

Power BI Desktop Benchmark Assessment



Review Results

Assessment POWERBI-439327-BENCHMARK

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Attempt: 1

Question Topic

Num	Question	
	Respondent's Answer	Correct Answer

Introducing Power BI Desktop

Earned 0 of 2 points (0%).

1. Which of the following analytical capabilities exist in both "Power Excel" and Power BI?

☒ (X) Power Query Editor

☐ () Data Modeling

☐ () DAX Calculations

☐ () All of the above

☐ () I don't know yet

☐ () Power Query Editor

☐ () Data Modeling

☐ () DAX Calculations

☒ (X) All of the above

☐ () I don't know yet

Explanation: Power BI and Power Excel are both built on the same engine and share common features like data shaping through the query editor, data modeling with Power Pivot, and calculated columns and measures with DAX.

Related Lecture: Meet Power BI Desktop

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the three core views in the Power BI Desktop front-end?

☐ () Query View

☒ (X) Report View

☐ () Model View

☐ () Data View

☐ () I don't know yet

☒ (X) Query View

☐ () Report View

☐ () Model View

☐ () Data View

☐ () I don't know yet

Explanation: The three core views in Power BI Desktop are the Report, Data, and Model views.

Related Lecture: Power BI Desktop Interface & Workflow

Connecting & Shaping Data

Earned 4 of 5 points (80%).

3. Which of the following types of data sources can Power BI connect to?

☐ () CSV

☐ () SQL

☐ () Web

☒ (X) All of the above

☐ () I don't know yet

☐ () CSV

☐ () SQL

☐ () Web

☒ (X) All of the above

☐ () I don't know yet

Explanation: Power BI can connect to virtually any type of source data, including flat files, databases, online services, and more.

Related Lecture: Types of Data Connectors

4. Which of the following languages can be used when creating or writing queries in the Query Editor?

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ DAX | ☐ DAX |
| ☐ M | ☒ M |
| ☒ Both DAX and M | ☐ Both DAX and M |
| ☐ C# | ☐ C# |
| ☐ I don't know yet | ☐ I don't know yet |

Explanation: M is the language that powers the Query Editor and any query that is generated will be written in M.

Related Lecture: The Power Query Editor

5. Which of the following is Power BI Desktop's default storage and connection mode?

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Import | ☒ Import |
| ☐ DirectQuery | ☐ DirectQuery |
| ☐ Composite Model | ☐ Composite Model |
| ☐ Live Connection | ☐ Live Connection |
| ☐ I don't know yet | ☐ I don't know yet |

Explanation: Power BI uses Import mode by default, which means that tables are stored in-memory and queries are fulfilled by cached data.

Related Lecture: PRO TIP: Storage & Connection Modes

6. Suppose you import a table and need to turn the column headers into rows. Which of the following query editor options would you use?

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Group By | ☐ Group By |
| ☐ Pivot | ☐ Pivot |
| ☒ Unpivot | ☒ Unpivot |
| ☐ Join | ☐ Join |
| ☐ I don't know yet | ☐ I don't know yet |

Explanation: Unpivoting is the process of turning distinct columns into rows.

Related Lecture: Pivoting & Unpivoting

7. Which of the following query editor tools allows you to add columns to an existing table?

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Append | ☐ Append |
| ☐ Combine | ☐ Combine |
| ☒ Merge | ☒ Merge |
| ☐ Duplicate | ☐ Duplicate |
| ☐ I don't know yet | ☐ I don't know yet |

Explanation: Merging queries allows you to join tables based on a common column.

Related Lecture: Merging Queries

Creating a Data Model

Earned 4 of 5 points (80%).

8. Which of the following tables would you most likely want to exclude from report refresh?

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Dimension table containing country names and abbreviations | ☒ Dimension table containing country names and abbreviations |
| ☐ Rolling calendar table | ☐ Rolling calendar table |
| ☐ Data table containing daily transaction records | ☐ Data table containing daily transaction records |
| ☐ Dimension table containing product prices | ☐ Dimension table containing product prices |
| ☐ I don't know yet | ☐ I don't know yet |

Explanation: Often times you can exclude queries that never change from report refresh, like static dimension tables.

Related Lecture: Fact & Dimension Tables

9. Which type of key cannot contain duplicate values?

- ☐ Master
- ☒ Primary
- ☐ Secondary
- ☐ Foreign
- ☐ I don't know yet

- ☐ Master
- ☒ Primary
- ☐ Secondary
- ☐ Foreign
- ☐ I don't know yet

Explanation: Primary keys contain unique values in a column where foreign keys contain multiple instances of each value.

Related Lecture: Primary & Foreign Keys

10. In which of the following cases would an inactive relationship be most useful?

- ☒ Creating many-to-many relationships
- ☐ Configuring bidirectional filters
- ☐ Connecting from a single primary key to multiple related foreign keys
- ☐ All of the above
- ☐ I don't know yet

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- ☐ All of the above
- ☐ I don't know yet

Explanation: When creating relationships, you can only have one active relationship between the same column in a lookup table and a fact table. The first relationship created will default to active.

Related Lecture: PRO TIP: Active & Inactive Relationships

11. Generally speaking, which type of relationship cardinality would you expect to see between fact and dimension tables?

- ☐ One-to-One
- ☒ One-to-Many
- ☐ Many-to-Many
- ☐ Bidirectional
- ☐ I don't know yet

- ☐ One-to-One
- ☒ One-to-Many
- ☐ Many-to-Many
- ☐ Bidirectional
- ☐ I don't know yet

Explanation: In a properly normalized data model, you would expect to see one instance of each primary key in the dimension table and many instances of each foreign key in the fact table, creating a one-to-many relationship.

Related Lecture: Relationship Cardinality

12. In a data model that contains two fact tables, Sales and Returns, how would you analyze data from both tables in a single visual?

- ☒ Through shared dimension tables
- ☐ By directly connecting the Sales and Returns tables
- ☐ Append Returns to Sales
- ☐ It's not possible to analyze data from separate fact tables in a single visual
- ☐ I don't know yet

- ☒ Through shared dimension tables
- ☐ By directly connecting the Sales and Returns tables
- ☐ Append Returns to Sales
- ☐ It's not possible to analyze data from separate fact tables in a single visual
- ☐ I don't know yet

Explanation: In general, the most efficient way to analyze data from two data tables is to connect them through shared dimension tables.

Related Lecture: Connecting Multiple Fact Tables

Adding Calculated Fields with DAX

Earned 4 of 5 points (80%).

13. Which of the following DAX calculations would you create if you wanted to aggregate values?

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Calculated columns | ☐ Calculated columns |
| ☒ Measures | ☒ Measures |
| ☐ Calculation groups | ☐ Calculation groups |
| ☐ Summaries | ☐ Summaries |
| ☐ I don't know yet | ☐ I don't know yet |

Explanation: Measures are DAX formulas that are used to create aggregated values, i.e. the sum of Cost.

Related Lecture: Intro to DAX Measures

14. Which of the following measure types can be referenced within other DAX calculations?

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Implicit Measures | ☐ Implicit Measures |
| ☐ Complicit Measures | ☐ Complicit Measures |
| ☐ Inexplicit Measures | ☐ Inexplicit Measures |
| ☒ Explicit Measures | ☒ Explicit Measures |
| ☐ I don't know yet | ☐ I don't know yet |

Explanation: Explicit measures are created by entering DAX functions.

Related Lecture: Implicit vs. Explicit Measures

15. Which of the following is NOT an example of a DAX logical operator?

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ | ☒ <> |
| ☐ IN | ☐ && |
| ☐ I don't know yet | ☐ |
| | ☐ IN |
| | ☐ I don't know yet |

Explanation: DAX Syntax & Operators

16. Which of the following DAX functions creates a new column of data by traversing a relationship and returning values from a column in another table?

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ REFERENCE | ☐ REFERENCE |
| ☐ LOOKUP | ☐ LOOKUP |
| ☒ RELATED | ☒ RELATED |
| ☐ RETURN | ☐ RETURN |
| ☐ I don't know yet | ☐ I don't know yet |

Explanation: The RELATED function uses the relationship between tables (defined by primary and foreign keys) to pull values from one table into a new column of another.

Related Lecture: Joining Data with RELATED

17. Which of the following is an example of an iterator function?

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ FILTER | ☐ FILTER |
| ☐ SUMX | ☐ SUMX |
| ☐ COUNTX | ☐ COUNTX |
| ☒ All of the above | ☒ All of the above |
| ☐ I don't know yet | ☐ I don't know yet |

Explanation: FILTER, SUMX, COUNTX, AVERAGEX, etc. are all examples of functions that iterate through a table to derive a table or scalar value.

Related Lecture: Iterator (X) Functions

18. What type of filter would only apply to a specific chart on a report page?

- ☐ Page Level
- ☒ Visual Level
- ☐ Report Level
- ☐ All of the above
- ☐ I don't know yet

- ☐ Page Level
- ☒ Visual Level
- ☐ Report Level
- ☐ All of the above
- ☐ I don't know yet

Explanation: Filters that are applied at the visual level will only affect the visual they're applied to.

Related Lecture: Basic Filtering Options

19. Suppose you want to change how filters applied to one visual impact other, which Power BI Desktop feature would you adjust?

- ☒ Cross filter direction
- ☐ Drillthrough filters
- ☐ Edit interactions
- ☐ Filter flow
- ☐ I don't know yet

- ☐ Cross filter direction
- ☐ Drillthrough filters
- ☒ Edit interactions
- ☐ Filter flow
- ☐ I don't know yet

Explanation: Edit interactions allows you to determine how filters applied to one visual impact the others. Generally, you can choose either "highlight", "filter", or "none".

Related Lecture: Editing Report Interactions

20. Which of the following tools could you use to allow users to dynamically change which metric is displayed in a chart?

- ☐ Numeric range parameter
- ☒ Fields parameter
- ☐ Selection parameter
- ☐ Visual parameter
- ☐ I don't know yet

- ☐ Numeric range parameter
- ☒ Fields parameter
- ☐ Selection parameter
- ☐ Visual parameter
- ☐ I don't know yet

Explanation: Fields parameters allow users to dynamically change the metrics or dimensions displayed in a report visual.

Related Lecture: Fields Parameters

Time Used: 00:11:39

Final Score: 70%