**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.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/41170/4391603/)

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.

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**Question 2**

**Question**

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**Question 10**

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**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.

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**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).

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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

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**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.

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Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-tips-and-tricks-for-creating-reports>

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**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)

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Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/create-measures-dax-power-bi/3-calculate-function>

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**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.

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Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/service-dataset-modes-understand>

**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.

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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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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Learn more:

**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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Learn more:

**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.

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Learn more:

**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.

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Learn more:

**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.

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Learn more:

**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.

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Learn more:

**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/41170/4391603/)

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.

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Learn more:

**Question 1**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are a data analyst for a company with offices in Europe and the United States.**

**You create a Power BI report with three pages containing sales data visualizations.**

**You need to filter the visuals for all three report pages whenever a country is selected.**

**Which action could you take? (Choose 2 answers.)**

Create a visual for Country and set the interaction behavior for each of the other visuals.

Add a report-level filter using Country as the data field.

Create a bookmark for each page and for each country.

Add a slicer to each of the three pages with Country as the field and configure Sync slicers.

**Explanation**

You could add a report-level filter for Country, an action that will filter all visuals on all pages. This is one way to filter all visuals on all pages at the same time.

You could also use the Sync slicers feature because it allows slicers on separate report pages to be synchronized so when a slicer is changed on the page, the slicer is changed on the other pages simultaneously. By adding slicers for Country on each page and configuring Sync slicers, the visuals on all pages will be filtered whenever a country is selected on any page. This is the second way to filter all visuals on all pages at the same time.

(See: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-slicers?tabs=powerbi-desktop)

You should not add a visual for Country and set the interaction behavior for each of the other visuals because doing so will only filter visuals on the same page, not all pages at teh same time.

You should not create a bookmark because they store a report page and its configuration for later viewing. Bookmarks save filters and slicers that have been applied to the visuals on the page. They are applied to each page, not to all pages at the same time.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/41170/4392502/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

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

**Question 2**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You load sales data into Power BI. Your organization uses many different terms for sales data such as earnings, net sales, and total sales.**

**You want to configure the Sales table and its columns for use with the Q&A feature in Dashboards.**

**Which solutions would meet this goal? (Choose 2 answers)**

Mark the Sales table as the date table.

Manage aggregations on the Sales table.

Add Synonyms to the Sales table.

Set the row label on the Sales table.

**Explanation**

You should add synonyms to the table and its columns on the Modeling tab. In Q&A, users ask questions using their own terminology and do not choose from a list of predefined tables and columns. You can add synonyms so that Power BI can identify the tables and columns when using Q&A.

You should add a row label because it allows you to define which column best identifies a row in a table. This label allows Q&A to generate a more helpful visualization in Q&A. You should choose a column and then use Q&A to verify that the column assists in creating visualizations.

Marking the sales table as a date table is not a correct solution because a date table is required if you want to use time-intelligence measures. Setting the sales table as a date table does not assist Q&A with terminology. You will also not be able those the sales table a a date table because a date table needs rows with unique dates.

Managing aggregations is not a correct solution because aggregations improve query performance for big data sets and reduce table and data set size. Aggregations do not assist Q&A with terminology.

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Learn more:

**Question 3**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You have created a Power BI visual and want to further validate its data in Excel.**

**Some of the data in the visual is continuously updated. You want to make sure the data in Excel represents these updates.**

**What should you do?**

Export the data to Excel desktop.

Select Export, then select Analyze in Excel.

Choose Export to Excel with live connections.

Use Power Automate to integrate Power BI with Excel.

**Explanation**

The correct action in this scenario is to choose Export to Excel with live connections. While viewing a Power BI visual, you may want to further explore the visual data in Excel and keep the data connected. You can export a table of refreshable data from a Power BI visual to Excel:

1. Choose a visual in a Power BI report, select More options (…).
2. On the Options menu, select Export data. You have different options to select what type of data you want to export to Excel.
3. Select the Summarized data card, and choose the .xslx (Excel) with live connection (500,000 row max) option under File format.
4. After you select Export, Power BI downloads an Excel workbook containing the live Power BI data to your computer.
5. Depending on your Trusted document settings, you might also need to select Enable Content to load the Power BI data to the Excel grid.

Once you have exported the visual to Excel with live connections, you can work with refreshable data from the visual within the Excel table.

Exporting the data from Power BI to Excel desktop is not a correct action in this scenario because the data would not be automatically refreshed within the table.

Choosing the Analyze in Excel option will not create a refreshable table of data connected to the Power BI visual.

Using Power Automate to integrate with Power BI is not a relevant action in this scenario because it does not relate to working with refreshable data from a Power BI visual in an Excel table.

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**Question 4**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are a data analyst for a company that uses Power BI. You have a Contributor role in the company's workspace. You do not have an Administrator role or any other permissions with your company's Power BI tenant. The company's Power BI administrator enables content certification in your company's Power BI tenant.**

**You have created a new report in Power BI Desktop. You need to certify the report in your company's workspace with a minimal number of requests to the tenant administrator.**

**What should you do? (Choose 2 answers)**

Set the endorsement as promoted in the report settings.

Publish the report from Power BI Desktop.

Request that the Power BI administrator endorses the report as promoted.

Request that the Power BI administrator endorses the report as certified.

**Explanation**

In this scenario you should:

1. Publish the report from the Power BI Desktop.
2. Request that the Power BI administrator endorse the report as certified.

Setting the endorsement as certified in the report settings is not allowed with the permissions of the Contributor.

Your current permission in the workspace allows you to endorse the report promoted without having to request this from the tenant administrator.

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**Question 5**

**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.)**

Line visual

Card visual

Gauge visual

KPI 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.

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**Question 6**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**A data administrator is working with aggregates to combine values in reports in Power BI, but he can’t figure out why he doesn’t have other function options available.**

**What is the most likely reason the data administrator's fields only have the “Count” function option available?**

The field is actually a measure

The dataset owner has not classified the field as a number

The field has been dropped into a categorical bucket

The field is being used as an axis

**Explanation**

The field that you want to measure must be classified as a number to perform other operations outside of Count.

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**Question 7**

**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.

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**Question 8**

**Question**

CORRECT

**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.

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Learn more:

**Question 9**

**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.

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Learn more:

**Question 10**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which type of Power BI dashboard tile can alerts not be set up on?**

gauge

R visual

KPI

card

**Explanation**

The next thing we'll cover is setting up alerts. Alerts cannot be set up on every type of tile. It will need to be either a dashboard gauge, a KPI, or a card tile, which is relevant while we pinned this card here.

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**Question 11**

**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.

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**Question 12**

**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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**Question 13**

**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.

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**Question 14**

**Question**

CORRECT

**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.

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**Question 15**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which Power BI global option allows you to tell Power BI to never download data in the background?**

background data

downloads

loading tables simultaneously

data cache

**Explanation**

Under data load, you can start with type detection, where we have three options related to unstructured data sources. You can have Power BI always try to determine column data types, set data type detection per file, or never try to detect unstructured file data types. It's a similar situation for background data. You can always download preview data in the background, download according to the current file's setting, or never download in the background.

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**Question 16**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You are using Power BI and need to change the privacy level for a workbook containing information about employee performance.**

**The current setting for the file is Organizational.**

**What should you do?**

Leave the setting as Organizational.

Change the setting to Private.

Change the setting to Public.

Select the setting Ignore the Privacy Levels

**Explanation**

You should change the data source privacy level to Private because it contains sensitive or confidential information. Visibility can be restricted to authorized users. Data from a private data source won't fold into other data sources, including other private data sources. Data sources with privacy levels of Private might be Facebook data, a text file containing stock awards, or a workbook containing employees' performance information.

Although Data sources set to Organizational can fold into private and other organizational data sources, this is not the most appropriate privacy setting for the target information. The Organizational privacy setting is most appropriate for a Microsoft Word document on an intranet SharePoint site with permissions enabled for a trusted group. They can't fold into public data sources. Visibility is set to a trusted group.

The Public setting is not the most appropriate privacy level setting for data files referring to employees' performance. The public is a good setting for files such as free data from the Azure Marketplace, data from a Wikipedia page, or a local file containing data copied from a public web page. Files, internet data sources, and workbook data can be set to Public. Data can fold in to other data sources. Visibility is available to everyone.

Ignore the Privacy Levels is a privacy level setting that combines data and ignores your privacy level setting. While it can potentially improve performance, ignoring the privacy level settings you have identified can reveal sensitive or confidential data to an unauthorized user.

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**Question 17**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You have created a line chart visual in Power BI that shows product units delivered monthly.**

**You want to add the on-time delivery metric for each month when you hover the mouse over a data point.**

**How would you provide the additional piece of data?**

Add the on-time delivery column to the small multiples field.

Add the on-time delivery column to the tooltips field.

Add on-time delivery to the drillthrough fields.

Add the on-time delivery column to the secondary values field.

**Explanation**

Adding a tooltip is the best way to present the additional information in this scenario. Tooltips are an elegant way of providing contextual information and detail to data points on a visual. When you hover over a data point, the tooltip data will show.

Drillthrough fields do not show on hover. When report readers use a drillthrough, they right-click a data point in other report pages, and drillthrough to the focused page to get details that are filtered to that context.

Secondary values fields are used to show other numeric data on a line chart. They are not the same as tooltips.

Small multiple is used to split your visual into multiple smaller visuals, based on your selected fields.

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**Question 18**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You create a Power BI report and publish it to the Power BI service.**

**Users report that they can only see some of the data and that there is an error displayed.**

**Your report contains a corrplot R visual for a dataset that has two million rows of data.**

**What is the source of the issue?**

The data rows are unique.

Corrplot is unsupported in Powerbi.com

The visual has too many rows.

The report was published in an app.

**Explanation**

R visuals in the Power BI service have data size limitations. The data used by the R visual for plotting is limited to 150,000 rows. If more than 150,000 rows are selected, only the top 150,000 rows are used and a message is displayed on the image and an error message will result. In this report, there are far too many rows to display.

Unique data will be displayed for R visuals in Power BI group data by default and duplicate rows are not displayed.

Powerbi.com supports corrplot. It is published in the Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN). The PowerBI service supports R packages published in CRAN.

R visuals are supported in PowerBI apps.

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**Question 19**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are a data analyst for a company. You want to query data from Azure Analysis Services cubes.**

**Which type of explanation should you use to query the data? (Choose 2 answers)**

Transact-SQL (T-SQL)

Data Analysis Expressions (DAX)

Tabular data

Multidimensional Expressions (MDX)

**Explanation**

You should use Multidimensional Expressions (MDX) and Data Analysis Expressions (DAX) to query data from Azure Analysis Services Cubes.

Transact SQL (T-SQL) is the expression that is used to query data from the Microsoft SQL Server, not from Azure Analysis Services cubes.

Azure Analytics Services uses Tabular data along with DAX to build calculations.

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**Question 20**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**What is the primary mechanism behind Power BI's relatively quick performance?**

usage of compound keys

aggregating values whose similarity falls above a given threshold

storing unique values as columns

storing unique values as rows

**Explanation**

The ability to store unique values as columns is the primary mechanism behind Power BI's relatively quick performance.

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**Question 21**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are a Power BI expert who works in the parts department of a computer manufacturer.**

**The company has hundreds of computer parts, ten years of computer parts data, and hundreds of different order sizes from suppliers.**

**You create a report in Power BI with aggregations for the following visuals but encounter issues:**

* **A column of parts on the axis, but there are too many parts showing.**
* **A stacked column chart of the month, number, and order type, but too many months show.**
* **A histogram of supplier order sizes, but there are too many order sizes.**

**You need to combine the data to make the visual more readable.**

**You have identified three combining solutions below.**

1. **Combine the parts into categories of parts.**
2. **Combine the columns into 3-month number blocks.**
3. **Combine order sizes into 8 groups.**

**Which grouping type should you select for each of the solutions in order from 1-3?**

BIN / LIST / BIN

BIN / LIST / LIST

LIST / BIN / BIN

LIST / BIN / LIST

**Explanation**

You should choose the List grouping type for text data such as parts. You can combine a list of values into a category to simplify the data. You should use Binning to combine numeric data such as dates and quantity.

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**Question 22**

**Question**

CORRECT

**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.

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**Question 23**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You are a Power BI administrator with your organization.**

**You have disabled the option Allow visuals created using the Power BI SDK in the tenant settings of the Power BI service.**

**You need to provide a custom set of visuals for users to add to their reports in the Power BI service.**

**What should you do?**

Give users the .pviviz files for the permitted custom visuals to import themselves.

Apply an Active Directory Group Poli to set the EnableCustomVisuals registry key.

Publish the custom visuals to the Partner Center.

Add the permitted custom visuals to the Organizational visuals.

**Explanation**

You can develop your own custom Power BI visuals tailored to your own or your organization's specific needs. Usually, organizations develop their own custom visuals when none of the visuals included with Power BI meet their exact needs.

To manage the tenant settings for Power BI visuals from the Admin Portal, go to Tenant settings and scroll down to Power BI visuals. The UI tenant settings only affect Power BI service. If you want these settings to take effect in Power BI Desktop, use group policies.

Some organizations might have unique requirements for their Power BI visuals. They might need visuals that can convey specific data or insights unique to their organization. They might have special data requirements, or they might highlight private business methods. These organizations can develop and maintain their own Power BI visuals that they can share throughout their organization.

The Power BI administrator uses the Admin portal to deploy and manage organizational visuals. After the visuals are deployed to the organizational repository, users in the organization can easily discover and import them into their reports directly from Power BI Desktop. You should add permitted custom visuals to Organizational visuals. The option in tenant settings is Allow visuals created using the Power BI SDK. This option will allow users to add custom visuals from a file, or from AppSource. The option is disabled by default and would prevent users from performing either action. Visuals added to the Organizational visuals page are not affected by tenant settings and are available to all users. you sho add the set of permitted custom visuals to the Organizational visuals.

Giving users the .pbiviz files for the permitted custom visuals to import themselves is not a correct action in this scenario. The tenant setting prevents custom visuals from being uploaded from files as well as being added from AppSource.

Applying an Active Directory Group Policy to see the EnableCustomVisuals registry key is not a correct action in this scenario because the registry key only affects Power BI Desktop and does not allow custom visuals to be used with the Power BI service.

It is not a correct action to publish the custom visuals to the Partner Center. Custom visuals are published to the Partner Center as the first step in making the custom visual available in AppSource. Users are prevented from using AppSource.

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**Question 24**

**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.

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**Question 25**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You have created a dataset in Power BI desktop but keep it on your personal computer. You want to share the dataset with Power BI users.**

**How should you share the data?**

Publish the report in the Power BI Service.

Post the dataset to Sharepoint and alert users.

Mark the dataset as shared when you create it in Power BI desktop.

Create a dataset App for Power BI and share it with users.

**Explanation**

If the data person keeps all that data on their computer, how do the other BI folks get access to it? This is where shared datasets are crucial. To share a dataset, the data person must first publish their report in the Power BI Service. Inside the Power BI Service, there are various ways to look at our published data, but for this, you'll want to select the Datasets item from the left menu. From here, we can share our datasets by selecting the ellipsis and choosing Share.

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**Question 26**

**Question**

CORRECT

**What is the preferred way to change the data source settings in Power BI desktop?**

Change the data source settings by selecting Data source settings on the Home tab.

Make the changes in Power Query by selecting Transform data in the Power BI desktop.

Select the data source from the Data (preview) screen in Manage connections and gateways.

Change the data source settings in the cog wheel next to the Source step under APPLIED STEPS in Power BI desktop.

**Explanation**

The preferred approach would be to change the data source settings by selecting Data source settings on the Home tab. To do this, in Power BI desktop, select File, then Options and settings, and then Data source settings. This allows you to change the source settings for all affected queries at the same time. You simply select Change Source and then include the new location of the file here. You can also change or clear the permissions by selecting Edit or Clear Permissions respectively. Permissions cover the privacy level and credentials used for connecting to a data source.

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**Question 27**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are using Power BI.**

**You want to load and transform a fact table before importing it into Power BI in the Power Query Editor.**

**The table contains 7 columns with the following headings:**

**Year (Column 1) Course ID (Column 2) Month (Column 3) Vendor (Column 4) Status (Column 5) Country (Column 6) Release Date (Column 7)**

* **The row for Year contains only 2023 as a value.**
* **The row for Status contains only Released as a value.**
* **The row for Course ID contains no duplicate values.**
* **The rows for Vendor, Country, and Release Date contain some duplicate and some unique values.**

**You need to provide the columns to identify the primary key of the table and the foreign keys before creating relationships within the dimension tables.**

**Which of these statements is correct in this scenario?**

You should use the Course ID column as foreign keys for the fact table

The Year column should be the primary key for the fact table.

The Vendor and Country columns can be used as foreign keys for the fact table.

You should create a surrogate key.

**Explanation**

The Vendor and Country columns can be used as foreign keys for the fact table. Both columns could be linked to dimension tables that provide more information about vendors and countries, using relationships. In a star schema model, it is recommended to do this to achieve normalization and to avoid duplicating information about each country and vendor.

Course ID, in contrast, would be a suitable primary key because that column contains no duplicates, only unique values. For this reason, it would not be suitable as a foreign key for a fact table.

The Year column is not an appropriate primary key for the fact table. Primary keys are unique identifiers for each row. Since the Year column contains only one distinct value, 2023, there are duplicates in the column, and would not be suitable as a primary key. Course ID, in contrast, would be a suitable primary key because that column contains no duplicates, only unique values.

You should not create a surrogate key because we have a valid source primary key, Course ID, which has no duplicates. A surrogate key is a unique identifier that you add to a table to support star schema modeling. If values in the Course ID were repeated, then Course ID would not be a suitable primary key. It would then be necessary to create a surrogate key. By definition, a surrogate key is not defined or stored in the source data. Commonly, surrogate keys are added to relational data warehouse dimension tables to provide a unique identifier for each dimension table row. In the Power BI model relationships are based on a single unique column in one table, which propagates filters to a single column in a different table. When a dimension-type table in your model doesn't include a single unique column, you must add a unique identifier to become the "one" side of a relationship.

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**Question 28**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Your organization has a Power BI Pro license.**

**You need to print invoices for customers from sales reports.**

**Previous invoices were inconsistent because they did not always fit completely on the page.**

**What should you do to fix the problem?**

Use gridlines and snap to grid.

Use lock objects.

Use paginated reports.

Change the page view in Power BI Desktop.

**Explanation**

You should choose paginated reports in this scenario. Paginated reports are designed to be printed or shared. They're called paginated because they're formatted to fit perfectly on a page. They display all the data in a table, even if it spans multiple pages. You can control their report page layout exactly.

Using gridlines and snap-to-grid will help to align the report but will not ensure that the report will fit perfectly on the page.

Lock objects are a presentation tool designed to keep objects in a report in place while giving a presentation or interacting with a report element.

Changing the page view will not ensure the printed report will be consistent.

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**Question 29**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You are using Power BI and need to import a large dataset in the Power Query Editor. You want to check whether a column consists of only the unique values. Which of the following Data Preview Options can be used for the given purpose?**

Show Whitespaces

Column Distribution

Monospaced

Column Profile

**Explanation**

The correct Data Preview choices, in this case, are Column Profile and Column distribution. They can be used to check whether a column consists of only unique values. Column distribution gives a set of visuals below the columns' names that display the frequency and the distribution of values for each column. These visualizations sort the data in descending order starting from the value of the highest frequency. By hovering over the distribution data in any of the columns, you get information about the overall data in the column (with distinct counts and unique values). You can also select the ellipsis button and choose from a menu of available operations.

The column Distribution feature can be used to check whether a column consists of only the unique values. This feature provides a set of visuals underneath the names of the columns that showcase the frequency and distribution of the values in each of the columns. The data in these visualizations are sorted in descending order from the value with the highest frequency.

Column profile helps in having a more in-depth view of the data present in each column. It can be used to check whether a column consists of only designated unique values. This feature provides a more in-depth look at the data in a column. Apart from the column distribution chart, it contains a column statistics chart.

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**Question 30**

**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.

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**Question 30**

**Question**

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**Question 31**

**Question**

CORRECT

**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.

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**Question 32**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You have built a Power BI Desktop report documenting the annual total sales for different products sold by your company.**

**Your report contains multiple visuals.**

**Management has asked that the colors used in the visuals correspond to each of the products represented in the report.**

**What should you do?**

Change the colors of each of the visuals.

Customize the current visual theme.

Edit the report CSS file.

Change the font for each text box.

**Explanation**

With Power BI Desktop report themes, you can apply design changes to your entire report, such as using corporate colors, changing icon sets, or applying new default visual formatting. When you apply a report theme, all visuals in your report use the colors and formatting from your selected theme as their defaults. In this scenario, you should customize the current visual theme. In this case, you could use Power BI's built-in report themes, which provide different kinds of predefined color schemes. You select built-in report themes directly from the Power BI Desktop menu.

You should not change the visual's colors individually. All the colors can be changed by adjusting the current theme.

You should not edit the report CSS file because Power BI does not have a CSS file for themes. When importing themes, you can, however, use a JSON file.

You should not change the font on each text box. If asked, you can do this by adjusting this in the current theme. However, management in this scenario has asked you to create a report with colors as indicators of product sales.

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**Question 32**

**Question**

INCORRECT

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**Question 34**

**Question**

CORRECT

**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.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/41170/4392502/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

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

**Question 35**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You have a sales data table with the following headings:**

**Order Number | Order Date | Shipping Date | Price | Product**

**The date columns contain quarterly values for 2021 and 2022.**

**You need to create visualizations that display the sales for each quarter and the percent change from the same quarter the previous year.**

**Which DAX function should you use to create the measure?**

DIVIDE(SUM('Orders'[Price]) - CALCULATE(SUM(Orders[Price]), SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR('Date'(Date])), CALCULATE(SUM(Orders[Price]),

SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR('Date'(Date]))

SUM(Orders'[Price]) - CALCULATE(SUM(Orders[Price]), DATEADD(Date'[Date]. [Date],-1, QUARTER))

DIVIDE(SUM(Orders'[Price]) - SUM('Orders'[Price]) - CALCULATE(SUM(Orders[Price]), DATEADD('Date'[Date]. [Date],-1, QUARTER)), SUM(Orders' [Price]) -

CALCULATE(SUM(Orders[Price]), DATEADD('Date'[Date]. [Date],-1, QUARTER))

SUM(Orders'[Price]) - CALCULATE(SUM(Orders[Price]), SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR ('Date'[Date]))

**Explanation**

You should use the DAX function: DIVIDE(SUM('Orders'[Price]) - CALCULATE(SUM(Orders[Price]), SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR('Date'(Date])), CALCULATE(SUM(Orders[Price]),

SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR('Date'(Date])) .

The SAMPLEPERIODLASTYEAR function dynamically evaluates the period from the previous year. You subtract the value from the same period and divide it by that value to calculate the percentage. SAMPLEPERIODLASTYEAR produces a date range shifted one year from the dates in the date field. If you are aggregating or filtering your data by date period, SAMPLEPERIODLASTYEAR generates a date range for the corresponding dates in the previous year.

DATEADD is not a correct DAX expression because it calculates the difference in amounts of the quarter with the previous quarter, not the difference of the same quarter in the pervious year.

SUM(Orders'[Price]) - CALCULATE(SUM(Orders[Price]), SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR ('Date'[Date])) produces the difference in amounts form a period to the same period last year. It is not a percentage.

SUM(Orders'[Price]) - CALCULATE(SUM(Orders[Price]), DATEADD(Date'[Date]. [Date],-1, QUARTER)) is the difference in amounts from the previous quarter. It is not the same quarter in the previous year. It is also not a percentage.

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Learn more:

**Question 36**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**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.

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Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/service-dataset-modes-understand>

**Question 37**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are using AI Insights in Power BI Desktop to better understand customer feedback on several different products developed by your company.**

**In particular, you want to understand how product feature updates have been perceived by customers.**

**Which feature should you use?**

Image tagging

Language detection

Typical workflow

Opinion mining

**Explanation**

You should choose the opinion mining feature to better understand customer feedback about products. Opinion mining is a feature of sentiment analysis. Also known as aspect-based sentiment analysis in Natural Language Processing (NLP), this feature provides more granular information about the opinions related to words (such as the attributes of products or services) in text.

Language tagging is not a correct choice in this scenario. Language detection is one of the features offered by Azure Cognitive Service for Language, a collection of machine learning and AI algorithms in the cloud for developing intelligent applications that involve written language. Language detection can detect the language a document is written in and returns a language code for a wide range of languages, variants, dialects, and some regional/cultural languages.

Image tagging is not the correct choice in this scenario. Image Analysis can return content tags for thousands of recognizable objects, living beings, scenery, and actions that appear in images. Tags are not organized as a taxonomy and do not have inheritance hierarchies. A collection of content tags forms the foundation for an image description displayed as human-readable language formatted in complete sentences. When tags are ambiguous or not common knowledge, the API response provides hints to clarify the meaning of the tag in the context of a known setting.

You should not choose the typical workflow feature. This feature To use this feature, you submit data for analysis and handle the API output in your application. The analysis is performed as-is, with no additional customization to the model used on your data. It would not necessarily produce the more granular customer feedback results that you are looking for in this scenario.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/41170/4392502/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-ai-insights>

**Question 38**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You have created a sales metric report in Power BI Desktop.**

**Management has asked that you also highlight performance for individual district managers and different time frames in the report.**

**What should you do?**

Use a slicer populated with district manager names.

Select the Sync slicers to sync district monthly sales across report pages.

Create a drill-through button to a page containing manager names across districts.

Define a bin size for the monthly sales maximums for each district.

**Explanation**

Slicers are a great choice when you want to:

* Display commonly used or important filters on the report canvas for easier access.
* Make it easier to see the currently filtered state without having to open a drop-down list.
* Filter by columns that are unneeded and hidden in the data tables.
* Create more focused reports by putting slicers next to important visuals.

In this scenario, you should create a slice populated with district manager names in the report. You should then select Sync slicers to sync district monthly sales across report pages.

Power BI slicers don't support drill-down options, and defining a bin size for maximum monthly sales for each district is not the best way to cross-reference sales and district management information in the report.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/41170/4392502/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-slicers?tabs=powerbi-desktop#when-to-use-a-slicer>

**Question 39**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You are building a custom visual in Power BI. You are unable to see data marked "N/A."**

**What is the source of the issue?**

The R version is incorrect.

Power BI does not support the direct import of lists.

The Power BI service has not pushed the dataset.

"N/A" is transformed into "NULL" in Power BI.

**Explanation**

The issues in this scenario are that Power BI Desktop transforms "N/A" data into NULL values, so you will not be able to visualize the "N/A" values,

Power BI Desktop can import from Sharepoint lists; however, in this scenario, the issue is importing data as a list is related to NULL values.

The R version downloaded to your desktop is not relevant in this scenario because it does not impact the importing of data.

The Power BI service's ability to push datasets is not related to the issue of being unable to see "N/A" data and receiving error messages when importing data as a list.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/41170/4392502/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

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

**Question 40**

**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.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/41170/4392502/?context_id=4799&context_resource=lp)

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