

Part - 4

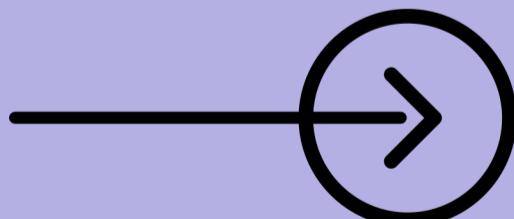
Data Modelling

Interview

Questions and Answers...!



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When to go with a calculated column or with a calculated measure?

Calculated Column A calculated column is an additional column in your data model created using a DAX formula.

It is calculated row by row and stored in the model.

Can you explain it

with example



Scenario

- You have a sales table, and you want to create a column indicating whether each sale is "High" or "Low" based on the sales amount.

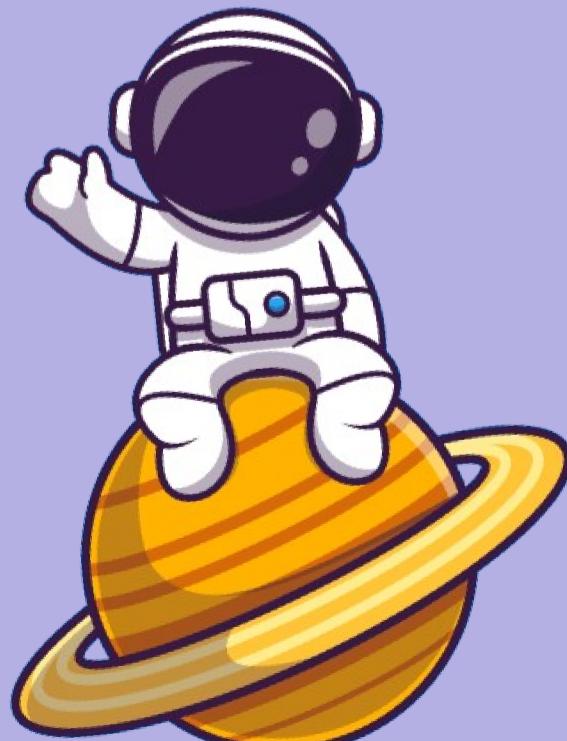
DAX Formula:



```
Sales[Sales Category] = IF(Sales[Amount] > 1000, "High", "Low")
```

- **Explanation:** This adds a new column, "Sales Category," to the Sales table, categorizing each row as "High" or "Low" based on the sales amount.

What about Calculated Measure



Calculated Measure

Calculated Measure: A calculated measure is a calculation used in aggregations and is calculated at query time.

It is not stored in the table but rather calculated on the fly.

Can you explain it
with example



Scenario

- You want to calculate the **total sales amount** dynamically, considering filters applied in the report.

DAX Formula:



```
Total Sales = SUM(Sales[Amount])
```

- **Explanation:** This creates a measure "**Total Sales**" that dynamically calculates the sum of the Sales Amount based on the filters applied in the report.



What are the Key difference
between those

Key Differences

→ Row vs. Filter Context:

- Calculated columns operate in a row context, making row-by-row evaluations.
- Measures operate in a filter context, evaluating aggregations based on filters.

→ Storage and Performance:

- Calculated columns are stored in the model, potentially increasing file size but offering pre-calculated results.
- Measures are computed at query time, potentially impacting performance for complex calculations but keeping the model size smaller.



wanna see some
Counter Questions

1. Can you use a calculated column to perform dynamic calculations based on report filters?

→ **No, calculated columns are static and do not change based on report filters.**

For dynamic calculations that respond to report filters, measures are the appropriate choice.

Next Question



2. How does the storage of calculated columns impact the performance of a Power BI model?

→ **Calculated columns are stored in the model, which can increase the file size and potentially slow down the model if there are many such columns.**

However, they offer pre-calculated results, which can speed up reporting queries.



**Next
Please**

3. Can you give an example where using a calculated measure would be more beneficial than a calculated column?

→ **A calculated measure would be more beneficial when you need to perform aggregations based on user interactions, such as dynamically calculating the total sales amount for different regions selected by the user in a report.**



4. Are there any limitations to using calculated columns in Power BI?

→ Yes, calculated columns are limited to row-based calculations and do not dynamically update based on report filters.

They can also increase the model size, which may impact performance if not managed properly.



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