What is SSAS?

It is SQL Server Analysis Services. It is a software created by Microsoft that comes with the SQL Server installer to create cubes and multidimensional data.

### What are SSAS partitions?

If your database is big, you may want to partition your data by date, by zone or other criteria of your preference.

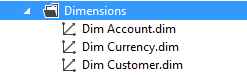
The partitions are logical units to divide the data. That reduces the process time and the load time is divided

### What are measures in SSAS?

In a multidimensional model, it is an aggregation of numeric values. It shows average values, sum, count, distinct and other functions.

### What is a dimension in SSAS?

It is a group of attributes that are based on columns. Some typical dimensions are the time, geography, employees, customers.



### What is a cube in SSAS?

One of the more common SSAS interview questions is the fundamental question of what is a “cube”.

It is an Analytical multidimensional database composed mainly by measures and dimensions. It is used to extract multidimensional data. It is like a table in a relational database, but it has multiple dimensions.

SSAS cube in multidimensional model

### What is the difference between MOLAP, ROLAP, HOLAP?

In your SSAS interview questions, you may be asked about the partition storage modes. They are 3.

* MOLAP is the multidimensional database. Using the cubes. This option has faster queries.
* ROLAP uses the relational database directly, it is slower, but it does not require time to process the cubes.
* HOLAP is and Hybrid model. It creates aggregations on partitions.

### How would you deal with performance problems?

Most of the problems could be solved with a good design, but sometimes aggregations can help.

Other times, a design of partitions can be useful. Cache and optimizing queries can help also

### What is your skill level in MDX?

You will certainly have an MDX question in your SSAS interview questions. That is for sure, because it is not easy and they may require someone with experience.

MDX is hard even for many experienced users. Simple queries are like SQL with small differences, but more complex queries with hierarchies and other requirements are too complex.

### What is XMLA?

In your SSAS interview questions you may have questions about XMLA. This is an XML extension to create cubes, scripts, process cubes, dimensions, etc. It is based in SOAP and we use XMLA script to automate administration tasks.

### Do you know which tasks are used in SSAS to automate tasks in SSIS?

There are nice tasks in SSIS to automate SSAS tasks.

The Analysis Services Processing task for example can help to automate processing cubes, dimensions, tabular and data mining models.

### What are calculations in SSAS?

Calculations can be measures or dimensions using mathematical operations or grouping data. The calculations are stored in cubes, but the values are calculated when the queries are executed. For more information about calculations, refer to this link:

### What are named sets?

Named sets are MDX expression that returns a set of dimensions. They can be part of the cube definition.

### What are the KPIs in SSAS?

KPIs are the Key Performance Indicators. They are used to measure if the goals are accomplished.

The KPI contains a value to be measured, a goal, a trend. We use indicators that are graphics to check if the values are accomplished.

### What are the perspectives in SSAS?

They are like views to restrict the number of visible dimensions or measures in order to have a simpler view.

This is useful if the Cube is too complex and has many views. You can create perspectives for different regions, professional areas, job positions.

### What are actions in SSAS?

An action, in the context of SSAS, is an MDX expression that can be incorporated into the client application. For example, it can be the command line to execute commands in the command prompt. Dataset is used to return the dataset in the client application, HTML executes an HTML script in the browser.

### What are translations in SSAS?

Translations allows you to handle the same cube, but handle several languages. You can select the language of your preference. This is useful for international companies which branches in different countries with different languages.

**What do you understand by OLAP?**

OLAP is the abbreviation for On-Line Analytical Processing. It is a capacity or an arrangement of devices which empowers the end clients to effortlessly and successfully get to the information distribution center’s data utilizing an extensive variety of instruments like Microsoft Excel, Reporting Services, and numerous other outsider business intelligence apparatuses.

**How is OLAP different from OLTP?**

OLAP is utilized for investigation purposes to help everyday business choices and is described by less continuous information refreshes and contains verifiable information. Though, OLTP (On-Line Transactional Processing) is utilized to help everyday business tasks and is described by continuous information updates and contains the latest information alongside restricted authentic information, dependent on the maintenance approach driven by business needs.

**What is a Data Source?**

A Data Source contains the association data utilized by SSAS to interface with the hidden database to stack the information into SSAS during the preparing. A Data Source basically contains the accompanying data (aside from different properties like Query timeout, Isolation and so on.):

**What are the different data sources supported by SSAS?**

SSAS Supports both.Net and OLE DB Providers. Following are a portion of the significant sources bolstered by SSAS: SQL Server, MS Access, Oracle, Teradata, IBM DB2, and other social databases with the fitting OLE DB supplier.

**What do you understand by Impersonation?**

Impersonation is the process that enables SSAS to expect the personality/security setting of the customer application which is utilized by SSAS to play out the server side information tasks like information access, preparing and so forth.

**What is a Data Source View?**

A Data Source View (DSV) is a consistent perspective of the hidden database pattern and offers a layer of deliberation for the fundamental database mapping. This layer goes about as a hotspot for SSAS and catches the blueprint related data from the basic database.

**What is a Named Calculation in SSAS?**

A Named Calculation is another segment added to a Table in DSV and depends on an articulation. This capacity enables you to include an additional section into your DSV which depends on at least one segments from hidden information source Table(s)/View(s) joined together utilizing an articulation without requiring the option of a physical segment in the fundamental database Table(s)/View(s

**What is the objective of setting Logical Keys and Relationships in DSV?**

A significant number of the UIs/planners/wizards in BIDS which are a piece of an SSAS venture rely upon the Primary Key and Relationships among Fact and Dimension tables. Thus it is essential to characterize the Primary Key and Relationships in DSV.

**What is a data mart in SSAS?**

A data mart is a subset of a hierarchical information store, generally arranged to a particular purpose or real information subject that might be disseminated to help business needs. Data marts are scientific information stores intended to center around particular business capacities for an explicit network inside an association. Information stores are regularly accessed from subsets of information in an information distribution center, however in the base up information stockroom plan strategy, the information stockroom is made from the association of hierarchical data marts.

**What is the dimension table?**

A dimension table contains various hierarchal information by which you'd like to condense. A dimension table contains explicit business data, a dimension table that contains the particular name of every individual from the dimension. The name of the dimension part is called a "property". The key characteristic in the dimension must contain a novel incentive for every individual from the dimension. This key property is designated "essential key section". The essential key section of each dimension table comparing to the one of the key segment in any related actuality table.

**What is a fact table?**

A fact table contains the essential data that you wish to outline. The table that stores the nitty gritty incentives for the measure is called the fact table.

**What is the use of the IsAggregatable property?**

In Analysis Service we, for the most part, observe all dimension has All part. This is a direct result of an IsAggregatable property of the trait. You can set its incentive to false, with the goal that it won't demonstrate All part. Its default part for that characteristic. On the off chance that you shroud this part then you should set other ascribe an incentive to default part else it will pick some an incentive as default and this will make perplexity in perusing the information in the event that somebody isn't known to change in default part.

**What is measure group, measure?**

These measure groups can contain distinctive measurements and be at various granularity yet inasmuch as you show your 3D square effectively, your clients will have the capacity to utilize measures from every one of these measure bunches in their questions effortlessly and without agonizing over the fundamental multifaceted nature.

**What is the surrogate key?**

A surrogate key is the SQL created a key which acts like another essential key for the table in the database, Data distribution centers normally utilize a surrogate key to particularly recognize an element. A surrogate isn't produced by the client yet by the framework. An essential contrast between an essential key and surrogate key in a couple of databases is that essential key particularly distinguishes a record while a Surrogate key exceptionally recognizes an element.

**What are KPIs and what is its use?**

In Analysis Services, a KPI is a gathering of estimations that are related to a measure amass in a 3D square that is utilized to assess business achievement. We utilize KPI to see the business at the specific point, to represent with some graphical things, for example, activity signals, ganze and so on