



Data Modeling for experts with Power BI

#PowerBler



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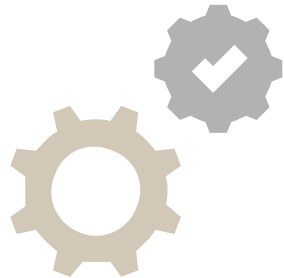


Set the stage

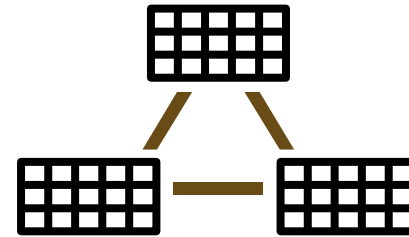
Gather



Clean



Model

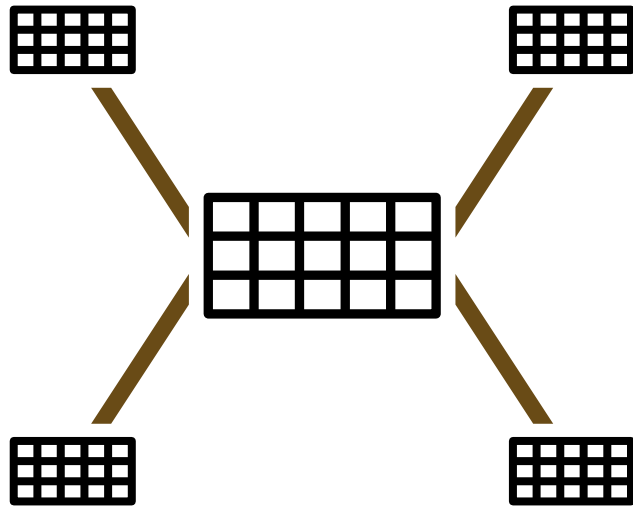


Visualize

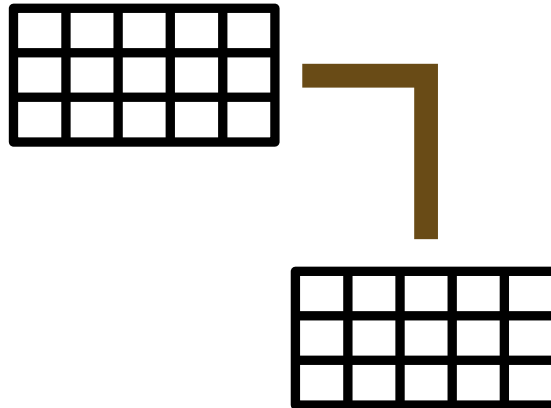


Your basic understanding

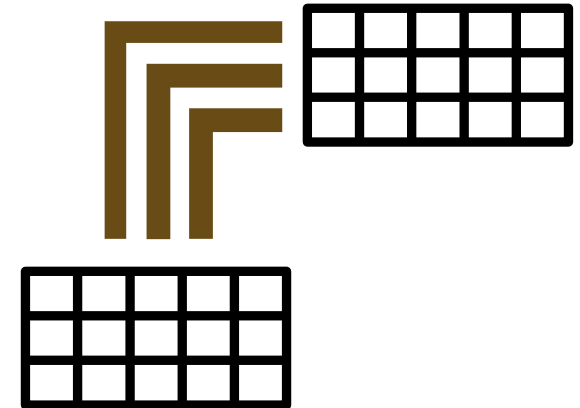
Star Schema



Relationship types



Role Playing Dimensions



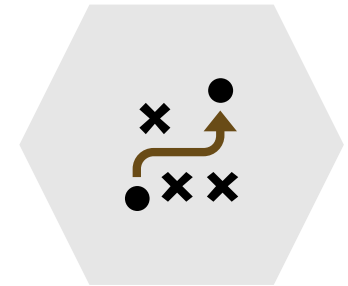
Learning objectives



Leverage one and bi-directional relationships



Overcome and handle ambiguous data models



Leverage slowly changing dimensions



Relationships revisited

Relationship types

1 to 1

Every **individual record** in dataset A is mapped to one **individual record** in dataset B

Dataset A
Customer information

Customer ID	Country
AW000111024	United States
AW00019377	Germany

Dataset B
Customer information

Customer ID	Date of Birth
AW000111024	9 april 1990
AW00019377	9 april 1983

1 to many

One record of dataset A is mapped to **multiple records** in dataset B

Dataset A
Customer information

Customer ID	Country
AW000111024	United States
AW00019377	Germany

Dataset B
Sales Information

Customer ID	Product	Order Quantity
AW00011024	CA-1098	2
AW00019377	BC-M005	1
AW00019377	CA-1098	1
AW00019377	FE-6654	1
AW00019377	HL-U509-B	1
AW00019377	TI-M602	1
AW00019377	TT-M928	1
AW00019377	WB-H098	1

Many to many

Multiple records of dataset A are mapped to **multiple records** in dataset B

Dataset A
Customer information

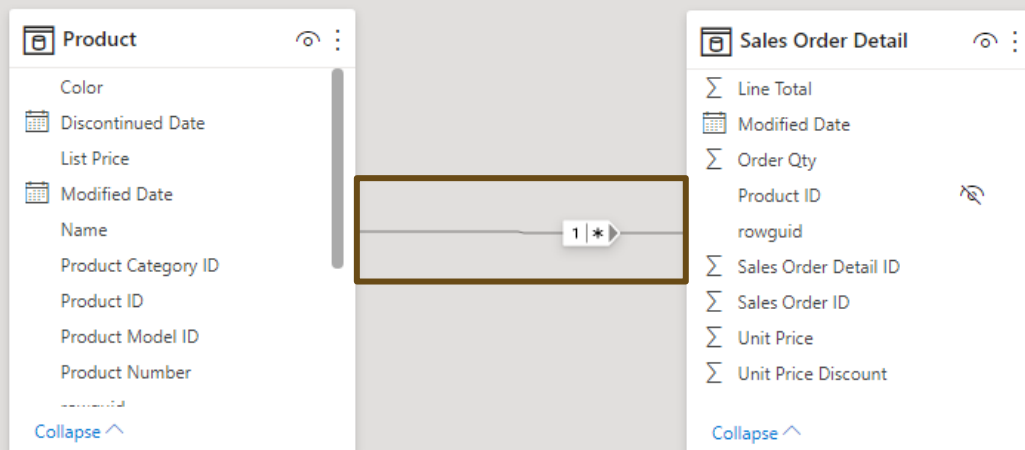
Customer ID	Store ID	Store Type
AW00011024	ON-1	Online
AW00011024	ST-1	Regional City Store
AW00011024	ST-2	Regional City Store
AW00019377	ON-1	Online
AW00019377	ST-1	Regional City Store
AW00019377	ST-2	Regional City Store

Dataset B
Sales Information

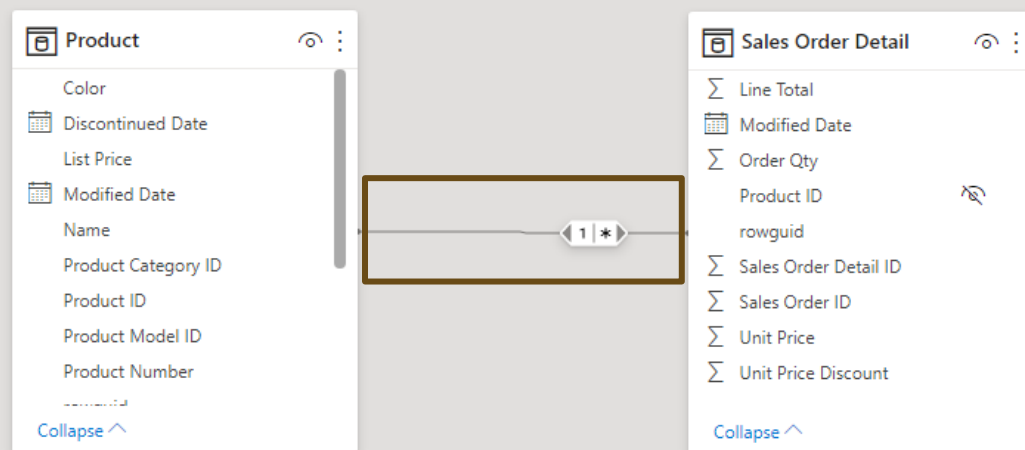
Customer ID	Product	Order Quantity
AW00011024	CA-1098	2
AW00011024	TT-M928	5
AW00019377	BC-M005	1
AW00019377	CA-1098	1
AW00019377	FE-6654	1
AW00019377	HL-U509-B	1
AW00019377	TI-M602	1
AW00019377	TT-M928	1
AW00019377	WB-H098	1

Relationship direction

Singular



Bi-directional



Relationship direction

Bi-directional relationships can result in surprising results, especially when working with multiple fact tables

- ➔ It can have performance impacts and 'overfilter'
- ➔ Can lead to ambiguity

Try to avoid bi-directional relationships

You can influence the direction of a relationship for the context of a calculation by CROSSFILTER in DAX:

- ➔ `CROSSFILTER(column1, column2, direction)`



Ambiguity

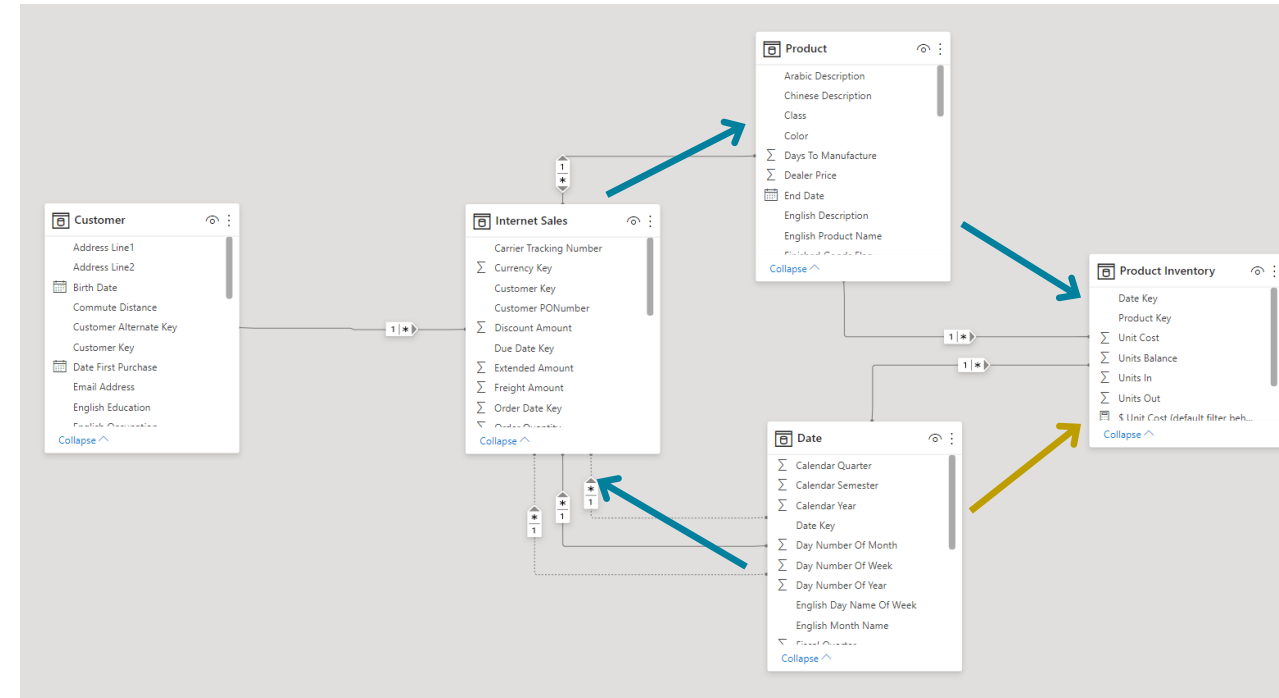
Ambiguous data models

Two filter paths to the same table

→ Leads to unexpected results

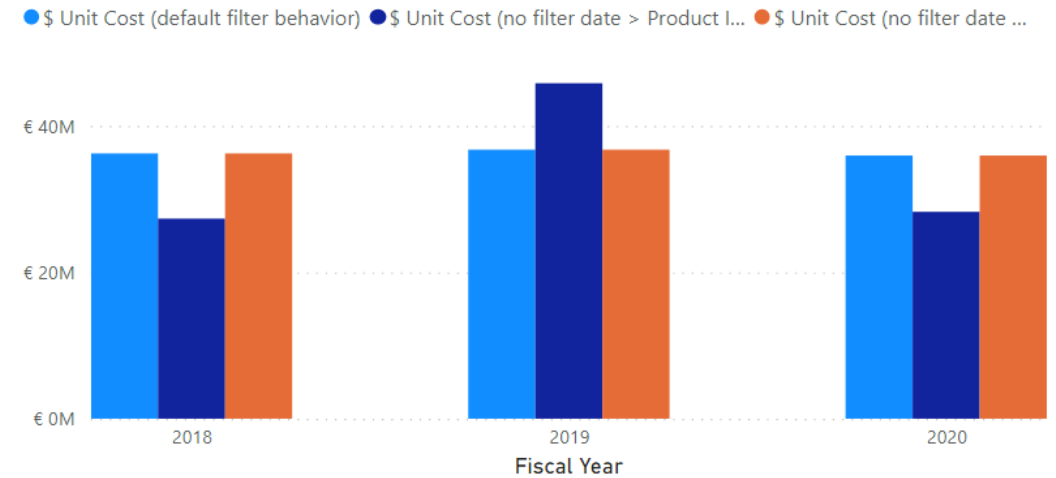
Can happen with bi-directional relationships

→ Avoid bi-directional relationships as much as possible



Ambiguous data models

- Can lead to unpredictable results
- Each of these measures calculates the same, but removes one of the relationships
- By using CROSSFILTER you can change relationships in a measure context

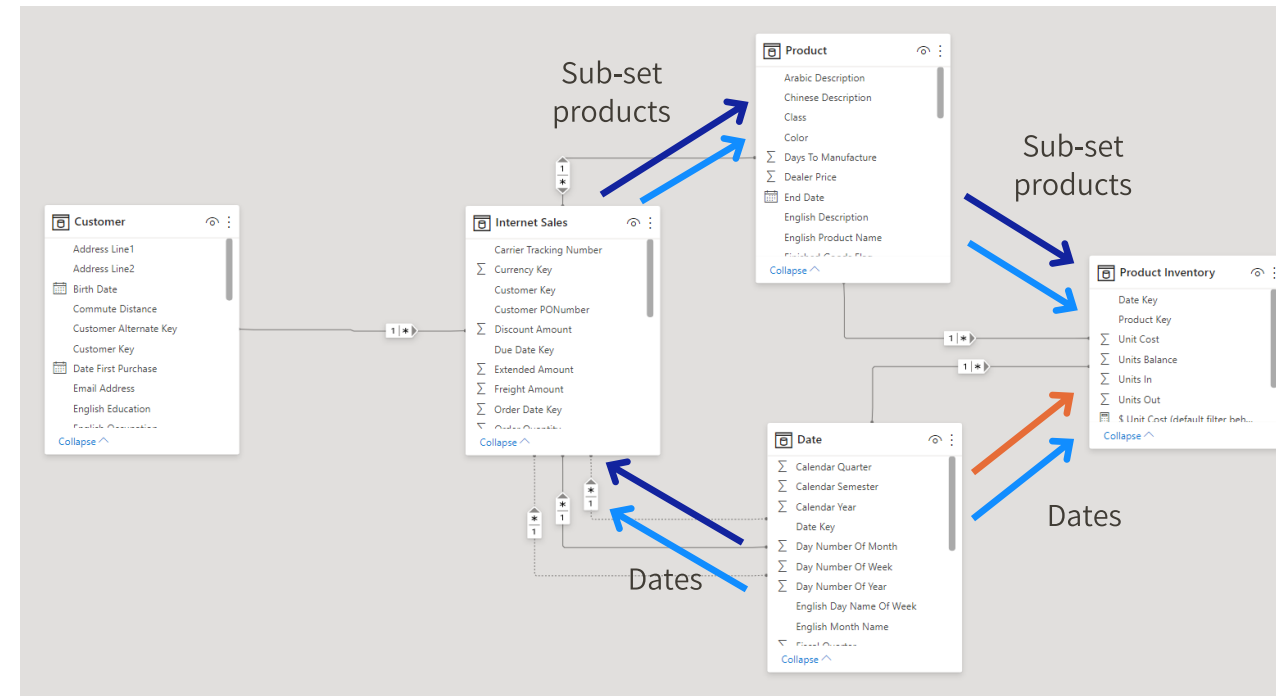
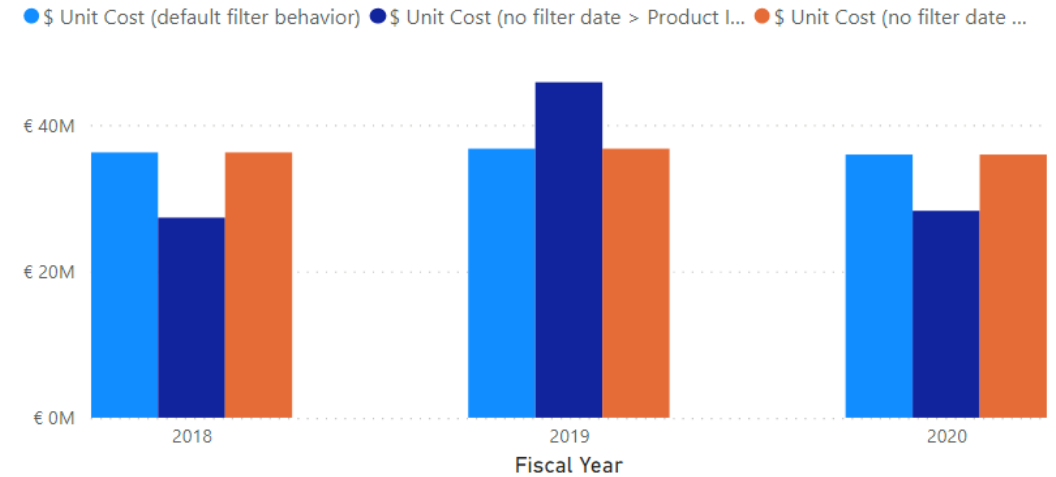


Fiscal Year	\$ Unit Cost (default filter behavior)	\$ Unit Cost (no filter date > Product Inventory)	\$ Unit Cost (no filter date > Internet Sales)
2018	€ 36.244.707,62	€ 27.337.603,34	€ 36.244.707,62
2019	€ 36.758.094,11	€ 45.834.231,75	€ 36.758.094,11
2020	€ 35.954.533,19	€ 28.267.611,68	€ 35.954.533,19
Total	€ 108.957.334,92	€ 108.957.334,92	€ 108.957.334,92

Ambiguous data models

Unexpected filter behavior

- Result will be filtered by a subset of products as part of the Internet Sales (dark blue filter path)
- Result will be filtered by a subset of dates (orange filter path)



Demo – relationships direction

Demo time!

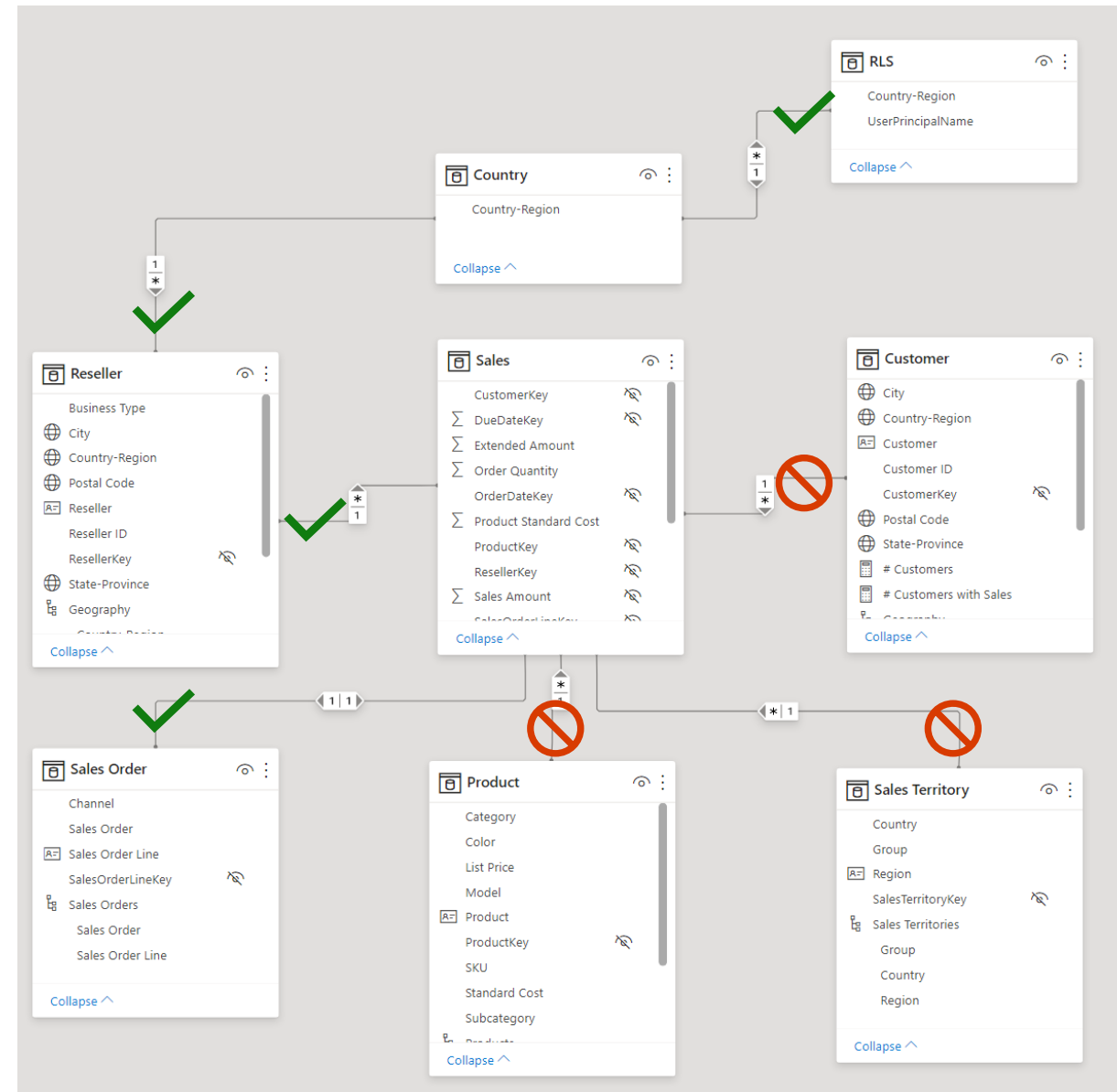
Because life is boring without risks



Relationships & Row level security

Does not filter dimensional tables

- Except over 1:1 bi-directional relationships
- Possible when adding a RLS filter to each table individually
- Requires a specific setup regarding relationships



Relationships & Row level security

Uses single directional filters by default

- you can set 'Apply the Filter Direction when using Row Level security' on a bi-directional relationship to force RLS to use bi-directional filtering
- Useful for dynamic row level security

Edit relationship

Select tables and columns that are related.

RLS

Country-Region	UserPrincipalName
Australia	user 1
Canada	user 2
Germany	user 3

Country

Country-Region
[Not Applicable]
Australia
Canada

Cardinality

Many to one (*:1)

Cross filter direction

Both

☒ Make this relationship active

☐ Assume referential integrity

☒ Apply security filter in both directions

OK

Cancel

Demo – Row Level Security

Demo time!

Because life is boring without risks





Slowly changing dimensions

Slowly changing dimensions

Although dimension data does not change often (hence 'slowly'), it might change.

If it does, it's important to consider historical reporting:



- A manager switches stores – let's say they move from A to B. Are all the sales in store A now counted against the manager until they switched? Or against the new manager? What about for the sales in store B?



- A salesperson switching regions – let's say they move from South to North. Are all their sales in South now counted as if they happened in the North region, including the sales that happened before the Salesperson changed Regions?

Let's talk about



Surrogate key (SK)

- Key generated in the data warehouse
- Unique identifier
- Typically auto-generated (identity)



Alternate key (AK)


Primary key from the source system that loads the data warehouse

Types of attributes on slowly changing dimensions

Type 0: Retain. No changes allowed. Once written, attribute does not change.

Type 1: Overwrite. Does not track historical data.

Customer SK	Customer AK	Name	State
1	C_1	A	WA



Customer SK	Customer AK	Name	State
1	C_1	A	NY

Type 2: Add new row. Tracks historical data by creating multiple records for the same alternate key (most common).

Customer SK	Customer AK	Name	State
1	C_1	A	WA



Customer SK	Customer AK	Name	State	Start Date	End Date	Current
1	C_1	A	WA	2000-01-01	2020-12-31	0
2	C_1	A	NY	2021-01-01	Null	1

Type 3: Limited historical data.

Customer SK	Customer AK	Name	State
1	C_1	A	WA



Customer SK	Customer AK	Name	Original State	Current State	Effective Date
1	C_1	A	WA	NY	2021-01-01

Slowly changing dimensions in Power BI

Go back to your requirements

If the Salesperson moves – are historical sales still reported in the original Region?

Yes?

Then you're in luck as Power BI already handles this when using type 2 slowly changing dimension.

No?

You need to do something:

- Are you sure? This can lead to confusing situations and unhappy sales managers: you might “take away” sales that happened in their region but suddenly start showing as if it always happened in another region.
- Either use type 1 slowly changing dimension (no history).
- Or handle make some changes in the source (or Data Transformation step) and use USERELATIONSHIP.
- Alternatively, you can do this with a calculation group.

Calculation groups

Address issue in complex models where there is a proliferation of redundant measures using the same calculation.

Provides a way to “change the type” of calculation without adding another measure.

Sales
DateKey
ProductKey
Sales Amount
Sales month-to-date
Sales quarter-to-date
Sales year-to-date
Cost month-to-date
Cost quarter-to-date
Cost year-to-date
....



Sales
DateKey
ProductKey
Sales Amount

Time calculation
None
Month-to-date
Quarter-to-date
Year-to-date

Demo – Slowly changing dimensions

Demo time!

Because life is boring without risks



Wrap up

LET'S
RECAP...

- Use a **star schema** or snowflake data model to get the best out of Power BI.
- Be careful leveraging **bi-directional** relationships
- Avoid **ambiguous** data models
- Consider **slowly changing dimensions** for historical reporting that meets your business requirements

Resources

- **Learning path: Model data in Power BI:**
<https://aka.ms/DataModelingLearningPath>
- **Learning path: Use DAX in Power BI Desktop:**
<https://aka.ms/DAXLearningPath>
- **DAX function: CROSSFILTER:**
<https://aka.ms/DAXCrossfilter>
- **Model relationships in Power BI Desktop:**
<https://aka.ms/ModelRelationships>
- **Whitepaper: Bidirectional cross-filtering for Power BI Desktop:**
<https://aka.ms/BidirectionalCrossFilteringWhitepaper>
- **Slowly changing dimensions**
aka.ms/PBISlowlyChangingDimensions
- **Calculation groups in Power BI**
aka.ms/PowerBICalculationGroups
- **AdventureWorks 2020 demo dataset:**
<https://aka.ms/AW2020Dataset>

LET'S
RECAP...

Want to review all this content?

LET'S
RECAP...

Webinar Series: Mastering Data Modeling with Power BI

Episode 1 - Data Modeling 101: Increasing the Impact of Power BI

by Jeroen ter Heerdt and Marc Lelijveld

[Watch now](#)

Webinar Series: Mastering Data Modeling with Power BI Episode 2 - Learn Advanced Data Modeling with Power BI

by Jeroen ter Heerdt and Marc Lelijveld

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Webinar Series: Mastering Data Modeling with Power BI

Episode 3 - Data Modeling for Experts with Power BI

by Jeroen ter Heerdt and Marc Lelijveld

[Register to watch on September 8th, 2021 10AM – 11AM Pacific Time](#)

Find them all here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/fundamentals/webinars>
or: aka.ms/DataModelingWebinarEpisode{1/2/3}



Thanks for attending!



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