**Question 1**

**Question**

CORRECT

**A Power BI report is saved with a ".\_\_\_\_\_" file extension.**

bi

pbix

pbi

pb

**Explanation**

The Power BI report is saved with a ".pbix" file extension, and then I press Save.

Learn more: [/course/loading-data-into-power-bi-1892/saving-files/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/loading-data-into-power-bi-1892/saving-files/)

Something wrong with this question?

[**Report an issue**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39587/4369407/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

**Question 2**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, by default column profiling is based on \_\_\_\_\_.**

the top 100 rows

all the rows in the table

the top 1,000 rows

the bottom 100 rows

**Explanation**

If you go to the bottom of the screen, it is important to also note that the column profiling is based on the top 1,000 rows. This means it is just doing a sample of the rows.

Learn more: [/course/loading-data-into-power-bi-1892/examining-data-structures/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/loading-data-into-power-bi-1892/examining-data-structures/)

Something wrong with this question?

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**Question 3**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**In which view of Power BI Desktop can you preview the data that has been loaded?**

data view

model view

query view

report view

**Explanation**

There are three viewing options. One is the data view. At the moment, I have financial year actual selected. This is where you can preview the data that has been loaded, and you can see that everything has pulled through.

Learn more: [/course/loadin](https://cloudacademy.com/course/loading-data-into-power-bi-1892/connecting-to-a-data-source/)

**Question 4**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which of the following choices is not an option in the viewing section of Power BI Power Query?**

column profile

column quality

column duplication

column distribution

**Explanation**

In the viewing section of Power Query, you have three options you can select. These are column quality, column distribution, and column profile, and I will be showing you the use and benefits of each of these.

Learn more: [/course/loading-data-into-power-bi-1892/data-profiling/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/loading-data-into-power-bi-1892/data-profiling/)

**Question 5**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**In which view of Power BI Desktop can you view the relationship between tables?**

data view

model view

query view

report view

**Explanation**

There are three viewing options. Lastly, there's model view. Each one of the three tables are reflected here. And, at a later stage, I will show you how to build relationships between these tables.

Learn more:

**Question 6**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, the \_\_\_\_\_ number refers to how many values occur exactly once.**

regression

distinct

cardinality

unique

**Explanation**

The unique number shows me how many values occur exactly once.

Learn more:

**Question 7**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, column \_\_\_\_\_ shows the number of valid, error, and empty cells in a column.**

quality

profile

distribution

analysis

**Explanation**

Column quality showed the number of valid, error, and empty cells in a column.

Learn more:

**Question 8**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**The data profiling feature of Power BI Desktop sits in the \_\_\_\_\_ function.**

Power Pivot

Power View

Power Map

Power Query

**Explanation**

The data profiling feature was introduced in Power BI desktop in April 2019 and it sits in the Power Query function.

Learn more:

**Question 9**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, \_\_\_\_\_ show the shape of the data--whether the distribution of values is uniform, or if some values appear more frequently than others.**

column charts

column profiles

cardinality indicators

query maps

**Explanation**

The column charts show the shape of the data. You can see whether the distribution of values is uniform, or if some values appear more frequently than others.

Learn more:

**Question 10**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, column \_\_\_\_\_ include(s) characteristics like count, error, empty, distinct, unique, zero, min, max, and average.**

qualities

charts

statistics

analytics

**Explanation**

In column statistics, you can see statistics like count, error, empty, distinct, unique, zero, min, max, average, standard deviation, even, and odd. The column statistics provided are different for number and text columns.

Learn more:

**Question 11**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Fill in the blanks: To use data profiling in Power BI, in Power BI Desktop, select \_\_\_\_\_. Then in Power Query, select \_\_\_\_\_.**

data profiling, column

data profiling, profile

transform data, view

column quality, column distribution

**Explanation**

Data profiling is useful for understanding your data. In Power BI Desktop, select transform data. Then in Power Query, select view.

Learn more:

**Question 12**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, the \_\_\_\_\_ number refers to how many different values there are in a column, once duplicates are excluded.**

regression

distinct

cardinality

unique

**Explanation**

The distinct number refers to how many different values there are in a column, once duplicates are excluded.

Learn more:

**Question 13**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Enabling \_\_\_\_\_ in Power BI Power Query will show how many distinct and unique items each column contains, as well as the distribution of these, in the form of a column chart under each header.**

column analysis

column distribution

column quality

column profile

**Explanation**

When I enable column distribution in Power Query, this will show me how many distinct and unique items each column has, as well as the distribution of these, which you can see in the form of a column chart under each header.

Learn more:

**Question 14**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Fill in the blanks: In a Power BI table column, the \_\_\_\_\_ distinct and \_\_\_\_\_ unique items are in a column, the higher the cardinality.**

fewer, fewer

more, more

more, fewer

fewer, more

**Explanation**

The more distinct and unique items we have in a column, the higher the cardinality, whereas low cardinality is achieved when we have fewer distinct items, but more of them.

Learn more:

**Question 15**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, error values in data \_\_\_\_\_.**

are loaded as OTHER

prevent queries from loading

are loaded as blank values

are loaded as #N/A

**Explanation**

Error values don't prevent queries from loading, but the error values are loaded as blank values.

Learn more:

**Question 1**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Combining DirectQuery and imported tables in one data model is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ model in Power BI.**

imported direct

complex

dynamic

composite

**Explanation**

Combining direct query and imported tables in one data model is called a composite model.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/40350/4369720/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more: [/course/getting-data-power-bi-different-sources-2538/storage-mode-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/getting-data-power-bi-different-sources-2538/storage-mode-demo/)

**Question 2**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**When you are connecting to a Power BI XMLA endpoint, what is the server name?**

XMLA

the XMLA URL, followed by a forward slash, followed by the name of the client application

the XMLA URL

the name of the client application

**Explanation**

When you connect to the XMLA endpoint, you're connecting to Analysis Services, not a database server. The server name is the XMLA URL, and I'm connecting with Azure Active Directory with MFA.

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Learn more: [/course/getting-data-power-bi-different-sources-2538/xmla-endpoints-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/getting-data-power-bi-different-sources-2538/xmla-endpoints-demo/)

**Question 3**

**Question**

CORRECT

**When you are setting up a Power BI data flow involving an Excel sheet, the data within the Excel sheet needs to be defined as a \_\_\_\_\_.**

table

workbook

sheet

schema

**Explanation**

The data within the Excel sheet needs to be defined as a table, which involves selecting the data in Excel and using the control + T shortcut.

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**Question 4**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**In which Power BI storage mode will the result of a join that involves a dual-mode table and a DirectQuery table be pulled from the DirectQuery source?**

single

dual

DirectQuery

import

**Explanation**

Dual mode will copy the data from the original source into Power BI, just like import mode. If the dual-mode table is involved in a join with a DirectQuery table, then the result of that join will be pulled from the DirectQuery source.

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**Question 5**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which of the following statements about Power BI data flows is false?**

Data flows result in consistent transformations, as they ensure "one version of the truth."

Data flows are set up through SQL Server Management Studio.

Data flows result in organization-wide timesaving, as report authors don't have to reinvent the wheel by performing the same transformations on the original data.

A data flow is a series of transformations that result in a dataset designed for reporting.

**Explanation**

A data flow is a series of transformations, as in ETL processes, that result in a dataset designed for reporting. This results in organization-wide timesaving as report authors don't have to reinvent the wheel by performing the same transformations on the original data. It also means that the transformations are consistent as the data flow ensures one version of the truth. We set up a data flow through the Power BI.com portal.

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Learn more: [/course/getting-data-power-bi-different-sources-2538/data-flow-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/getting-data-power-bi-different-sources-2538/data-flow-demo/)

**Question 6**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**An XMLA endpoint \_\_\_\_\_.**

is incompatible with Power BI or cube-formatted datasets

can be used by any level of Power BI user account

enables you to access Power BI datasets within your online workspaces

will connect you directly to a database server

**Explanation**

An XMLA endpoint is a URL that enables you to access Power BI datasets within your online workspaces.

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Learn more: [/course/getting-data-power-bi-different-sources-2538/xmla-endpoints-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/getting-data-power-bi-different-sources-2538/xmla-endpoints-demo/)

**Question 7**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**What is the default storage mode for Power BI?**

single

dual

DirectQuery

import

**Explanation**

The default storage mode for Power BI is import. This means that a copy of the source data is pulled into Power BI and stored in the native Power BI format.

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**Question 8**

**Question**

CORRECT

**A Power BI XMLA endpoint must be set to \_\_\_\_\_ so that you can issue commands from your client application.**

read only

read-write

write only

execute

**Explanation**

Before connecting SSMS, let's check a few settings within the admin portal. Under Premium per User, I'll make sure my XMLA endpoint is set to read-write so that I can issue commands from my client application.

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**Question 9**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**In Power BI, under \_\_\_\_\_, you can connect to Power BI datasets, data flows, and a Dataverse.**

Power Platform

Power Query Editor

XMLA

Live Connection

**Explanation**

Under Power Platform, you can connect to Power BI datasets, data flows, and a Dataverse.

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Learn more: [/course/getting-data-power-bi-different-sources-2538/overview/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/getting-data-power-bi-different-sources-2538/overview/)

**Question 10**

**Question**

CORRECT

**\_\_\_\_\_ endpoints enable the use of Power BI datasets by non-Power BI client applications.**

Power Query Editor

Data Flow

Dataverse

XMLA

**Explanation**

We end the course by looking at XMLA endpoints that enable the use of Power BI datasets by non-Power BI client applications.

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**Question 11**

**Question**

CORRECT

**When setting up a Power BI data flow, if you have lots of files in your container, you can use \_\_\_\_\_ to select the files you're interested in.**

container profiling

file shortcuts

prefixing

column filtering

**Explanation**

I'm presented with a typical data import navigation window. This window is for selecting a container within your storage account, and as I have only one container, there is nothing to do here except click transform data. The next window shows just the Branchtargets container in the Power Query editor that we are familiar with. If you have lots of files in your container, you can use column filtering, like the file extension, to select the files you're interested in.

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Learn more: [/course/getting-data-power-bi-different-sources-2538/data-flow-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/getting-data-power-bi-different-sources-2538/data-flow-demo/)

**Question 12**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Custom tables in Power BI are \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid naming collisions.**

prefixed

auto-generated

automatically named

suffixed

**Explanation**

Custom tables are prefixed to avoid naming collisions.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/40350/4369720/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more: [/course/getting-data-power-bi-different-sources-2538/dataverse-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/getting-data-power-bi-different-sources-2538/dataverse-demo/)

**Question 13**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Importing data into a local \_\_\_\_\_ file is Power BI's default behavior and storage mode.**

PXML

XMLA

PB

PBIX

**Explanation**

Importing data into a local PBIX file is Power BI's default behavior and storage mode. The PBIX file is the native format of the Vertipaq database engine, which is highly optimized for small size and fast performance.

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**Question 14**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**When specifying a data source in Power BI, which of the following methods is not a way to specify the default SQL Server instance on your own computer?**

.

127.0.0.1

the name of your PC

/local

**Explanation**

As an aside, you can specify the default SQL Server instance on your own computer with either localhost, 127.0.0.1, the name of your PC, or, as I've done here, a simple ".".

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Learn more: [/course/getting-data-power-bi-different-sources-2538/change-a-data-source-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/getting-data-power-bi-different-sources-2538/change-a-data-source-demo/)

**Question 15**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**When you connect to an existing Power BI dataset, that dataset becomes \_\_\_\_\_.**

shared

diverse

dual-mode

live

**Explanation**

When you connect to an existing Power BI dataset, that dataset becomes shared. That is, your reports are sharing the dataset with other reports.

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**Question 1**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, Power Query Editor is available through the \_\_\_\_\_ menu.**

Transform

Query

Analyze

Tools

**Explanation**

Power Query Editor, available through the Transform menu, assesses each column's data on validity, emptiness, correctness, and distribution, graphically displaying the results.

Learn more: [/course/assessing-data-characteristics-power-bi-1849/summary/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/assessing-data-characteristics-power-bi-1849/summary/)

**Question 2**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI's Power Query Editor, turning on column \_\_\_\_\_ displays a histogram graphic with a count of distinct and unique values.**

analysis

detail

distribution

quality

**Explanation**

Turning on column distribution displays a histogram graphic with a count of distinct and unique values.

Learn more: [/course/assessing-data-characteristics-power-bi-1849/summary/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/assessing-data-characteristics-power-bi-1849/summary/)

**Question 3**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI's Power Query Editor, a field data type shown as \_\_\_\_\_ means a whole number or integer.**

0-9

int

whole

123

**Explanation**

On the left side of the column headers, the field's data type is shown. 123 means a whole number or integer, 1.2 means a numeric or decimal value, ABC is a string or text value, and the calendar and clock icon means a date or time value. The cross and tick icon means the field holds Boolean, or true and false, values, while, naturally enough, the $ symbol represents the money data type.

Learn more:

**Question 4**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI's Power Query Editor, the \_\_\_\_\_ for a column is the percentage of records that are neither empty nor in error.**

error ratio

normalization quotient

data value distribution

valid number

**Explanation**

The valid number is the percentage of records that are neither empty nor in error.

Learn more:

**Question 5**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI's Power Query Editor, a field data type shown as \_\_\_\_\_ means a date or time value.**

a calendar and clock icon

Date

DateTime

a cross and tick icon

**Explanation**

On the left side of the column headers, the field's data type is shown. 123 means a whole number or integer, 1.2 means a numeric or decimal value, ABC is a string or text value, and the calendar and clock icon means a date or time value. The cross and tick icon means the field holds Boolean, or true and false, values, while, naturally enough, the $ symbol represents the money data type.

Learn more:

**Question 6**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI's Power Query Editor, column headers show the field's data type and overall validity or invalidity with a \_\_\_\_\_ graphic under the column header.**

scatter plot

histogram

pie chart

stacked bar

**Explanation**

Column headers show the field's data type and overall validity or not with a stacked bar graphic under the column header.

Learn more:

**Question 7**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI's Power Query Editor, column \_\_\_\_\_ lets you apply filters and replace values directly from the graph.**

analysis

statistics

profiling

distribution

**Explanation**

In addition to more detailed column stats, column profiling also lets you apply filters and replace values directly from the graph.

Learn more:

**Question 8**

**Question**

CORRECT

**\_\_\_\_\_ strongly enforce data types.**

Databases

Text files

Spreadsheets

Websites

**Explanation**

Databases enforce data types, while text files, spreadsheets, and some data streams either don't type data, or their data typing could be described as loose.

Learn more:

**Question 9**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, clicking on the little down arrow on the right side of a column header will display \_\_\_\_\_.**

the primary key of the table

the relationship between that column and columns in other tables

the data type of that column

a list of unique values within that column

**Explanation**

We can click on the little down arrow on the right of the column header, and that will display a list of unique values within that column, giving us the ability to filter rows based on selected values.

Learn more:

**Question 10**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**In Power BI's Power Query Editor, a field data type shown as \_\_\_\_\_ means a Boolean value.**

a calendar and clock icon

T/F

a cross and tick icon

Boolean

**Explanation**

On the left side of the column headers, the field's data type is shown. 123 means a whole number or integer, 1.2 means a numeric or decimal value, ABC is a string or text value, and the calendar and clock icon means a date or time value. The cross and tick icon means the field holds Boolean, or true and false, values, while, naturally enough, the $ symbol represents the money data type.

Learn more:

**Question 1**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of taking a bunch of numerical data points and measuring them in a way that produces a single numerical representation of all that data.**

generation

reporting

querying

aggregation

**Explanation**

Aggregation is the process of taking a bunch of numerical data points and measuring them in such a way that it produces a single numerical representation of all that data.

Learn more: [/course/designing-data-model-power-bi-1474/schemas-and-tables/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/designing-data-model-power-bi-1474/schemas-and-tables/)

**Question 2**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which of the following statements about Power BI is false?**

Each table has its own level of granularity, defined by its smallest measurable increment.

There can be multiple active relationships between two tables at any given time.

A highly granular data model means that you can see lots of minute details.

In a data model with low granularity, you see few details and focus more on the big picture.

**Explanation**

I'm switching to model view, and dragging and dropping product name on product name, and I click OK, and now it appears as a dotted line. This is because it's an inactive relationship. And it's an inactive relationship because there can only be one active relationship between two tables at any given time. High granularity means that you can see lots of minute details, while low granularity means you see fewer details and focus more on the bigger picture. Each table will have its own level of granularity, too, defined by its smallest measurable increment.

Learn more:

**Question 3**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Which of the following statements about data models in Power BI is false?**

The way the relationships between different data are defined is extremely important, as it has various downstream impacts.

Most of the time, Power BI is able to determine the relationships between different data automatically.

Most data models require logical relationships to be established.

Data models often include data from various different sources.

**Explanation**

Data models often include data from various different sources. Because that data often comes from different sources, most data models require logical relationships to be established between the data sources so that data from those different sources can be analyzed together. Most of the time, we will need to define or program the relationships between the data ourselves, and the way we define these relationships is extremely important as it has various downstream impacts.

Learn more:

**Question 4**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which statement about cross filters in Power BI is false?**

The single cross filter direction allows filters on the "one" table to flow to the "many" table in a one to many relationship.

The single cross filter direction is generally discouraged, as it can potentially cause problems.

Single cross filtering is the default cross filter direction for one to many relationships.

In single cross filtering, the "many" table does not have any impact on the "one" table in a one to many relationship.

**Explanation**

The single cross filter direction is the one we have already seen. This allows filters on the "one" table to flow to the "many" table. This is the default cross filter direction for one to many relationships, and also the most common. In single types filtering the "many" table does not have any impact on the "one" table. But there are cases when you might need filters to be able to flow upstream, if you will. This bi-directional cross-filtering is referred to as both in Power BI. This cross filter direction is generally discouraged, as it can potentially cause problems, but sometimes it's the best way to get the job done.

Learn more:

**Question 5**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In a Power BI star schema, \_\_\_\_\_ data is all the details that describe the fact data.**

star

dimension

aggregation

flat

**Explanation**

Fact data is a list of events that drive a business process. Dimension data, on the other hand, is all the details that describe the fact data.

Learn more:

**Question 6**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**A Power BI \_\_\_\_\_ describes a collection of data brought together and made relatable so that analysis can be performed.**

data model

report

schema

table

**Explanation**

A Power BI data model describes a collection of data brought together and made relatable so that analysis can be performed.

Learn more:

**Question 7**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which of the following statements about fact data and dimension data in Power BI is false?**

Fact data is usually calculable.

Fact tables contain categories and subcategories, locations and business channels, client areas, and employees involved in the dimension events.

Each cluster of dimension data gets its own table.

We tend to have multiple dimension tables in a schema.

**Explanation**

Fact data is usually calculable and the fact tables often have records in the high thousands, millions, and billions. Dimension tables contain categories and subcategories, locations and business channels, client areas, and employees involved in the fact events. Each cluster of dimension data gets its own table, so we tend to have multiple dimension tables.

Learn more:

**Question 8**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, which DAX function identifies the oldest and the newest dates in a model and populates a calendar between them?**

DATE

CALENDARAUTO

CALENDAR

DATETABLE

**Explanation**

Let's start with CALENDARAUTO. I'll type in equals CALENDARAUTO and open the parens. And I can see from this tool set that the only argument I am required to define is the fiscal year end date. So I'll type in 12 for December. Press Enter and just like that, this DAX function identified the oldest and the newest dates in our model and populated a calendar between them.

Learn more:

**Question 9**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, which DAX function allows you to define the oldest and the newest dates in a model and populates a calendar between them?**

DATE

CALENDARAUTO

CALENDAR

DATETABLE

**Explanation**

Every once in a while you'll end up with a calendar starting in 1901, so it's good to know how to define the outside dates when you need to. This time we'll use CALENDAR. I'll type in the year and month and day of the start date. And let's do the end date in the same way, and press Enter. Great: now I have a custom calendar.

Learn more:

**Question 10**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, the \_\_\_\_\_ schema can ignore the irrelevant data in the model while running a calculation.**

star

dimension

aggregation

flat

**Explanation**

The star schema can ignore the irrelevant data in the model while running a calculation.

Learn more:

**Question 11**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which of the following statements about data models in Power BI is false?**

Every column that isn't needed should be removed from your data model.

Too many tables can sometimes cause functional issues.

Data models that have more tables are easier to navigate.

Too many tables can sometimes lead to report inaccuracies.

**Explanation**

Data models that have fewer tables are just easier to navigate. And also, too many tables can sometimes cause functional issues or even lead to report inaccuracies. Every column that isn't needed should be removed from your data model, because every column adds a data point for every row in that data set.

Learn more:

**Question 12**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which Power BI relationship cardinality describes the situation where, in one of two related tables, we see a channel listed only once, but in the other table, we see the channel listed many times?**

many to one / one to many

many to many

one to one

N to N

**Explanation**

The many to one and one to many cardinalities describe twins scenarios. If we have two tables being related, in one of these tables we are going to see the channel listed only once. In the other table, we are going to see the channel listed many times.

Learn more:

**Question 13**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, bi-directional cross-filtering is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.**

multiple

both

one to many

single

**Explanation**

But there are cases when you might need filters to be able to flow upstream, if you will. This bi-directional cross-filtering is referred to as both in Power BI.

Learn more:

**Question 14**

**Question**

CORRECT

**To combine multiple tables into a single table in Power BI, use the \_\_\_\_\_ tool in the query editor.**

Report

Append

Combine

Query

**Explanation**

In this model, I have these three tables, which are queried from three different sources that contain the same type of data. This is a really common real-world scenario, and it's a great example of data that can and should be combined into a single table. In this case, we would append the data using the Append tool in the query editor.

Learn more: [/course/designing-data-model-power-bi-1474/features-of-a-good-data-model/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/designing-data-model-power-bi-1474/features-of-a-good-data-model/)

**Question 15**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, the \_\_\_\_\_ relationship type describes a scenario in which table A has parent values for which there are multiple children in table B, and those same children can act as parents in table B, having multiple children in table A.**

many to one / one to many

many to many

one to one

N to N

**Explanation**

The many to many relationship type describes a scenario in which table A has parent values for which there are multiple children in table B. And those same children can act as parents in table B, having multiple children in table A.

Learn more: