

Part - 7

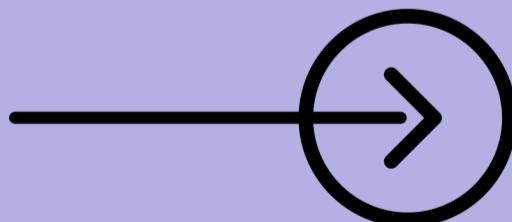
Data Modelling

Interview

Questions and Answers...!



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Which gives better performance: calculated columns or calculated measures in Power BI?

A calculated measure is a dynamic calculation performed at query time in Power BI. It doesn't add to the data model size because it's computed on the fly based on the filters and context applied in the report.



**What is a calculated
column in Power BI?**



Calculated column

→ A calculated column is an additional column created using a DAX formula,

calculated row by row, and stored in the data model.

This increases the data model size and can affect memory usage.

Why do calculated measures generally offer better performance than calculated columns?



Who's Better

→ **Calculated measures offer better performance because they are computed dynamically during query execution.**

This avoids increasing the data model size, which can lead to memory issues, especially with large datasets.

When should we prefer using a calculated measure over a calculated column?



Calculated measure over a calculated column

→ We should prefer calculated measures when we need efficient, scalable calculations

that respond to user interactions and report filters, particularly when dealing with large datasets or complex calculations.

Can calculated columns impact
the performance of Power BI reports?



Impact on performance

- Yes, calculated columns can impact performance by increasing the size of the data model, leading to higher memory consumption and potentially slower query times.



wanna see some
Counter Questions

1 . Can you give an example of when to use a calculated column instead of a calculated measure?

→ **Use a calculated column when you need a static value for each row that will be used for filtering, grouping, or in other calculated columns.**

For example: Creating a "Sales Category" column that classifies sales as "High" or "Low" based on the amount.



Next Question

2. How does the size of the data model affect Power BI performance?

→ A larger data model increases memory usage and can slow down report performance, especially during data refreshes and when applying filters.

This is why minimizing unnecessary columns and calculated columns is important.



3. What are the potential downsides of using too many calculated measures?

→ While calculated measures are efficient, too many complex measures can increase

the processing time during report interaction, especially if they involve intricate DAX calculations.



Next Aane do 😎

4. How do you optimize a Power BI report with many calculated measures?

→ To optimize, you can simplify DAX formulas, reduce the number of dependencies between measures,

use variables to store intermediate results, and ensure your data model is well-structured with appropriate relationships.



5. What are some best practices for managing performance in Power BI?

→ **Best practices include using calculated measures instead of columns when possible,**

- **Optimizing DAX formulas,**
- **Reducing the number of columns in the data model,**
- **Avoiding many-to-many relationships, and**
- **Ensuring efficient data loading and refresh processes.**



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