

# Aggregations in Power Bl

Shabnam Watson

#### Shabnam Watson

**BI** Consultant



- in /ShabnamWatson
- @shbWatson
- info@abicube.com

BLOG: <a href="https://shabnamwatson.wordpress.com">https://shabnamwatson.wordpress.com</a>

#### Work: BI Consultant

Almost 20 years of experience developing data warehouse and business intelligence solutions with focus on Analysis Services and Power BI.

#### Speaking/Community

PASS Summit, SQL Saturdays, PASS Women In Technology Virtual Chapter, .NET South, BI and SQL Server user groups. SQL Saturday Atlanta BI Organizer

#### Background

Bachelor's degree in Computer Engineering. Master's degree in computer science. Certified Business Intelligence Professional (CBIP) by The Data Warehouse Institute (TDWI).

## About you:



Used PBI to build reports from existing models



Some modeling experience



Advanced modeler



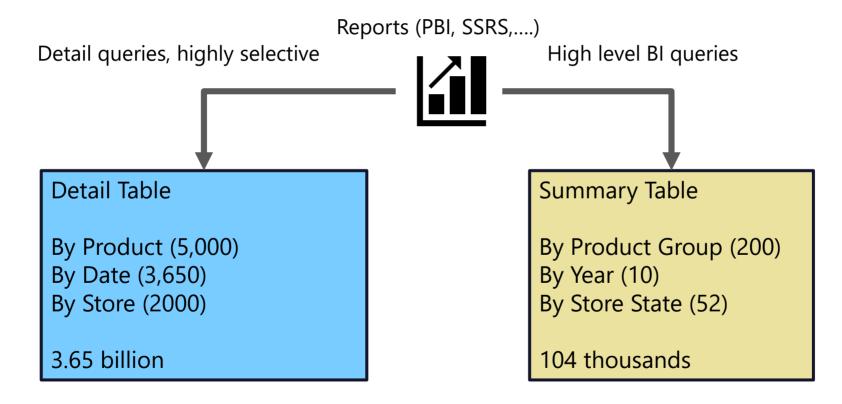
# Agenda

- Concept
- AdventureWorks
- Model: Storage modes, Direct Query, Composite models
- DAX Studio



# Aggregations

Performance optimization technique. Summary Table.





## Hybrid Architecture

Balanced architecture: spread query load.

Big Data (IOT)

**Detail Table** 

By Product (5,000)

By Date (3,650)

By Store (2000)

3.65 billions

Detail queries

Data Warehouse (CCI)

Aggregation Table 1

By Product Group (200)

By Date (3,650)

By City (520)

379.6 millions

Some BI queries

PBI cache

Aggregation Table 2

By Product Group (200)

By Year (10)

By Store State (52)

104 thousands

**Executive Dashboard** 



#### Aggregations in Power BI

- GA since July's 2019 version of PBI Desktop.
- Supported in PBI desktop and Service (shared and premium) with RLS.
- Once configured, report developers don't need to know about them.
- There is a cost and maintenance involved so usage has to be monitored.



## Aggregations Benefit

- Improved query performance.
- Not just for quarter Petabyte, trillion rows datasets. <u>TrillionRowDemo</u>
- For any datasets that is expensive to cache (Time, CPU, Memory)



#### Power BI Desktop

#### Power BI Desktop: Front End Reporting tool.

Live connect to PBI Datasets
Live connect to Analysis Services Databases

#### Power BI Desktop: Modeling tool.

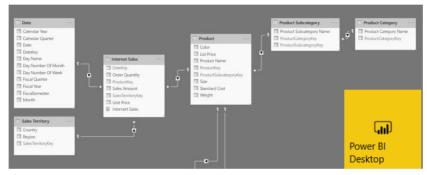
Create a semantic model with or w/o data.

Enhance the model with **Aggregations**.



#### Power BI Models





#### Model

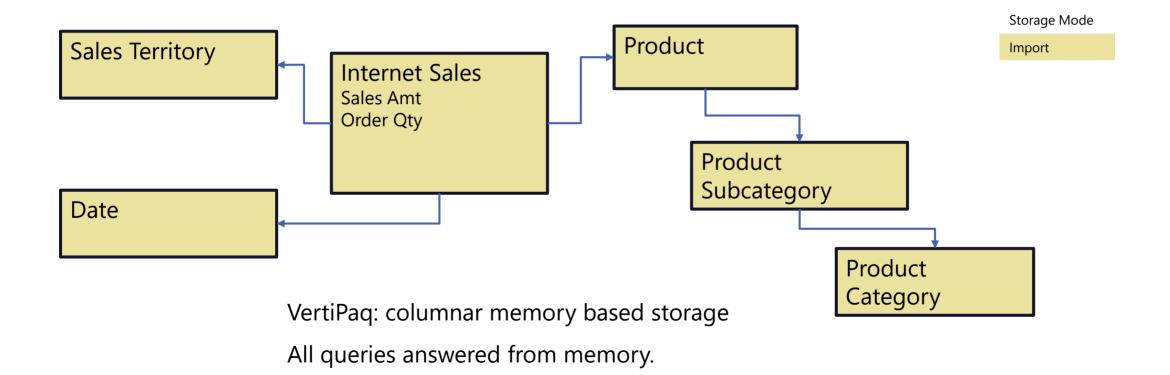
- Relationships defined
- W or W/O Data based on storage mode.





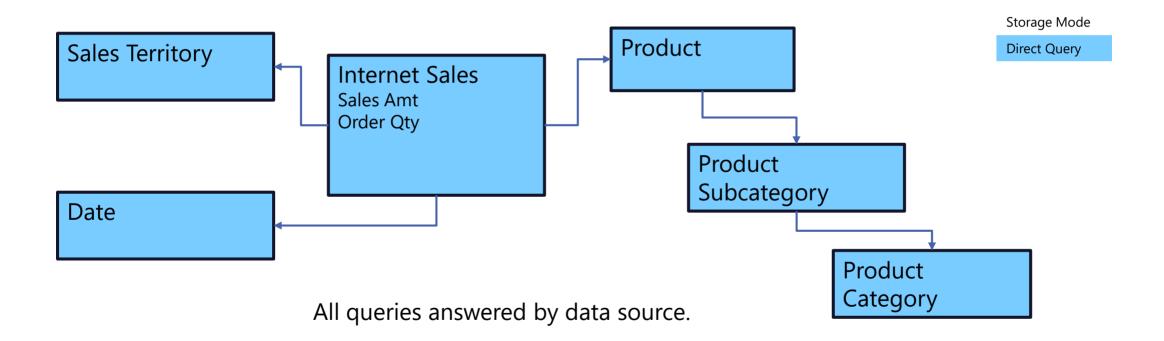


#### Import Mode





## Direct Query Mode





## Import vs. Direct Query

#### Import: Best for most models

In memory

Vertipaq engine: Columnar storaq<u>e</u>

engine

Super fast

Load/processing time

#### **Direct Query**

PBI model: Semantic model

Near real time (low) latency.

ta does not fit into in-memory

ocessing time.

e slow with large tables.

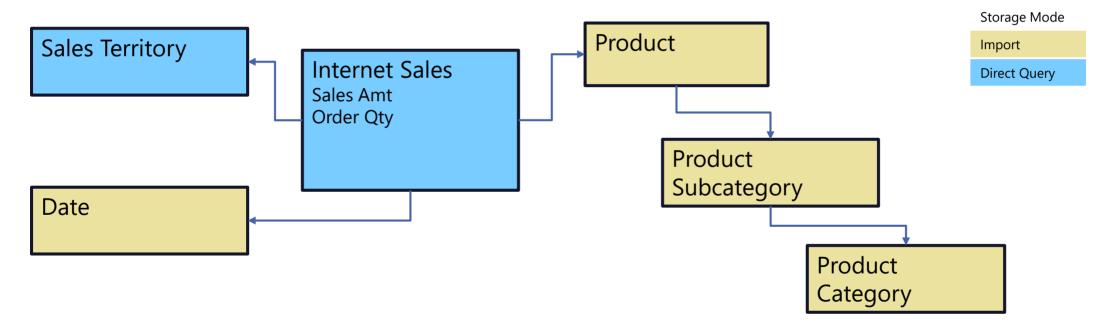




#### Composite Models

Select storage mode for each table.

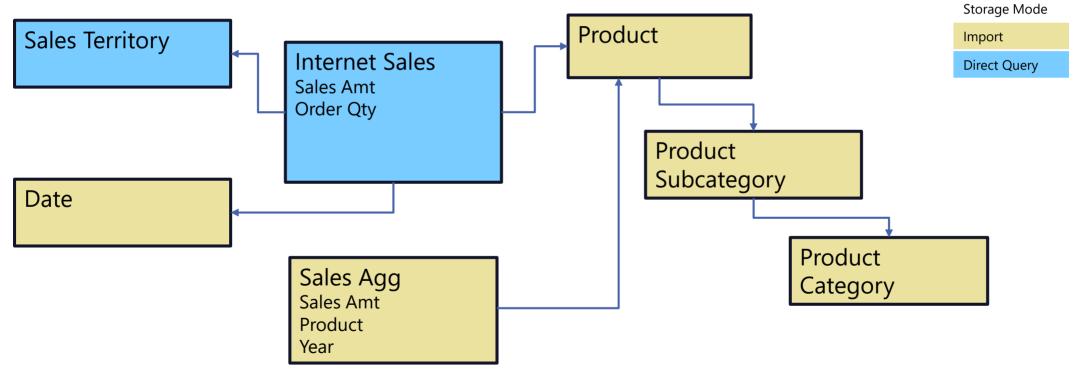
Leave big tables in the data source, load smaller tables into memory



Queries answered either from memory or the data source.



## **Aggregation Tables**

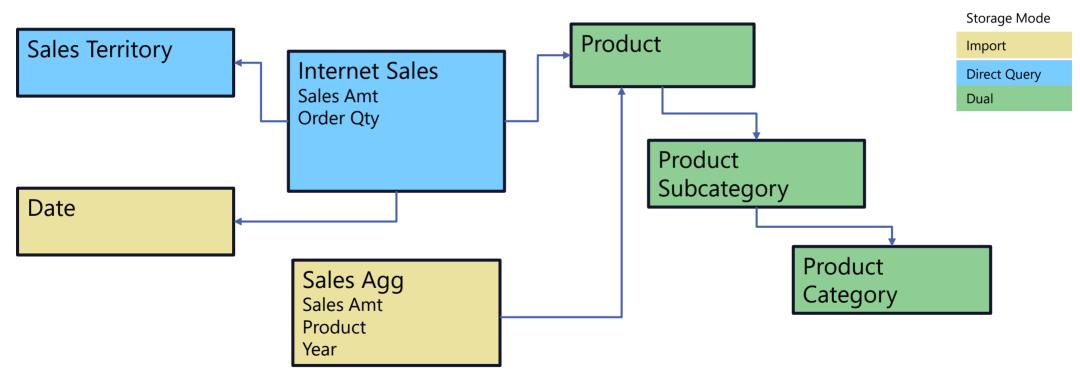


Queries answered either from memory or the data source.



#### Dual Storage mode





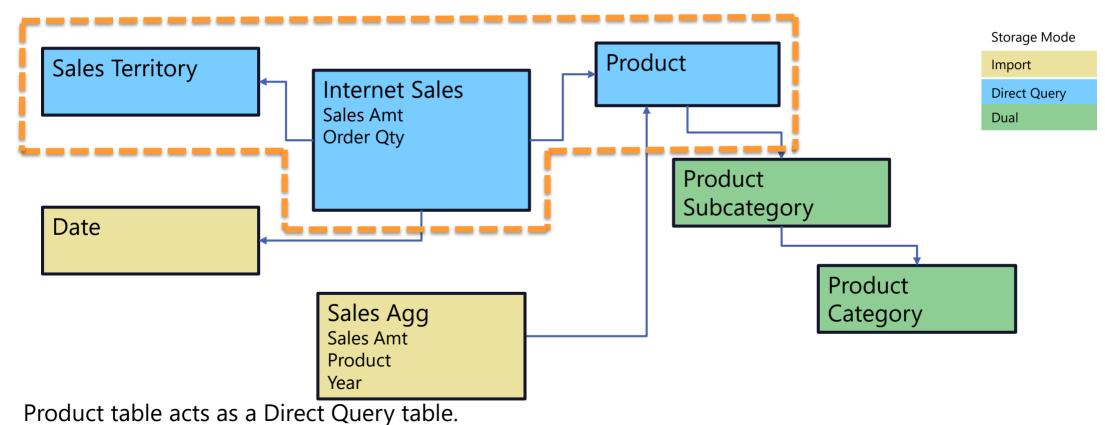
Dual tables can flip back and forth depending on the query. Avoid having joins in PBI.



## Dual Storage mode

Sales Amt by Product and Sales Territory



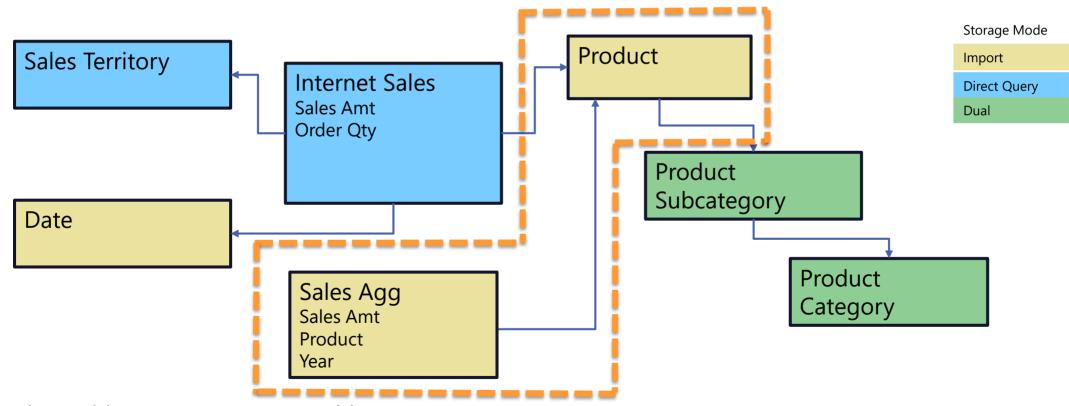




## Dual Storage mode

Sales Amt by Product





Product table acts as an Import table.



#### Aggregation tables

A table like any other table in PBI:

- Direct Query\*: Table/view in the data source. Optimized with indexes.
- Imported table in PBI model (w or w/o incremental refresh)
- M expression

Aggregation tables are automatically hidden.

Only addressable by dataset admin once published to PBI Service.

\*Direct Query aggregation tables that use a different data source to the detail table are only supported if the aggregation table is from a SQL Server, Azure SQL or Azure SQL DW source.



## Aggregations Hits based on relationships

Strong relationships include the following cases:

Many Side	One Side
Dual	Dual
Import	Dual or Import
Direct Query *	Dual or Direct Query *



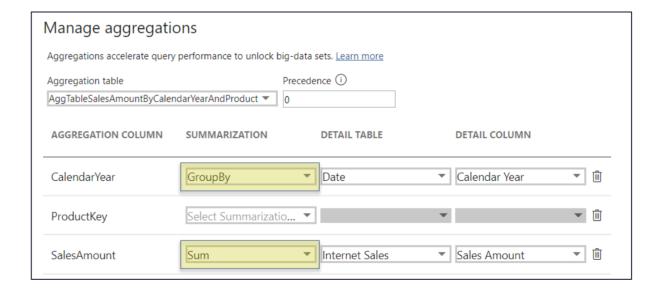
<sup>\*</sup> Both sides in Direct Query have to be from the same data source. Many-to-many relationships are always considered weak.

## How to set up Aggregations

#### Only for Direct Query detail tables.

Configure aggregation properties:

- Based on relationships.
- Based on Group Bys.







# Demo

#### **Group By Columns**

- Typically for big data (Hadoop, HDInsight)
  - 1. Header (trillion rows)/Detail tables (reduced cardinality).
  - 2. Fact table (file) that is denormalized into one big table.
  - 3. No relationships between tables.
- Different granularity between Agg table and dimension table. Agg table is at a higher grain than the dim table and you don't want to normalize all of your dim tables.
- Distinct Counts: On the foreign key column of the detail table.



## Weak and Strong relationships

Strong relationships: Agg hit



**Internet Sales** 

Date

**Internet Sales** 

**Product** 

**Internet Sales** 

**Product** 

**Internet Sales** 

Product



Weak relationship: No Agg hit



**Internet Sales** 

Date

Storage Mode

Import

**Direct Query** 

Dual



## Monitor Aggregation Usage

Aggregations have a cost: Memory/ CPU/Time Are they actually being used?

- SQL Server Profiler/Extended Events:
- Query Processing\Aggregate Table Rewrite Query
- DAX Studio



# Aggregations and Row Level Security (RLS)

 Row level security (RLS) expressions should filter both the aggregation table and the detail table to work correctly.

RLS applies to Details Table	RLS applies to Agg Table	Agg Hit
Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	No	No
No	Yes (fails, PBI Stops you)	N/A

 You cannot query the Agg table (even without RLS) unless you are an admin on the dataset.



## Aggregations - Precedence

Multiple layers of Aggregations
Higher Precedence property: Higher priority.

Main table: 1 billion rows

Aggregation 1: 1 million rows

Aggregation 2: 100,000 rows

Aggregation 3: 1000 rows



## Maintaining aggregation tables

Whether in import mode or an actual table in the source database system, Aggregation tables can get out of sync.

When an Aggregation table is out of sync, the Detail table and Aggregation table can return different numbers. PBI will does not try to detect and direct all queries to the source database system.

It is the responsibility of the designer to know their data flow patterns and keep the aggregation tables up to date.



## When not to use aggregations

They are not useful for queries that iterate data row by row.

Create a calculated column in the table and then use aggregations on top.



#### Summary

- Aggregations are an excellent tool for optimizing performance of high level BI queries often used in PBI reports and dashboards.
- Aggregations are not just for quarter peta byte datasets.
- Currently only on Direct Query detail tables, not import.
- Aggregations work with RLS.
- Aggregations have a maintenance cost. Make sure they are used.
- Good data modeling, is still the number one best practice for good performance.



#### References

PBI Blog: <a href="https://powerbi.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/aggregations-for-petabyte-scale-bi-is-generally-available/">https://powerbi.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/aggregations-for-petabyte-scale-bi-is-generally-available/</a>

Online Help: <a href="https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/desktop-aggregations">https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/desktop-aggregations</a>

PBI YouTube channel, Peta Byte Aggregation demo, July 2019:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\_continue=9&v=EWPVsa64aEQ

Original trillion row demo, PASS SUMMIT 2017: <a href="https://aka.ms/TrillionRowDemo">https://aka.ms/TrillionRowDemo</a>



## Thank you!



What question do you have for me?

#### Contact

- /ShabnamWatson
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#### **Practice Slide**

