

Incremental refresh in Power BI — everything you need to know

Tired of slow and inefficient data refresh process? Learn how to leverage the Incremental refresh feature to speed up and optimize the data refresh

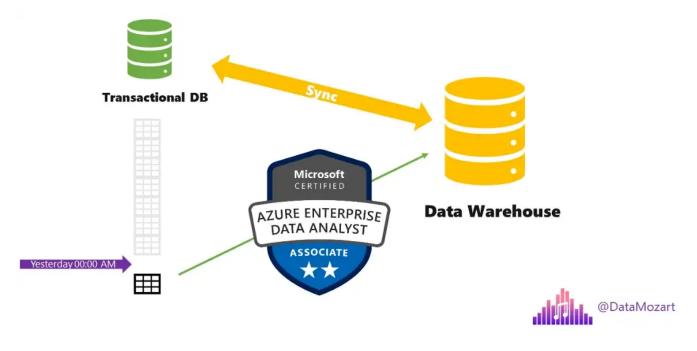


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How many times have you bragged about the following: oh, no, I need to refresh my fact table, but it takes soooo long...Maybe it was happening because you haven't used

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Incremental refresh is the process of loading new or updated data, after the previous data loading cycle!

Behind this definition, there are various important aspects to understand. First, why is incremental refresh so important? Well, imagine that you have a huge transactional database, where the main table contains millions of rows. In order to keep your analytic workloads in sync, you need to load the data from that transactional database into the data warehouse. So, imagine what would happen if you load the whole giant table each and every time?! Exactly, it will consume a lot of resources and may also have an impact on the transactional database:

Transactional DB Time and resourceconsuming Data Warehouse @DataMozart

Therefore, you should check and consume only those records that arrived or changed **AFTER** the last refresh process! This significantly reduces the pressure on the

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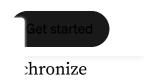






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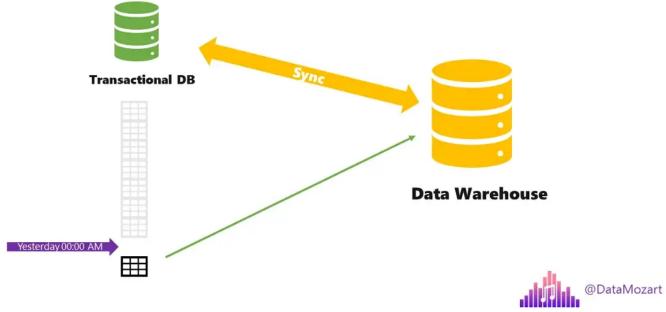


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Benefits of Incremental refresh

There are multiple advantages of implementing incremental refresh in your Power BI solution:

- Refreshes are faster obviously, as you operate with a smaller amount of data, the data loading process will run faster
- Reduced resources consumption again, handling a smaller chunk of data will help you decrease memory consumption and use other Power BI and data source system resources more efficiently
- Reliable refresh process if you decide to go "all-in" and against Incremental refresh, it may happen that long-running connections become vulnerable and non-

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Once you publish your data model to Power BI Service, each table contains one single partition. That partition contains all the rows, which for large tables data refresh, as we've already explained, may be overwhelming.

When you configure incremental refresh, Power BI will automatically partition your table — one partition will contain data that has to be refreshed frequently, while the other partition will hold rows that are not changing.

In the most simplified way, this is how the workflow should look with the incremental refresh in place:

Incremental Refresh Workflow

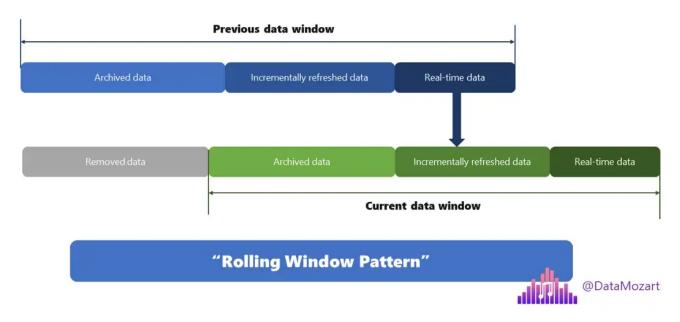


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As you may notice comparing the previous and current data window, the window is rolling and data that was considered real-time in the previous window, now become part of the incrementally refreshed partition. This is an ongoing process and is known

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- Date column a table to which you want to apply Incremental refresh, must contain a date column, that can be either date/time or integer data type. This is because you need to set up parameters for separating the data between partitions
- Query folding now, you're probably asking yourself: what is query folding? So, let's first explain this one. I've already written about it in more detail in this article, but, in a nutshell, query folding is the ability of Power Query to generate a single SQL query that will be executed on the SQL data source side. Why does query folding matter for the incremental refresh? Well, your date range parameters need to be translated to a WHERE clause in SQL, in order to separate data in relevant partitions. Therefore, without query folding, there is no WHERE clause, no partitioning possible, and consequentially no incremental refresh possible
- Single data source means, all your partitions must query data from a single source

Wait...There is more!

By leveraging a <u>Hybrid tables feature</u>, you can enhance a data refresh process even more. Essentially, the idea is to set the incremental refresh for the table, but set up the partition with the most recent data in DirectQuery mode, while keeping the older data in the partition that uses Import mode.

This way, you are getting the best of both worlds: blazing-fast performance for analytic queries over older data, and real-time synchronization with the latest data from the original data source. However, at this moment, the Hybrid tables feature is available only with Power BI Premium licenses.

Setting up Incremental refresh in Power BI

The first step in the configuration process is to define parameters and set their default values to be applied when filtering the data that should be loaded into the Power BI Desktop. You should keep this range short and include only the most recent data (3 days





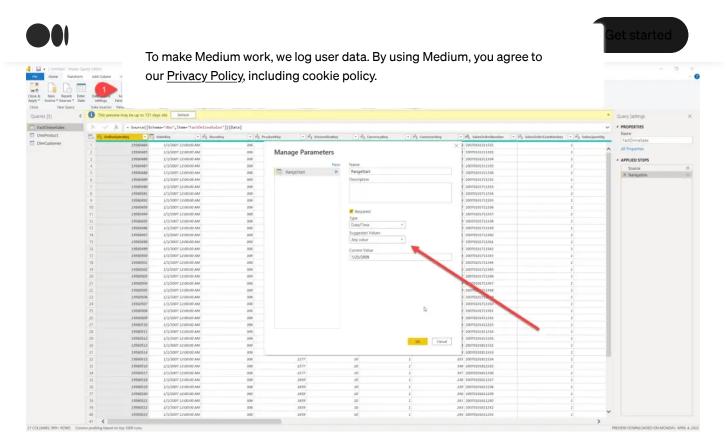


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Please keep in mind that you should use predefined RangeStart and RangeEnd names for your parameters. That way, Power BI "knows" that these parameters will be used for setting up the Incremental refresh.

The next step is to filter the data, based on our newly created parameters:

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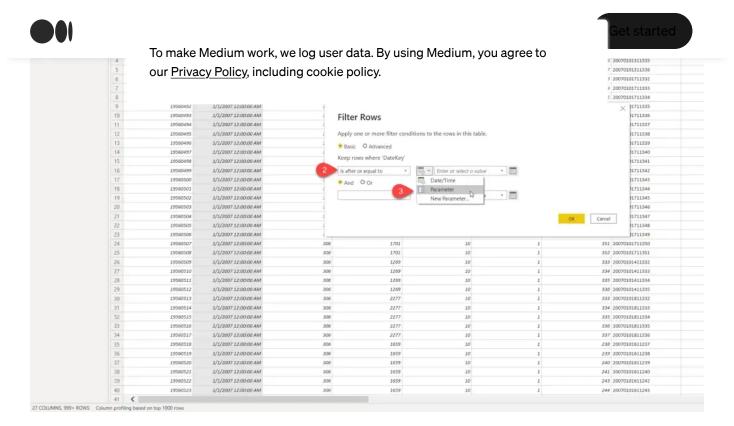


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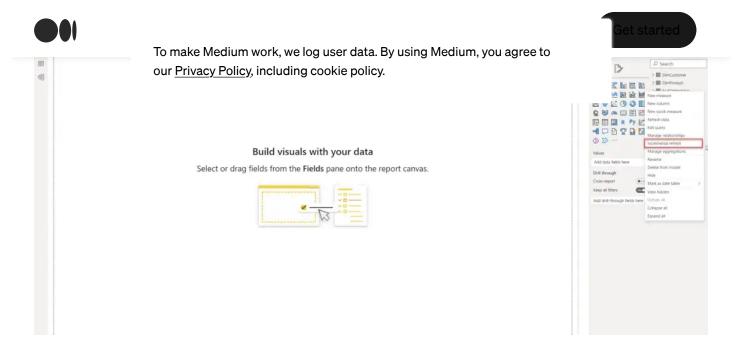
Watch out when setting the filter conditions — you should avoid using equality on both parameters (i.e. is after or equal to/is before or equal to), because that can fetch duplicated data and produce incorrect results in your report!

I can now hit Close&Apply in Power Query Editor and you may notice that Power BI will load only a small portion of data — in my case, instead of the original 12.6 million rows, this time only 36.000 rows will be loaded.

Now comes the crucial part of the workflow — we will define the incremental refresh policy for our giant fact table:

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Click on three dots next to a table name and select Incremental refresh

Once the Incremental refresh dialog window pops up, there are various options to choose from:

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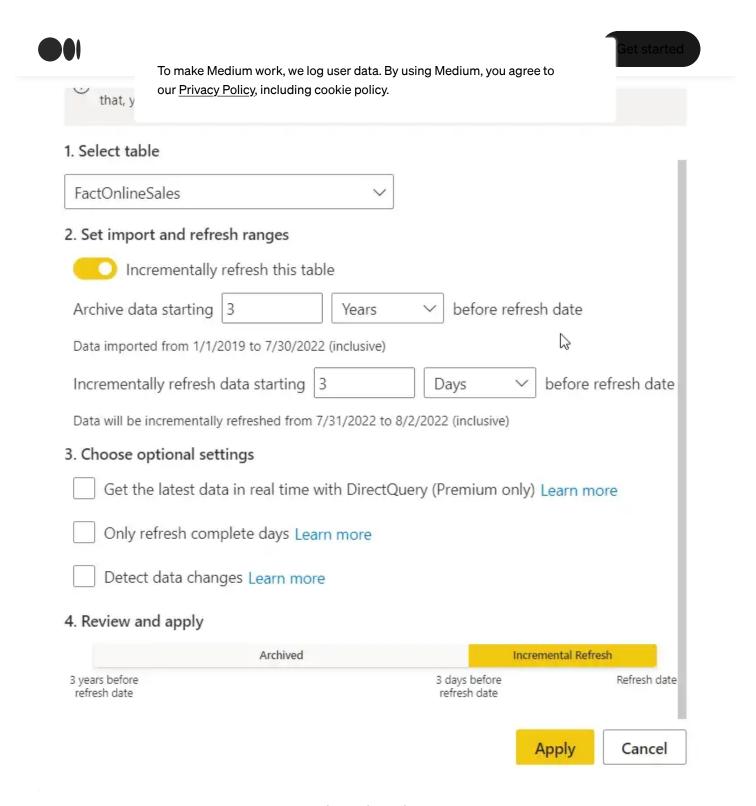


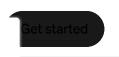
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After I toggled on Incrementally refresh this table property, I'll define the archive period (3 years in my example) and the period for which my incremental refresh policy will be applied (3 days). The cool thing is that you immediately see which dates will be

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Only refresh complete days option comes in very handy if you have your data refresh process scheduled for, let's say, 3 AM (assuming that at that time there is less pressure on the underlying data source), but you don't want to import into Power BI only these records that were inserted in the source system between midnight and 3 AM. With this option enabled, only records for completed days will be loaded.

Detect data changes may bring an even greater performance boost to the data refresh process because it enables the processing of only those records that were changed since the previous run. For this option to work, you need to have a specific column in the data source containing the information when the specific record was last time updated (for example, LastUpdated, LoadDate, and so on). This column must be the date/time data type and should not be the same column that you use for partitioning the fact table (in our case, it should not be the DateKey column).

Finally, if you scroll down, you can see your incremental refresh rolling window visualized:









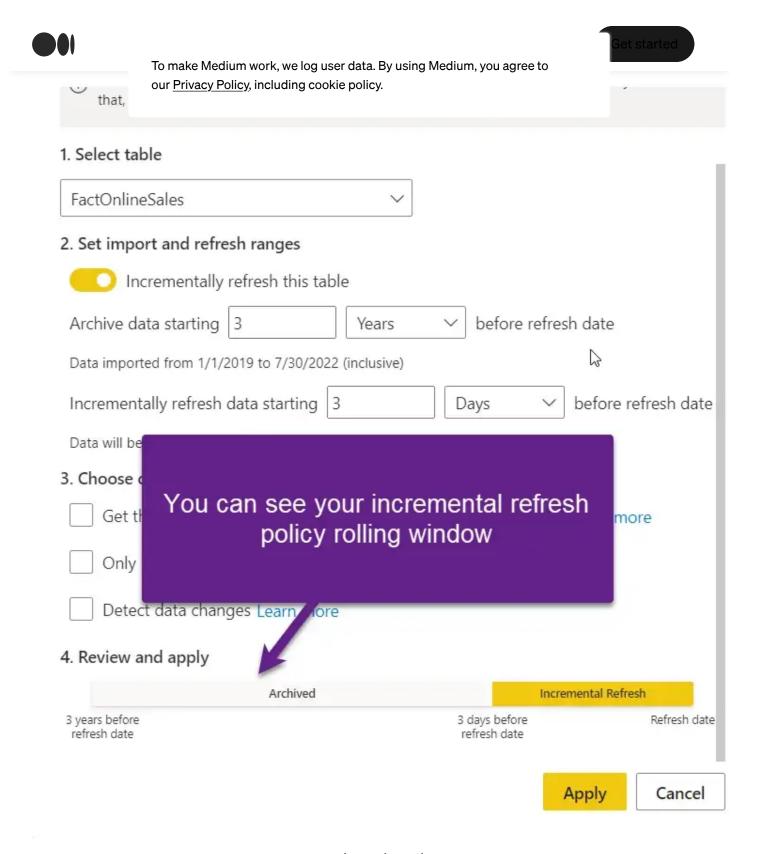


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Hit Apply and now I'm ready to publish the report and the dataset. Once the dataset is in the

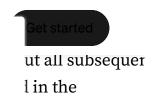






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incremental refresh policy will be loaded.

Conclusion

When you're dealing with relatively small data models, you may sneak without implementir an Incremental refresh for your data. However, once the data volumes begin to scale, Incremental refresh will quickly become your best friend in optimizing the data refresh process.

And, it's not only about the time needed for bringing the fresh data into your Power BI datasets, but also the resources needed to reprocess the whole gigantic tables.

Thanks for reading!

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