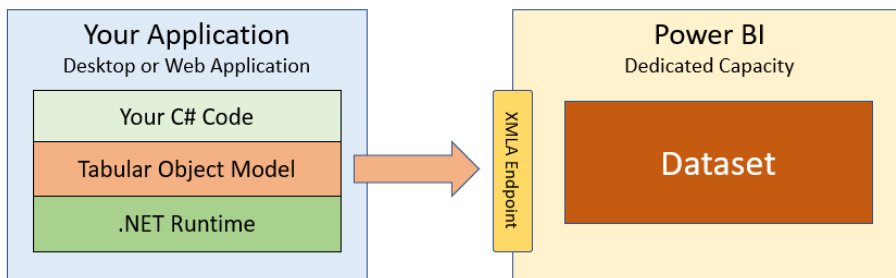


Programming Datasets in Power BI with the Tabular Object Model (TOM)

The [XMLA Endpoint for Power BI Premium datasets](#) which reached general availability in January 2021 provides developers with access to the Analysis Services engine in the Power BI service. The XMLA endpoint makes it possible to read and update Power BI datasets running in the Power BI Service using existing tools such as the SQL Server Management Studio and the Tabular Editor. It also opens up opportunities to develop custom solutions that create or modify datasets directly in the Power BI Service.

The **Tabular Object Model (TOM)** is a .NET library that provides an abstract layer on top of the XMLA endpoint. It allows developers to write code in terms of a intuitive programming model that includes classes like Model, Table, Column and Measure. Behind the scenes, TOM translates the read and write operations in your code into HTTP requests executed against the XMLA endpoint.

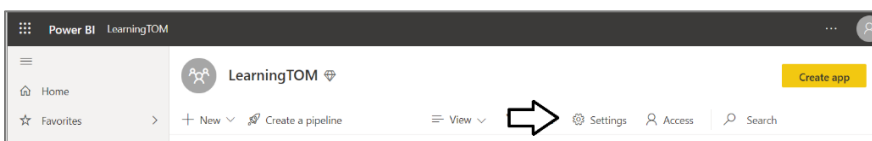


The focus of this article is getting started with TOM to write C# code creates and modifies datasets in the Power BI Service. However, TOM can also be used in scenarios that do not involve the XMLA endpoint such as when programming against a local dataset running in Power BI Desktop. You can read through [Phil Seamark's blog series](#) and watch the video from the Power BI Dev Camp titled How to [Program Datasets using the Tabular Object Model \(TOM\)](#) to learn more about using TOM with Power BI Desktop.

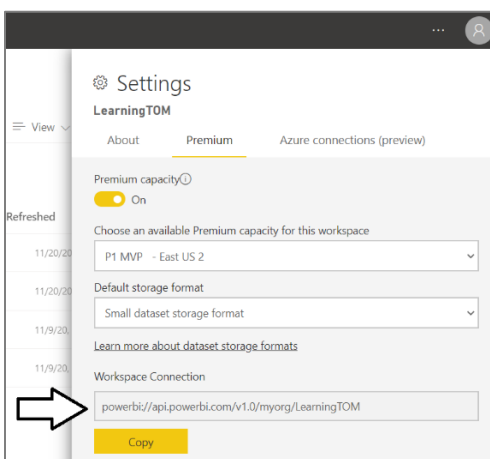
Note that TOM represents a new and Powerful API for Power BI developers that is separate and distinct from the [Power BI REST APIs](#). While there is some overlap between these two APIs, each of these APIs includes a significant amount of functionality not included in the other. Furthermore, there are scenarios that require a developer to use both APIs together to implement a full solution.

Getting Started with the Tabular Object Model

The first thing you need to program with TOM is the URL for a workspace connection. The workspace connection URL references a specific workspace and is used to create a connection string that allows your code to connect to that Power BI workspace and the datasets running inside. Start by navigating to the Settings page of a Power BI workspace running in a dedicated capacity.



Once you navigate to the **Premium** tab of the **Settings** pane, you can copy the **Workspace Connection** URL to the clipboard.



The next step is to create a new .NET application in which you will write the C# code that program using TOM. You can create a Web application or a Desktop application using .NET 5, .NET Core 3.1 or older versions on the .NET Framework. In this article we will create a simple C# console application using .NET 5 SDK. You can create

```
dotnet new console --name Learning-TOM
```

The next thing you need to do is to add the NuGet package which contains the Tabular Object Model (TOM). The name of this NuGet package is **Microsoft.AnalysisServices.AdomdClient.NetCore.retail.amd64** and you can install this package in a .NET 5 application using the following CLI command.

```
dotnet add package Microsoft.AnalysisServices.AdomdClient.NetCore.retail.amd64
```

Once your project has the NuGet package for the TOM library installed, you can write the traditional 'Hello World' application with TOM that connects to a Power BI workspace using the Workspace Connection URL and then enumerates through the datasets in the workspace and displays their names in the console window.

```
using System;
using Microsoft.AnalysisServices.Tabular;

class Program {
    static void Main() {

        // create the connect string
        string workspaceConnection = "powerbi://api.powerbi.com/v1.0/myorg/LearningTOM";
        string connectionString = $"DataSource={workspaceConnection}";

        // connect to the Power BI workspace referenced in connect string
        Server server = new Server();
        server.Connect(connectionString);

        // enumerate through datasets in workspace to display thier names
        foreach (Database database in server.Databases) {
            Console.WriteLine(database.Name);
        }
    }
}
```

Note that in this example the connect string contains the Workspace Connection URL as the Datasource but no other information about the user. If you run the console application with this code, the application will begin to run and then prompt you with a browser-based window to login in. If you log in with a user account that has permissions to access the workspace referenced by the Workspace Connection URL, the code can make a successful connection and enumerate through the datasets in the workspace.

For scenarios such as development and testing where security is not as critical, you can hard-code your user name and password into the code to eliminate the need to log in interactively each time your run a program to test your code.

```
string workspaceConnection = "powerbi://api.powerbi.com/v1.0/myorg/YOUR_WORKSPACE";
string userId = "YOUR_USER_NAME";
string password = "YOUR_USER_PASSWORD";
string connectionStringUser = $"DataSource={workspaceConnection};User ID={userId};Password={password}";
server.Connect(connectionStringUser);
```

Note that it is not only possible but also quite easy to authenticate as the service principal instead of as a user. If you have created an Azure AD application with an Application ID and an application secret, you can authenticate your code to run as the service principal for the Azure AD application using the following code.

```
string workspaceConnection = "powerbi://api.powerbi.com/v1.0/myorg/YOUR_WORKSPACE";
string tenantId = "YOUR_TENANT_ID";
string appId = "YOUR_APP_ID";
string appSecret = "YOUR_APP_SECRET";
string connectionStringApp = $"DataSource={workspaceConnection};User ID=app:{appId}@{tenantId};Password={appSecret}";
server.Connect(connectionStringApp);
```

TOM also provides the flexibility of establishing a connection using a valid Azure AD access token. If you have the developer skills to interact with Azure AD, authenticate the user and acquire access tokens, you can format your TOM connection string without a user name but instead to include the access token as the password.

```
public static void ConnectToPowerBIAsUser() {
    string workspaceConnection = "powerbi://api.powerbi.com/v1.0/myorg/YOUR_WORKSPACE";
    string accessToken = TokenManager.GetAccessToken();
    string connectStringUser = $"DataSource={workspaceConnection};Password={accessToken}";
    server.Connect(connectStringUser);
}
```

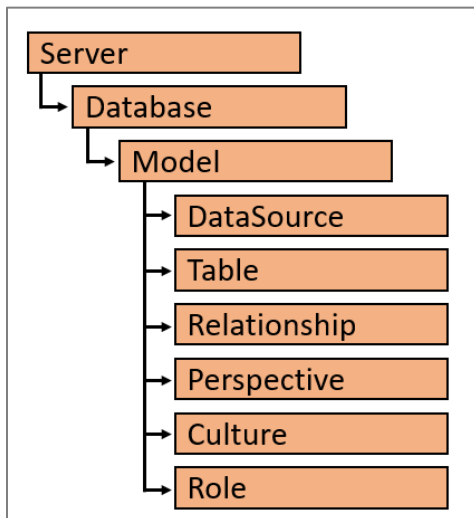
If you are acquiring a user-based access token to connect to a Power BI workspace with TOM, make sure you request the following delegated permissions to be included inside the access token to ensure you have all the authoring permissions you need.

```
public static readonly string[] XmlScopes = new string[] {
    "https://analysis.windows.net/powerbi/api/Group.Read.All",
    "https://analysis.windows.net/powerbi/api/Content.Create",
    "https://analysis.windows.net/powerbi/api/Dataset.ReadWrite.All",
    "https://analysis.windows.net/powerbi/api/Workspace.ReadWrite.All",
};
```

If you have already programming with the Power BI Service API, you might recognize some of the familiar delegated permissions supported by Power BI such as `Dataset.ReadWrite.All` and `Workspace.ReadWrite.All`. An important observation is that TOM uses the same set of delegated permissions as the Power BI Service API which are defined within the scope of the Power BI resource ID of <https://analysis.windows.net/powerbi/api>. That means that access tokens can be used interchangeably between TOM and the Power BI Service API. Once you have acquired an access token to call into TOM to create a new dataset, you can use the exact same access token to call the Power BI Service to set the datasource credentials which is discussed later in this article.

Understanding Servers, Datasets and Models

The object model in TOM is based on a hierarchy with top-level **Server** object which contains a **Database** collection. When programing with TOM in Power BI, the **Server** object represents a Power BI workspace and the **Database** object represents a Power BI dataset inside a workspace. Each Database contains a **Model** object which provides read/write access to the data model associated with a Power BI dataset. The Model contains collections for the elements of a data model including **DataSource**, **Table**, **Relationship**, **Perspective**, **Culture** and **Role**.



As shown in the "Hello World" code listing, once you call **server.Connect**, you can easily discover what workspaces are in the target workspace by enumerating through the Database collection of the Server object. `enumerate workspace`

```
foreach (Database database in server.Databases) {
    Console.WriteLine(database.Name);
}
```

You can also use the **GetByName** method exposed by the **Databases** collection object to access a dataset by its name.

```
Database database = server.Databases.GetByName("TOM Demo");
```

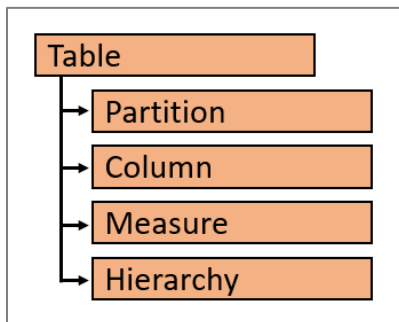
It is important to distinguish between a **Database** object and its inner **Model** property. You can use **Database** object properties to discover dataset attributes such as its **Name**, **ID**, **CompatibilityMode** and **CompatibilityLevel**. There is also a **EstimatedSize** property which makes it possible to discover how big a dataset has grown. There is other properties such as **LastUpdate**, **LastProcessed** and **LastSchemaUpdate** to determine when the underlying data or data schema was last updated.

```
public static void GetDatabaseInfo(string DatabaseName) {  
    Database database = server.Databases.GetByName(DatabaseName);  
  
    Console.WriteLine("Name: " + database.Name);  
    Console.WriteLine("ID: " + database.ID);  
    Console.WriteLine("CompatibilityMode: " + database.CompatibilityMode);  
    Console.WriteLine("CompatibilityLevel: " + database.CompatibilityLevel);  
    Console.WriteLine("EstimatedSize: " + database.EstimatedSize);  
    Console.WriteLine("LastUpdated: " + database.LastUpdate);  
    Console.WriteLine("LastProcessed: " + database.LastProcessed);  
    Console.WriteLine("LastSchemaUpdate: " + database.LastSchemaUpdate);  
}
```

While the **Database** object has its own properties, it is the inner **Model** object of a **Database** object that provides you with the ability to read and write to a dataset's underlying data model. Here is a simple example of programming the database **Model** object to enumerate through its **Tables** collection and discover what tables are inside.

```
server.Connect(connectString);  
  
string targetDatabaseName = "Tom Demo";  
Database database = server.Databases.GetByName(targetDatabaseName);  
Model databaseModel = database.Model;  
  
foreach (Table table in databaseModel.Tables) {  
    Console.WriteLine(table.Name);  
}
```

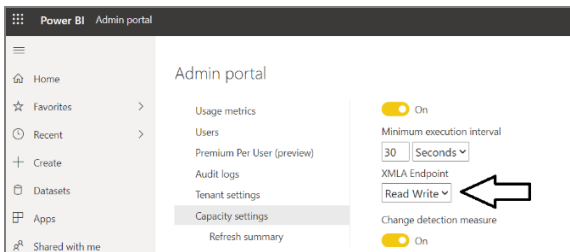
In the TOM object, each **Table** object has collections objects for its partitions, columns, measures and hierarchies.



Once you have retrieved the **Model** object for a **Database**, you can access a specific table by name in the model using the **Find** method of the **Tables** collection. Here is an example retrieving a table named **Sales** and discovering its members by enumerating through its **Columns** collection and its **Measures** collection.

```
Model databaseModel = server.Databases.GetByName("Tom Demo").Model;  
Table tableSales = databaseModel.Tables.Find("Sales");  
  
foreach (Column column in tableSales.Columns) {  
    Console.WriteLine("Column: " + column.Name);  
}  
  
foreach (Measure measure in tableSales.Measures) {  
    Console.WriteLine("Measure: " + measure.Name);  
    Console.WriteLine(measure.Expression);  
}
```

Up to this point, you have seen how to access a **Database** object and its inner **Model** object to read the structure of a Power BI dataset in the Power BI Service. Now it's time to program our first dataset update using TOM by adding a measure to a table. Remember that the XMLA endpoint you are using must be configured for read/write access. By default, the XMLA endpoint setting is set to Read, so it must be explicitly set to Read Write by someone with Capacity Admin permissions. This setting can be viewed and updated in the **Capacity settings** page in the **Admin portal**.



Once the XMLE endpoint has been configured with read/write access, you can write the following code to add a new measure named **Sales Revenue** to the **Sales** table. First, you create a new **Measure** object using the C# **new** operator and provide values for the **Name**, **Expression** and a **FormatString**. Second, you add the new **Measure** object to the **Tables** collection of the target table by calling the **Measure.Add** method. Finally, call the **SaveChanges** method of the **Model** object to write your changes back to the dataset in the Power BI Service.

```
Model dataset = server.Databases.GetByName("Tom Demo Starter").Model;
Table tableSales = dataset.Tables.Find("Sales");

Measure salesRevenue = new Measure();
salesRevenue.Name = "Sales Revenue";
salesRevenue.Expression = "SUM(Sales[SalesAmount])";
salesRevenue.FormatString = "$#,##0.00";

tableSales.Measures.Add(salesRevenue);

dataset.SaveChanges();
```

Keep in mind that updates to a dataset are batched in memory until you call **SaveChanges**. Imagine a scenario where you'd like to hide every column in a table. You can start by writing a **foreach** loop to enumerate through all the **Column** objects for a table and setting the **IsHidden** property for each **Column** object to true. After the **foreach** loop completes, you have several column updates that are batched in memory. It's the final call to **SaveChanges** that push all the changes back to the Power BI Service in a batch.

```
Model dataset = server.Databases.GetByName("Tom Demo").Model;
Table tableSales = dataset.Tables.Find("Sales");

foreach (Column column in tableSales.Columns) {
    column.IsHidden = true;
}

dataset.SaveChanges();
```

Let's say you want to update the **FormatString** property for an existing column. The **Columns** collection exposed a **Find** method to retrieve the target **Column** object. After that, it's just a matter of setting the **FormatString** property and calling **SaveChanges**.

```
Model dataset = server.Databases.GetByName("Tom Demo").Model;
Table tableSales = dataset.Tables.Find("Products");
Column columnListPrice = tableSales.Columns.Find("List Price");
columnListPrice.FormatString = "$#,##0.00";

dataset.SaveChanges();
```

The TOM capacities for discovery provide many opportunities to perform updates in a generic and sweeping fashion. Imagine a scenario in which you are managing a dataset which has lots of tables and 10s or 100s of columns based on the **DateTime** database. You can update the **FormatString** property for every **DateTime** column in a dataset at once using the following code.

```
string targetDatabaseName = "Tom Demo Starter";
Database database = server.Databases.GetByName(targetDatabaseName);
Model datasetModel = database.Model;

foreach (Table table in datasetModel.Tables) {
    foreach (Column column in table.Columns) {
        if (column.DataType == DataType.DateTime) {
            column.FormatString = "yyyy-MM-dd";
        }
    }
}

datasetModel.SaveChanges();
```

Refreshing Datasets using TOM

Now let's perform a typical dataset maintenance operation. Here's the code required to execute a dataset refresh operation.

```
public static void RefreshDatabaseModel(string Name) {
    Database database = server.Databases.GetByName(Name);
    database.Model.RequestRefresh(RefreshType.DataOnly);
    database.Model.SaveChanges();
}
```

Note that while TOM provides the ability to begin a refresh operation, it does not provide any capabilities to set datasource credentials for a Power BI dataset. In order to refresh datasets with TOM, you must first set the datasource credentials for the dataset using another technique such as setting datasource credentials by hand in the Power BI Service or setting datasource credentials with code using the Power BI REST APIs.

Creating and Cloning Datasets using TOM.

Imagine you have a requirement to create and copy Power BI datasets using code written in C#. Let's begin by writing a reusable function named **CreateDatabase** that creates a new **Database** object. In this example we will start by using the **GetNewName** method of the **Databases** collection object to ensure our new dataset name is unique within the target workspace. After that, the **Database** object and its inner **Model** object can be created using the C# **new** operator as shown in the following code. At the end, this method adds the new **Database** object to the **Databases** collection and calls the **database.Update** method.

```
public static Database CreateDatabase(string DatabaseName) {
    string newDatabaseName = server.Databases.GetNewName(DatabaseName);
    var database = new Database() {
        Name = newDatabaseName,
        ID = newDatabaseName,
        CompatibilityLevel = 1520,
        StorageEngineUsed = Microsoft.AnalysisServices.StorageEngineUsed.TabularMetadata,
        Model = new Model() {
            Name = DatabaseName + "-Model",
            Description = "A Demo Tabular data model with 1520 compatibility level."
        }
    };
    server.Databases.Add(database);
    database.Update(Microsoft.AnalysisServices.UpdateOptions.ExpandFull);
    return database;
}
```

If your goal is to copy an existing dataset instead of creating a new one, you can use the following **CopyDatabase** method to clone a Power BI dataset by creating a new empty dataset and then copying the inner Model from a source dataset to the new target dataset.

```
public static Database CopyDatabase(string sourceDatabaseName, string DatabaseName) {
    Database sourceDatabase = server.Databases.GetByName(sourceDatabaseName);
    string newDatabaseName = server.Databases.GetNewName(DatabaseName);
    Database targetDatabase = CreateDatabase(newDatabaseName);
    sourceDatabase.Model.CopyTo(targetDatabase.Model);
    targetDatabase.Model.SaveChanges();
    targetDatabase.Model.RequestRefresh(RefreshType.Full);
    targetDatabase.Model.SaveChanges();
    return targetDatabase;
}
```

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Creating a New Dataset from Scratch

OK, now imagine you have just created a new dataset from scratch and now you need to use TOM to compose a data model by adding tables, columns, measures, hierarchies and table relationships. Here is an example of creating a table which includes supplying the M code for the underlying query, defining columns and adding a three-level hierarchy.

```
private static Table CreateProductsTable() {  
    Table productsTable = new Table() {  
        Name = "Products",  
        Description = "Products table",  
        Partitions = {  
            new Partition() {  
                Name = "All Products",  
                Mode = ModeType.Import,  
                Source = new MPartitionSource() {  
                    Expression = Properties.Resources.ProductQuery_m // M code for query maintained in separate source file  
                }  
            }  
        },  
        Columns = {  
            new DataColumn() { Name = "ProductId", DataType = DataType.Int64, SourceColumn = "ProductId", IsHidden = true },  
            new DataColumn() { Name = "Product", DataType = DataType.String, SourceColumn = "Product" },  
            new DataColumn() { Name = "Description", DataType = DataType.String, SourceColumn = "Description" },  
            new DataColumn() { Name = "Category", DataType = DataType.String, SourceColumn = "Category" },  
            new DataColumn() { Name = "Subcategory", DataType = DataType.String, SourceColumn = "Subcategory" },  
            new DataColumn() { Name = "Product Image", DataType = DataType.String,  
                               SourceColumn = "ProductImageUrl", DataCategory = "ImageUrl" }  
        }  
    };  
    productsTable.Hierarchies.Add(  
        new Hierarchy() {  
            Name = "Product Category",  
            Levels = {  
                new Level() { Ordinal=0, Name="Category", Column=productsTable.Columns["Category"] },  
                new Level() { Ordinal=1, Name="Subcategory", Column=productsTable.Columns["Subcategory"] },  
                new Level() { Ordinal=2, Name="Product", Column=productsTable.Columns["Product"] }  
            }  
        });  
    return productsTable;  
}
```

Once you have created a set of helper methods to create the tables, you can compose them together to create a data model.

```
Model model = database.Model;  
  
model.DataSources.Add(dsProvider);  
  
Table tableCustomers = CreateCustomersTable();  
Table tableProducts = CreateProductsTable();  
Table tableSales = CreateSalesTable();  
Table tableCalendar = CreateCalendarTable();  
  
model.Tables.Add(tableCustomers);  
model.Tables.Add(tableProducts);  
model.Tables.Add(tableSales);  
model.Tables.Add(tableCalendar);
```

TOM exposes a **Relationships** collection at top-level which allows you to define the relationships between the tables in your model.

```
model.Relationships.Add(new SingleColumnRelationship {  
    Name = "Products to Sales",  
    ToColumn = tableProducts.Columns["ProductId"],  
    ToCardinality = RelationshipEndCardinality.One,  
    FromColumn = tableSales.Columns["ProductId"],  
    FromCardinality = RelationshipEndCardinality.Many  
});
```

After you are done adding the tables and table relationship you can save your work with a call to `model.SaveChanges()`.

```
model.SaveChanges();
```

At this point, you should have a dataset created in the Power BI Service. Remember that you will need to set the datasource credentials by hand or through the Power BI Service API before you will be able to refresh the dataset.