



Power BI

Interview Questions





Q1) Which Power BI visualization type is suitable for displaying part-to-whole relationships?

- a. Line Chart
 - b. Gauge
 - c. Funnel Chart
 - d. Scatter Plot
- Ans. c) Funnel Chart

Q2) How do you add data labels to a visual in Power BI?

- a. From the "Format" pane
 - b. Right-click on the visual
 - c. Drag and drop a field onto the visual.
 - d. Use the "Data Labels" option in the toolbar
- Ans. d) Use the "Data Labels" option in the toolbar

Q3) Which type of visualization is suitable for comparing values across different categories over time?

- a. Pie Chart
 - b. Funnel Chart
 - c. Line Chart
 - d. Waterfall Chart
- Ans. c) Line Chart

Q4) What is the significance of the "Waterfall Chart" in Power BI?

- a. It shows hierarchical data.
 - b. It displays trends over time
 - c. It illustrates incremental changes in values.
 - d. It represents geographical data
- Ans. c) It illustrates incremental changes in values

Q5) How can you create custom tooltips in Power BI?

- a. By selecting a built-in tooltip style
 - b. By modifying the "Tooltip" field in the "Fields" pane
 - c. By using the "Format" pane
 - d. By using the "Tooltip" option in the visual's toolbar
- Ans. b) By modifying the "Tooltip" field in the "Fields" pane



Q6) Which visualization is suitable for comparing values across two different measures in Power BI?

- a. Line Chart
- b. Dual-Axis Chart
- c. Radar Chart
- d. Bubble Chart

Ans. b) Dual-Axis Chart

Q7) Which visualization type is used to display a trend or relationship between two numeric variables?

- a. Scatter Plot
- b. Gauge
- c. Funnel Chart
- d. Donut Chart

Ans. a) Scatter Plot

Q8) What is the role of the "Analytics" pane in Power BI?

- a. To access advanced analytics features
- b. To format visuals
- c. To add custom visuals
- d. To create calculated columns

Ans. a) To access advanced analytics features

Q9) Which visualization type in Power BI is suitable for displaying geographical data?

- a. Funnel Chart
- b. Treemap
- c. Map
- d. Waterfall Chart

Ans. c) Map

10) What type of chart is most suitable for displaying the distribution of a single numeric variable, such as sales amounts over different categories?

- a. Line Chart
- b. Pie Chart
- c. Scatter Plot
- d. Bar Chart

Ans. d) Bar Chart



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Q11) In Power BI, which visualization is used to display a hierarchical view of data, typically for organizational structures or product categories?

- a. Line Chart
 - b. Matrix
 - c. Funnel Chart
 - d. Tree Map
- Ans. d) Tree Map

Q12) Which chart is appropriate for comparing individual data points across categories and is effective in showing parts of a whole?

- a. Gauge Chart
 - b. Stacked Bar Chart
 - c. Waterfall Chart
 - d. Radar Chart
- Ans. b) Stacked Bar Chart

Q13) What is a CALCULATE function?

Ans. The CALCULATE function is very simple. It is a wrapper that evaluates an expression in a modified filter context. What does that mean? You can evaluate functions and then preset filter contexts.

For e.g. Think about being able to use a WHERE clause in SQL. You want to limit results to where $X = Y$ or $Z > 100$, for instance. CALCULATE allows you to pass these WHERE clause-type parameters into your DAX formula in an explicit way, which means that they will always apply, regardless of any other context.



Q14) Explain this formula.

```
"AverageScore" = CALCULATE(AVERAGE('Grades'[Score]))
```

Ans. AverageScore is the name of the implicit measure. CALCULATE wraps that function into a larger function. That's what the parenthesis in front of AVERAGE and on the other side of the first right parenthesis are doing. Then AVERAGE function is used to find the average of Score column from Grades table.

Q15) Difference between SUM and SUMX?

Ans. SUM and SUMX are different functions that serve different purposes. You should use SUM when you want to sum up a single column of values that are already in your data model, and use SUMX when you want to sum up an expression that involves calculations or logic on each row of a table.

Q16) What is the purpose of aggregations in Power BI?

Ans. Aggregations in Power BI are used to summarize and present data at different levels of granularity, enhancing performance by pre calculating summary values for large datasets.

Q17) How do you create an aggregation in Power BI?

Ans. Aggregations are created by defining a table at a higher granularity and specifying the aggregation functions for the desired measures.



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Q18) How is a measure different from a calculated column in Power BI?

Ans. A measure is a dynamic calculation applied at the visualization level, while a calculated column is a static calculation applied at the data model level. Measures are more flexible and respond to user interactions.

Q19. Explain the difference between CALCULATE and FILTER functions in DAX.

Ans. CALCULATE is used to modify or filter the context in which an expression is evaluated, while FILTER is used to create a table that is a subset of a table or expression.

Q20 How can you merge queries in Power BI using Power Query?

Ans. To merge queries, use the "Merge Queries" option. Select the common column in both tables, right-click, and choose "Merge Queries." Define the relationship type and join conditions.

What is the purpose of Power BI Power Query Editor?

Ans. Power Query Editor is a tool within Power BI Desktop that allows users to shape and transform data before loading it into the data model. It provides a graphical interface for data preparation tasks.