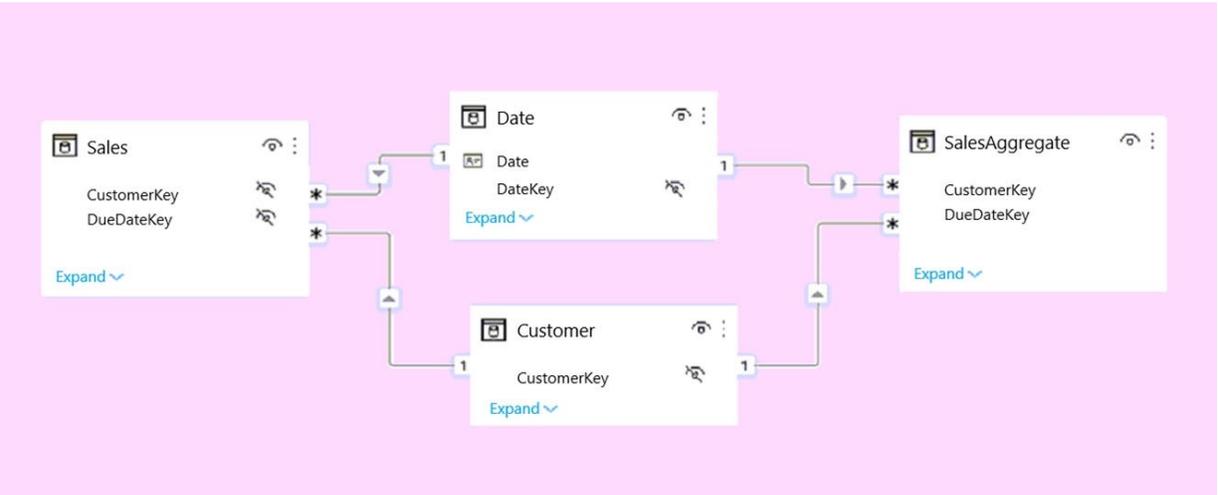


Topic 1 - Question Set 1



Answer Area

Customer: 

	▼
DirectQuery	
Dual	
Import	

Date: 

	▼
DirectQuery	
Dual	
Import	

Sales: 

	▼
DirectQuery	
Dual	
Import	

SalesAggregate: 

	▼
DirectQuery	
Dual	
Import	

You plan to create the Power BI model shown in the exhibit.

The data has the following refresh requirements:

- ☞ Customer must be refreshed daily.
- ☞ Date must be refreshed once every three years.
- ☞ Sales must be refreshed in near real time.
- ☞ SalesAggregate must be refreshed once per week.

You need to select the storage modes for the tables. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- ☞ Minimize the load times of visuals.
- ☞ Ensure that the data is loaded to the model based on the refresh requirements.

Which storage mode should you select for each table? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. **NOTE:** Each correct selection is worth one point.

Q2

Topic 1

You have a project management app that is fully hosted in Microsoft Teams. The app was developed by using Microsoft Power Apps. You need to create a Power BI report that connects to the project management app. Which connector should you select?

- A. Microsoft Teams Personal Analytics
- B. SQL Server database
- C. Dataverse
- D. Dataflows

Q3

Topic 1

For the sales department at your company, you publish a Power BI report that imports data from a Microsoft Excel file located in a Microsoft SharePoint folder. The data model contains several measures. You need to create a Power BI report from the existing data. The solution must minimize development effort. Which type of data source should you use?

- A. Power BI dataset
- B. a SharePoint folder
- C. Power BI dataflows
- D. an Excel workbook

Q4

Topic 1

You import two Microsoft Excel tables named Customer and Address into Power Query. Customer contains the following columns:

- ☞ Customer ID
- ☞ Customer Name
- ☞ Phone
- ☞ Email Address
- ☞ Address ID

Address contains the following columns:

- ☞ Address ID
- ☞ Address Line 1
- ☞ Address Line 2
- ☞ City
- ☞ State/Region
- ☞ Country
- ☞ Postal Code

Each Customer ID represents a unique customer in the Customer table. Each Address ID represents a unique address in the Address table. You need to create a query that has one row per customer. Each row must contain City, State/Region, and Country for each customer.

What should you do?

- A. Merge the Customer and Address tables.
- B. Group the Customer and Address tables by the Address ID column.
- C. Transpose the Customer and Address tables.

**HOTSPOT -**

You have two Azure SQL databases that contain the same tables and columns.

For each database, you create a query that retrieves data from a table named Customer.

You need to combine the Customer tables into a single table. The solution must minimize the size of the data model and support scheduled refresh in powerbi.com.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

**NOTE:** Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Option to use to combine the Customer tables:

▼
Append Queries
Append Queries as New
Merge Queries
Merge Queries as New

Action to perform on the original two SQL database queries:

▼
Delete the queries
Disable including the query in report refresh
Disable loading the query to the data model
Duplicate the queries

**DRAG DROP -**

In Power Query Editor, you have three queries named ProductCategory, ProductSubCategory, and Product. Every Product has a ProductSubCategory.

Not every ProductSubCategory has a parent ProductCategory.

You need to merge the three queries into a single query. The solution must ensure the best performance in Power Query.

How should you merge the tables? To answer, drag the appropriate merge types to the correct queries. Each merge type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

**NOTE:** Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

**Join kinds**

- Full outer
- Inner
- Left anti
- Left outer
- Right anti
- Right outer

**Answer Area**

Left Table	Right Table	Join Kind
Product	ProductSubCategory	Join kind
ProductSubCategory	ProductCategory	Join kind

You are building a Power BI report that uses data from an Azure SQL database named erp1.

Name	Description
Products	Contains the product catalog
Orders	Contains high-level information about orders
Order Line Items	Contains the product ID, quantity, and price details of an order

You need to perform the following analyses:

- Orders sold over time that include a measure of the total order value

Orders by attributes of products sold

.

The solution must minimize update times when interacting with visuals in the report.

What should you do first?

- A. From Power Query, merge the Order Line Items query and the Products query.
- B. Create a calculated column that adds a list of product categories to the Orders table by using a DAX function.
- C. Calculate the count of orders per product by using a DAX function.
- D. From Power Query, merge the Orders query and the Order Line Items query.

You have a Microsoft SharePoint Online site that contains several document libraries.

One of the document libraries contains manufacturing reports saved as Microsoft Excel files. All the manufacturing reports have the same data structure.

You need to use Power BI Desktop to load only the manufacturing reports to a table for analysis. What should you do?

- A. Get data from a SharePoint folder and enter the site URL. Select Transform, then filter by the folder path to the manufacturing reports library.
- B. Get data from a SharePoint list and enter the site URL. Select Combine & Transform, then filter by the folder path to the manufacturing reports library.
- C. Get data from a SharePoint folder, enter the site URL, and then select Combine & Load.
- D. Get data from a SharePoint list, enter the site URL, and then select Combine & Load.

**DRAG DROP -**

You have a Microsoft Excel workbook that contains two sheets named Sheet1 and Sheet2.

Sheet1 contains the following table named Table1.

Products
abc
def
ghi
jkl
mno

Sheet2 contains the following table named Table2.

Products
abc
xyz
tuv
mno
pqr
stu

You need to use Power Query Editor to combine the products from Table1 and Table2 into the following table that has one column containing no duplicate values.

Products
abc
xyz
tuv
mno
pqr
stu
def
ghi
jkl

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

**Actions**

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 



**Answer Area**



You have a CSV file that contains user complaints. The file contains a column named Logged. Logged contains the date and time each complaint occurred. The data in Logged is in the following format: 2018-12-31 at 08:59.

You need to be able to analyze the complaints by the logged date and use a built-in date hierarchy. What should you do?

- A. Apply a transformation to extract the last 11 characters of the Logged column and set the data type of the new column to Date.
- B. Change the data type of the Logged column to Date.
- C. Split the Logged column by using at as the delimiter.
- D. Apply a transformation to extract the first 11 characters of the Logged column.

You have a Microsoft Excel file in a Microsoft OneDrive folder. The file must be imported to a Power BI dataset.

You need to ensure that the dataset can be refreshed in powerbi.com.

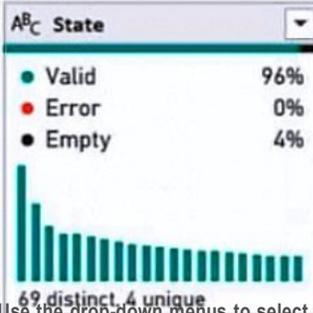
Which two connectors can you use to connect to the file? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Excel Workbook
- B. Text/CSV
- C. Folder
- D. SharePoint folder
- E. Web

**HOTSPOT -**

You are profiling data by using Power Query Editor.

You have a table named Reports that contains a column named State. The distribution and quality data metrics for the data in State is shown in the following exhibit.



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

There are **[answer choice]** different values in State including nulls.

4
65
69
73

There are **[answer choice]** non-null values that occur only once in State.

4
65
69
73

**HOTSPOT -**

You have two CSV files named Products and Categories. The Products file contains the following columns:

- ProductID
- ProductName
- SupplierID
- CategoryID

The Categories file contains the following columns:

- CategoryID
- CategoryName
- CategoryDescription

From Power BI Desktop, you import the files into Power Query Editor.

You need to create a Power BI dataset that will contain a single table named Product. The Product table includes the following columns:

- ProductID
- ProductName
- SupplierID
- CategoryID
- CategoryName
- CategoryDescription

How should you combine the queries, and what should you do on the Categories query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Combine the queries by performing a:

- |           |
|-----------|
| Append    |
| Merge     |
| Transpose |

On the Categories query:

- |  |
|--|
| Delete the query.                      |
| Disable the query load.                |
| Exclude the query from report refresh. |

You have an Azure SQL database that contains sales transactions. The database is updated frequently.

You need to generate reports from the data to detect fraudulent transactions. The data must be visible within five minutes of an update. How should you configure the data connection?

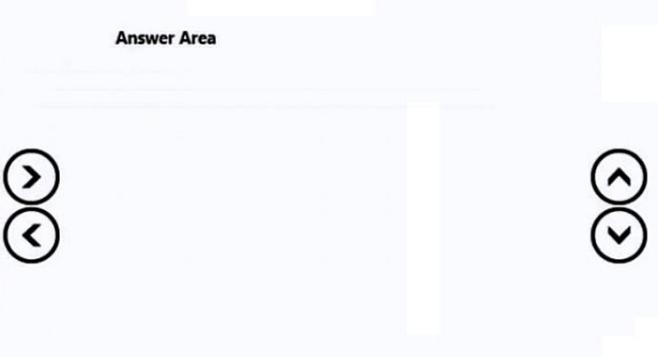
- A. Add a SQL statement.
- B. Set the Command timeout in minutes setting.
- C. Set Data Connectivity mode to Import.
- D. Set Data Connectivity mode to DirectQuery.

**DRAG DROP -**

You have a folder that contains 100 CSV files.

You need to make the file metadata available as a single dataset by using Power BI. The solution must NOT store the data of the CSV files. Which three actions should you perform in sequence. To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
From Power BI Desktop, select <b>Get Data</b> , and then select Folder.	
From Power Query Editor, expand the Attributes column.	
From Power Query Editor, remove the Content column.	
From Power Query Editor, remove the Attributes column.	
From Power BI Desktop, select Get Data, and then select Text/CSV.	
From Power Query Editor, combine the Content column.	

A business intelligence (BI) developer creates a dataflow in Power BI that uses DirectQuery to access tables from an on-premises Microsoft SQL server. The

Enhanced Dataflows Compute Engine is turned on for the dataflow.

You need to use the dataflow in a report. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- ☞ Minimize online processing operations.
- ☞ Minimize calculation times and render times for visuals.
- ☞ Include data from the current year, up to and including the previous day.

What should you do?

- A. Create a dataflows connection that has DirectQuery mode selected.
- B. Create a dataflows connection that has DirectQuery mode selected and configure a gateway connection for the dataset.
- C. Create a dataflows connection that has Import mode selected and schedule a daily refresh.
- D. Create a dataflows connection that has Import mode selected and create a Microsoft Power Automate solution to refresh the data hourly.

**DRAG DROP**

You publish a dataset that contains data from an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database. The dataset must be refreshed daily.

You need to ensure that the Power BI service can connect to the database and refresh the dataset.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

**Actions**

Add the dataset owner to the data source.

Configure an on-premises data gateway.

Configure a virtual network data gateway.

Add a data source.

Configure a scheduled refresh.

**Answer Area**

1

2

3

4



You attempt to connect Power BI Desktop to a Cassandra database.

From the Get Data connector list, you discover that there is no specific connector for the Cassandra database. You need to select an alternate data connector that will connect to the database.

Which type of connector should you choose?

- A. Microsoft SQL Server database
- B. ODBC
- C. OLE DB
- D. OData

## DRAG DROP

You receive annual sales data that must be included in Power BI reports.

From Power Query Editor, you connect to the Microsoft Excel source shown in the following exhibit.

	Month	MonthNumber	2019	2020	2021
1	Jan	2	345	5526	3456
2	Feb	2	758	773	0
3	Mar	3	37763	570	null
4	Apr	4	8364	9417	null
5	May	5	58256	276	null
6	June	6	6722	235	null
7	July	7	55225	6297	null
8	Aug	8	673	63	null
9	Sep	9	552	357	null
10	Oct	10	7838	24214	null
11	Nov	11	83544	257	null
12	Dec	12	32455	389	null

You need to create a report that meets the following requirements:

- Visualizes the Sales value over a period of years and months
- Adds a slicer for the month
- Adds a slicer for the year

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

## Actions

## Answer Area

Select the Month and MonthNumber columns.

Select **Unpivot other columns**.

Rename the Attribute column as Year and the Value column as Sales.

Select the 2019, 2020, and 2021 columns.

Select **Transpose**.

1

2

3



**HOTSPOT**

You are using Power BI Desktop to connect to an Azure SQL database. The connection is configured as shown in the following

exhibit.

**SQL Server database**

Server ⓘ

mydb.database.windows.net

Database (optional)

db1

Data Connectivity mode ⓘ

 Import DirectQuery

## Advanced options

Command timeout in minutes (optional)

SQL statement (optional, requires database)

 Include relationship columns Navigate using full hierarchy Enable SQL Server Failover support

OK

Cancel

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct solution is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

The default timeout for the connection from Power BI Desktop to the database will be

  
▼  
unlimited  
one minute  
10 minutes

The Navigator will display

  
▼  
all the tables  
only tables that contain data  
only tables that contain hierarchies

**HOTSPOT**

You have the Azure SQL databases shown in the following table.

Name	Stage	Server URL
db-powerbi-dev	Development	dev.database.windows.net
db-powerbi-uat	Test	uat.database.windows.net
db-powerbi-prod	Production	prod.database.windows.net

You plan to build a single PBIX file to meet the following requirements:

- Data must be consumed from the database that corresponds to each stage of the development lifecycle.
- Power BI deployment pipelines must NOT be used.
- The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer

area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Create:

	▼
One parameter	
Two parameters	
Three parameters	

Parameter type:

	▼
Text	
True/False	
Decimal number	

You are creating a query to be used as a Country dimension in a star schema.

Country	City
USA	Seattle
USA	New York
USA	Denver
UK	Manchester
UK	London
Japan	Tokyo
Brazil	Rio
Brazil	Sao Paulo

You need to create the dimension. The dimension must contain a list of unique countries. Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Delete the Country column.
- B. Remove duplicates from the table.
- C. Remove duplicates from the City column.
- D. Delete the City column.
- E. Remove duplicates from the Country column.

DRAG DROP

You use Power Query Editor to preview the data shown in the following exhibit.

SKU	price	discount
P00001	100	0.08
P00002	150	0.03
P00003	130	Error
P00004	200	0.06
P00005	80	Error
P00006	350	Error
P00007	100	Error
P00008	200	0.05
P00009	135	Error
P00010	90	Error
P00011	120	Error

You need to clean and transform the query so that all the rows of data are maintained, and error values in the discount column are replaced with a discount of 0.05. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

**Actions**

- Select the **discount** column.
- Select the **price** column.
- For the discount column, change Data Type to **Decimal Number**.
- For the discount column, change Data Type to **Whole Number**.
- Select **Replace Errors** to replace each error value with 0.05.

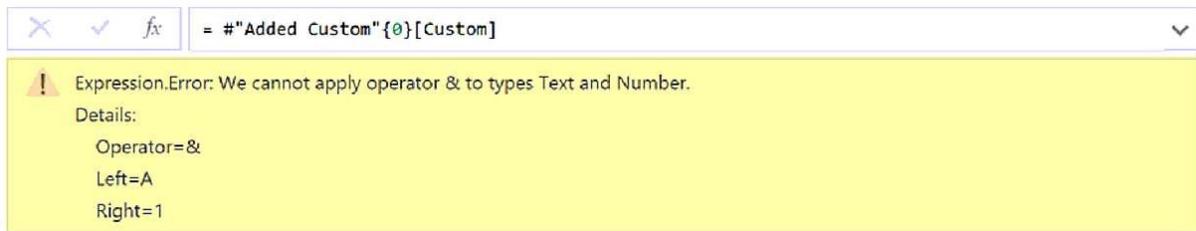
**Answer Area**



**HOTSPOT**

.

You attempt to use Power Query Editor to create a custom column and receive the error message shown in the following



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

**Answer Area**

The error is caused by [answer choice].

	▼
error values in the source data	
mismatched data types	
NULL values	

The desired outcome of the custom column is [answer choice].

	▼
1A	
A&1	
A1	

**Topic 2 - Question Set 2**

You are creating a report in Power BI Desktop.

You load a data extract that includes a free text field named col1.

You need to analyze the frequency distribution of the string lengths in col1. The solution must not affect the size of the model. What should you do?

- A. In the report, add a DAX calculated column that calculates the length of col1
- B. In the report, add a DAX function that calculates the average length of col1
- C. From Power Query Editor, add a column that calculates the length of col1
- D. From Power Query Editor, change the distribution for the Column profile to group by length for col1

You have a collection of reports for the HR department of your company. The datasets use row-level security (RLS). The company has multiple sales regions.

Each sales region has an HR manager.

You need to ensure that the HR managers can interact with the data from their region only. The HR managers must be prevented from changing the layout of the reports.

How should you provision access to the reports for the HR managers?

- A. Publish the reports in an app and grant the HR managers access permission.
- B. Create a new workspace, copy the datasets and reports, and add the HR managers as members of the workspace.
- C. Publish the reports to a different workspace other than the one hosting the datasets.
- D. Add the HR managers as members of the existing workspace that hosts the reports and the datasets.

You need to provide a user with the ability to add members to a workspace. The solution must use the principle of least privilege. Which role should you assign to the user?

- A. Viewer
- B. Admin
- C. Contributor
- D. Member

You have a Power BI query named Sales that imports the columns shown in the following

Name	Description	Sample value
ID	A unique value that represents a sale	10253
Sale_Date	Sales date A column to extract the date of the sale	2021-11-23T09:53:00
Customer_ID	Represents a unique customer ID number	13158
Delivery_Time	Elapsed delivery time in hours Can contain null values	51.52
Status	Sales status Contains only the following two values: Finished and Canceled	Finished
Canceled_Date	Cancellation date and time Can contain null values	2021-11-24T14:11:23

Users only use the date part of the Sales\_Date field. Only rows with a Status of Finished are used in analysis. You need to reduce the load times of the query without affecting the analysis.

Which two actions achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Remove the rows in which Sales[Status] has a value of Canceled.
- B. Remove Sales[Sales\_Date].
- C. Change the data type of Sale[Delivery\_Time] to Integer.
- D. Split Sales[Sales\_Date] into separate date and time columns.
- E. Remove Sales[Canceled Date].

You build a report to analyze customer transactions from a database that contains the tables shown in the following

Table name	Column name
Customer	CustomerID (primary key)
	Name
	State
	Email
Transaction	TransactionID (primary key)
	CustomerID (foreign key)
	Date
	Amount

You import the tables. Which relationship should you use to link the tables?

- A. one-to-many from Transaction to Customer
- B. one-to-one between Customer and Transaction
- C. many-to-many between Customer and Transaction
- D. one-to-many from Customer to Transaction

You have a custom connector that returns ID, From, To, Subject, Body, and Has Attachments for every email sent during the past year. More than 10 million records are returned.

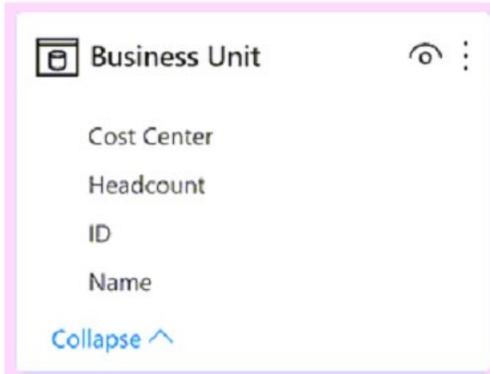
You build a report analyzing the internal networks of employees based on whom they send emails to.

You need to prevent report recipients from reading the analyzed emails. The solution must minimize the model size. What should you do?

- A. From Model view, set the Subject and Body columns to Hidden.
- B. Remove the Subject and Body columns during the import.
- C. Implement row-level security (RLS) so that the report recipients can only see results based on the emails they sent.

**HOTSPOT -**

You create a Power BI dataset that contains the table shown in the following exhibit.



You need to make the table available as an organizational data type in Microsoft Excel.

How should you configure the properties of the table? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. **NOTE:** Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

### Answer Area

Row label:

	▼
Cost Center	
Headcount	
ID	
Name	

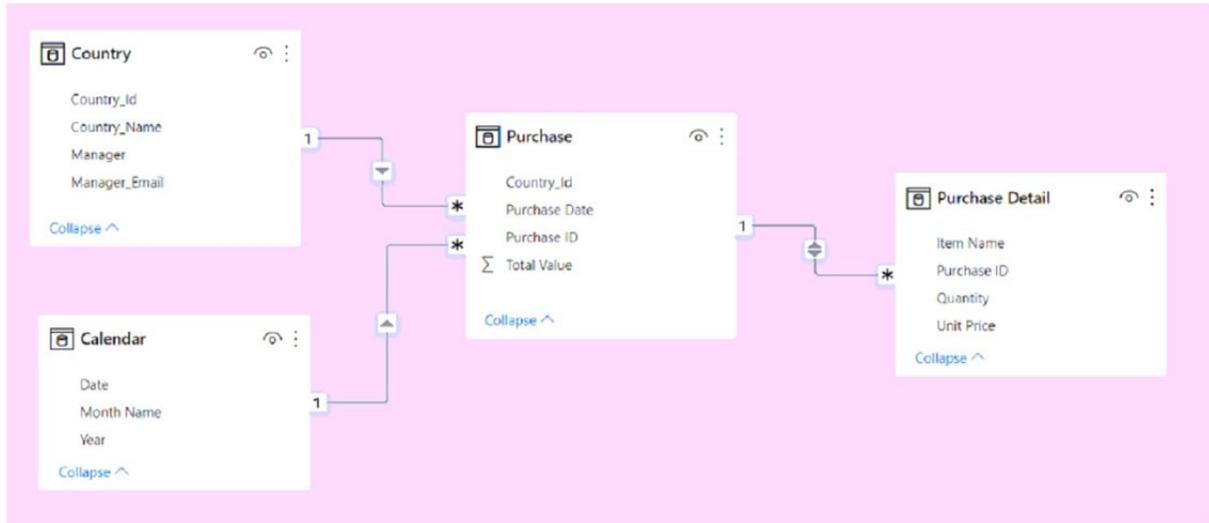
Key column:

	▼
Cost Center	
Headcount	
ID	
Name	

Is featured table:

	▼
No	
Yes	

You have the Power BI model shown in the following



A manager can represent only a single country.

You need to use row-level security (RLS) to meet the following requirements:

- ☞ The managers must only see the data of their respective country.
- ☞ The number of RLS roles must be minimized.

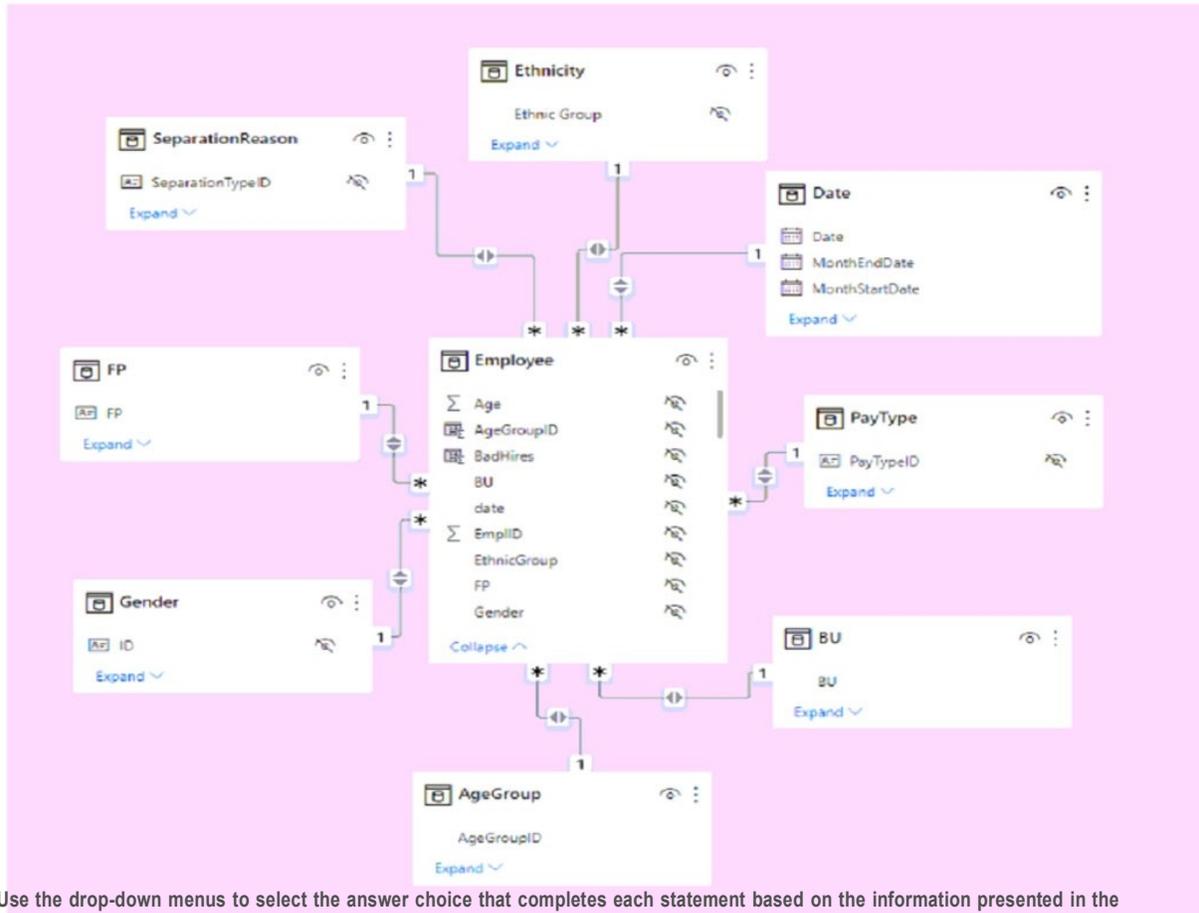
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

**NOTE:** Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create a single role that filters Country[Manager\_Email] by using the USERNAME DAX function.
- B. Create a single role that filters Country[Manager\_Email] by using the USEROBJECTID DAX function.
- C. For the relationship between Purchase Detail and Purchase, select Apply security filter in both directions.
- D. Create one role for each country.
- E. For the relationship between Purchase and Purchase Detail, change the Cross filter direction to Single.

**HOTSPOT -**

You have a Power BI imported dataset that contains the data model shown in the following exhibit.



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Changing the [answer choke] setting of the relationships will improve report query performance.

	▼
Cardinality	
Cross filter direction	
Assume Referential Integrity	

The data model is organized into a [answer choice].

	▼
star schema	
snowflake schema	
denormalized table	

**HOTSPOT -**

You have a Power BI model that contains a table named Sales and a related date table. Sales contains a measure named Total Sales. You need to create a measure that calculates the total sales from the equivalent month of the previous year.

How should you complete the calculation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Sales Previous Year =

	▼
CALCULATE	
EVALUATE	
SUM	
SUMX	

[Total Sales],

	▼
DATESMTD	
PARALLELPERIOD	
SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR	
TOTALMTD	

	▼
[Date]	
'Date' [Date]	
'Date' [Month]	

)  
)

**DRAG DROP -**

You plan to create a report that will display sales data from the last year for multiple regions. You need to restrict access to individual rows of the data on a per region-basis by using roles.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

**Actions**

Publish the report.
Assign users to the role.
Add a filter to the report.
Create a role definition.
Import the data to Power BI Desktop.

**Answer Area**

**DRAG DROP -**

You create a data model in Power BI.

Report developers and users provide feedback that the data model is too complex. The model contains the following tables.

Table name	Column name	Data type
Sales_Region	region_id	Integer
	name	Varchar
Region_Manager	region_id	Integer
	manager_id	Integer
Sales_Manager	sales_manager_id	Integer
	name	Varchar
	region_id	Integer
Manager	manager_id	Integer
	name	Varchar

The model has the following relationships:

- ☞ There is a one-to-one relationship between Sales\_Region and Region\_Manager.
- ☞ There are more records in Manager than in Region\_Manager, but every record in Region\_Manager has a corresponding record in Manager.
- ☞ There are more records in Sales\_Manager than in Sales\_Region, but every record in Sales\_Region has a corresponding record in Sales\_Manager.

You need to denormalize the model into a single table. Only managers who are associated to a sales region must be included in the reports. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

**NOTE:** More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select. **Select and Place:**

**Actions**

**Answer Area**

- Merge [Region\_Manager] and [Manager] by using an inner join.
- Merge [Sales\_Manager] and [Sales\_Region] by using a left join.
- Merge [Sales\_Region] and [Sales\_Manager] by using an inner join.
- Merge [Sales\_Region] and [Sales\_Manager] by using an inner join as a new query named [Sales\_Region\_and\_Manager].
- Merge [Sales\_Region] and [Region\_Manager] by using a right join as a new query named [Sales\_Region\_and\_Region\_Manager].
- Merge [Sales\_Region] and [Region\_Manager] by using an inner join.



You have a Microsoft Power BI report. The size of PBIX file is 550 MB. The report is accessed by using an App workspace in shared capacity of powerbi.com.

The report uses an imported dataset that contains one fact table. The fact table contains 12 million rows. The dataset is scheduled to refresh twice a day at 08:00 and 17:00.

The report is a single page that contains 15 AppSource visuals and 10 default visuals.

Users say that the report is slow to load the visuals when they access and interact with the report. You need to recommend a solution to improve the performance of the report.

What should you recommend?

- A. Change any DAX measures to use iterator functions.
- B. Enable visual interactions.
- C. Replace the default visuals with AppSource visuals.
- D. Split the visuals onto multiple pages.

**HOTSPOT -**

You are creating a Microsoft Power BI imported data model to perform basket analysis. The goal of the analysis is to identify which products are usually bought together in the same transaction across and within sales territories.

You import a fact table named Sales as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

	SalesRowID	ProductKey	OrderDateKey	OrderDate	CustomerKey	SalesTerritoryKey	SalesOrderNumber	SalesOrderLineNumber	OrderQuantity	LineTotal	TaxAmt	Freight	LastModified	AuditID
1	1	310	20101229	2010-12-29 00:00:00.000	21768	6	SO43697	1	1	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568	2011-01-10 00:00:00.000	127
2	2	346	20101229	2010-12-29 00:00:00.000	28389	7	SO43698	1	1	3399.99	271.9992	84.9998	2011-01-10 00:00:00.000	127
3	3	346	20101229	2010-12-29 00:00:00.000	25863	1	SO43699	1	1	3399.99	271.9992	84.9998	2011-01-10 00:00:00.000	127
4	4	336	20101229	2010-12-29 00:00:00.000	14501	4	SO43700	1	1	699.0982	55.9279	17.4775	2011-01-10 00:00:00.000	127
5	5	346	20101229	2010-12-29 00:00:00.000	11003	9	SO43701	1	1	3399.99	271.9992	84.9998	2011-01-10 00:00:00.000	127
6	6	311	20101230	2010-12-30 00:00:00.000	27645	4	SO43702	1	1	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568	2011-01-11 00:00:00.000	127
7	7	310	20101230	2010-12-30 00:00:00.000	16624	9	SO43703	1	1	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568	2011-01-11 00:00:00.000	127

The related dimension tables are imported into the model.

Sales contains the data shown in the following table.

Column name	Data type	Description
SalesRowID	Integer	ID of the row from the source system, which represents a unique combination of SalesOrderNumber and SalesOrderLineNumber
ProductKey	Integer	Surrogate key that relates to the product dimension
OrderDateKey	Integer	Surrogate key that relates to the date dimension and is in the YYYYMMDD format
OrderDate	Datetime	Date and time an order was processed
CustomerKey	Integer	Surrogate key that relates to the customer dimension
SalesTerritoryKey	Integer	Surrogate key that relates to the sales territory dimension
SalesOrderNumber	Text	Unique identifier of an order
SalesOrderLineNumber	Integer	Unique identifier of a line within an order
OrderQuantity	Integer	Quantity of the product ordered
LineTotal	Decimal	Total sales amount of a line before tax
TaxAmt	Decimal	Amount of tax charged for the items on a specified line within an order
Freight	Decimal	Amount of freight charged for the items on a specified line within an order
LastModified	Datetime	The date and time that a row was last modified in the source system
AuditID	Integer	The ID of the data load process that last updated a row

You are evaluating how to optimize the model.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
The SalesRowID and AuditID columns can be removed from the model without impeding the analysis goals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Both the OrderDateKey and OrderDate columns are necessary to perform the basket analysis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The TaxAmt column must retain the current number of decimal places to perform the basket analysis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

You have a Microsoft Power BI data model that contains three tables named Orders, Date, and City. There is a one-to-many relationship between Date and Orders and between City and Orders. The model contains two row-level security (RLS) roles named Role1 and Role2. Role1 contains the following filter. `City[State Province] = "Kentucky"` Role2 contains the following filter.

`Date[Calendar Year] = 2020` -

If a user is a member of both Role1 and Role2, what data will they see in a report that uses the model?

- A. The user will see data for which the State Province value is Kentucky or where the Calendar Year is 2020.
- B. The user will receive an error and will not be able to see the data in the report.
- C. The user will only see data for which the State Province value is Kentucky.
- D. The user will only see data for which the State Province value is Kentucky and the Calendar Year is 2020.

**Note:** This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You are modeling data by using Microsoft Power BI. Part of the data model is a large Microsoft SQL Server table named Order that has more than 100 million records.

During the development process, you need to import a sample of the data from the Order table. Solution: From Power Query Editor, you import the table and then add a filter step to the query. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Note:** This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You are modeling data by using Microsoft Power BI. Part of the data model is a large Microsoft SQL Server table named Order that has more than 100 million records.

During the development process, you need to import a sample of the data from the Order table. Solution: You write a DAX expression that uses the FILTER function. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You are modeling data by using Microsoft Power BI. Part of the data model is a large Microsoft SQL Server table named Order that has more than 100 million records.

During the development process, you need to import a sample of the data from the Order table. Solution: You add a WHERE clause to the SQL statement.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

DRAG DROP -

You are preparing a financial report in Power BI.

You connect to the data stored in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet by using Power Query Editor as shown in the following

	Column1	1.2 Column2	1.2 Column3	1.2 Column4	1.2 Column5	1.2 Column6
1	Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2	Revenue	0.5	0.6	0.55	0.61	0.42
3	Overheads	0.11	0.330410907	0.167055779	0.360178153	0.183179995
4	Cost of Goods	0.204388253	0.165848321	0.25	0.17	0.109073918

You need to prepare the data to support the following:

- ☞ Visualizations that include all measures in the data over time
- ☞ Year-over-year calculations for all the measures

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
Use headers as the first row.	
Rename the Measure column as Year.	
Rename the Attribute column as Year.	
Use the first row as headers.	
Transpose the table.	
Unpivot all the columns other than Measure.	
Change the data type of the Year column to Date.	

➤
➤
⬅
⬅
⬆
⬇

## HOTSPOT -

You are creating an analytics report that will consume data from the tables shown in the following table.

Table name	Column name	Data type
Sales	sales_id	Integer
	sales_date	Datetime
	Customer_id	Integer
	sales_amount	Floating
	employee_id	Integer
	sales_ship_date	Datetime
	store_id	Varchar(100)
Employee	employee_id	Integer
	first_name	Varchar(100)
	last_name	Varchar(100)
	employee_photo	Binary

There is a relationship between the tables.

There are no reporting requirements on employee\_id and employee\_photo. You need to optimize the data model.

What should you configure for employee\_id and employee\_photo? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

### Answer Area

Employee\_id:

Change Type
Delete
Hide
Sort

Employee\_photo:

Change Type
Delete
Hide
Sort

**HOTSPOT -**

You plan to create Power BI dataset to analyze attendance at a school. Data will come from two separate views named View1 and View2 in an Azure SQL database.

View1 contains the columns shown in the following table.

Name	Data type
Attendance Date	Date
Student ID	Bigint
Period Number	Tinyint
Class ID	Int

View2 contains the columns shown in the following table.

Name	Data type
Class ID	Bigint
Class Name	Varchar(200)
Class Subject	Varchar(100)
Teacher ID	Int
Teacher First Name	Varchar(100)
Teacher Last Name	Varchar(100)
Period Number	Tinyint
School Year	Varchar(50)
Period Start Time	Time
Period End Time	Time

The views can be related based on the Class ID column.

Class ID is the unique identifier for the specified class, period, teacher, and school year. For example, the same class can be taught by the same teacher during two different periods, but the class will have a different class ID.

You need to design a star schema data model by using the data in both views. The solution must facilitate the following analysis:

- ☞ The count of classes that occur by period
- ☞ The count of students in attendance by period by day
- ☞ The average number of students attending a class each month

In which table should you include the Teacher First Name and Period Number fields? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

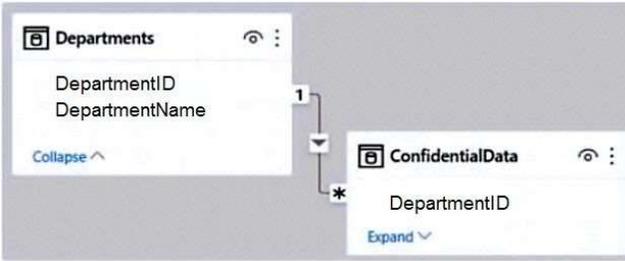
Teacher First Name:

Attendance fact
Class dimension
Teacher dimension
Teacher fact

Period Number:

Attendance fact
Class dimension
Teacher dimension
Teacher fact

You have the Power BI model shown in the following



There are four departments in the Departments table.

You need to ensure that users can see the data of their respective department only.

What should you do?

- A. Create a slicer that filters Departments based on DepartmentID.
- B. Create a row-level security (RLS) role for each department, and then define the membership of the role.
- C. Create a DepartmentID parameter to filter the Departments table.
- D. To the ConfidentialData table, add a calculated measure that uses the CURRENTGROUP DAX function.

In Power BI Desktop, you are building a sales report that contains two tables. Both tables have row-level security (RLS) configured.

You need to create a relationship between the tables. The solution must ensure that bidirectional cross-filtering honors the RLS settings.

What should you do?

- A. Create an inactive relationship between the tables and select Apply security filter in both directions.
- B. Create an active relationship between the tables and select Apply security filter in both directions.
- C. Create an inactive relationship between the tables and select Assume referential integrity.
- D. Create an active relationship between the tables and select Assume referential integrity.

## HOTSPOT -

You have a column named UnitsInStock as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot displays the Power BI Desktop interface with two panes: Properties and Fields.

**Properties Pane:**

- Formatting:**
  - Data type: Whole number
  - Format: Whole number
  - Percentage format: No
  - Thousands separator: Yes
  - Decimal places: 0
- Advanced:**
  - Sort by column: UnitsInStock (Default)
  - Data category: Uncategorized
  - Summarize by: None
  - Is nullable: Yes

**Fields Pane:**

- Search: [Empty search box]
- Order Details: [Expanded]
- Orders: [Expanded]
- Products: [Expanded]
  - CategoryID
  - Discontinued
  - ProductID
  - ProductName
  - QuantityPerUnit
  - ReorderLevel
  - SupplierID
  - UnitPrice
  - UnitsInStock** (Selected)
  - UnitsOnOrder

UnitsInStock has 75 non-null values, of which 51 are unique.

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

When a table visual is created in a report and UnitsInStock is added to the values, there will be **[answer choice]** in the table.

- 0 rows
- 1 row
- 51 rows
- 75 rows

Changing the Summarize by setting of the UnitsInStock column, and then adding the column to a table visual, will **[answer choice]** the number of rows in the table visual.

- maintain
- reduce
- increase

Q25

Topic 2

HOTSPOT -

You have a Power BI report.

You have the following

Name	Description
Balances	The table contains daily records of closing balances for every active bank account. The closing balances appear for every day the account is live, including the last day.
Date	The table contains a record per day for the calendar years of 2000 to 2025. There is a hierarchy for financial year, quarter, month, and day.

You have the following DAX measure.

Accounts :=

CALCULATE (

DISTINCTCOUNT (Balances[AccountID]),

LASTDATE ('Date'[Date]))

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select

No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

**Statements**

A table visual that displays the date hierarchy at the year level and the [Accounts] measure will show the total number of accounts that were live throughout the year.

**Yes**

**No**

A table visual that displays the date hierarchy at the month level and the [Accounts] measure will show the total number of accounts that were live throughout the month.

A table visual that displays the date hierarchy at the day level and the [Accounts] measure will show the total number of accounts that were live that day.

You have the tables shown in the following

Table name	Column name
Campaigns	Campaign_ID
	Name
Ads	Ad_id
	Name
	Campaign_id
Impressions	Impression_id
	Ad_id
	Site_name
	Impression_time
	Impression_date

The Impressions table contains approximately 30 million records per month. You need to create an ad analytics system to meet the following requirements:

- Present ad impression counts for the day, campaign, and site\_name. The analytics for the last year are required. Minimize the data model size.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create one-to-many relationships between the tables.
- B. Group the Impressions query in Power Query by Ad\_id, Site\_name, and Impression\_date. Aggregate by using the CountRows function.
- C. Create a calculated table that contains Ad\_id, Site\_name, and Impression\_date.

## HOTSPOT -

You are creating a Microsoft Power BI data model that has the tables shown in the following table.

Table name	Column name
Sales	SalesID
	ProductID
	DateKey
	SalesAmount
Products	ProductID
	ProductName
	ProductCategoryID
ProductCategory	ProductCategoryID
	CategoryName

The Products table is related to the ProductCategory table through the ProductCategoryID column. Each product has one product category. You need to ensure that you can analyze sales by product category.

How should you configure the relationship from ProductCategory to Products? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Cardinality:

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

Cross-filter direction:

Single
Both

You import a Power BI dataset that contains the following tables:

- ☞ Date
- ☞ Product
- ☞ Product Inventory

The Product Inventory table contains 25 million rows. A sample of the data is shown in the following

<b>ProductKey</b>	<b>DateKey</b>	<b>MovementDate</b>	<b>UnitCost</b>	<b>UnitsIn</b>	<b>UnitsOut</b>	<b>UnitsBalance</b>
167	20101228	28-Dec-10	0.19	0	0	875
167	20101229	29-Dec-10	0.19	0	0	875
167	20110119	19-Jan-11	0.19	0	0	875
167	20110121	21-Jan-11	0.19	0	0	875
167	20110122	22-Jan-11	0.19	0	0	875

The Product Inventory table relates to the Date table by using the DateKey column. The Product Inventory table relates to the Product table by using the

ProductKey column.

You need to reduce the size of the data model without losing information.

What should you do?

- A. Change Summarization for DateKey to Don't Summarize.
- B. Remove the relationship between Date and Product Inventory
- C. Change the data type of UnitCost to Integer.
- D. Remove MovementDate.

**HOTSPOT -**

You are enhancing a Power BI model that has DAX calculations.

You need to create a measure that returns the year-to-date total sales from the same date of the previous calendar year. Which DAX functions should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

```

Sales PYTD =
VAR startyear =
    STARTOFYEAR ( PREVIOUSYEAR ( 'Calendar'[Date] ) )
VAR enddate =
    LASTDATE ( Sales[Date] ) - 365
RETURN
    CALCULATE (
        DATESBETWEEN (
            SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR (
                SUM (
                    CALCULATE
                    DATESBETWEEN
                    SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR
                    SUM
                )
            )
        )
    )
    ( Sales[sales] ),
    ( 'Calendar'[Date], startyear, enddate )
    )

```

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You are modeling data by using Microsoft Power BI. Part of the data model is a large Microsoft SQL Server table named Order that has more than 100 million records.

During the development process, you need to import a sample of the data from the Order table. Solution: You add a report-level filter that filters based on the order date.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Note:** This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Power BI report that imports a date table and a sales table from an Azure SQL database data source. The sales table has the following date foreign keys:

- ☞ Due Date
- ☞ Order Date
- ☞ Delivery Date

You need to support the analysis of sales over time based on all the date foreign keys.

**Solution:** For each date foreign key, you add inactive relationships between the sales table and the date table. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Note:** This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Power BI report that imports a date table and a sales table from an Azure SQL database data source. The sales table has the following date foreign keys:

- ☞ Due Date
- ☞ Order Date
- ☞ Delivery Date

You need to support the analysis of sales over time based on all the date foreign keys.

**Solution:** From Power Query Editor, you rename the date query as Due Date. You reference the Due Date query twice to make the queries for Order Date and Delivery Date.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Power BI report that imports a date table and a sales table from an Azure SQL database data source. The sales table has the following date foreign keys:

- ☞ Due Date
- ☞ Order Date
- ☞ Delivery Date

You need to support the analysis of sales over time based on all the date foreign keys.

Solution: From the Fields pane, you rename the date table as Due Date. You use a DAX expression to create Order Date and Delivery Date as calculated tables.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**DRAG DROP -**

You receive revenue data that must be included in Microsoft Power BI reports.

You preview the data from a Microsoft Excel source in Power Query as shown in the following

	Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5	Column6
	Valid 100% Error 0% Empty 0%					
1	Department	Product	2016	2017	2018	2019
2	Bikes	Carbon mountainbike	1002815	1006617	1007814	1007239
3	Bikes	Aluminium road bike	1007024	1001454	1005842	1007105
4	Bikes	Touring bike	1003676	1005171	1001669	1003244
5	Accessories	Bell	76713	10247	60590	25927
6	Accessories	Bottle holder	26690	29613	67955	71466
7	Accessories	Satnav	83189	40113	71684	24697
8	Accessories	Mobilephone holder	68641	80336	58099	45706

You plan to create several visuals from the data, including a visual that shows revenue split by year and product.

You need to transform the data to ensure that you can build the visuals. The solution must ensure that the columns are named appropriately for the data that they contain.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

**Actions**

- Select Department and Product and **Unpivot Columns**.
- Select **Use First Row as Headers**.
- Select Department and Product and **Unpivot Other Columns**.
- Rename the Attribute column to Year and the Value column to Revenue.
- Select **Use Header as First Row**.
- Rename the Attribute column to Revenue and the Value column to Year.

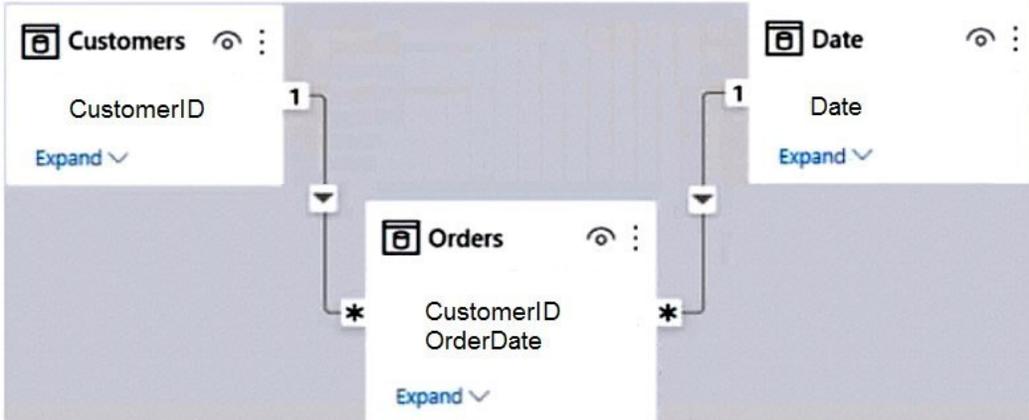
**Answer Area**



You have a Power BI report named Orders that supports the following analysis:

- ☞ Total sales over time
- ☞ The count of orders over time
- ☞ New and repeat customer counts

The data model size is nearing the limit for a dataset in shared capacity. The model view for the dataset is shown in the following exhibit.



The data view for the Orders table is shown in the following exhibit.

OrderID	CustomerID	OrderDate	ProductID	UnitPrice	Quantity	Discount	SalesTotal
10293	TORTU	8/29/1996 12:00:00 AM	18	\$50	12	0	600
10294	TORTU	8/29/1996 12:00:00 AM	63	\$35.1	5	0	175.5
10295	TORTU	8/29/1996 12:00:00 AM	75	\$6.2	6	0	37.2
10296	RATTC	8/29/1996 12:00:00 AM	1	\$14.4	18	0	259.2

The Orders table relates to the Customers table by using the CustomerID column. The Orders table relates to the Date table by using the OrderDate column.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true, Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

##### Statements

Summarizing Orders by the CustomerID, OrderID, and OrderDate columns will reduce the model size while still supporting the current analysis.

Yes

No

Removing the CustomerID column from Orders will reduce the model size while still supporting the current analysis.



Removing the UnitPrice and Discount columns from Orders will reduce the model size while still supporting the current analysis.

You are building a financial report by using Power BI.

You have a table named financials that contains a column named Date and a column named Sales.

You need to create a measure that calculates the relative change in sales as compared to the previous quarter. How should you complete the measure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

### Answer Area

```

Sales QoQ% =
IF(
    ISFILTERED('financials'[Date]),
    ERROR("Uh oh."),
    VAR PREV_QUARTER =
        CALCULATE
        CALCULATETABLE
        DATEADD
        DIVIDE
        FILTER
        FIND
        (SUM('financials'[Sales]),
            ('financials'[Date].[Date], -1, QUARTER)
        )
    RETURN
        (SUM('financials'[Sales]) - PREV_QUARTER, PREV_QUARTER)
)

```

**DRAG DROP -**

You are creating a Power BI model and report.

You have a single table in a data model named Product. Product contains the following fields:

- ☞ ID
- ☞ Name
- ☞ Color
- ☞ Category
- ☞ Total Sales

You need to create a calculated table that shows only the top eight products based on the highest value in Total Sales.

How should you complete the DAX expression? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Select and Place:

Values	Answer Area
ASC	Top 8 Products = [Value] (8, 'Product', 'Product'[Total Sales], [Value] )
DESC	
RELATEDTABLE	
CALCULATETABLE	
MAXX	
TOPN	

You are creating a sales report in Power BI for the NorthWest region sales territory of your company. Data will come from a view in a Microsoft

ID	ProductKey	OrderDate	ShipDate	CustomerKey	SalesTerritoryRegion	SalesOrderNumber	SalesOrderLineNumber	OrderQuantity	UnitPrice	SalesAmount	TaxAmount	Freight
1	310	2010-12-29	2011-01-05	21768	Canada	SO43697	1	1	3578.27	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568
2	346	2010-12-29	2011-01-05	27365	France	SO43698	1	1	3399.99	3399.99	271.9992	84.9998
3	346	2010-12-29	2011-01-05	76537	NorthWest	SO43699	1	1	3399.99	3399.99	271.9992	84.9998
4	336	2010-12-29	2011-01-05	34256	SouthWest	SO43700	1	1	699.0982	699.0982	55.9279	17.4775
5	346	2010-12-29	2011-01-05	34253	Australia	SO43701	1	1	3399.99	3399.99	271.9992	84.9998
6	311	2010-12-30	2011-01-06	12543	SouthWest	SO43702	1	1	3578.27	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568
7	310	2010-12-30	2011-01-06	76545	Australia	SO43703	1	1	3578.27	3578.27	286.2616	89.4568

The report will facilitate the following analysis:

- ☞ The count of orders and the sum of total sales by Order Date
- ☞ The count of customers who placed an order
- ☞ The average quantity per order

You need to reduce data refresh times and report query times.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Set the data type for SalesOrderNumber to Decimal Number.
- B. Remove the CustomerKey and ProductKey columns.
- C. Remove the TaxAmt and Freight columns.
- D. Filter the data to only the NorthWest region sales territory.

You are creating a Power BI model that contains a table named Store. Store contains the following

Name	Data type
Store ID	Whole Number
Store Name	Text
City	Text
State/Province	Text
Country	Text

You plan to create a map visual that will show store locations and provide the ability to drill down from Country to State/Province to City. What should you do to ensure that the locations are mapped properly?

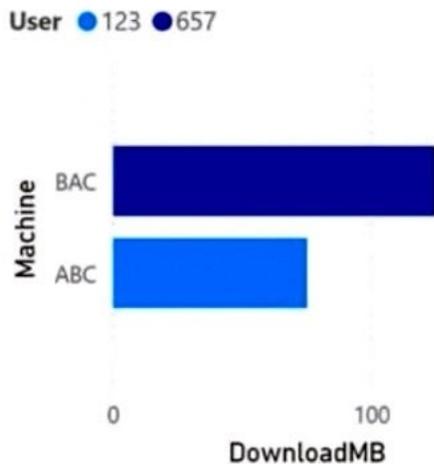
- A. Change the data type of City, State/Province, and Country.
- B. Set Summarization for City, State/Province, and Country to Don't summarize.
- C. Set the data category of City, State/Province, and Country.
- D. Create a calculated column that concatenates the values in City, State/Province, and Country.

You are building a data model for a Power BI report.

You have data formatted as shown in the following

Machine-User	DownloadMB
ABC-123	75
BAC-657	125

You need to create a clustered bar chart as shown in the following



What should you do?

- A. From Power Query Editor, split the Machine-User column by using a delimiter.
- B. From Power Query Editor, create a column that contains the last three digits of the Machine-User column.
- C. In a DAX function, create two calculated columns named Machine and User by using the SUBSTITUTE function.

**DRAG DROP -**

You need to create a date table in Power BI that must contain 10 full calendar years, including the current year. How should you complete the DAX expression? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. **NOTE:** Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Values	Answer Area
CALENDAR	<pre>Date = var var1 = [Value] ([Value]) return [Value] (     DATE(var1 -9, 01, 01),     DATE(var1, 12, 31) )</pre>
CALENDARAUTO	
DATE	
EOMONTH	
TODAY	
YEAR	

**Note:** This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Power BI report that imports a date table and a sales table from an Azure SQL database data source. The sales table has the following date foreign keys:

- ☞ Due Date
- ☞ Order Date
- ☞ Delivery Date

You need to support the analysis of sales over time based on all the date foreign keys.

**Solution:** You create measures that use the USERELATIONSHIP DAX function to filter sales on the active relationship between the sales table and the date table. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

You have a Power BI report that contains a measure named Total Sales.

You need to create a new measure that will return the sum of Total Sales for a year up to a selected date. How should you complete the DAX expression? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

### Answer Area

Measure =

TOTALYTD
CALCULATE
SUM
EVALUATE

[Total Sales],

'Date'[Date]
TODAY()
EOMONTH('Date'[Date])
LASTDATE('Date'[Date])

You are modifying a Power BI model by using Power BI Desktop. You have a table named Sales that contains the following fields.

Name	Data type
Transaction ID	Whole Number
Customer Key	Whole Number
Sales Date Key	Date
Sales Amount	Whole Number

You have a table named Transaction Size that contains the following data.

Transaction Size ID	Transaction Size	Min	Max
1	Small	0	10,000
2	Medium	10,001	100,000
3	Large	100,001	999,999,999

You need to create a calculated column to classify each transaction as small, medium, or large based on the value in Sales Amount. How should you complete the code? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

#### Values







#### Answer Area

```

Transaction Size =
VAR SalesTotal = 'Sales'[Sales]
VAR FilterSegment =
    Value (
        'Transaction Size',
        Value (
            'Transaction Size'[Min] <= SalesTotal,
            'Transaction Size'[Max] >= SalesTotal
        )
    )
VAR Result =
    Value ( DISTINCT ( 'Transaction Size'[Transaction Size] ), FilterSegment )
RETURN
    Result

```

You have a Power BI report for the procurement department. The report contains data from the following tables.

Table name	Source	Description	Column name	Approximate record count
Suppliers	Microsoft Dynamics 365	A list of all the suppliers approved for use by the company.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ID</li> <li>Name</li> <li>Country</li> </ul>	100,000
LineItems	Microsoft Dynamics 365	All individual purchases made by employees across the company. An average of five line items per invoice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ID</li> <li>Invoice ID</li> <li>Invoice Date</li> <li>Supplier ID</li> <li>Description</li> <li>Units</li> <li>Price per Unit</li> <li>Discount</li> <li>Price</li> </ul>	1,000,000,000

There is a one-to-many relationship from Suppliers to LineItems that uses the ID and Supplier ID columns. The report contains the visuals shown in the following table.

Name	Used field	Filter
Supplier usage by count and value of invoices	Suppliers[ID] Suppliers[Name] LineItems[Invoice ID] LineItems[Price]	None
Spend by supplier location	Suppliers[Country] LineItems[Price]	None
Top 10 largest invoices last month	LineItems[Invoice ID] LineItems[Price]	LineItems[Invoice Date] in last calendar month

You need to minimize the size of the dataset without affecting the visuals. What should you do?

- Merge Suppliers and LineItems.
- Remove the LineItems[Description] column.
- Remove the rows from LineItems where LineItems[Invoice Date] is before the beginning of last month.
- Group LineItems by LineItems[Invoice ID] and LineItems[Invoice Date] with a sum of LineItems[Price].

You have a Power BI report for the marketing department. The report reports on web traffic to a blog and contains data from the following tables.

Table name	Source	Description	Column name
Posts	Blog RSS feed	An XML representation of all the blog posts from your company's website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publish Date</li> <li>URL</li> <li>Title</li> <li>Full Text</li> <li>Summary</li> </ul>
Traffic	Website logs	Activity data from your company's entire website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DateTime</li> <li>URL Visited</li> <li>IP Address</li> <li>Browser Agent</li> <li>Referring URL</li> </ul>

There is a one-to-many relationship from Posts to Traffic that uses the URL and URL Visited columns. The report contains the visuals shown in the following table.

Name	Used field	Filter
Top 10 blog posts of all time	Posts[Title] Traffic[DateTime]	None
Top 10 blog posts from the last seven days	Posts[Title] Traffic[DateTime]	Traffic[DateTime] is in the last 7 days
Blog visits over time	Traffic[DateTime] Traffic[URL Visited]	Traffic[URL Visited] contains "blog"
Top 10 external referrals to the blog of all time	Traffic[Referring URL]	Traffic[URL Visited] contains "blog" AND Traffic[Referring URL] does not start with "/"

The dataset takes a long time to refresh.

You need to modify Posts and Traffic queries to reduce load times.

Which two actions will reduce the load times? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE:

Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Remove the rows in Posts in which Posts[Publish Date] is in the last seven days.
- B. Remove the rows in Traffic in which Traffic[URL Visited] does not contain "blog".
- C. Remove Traffic[IP Address], Traffic[Browser Agent], and Traffic[Referring URL].
- D. Remove Posts[Full Text] and Posts[Summary].
- E. Remove the rows in Traffic in which Traffic[Referring URL] does not start with "/".

You are creating a quick measure as shown in the following exhibit.

## Quick measures

**Calculation**

Rolling average ▾

Calculate the average of base value over a certain number of periods before and/or after each date.  
[Learn more](#)

**Base value** ⓘ

Add data fields here

**Date** ⓘ

Add data fields here

**Period** ⓘ

Days ▾

**Periods before** ⓘ

1

**Periods after** ⓘ

0

**Fields**

Search

- Customer
- Product
- Sales
  - Date
  - Gross Margin
    - Month
    - MonthNumberOfYear
    - Quarter
    - Sales\_SRC
    - Time Intelligence
  - Total Cost
  - Total Order Qty
  - Total Sales
  - Total Sales rolling average
  - Unit Price
  - Year

You need to create a monthly rolling average measure for Sales over time.

How should you configure the quick measure calculation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer

area. **NOTE:** Each correct selection is worth one point.

### Answer Area

Base value:  ▾

- Month
- Total Cost
- Total Order Qty
- Total Sales
- Year

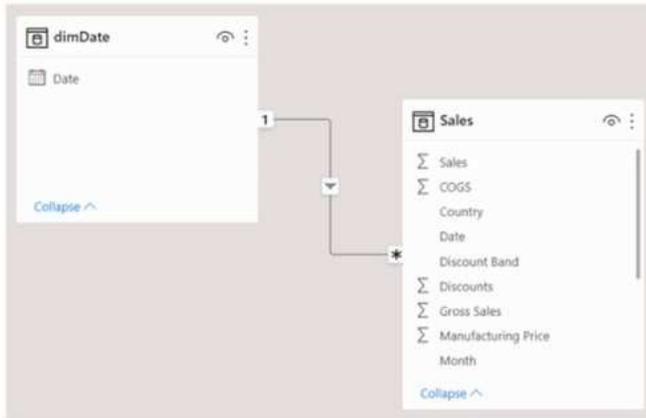
Date:  ▾

- Date
- Month
- Total Sales
- Year

Period:  ▾

- Days
- Months
- Quarters
- Years

You have the Power BI data model shown in the following



The Sales table contains records of sales by day from the last five years up until today's date.

You plan to create a measure to return the total sales of March 2021 when March 2022 is

selected. Which DAX expression should you use?

- A. Calculate (Sum(Sales[Sales]), PREVIOUSYEAR( dimDate[Date]))
- B. TOTALYTD (SUM(Sales[Sales]), dimDate[Date] )
- C. Calculate (SUM(Sales[Sales]), SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR(dimDate[Date] ))
- D. SUM(Sales[Sales])

You use Power BI Desktop to load data from a Microsoft SQL Server database.

While waiting for the data to load, you receive the following error.

```
ERROR [08001] timeout expired
```

You need to resolve the error.

What are two ways to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

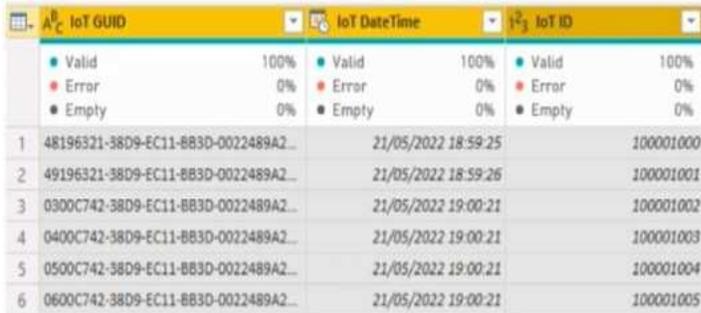
**NOTE:** Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Reduce the number of rows and columns returned by each query.
- B. Split log running queries into subsets of columns and use Power Query to merge the queries.
- C. Use Power Query to combine log running queries into one query.
- D. Disable query folding on long running queries.

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

From Power Query Editor, you profile the data shown in the following exhibit.



	IoT GUID	IoT DateTime	IoT ID
	Valid 100%	Valid 100%	Valid 100%
	Error 0%	Error 0%	Error 0%
	Empty 0%	Empty 0%	Empty 0%
1	48196321-38D9-EC11-8B3D-0022489A2...	21/05/2022 18:59:25	100001000
2	49196321-38D9-EC11-8B3D-0022489A2...	21/05/2022 18:59:26	100001001
3	0300C742-38D9-EC11-8B3D-0022489A2...	21/05/2022 19:00:21	100001002
4	0400C742-38D9-EC11-8B3D-0022489A2...	21/05/2022 19:00:21	100001003
5	0500C742-38D9-EC11-8B3D-0022489A2...	21/05/2022 19:00:21	100001004
6	0600C742-38D9-EC11-8B3D-0022489A2...	21/05/2022 19:00:21	100001005

The IoT GUID and IoT ID columns are unique to each row in the query.

You need to analyze IoT events by the hour and day of the year. The solution must improve dataset

performance. Solution: You split the IoT DateTime column into a column named Date and a column named

Time.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

# Answers

## Topic 1 - Question Set 1

Q1  
Dual  
Dual  
DirectQuery  
Import  
Q2 C  
Q3 A  
Q4 A  
Q5  
Append Queries as New  
Disable loading the query to the data model  
Q6  
Inner  
Left Outer  
Q7 D  
Q8 A  
Q9  
Import From Excel  
Append Table 2 to Table 1  
Remove Duplicates  
Q10 C  
Q11 DE  
Q12 69, 4  
Q13  
Merge  
Disable the query load  
Q14 D  
Q15  
Get data then select folder  
Remove content Colum  
Expand Attribute Colum  
Q16 C  
Q17  
Configure an on-premisis data gateway  
Add a data source  
Add the dataset owner to the data source  
Configure a scheduled refresh  
Q18 B  
Q19  
Select the Month and MonthNumber columns  
Select Unpivot other columns  
Rename the Attribute column as Year and the Value column as Sales  
Q20  
10min  
Only tables with data  
Q21  
One parameter  
Text  
Q22 DE  
Q23  
Select the discount column  
Select Replace Errors to replace each error value with 0.05  
For the discount column, change Data Type to Decimal Number  
Q24  
Mismatched data types  
A1

## Topic 2 - Question Set 2

Q1 D  
Q2 A  
Q3 D  
Q4 AE

Q5 D  
Q6 B  
Q7  
Row label: Name  
Key column: ID  
Is featured table: Yes  
Q8 AC  
Q9  
Cross filter direction  
Star schema  
Q10  
Calculate  
SamePeriodLastYear  
'Date'[Month]  
Q11  
Import data  
Create the roles on power bi  
Publish the report  
Assign Users to the role  
Q12  
Merge [Region\_Manager] and [Manager] by using an inner join.  
Merge [Sales\_Region] and [Sales\_Manager] by using an inner join.  
Merge [Sales\_Region] and [Region\_Manager] by using an inner join.  
Q13 D  
Q14  
Yes  
No  
No  
Q15 A  
Q16 B  
Q17 B  
Q18 A  
Q19  
1. Use first row as header  
2. Unpivot all columns other than "Measure"  
3. Rename "Attribute" to "Year"  
4. Change data type of "Year" to date (Date > Year)  
Q20  
Hide  
Delete  
Q21  
Teacher's dimension  
Class dimension  
Q22 B  
Q23 B  
Q24  
75 rows  
Reduce  
Q25  
No  
No  
Yes  
Q26 AB  
Q27  
One-to-many  
Single  
Q28 D  
Q29  
Calculate  
Sum  
DatesBetween  
Q30 B  
Q31 B  
Q32 B  
Q33 A  
Q34  
Select Use First Row as Headers  
Select Department and Product and Unpivot Other Column  
Rename the Attribute column to YEAR and the Value column to REVENUE

Q35  
No  
No  
Yes  
Q36  
Calculate  
Dateadd  
Divide  
Q37  
TopN  
Dec  
Q38 CD  
Q39 C  
Q40 A  
Q41  
Year  
Today  
Calendar  
Q42 B  
Q43  
TotalYTD  
'Date'[Date]  
Q44  
Filter  
And  
Calculate  
Q45 B  
Q46 BD  
Q47  
Total Sales  
Date  
Months  
Q48 C  
Q49 AB  
Q50 A

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