



PowerBI Relationships

TABLE RELATIONSHIPS IN POWER BI

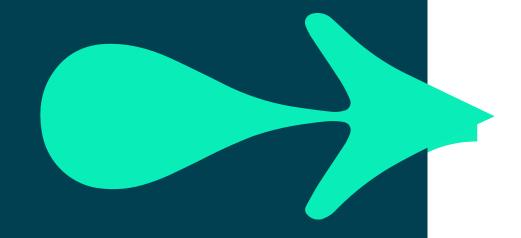
When data is held in more than one table, we need to define relationships between the tables.

Consider what the real-world relationship is between the data.

Consider how you want to use the data in each table.

- Filter
- Calculation
- Breakdown

Similar to a SQL Join.



Creating relationships

Power BI desktop can create relationships automatically via auto-detect.

These need to be verified.



Options Type Detection **GLOBAL** ✓ Automatically detect column types and headers for unstructured sources Data Load Relationships Power Query Editor ✓ Import relationships from data sources ① DirectQuery R scripting ☐ Update relationships when refreshing queries () Python scripting ✓ Autodetect new relationships after data is loaded (i) Security Time intelligence Privacy ✓ Auto Date/Time (i) Regional Settings **Background Data** Updates ✓ Allow data preview to download in the background Usage Data Parallel loading of tables Diagnostics ✓ Enable parallel loading of tables Preview features Auto recovery Q&A Report settings ✓ Turn on Q&A to ask natural language questions about your data (i) **CURRENT FILE** Data Load

Regional Settings

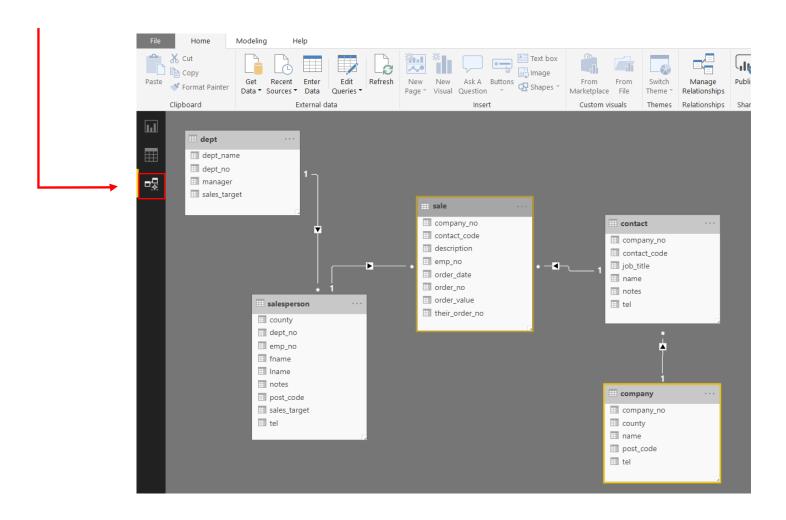


Demo

With QAStore.db

Q^ Creating relationships

Other mechanism is to create the relationships manually in the Model View.



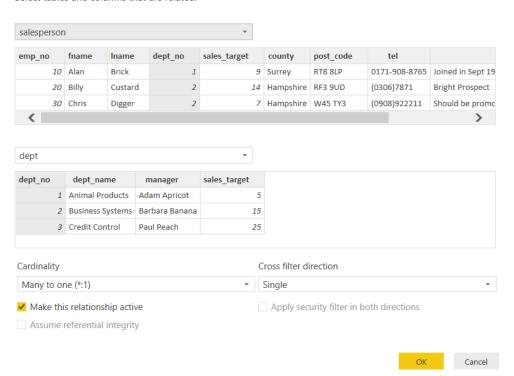
Creating relationships

When creating a relationship, we set a number of aspects:

- Tables to link.
- Join keys.
- Cardinality.
- Relationship active or inactive.
- Cross-Filter direction.

Edit relationship

Select tables and columns that are related.

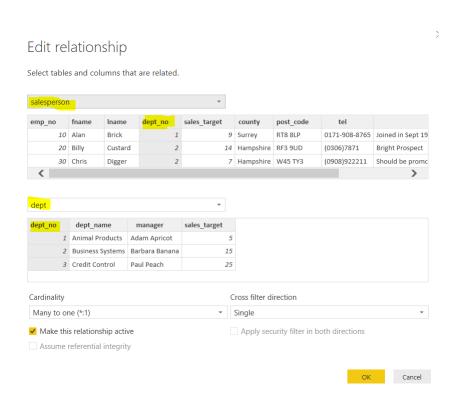


Tables and join keys

If Auto-detect is enabled, Power BI will suggest table and join keys.

Check for correctness.

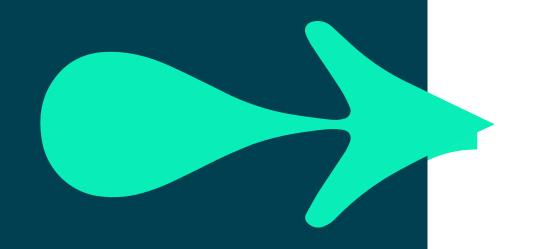
Composite keys are not supported!



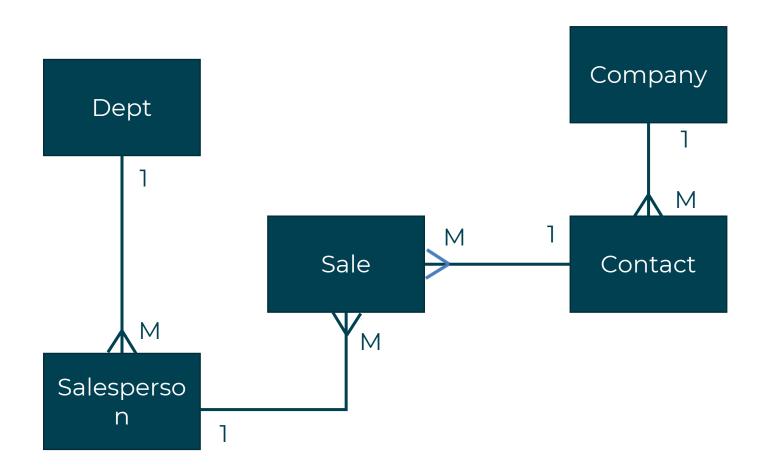
CARDINALITY

In the relational model, cardinality defines how one table (or entity) relates to another:

- One-to-one
- One-to-many
- Many-to-one
- Many-to-many

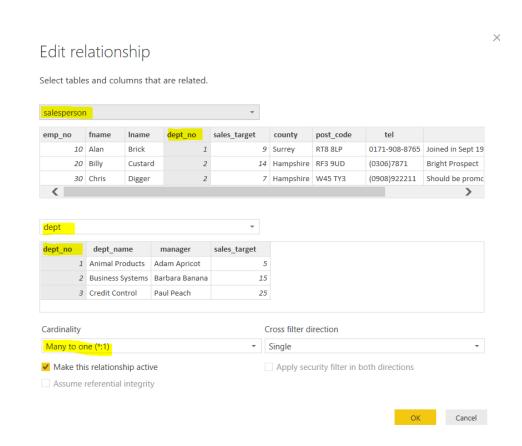


Cardinality



Cardinality

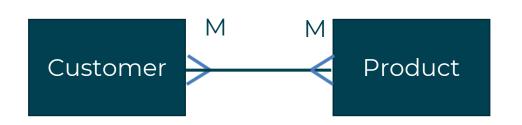
In Power BI, read the relationship from top to bottom and select appropriate cardinality.

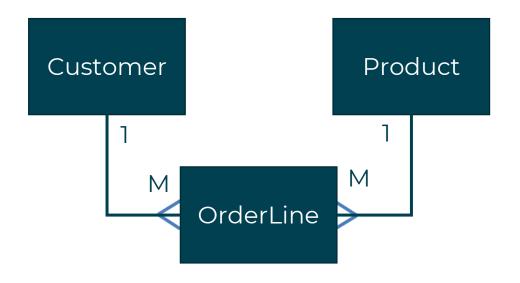


Q^ Cardinality

Many-to-many:

 Can't be implemented unless an intersection table is used.

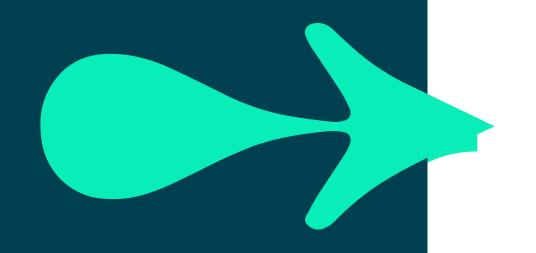




CARDINALITY

Many-to-many relationships are available in Power BI, but use them with caution as you may get unpredictable results.

It is always best to resolve the many-to-many with an intersection table.



ACTIVE AND INACTIVE RELATIONSHIPS

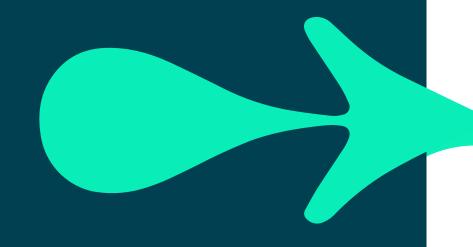
There may be more than one path to get from one table to another.

• Can cause ambiguity.

Power BI needs a default path to act on. This is the one set as Active. All other paths are set to Inactive.

• Inactive shown as a dotted line in Model View.

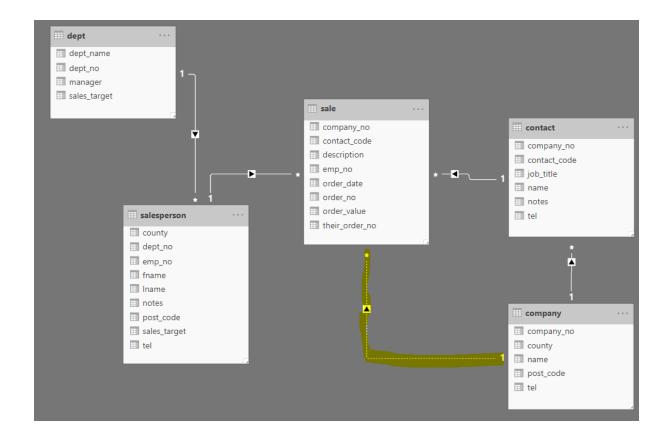
Power BI has algorithms to calculate the optimal path, but it's always a good idea to review this.



Active and inactive relationships

Sale can get to company directly or via contact.

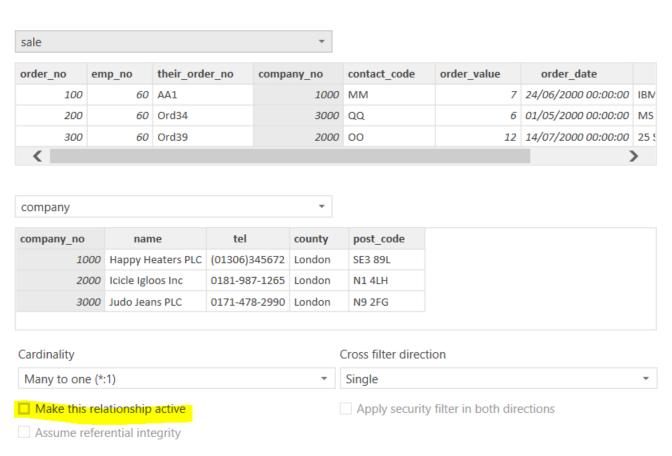
Picks an optimal route and sets the other as inactive with a dotted line.



QA Active and inactive relationships

Edit relationship

Select tables and columns that are related.



Cross-filter direction

Power BI has a cross-filter direction property when configuring relationships between tables.

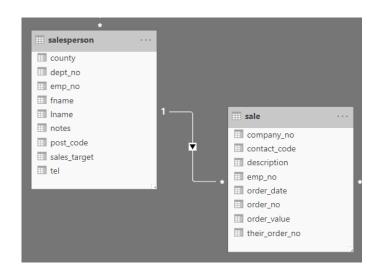
Controls direction of data flow when you want to view or filter data in a query involving table relationships.

Default flow direction is from the one to the many side.





QA Cross-filter direction

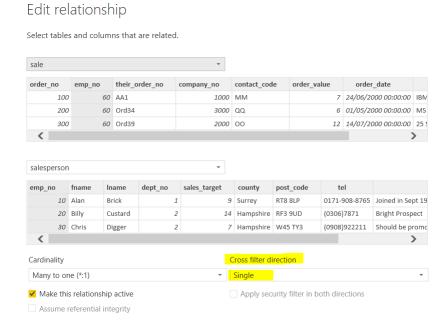


One -> Many from salesperson to sale.

Arrow on link shows flow of filter.

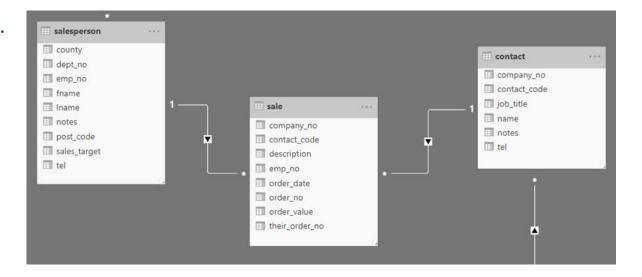
Interpret as salesperson filters data in sale.

Power BI will auto-detect but, again, it's worth checking this yourself!



QA Cross-filter direction

- Can become tricky when you want to filter on tables not linked directly with an aggregation.
- Assume we want to see contacts sold to by a salesperson:
 - Contact Table: Contact Name
 - Salesperson: Salesperson Name
- The tables aren't linked directly but go via Sale with cross-filter direction towards Sale.



Q^ Cross-Filter Direction

We can easily create a visualisation:

- We may have trouble once we change to an aggregation and count the contacts by Salesperson.
 - The count is a flat count of the number of contacts in the contact table and is not broken down by sales person.



Contacts sold to by Salesperson	
Sales Person	Count of Contact Name
Alan Brick	9
Billy Custard	9
Chris Digger	9
Dick Ernst	9
Ernest Flipper	9
Fred Goalie	9
Total	9

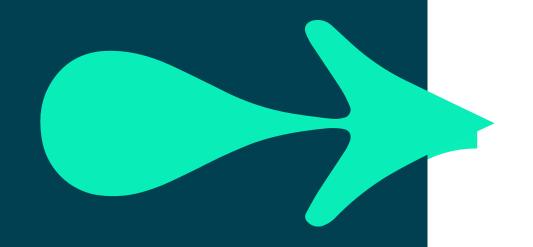
CROSS-FILTER DIRECTION

There are two reasons for this:

- Only single direction filtering set on tables.
- Picking the column to count from the wrong table.

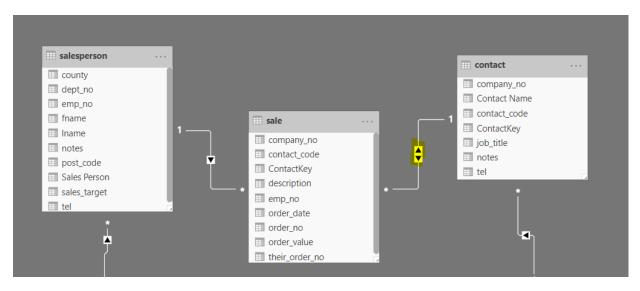
Address either of these to resolve the problem.

In the next few slides, we will look at both in turn.



QA Cross-filter direction: Single direction filtering set on tables

Change the cross-filter to **both** between Sale and Contact so that Salesperson can flow up to Contact for filtering.



You've fixed the visualisation!

Contacts sold	to by Salesperson
Sales Person	Count of Contact Name
Alan Brick	2
Ernest Flipper	1
Fred Goalie	5
Total	9

Cross-filter direction: Changing the column to be counted

Alternatively, change the column for aggregating (counting) by going back to the Sale table.

Contact key



Note that the total does not add up the count of contacts in the table; it gives a distinct count overall.

- Can fix with advanced DAX expression.
- If in doubt, leave Total section off the visualisation.