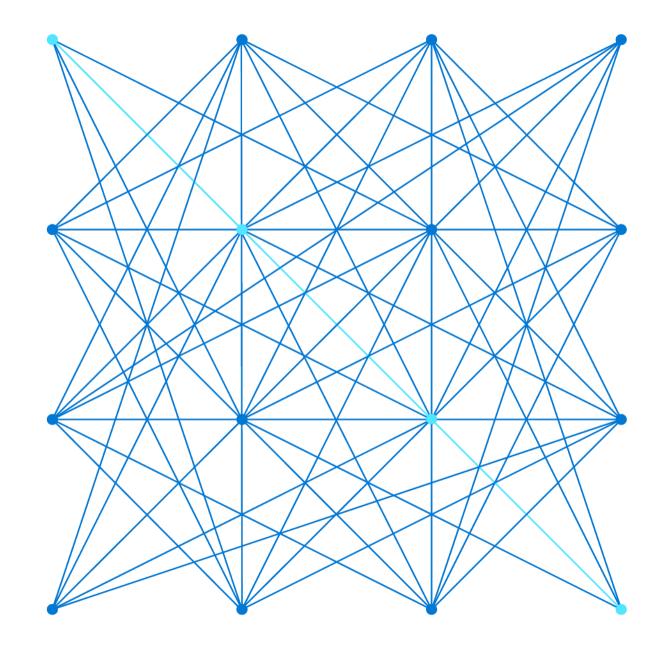


Online Role-based training resources:

Microsoft Learn

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/

PL-300 Analyzing Data with Power BI



Module 6: Optimize Model Performance

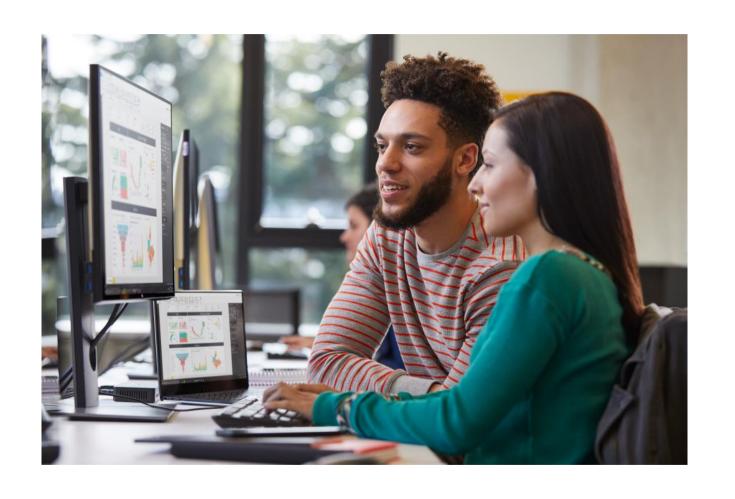


Learning Objectives

You will learn the following concepts:

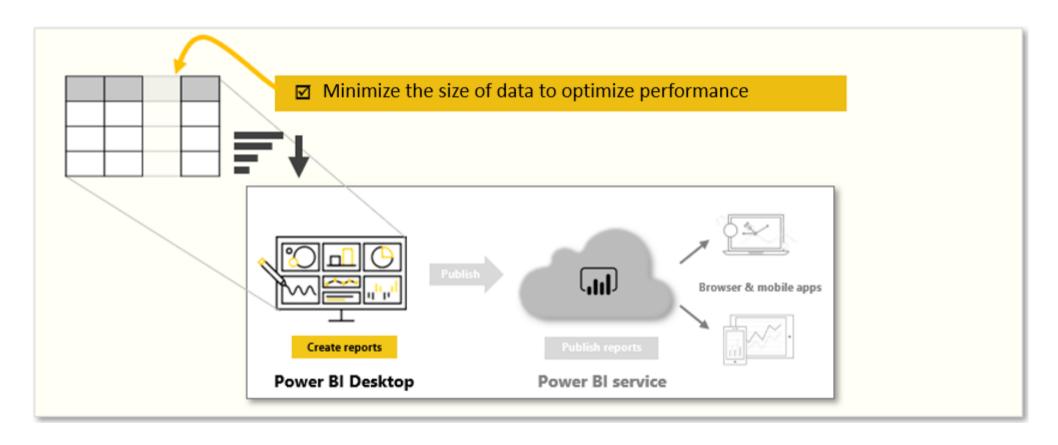
- Data model performance optimization
- DirectQuery model optimization
- Aggregations

Lesson 1:
Optimize the
Data Model
for Performance





Introduction to Performance Optimization



When your data model is optimized, it performs better.

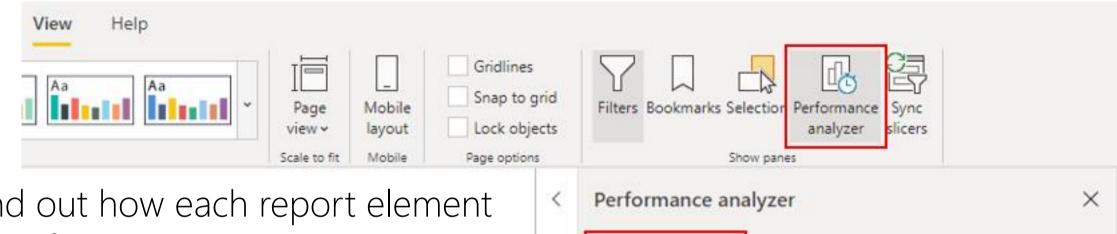


Use Variables to Improve Performance and Troubleshooting

```
Without variable:
Sales YoY Growth =
DIVIDE (
    ([Sales] - CALCULATE ([Sales], PARALLELPERIOD ('Date'[Date], -12, MONTH))),
    CALCULATE ([Sales], PARALLELPERIOD ('Date'[Date], -12, MONTH))
With variable:
Sales YoY Growth =
VAR SalesPriorYear =
    CALCULATE ([Sales], PARALLELPERIOD ('Date'[Date], -12, MONTH))
VAR SalesVariance =
    DIVIDE ( ( [Sales] - SalesPriorYear ), SalesPriorYear )
RFTURN
    SalesVariance
```



Performance Analyzer



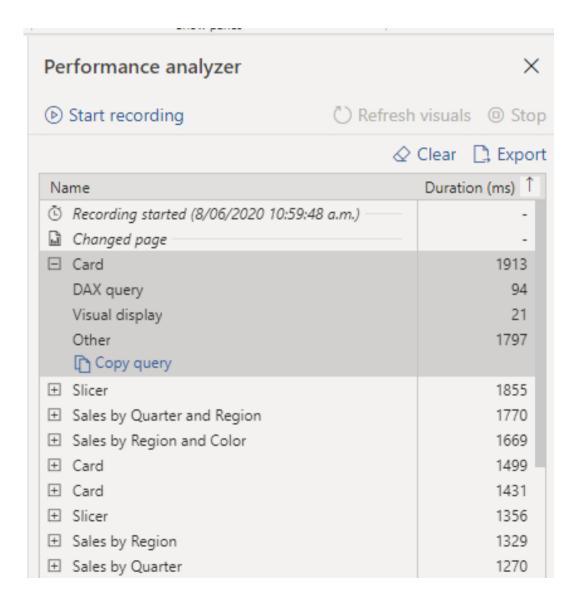
- Find out how each report element is performing.
- Measure report elements during user interaction.
- Detect which aspects are least or most resource intensive.





Review Performance Results

- Log information shows duration to complete each task.
- Duration value indicates the difference between the start and end timestamp for each operation.





Analyze Query Plans

Sales by Year	270
DAX query	2754
Visual display	57
Other	160
Copy query	

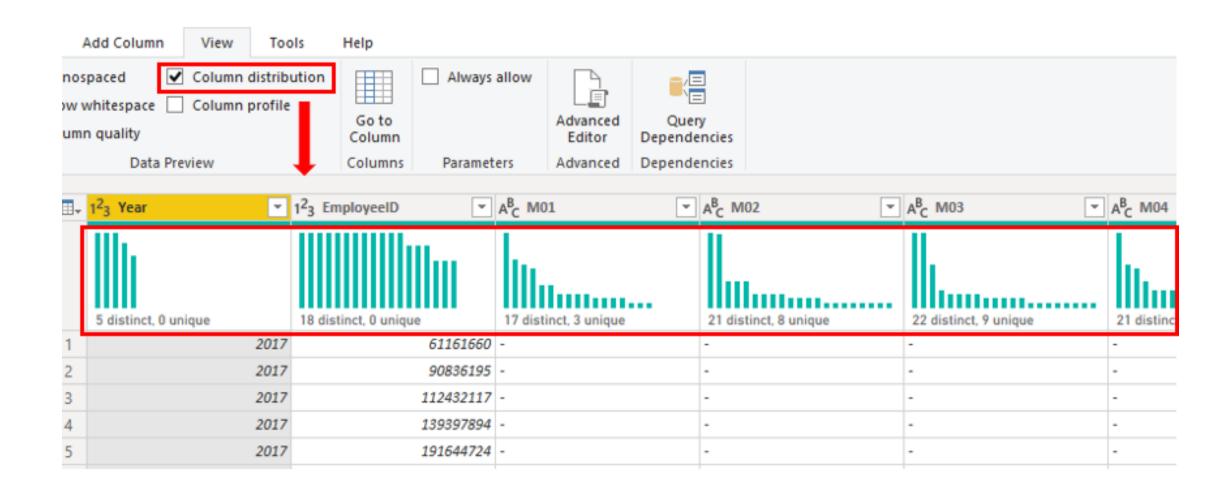
Count Customers =
CALCULATE (DISTINCTCOUNT (Order[ProductID]),
FILTER (Order, Order[OrderQty] >= 5))

```
Count Customers =
CALCULATE ( DISTINCTCOUNT ( Order[ProductID] ),
KEEPFILTERS (Order[OrderQty] >= 5 ) )
```

	Sales by Year	270
	DAX query	54
•	Visual display	57
	Other	160
	Copy query	



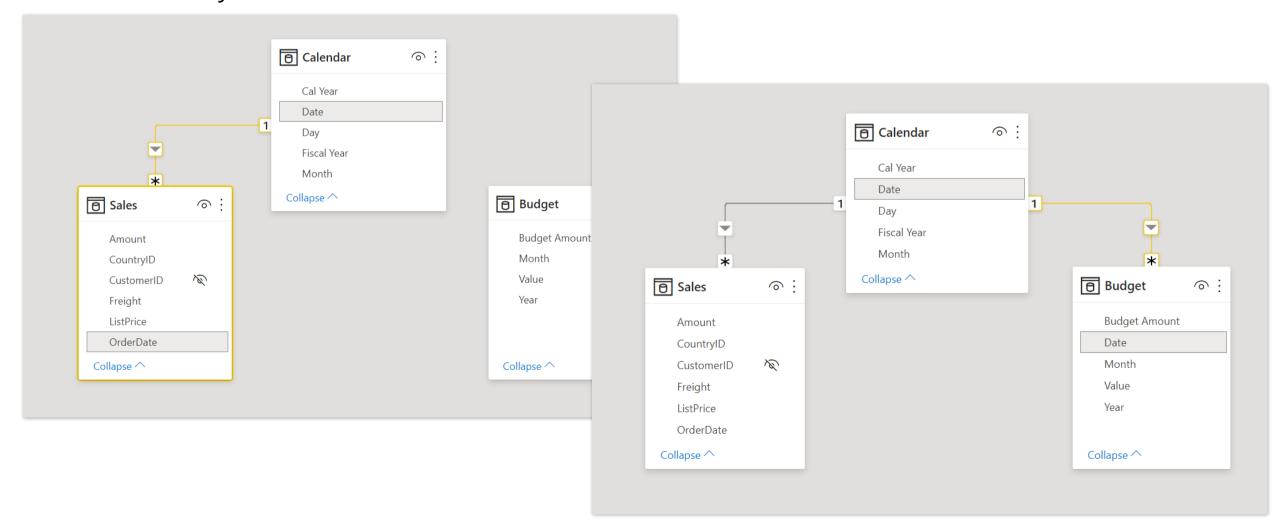
Reduce Cardinality





Implement Table Granularity

Granularity: The lowest level that data can be in a set of data.

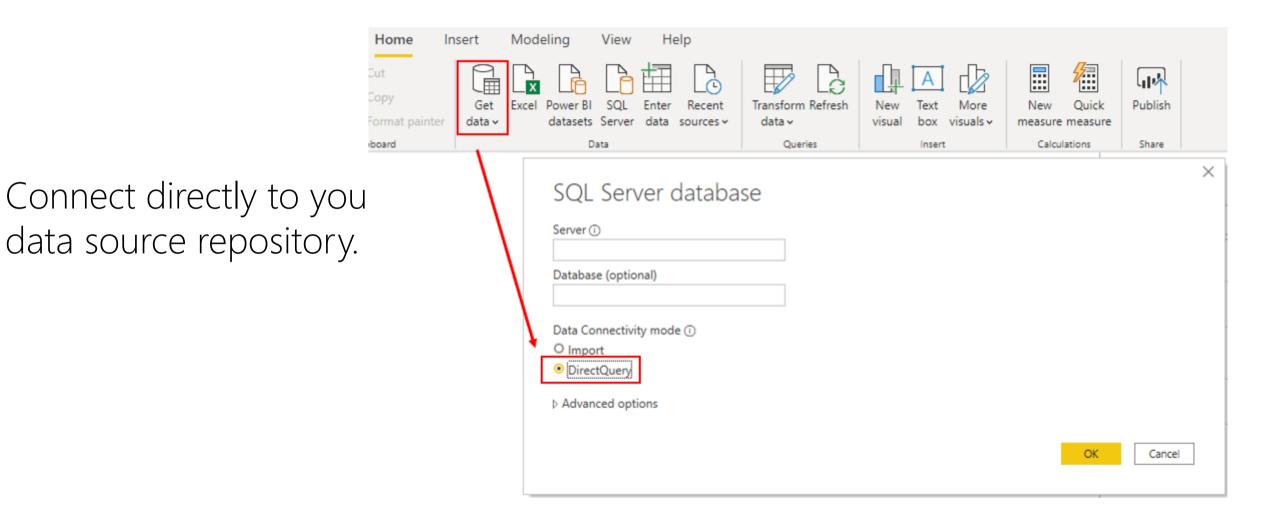


Lesson 2: Optimize DirectQuery Models





Introduction to DirectQuery





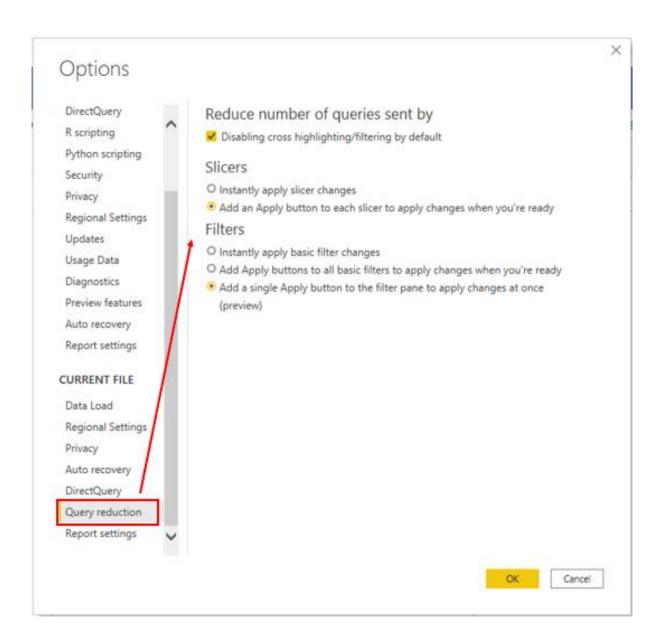
Implications of using DirectQuery

- Benefits:
 - Where data changes frequently.
 - Near-real time reporting is needed.
 - Supports large data volumes.
 - Supports multi-dimensional data.
- Limitations:
 - Performance: Depends on the underlying data source.
 - Security: Understand how data moves between source and destination.
 - Modeling: Some modeling capabilities are limited or aren't supported.
 - Transformation: Some data transformation techniques are limited.

Optimize Performance

- Steps to optimize:
 - Performance Analyzer
 - Data Source
 - Query Reduction





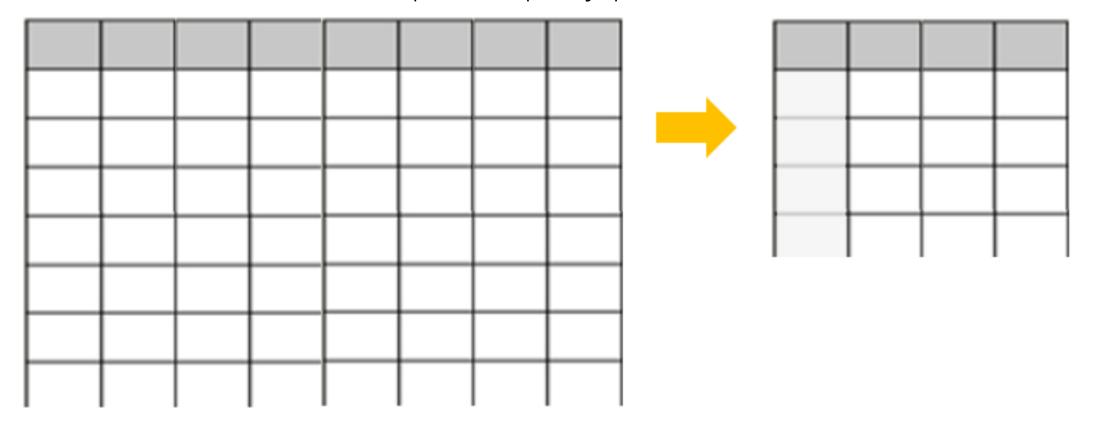
Lesson 3: Create and Manage Aggregations





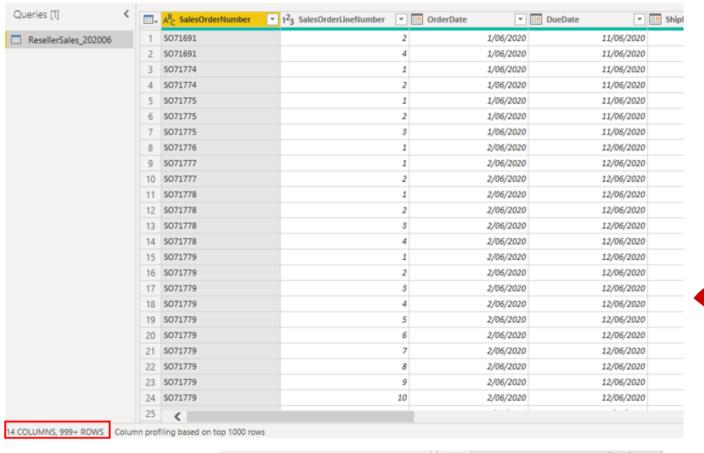
Introduction to Aggregations

Reduce table size and improve query performance.





Creating Aggregations



- Determine aggregation level.
- Decide appropriate creation method.



4 COLUMNS, 30 ROWS

Column profiling based on top 1000 rows

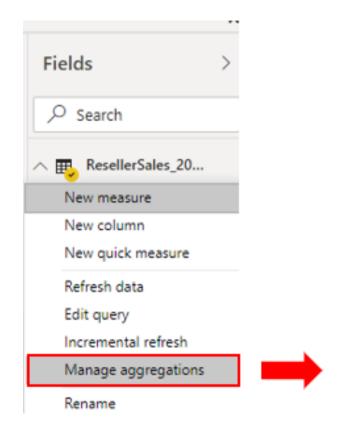
23

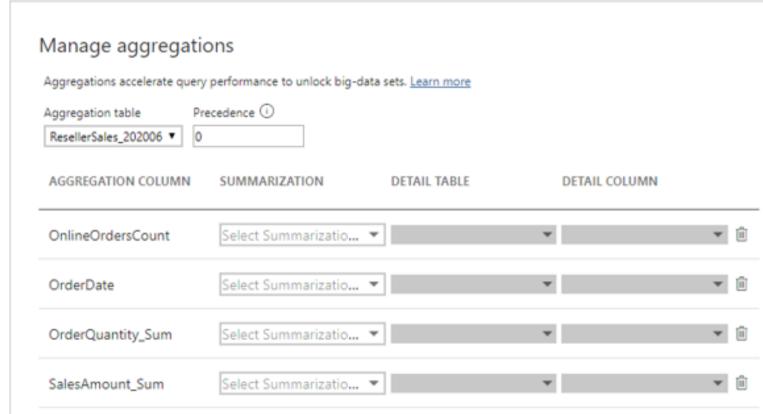
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Managing Aggregations







Module Overview

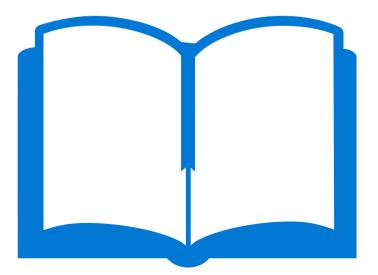
We covered the following concepts:

- Data model performance optimization
- DirectQuery model optimization
- Aggregations



References

• PL-300 Optimize a model for performance in Power BI https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/create-measures-dax-power-bi/



Azure Technical Trainer Role Based Training