/service-admin-rls

Question: 73

HOTSPOT -
You have a column named UnitsInStock as shown in the following exhibit.

UnitsInStock has 75 non-null values, of which 51 are unique.
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

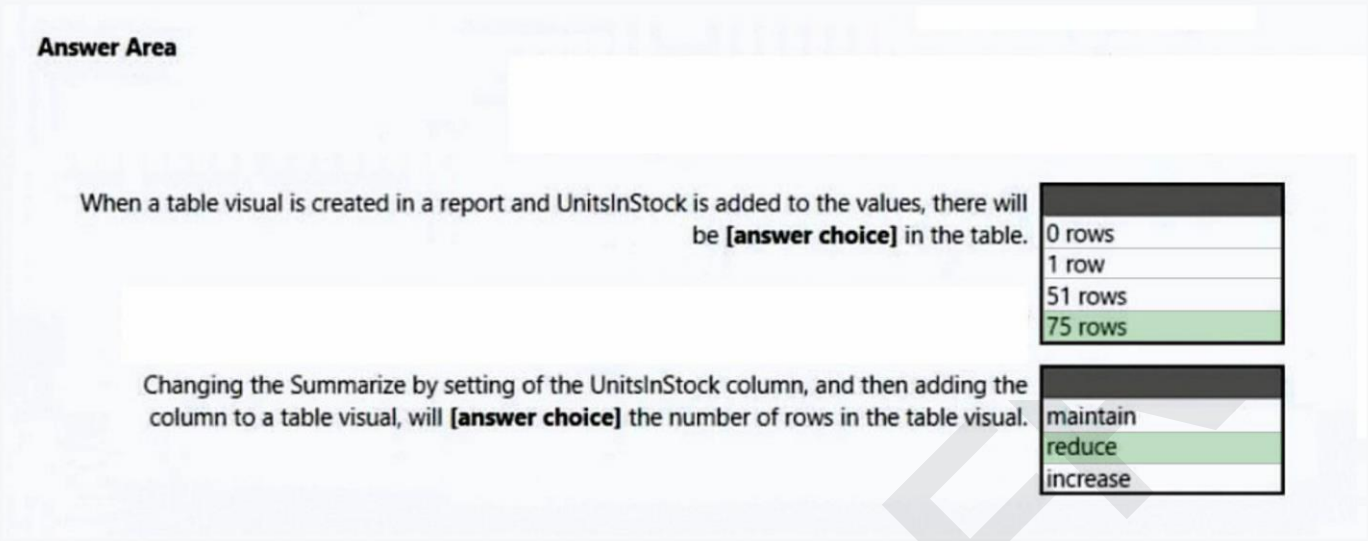
When a table visual is created in a report and UnitsInStock is added to the values, there will be **[answer choice]** in the table.

- 0 rows
- 1 row
- 51 rows
- 75 rows

Changing the Summarize by setting of the UnitsInStock column, and then adding the column to a table visual, will **[answer choice]** the number of rows in the table visual.

- maintain
- reduce
- increase

Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: 75 rows -

Is nullable allows NULL values in the column.

Box 2: reduce -

We're not dealing with a matric here, we're dealing with a simple table. In simple tables values that occur more than once won't be shown in the rows multiple times. Since you're they tell you you have 51 unique values (and the other ones aren't null values) you can be sure it's more than 51. Since you'll already have 51 rows of unique values.

So the first is answer is 75.

Furthermore, when you add another table, change the sign to summarize, you will add up all the values of the 51 unique values and all the rest. Which means you will get one single row, displaying the sum of all these values.

Therefore, the second answer is reduce.

Reference:

https://blog.crossjoin.co.uk/2019/01/20/is-nullable-column-property-power-bi/

Question: 74

HOTSPOT -
You have a Power BI report.
You have the following tables.

Name	Description
Balances	The table contains daily records of closing balances for every active bank account. The closing balances appear for every day the account is live, including the last day.
Date	The table contains a record per day for the calendar years of 2000 to 2025. There is a hierarchy for financial year, quarter, month, and day.

You have the following DAX measure.
Accounts :=
CALCULATE (
DISTINCTCOUNT (Balances[AccountID]),
LASTDATE ('Date'[Date])
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE:
Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A table visual that displays the date hierarchy at the year level and the [Accounts] measure will show the total number of accounts that were live throughout the year.	○	○
A table visual that displays the date hierarchy at the month level and the [Accounts] measure will show the total number of accounts that were live throughout the month.	○	○
A table visual that displays the date hierarchy at the day level and the [Accounts] measure will show the total number of accounts that were live that day.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A table visual that displays the date hierarchy at the year level and the [Accounts] measure will show the total number of accounts that were live throughout the year.	○	●
A table visual that displays the date hierarchy at the month level and the [Accounts] measure will show the total number of accounts that were live throughout the month.	○	●
A table visual that displays the date hierarchy at the day level and the [Accounts] measure will show the total number of accounts that were live that day.	●	○

Explanation:
Box 1: No -
It will show the total number of accounts that were live at the last day of the year only.
Note:
DISTINCTCOUNT counts the number of distinct values in a column.
LASTDATE returns the last date in the current context for the specified column of dates.

Box 2: No -
It will show the total number of accounts that were live at the last day of the month only.

Box 3: Yes -

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/distinctcount-function-dax https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/lastdate-function-dax

Question: 75

You have the tables shown in the following table.

Table name	Column name
Campaigns	Campaign_ID
	Name
Ads	Ad_id
	Name
	Campaign_id
Impressions	Impression_id
	Ad_id
	Site_name
	Impression_time
	Impression_date

The Impressions table contains approximately 30 million records per month.
You need to create an ad analytics system to meet the following requirements:
➪ Present ad impression counts for the day, campaign, and site_name. The analytics for the last year are required. Minimize the data model size.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE:
Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Create one-to-many relationships between the tables.

B. Group the Impressions query in Power Query by Ad_id, Site_name, and Impression_date. Aggregate by using the CountRows function.

C. Create a calculated table that contains Ad_id, Site_name, and Impression_date.

D. Create a calculated measure that aggregates by using the COUNTROWS function.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Incorrect:

Not C: A calculated table would increase the data model size.

Not D: Need Impression_date etc.

Grouping in power query reduces the number of rows in the impression table that is gonna be loaded in the model. Creating relationships doesn't increase the size of the model. Therefore, the answer AB is correct!

Creating one-to-many relationships = optimizing the model. => A is correct.

Group the Impressions query in Power Query = pre-summarizing the data which results in a smaller and more efficient data model => B is correct.

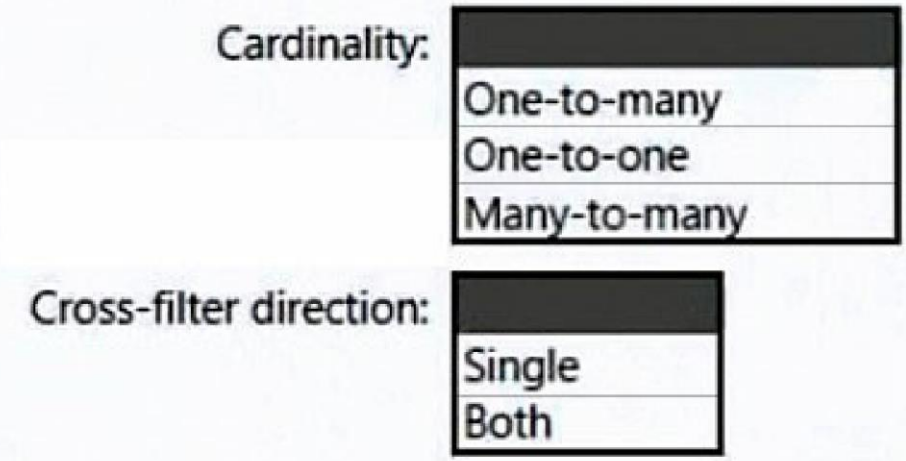
Question: 76

HOTSPOT -
You are creating a Microsoft Power BI data model that has the tables shown in the following table.

Table name	Column name
Sales	SalesID
	ProductID
	DateKey
	SalesAmount
Products	ProductID
	ProductName
	ProductCategoryID
ProductCategory	ProductCategoryID
	CategoryName

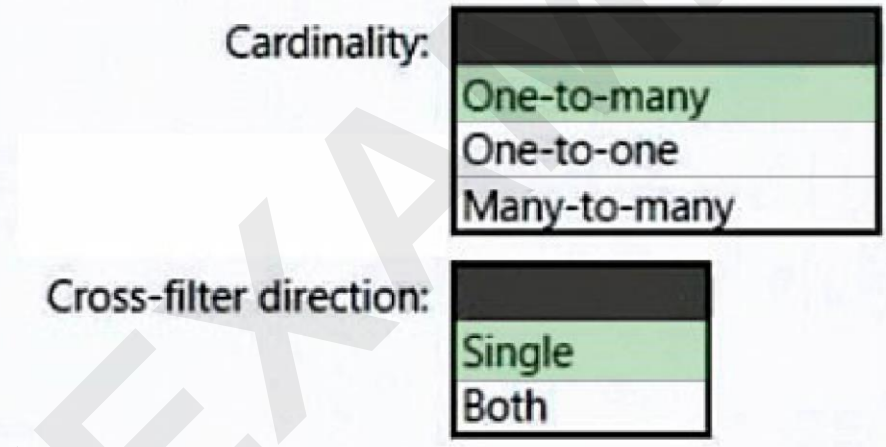
The Products table is related to the ProductCategory table through the ProductCategoryID column. Each product has one product category.
You need to ensure that you can analyze sales by product category.
How should you configure the relationship from ProductCategory to Products? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

One-to-many because several products have the same product category. Single because the performance is

much better and the assignment states only that you need to be able to analyze sales by product category.

Box 1: One-to-many -
The one-to-many and many-to-one cardinality options are essentially the same, and they're also the most common cardinality types.

Incorrect: A many-to-many relationship means both columns can contain duplicate values. This cardinality type is infrequently used. It's typically useful when designing complex model requirements. You can use it to relate many-to-many facts or to relate higher grain facts. For example, when sales target facts are stored at product category level and the product dimension table is stored at product level.

Box 2: Single -
Incorrect:
Bear in mind that bi-directional relationships can impact negatively on performance. Further, attempting to configure a bi-directional relationship could result in ambiguous filter propagation paths. In this case, Power BI Desktop may fail to commit the relationship change and will alert you with an error message.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand

Question: 77 You import a Power BI dataset that contains the following tables:

- Date
- Product
- Product Inventory

The Product Inventory table contains 25 million rows. A sample of the data is shown in the following table.

ProductKey	DateKey	MovementDate	UnitCost	UnitsIn	UnitsOut	UnitsBalance
167	20101228	28-Dec-10	0.19	0	0	875
167	20101229	29-Dec-10	0.19	0	0	875
167	20110119	19-Jan-11	0.19	0	0	875
167	20110121	21-Jan-11	0.19	0	0	875
167	20110122	22-Jan-11	0.19	0	0	875

The Product Inventory table relates to the Date table by using the DateKey column. The Product Inventory table relates to the Product table by using the ProductKey column.
You need to reduce the size of the data model without losing information. What should you do?

A. Change Summarization for DateKey to Don't Summarize.

B. Remove the relationship between Date and Product Inventory C. Change the data type of UnitCost to Integer.

D. Remove MovementDate.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The DateKey and MovementDate columns have the same information. Movementdate can be removed.

D, because the best way to reduce the data model size is to remove the unnecessary column.

Incorrect:

Not C: Integer data type would lose data.

Question: 78

HOTSPOT -
You are enhancing a Power BI model that has DAX calculations.
You need to create a measure that returns the year-to-date total sales from the same date of the previous calendar year.
Which DAX functions should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE:
Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
Sales PYTD =

VAR startyear =

    STARTOFYEAR ( PREVIOUSYEAR ( 'Calendar'[Date] ) )

VAR enddate =

    LASTDATE ( Sales[Date] ) - 365

RETURN

    [ CALCULATE ( | DATESBETWEEN ( | SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR ( | SUM ( ]
    [ CALCULATE | DATESBETWEEN | SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR | SUM ] ( Sales[sales] ),
    [ CALCULATE | DATESBETWEEN | SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR | SUM ] ( 'Calendar'[Date], startyear, enddate )
    )
```

Answer:

Answer Area

```
Sales PYTD =
VAR startyear =
    STARTOFYEAR ( PREVIOUSYEAR ( 'Calendar'[Date] ) )
VAR enddate =
    LASTDATE ( Sales[Date] ) - 365
RETURN
    [CALCULATE ( | DATESBETWEEN ( | SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR ( | SUM ( ]
    [CALCULATE | DATESBETWEEN | SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR | SUM ] ( Sales[sales] ),
    [CALCULATE | DATESBETWEEN | SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR | SUM ] ( 'Calendar'[Date], startyear, enddate )
    )
```

Explanation:

Box 1: CALCULATE -

Example:

Total sales on the last selected date =

CALCULATE (

SUM (Sales[Sales Amount]),

'Sales'[OrderDateKey] = MAX ('Sales'[OrderDateKey])

)

Box 2: SUM -

Box 3: DatesBetween

This is due to the expected parameters. DatesBetween expects two parameters as per the exhibit,

SamePeriodLastYear expects one parameter (but two are used in the exhibit)

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/calculate-function-dax

https://dax.guide/sameperiodlastyear/

Question: 79

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You are modeling data by using Microsoft Power BI. Part of the data model is a large Microsoft SQL Server table named Order that has more than 100 million records.
During the development process, you need to import a sample of the data from the Order table.
Solution: You add a report-level filter that filters based on the order date.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You want the raw data, not a report with the data.

Instead add a WHERE clause to the SQL statement.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/native-database-query

Question: 80

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have a Power BI report that imports a date table and a sales table from an Azure SQL database data source.
The sales table has the following date foreign keys:
- Due Date
- Order Date
- Delivery Date

You need to support the analysis of sales over time based on all the date foreign keys.
Solution: For each date foreign key, you add inactive relationships between the sales table and the date table. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead: Solution: From the Fields pane, you rename the date table as Due Date. You use a DAX expression to create Order Date and Delivery Date as calculated tables.

You can reference an inactive relationship whit DAX function USERELATIONSHIP(), but using DAX is not mentioned here.

So follow this refactory methodology:

Create a copy of the role-playing table, providing it with a name that reflects its role. If it's an Import table, we recommend defining a calculated table. If it's a DirectQuery table, you can duplicate the Power Query query.

Source: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/relationships-active-inactive

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/relationships-active-inactive