Using Lakehouse data at scale with Power BI. Featuring Power BI Direct Lake mode!

Benni De Jagere



Slides







## Benni De Jagere

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dataMinds .be Member



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/bennidejagere



sessionize /bennidejagere



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**#SayNoToPieCharts** 



# THANK YOU



Awesome Partner



**Platinum** 





Gold





**Bronze** 







# **Session Objectives**

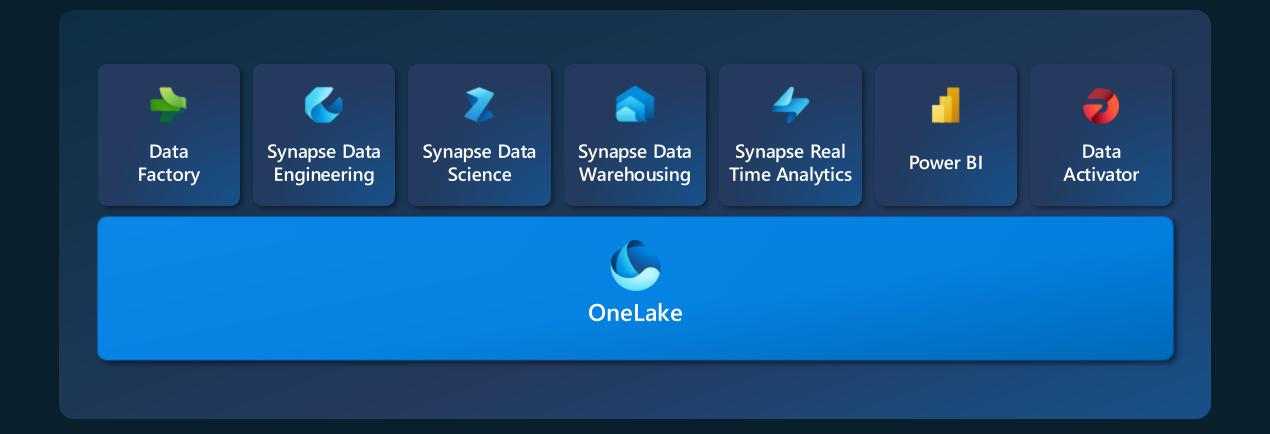
## **Session Objectives**

- 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 Al



# 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.

DirectQuery **Import Data Freshness** Query Performance (near real-time) (Compressed and Optimized)

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.

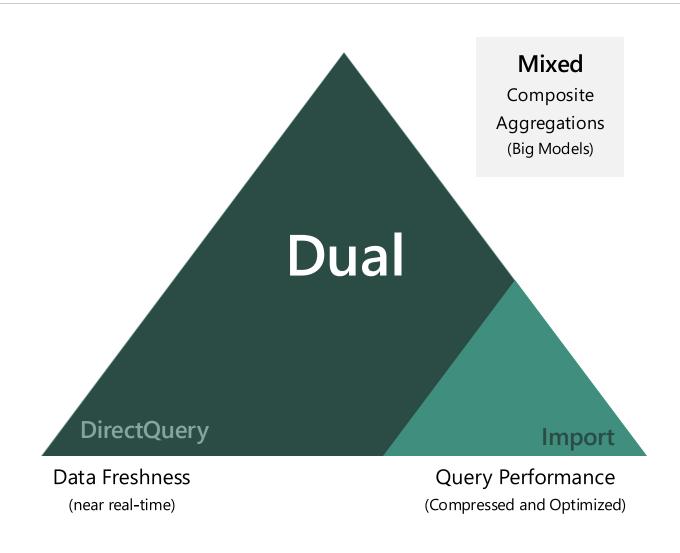
## Storage Modes

**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 ondemand query to the underlying data source.

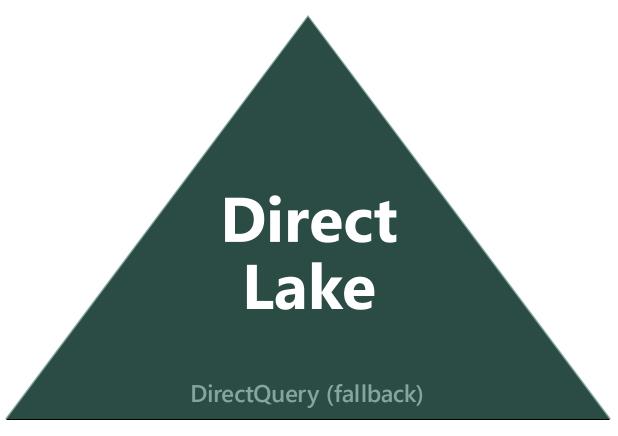
Changing the **Storage mode** of a table to **Import** is an irreversible operation. Once set, this property can't later be changed to either **DirectQuery** or **Dual** using Power BI Desktop.



## 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 Bl dataset. Direct Lake is a fast-path to load the data from the lake straight into the Power Bl engine, ready for analysis and yielding performance similar to import mode.

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



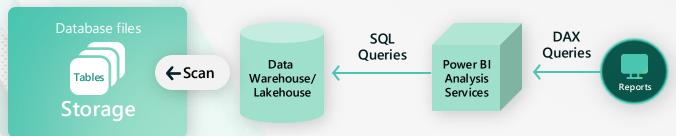
Data Freshness & Query Performance

# 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 parquetformatted 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



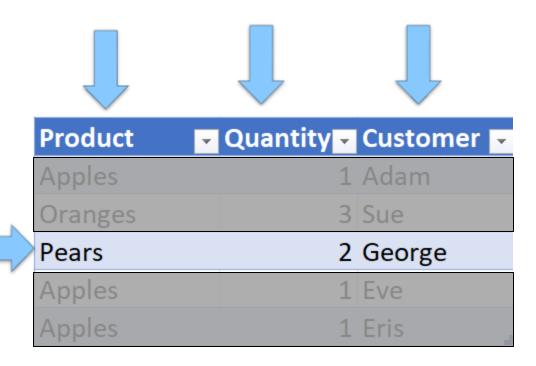
Product	Quantity Customer
Apples	1 Adam
Oranges	3 Sue
Pears	2 George
Apples	1 Eve
Apples	1 Eris

#### A columnar format...

Great for this

SELECT SUM(Quantity)

GROUP BY Customer



#### A columnar format...

#### Not so great for this:

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



Product	<b>*</b>	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 
$$= 3$$



Product	<b>■</b> Qu	antity Customer -
	1	1 Adam
	2	3 Sue
	3	2 George
	1	1 Eve
	1	1 Eris

..., dictionary encoded, ...

Let

Apples = 1

Oranges = 2

Pears = 3

Product Size = 5x4 bytes = 20 bytes



Product Size = 5x2 bits = 10 bits  $\sim 2$  bytes

1 Eris

That's 15x smaller!

0b01

#### ..., dictionary encoded, ...

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

#### Let

Apples = 
$$1 = 0b01$$

Oranges = 
$$2 = 0b10$$

Pears = 
$$3 = 0b11$$



#### ..., with RLE compression

**RLE** - Run-length encoding

(replace repeated occurrences with the count)

## 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

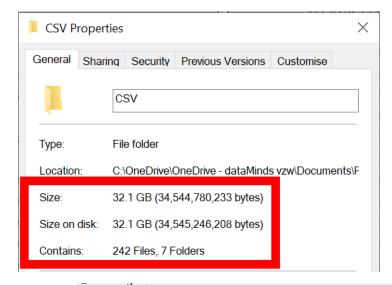
## V-ordering in action

**Microsoft Internal DB (162 tables)** 



x3.2
Reduced IO for workloads

## V-ordering in our demo case



	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	( Name

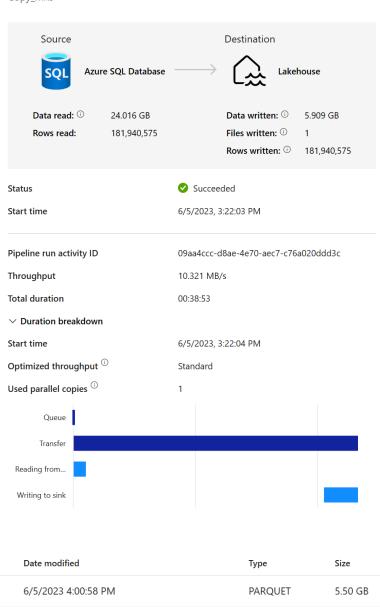
#### Copy data details

6/5/2023 4:00:58 PM

Copy\_mns

4b7c39a4-613d-445a-9533-e4c2a08ab671.parquet

\_delta\_log



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 <u>resident</u> and <u>non-resident</u> 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

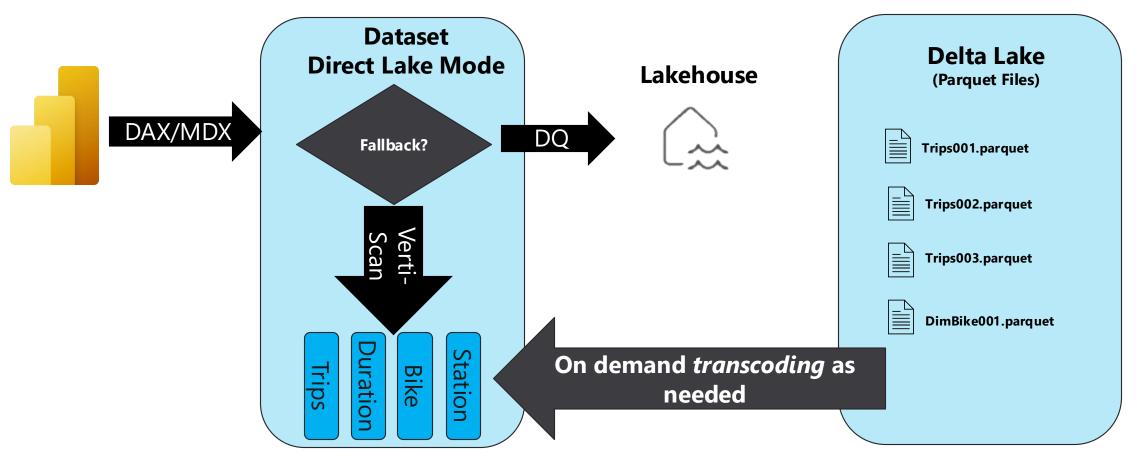
- What is framing
  - · "point in time" way of tracking what data can be queried by DirectLake
- · Framing is near instant and acts like a cursor
  - · Determines the set of .parquet files to use/ignore for transcoding operations
- Why is this important
  - · Delta-lake data is transient for many reasons
- 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**

Fabric/Power BI SKUs	<u>Parquet</u> files per table	Row groups per table	Rows per table (millions)	Max model size on disk/OneLake1 (GB)	Max memory (GB)
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

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/enterprise/directlake-overview#fallback

#### Limitations

- Relationships based on DateTime types
- Calculated Columns and Calculated Tables
  - · Calculation Groups and Field Parameters do work
- User Defined Hierarchies will not work in Excel
- · 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)

#### 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.



X

#### **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 ..

## **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

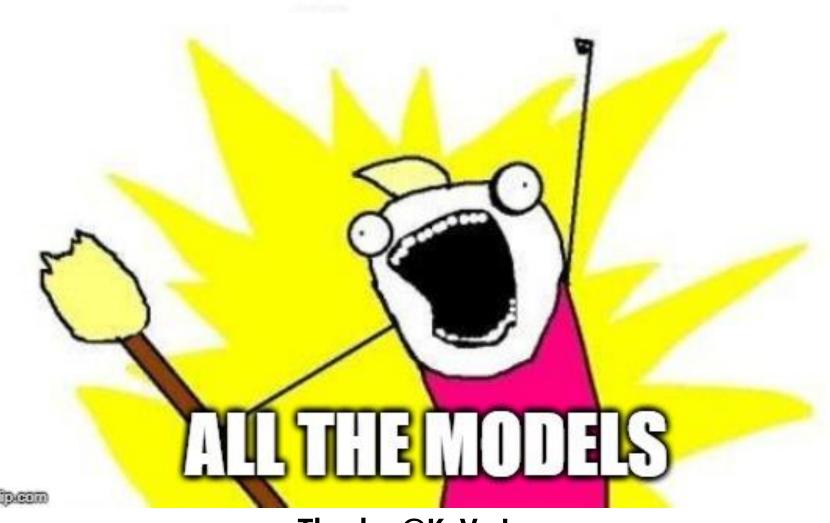
## Common Answers to Common Questions

#### "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.
  - We do allow to EDIT from Power BI Desktop
- 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?

# SIMSCHIM



Thanks, @KoVer!

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

Matthew Roche, 2021 (The purple haired sword afficionado) <a href="https://ssbipolar.com/2021/05/31/roches-maxim">https://ssbipolar.com/2021/05/31/roches-maxim</a>

#### 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-pbireporting
- https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/data-engineering/delta-optimizationand-v-order?tabs=sparksql
- · <a href="https://fabric.guru/power-bi-direct-lake-mode-frequently-asked-questions">https://fabric.guru/power-bi-direct-lake-mode-frequently-asked-questions</a>
- 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





https://github.com/BenniDeJagere/Presentations/{Year}/{YYYYMMDD}\_{Event}

# Feedback





# Thank you