Power BI Questions and Answers (Detailed)

1. Name three types of visuals you can create in Power BI.

In Power BI, you can create many different types of visuals depending on your analysis needs. Three common examples are: - Bar Chart: useful for comparing categories across a single measure. - Pie Chart: used to show proportions of a whole. - Line Chart: excellent for displaying data trends over time. In addition to these, Power BI also provides tables, cards, scatter plots, maps, and more advanced visuals.

2. How do you add a slicer to a report?

To add a slicer in Power BI Desktop, go to the Visualizations pane and click on the slicer icon (it looks like a filter). Then, drag a field from your Fields pane into the slicer. For example, dragging a 'Year' field into a slicer lets you filter the entire report by year. Slicers are interactive and affect multiple visuals at once, which makes them a powerful way to filter data.

3. What is the difference between a bar chart and a column chart?

Although both bar and column charts are used to compare data across categories, the orientation is different. A bar chart displays values as horizontal bars, which is helpful when you have long category names or many categories to compare. A column chart, on the other hand, shows values as vertical bars, which is often preferred when comparing data across fewer categories or when showing time-based data. Choosing between them usually depends on readability and the type of analysis you are presenting.

4. How do you change the color of a visual background?

To change the color of a visual background in Power BI, first select the visual you want to format. Then, go to the Format pane (paint roller icon) on the right side. Expand the 'Background' section, toggle it on if necessary, and pick a color from the palette. You can also adjust the transparency level to make the background more subtle. This helps improve readability and design consistency across your report.

5. What does 'drill-down' mean in a visual?

Drill-down in Power BI means moving from a higher-level summary view of data to a more detailed level within the same visual. For example, you might first see sales data summarized by Region, and then drill down to see sales by Product within that region, and then further into Quarter or Month. This feature allows users to explore hierarchical data step by step, without having to switch between different charts. Drill-down provides an interactive way to analyze trends and details in context.