**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:

**Question 1**

**Question**

CORRECT

**What is the first parameter in the DAX function PATHITEM?**

type

the text path describing the hierarchy

the name of the field you're interested in

the level you want to be returned

**Explanation**

PathItem takes two mandatory parameters: the first is the text path describing the hierarchy, and the second is the level we want to be returned.

Learn more: [/course/developing-power-bi-data-model-2184/recursive-hierarchy/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/developing-power-bi-data-model-2184/recursive-hierarchy/)

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**Question 2**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which value for the type parameter in the DAX function PATHITEM indicates text?**

0

1

"Text"

FALSE

**Explanation**

The third and optional parameter of the PathItem function is type, which determines the data type of the value it returns. The type parameter defaults to 0, which is text, so I will specify 1 for integer.

Learn more: [/course/developing-power-bi-data-model-2184/recursive-hierarchy/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/developing-power-bi-data-model-2184/recursive-hierarchy/)

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**Question 3**

**Question**

CORRECT

**What is the second parameter in the DAX function LOOKUPVALUE?**

the name of the field you're interested in

the value you want to match on

the field with the value you're searching for

the table in which to look

**Explanation**

The LookUpValue takes three parameters: the name of the field we're interested in, the field with the value we're searching for, and the value we want to match.

Learn more: [/course/developing-power-bi-data-model-2184/recursive-hierarchy/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/developing-power-bi-data-model-2184/recursive-hierarchy/)

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**Question 4**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In the Q&A feature in Power BI, you can define and manage \_\_\_\_\_ referring to your data model.**

tables

functions

filters

synonyms

**Explanation**

Clicking on the gear icon in the report designer allows me to customize the Q&A feature, or I can click on Add Synonyms now to go straight to that tab in the Q&A setup options. Back in Power BI desktop in Q&A set up, clicking on the Review Questions tab displays users' questions. To implement a requested fix, click on the pencil icon in the Fix needed column. This will take us to the Teach Q&A tab, where the unknown term is highlighted in the "enter a question about your data using everyday language" text field. Underneath that, in the "define the terms Q&A didn't understand" section, find the field the new term refers to and click save. Manage Terms displays terms and definitions that have already been taught to Q&A.

Learn more: [/course/developing-power-bi-data-model-2184/row-level-security/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/developing-power-bi-data-model-2184/row-level-security/)

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**Question 5**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**What is the second parameter in the DAX function PATHITEM?**

type

the text path describing the hierarchy

the name of the field you're interested in

the level you want to be returned

**Explanation**

PathItem takes two mandatory parameters: the first is the text path describing the hierarchy, and the second is the level we want to be returned.

Learn more: [/course/developing-power-bi-data-model-2184/recursive-hierarchy/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/developing-power-bi-data-model-2184/recursive-hierarchy/)

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**Question 6**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which DAX function can be used to return a specific level from a hierarchy?**

PATH

HIERARCHY

PATHITEM

ITEM

**Explanation**

I will create another calculated field called BigCheese and use the PathItem function to give me the top hierarchy level. PathItem takes two mandatory parameters: the first is the text path describing the hierarchy, and the second is the level we want to be returned.

Learn more: [/course/developing-power-bi-data-model-2184/recursive-hierarchy/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/developing-power-bi-data-model-2184/recursive-hierarchy/)

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**Question 7**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**What is the first parameter in the DAX function LOOKUPVALUE?**

the name of the field you're interested in

the value you want to match on

the field with the value you're searching for

the table in which to look

**Explanation**

LookUpValue takes three parameters: the name of the field we're interested in, the field with the value we're searching for, and the value we want to match on.

Learn more: [/course/developing-power-bi-data-model-2184/recursive-hierarchy/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/developing-power-bi-data-model-2184/recursive-hierarchy/)

Something wrong with this question?

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**Question 10**

**Question**

INCORRECT

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

A calculated column does not add to the dataset size.

Calculated column values are stored in the Power BI dataset like those of a standard column.

A calculated column is populated when it's created.

A calculated column's values are updated when the dataset is refreshed.

**Explanation**

A calculated column is populated when it's created, and its values are updated when the dataset is refreshed. Calculated column values are stored in the Power BI dataset like those of a standard column. A calculated column can simplify a dataset and make it more efficient by giving you values better suited for your visualizations, but it will add to the dataset size.

Learn more: [/course/developing-power-bi-data-model-2184/date-hierarchy/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/developing-power-bi-data-model-2184/date-hierarchy/)

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**Question 11**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which DAX function returns the number of parents above a child?**

PARENTS

PATHLENGTH

NUMPARENTS

UPTREE

**Explanation**

While a function called PathLength will return the number of parents above the child, there is no way to unpick a path dynamically.

Learn more:

**Question 12**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which DAX function returns a Cartesian product of the tables it takes in as parameters?**

JOIN

CARTESIAN

GENERATE

PRODUCT

**Explanation**

The documentation for Generate says it will return a Cartesian product of the tables it takes in as parameters.

Learn more:

**Question 13**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Which DAX function is used to specify the date range for a date table?**

CALENDAR

DATERANGE

RANGE

DATE

**Explanation**

In the data view, under Table Tools, click New Table. This opens up a DAX formula bar to enter DAX statements to create a new calculated table. If you want to specify the date range for your date table because you want dates in the future that are currently not part of your data model, use the calendar function, specifying start and end dates.

Learn more:

**Question 14**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Roles set up in Power Bi desktop in conjunction with \_\_\_\_\_ can restrict access to data model schema objects such as columns and tables.**

Tabular Editor

DAX Studio

Role Editor

Schema Studio

**Explanation**

Roles set up in Power Bi desktop in conjunction with Tabular Editor can restrict access to data model schema objects such as columns and tables.

Learn more:

**Question 15**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**What is the third parameter in the DAX function PATHITEM?**

type

the text path describing the hierarchy

the name of the field you're interested in

the level you want to be returned

**Explanation**

The third and optional parameter of the PathItem function is type, which determines the data type of the value it returns.

Learn more:

**Question 1**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which of the following actions is not a way to reduce data volume in Power BI?**

Replace raw data with aggregations and summaries.

Reduce the number of unique values in the data.

Reduce the number of rows and columns in the model.

Introducing compound keys to the schema.

**Explanation**

Data volume reduction is accomplished in three ways. First, we reduce the amount of raw data by reducing the number of rows and columns in the model. Secondly, shrink the model by reducing the number of unique values in the data. Finally, we can replace raw data with aggregations and summaries, reducing the size and increasing responsiveness.

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Learn more: [/course/optimizing-power-bi-data-model-2664/introduction/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/optimizing-power-bi-data-model-2664/introduction/)

**Question 2**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which Power BI Performance Analyzer metric is the time in milliseconds between when the data is requested and when the results are returned to the report?**

visual display

other

DAX query

granularity

**Explanation**

Performance Analyzer measures the processing time (including the time to create or update a visual) required to update report elements initiated as a result of any user interaction that results in running a query. For example, adjusting a slicer requires the slicer visual to be modified, a query to be sent to the data model, and affected visuals to be updated as a result of the new settings.

If an element is using a DAX query, which includes not only calculated measures but requesting any data from the model, the query duration is the time in milliseconds from requesting the data to when the results are returned to the report.

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Learn more:

**Question 3**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In most cases, data is aggregated by \_\_\_\_\_ in Power BI.**

city

address

date

email

**Explanation**

In most cases, data is aggregated by date, where we lose the time component from a transaction, and all transactions fall into the same day bucket.

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Learn more:

**Question 4**

**Question**

INCORRECT

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

One-to-many relationships should be avoided.

Compound keys should be avoided.

Data imported into Power BI are stored as columns.

Power BI's Vertipaq engine only stores unique values.

**Explanation**

Like with a relational database, the relationships between tables in the Power BI data model need to be clean and straightforward, so many-to-many relationships should be avoided as well as compound keys. First and foremost, data imported into Power BI, instead of direct querying of an external data source, are stored as columns rather than rows. Cardinality is the term given to describe the uniqueness of values within a dataset, or in this case, a column. As Power BI's Vertipaq engine only stores unique values, high-cardinality data can negatively impact performance.

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Learn more:

**Question 5**

**Question**

CORRECT

**How can you improve the cardinality of numeric fields containing floating-point numbers in Power BI?**

Change the data type from decimal to fixed decimal where appropriate.

Change the data type from fixed decimal to decimal where appropriate.

Change the data type from decimal to whole number where appropriate.

Change the data type from fixed decimal to whole number where appropriate.

**Explanation**

You can improve the cardinality of numeric fields, or floating-point numbers, by changing the data type from decimal to fixed decimal where appropriate.

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Learn more:

**Question 6**

**Question**

CORRECT

**The uniqueness of values within a dataset is known as \_\_\_\_\_.**

the U-value

the index value

cardinality

aggregation

**Explanation**

Cardinality is the term given to describe the uniqueness of values within a dataset, or in this case, a column.

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Learn more:

**Question 7**

**Question**

CORRECT

**To get the most out of an aggregation table in Power BI, you should set the storage mode to \_\_\_\_\_.**

cache

export

direct query

import

**Explanation**

You should change the storage mode from direct query to import to get the most out of your aggregation table. An imported table will be in local memory, which is much faster to access than hitting the original data source.

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Learn more:

**Question 8**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In DAX Studio, the percent table and percent DB columns that tell you what percentage of the table and what percentage of the database each column accounts for are useful for \_\_\_\_\_.**

identifying low-cardinality data that can be normalized to improve performance

identifying duplicated or redundant data that can be eliminated entirely or replaced with measures

identifying the best candidates for primary keys

suggesting the most efficient data design schema

**Explanation**

Over on the right-hand side, we've got percent table and percent DB columns that tell us what percentage of the table and what percentage of the database each column accounts for. This is very handy for identifying low-hanging fruit in terms of duplicated or redundant data that can be eliminated entirely or replaced with measures.

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Learn more:

**Question 9**

**Question**

CORRECT

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

High-cardinality data can negatively impact performance.

Reducing cardinality can reduce the related index data for looking up column values.

More unique values result in smaller indexes.

Reducing cardinality can reduce the amount of raw data.

**Explanation**

As Power BI's Vertipaq engine only stores unique values, high-cardinality data can negatively impact performance. Not only can reducing cardinality reduce the amount of raw data but it also reduces the related index data for looking up column values. Fewer unique values mean small indexes, which translates into faster performance.

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Learn more:

**Question 10**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which of the following options is not a metric recorded by Power BI Performance Analyzer?**

resolution

other

visual display

DAX query

**Explanation**

Clicking on Performance Analyzer opens a new pane, where you click start recording and then refresh the report. This report is made up of multiple card elements with text box titles, and Performance Analyzer records the same three metrics for each visual element. They are DAX query, visual display, and other.

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Learn more:

**Question 11**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Power BI desktop has a \_\_\_\_\_ tool, found under the View tab, which can be used to record the time taken for each of the processes required to render a report to complete.**

Simulation

Performance Analyzer

Reporting Analytics

DAX Studio

**Explanation**

Power BI desktop has a Performance Analyzer tool, found under the View tab, which can be used to record the time taken for each of the processes required to render a report to complete.

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Learn more:

**Question 12**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which Power BI Performance Analyzer metric is the amount of time it takes for a graphical element to be rendered on-screen?**

visual display

other

DAX query

granularity

**Explanation**

By using the Performance Analyzer, you can see and record logs that measure how each of your report elements performs when users interact with them and which aspects of their performance are most (or least) resource intensive. Visual display shows the amount of time for the graphical element to be rendered on-screen.

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Learn more:

**Question 13**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Microsoft recommends that you design Power BI data models with exactly the right number of columns based on the known \_\_\_\_\_ requirements.**

performance

normalization

reporting

storage

**Explanation**

Microsoft says, "We recommend that you design models with exactly the right number of columns based on the known reporting requirements."

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Learn more:

**Question 14**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which Power BI Performance Analyzer metric includes the time for visual elements to prepare queries and the time waiting for other visual elements to complete rendering, or perform some other processing?**

visual display

other

DAX query

granularity

**Explanation**

Other seems to me like a bit of a catch-all category. Microsoft says it's the time for visual elements to prepare queries, time waiting for other visual elements to complete rendering, or performing some other processing.

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Learn more:

**Question 1**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You can configure Power BI visualizations to display a border with rounded edges by adding a \_\_\_\_\_ to the border.**

radius

curve

gradient

function

**Explanation**

One common formatting feature is the border. So we can turn on and off the border. We can add a radius, which will put these rounded edges there.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39978/4380083/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more: [/course/creating-reports-power-bi-2270/formatting-and-configuring-visualizations/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/creating-reports-power-bi-2270/formatting-and-configuring-visualizations/)

**Question 2**

**Question**

CORRECT

**What is a card in Power BI?**

a link to a Python visual

a tile that shows a chart

a display of a number

a link to an R package

**Explanation**

A card is basically a display of a number.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39978/4380083/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

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**Question 3**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Some common sources for Power BI report \_\_\_\_\_ are Excel files, SQL databases, CSV files, or API connections.**

dashboards

tiles

user accounts

data sets

**Explanation**

Some common sources for data sets are Excel files, SQL databases, CSV files, or API connections.

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Learn more: [/course/creating-reports-power-bi-2270/what-are-reports/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/creating-reports-power-bi-2270/what-are-reports/)

**Question 4**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, a \_\_\_\_\_ chart is basically a pie chart with its middle cut out.**

donut

wheel

ring

bagel

**Explanation**

We have a nice little pie chart of the revenue percentage per country. We can also change these to the funnel type or a waterfall chart, or one of these donut charts, which is basically a pie chart with its middle cut out, or you can also use a tree map.

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**Question 5**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which type of chart in Power BI is beneficial for helping you visualize data over time?**

tree maps

stacked column charts

line charts

pie charts

**Explanation**

The line charts and area charts are beneficial for helping you visualize data over time.

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**Question 6**

**Question**

CORRECT

**If you want data within a certain range to stand out in a Power BI visualization, you can use \_\_\_\_\_ formatting.**

highlighted

functional

regressive

conditional

**Explanation**

One thing you can do is set up conditional formatting on your visualizations. So we've got our basic chart here, which is revenue by country. What we can do is we can look at these and say, "Ahh, yep, so this is at 100 million." Let's say we wanted anything between 100 million and 130 million to stand out. So you can click on the format button, go down to data colors, and click FX. FX will give you the conditional formatting window.

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Learn more:

**Question 6**

**Question**

CORRECT

**If you want data within a certain range to stand out in a Power BI visualization, you can use \_\_\_\_\_ formatting.**

highlighted

functional

regressive

conditional

**Explanation**

One thing you can do is set up conditional formatting on your visualizations. So we've got our basic chart here, which is revenue by country. What we can do is we can look at these and say, "Ahh, yep, so this is at 100 million." Let's say we wanted anything between 100 million and 130 million to stand out. So you can click on the format button, go down to data colors, and click FX. FX will give you the conditional formatting window.

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Learn more:

**Question 7**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which of the following languages can be added to a Power BI report?**

Go

Crystal

Python

Java

**Explanation**

R and Python can be added to your Power BI report.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39978/4380083/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more:

**Question 8**

**Question**

CORRECT

**If you want to create a paginated Power BI report based on an Excel file or SharePoint folder, you will need to \_\_\_\_\_.**

publish the dataset in SQL format and connect to it

publish a dataset and connect it to the Power BI dataset connection

use conditional formatting

use an R script

**Explanation**

There are some things you cannot connect too, such as an Excel file or SharePoint folder. In this case, you will need to publish a dataset and connect it to the Power BI dataset connection.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39978/4380083/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more:

**Question 9**

**Question**

INCORRECT

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

Power BI Reports can be published to the public.

Power BI Reports can be published for use within your organization.

If you are using live data on your dataset, every time you change something on your report, you'll need to re-query the dataset.

You can have only one page in a report.

**Explanation**

If you are using live data on a large dataset, it can make your report sluggish, and also put a lot of load onto the server or location that your dataset is stored on. This is because every time you change something on your report, you'll need to re-query the dataset. One thing to note is that you can only use one dataset per Power BI report, but you can have multiple pages in your report. Power BI Reports can be published for use within your organization or published to the public.

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Learn more:

**Question 10**

**Question**

CORRECT

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

A report can be filtered based on relevant criteria.

A report is made up of multiple dashboards.

Data that is visualized on a report can be interactive.

A report can combine charts, tables, and text.

**Explanation**

The reports can be made up of things like charts, text, values, and tables. Data that are visualized on the report can be interactive with each other. For example, you may put a slicer into a report that will filter based on a date range. When you move the slicer, it will change the data that is shown on the page. A Power BI report is fully interactive from a user perspective and it can be filtered based on relevant criteria.

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Learn more:

**Question 1**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Which feature in Power BI's AI Insights analyzes text fields for meaningful words and phrases?**

extract key phrases

sentiment analysis

text analysis

natural language processing

**Explanation**

Within cognitive services, there are four operations available to us, including extract key phrases, which analyzes text fields for meaningful words and phrases.

Learn more: [/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/ai-insights-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/ai-insights-demo/)

**Question 2**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which feature in Power BI's AI Insights uses machine learning and AI to come up with a brief textual description of a picture?**

sentiment analysis

tag images

image analysis

extract image

**Explanation**

Within cognitive services, there are four operations available to us. Tag images uses machine learning and AI to come up with a brief textual description of a picture.

Learn more: [/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/ai-insights-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/ai-insights-demo/)

**Question 3**

**Question**

CORRECT

**When you are looking for outliers, Z-scores above \_\_\_\_\_ are a good starting point.**

100

30

10

3

**Explanation**

When you are looking for outliers, Z-scores above three are a good starting point.

Learn more:

**Question 4**

**Question**

CORRECT

**What is the primary difference between groups and bins in Power BI?**

Groups use outlier detection; bins use anomaly detection.

Groups classify continuous data; bins classify categorical data.

Groups classify categorical data; bins classify continuous data.

Groups use anomaly detection; bins use outlier detection.

**Explanation**

The primary difference between groups and bins is that groups classify categorical data while bins allow you to classify continuous data.

Learn more:

**Question 5**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Power BI's \_\_\_\_\_ visualization uses AI and machine learning to determine which factors in your data contribute to or drive a metric you're analyzing.**

Segment Analysis

AI Insights

Key Influencers

Decomposition Tree

**Explanation**

Power BI's Key Influencers visualization uses AI and machine learning to determine which factors in your data contribute to or drive a metric you're analyzing.

Learn more:

**Question 6**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**"Find anomalies" is found in the \_\_\_\_\_ pane of Power BI.**

Visualize

Format

Analytics

Selection

**Explanation**

"Find anomalies" is found in the Analytics pane, and if you don't have your graph correctly set up, there will be a warning symbol on the right with the function disabled.

Learn more: [/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/anomaly-detection-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/anomaly-detection-demo/)

**Question 7**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which feature in Power BI's AI Insights is a rating between zero and one indicating the negativity or positivity of the text in question?**

extract key phrases

text analysis

positivity analysis

sentiment analysis

**Explanation**

Within cognitive services, there are four operations available to us, including detect language, which will try to determine the text's language, and score sentiment, which is a rating between zero and one indicating the negativity or positivity of the text in question.

Learn more: [/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/ai-insights-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/ai-insights-demo/)

**Question 8**

**Question**

CORRECT

**What is an outlier?**

a factor in your data that contributes to or drives a metric you're analyzing

a least-squares regression analysis requiring an independent variable

a value in the tails of a bell curve described by X number of standard deviations from the average expressed as a Z-score

a data value plus the average of all data values, divided by the standard deviation

**Explanation**

Outliers are values in the tails of the bell curve described by X number of standard deviations from the average expressed as Z-scores.

Learn more: [/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/outlier-detection-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/outlier-detection-demo/)

**Question 9**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**In Power BI's Decomposition Tree, the starting point is the analysis field with a small \_\_\_\_\_ sign, where you select how you want to split your data down to the next level.**

@

=+

-

#

**Explanation**

I'll drop a decomposition tree on the report page and use the LineTotal column, which is analogous to the amount paid for a line item in a sales transaction, onto the analyze field. The "Explain by" fields are essentially columns that you used to drill down into the data or have the decomposition tree used in conjunction with AI root cause analysis. The starting point is the analysis field with a small + sign, where you select how you want to split your data down to the next level.

Learn more: [/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/decomposition-tree-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/decomposition-tree-demo/)

**Question 10**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which feature in Power BI's AI Insights tries to determine the language in which some text is written?**

sentiment analysis

extract language

detect language

language analysis

**Explanation**

Within cognitive services, there are four operations available to us, including detect language, which will try to determine the text's language, and score sentiment, which is a rating between zero and one indicating the negativity or positivity of the text in question.

Learn more: [/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/ai-insights-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/ai-insights-demo/)

**Question 11**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**In Power BI Decomposition Tree, the \_\_\_\_\_ analysis type divides the metric being analyzed by the number of distinct items in a column or category. Then, it works out where the biggest difference between the largest (or smallest in the case of low value) and average values is.**

categorical

relative

absolute

continuous

**Explanation**

Let's see what happens when I change the analysis type to relative. Department is replaced by description, which is the individual item's description. There are just over a dozen departments, but there are thousands of items. Relative analysis looks at the metric being analyzed and divides it by the number of distinct items in a column or category. Then, it works out where the biggest difference between the largest (or smallest in the case of low value) and average values is.

Learn more: [/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/decomposition-tree-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/decomposition-tree-demo/)

**Question 12**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI forecasting, the \_\_\_\_\_ parameter determines the size of the shaded area around the predicted line.**

forecasting length

confidence level

"Ignore the last"

time series

**Explanation**

The confidence level relates to the shaded area around the predicted line. The higher the confidence, the greater the area.

Learn more: [/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/forecasting-with-time-series-analysis-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/forecasting-with-time-series-analysis-demo/)

**Question 13**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI forecasting, the \_\_\_\_\_ parameter is the number of data points you want to forecast into the future.**

confidence level

forecasting length

"Ignore the last"

group size

**Explanation**

Forecasting length is the number of data points you want to forecast into the future.

Learn more: [/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/forecasting-with-time-series-analysis-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/forecasting-with-time-series-analysis-demo/)

**Question 14**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI anomaly detection, the "\_\_\_\_\_" section is where you can drop other fields that Power BI can display as contributing factors to the anomaly.**

Explain by

Sensitivity

Potential factors

Fluctuations

**Explanation**

Below sensitivity, we have an "Explain by" section where you can drop other fields that Power BI can display as contributing factors to the anomaly.

Learn more: [/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/anomaly-detection-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/anomaly-detection-demo/)

**Question 15**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You can think of \_\_\_\_\_ in Power BI as a special case of outlier detection where Power BI tries to determine from your dataset which other factors contribute to, or at least are associated with, the anomalous data point.**

anomaly forecasting

anomaly influencers

key influencers

anomaly detection

**Explanation**

You can think of anomaly detection as a special case of outlier detection that currently only works with time-series data in a line graph that displays a single metric. You can think of anomaly detection as outlier detection plus or extra, where Power BI tries to determine from your dataset which other factors contribute to, or at least are associated with, the anomalous data point.

Learn more: [/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/anomaly-detection-demo/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/advanced-analysis-power-bi-2535/anomaly-detection-demo/)

**Question 1**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which Power BI workspace user role is the only one impacted by row-level security?**

Viewer

Contributor

Admin

Member

**Explanation**

Viewers are the only members impacted by row-level security and are used mostly for testing this functionality.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39839/4390253/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more: [/course/creating-managing-power-bi-workspaces-2209/assigning-workspace-roles/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/creating-managing-power-bi-workspaces-2209/assigning-workspace-roles/)

**Question 2**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, \_\_\_\_\_ bring report content directly to a user's email.**

roles

sensitivity labels

subscriptions

deployment pipelines

**Explanation**

There are tools available in Power BI for bringing report content directly to a user's email. These are called subscriptions.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39839/4390253/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more:

**Question 3**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, \_\_\_\_\_ content is sanctioned or federated by the business for official use and represents the highest endorsement available in Power BI.**

highly confidential

sensitive

certified

promoted

**Explanation**

Certified content is the highest designation available to Power BI content. It should be regarded as authoritative in that it meets the organization's highest quality standards. We can think of this content as federated or sanctioned for consumption and use.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39839/4390253/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more:

**Question 4**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Which Power BI feature allows users to make Power BI content more visible or sanctioned to an organization?**

subscriptions

promoting/certifying Power BI content

deployment pipelines

sensitivity labels

**Explanation**

In addition to sensitivity labels, we can apply other labels to Power BI content to help it become more visible or sanctioned to our organization. This is called promoting or certifying Power BI content.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39839/4390253/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more:

**Question 5**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which Power BI license type is the standard license for enterprise deployments in Power BI and allows users with a free license to interact with content in that workspace?**

Embedded

Premium Per Capacity

Premium Per User

Pro

**Explanation**

Premium Per Capacity is the standard license for enterprise deployments in Power BI and allows users with a free license to interact with content in that workspace.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39839/4390253/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more:

**Question 6**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which of the following options is not a Microsoft 365 sensitivity label?**

public

highly confidential

general

none

**Explanation**

In the Microsoft 365 ecosystem, there is the ability to create sensitivity labels to provide additional visibility on documents that an organization would want to mark as highly confidential or confidential. These labels include highly confidential, confidential, general, personal, and none.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39839/4390253/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more:

**Question 7**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, only \_\_\_\_\_ can create subscriptions that send reports to other users.**

workspace members and Power BI admins

workspace contributors and Power BI admins

report creators and Power BI admins

Power BI admins

**Explanation**

Only report creators and Power BI admins have the ability to create subscriptions that send reports to other users.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39839/4390253/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more:

**Question 8**

**Question**

CORRECT

**The purpose of \_\_\_\_\_ in Power BI is to automate the movement of Power BI content from a workspace designated as "Development" to a workspace designated as "Test," and finally to a workspace designated as "Production."**

subscriptions

promoting/certifying Power BI content

deployment pipelines

sensitivity labels

**Explanation**

The purpose of deployment pipelines is to automate the movement of Power BI content from a workspace designated as "Development" to a workspace designated as "Test," and finally to a workspace designated as "Production."

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39839/4390253/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more:

**Question 9**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which Power BI license type enables Power BI content to be hosted on a custom application outside the Power BI web portal?**

Embedded

Premium Per Capacity

Premium Per User

Pro

**Explanation**

There are currently four license types available to be linked to a workspace. The last license type is the Embedded type, which enables Power BI content to be hosted on a custom application outside the Power BI web portal.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39839/4390253/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more:

**Question 10**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which Power BI workspace user role is the only one that can add and remove workspace admins?**

Viewer

Contributor

Admin

Member

**Explanation**

The actions unique to admins are that they can add and remove other workspace admins.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39839/4390253/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more:

**Question 11**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Which Power BI license type is the standard license required for most Power BI development work?**

Embedded

Premium Per Capacity

Premium Per User

Pro

**Explanation**

There are currently four license types available to be linked to a workspace. The first license type is Pro, which is the standard license required for most Power BI development work.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39839/4390253/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more:

**Question 12**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which type of Power BI workspace should only be used for ad hoc reporting and projects that aren't intended for any kind of distribution?**

My Workspace

app workspaces

dashboard workspaces

development workspaces

**Explanation**

There are two kinds of workspaces that exist in Power BI. The first type is known as My Workspace, which is also called a personal workspace. These should only be used for ad hoc reporting and projects that aren't intended for any kind of distribution.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39839/4390253/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more:

**Question 13**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which of the following lists presents the phases of Power BI report creation in correct order?**

analyze, define, develop, test, deploy

test, development, test, production

requirements, design, implementation

development, test, production

**Explanation**

The first step in report creation is the development step. Once content has been finalized, it's moved into the second step of the life cycle, which is called the test phase. The final step in the report development life cycle is the production step.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39839/4390253/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more:

**Question 14**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Which type of Power BI workspace is used to maintain and secure business reports and Power BI assets?**

business workspaces

secure workspaces

app workspaces

My Workspace

**Explanation**

There are two kinds of workspaces that exist in Power BI. The first type is known as My Workspace, which is also called a personal workspace. The other type of workspaces, which are the main workspaces of Power BI, are called app workspaces, or simply workspaces. These are used to maintain and secure business reports and Power BI assets.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39839/4390253/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more:

**Question 15**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which Power BI workspace user role has the highest authority and runs the workspace?**

Viewer

Contributor

Admin

Member

**Explanation**

There are four distinct roles a user can have in a given workspace. In order of capability, they are admin, member, contributor, and viewer. Workspace admins have the highest role available and as such can take any and all actions available to them. The actions unique to admins are that they can add and remove other workspace admins. They can also update or delete the workspace and give permissions to contributors to update a workspace app.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/39839/4390253/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more:

**Question 1**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which Power BI global option determines whether Power BI will automatically create date hierarchies on DateTime fields on an imported model?**

hierarchy intelligence

date/time

time intelligence

imported models

**Explanation**

Time intelligence will determine whether Power BI will automatically create date hierarchies on DateTime fields on an imported model.

Learn more: [/course/managing-power-bi-datasets-2742/power-bi-global-options/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/managing-power-bi-datasets-2742/power-bi-global-options/)

**Question 2**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which PowerShell command can be used to invoke a PowerBI dataset refresh?**

Invoke-PowerBIRestMethod

Invoke-PowerBIRefresh

Invoke-PowerBIDatasetRefresh

Invoke-PowerBIDataset

**Explanation**

You can invoke a dataset refresh using the API via a PowerShell command, code, or a Power Apps Flow job. Let's look at using Invoke-PowerBIRestMethod via PowerShell. The command Invoke-PowerBIRestMethod takes three parameters. Url is the API URL with the unique ID of the workspace and dataset guides embedded in it. Method is post, and body is JSON with some extra parameters.

Learn more:

**Question 3**

**Question**

CORRECT

**A gateway \_\_\_\_\_ is two or more gateways that act as one, providing redundancy and improving throughput.**

group

partnership

bridge

cluster

**Explanation**

A gateway cluster is two or more gateways that act as one, providing redundancy and improving throughput, and so a high availability solution.

Learn more:

**Question 4**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which Power BI global option enables you to set the language used in the Power BI Desktop application and the language used in the data model?**

language intelligence

languages

regional settings

imported models

**Explanation**

Regional settings allow you to set the language used in the Power BI Desktop application and the language used in the data model.

Learn more:

**Question 5**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Which of the following methods is not a way you can invoke a Power BI dataset refresh?**

PowerShell command

Power Apps Flow job

code

using a workspace refresher

**Explanation**

You can invoke a dataset refresh using the API via a PowerShell command, code, or with a Power Apps Flow job.

Learn more:

**Question 6**

**Question**

CORRECT

**In Power BI, a standard account will let you refresh up to \_\_\_\_\_ times daily.**

8

24

48

192

**Explanation**

We can configure a refresh schedule by clicking on the rectangle with the refresh symbol on the bottom left. Alternatively, you can instigate an on-demand manual data refresh by clicking the circular arrow to the left. The refresh frequency is daily or weekly, and you can refresh a dataset eight times a day with a standard Power BI account, or 48 times (every half hour) with a premium account.

Learn more:

**Question 7**

**Question**

CORRECT

**To invoke a PowerBI dataset refresh using the Invoke-PowerBIRestMethod PowerShell command, what do you pass in for the second parameter?**

get

JSON with some extra parameters

the API URL with the unique id of the workspace and dataset guides embedded in it

post

**Explanation**

The command Invoke-PowerBIRestMethod takes three parameters. Url is the API URL with the unique id of the workspace and dataset guides embedded in it. Method is post, and body is JSON with some extra parameters.

Learn more:

**Question 8**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Which Power BI global feature relates to connectors for various data sources?**

data sources

connectors

regional settings

data extensions

**Explanation**

Data extensions relate to connectors for various data sources.

Learn more:

**Question 9**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Which Power BI global option relates to protecting you from malicious scripts that could be found inside some data sources?**

web preview warning level

certificate revocation

data extensions

privacy

**Explanation**

The web preview warning level is similar in concept to security levels found in Window's Control Panel Internet Properties security tab, and relates to protecting you from malicious scripts that could be found inside some data sources.

Learn more:

**Question 10**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which Power BI global option allows you to turn features new to Power BI desktop on and off?**

UI settings

beta

new

preview

**Explanation**

Preview features allow you to turn on and off features new to Power BI desktop.

Learn more:

**Question 11**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Once a Microsoft data gateway is installed on the same network as your data source, you can set up the Power BI end of the gateway connection by making sure \_\_\_\_\_.**

the names of the data source connections are identical to those defined in the dataset

both the IP address and the server names are specified in both the data source connections and the dataset

the IP address is specified in the data source connections and the server name is specified in the dataset

the server name is specified in the data source connections and the IP address is specified in the dataset

**Explanation**

Microsoft's data gateway, available via a link at PowerBI.com, comes in two flavors, standard and personal, for Windows PCs. Once it is installed on the same network as your data source, you can set up the Power BI end of the gateway connection by making sure the names of the data source connections are identical to those defined in the dataset.

Learn more:

**Question 12**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which part of Microsoft's data gateway's configuration allows you to set up additional logging and export the gateway logs?**

Diagnostics

Logging

Export

Service settings

**Explanation**

This is where you can add the new gateway to an existing cluster. Clicking "Configure" finalizes the gateway set up. "Diagnostics" enables us to set up additional logging, export the gateway logs, and perform diagnostic network port tests.

Learn more:

**Question 13**

**Question**

CORRECT

**What are the two flavors of Microsoft's data gateway for Windows PCs?**

standard and personal

standard and premium

personal and enterprise

personal and developer

**Explanation**

Microsoft's data gateway, available via a link at PowerBI.com, comes in two flavors, standard and personal, for Windows PCs.

Learn more:

**Question 14**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which Power BI global option relates to the security and authenticity of connections to online data sources, and gives you the options "comprehensive," "basic," and "none"?**

certificate revocation

data extensions

privacy

web preview warning level

**Explanation**

Certificate revocation relates to the security and authenticity of connections to online data sources. The comprehensive check will reject revoked certificates or certificates without revocation data. The basic check will reject revoked certificates and ignore certificates with no revocation information. "None" will not check certificates for revocation, allowing all valid certificates.

Learn more:

**Question 15**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which Power BI global option allows you to specify the amount of memory set aside for working with data in Power Query Editor?**

Power Query Editor options

background data

memory

data cache

**Explanation**

Data cache is the amount of memory set aside for working with data in Power Query Editor.

Learn more:

**Question 1**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**A data analyst wants to use Power BI’s analysis tools to help explain fluctuations in sales data between two quarters of the last financial year.**

**Which details should the analyst review to see actual changes in unit sales between the two quarters?**

A 100% stacked column chart.

A scatter plot

The waterfall chart

The ribbon chart

**Explanation**

A waterfall chart is the best answer because the waterfall chart highlights each unit and shows their actual changes across the period of time, whether increased or decreased. One drawback to this analysis is that it doesn’t provide data about the level of contribution overall, but it can be useful for analyzing individual data points.

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-insights>

**Question 2**

**Question**

CORRECT

**A data administrator wants to use Power BI to help managers quickly grasp key metrics in a single platform.**

**What would a data administrator want to create to monitor, at a glance, some of the more important data visualizations in the organization?**

A workspace

A dataset

A dataflow

A dashboard

**Explanation**

All of these choices can help work toward this, but the dashboard is where buttons and flows can be pinned, allowing managers to quickly be updated on important information.

Workspaces are created on capacities. Essentially, they are containers for dashboards, reports, workbooks, datasets, and dataflows in Power BI.

A dataflow helps organizations to unify data from disparate sources. They are optional, and are often used in complex or larger projects. They represent data prepared and staged for use by datasets.

A dataset is a collection of data that you import or connect to. Power BI lets you connect to and import all sorts of datasets and bring all of it together in one place. Datasets can also source data from dataflows.

Learn more:

**Question 3**

**Question**

CORRECT

**How can you improve the cardinality of numeric fields containing floating-point numbers in Power BI?**

Change the data type from decimal to fixed decimal where appropriate.

Change the data type from fixed decimal to decimal where appropriate.

Change the data type from decimal to whole number where appropriate.

Change the data type from fixed decimal to whole number where appropriate.

**Explanation**

You can improve the cardinality of numeric fields, or floating-point numbers, by changing the data type from decimal to fixed decimal where appropriate.

Learn more:

**Question 4**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are loading data into Power BI Power Query Editor.**

**Which checkbox will ignore files that don't share the same layout or schema as the selected sample file?**

Include only files in same format

Omit non-schema files

Ignore mismatched formats

Skip files with errors

**Explanation**

"Transform data" will open Power Query Editor, where we click on the combine files button on the right of the content column header. Now we have a dialogue similar to the standard Excel import where we can select the sheet from the workbook. I want to draw your attention to the "Skip files with errors" checkbox at the bottom-left. This will ignore files that don't share the same layout or schema as the selected sample file.

Learn more:

**Question 5**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You have created a marketing report in Power BI. You plan to create a presentation about the marketing team's long-term performance using the report.**

**You will create the narrative for the presentation using the information provided by the date slicer in the report.**

**What should you do to save the views across different years in your presentation?**

Create page-level filters and create new groups.

Create drill-throughs for each of the marketing team charts.

Create report-level filters and create new groups.

Filter the charts using the date slicer, then create bookmarks.

**Explanation**

You should first filter the charts using the date slicer, then create bookmarks. When you edit a report in Power BI Desktop and the Power BI service, you can add report bookmarks to capture the current state of a report page. Bookmarks save the current filters and slicers, cross-highlighted visuals, sort order, and so on. You can get back to an exact state, in this case, a year, when you select a saved bookmark. When others view your report, they can get back to that exact state by selecting your saved bookmark.

Page-level filters cannot be saved into a new group. Groups are used to create bins or categories in lists.

Drill-throughs do not save a state for a presentation. Drill-throughs are used to dive into a detailed page while keeping the source page filters.

Report-level filters cannot be saved into a new group. Groups are used to create bins or categories in lists.

Learn more:

**Question 6**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are a Power BI administrator for your company.**

**You create a report containing datasets provided to you by the HR department. These datasets contain personally identifiable information for all employees in the company.**

**You need to export the new report to be exported as an Excel spreadsheet from the Power BI service.**

**The spreadsheets must be encrypted after being exported.**

**What should you use to encrypt the spreadsheets?**

Object level security (OLS)

Row-level security (RLS)

Workspace roles

Sensitivity labels

**Explanation**

You should use sensitivity labels because they can be used to classify critical content in Power BI without compromising a user's productivity. When the labeled data is exported to Excel from Power BI, the sensitivity label is automatically applied to the spreadsheet, and the file is protected according to the label's file encryption settings.

Object level security (OLS) is not a correct action option in this scenario. It is designed to secure table-level and column-level objects in your dataset, by protecting the data and also the metadata related to those objects. You can control access to a whole table or a specific column that contains sensitive information on a group of people.

Row-level security (RLS) is not a correct choice in this instance because it is designed to filter rows in a specific table based on a DAX expression. RLS would be applicable to a dataset that contains a sales table for which you want to filter the records of a specific country only.

Workspace roles are used to manage what members can do in a workspace. Individual users or groups can be assigned the Admin role to provide them with full access to the workplace, or you can assign them the Viewer role so they have read-only access in the workspace.

Learn more:

**Question 7**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are working in Power BI. you implement a security role named EmployeeAddress to filter employees based on their login account in the Power BI service.**

**You need to add 100 users to this role so that they can view a report based on row-level security settings.**

**Which should you do? (Choose 2 answers.)**

Add the newly created Power BI group to the EmployeeAddress security role.

Create a security group in Active Directory and assign users to this group.

Add the newly created security group to the EmployeeAddress security role.

Create a group in Power BI and assign users to this group.

**Explanation**

In this scenario, you should create a security group in Active Directory and then assign users to the group. Once you have created the security group, you can add that group to the EmployeeAddress security role.

Creating a group in Power BI is not the correct action in this scenario. When a workspace is created, Power BI creates a group in Microsoft 365. It is possible to assign users to these groups, but the groups are not supported for row-level security (RLS) role assignment.

Learn more:

**Question 8**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are configuring row-level security (RLS) roles for a Power BI report.**

**You need to define which rows are available when creating a role.**

**What should you create?**

M formula

DAX expression

Parameter

Measure

**Explanation**

The correct action would be to create a DAX expression to use a filter for the RLS role. The return from the expression will be true or false for records. This determines which rows in a dataset are displayed for the user's role.

Creating an M expression is not a correct action in this scenario. the M language is the data transformation language of Power Query. It is not used with RLS roles.

Measures are not an applicable choice in this scenario because they are an aggregation of data values often used as Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). They are not created when defining RLS roles.

Parameters are not a correct choice in this scenario because they are used as query parameters with datasets or as what-if variables on reports. They are not created when defining RLS roles.

Learn more:

**Question 9**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You need to use Python scripting to create visualizations in Power BI Desktop.**

**You run the code below:**

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

ax = plt.gca()

dataset.plot(kind='line',x='Fname',y='Children',ax=ax)

dataset.plot(kind='line',x='Fname',y='Pets', color='red', ax=ax)

**Upon running the code, you receive the following error message:**

**"Can't display this visual. No image was created. The Python code didn't result in the creation of any visuals. Make sure your Python script results in a plot to the Python default device."**

**What should you do?**

Add the command "pyplot.show( )" to the script.

Refresh the dataset origin connection.

Refresh the IDE settings

Enable Python visuals before running the code.

**Explanation**

You should complete the script by adding "pyplot.show ( )" in order to enable the visualization.

Refreshing the Integrated Development Environment (IDE) settings would not fix the issue as the problem is related to the Python script. Similarly, refreshing the data set origin connection is not the correct action in this scenario because it is not related to the incomplete script.

Enabling python scripting is a step to running python visualizations; however, enabling python visuals is not a relevant action in this scenario.

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-python-visuals>

**Question 10**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You want to import Excel files into Power BI Desktop. The files are located in a unique local desktop folder and share the same structure.**

**You want to import these Excel files into a single table.**

**What should you do?**

Add each file to the model and use the MergeQuery command.

Add the MS Excel data source and select all files.

Add the folder data source using the Combine Files command.

Add a folder data source and use the MergeQuery command.

**Explanation**

You should add the folder data source using the Combine Files command. Then, you should implement the Get and Transform feature of Excel for combining multiple files having the exact same schema from a single folder into a single table.

Learn more: <https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/import-data-from-a-folder-with-multiple-files-power-query-94b8023c-2e66-4f6b-8c78-6a00041c90e4>

**Question 11**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You have created a report to help sales users understand their data.**

**The sales team wants to be able to visualize the factors that affect the outcome of sales to new customers.**

**Which visualization should you use?**

Scatter

KPI

Waterfall

Key influencers

**Explanation**

You should use the Key influencers visual because it allows you to show the factors that affect the metric being analyzed, such as sales opportunities and whether opportunities are won or lost based on the factors.

You would not use the scatter visual displays patterns in data and helps the user identify outlier values. You could use the Scatter visual to identify outliers in the sales process with new customers.

You would not use the KPI (Key Performance Indicator) visual because it shows the progress made toward goals that can be measured, such as sales targets, with sales won being progress made toward the goal.

You should not use a Waterfall visual because it shows a running total as Power BI adds and subtracts values based on changes to an initial value as affected by different categories over time.

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-types-for-reports-and-q-and-a>

**Question 12**

**Question**

CORRECT

**A data analyst wants to use Power BI’s data visualization features to discover relationships between different quarterly targets within his organization.**

**Which data visualization method should the analyst use to check whether one measure meets a target defined by another measure?**

A combo chart

A decomposition tree

A funnel chart

A gauge chart

**Explanation**

A combo chart combines a column chart and a line chart. Combining the two charts into one lets you make a quicker comparison of the data. Combo charts can have one or two Y axes, so be sure to look closely.

The following scenarios are best for Combo charts:

* When you have a line chart and a column chart with the same X axis.
* To compare multiple measures with different value ranges.
* To illustrate the correlation between two measures in one visual.
* To check whether one measure meets the target which is defined by another measure.
* To conserve canvas space.

The decomposition tree visual lets you visualize data across multiple dimensions. It automatically aggregates data and enables drilling down into your dimensions in any order. It is also an artificial intelligence (AI) visualization, so you can ask it to find the next dimension to drill down into based on certain criteria. This makes it a valuable tool for ad hoc exploration and conducting root cause analysis

Funnels help visualize a process that has stages, and items flow sequentially from one stage to the next. One example is a sales process that starts with leads and ends with purchase fulfillment.

For example, a sales funnel that tracks customers through stages: Lead > Qualified Lead > Prospect > Contract > Close. At a glance, the shape of the funnel conveys the health of the process you're tracking. Each funnel stage represents a percentage of the total. So, in most cases, a funnel chart is shaped like a funnel -- with the first stage being the largest, and each subsequent stage smaller than its predecessor. A pear-shaped funnel is also useful -- it can identify a problem in the process. But typically, the first stage, the "intake" stage, is the largest.

A radial gauge chart has a circular arc and displays a single value that measures progress toward a goal. The goal, or target value, is represented by the line (needle). Progress toward that goal is represented by the shading. And the value that represents that progress is shown in bold inside the arc. All possible values are spread evenly along the arc, from the minimum (left-most value) to the maximum (right-most value).

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-types-for-reports-and-q-and-a#visualizations-in-power-bi>

**Question 13**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You want to run a visualization written in Python programming language in Power BI.**

**Which steps are required before you can use Python in Power BI? (Choose 3 answers.)**

Install Python on your local machine.

Install the libraries seaborn and keras.

Enable Python scripting.

Install the libraries matplotlib and pandas.

**Explanation**

To install Python on Power BI you should:

1. Install Python on your local machine.
2. Install the libraries matplotlib and pandas.
3. Enable Python scripting.

Seaborn is used for data visualization in Power BI; however, matplotlib and pandas are required libraries for Python integration. Keras is not used for data visualization.

Learn more:

**Question 14**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You manage a product team and have created a workspace to collaborate with the sales team.**

**You have assigned various workspace roles Admin, Member, Contributor, and Viewer to different members of the product team.**

**Which action can be performed by the workspace contributors?**

Add other users

Schedule data refreshes

Update content and reports within the workspace

Remove other users

**Explanation**

Workspace roles are provided to control users' accessibility. These roles include admin, members, contributors, and viewers.

Contributors in the workspace have the ability to schedule data refreshes and update content and reports within the workspace.

Only the admin can add or remove users.

Learn more:

**Question 15**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which Power BI Performance Analyzer metric is the amount of time it takes for a graphical element to be rendered on-screen?**

visual display

other

DAX query

granularity

**Explanation**

By using the Performance Analyzer, you can see and record logs that measure how each of your report elements performs when users interact with them and which aspects of their performance are most (or least) resource intensive. Visual display shows the amount of time for the graphical element to be rendered on-screen.

Learn more:

**Question 16**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are with a data model in Power BI and want to optimize the model's performance.**

**You have several intermediate queries that are not used for visualization. You also have a large transactional table with a Date/Time field.**

**What should you do?**

Split the Date and Time fields into separate columns.

Change all relationships cross filter directions to single.

Disable Power Query load on intermediary queries.

Turn off single select slicers.

**Explanation**

You should split the date and time fields as they have unique or high cardinality values making optimization within the VertiPaq engine difficult. By splitting the fields into separate columns, you reduce the uniqueness of the data and thus allow for greater storage optimization.

You should disable intermediary queries because they support data integration with other queries, some of which are not needed in this scenario. To avoid loading the query to the model, ensure that you disable query load in these instances.

You should not use the relationship cross filter direction in this scenario. You should use the feature to enable reporting requirements.

You should use single select slicers, so turning them off is not a recommended option in this scenario. They work more efficiently than multi-select slicers.

Learn more:

**Question 17**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are working with an Orders table that contains two date columns: OrderDate and Fulfillment Date.**

**A Date table has two relationships to the order table for the two date fields. The relationship on the OrderDate column is the active relationship.**

**You want to create visualizations that display the total price of orders quarterly, based on both the OrderDate and the FulfillmentDate columns.**

**You need to insert the correct functions below.**

**Sales by FufillmentDate =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Orders[Price]),**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Orders[FufillmentDate], 'Date'[Date]))**

**Which of these represents the correct order of functions to create the measure for sales by fulfillment date?**

CALCULATE, SUM, USERELATIONSHIP

CALENDAR, SUMX, RELATED

CALCULATE, CALENDAR, SUM

CALENDAR, SUMX, CALCULATE

**Explanation**

The CALCULATE function is your method of creating a DAX measure that will override certain portions of the context that are being used to express the correct result. In this case, the CALCULATE function will make the filter to use the inactive relationship of fulfillment date rather than the active relationship column OrderDate.

SUM totals a column so it is the second correct function to choose in this scenario to total the price of orders.

The third correct function you should choose in this scenario is USERELATIONSHIP because it will override the active relationship and use the relationship on the fulfillment date.

The CALENDAR function is incorrect in this scenario because it is used to create a date table.

The SUMX function is not applicable in this scenario because it evaluates an expression in a table, not a column.

The RELATED function is incorrect because it uses the active relationship (in this case, the OrderDate column)

Learn more:

**Question 18**

**Question**

CORRECT

**What should you set the storage mode to in Power BI to get the most out of an aggregation table?**

Cache

Export

Direct query

Import

**Explanation**

You should change the storage mode from direct query to import to get the most out of your aggregation table. An imported table will be in local memory, which is much faster to access than hitting the original data source.

Learn more:

**Question 19**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which Power BI global option determines whether Power BI will automatically create date hierarchies on DateTime fields on an imported model?**

hierarchy intelligence

date/time

time intelligence

imported models

**Explanation**

Time intelligence will determine whether Power BI will automatically create date hierarchies on DateTime fields on an imported model.

Learn more:

**Question 20**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You are creating a table in Power BI. You plan to use the following DAX expression for the table.**

**Date = CALENDAR (DATE (2021, 05, 01), DATE (2023, 04, 30))**

**What kind of table would the expression create?**

A common end date only for the table

A date table based on the start and end date provided as an argument, inclusive of those two dates

A common start date with a variable end date for the table

A date table based on the start and end date provided as an argument, exclusive of those two dates

**Explanation**

Returns a table with a single column named "Date" that contains 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.

Learn more:

**Question 21**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You are using Power BI. You have connected to an Azure SQL database containing sales transactions for your company. The database is frequently updated.**

**You need to create reports from the sales data to identify fraudulent transactions.**

**The data must be visible within 5 minutes of an update.**

**How should you configure the data connection?**

By setting the Command timeout in the minutes setting

By adding a SQL statement

By setting the data connectivity mode to DirectQuery

By setting the data connectivity mode to Import

**Explanation**

You should set the data connectivity mode to DirectQuery. Some data sources have the option of connecting directly to the data source using DirectQuery. In this scenario, no data is imported or copied to Power BI Desktop. As you interact with the visualization, Power BI queries the underlying data source and you always view the current data.

You should not set the Command timeout in the minutes setting because that action is not relevant to the direct connection to the data source in this scenario.

Adding a SQL statement is not applicable to a direct connection to a data source in this scenario.

Setting the data connectivity mode to Import would import the selected columns and tables into Power BI Desktop. As you interact with the visualization, the Power BI Desktop uses the imported data. To view any updates to the data since the most recent import, you would need to refresh the data, triggering an import of the full data set again.

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-use-directquery>

**Question 22**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You create a Power BI report for sales data. The report has the following headings:**

**Region Sales Percentage of sales**

**You write a measure to calculate the Percentage of Sales. The measure is calculating the percentages incorrectly as 100% for all regions. You realize that this cannot be correct because the sales differ from region to region.**

**You need to rewrite the measure so that the percentage is correct for each region and the total percentage is 100%, and the regional percentages correspond to regional sales.**

**Which measure should you write?**

Percentage of Sales = DIVIDE ( SUM(RegionalSales[Sales]),

CALCULATE (SUM(RegionalSales[Sales]), ALL(RegionalSales[Country]))

Percentage of Sales = DIVIDE ( SUM(RegionalSales[Sales] ) ,

CALCULATE ( SUM (RegionalSales[Sales] ) , REMOVEFILTERS( ) ) )

Percentage of Sales = DIVIDE ( SUM(RegionalSales[Sales]),

CALCULATE (SUM(RegionalSales[Sales]),  ALLSELECTED ('RegionalSales'[Region])

Percentage of Sales = DIVIDE ( SUM(RegionalSales[Sales]),

CALCULATE (SUM(RegionalSales[Sales]), REMOVEFILTERS ()

**Explanation**

You should configure the measure using REMOVEFILTERS as follows: Percentage of Sales = DIVIDE ( SUM(RegionalSales[Sales] ),

CALCULATE ( SUM (RegionalSales[Sales] ) , CALCULATE(SUM(RegionalSales[Sales]), REMOVEFILTERS( ) ) )

The REMOVEFILTERS function removes all filters in the context, so the grand total is used to calculate the percentages for the country and region rows.

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/removefilters-function-dax>

**Question 23**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You are working in Power BI and need to configure data alerts for a dashboard.**

**Which visuals can you configure data alerts for? (Choose 3 answers.)**

Card visual

Gauge visual

KPI visual

Matrix visual

**Explanation**

Data alerts are only available from the Power BI service and can be configured for card, gauge, and KPI visuals.

Card visuals allow you to represent a single text or number value. Card visuals highlight the importance of a particular attribute in your report, such as total sales.

The Gauge visual lets you track progress against a measurable goal. For example, you can use it to visualize sales against a semi-annual target. The gauge visual is a dial that represents progress and a pointer that stands for the target value.

The KPI visual also allows you to track progress against a goal. For example, the KPI visual could be used to visualize sales against a monthly target.

Data alerts cannot be configured for line or matrix visuals. A line chart plots a series of data points connected through a line. The Matrix visual lets you show aggregated results in a tabular format.

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/service-set-data-alerts>

**Question 24**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are creating a report in Power BI and want to use a specific theme for your company's annual report.**

**You find a theme on the website https://community.powerbi.com/t5/Themes-Gallery/bd-p/ThemesGallery**

**How do you make it the theme for your report?**

Download the CSS file and in Custom Dashboard theme > Upload the CSS theme.

Download the PNG file for the theme and right-click on the tile > Upload PNG theme.

Download the JSON file and in Custom Dashboard theme > Upload JSON theme.

Download the PDF file and right-click on the dashboard > Upload PDF theme.

**Explanation**

You should download the JSON file and in the Custom Dashboard theme, upload the JSON theme. As with the built-in and custom options, when you upload a theme, the colors are automatically applied to all tiles on the dashboard.

1. Hover over a theme and choose View report.
2. Scroll down and find the link to the JSON file. Select the download icon and save the file.
3. In the Power BI service, in the Custom Dashboard theme window, select Upload JSON theme.
4. Navigate to the location where you saved the JSON theme file and select Open.
5. On the Dashboard theme page, select Save. The new theme is applied to your dashboard.

The themes that you upload into Power BI Desktop are only in JSON format. All other file formats, such as CSS, PNG, or PDF cannot be uploaded.

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/service-dashboard-themes>

**Question 25**

**Question**

CORRECT

**A Power BI report is registering slow performance. The network and server are operating at optimal speed.**

**Management wants you to identify issues affecting report performance.**

**Which tools should you use? (Choose 2 answers.)**

Query Diagnostics

Performance Monitor

SQL Server Profiler

Performance Analzyer

**Explanation**

You should choose Query Diagnostics to identify Power BI report performance issues. With Query Diagnostics, you can achieve a better understanding of what Power Query is doing at authoring and at refresh time in Power BI Desktop. You can use it to understand what sort of queries you're emitting, what slowdowns you might run into during authoring refresh, and what kind of background events are happening.

You can use the Performance analyzer in Power BI Desktop to help you determine how each of your report elements performs when users interact with them. For example, you can determine how long it takes for a particular visual to refresh when it is initiated by a user interaction. Performance analyzer will help you identify the elements contributing to your performance issues, which can be helpful during troubleshooting. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/optimize-model-power-bi/2-performancep

The Performance Monitor is not the correct choice in this scenario because it is a Windows utility that allows you to collect different performance counters on target machines. In this scenario, you already know that the computers are operating at optimal levels.

SQL Server Profiler is a tool for collecting and tracing SQL performance issues and does not apply to Power BI.

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/optimize-model-power-bi/2-performancep>

**Question 26**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You have a dashboard in Power BI containing visuals created from data in Microsoft Dataverse. Your dashboard contains a KPI visual.**

**You need to automate the notification of alerts when the KPI value exceeds a threshold.**

**Which options are available when configuring an alert in the Power BI service? (Choose 2 answers)**

Call a webhook

Send a push notification to a mobile device.

Send an email.

Run a Power Automate cloud flow.

**Explanation**

When configuring an alert in Power BI service you can:

1. Run a Power Automate cloud flow. This can also be triggered by a Power BI alert. The Power BI connector contains the "When a data-driven alert is triggered" trigger. You can use this to create a Power Automate flow. This trigger allows you to send notifications, using any of the connectors available with Power Automate, including text messages, Teams messages, email, and even social media posts.
2. Send an email. When an alert rule is triggered, a notification is created and sent to the Notification Center in Power BI. However, it is also possible to configure alerts to be sent by email.

You cannot call a webhook when configuring an alert in Power BI service. This is a feature of Microsoft Dataverse in the Power Platform.

If a user has the Power BI mobile app installed, notifications will appear on their device. The notification settings are controlled by settings in the mobile app. Power BI does not allow you to configure whether a mobile notification is sent when configuring alert rules in the Power BI service.

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/create-dashboards-power-bi/2-data-alerts>

**Question 27**

**Question**

CORRECT

**An IT team wants to use the canvas apps they’ve created in Power Apps, but the team wants them to be as current as possible. One tool would allow the canvas apps to see Power BI changes as they happen.**

**Which tool would allow the team to integrate a canvas with company data from Power BI in real time?**

Power Apps Visual

Power BI visual

Power Virtual Agents

Test Studio

**Explanation**

Power Apps visual is the tool that allows canvas apps the ability to update changes made in Power BI in real time. Power BI visual is used to create a canvas app itself.

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-apps/maker/canvas-apps/how-to/build-powerbi-visual>

**Question 28**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You import a dataset containing new employee statistics into Power BI Desktop.**

**You want to find distinct and unique rows for each column in a dataset appearing in a single view with the following column headings:**

**Last Name (column 1) Gender (column 2) DOB (column 3) Nationality (column 4) Marital Status (column 5)**

**Each column contains unique information in 4 corresponding rows.**

**Which data quality option should you use?**

Custom column

Column profile

Column quality

Column distribution

**Explanation**

Column distribution is the correct choice because it allows you to check distinct and unique rows for each column in a dataset and shows distinct and unique values for each column in a single view.

Custom column is not the correct response because it allows you to create a new column from the Power Query editor, either by using an example or providing a column formula.

Column profile is not the correct response because it allows you to analyze value distribution along with distinct and unique values for the selected column.

Column quality is not the correct response because it lets you to analyze valid, error, or empty values for all columns in a single view.

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/data-profiling-tools>

**Question 29**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You create a Power BI report with a line chart that contains the following data points on the top, side, and bottom of the chart.**

* **Sales Total by Year (top)**
* **Sales Total (side)**
* **Year (bottom)**

**How do you add a dotted horizontal line for the mean values?**

Add a trend line across years in the analytics pane.

Add an Average line for Sales Total in the analytics pane.

Add a fixed forecast lien for the time series in the analytics pane.

Add a min line in the analytics pane.

**Explanation**

You should add an average line which will give you the mean of the Sales Total. The average line is found in the analytics pane, and you should select Sales Total for the measure.

A trend line is not an appropriate choice because it is a straight line that displays the trend in the data. A trend line would have a slope and does not give the mean of the data.

A forecast line is not an appropriate choice in this scenario because it predicts future values in a time series and does not give mean values.

You should not use a min line. A minimum line gives the lowest point on the data.

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-line-chart?tabs=powerbi-desktop>

**Question 30**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are a data analyst using Power BI Desktop.**

**You need to model your data to meet a project's requirements. Your source data contains multiple columns that contain dates. There is a column that contains dates for advertising campaigns. If there is no end date for the campaign, users enter December 31, 2999.**

**The Power BI Desktop Auto date/time option is enabled.**

**Which of the following statements is correct in this scenario?**

The date hierarchies that are automatically created can be configured to begin for any month in the year.

The size of the dataset can be reduced by disabling the Auto date/time option.

You can access an automatic filter for weeks.

Date hierarchies are automatically created for all date columns in the dataset with Day/Week/Month/Year filters.

**Explanation**

The size of the dataset can be reduced by disabling the Auto date/time option. A hidden calculated date table is created for every date column in the model. For each date column that generates a hidden auto date/time table, it will result in an increased model size and also extend the data refresh time. Each date table contains a row for every date between the earliest and latest date in each column, and for the advertising campaign end dates. As a result, the data table will be quite large. If you disable the Auto date/time option, the hidden calculated tables will be deleted and the size of the dataset will be significantly reduced. You should then create your own date tale using either Power Query or the Data Analysis Expressions (DAX) functions. In this case, you should use the CALENDARAUTO function as this would create a row in the data table for every date up to and including December 31, 2999.

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-auto-date-time>

**Question 31**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are working with a table in Power BI that contains the following sales information for a year:**

* **Sales by month**
* **Sales Amount**
* **Sum of Unit Price**

**You need to calculate the ratio of each month's sales amount over the yearly sales amount.**

**What should you do?**

Write a DAX formula to achieve the requirement.

Set the Summarization property to Don't summarize for the Unit Price.

Set the Summarization property to Aggregate for Sales by Month.

Query the model using Multidimensional Expressions (MDX).

**Explanation**

You should write a DAX formula to achieve the requirement. The most significant limitation of implicit measures is that they only work for simple scenarios, meaning that they can only summarize column values that use a specific aggregation function. Therefore, in situations when you need to calculate the ratio of each month's sales amount over the yearly sales amount, you'll need to produce an explicit measure by writing a Data Analysis Expressions (DAX) formula to achieve that more sophisticated requirement.

Implicit measures don't work when the model is queried by using Multidimensional Expressions (MDX). This language expects explicit measures and can't summarize column data. It's used when a Power BI dataset is queried by using Analyze in Excel or when a Power BI paginated report uses a query that is generated by the MDX graphical query designer.

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/dax-power-bi-add-measures/1-introduction>

**Question 32**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You manage a Power BI admin portal. You have a security group named WorkspaceCreator and add users to the WorkspaceCreator security group.**

**Some new users say that they are unable to create a new workspace.**

**Choose the missing steps in the correct order to allow the users to create new workspaces.**

1. **Go to the Power BI admin portal and navigate to the Tenant settings.**
2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
4. **Click apply.**

Choose Workspace settings and select Block classic workspace creation; under Apply to, choose Specific security groups, and add the WorkspaceCreator security group.

Choose Workspace settings and select Create Workspaces (new workspace experience); under Apply to, choose Specific security groups, and add the WorkspaceCreator security group.

Under Apply to, choose Specific security groups, and add the WorkspaceCreator security group; Choose Workspace settings and select Block classic workspace creation.

Choose Workspace settings and select Block classic workspace creation; Choose Workspace settings and select Create Workspaces (new workspace experience).

**Explanation**

To allow the users to create new workspaces, you should perform the following actions in order:

1. Go to Power BI admin portal and navigate to Tenant settings.
2. Choose Workspace settings and select Create workspaces (new workspace experience).
3. Under Apply to, choose Specific security groups, and add the WorkspaceCreator security group.
4. Click apply.

You should not select Choose Workspace Settings and select Block classic workspace creation because this option is used to restrict the creation of classic workspaces only. If this setting is enabled, users will not be able to create a workspace using the classic experience. This option is disabled by default, allowing users to choose between classic and new workspace creation.

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/admin/service-admin-portal>

**Question 33**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are working with the Filters pane on a Power BI report.**

**Which of the following can you do when using the Filters pane? (Choose 2 answers)**

Hide specific filters from report consumers.

Delete automatic filters.

Rename cross-drill filters.

Disable the search for the Filters pane in Options.

**Explanation**

You can use the Filters pane on a Power BI report to:

* Hide specific filters from report consumers.
* Disable the search for the Filters pane in Options.

Users cannot delete automatic filters because you can't delete filters that are automatically added to the visual level of the filter pane when you build a visual.

Even if you can edit a report, you can't delete, clear, hide, lock, rename, or sort this filter because it's associated with the drill-down functionality of the visuals.

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/data-driven-story-power-bi/8-slicer-filters-sort>

**Question 34**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are using Power BI to provide financial reports for your company.**

**You need to make sure that labels for country are consistent within the sales territory workbook in the column Country Name:**

**Name Country Name**

**UK**

**United Kingdom**

**Denmark**

**Denmark**

**USA**

**US**

**United States**

**What should you do?**

Set the Data category to Country.

Apply the Remove duplicates transform to the Country column.

Apply the Convert to a List transform to the Country column.

Apply the Replace Values transform to the Country column.

**Explanation**

In this scenario, you should apply the Replace Values transform on the Country column to change the country names.

You should not set the Data category to country because it will enable Power BI to use the data in a geographical visualization but will not make the country names consistent.

You should not use the Remove duplicates transform because this will delete records from the existing table.

you should not use the Convert to a List transform because doing this will remove all other columns from the table.

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/clean-data-power-bi/3-data-structure>

**Question 35**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You have created a table named Sales with the following column headings:**

**Sale ID (column 1) ProdName (column 2) ProductName (column 3) ProductCategory (column 4) Quantity (column 5)**

**You need to create a Product dimension using the Sales table ProductName column.**

**Which DAX expression will generate the Product table?**

Product = DISTINCT (Sales[ProductName])

Product = CALCULATE (Sales[ProdName])

Product = DISTINCT (Sales[ProductCategory])

Product = CALCULATE (Sales[ProductName])

**Explanation**

You should use the Dax expression below to create the Product table: Product = DISTINCT (Sales[ProductName])

In Power BI, you can create calculated tables from an existing Sales table. DAX expressions allow you to gather distinct product names from the Sales table and populate them into a Product table. In this scenario, you should use the DISTINCT () function to gather distinct values. You provide the Sales table ProductName column so it will gather distinct values from this column.

You should not use the DISTINCT function to gather sales data from any other column than the ProductName column.

The CALCULATE function is not applicable in this scenario because it is used to evaluate an expression, sometimes by applying a filter context.

Learn more:

**Question 36**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You have created a data model and report in Power BI desktop. The model and report experience performance issues when deployed to production.**

**You need to improve the model's performance.**

**What should you do?**

Remove the columns from the data model not used in reports.

Hide the columns in the data model.

Summarize the data and create aggregations.

Delete rows in the data model.

**Explanation**

By removing unnecessary columns from the data model, you can reduce the model size and improve the time taken to refresh the model. Remove columns that are not used in reports and model structure or calculations.

Summarizing data is an effective way to reduce the model size and improve performance.

Hiding columns from the data model simply hide but do not remove them. Therefore, they are still processed, and hiding them does not reduce the size of the model or improve performance.

Deleting rows in a data model might improve performance, but it would only be a recommended action if the rows contained repeated values.

Learn more:

**Question 37**

**Question**

CORRECT

**A data engineer is new to building Power BI sites and not familiar with the limitations of Report View, but he wants to learn before he publishes his site.**

**Which of the following tasks can the data engineer perform in Report View without publishing his Power BI site? (Choose 3 answers)**

Copy and paste visuals between reports

Hide report pages

Change report visualization options

Pin reports and visualizations to a dashboard

**Explanation**

You cannot pin reports or anything else to a dashboard without publishing. Once the site is published, all of these Report View options are available.

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-report-view>

**Question 38**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You are a data analyst using Power BI. You are working on a table called EMPLOYEES with the following details for current employees**

* **emp\_name,**
* **address,**
* **emp\_id**
* **starting\_date.**

**You have another table called PROJECTS with the columns**

* **emp\_id**
* **project\_id**
* **starting\_date**

**The HR team has asked you to create a report that contains information about the employees and the projects they are working on in one table.**

**Which operation should you perform?**

Combine column

Merge

Combine row

Append

**Explanation**

When you merge queries, you are combining the data from multiple tables into one based on a column that is common between the tables. This process is similar to the JOIN clause in SQL.

When you append queries, you will be adding rows of data to another table or query. For example, you could have two tables, one with 300 rows and another with 100 rows, and when you append queries, you will end up with 400 rows. When you merge queries, you will be adding columns from one table (or query) into another. To merge two tables, you must have a column that is the key between the two tables.

Combine column is a column-level operation within a table, and combine row is a row-level operation.

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/clean-data-power-bi/5-combine-tables>

**Question 39**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are asked to optimize the performance of your data model. You have several intermediate queries that are not used for visualization and you have a large transactional table with a Date/Time field.**

**Which optimization should you use? (Choose 2 answers.)**

Turn off single select on slicers.

Disable Power Query load on intermediary queries.

Change all relationship cross-filter directions to single.

Split the Date/Time field into a separate Date column and a separate Time column.

**Explanation**

You should split the  Date/Time field into a separate Date column and a separate Time column. The Date/Time field has unique or high cardinality values making optimization within the VertiPaq engine, the Power BI storage engine, difficult. By splitting the Date/Time field into separate Date and Time fields, you reduce the uniqueness of the data and allow for greater storage optimization. Intermediate queries that are intended to support data integration with other queries should not be loaded into the model. To avoid loading the query to the model, ensure that you disable query load in these instances.

You should not turn off single select on slicers because single select runs more efficiently than single select on slicers.

You should not change the relationship cross-filter directions to single. You should use the relationship cross-filter direction in this scenario because it will enable all reporting requirements.

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-evaluation-configuration>

**Question 40**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You are a data analyst with a company and are modeling sales data in Power BI.**

**Your data model contains the following tables:**

* **Calendar table: 35K rows that are updated rarely**
* **Product table: 1K rows that are updated monthly**
* **Sales table: 15M rows that are updated regularly, and changes need to be reflected immediately**

**You need to identify the best storage mode for the data model tables.**

**Which storage mode should you use for each table? (Choose 3 answers)**

For the Calendar table, use Import.

For the Product table, use Import.

For the Sales table, use DirectQuery

For the Calendar table, use DirectQuery.

**Explanation**

You should use Import as the storage mode for the Product and Calendar tables because the Import method is preferred when you have fixed or static rows with a low volume of data, meaning a few thousand rows that are updated infrequently. In the Import method, data is cached in Power BI.

DirectQuery is the correct storage mode for the Sales table. The DirectQuery method is preferred when you have a huge volume of data consisting of millions of rows. It is also useful when changes to the table need to be reflected immediately in the data model or report. In the DirectQuery method, queries are directly sent to the underlying data source.

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/get-data/6-storage-mode>