1. A primary key uniquely identifies each row in a table.

2. The two types of relationships in Power BI are: One-to-many and Many-to-many.

3. To create a relationship: Go to 'Model' view > Drag a column from one table to the matching column in another.

4. A star schema is a data model with a central fact table connected to dimension tables.

5. The fact table is typically the central table in a dataset (e.g., Sales).

6. Link Sales to Customers using CustomerID (one-to-many from Customers to Sales).

7. ProductID in Sales is a foreign key because it references the primary key in Products.

8. Ensure ProductID columns in both tables have matching data types (e.g., both integers).

9. Star schema improves performance by simplifying queries and optimizing indexing.

10. Add a calculated column in Sales: TotalSales = Quantity * RELATED(Products[Price]).

11. Use DAX or redesign model with surrogate keys to break circular relationships.

12. Create separate Date table and relate it twice to Sales: once via OrderDate, once via ShipDate.

13. Use a bridge table to resolve many-to-many (e.g., CustomerProductLink with CustomerID and ProductID).

14. Use bidirectional filtering when slicers/filters must affect both related tables-use cautiously to avoid ambiguity.

15. DAX: `Sales = FILTER(Sales, RELATED(Customer[CustomerID]) <> BLANK())` to filter invalid entries.