



Asked In Service Based Company

# POWER BI INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Note:- Asked In @Tech Mahindra



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# Question 1

## How to handle missing values?

- In **Power Query Editor**, use the "Data Profiling" tool to find null numbers and how often they happen.
- Simply use the "**Replace Values**" function when there are only a few empty values in a column.
- When you need to do complicated calculations or work with null values in multiple fields or tables, you should use DAX formulas.
- When there are a lot of empty cells in a column, use the "Fill Down" or "Fill Up" choices.
- If you want to change null numbers based on a certain situation, use the "Conditional Column" option.

## Question 2

### **Explain the difference between Calculated Column and Measure?**

Let's talk about a table called "customer." It has columns for age, name, and gender. In Power BI, we use Dax functions to find the average salary and then use a filter to make sure that the gender of the employees is female. Since this is being calculated at the table level, it is called a "measure" and we will be using it.

**Calculated Measure** Examples:-

Avg Salary = Calculate(Average('Customer'[Salary]),  
'Customer'[Gender] = "Female")

You can create a calculated column on a row level. For example, if you have a column called "age," you could make another column called "age bins" so that anyone between 0 and 20 would have "0 to 20" 21 to 40 41 to 60. This way, every value will have a corresponding value in the "age bins" column. In this way, you're creating a new column from an old one, which is why it's called a "calculated column."

### **Calculated Column** Example:

```
Age Bins = SWITCH ( TRUE (), 'Customer'[Age] >= 0 &&  
'Customer'[Age] <= 20, "0 to 20", 'Customer'[Age] > 20  
&& 'Customer'[Age] <= 40, "21 to 40", 'Customer'[Age] >  
40 && 'Customer'[Age] <= 60, "41 to 60", 'Customer'[Age]  
> 60, "61 and above", BLANK () )
```

## Question 3

### **What is DAX and give an example?**

In easy words Dax is Data Analysis Expressions; we've used them in Excel and are now using them in Power BI.

We create Dax how? First, click the three dots on the data tab. Then, start working on Dax methods. expression functions for data analysis There are intelligence functions and figure sum filter functions. Power BI has more than 250 to 300 Dax tools.

## Question 4

### **Explain RLS (Row Level Security) and how do you implement RLS**

So, let's say you're working with clients from India, Hong Kong, China, Pakistan, Europe, and other places. You've made a general dashboard that different people have to use. This is an example of ROW level security. Users from India, Germany, and Hong Kong: If you only want Indian users to see data related to India and only want German users to see data related to Germany, you can use the RLS function. RLS is easy to understand.

## Question 5

### **How do you disable a graph that is changing dynamically?**

For example, you have a dashboard with several slicers, such as year, month, and city. There are also several graphs. You want one of the graphs to stay the same no matter which slicer you choose. For example, if you choose year, that graph should not change. For good results, use Power BI's "Edit Interactions" feature. Now, go to the "Format" menu and click on "Open". If you click on "edit interactions," you'll see a sign that lets you turn off that graph. If you click on that, you'll see "slicer," and it's very easy to change interactions.

## Question 6

### **Explain the process of publishing a report?**

You can answer the basic concepts behind power Bi desktop and power Bi service until that once your dashboard is ready, when we go and click on publish, it basically asks for a workspace where we need to publish this and we select the workspace, and then in that workspace, our report, data set, and semantic model are all published there, so if you want to access that from power bi service, go to [app.power.com](https://app.power.com). Go to your workplace, and you will be able to view the report.



## Question 7

### **How to perform Join operations?**

You can append and merge data in the Power Query Editor. If you want to upend two sets of data that have the same columns, you can just choose the "upend" option. If you want to join two tables, say "customers" and "orders," you can use the "merge" options as well. These options include "left join," "inner join," and "right join."

## Question 8

### **How to create relationships in Power BI?**

Power BI has features that let you do things like joins, merges, and more. Another tab is "Relationship," which lets you link two different data sources that share a column. There is an option for "cardinality" when you drag and drop. For example, if you have two tables called "customer ID" and "customer ID," and you want to move this to "customer ID," you will see this choice. Different variations of this are possible. You can do that with what you have. "One-on-one" only means This is where you can map one customer ID to another customer ID.

Here is a simple example of a **one-to-many relationship**: each customer in the customers table is unique, but each customer may have more than one order in the orders table. Thus, there is a one-to-many cardinality. It's easy to make connections. Power BI makes some relationships for you by default, but you can also make your own if you don't see any.

## Question 9

### **Good Practices in Power BI?**

The first good thing to do What I'm going to talk about is very easy. Let's say you're using multiple data sources and multiple queries in the data tab. Let's say you're creating measures on table one, table three, and table five by combining table one and table three and making a new measure. Always start with a blank query and then add your measures. All of your measures should be in the new blank query so you can maintain track of all of them.

The second good practice is to limit the number of visuals on your report's dashboard. No one likes ugly dashboards with 10 to 12 graphs in one dash; limit the visuals to only show the important things and try to include some of Power BI's features, like tool tips or drill throughs, and add them on how to do tool tips and drill throughs.

The third good practice is to always use certified visualizations. To open the visualization marketplace, go to the visualization tab and click on the three dots. There are many visualizations to choose from, but please only use the certified ones. Those have been approved by Microsoft Power BI. The approved ones can be seen as blue buttons.

## Question 10

**How many types or roles are available in power bi service and what was your role?**

It's mostly talking about the Power BI admin role, the member role, the contributor role, or the viewer role. As a Power BI developer, I usually had access at the member level, which meant I could make reports, publish them, make changes to them, and even add users.

As a **power BI developer**, I also used to give users viewer-level access.



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