

MICROSOFT POWER BI MANUAL FOR DESKTOP

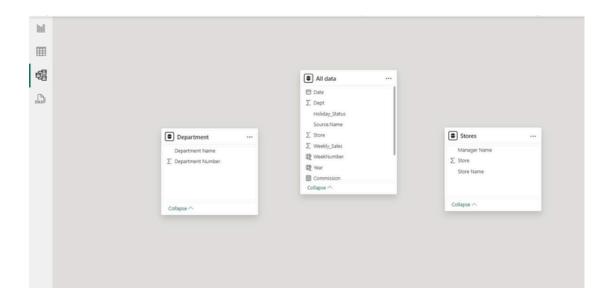
Data Modeling





Creating a data model

What is a data model?



This IS NOT a data model

- This is a collection of independent tables, which share no connections or relationships
- If you tried to visualize Current Sale, this is what you'd get





Database Normalization

The tables are connected via relationships, based on a common field \cdot Now Current Sales can be filtered using fields from the Lookup table

_	76.	•	
Department Name	CurrentSale	ľ	
Aquatics	67,400,285.51		
Arts & Crafts	21,773,750.43		
Astronomy	66,565,374.40		
Automotive	13,924,659.09	ı	
Baby Essentials	111,569,458.03		
Bakery	53,932,127.36		
Beauty & Cosmetics	128,912,417.47		
Bedding & Bath	130,038,975.66		
Beverages	139.06		
Bicycles & Accessories	2,352,575.63		
Books & Magazines	38,897,216.08		
Business Books	197,663,588.55	ľ	
Camping & Outdoors	19,446,709.84		
Cleaning Supplies	6,182.87		
Collectibles	195,216,073.03		
Commercial Kitchen	299,461,722.85		
Dairy & Eggs	5,236,160.15		
Deli	10,211,053.43		
Eco-Friendly Goods	31,292,100.42		
Educational Supplies	19,747,611.13		
Electronics	20,229,881.83		
Total	4,448,332,866.70	_	

Now this is a data model

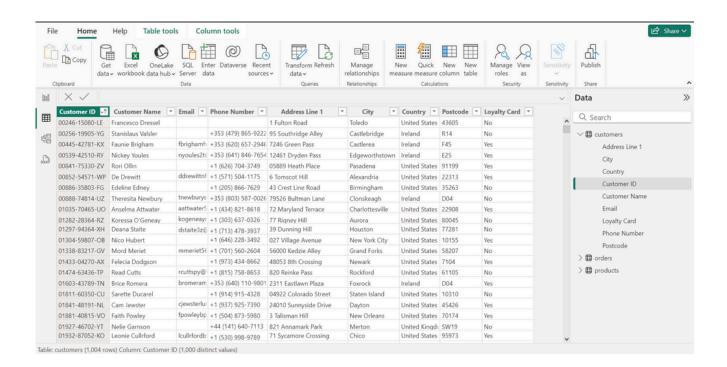


Database normalization

Normalization

Normalization is the process of organizing the tables and columns in a relational database to reduce redundancy and preserve data integrity. It's commonly used to:

- Eliminate redundant data to decrease table sizes and improve processing speed & efficiency
- Minimize errors and anomalies from data modifications (inserting, updating or deleting records)
- Simplify queries and structure the database for meaningful analysis



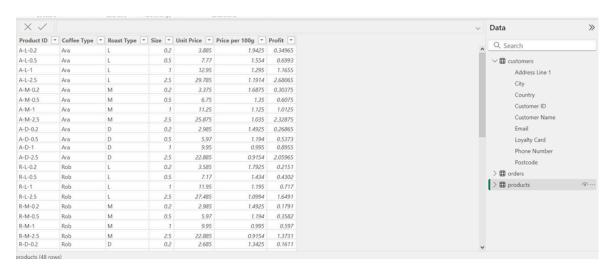
Models that aren't normalized contain redundant, duplicate data. Selection of the first column shows that there are some duplicates present in the data.



Facts and dimensions table

Data models generally contain two types of tables: fact ("data") tables, and dimension ("lookup") tables:

- Fact tables contain numerical values or metrics used for summarization (sales, orders, transactions, pageviews, etc.)
- Dimension tables contain descriptive attributes used for filtering or grouping (products, customers, dates, stores, etc.)



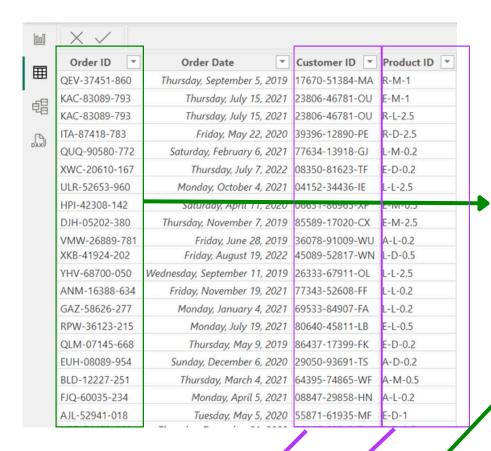
This **Fact table** contains quantity values, along with product id and other fields



This **Calendar Lookup** table contains attributes about each date (month, year, quarter, etc.)



Primary Keys and foreign keys



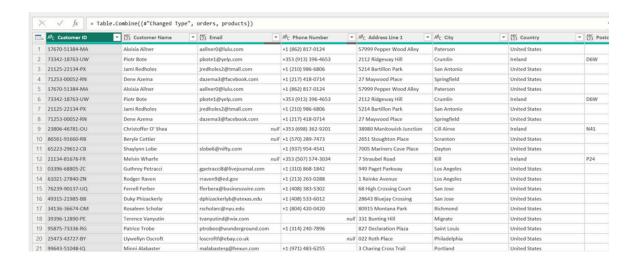
These are **primary keys (PK)** They uniquely identify each row of the table, and relate to foreign keys in fact tables

These are foreign keys (FK)
They contain multiple
instances of each value, and
relate to primary keys in
dimension tables

00246-15080-LE		Email	Phone Number
	Francesco Dressel		
00256-19905-YG	Stanislaus Valsler		+353 (479) 865-9222
00445-42781-KX	Faunie Brigham	fbrighamhg@blog.com	+353 (620) 657-2946
00539-42510-RY	Nickey Youles	nyoules2t@reference.com	+353 (641) 846-7654
00841-75330-ZV	Rori Ollin		+1 (626) 704-3749
00852-54571-WP	De Drewitt	ddrewittnf@mapquest.com	+1 (571) 504-1175
00886-35803-FG	Edeline Edney		+1 (205) 866-7629
00888-74814-UZ	Theresita Newbury	tnewburys@usda.gov	+353 (803) 587-0026
01035-70465-UO	Anselma Attwater	aattwater5u@wikia.com	+1 (434) 821-8618
01282-28364-RZ	Koressa O'Geneay	kogeneayrd@utexas.edu	+1 (303) 637-0326
01297-94364-XH	Deana Staite	dstaite3z@scientificamerican.com	+1 (713) 478-3937
01304-59807-OB	Nico Hubert		+1 (646) 228-3492
01338-83217-GV	Mord Meriet	mmeriet56@noaa.gov	+1 (701) 560-2604
01433-04270-AX	Felecia Dodgson		+1 (973) 434-8662
01474-63436-TP	Read Cutts	rcuttspy@techcrunch.com	+1 (815) 758-8653
01603-43789-TN	Brice Romera	bromeramj@list-manage.com	+353 (640) 110-9801
01811-60350-CU	Sarette Ducarel		+1 (914) 915-4328
01841-48191-NL	Cam Jewster	cjewsterlu@moonfruit.com	+1 (937) 925-7390
01881-40815-VO	Faith Powley	fpowleybp@dyndns.org	+1 (504) 873-5980
01927-46702-YT	Nelie Garnson		+44 (141) 640-7113
	00841-75330-ZV 00852-54571-WP 00886-35803-FG 00888-74814-UZ 01035-70465-UO 01282-28364-RZ 01297-94364-XH 01304-59807-OB 01338-83217-GV 01433-04270-AX 01474-63436-TP 01603-43789-TN 01811-60350-CU 01841-48191-NL 01881-40815-VO	00841-75330-ZV Rori Ollin 00852-54571-WP De Drewitt 00886-35803-FG Edeline Edney 00888-74814-UZ Theresita Newbury 01035-70465-UO Anselma Attwater 01282-28364-RZ Koressa O'Geneay 01297-94364-XH Deana Staite 01304-59807-OB Nico Hubert 01338-83217-GV Mord Meriet 01433-04270-AX Felecia Dodgson 01474-63436-TP Read Cutts 01603-43789-TN Brice Romera 01811-60350-CU Sarette Ducarel 01841-48191-NL Cam Jewster 01881-40815-VO Faith Powley 01927-46702-YT Nelie Garnson	00841-75330-ZV Rori Ollin 00852-54571-WP De Drewitt ddrewittnf@mapquest.com 00886-35803-FG Edeline Edney 00888-74814-UZ Theresita Newbury tnewburys@usda.gov 01035-70465-UO Anselma Attwater aattwater5u@wikia.com 01282-28364-RZ Koressa O'Geneay kogeneayrd@utexas.edu 01297-94364-XH Deana Staite dstaite3z@scientificamerican.com 01304-59807-OB Nico Hubert 01338-83217-GV Mord Meriet mmeriet56@noaa.gov 01473-04270-AX Felecia Dodgson 01474-63436-TP Read Cutts rcuttspy@techcrunch.com 01603-43789-TN Brice Romera bromeramj@list-manage.com 01811-60350-CU Sarette Ducarel 01841-48191-NL Cam Jewster cjewsterlu@moonfruit.com 01881-40815-VO Faith Powley fpowleybp@dyndns.org 01927-46702-YT Nelie Garnson

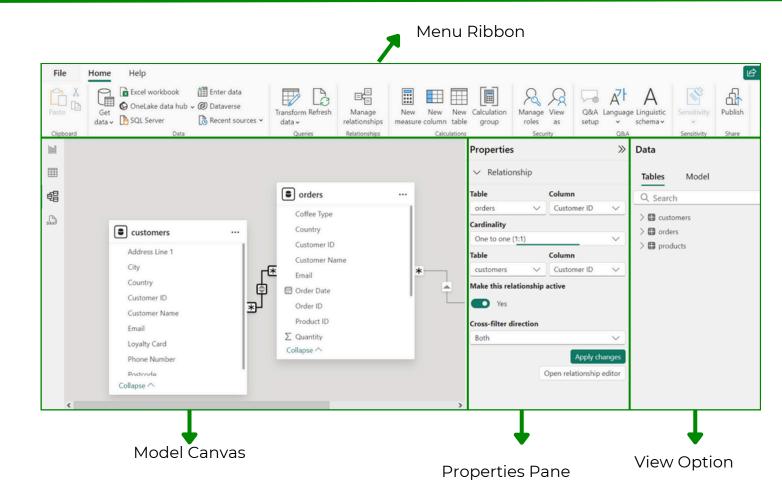


Relationships VS Merged Tables



Merging tables creates redundancy and often requires significantly more memory and processing power to analyze compared to a relational model with multiple small tables

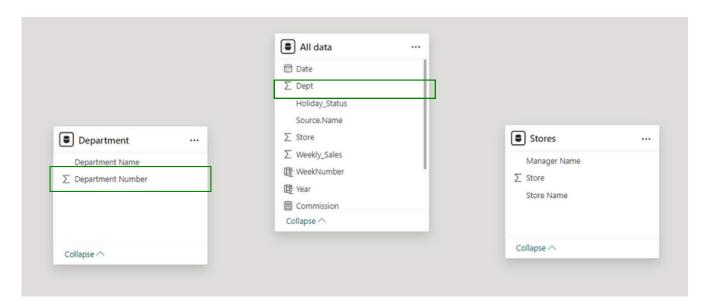
The model view



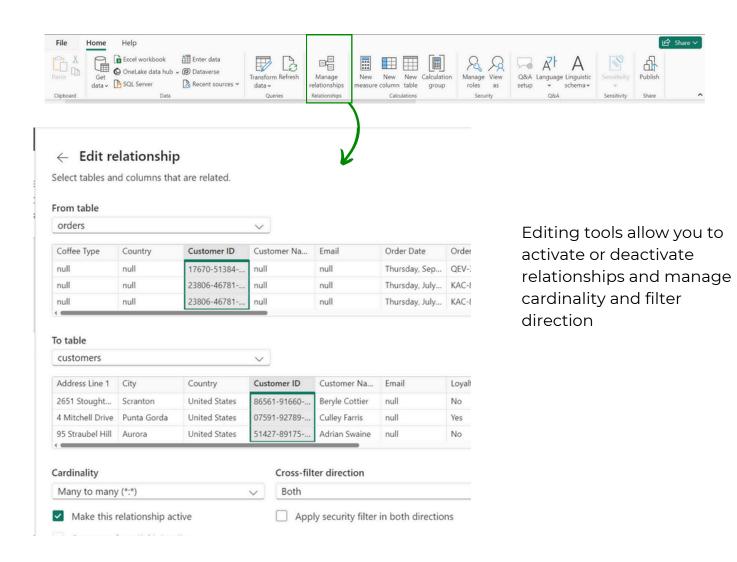


Creating Table Relationships

OPTION 1: Click and drag to connect primary and foreign keys within the **Model view**

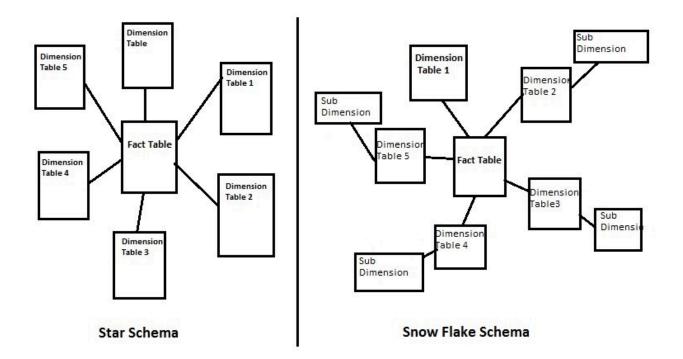


OPTION 2: Add or detect relationships using the Manage Relationships dialog box





Star and snowflake schema



A **star schema** is the simplest and most common type of data model, characterized by a single fact table surrounded by related dimension tables

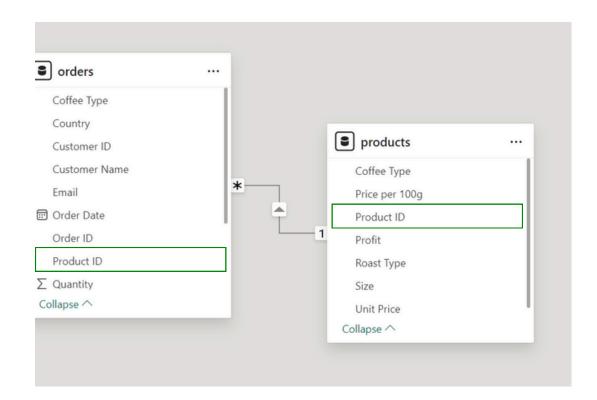
A **snowflake schema** is an extension of a star, and includes relationships between dimension tables and related sub-dimension tables



Relationship cardinality

Cardinality refers to the uniqueness of values in a column

 Ideally, all relationships in the data model should follow a one-to-many cardinality: one instance of each primary key, and many instances of each foreign key



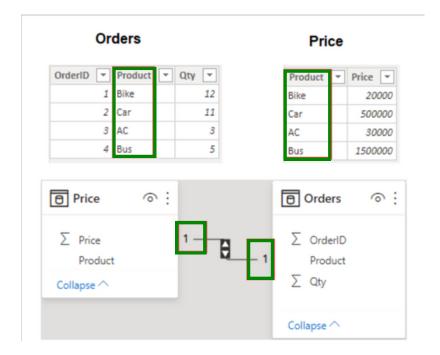
In this example there is only ONE instance of each Product ID in the Products table, since each row contains attributes of a single product. There are MANY instances of each Product ID in the orders table (noted by an asterisk *), since there are multiple sales for each product.



One-one cardinality

In a one-to-one relationship, the column in one table has only one instance of a particular value, and the other related table has only one instance of a particular value.

Both table contains only one instance of a value

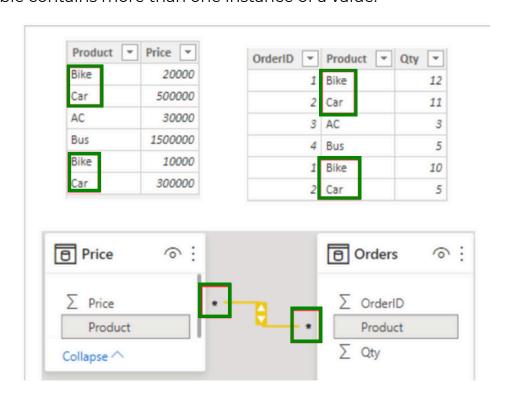


Many-many cardinality

With composite models, you can establish a many-to-many relationship between tables, which removes requirements for unique values in tables.

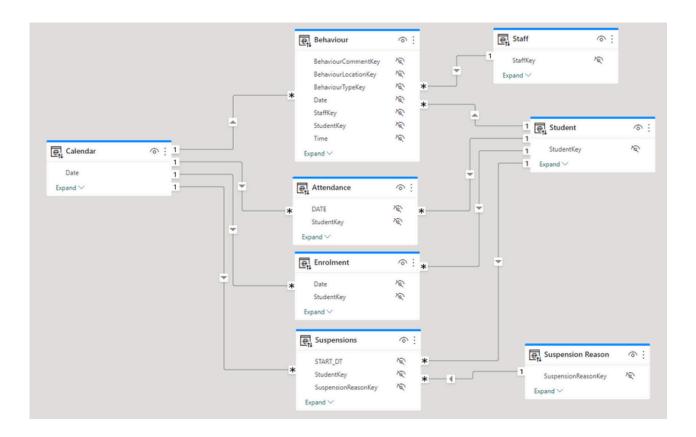
Composite model: Allows two or more data connections, including DirectQuery connections or Import mode.

*: Both table contains more than one instance of a value.





Connecting with multiple fact tables



There are four fact tables in this model

- Behaviour
- Attendance
- Enrolment
- Suspensions

Connecting multiple fact tables in a data model is a common scenario in data warehousing and BI. This approach is often used to analyze different types of events or transactions that share common dimensions.

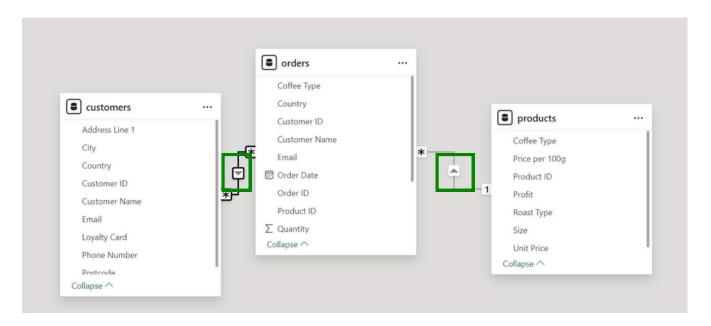


Filter Context and Flow

Here we have two data tables, connected to Territory Lookup

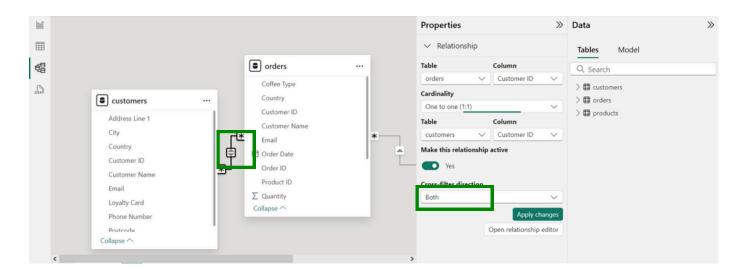
The arrows show the filter direction, and point from the one (1) side of the relationship to the many (*) side

- When you filter a table, that filter context is passed to any related "downstream" tables, following the arrow's direction
- Filter context CANNOT flow "upstream"



Bi directional filter

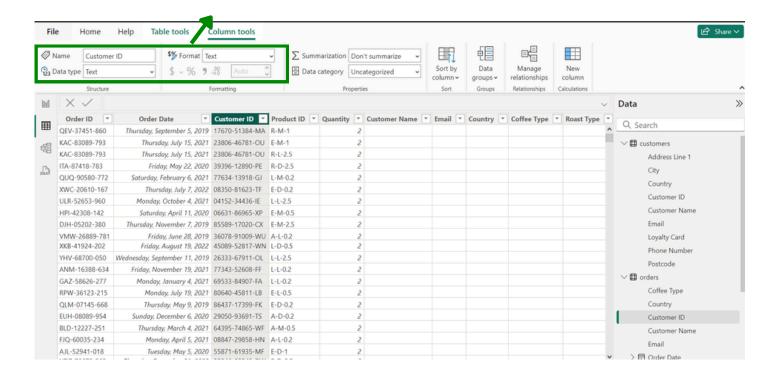
Updating the cross-filter direction from Single to Both allows filter context to flow in either direction

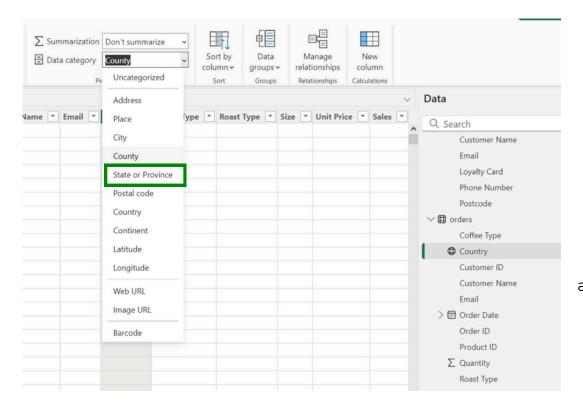




Data Formats and categories

Customize data formats from the Column tools menu in the **Data** view or the Properties pane in the **Model** view





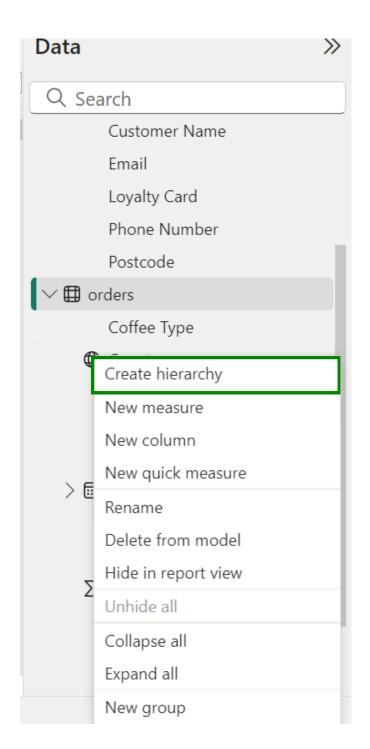
Assign data
categories for
geospatial fields,
URLs or barcodes.
This is commonly
used to help Power
BI map locationbased fields like
addresses, countries,
cities, coordinates,
zip codes, etc



Hierarchies

Hierarchies are groups of columns that reflect multiple levels of granularity

- For example, a Geography hierarchy might include Country, State and City fields
- Hierarchies are treated as a single item in tables and reports, allowing users to "drill up" and "drill down" through each level



In the Data pane, right-click a field and select Create hierarchy You can keep on adding hierarchy till you reach your desired outcome.
For example in case of a territory you will add continent, then country, city and area and so on.