WEEK 5 CHALLENGE

1. What is Relationship cardinality? Explain in details?

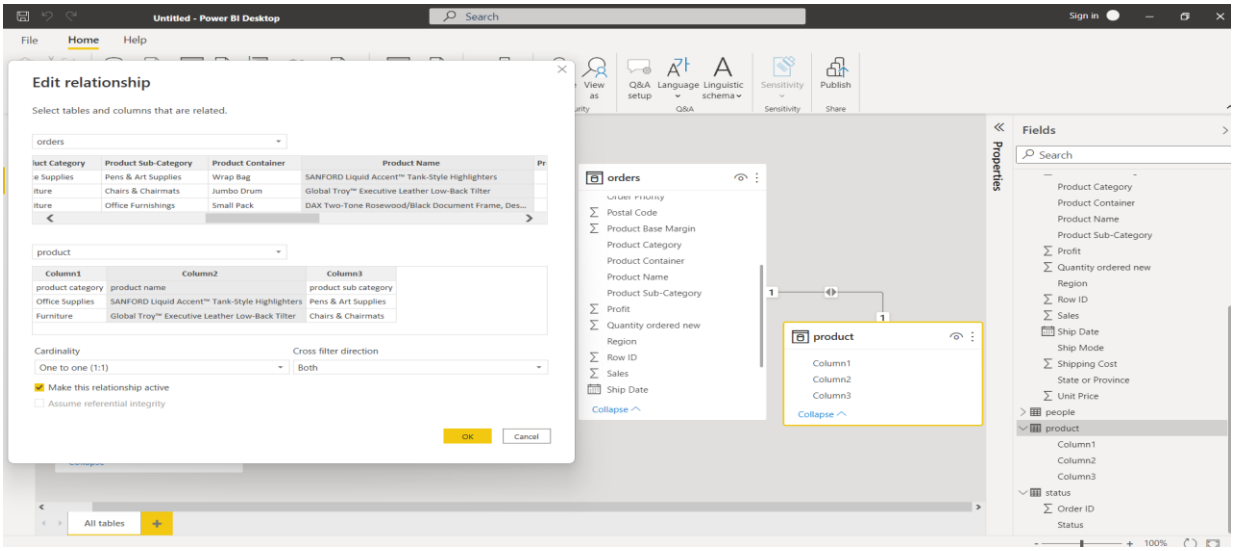
ANS:

- The relationship cardinality means having unique or multiple instances per value for the joining field between two tables.
- Cardinality defined by the relationship and it refers to the relationship between two tables.

Types of Cardinality :

➢ one-to-one relationships:

- An uncommon type of relationship cardinality
- Both sides of the columns need to have unique values
- The most accurate name would be “zero- or-one”-to-“zero-or-one relationship
- The following figure shows one- to-one relationships



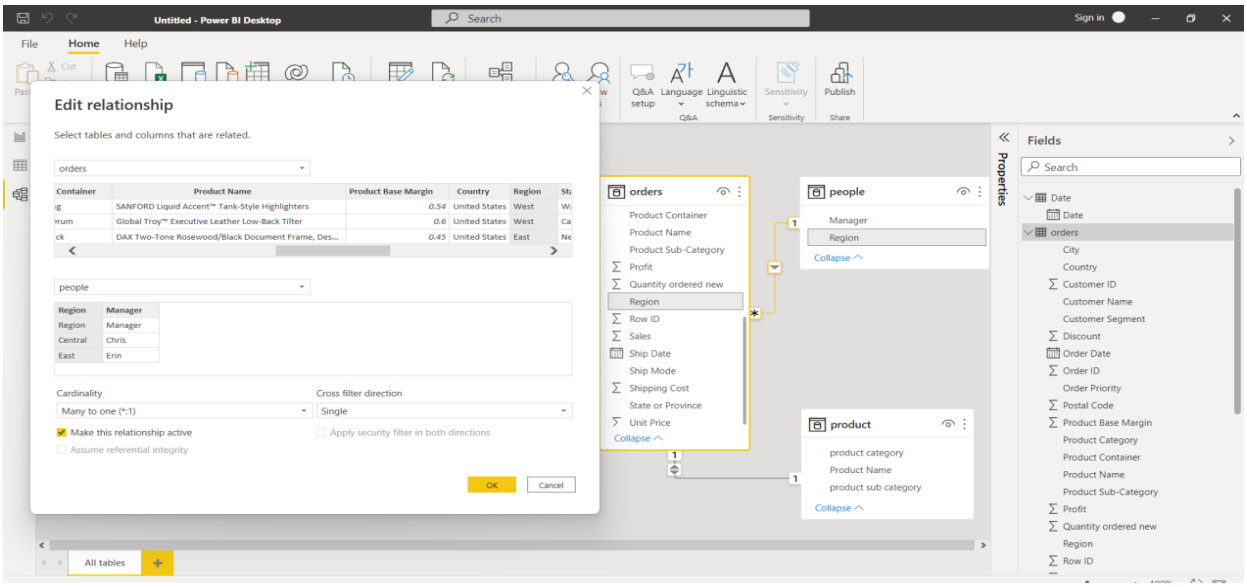
➢ One-to-many relationships:

- Most common type of relationship cardinality

(i) One side column ▢▢ unique values
(ii) Other side ▢▢ values can contain duplicates

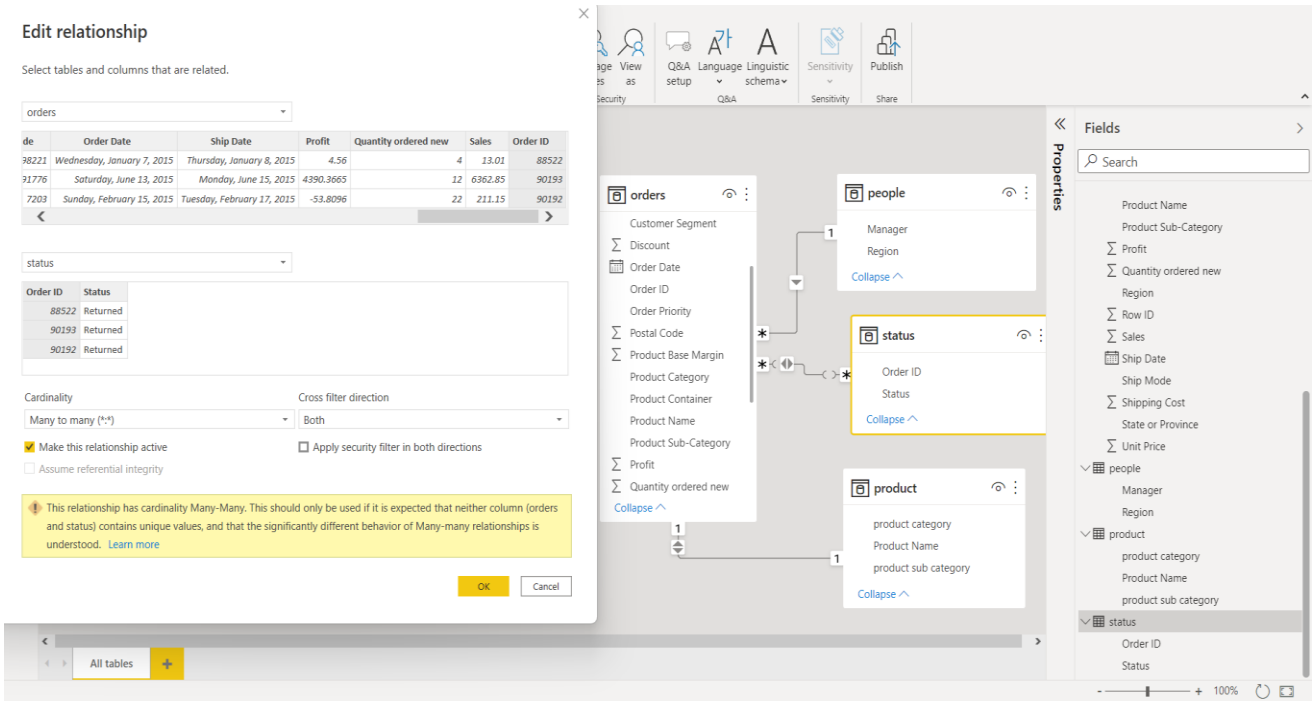
(iii) One-to-many & many-one relations are the same type of relationship

- The following figure shows one- to-many relationships



➢ Many-to-many relationships:

- On both sides of the relationship the columns can have duplicates
- The following figure shows one- to-many relationships



2. What is filter flow? Explain with an example of filter flow?

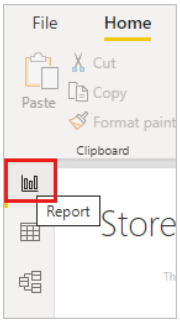
ANS:

Filter flow:

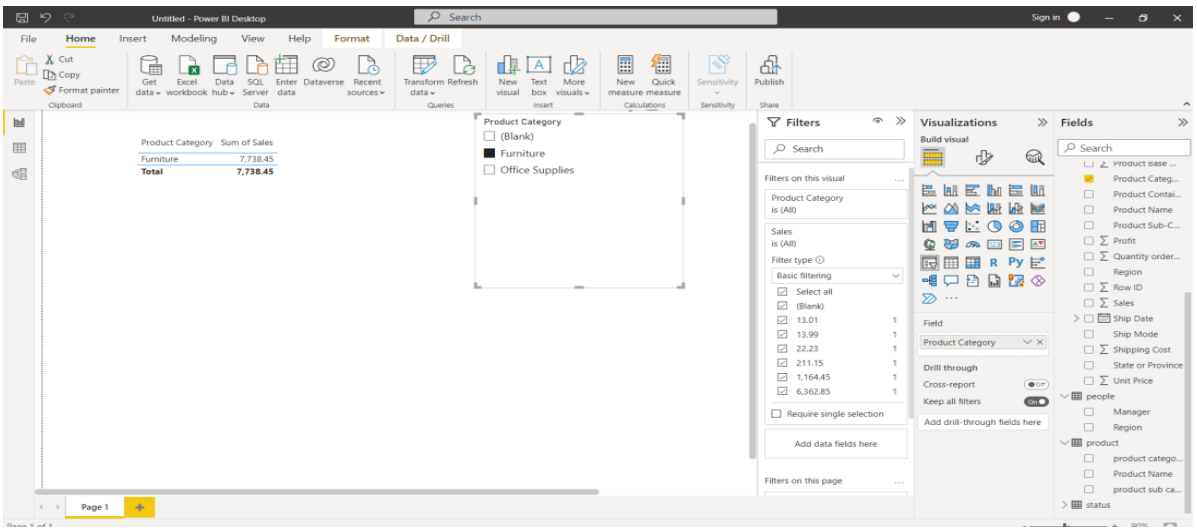
- Data filter will be flown from lookup table to Data table
- The filter context will be passed to all related data tables
- Filter cannot be applied against the direction.

Example

- Open the power bi desktop and load the data.
- Then go to power bi desktop views & click on report view.
- The following figure shows the report view icon.



- Drag the data on to the data pane .
- After that filter the data using filter which is in “visualizations”.
- **The final output as shown in the below figure.**



3. Explain Many to Many Relationships with an example?

ANS:

For example, two tables might have had a column labeled Country. The values of Country weren't unique in either table, though. To join such tables, you had to create a workaround. One workaround might be to introduce extra tables with the needed unique values. With relationships with a many-to-many cardinality, you can join such tables directly, if you use a relationship with a cardinality of many-to-many.

Example:

The following figure is the example for many-to-many relationships