

European  
**Power Platform**  
Conference



**BRUSSELS**

**11-13 JUNE** — **24**



# USING LAKEHOUSE DATA AT SCALE FEATURING POWER BI DIRECT LAKE MODE!

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# Benni De Jagere

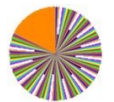
Senior Program Manager | Fabric Customer Advisory Team ( FabricCAT )



dataMinds



sessionize



Fabric CAT

.be Member

@BenniDeJagere

/bennidejagere

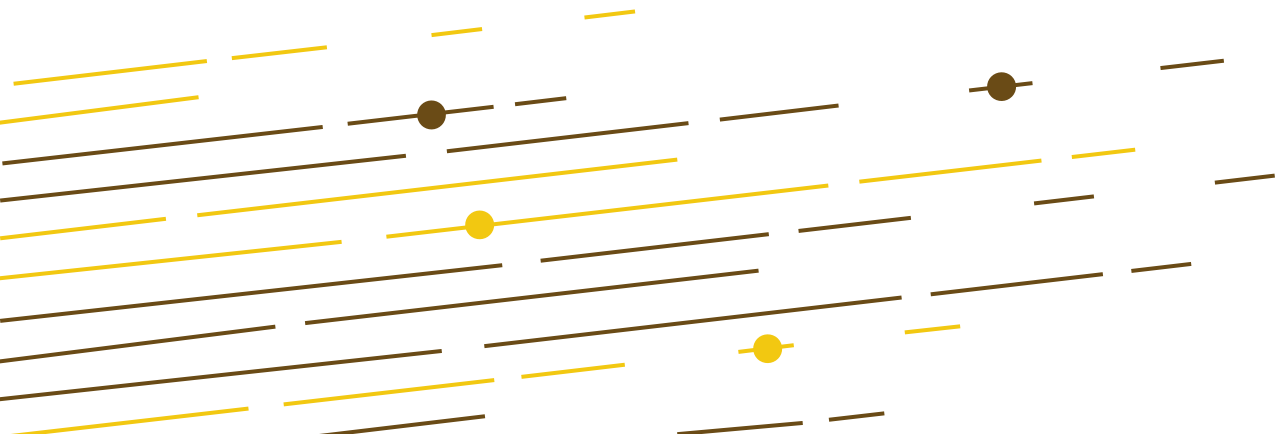
/bennidejagere

/bennidejagere

#SayNoToPieCharts



# Session Objectives



# Session Objectives

- Introduce Fabric and OneLake
- Set the scene for Direct Lake
- Take it for spin.. 😊

# Introducing Fabric



# Microsoft Fabric

The unified data platform for the era of AI



Data  
Factory



Synapse Data  
Engineering



Synapse Data  
Science



Synapse Data  
Warehousing



Synapse Real  
Time Analytics



Power BI



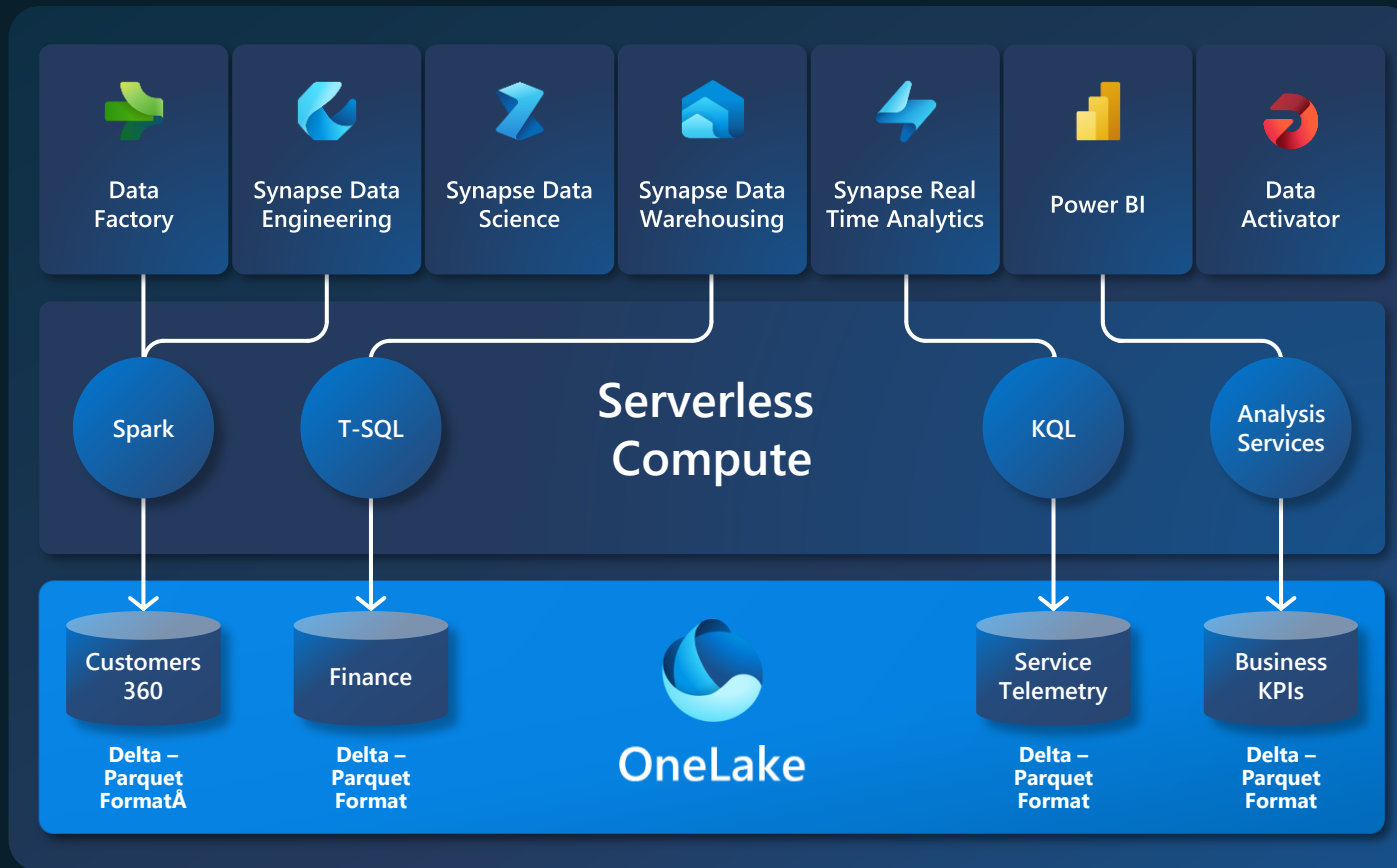
Data  
Activator



OneLake

# One Copy for all computes

## Real separation of compute and storage



All the compute engines store their data automatically in OneLake

The data is stored in a single common format

Delta – Parquet, an open standards format, is the storage format for all tabular data in Fabric

Once data is stored in the lake, it is directly accessible by all the engines without needing any import/export

All the compute engines have been fully optimized to work with Delta Parquet as their native format

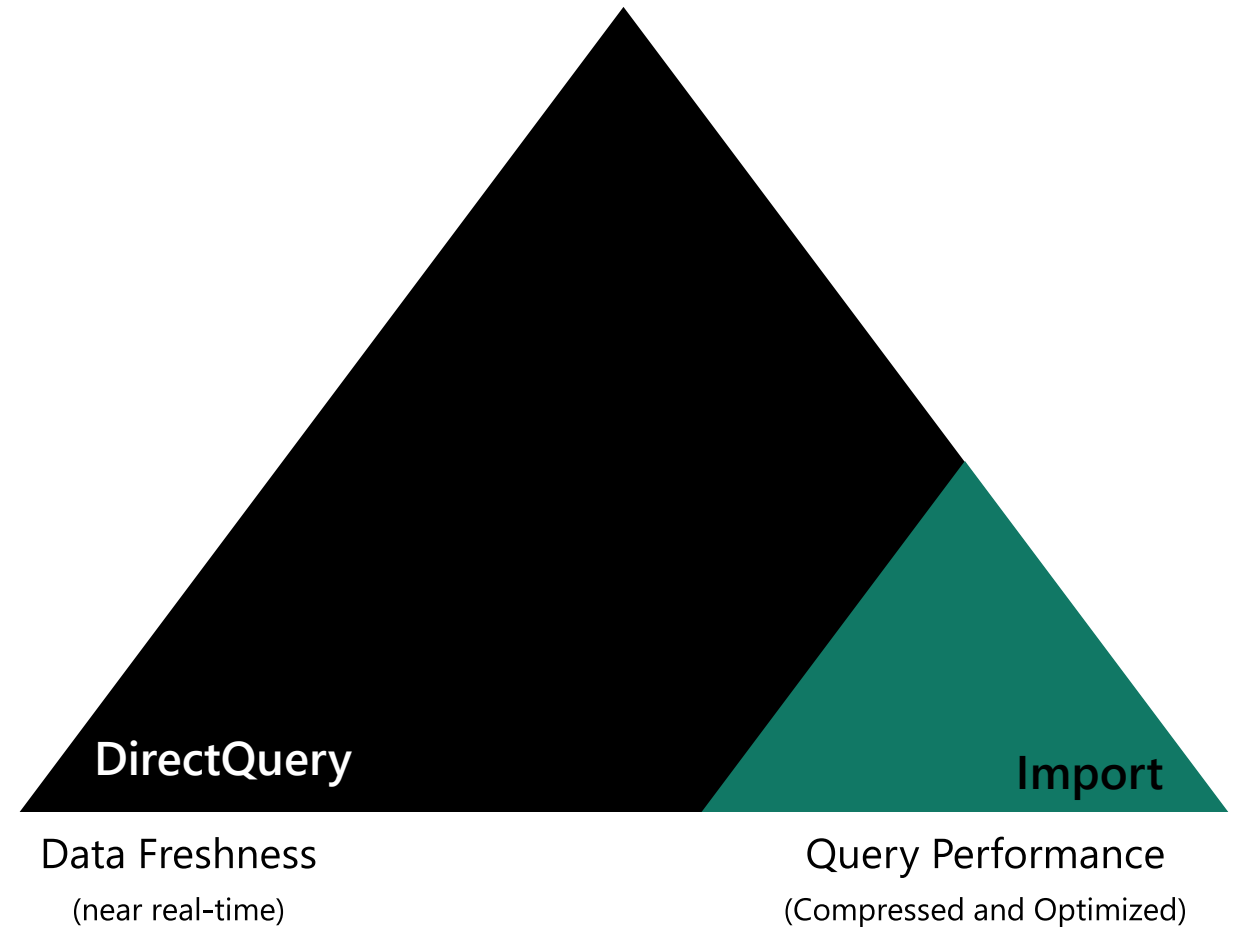


# Storage Modes

**Import:** Caches data into memory to deliver extremely fast performance using the **analysis services** database engine. The default mode when creating a new Power BI Desktop solution along with providing Data Modelers the most design flexibility.

**DirectQuery:** Does not import the data into memory, consists only of the metadata defining the structure. When the model is queried, native queries are used to retrieve data from the underlying data source.

Changing the **Storage mode** of a table to **Import** is an irreversible operation. Once set, this property can't later be changed using Power BI Desktop.



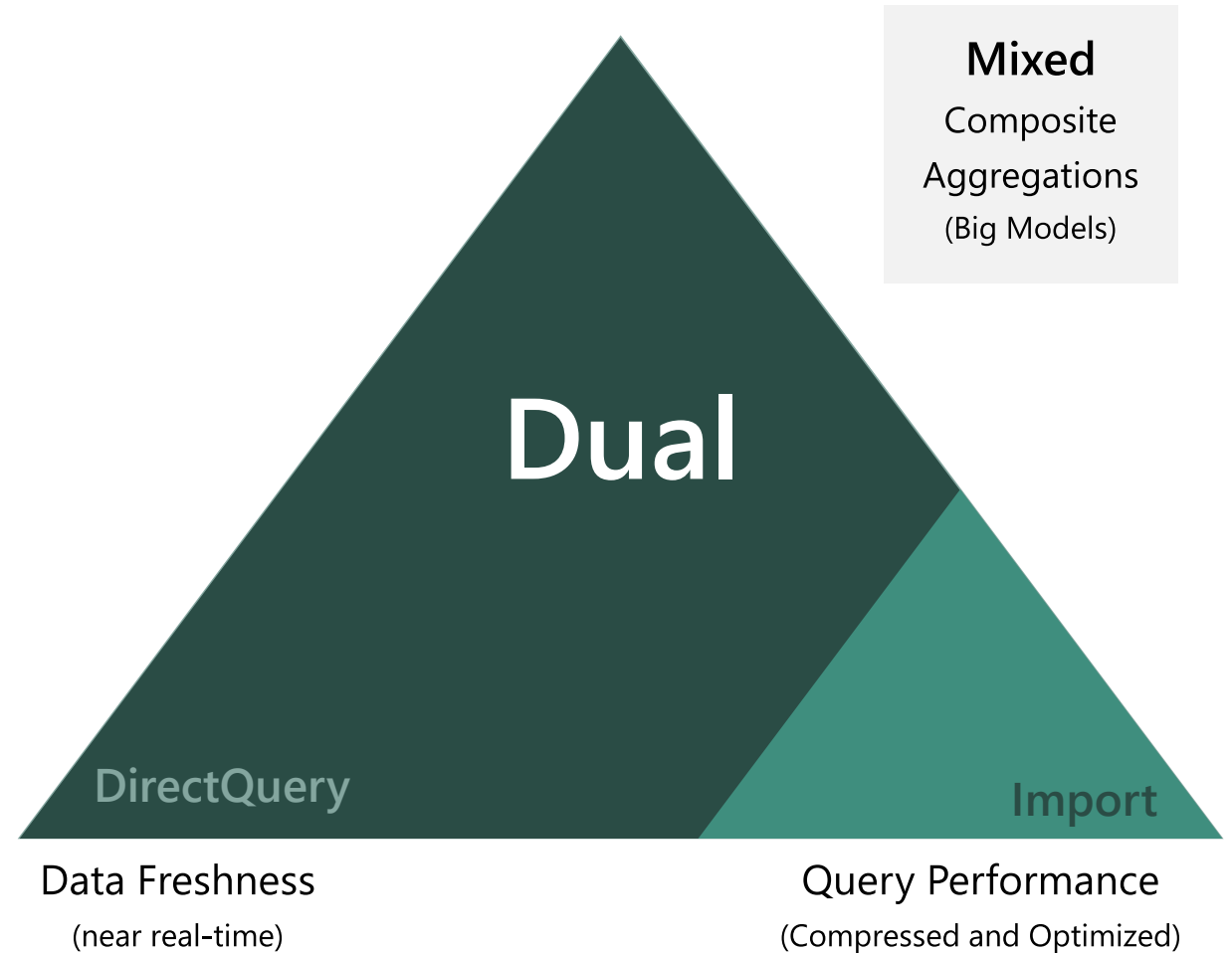
# Storage Modes

**Import:** Caches data into memory to deliver extremely fast performance using the **analysis services** database engine. The default mode when creating a new Power BI Desktop solution along with providing Data Modelers the most design flexibility.

**DirectQuery:** Does not import the data into memory, consists only of the metadata defining the structure. When the model is queried, native queries are used to retrieve data from the underlying data source.

**Dual:** Can act as either cached or not cached, depending on the context of the query that's submitted to the Power BI dataset. In some cases, you fulfill queries from cached data. In other cases, you fulfill queries by executing an on-demand query to the underlying data source.

Changing the **Storage mode** of a table to **Import** is an irreversible operation. Once set, this property can't later be changed to either **DirectQuery** or **Dual** using Power BI Desktop.



# Storage Modes

**Direct Lake:** A groundbreaking new dataset capability for analyzing very large data volumes. Based on loading parquet-formatted files directly from a data lake **without having to query a Lakehouse endpoint**, and **without having to import or duplicate data** into a Power BI dataset. Direct Lake is a fast-path to load the data from the lake straight into the Power BI engine, ready for analysis and yielding performance similar to import mode.

**DirectQuery (fallback):** Automatically switches modes—either due to current limitations or based on factors such as available memory in the capacity.

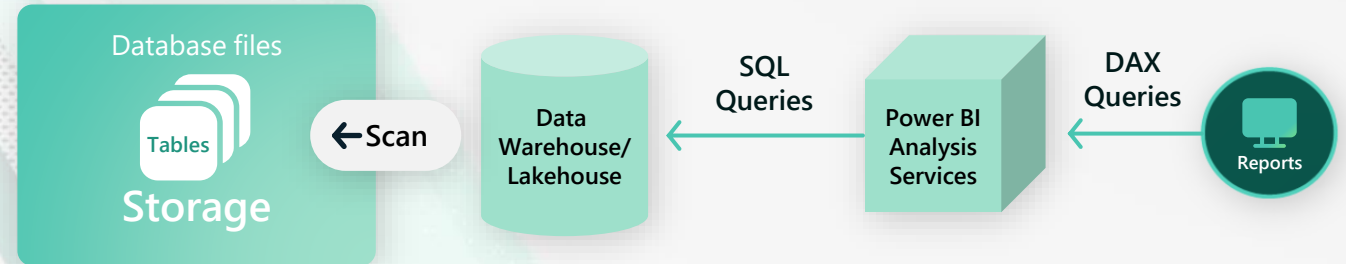


# Power BI | Direct Lake Mode

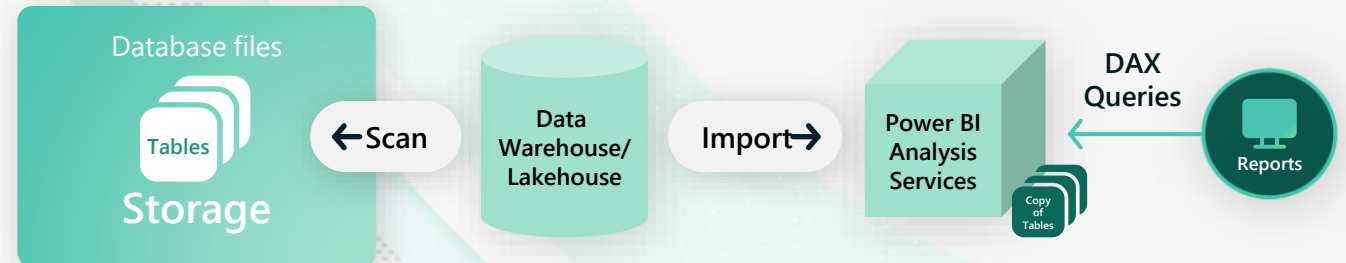
**Direct Lake** is a fast-path to load the data from the lake straight into the Power BI engine, ready for analysis

Direct Lake is based on loading parquet-formatted files directly from a data lake without having to query a Lakehouse endpoint, and without having to import or duplicate data into a Power BI dataset

**DirectQuery Mode.** Slower, but real time



**Import Mode.** Fast, but latent and duplicative



**Direct Lake Mode.** Fast and 'real time'



# Why Delta?



# Why Delta (Parquet)?

Becoming the Industry Standard

Open Standard for file format


Column oriented, efficient data storage and retrieval

Efficient Data Compression and Encoding

Well suited for pruning ( Column, rowgroup)

Thrives on bulk operations

# What is Parquet



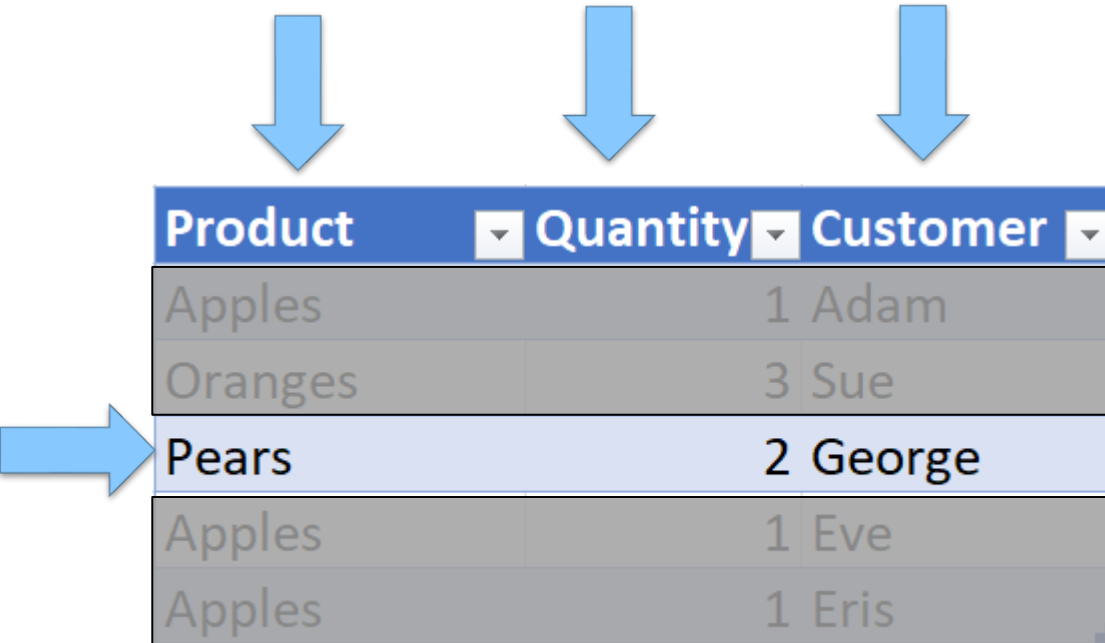
Product	Quantity	Customer
Apples	1	Adam
Oranges	3	Sue
Pears	2	George
Apples	1	Eve
Apples	1	Eris

**A columnar format...**

Great for this

```
SELECT SUM(Quantity)
GROUP BY Customer
```

# What is Parquet



The diagram illustrates a row-oriented table structure. Three blue arrows point down to the columns: Product, Quantity, and Customer. A fourth blue arrow points right to the row containing 'Pears', '2', and 'George'. This highlights that in a row-oriented format, data for a single column is scattered across different rows, making columnar operations inefficient.

Product	Quantity	Customer
Apples	1	Adam
Oranges	3	Sue
Pears	2	George
Apples	1	Eve
Apples	1	Eris

**A columnar format...**

Not so great for this:

```
UPDATE (Product, Quantity)
WHERE Customer='George'
```



# What is Parquet



Product	Quantity	Customer
Apples	(6)	1 Adam
Oranges	(7)	3 Sue
Pears	(5)	2 George
Apples	(6)	1 Eve
Apples	(6)	1 Eris

Product Size = 30 characters (bytes)

**..., dictionary encoded, ...**

Let

Apples = 1

Oranges = 2

Pears = 3

# What is Parquet



Product	Quantity	Customer
1	1	Adam
2	3	Sue
3	2	George
1	1	Eve
1	1	Eris

Product Size = 5x4 bytes = 20 bytes

..., dictionary encoded, ...

Let

Apples = 1

Oranges = 2

Pears = 3

# What is Parquet



Product	Quantity	Customer
0b01	1	Adam
0b10	3	Sue
0b11	2	George
0b01	1	Eve
0b01	1	Eris

Product Size = 5x2 bits = 10 bits ~ 2 bytes

**That's 15x smaller!**

**..., dictionary encoded, ...**

**2 bits are enough for 3 values!!! - BITPACKING**

Let

Apples = 1 = 0b01

Oranges = 2 = 0b10

Pears = 3 = 0b11

# What is Parquet

..., with RLE compression

**RLE** - Run-length encoding

(replace repeated occurrences with the count)

Product	Quantity	Customer
Apples	1	Adam
Oranges	3	Sue
Pears	2	George
Apples	1	Eve
Apples	1	Eris

# Introducing V-Ordering

Write time optimization to parquet files

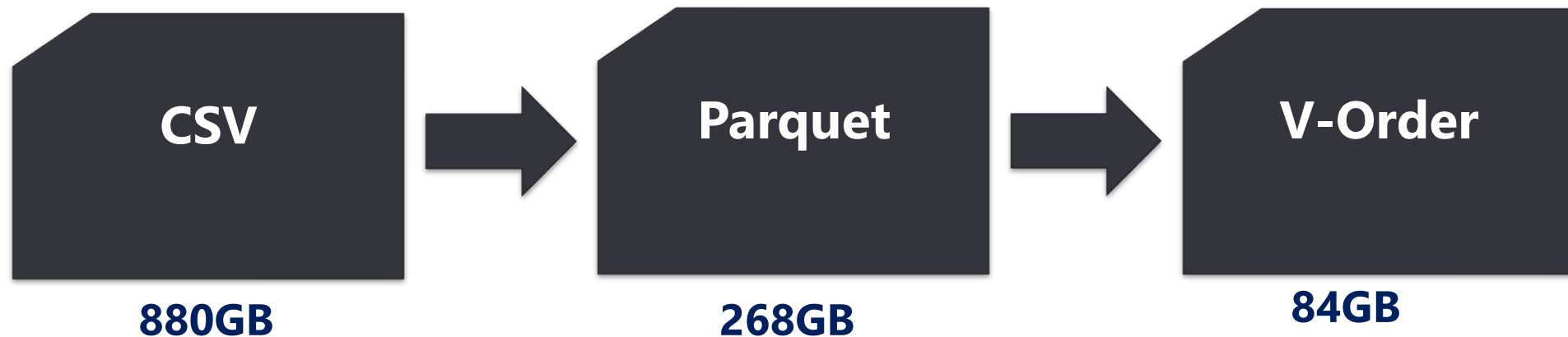
Sorting, row group distribution, dictionary encoding, and compression (Shuffling)

Complies to the open standard

Z-Order, compaction, vacuum, time travel, etc. are compatible with V-Order

# V-ordering in action

Microsoft Internal DB (162 tables)



x3.2

Reduced IO for workloads

# V-ordering in our demo case

CSV Properties

General

Sharing

Security

Previous Versions

Customise

CSV

Type: File folder

Location: C:\OneDrive\OneDrive - dataMinds vzw\Documents\IF

Size: 32.1 GB (34,544,780,233 bytes)

Size on disk: 32.1 GB (34,545,246,208 bytes)

Contains: 242 Files, 7 Folders

	TABLE_NAME	SCHEMA_NAME	Rows	TotalReservedSpaceMB	UsedDataSpaceMB	FreeUnusedSpaceMB
1	Trips_FA	Analytical	181940575	6413	6412	0
2	Time_DI	Analytical	86400	15	15	15
3	Bike_DI	Analytical	35553	1	1	1
4	Date_DI	Analytical	7304	19	19	19
5	Date_DI	Analytical	7304	0	0	0
6	Station_DI	Analytical	3430	0	0	0
7	Gender_DI	Analytical	59	0	0	0
8	Region_DI	Analytical	8	0	0	0
9	RideType_DI	Analytical	4	0	0	0
10	UserType_DI	Analytical	3	0	0	0
11	TripType_DI	Analytical	3	0	0	0
12	MemberType_DI	Analytical	3	0	0	0
13	FileType_DI	Analytical	3	0	0	0

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
4b7c39a4-613d-445a-9533-e4c2a08ab671.parquet	6/5/2023 4:00:58 PM	PARQUET	5.50 GB
_delta_log	6/5/2023 4:00:58 PM	Folder	1 items

## Copy data details

Copy\_mns

Source

Azure SQL Database

→

Destination

Lakehouse

Data read: ⓘ

24.016 GB

Data written: ⓘ

5.909 GB

Rows read:

181,940,575

Files written: ⓘ

1

Rows written: ⓘ

181,940,575

Status

✔ Succeeded

Start time

6/5/2023, 3:22:03 PM

Pipeline run activity ID

09aa4ccc-d8ae-4e70-aec7-c76a020ddd3c

Throughput

10.321 MB/s

Total duration

00:38:53

▼ Duration breakdown

Start time

6/5/2023, 3:22:04 PM

Optimized throughput ⓘ

Standard

Used parallel copies ⓘ

1



Name	Date modified	Type	Size
4b7c39a4-613d-445a-9533-e4c2a08ab671.parquet	6/5/2023 4:00:58 PM	PARQUET	5.50 GB
_delta_log	6/5/2023 4:00:58 PM	Folder	1 items

**What is Direct Lake Mode?**



# DirectLake Mode

- On start, no data is loaded in memory
- Column data is transcoded from Parquet files when queried
- Tables can have mix of resident and non-resident columns
- Column data can get evicted over time
- DirectLake fallback as an alternative
- "Framing" of dataset determines what gets loaded from Delta Lake

# STOP! Demo time!

Using Direct Lake mode over a Lakehouse

**Fallback to DirectQuery & Framing**

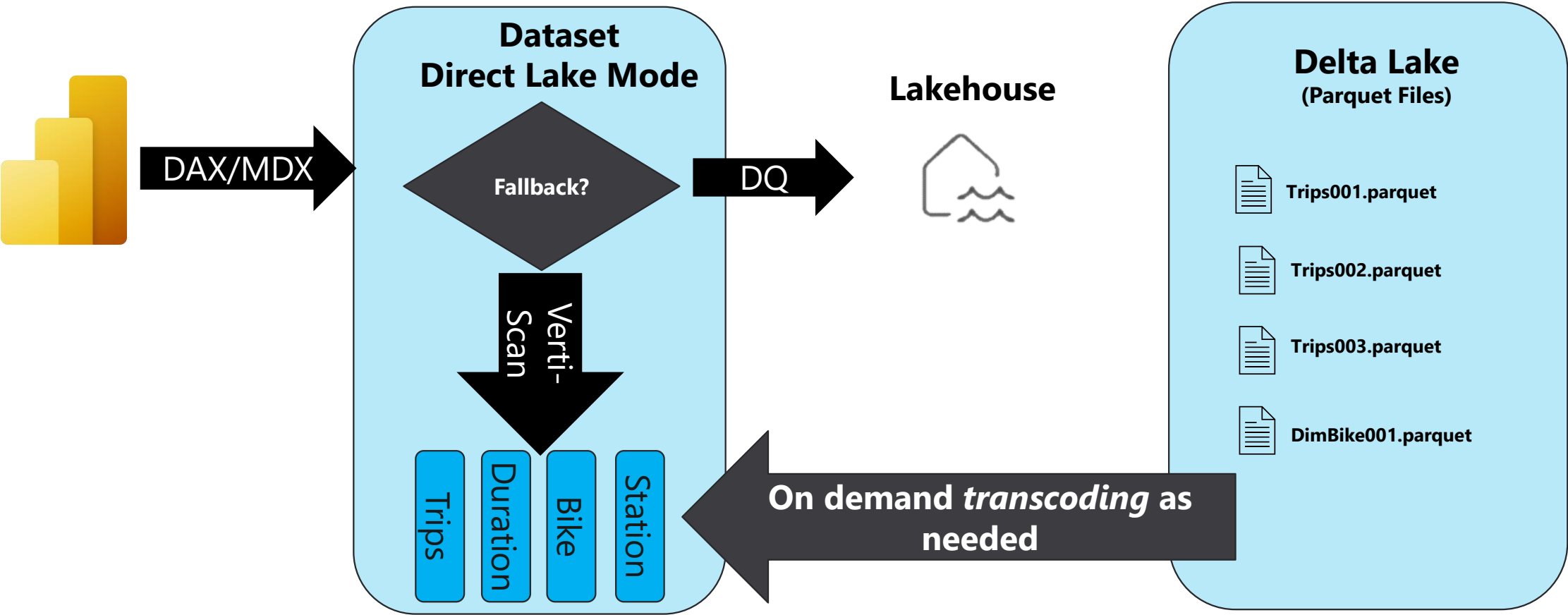
# Framing

- What is framing
  - "point in time" way of tracking what data can be queried by DirectLake
- Framing is near instant and acts like a cursor
  - Determines the set of .parquet files to use/ignore for *transcoding* operations
- Why is this important
  - Delta-lake data is transient for many reasons
- Typical ETL Process
  - Ingest data to delta lake tables
  - Transform as needed using preferred tool
  - When ready, perform *Framing* operation on dataset

# STOP! Demo time!

Let's look at Framing

# DQ Fallback



# STOP! Demo time!

Let's look at Fallback

# Guardrails

<b>Fabric/Power BI SKUs</b>	<b><u>Parquet</u> files per table</b>	<b>Row groups per table</b>	<b>Rows per table (millions)</b>	<b>Max model size on disk/OneLake1 (GB)</b>	<b>Max memory (GB)</b>
F2	1000	1000	300	10	3
F4	1000	1000	300	10	3
F8	1000	1000	300	10	3
F16	1000	1000	300	20	5
F32	1000	1000	300	40	10
F64/FT1/P1	5000	5000	1500	Unlimited	25
F128/P2	5000	5000	3000	Unlimited	50
F256/P3	5000	5000	6000	Unlimited	100
F512/P4	10000	10000	12000	Unlimited	200
F1024/P5	10000	10000	24000	Unlimited	400
F2048	10000	10000	24000	Unlimited	400



# Limitations

- Relationships based on DateTime types
- Calculated Columns and Calculated Tables
- Complex delta table column types (i.e. Binary and GUID)
  - Some other
- T-SQL Based views will **always** fallback to DQ mode
- Composite models are not yet supported

# Identifying Fallback

- You can tell when Fallback happens if ..
  - It's slower than usual 😊
  - Using the Performance Analyzer, you see a "DirectQuery" category
  - Performing a trace, you see DirectQueryBegin and DirectQueryEnd events
  - Depending on the behaviour, you get an error in the report(s)

# Controlling Fallback Behaviour

- The FallbackBehaviour is set to 'Automatic' by default
- Alternative options are:
  - DirectLake only
  - DirectQuery only
- Be careful when making changes to this ..



## Couldn't load the data for this visual

We cannot process the request because the table 'vw\_Records' either does not exist or requires fallback to DirectQuery mode. Fallback to DirectQuery mode is disabled in this semantic model. Consider enabling fallback to DirectQuery mode and try again. See <https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=2248855> to learn more.

Close

Optimizing Delta for Direct Lake mode

# Optimizing Delta for Direct Lake mode

- V-Order makes a big difference, as it's tailored for Verti-Scan
- Direct Lake will work over Shortcuts to external data
  - Expect a performance impact, because reasons ..
- Direct Lake thrives on fewer, larger .parquet files
  - Physical structure will always be crucial
  - OPTIMIZE (bin-compaction) and VACUUM in the Data Engineering process will be key
  - Especially with streaming/small batch architectures, keep this in mind
- Principle of lean models will still apply
  - Only include what's needed for the reports and datasets

# Warming the cache

[https://github.com/m-kovalsky/Fabric/blob/main/WarmDirectLakeCache\\_IsResident.py](https://github.com/m-kovalsky/Fabric/blob/main/WarmDirectLakeCache_IsResident.py)

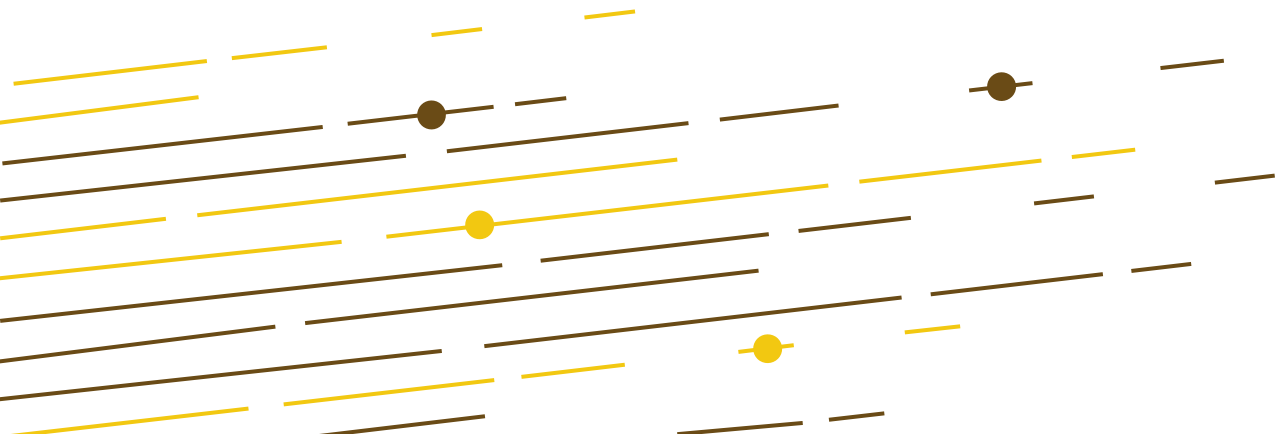
# Common Answers to Common Questions

# "Greatest Hits"

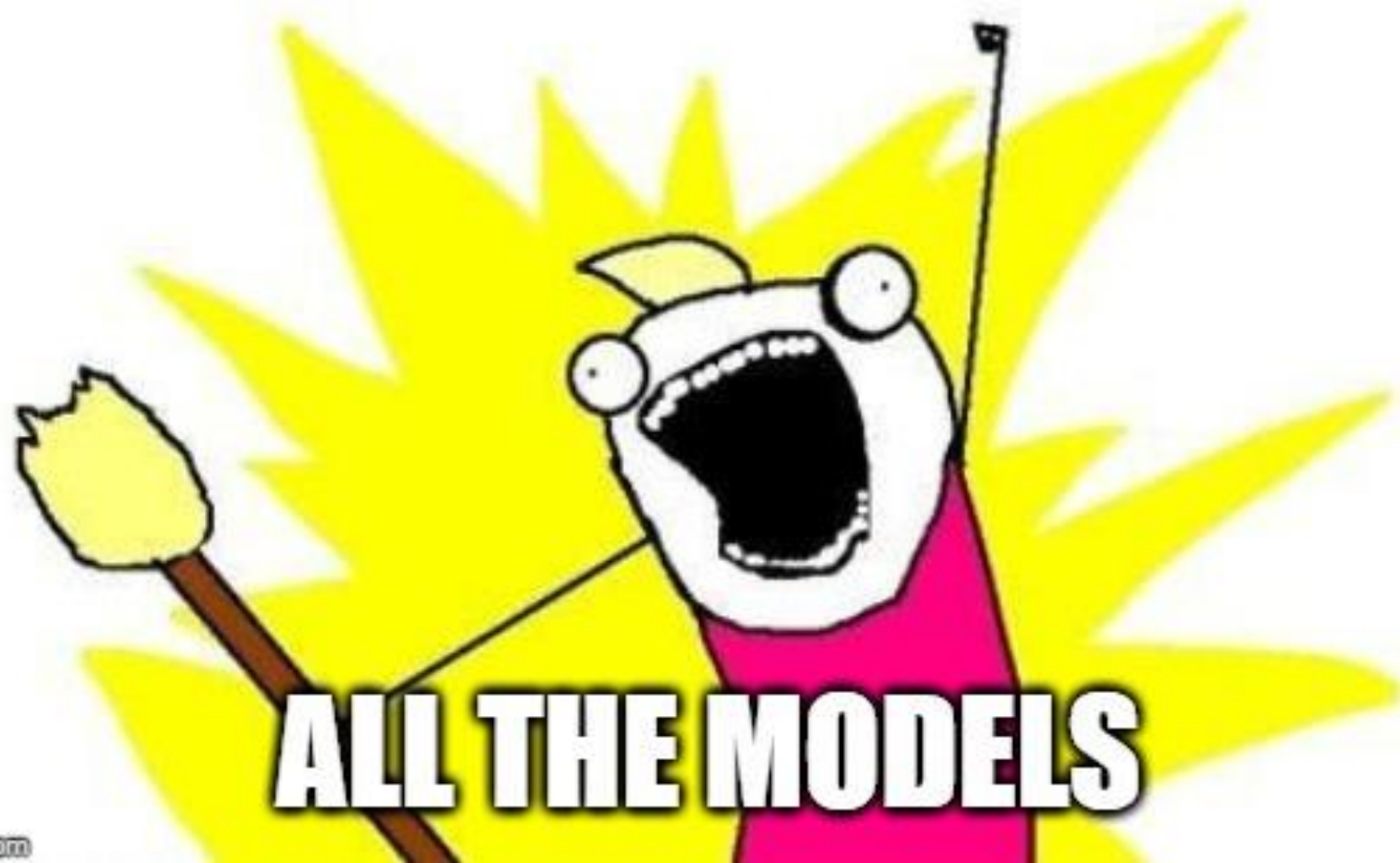
- Delta doesn't like spaces in object names 😊
- Delta Tables are a hard requirement for Direct Lake mode
  - Dataflows Gen2, Pipelines, Notebooks can create them for you in the lakehouse
- Web modelling is the recommended way to create DirectLake datasets
- XMLA Read/Write is supported, and allows web modelling
- Direct Lake doesn't have unique DAX limitations
  - DQ does ..
- Maybe .. plans exist to virtualise Apache Iceberg, HUDI, ..
- YES, you can have Copilot! (Now stop asking me)



# What does this mean for my data modelling?



# STAR SCHEMA



imgflip.com

Thanks, @KoVer!

*Data should be transformed as far upstream as possible, and as far downstream as necessary.*

Matthew Roche, 2021

(The purple haired sword aficionado)

<https://ssbipolar.com/2021/05/31/roches-maxim>

# Resources

- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/enterprise/directlake-overview>
- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/enterprise/directlake-analyze-qp>
- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/data-engineering/lakehouse-pbi-reporting>
- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/data-engineering/delta-optimization-and-v-order?tabs=sparksql>
- <https://fabric.guru/power-bi-direct-lake-mode-frequently-asked-questions>
- <https://www.fourmoo.com/2023/05/24/using-power-bi-directlake-in-microsoft-fabric/>
- <https://fabric.guru/controlling-direct-lake-fallback-behavior>
- <https://github.com/m-kovalsky/Fabric>



# Slides



[https://github.com/BenniDeJagere/Presentations/{Year}/{YYYYMMDD}\\_{Event}](https://github.com/BenniDeJagere/Presentations/{Year}/{YYYYMMDD}_{Event})



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# Thank you

