



Power BI

Interview PowerBlized

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Power BI Basics

1. What is Power BI?

Power BI is a business intelligence tool developed by Microsoft that allows users to connect to multiple data sources, transform and model data, create interactive reports and dashboards, and share insights across an organization. It provides a user-friendly interface for data visualization, analytics, and reporting.

2. What are the main components of Power BI?

The main components of Power BI are:

- **Power BI Desktop:** A Windows application for creating reports and dashboards.
- **Power BI Service:** A cloud-based platform for sharing and collaborating on reports.
- **Power BI Mobile:** A mobile application for viewing reports on smartphones and tablets.
- **Power BI Gateway:** A bridge to connect on-premises data sources with Power BI Service.
- **Power BI Report Server:** An on-premises solution for hosting Power BI reports.
- **Power BI Embedded:** A tool for integrating Power BI reports into custom applications.

3. What are the different versions of Power BI?

Power BI is available in different versions:

- **Power BI Free:** A basic version with limited features, suitable for individual use.
- **Power BI Pro:** A paid version that allows collaboration, sharing, and data refresh.
- **Power BI Premium:** Provides advanced capabilities, dedicated cloud capacity, and enhanced performance for enterprises.
- **Power BI Embedded:** Designed for developers to integrate Power BI reports into applications.
- **Power BI Report Server:** For on-premises report hosting with SQL Server licensing.

4. What are the different data sources supported by Power BI?

Power BI supports a wide range of data sources, including:

- **Databases:** SQL Server, MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, etc.
- **Cloud Services:** Azure SQL Database, Google BigQuery, Amazon Redshift, etc.
- **Files:** Excel, CSV, JSON, XML, PDF, etc.
- **Online Services:** SharePoint, Salesforce, Google Analytics, etc.
- **Other Sources:** Web data, REST APIs, OData feeds, Power BI datasets.

5. What are the types of Power BI visuals?

Power BI provides various visualizations, including:

- **Bar and Column Charts:** Used for comparing categorical data.
- **Line Chart:** Shows trends over time.
- **Pie and Donut Charts:** Displays proportions.
- **Table and Matrix:** Shows detailed data in tabular format.
- **Card:** Displays a single value or KPI.
- **Map Visuals:** Displays geographical data (Filled Map, ArcGIS, etc.).
- **Treemap:** Represents hierarchical data using nested rectangles.
- **Gauge Chart:** Used for KPIs and progress tracking.
- **Scatter and Bubble Charts:** Shows relationships between variables.
- **Waterfall Chart:** Used for understanding financial or sequential data changes.
- **Custom Visuals:** Additional visuals from the Power BI Marketplace.

6. What is the difference between Power BI Desktop and Power BI Service?

| Feature | Power BI Desktop | Power BI Service |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Definition | A free application for creating reports and dashboards on a local computer. | A cloud-based service for sharing, collaborating, and publishing reports online. |
| Usage | Used for data modeling, transformations, and report creation. | Used for viewing, sharing, and scheduling reports. |
| Data Processing | Handles data transformation using Power Query and DAX. | Mostly used for report consumption and refresh scheduling. |
| Storage | Stores files as .pbix on a local machine. | Stores reports in the cloud (Power BI workspace). |
| Publishing | Users publish reports from Power BI Desktop to Power BI Service. | Reports in Power BI Service can be embedded, shared, or refreshed automatically. |

7. What is Power BI Report Server?

Power BI Report Server is an on-premises reporting solution for organizations that prefer to keep their data behind a firewall instead of using the cloud.

- It allows users to create, store, and manage Power BI reports, paginated reports, and mobile reports on their own servers.
- Reports can be accessed via a web browser or Power BI mobile app.
- It is included with Power BI Premium licensing.

8. What is Power Query?

Power Query is a data transformation and ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) tool in Power BI.

- It helps users connect, clean, reshape, and transform data before loading it into Power BI.
- It supports multiple data sources like Excel, SQL, APIs, and cloud databases.
- It uses a formula language called M Language for advanced data transformations.

9. What is Power Pivot?

Power Pivot is a data modeling component in Power BI that allows users to:

- Create relationships between tables.
- Use DAX (Data Analysis Expressions) for advanced calculations.
- Handle large datasets efficiently by using in-memory compression.

Power Pivot is essential for building complex analytical models in Power BI.

10. What is Power BI Gateway?

Power BI Gateway is a bridge that connects on-premises data sources to the Power BI Service without moving the data to the cloud.

- It enables automatic data refresh from SQL databases, Excel files, and other on-premise sources.
- There are two types of gateways:
 - Personal Mode (for individual use)
 - Standard Mode (for team or enterprise use)

It is essential for organizations needing real-time data updates in Power BI dashboards while keeping data stored securely on local servers.

11. What is Power View in Power BI?

Power View is an interactive data visualization feature in Power BI that allows users to create dynamic reports and dashboards.

- It supports charts, graphs, maps, and tables.
- Users can filter and highlight data dynamically.
- It was originally available in Excel and SharePoint but is now integrated into Power BI Desktop.

12. What is Power Map in Power BI?

Power Map is a 3D data visualization tool in Power BI that helps users plot geographic data on a map.

- It enables users to create animated visualizations of data over time.
- It supports Bing Maps for location-based analysis.
- It is now integrated into Power BI as Map and Filled Map visuals.

13. What is Power BI Mobile?

Power BI Mobile is the mobile application version of Power BI that allows users to view and interact with reports and dashboards on their smartphones or tablets.

- Available for iOS, Android, and Windows devices.
- Supports real-time data monitoring and notifications.
- Allows users to annotate and share reports directly from the app.

14. What is a Power BI Dataset?

A Power BI Dataset is a structured collection of data that has been imported, connected, or transformed within Power BI for analysis and visualization.

- It can be sourced from databases, Excel, APIs, and cloud services.
- Supports DirectQuery, Import Mode, and Live Connection for data refresh.
- Datasets can be shared and reused across multiple reports.

15. What are the advantages of using Power BI?

Power BI offers several benefits, including:

- **Ease of Use** – Drag-and-drop interface for creating reports and dashboards.
- **Multiple Data Sources** – Supports connections to databases, Excel, APIs, and cloud services.
- **Interactive Visualizations** – Provides a wide range of charts and graphs.
- **Data Refresh & Automation** – Allows scheduled refreshes for real-time data updates.
- **Cloud & On-Premises Access** – Works on both Power BI Service (cloud) and Power BI Report Server (on-premises).
- **Security & Compliance** – Supports Row-Level Security (RLS) and integrates with Azure security features.

Data Sources and Data Connections

16. How do you connect Power BI to SQL Server?

To connect Power BI to SQL Server, follow these steps:

1. Open Power BI Desktop.
2. Click on **Home** → **Get Data** → **SQL Server**.
3. Enter the **Server Name** and **Database Name** (if applicable).
4. Choose the connection type:
 - **Import** (loads data into Power BI).
 - **DirectQuery** (queries data directly from SQL Server).
5. Click OK, select the required tables, and load the data.

17. What is the difference between DirectQuery and Import Mode?

| Feature | DirectQuery | Import Mode |
|--------------|--|---|
| Data Storage | Queries data live from the source | Stores data in Power BI |
| Performance | Slower, as it queries the database live | Faster, as data is preloaded |
| Data Refresh | No need for scheduled refresh; always live | Requires scheduled refreshes |
| Use Case | Large datasets that change frequently | Smaller datasets or when speed is crucial |

18. How do you connect Power BI to an Excel file?

1. Open Power BI Desktop.
2. Click on **Home** → **Get Data** → **Excel**.
3. Browse and select the **Excel file**.
4. Choose the sheet or table to import.
5. Click **Load** to import the data or **Transform Data** to modify it in **Power Query Editor**.

19. How do you connect Power BI to a cloud-based data source?

1. Open **Power BI Desktop**.
2. Click **Home** → **Get Data** → **More**.
3. Choose the cloud service (e.g., **Azure**, **Google BigQuery**, **Snowflake**, **Salesforce**, **SharePoint Online**).
4. Enter the required credentials (OAuth, API Key, or Database Credentials).
5. Select the necessary dataset and load it into Power BI.

For **Power BI Service**, cloud-based connections are managed using **Dataflows and Gateways**.

20. How do you refresh data in Power BI?

In Power BI Desktop:

- Click Home → Refresh to update the data.
- If using DirectQuery, data updates automatically

In Power BI Service:

- 1. Go to Power BI Service (app.powerbi.com).
- 2. Navigate to Dataset → Refresh Now.
- 3. Configure Scheduled Refresh under dataset settings for automatic updates.

For On-Premises Data:

- Use Power BI Gateway to enable scheduled refreshes.

21. What is the difference between Power BI Personal and Enterprise Gateway?

| Feature | Personal Gateway | Enterprise Gateway |
|--------------|---|--|
| Use Case | Individual users | Enterprise-wide data access |
| Sharing | Cannot be used for scheduled refresh or shared datasets | Supports scheduled refresh and shared reports |
| Data Sources | Supports only Import mode | Supports both Import and DirectQuery mode |
| Installation | Installed per user on a personal computer | Installed on a central server for multiple users |
| Security | Less secure, as credentials are stored locally | More secure, with centralized authentication |

22. How do you handle large datasets in Power BI?

1. **Use DirectQuery Mode** – Avoids loading large data into Power BI, querying the source directly.
2. **Use Aggregations** – Pre-aggregate data to reduce the load on visuals.
3. **Optimize DAX Queries** – Write efficient DAX measures to improve performance.
4. **Reduce Cardinality** – Avoid unnecessary granularity in data to improve compression.
5. **Partition Data** – Use incremental refresh to load only new or changed data.
6. **Optimize Data Model** – Remove unnecessary columns and use star schema.
7. **Use Composite Models** – Combine Import mode for frequently used data and DirectQuery for real-time data.

23. Can Power BI connect to live streaming data?

Yes, Power BI can connect to live streaming data using:

1. **Azure Stream Analytics** – Processes real-time data from IoT devices and apps.
2. **Power BI REST API** – Pushes real-time data to Power BI datasets.
3. **Streaming Datasets** – Allows direct streaming without storing data.
4. **PubNub Integration** – Connects to PubNub real-time data streams.

24. What are the different file formats supported for importing data into Power BI?

Power BI supports multiple file formats, including:

- **Excel Files** – .xls, .xlsx
- **CSV Files** – .csv
- **JSON Files** – .json
- **XML Files** – .xml
- **Text Files** – .txt
- **Parquet Files** – .parquet
- **PBIX Files** – Power BI Desktop files
- **ODS Files** – Open Document Spreadsheet

25. What is the Common Data Service (CDS) in Power BI?

- Common Data Service (CDS) is a cloud-based storage system that allows secure and scalable data storage for Power Apps and Power BI.
- It provides a standardized data schema for integration across multiple applications.
- CDS Benefits: Centralized data storage.
- Secure and role-based access control.
- Enables easy data sharing across Power Platform tools (Power Apps, Power Automate, Power BI).
- Reduces the need for complex ETL processes.

Data Transformation & Data Modeling

26. How do you clean data using Power Query?

Power Query provides various data-cleaning options, including:

1. **Remove Null Values** – Filter out missing or empty values.
2. **Remove Duplicates** – Eliminate repeated records.
3. **Change Data Types** – Convert columns to appropriate formats (e.g., Date, Number, Text).
4. **Trim and Clean Text** – Remove extra spaces, special characters, or formatting errors.
5. **Replace Values** – Find and replace specific values in a column.
6. **Merge and Append Queries** – Combine data from multiple sources.
7. **Add Custom Columns** – Create calculated columns using formulas.

27. What is the difference between M Language and DAX?

| Feature | M Language | DAX |
|-----------|---|--|
| Purpose | Used in Power Query for data transformation | Used in Power BI for calculations and measures |
| Usage | Cleans, transforms, and loads data | Performs calculations on loaded data |
| Syntax | Functional, step-by-step transformations | Formula-based, similar to Excel functions |
| Execution | Runs before data is loaded into the model | Runs after data is loaded |
| Example | Table.TransformColumns(Source, {"Column1", Text.Upper}) | SUM(Sales[Amount]) |

28. How do you remove duplicate values in Power BI?

- You can remove duplicates in Power BI using Power Query:
- Go to Power Query Editor (Transform Data).
- Select the column(s) where duplicates should be removed.
- Click on "Remove Duplicates" in the Home tab.
- Apply and Close to save changes.

29. What is the use of the "Merge Queries" function?

- The **Merge Queries** function combines data from two tables based on a common key (like SQL JOIN).
- It helps in data integration from multiple sources.
- Available join types:
 - **Inner Join** – Only matching records.
 - **Left Outer Join** – All records from the first table and matching records from the second.
 - **Right Outer Join** – All records from the second table and matching records from the first.
 - **Full Outer Join** – All records from both tables.
 - **Anti Joins** – Finds non-matching records.

Steps:

1. Go to **Power Query Editor** → Click **Merge Queries**.
2. Select **both tables** and choose a common column.
3. Choose the **join type** and click OK.
4. Expand the merged table to include required columns.

30. How do you split a column in Power BI?

You can split a column in Power BI using **Power Query Editor**:

1. **Select the column** you want to split.
2. Click on "**Split Column**" in the Transform tab.
3. Choose a splitting method:
 - By **Delimiter** (comma, space, dash, etc.).
 - By **Number of Characters** (fixed width).
4. Click **OK** to apply changes.
5. Rename the new columns if necessary.

This helps in organizing unstructured data for better analysis.

31. What is a relationship in Power BI?

A relationship in Power BI defines how two or more tables are connected based on common columns (keys). Relationships help combine data from different tables for analysis and reporting.

For example, if you have a Sales table and a Customers table, a relationship can link them using a common column like Customer ID.

32. What are the different types of relationships in Power BI?

Power BI supports three types of relationships:

1. **One-to-Many (1:M)** – Most common; one record in Table A relates to multiple records in Table B.
 - **Example:** One Customer can have many Orders.
2. **Many-to-Many (M:M)** – Used when multiple records in Table A relate to multiple records in Table B.
 - **Example:** A product can belong to multiple categories, and a category can have multiple products.
3. **One-to-One (1:1)** – Each record in Table A has exactly one matching record in Table B.
 - **Example:** A Product Details table with extra specifications linked to the Products table.

Relationships can be active (default) or inactive (used in DAX calculations).

33. What is a Star Schema in Power BI?

A Star Schema is a simple and efficient database design where a central fact table connects to multiple dimension tables.

- Fact Table → Stores numeric values (sales, revenue, quantity).
- Dimension Tables → Store descriptive data (date, customer, product).

Example:

If analyzing sales, the Fact Table = Sales Data, and Dimension Tables = Customers, Products, Regions, and Dates.

A Star Schema improves query performance and is recommended for Power BI models.

34. What is a Snowflake Schema?

A Snowflake Schema is a more complex version of the Star Schema, where dimension tables are normalized (split into sub-tables).

Example:

- In a Star Schema, a Product Dimension stores Product Name, Category, and Supplier in one table.
- In a Snowflake Schema, these are split into separate tables (Products, Categories, Suppliers) to reduce redundancy.
- ◆ **Pros:** Saves storage, improves data integrity.
- ◆ **Cons:** Slower performance due to multiple joins.

35. How do you create a calculated column in Power BI?

A calculated column is a new column created using DAX (Data Analysis Expressions) in Power BI.

Steps to create a **Calculated Column**:

1. Open **Power BI** Desktop.
2. Select the table where you want to add the column.
3. Go to the Modeling tab → Click **New Column**.
4. Enter a DAX formula.

Example: Create a column that calculates total sales:

```
Total Sales = Sales[Quantity] * Sales[Price]
```

5. Press Enter, and the new column appears in your table.

This helps in adding new insights without modifying the original dataset.

36. How do you create a measure in Power BI?

A measure in Power BI is a DAX formula used for calculations that dynamically respond to filters and aggregations.

Steps to create a Measure:

1. Open Power BI Desktop.
2. Go to the Modeling tab → Click New Measure.
3. Enter a DAX formula.
4. Press Enter, and the measure is added to the table.

Example: Create a measure to calculate total revenue:

```
Total Revenue = SUM(Sales[Quantity] * Sales[Price])
```

Measures are efficient and dynamic, ideal for aggregation calculations like SUM, AVERAGE, COUNT, etc.

37. What is the difference between Calculated Columns and Measures?

| Feature | Calculated Columns | Measures |
|-------------|---|---|
| Storage | Stored in the table as a new column | Computed at runtime (not stored) |
| Performance | Uses more memory and storage | Efficient, as it calculates dynamically |
| Use Case | Used for row-level calculations | Used for aggregations (SUM, AVG, etc.) |
| Example | $\text{Sales}[\text{Total}] = \text{Sales}[\text{Price}] * \text{Sales}[\text{Quantity}]$ | $\text{Total Sales} = \text{SUM}(\text{Sales}[\text{Price}] * \text{Sales}[\text{Quantity}])$ |

- Use Calculated Columns when you need static data at row level.
- Use Measures for dynamic aggregations in reports.

38. How do you use conditional columns in Power BI?

A conditional column is used to create new columns based on conditions.

Steps to create a Conditional Column:

1. Open Power Query Editor.
2. Select the table where you want to add the column.
3. Click on "Add Column" → Select "Conditional Column".
4. Define your conditions (e.g., If Sales > 5000, then "High", else "Low").
5. Click OK, and Power BI adds the new column.

Example: Categorizing Sales Performance

```
Sales Category = IF(Sales[Total Sales] > 5000, "High", "Low")
```

This helps in segmenting data for analysis.

39. How do you handle missing values in Power BI?

You can handle missing values in Power Query Editor using:

Removing Null Values:

- Go to Transform Data → Select Column → Click Remove Rows > Remove Blank Rows.

Replacing Null Values:

- Go to Transform Data → Click Replace Values → Enter the value (e.g., 0 for numbers, "Unknown" for text).

Using DAX to Replace Nulls:

```
SalesAmount = IF(ISBLANK(Sales[Amount]), 0, Sales[Amount])
```

This ensures data integrity and avoids errors in calculations.

40. How do you filter data using slicers in Power BI?

A slicer is a visual filter that allows users to filter data interactively.

Steps to add a Slicer:

1. Open Power BI Desktop.
2. Click on **"Visualizations"** → **Select Slicer**.
3. Drag a column (e.g., "Region") into the Field area.
4. Resize and format the slicer as needed.

Types of Slicers:

- **Dropdown Slicer** – Compact view.
 - **List Slicer** – Shows all values.
 - **Date Range Slicer** – Filters based on a date range.
- ◆ Slicers improve user experience by providing interactive filtering options.

Let me know if you need more details!

DAX (Data Analysis Expressions)

41. What is DAX?

DAX (Data Analysis Expressions) is a formula language in Power BI, Excel, and SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) used for creating calculated columns, measures, and custom tables.

Features of DAX:

- Performs aggregations (SUM, AVG, COUNT).
- Enables conditional calculations (IF, SWITCH).
- Works with date and time functions.
- Allows filtering and context-based calculations.

Example: DAX formula for Total Sales:

```
Total Sales = SUM(Sales[Quantity] * Sales[Price])
```

42. What are some common DAX functions?

DAX functions are categorized into different types:

- ◆ **Aggregation Functions:** SUM(), AVERAGE(), COUNT(), MIN(), MAX().
- ◆ **Logical Functions:** IF(), SWITCH(), AND(), OR().
- ◆ **Filter Functions:** FILTER(), ALL(), ALLEXCEPT(), CALCULATE().
- ◆ **Date & Time Functions:** TODAY(), NOW(), DATEADD(), YEAR(), MONTH().
- ◆ **Mathematical Functions:** ABS(), ROUND(), MOD(), SQRT().
- ◆ **Text Functions:** CONCATENATE(), LEFT(), RIGHT(), LEN(), SEARCH().

Example: Calculate total sales only for 2024

```
Total Sales 2024 = CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), YEAR(Sales[Date]) = 2024)
```

43. What is the difference between SUM() and SUMX()?

| Function | Definition | Use Case | Example |
|----------|---|---|---|
| SUM() | Adds up all values in a column. | Direct aggregation of a column. | SUM(Sales[Amount]) |
| SUMX() | Iterates through each row and applies a calculation before summing. | Used when calculations involve multiple columns or row-wise operations. | SUMX(Sales, Sales[Quantity] * Sales[Price]) |

Example:

```
Total Sales = SUM(Sales[Amount]) -- Adds all values in "Amount" column.
Total Revenue = SUMX(Sales, Sales[Quantity] * Sales[Price]) -- Multiplies row-wise before summing.
```

Use SUMX() when a calculated column is involved, otherwise SUM() is sufficient.

44. What is the difference between CALCULATE() and FILTER()?

| Function | Definition | Use Case | Example |
|-------------|---|---|--|
| CALCULATE() | Modifies the filter context of a calculation. | Used when applying filters dynamically within an aggregation. | CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), Sales[Category] = "Electronics") |
| FILTER() | Returns a table that meets a condition. | Used inside functions that require a table as input. | FILTER(Sales, Sales[Amount] > 5000) |

Example:

```
-- Using CALCULATE to sum sales only for "Electronics"
Electronics Sales = CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), Sales[Category] = "Electronics")

-- Using FILTER to return a filtered table
High Sales = FILTER(Sales, Sales[Amount] > 5000)
```

- Use CALCULATE() for modifying filter context in calculations.
- Use FILTER() when working with tables or applying row-level filtering.

45. What is the difference between ALL() and ALLEXCEPT()?

| Function | Definition | Use Case | Example |
|-------------|---|---|--|
| ALL() | Removes all filters from a column or table. | Used when ignoring filters in calculations. | ALL(Sales[Category]) removes all filters from the "Category" column. |
| ALLEXCEPT() | Removes all filters except for the specified column(s). | Used when keeping some filters while removing others. | ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Region]) removes all filters except "Region". |

Example:

```
-- Using ALL() to remove filters and calculate total sales across all categories
Total Sales (Ignoring Filters) = CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), ALL(Sales[Category]))

-- Using ALLEXCEPT() to remove all filters except "Region"
Sales by Region = CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), ALLEXCEPT(Sales, Sales[Region]))
```

- Use ALL() when you want to remove all filters.
- Use ALLEXCEPT() when you want to keep specific filters while removing others.

46. How do you calculate running totals in Power BI?

A running total (or cumulative total) calculates the sum of values over time while keeping an accumulating count.

Example DAX Formula for Running Total:

```
Running Total =
CALCULATE(
    SUM(Sales[Amount]),
    FILTER(
        ALL(Sales[Date]),
        Sales[Date] <= MAX(Sales[Date])
    )
)
```


Explanation:

- ALL(Sales[Date]) removes filters to include all dates.
- Sales[Date] <= MAX(Sales[Date]) ensures that each row accumulates previous values.

47. How do you calculate the difference between two columns in Power BI?

You can create a calculated column or measure to find the difference between two columns.

Example DAX Formula for Column Difference:

```
Sales Difference = Sales[Current Year Sales] - Sales[Previous Year Sales]
```

Example DAX Formula for Measure Difference:

```
Sales Difference =  
SUM(Sales[Current Year Sales]) - SUM(Sales[Previous Year Sales])
```

- Use a calculated column if you need row-level calculations.
- Use a measure if you need an aggregated value.

48. What is the difference between EARLIER() and EARLIEST()?

| Function | Definition | Use Case | Example |
|------------|--|---|---|
| EARLIER() | Refers to a previous row context in a calculated column. | Used in row-level calculations inside iterators (SUMX(), FILTER()). | Used to calculate rank, previous values, or percent of total. |
| EARLIEST() | Works similarly but refers to the earliest row context in nested row iterations. | Less commonly used than EARLIER(). | Rarely needed, used in deeply nested calculations. |

Example: Using EARLIER() to calculate the rank of sales by customer:

```
Customer Rank =
RANKX(
    FILTER(Sales, Sales[Region] = EARLIER(Sales[Region])),
    Sales[Total Sales],
    , DESC,
    DENSE
)
```

- EARLIER() allows comparing the current row with previous rows.
- EARLIEST() is mainly for deeply nested calculations (rarely used).

49. How do you perform time intelligence calculations in Power BI?

Power BI has Time Intelligence functions to analyze data over time, such as Year-to-Date (YTD), Month-to-Date (MTD), Quarter-to-Date (QTD), and comparisons with previous periods.

Common Time Intelligence Functions:

| Function | Purpose | Example |
|----------------------|---|---|
| TOTALYTD() | Calculates **Year-to-Date (YTD) sales. | TOTALYTD(SUM(Sales[Amount]), Sales[Date]) |
| TOTALMTD() | Calculates Month-to-Date (MTD) sales. | TOTALMTD(SUM(Sales[Amount]), Sales[Date]) |
| TOTALQTD() | Calculates Quarter-to-Date (QTD) sales. | TOTALQTD(SUM(Sales[Amount]), Sales[Date]) |
| SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR() | Gets data for the same period in the previous year. | CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR(Sales[Date])) |
| DATEADD() | Shifts dates forward or backward (days, months, years). | CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), DATEADD(Sales[Date], -1, YEAR)) |

Example: Calculate Year-to-Date Sales

```
YTD Sales = TOTALYTD(SUM(Sales[Amount]), Sales[Date])
```

Use these functions to create period comparisons for business insights.

50. What is the purpose of the RELATED() function in Power BI?

The RELATED() function fetches values from a related table in a one-to-many relationship.

Example: If Orders and Customers tables have a relationship on CustomerID, we can pull customer names into Orders.

```
Customer Name = RELATED(Customers[Customer Name])
```

Use RELATED() when you need to bring columns from a lookup table into a fact table.

51. How do you create a calculated table in Power BI?

A calculated table is created using DAX and is useful when you need a new table derived from existing data.

Example: Creating a Summary Table

```
SalesSummary =
SUMMARIZE(
    Sales,
    Sales[Region],
    "Total Sales", SUM(Sales[Amount])
)
```

This table groups data by Region and calculates the Total Sales.

Example: Filtering Data in a New Table

```
HighValueOrders =
FILTER(Sales, Sales[Amount] > 1000)
```

This table contains only orders with an amount greater than 1000.

52. What is the difference between DISTINCT() and VALUES()?

| Function | Purpose | Behavior | Example |
|------------|---|--|-------------------------|
| DISTINCT() | Returns unique values from a column. | Works in both tables and measures. | DISTINCT(Sales[Region]) |
| VALUES() | Returns unique values but also retains filters. | Can return a single value in a filtered context. | VALUES(Sales[Region]) |

Example:

```
UniqueRegions = DISTINCT(Sales[Region])  
FilteredRegion = VALUES(Sales[Region])
```

DISTINCT() returns unique regions, while VALUES() adapts based on the current filter context.

53. How do you create a dynamic ranking in Power BI using DAX?

Ranking helps sort data based on measures like sales, profit, or performance.

Example: Ranking Sales by Product

```
Product Rank =  
RANKX(  
    ALL(Sales[Product]),  
    SUM(Sales[Amount]),  
    , DESC,  
    DENSE  
)
```

ALL(Sales[Product]) removes filters to rank all products.

- ◆ DENSE ensures no gaps in ranking.

Example: Dynamic Ranking Based on a Selected Category

```
CategoryRank =  
RANKX(  
    FILTER(ALL(Sales), Sales[Category] = SELECTEDVALUE(Sales[Category])),  
    SUM(Sales[Amount]),  
    , DESC,  
    DENSE  
)
```

This allows ranking within a selected category dynamically.

54. What is the purpose of the VAR function in DAX?

The VAR function stores intermediate results to make DAX faster and easier to read.

Example: Without VAR (Repetitive Calculation)

```
ProfitMargin =  
(SUM(Sales[Revenue]) - SUM(Sales[Cost])) / SUM(Sales[Revenue])
```

Example: Using VAR (Optimized)

```
ProfitMargin =  
VAR Revenue = SUM(Sales[Revenue])  
VAR Cost = SUM(Sales[Cost])  
RETURN  
    (Revenue - Cost) / Revenue
```

Benefits of VAR:

- Improves readability
- Reduces redundant calculations
- Enhances performance

55. How do you use the SWITCH() function in DAX?

The SWITCH() function replaces multiple IF conditions and is useful for categorical mapping.

Example: Assigning Labels Based on Sales Amount

```
SalesCategory =  
SWITCH(  
    TRUE(),  
    Sales[Amount] > 5000, "High",  
    Sales[Amount] > 2000, "Medium",  
    "Low"  
)
```

How it works?

- If Sales[Amount] > 5000 → "High"
- If Sales[Amount] > 2000 → "Medium"
- Otherwise → "Low"

Example: Mapping Numbers to Text Values

```
MonthName =  
SWITCH(  
    Sales[MonthNumber],  
    1, "January",  
    2, "February",  
    3, "March",  
    4, "April",  
    5, "May",  
    6, "June",  
    "Other"  
)
```

Why use SWITCH()?

- Cleaner than multiple IF conditions
- Easier to manage categorical data

Power BI Visualizations

56. What are the different types of charts available in Power BI?

Power BI offers various chart types, including:

- Bar Chart
- Column Chart
- Line Chart
- Pie Chart
- Donut Chart
- Area Chart
- Scatter Plot
- Treemap
- Waterfall Chart
- Funnel Chart
- Gauge Chart
- Card Visual
- KPI Visual
- Map Visuals (Filled Map, Shape Map, ArcGIS)

57. What is the difference between a table and a matrix in Power BI?

- **Table:** Displays data in a simple tabular format with rows and columns, similar to an Excel spreadsheet.
- **Matrix:** Similar to a Pivot Table in Excel, allowing hierarchical grouping, row and column headers, and subtotal calculations.

58. How do you create a custom visual in Power BI?

- Use Power BI Custom Visual SDK (based on TypeScript and D3.js).
- Install Node.js and Power BI Tools (npm install -g powerbi-visuals-tools).
- Develop the custom visual using JavaScript/TypeScript.
- Package and import the visual into Power BI.

59. What is a KPI visual in Power BI?

- A **KPI (Key Performance Indicator)** visual is used to track and measure business performance.
- It compares actual values with a target value and uses indicators (colors, symbols) to show performance trends.

60. How do you create a drill-through report in Power BI?

- Select a report page where users will drill through.
- Add a Drill-through filter (drag a field into the "Drillthrough" section in the Filters pane).
- Create visuals and insights specific to that filtered data.
- Add a Back button to allow users to return to the main report.

61. What is the use of a hierarchy in Power BI?

- A **hierarchy** in Power BI organizes data into different levels (e.g., **Year** → **Quarter** → **Month** → **Day**).
- It allows users to drill down into detailed data for better insights.
- Common examples include **Date Hierarchy** and **Geographical Hierarchy** (**Country** → **State** → **City**).

62. What is a tooltip in Power BI?

- A tooltip is a small pop-up box that appears when you hover over a visual.
- It provides additional context, details, or insights about the data point.
- You can create custom tooltips using a separate report page

63. How do you create a waterfall chart in Power BI?

Waterfall charts are used to visualize changes in values over a sequence.

- **Steps to create:**
 1. Select **Waterfall Chart** from the Visualizations pane.
 2. Add a **Category** field (e.g., months, product categories).
 3. Add a **Y-axis** field (e.g., revenue, profit).
 4. Adjust breakdowns to see positive/negative impacts.

64. What is a decomposition tree visual?

- A decomposition tree is an AI-driven visual used for breaking down data into multiple categories.
- It allows users to explore how individual factors contribute to a total value.
- It is useful for root cause analysis and drill-down exploration.

65. How do you create a forecast in Power BI?

- Forecasting in Power BI is done using line charts with built-in analytics features.
- Steps:
- Select a Line Chart visual.
- Add a date/time field to the X-axis and a measure (e.g., sales) to the Y-axis.
- Go to the Analytics pane and select Forecast.
- Set parameters like forecast length, confidence intervals, etc.

66. What is a sync slicer in Power BI?

- A **sync slicer** allows you to apply a slicer across multiple report pages.
- It ensures that when a filter is selected on one page, it automatically applies to **other pages** where the slicer is synced.
- You can configure it in the **View** → **Sync slicers pane**.

67. What is a scatter plot and when should you use it?

- A **scatter plot** is a visual that shows relationships between **two numerical values**.
- Each point represents an **individual data value** (e.g., Sales vs. Profit).
- It is useful for **identifying trends, outliers, and correlations**.

68. How do you add conditional formatting to a Power BI table?

Conditional formatting highlights data based on certain conditions.

- **Steps:**
- 1. Select a **Table** or **Matrix visual**.
- 2. Click on the **Values** section in the Fields pane.
- 3. Select **Conditional Formatting** and choose **Font color, Background color, Data bars, or Icons**.
- 4. Define **rules** based on numeric values or text conditions.

69. What is an ArcGIS Map in Power BI?

- The **ArcGIS Map** is an advanced geographic visualization tool powered by **Esri**.
- It provides **spatial analysis, heatmaps, clustering, and geospatial data layers**.
- It is used for **location intelligence**, such as analyzing **store locations, sales territories, and regional trends**.

70. What is a ribbon chart in Power BI?

- A **ribbon chart** is used to visualize **ranking changes over time**.
- It helps track **category movement** (e.g., best-selling products over different months).
- The ribbons **connect data points** to show how ranks change dynamically.

Power BI Service & Publishing Reports

71. How do you publish a Power BI report to the Power BI Service?

After creating a report in Power BI Desktop, follow these steps:

1. Click on **File** → **Publish** → **Power BI Service**.
2. Sign in with your **Power BI account**.
3. Select a workspace to publish the report.
4. Once published, access it in **Power BI Service** (app.powerbi.com).

72. What are Power BI Workspaces?

Workspaces in Power BI are **collaborative environments** where teams can create, manage, and share content.

There are two types:

- **My Workspace** (for personal reports).
- **App Workspaces** (for teams to collaborate and publish dashboards).

73. What is a Power BI App?

- A Power BI App is a packaged collection of dashboards, reports, and datasets that can be shared with users.
- Apps allow users to view reports without modifying them.
- They are found in the Apps section of the Power BI Service.

74. How do you share reports in Power BI?

Reports can be shared in multiple ways:

1. **Direct Sharing** – Share a report link via email.
2. **Publish to Web** – Make the report publicly accessible.
3. **Embed** in **SharePoint** or **Teams**.
4. **Power BI Apps** – Package and share reports with groups.
5. Export to **PDF**, **PPT**, or **Excel**.

75. What is Row-Level Security (RLS) in Power BI?

- **RLS** restricts **data access** based on user roles.
- It ensures users see **only relevant data** based on their permissions.
- Steps to set up RLS:
 1. Define **roles** in Power BI Desktop using **DAX filters**.
 2. Assign **users** to roles in Power BI Service.

76. How do you create dashboards in Power BI Service?

A **dashboard** in Power BI Service is a collection of visuals from different reports. To create one:

1. Go to **Power BI Service (app.powerbi.com)**.
2. Open a **workspace** and click **New** → **Dashboard**.
3. Use **"Pin"** to add visuals from reports to the dashboard.
4. Customize the layout by dragging and resizing tiles.

77. What is a Power BI Dataflow?

A **Power BI Dataflow** is a **cloud-based ETL (Extract, Transform, Load)** tool that allows you to:

- Prepare and clean data using **Power Query Online**.
- Store data in **Azure Data Lake** for reuse across reports.
- Improve performance by using **pre-processed data** instead of direct queries.

78. How do you schedule data refresh in Power BI?

In **Power BI Service**, you can schedule automatic refreshes for datasets:

1. Go to the **dataset settings** in Power BI Service.
2. Click on **Scheduled refresh**.
3. Set the **refresh frequency** (hourly, daily, etc.).
4. Add **data source credentials** if required.

79. How do you use Power Automate with Power BI?

Power Automate integrates with Power BI to automate tasks like:

- Sending **email alerts** when data updates.
- Exporting reports and dashboards.
- Triggering workflows based on data conditions.
- Refreshing datasets on-demand.

80. What is a Power BI Paginated Report?

A Paginated Report is a pixel-perfect, print-ready report in Power BI, used for:

- Detailed, **multi-page** reports.
- Printing or exporting in **PDF, Excel, Word**.
- Used with **Power BI Report Server or Premium Capacity**.
- Created using **Power BI Report Builder**.

81. How do you embed a Power BI report in a website?

You can embed a Power BI report in a website using:

1. Publish to Web (Public):

- In **Power BI Service**, go to the report → Click **File** → **Embed Report** → **Publish to Web**.
- Copy the embed code and paste it into your website.
- Note: This makes the report public.

2. Power BI Embedded (Secure Method):

- Requires **Power BI Pro or Premium**.
- Uses **Power BI REST API** to embed reports in applications with authentication.

82. How do you enable Q&A in Power BI?

Q&A (Question & Answer) allows users to ask natural language questions about their data.

1. Go to **Power BI Service** → Open a dashboard.
2. Click **Settings** → **Q&A and Cortana** → **Turn on Q&A**.
3. In Power BI Desktop, you can add a **Q&A Visual** from the **Visualizations** pane.

83. What are bookmarks in Power BI?

- **Bookmarks** capture **report state** (filters, visuals, slicers) for easy navigation.
- Used for **storytelling**, creating interactive **buttons**, and simulating drill-through.
- To create a bookmark:
 1. Set the visuals as needed.
 2. Go to **View** → **Bookmarks Pane** → **Add Bookmark**.
 3. Use **buttons** to navigate between bookmarks.

84. What is Power BI Deployment Pipeline?

A **Deployment Pipeline** is used for managing report development across **stages** (Development → Test → Production).

Available in **Power BI Premium**.

Benefits:

- Reduces errors in report deployment.
- Automates version control.
- Ensures a structured release process.

85. How do you collaborate with team members in Power BI?

Collaboration options in Power BI:

1. **Power BI Workspaces** → Share reports/dashboards within teams.
2. **Comments** → Add annotations to visuals in Power BI Service.
3. **Share links** → Share reports securely with access control.
4. **Power BI Apps** → Package reports/dashboards for organization-wide sharing.
5. **Microsoft Teams & SharePoint** → Embed Power BI reports for collaboration.

Performance Optimization in Power BI

86. How do you improve Power BI report performance?

To enhance Power BI report performance, follow these best practices:

- **Optimize data model** → Use Star Schema instead of Snowflake Schema.
- **Reduce data size** → Remove unnecessary columns and rows.
- **Use Aggregations** → Pre-calculate data to avoid real-time calculations.
- **Optimize DAX measures** → Avoid complex calculations in visuals.
- **Reduce visuals on a page** → Too many visuals slow down reports.
- **Use indexing and relationships** → Properly define relationships and avoid unnecessary joins.

87. How do you optimize DAX queries?

To improve **DAX query performance**, apply these methods:

- Use **SUMX()** instead of looping calculations.
- Avoid **nested CALCULATE()** when not necessary.
- Replace **FILTER() + ALL()** with **KEEPFILTERS()** for better performance.
- Use **variables (VAR)** instead of repeating calculations.
- Limit the use of **DISTINCTCOUNT()**, as it's expensive in large datasets.

88. What is lazy loading in Power BI?

Lazy loading means that Power BI loads data and visuals only when needed, rather than all at once.

Helps optimize performance by:

- Loading only **visible visuals** first.
- Processing data in **batches** instead of loading the full dataset at once.
- **Improving memory usage** by keeping unnecessary data inactive until required.

89. How do you reduce the size of a Power BI file?

To reduce **.PBIX** file size, follow these techniques:

- **Remove unnecessary columns/rows** → Use only required data.
- **Optimize data types** → Use **integer** instead of text where possible.
- **Turn off Auto Date/Time** → Prevents unnecessary date tables.
- **Disable unnecessary visuals** → Reduce memory usage.
- **Use aggregations and summarization** → Store summarized data instead of raw data.

90. How do you use aggregations in Power BI?

Aggregations help **improve performance** by summarizing large datasets.

- Steps to use aggregations:
 1. **Create an aggregated table** with pre-calculated metrics (e.g., total sales per month).
 2. **Enable relationships** between the aggregated and detailed tables.
 3. Use **"Manage Aggregations"** in Power BI to map measures to detailed data.
 4. Power BI will use the **aggregated table by default** and only query the detailed data when needed.

91. What is the impact of too many visuals on report performance?

Too many visuals can negatively impact report performance in the following ways:

- **Slower load times** → Each visual generates its own DAX query, increasing processing time.
- **Increased memory usage** → More visuals require more system resources, which can slow down performance.
- **Longer refresh times** → Complex visuals take longer to render, delaying dashboard updates.
- **User experience issues** → Slow response times can frustrate users.

Solution:

- Reduce the number of visuals per page.
- Use aggregated data to optimize performance.
- Use performance analyzer to identify slow visuals.

92. How do you use composite models in Power BI?

Composite models allow you to combine **DirectQuery**, **Import Mode**, and **Dual Mode** in a single dataset.

How to use it?

1. **Enable Composite Models** in Power BI settings.
2. Connect to **multiple data sources** (SQL Server, Excel, etc.).
3. Define tables as **Import (fast performance)** or **DirectQuery (real-time updates)**.
4. Use **Dual Mode** for tables that can switch between Import and DirectQuery.

Benefits:

- Flexibility in handling **large datasets**.
- Balances **performance and real-time updates**.

93. What is query folding in Power BI?

Query folding occurs when **Power Query pushes transformations** back to the data source instead of performing them in Power BI.

Example:

- If you filter data in **SQL Server**, Power Query pushes the filter operation to SQL instead of loading unnecessary data into Power BI.

Benefits of query folding:

- Faster performance
- Reduces memory usage
- Avoids unnecessary data transfers

Tip: Query folding works best with relational databases like SQL but may not work with Excel or flat files.

94. What is the difference between Import Mode and DirectQuery Mode in terms of performance?

| Feature | Import Mode | DirectQuery Mode |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Data Storage | Stores data in Power BI | Queries live data source |
| Performance | Fast (pre-loaded data) | Slower (queries run in real-time) |
| Data Refresh | Requires manual refresh | Always up-to-date |
| Best For | Small/medium datasets | Large datasets with real-time needs |
| Limitations | Large data increases file size | Query performance depends on the database |

Best Practice: Use Import Mode for performance, but DirectQuery for real-time analytics.

95. How do you handle large datasets in Power BI?

Handling large datasets efficiently requires the following strategies:

Use aggregations → Store summarized data instead of raw data.

Limit the number of columns → Only load necessary fields.

Partition data → Load data in chunks instead of all at once.

Enable DirectQuery or Composite Models → Avoid importing massive datasets.

Optimize DAX queries → Use calculated columns and measures efficiently.

Apply query folding → Push filters and transformations to the data source.

Power BI Integration & Advanced Features

96. How do you integrate Power BI with SQL Server?

To connect Power BI with SQL Server:

1. Open **Power BI Desktop**.
2. Click on "**Get Data**" → "**SQL Server**".
3. Enter the **server name** and **database name**.
4. Choose the **connection type**:
 - **Import Mode** (for better performance).
 - **DirectQuery Mode** (for real-time updates).
5. Click **OK**, select tables, and load data.

You can also use **SQL queries** in the advanced editor to fetch only relevant data.

97. How do you integrate Power BI with Python?

Power BI allows **Python scripting** for advanced analytics and visualizations.

Steps to **integrate Python in Power BI**:

1. Install Python and required libraries (pandas, matplotlib, etc.).
2. In Power BI Desktop, go to **File** → **Options** → **Python scripting** and set the Python path.
3. Click **Home** → **Get Data** → **Python script**.
4. Write a Python script to load or transform data.
5. Use **Python visuals** for advanced data visualization.

Best for **machine learning, statistical analysis, and custom charts**.

98. What is Power BI AI Insights?

Power BI AI Insights provides **built-in AI capabilities** to analyze data using machine learning models **without coding**.

Features:

- **Text Analytics** → Extract keywords and sentiment from text.
- **Vision AI** → Analyze images.
- **Azure ML Integration** → Use pre-built ML models.
- **Auto ML** → Automatically train machine learning models.

Useful for **predictive analytics** and **pattern detection**.

99. How do you create a Power BI report using R?

To use R in Power BI:

1. Install **R and required libraries** (ggplot2, dplyr, etc.).
2. In Power BI, go to **File** → **Options** → **R scripting** and set the R path.
3. Click **Get Data** → **R script**.
4. Write an **R script** to import and process data.
5. Use **R visuals** for advanced statistical analysis and visualization.

Best for **predictive modeling, statistical computing, and complex visualizations**.

100. What is the difference between Power BI and Tableau?

| Feature | Power BI | Tableau |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Ease of Use | Easier for beginners | Requires more training |
| Cost | More affordable (free version available) | Expensive (premium licensing) |
| Data Connectivity | Strong integration with Microsoft products | Better at handling large datasets |
| Visualization | Good visualizations, but less customizable | More advanced and customizable |
| Performance | Good for medium datasets | Better for large datasets |
| AI & ML Features | Strong AI capabilities with Azure ML | Supports Python & R but fewer built-in AI features |

Power BI is better for business users with Microsoft tools.

Tableau is better for data visualization at scale.

Thank You

for Reading Interview **PowerBlized**

I hope this guide helps you to crack your Power BI interviews and accelerate your data analytics journey. If you found this guide helpful, feel free to share your feedback on LinkedIn!



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