

# POWER-BI SCENARIO BASED QUESTIONS

## QUESTION 31 - 35

- License in Power-BI
- Rank on the basis of 2 columns
- Calculate Running total without Date
  - Lookup value
  - Dynamic Filter

**- MAYURI .D.**

## **QUESTION 31**   Related to License in Power-BI

### **1. As a developer, which license we should have in Power-BI?**

Pro license is required for Power-BI developers.

### **2. What are the different kinds of license available in Power-BI?**

3 kinds of license are available.

Pro License which is user based.

Premium per user License which is also per user based.

Premium License which is capacity based.

### **3. Tell the difference between PRO/ PREMIUM/ PREMIUM PER USER license**

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PRO License	PREMIUM License	PREMIUM PER USER License (PPU)
As a developer, Pro License is a must. It is a per user based subscription.	It is a capacity based license, like if you have user base >10000 then Premium license is a good option.	It is also a user based license. It includes some of the advanced features of Power-BI.
It costs around \$13 USD per user per month.	It costs around \$33k USD per month with user base 10000.	It costs around \$20 USD per user per month.
Dataset refresh can be done 8 times a day.	Dataset refresh can be done 48 times a day.	Dataset refresh can be done 48 times a day plus unlimited API refreshers.
It supports model size till 1GB.	It supports model size up to 400GB.	It supports model size up to 100GB.
You can share reports internally and externally if allowed. Create and use workspaces, Power-BI apps and embed in sharepoint online.	To use this license, you still need PRO license for “App Workspace”. So the App workspace is called as Premium Workspace.	Microsoft introduced PPU for companies not that big in their user base to use a premium capacity option but still want to use premium functionalities.

## QUESTION 32 Rank on the basis of 2 columns

### SAMPLE TABLE

customer ▼	state ▼	population ▼
Ankur	Delhi	500
Amar	Delhi	900
Shashank	Delhi	1000
Akash	Assam	1500
Abhinav	Assam	2500
Saurabh	Chennai	600
Prashant	Chennai	4000
Shubhum	Chennai	6000

population  
table

Ranking on basis of 1 column state



```
1 Rank = MAX(population[state])
```

customer	state	population	Rank
Abhinav	Assam	2500	Assam
Akash	Assam	1500	Assam
Prashant	Chennai	4000	Chennai
Saurabh	Chennai	600	Chennai
Shubhum	Chennai	6000	Chennai
Amar	Delhi	900	Delhi
Ankur	Delhi	500	Delhi
Shashank	Delhi	1000	Delhi

## Ranking on basis of 2 column state and population

```
1 Rank2 =  
2 VAR max_state = MAX(population[state])  
3 VAR final_rank = RANKX(FILTER(ALL(population), population[state] = max_state),  
  [total population],,DESC,Dense)  
4 RETURN final_rank
```

customer	state	population	Rank2
Abhinav	Assam	2500	1
Akash	Assam	1500	2
Prashant	Chennai	4000	2
Saurabh	Chennai	600	3
Shubhum	Chennai	6000	1
Amar	Delhi	900	2
Ankur	Delhi	500	3
Shashank	Delhi	1000	1

## QUESTION 33

Calculate running total without Date

### SAMPLE TABLE

productID	sales
100	2000
101	5000
102	1000
103	6500
104	3500

Sales table

Rank on the basis of Total sales

```
1 Ranking = RANKX(ALL(sales[productID],sales[sales]),[Total sales],,DESC,Dense)
```

productID	Total sales	Ranking
103	6500	1
101	5000	2
104	3500	3
100	2000	4
102	1000	5



Calculate total running using Rank

```
Total running = CALCULATE([Total sales],FILTER(ALL(sales), sales[Ranking] <= MAX(sales[Ranking])))
```

productID	Total sales	Ranking	Total running
103	6500	1	6500
101	5000	2	11500
104	3500	3	15000
100	2000	4	17000
102	1000	5	18000

## **QUESTION**

### **34(1)**

How RELATED() and LOOKUPVALUE() are different?

In RELATED(), there should be a relationship between two tables that is dim and fact table.

In LOOKUPVALUE(), there is no need to have relationship between tables. It works without relationship

## QUESTION 34(2)

Create a calculated column to show discounts of product when there is no relationship between two tables

### SAMPLE TABLE

Product table

product_name ▾	launch_date ▾	price ▾
Iphone11	30 September 2019	42000
Iphone12	11 October 2020	56000
Iphone13	24 September 2021	68000
Iphone14	28 September 2022	80000

discount table

product_name ▾	discount % ▾
Iphone11	20
Iphone12	15
Iphone13	10
Iphone14	5



```
1 Discount% = LOOKUPVALUE(discount[discount %],discount[product_name],  
2 'Product'[product_name])
```

product_name ▾	launch_date ▾	price ▾	Discount% ▾
Iphone11	30 September 2019	42000	20
Iphone12	11 October 2020	56000	15
Iphone13	24 September 2021	68000	10
Iphone14	28 September 2022	80000	5

**QUESTION 35** Create a dynamic filter where a second filter gives the option to select data from 3 different columns based on the first filter

## SAMPLE TABLE

Sample table

product_category ▼	region ▼	salesperson ▼	sales ▼
electronics	north	alice	1000
clothing	south	bob	1500
electronics	east	charlie	1200
clothing	west	alice	2000
furniture	north	bob	1800

## STEP 1—

Go to Modelling tab → new parameter → fields

Name your parameter. → drag the fields that need to be filter in first slicer has header. → Check the box as add a slicer. → create

What will your variable adjust?

Fields

Name

Parameter

Add and reorder fields

product\_category

region

salesperson

☒ Add slicer to this page

Fields

Search

> discount

> Parameter

> population

> Product

> sales

> sales1

> sales2

sample

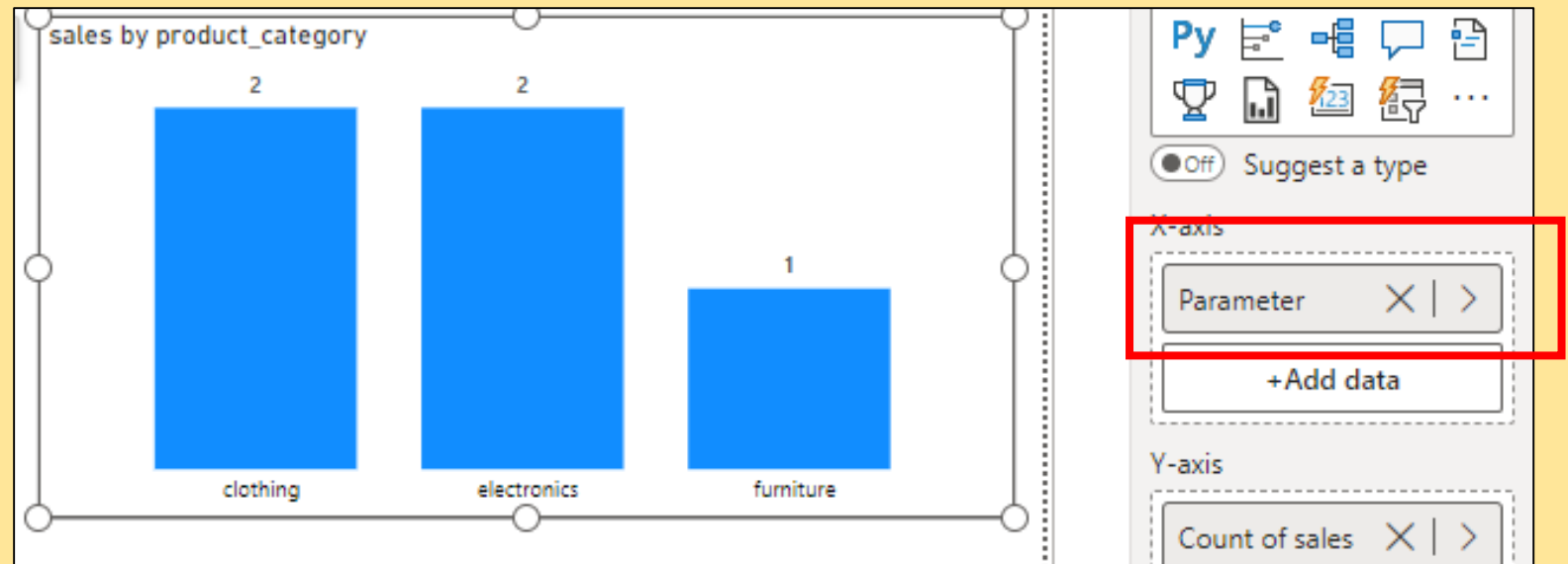
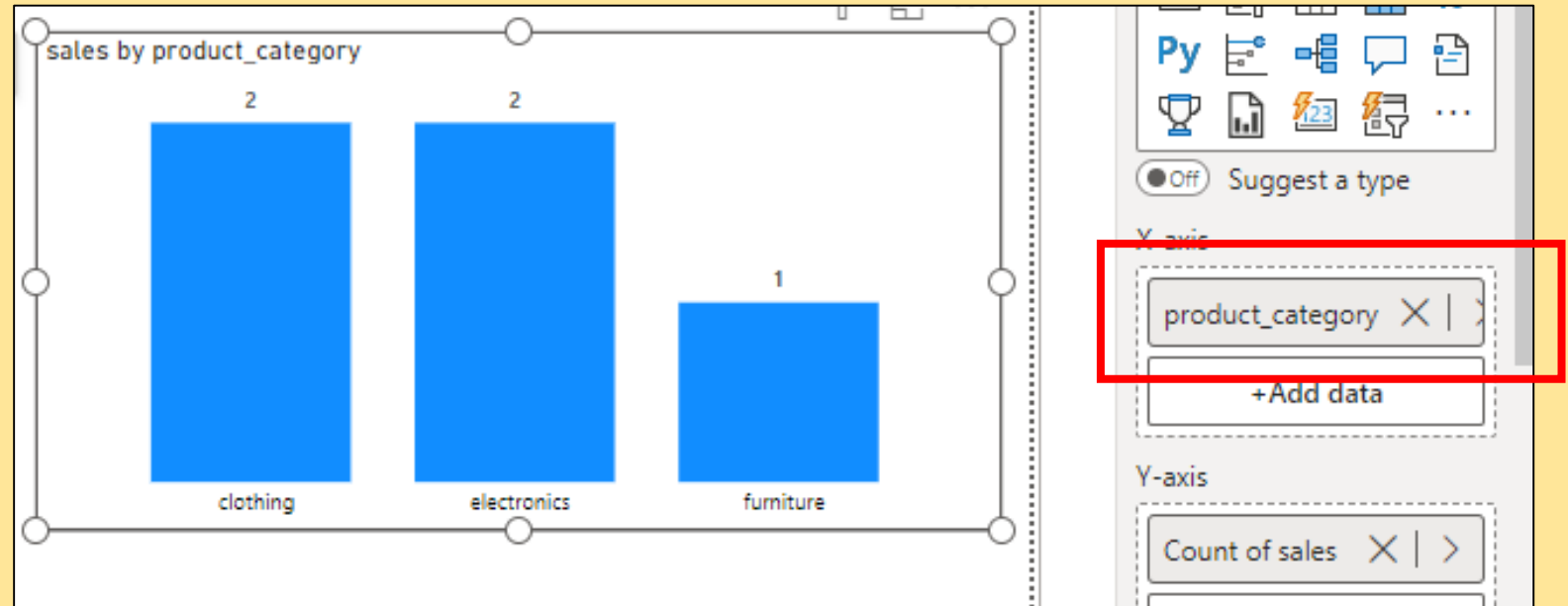
- ☒ product\_category
- ☒ region
- ☐ sales
- ☒ salesperson

Create

Cancel

STEP 2—

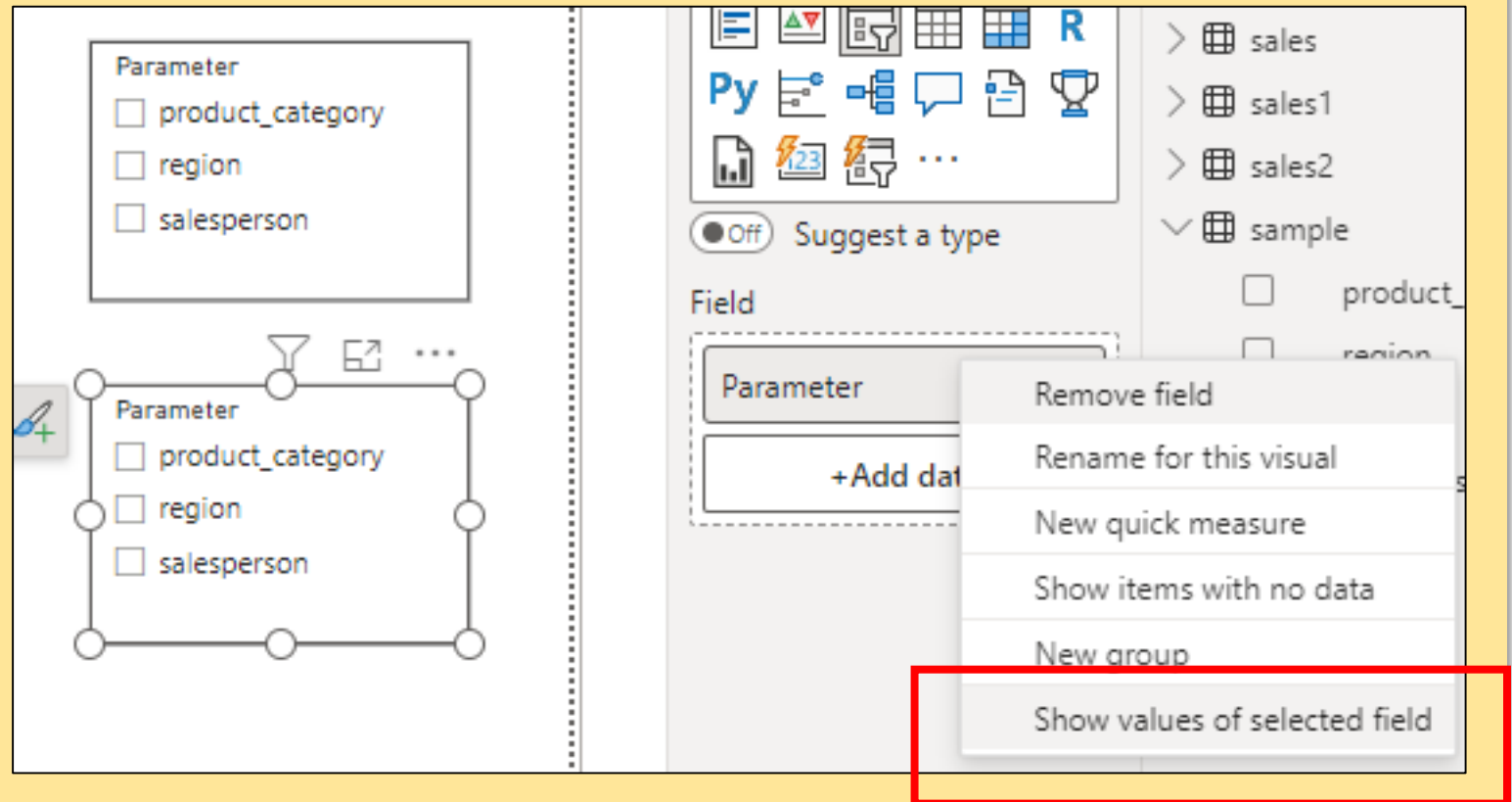
Drag the parameter  
instead of category field  
on axis



STEP 3—

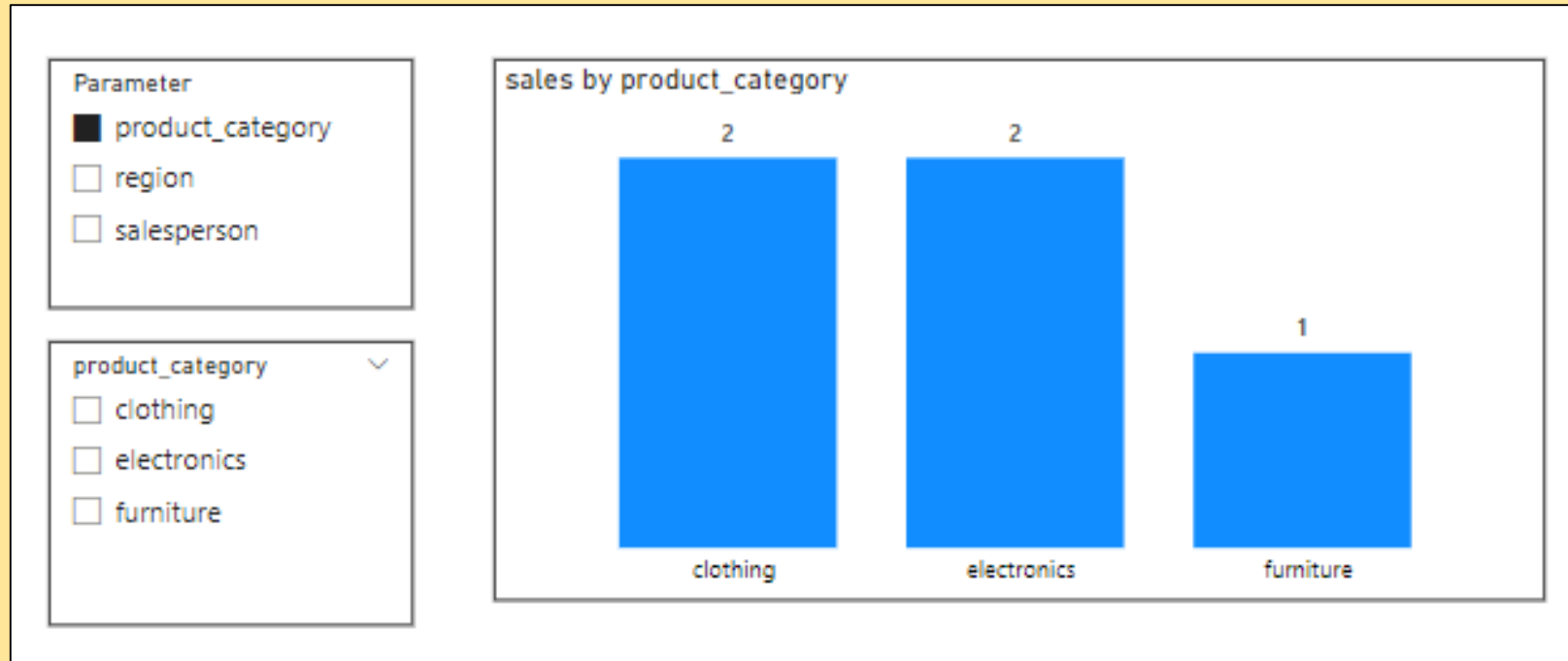
Copy and paste the parameter slicer.

Select 2<sup>nd</sup> slicer → right click on parameter field → select “show value of selected field”





OUTPUT--- 2<sup>nd</sup> slicer changes as you select the first slicer options



**THANK YOU**

**- MAYURI .D.**