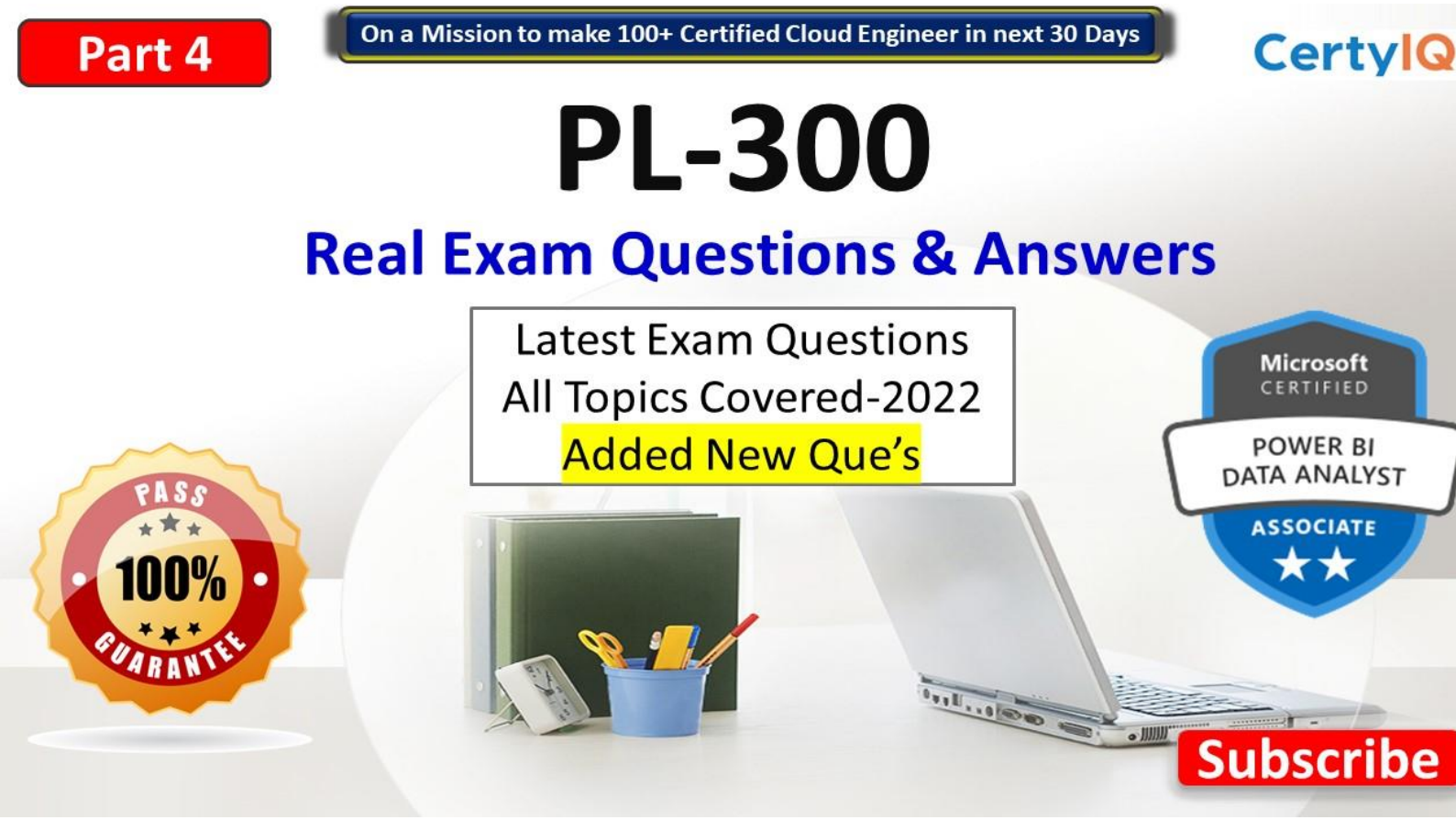
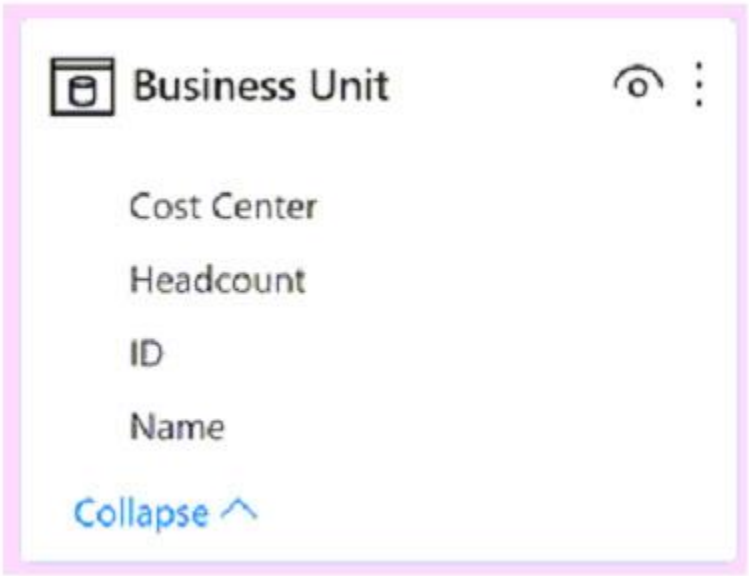


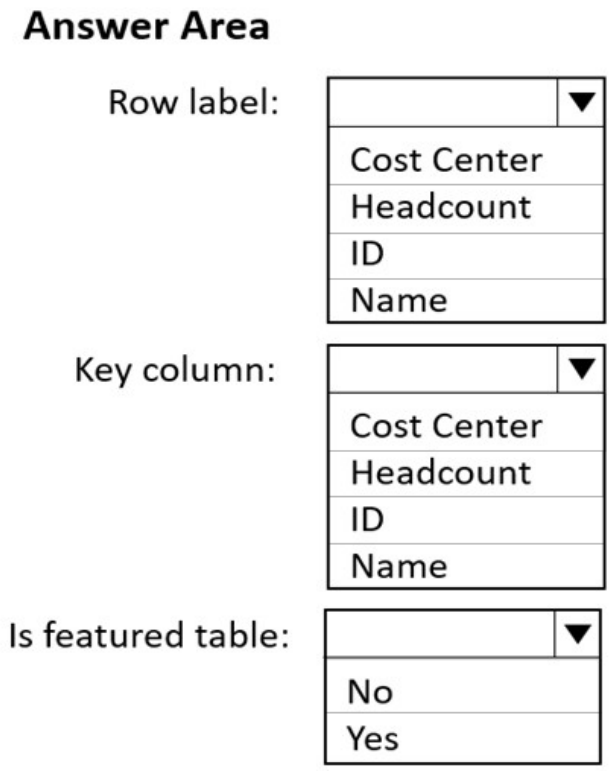
Question 121 CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You create a Power BI dataset that contains the table shown in the following exhibit.

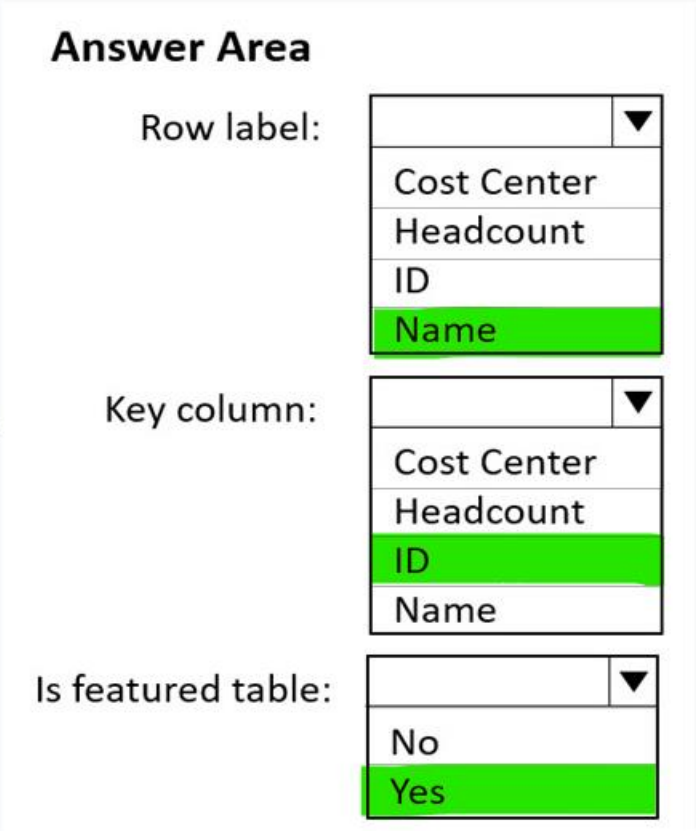


You need to make the table available as an organizational data type in Microsoft Excel.
How should you configure the properties of the table? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Row label: Name

Key column: ID

Is featured table: Yes

Box 1: Name:

Name of the Business Unit should be a Row Label

Box 2: ID -

The Key column field value provides the unique ID for the row. This value enables Excel to link a cell to a specific row in the table.

Box 3: Yes -

In the Data Types Gallery in Excel, your users can find data from featured tables in your Power BI datasets.

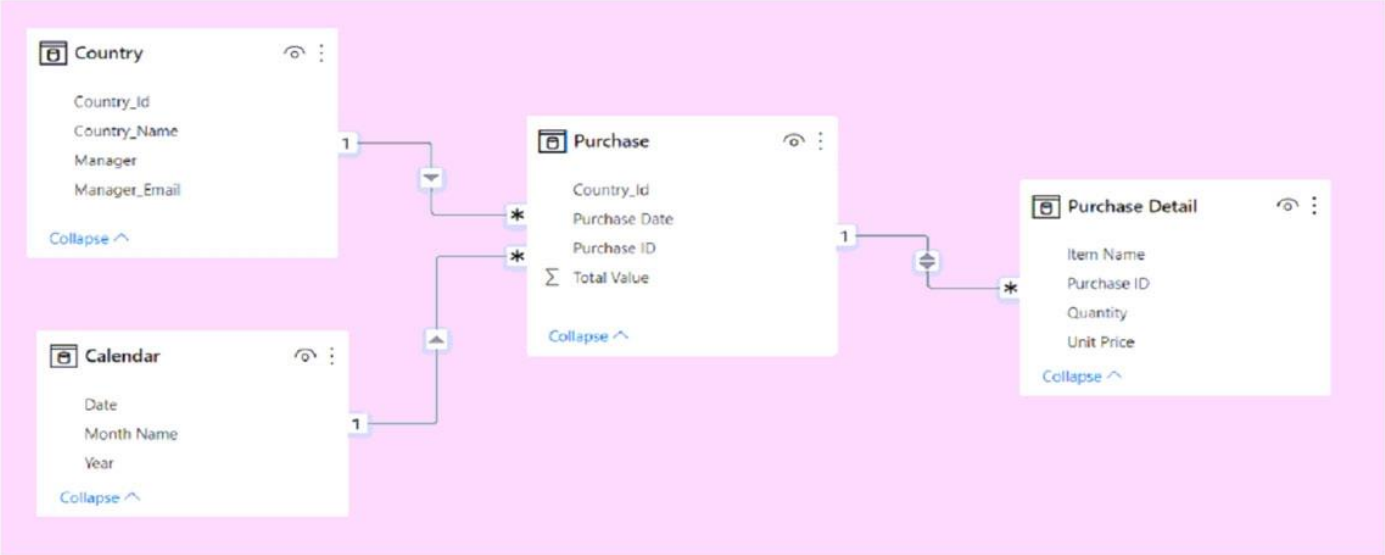
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/collaborate-share/service-create-excel-featured-tables

Question 122

CertyIQ

You have the Power BI model shown in the following exhibit.



A manager can represent only a single country.
You need to use row-level security (RLS) to meet the following requirements:
- The managers must only see the data of their respective country.
- The number of RLS roles must be minimized.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Create a single role that filters Country[Manager_Email] by using the USERNAME DAX function.

B. Create a single role that filters Country[Manager_Email] by using the USEROBJECTID DAX function.

C. For the relationship between Purchase Detail and Purchase, select Apply security filter in both directions.

D. Create one role for each country.

E. For the relationship between Purchase and Purchase Detail, change the Cross filter direction to Single.

Explanation:

Correct Answer: AC

A: You can take advantage of the DAX functions username() or userprincipalname() within your dataset. You can use them within expressions in Power BI

Desktop. When you publish your model, it will be used within the Power BI service.

Note: To define security roles, follow these steps.

Import data into your Power BI Desktop report, or configure a DirectQuery connection.

1. From the Modeling tab, select Manage Roles.

2. From the Manage roles window, select Create.

3. Under Roles, provide a name for the role.

4. Under Tables, select the table to which you want to apply a DAX rule.

5. In the Table filter DAX expression box, enter the DAX expressions. This expression returns a value of true or false. For example: [Entity ID] = ɔ€Valueɔ€.

6. After you've created the DAX expression, select the checkmark above the expression box to validate the expression.

Note: You can use username() within this expression.

7. Select Save.

C: By default, row-level security filtering uses single-directional filters, whether the relationships are set to single direction or bi-directional. You can manually enable bi-directional cross-filtering with row-level security by selecting the relationship and checking the Apply security filter in both directions checkbox. Select this option when you've also implemented dynamic row-level security at the server level, where row-level security is based on username or login ID.

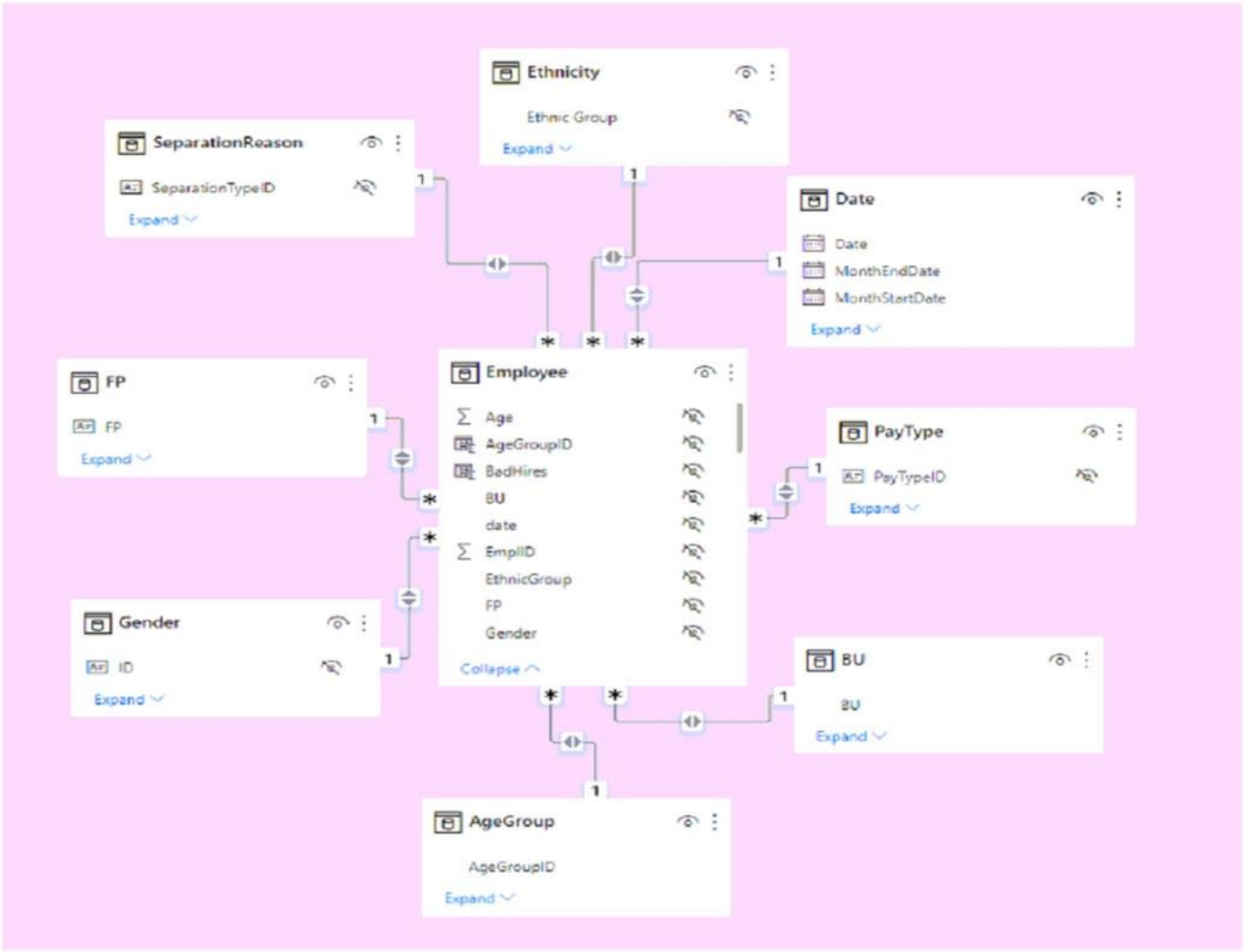
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/enterprise/service-admin-rls

Question 123

CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You have a Power BI imported dataset that contains the data model shown in the following exhibit.



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

Changing the **[answer choke]** setting of the relationships will improve report query performance.

Cardinality
Cross filter direction
Assume Referential Integrity

The data model is organized into a **[answer choice]**.

star schema
snowflake schema
denormalized table

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Changing the **[answer choke]** setting of the relationships will improve report query performance.

Cardinality
Cross filter direction
Assume Referential Integrity

The data model is organized into a **[answer choice]**.

star schema
snowflake schema
denormalized table

Explanation:

Correct Answer:

cross filter direction AND - star schema

Box 1- cross filter direction.

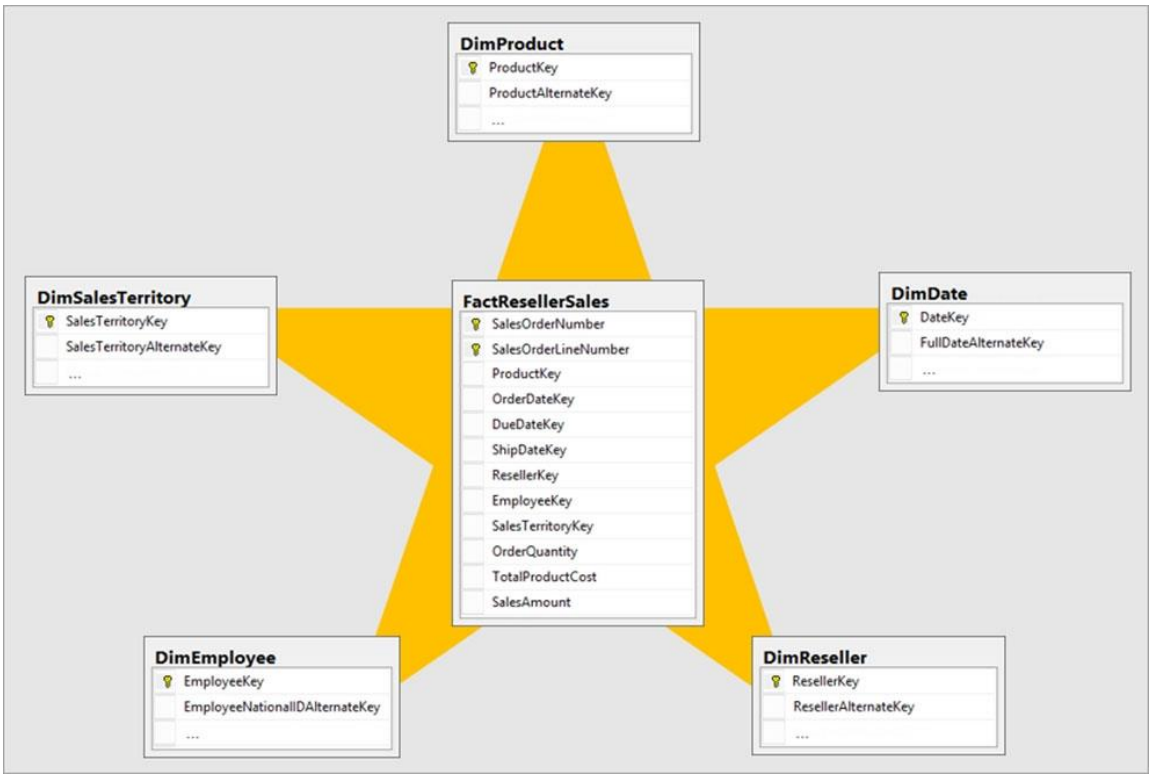
As the answer correctly states "Assume Referential Integrity" only works for direct query connections.

Box 2: Star schema -

Star schema is a mature modeling approach widely adopted by relational data warehouses. It requires modelers to classify their model tables as either dimension or fact.

Generally, dimension tables contain a relatively small number of rows. Fact tables, on the other hand, can contain a very large number of rows and continue to grow over time.

Example:



Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-assume-referential-integrity
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/star-schema

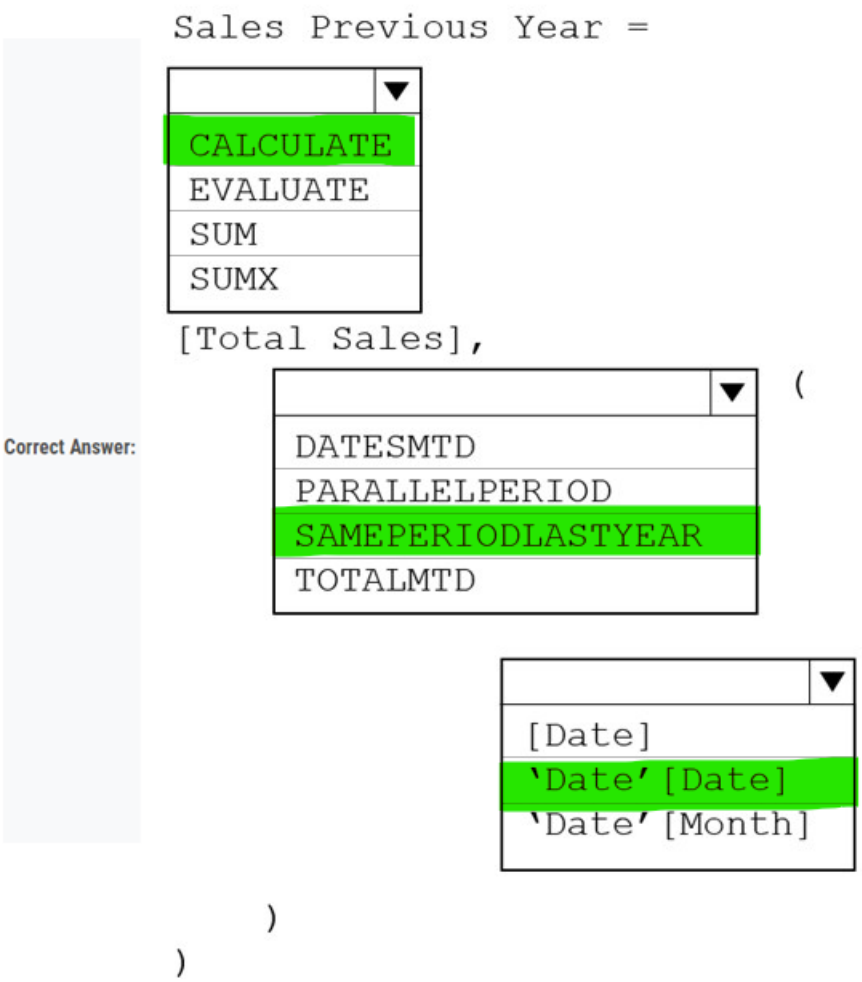
Question 124

CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You have a Power BI model that contains a table named Sales and a related date table. Sales contains a measure named Total Sales.
You need to create a measure that calculates the total sales from the equivalent month of the previous year.
How should you complete the calculation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

```
Sales Previous Year =
[                    ▼]
  CALCULATE
  EVALUATE
  SUM
  SUMX
[Total Sales],
    [                    ▼] (
      DATESMTD
      PARALLELPERIOD
      SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR
      TOTALMTD
        [                    ▼]
          [Date]
          'Date'[Date]
          'Date'[Month]
    )
)
```

Correct Answer:



Explanation:

Correct Answer:

CALCULATE

SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR

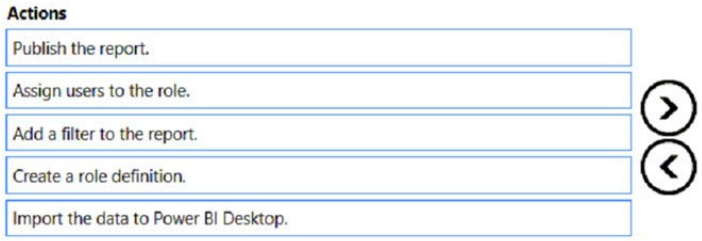
'DATE'[DATE]

SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR accepts a data column, Month will usually be either text (Jan) or Integer (1). so:
CALCULATE([Total Sales], SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR('Date'[Date]))

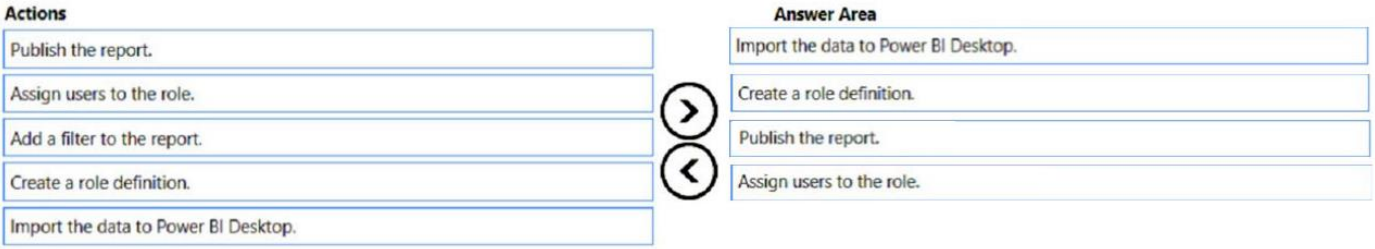
Question 125 CertyIQ

DRAG DROP -
You plan to create a report that will display sales data from the last year for multiple regions.
You need to restrict access to individual rows of the data on a per region-basis by using roles.
Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Import data

create the roles on power bi

Publish the report

Assign Users to the role.

Question 126

CertyIQ

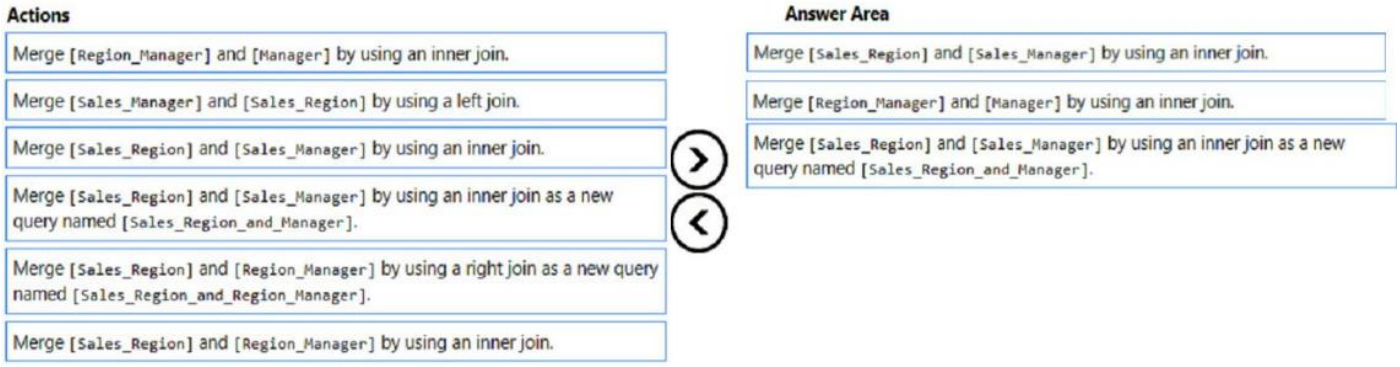
DRAG DROP -
You create a data model in Power BI.
Report developers and users provide feedback that the data model is too complex.
The model contains the following tables.

Table name	Column name	Data type
Sales_Region	region_id	Integer
	name	Varchar
Region_Manager	region_id	Integer
	manager_id	Integer
Sales_Manager	sales_manager_id	Integer
	name	Varchar
	region_id	Integer
Manager	manager_id	Integer
	name	Varchar

The model has the following relationships:

☞ There is a one-to-one relationship between Sales_Region and Region_Manager.
☞ There are more records in Manager than in Region_Manager, but every record in Region_Manager has a corresponding record in Manager.
☞ There are more records in Sales_Manager than in Sales_Region, but every record in Sales_Region has a corresponding record in Sales_Manager.
You need to denormalize the model into a single table. Only managers who are associated to a sales region must be included in the reports.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.
Select and Place:

Correct Answer:



Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Merge Sales_Region and Region_Manager using an inner join.

Merge Region_Manager and Manager by using an inner join.

Merge Sales_Region and Sales_Manager by using an inner join.

Step 1: Merge [Sales_Region] and [Sales_Manager] by using an inner join.

Inner Join: Returns the rows present in both Left and right table only if there is a match. Otherwise, it returns zero records.

Note: Sales_Region and Sales_manager

There is a one-to-one relationship between Sales_Region and Region_Manager.

There are more records in Sales_Manager than in Sales_Region, but every record in Sales_Region has a corresponding record in Sales_Manager.

Step 2: Merge [Region_Manager] and [Manager] by using inner join.

Only managers who are associated to a sales region must be included in the reports.

Note: Region_Manager and Manager.

There are more records in Manager than in Region_Manager, but every record in Region_Manager has a corresponding record in Manager.

Step 3: Merge Sales_Region and Sales_Manager by using an inner join.

Outer join may exclude some records for which region_manager info might be absent.

Question 127

CertyIQ

You have a Microsoft Power BI report. The size of PBIX file is 550 MB. The report is accessed by using an App workspace in shared capacity of powerbi.com.

The report uses an imported dataset that contains one fact table. The fact table contains 12 million rows. The dataset is scheduled to refresh twice a day at 08:00 and 17:00.

The report is a single page that contains 15 AppSource visuals and 10 default visuals.

Users say that the report is slow to load the visuals when they access and interact with the report.

You need to recommend a solution to improve the performance of the report.

What should you recommend?

A. Change any DAX measures to use iterator functions.

B. Enable visual interactions.

C. Replace the default visuals with AppSource visuals.

D. Split the visuals onto multiple pages.

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D Split the visuals onto multiple pages.

One page with many visuals may also make your report loading slow. Please appropriately reduce the number of visualizations on one page.

Reference:

https://community.powerbi.com/t5/Desktop/Visuals-are-loading-extremely-slow/td-p/1565668

Question 128

CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You are creating a Microsoft Power BI imported data model to perform basket analysis. The goal of the analysis is to identify which products are usually bought together in the same transaction across and within

sales territories.
You import a fact table named Sales as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Results Messages

	SalesRowID	ProductKey	OrderDateKey	OrderDate	CustomerKey	SalesTerritoryKey	SalesOrderNumber	SalesOrderLineNumber	OrderQuantity	LineTotal	TaxAmt	Freight	LastModified	AuditID
1	1	310	20101229	2010-12-29 00:00:00.000	21768	6	SO43697	1	1	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568	2011-01-10 00:00:00.000	127
2	2	346	20101229	2010-12-29 00:00:00.000	28389	7	SO43698	1	1	3399.99	271.9992	84.9998	2011-01-10 00:00:00.000	127
3	3	346	20101229	2010-12-29 00:00:00.000	25863	1	SO43699	1	1	3399.99	271.9992	84.9998	2011-01-10 00:00:00.000	127
4	4	336	20101229	2010-12-29 00:00:00.000	14501	4	SO43700	1	1	699.0982	55.9279	17.4775	2011-01-10 00:00:00.000	127
5	5	346	20101229	2010-12-29 00:00:00.000	11003	9	SO43701	1	1	3399.99	271.9992	84.9998	2011-01-10 00:00:00.000	127
6	6	311	20101230	2010-12-30 00:00:00.000	27645	4	SO43702	1	1	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568	2011-01-11 00:00:00.000	127
7	7	310	20101230	2010-12-30 00:00:00.000	16624	9	SO43703	1	1	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568	2011-01-11 00:00:00.000	127

The related dimension tables are imported into the model.
Sales contains the data shown in the following table.

Column name	Data type	Description
SalesRowID	Integer	ID of the row from the source system, which represents a unique combination of SalesOrderNumber and SalesOrderLineNumber
ProductKey	Integer	Surrogate key that relates to the product dimension
OrderDateKey	Integer	Surrogate key that relates to the date dimension and is in the YYYYMMDD format
OrderDate	Datetime	Date and time an order was processed
CustomerKey	Integer	Surrogate key that relates to the customer dimension
SalesTerritoryKey	Integer	Surrogate key that relates to the sales territory dimension
SalesOrderNumber	Text	Unique identifier of an order
SalesOrderLineNumber	Integer	Unique identifier of a line within an order
OrderQuantity	Integer	Quantity of the product ordered
LineTotal	Decimal	Total sales amount of a line before tax
TaxAmt	Decimal	Amount of tax charged for the items on a specified line within an order
Freight	Decimal	Amount of freight charged for the items on a specified line within an order
LastModified	Datetime	The date and time that a row was last modified in the source system
AuditID	Integer	The ID of the data load process that last updated a row

You are evaluating how to optimize the model.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The SalesRowID and AuditID columns can be removed from the model without impeding the analysis goals.	○	○
Both the OrderDateKey and OrderDate columns are necessary to perform the basket analysis.	○	○
The TaxAmt column must retain the current number of decimal places to perform the basket analysis.	○	○

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The SalesRowID and AuditID columns can be removed from the model without impeding the analysis goals.	◯	○
Both the OrderDateKey and OrderDate columns are necessary to perform the basket analysis.	○	◯
The TaxAmt column must retain the current number of decimal places to perform the basket analysis.	○	◯

Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Yes -

Those two columns not need in the analysis.

Box 2: No -

Can remove the surrogate key OrderDateKey from the analysis.

Box 3: No -

Tax charged not relevant for the analysis.

Question 129

CertyIQ

You have a Microsoft Power BI data model that contains three tables named Orders, Date, and City. There is a one-to-many relationship between Date and
Orders and between City and Orders.
The model contains two row-level security (RLS) roles named Role1 and Role2. Role1 contains the following filter.
City[State Province] = "Kentucky"
Role2 contains the following filter.

Date[Calendar Year] = 2020 -
If a user is a member of both Role1 and Role2, what data will they see in a report that uses the model?

A. The user will see data for which the State Province value is Kentucky or where the Calendar Year is 2020.

B. The user will receive an error and will not be able to see the data in the report.

C. The user will only see data for which the State Province value is Kentucky.

D. The user will only see data for which the State Province value is Kentucky and the Calendar Year is 2020.

Explanation:

Correct Answer: A

from the Microsoft documentation (https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/rls-guidance):

"When a report user is assigned to multiple roles, RLS filters become additive. It means report users can see table rows that represent the union of those filters."

This means that you would see all data where either Role1 OR Role2 applies, so the answer is A

Question 130 CertyIQ

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are modeling data by using Microsoft Power BI. Part of the data model is a large Microsoft SQL Server table named Order that has more than 100 million records.

During the development process, you need to import a sample of the data from the Order table.

Solution: From Power Query Editor, you import the table and then add a filter step to the query.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer: NO

This would load the entire table in the first step.

Instead: You add a WHERE clause to the SQL statement.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/native-database-query

Question 131

CertyIQ

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are modeling data by using Microsoft Power BI. Part of the data model is a large Microsoft SQL Server table named Order that has more than 100 million records.

During the development process, you need to import a sample of the data from the Order table.

Solution: You write a DAX expression that uses the FILTER function.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

Instead: You add a WHERE clause to the SQL statement.

Note: DAX is not a language designed to fetch the data like SQL rather than used for data analysis purposes. It is always a better and recommended approach to transform the data as close to the data source itself. For example, your data source is a relational database; then, it's better to go with T-SQL.

SQL is a structured query language, whereas DAX is a formula language used for data analysis purposes. When our data is stored in some structured database systems like SQL server management studio, MySQL, or others, we have to use SQL to fetch the stored data.

Reference:

https://www.learndax.com/dax-vs-sql-when-to-use-dax-over-sql/

Question 132

CertyIQ

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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You are modeling data by using Microsoft Power BI. Part of the data model is a large Microsoft SQL Server table named Order that has more than 100 million records.

During the development process, you need to import a sample of the data from the Order table.

Solution: You add a WHERE clause to the SQL statement.

Does this meet the goal?

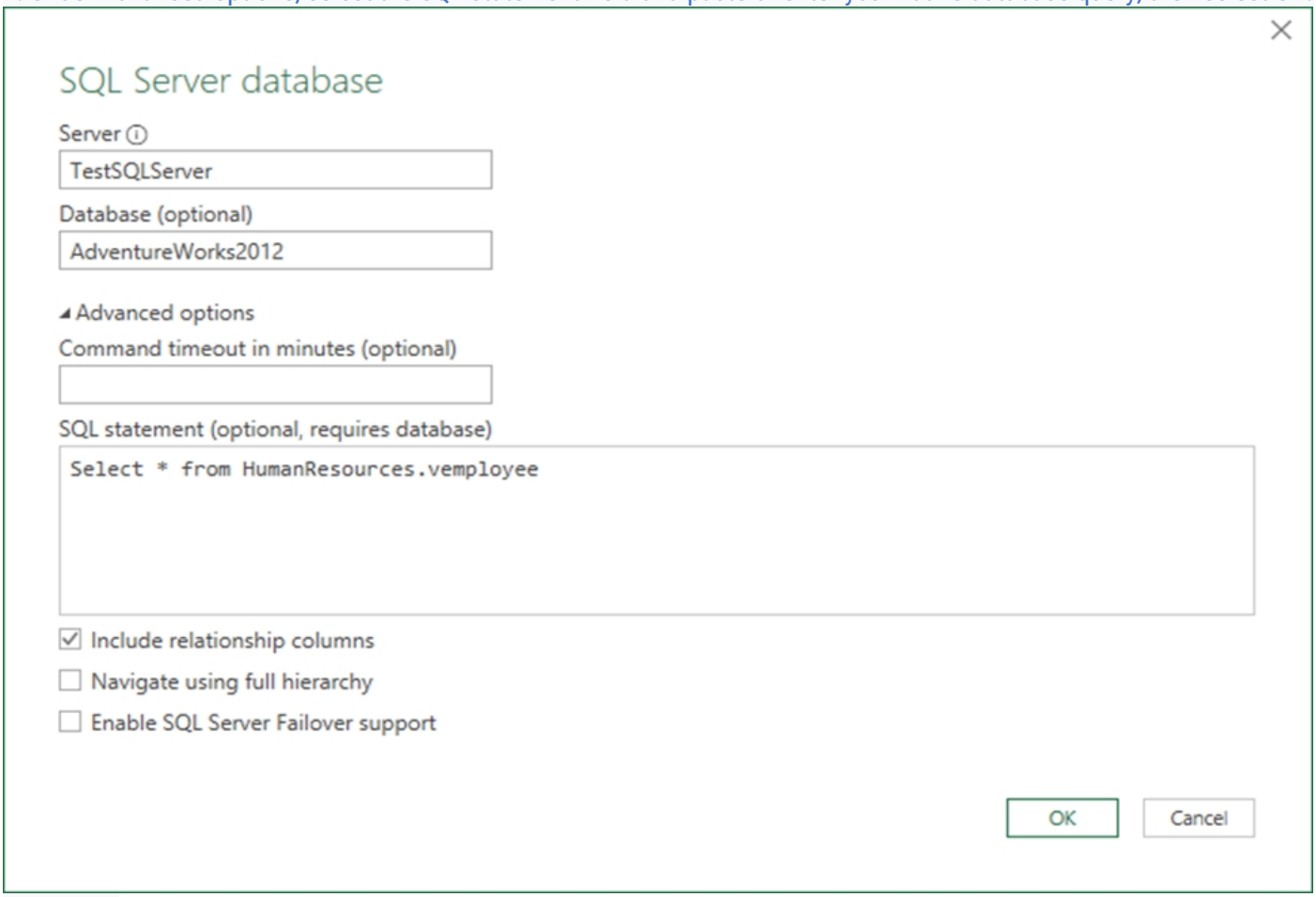
A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer: YES

Power Query enables you to specify your native database query in a text box under Advanced options when connecting to a database. In the example below, you'll import data from a SQL Server database using a native database query entered in the SQL statement text box.
1. Connect to a SQL Server database using Power Query. Select the SQL Server database option in the connector selection.
2. In the SQL Server database popup window:
3. Specify the Server and Database where you want to import data from using native database query.
4. Under Advanced options, select the SQL statement field and paste or enter your native database query, then select OK.



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/native-database-query

Question 133

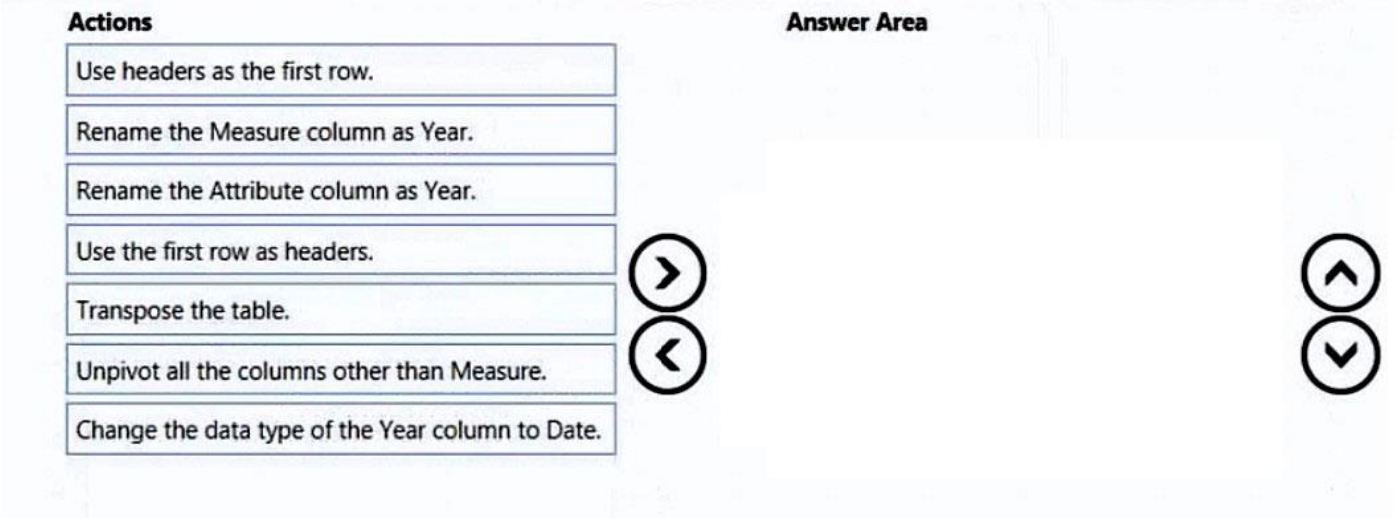
CertyIQ

DRAG DROP -
You are preparing a financial report in Power BI.
You connect to the data stored in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet by using Power Query Editor as shown in the following exhibit.

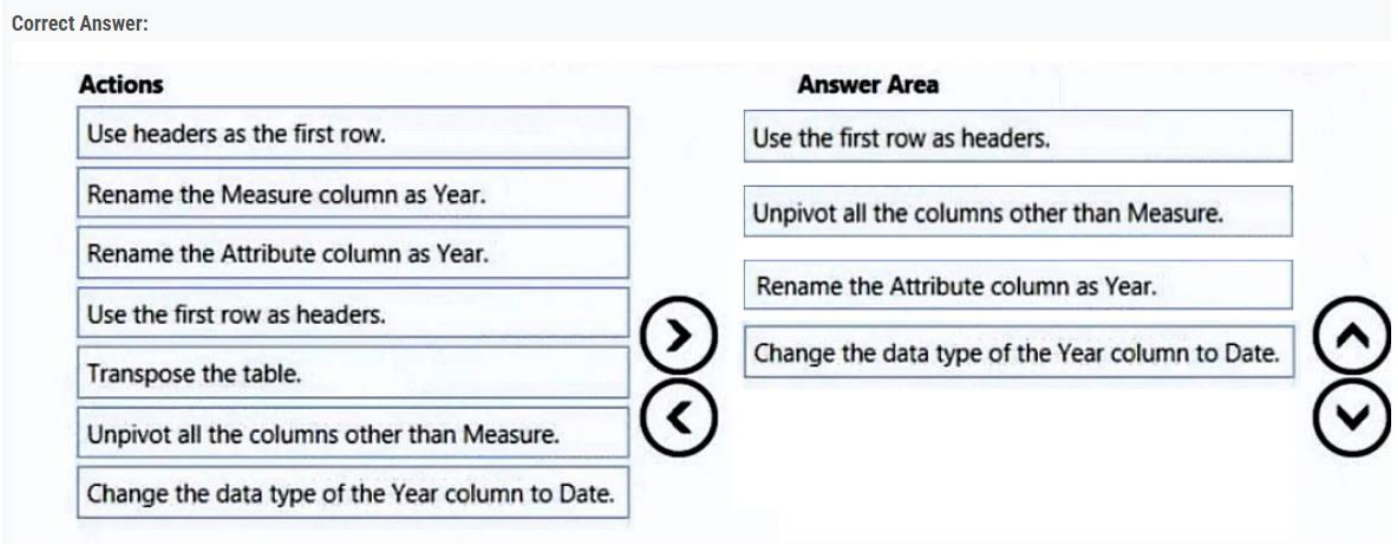
	Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5	Column6
1	Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2	Revenue	0.5	0.6	0.55	0.61	0.42
3	Overheads	0.11	0.330410907	0.167055779	0.360178153	0.183179995
4	Cost of Goods	0.204388253	0.165848321	0.25	0.17	0.109073918

You need to prepare the data to support the following:
- Visualizations that include all measures in the data over time
- Year-over-year calculations for all the measures

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Explanation:

Correct Answer:

1. Use first row as header

2. Unpivot all columns other than "Measure"

3. Rename "Attribute" to "Year"

4. Change data type of "Year" to date (Date > Year)

Question 134

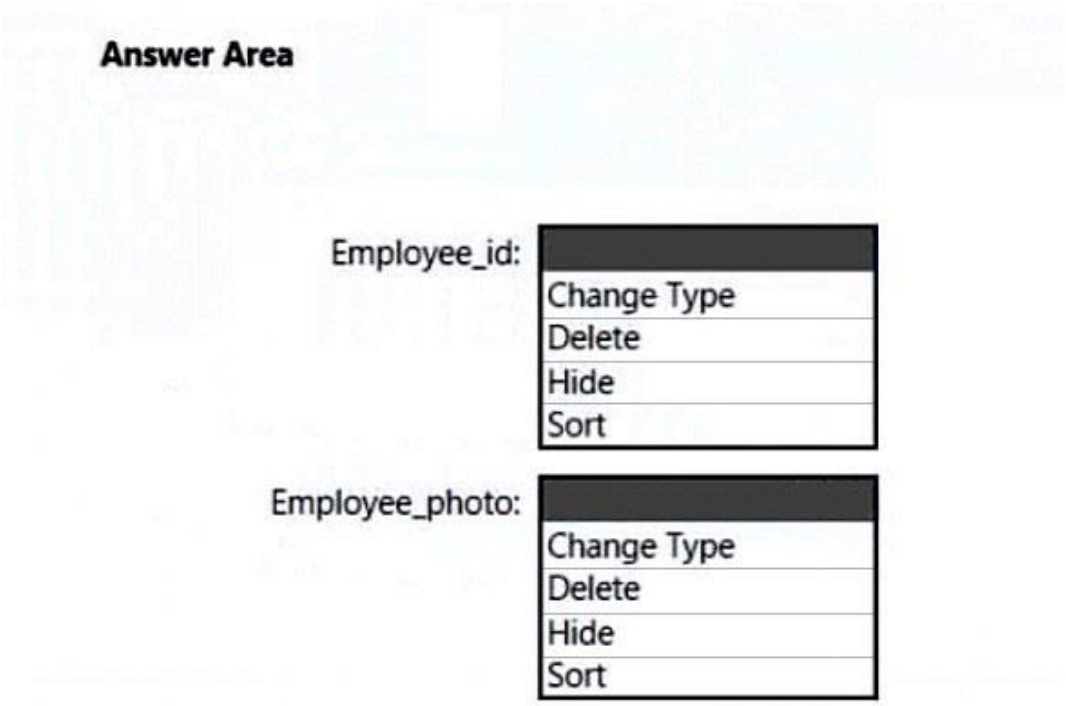
CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You are creating an analytics report that will consume data from the tables shown in the following table.

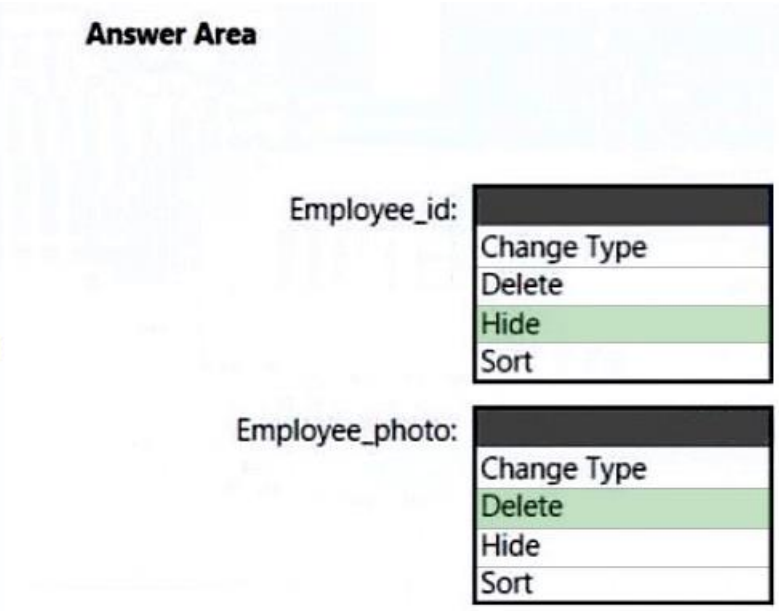
Table name	Column name	Data type
Sales	sales_id	Integer
	sales_date	Datetime
	Customer_id	Integer
	sales_amount	Floating
	employee_id	Integer
	sales_ship_date	Datetime
	store_id	Varchar(100)
Employee	employee_id	Integer
	first_name	Varchar(100)
	last_name	Varchar(100)
	employee_photo	Binary

There is a relationship between the tables.
There are no reporting requirements on employee_id and employee_photo.
You need to optimize the data model.
What should you configure for employee_id and employee_photo? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Hide -

Need in the relation, so cannot delete it.

Box 2: Delete -

Reference:

https://community.powerbi.com/t5/Desktop/How-to-Hide-a-Column-in-power-Bi/m-p/414470

Question 135

CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You plan to create Power BI dataset to analyze attendance at a school. Data will come from two separate views named View1 and View2 in an Azure SQL database.
View1 contains the columns shown in the following table.

Name	Data type
Attendance Date	Date
Student ID	Bigint
Period Number	Tinyint
Class ID	Int

View2 contains the columns shown in the following table.

Name	Data type
Class ID	Bigint
Class Name	Varchar(200)
Class Subject	Varchar(100)
Teacher ID	Int
Teacher First Name	Varchar(100)
Teacher Last Name	Varchar(100)
Period Number	Tinyint
School Year	Varchar(50)
Period Start Time	Time
Period End Time	Time

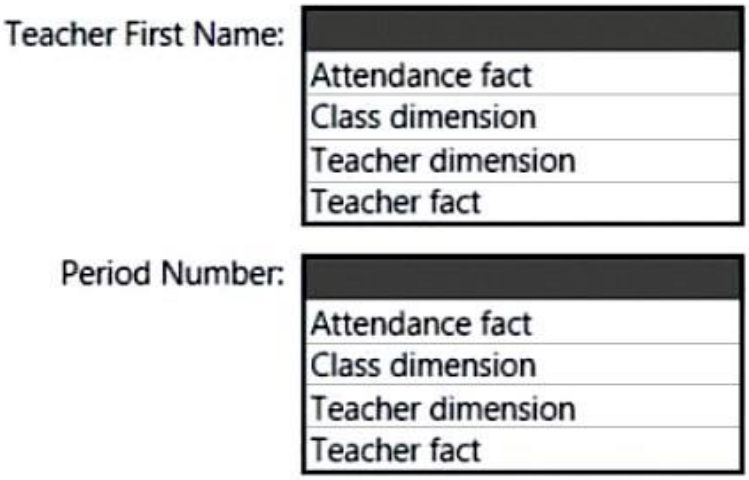
The views can be related based on the Class ID column.
Class ID is the unique identifier for the specified class, period, teacher, and school year. For example, the same class can be taught by the same teacher during two different periods, but the class will have a different class ID.
You need to design a star schema data model by using the data in both views. The solution must facilitate the following analysis:

- The count of classes that occur by period
- The count of students in attendance by period by day
- The average number of students attending a class each month

In which table should you include the Teacher First Name and Period Number fields? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

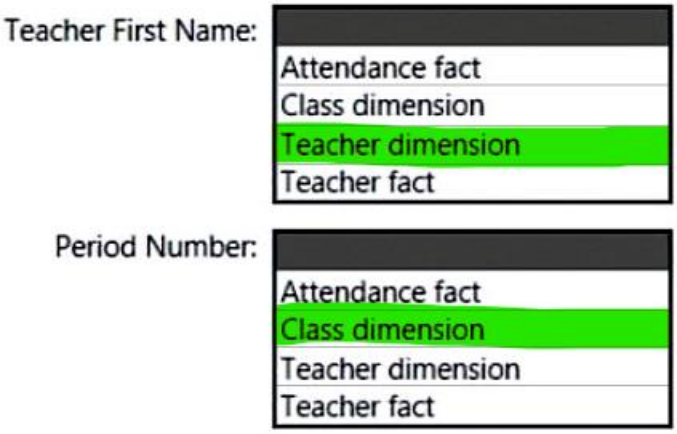
Hot Area:

Answer Area



Correct Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Teacher's dim

Class dim

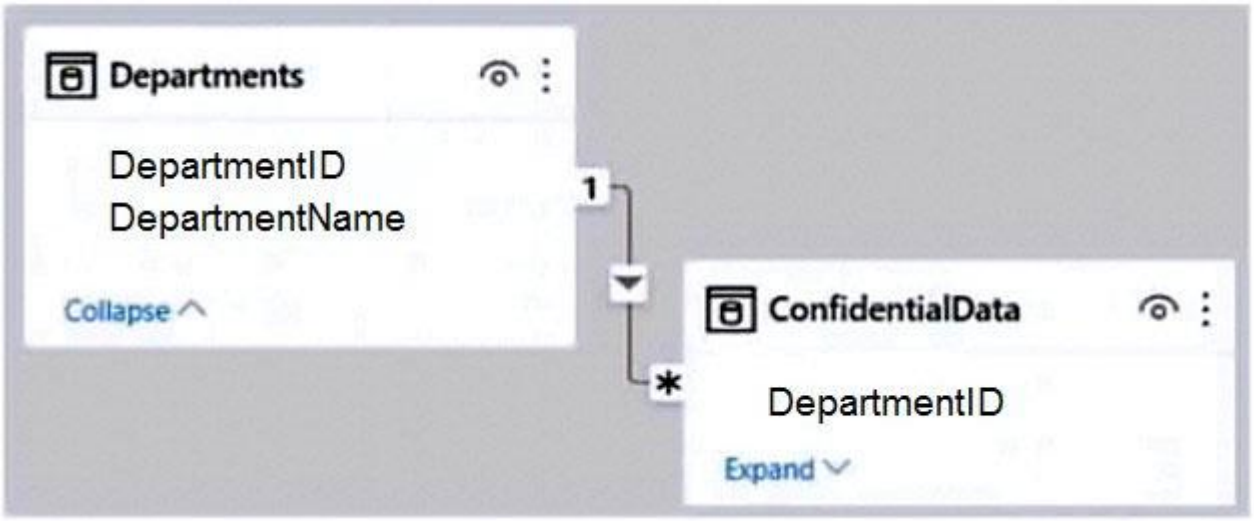
teacher's dim and class dim because teacher name and period number are static information that are directly related to the keys (teacher ID and class ID) so they belong in the relevant dimension tables. Since the "Class ID is unique for the class, period, teacher and school year" this information should be included in the class dimension table and not repeated for each student's attendance to keep your model as small as possible and to avoid mistakes.

2022 Latest AZ-900 Exam Actual Questions and other exam series on CertyIQ (YouTube Channel)

Question 136

CertyIQ

You have the Power BI model shown in the following exhibit.



There are four departments in the Departments table.
You need to ensure that users can see the data of their respective department only.
What should you do?

A. Create a slicer that filters Departments based on DepartmentID.

B. Create a row-level security (RLS) role for each department, and then define the membership of the role.

C. Create a DepartmentID parameter to filter the Departments table.

D. To the ConfidentialData table, add a calculated measure that uses the CURRENTGROUP DAX function.

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

Row-level security (RLS) with Power BI can be used to restrict data access for given users. Filters restrict data access at the row level, and you can define filters within roles.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/enterprise/service-admin-rls

Question 137

CertyIQ

In Power BI Desktop, you are building a sales report that contains two tables. Both tables have row-level security (RLS) configured.

You need to create a relationship between the tables. The solution must ensure that bidirectional cross-filtering honors the RLS settings.

What should you do?

A. Create an inactive relationship between the tables and select Apply security filter in both directions.

B. Create an active relationship between the tables and select Apply security filter in both directions.

C. Create an inactive relationship between the tables and select Assume referential integrity.

D. Create an active relationship between the tables and select Assume referential integrity.

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

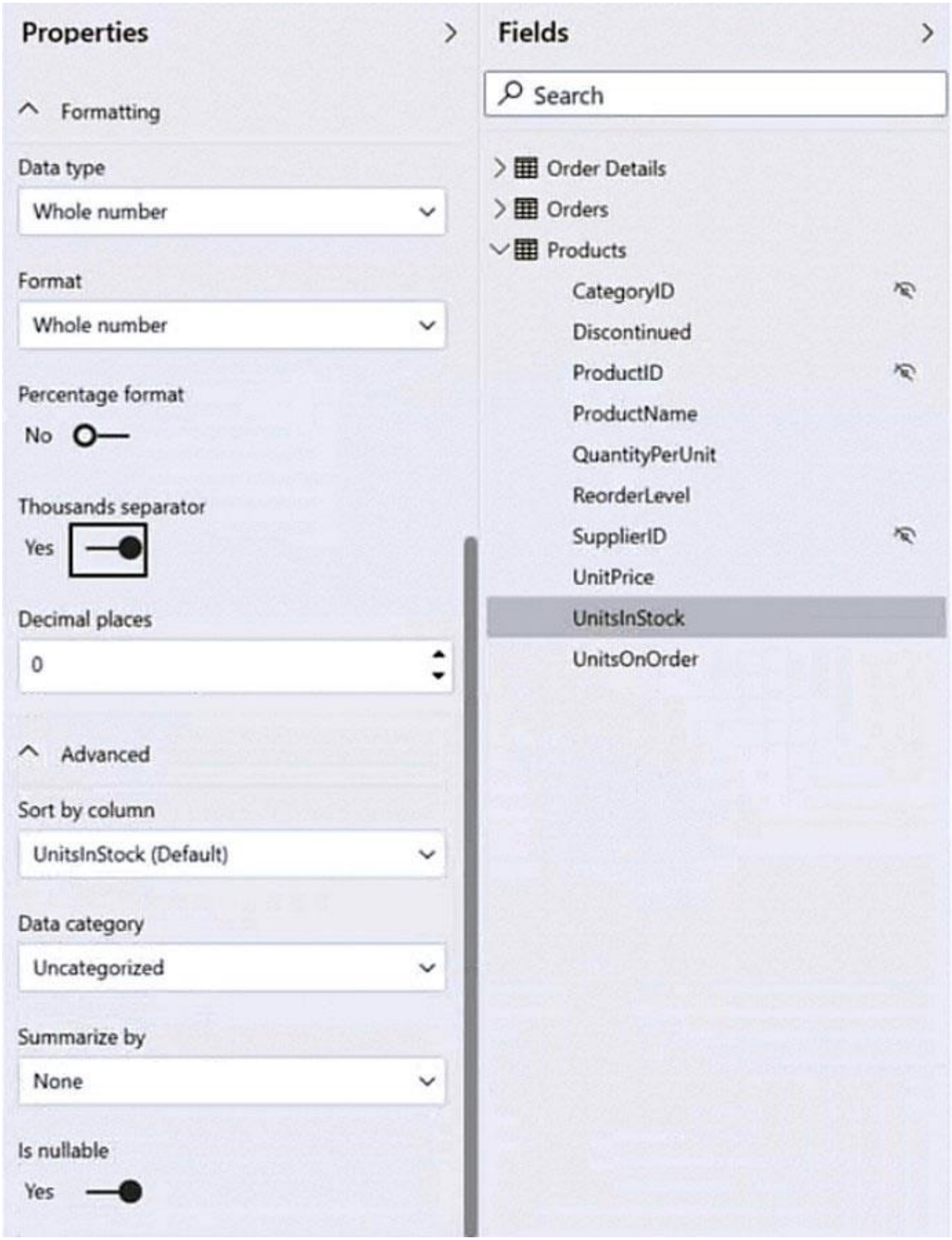
By default, row-level security filtering uses single-directional filters, whether the relationships are set to single direction or bi-directional. You can manually enable bi-directional cross-filtering with row-level security by selecting the relationship and checking the Apply security filter in both directions checkbox. Select this option when you've also implemented dynamic row-level security at the server level, where row-level security is based on username or login ID.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/enterprise/service-admin-rls

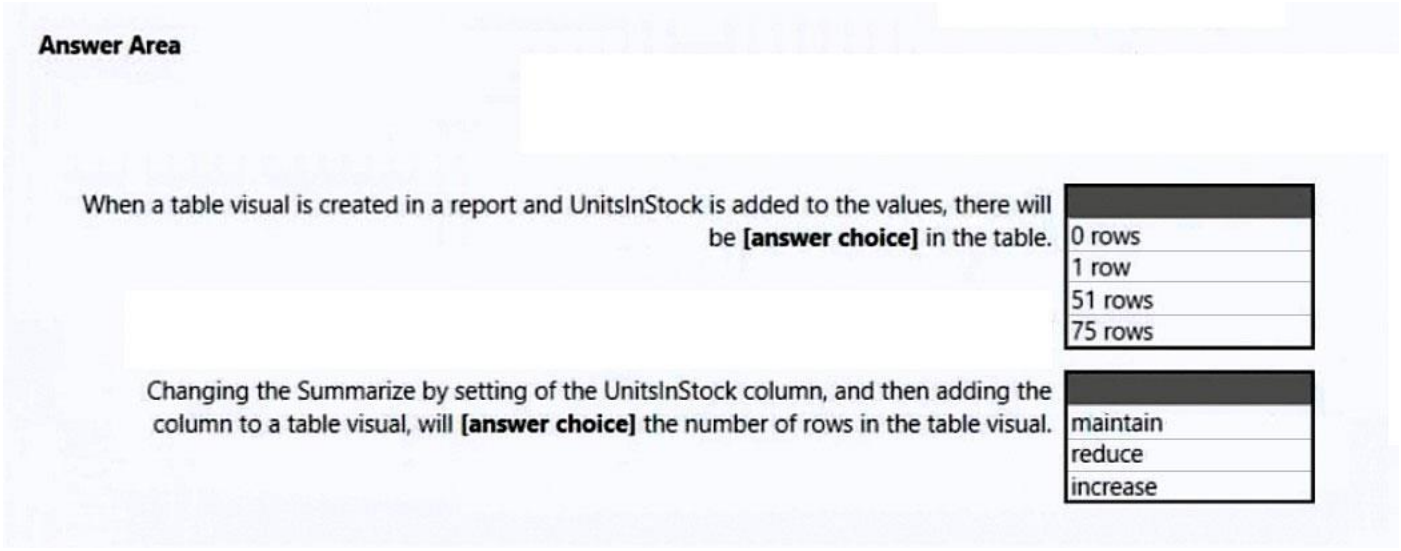
Question 138 CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You have a column named UnitsInStock as shown in the following exhibit.

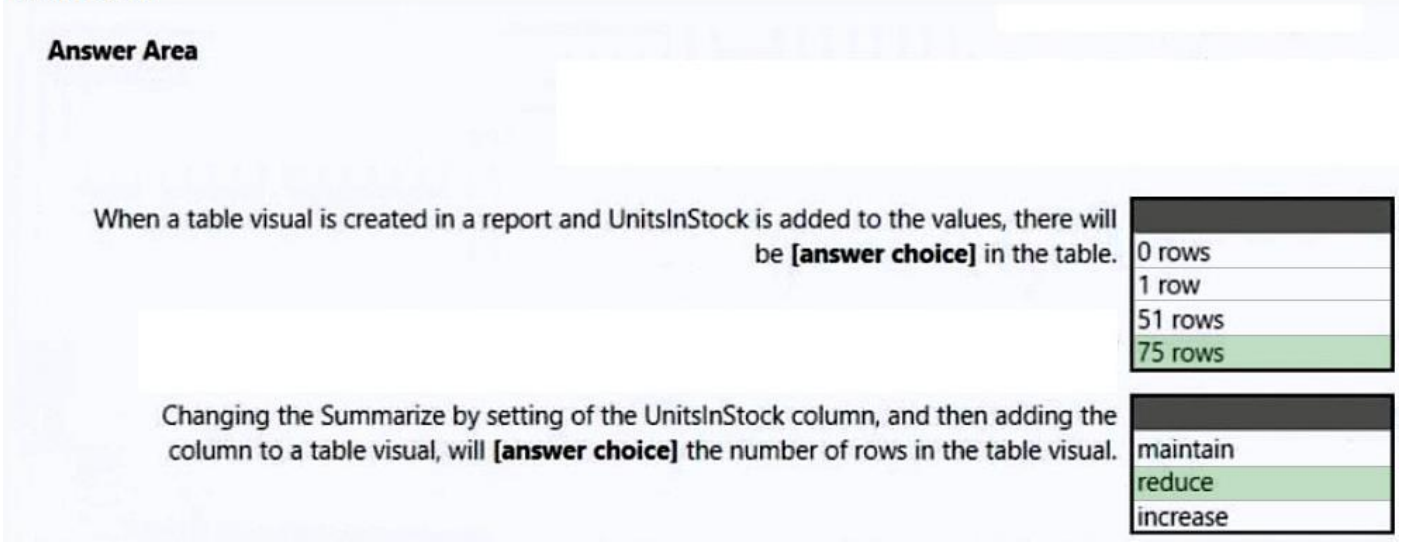


UnitsInStock has 75 non-null values, of which 51 are unique.
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Box 1: 75 rows -

Is nullable allows NULL values in the column.

Box 2: reduce -

its 75 bcs it says just a simple report, nothing fancy about, and we have 75 non null and 51 unique, but it says just that it will show the rows in a report so it means all rows no matter what difference.

and reduce bcs when we talk about summarization in a column we refer to reducing common values in form of a "summing"

75

Reduce

Reference:

https://blog.crossjoin.co.uk/2019/01/20/is-nullable-column-property-power-bi/

Question 139

CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You have a Power BI report.
You have the following tables.

Name	Description
Balances	The table contains daily records of closing balances for every active bank account. The closing balances appear for every day the account is live, including the last day.
Date	The table contains a record per day for the calendar years of 2000 to 2025. There is a hierarchy for financial year, quarter, month, and day.

You have the following DAX measure.

```
Accounts :=
CALCULATE (
DISTINCTCOUNT (Balances[AccountID]),
LASTDATE ('Date'[Date])
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A table visual that displays the date hierarchy at the year level and the `[Accounts]` measure will show the total number of accounts that were live throughout the year.	○	○
A table visual that displays the date hierarchy at the month level and the `[Accounts]` measure will show the total number of accounts that were live throughout the month.	○	○
A table visual that displays the date hierarchy at the day level and the `[Accounts]` measure will show the total number of accounts that were live that day.	○	○

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A table visual that displays the date hierarchy at the year level and the `[Accounts]` measure will show the total number of accounts that were live throughout the year.	○	○
A table visual that displays the date hierarchy at the month level and the `[Accounts]` measure will show the total number of accounts that were live throughout the month.	○	○
A table visual that displays the date hierarchy at the day level and the `[Accounts]` measure will show the total number of accounts that were live that day.	○	○

Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Box 1: No -

It will show the total number of accounts that were live at the last day of the year only.

Note:

DISTINCTCOUNT counts the number of distinct values in a column.

LASTDATE returns the last date in the current context for the specified column of dates.

Box 2: No -

It will show the total number of accounts that were live at the last day of the month only.

Box 3: Yes -

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/distinctcount-function-dax

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/lastdate-function-dax

Question 140

CertyIQ

You have the tables shown in the following table.

Table name	Column name
Campaigns	Campaign_ID
	Name
Ads	Ad_id
	Name
	Campaign_id
Impressions	Impression_id
	Ad_id
	Site_name
	Impression_time
	Impression_date

The Impressions table contains approximately 30 million records per month.
You need to create an ad analytics system to meet the following requirements:
☞ Present ad impression counts for the day, campaign, and site_name. The analytics for the last year are required.
Minimize the data model size.

▪

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Create one-to-many relationships between the tables.

B. Group the Impressions query in Power Query by Ad_id, Site_name, and Impression_date. Aggregate by using the CountRows function.

C. Create a calculated table that contains Ad_id, Site_name, and Impression_date.

D. Create a calculated measure that aggregates by using the COUNTROWS function.

Explanation:

Correct Answer: AB

Incorrect:

Not C: A calculated table would increase the data model size.

Not D: Need Impression_date etc.

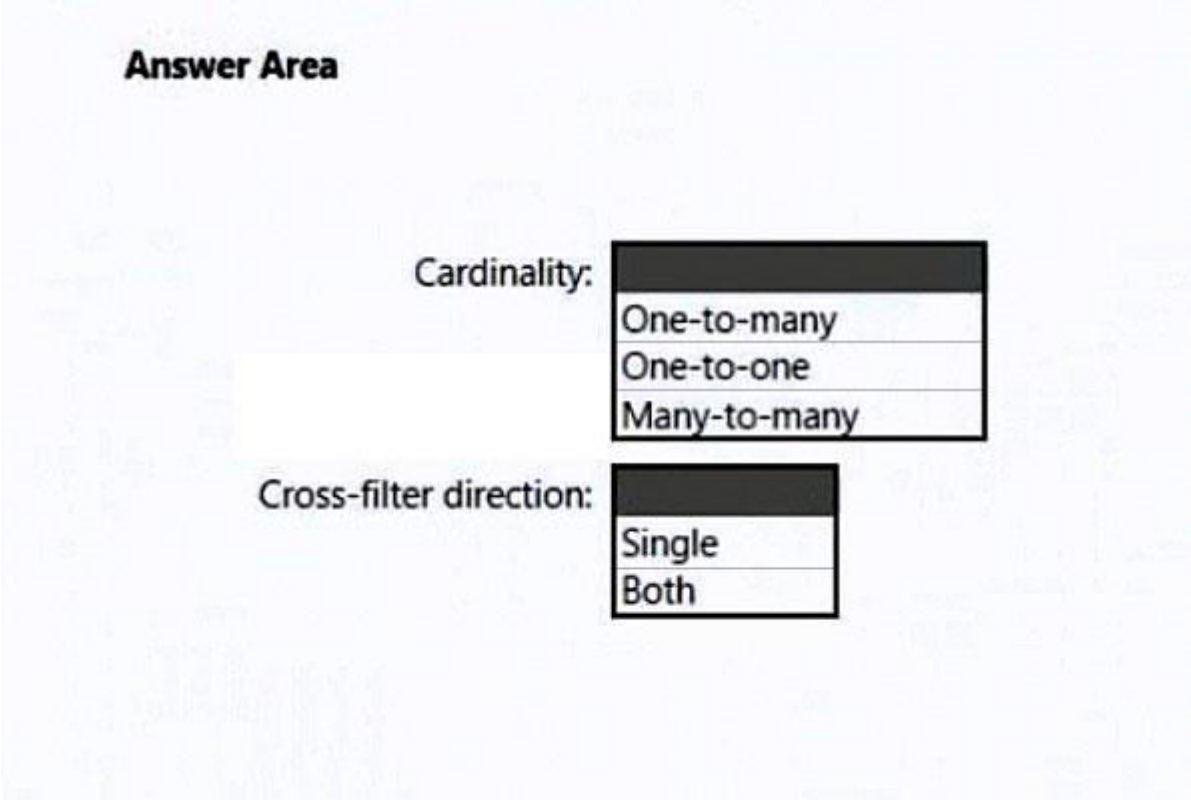
Question 141 CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You are creating a Microsoft Power BI data model that has the tables shown in the following table.

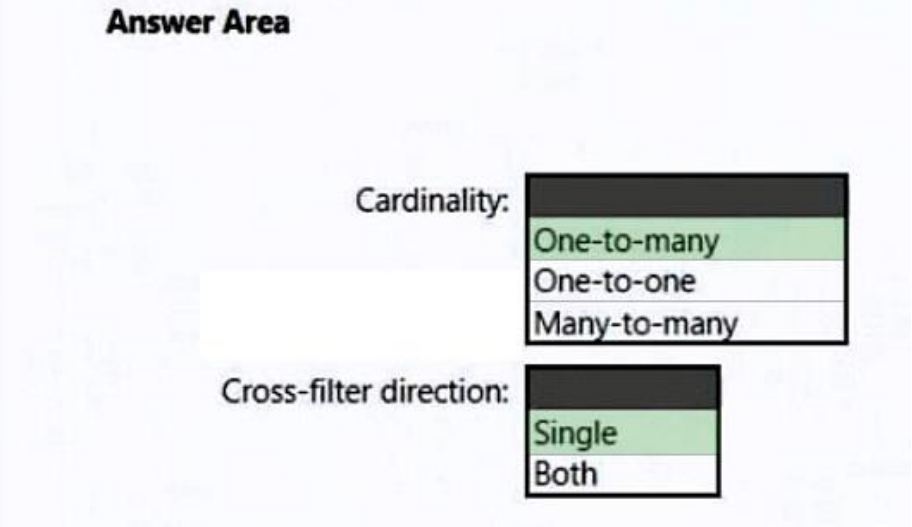
Table name	Column name
Sales	SalesID
	ProductID
	DateKey
	SalesAmount
Products	ProductID
	ProductName
	ProductCategoryID
ProductCategory	ProductCategoryID
	CategoryName

The Products table is related to the ProductCategory table through the ProductCategoryID column. Each product has one product category.
You need to ensure that you can analyze sales by product category.
How should you configure the relationship from ProductCategory to Products? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Box 1: One-to-many -

The one-to-many and many-to-one cardinality options are essentially the same, and they're also the most common cardinality types.

Incorrect: A many-to-many relationship means both columns can contain duplicate values. This cardinality type is infrequently used. It's typically useful when designing complex model requirements. You can use it to relate many-to-many facts or to relate higher grain facts. For example, when sales target facts are stored at product category level and the product dimension table is stored at product level.

Box 2: Single -

Incorrect:

Bear in mind that bi-directional relationships can impact negatively on performance. Further, attempting to configure a bi-directional relationship could result in ambiguous filter propagation paths. In this case, Power BI Desktop may fail to commit the relationship change and will alert you with an error message.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand

Question 142

CertyIQ

You import a Power BI dataset that contains the following tables:

- Date
- Product
- Product Inventory

The Product Inventory table contains 25 million rows. A sample of the data is shown in the following table.

ProductKey	DateKey	MovementDate	UnitCost	UnitsIn	UnitsOut	UnitsBalance
167	20101228	28-Dec-10	0.19	0	0	875
167	20101229	29-Dec-10	0.19	0	0	875
167	20110119	19-Jan-11	0.19	0	0	875
167	20110121	21-Jan-11	0.19	0	0	875
167	20110122	22-Jan-11	0.19	0	0	875

The Product Inventory table relates to the Date table by using the DateKey column. The Product Inventory table relates to the Product table by using the
ProductKey column.
You need to reduce the size of the data model without losing information.
What should you do?

A. Change Summarization for DateKey to Don't Summarize.

B. Remove the relationship between Date and Product Inventory

C. Change the data type of UnitCost to Integer.

D. Remove MovementDate.

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

The DateKey and MovementDate columns have the same information. Movementdate can be removed.

Incorrect:

Not C: Integer data type would lose data.

Question 143

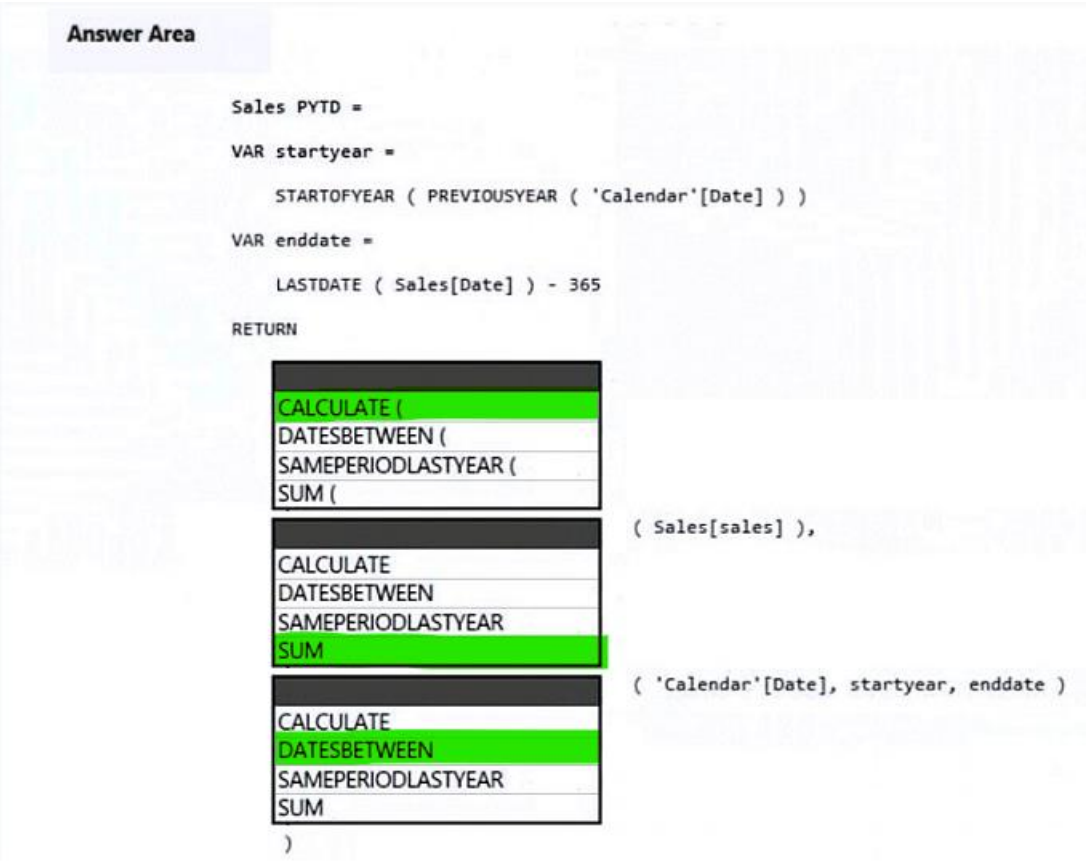
CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You are enhancing a Power BI model that has DAX calculations.
You need to create a measure that returns the year-to-date total sales from the same date of the previous calendar year.
Which DAX functions should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
Sales PYTD =
VAR startyear =
    STARTOFYEAR ( PREVIOUSYEAR ( 'Calendar'[Date] ) )
VAR enddate =
    LASTDATE ( Sales[Date] ) - 365
RETURN
    [ CALCULATE ( | DATESBETWEEN ( | SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR ( | SUM ( ]
    [ CALCULATE | DATESBETWEEN | SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR | SUM ] ( Sales[sales] ),
    [ CALCULATE | DATESBETWEEN | SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR | SUM ] ( 'Calendar'[Date], startyear, enddate )
    )
```

Correct Answer:



Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Calculate

Sum

DatesBetween

Not Sameperiodlast year because the dates are already computed in the variables startyear and enddate

---

Box 1: CALCULATE -

Example:

Total sales on the last selected date =

CALCULATE (

SUM (Sales[Sales Amount]),

'Sales'[OrderDateKey] = MAX ('Sales'[OrderDateKey])

)

Box 2: SUM -

Box 3: DatesBetween

- Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/calculate-function-dax

https://dax.guide/sameperiodlastyear/

Question 144

CertyIQ

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are modeling data by using Microsoft Power BI. Part of the data model is a large Microsoft SQL Server table named Order that has more than 100 million records.

During the development process, you need to import a sample of the data from the Order table.

Solution: You add a report-level filter that filters based on the order date.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer: NO

You want the raw data, not a report with the data.

Instead add a WHERE clause to the SQL statement.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/native-database-query

Question 145

CertyIQ

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Power BI report that imports a date table and a sales table from an Azure SQL database data source. The sales table has the following date foreign keys:

☞ Due Date

☞ Order Date

☞ Delivery Date

You need to support the analysis of sales over time based on all the date foreign keys.

Solution: For each date foreign key, you add inactive relationships between the sales table and the date table.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer: YES -You later use a USERELATIONSHIP() to calculate different measures

Question 146 CertyIQ

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Power BI report that imports a date table and a sales table from an Azure SQL database data source. The sales table has the following date foreign keys:

☞ Due Date

☞ Order Date

☞ Delivery Date

You need to support the analysis of sales over time based on all the date foreign keys.

Solution: From Power Query Editor, you rename the date query as Due Date. You reference the Due Date query twice to make the queries for Order Date and

Delivery Date.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer: NO

Instead: Solution: From the Fields pane, you rename the date table as Due Date. You use a DAX expression to create Order Date and Delivery Date as calculated tables.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/relationships-active-inactive

Question 147

CertyIQ

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Power BI report that imports a date table and a sales table from an Azure SQL database data source. The sales table has the following date foreign keys:

- Due Date
- Order Date
- Delivery Date

You need to support the analysis of sales over time based on all the date foreign keys.

Solution: From the Fields pane, you rename the date table as Due Date. You use a DAX expression to create Order Date and Delivery Date as calculated tables.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer: YES

Refactoring methodology -

Here's a methodology to refactor a model from a single role-playing dimension-type table, to a design with one table per role.

1. Remove any inactive relationships.

2. Consider renaming the role-playing dimension-type table to better describe its role. In the example (not present here), the Airport table is related to the

ArrivalAirport column of the Flight table, so it's renamed as Arrival Airport.

3. Create a copy of the role-playing table, providing it with a name that reflects its role. If it's an Import table, we recommend defining a calculated table. If it's a

DirectQuery table, you can duplicate the Power Query query.

In the example, the Departure Airport table was created by using the following calculated table definition.

Departure Airport = 'Arrival Airport'

Create an active relationship to relate the new table.

4. Consider renaming the columns in the tables so they accurately reflect their role. In the example, all columns are prefixed with the word Departure or Arrival.

These names ensure report visuals, by default, will have self-describing and non-ambiguous labels. It also improves the Q&A experience, allowing users to easily write their questions.

5. Consider adding descriptions to role-playing tables. (In the Fields pane, a description appears in a tooltip when a report author hovers their cursor over the table.) This way, you can communicate any additional filter propagation details to your report authors.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/relationships-active-inactive

Question 148

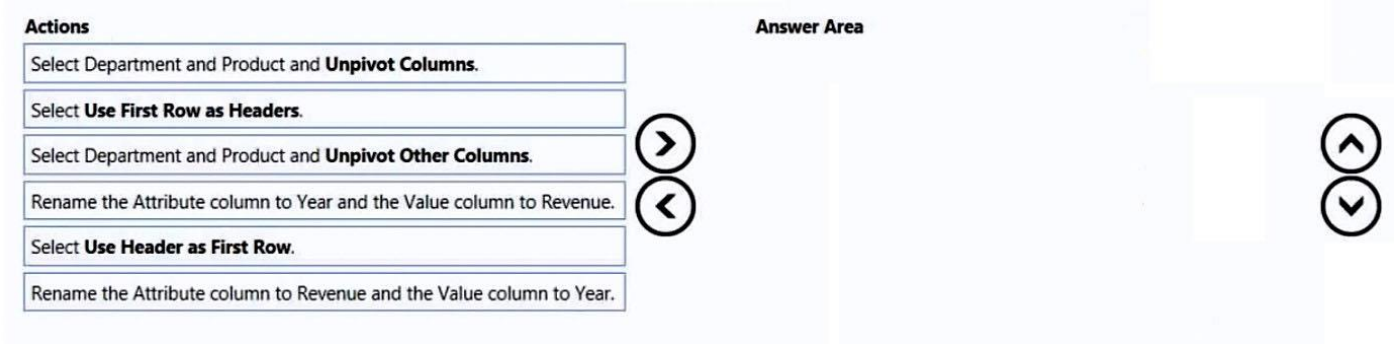
CertyIQ

DRAG DROP -
You receive revenue data that must be included in Microsoft Power BI reports.
You preview the data from a Microsoft Excel source in Power Query as shown in the following exhibit.

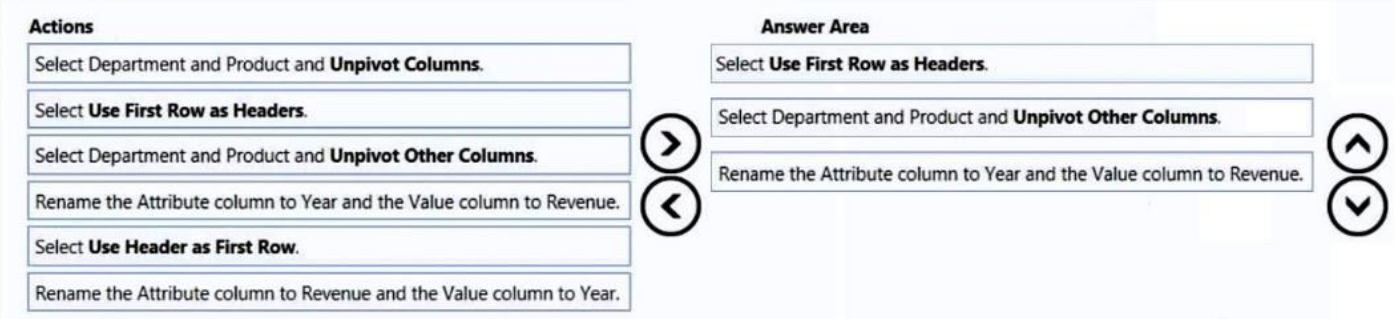
	Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5	Column6
	Valid 100% Error 0% Empty 0%	Valid 100% Error 0% Empty 0%	Valid 100% Error 0% Empty 0%	Valid 100% Error 0% Empty 0%	Valid 100% Error 0% Empty 0%	Valid 100% Error 0% Empty 0%
1	Department	Product	2016	2017	2018	2019
2	Bikes	Carbon mountainbike	1002815	1006617	1007814	1007239
3	Bikes	Aluminium road bike	1007024	1001454	1005842	1007105
4	Bikes	Touring bike	1003676	1005171	1001669	1003244
5	Accessories	Bell	76713	10247	60590	25927
6	Accessories	Bottle holder	26690	29613	67955	71466
7	Accessories	Satnav	83189	40113	71684	24697
8	Accessories	Mobilephone holder	68641	80336	58099	45706

You plan to create several visuals from the data, including a visual that shows revenue split by year and product.
You need to transform the data to ensure that you can build the visuals. The solution must ensure that the columns are named appropriately for the data that they contain.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Explanation:

Correct Answer: 2-3-4

Select Use First Row as Headers

Select Department and Product and Unpivot Other Column

Rename the Attribute column to YEAR and the Value column to REVENUE

Reference:

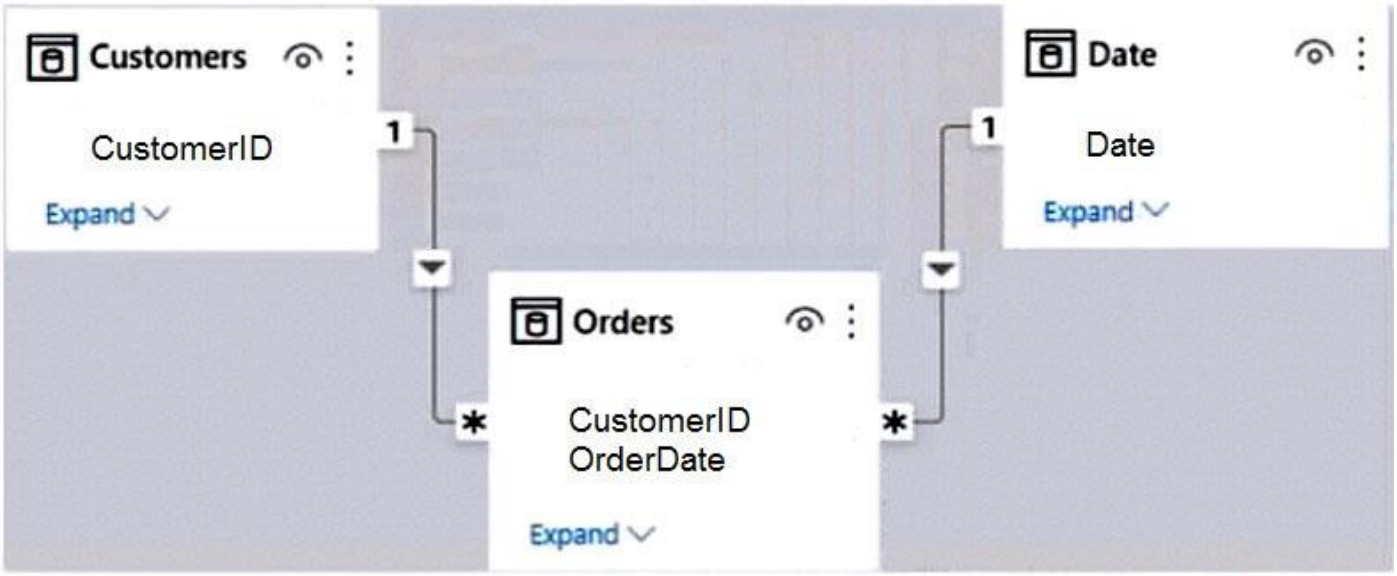
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/unpivot-column

Question 149

CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You have a Power BI report named Orders that supports the following analysis:
- Total sales over time
- The count of orders over time
- New and repeat customer counts

The data model size is nearing the limit for a dataset in shared capacity.
The model view for the dataset is shown in the following exhibit.



The data view for the Orders table is shown in the following exhibit.

OrderID	CustomerID	OrderDate	ProductID	UnitPrice	Quantity	Discount	SalesTotal
10293	TORTU	8/29/1996 12:00:00 AM	18	$50	12	0	600
10294	TORTU	8/29/1996 12:00:00 AM	63	$35.1	5	0	175.5
10295	TORTU	8/29/1996 12:00:00 AM	75	$6.2	6	0	37.2
10296	RATTC	8/29/1996 12:00:00 AM	1	$14.4	18	0	259.2

The Orders table relates to the Customers table by using the CustomerID column.
The Orders table relates to the Date table by using the OrderDate column.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true, Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Summarizing Orders by the CustomerID, OrderID, and OrderDate columns will reduce the model size while still supporting the current analysis.	○	○
Removing the CustomerID column from Orders will reduce the model size while still supporting the current analysis.	○	○
Removing the UnitPrice and Discount columns from Orders will reduce the model size while still supporting the current analysis.	○	○

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Summarizing Orders by the CustomerID, OrderID, and OrderDate columns will reduce the model size while still supporting the current analysis.	○	○
Removing the CustomerID column from Orders will reduce the model size while still supporting the current analysis.	○	○
Removing the UnitPrice and Discount columns from Orders will reduce the model size while still supporting the current analysis.	○	○

Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Box 1: No -

Would not support total sales over time.

Box 2: No -

Would not support new and repeat customer counts

Box 3: Yes

Question 150

CertyIQ

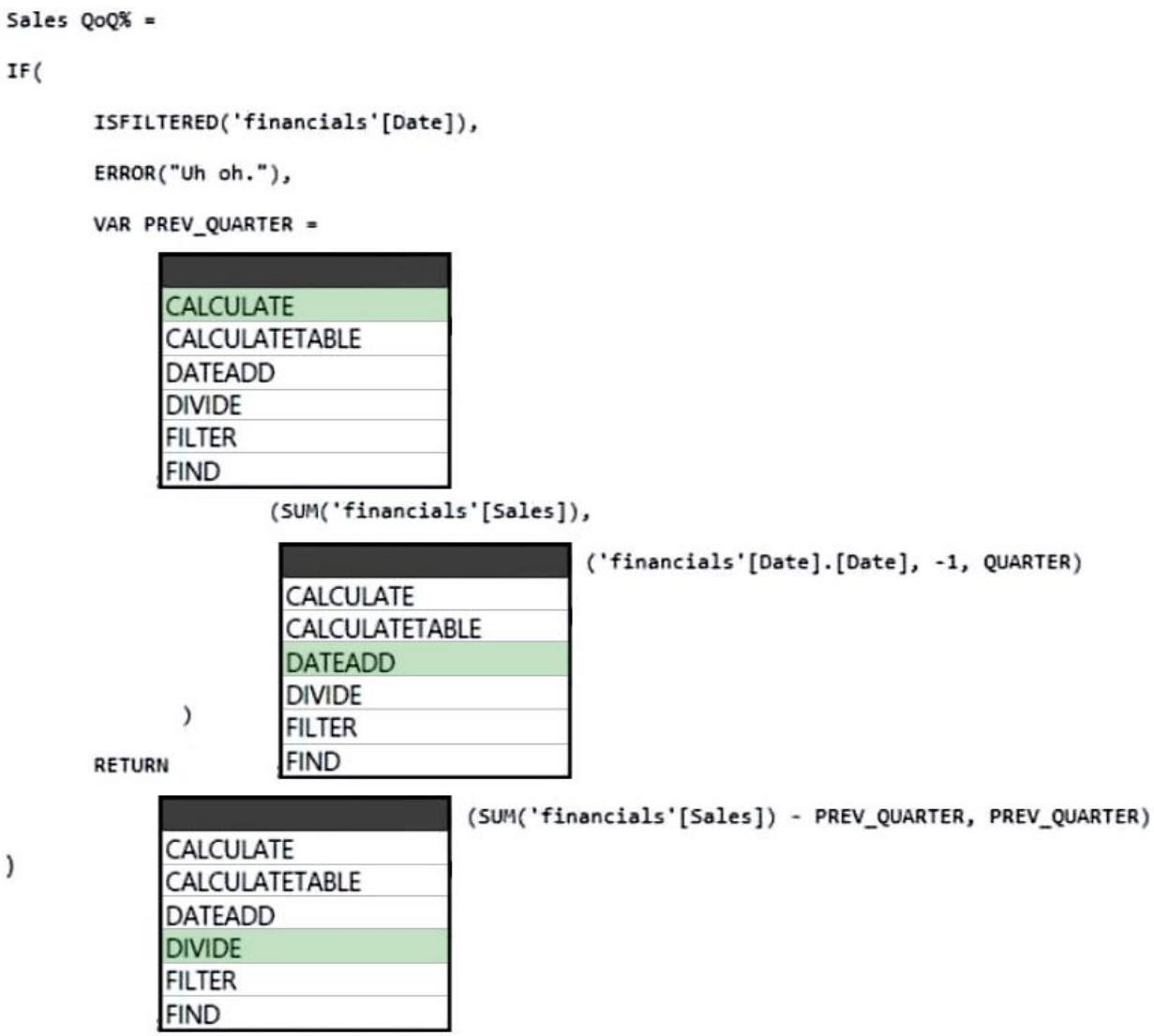
HOTSPOT -
You are building a financial report by using Power BI.
You have a table named financials that contains a column named Date and a column named Sales.
You need to create a measure that calculates the relative change in sales as compared to the previous quarter.
How should you complete the measure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
Sales QoQ% =
IF(
    ISFILTERED('financials'[Date]),
    ERROR("Uh oh."),
    VAR PREV_QUARTER =
        [CALCULATE / CALCULATETABLE / DATEADD / DIVIDE / FILTER / FIND]
            (SUM('financials'[Sales]),
                [CALCULATE / CALCULATETABLE / DATEADD / DIVIDE / FILTER / FIND]
                ('financials'[Date].[Date], -1, QUARTER)
            )
    RETURN
        [CALCULATE / CALCULATETABLE / DATEADD / DIVIDE / FILTER / FIND]
        (SUM('financials'[Sales]) - PREV_QUARTER, PREV_QUARTER)
)
```

Correct Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Box 1: CALCULATE -

Calculate the sum.

Box 2: DATEADD -

DATEADD -1 QUARTER will give the previous month.

Box 3: DIVIDE -

Use DIVIDE to get the relative change.

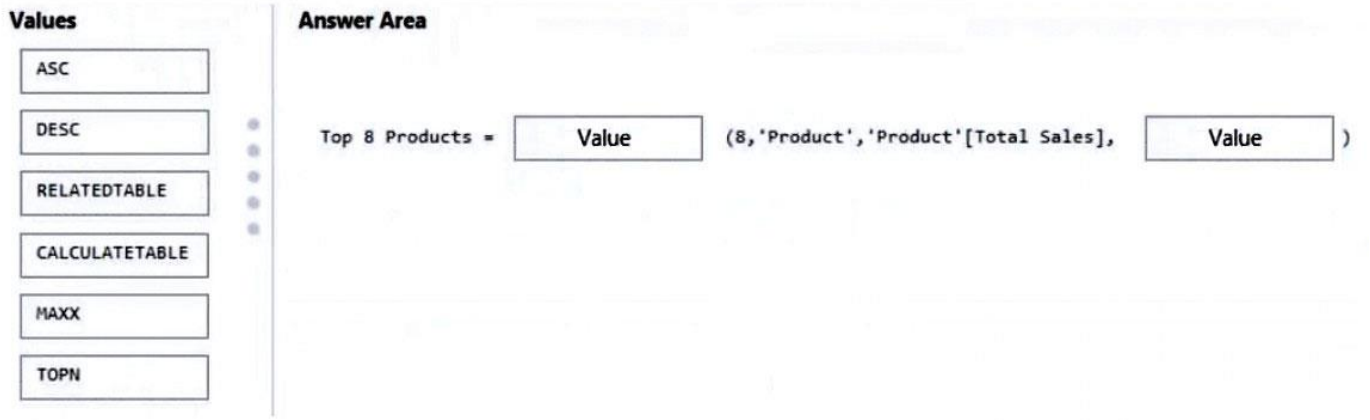
Question 151

CertyIQ

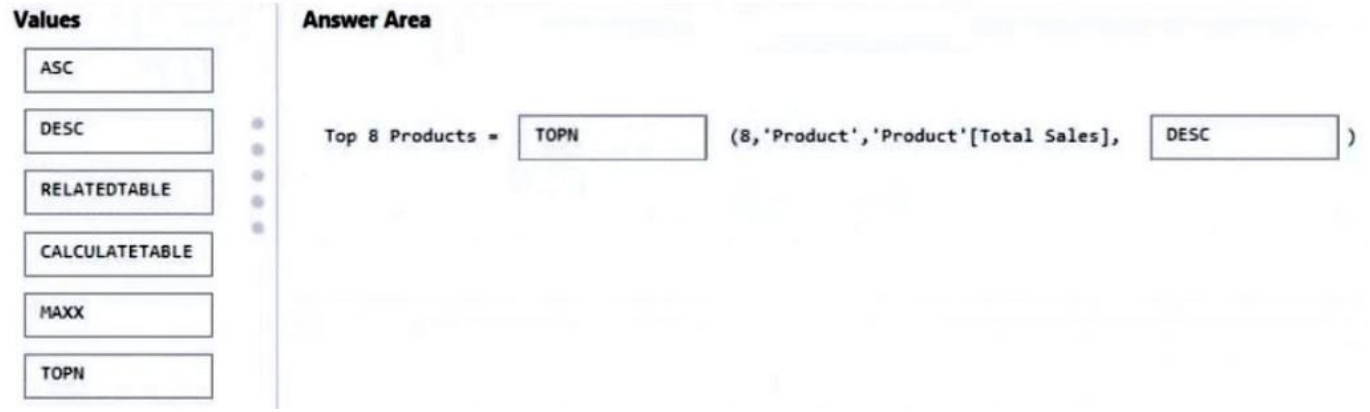
DRAG DROP -
You are creating a Power BI model and report.
You have a single table in a data model named Product. Product contains the following fields:

- ID
- Name
- Color
- Category
- Total Sales

You need to create a calculated table that shows only the top eight products based on the highest value in Total Sales.
How should you complete the DAX expression? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Box 1: TOPN -

TOPN returns the top N rows of the specified table.

Syntax: TOPN(<n_value>, <table>, <orderBy_expression>, [<order>[, <orderBy_expression>, [<order>]]ز€¦])

Box 2: DESC -

Descending order to get the highest values first.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/topn-function-dax

Question 152

CertyIQ

You are creating a sales report in Power BI for the NorthWest region sales territory of your company. Data will come from a view in a Microsoft SQL Server database. A sample of the data is shown in the following table:

ID	ProductKey	OrderDate	ShipDate	CustomerKey	SalesTerritoryRegion	SalesOrderNumber	SalesOrderLineNumber	OrderQuantity	UnitPrice	SalesAmount	TaxAmount	Freight
1	310	2010-12-29	2011-01-05	21768	Canada	SO43697	1	1	3578.27	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568
2	346	2010-12-29	2011-01-05	27365	France	SO43698	1	1	3399.99	3399.99	271.9992	84.9998
3	346	2010-12-29	2011-01-05	76537	NorthWest	SO43699	1	1	3399.99	3399.99	271.9992	84.9998
4	336	2010-12-29	2011-01-05	34256	SouthWest	SO43700	1	1	699.0982	699.0982	55.9279	17.4775
5	346	2010-12-29	2011-01-05	34253	Australia	SO43701	1	1	3399.99	3399.99	271.9992	84.9998
6	311	2010-12-30	2011-01-06	12543	SouthWest	SO43702	1	1	3578.27	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568
7	310	2010-12-30	2011-01-06	76545	Australia	SO43703	1	1	3578.27	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568

The report will facilitate the following analysis:

- The count of orders and the sum of total sales by Order Date
- The count of customers who placed an order
- The average quantity per order

You need to reduce data refresh times and report query times.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Set the data type for SalesOrderNumber to Decimal Number.

B. Remove the CustomerKey and ProductKey columns.

C. Remove the TaxAmt and Freight columns.

D. Filter the data to only the NorthWest region sales territory.

Explanation:

Correct Answer: CD

C: Remove columns that are not used in the report.

D: Reduce the number of rows.

Incorrect:

Not A: Not possible.

Not B: Need CustomerKey to count of customers who placed an order

Question 153

CertyIQ

You are creating a Power BI model that contains a table named Store. Store contains the following fields.

Name	Data type
Store ID	Whole Number
Store Name	Text
City	Text
State/Province	Text
Country	Text

You plan to create a map visual that will show store locations and provide the ability to drill down from Country to State/Province to City.
What should you do to ensure that the locations are mapped properly?

A. Change the data type of City, State/Province, and Country.

B. Set Summarization for City, State/Province, and Country to Don't summarize.

C. Set the data category of City, State/Province, and Country.

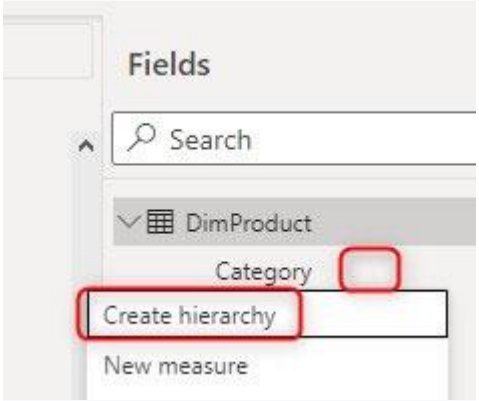
D. Create a calculated column that concatenates the values in City, State/Province, and Country.

Explanation:

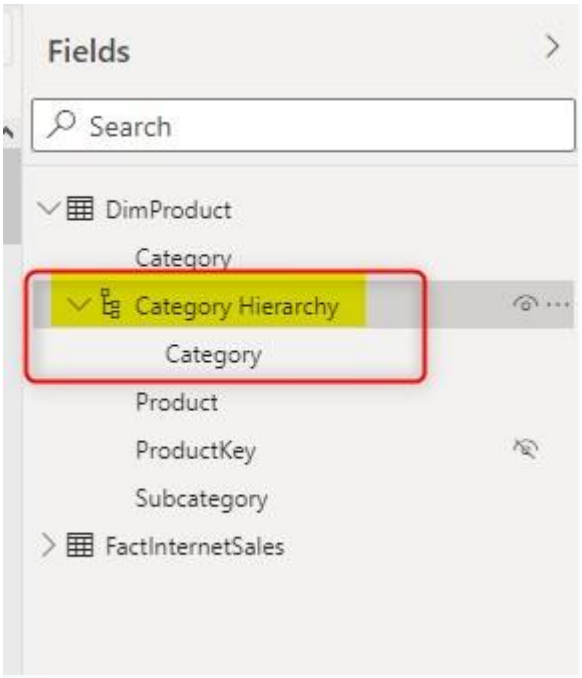
Correct Answer: C

A hierarchy is a set of fields categorized in a hierarchical way that one level is the parent of another level. Values of the parent level can be drilled down to the lower level.

Create Hierarchy -
Right-click on the field you want to set as level 1 of the hierarchy in the fields list, and then select Create Hierarchy.



After that, you will see a new hierarchy created named your field name ɹ€Categoryɹ€ plus the word ɹ€Hierarchyɹ€. This would have a hierarchy icon beside it and also an option to expand to the fields of the hierarchy. If you expand, you will see a copy of the Category field in there too.



Etc.
Reference:
https://radacad.com/what-a-power-bi-hierarchy-is-and-how-to-use-it

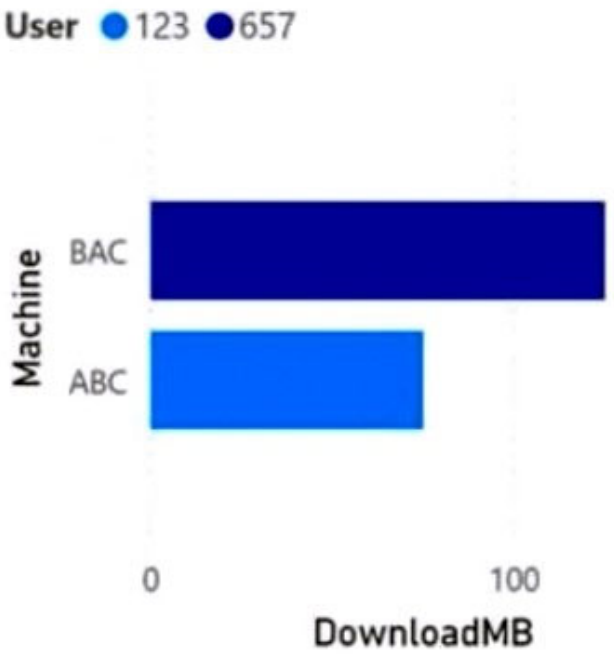
Question 154

CertyIQ

You are building a data model for a Power BI report.
You have data formatted as shown in the following table.

Machine-User	DownloadMB
ABC-123	75
BAC-657	125

You need to create a clustered bar chart as shown in the following exhibit.



What should you do?

A. From Power Query Editor, split the Machine-User column by using a delimiter.

B. From Power Query Editor, create a column that contains the last three digits of the Machine-User column.

C. In a DAX function, create two calculated columns named Machine and User by using the SUBSTITUTE function.

D. In a DAX function, create two measures named Machine and User by using the SUBSTITUTE function.

Explanation:

Correct Answer: A

Split a column of text (Power Query)

You can split a column with a text data type into two or more columns by using a common delimiter character. For example, a Name column that contains values written as <LastName>, <FirstName> can be split into two columns using the comma (,) character.

Note: Power Query is an Extract Transform Load (ETL) tool. It allows us to

Download and fetch data from different sources. We call this data ingestion

Combine, clean, and model this data. We call this data wrangling

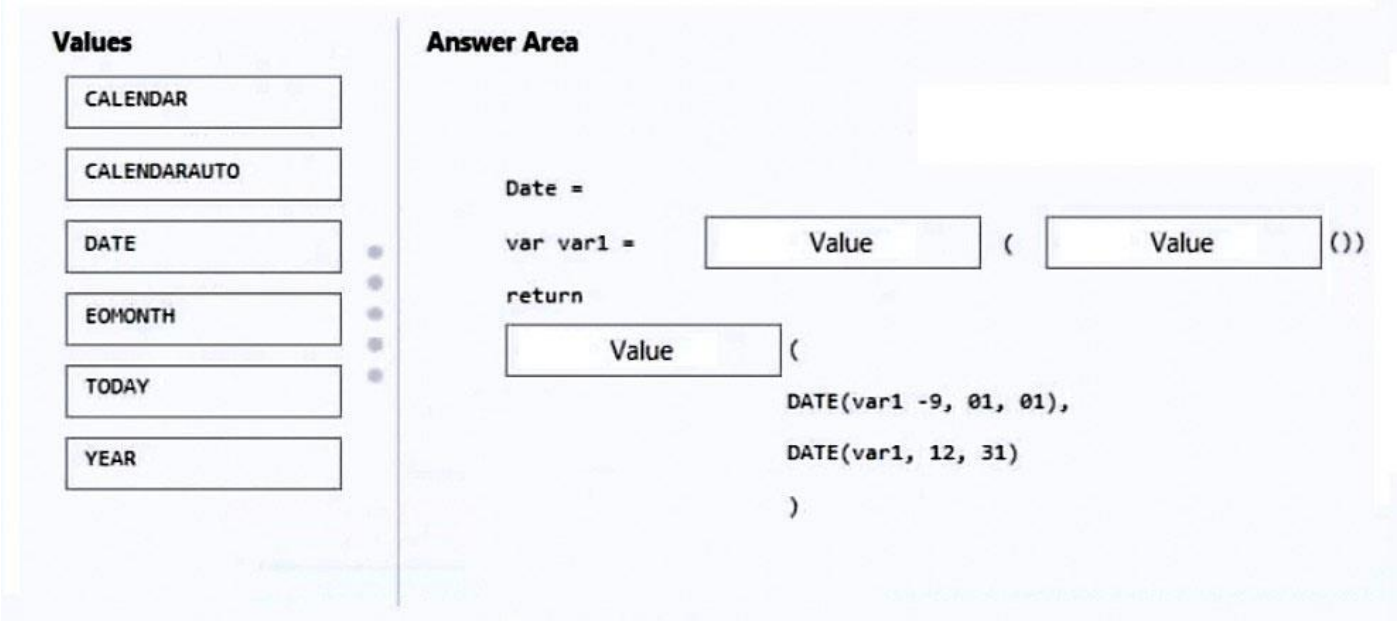
Reference:

https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/split-a-column-of-text-power-query-5282d425-6dd0-46ca-95bf-8e0da9539662

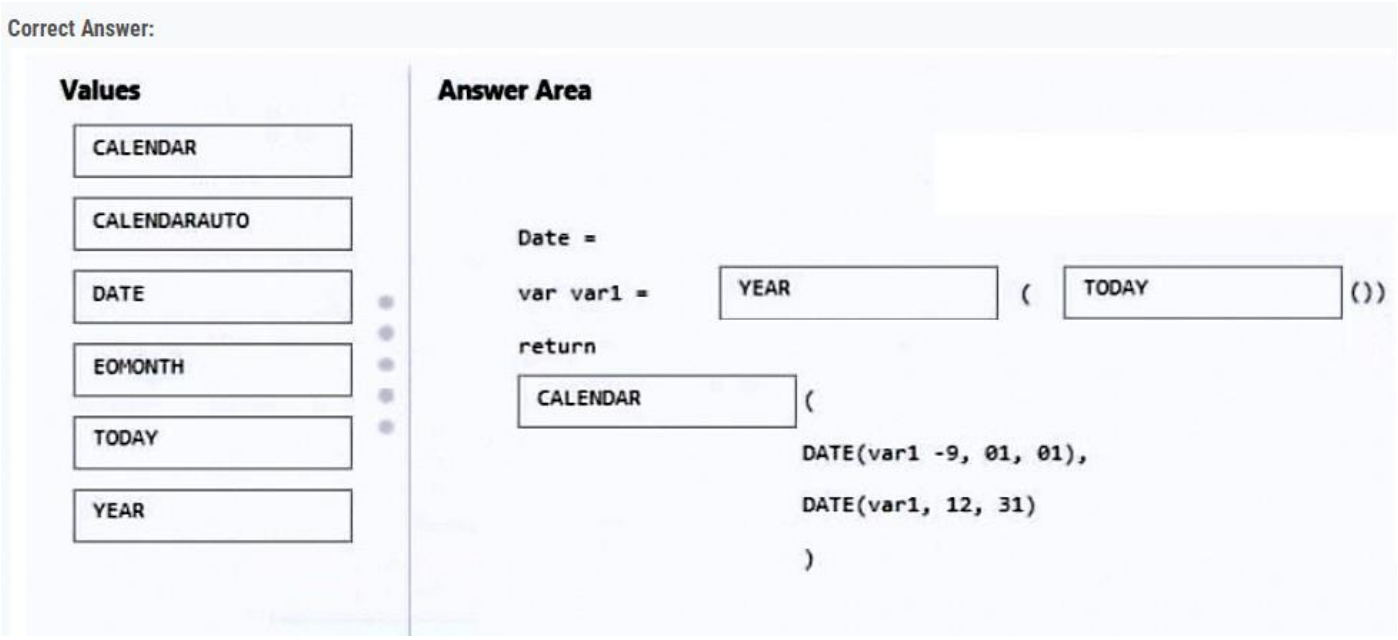
Question 155 CertyIQ

DRAG DROP -
You need create a date table in Power BI that must contain 10 full calendar years, including the current year.
How should you complete the DAX expression? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Box 1: YEAR -

Get the current year.

Box 2: TODAY -

TODAY returns the current date.

Box 3: CALENDAR -

CALENDAR returns a table with a single column named ‚€Date‚€ containing a contiguous set of dates. The range of dates is from the specified start date to the specified end date, inclusive of those two dates.

The following formula returns a table with dates between January 1st, 2005 and December 31st, 2015.

CALENDAR (

DATE (2005, 1, 1),

DATE (2015, 12, 31)

Reference:

https://dax.guide/calendar/

Question 156

CertyIQ

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have a Power BI report that imports a date table and a sales table from an Azure SQL database data source. The sales table has the following date foreign keys:

- Due Date
- Order Date
- Delivery Date

You need to support the analysis of sales over time based on all the date foreign keys.
Solution: You create measures that use the USERELATIONSHIP DAX function to filter sales on the active relationship between the sales table and the date table.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer: NO

You can't use USERELATIONSHIP() to filter on an active relationship, but need additional innactive relationships

Instead: Solution: From the Fields pane, you rename the date table as Due Date. You use a DAX expression to create Order Date and Delivery Date as calculated tables.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/relationships-active-inactive

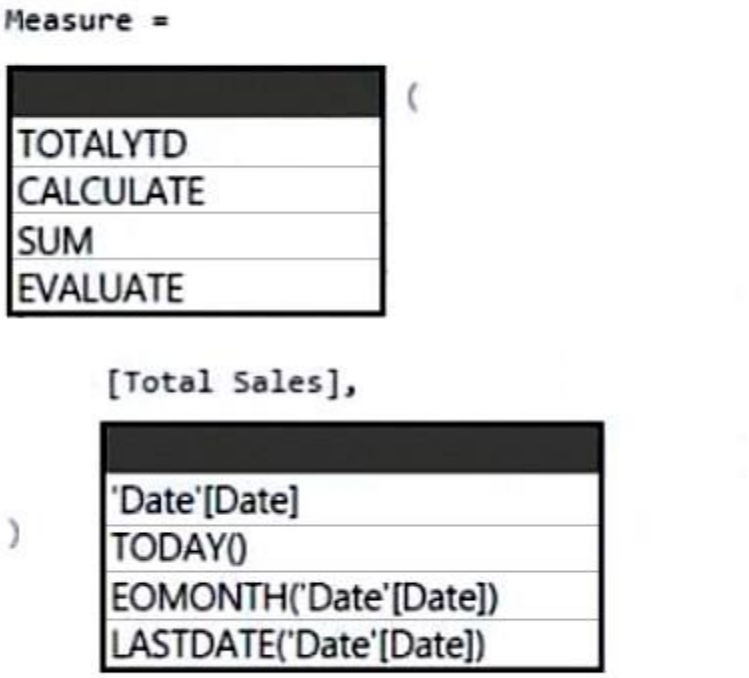
Question 157

CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You have a Power BI report that contains a measure named Total Sales.
You need to create a new measure that will return the sum of Total Sales for a year up to a selected date.
How should you complete the DAX expression? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

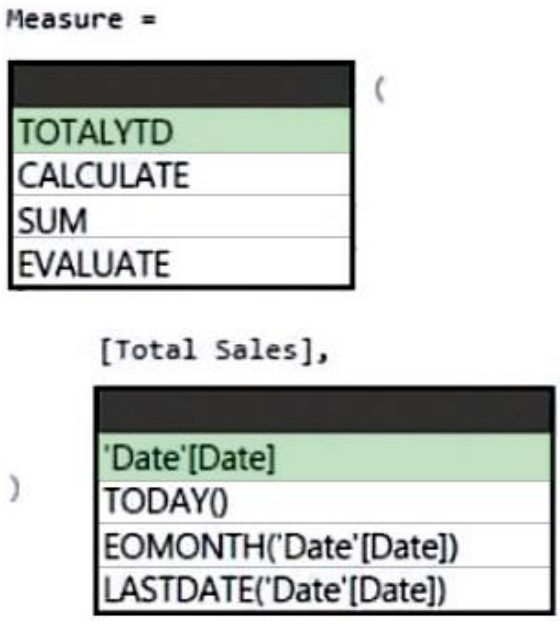
Hot Area:

Answer Area



Correct Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Box 1: TOTALYTD -
TOTALYTD evaluates the specified expression over the interval which begins on the first day of the year and ends with the last date in the specified date column after applying specified filters.
Syntax: TOTALYTD (
<Expression>,
<Dates>
[, <Filter>]
[, <YearEndDate>]
Expression - The expression to be evaluated.
Dates - The name of a column containing dates or a one column table containing dates.
Example:
TOTALYTD (-- 2007-01-01 : 2007-05-12
[Sales Amount],
'Date'[Date]
Box 2: 'Date'[Date]
Reference:
https://dax.guide/totalytd/

Question 158

CertyIQ

DRAG DROP -
You are modifying a Power BI model by using Power BI Desktop.
You have a table named Sales that contains the following fields.

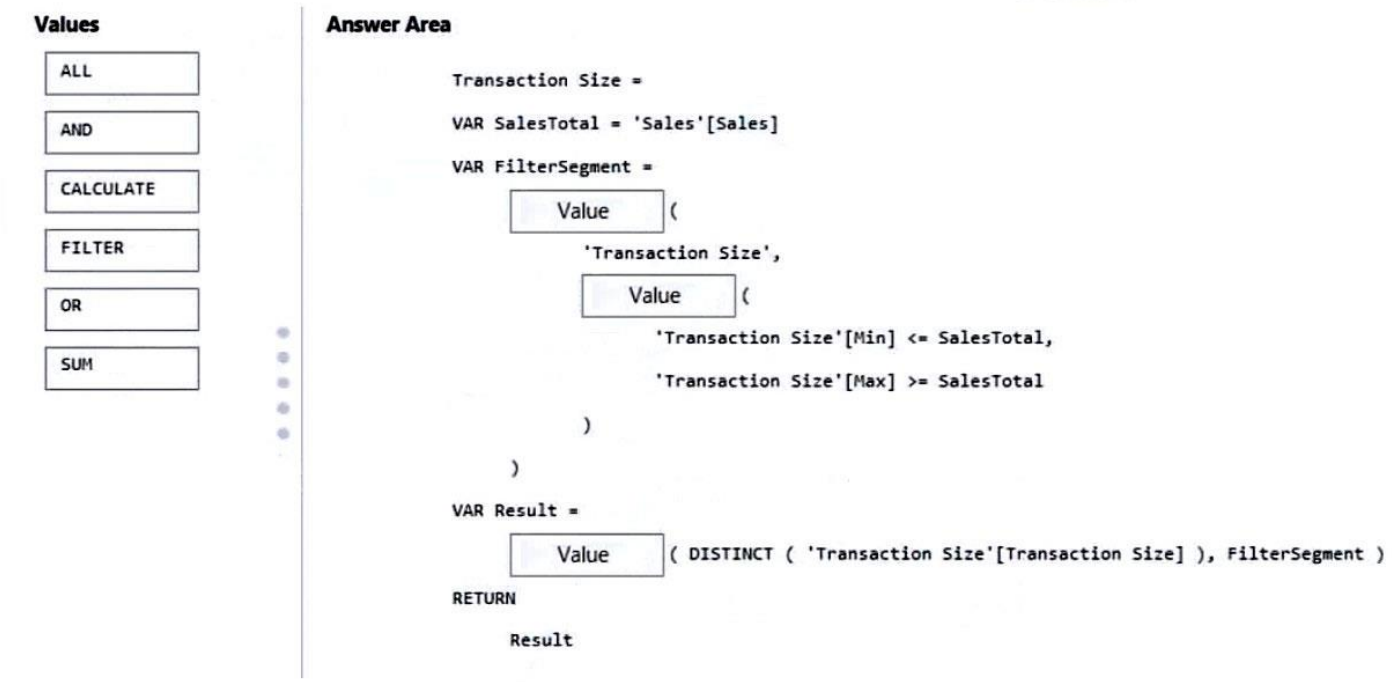
Name	Data type
Transaction ID	Whole Number
Customer Key	Whole Number
Sales Date Key	Date
Sales Amount	Whole Number

You have a table named Transaction Size that contains the following data.

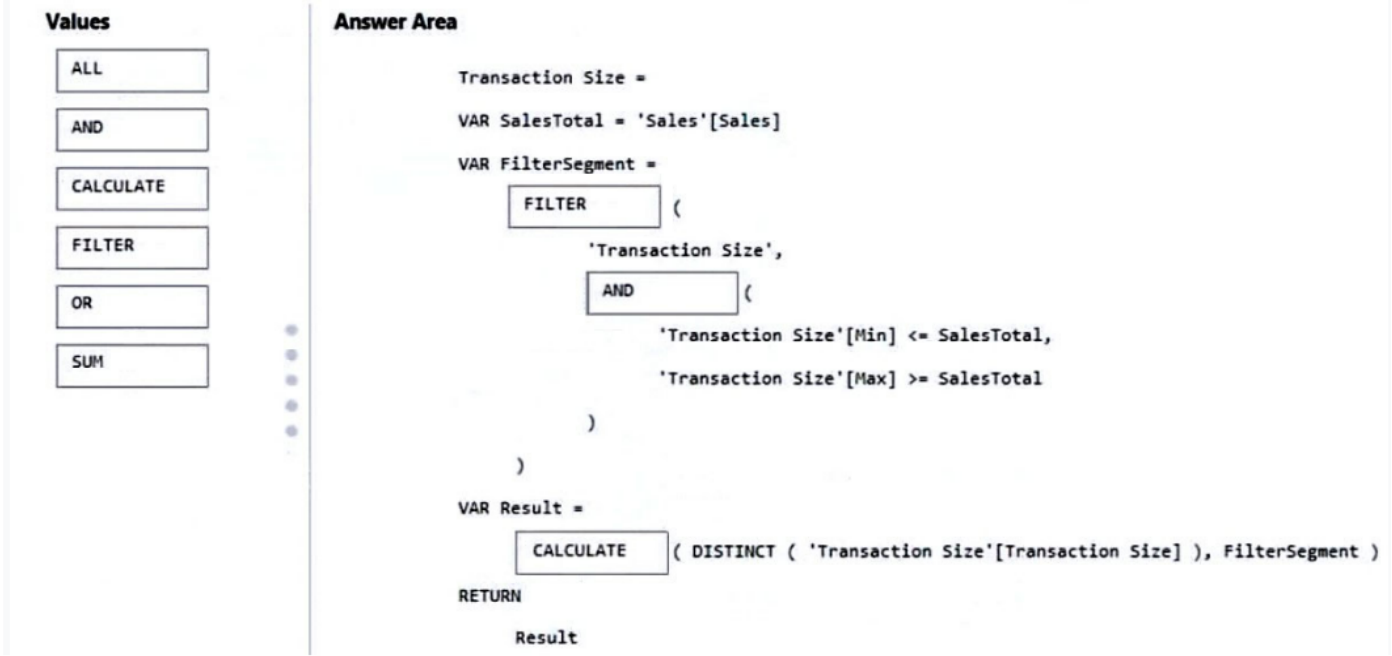
Transaction Size ID	Transaction Size	Min	Max
1	Small	0	10,000
2	Medium	10,001	100,000
3	Large	100,001	999,999,999

You need to create a calculated column to classify each transaction as small, medium, or large based on the value in Sales Amount.
How should you complete the code? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all.
You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Explanation:

Correct Answer:

FILTER / AND / CALCULATE

Tested.

FILTER needs to followed by table reference ,

AND is needed to check the limits , and

CALCULATE because needs to be followed by expression such as distinct in this case

Question 159

CertyIQ

You have a Power BI report for the procurement department. The report contains data from the following tables.

Table name	Source	Description	Column name	Approximate record count
Suppliers	Microsoft Dynamics 365	A list of all the suppliers approved for use by the company.	• ID • Name • Country	100,000
LineItems	Microsoft Dynamics 365	All individual purchases made by employees across the company. An average of five line items per invoice.	• ID • Invoice ID • Invoice Date • Supplier ID • Description • Units • Price per Unit • Discount • Price	1,000,000,000

There is a one-to-many relationship from Suppliers to LineItems that uses the ID and Supplier ID columns.
The report contains the visuals shown in the following table.

Name	Used field	Filter

Supplier usage by count and value of invoices	`Suppliers[ID]`
	`Suppliers[Name]`
	`LineItems[Invoice ID]`
	`LineItems[Price]`
		None

Spend by supplier location	`Suppliers[Country]` `LineItems[Price]`	*None*
Top 10 largest invoices last month	`LineItems[Invoice ID]` `LineItems[Price]`	`LineItems[Invoice Date]` in last calendar month

You need to minimize the size of the dataset without affecting the visuals.
What should you do?

A. Merge Suppliers and LineItems.

B. Remove the LineItems[Description] column.

C. Remove the rows from LineItems where LineItems[Invoice Date] is before the beginning of last month.

D. Group LineItems by LineItems[Invoice ID] and LineItems[Invoice Date] with a sum of LineItems[Price].

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

Remove a column that is not used in the visuals reduces the size of the dataset.

Incorrect:

Not A: Merging the tables would increase the dataset.

Not C: Two of the visuals need historical data.

Not D: Grouping would not affect size.

Question 160 CertyIQ

You have a Power BI report for the marketing department. The report reports on web traffic to a blog and contains data from the following tables.

Table name	Source	Description	Column name
Posts	Blog RSS feed	An XML representation of all the blog posts from your company's website	• Publish Date • URL • Title • Full Text • Summary
Traffic	Website logs	Activity data from your company's entire website	• DateTime • URL Visited • IP Address • Browser Agent • Referring URL

There is a one-to-many relationship from Posts to Traffic that uses the URL and URL Visited columns.
The report contains the visuals shown in the following table.

Name	Used field	Filter
Top 10 blog posts of all time	Posts[Title] Traffic[DateTime]	*None*
Top 10 blog posts from the last seven days	Posts[Title] Traffic[DateTime]	Traffic[DateTime] is in the last 7 days
Blog visits over time	Traffic[DateTime] Traffic[URL Visited]	Traffic[URL Visited] contains "blog"
Top 10 external referrals to the blog of all time	Traffic[Referring URL]	Traffic[URL Visited] contains "blog" AND Traffic[Referring URL] does not start with "/"

The dataset takes a long time to refresh.
You need to modify Posts and Traffic queries to reduce load times.
Which two actions will reduce the load times? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE:
Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Remove the rows in Posts in which Posts[Publish Date] is in the last seven days.

B. Remove the rows in Traffic in which Traffic[URL Visited] does not contain blog.

C. Remove Traffic[IP Address], Traffic[Browser Agent], and Traffic[Referring URL].

D. Remove Posts[Full Text] and Posts[Summary].

E. Remove the rows in Traffic in which Traffic[Referring URL] does not start with "/".

Explanation:

Correct Answer:

B: Only blog posts rows are useful for the visuals.

D: These two columns are not used in the visuals and can be removed.

Incorrect:

Not A: Three visuals need historical data.

Not C: Traffic[Referring URL] is used in one of the visuals and therefore cannot be removed.

Not E: These rows are used in 3 visuals.

End of Part 4

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