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| Question 1 |
| **Question**:   * A report data model "typically" contains which of the following scenarios? (Select all that apply)   **Choices**:   1. One data source, one table 2. One data source, multiple tables 3. Multiple data sources, one table 4. Multiple data sources, multiple tables   **Answer**:   * Answer: B,D   **Explanation if either wrong choice**:   * Incorrect, while a report will can have one or multiple data sources. It's rare, and often not recommended practice to only have a single table in a data model. We'll learn more about why this not a recommended practice in a later video. |
| Question 2 |
| **Question**:   * On-Premises data consists of which data sources (Select all that apply)   **Choices**:   1. Local SQL server 2. Files stored in a SharePoint folder 3. Google Analytics 4. Files stored on a local server   **Answer**:   * Answer: A, D   **Explanation if selecting C**:   * Incorrect, Google Analytics is a web based service which hosts its data in the cloud. Making this an online data source.   **Explanation if selecting B:**   * Incorrect, while it is a file that you are connecting to. It is hosted on SharePoint which is an online data source. |
| Question 3 |
| **Question**:   * What happens to the data after Power Query applies transformations?   **Choices**:   1. It sends the transformed data back to the original data source 2. It loads the transformed data into the Power BI desktop file 3. It load the data into a new data location, for Power BI to connect to 4. Power Query doesn't transform data, it's only a data connector   **Answer**:   * Answer: B   **Explanation if selecting A**:   * Incorrect, Power Query does not write back data to the original source. It connects to a data source, applies transformations as needed inside a query, then sends that transformed data into the Power BI report file.   **Explanation if selecting C:**   * Incorrect, Power Query doesn't store the data anywhere. It's a data connector and transformation tool that loads the data into a Power BI report file.   **Explanation if selecting D:**   * Incorrect, Power Query acts as both a data connector and transformation tool. |
| Question 4 |
| **Question**:   * What are the two primary table types that can exist in a data model?   **Choices**:   1. Data Table 2. Hierarchy Table 3. Lookup Table 4. Relationship Table   **Answer**:   * Answer: A, C   **Explanation if selecting B**:   * Incorrect, a hierarchy is something that can exist inside of a table, but is not a table itself. We'll learn more about hierarchies and creating them in a later video.   **Explanation if selecting D:**   * Incorrect, relationships are connections that exist between tables in the data model. We'll learn how relationships and creating them in a later video. |
| Question 5 |
| **Question**:   * Which is not a "typical" characteristic of a lookup table   **Choices**:   1. Mostly contains text 2. Fast changing, updated more often than a data table. 3. Typically wide, meaning many columns with few rows. 4. Does not typically contain date or time columns   **Answer**:   * Answer: B   **Explanation if selecting A**:   * Incorrect, a lookup table primarily contains text, or lookup information. A table containing text based customer information as example.   **Explanation if selecting C:**   * Incorrect, lookup tables contain many columns of information making them wide. They also have distinct rows of information, so they're typically not very tall.   **Explanation if selecting D:**   * Incorrect, data tables are what typically contain date or time information associated with a record or occurrence and are not distinct. Lookup tables may occasionally contain a date or time column such as Customer First Order Date. But these are less common, and still distinct. |