

# Data Modeling in Power Bl

TRANSFORM YOUR DATA INTO DECISIONS!





# What is Data Modeling?

**Data modeling** is the process of organizing and structuring data from different sources into related tables using relationships, keys, and defined logic.

In Power BI, it involves designing a model where data tables are connected using relationships, and calculated metrics are created using **DAX** (**Data Analysis Expressions**).

A well-designed data model is the foundation of an effective Power BI report—it allows you to slice, filter, and aggregate your data accurately and efficiently.





# Why is It Important?

- Improves Performance: A properly structured model ensures faster calculations and report loading.
- Reduces Complexity: Clean relationships and schema design make it easier to build visuals and write DAX formulas.
- Supports Scalability: A solid model can handle growing datasets and multiple business questions.
- Ensures Accuracy: Reliable relationships prevent data duplication or misrepresentation.





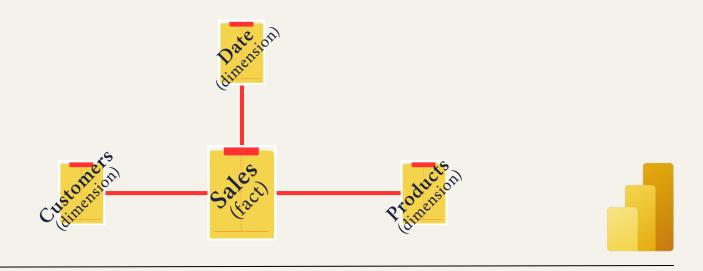
# Core Components of Data Modeling

#### 1. Tables: Fact and Dimension

- Fact Tables: Contain measurable data (sales, revenue, quantity). These are usually large and transactional.
- **Dimension Tables:** Contain descriptive attributes (date, product, region) that describe the facts.

#### **\* Example** – In a sales model:

- Sales is the fact table.
- Customers, Products, and Date are dimension tables.





#### 2. Keys: Primary Key & Foreign Key

- Primary Key: A unique identifier for each row within a table. It ensures data integrity within a single table.
- Foreign Key: It establishes a link between two tables by referencing the primary key of another table, maintaining relationships and consistency.

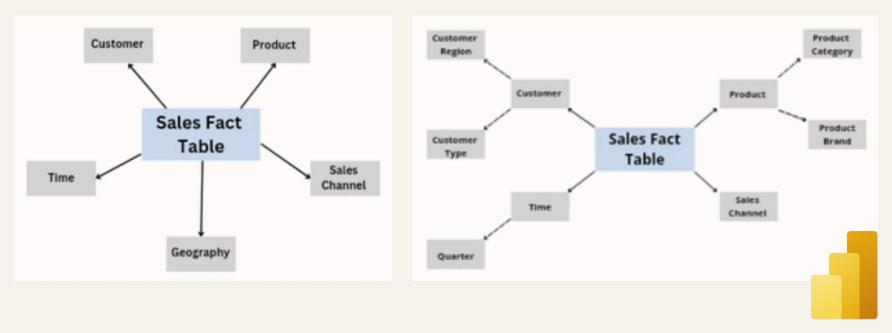
#### 3. Schema:

A structured framework for organizing and representing information. It can refer to the structure of a database.

- Star Schema: A central fact table connected directly to multiple dimension tables.
- Snowflake Schema: Dimension tables are further normalized into sub-dimensions.

Star Schema

Snowflake Schema





#### 4. Relationships Cardinality

Relationships define how tables are connected:

- One-to-One (1:1): One record in Table A matches one in Table B
- One-to-Many (1: or \*:1): One record in Table A matches many in Table B (most common)
- Many-to-Many (:): Multiple records in both tables match each other (use carefully!)
- Relationships also have cross-filter direction:
  - Single (one-way): Filters flow from dimension to fact
  - Both (bi-directional): Filters flow both ways—use only when necessary

#### 5. DAX (Data Analysis Expressions)

DAX is a powerful formula language used to:

- Create calculated columns & measures
- Perform aggregations, time intelligence, filtering, etc.
- Enhance your data model with logic-driven insights

Total Sales = SUM(Sales[Amount])

Sales LY = CALCULATE([Total Sales],

SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR('Date'[Date]))

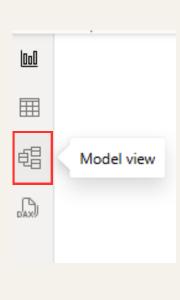


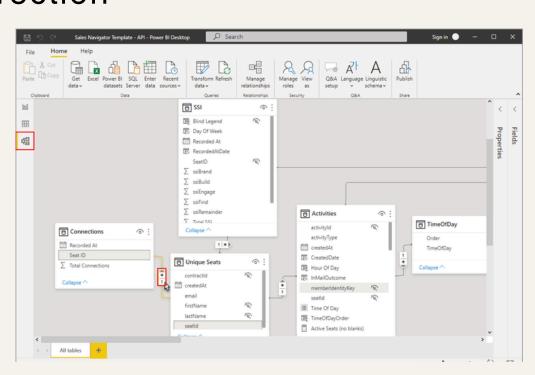
# How to Create Relationships

1. Automatically: When importing related tables, Power BI may auto-detect relationships.

#### 2. Manually:

- Go to Model View
- Drag a field from one table to the related field in another
- Or use Manage Relationships > New
- Define the tables, columns, cardinality, and filter direction









### Common Mistakes

- 1. Circular Relationships
- 2. Many-to-Many joins (without understanding)
- 3. Not setting proper cardinality
- 4. The relationship cannot be created because the columns do not have unique values.
- 5. Data type mismatch between columns

# **Best Practices**

- 1. Use Star Schema whenever possible
- 2. Hide unnecessary columns
- 3. Set relationships explicitly (don't always rely on Auto)
- 4. Validate with simple visuals before publishing
- 5. Document your model logic for teams





# THANK YOU!!!

STAY CONNECTED



SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS



SAVE FOR LATER



LIKE THIS POST

