# (atom**camp**)

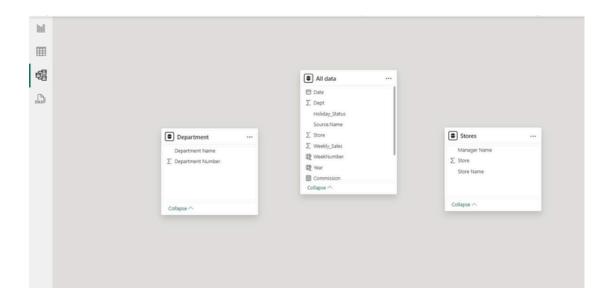
# MICROSOFT POWER BI MANUAL FOR DESKTOP





#### 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

	7 6	•
Department Name	CurrentSale	ľ
Aquatics	67,400,285.51	ı
Arts & Crafts	21,773,750.43	ı
Astronomy	66,565,374.40	ı
Automotive	13,924,659.09	ı
Baby Essentials	111,569,458.03	U
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

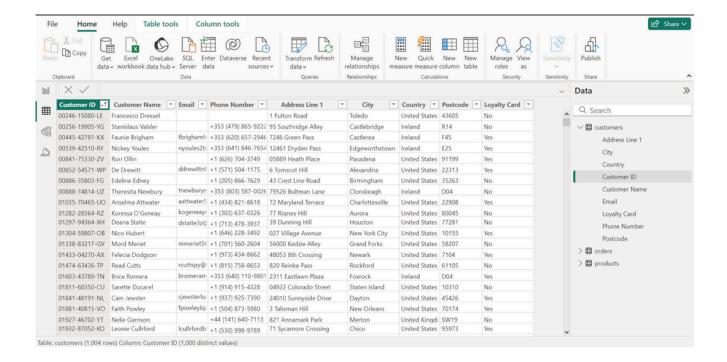


#### **Database normalization**

#### **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



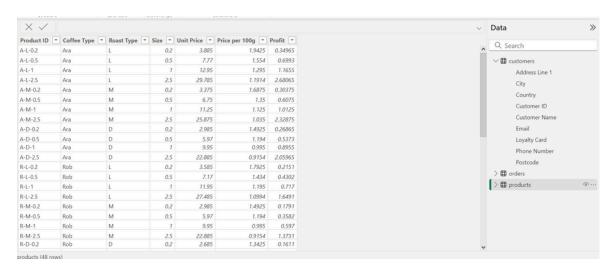
Models that aren't normalized contain redundant, duplicate data. Selection of the first column shows that there are some duplicates present in the data.



#### **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.)



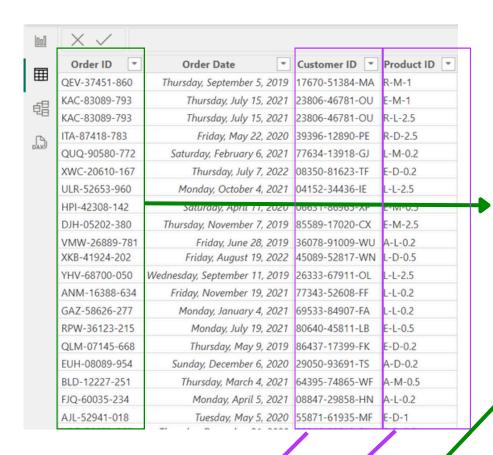
This **Fact table** contains quantity values, along with product id and other fields



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



### **Primary Keys and foreign keys**



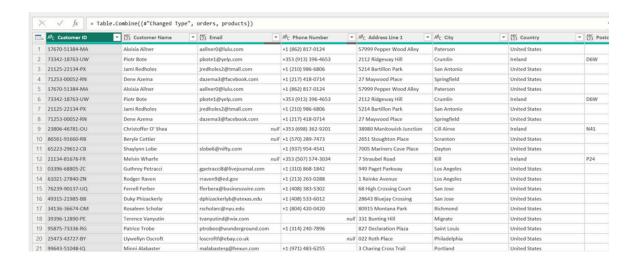
These are **primary keys (PK)** They uniquely identify each row of the table, and relate to foreign keys in fact tables

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

-	Customer ID	Customer Name	-	Email	Ŧ	Phone Number	*
$\blacksquare$	00246-15080-LE	Francesco Dressel					
锠	00256-19905-YG	Stanislaus Valsler				+353 (479) 865-92	22
	00445-42781-KX	Faunie Brigham		fbrighamhg@blog.com		+353 (620) 657-294	46
I.	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) 587-002	26
	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) 110-980	01
	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) 640-711	3
	04022 07052 00	Lannia Culleford		Louth-fordhaming com			

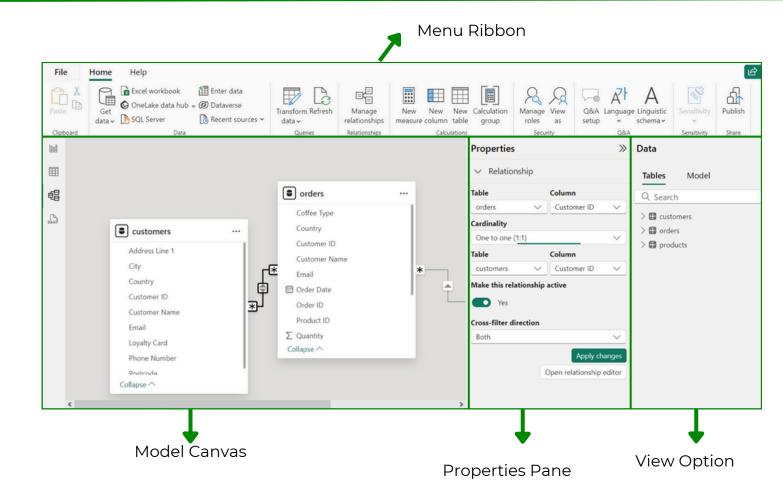


### **Relationships VS Merged Tables**



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

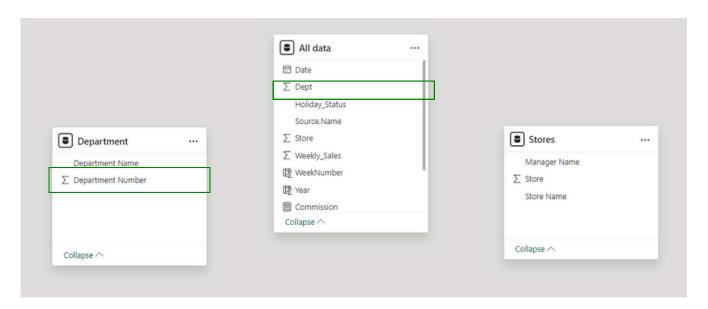
#### The model view



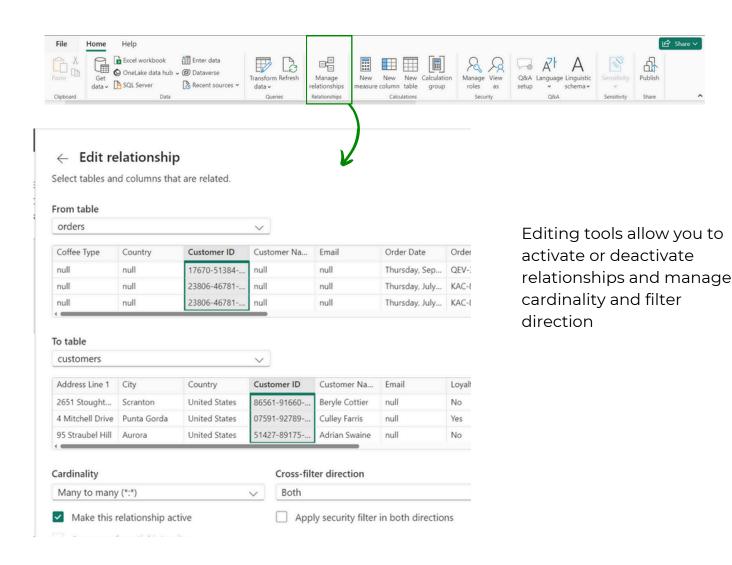


# **Creating Table Relationships**

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

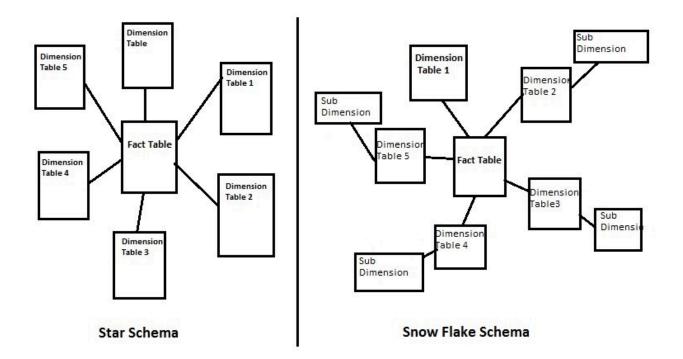


OPTION 2: Add or detect relationships using the Manage Relationships dialog box





#### 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

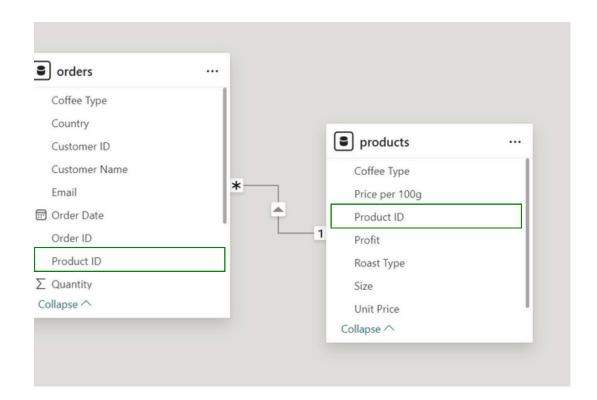
A **snowflake schema** is an extension of a star, and includes relationships between dimension tables and related sub-dimension tables



## **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



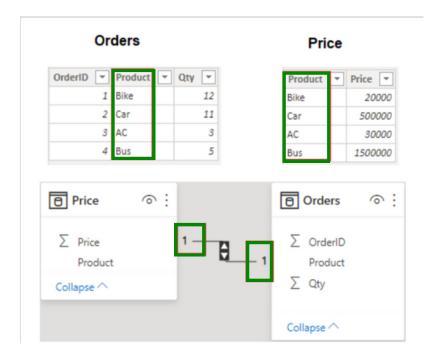
In this example there is only ONE instance of each Product ID in the Products table, since each row contains attributes of a single product. There are MANY instances of each Product ID in the orders table (noted by an asterisk \*), since there are multiple sales for each product.



### **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

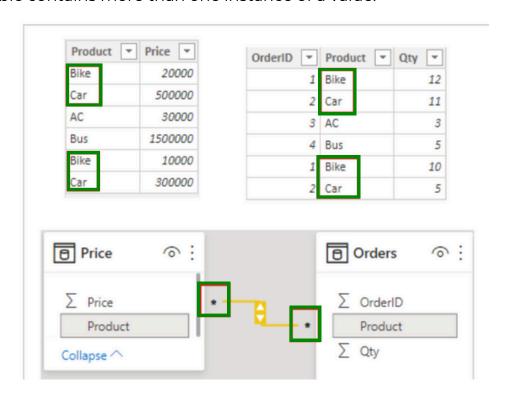


# **Many-many cardinality**

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

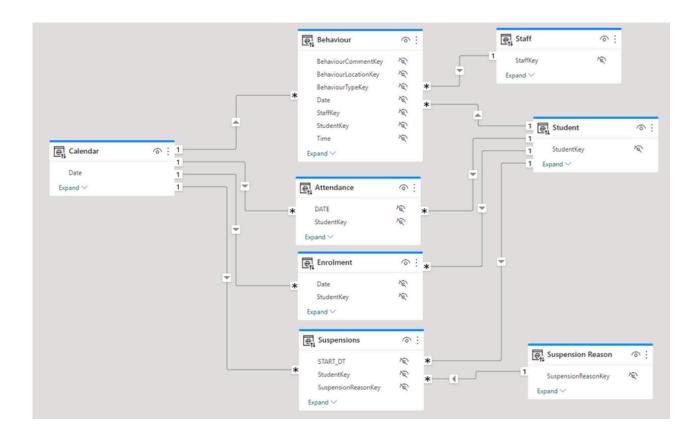
Composite model: Allows two or more data connections, including DirectQuery connections or Import mode.

\*: 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.

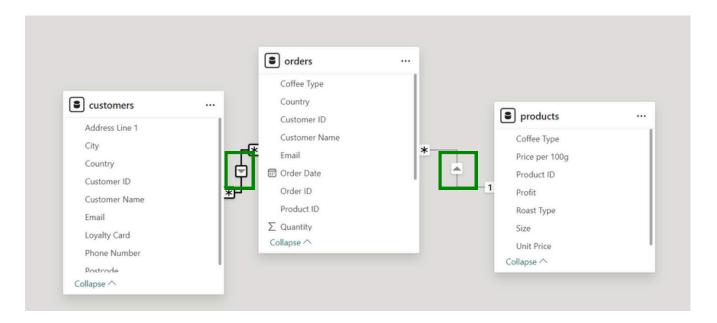


#### **Filter Context and Flow**

Here we have two data tables, connected to Territory Lookup

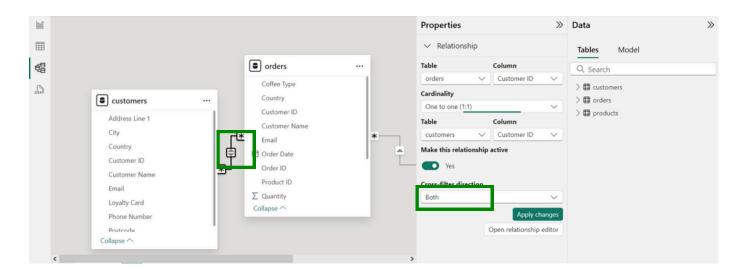
The arrows show the filter direction, and point from the one (1) side of the relationship to the many (\*) side

- 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

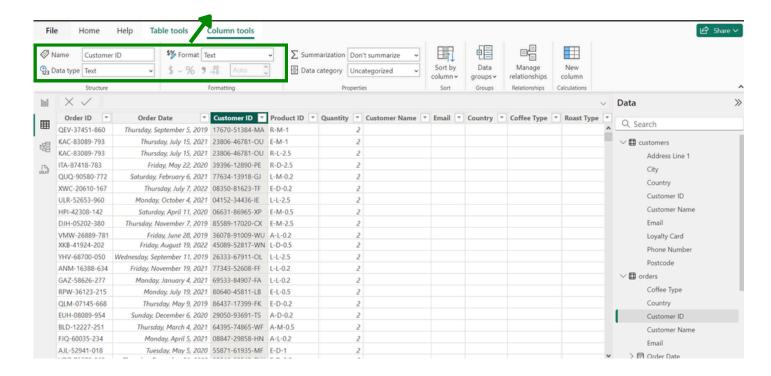
Updating the cross-filter direction from Single to Both allows filter context to flow in either direction

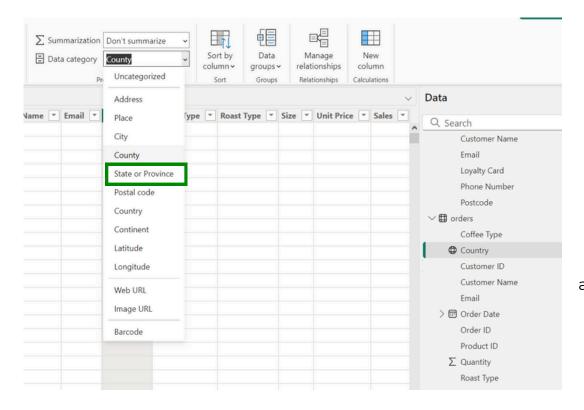




### **Data Formats and categories**

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





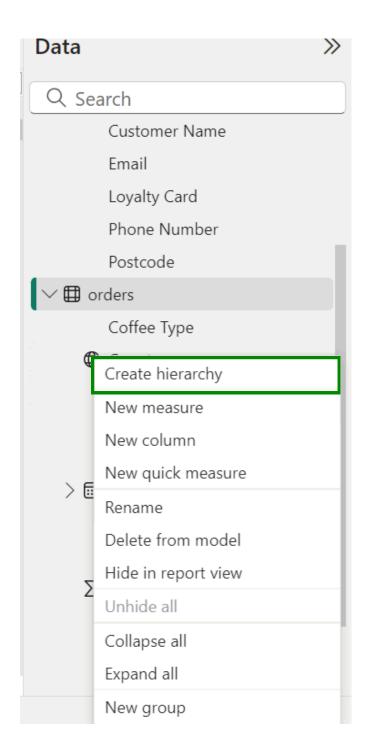
Assign data
categories for
geospatial fields,
URLs or barcodes.
This is commonly
used to help Power
BI map locationbased fields like
addresses, countries,
cities, coordinates,
zip codes, etc



#### **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.