

- **Vendor: Microsoft**
- **Exam Code: DA-100**
- **Exam Name: Analyzing Data with Microsoft Power BI**
- **Part of New Questions from [PassLeader](#) (Updated in [May/2021](#))**

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NEW QUESTION 136

You create a report by using Microsoft Power BI Desktop. The report uses data from a Microsoft SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) cube located on your company's internal network. You plan to publish the report to the Power BI Service. What should you implement to ensure that users who consume the report from the Power BI Service have the most up-to-date data from the cube?

- A. a subscription
- B. a scheduled refresh of the dataset
- C. an OData feed
- D. an On-premises data gateway

Answer: D

Explanation:

When you've created dynamic reports in Power BI Desktop, you can share them by publishing to your Power BI site. When you publish a Power BI Desktop file with a live connection to a tabular model to your Power BI site, an on-premises data gateway must be installed and configured by an administrator.

NEW QUESTION 137

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. Remove unused columns from tables in the data model.
- C. Increase the number of times that the dataset is refreshed.
- D. Replace the default visuals with AppSource visuals.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-use-directquery>

NEW QUESTION 138

You have a Power BI dataset that contains a table named Temperature Readings. Temperature

Readings contains the columns shown in the following table:

.....

The table has 12 million rows. All the columns are needed for analysis. You need to optimize the dataset to decrease the model size. The solution must not affect the precision of the data. What should you do?

- A. Round the Longitude column two decimal places.
- B. Disable the Power Query load.
- C. Change the data type of the TempCelsius column to Integer.
- D. Split the Longitude column into two columns at the decimal point.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 139

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The filter is applied after the data is imported. Instead add a WHERE clause to the SQL statement.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/service-gateway-sql-tutorial>

NEW QUESTION 140

You create a parameter named DataSourceExcel that holds the file name and location of a Microsoft Excel data source. You need to update the query to reference the parameter instead of multiple hard-coded copies of the location within each query definition.

Solution: You modify the source step of the queries to use DataSourceExcel as the file path.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Parameterising a Data Source could be used in many different use cases. From connecting to different data sources defined in Query Parameters to load different combinations of columns.

<https://www.biinsight.com/power-bi-desktop-query-parameters-part-1/>

NEW QUESTION 141

You have a clustered bar chart that contains a measure named Salary as the value and a field named Employee as the axis. Salary is present in the data as numerical amount representing US dollars. You need to create a reference line to show which employees are above the median salary.

Solution: You create a median line by using the Salary measure.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

The 50th percentile is also known as the median or middle value where 50 percent of observations fall below.

https://dash-intel.com/powerbi/statistical_functions_median.php

NEW QUESTION 142

You have several reports and dashboards in a workspace. You need to grant all organizational users read access to a dashboard and several reports.

Solution: You enable included in app for all assets.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 143

You have multiple dashboards. You need to ensure that when users browse the available dashboards from powerbi.com, they can see which dashboards contain Personally Identifiable Information (PII). The solution must minimize configuration effort and impact on the dashboard design. What should you use?

- A. comments
- B. tiles
- C. Microsoft Information Protection sensitivity labels
- D. Active Directory groups

Answer: C

Explanation:

Microsoft Information Protection sensitivity labels provide a simple way for your users to classify critical content in Power BI without compromising productivity or the ability to collaborate. Sensitivity labels can be applied to datasets, reports, dashboards, and dataflows.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/admin/service-security-sensitivity-label-overview>

NEW QUESTION 144

You have a Power BI tenant. You have reports that use financial datasets and are exported as PDF files. You need to ensure that the reports are encrypted. What should you implement?

- A. dataset certifications
- B. row-level security (RLS)
- C. sensitivity labels
- D. Microsoft Intune policies

Answer: C

Explanation:

General availability of sensitivity labels in Power BI. Microsoft Information Protection sensitivity labels provide a simple way for your users to classify critical content in Power BI without compromising productivity or the ability to collaborate. Sensitivity labels can be applied on datasets, reports, dashboards, and dataflows. When data is exported from Power BI to Excel, PowerPoint or PDF files, Power BI automatically applies a sensitivity label on the exported file and protects it according to the label's file encryption settings. This way your sensitive data remains protected no matter where it is.

<https://powerbi.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/announcing-power-bi-data-protection-ga-and-introducing-new-capabilities/>

NEW QUESTION 145

Your company plans to completely separate development and production assets such as datasets, reports, and dashboards in Microsoft Power BI. You need to recommend an application lifecycle strategy. The solution must minimize access to production assets and prevent end users from viewing the development assets. What should you recommend?

- A. Create production reports in a separate workspace that uses a shared dataset from the development workspace. Grant the end users access to the production workspace.
- B. Create one workspace for development. From the new workspace, publish an app for production.
- C. Create a workspace for development and a workspace for production. From the production workspace, publish an app.
- D. In one workspace, create separate copies of the assets and append DEV to the names of the copied assets. Grant the end users access to the workspace.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Use different work stages (Development, Test, and Production). Deploy from the Development workspace.

<https://visualbi.com/blogs/microsoft/powerbi/application-lifecycle-management-power-bi/>

NEW QUESTION 146

You have a Power BI dashboard that monitors the quality of manufacturing processes. The dashboard contains the following elements:

- A line chart that shows the number of defective products manufactured by day.
- A KPI visual that shows the current daily percentage of defective products manufactured.

You need to be notified when the daily percentage of defective products manufactured exceeds 3%. What should you create?

- A. a Q&A visual
- B. a subscription
- C. a smart narrative visual
- D. an alert

Answer: D

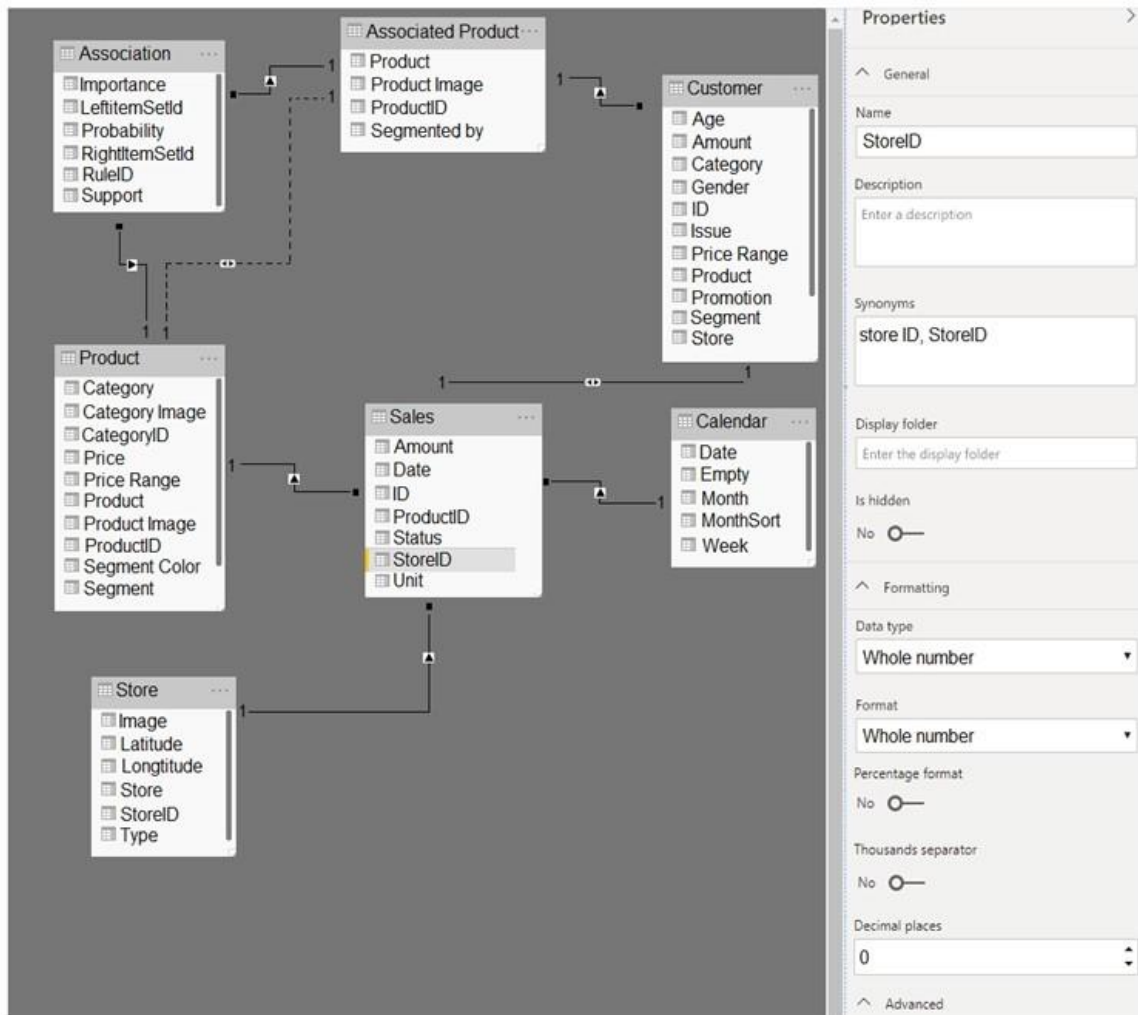
Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/consumer/end-user-alerts>

NEW QUESTION 147

HotSpot

You have the Power BI 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.

Answer Area

When a table visual is added to a blank report page and populated by using the StoreID field from the Sales table, a **[answer choice]** is displayed.

	▼
distinct count of the StoreID values	
list of all the StoreID values	
list of the distinct StoreID values	
sum of the StoreID values	

Adding a page filter of `Sales[StoreID] = 1` will filter the values displayed on the page from **[answer choice]**.

	▼
all the tables related to the Sales table	
only the Sales table	
only the Store table	
the Sales table and the Customer table	

Answer:

Answer Area

When a table visual is added to a blank report page and populated by using the StoreID field from the Sales table, a **[answer choice]** is displayed.

distinct count of the StoreID values
list of all the StoreID values
list of the distinct StoreID values
sum of the StoreID values

Adding a page filter of `Sales[StoreID] = 1` will filter the values displayed on the page from **[answer choice]**.

all the tables related to the Sales table
only the Sales table
only the Store table
the Sales table and the Customer table

NEW QUESTION 148

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:

Results Messages														
	Sales RowID	Product Key	OrderDate Key	OrderDate	Customer Key	SalesTerritory Key	SalesOrder Number	SalesOrder LineNumber	Order Quantity	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 related 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	Integer	Unique identifier of an order
SalesOrderLineNumber	Integer	Unique identifier of a line within an order
OrderQuantity	Integer	Quantity of 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.

Answer Area

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

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The SalesRowID and AuditID columns can be removed from the model without impeding the analysis goals.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Both the OrderDateKey and OrderDate columns are necessary to perform the basket analysis.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The TaxAmt column must retain the current number of decimal places to perform the basket analysis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation:

<https://finance-bi.com/power-bi-basket-analysis/>

NEW QUESTION 149

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.)

Answer Area

Sales PYTD =

VAR startyear =

STARTOFYEAR (PREVIOUSYEAR ('Date' [Date]))

VAR enddate =

LASTDATE (Sales[Date]) - 365

RETURN

	▼	(Sales[Sales]),
CALCULATE (
DATESBETWEEN (
SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR (
SLIM (

	▼	('Calendar' [Date], startyear, enddate)
CALCULATE		
DATESBETWEEN		
SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR		
SLIM		

)

Answer:

Answer Area

Sales PYTD =

VAR startyear =

STARTOFYEAR (PREVIOUSYEAR ('Date' [Date]))

VAR enddate =

LASTDATE (Sales[Date]) - 365

RETURN

	▼ (Sales[Sales]),
CALCULATE (
DATESBETWEEN (
SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR (
SLIM (
	▼ ('Calendar'[Date], startyear, enddate)
CALCULATE	
DATESBETWEEN	
SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR	
SLIM	
)	

Explanation:

<https://www.kasperonbi.com/get-the-ytd-of-the-same-period-last-year/>

NEW QUESTION 150

Drag and 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	1.2 Column2	1.2 Column3	1.2 Column4	1.2 Column5	1.2 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.)

Actions

Rename the Attribute column as Year

Rename the Measure column as Year

Use the first row as headers

Use headers as the first row

Unpivot all the columns other than Measure

Transpose the table

Change the data type of the Year column to Date

Answer Area



Answer:

Actions

Rename the Attribute column as Year

Use the first row as headers

Use headers as the first row

Answer Area

Transpose the table

Unpivot all the columns other than Measure

Rename the Measure column as Year

Change the data type of the Year column to Date



Explanation:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/unpivot-columns-power-query-0f7bad4b-9ea1-49c1-9d95-f588221c7098>

NEW QUESTION 151

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