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About CertyIQ

We here at CertyIQ eventually got enough of the industry's greedy exam paid for. Our team of IT professionals comes with years of experience in the IT industry Prior to training CertyIQ we worked in test areas where we observed the horrors of the paywall exam preparation system.

The misuse of the preparation system has left our team disillusioned. And for that reason, we decided it was time to make a difference. We had to make In this way, CertyIQ was created to provide quality materials without stealing from everyday people who are trying to make a living.

Doubt Support

We have developed a very scalable solution using which we are able to solve 400+ doubts every single day with an average rating of 4.8 out of 5.

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John

October 19, 2022



Thanks you so much for your help. I scored 972 in my exam today. More than 90% were from your PDFs!

October 22, 2022



Passed my exam today with 891 marks. Out of 52 questions, 51 were from certyiq PDFs including Contoso case study. Thank You certyiq team!

Dana

September 04, 2022



Thanks a lot for this updated AZ-900 Q&A. I just passed my exam and got 974, I followed both of your Az-900 videos and the 6 PDF, the PDFs are very much valid, all answers are correct. Could you please create a similar video/PDF for DP900, your content/PDF's is really awesome. The team did a really good job. Thank You 😊.

Henry Rome

2 months ago



These questions are real and 100 % valid. Thank you so much for your efforts, also your 4 PDFs are awesome, I passed the DP900 exam on 1 Sept. With 968 marks. Thanks a lot, buddy!

Esmaria

2 months ago



Simple easy to understand explanations. To anyone out there wanting to write AZ900, I highly recommend 6 PDF's. Thank you so much, appreciate all your hard work in having such great content. Passed my exam Today - 3 September with 942 score.

Ahamed Shibly

2 months ago



Customer support is realy fast and helpful, I just finished my exam and this video along with the 6 PDF helped me pass! Definitely recommend getting the PDFs. Thank you!

Microsoft

(PL-300)

Microsoft Power BI Data Analyst

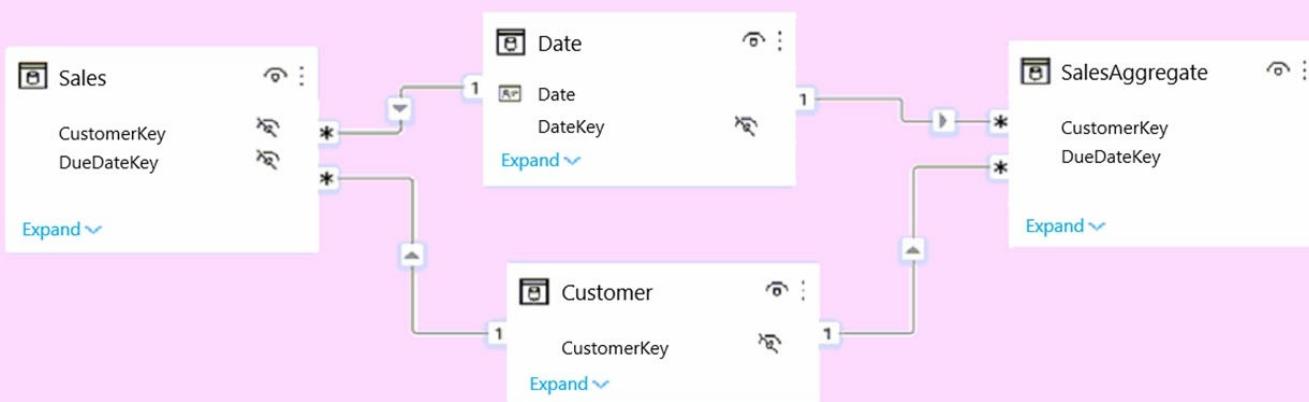
Total: **237 Questions**

Link: <https://certiq.com/papers?provider=microsoft&exam=pl-300>

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

Customer:

	▼
DirectQuery	
Dual	
Import	

Date:

	▼
DirectQuery	
Dual	
Import	

Sales:

	▼
DirectQuery	
Dual	
Import	

SalesAggregate:

	▼
DirectQuery	
Dual	
Import	

Answer:

Answer Area

Customer:

DirectQuery
Dual
Import

Date:

DirectQuery
Dual
Import

Sales:

DirectQuery
Dual
Import

SalesAggregate:

DirectQuery
Dual
Import

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>

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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>

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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 published the report) instead of starting from scratch with the files in the SharePoint folder.

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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.

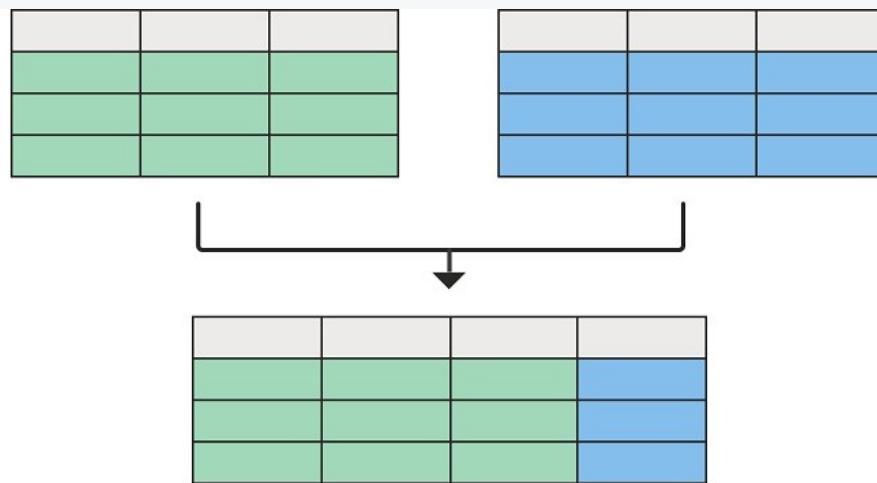
- B. Group the Customer and Address tables by the Address ID column.
- C. Transpose the Customer and Address tables.
- D. Append the Customer and Address tables.

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

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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

Option to use to combine the Customer tables:

Append Queries
Append Queries as New
Merge Queries
Merge Queries as New

Action to perform on the original two SQL database queries:

Delete the queries
Disable including the query in report refresh
Disable loading the query to the data model
Duplicate the queries

Answer:

Answer Area

Option to use to combine the Customer tables:

Append Queries
Append Queries as New
Merge Queries
Merge Queries as New

Action to perform on the original two SQL database queries:

Delete the queries
Disable including the query in report refresh
Disable loading the query to the data model
Duplicate the queries

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:

Join kinds	Answer Area	Left Table	Right Table	Join Kind
Full outer		Product	ProductSubCategory	Join kind
Inner		ProductSubCategory	ProductCategory	Join kind
Left anti				
Left outer				
Right anti				
Right outer				

Answer:

Join kinds	Answer Area	Left Table	Right Table	Join Kind
Full outer		Product	ProductSubCategory	Inner
Inner		ProductSubCategory	ProductCategory	Left outer
Left anti				
Left outer				
Right anti				
Right outer				

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>

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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 Quantity.

--- 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:**

Get Data from SharePoint folder + select Combine & Load to load the data from all of the files in the SharePoint folder directly into your app.

Note: Connect to a SharePoint folder from Power Query Desktop

To connect to a SharePoint folder:

1. From Get Data, select SharePoint folder.
2. Paste the SharePoint site URL you copied in Determine the site URL to the Site URL text box in the SharePoint folder dialog box. In this example, the site URL is <https://contoso.sharepoint.com/marketing/data>. If the site URL you enter is invalid, a warning icon will appear next to the URL text box.
- SharePoint folder selection.
3. Select OK to continue.
4. If this is the first time you've visited this site address, select the appropriate authentication method. Enter your credentials and choose which level to apply these settings to. Then select Connect.
5. When you select the SharePoint folder you want to use, the file information about all of the files in that SharePoint folder are displayed. In addition, file information about any files in any subfolders is also displayed.
6. Select Combine & Transform Data to combine the data in the files of the selected SharePoint folder and load the data into the Power Query Editor for editing. Or select Combine & Load to load the data from all of the files in the SharePoint folder directly into your app.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/connectors/sharepointfolder>

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:

Actions

- From Power Query Editor, remove errors from the table.
- From Power Query Editor, select **Table1**, and then select **Remove duplicates**.
- From Power Query Editor, merge Table1 and Table2.
- From Power BI Desktop, import the data from Excel, and select **Table1** and **Table2**.
- From Power Query Editor, append Table2 to Table1.

Answer Area**Answer:****Actions**

- From Power Query Editor, remove errors from the table.
- From Power Query Editor, select **Table1**, and then select **Remove duplicates**.
- From Power Query Editor, merge Table1 and Table2.
- From Power BI Desktop, import the data from Excel, and select **Table1** and **Table2**.
- From Power Query Editor, append Table2 to Table1.

Answer Area

- From Power BI Desktop, import the data from Excel, and select **Table1** and **Table2**.
- From Power Query Editor, append Table2 to Table1.
- From Power Query Editor, select **Table1**, and then select **Remove duplicates**.

**Explanation:**

Import From Excel since it has not been loaded to Powerbi initially

Append Table 2 to Table 1

Remove Duplicates from the table appended to (Table1)

Reference:

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

Question: 10

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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.

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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:

A, B, C: wrong! Would work technically, but the connection will be only to the local copy of the file, no refresh from the online version stored on OneDrive

D: correct, but more complicated than option E

E: correct, this is the best option to import from OneDrive

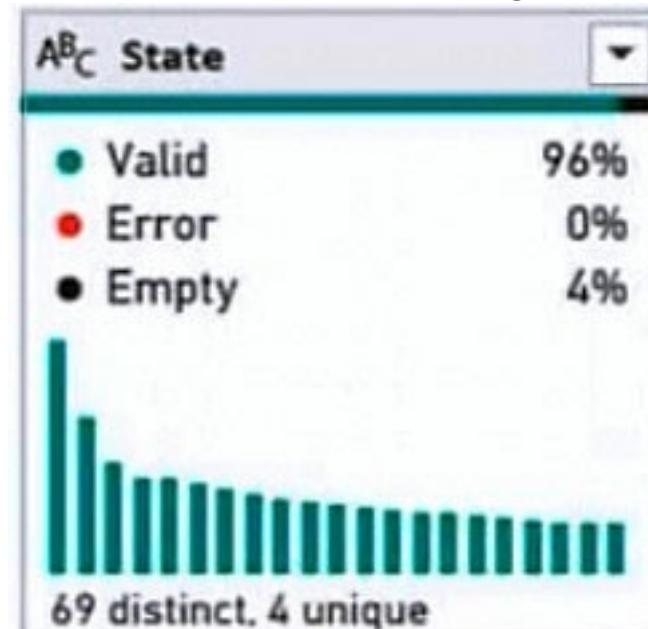
Question: 12

CertyIQ

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

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

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.

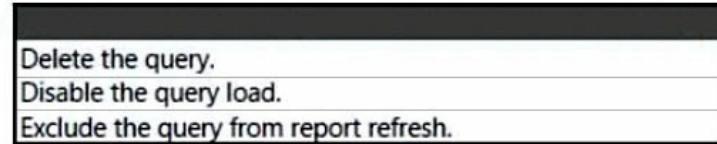
Hot Area:

Answer Area

Combine the queries by performing a:



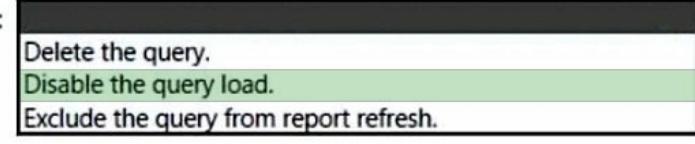
On the Categories query:

**Answer:****Answer Area**

Combine the queries by performing a:



On the Categories query:

**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

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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

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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:

Actions

- From Power BI Desktop, select **Get Data**, and then select Folder.
- From Power Query Editor, expand the Attributes column.
- From Power Query Editor, remove the Content column.
- From Power Query Editor, remove the Attributes column.
- From Power BI Desktop, select Get Data, and then select Text/CSV.
- From Power Query Editor, combine the Content column.

Answer Area**Answer:****Actions**

- From Power BI Desktop, select **Get Data**, and then select Folder.
- From Power Query Editor, expand the Attributes column.
- From Power Query Editor, remove the Content column.
- From Power Query Editor, remove the Attributes column.
- From Power BI Desktop, select Get Data, and then select Text/CSV.
- From Power Query Editor, combine the Content column.

Answer Area

- From Power BI Desktop, select **Get Data**, and then select Folder.
- From Power Query Editor, remove the Content column.
- From Power Query Editor, expand the Attributes column.

**Explanation:**

1. Get data and select folder
2. Remove the content column
3. Expand the attributes column

You'll have only metadata of the files remaining.

Question: 16**CertyIQ**

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

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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.

Actions

Add the dataset owner to the data source.

Configure an on-premises data gateway.

Configure a virtual network data gateway.

Add a data source.

Configure a scheduled refresh.

Answer Area

1

2

3

4



Answer:

Answer Area

- 1 Configure an on-premises data gateway.
- 2 Add a data source.
- 3 Add the dataset owner to the data source.
- 4 Configure a scheduled refresh.

Question: 18

CertyIQ

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.

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

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.

Actions

Answer Area

Select the Month and MonthNumber columns.

1

Select Unpivot other columns.



2

Rename the Attribute column as Year and the Value column as Sales.

3

Select the 2019, 2020, and 2021 columns.



Select Transpose.

Answer:

Answer Area

- 1 Select the Month and MonthNumber columns.
- 2 Select **Unpivot other columns**.
- 3 Rename the Attribute column as Year and the Value column as Sales.

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.

CertyIQ

SQL Server database

Server ⓘ
mydb.database.windows.net

Database (optional)
db1

Data Connectivity mode ⓘ
 Import
 DirectQuery

▲ Advanced options

Command timeout in minutes (optional)

SQL statement (optional, requires database)

- Include relationship columns
- Navigate using full hierarchy
- Enable SQL Server Failover support

OK

Cancel

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

The default timeout for the connection from Power BI Desktop to the database will be

▼

unlimited
one minute
10 minutes

The Navigator will display

▼

all the tables
only tables that contain data
only tables that contain hierarchies

Answer:

Answer Area

The default timeout for the connection from Power BI Desktop to the database will be

unlimited
one minute
10 minutes

The Navigator will display

all the tables
only tables that contain data
only tables that contain hierarchies

Explanation:

The default timeout is 10 minutes, but if it takes more than 10 minutes you can enter another value in minutes to keep the connection open longer.

1. 10 minutes

2. All the tables

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/connectors/azuresqldatabase>

Question: 21

CertyIQ

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

Create:

- One parameter
- Two parameters
- Three parameters

Parameter type:

- Text
- True/False
- Decimal number

Answer:

Answer Area

Create:

- One parameter
- Two parameters
- Three parameters

Parameter type:

- Text
- True/False
- Decimal number

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

CertyIQ

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:

The table has to contain unique values for "Country" column, so- delete the city column --> in fact this column is not even requested- Remove duplicates from the Country column

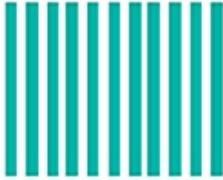
Question: 23

CertyIQ

DRAG DROP

-

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

A ^B _C SKU	1 ² ₃ price	ABC 123 discount
● Valid ● Error ● Empty	100% 0% 0%	100% 0% 0%
		
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:

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

- 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**.

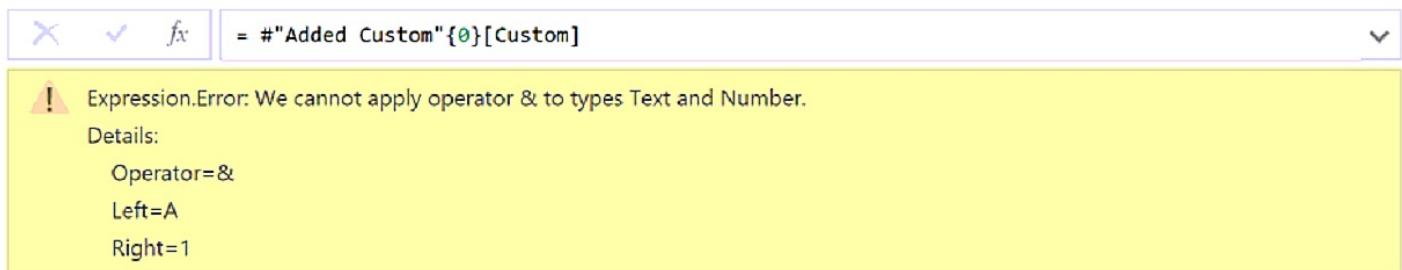
Explanation:

Thus we select the column and then replace errors then change the data type.

Question: 24**CertyIQ**

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

CertyIQ

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

CertyIQ

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

Question: 27

CertyIQ

You are creating a report in Power BI Desktop.

You load a data extract that includes a free text field named col1.

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

Question: 28

CertyIQ

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 because 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: 29

CertyIQ

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.

Workspace roles

Capability	Admin	Member	Contributor	Viewer
Update and delete the workspace.	✓			
Add/remove people, including other admins.	✓			
Allow Contributors to update the app for the workspace	✓			
Add members or others with lower permissions.	✓	✓		

Reference:

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

Question: 30

CertyIQ

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: 31

CertyIQ

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: 32

CertyIQ

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: 33

CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -

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

Business Unit	⋮
Cost Center	
Headcount	
ID	
Name	
Collapse ^	

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

Row label:

	▼
Cost Center	
Headcount	
ID	
Name	

Key column:

	▼
Cost Center	
Headcount	
ID	
Name	

Is featured table:

	▼
No	
Yes	

Answer:

Answer Area

Row label:

Cost Center	▼
Headcount	
ID	
Name	

Key column:

Cost Center	▼
Headcount	
ID	
Name	

Is featured table:

No	▼
Yes	

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>

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.

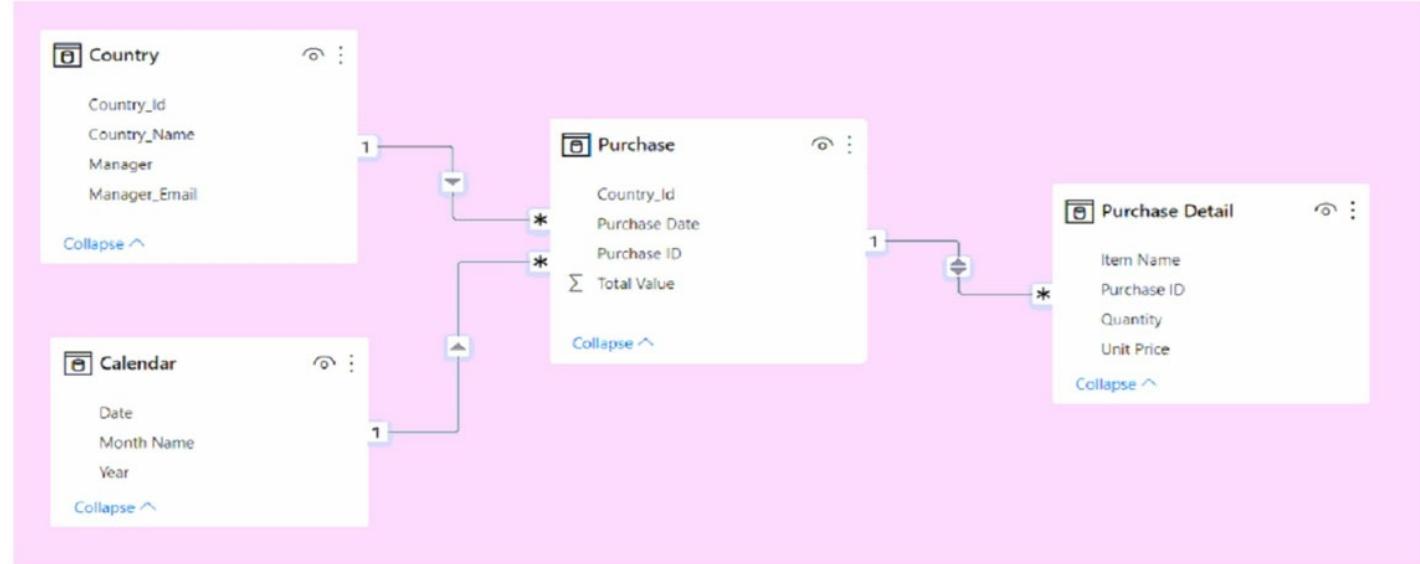
Reference:

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

Question: 34

CertyIQ

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:

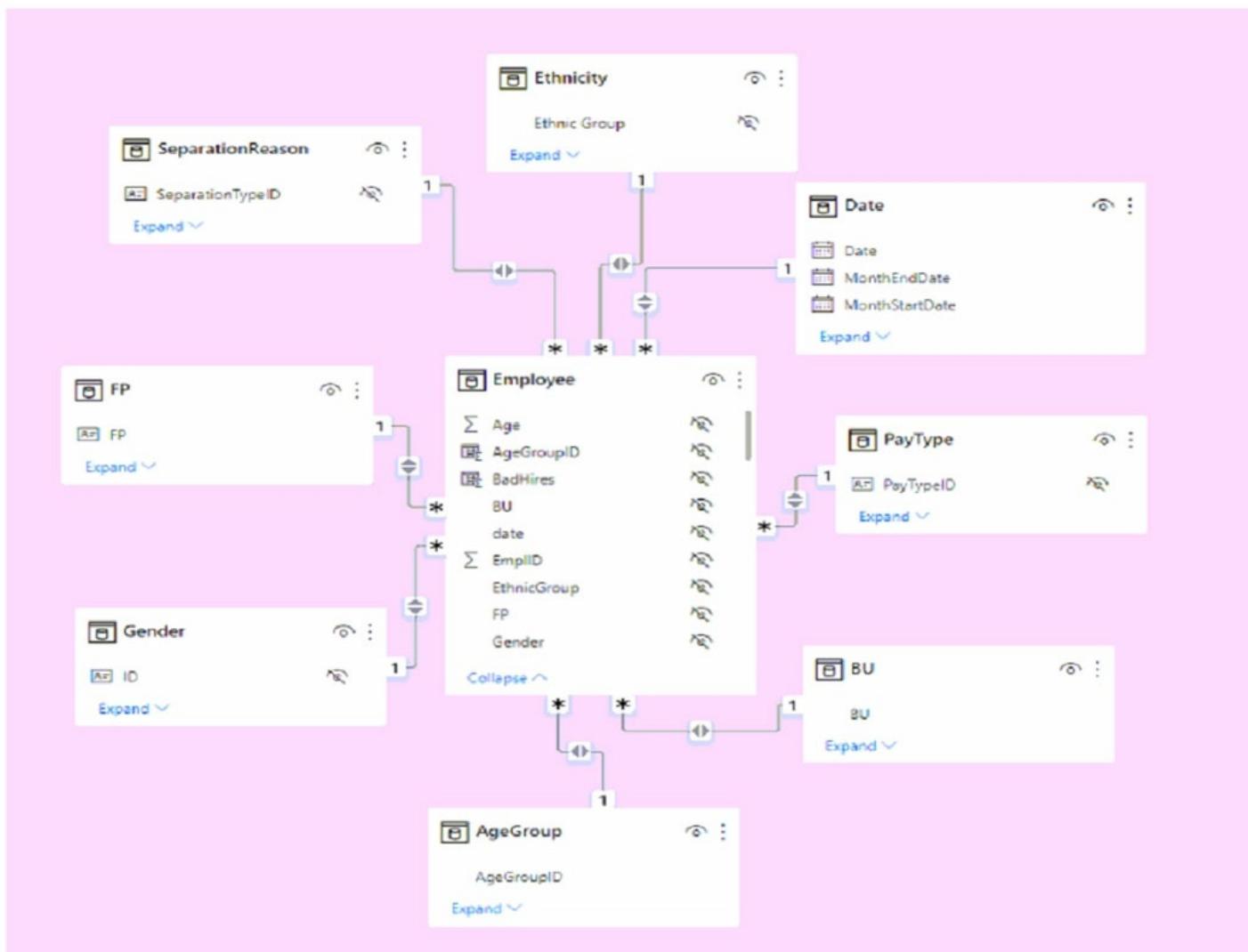
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/enterprise/service-admin-rls>

Question: 35

CertyIQ

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 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

Explanation:

Box 1: cross filter direction -

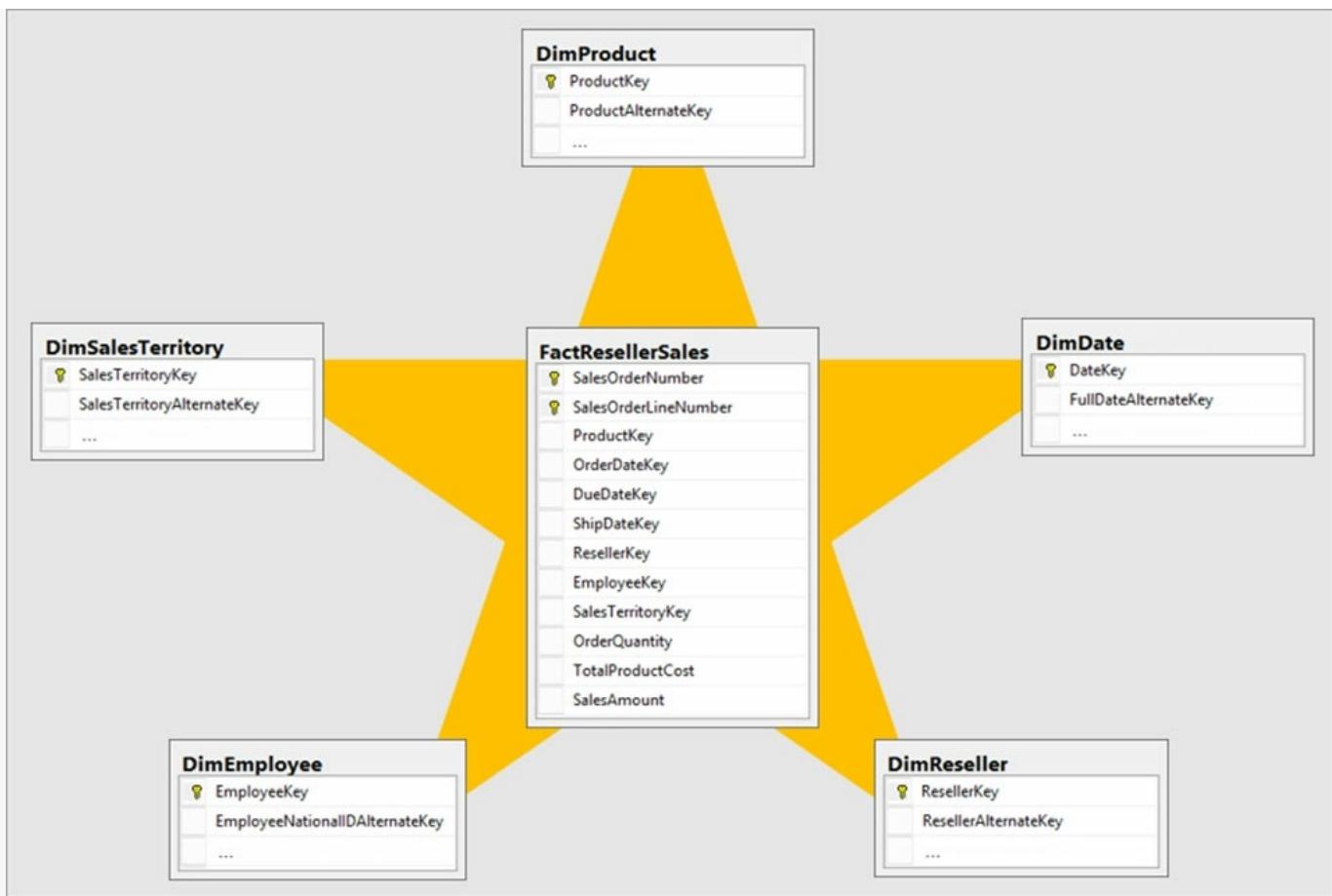
As the answer correctly states "Assume Referential Integrity" only works for direct query connections.

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: 36

CertyIQ

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:

Sales Previous Year =

	▼
CALCULATE	
EVALUATE	
SUM	
SUMX	

[Total Sales],

	▼
DATESMTD	
PARALLELPERIOD	
SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR	
TOTALMTD	

(

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

)

)

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: 37

CertyIQ

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:

Actions	Answer Area
Publish the report.	
Assign users to the role.	>
Add a filter to the report.	<
Create a role definition.	
Import the data to Power BI Desktop.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Publish the report.	
Assign users to the role.	>
Add a filter to the report.	<
Create a role definition.	
Import the data to Power BI Desktop.	Import the data to Power BI Desktop.
	Create a role definition.
	Publish the report.
	Assign users to the role.

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: 38

CertyIQ

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:

Actions	Answer Area
Merge [Region_Manager] and [Manager] by using an inner join.	
Merge [Sales_Manager] and [Sales_Region] by using a left join.	
Merge [Sales_Region] and [Sales_Manager] by using an inner join.	
Merge [Sales_Region] and [Sales_Manager] by using an inner join as a new query named [Sales_Region_and_Manager].	▶
Merge [Sales_Region] and [Region_Manager] by using a right join as a new query named [Sales_Region_and_Region_Manager].	◀
Merge [Sales_Region] and [Region_Manager] by using an inner join.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Merge [Region_Manager] and [Manager] by using an inner join.	Merge [Region_Manager] and [Manager] by using an inner join.
Merge [Sales_Manager] and [Sales_Region] by using a left join.	Merge [Sales_Region] and [Sales_Manager] by using an inner join.
Merge [Sales_Region] and [Sales_Manager] by using an inner join.	Merge [Sales_Region] and [Region_Manager] by using an inner join.
Merge [Sales_Region] and [Sales_Manager] by using an inner join as a new query named [Sales_Region_and_Manager].	
Merge [Sales_Region] and [Region_Manager] by using a right join as a new query named [Sales_Region_and_Region_Manager].	
Merge [Sales_Region] and [Region_Manager] by using an inner join.	

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.

CertyIQ

Question: 39

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>

CertyIQ

Question: 40

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.)

SalesRowID	ProductKey	OrderDateKey	OrderDate	CustomerKey	SalesTerritoryKey	SalesOrderNumber	SalesOrderLineNumber	OrderQuantity	LineTotal	TaxAmt	Freight	LastModified	AuditID	
1	310	20101229	2010-12-29 00:00:00.000	21768	6	S043697	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	S043698	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	S043699	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	S043700	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	S043701	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	S043702	1	1	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568	2011-01-11 00:00:00.000	127
7	7	310	20101230	2010-12-30 00:00:00.000	16624	9	S043703	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.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Both the OrderDateKey and OrderDate columns are necessary to perform the basket analysis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The TaxAmt column must retain the current number of decimal places to perform the basket analysis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The SalesRowID and AuditID columns can be removed from the model without impeding the analysis goals.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Both the OrderDateKey and OrderDate columns are necessary to perform the basket analysis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The TaxAmt column must retain the current number of decimal places to perform the basket analysis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

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.

CertyIQ

Question: 41

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: 42

CertyIQ

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: 43

CertyIQ

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/>

CertyIQ

Question: 44

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?

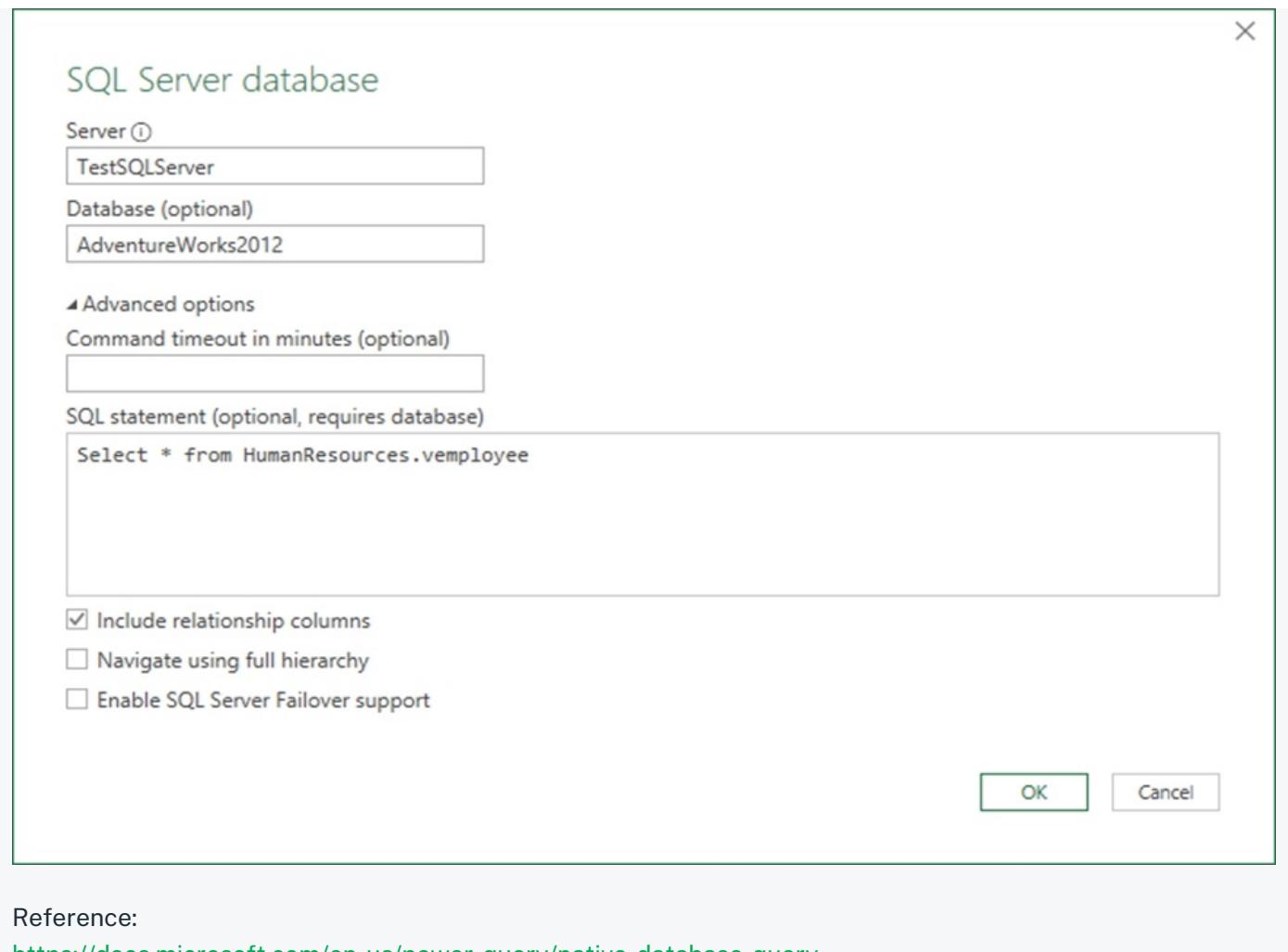
- A. Yes
- B. No

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: 45

CertyIQ

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.

	ABC Column1	1.2 Column2	1.2 Column3	1.2 Column4	1.2 Column5	1.2 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:

Actions

- Use headers as the first row.
- Rename the Measure column as Year.
- Rename the Attribute column as Year.
- Use the first row as headers.
- Transpose the table.
- Unpivot all the columns other than Measure.
- Change the data type of the Year column to Date.

Answer Area**Answer:****Actions**

- Use headers as the first row.
- Rename the Measure column as Year.
- Rename the Attribute column as Year.
- Use the first row as headers.
- Transpose the table.
- Unpivot all the columns other than Measure.
- Change the data type of the Year column to Date.

Answer Area

- Use the first row as headers.
- Unpivot all the columns other than Measure.
- Rename the Attribute column as Year.
- Change the data type of the Year column to Date.

**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" to date (Date > Year)

Reference:

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

Question: 46**CertyIQ****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

Employee_id:

Change Type
Delete
Hide
Sort

Employee_photo:

Change Type
Delete
Hide
Sort

Answer:

Answer Area

Employee_id:

Change Type
Delete
Hide
Sort

Employee_photo:

Change Type
Delete
Hide
Sort

Explanation:

Box 1: Hide -

Need in the relation, so cannot delete it.

Box 2: Delete -

Reference:

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

Question: 47

CertyIQ

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-

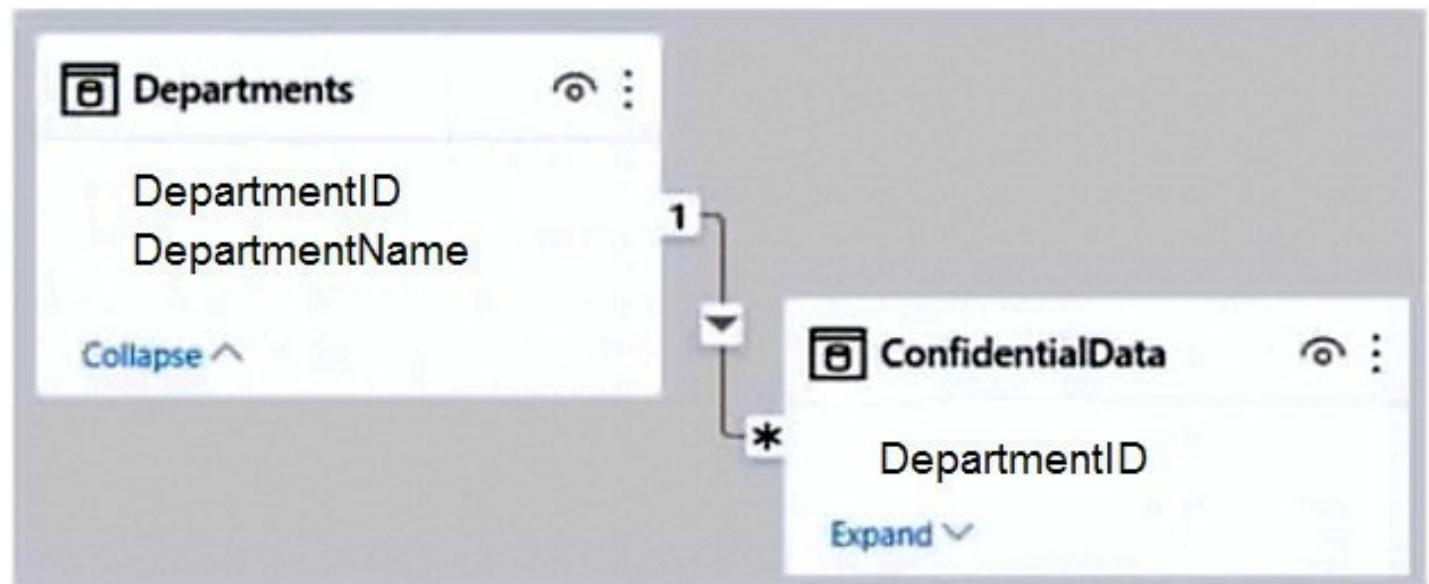
teacher's dim and class dim because teacher name and period number are static information that are directly related to the keys (teacher ID and class ID) so they belong in the relevant dimension tables. Since the "Class ID is unique for the class, period, teacher and school year" this information should 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: 48

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: 49

CertyIQ

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?

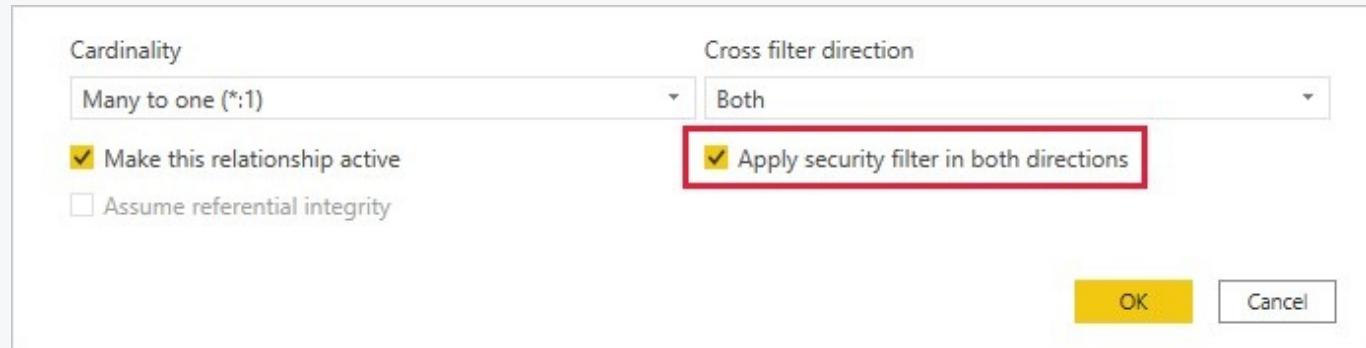
- A. Create an inactive relationship between the tables and select Apply security filter in both directions.
- B. Create an active relationship between the tables and select Apply security filter in both directions.**
- C. Create an inactive relationship between the tables and select Assume referential 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: 50

CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -

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

Properties

Formatting

Data type

Whole number

Format

Whole number

Percentage format

No

Thousands separator

Yes

Decimal places

0

Advanced

Sort by column

UnitsInStock (Default)

Data category

Uncategorized

Summarize by

None

Is nullable

Yes

Fields

Search

> Order Details

> Orders

> Products

CategoryID

Discontinued

ProductID

ProductName

QuantityPerUnit

ReorderLevel

SupplierID

UnitPrice

UnitsInStock

UnitsOnOrder

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:

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

Explanation:

Box 1: 75 rows -

Is nullable allows NULL values in the column.

Box 2: reduce -

We're not dealing with a matrix 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: 51

CertyIQ

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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
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.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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/lastdatefunction-dax>

Question: 52

CertyIQ

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.

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

Cardinality:

- One-to-many
- One-to-one
- Many-to-many

Cross-filter direction:

- Single
- Both

Answer:

Answer Area

Cardinality:

One-to-many
One-to-one
Many-to-many

Cross-filter direction:

Single
Both

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: 54

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: 55

CertyIQ

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.

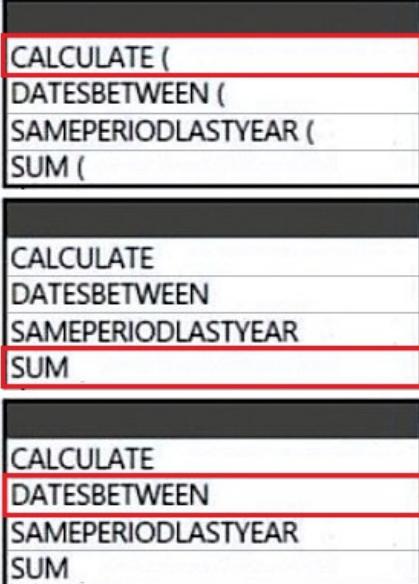
Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Answer:

Answer Area

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

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: 56

CertyIQ

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: 57

CertyIQ

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 with 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>

Question: 58

CertyIQ

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: From Power Query Editor, you rename the date query as Due Date. You reference the Due Date query twice to make the queries for Order Date and

Delivery Date.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

1. It's not going to be great solution from the performance side...but that's not part of the requirements
2. Answer is YES.That's not the best solution regarding the performance but it's not the subject.

Question: 59

CertyIQ

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: 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.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Refactoring methodology -

Here's a methodology to refactor a model from a single role-playing dimension-type table, to a design with one table per role.

1. Remove any inactive relationships.

2. Consider renaming the role-playing dimension-type table to better describe its role. In the example (not present here), the Airport table is related to the

ArrivalAirport column of the Flight table, so it's renamed as Arrival Airport.

3. 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.

In the example, the Departure Airport table was created by using the following calculated table definition.

Departure Airport = 'Arrival Airport'

Create an active relationship to relate the new table.

4. Consider renaming the columns in the tables so they accurately reflect their role. In the example, all columns are prefixed with the word Departure or Arrival.

These names ensure report visuals, by default, will have self-describing and non-ambiguous labels. It also improves the Q&A experience, allowing users to easily write their questions.

5. Consider adding descriptions to role-playing tables. (In the Fields pane, a description appears in a tooltip when a report author hovers their cursor over the table.) This way, you can communicate any additional filter propagation details to your report authors.

Reference:

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

CertyIQ

Question: 60

DRAG DROP -

You receive revenue data that must be included in Microsoft Power BI reports.

You preview the data from a Microsoft Excel source in Power Query as shown in the following exhibit.

	Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5	Column6
1	Department	Product		2016	2017	2018
2	Bikes	Carbon mountainbike		1002815	1006617	1007814
3	Bikes	Aluminium road bike		1007024	1001454	1005842
4	Bikes	Touring bike		1003676	1005171	1001669
5	Accessories	Bell		76713	10247	60590
6	Accessories	Bottle holder		26690	29613	67955
7	Accessories	Satnav		83189	40113	71684
8	Accessories	Mobilephone holder		68641	80336	58099
						45706

You plan to create several visuals from the data, including a visual that shows revenue split by year and product. You need to transform the data to ensure that you can build the visuals. The solution must ensure that the columns are named appropriately for the data that they contain.

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:

Actions

Select Department and Product and **Unpivot Columns**.

Select **Use First Row as Headers**.

Select Department and Product and **Unpivot Other Columns**.

Rename the Attribute column to Year and the Value column to Revenue.

Select **Use Header as First Row**.

Rename the Attribute column to Revenue and the Value column to Year.

Answer Area



Answer:

Actions
Select Department and Product and Unpivot Columns .
Select Use First Row as Headers .
Select Department and Product and Unpivot Other Columns .
Rename the Attribute column to Year and the Value column to Revenue.
Select Use Header as First Row .
Rename the Attribute column to Revenue and the Value column to Year.

Answer Area

Select Use First Row as Headers .
Select Department and Product and Unpivot Other Columns .
Rename the Attribute column to Year and the Value column to Revenue.



Explanation:

Correct Sequence = 2>3>4

Select Use First Row as Headers

Select Department and Product and Unpivot Other Column

Rename the Attribute column to YEAR and the Value column to REVENUE

Question: 61

CertyIQ

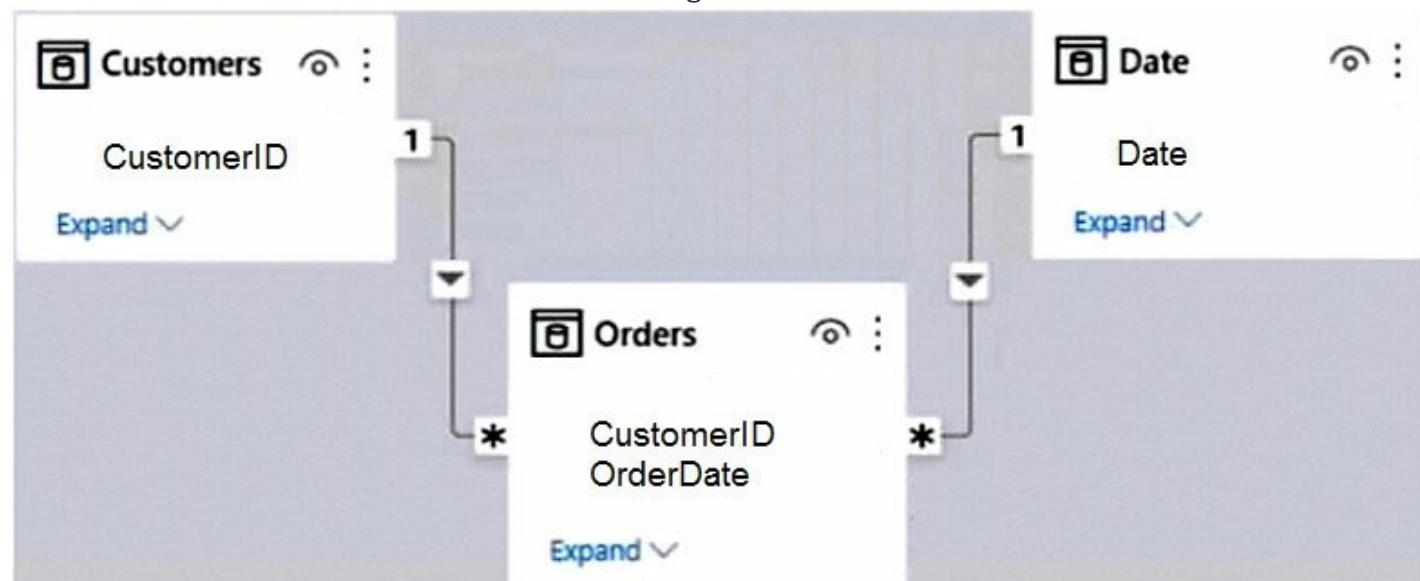
HOTSPOT -

You have a Power BI report named Orders that supports the following analysis:

- » Total sales over time
- » The count of orders over time
- » New and repeat customer counts

The data model size is nearing the limit for a dataset in shared capacity.

The model view for the dataset is shown in the following exhibit.



The data view for the Orders table is shown in the following exhibit.

OrderID	CustomerID	OrderDate	ProductID	UnitPrice	Quantity	Discount	SalesTotal
10293	TORTU	8/29/1996 12:00:00 AM	18	\$50	12	0	600
10294	TORTU	8/29/1996 12:00:00 AM	63	\$35.1	5	0	175.5
10295	TORTU	8/29/1996 12:00:00 AM	75	\$6.2	6	0	37.2
10296	RATTC	8/29/1996 12:00:00 AM	1	\$14.4	18	0	259.2

The Orders table relates to the Customers table by using the CustomerID column.

The Orders table relates to the Date table by using the OrderDate column.

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
Summarizing Orders by the CustomerID, OrderID, and OrderDate columns will reduce the model size while still supporting the current analysis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Removing the CustomerID column from Orders will reduce the model size while still supporting the current analysis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Removing the UnitPrice and Discount columns from Orders will reduce the model size while still supporting the current analysis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Summarizing Orders by the CustomerID, OrderID, and OrderDate columns will reduce the model size while still supporting the current analysis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Removing the CustomerID column from Orders will reduce the model size while still supporting the current analysis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Removing the UnitPrice and Discount columns from Orders will reduce the model size while still supporting the current analysis.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Box 1: No -

Would not support total sales over time.

Box 2: No -

Would not support new and repeat customer counts

Box 3: Yes

Question: 62

CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -

You are building a financial report by using Power BI.

You have a table named financials that contains a column named Date and a column named Sales.

You need to create a measure that calculates the relative change in sales as compared to the previous quarter.

How should you complete the measure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

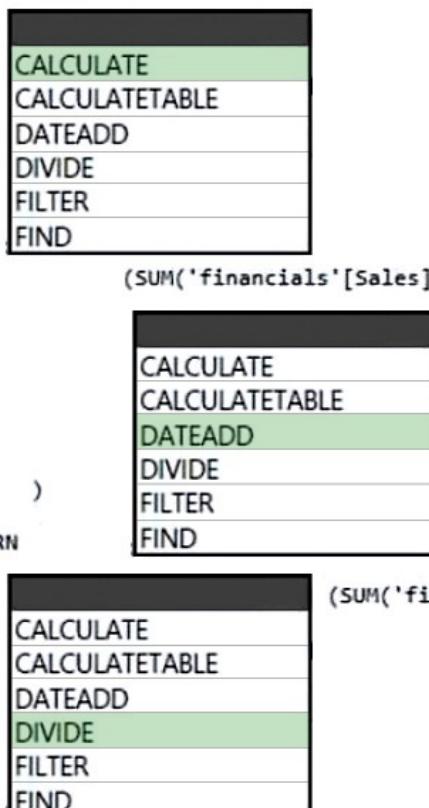
Answer Area

```
Sales QoQ% =  
IF(  
    ISFILTERED('financials'[Date]),  
    ERROR("Uh oh."),  
    VAR PREV_QUARTER =  
        CALCULATE  
        CALCULATETABLE  
        DATEADD  
        DIVIDE  
        FILTER  
        FIND  
        (SUM('financials'[Sales]),  
         ('financials'[Date].[Date], -1, QUARTER))  
    )  
    RETURN  
        CALCULATE  
        CALCULATETABLE  
        DATEADD  
        DIVIDE  
        FILTER  
        FIND  
        (SUM('financials'[Sales]) - PREV_QUARTER, PREV_QUARTER)  
)
```

Answer:

Answer Area

```
Sales QoQ% =  
IF(  
    ISFILTERED('financials'[Date]),  
    ERROR("Uh oh."),  
    VAR PREV_QUARTER =  
        CALCULATE  
        CALCULATETABLE  
        DATEADD  
        DIVIDE  
        FILTER  
        FIND  
        (SUM('financials'[Sales]),  
         ('financials'[Date].[Date], -1, QUARTER))  
    )  
    RETURN  
        (SUM('financials'[Sales]) - PREV_QUARTER, PREV_QUARTER)  
)
```



Explanation:

Box 1: CALCULATE -

Calculate the sum.

Box 2: DATEADD -

DATEADD -1 QUARTER will give the previous month.

Box 3: DIVIDE -

Use DIVIDE to get the relative change.

Question: 63

CertyIQ

DRAG DROP -

You are creating a Power BI model and report.

You have a single table in a data model named Product. Product contains the following fields:

- ⇒ ID
- ⇒ Name
- ⇒ Color
- ⇒ Category
- ⇒ Total Sales

You need to create a calculated table that shows only the top eight products based on the highest value in Total Sales.

How should you complete the DAX expression? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets.

Each value 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.

Select and Place:

Values	Answer Area
ASC	
DESC	Top 8 Products = <input type="text"/> Value <input type="text"/> (8, 'Product', 'Product'[Total Sales], <input type="text"/> Value)
RELATEDTABLE	
CALCULATETABLE	
MAXX	
TOPN	

Answer:

Values	Answer Area
ASC	
DESC	Top 8 Products = <input type="text"/> TOPN <input type="text"/> (8, 'Product', 'Product'[Total Sales], <input type="text"/> DESC)
RELATEDTABLE	
CALCULATETABLE	
MAXX	
TOPN	

Explanation:

Box 1: TOPN -

TOPN returns the top N rows of the specified table.

Syntax: TOPN(<n_value>, <table>, <orderBy_expression>, [<order>[, <orderBy_expression>, [<order>]]])

Box 2: DESC -

Descending order to get the highest values first.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/topn-function-dax>

Question: 64

CertyIQ

You are creating a sales report in Power BI for the NorthWest region sales territory of your company. Data will come from a view in a Microsoft SQL Server database. A sample of the data is shown in the following table:

ID	ProductKey	OrderDate	ShipDate	CustomerKey	SalesTerritoryRegion	SalesOrderNumber	SalesOrderLineNumber	OrderQuantity	UnitPrice	SalesAmount	TaxAmount	Freight
1	310	2010-12-29	2011-01-05	21768	Canada	SO43697	1	1	3578.27	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568
2	346	2010-12-29	2011-01-05	27365	France	SO43698	1	1	3399.99	3399.99	271.9992	84.9998
3	346	2010-12-29	2011-01-05	76537	NorthWest	SO43699	1	1	3399.99	3399.99	271.9992	84.9998
4	336	2010-12-29	2011-01-05	34256	SouthWest	SO43700	1	1	699.0982	699.0982	55.9279	17.4775
5	346	2010-12-29	2011-01-05	34253	Australia	SO43701	1	1	3399.99	3399.99	271.9992	84.9998
6	311	2010-12-30	2011-01-06	12543	SouthWest	SO43702	1	1	3578.27	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568
7	310	2010-12-30	2011-01-06	76545	Australia	SO43703	1	1	3578.27	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568

The report will facilitate the following analysis:

- ⇒ The count of orders and the sum of total sales by Order Date
- ⇒ The count of customers who placed an order
- ⇒ The average quantity per order

You need to reduce data refresh times and report query times.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Set the data type for SalesOrderNumber to Decimal Number.
- B. Remove the CustomerKey and ProductKey columns.
- C. Remove the TaxAmt and Freight columns.
- D. Filter the data to only the NorthWest region sales territory.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

C: Remove columns that are not used in the report.

D: Reduce the number of rows.

Incorrect:

Not A: Not possible.

Not B: Need CustomerKey to count of customers who placed an order

CertyIQ

Question: 65

You are creating a Power BI model that contains a table named Store. Store contains the following fields.

Name	Data type
Store ID	Whole Number
Store Name	Text
City	Text
State/Province	Text
Country	Text

You plan to create a map visual that will show store locations and provide the ability to drill down from Country to State/Province to City.

What should you do to ensure that the locations are mapped properly?

- A. Change the data type of City, State/Province, and Country.
- B. Set Summarization for City, State/Province, and Country to Don't summarize.
- C. Set the data category of City, State/Province, and Country.
- D. Create a calculated column that concatenates the values in City, State/Province, and Country.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A hierarchy is a set of fields categorized in a hierarchical way that one level is the parent of another level.

Values of the parent level can be drilled down to the lower level.

Create Hierarchy -

Right-click on the field you want to set as level 1 of the hierarchy in the fields list, and then select Create Hierarchy.

Fields

The screenshot shows the 'Fields' pane in Power BI. A search bar at the top contains the text 'Search'. Below it, the 'DimProduct' table is expanded, showing its fields: 'Category' and 'Create hierarchy'. The 'Category' field is selected, indicated by a red box around its name. The 'Create hierarchy' button is also highlighted with a red box.

After that, you will see a new hierarchy created named your field name Category plus the word Hierarchy. This would have a hierarchy icon beside it and also an option to expand to the fields of the hierarchy. If you expand, you will see a copy of the Category field in there too.

The screenshot shows the 'Fields' pane after creating a hierarchy. The 'DimProduct' table is expanded, showing its fields: 'Category' and 'Category Hierarchy'. The 'Category' field is no longer present; instead, there is a new entry named 'Category Hierarchy', which is highlighted with a red box. This new entry has a hierarchy icon next to it and a '...' button to its right. Below it, the original 'Category' field is listed again. Other fields like 'Product', 'ProductKey', and 'Subcategory' are also visible.

Etc.

Reference:

<https://radacad.com/what-a-power-bi-hierarchy-is-and-how-to-use-it>

Question: 66

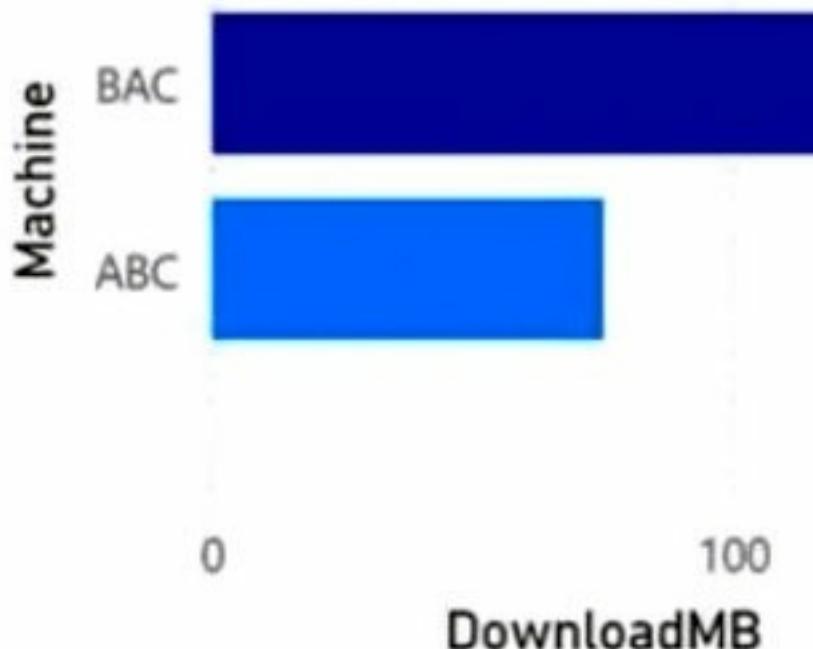
You are building a data model for a Power BI report.
You have data formatted as shown in the following table.

CertyIQ

Machine-User	DownloadMB
ABC-123	75
BAC-657	125

You need to create a clustered bar chart as shown in the following exhibit.

User ● 123 ● 657



What should you do?

- A. From Power Query Editor, split the Machine-User column by using a delimiter.
- B. From Power Query Editor, create a column that contains the last three digits of the Machine-User column.
- C. In a DAX function, create two calculated columns named Machine and User by using the SUBSTITUTE function.
- D. In a DAX function, create two measures named Machine and User by using the SUBSTITUTE function.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Split a column of text (Power Query)

You can split a column with a text data type into two or more columns by using a common delimiter character. For example, a Name column that contains values written as <LastName>, <FirstName> can be split into two columns using the comma (,) character.

Note: Power Query is an Extract Transform Load (ETL) tool. It allows us to Download and fetch data from different sources. We call this data ingestion Combine, clean, and model this data. We call this data wrangling

Reference:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/split-a-column-of-text-power-query-5282d425-6dd0-46ca-95bf-8e0da9539662>

Question: 67

CertyIQ

DRAG DROP -

You need create a date table in Power BI that must contain 10 full calendar years, including the current year. How should you complete the DAX expression? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Values	Answer Area
CALENDAR	Date =
CALENDARAUTO	var var1 = <input type="text"/> Value (<input type="text"/> Value)()
DATE	return
EOMONTH	<input type="text"/> Value (
TODAY	DATE(var1 -9, 01, 01),
YEAR	DATE(var1, 12, 31)
)

Answer:

Values	Answer Area
CALENDAR	Date =
CALENDARAUTO	var var1 = <input type="text"/> YEAR (<input type="text"/> TODAY)()
DATE	return
EOMONTH	<input type="text"/> CALENDAR (
TODAY	DATE(var1 -9, 01, 01),
YEAR	DATE(var1, 12, 31)
)

Explanation:

Box 1: YEAR -

Get the current year.

Box 2: TODAY -

TODAY returns the current date.

Box 3: CALENDAR -

CALENDAR returns a table with a single column named Date containing a contiguous set of dates. The range of dates is from the specified start date to the specified end date, inclusive of those two dates.

The following formula returns a table with dates between January 1st, 2005 and December 31st, 2015.

CALENDAR (

DATE (2005, 1, 1),
DATE (2015, 12, 31)

Reference:
<https://dax.guide/calendar/>

CertyIQ

Question: 68

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: You create measures that use the USERELATIONSHIP DAX function to filter sales on the active relationship between the sales table and the date table.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can't use USERELATIONSHIP() to filter on an active relationship, but need additional inactive relationships

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.

Reference:

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

CertyIQ

Question: 69

HOTSPOT -

You have a Power BI report that contains a measure named Total Sales.

You need to create a new measure that will return the sum of Total Sales for a year up to a selected date.

How should you complete the DAX expression? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Measure =

```
(  
TOTALYTD  
CALCULATE  
SUM  
EVALUATE
```

[Total Sales],

```
)  
'Date'[Date]  
TODAY()  
EOMONTH('Date'[Date])  
LASTDATE('Date'[Date])
```

Answer:

Answer Area

Measure =

TOTALYTD
CALCULATE
SUM
EVALUATE

[Total Sales],

'Date'[Date]
)
TODAY()
EOMONTH('Date'[Date])
LASTDATE('Date'[Date])

Explanation:

Box 1: TOTALYTD -

TOTALYTD evaluates the specified expression over the interval which begins on the first day of the year and ends with the last date in the specified date column after applying specified filters.

Syntax: TOTALYTD (

<Expression>,

<Dates>

[, <Filter>]

[, <YearEndDate>]

Expression - The expression to be evaluated.

Dates - The name of a column containing dates or a one column table containing dates.

Example:

TOTALYTD (-- 2007-01-01 : 2007-05-12

[Sales Amount],

'Date'[Date]

Box 2: 'Date'[Date]

Reference:

<https://dax.guide/totalytd/>

Question: 70

DRAG DROP -

You are modifying a Power BI model by using Power BI Desktop.

You have a table named Sales that contains the following fields.

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Name	Data type
Transaction ID	Whole Number
Customer Key	Whole Number
Sales Date Key	Date
Sales Amount	Whole Number

You have a table named Transaction Size that contains the following data.

Transaction Size ID	Transaction Size	Min	Max
1	Small	0	10,000
2	Medium	10,001	100,000
3	Large	100,001	999,999,999

You need to create a calculated column to classify each transaction as small, medium, or large based on the value in Sales Amount.

How should you complete the code? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value 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:

Values	Answer Area
<input type="button" value="ALL"/> <input type="button" value="AND"/> <input type="button" value="CALCULATE"/> <input type="button" value="FILTER"/> <input type="button" value="OR"/> <input type="button" value="SUM"/> ...	<pre> Transaction Size = VAR SalesTotal = 'Sales'[Sales] VAR FilterSegment = Value ('Transaction Size', Value ('Transaction Size'[Min] <= SalesTotal, 'Transaction Size'[Max] >= SalesTotal)) VAR Result = Value (DISTINCT ('Transaction Size'[Transaction Size]), FilterSegment) RETURN Result </pre>

Answer:

Values

ALL
AND
CALCULATE
FILTER
OR
SUM

Answer Area

```
Transaction Size =  
VAR SalesTotal = 'Sales'[Sales]  
VAR FilterSegment =  
    FILTER ( [  
        'Transaction Size',  
        AND ( [  
            'Transaction Size'[Min] <= SalesTotal,  
            'Transaction Size'[Max] >= SalesTotal  
        )  
    )  
    VAR Result =  
        CALCULATE ( DISTINCT ( 'Transaction Size'[Transaction Size] ), FilterSegment )  
    RETURN  
    Result
```

Explanation:

Box 1: FILTER

Box 2: AND

Box 3: CALCULATE

FILTER needs to be followed by table reference ,

AND is needed to check the limits , and

CALCULATE because needs to be followed by expression such as distinct in this case

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/filter-function-dax>

Question: 71**CertyIQ**

You have a Power BI report for the procurement department. The report contains data from the following tables.

Table name	Source	Description	Column name	Approximate record count
Suppliers	Microsoft Dynamics 365	A list of all the suppliers approved for use by the company.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID • Name • Country 	100,000
LineItems	Microsoft Dynamics 365	All individual purchases made by employees across the company. An average of five line items per invoice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID • Invoice ID • Invoice Date • Supplier ID • Description • Units • Price per Unit • Discount • Price 	1,000,000,000

There is a one-to-many relationship from Suppliers to LineItems that uses the ID and Supplier ID columns. The report contains the visuals shown in the following table.

Name	Used field	Filter
Supplier usage by count and value of invoices	Suppliers[ID] Suppliers[Name] LineItems[Invoice ID] LineItems[Price]	None
Spend by supplier location	Suppliers[Country] LineItems[Price]	None
Top 10 largest invoices last month	LineItems[Invoice ID] LineItems[Price]	LineItems[Invoice Date] in last calendar month

You need to minimize the size of the dataset without affecting the visuals. What should you do?

- Merge Suppliers and LineItems.
- Remove the LineItems[Description] column.**
- Remove the rows from LineItems where LineItems[Invoice Date] is before the beginning of last month.
- Group LineItems by LineItems[Invoice ID] and LineItems[Invoice Date] with a sum of LineItems[Price].

Answer: B

Explanation:

Remove a column that is not used in the visuals reduces the size of the dataset.

Incorrect:

Not A: Merging the tables would increase the dataset.

Not C: Two of the visuals need historical data.

Not D: Grouping would not affect size.

CertyIQ

Question: 72

You have a Power BI report for the marketing department. The report reports on web traffic to a blog and contains data from the following tables.

Table name	Source	Description	Column name
Posts	Blog RSS feed	An XML representation of all the blog posts from your company's website	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Publish Date• URL• Title• Full Text• Summary
Traffic	Website logs	Activity data from your company's entire website	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DateTime• URL Visited• IP Address• Browser Agent• Referring URL

There is a one-to-many relationship from Posts to Traffic that uses the URL and URL Visited columns. The report contains the visuals shown in the following table.

Name	Used field	Filter
Top 10 blog posts of all time	Posts[Title] Traffic[DateTime]	None
Top 10 blog posts from the last seven days	Posts[Title] Traffic[DateTime]	Traffic[DateTime] is in the last 7 days
Blog visits over time	Traffic[DateTime] Traffic[URL Visited]	Traffic[URL Visited] contains "blog"
Top 10 external referrals to the blog of all time	Traffic[Referring URL]	Traffic[URL Visited] contains "blog" AND Traffic[Referring URL] does not start with "/"

The dataset takes a long time to refresh.

You need to modify Posts and Traffic queries to reduce load times.

Which two actions will reduce the load times? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE:

Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Remove the rows in Posts in which Posts[Publish Date] is in the last seven days.
- B. Remove the rows in Traffic in which Traffic[URL Visited] does not contain blog.
- C. Remove Traffic[IP Address], Traffic[Browser Agent], and Traffic[Referring URL].

D. Remove Posts[Full Text] and Posts[Summary].

E. Remove the rows in Traffic in which Traffic[Referring URL] does not start with /.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

B: Only blog posts rows are useful for the visuals.

D: These two columns are not used in the visuals and can be removed.

Incorrect:

Not A: Three visuals need historical data.

Not C: Traffic[Referring URL] is used in one of the visuals and therefore cannot be removed.

Not E: These rows are used in 3 visuals.

Thank you

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