**TOP INTERVIEW QUESTION FOR POWER BI**

**Topics**

* **ETL (Power Query Editor)**
* **Power View (Chart’s & Custom Charts)/Power Bi Desktop**
* **DAX**
* **Power BI services**

**Question**

**1. What are the transformation used in your project?**

* Data type changes.
* Filtering (rows and/or fields)
* Conditional Columns creation.
* Splitting columns.
* Renaming/reformatting.

**2.What are the transformations done in Query Editor in Power BI?**

These transformations can be as simple as removing a column or filtering rows, or as common as using the first row as a table header. There are also advanced transformation options such as merge, append, group by, pivot, and unpivot

**3.What are different sources you have used in your project?**

* Flat Files.
* SQL Database.
* OData Feed.
* Blank Query.
* Azure Cloud platform.
* Online Services.
* Blank Query.
* Other data sources such as Hadoop, Exchange, or Active Directory.

**3. What is difference between Import Mode and Direct Query?**

When connecting to data in Power BI, you need to choose whether you want to use Import or Direct Query mode for connecting to your data. Using the Import method, Power BI captures a snapshot of your data and caches it in Power BI Desktop. A Direct Query connection will run queries directly to your source at run time

**4. What is Fact table and Dimension table?**

Fact Table: It contains all the primary keys of the dimension and associated facts or measures (is a property on which calculations can be made) like count of items, total sales, average of sales etc. Dimension Tables: Dimension tables provides descriptive information for all the measurements recorded in fact table

**5. Difference between Star Schema and Snowflake Schema**

Star schemas will only join the fact table with the dimension tables, leading to simpler, faster SQL queries. Snowflake schemas have no redundant data, so they're easier to maintain. Snowflake schemas are good for data warehouses, star schemas are better for datamarts with simple relationships

Comparing Snowflake vs Star schema, a Snowflake Schema is an extension of a Star Schema, and it adds additional dimensions. It is called snowflake because its diagram resembles a Snowflake. In a star schema, only single join defines the relationship between the fact table and any dimension tables.

**6. What is merge and append in power query editor?**

There are two primary ways of combining queries: merging and appending. When you have one or more columns that you'd like to add to another query, you merge the queries. When you have additional rows of data that you'd like to add to an existing query, you append the query.

**Power View /Power Bi Desktop**

**7. What are the charts you have used in your project?**

Power BI consists of various in-built data visualization components such as pie charts, maps, and bar charts. And, it contains complex models including funnels, gauge charts, waterfall, and many other components.

**8.Any custom Charts have you used?** 250 +

Once a custom visual is ready, it is then tested and debugged. Microsoft Power BI offers a good set of in-built visuals such as line chart, bar chart, funnel chart, KPI, map, pie chart, donut chart, etc. You can access and use these pre-packaged visuals from the Visualization pane in Power BI Desktop.

**9.What is difference between Filters and Slicers?**

Slicers are visualizations on a Power BI canvas that allows users to refine the data for themselves easily. Filters are for developers to refine specific visuals, entire pages, or whole workbooks before sharing the dashboard(s) with end-users.

**10. What is Bookmarks in Power Bi?**

A bookmark captures the state of a report page. This includes the settings you've made to filters, slicers, and visuals on that page. Once the report page is set the way you want, give it a friendly name. Now you can return to that state of the report page with a single click

**11.How can you make your reports dynamic?**

First of all, in measure branching, we need to create our core measures, such as Sales, Costs, and Profits. Then, we branch out into this one master measure, which enables us to select any of those metrics we set.

**DAX**

**12. What is diff between Measures and calculated Column?**

Measures and calculated columns both use DAX expressions. The difference is the context of evaluation. A measure is evaluated in the context of the cell evaluated in a report or in a DAX query, whereas a calculated column is computed at the row level within the table it belongs to.

**13. What are DAX functions you have used in your Project?**

Filter ()

TIME related (previous year, month, ) - web master

date function

Logical functions

---

CONFIDENCE. NORM.

COUNT.

COUNTBLANK.

COUNTROWS.

CROSSJOIN.

DISTINCTCOUNT.

EXPON. DIST.

GENERATE.

--

**14. What is the difference between SUM and SUMX?**

Pro Tip: ONLY use SUMX when there is a need for the row-by-row calculation. You could, in theory, use SUMX for a simple aggregation to get the summation of a column; however, due to the iterative nature of SUMX, it uses more resources than a simple SUM function.

SUMX is the sum of an expression, but SUM is just summarizing values of one single column.

**15. What is use case of SUMMARIZE function?**

Power BI SUMMARIZE function can be used to create a new table only. If there is only one level summarization then after mentioning the group by column directly we can move to the “Name1” argument. We can use all the aggregate functions. read more in the Expression argument to decide the kind of summarization.

**16. What is ALL and ALLEXCEPT function?**

The ALL(Column) variant is useful when you want to remove the context filters for one or more specific columns and to keep all other context filters. ALLEXCEPT(Table, Column1 [,Column2]...) Removes all context filters in the table except filters that are applied to the specified columns.

**17. What is the need for Data Master Table?**

If you are having time related functions in table, use Data Master Table

ex - comparing this dec sales woth lat yesr dec.. and so on

**18. Can you explain use case of SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR?**

Returns a table that contains a column of dates shifted one year back in time from the dates in the specified dates column, in the current context.

Power Bi Services

**19. Which Power Bi Licence you have used in your Project?**

Each user of the Power BI service has either a free license, a Pro license, or a Premium per-user license.

**20. What is difference between My Workspace and Workspace?**

Workspaces are created on capacities. Essentially, they are containers for dashboards, reports, workbooks, datasets, and dataflows in Power BI. There are two types of workspaces: My workspace and workspaces. My workspace is the personal workspace for any Power BI customer to work with your own content.

**21.What are roles available in workspace?**

There are four roles in Power BI workspace, Admin, Member ( will have more access), Contributor( access to make changes), and Viewer(no access).

**22. What is RLS?**

Row-level security (RLS) with Power BI can be used to restrict data access for given users. Filters restrict data access at the row level, and you can define filters within roles. In the Power BI service, members of a workspace have access to datasets in the workspace

**What is static and dynamic RLS in Power BI?**

Ad. Row level security with Power BI is used to restrict data access for particular users. Filters restrict data access at the row level, which are defined within roles in Power BI Desktop.

Dynamic RLS identifies the actual user, and applies data access according to pre-determined rules (e.g. team / division / seniority). This article aim to break down RLS into smaller chunks to make it easier to understand: Filter functions in DAX. Create Roles in RLS. User Access Management (UAM)

**23. Difference between Report and Dashboard?**

The key difference is that Power BI Dashboard is the collection of visuals to tell the story graphically, like charts and graphs, along with features to interact with the end-user, whereas a report is generally a detailed summary of the large data set as per the criteria are given by the user.

**24. What is Gateway? How many types?**

Gateway is a connection between Power BI cloud-based dataset and the data source on-premises. You learned that gateway is only required for on-premises connections. There are two modes to install gateway; personal and the recommended (on-premises)

**25. What is Dataflow in Power Bi services?**

A dataflow is a collection of tables that are created and managed in workspaces in the Power BI service. A table is a set of columns that are used to store data, much like a table within a database.