Hi Amar,

As I mentioned in my earlier email, *Risk Factor Extended* was already too large, and my expectation was to reduce its footprint — moving less-used attributes out, not adding more columns in.

Expanding the table from 85 to 104 columns is counterproductive and goes against best practices in **dimensional modeling**, particularly for DirectQuery models. Dimensions are meant to stay lean and optimized for lookups, not serve as large repositories of descriptive data.

Widening the dimension introduces several issues:

* **Higher scan cost** – Databricks must process more data for every query, even when most columns aren’t used.
* **Slower distinct-value queries** – Power BI frequently runs SELECT DISTINCT queries to populate slicers; with more columns and higher cardinality, these queries become significantly slower.
* **Heavier joins** – Larger dimensions increase join complexity and reduce execution plan efficiency.
* **Reduced parallelism and caching efficiency** – Wider tables make it harder for Databricks to optimize query distribution and reuse results.
* **Complex maintenance** – Larger metadata footprints make tuning, caching, and monitoring more difficult.

Overall, increasing the table’s width does not improve performance — it directly impacts query speed and scalability. Keeping the dimension compact and purpose-specific is essential for optimal performance in DirectQuery mode.

Best regards,  
 **Julio Diaz**