PL-300^{Q&As}

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Microsoft Power BI Data Analyst

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QUESTION 1

You plan to create a dashboard in the Power BI service that retrieves data from a Microsoft SQL Server database. The dashboard will be shared between the users in your organization.

You need to ensure that the users will see the current data when they view the dashboard.

How should you configure the connection to the data source?

A. Deploy an on-premises data gateway (personal mode). Import the data by using the Import Data Connectivity mode.

B. Deploy an on-premises data gateway. Import the data by using the Import Data Connectivity mode.

C. Deploy an on-premises data gateway. Import the data by using the DirectQuery Data Connectivity mode.

D. Deploy an on-premises data gateway (personal mode). Import the data by using the DirectQuery Data Connectivity mode.

Correct Answer: D

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/desktop-directquery-about#power-bi-connectivity-modes

QUESTION 2

You have a sales system that contains the tables shown in the following table.

Table name	Column name
Sales	sales_ID
	sales_date
	sales_amount
Date	DateID
	Month
	Week
	Year

The Date table is marked as a date table.

DateID is the date data type. You need to create an annual sales growth percentage measure.

Which DAX expression should you use?

A. SUM(sales[sales_amount]) - CALCULATE(SUM(sales[sales_amount]), SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR(\\'Date\\'[DateID])

B. (SUM(`Sales\\'[sales_amount]) - CALCULATE(SUM(`Sales\\'[sales_amount]), SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR(`Date\\'[DateID]))) / CALCULATE(SUM(`Sales\\'[sales_amount]), SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR(`Date\\'[DateID]))

C. CALCULATE(SUM(sales[sales_amount]), DATESYTD(`Date\\'[DateID]))

D. CALCULATE(SUM(sales[sales_amount]), SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR(`Date\\'[DateID]))

Correct Answer: B

SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR returns a table that contains a column of dates shifted one year back in time from the dates in the specified dates column, in the current context.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/sameperiodlastyear-function-dax

QUESTION 3

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same scenario. For your convenience, the scenario is repeated in each question. Each question presents a different goal and answer choices, but the text of the scenario is the same in each question in this series.

You have a Microsoft SQL Server database that contains the following tables.

Table name	Column name	Data type
Order	Order_ID	Integer
	Order_date	Integer
	Order_amount	Currency
	Customer_ID	Integer
	Order_ship_date	Integer
	Store_ID	Integer
Customer	Customer_ID	Integer
	First_name	Varchar(100)
	Last_name	Varchar(100)
	Customer_photo	Binary
Date	Date_ID	Integer
	Date_name	Datetime
	Month	Integer
	Week	Integer
	Year	Integer
Monthly_returns	Month_ID	Integer
	Total_returns	Float
	Store_ID	Varchar(100)
Store	Store_ID	Integer
	Name	Varchar(100)
	City	Varchar(100)
	Sales_target	Float

The following columns contain date information:

-Date[Month] in the mmyyyy format

-Date[Date_ID] in the ddmmyyyy format

-Date[Date_name] in the mm/dd/yyyy format

-Monthly_returns[Month_ID] in the mmyyyy format

The Order table contains more than one million rows.

The Store table has a relationship to the Monthly_returns table on the Store_ID column. This is the only relationship between the tables.

You plan to use Power BI Desktop to create an analytics solution for the data.

You need to create a relationship between the Monthly_returns table and Date[Date_ID].

What should you do before you create the relationship?

A. In the Date table, create a new calculated column named MonthJD that uses the yyyydd format.

B. In the Monthly_returns table, create a new calculated column named DateJD that uses the ddmmyyyy format.

C. To the Order table, add a calculated column that uses the RELATED(Monthly_returns[Month_ID]) DAX formula.

D. To the Date table, add a calculated column that uses the RE LATE D(Monthly_ret urns [MonthJD]) DAX formula.

Correct Answer: B

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/desktop-create-and-manage-relationships

QUESTION 4

You have the tables shown in the following table.

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. Group the impressions by Ad_id, Site_name, and Impression_date.Aggregate by using the CountRows function.

B. Create one-to-many relationships between the tables.

C. Create a calculated measure that aggregates by using the COUNTROWS function.

D. Create a calculated table that contains Ad_id, Site_name, and Impression_date.

Correct Answer: AB

Grouping in power query reduces the number of rows in the impression table that is gonna be loaded in the model. Creating relationships doesn\\\'t increase the size of the model.

QUESTION 5

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 ('Date' [Date]))

VAR enddate =

    LASTDATE (Sales[Date]) - 365

RETURN

| ▼ | (Sales[Sales]),
| --- |
| CALCULATE (|
| DATESBETWEEN (|
| SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR (|
| SLIM (|

| ▼ | ('Calendar'[Date], startyear, enddate)
| --- |
| CALCULATE |
| DATESBETWEEN |
| SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR |
| SLIM |

)

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

```
Sales PYTD =

VAR startyear =

    STARTOFYEAR (  PREVIOUSYEAR  ( 'Date' [Date] ) )

VAR enddate =

    LASTDATE ( Sales[Date] ) - 365

RETURN
```

[▼] (Sales[Sales]),

| CALCULATE (|
| DATESBETWEEN (|
| SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR (|
| SLIM (|

[▼] ('Calendar'[Date], startyear, enddate)

| CALCULATE |
| DATESBETWEEN |
| SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR |
| SLIM |

)

Reference: https://www.kasperonbi.com/get-the-ytd-of-the-same-period-last-year/