Exam

PL-300

Microsoft Power BI Data Analyst

Free demo	40 sample questions
Full exam	486 questions with answers and explanations
Contents	Questions with answers and explanations

Exam domains

Domain	Exam weight	Questions
D1 Prepare the data	25–30%	22
D2 Visualize and analyze the data	25–30%	10
D3 Manage and secure Power BI	15–20%	8

This is a free demo from Dumpsgate: 40 of the exam's 486 questions. **Get the full PL-300 exam** with every question, answer and explanation.

Question 1

Single choice · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Create model calculations by using DAX

You are designing a time intelligence measure to analyze year-to-date sales performance. You need to create a measure that automatically calculates the sum of sales from January 1 to the current date in the selected year, and this measure must work correctly regardless of which date slicer value the user selects.

Which DAX pattern is most appropriate to implement this requirement?

A. Use CALCULATE with DATESBETWEEN and hardcoded date ranges for each month

B. Use CALCULATE with the DATESYTD function to automatically establish the year-to-date boundary based on the date context

C. Use SUMIFS with a direct date column filter to achieve the same result

D. Create a calculated column that flags each row as within or outside the YTD range, then sum rows marked as within range

Answer: B. Use CALCULATE with the DATESYTD function to automatically establish the year-to-date boundary based on the date context

Explanation

The requirement is for a measure that computes sales from the start of the selected year through the date in the current filter context. DATESYTD supplies that year-to-date date range dynamically, and CALCULATE applies it to the sales measure. This avoids hardcoded monthly ranges and responds to the date slicer selection.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/time-intelligence-functions-dax
https://learn.microsoft.com/dax/calculate-function-dax
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-time-intelligence

✗ **A** Use CALCULATE with DATESBETWEEN and hardcoded date ranges for each month
Hardcoded ranges do not automatically adapt to the selected year and date context, so the measure would need manual updates and may return the wrong period for other slicer selections. DATESBETWEEN can define a date range, but the hardcoded approach does not meet the dynamic YTD requirement.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/datesbetween-function-dax
https://learn.microsoft.com/dax/calculate-function-dax

✓ **B** Use CALCULATE with the DATESYTD function to automatically establish the year-to-date boundary based on the date context
DATESYTD returns the dates from the beginning of the year through the last date in the current date context. Used inside CALCULATE, it applies that dynamic range to the sales calculation, allowing the measure to respond to the date slicer.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/time-intelligence-functions-dax
https://learn.microsoft.com/dax/calculate-function-dax
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-time-intelligence

✗ **C** Use SUMIFS with a direct date column filter to achieve the same result
SUMIFS is not the DAX time-intelligence pattern for a measure that should derive its YTD range from the active date context. A direct date filter would need to reproduce that changing year-start-to-selected-date logic rather than handling the YTD boundary automatically.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/time-intelligence-functions-dax
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/dax-function-reference

✗ **D** Create a calculated column that flags each row as within or outside the YTD range, then sum rows marked as within range

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A calculated column is evaluated when the model is refreshed and does not dynamically recalculate its YTD flags for each user-selected date. The requirement calls for a context-responsive measure, which DATESYTD with CALCULATE provides.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/time-intelligence-functions-dax
https://learn.microsoft.com/dax/calculate-function-dax
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-time-intelligence

Question 2

Single choice · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Design and implement a data model

You have created a fact table and dimension tables in your Power BI model with the following relationships:

Date (Dimension) one-to-many Sales (Fact), Product (Dimension) one-to-many Sales (Fact), and Customer (Dimension) one-to-many Sales (Fact). You notice that when you filter by a specific Customer, the visuals show the correct filtered sales, but the Product dimension slicer seems unresponsive to the Customer filter.

Which relationship configuration is most likely causing this issue?

A. The Product-to-Sales relationship has cross-filter direction set to 'Single' instead of 'Both'
B. The Customer-to-Sales relationship is active, but the Product-to-Sales relationship is set to inactive, breaking the filter propagation
C. The relationships have different cardinality settings; one is one-to-one while the other is one-to-many
D. The Date dimension is missing a relationship to the Sales fact table, interrupting the filter chain

Answer: A. The Product-to-Sales relationship has cross-filter direction set to 'Single' instead of 'Both'

Explanation

With single-direction relationships, filters normally flow from each dimension to the Sales fact table, not from Sales back to another dimension. Therefore, a Customer filter can correctly filter Sales while failing to flow through Sales to the Product dimension slicer. Setting the Product-to-Sales relationship to Both allows that reverse filter propagation, matching the issue described. [6]

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/relationships-bidirectional-filtering

✓ **A** The Product-to-Sales relationship has cross-filter direction set to 'Single' instead of 'Both'
A single-direction Product-to-Sales relationship lets Product filter Sales but does not let a Customer filter flow through Sales and back to Product. Setting the relationship to Both allows that filter propagation, so the Product slicer can respond to the selected Customer. [6]

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/relationships-bidirectional-filtering

✗ **B** The Customer-to-Sales relationship is active, but the Product-to-Sales relationship is set to inactive, breaking the filter propagation
An inactive Product-to-Sales relationship would prevent Product from filtering Sales through that relationship. The stated symptom is specifically that a Customer filter does not affect the Product slicer, which is explained by single-direction filtering rather than requiring the Product relationship to be inactive. [4]

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https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/relationships-active-inactive

✗ **C** The relationships have different cardinality settings; one is one-to-one while the other is one-to-many
The scenario already describes the dimension-to-fact relationships as one-to-many. A mismatch in cardinality is not needed to explain why a Customer filter reaches Sales but does not flow back to the Product dimension; the cross-filter direction accounts for that behavior. [3]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand

✗ **D** The Date dimension is missing a relationship to the Sales fact table, interrupting the filter chain
The scenario explicitly states that Date has a one-to-many relationship with Sales, so the relationship is not missing. Also, the issue concerns propagation from Customer through Sales to Product, not filtering by Date. [3]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand

Question 3

Single choice · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Profile and clean the data

While profiling a new customer dataset in Power Query, you notice that the CustomerID column contains approximately 8% null values scattered throughout, and the Email column has mixed case formatting (some uppercase, some lowercase, some mixed). The dataset will be used in a dimension table that must support one-to-many relationships with fact tables. What are the appropriate actions to address these data quality issues?

A. Remove all rows with null CustomerID values and apply the Text.Upper() function to standardize the Email column to uppercase

B. Replace null CustomerID values with a default ID like 0 or -1, and use the Format Cells dialog to change Email case formatting

C. Leave the null values as-is since they represent missing data and should be preserved, and apply Text.Proper() to Email for title case

D. Create a custom function to interpolate missing CustomerID values based on adjacent rows and convert Email to lowercase for consistency

Answer: A. Remove all rows with null CustomerID values and apply the Text.Upper() function to standardize the Email column to uppercase

Explanation

A is appropriate because CustomerID is the dimension key used to relate the customer dimension to fact tables, and rows without that key cannot provide a valid relationship value. Removing the rows with null CustomerID avoids retaining unusable dimension records, while applying Text.Upper() consistently standardizes the mixed-case Email values in Power Query. The other options either preserve or fabricate invalid keys, or suggest a formatting operation that is not an appropriate Power Query transformation.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powerquery-m/text-functions
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/filter-values
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-create-and-manage-relationships

✓ **A** Remove all rows with null CustomerID values and apply the Text.Upper() function to standardize the Email column to uppercase
Rows with a null CustomerID do not have the key needed to participate reliably in the dimension-to-fact

relationships, so removing those rows addresses the missing-key issue. Text.Upper() is a Power Query text function that provides consistent uppercase formatting for Email.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powerquery-m/text-functions
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/filter-values
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-create-and-manage-relationships

✗ **B** Replace null CustomerID values with a default ID like 0 or -1, and use the Format Cells dialog to change Email case formatting
A shared placeholder such as 0 or -1 can create an artificial key and potentially associate unrelated records with the same customer; it does not recover the missing CustomerID. The Format Cells dialog is not the appropriate Power Query transformation for standardizing text values.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powerquery-m/text-functions
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-create-and-manage-relationships
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/replace-values

✗ **C** Leave the null values as-is since they represent missing data and should be preserved, and apply Text.Proper() to Email for title case
Leaving null CustomerID values in the dimension fails to address the missing relationship key. Text.Proper() converts text to title case, which is not the uppercase standardization used in the correct option.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powerquery-m/text-proper
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-create-and-manage-relationships

✗ **D** Create a custom function to interpolate missing CustomerID values based on adjacent rows and convert Email to lowercase for consistency
Customer IDs are identifiers, not values that can be meaningfully interpolated from adjacent rows; doing so would invent keys and could associate records incorrectly. Lowercasing is a possible text-case transformation, but it does not fix the invalid approach to missing IDs and is not the specified action.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powerquery-m/text-functions
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-platform/power-fx/reference/function-lower-upper-proper
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-create-and-manage-relationships

Question 4

Single choice · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Get or connect to data

You are connecting a Power BI semantic model to a large SQL Server data warehouse containing over 50 million sales transactions. The business requires real-time analysis capabilities and near-instantaneous query performance for executive dashboards that refresh multiple times per day. The data warehouse has a robust star schema with optimized indexes and partitioning. Which storage mode should you recommend and why?

A. Import mode, because it provides the fastest query performance and eliminates dependency on the source system

B. DirectQuery mode, because it ensures real-time data access and reduces model size, though query performance depends on the source system's optimization

C. DirectLake mode, because it combines the speed of Import mode with the real-time benefits of DirectQuery by querying the Lakehouse directly

D. Dual mode, combining Import for historical data with DirectQuery for current transactions

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Answer: B. DirectQuery mode, because it ensures real-time data access and reduces model size, though query performance depends on the source system's optimization

Explanation

DirectQuery is the best fit because the dashboards need current data without waiting for a scheduled import refresh, and the model can query the SQL Server warehouse when users interact with it. Its performance depends on the source system, but the warehouse's optimized star schema, indexes, and partitioning support that approach. DirectQuery does not guarantee instantaneous responses, so performance should still be validated against the executive workload.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-directquery-about
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-directquery-about?trk=article-ssr-frontend-pulse_little-text-block
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-directquery-about

✗ **A** Import mode, because it provides the fastest query performance and eliminates dependency on the source system
Import mode can provide fast query performance because data is held in the model, but its data is only as current as the most recent refresh. That does not meet the requirement for real-time analysis of transactions, and importing a very large transaction set also increases model size.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/fundamentals/store-data
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/powerbi-modeling-guidance-for-power-platform

✓ **B** DirectQuery mode, because it ensures real-time data access and reduces model size, though query performance depends on the source system's optimization
DirectQuery sends queries to the SQL Server source rather than relying on an imported copy, so users can analyze data as it exists in the warehouse and the model need not contain all 50 million transactions. Query responsiveness depends on the source and query workload; the warehouse's optimized schema, indexes, and partitioning make this option appropriate for the stated requirements.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-directquery-about
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-directquery-about?trk=article-ssr-frontend-pulse_little-text-block
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-directquery-about

✗ **C** DirectLake mode, because it combines the speed of Import mode with the real-time benefits of DirectQuery by querying the Lakehouse directly
DirectLake is designed to access data stored in OneLake in supported Fabric lakehouse or warehouse scenarios. The stated source is a SQL Server data warehouse, so DirectLake is not the applicable storage mode for connecting to that source.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/fundamentals/direct-lake-overview
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/fundamentals/store-data
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/get-started/direct-lake-overview

✗ **D** Dual mode, combining Import for historical data with DirectQuery for current transactions
Dual mode lets a model table behave as either Import or DirectQuery depending on the query context; it is not, by itself, a historical-versus-current data partitioning strategy. The scenario does not specify separate historical and current tables or a need for that composite-model design, so DirectQuery is the direct fit for the real-time requirement.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/fundamentals/store-data
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/connect-data/service-dataset-modes-understand?trk=article-ssr-frontend-pulse_little-text-block

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Question 5

Single choice · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Get or connect to data

Your organization uses a SQL Server database containing millions of sales transactions. You are building a Power BI semantic model that will be used by 200+ analysts across the company who need to explore data interactively with sub-second response times. The database is regularly updated with new transactions throughout the day. However, you notice that full imports would consume significant Premium capacity resources and refresh times would be lengthy. Which combination of storage mode and refresh strategy would best balance performance, capacity usage, and data freshness for this scenario?

A. Use DirectQuery mode with scheduled refresh every 4 hours to ensure capacity efficiency and real-time insights

B. Use Import mode with incremental refresh, loading only new transactions since the last refresh to minimize capacity usage while maintaining optimal query performance

C. Use DirectLake mode to automatically load the data and provide near-real-time performance without manual configuration

D. Use DirectQuery mode exclusively to guarantee that all analysts always query the source database directly without any caching

Answer: B. Use Import mode with incremental refresh, loading only new transactions since the last refresh to minimize capacity usage while maintaining optimal query performance

Explanation

Import mode with incremental refresh retains the fast, interactive query performance expected by 200+ analysts while refreshing only the relevant new or changed data rather than reloading the entire transaction history. This reduces refresh time and the capacity resources consumed compared with full imports, while allowing the model to be updated regularly as transactions arrive. It therefore balances performance, capacity use, and freshness better than the alternatives listed.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/incremental-refresh-overview
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/connect-data/refresh-data

✗ **A** Use DirectQuery mode with scheduled refresh every 4 hours to ensure capacity efficiency and real-time insights
DirectQuery sends queries to the source database rather than relying on an imported in-memory model, so it does not inherently provide the requested sub-second interactive performance for many analysts. A four-hour schedule also does not make DirectQuery data real-time; scheduled refresh is not the mechanism that updates DirectQuery data.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-directquery-about
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/connect-data/refresh-data

✓ **B** Use Import mode with incremental refresh, loading only new transactions since the last refresh to minimize capacity usage while maintaining optimal query performance
Import mode supports fast interactive queries, and incremental refresh avoids reprocessing the full history by refreshing only the configured recent data partitions. This reduces refresh workload and capacity use while keeping the model regularly updated with new transactions, making it the best fit among these options.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/incremental-refresh-overview
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/incremental-refresh-troubleshoot

✗ **C** Use DirectLake mode to automatically load the data and provide near-real-time performance without manual configuration

DirectLake is a Fabric storage mode for data in OneLake, such as a lakehouse or warehouse; the scenario describes a SQL Server database and does not establish that the data is in OneLake. It also does not automatically remove the need to configure the data architecture and refresh behavior.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/fundamentals/direct-lake-how-it-works
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/fundamentals/direct-lake-create-lakehouse

✗ **D** Use DirectQuery mode exclusively to guarantee that all analysts always query the source database directly without any caching
DirectQuery would place query workload on the SQL Server database and can make interactive response times depend on source performance and concurrency, which conflicts with the sub-second experience required by 200+ analysts. It also does not guarantee the absence of all caching in Power BI.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-directquery-about
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-directquery-about

Question 6

Single choice · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Create model calculations by using DAX

You have created a measure called TotalRevenue using SUM(Sales[Amount]). Business users want to see total revenue for the current year, but only for products in the 'Premium' category, and this filter should persist even when other slicers on the report are changed. You are implementing this using a CALCULATE formula.

Which DAX formula correctly implements this requirement?

A. CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), Products[Category]='Premium', YEAR(TODAY())=YEAR(MAX(Calendar[Date])))
B. SUM(Sales[Amount]) + FILTER(Products, Products[Category]='Premium')
C. SUMIF(Products[Category], 'Premium', Sales[Amount]) + YEAR(Calendar[Date])
D. SUM(FILTER(Sales, YEAR(Sales[Date])=YEAR(TODAY()))) for Products[Category]='Premium'
E. CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), ALL(Products), Products[Category]='Premium')

Answer: A. CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), Products[Category]='Premium', YEAR(TODAY())=YEAR(MAX(Calendar[Date])))

Explanation

Option A is the only choice that uses CALCULATE to evaluate the revenue measure with both a Premium-category filter and a condition intended to restrict the date context to the current year. CALCULATE applies the supplied filter arguments while evaluating the sum, replacing an existing filter on the same category column with Premium. The other options do not correctly construct the requested CALCULATE-based measure or apply the required filters.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/calculate-function-dax/
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/year-function-dax
https://learn.microsoft.com/dax/today-function-dax

✓ **A** CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), Products[Category]='Premium', YEAR(TODAY())=YEAR(MAX(Calendar[Date])))
CALCULATE evaluates the revenue sum with a filter requiring Products[Category] to be Premium, replacing a conflicting filter on that column. The year comparison is intended to make the calculation apply when the date context corresponds to the current year; YEAR and TODAY provide the year values

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used in that condition.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/calculate-function-dax/
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/year-function-dax
https://learn.microsoft.com/dax/today-function-dax

✗ **B** SUM(Sales[Amount]) + FILTER(Products, Products[Category]='Premium')
This adds a numeric sum to a table returned by FILTER, rather than using CALCULATE to evaluate revenue under a category filter. It also contains no condition restricting the calculation to the current year.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/filter-function-dax/

✗ **C** SUMIF(Products[Category], 'Premium', Sales[Amount]) + YEAR(Calendar[Date])
SUMIF is not the DAX approach shown for applying these filters, and adding YEAR(Calendar[Date]) does not filter revenue to the current year. This formula also does not use CALCULATE as required.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/calculate-function-dax/
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/year-function-dax
https://learn.microsoft.com/dax/dax-syntax-reference

✗ **D** SUM(FILTER(Sales, YEAR(Sales[Date])=YEAR(TODAY()))) for Products[Category]='Premium'
This is not valid DAX syntax for applying a category condition, and SUM cannot directly sum the table returned by FILTER without specifying a column. It also does not correctly apply both requirements through CALCULATE.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/calculate-function-dax/
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/filter-function-dax/
https://learn.microsoft.com/dax/dax-syntax-reference
https://learn.microsoft.com/dax/today-function-dax

✗ **E** CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Amount]), ALL(Products), Products[Category]='Premium')
ALL(Products) removes existing filters from the Products table, which can make product slicers stop affecting the result. The formula also has no current-year date condition, so it does not meet the complete requirement.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/calculate-function-dax/
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/all-function-dax

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Question 7

Single choice · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Optimize model performance

The tables have the following relationships.

From table	From column	To table	To column	Relationship
Sales	SalespersonID	Salesperson	SalespersonID	Active
Sales	CityID	CityData	CityID	Active

You have 100 salespeople in 10,000 cities. Each salesperson sells in multiple cities.

You import one million rows into the Sales table.

You need to reduce the size of Model1. The solution must ensure that you can analyze the total number of sales by salesperson per city.

Solution: You remove the CityID column from the Sales table.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B. No

Explanation

No. Removing CityID may reduce the Sales table's size, but it removes the link between each sales row and its city. Without that association, the model cannot analyze sales by salesperson per city, so the solution does not meet the requirement.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-dimensional-model-report
https://learn.microsoft.com/lv-lv/power-bi/guidance/import-modeling-data-reduction

✗ **A** Yes
Removing CityID can reduce the size of the Sales table, but it also removes the information needed to associate each sale with a city. The model therefore cannot reliably analyze sales by salesperson per city.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-dimensional-model-report
https://learn.microsoft.com/lv-lv/power-bi/guidance/import-modeling-data-reduction

✓ **B** No
CityID links rows in Sales to the corresponding city in CityData. Removing it breaks that relationship, so the model loses the ability to group sales by city alongside salesperson.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-dimensional-model-report

Question 8

Single choice · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Optimize model performance

The tables have the following relationships.

From table	From column	To table	To column	Relationship
Sales	SalespersonID	Salesperson	SalespersonID	Active
Sales	CityID	CityData	CityID	Active

You have 100 salespeople in 10,000 cities. Each salesperson sells in multiple cities.

You import one million rows into the Sales table.

You need to reduce the size of Model1. The solution must ensure that you can analyze the total number of sales by salesperson per city.

Solution: You remove the ProductID column from the Sales table.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A. Yes

Explanation

Yes. Removing ProductID reduces the size of the one-million-row Sales table by eliminating a column that is not needed to calculate total sales by salesperson and city. The SalespersonID and CityID columns remain available, along with their active relationships, so the required analysis can still be performed.

https://learn.microsoft.com/lv-lv/power-bi/guidance/import-modeling-data-reduction
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/choose-remove-columns

✓ **A** Yes
Removing ProductID reduces the amount of data stored in the large Sales table. The remaining SalespersonID and CityID fields preserve the ability to group sales by salesperson and city through the stated relationships.

https://learn.microsoft.com/lv-lv/power-bi/guidance/import-modeling-data-reduction
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/choose-remove-columns

✗ **B** No
This would be incorrect because ProductID is not needed for the requested analysis of sales by salesperson per city. Removing it can reduce model size while retaining the salesperson and city identifiers needed for that analysis.

https://learn.microsoft.com/lv-lv/power-bi/guidance/import-modeling-data-reduction
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/choose-remove-columns

Question 9

Single choice · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Optimize model performance

The tables have the following relationships.

From table	From column	To table	To column	Relationship
Sales	SalespersonID	Salesperson	SalespersonID	Active
Sales	CityID	CityData	CityID	Active

You have 100 salespeople in 10,000 cities. Each salesperson sells in multiple cities.

You import one million rows into the Sales table.

You need to reduce the size of Model1. The solution must ensure that you can analyze the total number of sales by salesperson per city.

Solution: You summarize the data in the Sales table by SalesPersonID.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B. No

Explanation

No. Grouping the million Sales rows only by SalesPersonID can reduce the data, but it collapses sales across every city for each salesperson. Because the goal is to analyze sales by salesperson per city, the summary must retain both SalesPersonID and CityID (and aggregate the sales measure at that level).

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/%20power-bi/guidance/import-modeling-data-reduction
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/group-by

✗ **A** Yes
Grouping only by SalesPersonID combines that salesperson's sales from multiple cities into one total. City-level analysis would no longer be possible from the summarized Sales table.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/%20power-bi/guidance/import-modeling-data-reduction
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/group-by

✓ **B** No
The summary must preserve the city as well as the salesperson; grouping by both SalesPersonID and CityID allows sales to be analyzed for each salesperson in each city. Grouping only by SalesPersonID discards that city-level distinction.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/%20power-bi/guidance/import-modeling-data-reduction
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/group-by

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Question 10

Single choice · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Optimize model performance

The tables have the following relationships.

From table	From column	To table	To column	Relationship
Sales	SalespersonID	Salesperson	SalespersonID	Active
Sales	CityID	CityData	CityID	Active

You have 100 salespeople in 10,000 cities. Each salesperson sells in multiple cities.

You import one million rows into the Sales table.

You need to reduce the size of Model1. The solution must ensure that you can analyze the total number of sales by salesperson per city.

Solution: You remove the Salesperson table.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B. No

Explanation

No. The Salesperson table is a dimension that provides salesperson attributes for analysis; removing it would remove that dimension from the model. The Sales table still contains salesperson and city IDs, but those keys alone do not provide the salesperson dimension needed to analyze sales by salesperson per city. Keeping Salesperson is required to meet the stated analysis goal, even though removing it might reduce model size. [1][3]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-dimensional-model-report
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema

✗ **A** Yes

Removing Salesperson may reduce model size, but the goal also requires analyzing sales by salesperson per city. Without the Salesperson table, its dimension and attributes are unavailable for that analysis; the IDs stored in Sales do not replace the salesperson dimension. [1][3]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-dimensional-model-report
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema

✓ **B** No

This does not meet the goal. The Salesperson table is needed as a dimension for analyzing the Sales fact table by salesperson, alongside the CityData dimension for city analysis. [1][3]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-dimensional-model-report
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema

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Question 11

Single choice · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Optimize model performance

You plan to create a Power BI semantic model named ModeM that will contain data from an Azure SQL database. Model1 will have the following tables.

Name	Description	Row count	Data change frequency
DimCustomer	Contains one row per customer with a column named CustomerKey as the surrogate key and unique ID	500,000	Once daily
DimDate	Contains one row per date with a column named DateKey as the unique ID	3,653	Never
DimProduct	Contains one row per product with the ProductKey column as the surrogate key and unique ID	10,000	Once daily
FactSales	Contains one row for each product purchased by each customer per date	500,000,000	Once per minute
FactMarketingEmail	Contains one row for each marketing email sent to a customer per date	10,000	Once daily

For the last three days, refresh in Power BI has failed, and you receive the following error message: "You have reached the maximum allowable memory allocation for your tier. Consider upgrading to a tier with more available memory." You need to resolve the error and ensure that query response times are minimized for end users.

What should you do?

A. Merge the Sales person and Invoice tables based on the SalesPersonld column.

B. Change the Invoice table to a composite table that contains historical data as a DirectQuery table and hot data as an import table, and then partition the table.

C. Change the Invoice table to a DirectQuery table and read the data live from the source, retaining only the dimension tables as import tables.

D. Reduce the size of the Invoice table by summarizing sales by Product, Sales person, Calendar, and Customer.

Answer: B. Change the Invoice table to a composite table that contains historical data as a DirectQuery table and hot data as an import table, and then partition the table.

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Question 12

Single choice · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Profile and clean the data

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 data source that contains a column. The column contains case sensitive data.

You have a Power BI semantic model in DirectQuery mode.

You connect to the model and discover that it contains undefined values and errors.

You need to resolve the issue.

Solution: You implicitly convert the values into the required type.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B. No

Explanation

No. The issue is associated with case-sensitive source data being used by a DirectQuery semantic model, and implicitly converting values to a required type does not address differences in case handling. Therefore, this proposed solution does not resolve the undefined values and errors described.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-directquery-about
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-directquery-troubleshoot

✗ **A** Yes
Implicitly converting values to the required type does not resolve the case-sensitivity issue in the source column. The solution therefore does not meet the goal of resolving the undefined values and errors.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-directquery-about
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-directquery-troubleshoot

✓ **B** No
The scenario concerns case-sensitive source data in DirectQuery, while the proposed conversion changes value types rather than addressing case handling. Thus, this conversion is not a solution to the reported issue.

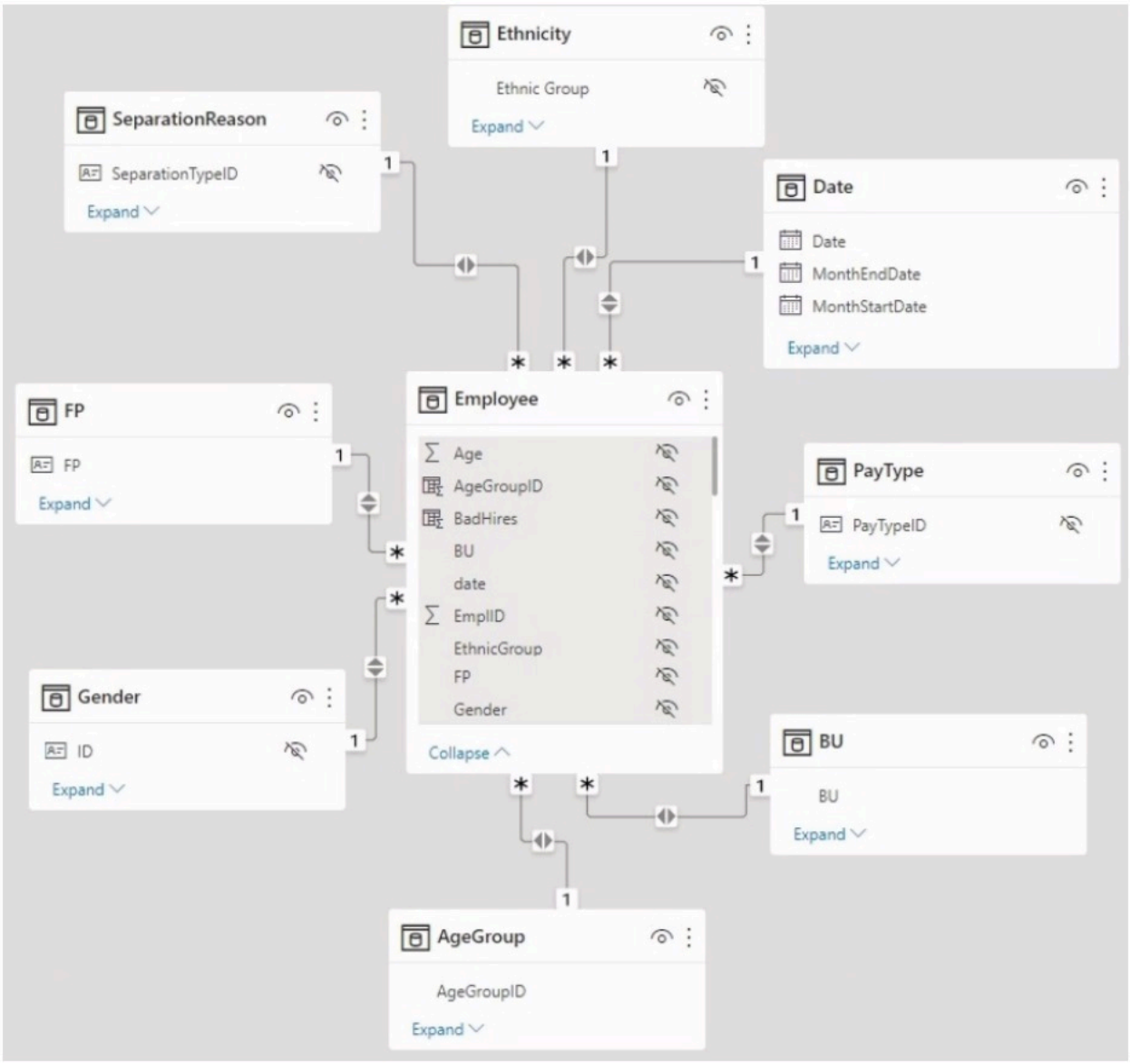
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-directquery-about
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-directquery-troubleshoot

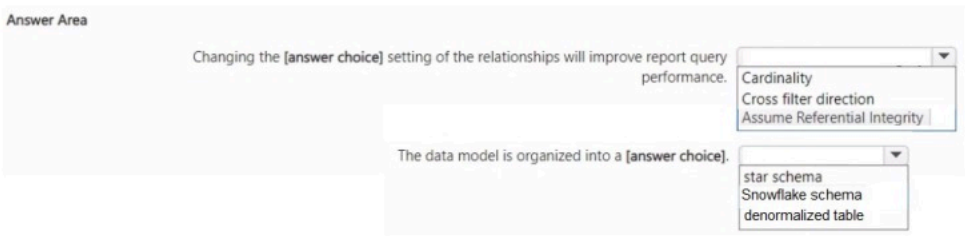
Question 13

Hotspot (dropdowns) · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Design and implement a data model

You have a semantic model in import mode that contains the model shown in the following exhibit.

The model contains an Employee table connected to the SeparationReason, Ethnicity, Date, FP, Gender, PayType, BU, and AgeGroup tables.





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.

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

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

Changing the [answer choice] 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

Answer

- Changing the [answer choice] setting of the relationships will improve report query performance.: **Cross filter direction**
- The data model is organized into a [answer choice].: **star schema**

Explanation

The model has an Employee table related to surrounding lookup tables, which is organized as a star schema. Changing relationship cross-filter direction—typically to avoid unnecessary bidirectional filtering—can improve report query performance; Assume Referential Integrity is an optimization for DirectQuery, while this model is in import mode.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/relationships-bidirectional-filtering
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema

✗ **Box 1: Cardinality** Cardinality

Cardinality describes whether a relationship is one-to-one, one-to-many, or many-to-many. The diagram already shows one-to-many relationships, and changing this setting is not the performance improvement identified here.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand

✓ **Box 1: Cross filter direction** Cross filter direction

Cross-filter direction controls how filters propagate between related tables. Using single-direction filtering where possible can avoid the extra work associated with bidirectional filtering and improve report query performance.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/relationships-bidirectional-filtering

✗ **Box 1: Assume Referential Integrity** Assume Referential Integrity

Assume Referential Integrity is relevant to DirectQuery relationships, where it can enable more efficient source queries under the required data-integrity conditions. The scenario specifies an import-mode model, so this is not the appropriate relationship setting to change for the stated performance improvement.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-assume-referential-integrity

✓ **Box 2: star schema** star schema

The diagram shows Employee at the center with relationships to surrounding tables such as Date, Gender, BU, and AgeGroup. This central-table-and-dimensions arrangement is a star schema.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema

✗ **Box 2: Snowflake schema** Snowflake schema

A snowflake schema typically has dimension tables further normalized into related sub-dimensions. In the diagram, the surrounding tables connect directly to Employee rather than forming dimension-to-dimension chains.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema

✗ **Box 2: denormalized table** denormalized table

The model is shown as multiple related tables, not as a single table combining its data. Therefore, it is not organized as a denormalized table.

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https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema

Question 14

Multiple choice · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Profile and clean the data

You have a Power BI data model that imports data from a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. You use Power Query to load a query that contains both renamed and custom columns. Later you attempt to reload the query and receive the following error message Expression.Error; The column 'Category' of the table wasn't found.

What are two possible causes of the error? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. The column was removed from the source 'lie.
B. The data type of the column was changed
C. The file is no longer in the specified location
D. The column vas renamed in the source tile.

Answer

- A. **The column was removed from the source 'lie.**
- D. **The column vas renamed in the source tile.**

Explanation

The error says Power Query cannot find a column named `Category` during a query step. That can happen if the source spreadsheet no longer contains the column, or if the column was renamed in the source so the query's applied steps still refer to its old name. A changed data type or an unavailable file would cause a different kind of issue, not this missing-column error.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/dealing-with-errors
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/applied-steps?source=recommendations
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/rename-column

✓ **A** The column was removed from the source file.
If the source spreadsheet no longer includes `Category`, a later query step that expects that column cannot find it and raises this error. This is consistent with an applied step referring to a column that is absent from the table.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/dealing-with-errors
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/applied-steps?source=recommendations

✗ **B** The data type of the column was changed.
Changing a column's data type does not by itself make the column name disappear. The reported error is specifically that the `Category` column was not found, rather than a value or type-conversion error.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/dealing-with-errors

✗ **C** The file is no longer in the specified location.
If the workbook cannot be found, Power Query would report a source or file-access error. That does not explain an error stating that a named column is missing from a table.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/dealing-with-errors

✓ **D** The column was renamed in the source file.
If the source column was renamed, query steps that still reference its former name, `Category`, will fail

because that name is no longer present. Renaming columns in Power Query also depends on the expected source column name being available.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/applied-steps?source=recommendations
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/rename-column

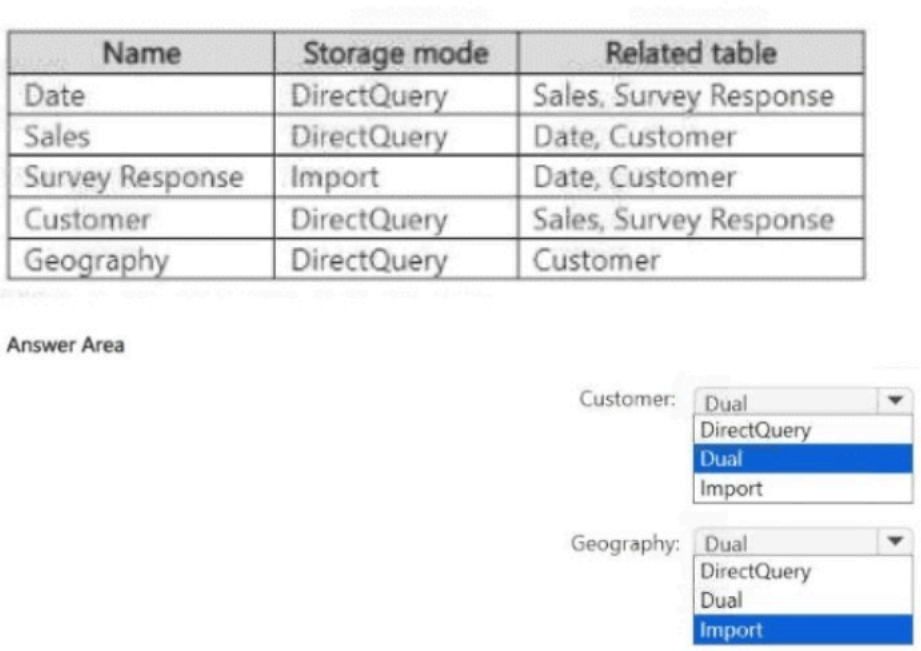
Dumpsgate

Question 15

Hotspot (dropdowns) · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Design and implement a data model

You have a Power BI semantic model that contains the following tables.

Name	Storage mode	Related table
Date	DirectQuery	Sales, Survey Response
Sales	DirectQuery	Date, Customer
Survey Response	Import	Date, Customer
Customer	DirectQuery	Sales, Survey Response
Geography	DirectQuery	Customer



All the tables use the same data source.

You need to reduce the number of limited relationships in the model by changing the storage mode of certain tables. The solution must NOT affect the latency of the data.

Which storage mode should you select for the Customer and Geography tables? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Customer: DirectQuery | Dual | Import

Geography: DirectQuery | Dual | Import

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Answer

- Customer: **Dual**
- Geography: **Dual**

Explanation

Set both Customer and Geography to Dual. Dual tables can behave as Import tables when queried with the Import Survey Response table and as DirectQuery tables when queried with DirectQuery tables, helping reduce limited relationships while retaining access to current source data rather than relying only on an Import snapshot. Geography should also be Dual because it is related to Customer, allowing it to participate appropriately with the Customer table in either query mode. [1][2]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-composite-models
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/composite-model-guidance

✗ **Customer: DirectQuery** DirectQuery
Customer is related to Survey Response, which is in Import mode. Leaving Customer as DirectQuery would not let it behave as an Import table alongside Survey Response, so it would not address the limited relationship in that mixed-storage path. [1][2]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-composite-models
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/composite-model-guidance

✓ **Customer: Dual** Dual
Dual lets Customer act as Import when a query involves the Import Survey Response table and as DirectQuery when a query involves DirectQuery tables such as Sales. This helps reduce limited relationships while preserving DirectQuery access to the source. [1][2]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-composite-models
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/composite-model-guidance

✗ **Customer: Import** Import
Import would allow Customer to work with the Import Survey Response table, but it would no longer operate as DirectQuery for queries involving Sales. That changes the data access behavior and can affect latency or freshness, contrary to the requirement. [1][2]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-composite-models
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/composite-model-guidance

✗ **Geography: DirectQuery** DirectQuery
Geography is related to Customer, which also relates to the Import Survey Response table. Keeping Geography DirectQuery would not allow it to behave as an Import table when used along with that Import table, so it does not fully address the limited relationships. [1][2]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-composite-models
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/composite-model-guidance

✓ **Geography: Dual** Dual
Dual allows Geography to behave as Import or DirectQuery as required by the query path through Customer. This supports the mixed Import and DirectQuery model without making Geography exclusively Import and sacrificing DirectQuery behavior. [1][2]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-composite-models
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/composite-model-guidance

✗ **Geography: Import** Import
Import would make Geography available in the Import path, but it would prevent the table from operating as DirectQuery alongside the DirectQuery tables. That risks changing data freshness or latency rather than preserving both behaviors. [1][2]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-composite-models
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/composite-model-guidance

Question 16

Single choice · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Design and implement a data model

You have a semantic model that contains two tables named DimCustomer and FactOrderDetails.

The primary key of DimCustomer is CustomerID.

FactOrderDetails contains a column named CustomerID that can be used to relate to DimCustomer. Multiple rows in FactOrderDetails possibly have the same CustomerID value.

You need to create a relationship from FactOrderDetails to DimCustomer. The solution must optimize query performance.

What should you create?

A. an active, single-direction, many-to-one relationship
B. an active, single-direction, one-to-many relationship
C. an active, bi-directional, many-to-one relationship
D. an inactive, single-direction, one-to-many relationship

Answer: A. an active, single-direction, many-to-one relationship

Explanation

DimCustomer is the one side of the relationship because CustomerID is its primary key. FactOrderDetails can contain repeated CustomerID values, so it is the many side; from FactOrderDetails to DimCustomer, the relationship is many-to-one. An active, single-direction relationship uses the standard star-schema filtering pattern and avoids unnecessary bidirectional filtering, which can add complexity and affect performance.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/relationships-bidirectional-filtering

✓ **A** an active, single-direction, many-to-one relationship
FactOrderDetails may have multiple rows for each CustomerID, while CustomerID is unique in DimCustomer, making this many-to-one from FactOrderDetails to DimCustomer. Making it active allows the relationship to be used by default, and single-direction filtering follows the usual dimension-to-fact pattern without unnecessary bidirectional filtering.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/relationships-bidirectional-filtering

✗ **B** an active, single-direction, one-to-many relationship
This reverses the cardinality relative to the stated direction: FactOrderDetails is the many side, and DimCustomer is the one side. The described key and repeated foreign-key values require many-to-one from FactOrderDetails to DimCustomer.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand

✗ **C** an active, bi-directional, many-to-one relationship
The many-to-one cardinality is appropriate, but bidirectional filtering is not required by the scenario. Using single-direction filtering avoids the extra complexity and potential performance costs associated with bidirectional relationships.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand

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https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/relationships-bidirectional-filtering

✗ **D** an inactive, single-direction, one-to-many relationship
This has the wrong cardinality for the stated direction, since FactOrderDetails is the many side. An inactive relationship also would not be used by default for queries, contrary to the requirement for the normal relationship between these tables.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/relationships-active-inactive

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Question 17

Hotspot (dropdowns) · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Get or connect to data

You plan to use Power Query Editor to get data from an API.

The API returns a JSON response.

You have a username and password for the API.

Which data source and authentication method should you use to connect to the API? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Data source: Dataflows | JSON | OData | Web

Authentication: Anonymous | Basic | Organizational account | Web API

Answer

- Data source: **Web**
- Authentication: **Basic**

Explanation

Use the Web data source to connect to the API endpoint; a JSON response format does not make JSON the appropriate connection source for an API. Because the API credentials are a username and password, choose Basic authentication. [3][5]

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-query/connectors/web/web
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/connectorauthentication

✗ **Data source: Dataflows** Dataflows

Dataflows is for connecting to data stored in Power BI dataflows, not for requesting a response directly from this API.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/get-data-experience

✗ **Data source: JSON** JSON
The API returns JSON, but JSON is not the appropriate source option for connecting to an API endpoint in this scenario. Use Web to make the web request and handle its response.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-query/connectors/web/web

✗ **Data source: OData** OData
OData is intended for services that expose data through the OData protocol. The scenario only states that the API returns JSON; it does not say the API is an OData service.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/Power-Query/connectors/odata-feed

✓ **Data source: Web** Web
The Web connector is the appropriate Power Query source for connecting to a web API endpoint. It can retrieve the API response, including a JSON response.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-query/connectors/web/web

✗ **Authentication: Anonymous** Anonymous
Anonymous authentication is for access that does not require credentials. This API requires the username and password provided in the scenario.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/connectorauthentication

✓ **Authentication: Basic** Basic
Basic authentication uses a username and password, matching the credentials available for this API. Select it for the Web connection.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/connectorauthentication

✗ **Authentication: Organizational account** Organizational account
Organizational account authentication is for signing in with an organizational identity, rather than using the API's username and password as stated here.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/connectorauthentication

✗ **Authentication: Web API** Web API
Web API authentication is used when the API expects an API key or similar API credential, not the username-and-password credentials specified in this scenario.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/connectorauthentication

Dumpsgate

Question 18

Hotspot (dropdowns) · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Create model calculations by using DAX

You have a Power BI semantic model that contains a table named Item. The Item table contains a column named Quantity. You need to create a DAX query that meets the following requirements:

; The rank of items must be calculated according to the values in Quantity.

; Ranking must NOT be skipped if two or more items have the same value in Quantity.

; If an item is unfiltered, the total of Quantity must display a blank value.

How should you complete the DAX formula? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
Item Quantity Rank =
IF(
    [Blank 1] ('Item'[Item]),
    RANKX(
        ALL('Item'[Item]),
        [Quantity],
        ,
        ,
        [Blank 2]
    )
)
```

Answer Area

Blank 1 (IF([Blank 1] ('Item'[Item]), ...)): CALCULATE | HASONEVALUE | SELECTEDVALUE | WINDOW
Blank 2 (RANKX(..., [Quantity], , , [Blank 2])): DEFAULT | DENSE | FIRST | SKIP

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Answer

- Blank 1 (IF([Blank 1] ('Item'[Item]), ...)): **HASONEVALUE**
- Blank 2 (RANKX(..., [Quantity], , , [Blank 2])): **DENSE**

Explanation

Use HASONEVALUE to make the IF condition true only when the current context contains one Item; otherwise, the measure returns BLANK because no alternate result is supplied. Use DENSE as RANKX's ties argument so items with equal Quantity receive the same rank and the next rank is not skipped. Together, these choices meet the single-item display and ranking requirements.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/information-functions-dax
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/dax-function-reference

✓ **Box 1: HASONEVALUE** HASONEVALUE
HASONEVALUE('Item'[Item]) is true when the current context contains exactly one item, allowing the rank to be calculated for that item. If the item is unfiltered and multiple items are in context, the IF has no alternate result, so it returns BLANK.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/information-functions-dax

✗ **Box 1: CALCULATE** CALCULATE
CALCULATE evaluates an expression in a modified filter context; it does not test whether exactly one item is in context. It therefore does not provide the condition needed to return blank when an item is unfiltered.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/calculate-function-dax/

✗ **Box 1: SELECTEDVALUE** SELECTEDVALUE
SELECTEDVALUE returns the single selected item value, or an alternate result when there is not exactly one distinct value. The formula needs a Boolean test for whether one item is in context, which HASONEVALUE provides directly.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/selectedvalue-function-dax?trk=article-ssr-frontend-pulse_little-text-block

✗ **Box 1: WINDOW** WINDOW
WINDOW returns a table of rows from a specified window; it is not a test for whether the current context contains one item. It cannot serve as the required IF condition.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/window-function-dax

✗ **Box 2: DEFAULT** DEFAULT
DEFAULT is not the required ties mode for RANKX. The requirement is specifically to use dense ranking so that ties do not create gaps in subsequent ranks.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/dax-function-reference

✓ **Box 2: DENSE** DENSE
DENSE gives items with equal Quantity the same rank and does not skip the next rank. For example, tied items ranked 1 are followed by rank 2, rather than rank 3.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/dax-function-reference

✗ **Box 2: FIRST** FIRST
FIRST is not a RANKX ties mode for choosing dense ranking. It does not meet the requirement to rank tied Quantity values without skipping the next rank.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/dax-function-reference

✗ **Box 2: SKIP** SKIP
SKIP assigns the same rank to tied items but leaves gaps in the subsequent ranks. That directly violates the requirement that ranking must not be skipped when Quantity values tie.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/dax-function-reference

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Question 19

Single choice · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Get or connect to data

You have a Power BI semantic model that imports data from a Microsoft SQL Server database and an Oracle database. The semantic model is deployed to the Power BI service. Parameters are already used for the SQL Server data source.

You are planning to make change to the semantic model that will ensure consistent behavior across all the data sources.

You need to enable parameterization for the Oracle data source. The solution must minimize changes to the existing model.

What should you do?

A. From the Power BI service, set a parameter value for the model.

B. From the Power BI service, modify the parameters of the SQL Server data source.

C. From Power BI Desktop, modify the Oracle data source to use a parameter, and then republish the model to the Power BI service.

D. From the Power BI service, create a new semantic model that uses the existing model as a data source, and then parameterize the new model.

Answer: C. From Power BI Desktop, modify the Oracle data source to use a parameter, and then republish the model to the Power BI service.

Explanation

The Oracle source does not become parameterized by changing the existing SQL Server parameters in the service. To apply the same parameter-based approach across the model's sources while minimizing changes, update the Oracle connection in Power BI Desktop to use a parameter, then republish the model. The service can then use the published model's parameters as appropriate.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/service-parameters
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-data-sources

✗ **A** From the Power BI service, set a parameter value for the model.
Setting a value for a parameter that already exists does not create parameterization for the Oracle data source. The Oracle connection must first be changed in the model so it uses a parameter.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/service-parameters
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/service-semantic-model-settings-pane

✗ **B** From the Power BI service, modify the parameters of the SQL Server data source.
This changes parameters already associated with the SQL Server source, not the Oracle connection. It therefore does not enable parameterization across both data sources.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/service-parameters
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/service-semantic-model-settings-pane

✓ **C** From Power BI Desktop, modify the Oracle data source to use a parameter, and then republish the model to the Power BI service.
The model's Oracle connection needs to be edited to use a parameter, which is done in Power BI Desktop, and the updated model then needs to be republished. This adds the needed parameterization without creating a separate semantic model.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/service-parameters
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/connect-data/desktop-data-sources

✗ **D** From the Power BI service, create a new semantic model that uses the existing model as a data source, and then parameterize the new model.

Creating a second semantic model is an unnecessary additional change and does not modify the Oracle source connection in the existing model. The smaller direct change is to parameterize Oracle in Desktop and republish.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/service-semantic-model-settings-pane
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/connect-data/service-datasets-understand?wt.mc_id=AZ-MVP-5003447

Question 20

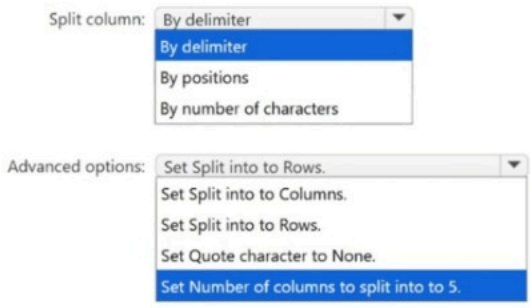
Hotspot (dropdowns) · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Transform and load the data

You use Power Query Editor to create a query named Products. Products returns the results shown in the following table.

ProductCategory	ProductIDList
Bikes	1,2,3,5,7
Components	4,6,8,10
Clothing	9,11,12,13,14

ProductCategory	ProductIDList
Bikes	1,2,3,5,7
Components	4,6,8,10
Clothing	9,11,12,13,14

Answer Area



You need to shape the data to display a single combination of ProductCategory and ProductID on each row.

How should you configure the ProductIDList column? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Split column: By delimiter | By positions | By number of characters

Advanced options: Set Split into Columns. | Set Split into Rows. | Set Quote character to None. | Set Number of columns to split into to 5.

Answer

- Split column: **By delimiter**
- Advanced options: **Set Split into Rows.**

Explanation

ProductIDList contains comma-separated IDs, so split the column by the comma delimiter. Choosing Split into Rows creates a separate row for each ID while keeping its ProductCategory alongside it, which meets the requirement for one ProductCategory–ProductID combination per row.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/power-query/split-columns-delimiter

✓ **Box 1: By delimiter** By delimiter
The ProductID values are separated by commas, so splitting by delimiter separates each value at those commas. Splitting by positions or by character count would not use the actual separators in the list.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/power-query/split-columns-delimiter

✗ **Box 1: By positions** By positions
This splits text at specified character positions, but the IDs have varying digit lengths and are separated by commas. It would not reliably isolate each ProductID.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/split-columns-positions?trk=article-ssr-frontend-pulse_little-text-block

✗ **Box 1: By number of characters** By number of characters
The list entries are not a fixed number of characters because IDs can have different lengths, and commas mark the boundaries. Splitting by character count would not reliably produce one ID per result.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/split-columns-number-characters

✗ **Box 2: Set Split into Columns.** Set Split into Columns.
This would place the split ProductIDs in separate columns on the same category row. The requirement is to display each ProductCategory and ProductID combination on its own row.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/power-query/split-columns-delimiter

✓ **Box 2: Set Split into Rows.** Set Split into Rows.
This creates a separate row for each comma-separated ProductID. The ProductCategory value is carried to the corresponding rows, producing the requested category-and-ID combination on each row.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/power-query/split-columns-delimiter

✗ **Box 2: Set Quote character to None.** Set Quote character to None.
Changing the quote-character setting does not determine whether the split results appear in rows or columns. The lists shown are comma-separated and do not require this setting to create one row per ID.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/power-query/split-columns-delimiter

✗ **Box 2: Set Number of columns to split into to 5.** Set Number of columns to split into to 5.
This setting limits the number of output columns; it does not create one row for each ProductID. The lists also have different numbers of IDs, so five columns would not meet the requested row-based shape.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/power-query/split-columns-delimiter

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Question 21

Hotspot (dropdowns) · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Create model calculations by using DAX

You are creating a Power BI report that will show the number of current employees over time. The report will use Import storage mode for all tables.

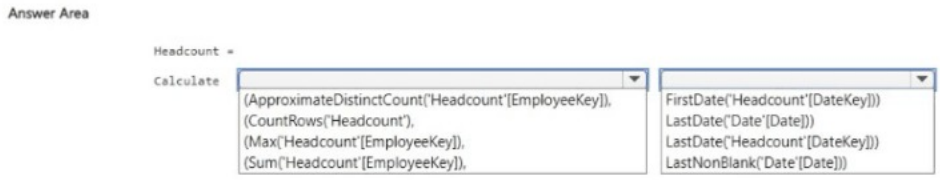
The employment data will be imported from Azure SQL Database in a monthly snapshot. The data will be stored in a table named Headcount and will contain the following:

; One row per employee for each month the employee is employed

; In each row, a date key that shows the first day of the month of each snapshot

You have a related date table that contains dates for the years 2020 to 2030.

```
Headcount =
Calculate [Blank 1] [Blank 2]
```



Blank 1 (Headcount = Calculate [Blank 1] [Blank 2]): (ApproximateDistinctCount('Headcount'[EmployeeKey]), | (CountRows('Headcount'), | (Max('Headcount'[EmployeeKey]), | (Sum('Headcount'[EmployeeKey]),

Blank 2 (Headcount = Calculate [Blank 1] [Blank 2]): FirstDate('Headcount'[DateKey])) | LastDate('Date'[Date])) | LastDate('Headcount'[DateKey])) | LastNonBlank('Date'[Date]))

Answer

- Blank 1 (Headcount = Calculate [Blank 1] [Blank 2]): **(CountRows('Headcount'),**
- Blank 2 (Headcount = Calculate [Blank 1] [Blank 2]): **LastDate('Headcount'[DateKey]))**

Explanation

COUNTROWS('Headcount') is correct because each monthly snapshot contains one row per employee. Once the measure filters to a single snapshot date, counting rows gives the employee headcount for that snapshot. Microsoft documents that COUNTROWS counts the rows remaining after filter context is applied. Microsoft Learn The important part is Blank 2. The snapshot date in Headcount[DateKey] is always the first day of each month. Therefore, for a month such as March: - LASTDATE('Date'[Date]) returns March 31 - but the Headcount snapshot exists on March 1 That means filtering the related snapshot table by March 31 can return no Headcount rows.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/lastdate-function-dax
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dax/countrows-function-dax

Question 22

Single choice · Domain: D1 Prepare the data › Design and implement a data model

You have a Power BI semantic model that contains the following tables.

Name	Product ID	Product name
DimProduct	1	Product A
	2	Product B
	3	Product C

Name	Sale date	Amount	Product ID
FactSales	January 1, 2024	5.00	1
	January 2, 2024	10.00	2
	February 10, 2024	5.00	1
	March 3, 2024	15.00	3

You need to define a relationship from FactSales to DimProduct. The solution must ensure the fastest DAX query performance.

Which cardinality should you use?

A. one-to-one
B. many-to-many
C. many-to-one
D. one-to-many

Answer: C. many-to-one

Explanation

DimProduct contains one row for each Product ID, while FactSales can contain multiple sales rows for the same Product ID. Therefore, from FactSales to DimProduct, the relationship is many-to-one. This uses the product dimension's unique key and the standard star-schema relationship pattern, supporting efficient DAX queries.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema

✗ **A** one-to-one
This would require each Product ID to appear at most once in both tables. Product ID 1 appears in two FactSales rows, so the relationship is not one-to-one.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-create-and-manage-relationships

✗ **B** many-to-many
Many-to-many is unnecessary because each Product ID appears only once in DimProduct, making that table the unique side of the relationship. A many-to-one relationship from FactSales to DimProduct is the appropriate star-schema pattern.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/relationships-many-to-many

✓ **C** many-to-one

FactSales contains multiple rows for a product, while DimProduct has one row per Product ID. From FactSales to DimProduct, the cardinality is therefore many-to-one, with the dimension table on the one side.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/star-schema
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-create-and-manage-relationships

✗ **D** one-to-many
One-to-many describes the relationship when viewed from DimProduct to FactSales. The question specifies the direction from FactSales to DimProduct, so the matching cardinality is many-to-one.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-relationships-understand
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-create-and-manage-relationships

Question 23

Multiple choice · Domain: D2 Visualize and analyze the data › Create reports

You are designing a dashboard in Power BI to track key performance indicators (KPIs) for a supply chain team. The team needs to monitor inventory levels across 20 different warehouses, and they want to quickly identify which warehouses are below target levels. You are considering which visualization and interaction technique would provide the best user experience.

Which combination of approaches will most effectively support this dashboard's requirements?

A. Use card visuals for each warehouse showing current inventory, apply conditional formatting to highlight those below target, and add a slicer for warehouse selection to enable drilldown analysis

B. Use a single table visual displaying all 20 warehouses with custom column-level conditional formatting to highlight below-target rows, and apply a sort on the target variance column

C. Create 20 separate single-value gauge visuals, one for each warehouse, and stack them vertically on the page to show all at once

D. Use a matrix visual with warehouses as rows and metrics as columns, then configure drillthrough to detailed inventory transactions for each warehouse

E. Create a clustered bar chart with warehouse names on the Y-axis, current inventory and target inventory on the X-axis, and use a slicer to filter by inventory category

Answer

- A. **Use card visuals for each warehouse showing current inventory, apply conditional formatting to highlight those below target, and add a slicer for warehouse selection to enable drilldown analysis**
- B. **Use a single table visual displaying all 20 warehouses with custom column-level conditional formatting to highlight below-target rows, and apply a sort on the target variance column**
- E. **Create a clustered bar chart with warehouse names on the Y-axis, current inventory and target inventory on the X-axis, and use a slicer to filter by inventory category**

Explanation

Options A, B, and E provide clear ways to compare inventory against targets and draw attention to warehouses that need action. Cards with conditional formatting support a focused view, while a

formatted, sortable table and a bar chart make it easier to scan all 20 warehouses. The stacked gauges in C use page space inefficiently, and D does not add the same direct below-target highlighting or comparison described in the other approaches.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/desktop-conditional-table-formatting
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-tables
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-sort-by-column
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-button-slicer
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-new-card
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-column-charts

✓ **A** Use card visuals for each warehouse showing current inventory, apply conditional formatting to highlight those below target, and add a slicer for warehouse selection to enable drilldown analysis
Cards can show each warehouse's current inventory, and conditional formatting can make below-target values stand out. A warehouse slicer gives users a way to focus on selected locations; cards are supported by the card visual reference and formatting and slicer references.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/desktop-conditional-table-formatting
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-button-slicer
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-new-card
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/developer/visuals/conditional-format

✓ **B** Use a single table visual displaying all 20 warehouses with custom column-level conditional formatting to highlight below-target rows, and apply a sort on the target variance column
A table presents all 20 warehouses together, and conditional formatting can emphasize inventory values or variances that are below target. Sorting by target variance brings the most concerning warehouses into view first, making this a practical way to scan and prioritize the list.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/desktop-conditional-table-formatting
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-tables
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-sort-by-column

✗ **C** Create 20 separate single-value gauge visuals, one for each warehouse, and stack them vertically on the page to show all at once
Stacking 20 gauges vertically would consume substantial page space and make it difficult to scan all warehouses at once. This layout is less effective for quickly comparing locations and spotting the below-target warehouses than a table or bar chart.

✗ **D** Use a matrix visual with warehouses as rows and metrics as columns, then configure drillthrough to detailed inventory transactions for each warehouse
Drillthrough can help users reach transaction details, but that is not the main need: quickly identifying which warehouses are below target. The option does not specify conditional formatting or sorting to make below-target warehouses stand out in the overview.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/consumer/end-user-drill

✓ **E** Create a clustered bar chart with warehouse names on the Y-axis, current inventory and target inventory on the X-axis, and use a slicer to filter by inventory category
A clustered bar chart shows current and target inventory side by side for each warehouse, enabling direct comparison across the 20 locations. A category slicer lets the team narrow the view to the inventory category they want to examine.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-button-slicer
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-column-charts

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Question 24

Single choice · Domain: D2 Visualize and analyze the data › Create reports

You have a Power BI report that contains a clustered bar chart. The chart has an X-axis named Sales and a Yaxis named Year. The chart displays sales data for the years 2020 through 2024.

You need to create a visual calculation to show a cumulative total of sales that is equal to the sum of the current year's sales plus all the sales from the previous year.

Which DAX expression should you use?

A. CALCULATE ([Sales], 'Date'[Year] <= MAX < 'Date'[Year]))
B. RUNNINGSUM([Year])
C. RUNNINGSUM([Sales])
D. MOVINGAVERAGE([Sales], 4)

Answer: C. RUNNINGSUM([Sales])

Explanation

The chart needs a cumulative total of the Sales values across the years, including the current year and the preceding years. RUNNINGSUM([Sales]) applies a running sum to the Sales values in the visual, so it produces the required cumulative sales total. [4]

https://learn.microsoft.com/dax/runningsum-function-dax

✗ **A** CALCULATE ([Sales], 'Date'[Year] <= MAX < 'Date'[Year]))
This expression is malformed as written: the comparison involving MAX is not valid DAX syntax. It also does not use the visual-calculation running-sum function required to accumulate the chart's Sales values across its years.

https://learn.microsoft.com/dax/calculate-function-dax
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-visual-calculations-overview

✗ **B** RUNNINGSUM([Year])
This calculates a running sum of the Year values, not the Sales values. The requested result is cumulative sales, so the argument must be [Sales].

https://learn.microsoft.com/dax/runningsum-function-dax

✓ **C** RUNNINGSUM([Sales])
RUNNINGSUM calculates a cumulative total over the specified values in the visual. Applied to [Sales], it adds each year's sales to the sales from earlier years, as required.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-visual-calculations-overview
https://learn.microsoft.com/dax/runningsum-function-dax

✗ **D** MOVINGAVERAGE([Sales], 4)
MOVINGAVERAGE returns an average over a moving window, not a cumulative sum. A four-value window would not necessarily include all sales from the first year through the current year.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-visual-calculations-overview
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/paginated-reports/report-design/visualizations/add-calculated-moving-average-chart-report-builder

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Question 25

Single choice · Domain: D2 Visualize and analyze the data › Identify patterns and trends

You have a Power BI report.

You plan to use the Analyze feature to explain unusual distributions in visuals. You need to identify insights in the dat a. What should you do?

A. Right-click a data point on a visual, and then select Analyze
B. Select the visual, and then select Get insights in the action bar.
C. Create a scatter chart, and then add a trend line to the chart.
D. Create a forecast by using the Analytics pane.

Answer: A. Right-click a data point on a visual, and then select Analyze

Explanation

To investigate an unusual distribution, use Analyze on a data point in the visual. Power BI then looks for factors that explain why that point differs from the rest of the data, which directly addresses the need to identify insights. [2]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-insights-find-where-different

✓ **A** Right-click a data point on a visual, and then select Analyze
This uses the Analyze feature on the selected data point to find factors that may explain why its value or distribution is unusual. It directly supports identifying insights about differences in the data. [2]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-insights-find-where-different

✗ **B** Select the visual, and then select Get insights in the action bar.
Get insights is a different feature and is not the action used to explain an unusual data point with Analyze. For this scenario, start from the data point and choose Analyze. [1]

https://learn.microsoft.com/et-ee/power-bi/consumer/end-user-analyze-visuals

✗ **C** Create a scatter chart, and then add a trend line to the chart.
A scatter chart and trend line can show relationships or trends between data values, but they do not use Analyze to explain why a particular distribution or data point is unusual. [4]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-scatter

✗ **D** Create a forecast by using the Analytics pane.
Forecasting uses historical data to project future values; it does not investigate the factors behind an unusual distribution. The Analytics pane is therefore not the appropriate method for this requirement. [3]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-analytics-pane?azure-portal=true

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Question 26

Single choice · Domain: D2 Visualize and analyze the data › Create reports

You have a Power BI semantic model that contains two tables named Sales and Date. The Sales table contains three measures named Order Quantity, Product Cost, and Sales Amount.

You need to create the visual shown in the following exhibit.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Order Quantity	12036	60974	128956	72810	**274776**
Product Cost	10,047,701.66	27,603,232.56	38,619,703.29	20,987,270.44	**97,257,907.95**
Sales Amount	11,928,555.52	30,516,891.80	42,895,109.50	24,468,717.39	**109,809,274.20**

In which section of the Fields well should you place the measures?

A. Rows
B. Values
C. Columns
D. Drill through

Answer: B. Values

Explanation

The exhibit is a matrix: the years from the Date table appear as column headers, while the three measures appear as separate rows. In a Power BI matrix, measures are placed in the Values field well; with the measures displayed as rows, Power BI lists each measure as a row in the visual. Therefore, place Order Quantity, Product Cost, and Sales Amount in Values. [1]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-matrix-visual

✗ **A** Rows
Rows is where you would place a categorical field to define row groupings. The exhibit shows the measure names as rows, but the measures themselves belong in Values; the matrix can display those values as rows.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-matrix-visual

✓ **B** Values
Place Order Quantity, Product Cost, and Sales Amount in Values. The matrix uses these measures to populate its data, and the displayed measure names form the rows of the visual.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-matrix-visual

✗ **C** Columns
Columns is used for fields that create column groupings, such as the years shown across the top of the exhibit. The three measures provide the data in the matrix and should go in Values, not Columns.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-matrix-visual

✗ **D** Drill through
Drill through is used to configure navigation to a detail report page, not to populate a matrix with measures. It would not produce the measure values shown in the exhibit.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-drillthrough

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Question 27

Single choice · Domain: D2 Visualize and analyze the data › Enhance reports for usability and storytelling

You are creating a Power BI single-page report.

Some users will navigate the report by using a keyboard, and some users will navigate the report by using a screen reader. You need to ensure that the users can consume content on a report page in a logical order.

What should you configure on the report page?

A. the X position
B. the layer order
C. the tab order
D. the bookmark order

Answer: C. the tab order

Explanation

Configure the tab order to control the sequence in which users move through report visuals with the keyboard. This also supports screen-reader users because the focus sequence determines how they encounter report content. The X position and layer order affect visual layout, while bookmark order does not set the sequence for accessing page content.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-accessibility-creating-reports

✗ **A** the X position
The X position controls where an item appears horizontally on the report page. It does not define the sequence in which keyboard users navigate the page or screen readers encounter its content.

✗ **B** the layer order
Layer order determines which objects appear in front of or behind other objects. It is not the setting for a logical keyboard navigation sequence; configure the tab order instead.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-accessibility-creating-reports

✓ **C** the tab order
Tab order sets the sequence in which users move through report elements using the keyboard. Setting it logically helps keyboard and screen-reader users consume the page content in the intended order.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-accessibility-creating-reports

✗ **D** the bookmark order
Bookmark order relates to bookmarks, not the sequence for navigating report elements on a page. It does not provide the logical keyboard and screen-reader content order required here.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-bookmarks?tabs=powerbi-desktop

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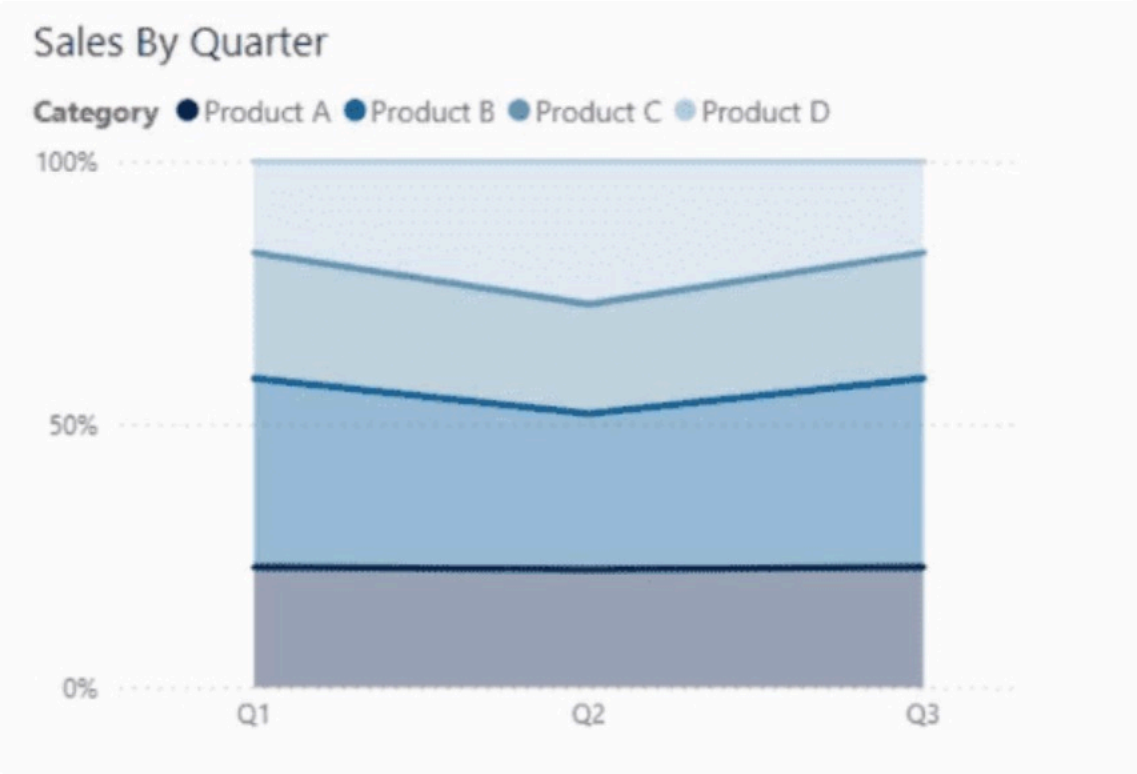
Question 28

Single choice · Domain: D2 Visualize and analyze the data › Create reports

You have a Power BI semantic model named Model! that contains two fields named Sales and Quarter. Model 1 contains a DAX measure that sums the Sales column.

You need to create a report that will contain the visual shown in the following exhibit.



The solution must NOT require additional DAX measures.

Which type of visual should you use?

A. ribbon chart
B. line chart
C. 100% stacked area chart
D. area chart

Answer: C. 100% stacked area chart

Explanation

The exhibit shows each product's share of total sales for each quarter, with the stacked areas reaching 100% at every quarter. A 100% stacked area chart normalizes the series to percentages automatically while using the existing Sales measure and Quarter field, so no additional DAX measure is needed. [1][2]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualizations-overview?trk=article-ssr-frontend-pulse_little-text-block
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-basic-area-chart

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✗ **A** ribbon chart
A ribbon chart emphasizes how category rankings change across the axis, with ribbons moving according to rank. The exhibit instead displays categories as stacked percentage areas that total 100% at each quarter. [3]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/desktop-ribbon-charts

✗ **B** line chart
A line chart would show sales values or separate series across quarters, not automatically normalize the stacked categories to a 100% total. It would not produce the percentage-based stacked regions shown without additional calculations. [9]

https://learn.microsoft.com/hi-in/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-line-chart

✓ **C** 100% stacked area chart
This visual stacks the product categories and scales their combined value to 100% for each quarter, matching the exhibit. It can use the existing Sales measure and Quarter field, so additional DAX measures are unnecessary. [1][2]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualizations-overview?trk=article-ssr-frontend-pulse_little-text-block
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-basic-area-chart

✗ **D** area chart
A regular area chart stacks values as absolute amounts rather than scaling each quarter's total to 100%. As a result, its upper boundary can vary with total sales, unlike the exhibit's constant 100% boundary. [2]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-basic-area-chart

Dumpsgate

Question 29

Hotspot (dropdowns) · Domain: D2 Visualize and analyze the data › Create reports

You have a Fabric workspace.

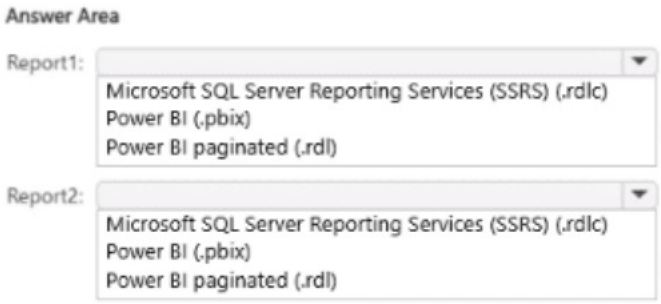
You need to create two reports that meet the following requirements:

Report1: Optimized for printing and can be delivered to users via a scheduled email subscription

Report2: Optimized for dynamic user interactivity

Which format should you use for each report? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Report1: Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS) (.rdlc) | Power BI (.pbix) | Power BI paginated (.rdl)

Report2: Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS) (.rdlc) | Power BI (.pbix) | Power BI paginated (.rdl)

Answer

- Report1: **Power BI paginated (.rdl)**
- Report2: **Power BI (.pbix)**

Explanation

Use Power BI paginated (.rdl) for Report1 because paginated reports are designed for precise, print-friendly page layouts and can be delivered through email subscriptions. Use Power BI (.pbix) for Report2 because interactive Power BI reports are suited to dynamic exploration and user interaction. [1][3][8]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/paginated-reports/paginated-reports-faq
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/report-paginated-or-power-bi
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/consumer/end-user-subscribe?tabs=creator

✗ **Box 1: Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS) (.rdlc)** Report1: Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS) (.rdlc)
This is not the Power BI paginated report format intended for a Fabric workspace report optimized for printing and email delivery. The appropriate choice for those requirements is Power BI paginated (.rdl).

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/paginated-reports/paginated-reports-faq
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/report-paginated-or-power-bi

✗ **Box 1: Power BI (.pbix)** Report1: Power BI (.pbix)
A standard Power BI report is designed for interactive analysis rather than fixed, print-optimized page layouts. It therefore does not best match the printing requirement; choose Power BI paginated (.rdl)

instead.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/report-paginated-or-power-bi

✓ **Box 1: Power BI paginated (.rdl)** Report1: Power BI paginated (.rdl)
Paginated reports provide controlled page layouts suited to printing and can be delivered through scheduled email subscriptions. This matches both requirements for Report1.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/paginated-reports/paginated-reports-faq
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/paginated-reports/paginated-reports-pagination
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/consumer/end-user-subscribe?tabs=creator
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/paginated-reports/report-design/page-layout-rendering-report-builder-service

✗ **Box 2: Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS) (.rdlc)** Report2: Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS) (.rdlc)
This is not the Power BI interactive report format requested for dynamic user interactivity. Power BI (.pbix) is the appropriate choice for that requirement.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/report-paginated-or-power-bi
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/reporting-services/reporting-services-concepts-ssrs?view=sql-server-ver17

✓ **Box 2: Power BI (.pbix)** Report2: Power BI (.pbix)
Power BI reports support dynamic interaction and exploration by users, making the .pbix format the best fit for Report2.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/report-paginated-or-power-bi

✗ **Box 2: Power BI paginated (.rdl)** Report2: Power BI paginated (.rdl)
Paginated reports emphasize fixed, print-oriented pages rather than the dynamic exploration expected for Report2. Use Power BI (.pbix) for interactive reporting.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/paginated-reports/paginated-reports-faq
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/guidance/report-paginated-or-power-bi

Question 30

Single choice · Domain: D2 Visualize and analyze the data › Enhance reports for usability and storytelling

You have a Power BI report that will be rendered on a vertical display. You need to maximize the portion of the screen area used by the report. What should you do?

A. From Power BI Desktop, select Personalize visuals.
B. From the Power BI service, enable the Pages pane.
C. From the Canvas background setting of Power BI Desktop, configure the Image fit setting.
D. From the Canvas settings of Power BI Desktop, set a custom width and height.

Answer: D. From the Canvas settings of Power BI Desktop, set a custom width and height.

Explanation

A vertical display has a different aspect ratio from the default report canvas. Set a custom width and height in Canvas settings so the report canvas can be sized to use more of that display's screen area. This changes the report page dimensions rather than merely changing how an image or visual is displayed.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/power-bi-report-display-settings

✗ **A** From Power BI Desktop, select Personalize visuals.
Personalize visuals lets users adjust supported visuals, such as changing fields or visual types. It does not

resize the report canvas to fit a vertical display.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/power-bi-personalize-visuals?tabs=powerbi-desktop

✗ **B** From the Power BI service, enable the Pages pane.
The Pages pane is for navigating report pages, not for changing the report canvas dimensions. Enabling it would not make the report occupy more of a vertical display.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/power-bi-report-display-settings

✗ **C** From the Canvas background setting of Power BI Desktop, configure the Image fit setting.
Image fit controls how a background image is placed within the canvas. It does not change the canvas width and height to suit the display.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/power-bi-report-display-settings

✓ **D** From the Canvas settings of Power BI Desktop, set a custom width and height.
A custom canvas size lets you set the report page dimensions to better match the vertical display's proportions. This is the appropriate option for maximizing the portion of the screen used by the report.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/power-bi-report-display-settings

Question 31

Multiple choice · Domain: D2 Visualize and analyze the data › Enhance reports for usability and storytelling

You are creating a Power BI report that will contain multiple visuals. You need to ensure that the report Is accessible to users who use a screen reader. Which two configurations should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. alt text for each visual
B. consistent fonts for each visual
C. consistent colors for each visual
D. the tab order for each page
E. Play Axis for each page

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Answer

- A. **alt text for each visual**
- D. **the tab order for each page**

Explanation

Screen-reader accessibility requires meaningful descriptions for visuals and a logical keyboard navigation sequence. Add alt text to each visual so its purpose can be conveyed, and set each page's tab order so users can navigate report elements predictably. [1][2]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-accessibility-creating-reports
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-accessibility-creating-tools

✓ **A** alt text for each visual
Alt text provides a text description of a visual that a screen reader can announce. Adding it to each visual helps users who cannot see the visual understand its purpose. [1]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-accessibility-creating-reports

✗ **B** consistent fonts for each visual
Consistent fonts can improve the report's visual presentation, but they do not provide screen readers with

descriptions of visual content or determine navigation order. This is not one of the required configurations for the scenario.

✗ **C** consistent colors for each visual
Consistent colors may help make a report easier to interpret visually, but they do not give screen readers information about what a visual represents. Alt text and an appropriate tab order address the screen-reader requirements in this question.

✓ **D** the tab order for each page
A logical tab order lets users navigate the report's elements predictably using the keyboard, which is important when using assistive technology. Configure the order on each page so navigation follows the intended sequence. [1][2]

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-accessibility-creating-reports
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-accessibility-creating-tools

✗ **E** Play Axis for each page
Play Axis is a visual feature for animating data over time, not a configuration for screen-reader descriptions or keyboard navigation. It does not meet the accessibility requirements in this scenario.

Question 32

Drag and drop · Domain: D2 Visualize and analyze the data › Create reports

You have a Power BI semantic model that contains a table

You need to create a Power BI report page that contains two visuals that meet the following requirements:

; Visual 1: Display the distribution of hierarchical data

; Visual 2: Search and then filter by values

Which type should you choose for each visual? To answer, drag the appropriate visual types to the correct visuals. Each visual 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.

Items:

- A. Gauge
- B. Slicer
- C. Smart narrative
- D. Table
- E. Treemap

Place them on:

1. Visual 1
2. Visual 2

Answer

- Visual 1 → **E. Treemap**
- Visual 2 → **B. Slicer**

Explanation

Use a Treemap for Visual 1 because it displays values as nested rectangles, making it suited to showing the distribution of hierarchical data. Use a Slicer for Visual 2 because slicers let report viewers search for values and use selections to filter report data.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-slicers?azure-portal=true
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-treemaps

✗ **Gauge** Gauge
A gauge displays a value against a target or range. It is not intended to show the distribution of hierarchical data or provide a searchable list of values for filtering.

✓ **Slicer** Slicer
A slicer lets report viewers filter data by selecting values, and slicers support searching values in their list. This meets Visual 2's requirement to search and then filter by values.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-slicers?azure-portal=true

✗ **Smart narrative** Smart narrative
A smart narrative creates text that summarizes data and insights. It does not display hierarchical distributions as a treemap or serve as a searchable value-selection filter.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-smart-narrative

✗ **Table** Table
A table presents data in rows and columns, but it is not the visual designed to show the distribution of hierarchical data. Nor is a table the slicer-style visual specified for searching and filtering values.

✓ **Treemap** Treemap
A treemap represents hierarchical data with nested rectangles whose sizes show the values, so it can display the distribution of hierarchical data required for Visual 1.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-treemaps

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Question 33

Single choice · Domain: D3 Manage and secure Power BI › Create and manage workspaces and assets

You have published a Power BI report to a workspace, and your manager needs to receive an automated email each Monday morning summarizing last week's sales performance. You also need to ensure that a specific subset of users can view the report, while others see a version filtered to their region. Which features should you configure to meet both requirements?

A. Configure a subscription for your manager's email, and implement row-level security (RLS) roles to filter the report by region for different users

B. Create a scheduled refresh of the semantic model, and set individual dataset permissions to control who can see the report

C. Publish an app with the report, and configure a data alert on the total sales measure to trigger emails when thresholds are exceeded

D. Set up a paginated report export to email, and use workspace roles to assign region-based access

E. Configure a gateway to push data refreshes, and use sensitivity labels to restrict report visibility by region

Answer: A. Configure a subscription for your manager's email, and implement row-level security (RLS) roles to filter the report by region for different users

Explanation

A subscription can send the manager an automated email on a weekly schedule, meeting the Monday-morning summary requirement. Row-level security (RLS) can then restrict report data by region so users see only the rows permitted by their role. Together, these features address both scheduled delivery and region-specific viewing.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/power-bi/collaborate-share/end-user-subscribe?tabs=creator
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/service-admin-rls

✓ **A** Configure a subscription for your manager's email, and implement row-level security (RLS) roles to filter the report by region for different users
A report subscription supports scheduled email delivery, so it can be set up for the manager to receive the report each Monday. RLS roles filter the data users can see, allowing regional users to view only their permitted region's sales.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/power-bi/collaborate-share/end-user-subscribe?tabs=creator
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/service-admin-rls

✗ **B** Create a scheduled refresh of the semantic model, and set individual dataset permissions to control who can see the report
Scheduled refresh updates the semantic model's data; it does not send the manager a weekly email summary. Dataset permissions control access to the semantic model, but do not filter report data by each user's region.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/service-datasets-permissions
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/refresh-scheduled-refresh?source=recommendations

✗ **C** Publish an app with the report, and configure a data alert on the total sales measure to trigger emails when thresholds are exceeded
An app can distribute a report, and a data alert can send an email when its configured threshold is crossed. A threshold-triggered alert is not a scheduled Monday summary, and it does not provide region-based filtering for viewers.

✗ **D** Set up a paginated report export to email, and use workspace roles to assign region-based access
A paginated report export is not the required subscription setup for delivering the Power BI report's

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weekly summary. Workspace roles grant permissions to workspace content; they do not filter report rows by region.

✗ **E** Configure a gateway to push data refreshes, and use sensitivity labels to restrict report visibility by region
A gateway supports connectivity for data refresh scenarios, not scheduled email delivery to the manager. Sensitivity labels classify or protect content, but they do not implement region-based row filtering for report viewers.

https://learn.microsoft.com/fabric/enterprise/powerbi/service-security-sensitivity-label-overview

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Question 34

Single choice · Domain: D3 Manage and secure Power BI › Secure and govern Power BI items

You have a Microsoft Power BI semantic 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. Role! 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 receive an error and will not be able to see the data in the report.

B. The user will only see data for which the State Province value is Kentucky.

C. The user will only see data for which the State Province value is Kentucky and the Calendar Year is 2020.

D. The user will see data for which the State Province value is Kentucky or where the Calendar Year is 2020.

Answer: D. The user will see data for which the State Province value is Kentucky or where the Calendar Year is 2020.

Explanation

Because the user belongs to both RLS roles, Power BI combines the rows permitted by the roles additively. The user can therefore see rows that pass Role1's Kentucky filter or rows that pass Role2's 2020 calendar-year filter; the row does not have to satisfy both filters. This corresponds to option D. ([1], [2])

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/rls-guidance
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/service-admin-rls

✗ **A** The user will receive an error and will not be able to see the data in the report.
Membership in multiple RLS roles does not, by itself, cause an error. Power BI applies the roles' permissions together, so the user can see data allowed by either role. ([1], [2])

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/rls-guidance
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/service-admin-rls

✗ **B** The user will only see data for which the State Province value is Kentucky.
This accounts for Role1's filter but ignores Role2. Since the user is also a member of Role2, rows allowed by its 2020 calendar-year filter are visible as well. ([1], [2])

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/rls-guidance

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/service-admin-rls

✗ **C** The user will only see data for which the State Province value is Kentucky and the Calendar Year is 2020.
This treats the filters from the two roles as though they must both be satisfied. For a user in multiple Power BI RLS roles, the permissions are additive, so the user can see rows allowed by either role. ([1], [2])

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/rls-guidance
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/service-admin-rls

✓ **D** The user will see data for which the State Province value is Kentucky or where the Calendar Year is 2020.
Role1 permits data for Kentucky, and Role2 permits data for calendar year 2020. Because the user belongs to both roles, the user can see rows that satisfy either role's filter, matching this option. ([1], [2])

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/rls-guidance
https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/service-admin-rls

Question 35

Single choice · Domain: D3 Manage and secure Power BI › Create and manage workspaces and assets

You create a Fabric workspace named Workspace!.

You publish a semantic model and a report to Workspace!.

You need to configure Workspace! to meet the following requirements; ; Provide access to a group named Sales. ; Ensure that Sales can invite other users to Workspace!. ; Follow the principle of least privilege.

Which role should you assign to Sales?

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

Answer: B. Member

Explanation

Assign Sales the Member role. Members can invite other users to the workspace, while Contributors and Viewers lack that workspace access-management capability. Admin would also allow invitations, but grants broader administrative control than the requirements call for, so Member follows least privilege.

https://learn.microsoft.com/fabric/fundamentals/roles-workspaces
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/collaborate-share/service-roles-new-workspaces?WT.mc_id=DP-MVP-33518
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/fundamentals/give-access-workspaces

✗ **A** Contributor
A Contributor can create and manage workspace content, including the semantic model and report, but cannot invite users to the workspace. This does not meet the requirement for Sales to invite other users.

https://learn.microsoft.com/fabric/fundamentals/roles-workspaces
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/collaborate-share/service-roles-new-workspaces?WT.mc_id=DP-MVP-33518

✓ **B** Member

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A Member can invite other users to the workspace and has enough access to work with the published content. This meets the invitation requirement without granting the broader administrative control of the Admin role.

https://learn.microsoft.com/fabric/fundamentals/roles-workspaces
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/collaborate-share/service-roles-new-workspaces?WT.mc_id=DP-MVP-33518
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/fundamentals/give-access-workspaces

✗ **C** Viewer
A Viewer can access workspace content but has read-only permissions and cannot invite other users. Therefore, this role does not meet the invitation requirement.

https://learn.microsoft.com/fabric/fundamentals/roles-workspaces
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/collaborate-share/service-roles-new-workspaces?WT.mc_id=DP-MVP-33518

✗ **D** Admin
An Admin can invite users, but the role also grants broad workspace management and administrative permissions. Since Member meets the stated requirements, Admin grants more privilege than necessary.

https://learn.microsoft.com/fabric/fundamentals/roles-workspaces
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/collaborate-share/service-roles-new-workspaces?WT.mc_id=DP-MVP-33518
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/fundamentals/give-access-workspaces

Question 36

Single choice · Domain: D3 Manage and secure Power BI › Create and manage workspaces and assets

You have a dashboard that contains tiles pinned from a single report as shown in the Original Dashboard exhibit. You need to modify the dashboard to appear a s shown in the Modified Dashboard exhibit. What should you do?

A. Create a custom CSS file.
B. Edit the details of each tile.
C. Change the dashboard theme.
D. Change the report theme.

Answer: C. Change the dashboard theme.

Explanation

Because the tiles are pinned to a dashboard, changing the dashboard theme is the way to change the dashboard's overall appearance to match the exhibit. This applies a consistent look across the dashboard rather than changing individual tile details or the source report's theme.

https://learn.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/power-bi/create-reports/service-dashboard-themes

✗ **A** Create a custom CSS file.
A custom CSS file is not the dashboard customization method shown by these options. Use the dashboard's theme settings to change its appearance.

✗ **B** Edit the details of each tile.
Editing tile details changes settings for individual tiles, not the overall dashboard appearance. The requirement is to modify the dashboard's look as a whole.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/service-dashboard-edit-tile

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✓ **C** Change the dashboard theme.
A dashboard theme changes the appearance of the dashboard, which is what is needed to match the Modified Dashboard exhibit. It is the appropriate setting for changing the look of the dashboard containing the pinned tiles.

https://learn.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/power-bi/create-reports/service-dashboard-themes

✗ **D** Change the report theme.
A report theme affects the report's visuals, whereas the requested change is to the appearance of the dashboard. Since the tiles are already pinned to the dashboard, change the dashboard theme instead.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-report-themes
https://learn.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/power-bi/create-reports/service-dashboard-themes

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Question 37

Single choice · Domain: D3 Manage and secure Power BI › Create and manage workspaces and assets

You have a Fabric workspace named Workspace1 and a group named Group1.

You need to ensure that the members of Group1 are notified when there are issues in Workspace1. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege.

What should you do?

A. Assign Group1 the Member role for Workspace').
B. Assign Group1 the Admin role.
C. Update the contact list to include Group1.
D. Assign Group1 the Contributor role for Workspace1.

Answer: C. Update the contact list to include Group1.

Explanation

Updating the workspace contact list to include Group1 ensures its members are notified about issues in Workspace1 without granting them workspace permissions. This meets the notification requirement while following least privilege, because adding a contact does not assign Group1 a workspace role.

https://learn.microsoft.com/fabric/fundamentals/workspaces

✗ **A** Assign Group1 the Member role for Workspace1.
The Member role grants workspace access and capabilities that are not needed just to receive issue notifications. It therefore grants more privilege than the scenario requires.

https://learn.microsoft.com/fabric/security/permission-model
https://learn.microsoft.com/fabric/fundamentals/roles-workspaces

✗ **B** Assign Group1 the Admin role.
The Admin role provides broad control over the workspace, far beyond what is needed for notifications. This violates the principle of least privilege.

https://learn.microsoft.com/fabric/security/permission-model
https://learn.microsoft.com/fabric/fundamentals/roles-workspaces

✓ **C** Update the contact list to include Group1.
Adding Group1 to the workspace contact list makes its members eligible to receive notifications about workspace issues without assigning them a workspace role. This satisfies the requirement with no unnecessary workspace access.

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https://learn.microsoft.com/fabric/fundamentals/workspaces

✗ **D** Assign Group1 the Contributor role for Workspace1.
The Contributor role grants permissions to work with workspace content, which are unnecessary for receiving issue notifications. Updating the contact list achieves the goal with less privilege.

https://learn.microsoft.com/fabric/security/permission-model
https://learn.microsoft.com/fabric/fundamentals/roles-workspaces

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Question 38

Single choice · Domain: D3 Manage and secure Power BI › Secure and govern Power BI items

You have a PBIX file that contains sensitive Information.

You need to secure the information to meet the following requirements: ; Only internal users must be able to open the file If the file Is shared via email. ; Once the file Is published, only Internal users must be able to open the semantic model and the report downloaded from the Power BI service.

What should you do?

A. Use a live function lot the file.
B. From the Power BI service, apply a sensitivity label.
C. Certify the semantic model and the report.
D. From Microsoft Power BI Desktop, apply a sensitivity label.

Answer: D. From Microsoft Power BI Desktop, apply a sensitivity label.

Explanation

Apply a sensitivity label in Power BI Desktop before sharing the PBIX. When the label is configured for encryption that limits access to internal users, that protection applies to the file shared by email and can persist when the content is published, protecting the semantic model and downloaded report. A label applied only in the service does not meet the requirement to protect the PBIX when it is shared outside the service.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/governance/protected-sensitivity-labels
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/powerbi-implementation-planning-info-protection
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/encryption-sensitivity-labels?view=o365-worldwide

✗ **A** Use a live function lot the file.
A live connection is a way to connect to a semantic model, not a mechanism for restricting who can open a PBIX shared by email. It also does not apply access protection to the published model and downloaded report.

✗ **B** From the Power BI service, apply a sensitivity label.
Applying a label in the service can label published content, but it does not protect the PBIX file at the point it is shared by email. The scenario requires protection for both the original file and the published content.

https://learn.microsoft.com/fabric/enterprise/powerbi/service-security-sensitivity-label-overview
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/enterprise/powerbi/service-security-apply-data-sensitivity-labels

✗ **C** Certify the semantic model and the report.
Certification indicates that content meets organizational standards; it does not encrypt the PBIX or restrict file access to internal users. It therefore does not satisfy either access-control requirement.

✓ **D** From Microsoft Power BI Desktop, apply a sensitivity label.

Applying an appropriately configured sensitivity label in Desktop protects the PBIX shared by email through label-based encryption and access restrictions. The label can also remain associated with the content when published, protecting the semantic model and downloaded report for internal users only.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/governance/protected-sensitivity-labels
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/powerbi-implementation-planning-info-protection
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/encryption-sensitivity-labels?view=o365-worldwide

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Question 39

Single choice · Domain: D3 Manage and secure Power BI › Create and manage workspaces and assets

You have an on-premises data gateway.

You need to reduce the amount of data sent through the gateway by semantic models that run in Import storage mode.

Solution: You decrease the dashboard cache update frequency.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

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Answer: B. No

Explanation

No. Import-mode semantic models send data through the gateway when their data is refreshed; reducing the dashboard cache update frequency does not reduce the data transferred by those model refreshes. To reduce gateway traffic for Import models, adjust the refresh or reduce the amount of data imported, rather than changing dashboard cache frequency.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/refresh-data
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/%20power-bi/guidance/import-modeling-data-reduction

✗ **A** Yes
Changing dashboard cache update frequency affects how often dashboard tiles are refreshed, not how much data an Import-mode semantic model transfers through the gateway during model refresh. Therefore it does not meet the stated goal.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/refresh-data
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/refresh-troubleshooting-tile-errors

✓ **B** No
Import-mode semantic models transfer data through the gateway when they refresh. Dashboard cache update frequency is separate from that refresh process, so decreasing it does not reduce the data sent for semantic model refreshes.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/refresh-data
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/%20power-bi/guidance/import-modeling-data-reduction
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/connect-data/refresh-troubleshooting-tile-errors

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Question 40

Drag and drop · Domain: D3 Manage and secure Power BI › Secure and govern Power BI items

You have a semantic model.

You need to configure row level security (RLS) to restrict data access for users that have the Viewer permissions.

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

Items:

- A. Publish the semantic model.
- B. From the Power BI service, assign the new RLS role to the users.
- C. From Microsoft Power BI Desktop, create a new RLS role by using a DAX filter.
- D. Assign the users the Contributor role for the Power BI workspace.

Place them on:

1. Step 1
2. Step 2
3. Step 3

Answer

- Step 1 → **C. From Microsoft Power BI Desktop, create a new RLS role by using a DAX filter.**
- Step 2 → **A. Publish the semantic model.**
- Step 3 → **B. From the Power BI service, assign the new RLS role to the users.**

Explanation

Create the RLS role in Power BI Desktop first, using a DAX filter to define which rows users can see. Publish the semantic model so the role is available in the Power BI service, then assign the users to that role there. Do not make them workspace Contributors: RLS is intended to restrict consumers with Viewer access, while elevated workspace roles are not restricted by RLS.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/service-admin-rls
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/rls-guidance
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/collaborate-share/service-roles-new-workspaces?WT.mc_id=DP-MVP-33518
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-upload-desktop-files

✓ **Publish the semantic model.** Publish the semantic model.
Publishing follows creation of the role in Power BI Desktop and makes the semantic model, including its RLS role, available in the Power BI service. Users can then be assigned to the role in the service.

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https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/service-admin-rls
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/create-reports/desktop-upload-desktop-files

✓ **From the Power BI service, assign the new RLS role to the users.** From the Power BI service, assign the new RLS role to the users.
After publishing, assign the users to the RLS role in the Power BI service so its filter restricts their access to rows in the semantic model. This is the final step in the sequence.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/service-admin-rls

✓ **From Microsoft Power BI Desktop, create a new RLS role by using a DAX filter.** From Microsoft Power BI Desktop, create a new RLS role by using a DAX filter.
The role and its row filter are defined in Power BI Desktop before the model is published. A DAX filter specifies which data rows members of the role can access.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/service-admin-rls
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/rls-guidance

✗ **Assign the users the Contributor role for the Power BI workspace.** Assign the users the Contributor role for the Power BI workspace.
This does not assign users to the RLS role, and Contributor is an elevated workspace role rather than the Viewer access specified in the scenario. RLS restrictions are for viewers; workspace contributors and other elevated roles are not restricted by RLS in the same way.

https://learn.microsoft.com/power-bi/service-admin-rls
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/collaborate-share/service-roles-new-workspaces?WT.mc_id=DP-MVP-33518

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